PO Box 5034
Zionsville, Indiana 46077
Phone: 317-733-9770

Enclosures

Emc: Richard J. Marquis, FHWA
Mary E. Kennedy, INDOT-CRO
Daniel J. Miller, Parsons

REVIEW REQUEST SUBMITTAL

State Form 55031 (7-12)
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

Please complete this form and attach it to front of all submittals, along with any reports or supplemental materials you are providing to the Indiana DHPA for review.

Date: July 24, 2014

Is this a new submission? ☑ Yes ☐ No

Reference for previous submittals: DHPA # _____ Des. No. 1383332 & 1383336

THIS REVIEW REQUEST SUBMITTED BY:

Name: Linda Weintraut

Company/Organization: Weintraut & Associates, Inc.

Address: P.O. Box 5034, Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Telephone number: 317-733-9770 Email address: linda@weintrautinc.com

PROJECT NAME & LOCATION *[Please attach a map with location(s) marked]*

Project Name/Reference: I-69 Expansion; Project 1 and Project 3 Project/ Des # 1383332 & 1383336

Project Address/Location: 106th St to .5 mi N of Campus Parkway; .5 mi N of Campus Parkway to .5 mi E of SR 13

City: _____ Township(s): Delaware, Fall Creek, Wayne // Green

County/Counties: Hamilton, Madison

STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

Agency: Federal Highway Adminstration Program: _____

Type of funds, license, or permit to be obtained *(if applicable)*: _____

Name(s) of Agency Contact: Larry Heil

Address: 575 North Pennsylvania Street, Room 254, Indianapolis, IN 46204

Telephone number: 317-226-7475 Email address: Larry.Heil@dot.gov

APPLICANT *(if different than Federal Agency)* *If available, please attach copy of authorization letter from federal agency*

Applicant: Indiana Department of Transportatioin

Name of Contact: Patrick Carpenter

Address: 100 North Senate Avenue, IGCN 642, Indianapolis, IN 46204

Telephone number: 317-233-2061 Email address: pacarpenter@indot.in.gov

CONSULTANT FOR THE APPLICANT OR AGENCY *(IF APPLICABLE)*

Consultant: Parsons

Name of Contact: Daniel J. Miller

Address: 101 West Ohio Street, Suite 2121, Indianapolis, IN 46204

Telephone number: 317-616-4663 Email address: Daniel.J.Miller@parsons.com

Contact for DHPA questions regarding this review request: Linda Weintraut

Comments:
Submission includes:
- One invitation to join Section 106 consultation (including a list of invited parties)
- One copy of the invitation to join Section 106 consultation sent to invited consulting parties
- One copy of the Historic Property Report

Please note that incomplete submissions may result in delays. To ensure an expeditious review, please be sure that the following has been provided:

☑ Full contact information for person/entity submitting form, including phone number and email *(if available)*

☑ Map of project location with project area(s) clearly marked *(provided in current or previous submission)*

☑ Clear photographs of project area and surroundings

☑ Project description

☐ Description of any proposed ground disturbance

☑ Name of Federal agency/agencies and program providing funds, license, or permit

☐ Letter of authorization from Federal agency/agencies *(if applicable)*

Return this Form and Attachments to:

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 W. Washington Street, Room W274
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic

INDIANA LANDMARKS

Central Regional Office
1201 Central Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46202
317 639 4534 / 800 450 4534 / *www.indianalandmarks.org*

August 11, 2014

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.
Weintraut & Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 5034
Zionsville, IN 46077

RE: Des. Nos. 1383332 & 1383336 I-69 Interstate Expansion, Project 1 (from 106th St to 0.5 mi N of Campus Parkway) & Project 3 (from 0.5 N of Campus Parkway to 0.5 mi East of SR 13)

Dear Dr. Weintraut,

Thank you for allowing Indiana Landmarks the opportunity to comment on the above mentioned projects. We studied the documentation provided in the Historic Property Report dated May 2014 and we agree with the National Register of Historic Places eligibility determinations of those properties identified within the Area of Potential Effects.

We would like to inquire as to the decision by the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) to separate the overall I-69 Expansion from Exit 205 (106th Street in Fishers) to Exit 226 (State Roads [SR] 9 & 109 in Anderson) into several, individual projects with separate environmental analysis. Will any of the projects occurring between Exit 205 and Exit 226 be completed concurrently?

We appreciate the opportunity to participate as a consulting party for this project and we will look forward to receiving further information as the project progresses. We recommend you invite the following additional consulting parties to review this and any further documentation related to this project:

Indiana Landmarks Eastern Regional Office
J.P. Hall, Director
PO Box 284
Cambridge City, IN 47327

Visit Hamilton County Indiana
Brenda Myers, Executive Director
37 East Main Street
Carmel, IN 46032

Sincerely,

Raina Regan
Community Preservation Specialist, Central Regional Office

CC: John Carr, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

WEINTRAUT & ASSOCIATES, INC.

August 12, 2014

Visit Hamilton County Indiana
Brenda Myers, Executive Director
37 East Main Street
Carmel, Indiana 46032

Re: INDOT Designation Nos: 1383332 & 1383336
Location: Delaware, Fall Creek, and Wayne Townships in Hamilton County, Indiana & Green Township in Madison County, Indiana
Description: I-69 Interstate Expansion; Project 1 (from 106th St to 0.5 mi N of Campus Parkway) & Project 3 (from 0.5 mi N of Campus Parkway to 0.5 mi East of SR 13

Dear Brenda Myers,

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) are planning an I-69 Interstate Expansion from 106th St in Fishers to Exit 226 (State Roads [SR] 9 & 109 in Anderson), in Hamilton and Madison Counties. This expansion has been broken into multiple projects with independent utility and logical termini. This report is being conducted for Project 1 (Des. No.: 1383332) from 106th Street to 0.5 mile north of Campus Parkway and Project 3 (Des. No.: 1383336) from 0.5 mile north of Campus Parkway to 0.5 mile east of SR 13. We are requesting comments from your area of expertise regarding any possible environmental effects associated with this project. **Please use the above designation numbers and description in your reply. We will incorporate your comments into a study of the projects' environmental impacts.**

Purpose and Need: The need for these projects stems from traffic congestion issues that currently exist on these segments of I-69. Traffic data was analyzed using Highway Capacity Manual methodology in Highway Capacity Software (HCS). The data was collected by INDOT in 2011, and a 1.5% per year growth rate was applied to forecast the traffic for 2013 ("current year") and 2033 ("design year"). The adjusted and balanced data was then used to produce results in Level of Service (LOS). LOS is a rating for traffic congestion with LOS A being the least delay and LOS F being the most delay. I-69 between Exit 205 and SR 38 is currently operating at LOS E, which is characterized as "unstable flow". In 2033, I-69 from Exit 205 to SR 13 is predicted to experience "forced flow" (LOS F). This is likely to appear in the form of queuing upstream of ramp junctions (southbound at SR 13 in the AM peak hours and northbound at Exit 210 in the PM peak hours). I-69 is considered to be urban to Exit 210 from the south and rural from Exit 210 to the north, which means the minimally acceptable LOS's are D and C, respectively. The results show unacceptable LOS for both existing and future traffic in each direction for this section of I-69.

The purpose of these projects is to improve overall traffic operation by reducing congestion on this segment of I-69.

Existing Conditions: The existing cross section of I-69 from Exit 205 to 0.5 mi east of SR 13 has two travel lanes in each direction. The northbound cross section of three lanes in each direction ends at Cumberland Road. The southbound three-lane section starts with the southbound SR 37 ramps. A pavement resurfacing project (Des. No.: 0900053) has recently been completed for this segment of I-69.

The pavement condition in this area will be determined by INDOT Pavement Design, and the ultimate decision on the future form of the roadway will depend on the condition of the pavement.

Proposed Projects:

Project 1: I-69 from 106th Street to 0.5 mi N of Campus Parkway, Hamilton County

The project would construct additional lanes from Exit 205 (116th Street and SR 37 in Fishers) to Exit 210 (Campus Parkway) in the form of median travel lanes. An outside auxiliary lane would be added on Southbound (SB) I-69 from 106th Street to 116th Street. Existing pavement would be resurfaced. The cross section would have a 12-foot paved inside shoulder and a 10-foot paved outside shoulder. Double-sided guardrail would be installed. All mainline bridges would be widened in the median. The overhead structure at Cumberland Rd would receive minor joint improvements, while the structure at Brooks School Road may be replaced. The overhead structure at 126th Street would require no additional work. The interchange at Exit 210 would be modified as part of a separate project (Project 2). All small structures will be evaluated to determine if rehabilitation or replacement is necessary. Detention would likely be required at all legal drains. All detention basins would be constructed within existing right-of-way.

Project 3: I-69 from 0.5 mi N of Campus Parkway to 0.5 mi East of SR 13, Hamilton and Madison Counties

The project would construct additional lanes from Exit 210 to SR 13 in the form of median travel lanes. Existing pavement would be resurfaced. The cross section would have a 12-foot paved inside shoulder and a 10-foot paved outside shoulder. Double-sided guardrail would be installed in most areas, though not in wide median areas. All mainline bridges would be widened in the median. The overhead structure at Olio Road would require no additional work. The overhead structure at Cyntheanne Road may be replaced due to horizontal clearance. The SR 13 interchange will be evaluated to determine if additional auxiliary lanes (within existing right-of-way) would be necessary. All small structures will be evaluated to determine if rehabilitation or replacement is necessary. Detention would likely be required at all legal drains within Hamilton County. Detention is not expected to be required in Madison County. All detention basins would be constructed within existing right-of-way.

Right-of-Way (ROW): No new ROW would be required for Project 1 and Project 3.

Section 106: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertaking on historic properties (both archaeological and structures). Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2(c), you are hereby invited to be a consulting party to participate in efforts to identify historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, assess the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties. Historic Properties are properties that are listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. The intent of this letter is to provide you an opportunity to become a consulting party by responding to the invitation via the enclosed post card.

Enclosed with this letter is one copy of the Historic Property Report (HPR) prepared by Weintraut & Associates, Inc. for your review, should you choose to participate in consultation on this project. The report was approved by the INDOT-Cultural Resources Office (CRO) on June 16, 2014. The staff of the SHPO has previously agreed that the Flanagan House (057-206-50019) on East 106th Street is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition, Weintraut & Associates is recommending two properties as eligible for listing in the NRHP: Center School (095-343-65015), at SR

13 & CR 800 S, and Hamilton County Bridge 177 (S2-3), which carries an abandoned portion of Prairie Baptist Road over Mud Creek. The results of the archaeological investigation will be forwarded to the SHPO for review and comment.

To facilitate the development of this project, please respond with your comments on the HPR **within thirty (30) days** from the date of receipt of this letter. Should you find that an extension to the response time is necessary, a reasonable amount may be granted upon request. Please direct comments to Linda Weintraut at the address below or via email at Linda@weintrautinc.com.

Sincerely,

Linda Weintraut

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.
Weintraut & Associates, Inc.
PO Box 5034
Zionsville, Indiana 46077
Phone: 317-733-9770

Enclosures

Cc: Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer
Indiana Landmarks – Central Regional Office
Hamilton County Historian
Hamilton County Historical Society
Hamilton County Genealogy Society
Carmel-Clay Historical Society
Fishers Historic Preservation Committee
Noblesville Preservation Alliance
City of Noblesville
City of Fishers
Hamilton County Commissioners
Fishers Chamber of Commerce
Noblesville Chamber of Commerce
Madison County Historian
Madison County Historical Society
Madison County Commissioners
Hancock County Historical Society
Hancock County Historian
Indianapolis MPO

Emc: Richard J. Marquis, FHWA
Mary E. Kennedy, INDOT-CRO
Daniel J. Miller, Parsons

WEINTRAUT & ASSOCIATES, INC.

August 12, 2014

Indiana Landmarks Eastern Regional Office
J.P. Hall, Director
P.O. Box 284
Cambridge City, IN 47327

Re: INDOT Designation Nos: 1383332 & 1383336
Location: Delaware, Fall Creek, and Wayne Townships in Hamilton County, Indiana & Green Township in Madison County, Indiana
Description: I-69 Interstate Expansion; Project 1 (from 106th St to 0.5 mi N of Campus Parkway) & Project 3 (from 0.5 mi N of Campus Parkway to 0.5 mi East of SR 13

Dear J.P. Hall,

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) are planning an I-69 Interstate Expansion from 106th St in Fishers to Exit 226 (State Roads [SR] 9 & 109 in Anderson), in Hamilton and Madison Counties. This expansion has been broken into multiple projects with independent utility and logical termini. This report is being conducted for Project 1 (Des. No.: 1383332) from 106th Street to 0.5 mile north of Campus Parkway and Project 3 (Des. No.: 1383336) from 0.5 mile north of Campus Parkway to 0.5 mile east of SR 13. We are requesting comments from your area of expertise regarding any possible environmental effects associated with this project. **Please use the above designation numbers and description in your reply. We will incorporate your comments into a study of the projects' environmental impacts.**

Purpose and Need: The need for these projects stems from traffic congestion issues that currently exist on these segments of I-69. Traffic data was analyzed using Highway Capacity Manual methodology in Highway Capacity Software (HCS). The data was collected by INDOT in 2011, and a 1.5% per year growth rate was applied to forecast the traffic for 2013 ("current year") and 2033 ("design year"). The adjusted and balanced data was then used to produce results in Level of Service (LOS). LOS is a rating for traffic congestion with LOS A being the least delay and LOS F being the most delay. I-69 between Exit 205 and SR 38 is currently operating at LOS E, which is characterized as "unstable flow". In 2033, I-69 from Exit 205 to SR 13 is predicted to experience "forced flow" (LOS F). This is likely to appear in the form of queuing upstream of ramp junctions (southbound at SR 13 in the AM peak hours and northbound at Exit 210 in the PM peak hours). I-69 is considered to be urban to Exit 210 from the south and rural from Exit 210 to the north, which means the minimally acceptable LOS's are D and C, respectively. The results show unacceptable LOS for both existing and future traffic in each direction for this section of I-69.

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The pavement condition in this area will be determined by INDOT Pavement Design, and the ultimate decision on the future form of the roadway will depend on the condition of the pavement.

Proposed Projects:

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Project 3: I-69 from 0.5 mi N of Campus Parkway to 0.5 mi East of SR 13, Hamilton and Madison Counties

The project would construct additional lanes from Exit 210 to SR 13 in the form of median travel lanes. Existing pavement would be resurfaced. The cross section would have a 12-foot paved inside shoulder and a 10-foot paved outside shoulder. Double-sided guardrail would be installed in most areas, though not in wide median areas. All mainline bridges would be widened in the median. The overhead structure at Olio Road would require no additional work. The overhead structure at Cyntheanne Road may be replaced due to horizontal clearance. The SR 13 interchange will be evaluated to determine if additional auxiliary lanes (within existing right-of-way) would be necessary. All small structures will be evaluated to determine if rehabilitation or replacement is necessary. Detention would likely be required at all legal drains within Hamilton County. Detention is not expected to be required in Madison County. All detention basins would be constructed within existing right-of-way.

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Section 106: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertaking on historic properties (both archaeological and structures). Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2(c), you are hereby invited to be a consulting party to participate in efforts to identify historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, assess the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties. Historic Properties are properties that are listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. The intent of this letter is to provide you an opportunity to become a consulting party by responding to the invitation via the enclosed post card.

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13 & CR 800 S, and Hamilton County Bridge 177 (S2-3), which carries an abandoned portion of Prairie Baptist Road over Mud Creek. The results of the archaeological investigation will be forwarded to the SHPO for review and comment.

To facilitate the development of this project, please respond with your comments on the HPR **within thirty (30) days** from the date of receipt of this letter. Should you find that an extension to the response time is necessary, a reasonable amount may be granted upon request. Please direct comments to Linda Weintraut at the address below or via email at Linda@weintrautinc.com.

Sincerely,

Linda Weintraut

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.
Weintraut & Associates, Inc.
PO Box 5034
Zionsville, Indiana 46077
Phone: 317-733-9770

Enclosures

Cc: Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer
Indiana Landmarks – Central Regional Office
Hamilton County Historian
Hamilton County Historical Society
Hamilton County Genealogy Society
Carmel-Clay Historical Society
Fishers Historic Preservation Committee
Noblesville Preservation Alliance
City of Noblesville
City of Fishers
Hamilton County Commissioners
Fishers Chamber of Commerce
Noblesville Chamber of Commerce
Madison County Historian
Madison County Historical Society
Madison County Commissioners
Hancock County Historical Society
Hancock County Historian
Indianapolis MPO

Emc: Richard J. Marquis, FHWA
Mary E. Kennedy, INDOT-CRO
Daniel J. Miller, Parsons

Gmail by Google

Linda Weintraut <linda@weintrautinc.com>

I-69 Hamilton & Madison Counties, Projects 1 and 3

1 message

Linda Weintraut <linda@weintrautinc.com> Fri, Aug 15, 2014 at 9:59 AM
To: rregan@indianalandmarks.org
Cc: Daniel Miller <Daniel.J.Miller@parsons.com>, "Carpenter, Patrick A" <PACarpenter@indot.in.gov>, Bethany Natali <bethany@weintrautinc.com>

Raina,

Thank you for your recent response to the early coordination letter and to the historic property report for this project.

We have invited the potential consulting parties that you suggested and we have sent them copies of the documentation that other invited consulting parties have received.

Regarding your question about the timing of construction for the I-69 projects, it is my understanding that construction will likely occur on Projects 1 and 3 at the same time but that the interchange may be occur at a later date. All of these projects are part of the "Major Moves 2020" program; each of these corridors associated with this project has independent utility and logical termini so that if one project is delayed it will not affect the funding for other projects.

Regards,
Linda

--
Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.
Weintraut & Associates, Inc.
PO Box 5034
4649 Northwestern Drive
Zionsville, Indiana 46077
317.733.9770 ext. 310

www.weintrautinc.com

Michael R. Pence, Governor
Cameron F. Clark, Director

DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov

August 22, 2014

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.
Weintraut & Associates, Inc.
PO Box 5034
Zionsville, IN 46077

Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration

Re: Historic property report (Weintraut, 5/2014) for added travel lanes on I-69 from 106th Street to State Road 13 (Designation #1383332 & 1383336; DHPA #16485)

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f), 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and the "Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Indiana Department of Transportation, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the implementation of the Federal Aid Highway Program in the State of Indiana," the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer has conducted an analysis of the materials dated July 24, 2014 and received on July 25, 2014, for the above indicated project in Delaware, Fall Creek and Wayne Townships, Hamilton County and Green Township, Madison County, Indiana.

In regard to buildings and structures, we concur with Weintraut & Associates' assessment that Fall Creek Township District No. 1 School (site # 057-393-45001), Cyntheanne Christian Church (site # 057-393-45016), the house at 11479 Lantern Road (site # 057-206-51005), the house at 11393 Lantern Road (site # 057-206-51007), and Beech Grove Cemetery are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Additionally, we concur with Weintraut & Associates' assessment that the Flanagan House (site # 057-206-50019), Hamilton County Bridge No. 177, and Center School (site # 095-298-65015) are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Furthermore, we do not concur with Weintraut & Associates' assessment that the Fishers Methodist Episcopal Church (site # 057-206-51006) and the mid-century house at 7883 South State Road 13 are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; we believe that the structures are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places if the interiors are intact. We understand that it may not be possible to determine the condition of the interiors of these structures; therefore, we would be willing to consider them eligible for listing for the purpose of this review.

In regard to archaeological resources, it is our understanding that archaeological investigations of the proposed project area have been conducted, and that a copy of the report detailing these investigations will be submitted to the DHPA for review and comments. Once a copy of this document has been received, the Indiana SHPO will resume identification and evaluation procedures for this project.

A copy of the revised 36 C.F.R. Part 800 that went into effect on August 5, 2004 may be found on the Internet at www.achp.gov for your reference. If you have questions about archaeological issues please contact Wade T. Tharp at (317) 232-1650 or wtharp1@dnr.IN.gov. If you have questions about buildings or structures please contact Ashley Thomas at (317) 234-7034 or asthomas@dnr.IN.gov. Additionally, in all future correspondence regarding the above indicated project, please refer to DHPA #16485.

Very truly yours,

Chad W. Slider

Mitchell K. Zoll
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

MKZ:ADT:adt

emc: Patrick Carpenter, INDOT
Mary Kennedy, INDOT
Shaun Miller, INDOT
Shirley Clark, INDOT

WEINTRAUT & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Transmittal Letter

DATE: September 10, 2014

TO: DHPA Attn. Mitch Zoll

FROM: Weintraut and Associates, Inc.

PROJECT: I-69 Added Travel Lanes

# OF COPIES	TITLE	COMMENTS
	Review Request Submittal	
1	Archaeological Short Report	

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

P.O. Box 5034, Zionsville, IN 46077 Tel: (317) 733-9770 Fax: (317) 733-9773 www.weintrautinc.com

REVIEW REQUEST SUBMITTAL

State Form 55031 (7-12)
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Please complete this form and attach it to front of all submittals, along with any reports or supplemental materials you are providing to the Indiana DHPA for review.

Date: September 10, 2014

Is this a new submission? ☑ Yes ☐ No

Reference for previous submittals: DHPA # 16485 Des. No. 1383332 &1383336

THIS REVIEW REQUEST SUBMITTED BY:

Name: Linda Weintraut

Company/Organization: Weintraut & Associates, Inc.

Address: 4649 Northwestern Drive in Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Telephone number: (317) 733-9770 Email address: linda@weintrautinc.com

PROJECT NAME & LOCATION *[Please attach a map with location(s) marked]*

Project Name/Reference: I-69 Added Travel Lanes Project/ Des # 1383332 & 1383336

Project Address/Location: Fishers, McCordsville, and Ingalls Topographic Quadrangles

City: Indianapolis, Indiana Township(s): Delaware, Fall Creek, and Green

County/Counties: Hamilton and Madison Counties

STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

Agency: Federal Highway Administration Program:

Type of funds, license, or permit to be obtained *(if applicable)*:

Name(s) of Agency Contact: Larry Heil

Address: 575 N Pennsylvania Street, Suite 254, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Telephone number: (317) 226-7480 Email address: Larry.Heil@dot.gov

APPLICANT *(if different than Federal Agency)* *If available, please attach copy of authorization letter from federal agency*

Applicant: Indiana Department of Transportation

Name of Contact: Patrick Carpenter

Address: 100 N. Senate Ave. IGCN 642, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Telephone number: 317-233-2061 Email address: pacarpenter@indot.in.gov

CONSULTANT FOR THE APPLICANT OR AGENCY *(IF APPLICABLE)*

Consultant: Parsons

Name of Contact: Daniel J. Miller

Address: 101 West Ohio Street, Suite 2121

Telephone number: (317) 616-4663 Email address: Daniel.J.Miller@parsons.com

Contact for DHPA questions regarding this review request:

Comments:

Please note that incomplete submissions may result in delays. To ensure an expeditious review, please be sure that the following has been provided:

- ☑ Full contact information for person/entity submitting form, including phone number and email *(if available)*
- ☑ Map of project location with project area(s) clearly marked *(provided in current or previous submission)*
- ☐ Clear photographs of project area and surroundings
- ☑ Project description
- ☑ Description of any proposed ground disturbance
- ☐ Name of Federal agency/agencies and program providing funds, license, or permit
- ☐ Letter of authorization from Federal agency/agencies *(if applicable)*

Return this Form and Attachments to:

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 W. Washington Street, Room W274
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic

Gmail by Google

Bethany Natali <bethany@weintrautinc.com>

Fwd: Added Travel Lanes on I-69 (DHPA 16485)

1 message

Linda Weintraut <linda@weintrautinc.com> Tue, Oct 7, 2014 at 3:06 PM
To: Bethany Natali <bethany@weintrautinc.com>

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Linda Weintraut** <linda@weintrautinc.com>
Date: Tue, Sep 23, 2014 at 2:18 PM
Subject: Re: Added Travel Lanes on I-69 (DHPA 16485)
To: "Thomas, Ashley" <AsThomas@dnr.in.gov>

Ashley,

Thank you for your email.

I am having difficulty reconciling this church as eligible under criterion C. It has suffered multiple additions and has that huge ramp that detracts from its facade. We did not give consideration in the field especially after having received concurrence that a similar church with good interior integrity was not eligible (see attached). Since, the Fisher's church has compromised integrity, it was also my understanding from seminars and from reading NR bulletins that it would be difficult to make a case for a church unless it is part and parcel of a larger trend (A) that is not connected to religion (no ethnic community, etc.). From field experience, it is an altered example of a common type.

Regarding the mid-century modern, it was our understanding that a property must have very high integrity. Initially from public right of way, we thought this house might be eligible as well. Sadly, upon further inspection, we discovered that this house has some replacement windows and replacement garage doors. I have attached consultation on I-69 that established parameters for evaluations for mid-century properties that we have been using as a baseline. If this thinking/direction is no longer valid, please advise and send a copy of the present directive.

I ask these questions because the findings for one project sets precedent for future surveys and recommendations that will affect not only our reports but others, just like case law.

Thanks, Linda

On Thu, Sep 18, 2014 at 1:17 PM, Thomas, Ashley <AsThomas@dnr.in.gov> wrote:

> Linda,
>
> I received your voicemail this morning and I thought I would just e-mail you back so you could have our response in writing.
>
> Regarding the Fishers Methodist Episcopal Church, it would be eligible under Criteria C for Architecture. A case may also be able to be made for Religion depending on what additional information is available in the future.
>
> Regarding the Mid-Century house at 7883 S. SR 13, it would be eligible under Criteria C for Architecture.
>
> As we stated in our letter dated August 22, 2014, both of these properties are potentially eligible depending on the condition of the interiors, but we would be willing to consider them eligible for the purpose of this review.
>
> Please let me know if you have any additional questions. Thanks!
>
> **Ashley D. Thomas**
> Historic Structures Reviewer
> Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
> Indiana Department of Natural Resources
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2 attachments

CasCoCR400S_Des1297540_HPR_2013-09-18.pdf
112K

2009.0325 SHPO Meeting_Minutes.pdf
88K

Clymers Methodist Church (017-124-45012)
4003 West County Road 400 South
***Interim Report* Rating: Contributing**

Description: A T-shaped, frame edifice on a rough-faced, concrete block foundation, the Clymers Methodist Church dates to around 1890. The simple, Gothic Revival-style church is embellished with wood cut-out crosses in the front gable and bell tower. The primary windows on the front and side elevations are glazed with clear glass panes of different shapes that form large, straight-sided, pointed arches. Alterations to this building include the addition of vinyl siding, the replacement of the front entry door, and the construction of a wooden ramp on the front of the building. With the exception of a drop ceiling and carpeting, the interior retains good integrity.

Context/Significance: This resource was rated Contributing in the IHSSI survey of Cass County, Indiana in the area of Architecture. The Clymers Methodist Congregation can trace it roots to the mid-1830s, when a Methodist congregation began meeting at the Fitzer property—west of the current building—in the 1830s in a log building that also functioned as a school house.[78] The congregation built a dedicated church building on Fitzer's property between 1844 and 1847.[79] The Clymers Cemetery (WA 2)

CLYMERS METHODIST CHURCH, 4003 WEST COUNTY ROAD 400 SOUTH, NORTH ELEVATION

78 Powell, *History of Cass County*, 544.
79 Powell, *History of Cass County*, 544.

Meeting Minutes

Tier 2 Meeting Section 106 Aboveground Issues

Meeting Location, IGCN 955, Indianapolis, IN
Wednesday, March 25, 2009, 10:00 a.m. EDT

Attendees:	
Janice Osadczuk – Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division	Jason DuPont – Bernardin, Lochmueller & Assoc./ Project Management Consultant (PMC)
John Carr – IDNR/State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology (DHPA)	Linda Weintraut – Weintraut & Associates/PMC
Frank Hurdis – IDNR/SHPO/DHPA	Michelle Gammon Purvis – Weintraut & Associates/PMC
Mary Kennedy – Indiana Dept. of Transportation	

The purpose of this meeting was to discuss public/consulting party comments regarding 800.11(e) for Section 2 and 3, the Memorandum of Agreement for Sections 2 and 3 (including mitigation ideas), and the methodology for the proposed Age of Data Survey for Section 4.

Linda Weintraut began the meeting by mentioning that the comment period on the 800.11(e) has been extended to May 8, 2009. Consulting parties had requested additional time to review the documents. There was a general discussion about the various consulting party comments that have been received. Several comments have been received; all of these were briefly reviewed.

Discussion then focused on a letter/email submitted by William Boyd that contained comments and objections to the overall Section 3 Historic Property Report (HPR) as well as 73 points of objection to various aspects of the Eligibility Report for the Dowden Farm. Weintraut & Associates explained that most of the points in this March 8, 2009 letter had been submitted during earlier comment period and that the comments are not likely to have any effect on the determination for the Dowden Farm (determined ineligible by the Keeper of the National Register).

Janice Osadczuk requested that a copy of Boyd's recent correspondence be sent to SHPO, along with the appropriate sections of the Eligibility Report highlighted, so SHPO can comment on whether or not the submitted information could have an effect on eligibility. Osadczuk requested that special attention be paid to any new information contained in Boyd's letter. Weintraut & Associates will send a package of information to SHPO that will contain previous correspondence from Jan Boyd, the eligibility report with appropriate sections highlighted, and this new communication from William Boyd.

Other discussion about Sections 3's consulting party comments continued. Osadczuk asked whether any local historians had been involved in the process. DuPont and

Weintraut answered that there has not been much input from local historians, although one had attended a consulting party meeting.

There was a brief discussion about the FHWA noise policy because Citizens for Appropriate Rural Roads (CARR) had expressed concern over the effects created by I-69 noise. Osadczuk explained that the FHWA noise policy, which is set in decibels, is a guideline and that each State has the option of setting its own noise policy. INDOT revised its policy last year. The policy does not require the absence of road noise; however, the noise policy, based on FHWA guidelines, sets thresholds to identify what level of roadway noise intensity constitutes an *adverse* effect. DuPont said that noise thresholds have been reviewed for the NR-eligible properties and that the properties in Scotland do not come close to meeting the decibel levels deemed to be an adverse effect by the noise policy.

The group then discussed whether changes should be made to the Historic Property Reports based on comments that there are inaccuracies. Osadczuk said that changes should be made for errors (such as typos, etc.) pointed out by consulting parties. An errata sheet will be distributed shortly after the May 8, 2009 deadline.

The meeting topic then moved to an update on Section 2. Some consulting parties had stated that the comment period was too short, but Osadczuk reminded the group that the law requires 30 days for review; nevertheless, the comment period on the 800.11(e) has been extended to May 8, 2009.

There was a detailed discussion about mitigation for Section 2, in particular the concept of providing funding to Pike County Commissioners for repairs to bridges in the Patoka Bridges Historic District. While this may be a good idea, details need to be worked out to determine feasibility and practicality. These include the following: Has a cost estimate been made for bridge repairs? Does the County have any plans? What is the County's interest? These need to be known before including it in the MOA. DuPont said he would inquire regarding Pike County's information on the bridges and their interest in rehabilitation.

DuPont also mentioned that there has been discussion about converting these to pedestrian-only travel, if the road were to be closed by I-69 and pending property acquisition by the Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge. However, the road is currently planned to be kept open as identified in the DEIS. The bridges currently do not appear to be in great condition. Osadczuk reminded the group that any change in use would need to be evaluated to see if it would result in an adverse effect. John Carr mentioned that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation used to have a "Manual of Mitigation Measures" that discussed various common mitigation approaches. This document indicated that bypasses are always treated as an adverse effect, even if the MOA requires that a bridge be converted to pedestrian use to repair and protect it.

Finally, there was discussion about the concern expressed that the NR-listed Patoka Bridges not be used by construction traffic. FHWA and INDOT have consistently expressed that this is an important commitment and it can be made part of the construction contract. DuPont mentioned that it would be easy to keep construction machinery/traffic off the bridges, but that regulating traffic to and from the site might be more difficult. However, this condition will be written into the construction contract documents and will be monitored by the construction engineer to maintain compliance during construction.

Osadczuk reminded the group that if bridge rehabilitation would be included in the MOA, it should also have its own CE.

The final aspect of the discussion regarded borrow pits; William Boyd had commented that Section 106 must be done on borrow pits. The group agreed that borrow pits will be handled appropriately during construction, per the INDOT Standard Specifications, which require clearance of borrow pits. In crafting the document that details consideration of consulting party comments, Mary Kennedy said that Weintraut & Associates could obtain official wording from Shaun Miller regarding this issue.

At this point in the meeting, Carr requested that the group discuss the Age of Data Survey for Section 4 so that Frank Hurdis could provide his expertise and input, and be excused from the meeting. Weintraut referred to the Methodology hand-out and explained that the goal is to update the Section 4 survey to make it current through 2015, specifically by reviewing properties constructed between 1954 and 1965.

There was some discussion about a Task Force assembled by the DHPA to consider the survey program and the future challenges, especially as more post-war buildings meet the age criteria for consideration of National Register eligibility. Weintraut and Hurdis explained that given the number of properties constructed during this time, the Task Force decided that Phase II of the IHSSI will survey post-war properties with a high level of integrity and that only properties with an excellent level of integrity would be considered eligible. Weintraut agreed to add a statement to the methodology indicating that post-war properties possess high integrity in order to be inventoried for the I-69 survey.

Hurdis asked why this Age of Data Survey is focused on Section 4; Weintraut answered that since the Section 4's 800.11(e) is not anticipated to be released until late 2009 with completion of this section not until 2010, so the team would like to be proactive. Sections 2 and 3 have been released, and are anticipated to be completed before the end of 2009. ,. Construction is happening now for Section 1, and Sections 2 and 3 are moving into final design and construction. DuPont explained that plans for Sections 5 and 6 are not definitive enough, which is the reason the re-survey for those sections is not happening now, but an update like this is anticipated to occur in the future.

Hurdis asked how this survey interfaces with the mitigation surveys; Weintraut explained that this survey is simply a method to update data for those remaining sections that have not yet completed the 800.11(e) documentation process. Carr mentioned that SHPO is interested in knowing when the Tier 1 mitigation surveys can start for Sections 2 and 3: DuPont and Osadczuk said that the plan is for the RODs for Sections 2 and 3 to be signed by the end of the year.

Weintraut asked for confirmation that the methodology for the Age of Data Survey is appropriate. Osadczuk requested that a consulting parties meeting be held after this Additional Information (AI) Report is completed.

Weintraut pointed out that the survey update will also include a *reconnaissance review* of properties surveyed by CCRG to verify status. The group agreed that "changed" could mean either having a reduction in status due to improper alterations, or improved in status due to repairs that follow the Secretary of Interior's guidelines, or if a property should be contributing due to the age requirement.

The discussion returned to the post-war properties. Non-traditional, post-war sites (such as industrial sites, trailer parks) will be reviewed.

Mary Kennedy suggested that Weintraut & Associates review USGS maps in addition to aerial photographs.

DuPont summarized the discussion, saying that the survey would verify general information on the previously surveyed contributing properties and it would add additional information about contributing properties constructed between 1954 and 1965. These newly-surveyed properties will be assessed for NR eligibility; if any are eligible, effects will be assessed. Changes to the methodology for the additional information survey will be made based on this meeting discussion. Weintraut & Associates will begin the survey update immediately.

The final topic of the meeting was a review of proposed mitigation ideas for Sections 2 and 3. The MOA will follow the template established by Section 1.

There was a discussion about a proposal for Section 2 mitigation to have a "Low impact, non-intrusive bridge design." After discussing the fact that the statement must be reviewed by INDOT bridge design staff, the group amended this statement to say "visually non-intrusive, context sensitive bridge design."

The MOA will include a stipulation that says, "Bridge design will be coordinated with SHPO." There was some discussion about the review process for the bridge design; the group decided that it was appropriate for SHPO to review the design once prior to, and at 30 percent bridge design so that the design could be modified, if necessary to assure conformity to this commitment. DuPont agreed to find out what the current stage of completion is, and confirm the language in the RFP for the design of Sections 2 and 3.

Weintraut passed out information about the proposed Audio Tour as mitigation. This item has been included as a public education mitigation tool that will assist heritage tourism. It will bring travelers into the communities to learn about cultural and natural history of the area and could also help with economic development. There was some discussion about how the tour would be disseminated. Some ideas included having kiosks at rest stops and working with the state tourist offices, county CVBs, and local schools to distribute the information. The audio media is planned to be produced in electronic format so that it can be easily distributed, including as an internet download. The mitigation plan includes researching, writing, and production supervision of the audio tour. The marketing plan and marketing of the tour and distribution of the media will need to be developed.

The final meeting topic was the mitigation for the McCall Family Farmstead in Section 3. Tree planting for screening was one idea, and there was some discussion about the best location for these trees. Osadczuk said it is important that if trees are planted, they should be planted in right-of-way rather than on private property so that the state does not spend money on mitigation that could be removed immediately. While it is possible to plant trees on private property, the owner must agree to an easement restriction that says the trees will remain. White Cedar trees have been proposed because they have dense foliage that reaches from the ground to 20 to30 feet in height. DuPont agreed to find out if White Cedar trees are prone to any diseases since they are not native to Indiana.

The concept of doing a National Register nomination for McCall farm and Archaeology on the site also was discussed. The property owner would need to agree to either of these. Archaeology was removed from the list because it is not anticipated to produce significant additional information and would not have as broad of an impact as other mitigation ideas.

Finally, there was additional discussion on the Audio Tour and other public interpretation measures such as exhibits and brochures as mitigation for the McCall Farmstead. Osadczuk suggested incorporating Lincoln information into the items if I-69 crosses paths Lincoln used to travel from Indiana to Illinois.

ACTION ITEMS:

1. Weintraut & Associates will send a package of information to SHPO that will contain previous correspondence, the eligibility report with appropriate sections highlighted, and this new communication from Bill Boyd.
2. DuPont will find out if Pike County already has estimates for the repair or rehabilitation of the Patoka Bridges.
3. DuPont agreed to look at the bridge inspection report for details as to the condition of Patoka Bridges.

4. Weintraut & Associates will obtain official wording regarding borrow pits from Shaun Miller.
5. Errata sheets will be prepared for the HPRs and for the Dowden Report on Eligibility. These will be distributed shortly after the May 8, 2009 deadline.
6. Weintraut & Associates will update the Age of Data methodology to reflect discussion at this meeting.
7. DuPont will find out if White Cedar trees are prone to any diseases since they are not native to Indiana.
8. DuPont agreed to find out what the current stage of completion is, and confirm the language in the RFP for the design of Sections 2 and 3.
9. Weintraut & Associates will begin background work on the MOAs.
10. Weintraut & Associates will begin survey update immediately.

Details discussed in this meeting are subject to change, but are a reflection of how things stood at the close of the meeting. This meeting summary documents ongoing, internal agency deliberations. Accordingly, the information contained in this summary is considered to be pre-decisional and deliberative.

Gmail by Google

Linda Weintraut <linda@weintrautinc.com>

RE: Added Travel Lanes on I-69 (DHPA 16485)

1 message

Thomas, Ashley <AsThomas@dnr.in.gov> Mon, Sep 29, 2014 at 3:33 PM
To: Linda Weintraut <linda@weintrautinc.com>
Cc: "Diebold, Paul" <PDiebold@dnr.in.gov>, "Tate, Holly" <HTate@dnr.in.gov>

Linda,

I have talked to Holly and Paul in the National Register section and we have come up with the following information regarding the two properties you had e-mailed us about. Please note that Holly and Paul still believe that both of these properties are potentially eligible pending additional information.

Fishers Methodist Episcopal Church –

- We have noted that the example you sent of a similar church that had been determined not eligible specifies a dropped ceiling. That would be a significant alteration for a church like that; we would have expected a "cathedral" ceiling with a fairly dramatic increase in volume to the interior space.
- Within the context of Fishers and its surrounding township, ongoing and dramatic loss of historic resources has focused attention on a limited pool of historic places that now stand out as representative to the history of the community.
- We have precedent for listing a sided church building, or other sided building, when it retains its characteristic volume, details, plan, and other elements.
- The church retains its tower and "Akron Plan" type massing (though we don't know about the interior, and that is an important factor).
- The National Register section does not recall making a statement that there must be a link to Criterion A for small town/rural churches. If we made such a binding statement, it was an error on our part. Paul does recall saying that when you can make a Criterion A argument, you ought to do so. A small church like this can be eligible on its own as an example of a type (as it appears to be in this case) and style (as it is in this case) under Criterion C alone.

Mid-Century house at 7883 S. SR 13 –

- We have attached some guidelines and research that we're still tweaking. If it is of service to you and your staff in making evaluations, please feel free to utilize it. Paul has also shared it with INDOT.

Please let us know if you have additional questions.

Ashley D. Thomas
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From: Linda Weintraut [mailto:linda@weintrautinc.com]
Sent: Tuesday, September 23, 2014 2:37 PM
To: Thomas, Ashley
Subject: Re: Added Travel Lanes on I-69 (DHPA 16485)

Ok, thanks!

On Tue, Sep 23, 2014 at 2:26 PM, Thomas, Ashley <AsThomas@dnr.in.gov> wrote:

Let me talk to the National Register section and I will get back to you. Paul is out all week, so it may be early next week before I get back to you.

Ashley D. Thomas
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Indiana Department of Natural Resources
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Indianapolis, IN 46204
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check back frequently for information on upcoming events, trivia, and helpful hints. If you have suggestions for topics or questions for future discussion let us know at dhpaconnect@dnr.in.gov.

From: Linda Weintraut [mailto:linda@weintrautinc.com]
Sent: Tuesday, September 23, 2014 2:18 PM
To: Thomas, Ashley
Subject: Re: Added Travel Lanes on I-69 (DHPA 16485)

Ashley,

Thank you for your email.

I am having difficulty reconciling this church as eligible under criterion C. It has suffered multiple additions and has that huge ramp that detracts from its facade. We did not give consideration in the field especially after having received concurrence that a similar church with good interior integrity was not eligible (see attached). Since, the Fisher's church has compromised integrity, it was also my understanding from seminars and from reading NR bulletins that it would be difficult to make a case for a church unless it is part and parcel of a larger trend (A) that is not connected to religion (no ethnic community, etc.). From field experience, it is an altered example of a common type.

Regarding the mid-century modern, it was our understanding that a property must have very high integrity. Initially from public right of way, we thought this house might be eligible as well. Sadly, upon further inspection, we discovered that this house has some replacement windows and replacement garage doors. I have attached consultation on I-69 that established parameters for evaluations for mid-century properties that we have been using as a baseline. If this thinking/direction is no longer valid, please advise and send a copy of the present directive.

I ask these questions because the findings for one project sets precedent for future surveys and recommendations that will affect not only our reports but others, just like case law.

Thanks, Linda

On Thu, Sep 18, 2014 at 1:17 PM, Thomas, Ashley <AsThomas@dnr.in.gov> wrote:

Linda,

I received your voicemail this morning and I thought I would just e-mail you back so you could have our response in writing.

Regarding the Fishers Methodist Episcopal Church, it would be eligible under Criteria C for Architecture. A case may also be able to be made for Religion depending on what additional information is available in the future.

Regarding the Mid-Century house at 7883 S. SR 13, it would be eligible under Criteria C for Architecture.

As we stated in our letter dated August 22, 2014, both of these properties are potentially eligible depending on the condition of the interiors, but we would be willing to consider them eligible for the purpose of this review.

Please let me know if you have any additional questions. Thanks!

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Ranch Housing and Guidelines for Evaluating Post War Housing in Indiana.....docx
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Ranch Housing and Guidelines for Evaluating Post War Housing in Indiana

The Ranch House in Indianapolis
Researched by Michael Flowers with assistance from Paul C. Diebold

This essay is intended to serve as a starting point in the evaluation of post-war housing in Indiana. It is intended to provide a beginning framework for understanding the development of the Ranch type in Central Indiana.

The period of 1940 – 1970 in Indianapolis was one of unprecedented growth. The population was increasing, but mainly in the newly developing suburbs, and not within the old city limits. The numbers of housing starts were remarkable as well. It was the age of the Ranch house and the Ranch neighborhood in Indianapolis. In 1940, the population of Marion County was 460,926. Of these, only 73,954 lived outside of the city limits. By 1970, the population of Marion County was 792,299, a 58% increase over the 1940 population. Since the much of this population increase was taking place in the suburbs, the resulting impact on the built environment came in the form of thousands of Ranch houses, and Ranch house neighborhoods.

What is a Ranch House?

Like its architectural predecessor, the bungalow, the Ranch house is many things to many people. The bungalow was loosely defined as a one story, informally-planned house, with a porch and broad roofline. Its historic roots extended to the Indian subcontinent, where native peoples termed their low-slung cottages "bangla." The Ranch house could be defined by its studied informality and zoned living uses as much as by its simple exterior, often featuring a low-pitched roof, deep eaves, and a private, open patio instead of a covered porch. The Ranch house's historic origins sprang from the American Southwest and California, where architects were inspired by the houses of cattle ranchers of the Spanish Colonial era. In Indiana, the Ranch house refers to a one story, detached house with low pitched roof, typically with few if any traces of past traditional architectural styles.

Origins of the Ranch House in Indiana and Indianapolis

Indiana seems like an unlikely place to have such larger numbers of Ranch houses. It is far from the California that Cliff May, one of the originators of the Ranch house, called home. Nonetheless, it was the Ranch house and its neighborhoods that characterize the first two-and-a-half decades of post World War II development in Indianapolis.

Cliff May designed his first house in 1932 in San Diego. Soon, he was dubbing his houses "haciendas" or "rancheras" and his adaptations of Spanish Colonial, one story, stuccoed houses were gaining notoriety. One of his early designs was even published in *Architectural Digest*. May was in part drawing on personal familiarity with the historical type, since his family's ancestral home, Casa de Estudillo in San Diego, and his aunt's home, Los Flores, were heavily restored Spanish Colonial ranches.[1] In the post war

[1] Generally see Mary A. van Balgooy, "Before LA: Cliff May's Beginnings in San Diego," *The Journal of San Diego History*, Fall 2011, Volume 57, No. 4, pp. 255-272.

years, May and fellow builders and architects would apply the tenents of Modernism to the Ranch type. It is this later version of the Ranch which proved to be pervasive in Central Indiana.

Hoosiers were receptive to architectural ideas from many places, and those from California had captured the imagination of local architects early in the 20th century. During the Arts & Crafts era, the bungalow craze was well acknowledged in Indiana by 1910, when the *Indianapolis Star* published a large feature article titled "Are You Bungalowing?"[2] While today, any number of these early bungalows might be termed "California Bungalows," anonymous authors for the *Star* used the term to describe specific houses, a clear indication that architects, builders, and homeowners in Indiana were well-familiar with the type.[3] Additionally, a development type, the bungalow court, was known in Indianapolis decades before World War II. Beverly Court, a large development just north of West 38th Street, was completed in the mid-1920s. Others in Indianapolis date from about the same period. Though the association of Indianapolis bungalow courts with those in California is not expressed in writing, the influence is apparent.

Shannon (Hill) Zuercher's research on the Indianapolis Home Show reveals that the Ranch house type and name were familiar to Indianapolis architects and builders within several years of May's first houses, conjointly with the spread of the type in California. Leslie Ayres' Personality House for the 1935 show has Art Moderne styling, but it presages the post-war Ranch in plan. Its rear elevation anticipates the front elevations of post-war Ranches. Better known for his staid, traditional Tudor Revival houses in Golden Hill and North Meridian Street in the 1920s and 30s, Frederick Wallick nonetheless provided a prototype Ranch design for the 1939 Home Show. Though it draws much inspiration from Colonial Revival sources, the design can be described as a Ranch house.[4] Pierre & Wright created a Ranch house that more clearly anticipates post-war designs for the 1941 home show. Called the "All-American Four Star Home," it included one story with an attached garage, picture window-lit living room, sun room and bedrooms under a long, low hip roof. Curiously, the term "Ranch house" was not often used in conjunction with these trend setting homes. The "All-American" design was republished after the war, in 1947, in *Popular Home* magazine.[5]

While the home show often touted the latest ideas in housing for those interested, builders were already catering to those of more average means. The housing economy was rebounding, providing the opportunity for new concepts, including the Ranch type. From housing starts totaling around 3,000 per year during the mid-1920s, Indianapolis builders had taken enormous losses. By 1929, new dwelling units completed were down to 1,452 units for the year. The all-time (recorded) low was for Indianapolis was in 1933, when homeowners and landlords commissioned only 47 new units.[6] By the eve of America's entry into World War II, housing was on the comeback. War-related industries were expanding in Indianapolis. As well as factory work, firms like Allison Division of GM and new Naval

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[2] "Are You Bungalowing?" *Indianapolis Star*, April 24, 1910, Magazine Section, p. 8 (pages are unnumbered).
[3] "New California Bungalow on North Side," *Indianapolis Star*, April 9, 1916, Society Section, p. 52. The article featured a house at 509 E. 29th Street. Also, an article about a group of California bungalows located in the 3800 block of English Avenue was featured in: "California Bungalows Have Wide Appeal," *Indianapolis Star*, November 13, 1927, pt. 3, p. 35.
[4] Shannon L. Hill, "The Indianapolis Home Show: Its History, Evolution, and Centerpiece Homes," (Master's thesis, Ball State University, 2002), p. 156.
[5] Hill, pp. 44 and 160.
[6] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment, "Building Construction in Principal Cities of the United States, 1921, 1946, Based on Building Permits Issued." Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1947.

Ordinance Plant were hiring engineers and administrators at good salaries. As families expanded their income, the new FHA mortgages and programs were making it easier for potential homeowners to build or buy. In 1939, Indianapolis builders completed 1,353 new units; 1940 showed a modest increase to 1,452 new units. While it was only about half of the rate for new units in Indianapolis during the mid 1920s, the upward trend was welcome news.

The first new neighborhoods that would set the stage for post-war expansion came at this crucial time. The Green Lawns Addition on Emerson Avenue on the east side was planned by architects Pierre & Wright in 1939.[7] The firm both planned the subdivision and designed the houses, which were intended meet FHA housing and mortgage requirements. Pierre & Wright combined traditional elements with floor plans that were transitional to those of Ranch houses. Best described as American Small House designs, Green Lawns' housing had the minimal amount of detail and a more traditional roof pitch that most Ranch house builders eschewed.

Valley View Park Subdivision, between 67th St., 65th St., Keystone Ave., and Hillside Ave., was developed in late 1940 and early 1941 by H.L. Horton Company.[8] The firm completed three examples by January 1941, and these modest, one story frame houses included a breezeway-attached garage. One of the pilot houses built in time for the opening of the subdivision, at 6513 N. Keystone Ave., was described as a "ranch-type structure." A later article, on January 19, 1941, describes the three pilot houses as "ranch" houses.[9] The three, like the houses of Green Lawns, have minimal historical references.

Merchant builders weren't active only on the east and north sides of town before the war. Bert Wilhelm developed Oak Lawn Addition along Georgetown Road in Speedway in the early 1940s.[10] Wilhelm planned to build 30 houses in the addition in 1941, and the *Star* described one of the simple gabled houses as a "dude ranch-type" house.

Despite promotion of the new housing type in nationally accessible literature, at the Indianapolis Home Show, and in occasional articles in the local papers, the Ranch type was not popular in Indianapolis before World War II. Most local home builders were content with the tried and true American Small House plans, with exteriors that featured just enough Colonial or Tudor elements to increase curb appeal. Articles and real estate ads of the late 1930s feature such houses, almost without exception.

Individual houses built on speculation or for specific owners were a specialty of many Indianapolis home builders in the 1920s; those who had survived the Depression shouldered on to the beginning of World War II. They began to adopt the Ranch house type and sometimes used the name to promote their product. Schoen-Morgan was one such home building firm. They had prospered in the interwar years, building large Tudor Revival homes in Butler-Tarkington and Meridian-Kessler neighborhoods. In early 1941, Schoen-Morgan was marketing the house at 5637 N. Central Avenue that they had just completed.[11] The *Star* called the house a "…ranch-type dwelling planned to appeal to Hoosier home

[7] "Private Financed Housing Development Appeals to Home Buyers of Modest Income," *Indianapolis Star*, December 22, 1940, p. 35.
[8] "Three Suburban 'Homes of Happiness' Open Today," *Indianapolis Star*, January 5, 1941, p. 28.
[9] "2,500 Persons See Homes of Happiness in Valley View," *Indianapolis Star*, January 19, 1941, p. 31.
[10] "Wilhelm Offers Dude Ranch-Type Dwelling In Oak Lawn Addition in Speedway City," *Indianapolis Star*, January 5, 1941, p. 28.
[11] "Ranch-Type Dwelling with Western Touch Is Built by Schoen-Morgan on Central," *Indianapolis Star*, March 23, 1941, p. 36.

owners who relish the Western touch in the style of their home…" This house featured stone and brick veneer, a low-pitched, side gable roof, and two different kinds of picture window, much like many post-war Ranches would. This appears to be one of the earliest, widely published acknowledgements of the new Ranch house type in Indianapolis.

Dissemination After the War

While single family residential construction was restricted during war years, the *Star* continued to run articles about house design under the title "Homes for Americans." One, published just after the war, was a design by noted Modernist Alden Dow, for a "square house" and even included instructions for contacting the architect. Others were variations of Ranch houses; all seem to be aimed at stimulating discussion about the future.

Victory in the Pacific Theater came on August 15, 1945, but battles were just beginning for the housing industry. High material costs, unprecedented demand, and the need for quickly built housing were major issues. Brookville Village, located between Brookville Road and the B & O Railroad, just south of Irvington, was one example of how Indianapolis builders met the new demand. This curvilinear plat was laid out in 1949 and it was hoped that 170 houses would be completed that season.[12] The developers used modest, prefabricated Ranch houses, some from Thayer Prefabricated Houses of Columbus, Indiana some from National Homes Company.

Numerous Indianapolis area neighborhoods were developed similarly. Eagledale, located just north and west of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, was platted and its simple Ranch houses were offered for sale beginning in 1955. Many were prefabricated.[13] Some sections of Eagledale featured slightly larger brick Ranches. The area of 3,400 homes was fully built out and annexed to Indianapolis by 1961. Just as Speedway had been a suburb long before adjacent Eagledale came into being, Beech Grove would experience rapid expansion after World War II. Beech Grove was a minor rail siding, when, in 1906, the New York Central Railroad built a massive rail shop there. The Beech Grove Improvement Company platted the original section of the adjacent community the same year. After the war, large sections of Beech Grove were developed with modest Ranch houses during the 1950s.

In Warren Park, builders were appealing to middle class, white-collar owners with one story stone or brick, hip roof Ranch houses. The *Indianapolis News* noted that the Ranch house "…typifies the newer section of in the Irvington area. Home styles vary considerably with the preference running toward the stone ranch type."[14] Further away from established neighborhoods, exclusive enclaves like Avalon Hills were being built out with a variety of Ranch housing in the 1950s. Though the age of the trolley and interurban were past, many Indianapolis developers stayed within easy reach of bus routes with their holdings, well into the 1950s.[15] Avalon Hills would have been an exception to the trend; doubtless, its planners envisioned it as a totally auto-oriented suburb.

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[12] "Million-Dollar Subdivision Due with 170 Homes," *Indianapolis News*, January 7, 1949, p. 1.
[13] Bodenhamer et al. *Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*, Indianapolis: I.U. Press, 1994, p. 520.
[14] "Today's Picture News," *Indianapolis News*, July 19, 1952, p. 10.
[15] Indianapolis had ended trolley service in the 1940s, and by the 1950s, electric buses powered by overhead catenary wires were operating on fixed routes. Motor bus routes had been started by Citizen's Street Railway in the decades before, and these continued to augment the fixed routes. It is also likely that developers hoped to contain utility costs by staying within, or close, to existing infrastructure.

In Avalon Hills, many of the new homes were traditional, Colonial interpretations of the Ranch. Interest in Colonial architecture persisted, even as the Ranch and Modernism were taking root in post-war Indy. Prolific Indianapolis home builder and entrepreneur R.V. Welch was still offering Cape Cod models from National Homes for his new North Eastwood development in 1960.[16] At virtually the same time, architect and developer Avriel Shull was planning an entirely Modernist subdivision in Carmel, Indiana, just north of Indianapolis. Shull's designs were variations of the Modern style Ranch house, emphasizing clean lines and functional interiors, with few if any traces of traditionalism.[17] The clash, and in some cases, the combination, of traditional architecture and purer forms of Modernism would typify the Indianapolis post-war streetscape. Architectural historians hoping to document and nominate Ranch houses and their neighborhoods to the National Register of Historic Places will need to research this phenomenon to provide further context.

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"California Bungalows Have Wide Appeal," *Indianapolis Star*, November 13, 1927, pt. 3, p. 35.

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"New California Bungalow on North Side," *Indianapolis Star*, April 9, 1916, Society Section, p. 52. The article featured a house at 509 E. 29th Street.

"New 1 ½ Story Cape Cod National To Be Shown in North Eastwood," *Indianapolis Star*, December 18, 1960, Section 7, page 7.

"Private Financed Housing Development Appeals to Home Buyers of Modest Income," *Indianapolis Star*, December 22, 1940, p. 35.

"Ranch-Type Dwelling with Western Touch Is Built by Schoen-Morgan on Central," *Indianapolis Star*,

[16] "New 1 ½ Story Cape Cod National To Be Shown in North Eastwood," *Indianapolis Star*, December 18, 1960, Section 7, page 7. A large ad for North Eastwood appears on page 41.

[17] Shull published many of her house designs nationally through several periodicals. Sources of information about her career can be researched in the Avriel Shull Collection of the Indiana Historical Society; also see Connie J. Zeigler, National Register of Historic Places nomination, Thornhurst Addition Historic District, listed June 24, 2010.

March 23, 1941, p. 36.

"Three Suburban 'Homes of Happiness' Open Today," *Indianapolis Star*, January 5, 1941, p. 28.

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Zeigler, Connie J. National Register of Historic Places nomination, Thornhurst Addition Historic District, listed June 24, 2010.

Builders, Architects, Designers and Contractors of Early Ranch, American Small House or Similar Housing in Indianapolis. Compiled by Michael Flowers

George Simpson, Contractor
5801 Haverford Avenue, 1940

Pierre and Wright
"Green Lawns" Addition Houses, 1940
"All American Four Star Home" 2708 E. 58th, 1941

H.L. Horton Company,
Valley View Park, Homes of Happiness; 6509 North Keystone, 6513 North Keystone, 6601 North Keystone, 6514 Keystone Avenue, 2154 North Sherman Drive, 1941

American Home Builders
6340, 6344 Washington Boulevard, 1941

The Shoen-Morgan Realty Company, Inc.
5637 Central Avenue, 1941
2909 East 62nd street, 1942

M. Knight Realty Company
5645 and 5651 Indianola Ave, 1941

Lyndale Construction Company
515 South Manhattan, 1941

Charles D. Ward
The "Home Maker" 5805 North Oxford, 1941

H.D. Tumbleson
5245 Southeastern Avenue, 1941

S.C. Kirkpatrick
1050 West 58th Street, 1941

R.K. Cordill
6101 Riverview drive, 1942

Louis Heck
36th street and Colorado Avenue, 1942

Joseph O. Cezar
Sketches and plans for Ranch style houses in the Drawings and Documents Archive, College of Architecture and Planning, Ball State University.

Fran E. Schroeder
Plans for Spickelmier Co. Model Houses 1955
Residence for Mr. and Mrs. C.L. Kittle 3-25-52

Frederick Wallick
Indianapolis Home Builder's association, All-Indiana Home from the Indianapolis Home, 1939

Guidelines for Evaluating National Register Eligibility of Mid Century Modern Housing and Post-War Suburbs

Increasingly, consultants in the field and preservation planners are finding a need to evaluate post-war suburbs and housing types. The need is sometimes practical, as Section 106 calls for agencies and those utilizing Federal funds, or undertaking licensed activities, to evaluate the impact on historic areas. In other cases, communities hope to identify previously overlooked historic resources.

The following guide is intended as a framework to assist in evaluating the potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, for areas that may have concentrations of Ranch housing. For the most part, these resources date from the 1941-1970 time period. While the National Register of Historic Places, Criteria for Evaluation (see sidebar) are the basis for any opinion of eligibility, this document is intended to specifically apply the criteria to post-war architecture. In all cases, DHPA will consult with you to provide a final assessment of eligibility.

(sidebar section)

The National Register of Historic Places
Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

Criterion A
That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the board patterns of our history.

Criterion B
That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Criterion C
The embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

Criterion D
That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

A: A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
B: A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
C: A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
D: A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
E: A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
F: A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
G: A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

(end sidebar section)

Mid Century Modern and Ranch House Historic Districts

Criterion A – districts that have close association with patterns of history or development trends. Districts that are eligible will have many of these qualities:
1) They have a distinct place in the history of the development of the community (e.g., “one of the first,” “one of the best,”) to implement a type of development.
2) They can be linked to particular significant developer, builder, or planner in a significant way (e.g. “one of Mr. Smith’s best examples of a cul-de-sac ranch house development”)
3) They reflect design trends in a significant way in a community, such as cul-de-sacs, the “rural lane,” common setbacks, acreage of yards, plantings, or other collective community building guidelines described or set forth in writing at the time.
4) They may have a set of guidelines or mechanism to control aesthetics, such a peer design review committees, deed restrictions, etc.
5) They may have been planned for a particular socio-economic or even ethnic group that had an impact on a community (G.I.s, areas like Flanner House Homes in Indianapolis, or factory housing).

Criterion C
Mid Century Modern or Ranch house districts that are eligible should have a distinct core of superior-design homes or buildings:
1) The “core” may be difficult to quantify in percentage, but, visually, has a decided impact on the aesthetics of the area or neighborhood as one walks or travels through the area.
2) The core of significant houses reflect tenets of Modernism or other design trends in a substantial way.
3) The core and other houses are architect or master builder-designed.

4) The core houses have a high level of physical integrity.
5) The district as a whole has a minimum of typical, stock designs
6) The district can be quantified as at least locally significant, compared to similar areas within the community.

Individual listings for Mid Century Modern and Ranch Housing

DHPA expects individually eligible houses to embody Modernism or other facets of post-war design in a clearly distinguishable manner:

1) Individually eligible buildings will be architect or master-builder designed and documented as such (This may not be possible immediately for in-the-field findings, but, should be researched whenever feasible).
2) Individually eligible buildings will have a very high level of integrity. No (non-original) siding, no or very few window replacements, and an intact interior.
3) Individually eligible buildings probably have architectural refinements and materials that enhance the aesthetics of the property (e.g., Roman brick that enhances the horizontal nature of a ranch design; a marble foyer that reflects the Miesian qualities of an office building).
4) Individually eligible buildings reflect tenets of a particular, significant, and scholarly-recognized design idiom to a high degree. While one can list and to some degree quantify elements of such styles, it may be that the design as a whole sufficiently represents its defined idiom.
5) Individually eligible buildings should retain a setting, landscaping, outbuildings, or structures that enhance the total design of the property.

Michael R. Pence, Governor
Cameron F. Clark, Director

DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology·402 W. Washington Street, W274·Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646·Fax 317-232-0693·dhpa@dnr.IN.gov

October 3, 2014

Linda Weintraut, Ph.D.
Weintraut & Associates, Inc.
PO Box 5034
Zionsville, Indiana 46077

Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration ("FHWA")

Re: Indiana archaeological short report (Goldbach, 09/03/2014), for added travel lanes on I-69 from 106th Street to State Road 13 (Designation Nos. 1383332 and 1383336; DHPA No. 16485)

Dear Dr. Weintraut:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f), 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and the "Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Indiana Department of Transportation, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the implementation of the Federal Aid Highway Program in the State of Indiana," the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has conducted an analysis of the materials dated September 10, 2014, and received on September 11, 2014, for the above indicated project in Delaware, Fall Creek, and Wayne Townships, Hamilton County; and Green Township, Madison County, Indiana.

Based upon the submitted information and the documentation available to the staff of the Indiana SHPO, we have not identified any currently known archaeological resources listed in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP within the proposed project area. However, this identification is subject to the project activities remaining within areas disturbed by previous construction of a recent and non-historical nature. If archaeological deposits are encountered from the post-contact period, they will be evaluated regarding their eligibility for the NRHP in consultation with the staff of the Indiana SHPO. Please contact our office if such deposits are encountered. The archaeological recording must be done in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation" (48 F.R. 44716) and a report of the archaeological documentation must be submitted to our office for review and comment.

If any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, state law (Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29) requires that the discovery must be reported to the Department of Natural Resources within two (2) business days. In that event, please call (317) 232-1646. Be advised that adherence to Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29 does not obviate the need to adhere to applicable federal statutes and regulations.

A copy of the revised 36 C.F.R. Part 800 that went into effect on August 5, 2004 may be found on the Internet at www.achp.gov for your reference. If you have questions about archaeological issues please contact Wade T. Tharp at (317) 232-1650 or wtharp1@dnr.IN.gov. If you have questions about buildings or structures please contact Ashley Thomas at (317) 234-7034 or asthomas@dnr.IN.gov. Additionally, in all future correspondence regarding the above indicated project, please refer to DHPA No. 16485.

Very truly yours,

Mitchell K. Zoll
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

MKZ:WTT:wtt

emc: Patrick Carpenter, Indiana Department of Transportation
Mary Kennedy, Indiana Department of Transportation
Shaun Miller, Indiana Department of Transportation
Shirley Clark, Indiana Department of Transportation
Jason Goldbach, Weintraut & Associates, Inc.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

100 North Senate Avenue
Room N642
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

PHONE: (317) 233-2061
FAX: (317) 233-4929

Michael R. Pence, Governor
Karl B. Browning, Commissioner

October 9, 2014

Chad Slider
Assistant Director, Environmental Review
AND
Paul Diebold
Team Leader, Survey & Registration
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
Staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer
402 W. Washington St., Room W274
Indianapolis, IN 46204

RE: Flanagan-Kincaid House, IHSSI No. 057-206-50019
Des. No. 1298035, I-69 & 106th St. Interchange Project, Fishers, Delaware Township, Hamilton County, Indiana, DHPA No. 15147
AND
Des. Nos. 1383332 & 1383336, Added Travel Lanes on I-69 from 106th St. to SR 13, Delaware, Fall Creek & Wayne Townships, Hamilton County; and Green Township, Madison County, Indiana, DHPA No. 16485

Dear Mr. Slider and Mr. Diebold,

As you are probably aware, the structure known as the Flanagan House or the Kincaid House (Indiana Historic Sites & Structures Inventory [IHSSI] No. 057-206-50019) in Hamilton County was recently moved to a new location on October 4, 2014 (See http://www.indystar.com/picture-gallery/news/local/hamilton-county/2014/10/04/moving-the-250-ton-153-year-old-kincaid-house/16717043/). This house fell within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for both of the above-mentioned projects in its original location. During the consultation for these projects, your office concurred with the recommendation that the Flanagan House is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under Criterion C. The following excerpt from the historic properties report (HPR) for Des. No. 1298035 provides the justification for its eligibility (H&H Associates, 8/16/13):

> The Flanagan House is a good example of a mid-1800s I-house with some high-styled Italianate features. Due to encroaching suburban growth in Hamilton County, many such farmsteads have been lost to recent development and only a few similar examples remain in the county. The house has suffered from neglect and vandalism over many decades while it sat vacant that has caused the loss of the original front door and most interior features. Additionally, the house's original setting has been altered by the demolition of numerous outbuildings over time that has left only one small barn, as well as from the lack of landscaping that once included entrance walkways and a driveway entrance from E 106th Street, as well as many shade trees according to historic images of the property. The property once included 160 acres and was an active farm, and today it only retains about 1 acre in the middle of suburban residential and commercial growth. Recent attempts to stabilize the building have resulted in the loss of original windows with vinyl replacements and the addition of a second-story balcony that may be historically accurate but no historic images of the house found by the historian depict a balcony there. The

house does retain its distinctive I- house floorplan, however. Despite its integrity loss, enough of the building's original materials and design remains to recommend it eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C for its scarce architectural type in the area, as well as for being one of the oldest extant houses in Hamilton County.

The Flanagan House's new location, just over 0.25 mile to the north of its original location, continues to be located within the APEs for these projects. The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to your office's opinion on the continued eligibility of the Flanagan House since its relocation. It is the opinion of our office that in its new location the house continues to maintain the features that had been determined to make it National Register eligible. The house still retains its distinctive I- house floorplan and high-styled Italianate features. It maintains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Even in its original location, its integrity of setting, feeling, and association had been compromised due to the surrounding modern development and the loss of all but one of its outbuildings. Its new setting, very close in proximity and character to is previous setting, does not detract from the house's features that made it National Register eligible.

Per the National Register criteria for evaluation, ordinarily structures that have been moved from their original location shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are primarily significant for architectural value (Criterion Consideration b). The HPR excerpt above outlines how the Flanagan House's primary significance is for its architectural value as one of the few extant I-houses in Hamilton County. This remains to be the case. Therefore, our office thinks that the Flanagan House continues to be National Register eligible under Criterion C and is also now eligible under Criterion Consideration b.

We ask that you please review this letter and the enclosed mapping and photographs in order to provide us with your opinion on the National Register eligibility of the Flanagan House. Because the Added Travel Lanes project on I-69 is under a tight project schedule, we request your opinion on this matter as soon as possible so that the schedule is not hindered.

If you have any questions regarding this matter or if you need further information, please feel free to contact Ms. Mary Kennedy at 317-232-5215 or mkennedy@indot.in.gov.

Sincerely,

Patrick Carpenter

Patrick Carpenter, Manager
Cultural Resources Office
Environmental Services

PAC/MEK/mek
Enclosure

cc: ES project files

emc: Runfa Shi, INDOT Project Manager
Anthony Jones, INDOT Project Manager
David Cleveland, Corradino Group
Candace Hudziak, H&H Associates
Daniel Miller, Parsons
Linda Weintraut, Weintraut & Associates

Flanagan House
IHSSI No. 057-206-50019

Scale 1:3,388

Miles

0.065 0.0325 0 0.065

This map is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This information is not warranted for accuracy or other purposes.

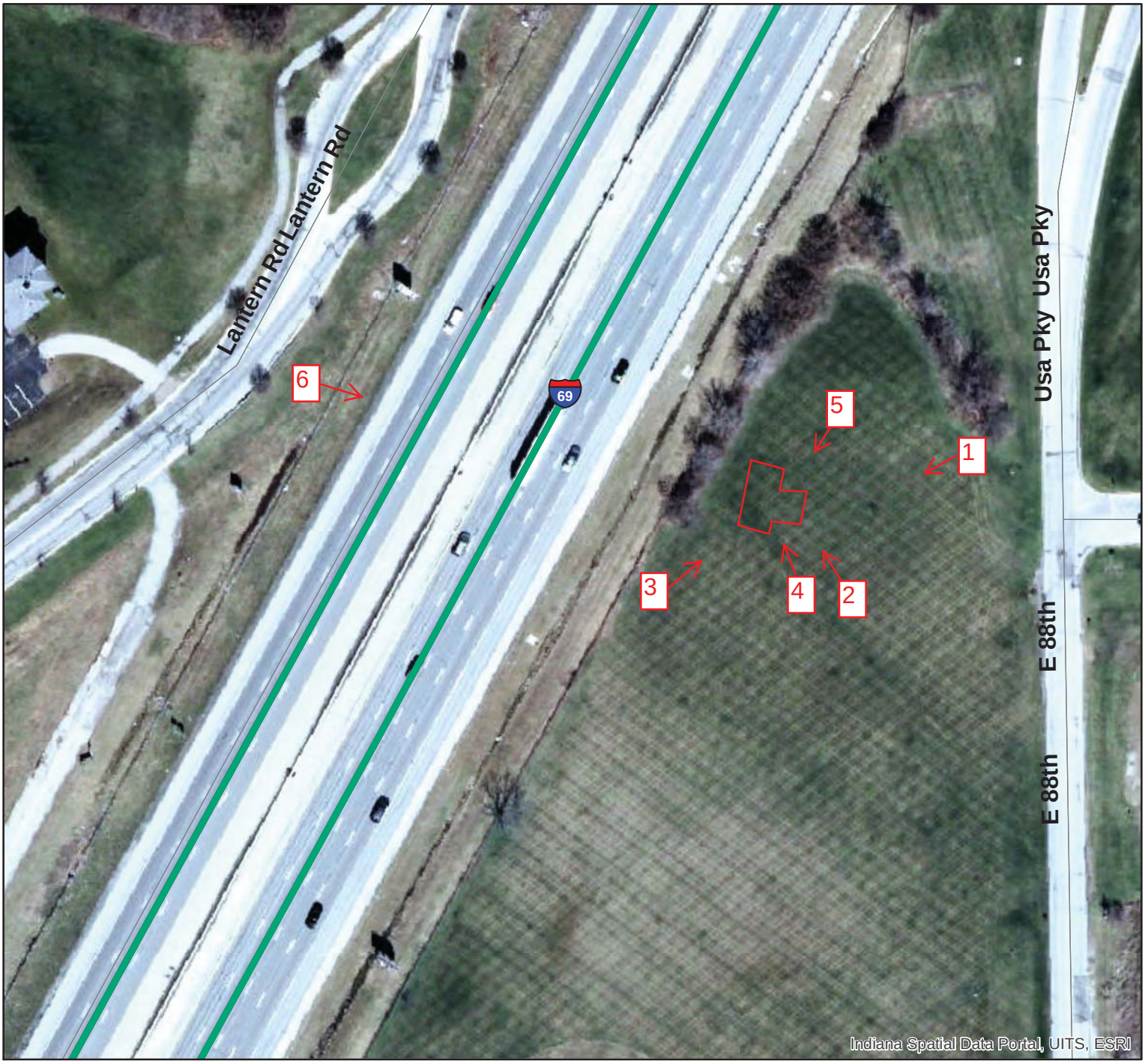
Sources: **Non Orthophotography**
Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N **Map Datum:** NAD83

N

National Register properties
IHSSI properties
National Register districts
Local Road

State Routes
Highways
Interstates
State Routes
US Routes
Local Road
State Boundary

Flanagan House
IHSSI No. 057-206-50019



Scale 1:1,108

Miles

0.02 0.01 0 0.02

This map is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This information is not warranted for accuracy or other purposes.

Sources: **Non Orthophotography**
Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N **Map Datum:** NAD83

Local Road Local Road

State Routes

Highways

Interstates

State Routes

US Routes

Photo Location

1

Photo 1

Photo 2

Photo 3

Photo 4

Photo 5


Photo 6

Michael R. Pence, Governor
Cameron F. Clark, Director

DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources

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October 22, 2014

Mary Kennedy
Architectural Historian/History Team Lead
Cultural Resources Office
Environmental Services
100 N. Senate Ave., Room N642
Indianapolis, IN 46201

Re: Flanagan-Kincaid House, IHSSI No. 057-206-50019
Des. No. 1298035, DHPA No. 15147 and
Des. Nos. 1383332 & 1383336, DHPA No. 16485

Dear Mary,

Per your request of October 9th, National Register staff has reevaluated the eligibility of the Flanagan-Kincaid House, following its relocation on October 4th. We appreciate the photos and documentation you attached to your letter and email. Several staff members have also viewed the building on its new site.

After some debate, we have reached the conclusion that the house no longer meets the National Register criteria. In particular, the siting and orientation of the house render it incapable of conveying its architectural significance.

Orientation of the main mass of the house in relationship to its intended viewer has long been understood as one of the key elements of vernacular architecture. Orientation and placement also correlate to several of the seven aspects of integrity used by the National Park Service to evaluate properties, namely; location, setting, feeling, and, to a degree, design. Examples of vernacular architecture like the Kincaid House convey their sense of time and place, in good measure, by their orientation. Placement of the main house on a traditional, mid-nineteenth century farm in Central Indiana is almost universally marked by orientation to the cardinal points of the compass. Additionally, the status of the house was typically conveyed by formal design of the front elevation, ornament, and placement of the front door in a highly visible location with relation to the main road visitors are likely to use.

It may be possible that a particular use might be aided by the placement the house now has. We believe, however, that our role is focused on the current situation. The house now faces and addresses a major man-made structure that has no relationship to its history. From a preservation point of view, we believe that this so compromises integrity of setting, location and feeling as to render the building ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the eligibility of the house. Please contact me if you should have any questions about our opinion.

Sincerely,

Paul C. Diebold
Assistant Director of Preservation Services

copies: ER files.
enclosures: none.

APPENDIX G. Section 106 Documentation and Additional Information Relating to the Flanagan House

HISTORIC PROPERTY REPORT FOR:
I-69 AND 106TH STREET INTERCHANGE PROJECT
FISHERS, DELAWARE TOWNSHIP, HAMILTON COUNTY, INDIANA

DES NO: 1298035

FEDERAL PROJECT NO: PENDING

8/16/2013

PREPARED FOR UNITED CONSULTING

Candace Hudziak

H&H Associates, LLC
Principal Investigator: Candace Hudziak, M.A.
218 E. North Street
Greenfield, IN 46140
317.462.7177
historian@hhpast.com

Abstract

I-69 and 106th Street Interchange Project
Fishers, Delaware Township, Hamilton County, Indiana

In May 2013 United Consulting contracted H&H Associates, LLC, to conduct an architectural and historical investigation in support of the I-69 and 106th Street Interchange Project, located in Fishers, Delaware Township, Hamilton County, Indiana.

The project historian who meets or exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's standards for Section 106 work identified and evaluated historic properties within the proposed Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project. Historic properties were identified and evaluated in accordance with Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and CFR Part 800 (Revised January 2001), Final Rule on Revision of Current Regulations, December 12, 2000, and incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004.

This Historic Properties Report documents the methodology and findings of eligibility as part of the Section 106 process. Survey and documentation were completed for the entire APE, including above ground resources previously recorded in the 1992 *Hamilton County Interim Historic Sites and Structures Inventory* report. There are no individual properties currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or in the Indiana Register of Historic Places (SR) within the proposed APE. As a result of identification and evaluation efforts for this project, one individual property within the APE of this project known as the Flanagan House has been determined as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Fig B.5: Aerial map showing proposed APE boundary with Flanagan House identified; Fig B.10 and B.11 show close up views of the APE
Image provided by Hamilton County Flex Viewer GIS

Michael R. Pence, Governor
Cameron F. Clark, Director

DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology·402 W. Washington Street, W274·Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646·Fax 317-232-0693·dhpa@dnr.IN.gov

October 4, 2013

David Cleveland, PE, PTOE
Corradino LLC
200 South Meridian Street, Suite 330
Indianapolis, Indiana 46225

Federal Agency: Federal Highway Administration ("FHWA")

Re: Project information and *Historic Property Report for: I-69 and 106th Street Interchange Project, Fishers, Delaware Township, Hamilton County, Indiana* (Hudziak, 8/16/2013) (Des. No. 1298035; DHPA No. 15147)

Dear Mr. Cleveland:

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 470f), implementing regulations at 36 C.F.R. Part 800, and the "Programmatic Agreement . . . Regarding the Implementation of the Federal Aid Highway Program In the State of Indiana," the staff of the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") has reviewed the materials submitted with your September 6, 2013, cover letter, which we received on September 9, for the aforementioned project in Hamilton County, Indiana.

The area of potential effects, as proposed in the historic property report ("HPR"), appears to be appropriate to the nature and scale of this project.

We agree with the opinion expressed in the HPR that the Flanagan House (IHSSI No. 057-206-50019) is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. It also appears to us, based on the HPR, that the Flanagan House is the only property within the APE that is eligible for the National Register.

During the September 19, 2013, consulting parties meeting, there was a discussion of the boundaries of the eligible Flanagan House property. As we recall, it was proposed by FHWA that the historic property boundaries be considered to be the current legal boundaries of the land on which the house sits. It apparently was assumed that the northern boundary (i.e., the boundary closest to 106th Street) would not include the area under the utility lines in front of the house. As we recall, the legal boundaries of the Flanagan House property are going to be checked. We think it is important to ascertain the location of that northern property line, because FHWA also indicated that the project should avoid encroaching on the Flanagan House property. In comparing the alternatives for the project design that are represented schematically in Appendix 2 of your September 6 cover letter, we see that the Roundabout Option and the Tight Diamond Option apparently would avoid encroachment upon the legal boundaries of the Flanagan House property, assuming that the legal boundaries are as depicted on those schematic drawings. On the other hand, it appears that the Single Point Option would require temporary right-of-way from the Flanagan House property and that the construction limits would extend into the historic property.

A cross section drawing showing the proposed elevation of 106th Street with respect to the Flanagan House—or, at least, an elevation drawing showing the increase in elevation between the current street and the proposed, rebuilt street—would be helpful to our effort to assess the visual impact of the rebuilt roadway on the historic house.

We recall, as well, that the planting of a few trees between the rebuilt 106th Street and the Flanagan House property was discussed on September 19 and was generally thought to be beneficial in providing a limited, visual buffer between the house and traffic passing by. We would appreciate clarification as to whether those trees could be planted in the 106th Street right-of-way, as distinguished from the Flanagan House property, given their likely proximity to the pavement and to the overhead utility lines and in light of any clear zone restrictions that might be applicable.

We would like to have these points clarified about the Flanagan House property boundary and its relationship to right-of-way that might need to be acquired, about the construction limits, about the increased elevation of the roadway, and about the prudence of planting trees in the right-of-way, before we comment further on the project's likely effects.

As we previously had commented in regard to the Indiana archaeological short report (Goldbach, 7/17/2013), based upon the submitted information and the documentation available to the staff of the Indiana SHPO, we have not identified any currently known archaeological resources listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register within the proposed project area. However, this identification is subject to the project activities remaining within areas disturbed by previous construction of a recent and non-historical nature. If archaeological deposits are encountered from the post-contact period, they will be evaluated regarding their eligibility for the National Register in consultation with the staff of the Indiana SHPO. Please contact our office if such deposits are encountered. The archaeological recording must be done in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation" (48 F.R. 44716) and a report of the archaeological documentation must be submitted to our office for review and comment.

If any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, state law (Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and -29) requires that the discovery be reported to the Department of Natural Resources within two (2) business days. In that event, please call (317) 232-1646. Be advised that adherence to Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and -29 does not obviate the need to adhere to applicable federal statutes and regulations.

If you have questions about archaeological issues, please contact Wade T. Tharp at (317) 232-1650 or wtharp1@dnr.IN.gov. Questions about buildings or structures should be directed to John Carr at (317) 233-1949 or jcarr@dnr.IN.gov. In all future correspondence regarding the New Interchange Project at I-69 and 106th Street, please refer to DHPA No. 15147.

Very truly yours,

Chad W. Slider

Mitchell K. Zoll
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

MKZ:JLC:jlc

cmc: Lawrence Heil, PE, Federal Highway Administration, Indiana Division
Patrick Carpenter, Indiana Department of Transportation
Mary Kennedy, Indiana Department of Transportation
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David Cleveland, PE, PTOE, Corradino LLC
Candace Hudziak, H&H Associates, LLC
Linda Weintraut, Ph.D., Weintraut & Associates, Inc.

19th-century Fishers farm house at risk of demolition

19TH-CENTURY FISHERS FARMHOUSE AT RISK

Since its construction in 1861, an Italianate-style brick farmhouse at the corner of 106th Street and Kincaid Drive in Fishers has survived the elements and, more recently, the same kind of rapid growth and development that has come to the rest of the town. Due to its proximity to a proposed interchange at I-69 and 106th Street, the home's future is uncertain. Below, aerial imagery taken in 1936 and 2014 shows how much the area has developed.

Aerial imagery from Hamilton County GIS
Stephen J. Beard / The Star

Steph Solis *12:27 p.m. EDT June 17, 2014*

(Photo: Fishers farm house at risk of demolition)

Hamilton County preservationists are trying to halt the demolition of a 153-year-old Fishers farm house.

Thompson Thrift, the property owner and development firm, planned to tear down the house earlier this month. Developers stopped the demolition after local residents and organizations raised concerns about the historical significance of the 19th-century Italianate-style brick house.

"There are not many examples of that kind of architecture anymore in Fishers, even in Hamilton County," said Mike Corbett, treasurer of the Noblesville Preservation Alliance. "It is a great representation of our history. We shouldn't just be tearing those things down."

The property on the corner of 106th Street and Kincaid Drive is part of a 70-acre chunk of land that Thomas Thrift intends to propose for a tech, office, and retail development project, said Ashlee Boyd, Thompson Thrift's senior vice president.

Boyd, city officials and preservationists met Monday afternoon to discuss the future of the house. They agreed that Thompson Thrift would delay the demolition a few weeks to give local organizations time to relocate the house, Corbett said.

"It was a nice, civil meeting," he said. "We're glad that they're willing to work with us."

Supporters of the house plan to meet early next week to prepare their next move.

"They know we want to save the building. It's on us," he said. "It's our responsibility to meet and start talking to people in the community."

The house was purchased by Loma E. Kincaid, founder of L.E. Kincaid & Sons meat market, after moving there in 1934. He went on to purchase more than 600 acres of land in the Fishers area, his grandson, Dan Kincaid, said. The house eventually was passed down to Dan Kincaid, who was working on restoring it before selling it in 2013. The exterior remains in strong shape, though the interior has been stripped and vandalized over time.

The house was examined by state officials in the fall due to its proximity to a proposed Interstate 69 interchange at 106th Street. John Carr, team leader of structures review for Federal Highway Administration and Indiana Department of Transportation projects, said his team deemed the house eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Many residents who found out about the demolition plans expressed concern over losing what they consider a significant piece of Fishers' past. A post on the Indiana Landmarks Facebook page about the demolition delay had more than 15,000 views and several comments from residents supporting the house's preservation, said Mark Dollase, vice president of preservation for Indiana Landmarks.

"We have to stop tearing down our history! (I)'m so glad to hear this was saved," Indianapolis resident Samantha Combs wrote on Facebook.

Emily Compton, a member of the Noblesville Preservation Alliance, also saw the post from Indiana Landmarks. She decided to get involved in the talks to save the house.

"I work in Indianapolis, and I've lived here (nearby) my whole life," Compton, 59, said. "I've just admired that house forever."

Keeping the house at its current location appears to be the least viable option, Kincaid said. The house is surrounded by commercial properties and the area will only become more crowded when the proposed I-69 highway exit is constructed, he said.

Thompson Thrift originally planned to demolish the house and allow local organizations to salvage the brick and timber and re-purpose it in new construction in Fishers, Boyd said. He also said he would consider an "actionable plan" to relocate the home.

"Because there's been a request and some interest in the home, we're taking time to vet the inquires that are out," Boyd said.

Preservationists want to see the house saved or relocated.

"I'm not real interested in talking about salvaging," Dollase said. "What we want is to see if there is a future for the building and having those conversations with the property owner, with the town and seeing what their reactions are."

Moving the house would be "too bad for Fishers," Compton said, "but I do believe that we can all work together to find a new place or a new purpose for it."

Call Star reporter Steph Solis at (317) 444-6494. Follow her on Twitter: @stephmsolis

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Navient to donate land to relocate Kincaid house

19TH-CENTURY FISHERS FARMHOUSE AT RISK

Since its construction in 1861, an Italianate-style brick farmhouse at the corner of 106th Street and Kincaid Drive in Fishers has survived the elements and, more recently, the same kind of rapid growth and development that has come to the rest of the town. Due to its proximity to a proposed interchange at I-69 and 106th Street, the home's future is uncertain. Below, aerial imagery taken in 1936 and 2014 shows how much the area has developed.

Aerial imagery from Hamilton County GIS
Stephen J. Beard / The Star

Steph Solis *5 a.m. EDT August 15, 2014*

(Photo: Photo provided by Navient)

Sallie Mae spinoff Navient has agreed to donate two acres of its Fishers campus to relocate a 153-year-old house, bringing preservationists one step closer to finding a new site for the historic building.

The Italianate-style brick farmhouse, formerly owned by the Kincaid family of the L.E. Kincaid Meat Market in Indianapolis, sits on the corner of 106th Street and Kincaid Drive. Owners development firm Thompson Thrift, had planned to level the home in June but put those plans on hold following protests from local preservationists.

Navient's offer would move the Kincaid house half a mile down the road to the westside of the company's 470,000-square-foot office building. John Kroehler, Navient's senior vice president, said the company would hand over ownership of the land to whomever agreed to maintain the building after its relocation.

"It was really just an outreach that we made with the thought that we might be able to do something for the community, given the obvious interest in saving the house," said Krohler, a longtime Fishers resident.

Thompson Thrift has been in talks over the last two months with members of Indiana Landmarks, the Noblesville Preservation Alliance and the Town of Fishers about the historical significance of the house.

From those discussions, Kroehler approached preservationists with the land offer.

Mike Corbett, treasurer of the Noblesville Preservation Alliance, said the donation puts the house on the path for preservation. Advocates still have to raise funds — an estimated $100,000 — to relocate the building, but Corbett said that planning is in the works.

"We're delighted that we have taken this first step," he said. "Now the really hard work starts, and we're going to have to come up with some concrete plans."

A statement from Navient also said that Thompson Thrift has agreed to contribute funds towards the cost of moving the house.

Calls to Thompson Thrift Senior Vice President Ashlee Boyd were not returned Thursday afternoon.

The property was once owned by Gen. Thomas Armstrong Morris, a key player in building Indiana's railroad and canal systems, and state capital. Loma E. Kincaid, who founded the meat market, later purchased the property and passed it down to Dan Kincaid.

Many residents across Fishers consider the Kincaid House a significant piece of local history. A post on the Indiana Landmarks Facebook page about the demolition delay gained tens of thousands of views and comments supporting its preservation.

Dan Kincaid said he has received a lot of positive feedback from local residents about the property over the years, including those who've never set foot in the house.

The Navient donation, he said, is "absolutely wonderful. I know lots and lots of people in the community would be highly in favor of that."

Call Star reporter Steph Solis at (317) 444-6494. Follow her on Twitter: @stephmsolis.

Read or Share this story: http://indy.st/VrqCLD

Crowdfunding campaign launched for Kincaid house

19TH-CENTURY FISHERS FARMHOUSE AT RISK

Since its construction in 1861, an Italianate-style brick farmhouse at the corner of 106th Street and Kincaid Drive in Fishers has survived the elements and, more recently, the same kind of rapid growth and development that has come to the rest of the town. Due to its proximity to a proposed interchange at I-69 and 106th Street, the home's future is uncertain. Below, aerial imagery taken in 1936 and 2014 shows how much the area has developed.

Aerial imagery from Hamilton County GIS
Stephen J. Beard / The Star

Steph Solis, steph.solis@indystar.com *5:29 p.m. EDT August 25, 2014*

(Photo: Matt Detrich/The Star)

Preservationists are reaching out to the public for help in saving the Kincaid house in Fishers.

Nickel Plate Arts studio and the Noblesville Preservation Alliance launched a crowdfunding campaign (http://movethekincaidhouse.org/)on Friday to relocate the 153-year-old farmhouse, which sits on the corner of 106th Street and Kincaid Drive.

Advocates are looking for about $115,000 to fund the relocation of thehouse, considered historically significant, to the west side of Sallie Mae spin off Navient's campus (/story/news/local/hamilton-county/2014/08/15/navient-donate-land-relocate-kincaid-house/14085997/), half a mile away. They've raised half of their goal through donation pledges from the Hamilton County Tourism agency and Thompson Thrift, the development firm that owns the land on 106th Street and Kincaid Drivve.

"The Noblesville Preservation Alliance is making history by saving history," Ailithir McGill, Nickel Plate Arts' director, said in a statement. "After partnering with them to save the Judge Stone House in Noblesville, we're excited to work together again to give this Hamilton County historical landmark a new home."

The property was once owned by Gen. Thomas Armstrong Morris, a key player in building Indiana's railroad and canal systems, and state capital. Loma E. Kincaid, who founded Kincaid's meat market, later purchased the property and passed it down to Dan Kincaid before it was sold to Thompson Thrift.

Members of the Noblesville Preservation Alliance, Indiana Landmarks and other local groups stopped Thompson Thrift demolishing the farmhouse in June.

The firm agreed to hold off if preservationists could find a new place for the farmhouse and relocate it.

Contributors in Hamilton County have surfaced to help.

Navient announced Aug. 15 that it would donate a two-acre stretch of land for the house. Indiana Landmarks offered a $2,500 grant to consult on landscaping and construction options for the property once it is relocated andPeterson Architecture, based in Noblesville, has offered to donate architectural services, according to the statement.

INDYSTAR

Navient to donate land to relocate Kincaid house

(http://www.indystar.com/story/news/local/hamilton-county/2014/08/15/navient-donate-land-relocate-kincaid-house/14085997/?from=global&sessionKey=&autologin=)

The crowdfunding campaign, called "Help Move the Kincaid House," will run until Sept. 30. Since it launched, Thompson Thrift pledged to contribute $20,000. The Hamilton County Tourism agency said it will give $45,000. As of today, $595 had been raised by online donors.

"We're grateful for the community support that is rallying behind the house," said Mike Corbett, treasurer, Noblesville Preservation Alliance. "Without involvement from Nickel Plate Arts, Hamilton County Tourism, Navient, Indiana Landmarks and Thompson Thrift, Hamilton County would have lost a major piece of history."

If the campaign reaches its goal, the home is scheduled to be moved in the fall.

What the farmhouse will be used for is not known. The Hamilton County Tourism office and other agencies will conduct a study to determine the best use for the house after the move. The public can offer ideas on the crowdfunding site.

Call Star reporter Steph Solis at (317) 444-6494. Follow her on Twitter: @stephmsolis.

Want to help relocate the Kincaid House? Donate at http://movethekincaidhouse.org (http://movethekincaidhouse.org/).

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Supreme Court paves way for gay marriage in Indiana (/story/news/2014/10/06/supreme-court-rejects-gay-marriage-appeal-indiana-states/16799735/)

Oct. 6, 2014, 10:33 a.m.

The day in pictures (/picture-gallery/news/2014

How to move a 250-ton, 153-year-old house

Steph Solis, steph.solis@indystar.com *2:11 p.m. EDT October 4, 2014*

(Photo: Matt Detrich/The Star)

It's not every day a 250-ton brick farmhouse rolls down the street in Fishers.

Come Saturday morning, the historic Kincaid House, which sits on the corner of Kincaid Drive and 106th Street, will be relocated to a parcel of land a half mile away on the campus of Sallie Mae spinoff Navient.

The milestone marks a victory for preservationists who fought to save the 153-year-old house from demolition (/story/news/local/hamilton-county/2014/06/15/th-century-fishers-farm-house-risk-demolition/10497039/)this summer. The property owner, development firm Thompson Thrift, plans to propose a tech, retail and office development project on the property. The firm is pitching in toward the moving costs.

How does a century-and-half-old house make the trip?

Not quickly, said Peter Brubaker, spokesman for Wolfe House & Building Movers.

"Each job is unique, just as each home is unique," Brubaker said.

Here's a look at the process.

Before the move

At a glance, the Kincaid house looks like a rectangular, two-story structure. But the back reveals a small single-story section that gives the building a T-shape.

The shape of the house called for some additional supports, Brubaker said. The moving team installed at least 11 steel beams, running from one side of the house to the other underneath the ground floor and through the basement.

The two-story section of the house led to the basement, but movers decided to separate most of the basement from the house.

Below the steel beams are two crossbeams, which run from the front to the back of the building.

The beams are designed to support the masonry and keep all parts of the house level during the move. Essentially, the beams replace the original stone foundation until the move is complete.

The beams are supported by crib piles, stacks of wood that support the weight of the house when it's lifted. From there the structure is lifted by a jacking machine then placed on self-propelled hydraulic moving dollies in preparation for**move day.**

It all forms a moving platform, similar to a trailer, underneath the house, Brubaker said.

Thick chains run around the house strapped to the steel beams as well as to supports that run vertically along the corners of the two-story section of the building. Additional chains and cables run through the house's interior.

While the house was getting prepped for the move, builders from Design and Build Corp. set up part of the new foundation and cleared the path ahead.

The Kincaid house's width created some extra work for the movers. The structure is 36 feet wide, 10 feet more than the width of the road. The movers trimmed the trees on the side of the road and took down any signs that might be in the house's path, Brubaker said.

The day of the move

Typically, a house is lifted onto a truck and driven to its new lot. Wolfe House & Building Movers created a in-house power dolly system (http://www.wolfehousebuildingmovers.com/services/moving/), manufactured by its spinoff company, Buckingham structural moving equipment.

By Saturday morning, a series of self-propelled dollies, operated by remote control, will be attached to the house and a power unit.

Brubaker said the power dolly system can transport the house more smoothly than a moving truck can, and it's easier to manage.

Normally a house is moved over to the foundation's platform and aligned that day. Because of a forecast calling for rain, however, movers likely will drop off the house at the edge of the new property Saturday morning to avoid settling problems. They plan to return the following week, after the ground dries, to complete the move atop the new foundation.

The builders then will finish building the foundation, a 5-foot-deep, cinder-block wall. Movers will take out the steel beams, cover the ground with dirt, re-seed the lawn and — voila — the house will be settled into its new home.

After the move

What the house will be used for has yet to be determined.

Hamilton County Tourism Inc., one of several local agencies involved in efforts to save the Kincaid house, is still deciding how the building will be repurposed, spokeswoman Kate Burkhardt said. She didn't elaborate on what options the organization is considering.

The public can offer suggestions on how the Kincaid house can be used by filling out an online form (http://www.movethekincaidhouse.org/)on the preservation campaign's website.

As it stands now, the house is uninhabitable, Burkhardt said. Whoever takes over the house will need to give the house a facelift and set up the electricity and utilities.

Call Star reporter Steph Solis at (317) 444-6494. Follow her on Twitter: @stephmsolis.

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(/story/news/nation/2014/10/06/same-sex-marriage-appears-

Same-sex marriage, once inconceivable, now appears inevitable (/story/news/nation/2014/10/06/same-sex-marriage-appears-

OUR COMMUNITIES: NORTH

FISHERS

OLD HOUSE MOVES TO NEW HOME

The 153-year-old Kincaid House, originally scheduled for demolition, was saved by Indiana Landmarks and a social media campaign. It was moved half a mile from its original location to the grounds of Fishers company Navient

4 **indystar.com:** View more photos of the Kincaid House's move on Saturday

The Stout family watches the historic Kincaid House's move from 106th Street and Kincaid Drive.

The Kincaid House is moved from its original location on Saturday to the campus of Sallie Mae spinoff Navient.

Navient Property

Printed: Jul 08, 2014

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Town of Fishers INDIANA

Appendix F: Waters of the US Determination Report

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Waters of the U.S. Report

I-69 Interstate Expansion; Projects 1, 2, and 3
Hamilton and Madison Counties, Indiana
INDOT Designation Numbers 1383332, 1383336, and 1383489

October 16, 2014

Prepared by:

PARSONS
101 West Ohio Street, Suite 2121
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Prepared for:
Indiana Department of Transportation
Environmental Services Division
100 North Senate Avenue, Room N642
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

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WATERS OF THE U.S. REPORT
I-69 Interstate Expansion; Projects 1, 2, and 3
Hamilton and Madison Counties, Indiana
INDOT Designation Numbers 1383332, 1383336, and 1383489
Prepared By: Thomas J. Warrner, Environmental Planner
October 16, 2014

I: Project Information

Fieldwork Dates:
Fieldwork was conducted on the following dates in 2014: May 7, May 8, May 12, June 16, June 17, June 18, June 19, June 23, June 25, June 27, July 3, July 9, July 10, and August 14.

Contributors:
Daniel J. Miller, Senior Environmental Planner
Alan Ball, Senior Environmental Planner
Thomas J. Warrner, Environmental Planner
Stephany Stamatis, Associate Environmental Planner
Wade Kimmon, GIS Specialist

Project Location:
Fishers Quadrangle:
Sections 1 and 12 of Township 17N, Range 4E
Section 6 of Township 17N, Range 5E
Section 31 of Township 18N, Range 5E

McCordsville Quadrangle:
Sections 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, and 33 of Township 18N, Range 5E
Section 20 of Township 18N, Range 6E

Ingalls Quadrangle:
Sections 20, 21, and 22 of Township 18N, Range 6E

Hamilton and Madison Counties, Indiana

Project Description:
The Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) is planning an I-69 Interstate Expansion Project from 106th Street in Fishers to Exit 226 (S.R. 9 and S.R. 109 in Anderson) in Hamilton and Madison Counties. This expansion has been broken into multiple projects with independent utility and logical termini. This report pertains to Projects 1, 2, and 3.

Project 1
Project 1 (Des. 1383332) extends on I-69 from 106th Street to 0.5 mile north of the Campus Parkway in Hamilton County. This project would construct additional lanes from Exit 205 (116th Street and S.R. 37 in Fishers) to Exit 210 (Campus Parkway) in the form of median travel lanes. An outside auxiliary lane would be added on southbound I-69 from 106th Street to 116th Street. Existing pavement would be resurfaced. The cross section would have a 10-foot paved inside shoulder and a 10-foot paved outside shoulder. Double-sided guardrail would be installed. All mainline bridges would be widened in the median. There would be work on the overhead structure at Cumberland Road. The structure at Brooks School Road over I-69 would have the bridge deck replaced. The overhead structure at 126th Street would require no additional work. The interchange at Exit 210 would be modified as part of a separate project (Project 2). All small structures would be evaluated to determine if rehabilitation or replacement is necessary. Detention would likely be required at all legal drains. All detention basins would be constructed within existing right-of-way. No new right-of-way would be required for this project.

Project 2

Project 2 (Des. 1383489) is a proposed interchange modification at Exit 210 (Campus Parkway) to improve the level of service (LOS). Improvements to the existing interchange, such as added auxiliary lanes, will be considered. Transportation System Management (TSM) improvements, such as ramp metering and signal coordination, will also be considered. In addition, modification to the interchange type will be considered. While all interchange types will be considered as possible improvements, the limited right-of-way in the vicinity of the interchange will make the following interchange types most likely to be selected: partial-cloverleaf interchange, tight diamond with roundabouts at the ramp termini, single point urban interchange, and double-crossover diamond interchange. The primary factors in determining the modifications selected will be construction costs, LOS rating, traffic safety, land acquisition costs, environmental impacts, and cultural resources impacts. New permanent and/or temporary right-of-way may be required for this project depending upon the type of improvements selected for this undertaking.

Project 3

Project 3 (Des. 1383336) extends on I-69 from 0.5 mile north of Campus Parkway to 0.5 mile east of S.R. 13 in Hamilton and Madison Counties. The project would construct additional lanes from Exit 210 (Campus Parkway) to S.R. 13 in the form of median travel lanes. Existing pavement would be resurfaced. The cross section would have a 10-foot paved inside shoulder and a 10-foot paved outside shoulder. Double-sided guardrail would be installed in most areas, though not in wide median areas. All mainline bridges would be widened in the median. The overhead structures at Olio Road and Cyntheanne Road would require no additional work. The pavement on S.R. 13 under I-69 would be lowered to provide adequate bridge clearance. All small structures will be evaluated to determine if rehabilitation or replacement is necessary. Detention would likely be required at all legal drains within Hamilton County. Detention is not expected to be required in Madison County. All detention basins would be constructed within existing right-of-way. No new right-of-way would be required for this project.

A project location map is provided in Exhibit 1 (page 45) for reference.

II: Office Evaluation

Methodology

A desktop review of the project limits was conducted to identify potential waters or waters of the U.S. (streams, wetlands, ponds, etc.). This included review of historic and recent aerial photography for any areas with a water signature or a sharp change in vegetation. Any such areas were flagged for field follow-up. National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) mapping, USGS topographic mapping, mapped soil units, and historic drainage were also reviewed.

NWI Mapping:

During NWI review, two potential wetlands were identified within the project limits. Both of these were located near the Campus Parkway Interchange, with one being an open water area (based on review of aerial photography). Ten (10) NWI polygons were noted adjacent to the project limits. Eight (8) of these, however, appeared to be associated with open water areas (based on review of aerial photography). NWI maps are provided for reference in Exhibit 2 (pages 47 to 53).

USGS Mapping:

After review of USGS 7.5 minutes series topographic maps, three solid blue-line streams were identified within the project limits (Sand Creek, Mud Creek, and Thorpe Creek). One dashed blue-line stream is immediately adjacent to the project limits (Cheeney Creek). USGS maps are provided for reference in Exhibit 2 (pages 47 to 53).

Mapped Soil Units:

According to the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Hamilton and Madison Counties, Indiana, the project area does contain nationally listed hydric soils. In addition, several of the non-hydric soils that are prevalent within the project limits contain hydric inclusions. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) classifies soil types as follows: hydric (100%), predominantly hydric (66-99%), partially

hydric (33-65%), predominantly non-hydric (1-32%), and non-hydric (0%). The Soil Summary Table (Table 1, page 36) details all soil units noted within the project limits. Maps showing the location of soil types are provided in Exhibit 3 (pages 55 to 61).

Historic Drainage:
Soil surveys for both Hamilton and Madison Counties were reviewed to identify areas with historic drainage. Twenty-four (24) historic drainage features were identified within or near the project limits (Exhibit 4, pages 63 to 68). Each of these areas was flagged for field review.

III: Field Reconnaissance

Methodology
Parsons conducted fieldwork in May, June, July, and August of 2014 to determine the presence of streams, wetlands, and other water resources within the project limits. While specific areas identified via desktop review were targeted for review, the entire project was surveyed for resources. When observed, features located adjacent to, but outside of the project limits were also noted. Resource maps showing all identified features are attached for reference (Exhibit 5, pages 70 to 118).

Photographs were taken throughout the right-of-way, and specifically for each feature identified. Selected photographs are included within this report for reference (Exhibit 6, pages 120 to 218).

Each stream's ordinary high water mark (OHWM) was obtained using a measuring tape. Both a qualitative assessment of stream quality and quantitative assessment of stream quality were conducted. Qualitative assessments were only done within the project limits, while quantitative assessments often extended outside of INDOT right-of-way. Quantitative assessments were conducted based on each stream's drainage area using the guidelines for either the headwater habitat evaluation index (HHEI) (Ohio EPA, 2012) or qualitative habitat evaluation index (QHEI) (Ohio EPA, 2006). The results of these evaluations are provided in Exhibit 7 (pages 220 to 258). A hand-held GPS unit (Geoexplorer 6000 Series) was used to collect the location of each identified stream.

Vegetation, soil, and hydrology data were collected using the methods described in the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Midwest Region (Version 2.0)* (USACE 2010). Wetland indicator statuses for plants were obtained from the 2014 National Wetland Plant List. Wetland data forms are provided in Exhibit 8 (pages 259 to 434) for reference. A qualitative assessment of each wetland's quality and function was conducted. A hand-held GPS unit (Geoexplorer 6000 Series) was used to collect the boundary of each identified wetland, as well as its data points.

Streams
Field investigations resulted in the identification of nineteen (19) likely jurisdictional streams totaling 17,605 linear feet within the project area. These features are summarized in the Stream Summary Table (Table 2, page 37). All roadside drainage features within the project limits were evaluated for the presence or absence of an OHWM. Due to the large number of these features, only those that exhibited an OHWM are discussed in this report. ***All other roadside drainages lacked OHWMs and are therefore not likely to be considered to be waters of the U.S.***

Cheeney Creek (R.J. Craig Drain)
Cheeney Creek (page 72) crosses under I-69 approximately 1.35 miles north of the 106th Street Overpass. Historic drainage was noted for this area during the desktop evaluation (Exhibit 4, page 63). At the May 8, 2014 field check, Cheeney Creek exhibited a 10-foot wide by 22-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 400 linear feet of Cheeney Creek lies within the project limits.

Within the project limits, this stream is predominantly encapsulated under I-69. The remaining segments within the project limits lack riffles/pools as well as a wooded riparian corridor. Upstream of the project limits, the creek is encapsulated underground after a distance of less than 50 feet. Cheeney Creek is also a Hamilton County regulated drain (R.J. Craig Drain). Because of these factors, qualitatively the aquatic and

terrestrial habitat quality for this stream within the project limits was considered to be poor. An HHEI evaluation was done downstream of the project limits for Cheeney Creek since sufficient room (200 meters) was not available within INDOT right-of-way. This index scored 75 (Exhibit 7, pages 220 to 221), indicating a higher quality than the qualitative evaluation. However, based on level of encapsulation and lack of riffles/pools, the actual stream quality within the project limits is likely a combination of both (average). The primary function of this stream is conveyance of storm water with some habitat value. Cheeney Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River,* or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

Cheeney Creek is noted as a dashed blue line stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps immediately downstream of the project limits (Exhibit 2, page 47). However, flowing water was observed during all field checks, including on August 14, 2014. Therefore, Cheeney Creek would likely be classified as a perennial stream. This creek is a direct tributary to the West Fork of the White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, Cheeney Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 1 to Cheeney Creek

Unnamed Tributary 1 (UNT1) to Cheeney Creek (pages 72 to 76) is located along the west side of I-69, from the S.R. 37 Interchange to Cheeney Creek. No historic drainage was noted for this area during desktop evaluation (Exhibit 4, pages 63 to 64). However, at the May 7, 2014 field check, an OHWM was observed. South of the 116th Street Interchange the OHWM was 11-feet in width by 6-inches in depth. North of the 116th Street Interchange, the OHWM was 6-feet in width by 12-inches in depth. Approximately 5,865 linear feet of UNT1 lies within the project limits. Of this length, 1,600 linear feet is lined with concrete with an additional 530 linear feet lined with riprap. The concrete lined section at the confluence with Cheeney Creek is broken, allowing the stream to flow under this lining for approximately 50 linear feet. In addition, approximately 350' of this stream contains *Typha spp.* (cattails, OBL) below the OHWM.

This stream is channelized and receives direct pollutant inputs due to its location within the roadside drainage of I-69. Significant portions of this stream are lined with concrete or riprap. It also lacks a wooded riparian corridor along both banks. Because of these factors, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality for this stream was considered to be poor. UNT1 to Cheeney Creek received an HHEI score of 30 (Exhibit 7, pages 222 to 223), indicating low habitat quality and supporting the qualitative determination. The primary function of this stream is conveyance of storm water. UNT1 to Cheeney Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River,* a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River,* or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT1 to Cheeney Creek is not noted as a stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 47). UNT1, however, would likely be classified as an intermittent stream. Water was flowing during the May 7, 2014 field check, but was nearly dry during the August 14, 2014 field check. This feature discharges into Cheeney Creek, which a direct tributary to the West Fork of the White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT1 to Cheeney Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 2 to Cheeney Creek

Unnamed Tributary 2 (UNT2) to Cheeney Creek is located along the east side of I-69 within the roadside drainage (page 72). This stream discharges at the southeast quadrant of the Cheeney Creek crossing under I-69. Historic drainage was noted for this area during the desktop evaluation, indicating that a stream may have been captured during I-69's construction (Exhibit 4, page 63). At the May 8, 2014 field check, UNT2 exhibited a 1-foot wide and 4-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 960 linear feet of UNT2 lies within the project limits.

This stream is channelized and receives direct pollutant inputs due to its location within the roadside drainage of I-69. Approximately 100 linear feet of the stream has been lined with concrete. It lacks a wooded riparian corridor along both banks. Because of these factors, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial

habitat quality for this stream was considered to be poor. UNT2 to Cheeney Creek had an HHEI score of 35 (Exhibit 7, pages 224 to 225), indicating low habitat quality and supporting the qualitative determination. The primary function of this stream is conveyance of storm water. UNT2 to Cheeney Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT2 to Cheeney Creek is not noted as a stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 47). UNT2, however, would likely be classified as an ephemeral stream. An OHWM was observed, but no flowing water was observed during any of the field checks. This feature discharges into Cheeney Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork of the White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT2 to Cheeney Creek would be likely considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 3 to Cheeney Creek

Unnamed Tributary 3 (UNT3) to Cheeney Creek is located along the east side of I-69 within the roadside drainage (pages 72 to 73). This stream discharges at the northeast quadrant of the Cheeney Creek crossing under I-69. No historic drainage was noted for this area during desktop evaluation (Exhibit 4, page 63). At the August 14, 2014 field check, UNT3 exhibited a 1-foot wide by 4-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 1,000 linear feet of UNT3 lies within the project limits.

This stream is channelized and receives direct pollutant inputs due to its location within the roadside drainage of I-69. Approximately 120 linear feet of the stream has been lined with concrete. It also lacks a wooded riparian corridor along both banks. Because of these factors, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality for this stream was considered to be poor. UNT3 to Cheeney Creek had an HHEI score of 28 (Exhibit 7, pages 226 to 227), indicating low habitat quality and supporting the qualitative determination. The primary function of this stream is conveyance of storm water. UNT3 to Cheeney Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT3 to Cheeney Creek is not noted as a stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 47). UNT3, however, would likely be classified as an ephemeral stream. An OHWM was observed, but no flowing water was observed after the May 8, 2014 field check. This feature discharges into Cheeney Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork of the White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT3 to Cheeney Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 4 to Cheeney Creek

Unnamed Tributary 4 (UNT4) to Cheeney Creek (pages 72 to 73) is located along the east side of I-69 in the roadside drainage between UNT3 to Cheeney Creek and USA Parkway. This stream discharges at the northeast quadrant of the Cheeney Creek crossing under I-69. No historic drainage was noted for this area during desktop evaluation (Exhibit 4, page 63). At the August 14, 2014 field check, UNT4 exhibited a 3-foot wide by 6-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 425 linear feet of UNT3 lies within the project limits.

This stream is channelized and lined with concrete. Despite having a narrow wooded riparian corridor (shrubs) along both banks, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality for this stream was considered to be poor. UNT4 to Cheeney Creek had an HHEI score of 49 (Exhibit 7, pages 228 to 229), suggesting average aquatic habitat quality. Despite scoring high in both the bankfull width and pool depth metrics, the paved nature of the channel bottom is likely a limiting factor for aquatic habitat. Therefore, the overall quality of this stream is likely a combination of both (below average). The primary function of this stream is likely conveyance of storm water with limited habitat value. UNT4 to Cheeney Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT4 to Cheeney Creek is not noted as a stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 47). UNT4, however, would likely be classified as a perennial stream. Water was flowing during all field checks, including the August 14, 2014 field check. This feature discharges into Cheeney Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork of the White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets to the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT4 to Cheeney Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 5 to Cheeney Creek

Unnamed Tributary 5 (UNT5) to Cheeney Creek (page 71) is located in the southwest quadrant of the 106th Street Overpass over I-69. No historic drainage was noted for this area during desktop evaluation (Exhibit 4, page 63). At the August 14, 2014 field check, UNT5 exhibited a 4-foot wide by 3-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 55 linear feet of UNT5 lies within the project limits.

This stream is channelized and receives direct pollutant inputs due to its location within the roadside drainage along the 106th Street overpass. It lacks a wooded riparian corridor along both banks and is impounded immediately downstream in a commercial property's retention pond. Because of these factors, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality for this stream was considered to be poor. UNT5 to Cheeney Creek had an HHEI score of 52 (Exhibit 7, pages 230 to 231), suggesting average aquatic habitat quality. Because several components of the qualitative assessment are not included in HHEI scoring, the overall quality of this stream is likely a combination of both (below average). The primary function of this stream is conveyance of storm water with limited habitat value. UNT5 to Cheeney Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River,* or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT5 to Cheeney Creek is not noted as a stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 47). UNT5, however, would likely be classified as an ephemeral stream. Water was flowing at the May 8, 2014 field check, but not at the August 14, 2014 field check. This feature discharges into Cheeney Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork of the White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT5 to Cheeney Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Sand Creek

Sand Creek (page 83) crosses under I-69 approximately 0.5 mile south of the 126th Street Overpass. Historic drainage was noted in this area during desktop review (Exhibit 4, page 65). At the June 16, 2014 field check, Sand Creek exhibited a 21-foot wide by 28-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 340 linear feet of Sand Creek lies within the project limits.

Immediately adjacent to the project limits, Sand Creek has a wooded riparian along each bank as well as riffles and pools. It is a Hamilton County regulated drain (Sand Creek Drain), however. Based on these qualitative observations, Sand Creek provides average aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat. Sand Creek had a QHEI score of 41.5 (Exhibit 7, pages 232 to 233), which supports the determination of average quality. Sand Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River,* or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

Sand Creek is noted as a solid blue line stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 49). Field observations in June and August confirmed the perennial flow of this stream. Sand Creek is a direct tributary to Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, Sand Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 1 to Sand Creek

Unnamed Tributary 1 (UNT1) to Sand Creek (pages 82 to 83) is located on the south side of I-69 near the I-69 Northbound Bridge over Sand Creek. UNT1 discharges into Sand Creek approximately 430 linear feet west of this bridge. Historic drainage was noted in this area during desktop review, indicating that a stream

may have been captured in I-69's roadside drainage (Exhibit 4, pages 64 to 65). At the August 14, 2014 field check, UNT1 exhibited a 1.5-foot wide by 8-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 1,930 linear feet of UNT1 lies within the project limits. Of this, approximately 270 linear feet of the stream channel is concrete lined and 160 linear feet is riprap lined. The concrete lined portion consists of broken pavement, allowing the stream to flow underneath the lining for a distance of about 75 linear feet.

This stream is channelized and receives direct pollutant inputs due to its location within the roadside drainage of I-69. Portions of this stream are lined with concrete or riprap. UNT1 lacks a wooded riparian corridor along both banks. Because of these factors, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality for this stream was considered to be poor. UNT1 to Sand Creek had an HHEI score of 20 (Exhibit 7, pages 234 to 235), supporting the qualitative assessment of quality. The primary function of this stream is conveyance of storm water. UNT1 to Sand Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT1 to Sand Creek is not noted as a stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, pages 48 to 49). This stream, however, would likely be classified as an ephemeral stream. Water was flowing during the May 12, 2014 field check, but not at the August 14, 2014 field check. This feature discharges into Sand Creek, which is a direct tributary to Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT1 to Sand Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 2 to Sand Creek

Unnamed Tributary 2 (UNT2) to Sand Creek (page 83) is located in the northwest quadrant of the I-69 Southbound Bridge over Sand Creek. Historic drainage was noted in this area during the desktop review (Exhibit 4, page 65). At the June 16, 2014 field check, UNT2 exhibited a 3-foot wide by 8-inch deep OHWM within the project area. UNT2 originates in an adjacent pasture, and approximately 135 linear feet lies within the project limits. Of this, approximately 75 linear feet of the stream channel is lined with concrete.

This stream is channelized and receives direct pollutant inputs due to its location within the roadside drainage of I-69. It also receives pollutants from the adjacent pasture in which animals have unrestricted access. Portions of this stream are lined with concrete. UNT2 does have a wooded riparian along both banks, but this does not extend beyond INDOT right-of-way. Because of these factors, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality for this stream was considered to be poor. UNT2 to Sand Creek had an HHEI score of 20 (Exhibit 7, pages 236 to 237), which supports this qualitative determination. The primary function of this stream is conveyance of storm water. UNT2 to Sand Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT2 to Sand Creek is not noted as a stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 49). This stream, however, would likely be classified as an ephemeral stream. Water was flowing during the May 12, 2014 field check, but not at the August 14, 2014 field check. This feature discharges into Sand Creek, which is a direct tributary to Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT2 to Sand Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 3 to Sand Creek

Unnamed Tributary 3 (UNT3) to Sand Creek (page 83) is located in the southeast quadrant of the I-69 Northbound Bridge over Sand Creek. No historic drainage was noted in this area during the desktop review (Exhibit 4, page 65). At the June 16, 2014 field check, UNT3 exhibited a 1.3-foot wide by 7-inch deep OHWM within the project area. UNT3 originates from a small pipe located on the I-69 roadside slope, and approximately 100 linear feet lies within the project limits. Of this length, 90 linear feet is lined with riprap.

UNT3 is channelized within the roadside drainage along I-69. The majority of the stream has been lined with riprap. It lacks a wooded riparian corridor along both banks for the majority of its length. Because of these factors, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality for this stream was considered to be poor. UNT3 to Sand Creek had an HHEI score of 10 (Exhibit 7, pages 238 to 239), supporting the qualitative determination. The primary function of this stream is conveyance of storm water. UNT3 to Sand Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT3 to Sand Creek is not noted as a stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 49). This stream, however, would likely be classified as an ephemeral stream. An OHWM was observed at the June 16, 2014 field check, but without flowing water. This feature discharges into Sand Creek, which is a direct tributary to Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT3 to Sand Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 4 to Sand Creek

Unnamed Tributary 4 (UNT4) to Sand Creek (page 84) is located approximately 1,000 feet north of the I-69 Bridges over Sand Creek. UNT4 discharges into Sand Creek approximately 1,700 linear feet upstream (north) of the I-69 crossing. Historic drainage was noted in this area during the desktop review (Exhibit 4, page 65). At the June 16, 2014 field check, UNT4 exhibited a 17-foot wide by 4-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 325 linear feet of UNT4 lies within the project limits. Of this, approximately 185 linear feet is encapsulated under I-69 and 30 linear feet is lined with riprap. Immediately upstream from the project limits, this stream is impounded in a residential retention pond.

This stream in largely encapsulated within INDOT right-of-way. Upstream of the project limits, the stream is impounded within a residential retention pond, and downstream the stream is channelized with a non-wooded riparian corridor. Because of these factors, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality for this stream was considered to be poor. UNT4 to Sand Creek had an HHEI score of 44 (Exhibit 7, pages 240 to 241), suggesting average aquatic habitat value. Because several components of the qualitative assessment are not scored in the HHEI, the actual quality of this stream is likely a combination of both (below average). The primary function of this stream is conveyance of storm water with limited habitat value. UNT4 to Sand Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT4 to Sand Creek is not noted as a stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 49). This stream, however, would likely be classified as a perennial stream. Water was flowing during both the June 16, 2014 and August 14, 2014 field checks. This feature discharges into Sand Creek, which is a direct tributary to Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT4 to Sand Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 5 to Sand Creek

Unnamed Tributary 5 (UNT5) to Sand Creek (page 94) is located approximately 0.75 mile west of the Campus Parkway Interchange. UNT5 discharges to Sand Creek approximately 2 miles upstream (north) of the I-69 Bridges over Sand Creek. No historic drainage was noted for this area during desktop evaluation (Exhibit 4, page 66). At the June 17, 2014 field check, however, UNT5 exhibited a 10-foot wide by 5-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 260 linear feet of UNT5 lies within the project limits. Of this, 220 linear feet is encapsulated under I-69, and 15 linear feet is lined with riprap.

This stream in primarily encapsulated within INDOT right-of-way. Upstream of the project limits, the stream is impounded within a retention pond, and downstream the stream is channelized and has a non-wooded riparian corridor. Because of these factors, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality for

this stream was considered to be poor. An HHEI evaluation was done downstream of the project limits since sufficient room (200 meters) was not available within INDOT right-of-way. UNT5 scored 50 on this index (Exhibit 7, pages 242 to 243), suggesting average aquatic habitat value. Because several components of the qualitative assessment are not scored in the HHEI, the actual quality of this stream is likely a combination of both assessments (below average). The primary function of this stream is conveyance of storm water with limited habitat value. UNT5 to Sand Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT5 to Sand Creek is not noted as a stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 50). UNT5, however, would likely be classified as an intermittent stream. Water was flowing during the June 17, 2014 field check, but the channel was nearly dry at the August 14, 2014 field check. This feature discharges into Sand Creek, which is a direct tributary to Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT5 to Sand Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Mud Creek

Mud Creek (page 103) crosses under I-69 approximately 1.16 miles east of the Campus Parkway Interchange. Historic drainage was noted in this area during the desktop review (Exhibit 4, page 67). At the August 14, 2014 field check, Mud Creek exhibited a 27-foot wide by 54-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 430 linear feet of Mud Creek lies within the project limits.

Immediately adjacent to the project limits, Mud Creek has a wooded riparian. This stream also has riffles and pools. It is a Hamilton County regulated drain (Daniel Heiney Drain), however. Based on these observations, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat of this stream was considered to be average. Mud Creek had a QHEI score of 47 (Exhibit 7, pages 244 to 245), supporting this assessment. Mud Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

Mud Creek is noted as a solid blue line stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 51). Field observations in June and August confirmed the perennial flow of this stream. This stream is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, Mud Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 1 to Mud Creek

Unnamed Tributary 1 (UNT1) to Mud Creek (pages 101 to 103) is located on the south side of I-69 and discharges into Mud Creek at the southwest bridge quadrant of the northbound bridge. Historic drainage was noted in this area during the desktop review indicating that a stream may have been captured during I-69's construction (Exhibit 4, page 67). At the August 14, 2014 field check, UNT1 exhibited a 0.5-foot wide by 3-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 2,920 linear feet of UNT1 lies within the project limits. Of this, approximately 2,030 linear feet of the stream channel is lined with riprap.

This stream is channelized and receives direct pollutant inputs due to its location within the roadside drainage of I-69. The majority of this tributary is riprap lined. UNT1 lacks a wooded riparian corridor along both banks for the vast majority of its length. Because of these factors, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality for this stream was considered to be poor. UNT1 to Mud Creek had an HHEI score of 9 (Exhibit 7, pages 246 to 247), supporting this assessment. The primary function of this stream is conveyance of storm water. UNT1 to Mud Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT1 to Mud Creek is not noted as a stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 51). This stream, however, would likely be classified as an ephemeral stream. Water was flowing during the June 19, 2014 field check, but not flowing during the August 14, 2014 field check. This feature discharges into

Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT1 to Mud Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 2 to Mud Creek

Unnamed Tributary 2 (UNT2) to Mud Creek (page 103) is located on the south side of I-69 and discharges into Mud Creek at the southeast bridge quadrant of the northbound bridge. Historic drainage was noted in this area during the desktop review indicating that a stream may have been captured during I-69's construction (Exhibit 4, page 67). At the June 25, 2014 field check, UNT2 exhibited a 3-foot wide by 10-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 200 linear feet of UNT2 lies within the project limits.

This stream receives direct pollutant inputs due to its location within the roadside drainage of I-69. UNT2 does have a mature wooded riparian corridor along both banks. Because of these factors, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality for this stream was considered to be average. UNT2 to Mud Creek had an HHEI score of 32 (Exhibit 7, pages 248 to 249), suggesting below average quality. Based on the riparian quality, which is not scored in the HHEI, the overall stream quality is likely average. The primary function of UNT2 is storm water conveyance with some habitat value. UNT2 to Mud Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT2 to Mud Creek is not noted as a stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 51). This stream, however, would likely be classified as ephemeral. Water was barely flowing during the June 25, 2014 field check, but not flowing at all during the August 14, 2014 field check. This feature discharges into Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT2 to Mud Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 3 to Mud Creek

Unnamed Tributary 3 (UNT3) to Mud Creek (page 103) is located on the north side of I-69 and discharges into Mud Creek at the northeast bridge quadrant of the I-69 Southbound Bridge. Historic drainage was noted in this area during the desktop review indicating that a stream may have been captured in I-69's roadside drainage (Exhibit 4, page 67). At the June 25, 2014 field check, UNT3 exhibited a 4-foot wide by 6-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 185 linear feet of UNT2 lies within the project limits.

This stream receives direct pollutant inputs due to its location within the roadside drainage of I-69. UNT3 only has a wooded riparian along its north bank. Because of these factors, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality for this stream was considered to be poor. UNT3 to Mud Creek had an HHEI score of 26 (Exhibit 7, pages 250 to 251), supporting the qualitative determination. The primary function of UNT3 is conveyance of storm water. UNT3 to Mud Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT3 to Mud Creek is not noted as a stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 51). This stream, however, would likely be classified as ephemeral. Water was barely flowing during the June 25, 2014 field check, but not flowing at all during the August 14, 2014 field check. This feature discharges into Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT3 to Mud Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Thorpe Creek

Thorpe Creek (page 115) crosses under I-69 approximately 0.28 mile west of the S.R. 13 Interchange. Historic drainage was noted in this area during the desktop review (Exhibit 4, page 53). At the July 9, 2014 field check, Thorpe Creek exhibited a 8.5-foot wide by 6-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 370 linear feet of Thorpe Creek lies within the project limits.

Thorpe Creek has a narrow wooded riparian both upstream and downstream of the project limits. The stream is impounded directly upstream of the project limits. It is a Madison County regulated drain (Martha A. Ford Drain), as well. Based on these qualitative observations, the aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat quality was considered poor. Thorpe Creek had a QHEI score of 35 (Exhibit 7, pages 252 to 253) supporting this assessment. Thorpe Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

Thorpe Creek is noted as a solid blue line stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 68). Field observations in June, July, and August confirmed the perennial flow of this stream. This stream flows into Geist Reservoir, which drains into Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, Thorpe Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 1 to Thorpe Creek (John Underwood Drain)

Unnamed Tributary 1 (UNT1) to Thorpe Creek (page 110) crosses under I-69 approximately 0.5 mile east of the Cyntheanne Road Overpass. Historic drainage was noted in this area during the desktop evaluation (Exhibit 4, page 67). At the August 14, 2014 field check, UNT1 exhibited a 2.5-foot wide by 12-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 275 linear feet of UNT1 lies within the project limits.

UNT1 is channelized. Downstream of the project limits it has a wooded riparian, but this is largely absent north of the project limits. This stream is also a Hamilton County regulated drain (John Underwood Drain). Because of these factors, qualitatively this aquatic and terrestrial wildlife habitat quality for this stream was considered poor. UNT1 to Thorpe Creek had an HHEI score of 48 (Exhibit 7, pages 254 to 255) suggesting average quality. Since there are components of the qualitative assessment not scored in the HHEI, the actual quality of this stream is likely a combination of both assessments (below average). The primary function of UNT1 is conveyance of storm water with limited habitat value. UNT1 is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT1 is not noted as a blue line stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 52). This stream, however, would likely be classified as perennial. Flowing water was observed during multiple field checks, including at the August 14, 2014 field check. This stream is a direct tributary to Thorpe Creek, which flows into Geist Reservoir, which drains into Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT1 to Thorpe Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 2 to Thorpe Creek

Unnamed Tributary 2 (UNT2) to Thorpe Creek is located along the south side of I-69 (pages 110 to 111). UNT2 discharges into UNT1 to Thorpe Creek (John Underwood Drain) at the southeast quadrant of this crossing. No historic drainage was noted for this area during desktop evaluation (Exhibit 4, page 67). During the August 14, 2014 field check, however, UNT2 exhibited a 1-foot wide by 4-inch deep OHWM within the project area. Approximately 1,430 linear feet of UNT2 lies within the project limits. Of this, approximately 160 linear feet is riprap lined.

This stream is channelized and receives direct pollutant inputs due to its location within the roadside drainage of I-69. A portion of this stream is riprap lined. UNT2 lacks a wooded riparian corridor along both banks. Because of these factors, qualitatively the aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality for this stream was

considered poor. UNT2 to Thorpe Creek had an HHEI score of 16 (Exhibit 7, pages 256 to 257) supporting this assessment. The primary function of this stream is conveyance of storm water. UNT2 to Thorpe Creek is not listed as a *Federal Wild and Scenic River*, a *State Natural, Scenic and Recreational River*, or on the Indiana Register's listing of *Outstanding Rivers and Streams*.

UNT2 to Thorpe Creek is not noted as a stream on USGS 7.5 series topographic maps (Exhibit 2, page 52). This stream, however, would likely be classified as ephemeral. Water was barely flowing during the June 26, 2014 field check, but not flowing at all during the August 14, 2014 field check. This feature discharges into UNT1 to Thorpe Creek (John Underwood Drain), which is a direct tributary to Thorpe Creek, which flows into Geist Reservoir, which drains into Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets to the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Due to the presence of an OHWM and this connectivity, UNT2 to Thorpe Creek would likely be considered a water of the U.S.

Wetlands

A total of forty-two (42) wetlands totaling 5.62 acres were identified within the project limits. Of these, the vast majority were emergent wetlands, with four (4) forested wetland and one (1) shrub-scrub wetland observed. Twenty-two (22) wetlands are likely jurisdictional because of their connection to a likely water of the U.S. The remaining twenty (20) wetlands are likely isolated due to the absence of a detectable connection to a water of the U.S. A minimum of two data points (one within and one outside) were obtained for each wetland (Exhibit 8, pages 259 to 434). The Wetland Summary Table (Table 3, page 38) and Wetland Data Point Summary Table (Table 4, pages 39 to 40) summarize the data collected.

Wetland 01

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 259 to 260) was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW) and *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Redox Dark Surface (F6). One primary indicator (oxidized rhizospheres on living roots) and two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 47), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to the low species diversity, the dominance of both *Phalaris* and *Typha*, the high prevalence of bare soil (65%), and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 261 to 262) was dominated by an unidentified grass. Identification was not possible due to recent mowing. Without an indicator for this species, the presence of a hydrophytic vegetation indicator could not be ruled out. The remaining three species that were identified at this location were all FACU, suggesting that this data point would not meet this criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3) and Redox Dark Surface (F6). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators for hydrology were observed. Since one of the three wetland criteria was not met, this point was considered to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 01. There was a distinct change in plant communities, along with a very minor topographic change, that was used in establishing this boundary.

Wetland 01 is adjacent to UNT5 to Cheeney Creek near the 106th Street Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 71). UNT5 discharges to Cheeney Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork of the White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets to the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 02

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 263 to 264) was dominated by *Phragmites australis* (common reed, FACW). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). One primary

indicator (oxidized rhizospheres on living roots) and two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 47), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to the low species diversity, the dominance of *Phragmites,* the high prevalence of bare soil (58%), and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 265 to 266) was dominated by *Trifolium spp.* (clover, FACU) and *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicator for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile did not meet any indicators under the hydric soil criterion. No primary indicators and no secondary indicators for hydrology were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met, this data point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 was used to establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 02. There was a distinct change in plant communities, along with a very minor topographic change, that was used in establishing this boundary.

Wetland 02 is located near the 106th Street Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 71). It drains via roadside drainage into Cheeney Creek. Cheeney Creek is a direct tributary to the West Fork of the White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets to the Ohio River (a traditional navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 03

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 267 to 268) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Redox Dark Surface (F6). Two primary indicators (surface water and oxidized rhizospheres on living roots) and two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 47), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to the low species diversity, the dominance of *Typha,* the high prevalence of bare soil (60%), and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 269 to 270) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3) and Redox Dark Surface (F6). One primary indicator (oxidized rhizospheres on living roots) of hydrology was observed. Since one of the three wetland criteria was not met at this point, this area was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 03. There was a distinct change in plant communities, along with a very minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 03 is located near the 106th Street Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 71) and is connected via roadside drainage to UNT2 to Cheeney Creek. UNT2 discharges to Cheeney Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork of the White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets to the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 04

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 271 to 272) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Two primary indicators (high water table and saturation) and three secondary indicators (crayfish burrows, geomorphic position, and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 47), this area would likely

be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to the low species diversity, the dominance of *Typha*, the prevalence of bare soil (35%), and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 273 to 274) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass indictors for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile did not meet any hydric soil indicators. No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at this point, this area was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 04. There was a distinct change in plant communities, along with a very minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the boundary.

Wetland 04 is located near the 106th Street Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 71). It is connected via roadside drainage to Cheeney Creek. Cheeney Creek is a direct tributary to the West Fork of the White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets to the Ohio River (a traditional navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 05

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 275 to 276) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Two secondary indicators of hydrology were observed (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test). Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 48), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to the low species diversity, the dominance of *Typha*, the prevalence of bare soil (40%), and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 277 to 278) was dominated by *Solidago altissima* (tall goldenrod, FACU) and *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indictors for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met, Data Point 2 was determined to be upland. This point helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 05. There was a distinct change in plant communities, along with a very minor topographic change, that was used in establishing this boundary.

Wetland 05 is located near the S.R. 37 Interchange (Exhibit 5, page 77). It is connected via roadside drainage to UNT1 to Cheeney Creek. UNT1 discharges to Cheeney Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork of the White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 06

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 279 to 280) was dominated by *Juncus effusus* (common rush, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). One primary indicator (surface water) and two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 48), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to the low species diversity and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 281 to 282) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indictors for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3) and Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at this location, this area was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 06. There was a distinct change in plant communities, along with a very minor topographic change, that was used in establishing this boundary.

Wetland 06 is located near the S.R. 37 Interchange adjacent to a large open water feature just outside of INDOT right-of-way (Exhibit 5, pages 77 and 79). No connection between this open water feature and a water of the U.S. was detected. Therefore, this wetland is likely isolated.

Wetland 07

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 283 to 284) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). One primary indicator (hydrogen sulfide odor) and two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 48), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to the low species diversity, the dominance of *Typha*, and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 285 to 286) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not observed, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 07. There was a distinct change in plant communities, along with a very minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 07 is located near the S.R. 37 Interchange (Exhibit 5, pages 77 and 79). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 07. Water appears to pond in this area without any observed outlet. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 08

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 287 to 288) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). One primary indicator (oxidized rhizospheres on living roots) and two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 48), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to the low species diversity, the dominance of *Typha*, and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 289 to 290) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 08. There was a distinct change in plant communities, along with a very minor topographic change, that was used in establishing this boundary.

Wetland 08 is located near the Cumberland Road Overpass (Exhibit 5, pages 79 and 80). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 08. This wetland is connected via roadside drainage to Wetland 07, but no connection for this feature was observed. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 09

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 291 to 292) was dominated by *Populus deltoides* (eastern cottonwood, FAC) and *Eleocharis palustris* (common spike-rush, OBL). This point passed the dominance and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 48), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, forested wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered average due to its increased species diversity (including tree and shrub stratums), the presence of *Typha*, and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 293 to 294) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not observed, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 09. There was a distinct change in plant communities, along with a very minor topographic change, that was used in establishing this boundary.

Wetland 09 is located near the Cumberland Road Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 80). It is connected via an equalizer pipe under I-69 to Wetland 10. Wetland 10 is connected to a water of the U.S. (see below). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 10

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 295 to 296) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU) and *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the prevalence test, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3) and Redox Dark Surface (F6). Two secondary indicators (surface soil cracks and geomorphic position) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 48), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to its low species diversity, the dominance of *Festuca* and *Typha*, and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 297 to 298) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile did not meet any indicators under the hydric soil criterion. No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 10. There was a distinct change in plant communities, along with a very minor topographic change, that was used in establishing this boundary.

Wetland 10 is located near the Cumberland Road Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 80). It is connected via roadside drainage to UNT1 to Sand Creek. UNT1 discharges to Sand Creek, which is a direct tributary to Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets to the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 11

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 299 to 300) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). One primary indicator (saturation) and two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 48), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to the low species diversity, the dominance of *Typha*, the prevalence of bare soil (35%), and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 301 to 302) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 11. There was a distinct change in plant communities, along with a very minor topographic change, that was used in establishing this boundary.

Wetland 11 is located near the Cumberland Road Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 80). It is connected via roadside drainage to UNT1 to Sand Creek. UNT1 discharges to Sand Creek, which is a direct tributary to Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets to the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 12

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 303 to 304) was dominated by *Hordeum jubatum* (fox-tail barley, FAC) and *Carex stipata* (stalk-grain sedge, OBL). This point passed the dominance and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 49), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor based on its low species diversity and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 305 to 306) was dominated by *Hordeum jubatum* (fox-tail barley, FAC). This point passed the dominance and prevalence test, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile did not meet any hydric soil indicators. No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 12. There was a distinct change in the soil profile associated with a minor topographic change that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 12 is located between Sand Creek and the 126th Street Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 84). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 12. Roadside drainage at this location has no outlet, and water appears to pond in this area. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 13

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 307 to 308) was dominated by *Hordeum jubatum* (fox-tail barley, FAC). This point passed the dominance and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). One primary indicator (oxidized rhizospheres on living roots) and one secondary indicator (geomorphic position) of hydrology were

observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 49), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 309 to 310) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile did not meet any of the hydric soil indicators. No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since none of the three wetland indicators were met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 13. There was a distinct change in plant communities, as well as a minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 13 is located near the 126th Street Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 85). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 13. No outlet for the roadside drainage at this location was observed, and water appears to pond in this area. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 14

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 311 to 312) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 49), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity, high prevalence of bare soil (70%), and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 313 to 314) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile did not meet any of the hydric soil indicators. No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since none of the three wetland indicators were met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 14. There was a distinct change in plant communities, as well as a minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 14 is located near the 126th Street Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 85). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 14. No outlet for the roadside drainage at this location was observed, and water appears to pond in this area. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 15

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 315 to 316) was dominated by *Carex stipata* (stalk-grain sedge, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 49), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 317 to 318) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3) and Redox Dark Surface (F6). No

primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 15. There was a distinct change in plant communities, as well as a minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 15 is located approximately 0.4 mile northeast of the 126th Street Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 87). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 15. No outlet for the roadside drainage at this location was observed, and water appears to pond in this area. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 16

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 319 to 320) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL) and *Apocynum cannabinum* (Indian-hemp, FAC). This point passed the dominance and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3) and Redox Dark Surface (F6). Two primary indicators (high water table and saturation) and two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 49), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity, the presence of *Typha* as a dominant species, and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 321 to 322) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators of the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it displayed Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11). Two primary indicators (high water table and saturation) of hydrology were observed. Since one of the three wetland indicators was not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 16. There was a distinct change in plant communities, as well as a minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 16 is located approximately 0.5 mile northeast of the 126th Street Overpass and extends outside of INDOT right-of-way (Exhibit 5, page 87). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 16. No outlet for the roadside drainage at this location was observed, and water appears to pond in this area. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 17

Wetland 17 consisted of inundated, sparsely vegetated areas with drainage patterns that fed into a forested wetland outside of INDOT right-of-way. Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 323 to 324) was collected above an unvegetated, inundated area. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it displayed a Depleted Matrix (F3) and Redox Dark Surface (F6). One primary indicator (saturation) and one secondary indicator (geomorphic position) of hydrology were observed. As previously stated, surface water was noted adjacent to this point. Data Point 1 contained only *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU), with approximately 40% of the area being unvegetated. Although no hydrophytic vegetation was present, problematic hydrophytic vegetation was marked as an indicator because of the adjacent areas with sparse vegetation, standing water, and drainage patterns, and the fact that it was hydrologically connected to the forested wetland located outside of INDOT right-of-way. Therefore, this area was determined to be a wetland. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 49), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to the low species diversity and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 325 to 326) was dominated by Festuca arundinacea (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators of the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it displayed a Depleted Matrix (F3). One secondary indicator (geomorphic position) of hydrology was observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was

determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 17. There was a minor topographic and hydrology change that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 17 is located approximately 0.6 mile northeast of the 126th Street Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 87). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 17. No outlet for the roadside drainage at this location was observed, and water appears to pond in this area. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 18

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 327 to 328) was dominated by *Quercus palustris* (pin oak, FACW), *Cornus drummondii* (rough-leaf dogwood, FAC), and *Carex grayi* (gray's sedge, FACW). This point passed the dominance and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). One primary indicator (water-stained leaves) and two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 49), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, forested wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was classified average based on its species diversity, which included components in the tree stratum.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 329 to 330) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 18. There was a distinct change in plant communities that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 18 is located approximately 0.7 mile northeast of the 126th Street Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 87) and extends outside of INDOT right-of-way. No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 18. No outlet for the roadside drainage at this location was observed, and water appears to pond in this area. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 19

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 331 to 332) was dominated by *Persicaria maculosa* (spotted ladysthumb, FACW). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it displayed Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11). Three secondary indicators (surface soil cracks, geomorphic position, and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 49), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 333 to 334) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 19. There was a distinct change in plant communities, as well as a minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 19 is located approximately 0.6 mile southwest of the Brooks School Road Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 88). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 19. No outlet for the roadside drainage at this location was observed, and water appears to pond in this area. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 20

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 335 to 336) was dominated by *Persicaria maculosa* (spotted ladysthumb, FACW) and *Carex stipata* (stalk-grain sedge, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Three secondary indicators (surface soil cracks, geomorphic position, and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 50), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 337 to 338) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 20. There was a distinct change in plant communities, as well as a minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 20 is located approximately 0.5 mile southwest of the Brooks School Road Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 89). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 20. No outlet for the roadside drainage at this location was observed, and water appears to pond in this area. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 21

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 339 to 340) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Three primary indicators (surface water, high water table, and saturation) and three secondary indicators (surface soil cracks, geomorphic position, and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 50), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity, the dominance of *Typha*, the high prevalence of bare soil (60%), and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 341 to 342) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 21. There was a distinct change in plant communities, as well as a minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 21 is located near the Brooks School Road Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 90). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 21. No outlet for the roadside drainage at this location was observed, and water appears to pond in this area. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 22

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 343 to 344) was dominated by *Carex stipata* (stalk-grain sedge, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Three secondary indicators (surface soil cracks, geomorphic position, and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were

observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 50), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 345 to 346) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 22. There was a distinct change in plant communities, as well as a minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 22 is located near the Brooks School Road Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 91). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 22. No outlet for the roadside drainage at this location was observed, and water appears to pond in this area. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 23

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 347 to 348) was dominated by *Carex stipata* (stalk-grain sedge, OBL) and *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Three secondary indicators (surface soil cracks, geomorphic position, and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 50) this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity, dominance of *Typha*, high prevalence of bare soil (70%), and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 349 to 350) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 23. There was a distinct change in plant communities, as well as a minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 23 is located near the Brooks School Road Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 91). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 23. No outlet for the roadside drainage at this location was observed, and water appears to pond in this area. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 24

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 351 to 352) was dominated by *Salix interior* (sandbar willow, FACW), *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL), and *Carex vulpinoidea* (common fox sedge, FACW). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 50), this feature would likely be considered a palustrine shrub-scrub wetland (with a palustrine emergent component) according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was classified as average due to its species diversity, which included a shrub-scrub component. However, it is located within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 353 to 354) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile failed to meet any indicators for hydric soil. No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since none of the three wetland indicators were met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 24. There was a distinct change in plant communities, as well as a minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 24 is located approximately 0.25 mile northeast of the Brooks School Road Overpass and borders UNT5 to Sand Creek (Exhibit 5, page 94). This wetland extends off INDOT right-of-way. UNT5 discharges into Sand Creek, which is a direct tributary to Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets to the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 25

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 355 to 356) was dominated by *Leersia oryzoides* (rice cut grass, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile could not be evaluated since the roadside drainage had been riprap lined. The soil in the adjacent Data Point 2 met the hydric soil criterion, and the point met both the vegetation and hydrology criteria. Because of this, it was assumed that the soil criterion would be met for Data Point 1. One primary indicator (surface water) and two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 50), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor because it was lined with riprap and is located within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 357 to 358) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 25. There was a distinct change in plant communities, along with a topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 25 is located approximately 0.25 mile northeast of the Brooks School Road Overpass and borders UNT5 to Sand Creek (Exhibit 5, page 94). UNT5 discharges into Sand Creek, which is a direct tributary to Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 26

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 359 to 360) was dominated by *Carex lacustris* (lakebank sedge, OBL) and *Carex vulpinoidea* (common fox sedge, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). One primary indicator (algal mat or crust) and two secondary indicators (crayfish burrows and FAC-neutral test) for hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 50), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to its low species diversity, prevalence of bare soil (30%), and the fact that it is located within frequently maintained INDOT right-of-way.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 361 to 362) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 26. There was a distinct change in plant communities that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 26 is located approximately 0.4 mile northeast of the Brooks School Road Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 94). It drains via riprap lined roadside drainage to UNT5 to Sand Creek. UNT5 discharges into Sand Creek, which is a direct tributary to Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 27

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 363 to 364) was dominated by *Salix interior* (sandbar willow, FACW) and *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Three primary indicators (surface water, high water table, and saturation) and one secondary indicator (FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 50), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. This would likely not be considered a shrub-scrub wetland due to the low coverage of *Salix interior* (5%) and the fact that this entire area has been mowed as recently as September 2013 (as noted during desktop review using online resources). The quality of the wetland was classified poor due to low species diversity, the presence of *Typha*, and the fact that it is located within frequently maintained INDOT right-of-way.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 365 to 366) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile did not meet any of the hydric soil indicators. No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since none of the three wetland indicators were met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 27. There was a distinct change in plant communities that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 27 is located near the Campus Parkway Interchange (Exhibit 5, page 96). It drains under I-69 via a slip-lined pipe into Wetland 28. No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 28. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 28

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 367 to 368) was dominated by *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW), *Celtis occidentalis* (common hackberry, FAC), *Populus deltoides* (eastern cottonwood, FAC), *Acer negundo* (ash-leaf maple, FAC), *Morus rubra* (red mulberry, FACU), *Carex stipata* (stalk-grain sedge, OBL), *and Toxicodendron radicans* (eastern poison-ivy, FAC). This point passed the dominance and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 369 to 370) was dominated by *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW), *Acer negundo* (ash-leaf maple, FAC), and *Cephalanthus occidentalis* (common buttonbush, OBL). This point passed the dominance and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Four primary indicators (sediment deposits, drift deposits, sparsely vegetated concave surface, and water-stained leaves) and two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) for hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 2.

Data Point 3 (Exhibit 8, pages 371 to 372) was dominated by *Morus rubra* (red mulberry, FACU) and *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile did not meet any of the hydric soil indicators. No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since none of the three wetland indicators were met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 3 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 28. There was a distinct change in plant communities that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Data Point 4 (Exhibit 8, pages 373 to 374) was dominated by *Carex stipata* (stalk-grain sedge, OBL) and an unidentified grass. This point passed the prevalence test, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). One primary indicator (surface water) and one secondary indicator (geomorphic position) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 4. This plot represented the small emergent community draining into the forested wetland portion of Wetland 28.

Wetland 28 was noted as a palustrine shrub-scrub wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 50). Based on field observations, this feature would be considered a palustrine forested wetland (with a small palustrine emergent wetland component) according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was classified average due to its species diversity. It is negatively impacted by roadside drainage along I-69 and Campus Parkway, receiving storm water pollutants and a large amount of litter/trash.

Wetland 28 is located near the Campus Parkway Interchange (Exhibit 5, page 96). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 28. No outlet for the roadside drainage at this location was observed, and water appears to pond in this area. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 29

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 375 to 376) was dominated by *Ambrosia trifida* (great ragweed, FAC), *Carex gracillima* (graceful sedge, FACU), and *Carex stipata* (stalk-grain sedge, OBL). This point passed the dominance and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it was Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11). One primary indicator (saturation) was observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 50), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered average due to species diversity and low prevalence of invasive species. However, this wetland still receives direct runoff from I-69 and its associated pollutants.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 377 to 378) was dominated by *Euthamia graminifolia* (flat-top goldentop, FACW) and *Ambrosia trifida* (great ragweed, FAC). This point passed the dominance and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile did not meet any of the hydric soil indicators. No primary and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 29. There was a minor change topography that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 29 is located near the Campus Parkway Interchange (Exhibit 5, page 96). It is bordered to the north by an old roadbed (and its associated slope). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 29. No outlet for the roadside drainage was observed at this location, and water appears to pond in this area. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 30

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 379 to 380) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). One primary indicator (surface water) and one secondary indicator (FAC-neutral test) for hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map

(Exhibit 2, page 50), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity, the dominance of *Typha*, and the high prevalence of bare soil (40%).

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 381 to 382) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 30. There was a distinct change in plant communities that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 30 is located within the Campus Parkway Interchange (Exhibit 5, page 96). It has formed on the hillslope for the I-69 southbound off-ramp. Its primary source of hydrology appears to be an underdrain. No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for Wetland 30. The roadside drainage at the toe of this slope is not connected to a water of the U.S. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 31

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 383 to 384) was dominated by an unidentified *Carex*. The other three species could be identified, two of which were FACW and one OBL. Although the dominant species could not be confirmed, the point still passed the prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Three secondary indicators (surface soil cracks, crayfish burrows, and geomorphic position) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 51), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered average due to its species diversity. However, it is located within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 385 to 386) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU) and *Cirsium arvense* (Canadian thistle, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 31. There was a distinct change in plant communities, as well as a minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 31 is located near the Olio Road Overpass (Exhibit 5, page 100). No connection to a water of the U.S. was detected for this wetland. Water outlets from this feature via a pipe to the adjacent farm field. However, this drainage feature appears to be actively farmed and is completely consumed within the adjacent field with no connection to a water of the U.S. Therefore, this feature is likely isolated.

Wetland 32

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 387 to 388) was dominated by *Juglans nigra* (black walnut, FACU), *Acer negundo* (ash-leaf maple, FAC), *Impatiens capensis* (spotted touch-me-not, FACW), and *Elymus virginicus* (Virginia wild rye, FACW). This point passed the dominance and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 51) this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, forested wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered average due species diversity, which included species in both the tree and shrub stratum. However, this wetland is located its location within INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 389 to 390) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile did not meet any hydric soil indicators. No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since none of the three wetland indicators were observed, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 32. There was a distinct change in plant communities, as well as a topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 32 borders UNT2 to Mud Creek near the I-69 Bridges over Mud Creek (Exhibit 5, page 103). UNT2 drains into Mud Creek, which is a direct tributary to Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Because of this connection, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 33

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 391 to 392) was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 53), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity, the dominance of *Phalaris*, and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 393 to 394) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile did not meet any hydric soil indicators. No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since none of the wetland indicators were observed, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 33. There was a distinct change in plant communities, and a minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 33 is located approximately 0.7 mile west of the I-69 Bridges over Thorpe Creek (Exhibit 5, page 112). It drains via roadside drainage to UNT1 to Thorpe Creek (John Underwood Drain). UNT1 flows into Thorpe Creek, which drains into Geist Reservoir, which drains into Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 34

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 395 to 396) was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Two primary indicators (high water table and saturation) and two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 53), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity and the dominance of *Phalaris*.

The surface of Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 397 to 398) was lined with riprap. This stone is associated with the Thorpe Creek bridge cone, which runs from the top of slope to the toe of slope. No vegetation was growing on top of this riprap, and surrounding vegetation at the top of slope was *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This location, therefore, would likely not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. Riprap at this location was greater than 12 inches in depth, preventing the collection of a soil sample. This also prohibited the investigation for subsurface hydrology indictors. No surface indicators of

hydrology were observed, and subsurface indicators would not be anticipated based on the topography (hillslope) of this area. Therefore, this point would likely be considered upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 34. The distinct change in topography and lack of a plant community was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 34 is adjacent to Thorpe Creek (Exhibit 5, page 115). Thorpe Creek flows into Geist Reservoir, which drains into Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 35

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 399 to 400) was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 53), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity and the dominance of *Phalaris*.

The surface of Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 401 to 402) was lined with riprap. This stone is associated with the Thorpe Creek bridge cone, which runs from the top of slope to the toe of slope. No vegetation was growing on top of this riprap, and surrounding vegetation at the top of slope was *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This location, therefore, would likely not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. Riprap at this location was greater than 12 inches in depth, preventing the collection of a soil sample. This also prohibited the investigation for subsurface hydrology indictors. No surface indicators of hydrology were observed, and subsurface indicators would not be anticipated based on the topography (hillslope) of this area. Therefore, this point would likely be considered upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 34. The distinct change in topography and lack of a plant community was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 35 is adjacent to Thorpe Creek (Exhibit 5, page 115). Thorpe Creek flows into Geist Reservoir, which drains into Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 36

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 403 to 404) was dominated by *Eleocharis palustris* (common spike-rush, OBL) and *Typha spp*. (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2). Two primary indicators (high water table and saturation) and one secondary indicator (FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 53), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity, the high prevalence of bare soil (45%), and the dominance of *Typha*.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 405 to 406) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU) and *Trifolium pratense* (red clover, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile did not meet any hydric soil indicators. No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since none of the three wetland indicators were met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 36. There was a distinct change in plant communities that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 36 is located near the I-69 Northbound Bridge over Thorpe Creek (Exhibit 5, page 115). It is located on the I-69 northbound roadside slope and its primary source of hydrology is an underdrain. It is connected via a riprap lined ditch into Thorpe Creek. Thorpe Creek drains into Geist Reservoir, which drains into Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 37

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 407 to 408) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL) and *Hordeum jubatum* (fox-tail barley, FAC). This point passed the dominance and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). One primary indicator (surface water) and one secondary indicator (FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 53), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity and the dominance of *Typha*.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 409 to 410) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 37. There was a distinct change in plant communities that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 37 is located near the I-69 Southbound Bridge over Thorpe Creek (Exhibit 5, page 115). It is located on the I-69 southbound roadside slope and its primary source of hydrology is an underdrain. It is connected via a riprap lined conveyance into Thorpe Creek. Thorpe Creek flows into Geist Reservoir, which drains into Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 38

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 411 to 412) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL) and *Eleocharis palustris* (common spike-rush, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). One primary indicator (surface water) and one secondary indicator (FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 53), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity and the dominance of *Typha*.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 413 to 414) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 38. There was a distinct change in plant communities that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 38 is located within the S.R. 13 Interchange (Exhibit 5, page 116). It is located on the I-69 southbound roadside slope and its primary source of hydrology is an underdrain. It is connected, via several roadside drainages along the I-69 southbound on ramp, to Thorpe Creek. Thorpe Creek flows into Geist Reservoir, which drains into Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a

direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 39

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 415 to 416) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). One primary indicator (saturation) and one secondary indicator (FAC-neutral test) for hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 53), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was classified poor due to low species diversity and the dominance of *Typha*.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 417 to 418) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 39. There was a distinct change in plant communities that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 39 is located within the S.R. 13 Interchange (Exhibit 5, page 116). It is located on the I-69 northbound roadside slope and its primary source of hydrology is an underdrain. It is connected to a roadside conveyance that flows under the I-69 northbound off-ramp into another roadside conveyance connected Thorpe Creek. Thorpe Creek drains into Geist Reservoir, which drains into Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 40

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 419 to 420) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL) and *Hordeum jubatum* (fox-tail barley, FAC). This point passed the dominance and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). One primary indicator (surface water) and one secondary indicator (FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 53), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity, the dominance of *Typha*, and the high prevalence of bare soil (40%).

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 421 to 422) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 40. There was a distinct change in plant communities that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 40 is located within the S.R. 13 Interchange (Exhibit 5, page 116). It is located on the I-69 northbound roadside slope and its primary source of hydrology is an underdrain. It is connected via several roadside drainages into Thorpe Creek. Thorpe Creek flows into Geist Reservoir, which drains into Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets to the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 41

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 423 to 424) was dominated by *Typha spp.* (cattail, OBL). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil

profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2). Two primary indicators (surface water and algal mat or crust) and one secondary indicator (FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 53), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity and the dominance of *Typha*.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 425 to 426) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were not met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 41. There was a distinct change in plant communities that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 41 is located within the S.R. 13 Interchange (Exhibit 5, page 116). It is located on the I-69 southbound roadside slope and its primary source of hydrology is an underdrain. It is connected via several vegetated roadside drainages Thorpe Creek. Thorpe Creek flows into Geist Reservoir, which drains into Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 42

Data Point 1 (Exhibit 8, pages 427 to 428) was dominated by *Lythrum salicaria* (purple loosestrife, OBL) and *Carex cristatella* (crested sedge, FACW). This point passed the rapid, dominance, and prevalence tests, and therefore met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited a Depleted Matrix (F3). Two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) of hydrology were observed. Therefore, all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 1. Although not classified as a potential wetland on the NWI Map (Exhibit 2, page 53), this area would likely be considered a temporarily flooded, palustrine, emergent wetland according to the Cowardin et. al. (1979) classification scheme. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to low species diversity, the dominance of *Lythrum*, and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. The wetland does extend beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage at this location.

Data Point 2 (Exhibit 8, pages 429 to 430) was dominated by *Festuca arundinacea* (Kentucky fescue, FACU). This point failed to pass any indicators for hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion as it exhibited at Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2). No primary indicators and no secondary indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland indicators were met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 42. There was a distinct change in plant communities, and a minor topographic change, that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 42 is located approximately 0.25 mile east of the S.R. 13 Interchange (Exhibit 5, page 117). It drains under I-69 into a roadside conveyance that eventually discharges into Thorpe Creek. Thorpe Creek flows into Geist Reservoir, which drains into Fall Creek, which is a direct tributary to the West Fork White River, which is a direct tributary to the Wabash River, which outlets into the Ohio River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Therefore, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Miscellaneous Features

Non-Jurisdictional Features

Parsons met with representatives from INDOT, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on August 13, 2014 to discuss features identified during fieldwork. A follow-up field review with these agencies was held on August 18, 2014. Combined minutes from these two meetings are provided in Exhibit 9 (pages 436 to 441). An additional conference call between Parsons and the USACE on September 17, 2014 provided further guidance, and is summarized in Exhibit 9 (pages 442 to 444), as well.

As a result of this coordination, multiple features delineated by Parsons would not be considered jurisdictional, despite meeting all three wetland criteria. Based on agency coordination, features were considered non-jurisdictional if they were entirely contained within roadside drainage. If the feature extended beyond the existing ditchline, the feature was considered a wetland. The mapped soil unit did not factor into this determination.

Based on regulatory agency feedback, ninety (90) likely non-jurisdictional features that met the three wetland criteria, but fall under the USACE roadside ditch guidance, were delineated in the field. Table 5 (pages 40 to 43) summarizes these features. Their boundaries are included on the resource maps (Exhibit 5, pages 70 to 118), and each is documented in this report with a single photograph (Exhibit 6, pages 120 to 218).

Sand Creek Point 1
A data point (Exhibit 8, pages 431 to 432) was taken on a floodplain shelf at Sand Creek due to the presence of hydrophytic vegetation. The point was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW) and *Equisetum arvense* (field horsetail, FAC) and therefore met the dominance and prevalence test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile failed to meet any hydric soil indicators. Two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) were observed. Since one of the three wetland indicators was not met, this area is likely upland.

Mud Creek Point 1
A data point (Exhibit 8, pages 433 to 434) was taken on a floodplain shelf at Mud Creek due to the presence of hydrophytic vegetation. The point was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW) and *Ambrosia trifida* (great ragweed, FAC) and therefore met the dominance and prevalence test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile failed to meet any hydric soil indicators. Two secondary indicators (geomorphic position and FAC-neutral test) were observed. Since one of the three wetland indicators was not met, this area is likely upland.

IV: Conclusions

Based on the field review, this project has features that are likely waters of the U.S. within the project limits.

A total of nineteen (19) streams totaling 17,605 linear feet were identified within the project limits. All roadside drainage features within the project limits were evaluated for an OHWM. Due to the large number of these features, only those that exhibited an OHWM are specifically detailed in this report. ***All roadside drainages not detailed in this report lacked OHWMs and are therefore not likely waters of the U.S.***

A total of forty-two (42) wetlands totaling 5.62 acres were identified within the project limits. Of these, the vast majority were emergent wetlands with the exception of four forested wetlands and one shrub-scrub wetland. Twenty-two (22) of these are likely jurisdictional, while the remaining twenty (20) are likely isolated.

Every effort should be taken to avoid impacts to the resources outlined in this report. If impacts will occur, waterway permits will be required and mitigation may be required. Impacts must be minimized before mitigation can be considered. INDOT's Ecology and Waterway Permitting Office (EWPO) staff should be contacted immediately if impacts will occur.

The conclusions in this report are the best judgment of Parsons and based on the guidelines set forth by the USACE. ***The final determination of jurisdictional waters, however, is ultimately made by the USACE.***

A preliminary jurisdictional determination (pre-JD) form is provided in Exhibit 10 (pages 446 to 452).

V. References

Cowardin, L.M, V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States.* U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington D.C.

Ohio EPA. 2012. Field Evaluation Manual for Ohio's Primary Headwater Habitat Streams. State of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Surface Water.

Ohio EPA. 2006. Methods for Assessing Habitat in Flowing Waters: Using the Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (QHEI). State of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Surface Water.

United States Army Corps of Engineers. 2014. Midwest 2014 Regional Plant List. Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory.

United States Army Corps of Engineers. 2010. *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Midwest Region (Version 2.0).* U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Washington D.C.

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TABLES

TABLE 1: SOIL SUMMARY TABLE

TABLE 2: STREAM SUMMARY TABLE

TABLE 3: WETLAND SUMMARY TABLE

TABLE 4: WETLAND DATA POINT SUMMARY TABLE

TABLE 5: NON-JURISDICTIONAL FEATURES SUMMARY TABLE

Table 1: Soil Summary Table I-69 Interstate Expansion Projects 1, 2, and 3 Hamilton and Madison Counties, Indiana Designation Numbers 1383332, 1383336, 1383489			
Abbreviation	**Soil Name**	**Nationally Listed Hydric Soil (Y/N)**	**Hydric Component (%)**
Br	Brookston silt loam	Yes	100
Bs	Brookston silty clay loam	Yes	100
CnB2	Celina silt loam	No	0
CrA	Crosby silt loam	No	1-32
MmA	Miami silt loam	No	0
MmB2	Miami silt loam	No	1-32
MmC2	Miami silt loam	Yes	1-32
MmD2	Miami silt loam	No	0
MoC3	Miami clay loam	No	0
MoD3	Miami clay loam	No	0
Or	Orthents	No	0
Pn	Patton silty clay loam	Yes	100
Sh	Shoals silt loam	No	0
St	Sleeth loam	No	0
W	Water	No	0

Table 2: Stream Summary Table
I-69 Interstate Expansion Projects 1, 2, and 3
Hamilton and Madison Counties, Indiana
Designation Numbers 1383332, 1383336, and 1383489

Stream Name	Photograph # (Exhibit 6)	Latitude/Longitude	Section, Township, Range	OHWM Width (ft)	OHWM Depth (in)	USGS Blue-line (Y/N)	Riffles/ Pools (Y/N)	Habitat Quality* (Qualitative)	HHEI/ QHEI Score**	Likely Waters of U.S. (Y/N)	Length in Project Limits (ft)	Stream Type
Cheeney Creek	16,17,18	39.947832 N -86.014879 W	Sec 1 T17N R4E	10	22	Yes	Yes	Average	75	Yes	400	Perennial
UNT1 to Cheeney Creek	22-27	39.953972 N -86.010587 W	Sec 1 T17N R4E	11	6	No	No	Poor	30	Yes	5,865	Intermittent
UNT2 to Cheeney Creek	14,15	39.946620 N -86.014934 W	Sec1 T17N R4E	1	4	No	No	Poor	35	Yes	960	Ephemeral
UNT3 to Cheeney Creek	18,19	39.949073 N -86.013086 W	Sec 1 T17N R4E	1	4	No	No	Poor	28	Yes	1,000	Ephemeral
UNT4 to Cheeney Creek	20,21	39.948231 N -86.013557 W	Sec 1 T17N R4E	3	6	No	No	Poor	49	Yes	425	Perennial
UNT5 to Cheeney Creek	3,4	39.941494 N -86.019577 W	Sec 12 T17N R4E	4	3	No	No	Poor	52	Yes	55	Ephemeral
Sand Creek	55-57	39.969304 N -85.975870 W	Sec 32 T18N R5E	21	28	Yes	Yes	Average	41.5	Yes	340	Perennial
UNT1 to Sand Creek	49-52	39.968671 N -85.979058 W	Sec 32 T18N R5E	1.5	8	No	No	Poor	20	Yes	1,930	Ephemeral
UNT2 to Sand Creek	53,54	39.969631 N -85.976066 W	Sec 32 T18N R5E	3	8	No	No	Poor	20	Yes	135	Ephemeral
UNT3 to Sand Creek	58,59	39.969063 N -85.975866 W	Sec 32 T18N R5E	1.3	7	No	No	Poor	10	Yes	100	Ephemeral
UNT4 to Sand Creek	60,61	39.970221 N -85.972345 W	Sec 33 T18N R5E	17	4	No	No	Poor	44	Yes	325	Perennial
UNT5 to Sand Creek	113,117	39.986532 N -85.937797 W	Sec 27 T18N R5E	10	5	No	Yes	Poor	50	Yes	260	Intermittent
Mud Creek	150-152	39.991031 N -85.902347 W	Sec 18 T18N R5E	27	54	Yes	Yes	Average	47	Yes	430	Perennial
UNT1 to Mud Creek	148,149	39.990680 N -85.903144 W	Sec 24 T18N R5E	0.5	3	No	No	Poor	9	Yes	2,920	Ephemeral
UNT2 to Mud Creek	153,154	39.990579 N -85.902138 W	Sec 24 T18N R5E	3	10	No	Yes	Average	32	Yes	200	Ephemeral
UNT3 to Mud Creek	158,159	39.990580 N -85.902244 W	Sec 24 T18N R5E	4	6	No	Yes	Poor	26	Yes	185	Ephemeral
Thorpe Creek	194-197	39.993419 N -85.848462 W	Sec 21 T18N R6E	8.5	6	Yes	Yes	Poor	35	Yes	370	Perennial
UNT1 to Thorpe Creek (John Underwood Drain)	171,172	39.991478 N -85.871661 W	Sec 20 T18N R6E	2.5	12	No	Yes	Poor	48	Yes	275	Perennial
UNT2 to Thorpe Creek	174,175	39.991175 N -85.871161 W	Sec 20 T18N R6E	1	4	No	No	Poor	16	Yes	1,430	Ephemeral
			TOTAL								**17605**	

* *Aquatic and terrestrial habitat quality within the project limits only*

** *Sample reach in some cases extended outside of the project limits*

Table 3: Wetland Summary Table
I-69 Interstate Expansion Projects 1, 2, and 3
Hamilton and Madison Counties, Indiana
Designation Numbers 1383332, 1383336, and 1383489

Wetland Name	Photograph # (Exhibit 6)	Latitude/Longitude	Wetland Type	Area (Acres)	Quality	Likely Jurisdictional/ Isolated
Wetland 01	1,2	39.941511 N -86.019662 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0438	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 02	5,6	39.942207 N -86.019095 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0495	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 03	9,10	39.942749 N -86.017783 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.1479	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 04	7,8	39.942755 N -86.018625 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0344	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 05	28,29	39.963123 N -86.004264 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0290	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 06	31,32	39.965024 N -86.001207 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.4532	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 07	33,34	39.965956 N -86.000959 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.2222	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 08	37,38,39	39.967467 N -85.994772 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.7879	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 09	40,41	39.967663 N -85.993443 W	Palustrine Forested	0.0845	Average	Jurisdictional
Wetland 10	43,44	39.967081 N -85.993381 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.1198	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 11	46,47	39.967321 N -85.990890 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0556	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 12	62,63	39.970826 N -85.970673 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0216	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 13	66,67	39.972154 N -85.967835 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.1800	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 14	71	39.972774 N -85.966487 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0084	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 15	75	39.975844 N -85.960098 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0037	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 16	76, 77	39.976626 N -85.958684 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.1970	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 17	80,81	39.977147 N -85.957434 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0350	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 18	82, 83	39.977592 N -85.956632 W	Palustrine Forested	0.0549	Average	Isolated
Wetland 19	89,90	39.979228 N -85.953082 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.2472	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 20	91,92	39.980530 N -85.950366 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.1946	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 21	100,101	39.983607 N -85.943890 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0090	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 22	102,103	39.984029 N -85.943140 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0659	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 23	105,106	39.984469 N -85.942132 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0225	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 24	111-113	39.986690 N -85.937636 W	Palustrine Shrub-Scrub (0.1137 acre) and Palustrine Emergent (0.1583 acre)	0.2720	Average	Jurisdictional
Wetland 25	116,117	39.986188 N -85.937119 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0072	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 26	118,119	39.987122 N -85.935137 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.1881	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 27	125,126	39.989670 N -85.927868 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0592	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 28	127-130	39.991350 N -85.927043 W	Palustrine Forested (0.6932 acre) and Palustrine Emergent (0.1068 acre)	0.8000	Average	Isolated
Wetland 29	133-135	39.992603 N -85.924896 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.6763	Average	Isolated
Wetland 30	138,139	39.991734 N -85.923098 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0110	Poor	Isolated
Wetland 31	145,146	39.991403 N -85.916568 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0709	Average	Isolated
Wetland 32	155,156	39.990578 N -85.901911 W	Palustrine Forested	0.0947	Average	Jurisdictional
Wetland 33	180,181	39.991914 N -85.861960 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0490	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 34	192-194	39.993123 N -85.848439 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0708	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 35	194,198,199	39.993134 N -85.848327 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0434	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 36	200,201	39.993155 N -85.848169 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0061	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 37	202	39.993760 N -85.848281 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0046	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 38	205,206	39.994123 N -85.844783 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0214	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 39	207,208	39.993470 N -85.844670 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0232	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 40	216,217	39.993376 N -85.841504 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0321	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 41	214,215	39.994010 N -85.841344 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0385	Poor	Jurisdictional
Wetland 42	218,219	39.992773 N -85.837616 W	Palustrine Emergent	0.0843	Poor	Jurisdictional
TOTAL				**5.6205**		

Table 4: Wetland Data Point Summary Table
I-69 Interstate Expansion Projects 1, 2, and 3
Hamilton and Madison Counties Indiana
Designation Numbers 1383332, 1383336, and 1383489

Wetland ID	Latitude/Longitude	Soil Unit	NWI (Y/N)	Quadrangle	Section Township Range	Wetland (Y/N)
Wetland 01 Point 1	39.941511 N -86.019662 W	Brookston silt loam	No	Fishers	Section 12 T17N R4E	Yes
Wetland 01 Point 2	39.941471 N -86.019665 W	Brookston silt loam	No	Fishers	Section 12 T17N R4E	No
Wetland 02 Point 1	39.942207 N -86.019095 W	Crosby silt loam	No	Fishers	Section 1 T17N R4E	Yes
Wetland 02 Point 2	39.942266 N -86.019062 W	Crosby silt loam	No	Fishers	Section 1 T17N R4E	No
Wetland 03 Point 1	39.942749 N -86.017783 W	Brookston silt loam	No	Fishers	Section 1 T17N R4E	Yes
Wetland 03 Point 2	39.942718 N -86.017780 W	Brookston silt loam	No	Fishers	Section 1 T17N R4E	No
Wetland 04 Point 1	39.942755 N -86.018625 W	Crosby silt loam	No	Fishers	Section 1 T17N R4E	Yes
Wetland 04 Point 2	39.942745 N -86.018655 W	Crosby silt loam	No	Fishers	Section 1 T17N R4E	No
Wetland 05 Point 1	39.963232 N -86.004232 W	Crosby silt loam	No	Fishers	Section 31 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 05 Point 2	39.963240 N -86.004221 W	Crosby silt loam	No	Fishers	Section 31 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 06 Point 1	39.965024 N -86.001207 W	Brookston silt loam	No	Fishers	Section 31 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 06 Point 2	39.964980 N -86.001174 W	Brookston silt loam	No	Fishers	Section 31 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 07 Point 1	39.966391 N -86.000065 W	Brookston silt loam	No	Fishers	Section 31 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 07 Point 2	39.966374 N -86.000048 W	Brookston silt loam	No	Fishers	Section 31 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 08 Point 1	39.967467 N -85.994772 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 31 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 08 Point 2	39.967442 N -85.994754 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 31 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 09 Point 1	39.967668 N -85.993323 W	Crosby silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 32 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 09 Point 2	39.967664 N -85.993294 W	Crosby silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 32 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 10 Point 1	39.967081 N -85.993381 W	Crosby silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 32 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 10 Point 2	39.967071 N -85.993455 W	Crosby silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 32 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 11 Point 1	39.967321 N -85.990890 W	Crosby silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 32 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 11 Point 2	39.967362 N -85.990869 W	Crosby silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 32 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 12 Point 1	39.970825 N -85.970641 W	Crosby silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 33 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 12 Point 2	39.970822 N -85.970611 W	Crosby silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 33 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 13 Point 1	39.971546 N -85.969042 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 33 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 13 Point 2	39.971568 N -85.969061 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 33 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 14 Point 1	39.972754 N -85.966506 W	Crosby silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 28 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 14 Point 2	39.972752 N -85.966528 W	Crosby silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 28 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 15 Point 1	39.975828 N -85.960097 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 28 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 15 Point 2	39.975819 N -85.960093 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 28 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 16 Point 1	39.976389 N -85.958963 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 28 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 16 Point 2	39.976389 N -85.958944 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 28 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 17 Point 1	39.977130 N -85.957401 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 28 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 17 Point 2	39.977118 N -85.957386 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 28 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 18 Point 1	39.977620 N -85.956577 W	Crosby silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 28 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 18 Point 2	39.977555 N -85.956590 W	Crosby silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 28 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 19 Point 1	39.979623 N -85.952279 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 27 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 19 Point 2	39.979574 N -85.952250 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 27 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 20 Point 1	39.980628 N -85.950198 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 27 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 20 Point 2	39.980571 N -85.950147 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 27 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 21 Point 1	39.983605 N -85.943915 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 27 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 21 Point 2	39.983602 N -85.943926 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 27 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 22 Point 1	39.984160 N -85.942821 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 27 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 22 Point 2	39.984150 N -85.942804 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 27 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 23 Point 1	39.984541 N -85.941900 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 27 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 23 Point 2	39.984547 N -85.941908 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 27 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 24 Point 1	39.986738 N -85.937508 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 26 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 24 Point 2	39.986697 N -85.937473 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 26 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 25 Point 1	39.986181 N -85.937131 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 26 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 25 Point 2	39.986190 N -85.937143 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 26 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 26 Point 1	39.987002 N -85.935515 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 26 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 26 Point 2	39.987002 N -85.935526 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 26 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 27 Point 1	39.989690 N -85.927774 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 23 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 27 Point 2	39.989714 N -85.927693 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 23 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 28 Point 1	39.991665 N -85.927061 W	Brookston silt loam	Yes	McCordsville	Section 23 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 28 Point 2	39.991262 N -85.927111 W	Brookston silt loam	Yes	McCordsville	Section 23 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 28 Point 3	39.991753 N -85.927156 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 23 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 28 Point 4	39.991379 N -85.926600 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 23 T18N R5E	Yes

Table 4: Wetland Data Point Summary Table *(cont.)* I-69 Interstate Expansion Projects 1, 2, and 3 Hamilton and Madison Counties Indiana Designation Numbers 1383332, 1383336, and 1383489						
Wetland 29 Point 1	39.992423 N -85.925063 W	Crosby silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 23 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 29 Point 2	39.992410 N -85.925076 W	Crosby silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 23 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 30 Point 1	39.991767 N -85.923094 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 23 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 30 Point 2	39.991771 N -85.923110 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 23 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 31 Point 1	39.991404 N -85.916771 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 24 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 31 Point 2	39.991395 N -85.916780 W	Brookston silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 24 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 32 Point 1	39.990576 N -85.901688 W	Shoals silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 24 T18N R5E	Yes
Wetland 32 Point 2	39.990612 N -85.901690 W	Shoals silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 24 T18N R5E	No
Wetland 33 Point 1	39.991924 N -85.862008 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 21 T18N R6E	Yes
Wetland 33 Point 2	39.991935 N -85.862007 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 21 T18N R6E	No
Wetland 34 Point 1	39.993176 N -85.848432 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 21 T18N R6E	Yes
Wetland 34 Point 2	39.993187 N -85.848471 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 21 T18N R6E	No
Wetland 35 Point 1	39.993196 N -85.848376 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 21 T18N R6E	Yes
Wetland 35 Point 2	39.993199 N -85.848348 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 21 T18N R6E	No
Wetland 36 Point 1	39.993153 N -85.848156 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 21 T18N R6E	Yes
Wetland 36 Point 2	39.993154 N -85.848139 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 21 T18N R6E	No
Wetland 37 Point 1	39.993757 N -85.848283 W	Crosby silt loam	No	Ingalls	Section 21 T18N R6E	Yes
Wetland 37 Point 2	39.993761 N -85.848250 W	Crosby silt loam	No	Ingalls	Section 21 T18N R6E	No
Wetland 38 Point 1	39.994088 N -85.844792 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 21 T18N R6E	Yes
Wetland 38 Point 2	39.994086 N -85.844804 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 21 T18N R6E	No
Wetland 39 Point 1	39.993483 N -85.844652 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 21 T18N R6E	Yes
Wetland 39 Point 2	39.993483 N -85.844617 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 21 T18N R6E	No
Wetland 40 Point 1	39.993404 N -85.841538 W	Crosby silt loam	No	Ingalls	Section 22 T18N R6E	Yes
Wetland 40 Point 2	39.993402 N -85.841563 W	Crosby silt loam	No	Ingalls	Section 22 T18N R6E	No
Wetland 41 Point 1	39.994038 N -85.841364 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 22 T18N R6E	Yes
Wetland 41 Point 2	39.994041 N -85.841385 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 22 T18N R6E	No
Wetland 42 Point 1	39.992809 N -85.837827 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 22 T18N R6E	Yes
Wetland 42 Point 2	39.992838 N -85.837821 W	Brookston silty clay loam	No	Ingalls	Section 22 T18N R6E	No
Sand Creek Point 1	39.969305 N -85.975931 W	Shoals silt loam	No	McCordsville	Sec 32 T18N R5E	No
Mud Creek Point 1	39.991440 N -85.902151 W	Shoals silt loam	No	McCordsville	Section 18 T18N R5E	No

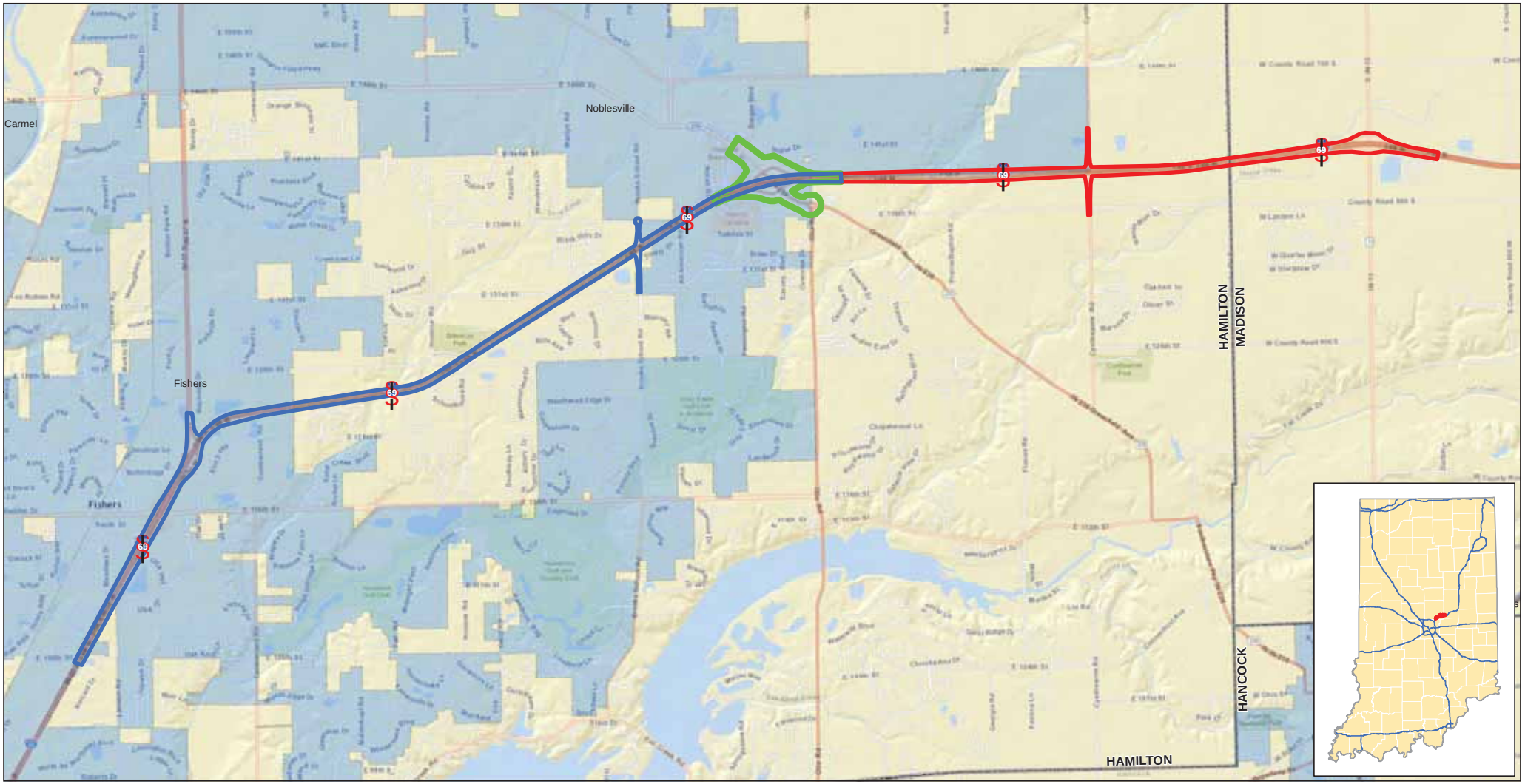
Table 5: Non-Jurisdictional Features Summary Table I-69 Interstate Expansion Projects 1, 2, and 3 Hamilton and Madison Counties, Indiana Designation Numbers 1383332, 1383336, and 1383489			
Feature Name	**Photograph # (Exhibit 6)**	**Latitude/Longitude**	**Area (Acre)**
A	11	39.943429 N -86.018083 W	0.0257
B	12	39.946415 N -86.015915 W	0.0045
C	13	39.946832 N -86.015598 W	0.0104
D	224	39.957473 N -86.006833 W	0.1922
E	30	39.963327 N -86.003191 W	0.0081
F	35	39.966185 N -85.999889 W	0.0171
G	36	39.967141 N -85.995718 W	0.0916
H	42	39.967368 N -85.993444 W	0.0054
I	45	39.967750 N -85.990081 W	0.0472
J	48	39.968009 N -85.985358 W	0.0700
K	50	39.968336 N -85.982437 W	0.0126
L	64	39.970665 N -85.970207 W	0.0080
M	65	39.970565 N -85.969881 W	0.0151
N	68	39.971418 N -85.968645 W	0.0194
O	69	39.971982 N -85.967499 W	0.0060
P	70	39.972087 N -85.966657 W	0.0132
Q	72	39.973476 N -85.964357 W	0.0053
R	73	39.973777 N -85.963769 W	0.0031
S	74	39.975041 N -85.960519 W	0.0327
T	225	39.975380 N -85.960424 W	0.0065
U	78	39.976718 N -85.957084 W	0.1190
V	79	39.976748 N -85.957563 W	0.0220
W	84	39.977259 N -85.956503 W	0.0082
X	85	39.977649 N -85.955675 W	0.0085
Y	86	39.978181 N -85.954027 W	0.0048
Z	87	39.978725 N -85.952867 W	0.0090
AA	88	39.978829 N -85.952634 W	0.0256
AB	93	39.980112 N -85.949956 W	0.0012
AC	94	39.981142 N -85.947795 W	0.0246
AD	95	39.981748 N -85.947139 W	0.0067
AE	96	39.982712 N -85.944539 W	0.0014
AF	97	39.983070 N -85.944367 W	0.0031
AG	98	39.982961 N -85.943996 W	0.0122
AH	99	39.983140 N -85.943533 W	0.0041
AI	104	39.984137 N -85.942167 W	0.0055
AJ	107	39.984811 N -85.940755 W	0.0947
AK	108	39.984830 N -85.941316 W	0.0212
AL	109	39.984508 N -85.940786 W	0.0145
AM	110	39.985246 N -85.939235 W	0.0038

Table 5: Non-Jurisdictional Features Summary Table *(cont.)* I-69 Interstate Expansion Projects 1, 2, and 3 Hamilton and Madison Counties, Indiana Designation Numbers 1383332, 1383336, and 1383489			
AN	114	39.986203 N -85.937833 W	0.0030
AO	115	39.986021 N -85.937639 W	0.0056
AP	120	39.988201 N -85.934236 W	0.0026
AQ	121	39.989106 N -85.932128 W	0.0107
AR	122	39.989480 N -85.931133 W	0.0077
AS	123	39.990264 N -85.928681 W	0.0092
AT	124	39.990155 N -85.927764 W	0.0168
AU	131	39.990703 N -85.926369 W	0.0188
AV	132	39.989597 N -85.925835 W	0.0023
AW	136	39.991630 N -85.924286 W	0.0409
AX	137	39.989392 N -85.923499 W	0.0226
AY	140	39.990333 N -85.921838 W	0.0718
AZ	141	39.991495 N -85.921342 W	0.0300
BA	142	39.990736 N -85.917909 W	0.2475
BB	143	39.991066 N -85.919746 W	0.0055
BC	144	39.991382 N -85.918095 W	0.0247
BD	147	39.991074 N -85.913806 W	0.0105
BE	157	39.991044 N -85.901869 W	0.0681
BF	163	39.990761 N -85.892170 W	0.0182
BG	164	39.991006 N -85.881459 W	0.0173
BH	165	39.991034 N -85.880925 W	0.0032
BI	166	39.991354 N -85.879614 W	0.0707
BJ	167	39.991695 N -85.879358 W	0.2621
BK	226	39.991045 N -85.879365 W	0.0092
BL	168	39.991380 N -85.878149 W	0.0556
BM	169	39.991165 N -85.872749 W	0.1869
BN	170	39.991450 N -85.873191 W	0.0141
BO	173	39.991248 N -85.870089 W	0.0765
BP	176	39.991538 N -85.869711 W	0.0207
BQ	177	39.99215 N -85.864781 W	0.0957
BR	178	39.991623 N -85.865375 W	0.0109
BS	179	39.992115 N -85.862689 W	0.0089
BT	182	39.992082 N -85.860385 W	0.0263
BU	183	39.992575 N -85.860353 W	0.0229
BV	184	39.992439 N -85.859250 W	0.0064
BW	185	39.992518 N -85.858365 W	0.0068
BX	186	39.992841 N -85.854888 W	0.0591
BY	187	39.993221 N -85.853846 W	0.0290
BZ	188	39.992921 N -85.853992 W	0.0087
CA	189	39.993722 N -85.849099 W	0.4078
CB	190	39.993055 N -85.848864 W	0.2949

Table 5: Non-Jurisdictional Features Summary Table *(cont.)* I-69 Interstate Expansion Projects 1, 2, and 3 Hamilton and Madison Counties, Indiana Designation Numbers 1383332, 1383336, and 1383489			
CC	191	39.993086 N -85.852262 W	0.0136
CD	203	39.994470 N -85.845244 W	0.3243
CE	204	39.993063 N -85.844616 W	0.3269
CF	209	39.993249 N -85.843627 W	0.0365
CG	210	39.993037 N -85.842048 W	0.2222
CH	213	39.993301 N 85.836903 W	0.9588
CI	212	39.99458 N -85.842686 W	0.0164
CJ	211	39.993232 N -85.842364 W	0.0129
CK	220	39.993088 N -85.837616 W	0.0020
CL	221	39.993013 N -85.837095 W	0.0087
CM	222	39.992602 N -85.836130 W	0.2437
CN	223	39.992545 N -85.834041 W	0.0036
TOTAL			**5.4640**

EXHIBIT 1

PROJECT LOCATION MAP



ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

Project Area 1 | Project Area 3 | Indiana County Lines

Project Area 2 | Incorporated Areas

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

1 inch = 3,500 feet

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS

Exhibit 1: Project Location Map

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

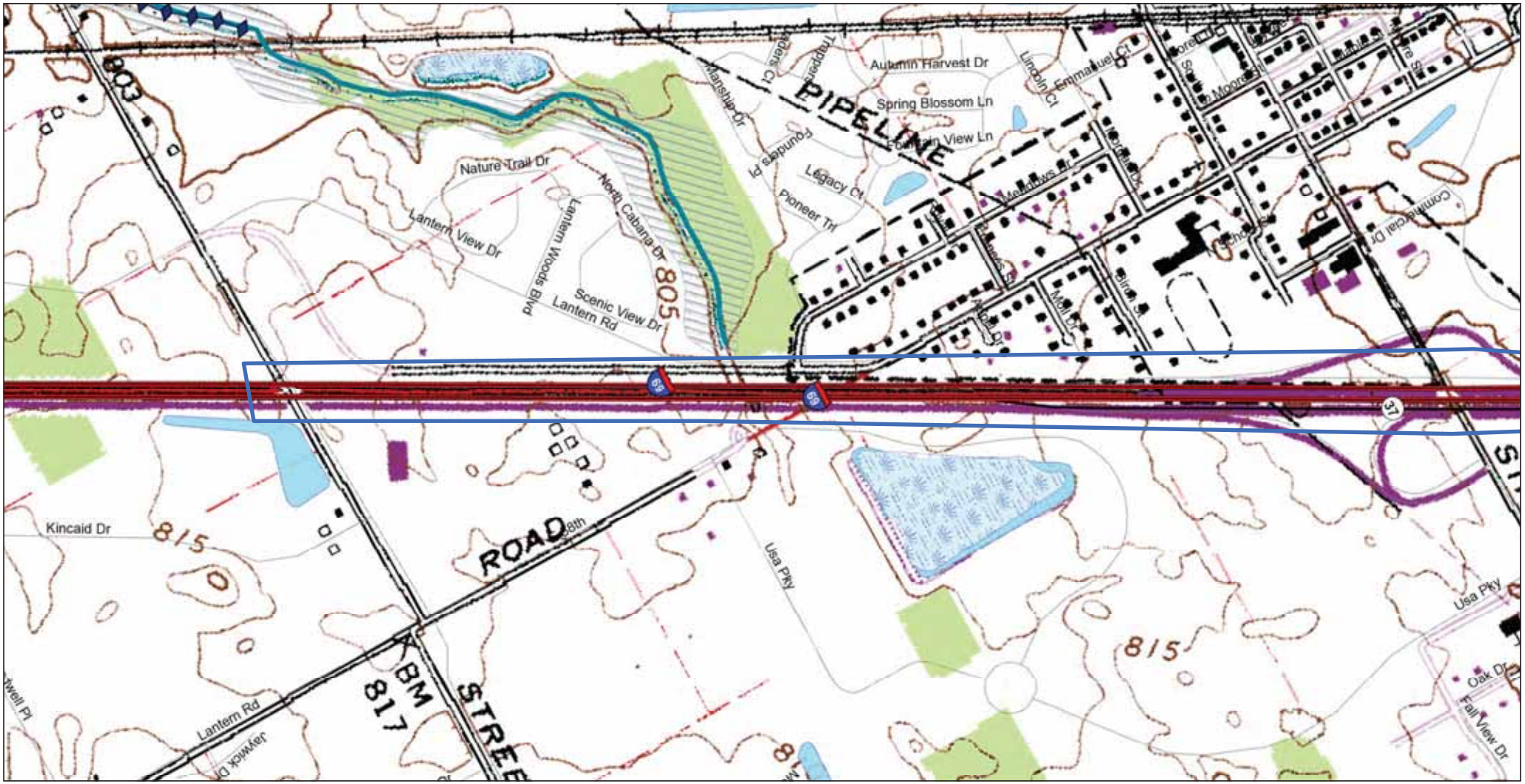
Date: 10/6/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

EXHIBIT 2

NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY (NWI) OVERVIEW



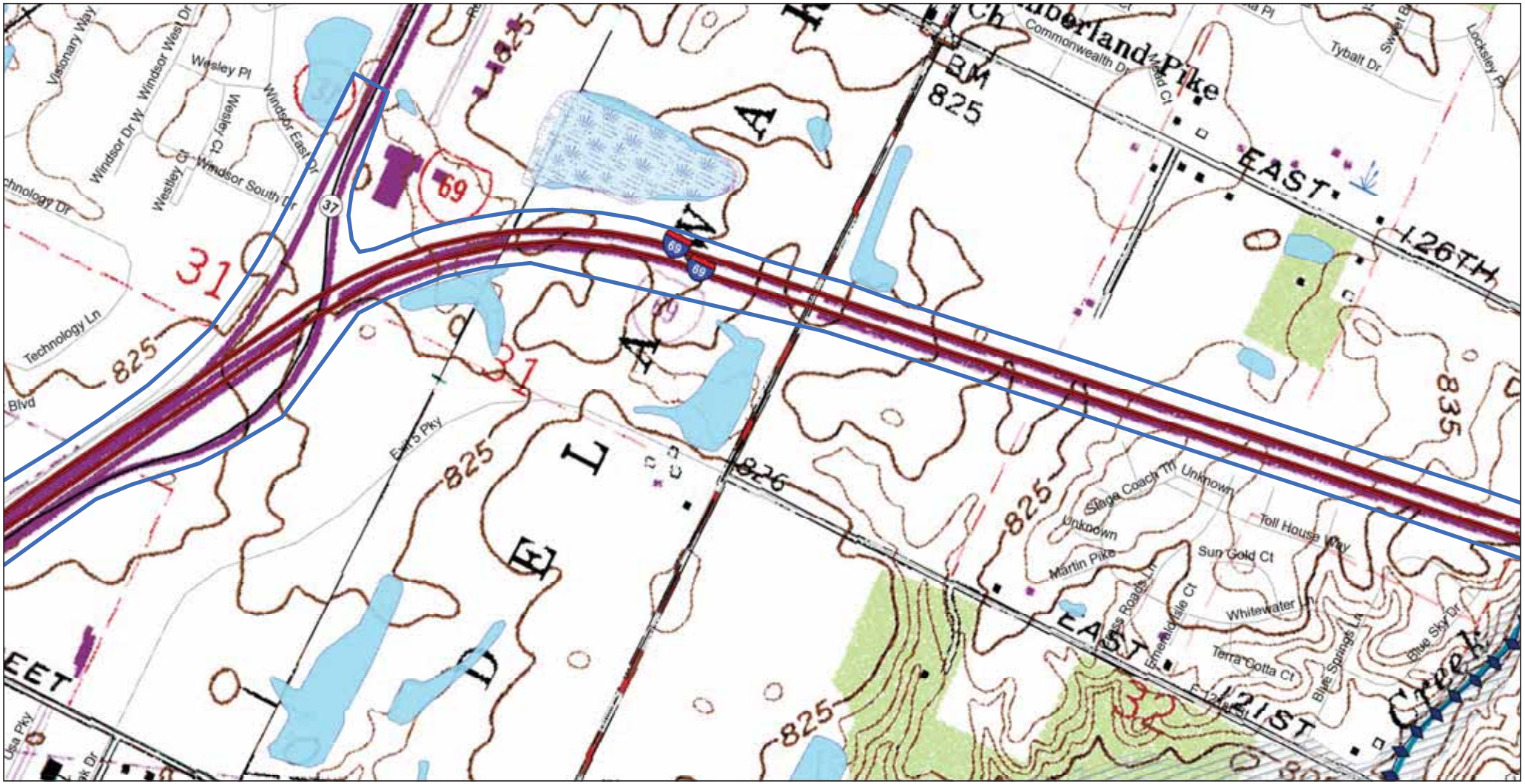
ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 2: National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Overview
Sheet 1 of 7

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489
Date: 10/2/2014
Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- NWI - Point
- Karst Spring
- Canal Structure - Historic
- NPS NRI listed
- NWI- Line
- Stream - Impaired
- River
- Canal Route - Historic
- Wetlands
- Lake - Impaired
- Lake
- Floodplain - DFIRM
- Cave Entrance Density
- Sinkhole Area
- Sinking-Stream Basin
- Interstates
- State Routes
- US Routes
- Local Road

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 2: National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Overview

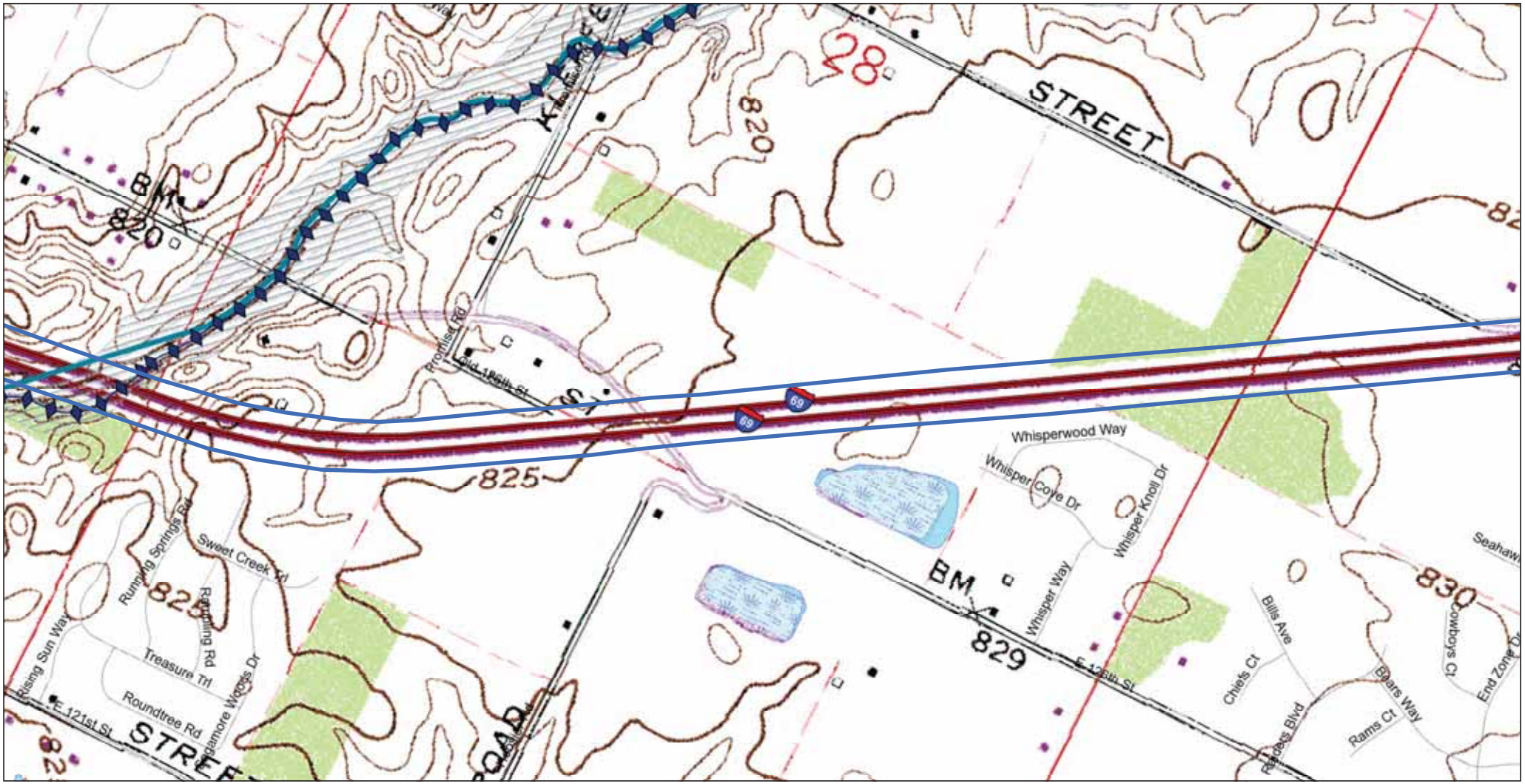
Sheet 2 of 7

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/2/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- NWI - Point
- Karst Spring
- Canal Structure - Historic
- NPS NRI listed
- NWI- Line
- Stream - Impaired
- River
- Canal Route - Historic
- Wetlands
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- Lake
- Floodplain - DFIRM
- Cave Entrance Density
- Sinkhole Area
- Sinking-Stream Basin
- Interstates
- State Routes
- US Routes
- Local Road

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 2: National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Overview

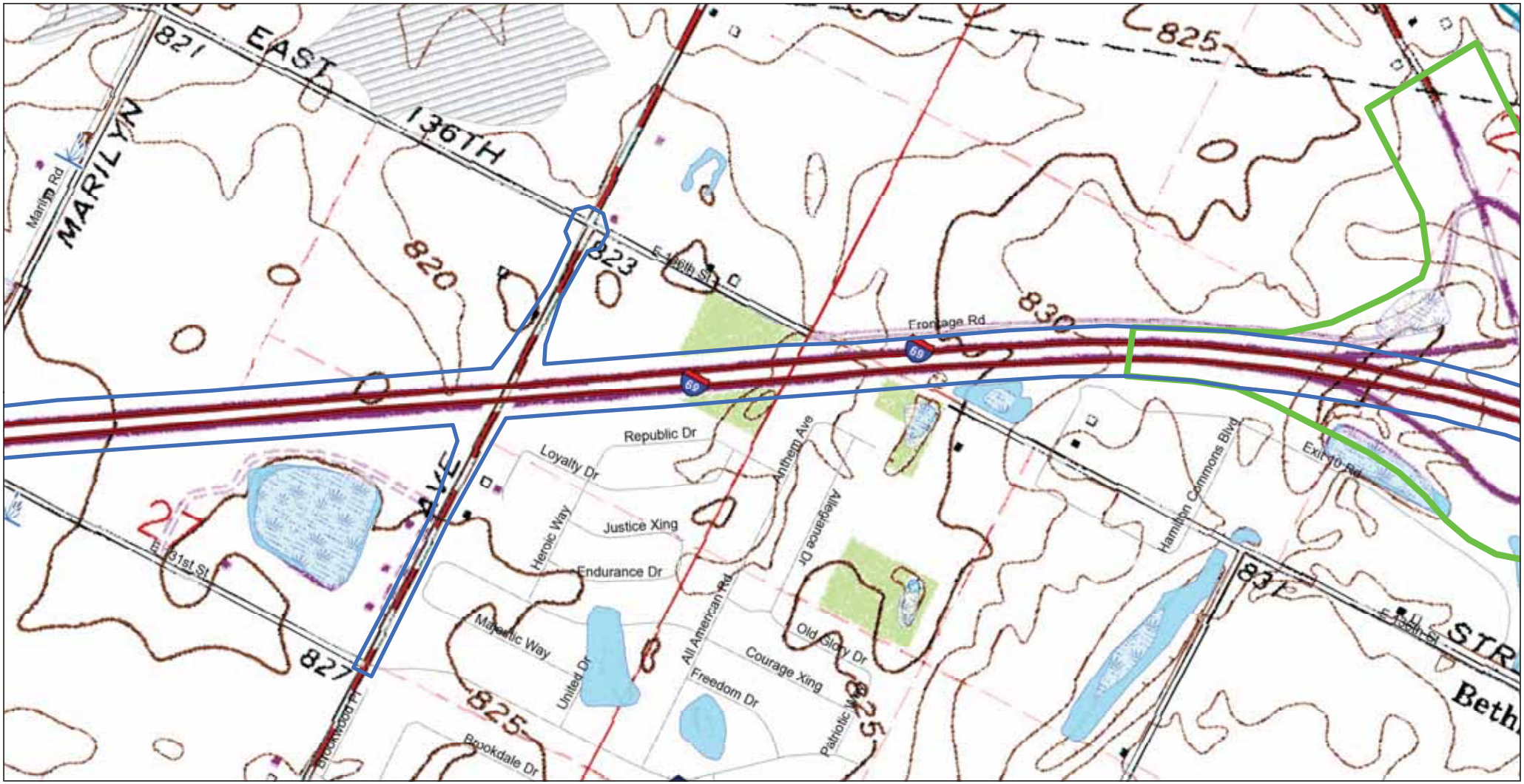
Sheet 3 of 7

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/2/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- NWI - Point
- Karst Spring
- Canal Structure - Historic
- NPS NRI listed
- NWI- Line
- Stream - Impaired
- River
- Canal Route - Historic
- Wetlands
- Lake - Impaired
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- Floodplain - DFIRM
- Cave Entrance Density
- Sinkhole Area
- Sinking-Stream Basin
- Interstates
- State Routes
- US Routes
- Local Road

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 2: National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Overview

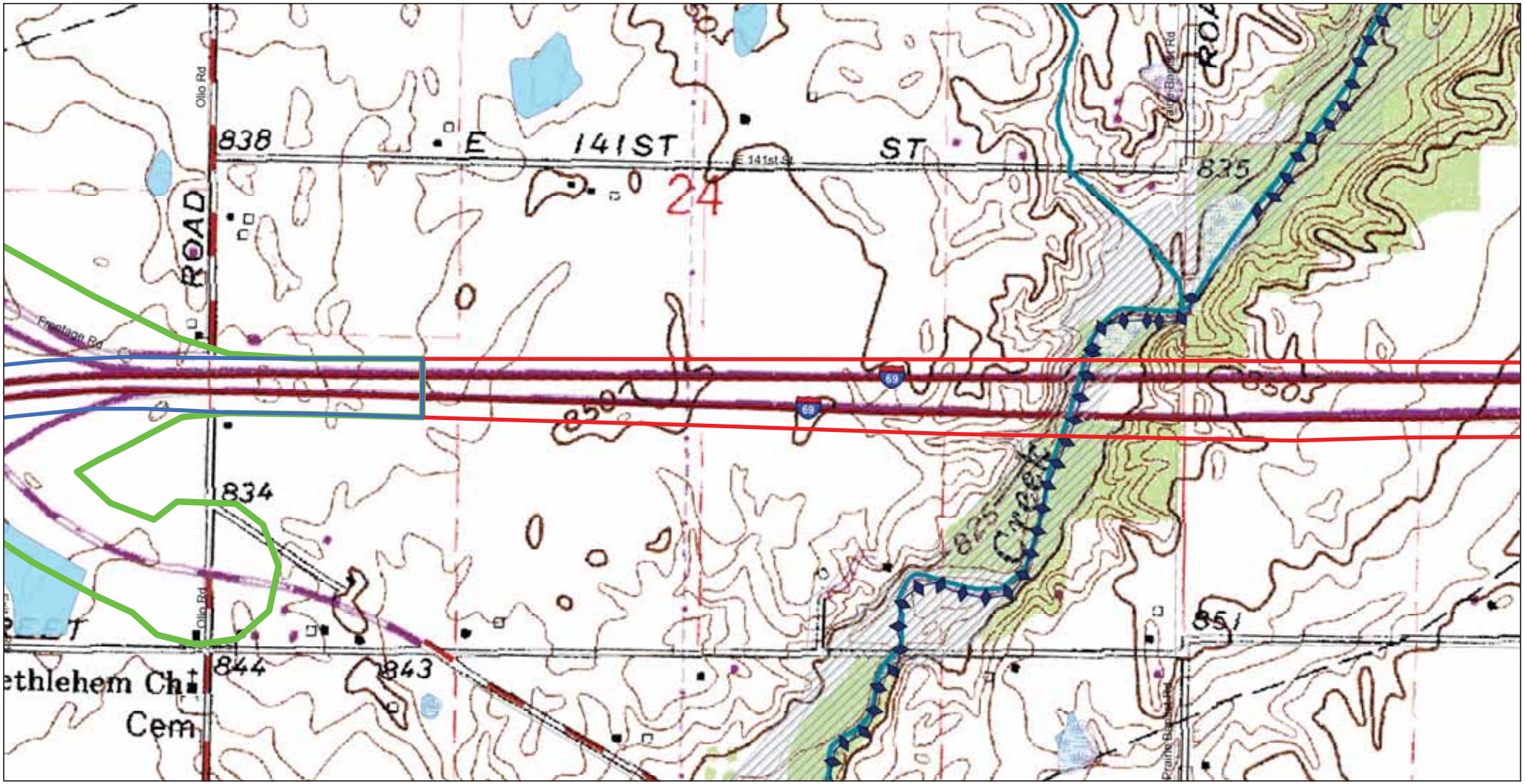
Sheet 4 of 7

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/2/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- NWI - Point
- Karst Spring
- Canal Structure - Historic
- NPS NRI listed
- NWI- Line
- Stream - Impaired
- River
- Canal Route - Historic
- Wetlands
- Lake - Impaired
- Lake
- Floodplain - DFIRM
- Cave Entrance Density
- Sinkhole Area
- Sinking-Stream Basin
- Interstates
- State Routes
- US Routes
- Local Road

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

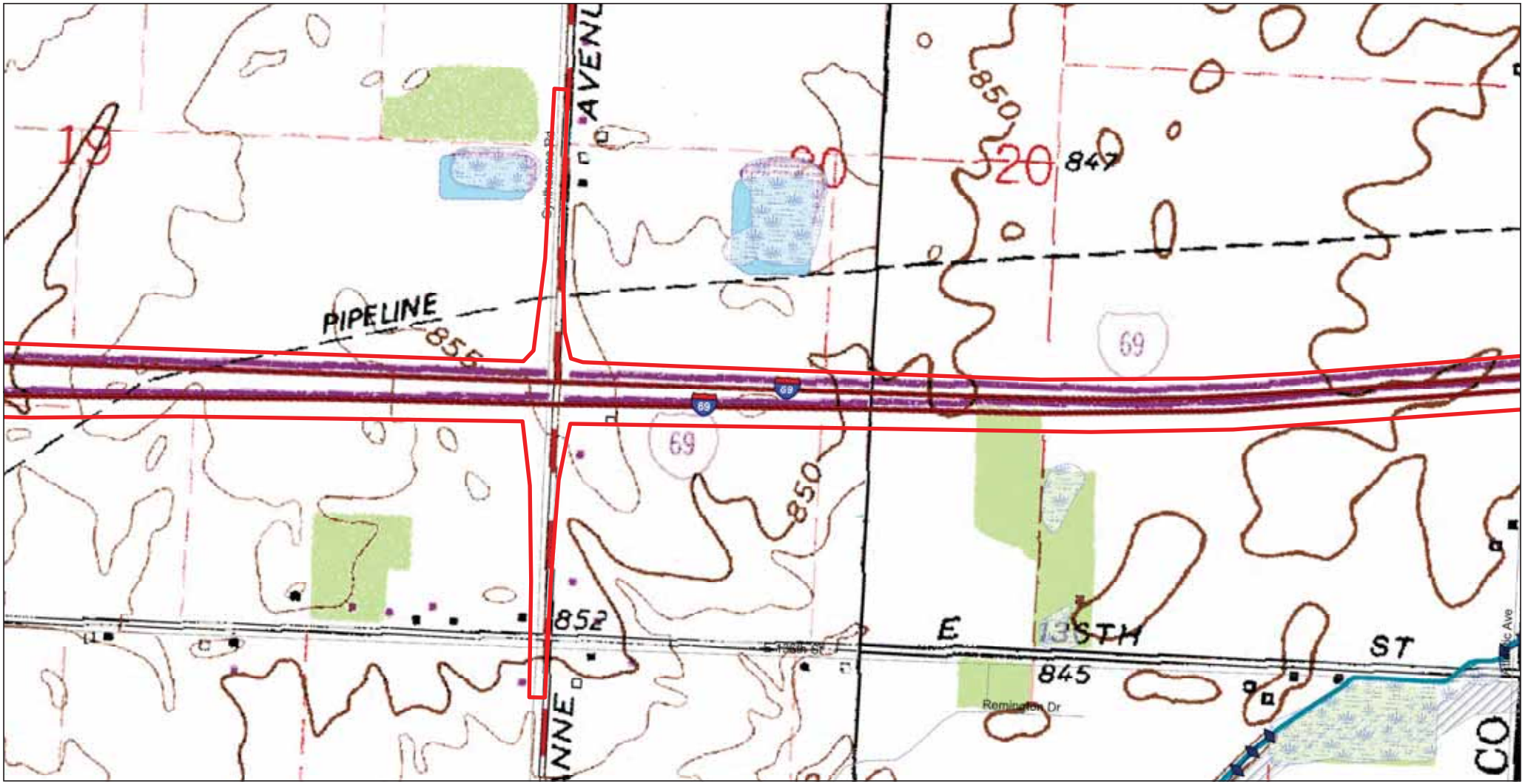
Exhibit 2: National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Overview
Sheet 5 of 7

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/2/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- NWI - Point
- Karst Spring
- Canal Structure - Historic
- NPS NRI listed
- NWI- Line
- Stream - Impaired
- River
- Canal Route - Historic
- Wetlands
- Lake - Impaired
- Lake
- Floodplain - DFIRM
- Cave Entrance Density
- Sinkhole Area
- Sinking-Stream Basin
- Interstates
- State Routes
- US Routes
- Local Road

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Sources:
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Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 2: National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Overview

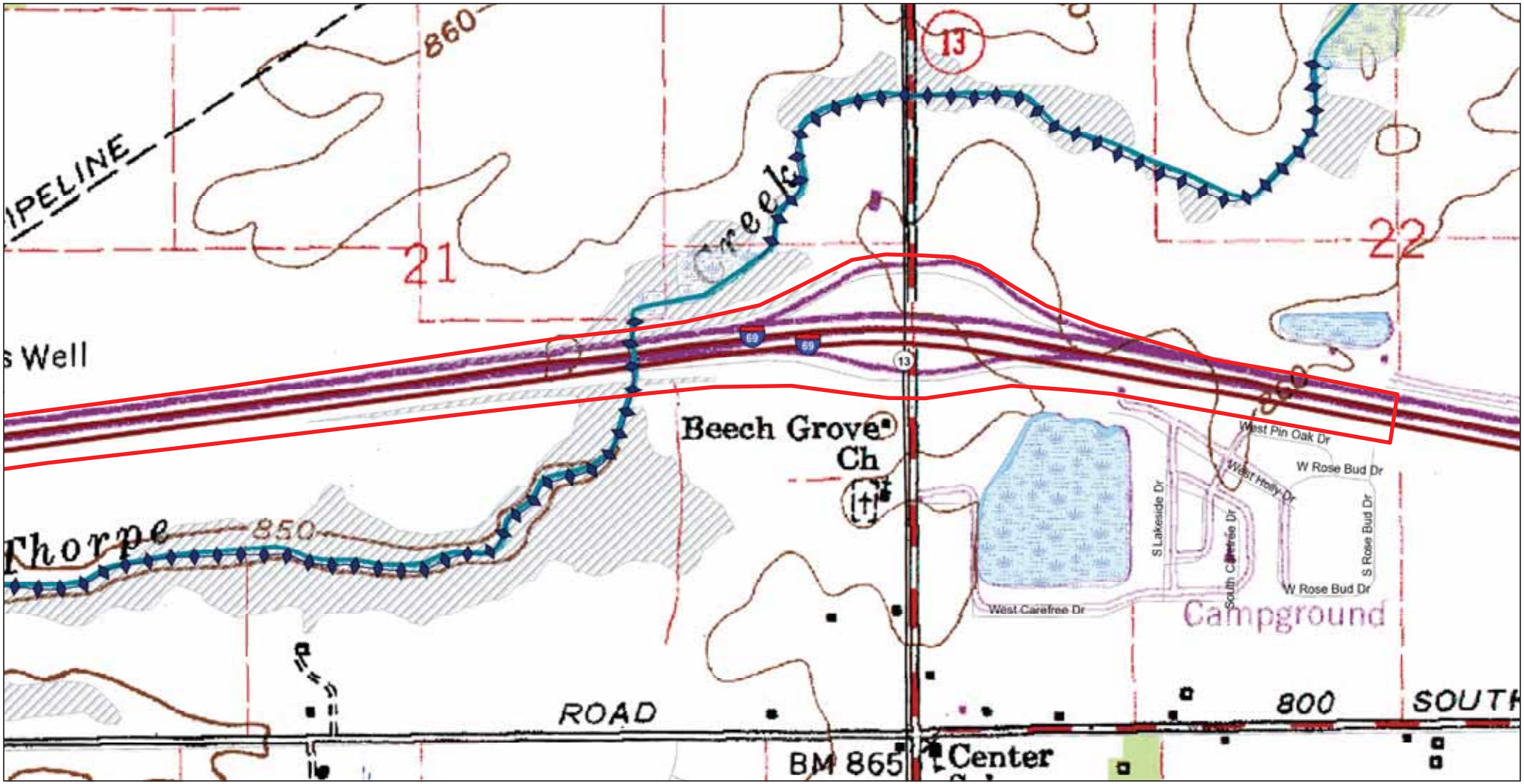
Sheet 6 of 7

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/2/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- NWI - Point
- Karst Spring
- Canal Structure - Historic
- NPS NRI listed
- NWI- Line
- Stream - Impaired
- River
- Canal Route - Historic
- Wetlands
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- Lake
- Floodplain - DFIRM
- Cave Entrance Density
- Sinkhole Area
- Sinking-Stream Basin
- Interstates
- State Routes
- US Routes
- Local Road

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 2: National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Overview
Sheet 7 of 7

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

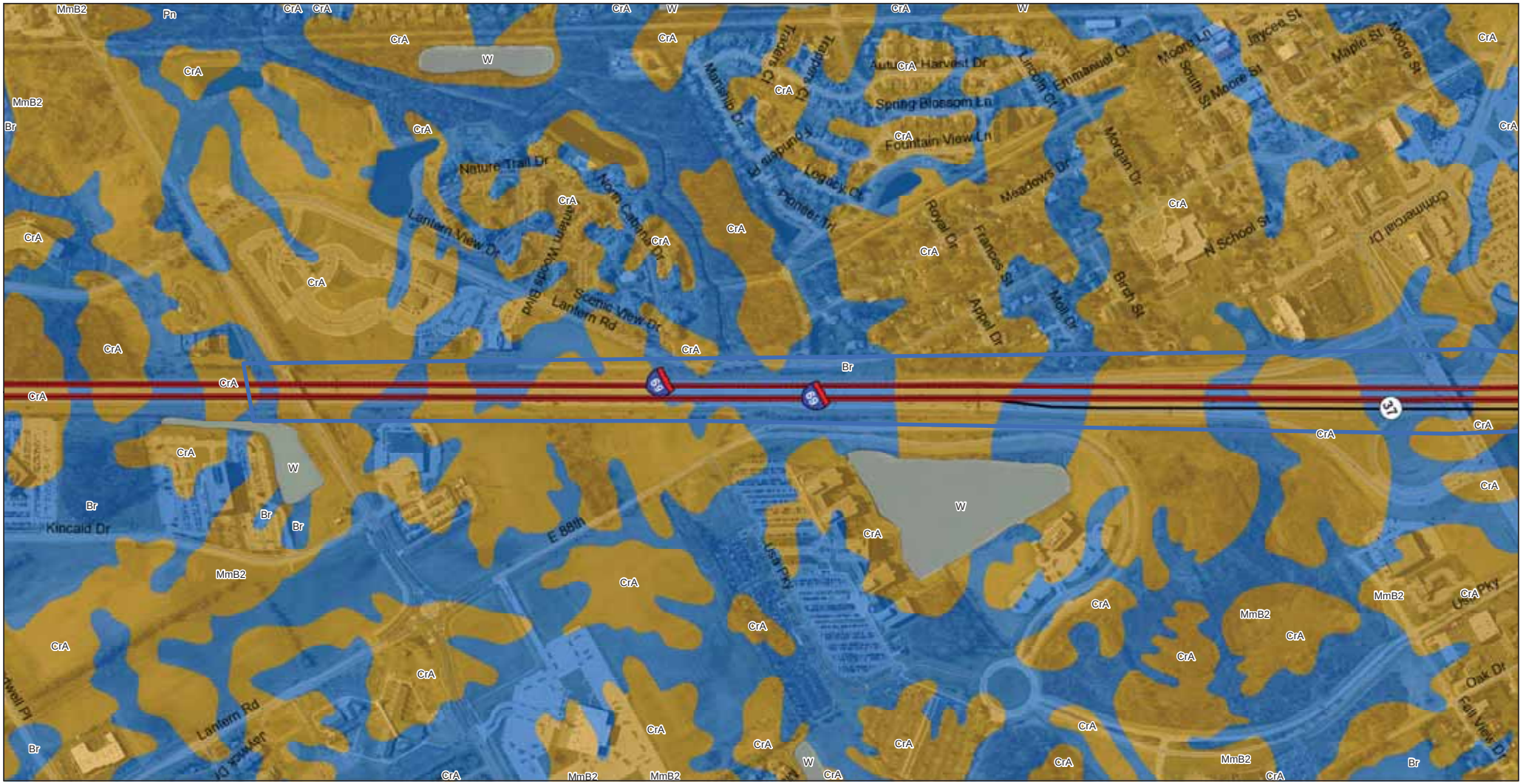
Date: 10/2/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

EXHIBIT 3

MAPPED SOIL UNITS



Base Map: Indiana Spatial Data Portal, UITS, ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

Project Area 1
Project Area 2
Project Area 3

Hydric Classification-Presence
- Hydric (100%)
- Predominantly Hydric (66-99%)
- Partially Hydric (33-65%)
- Predominantly Non-hydric (1-32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)

State Routes
- Interstates
- State Routes
- US Routes
- Local Road

0 375 750 1,500 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Hamilton and Madison County, Indiana. Available online at http://www.arcgis.com/apps/OnePane/basicviewer/index.html?appid=a23eb436f6ec4ad6982000dbaddea5ea. Accessed [8/2014].

Exhibit 3: Mapped Soil Units

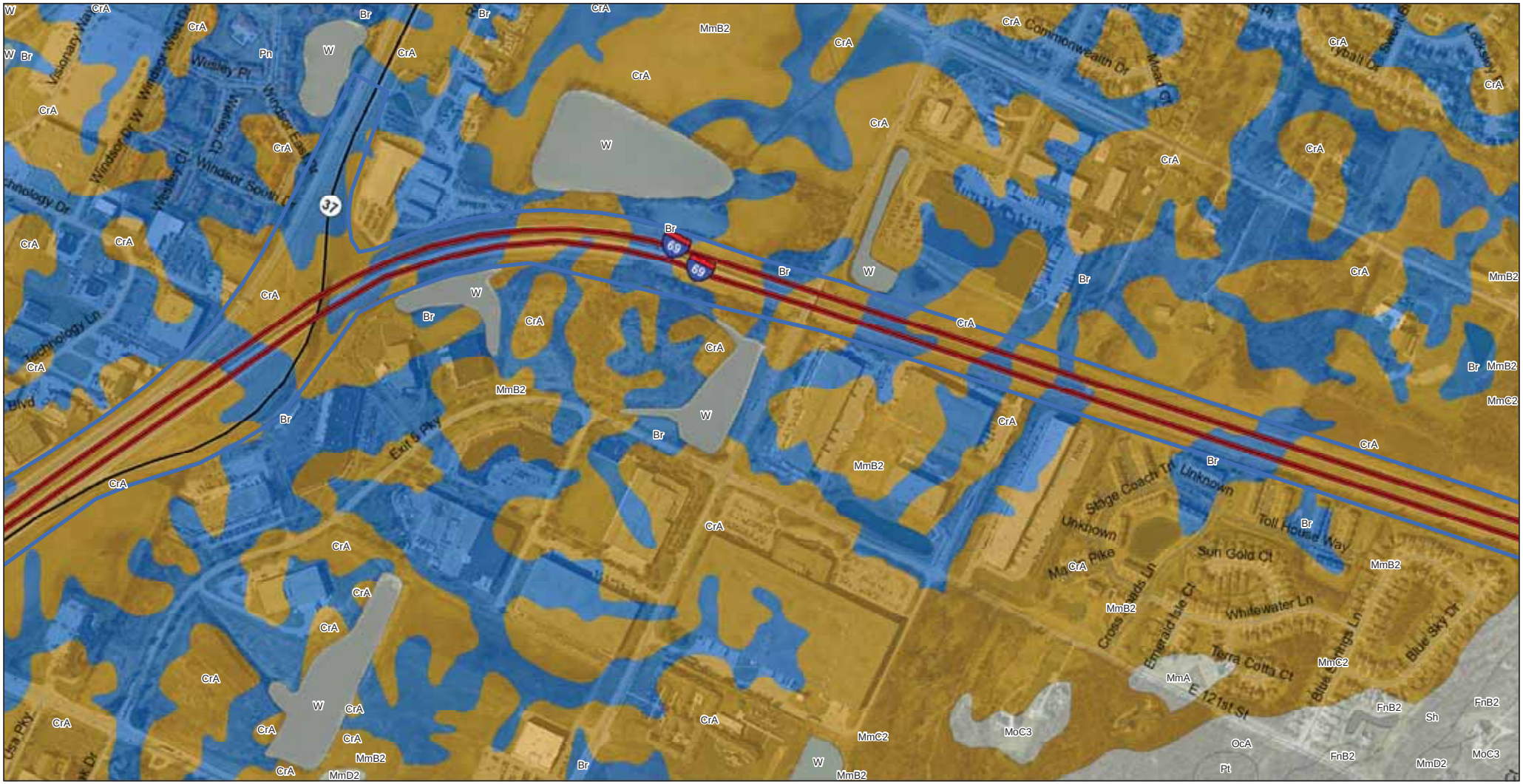
Sheet 1 of 7

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 9/30/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



Base Map: Indiana Spatial Data Portal, UITS, ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

Project Area 1
Project Area 2
Project Area 3

Hydric Classification-Presence
- Hydric (100%)
- Predominantly Hydric (66-99%)
- Partially Hydric (33-65%)
- Predominantly Non-hydric (1-32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)

State Routes
- Interstates
- State Routes
- US Routes
- Local Road

0 375 750 1,500 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Hamilton and Madison County, Indiana. Available online at http://www.arcgis.com/apps/OnePane/basicviewer/index.html?appid=a23eb436f6ec4ad6982000dbaddea5ea. Accessed [8/2014].

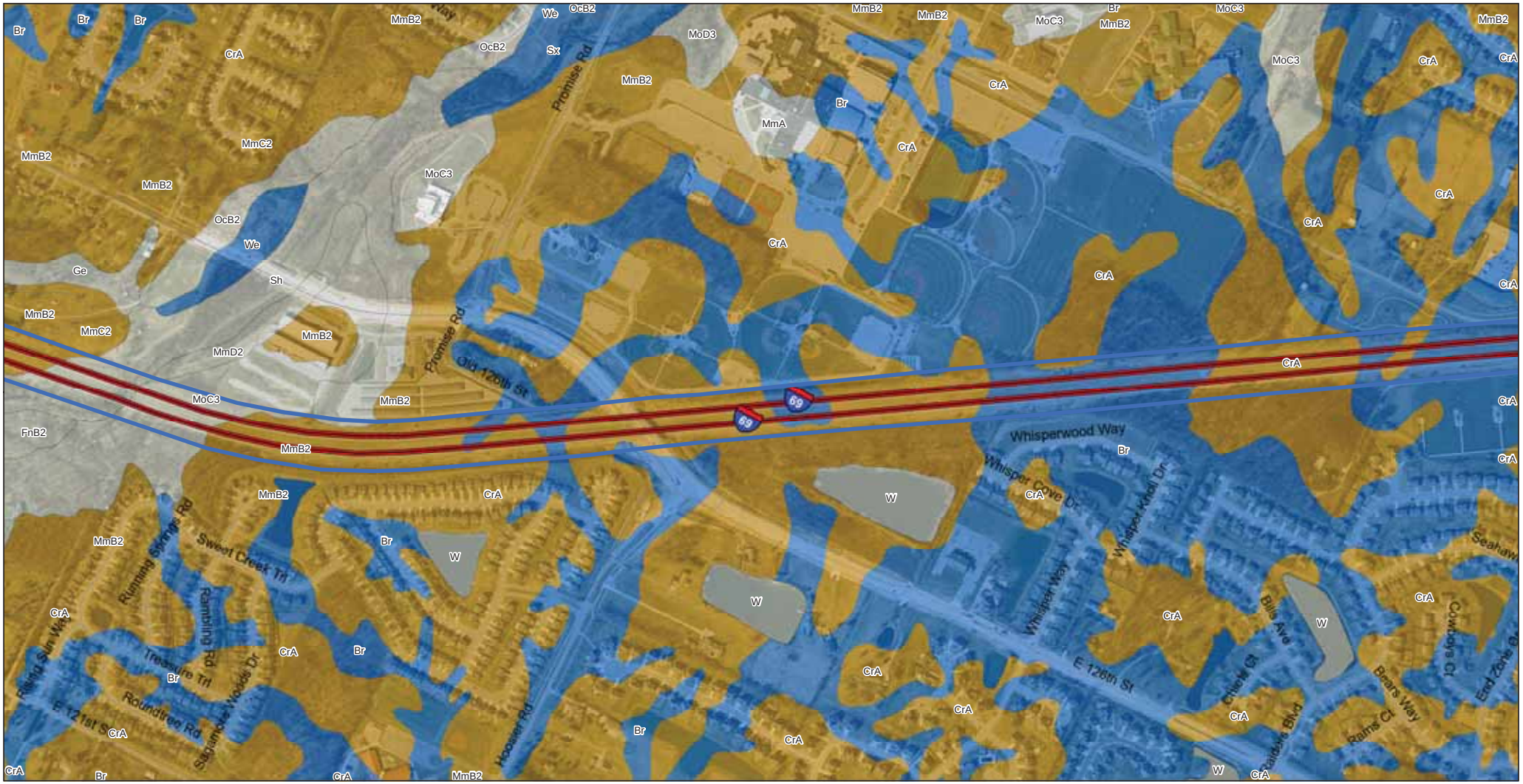
Exhibit 3: Mapped Soil Units
Sheet 2 of 7

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 9/30/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



Base Map: Indiana Spatial Data Portal, UITS, ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

Project Area 1
Project Area 2
Project Area 3

Hydric Classification-Presence
- Hydric (100%)
- Predominantly Hydric (66-99%)
- Partially Hydric (33-65%)
- Predominantly Non-hydric (1-32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)

State Routes
- Interstates
- State Routes
- US Routes
- Local Road

0 375 750 1,500 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Hamilton and Madison County, Indiana. Available online at http://www.arcgis.com/apps/OnePane/basicviewer/index.html?appid=a23eb436f6ec4ad6982000dbaddea5ea. Accessed [8/2014].

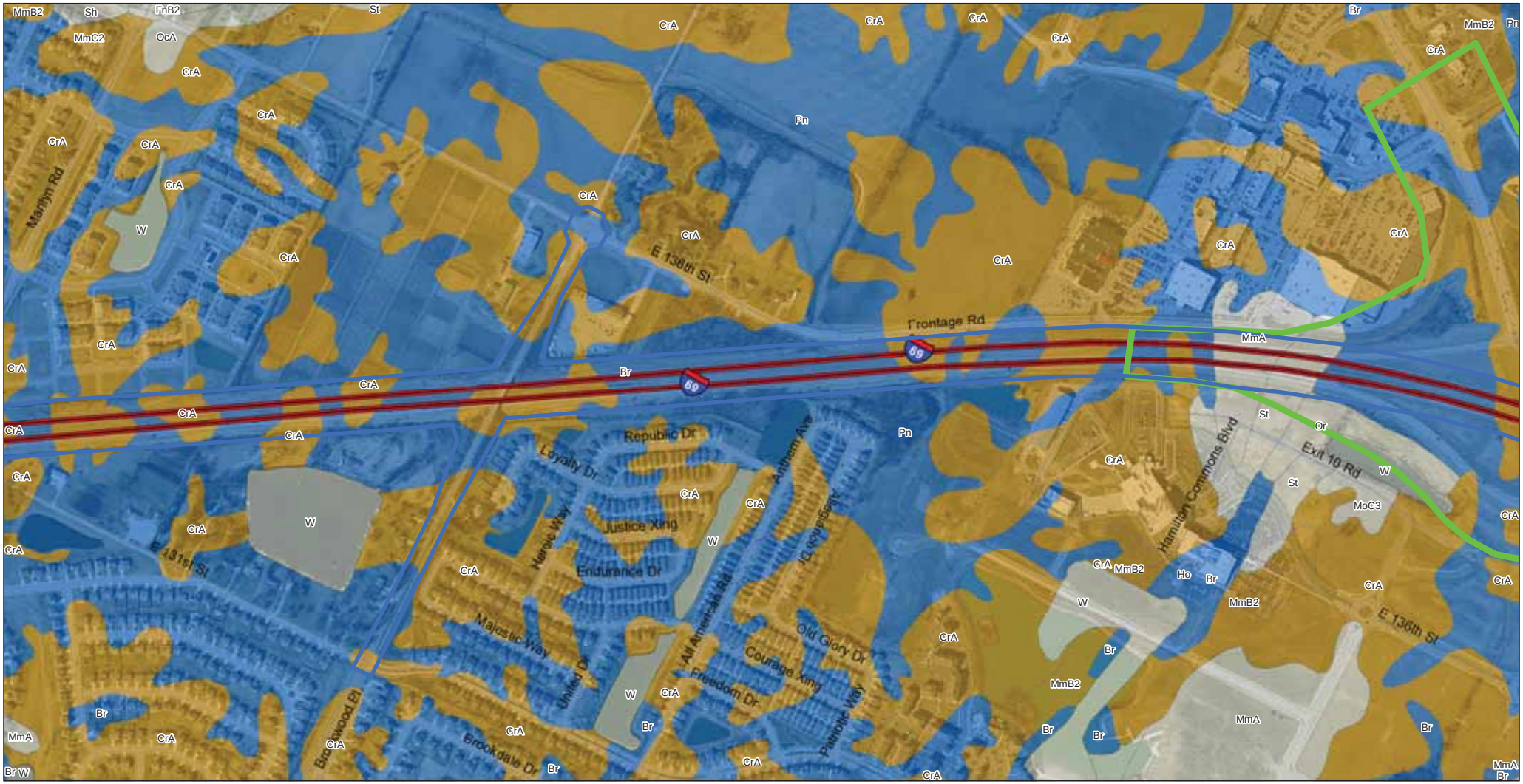
Exhibit 3: Mapped Soil Units
Sheet 3 of 7

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 9/30/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



Base Map: Indiana Spatial Data Portal, UITS, ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

Project Area 1
Project Area 2
Project Area 3

Hydric Classification-Presence
- Hydric (100%)
- Predominantly Hydric (66-99%)
- Partially Hydric (33-65%)
- Predominantly Non-hydric (1-32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)

State Routes
- Interstates
- State Routes
- US Routes
- Local Road

0 375 750 1,500 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Hamilton and Madison County, Indiana. Available online at http://www.arcgis.com/apps/OnePane/basicviewer/index.html?appid=a23eb436f6ec4ad6982000dbaddea5ea. Accessed [8/2014].

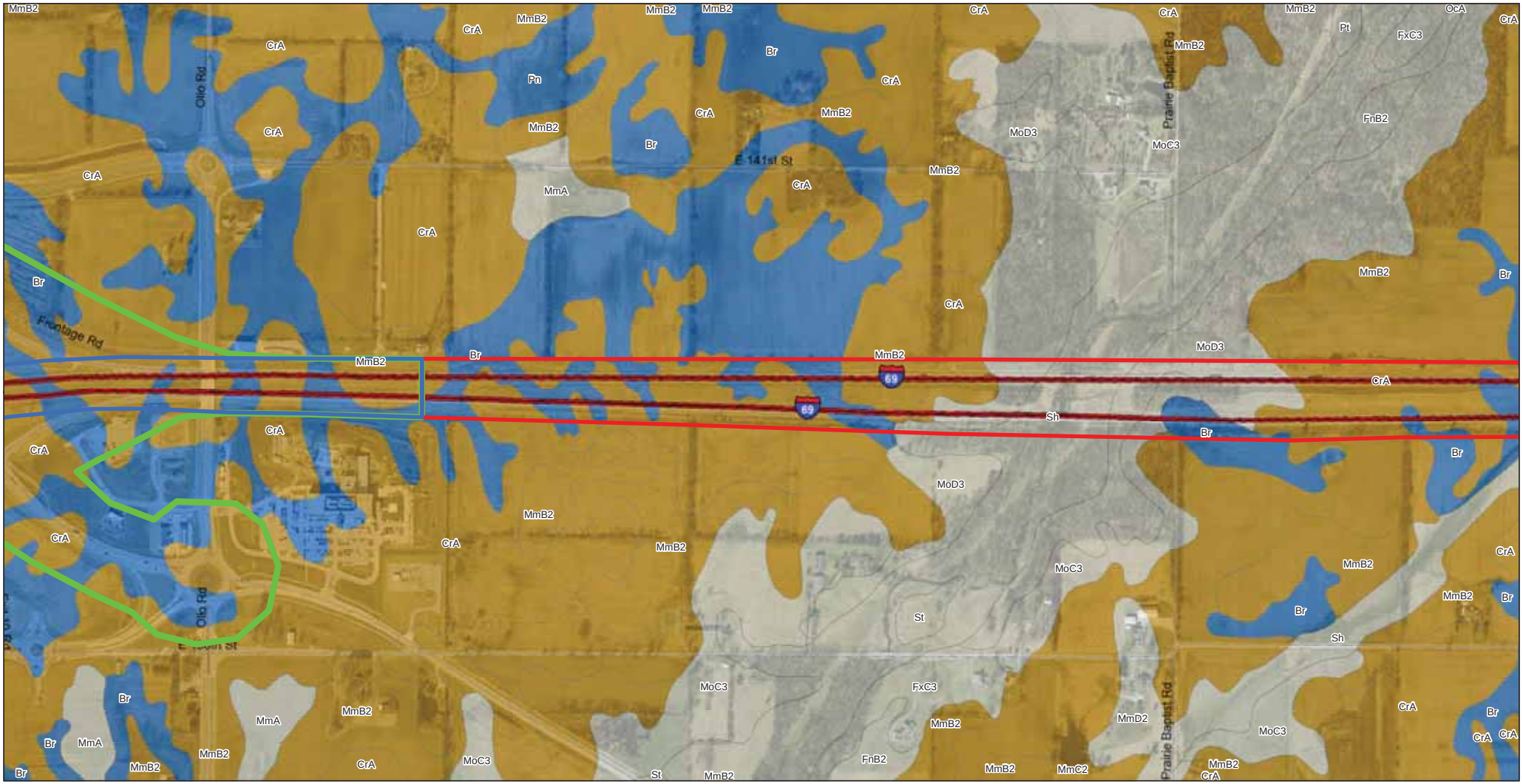
Exhibit 3: Mapped Soil Units
Sheet 4 of 7

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 9/30/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



Base Map: Indiana Spatial Data Portal, UITS, ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

Project Area 1
Project Area 2
Project Area 3

Hydric Classification-Presence
Hydric (100%)
Predominantly Hydric (66-99%)
Partially Hydric (33-65%)
Predominantly Non-hydric (1-32%)
Not Hydric (0%)

State Routes
Interstates
State Routes
US Routes
Local Road

0 375 750 1,500 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Hamilton and Madison County, Indiana. Available online at http://www.arcgis.com/apps/OnePane/basicviewer/index.html?appid=a23eb436f6ec4ad6982000dbaddea5ea. Accessed [8/2014].

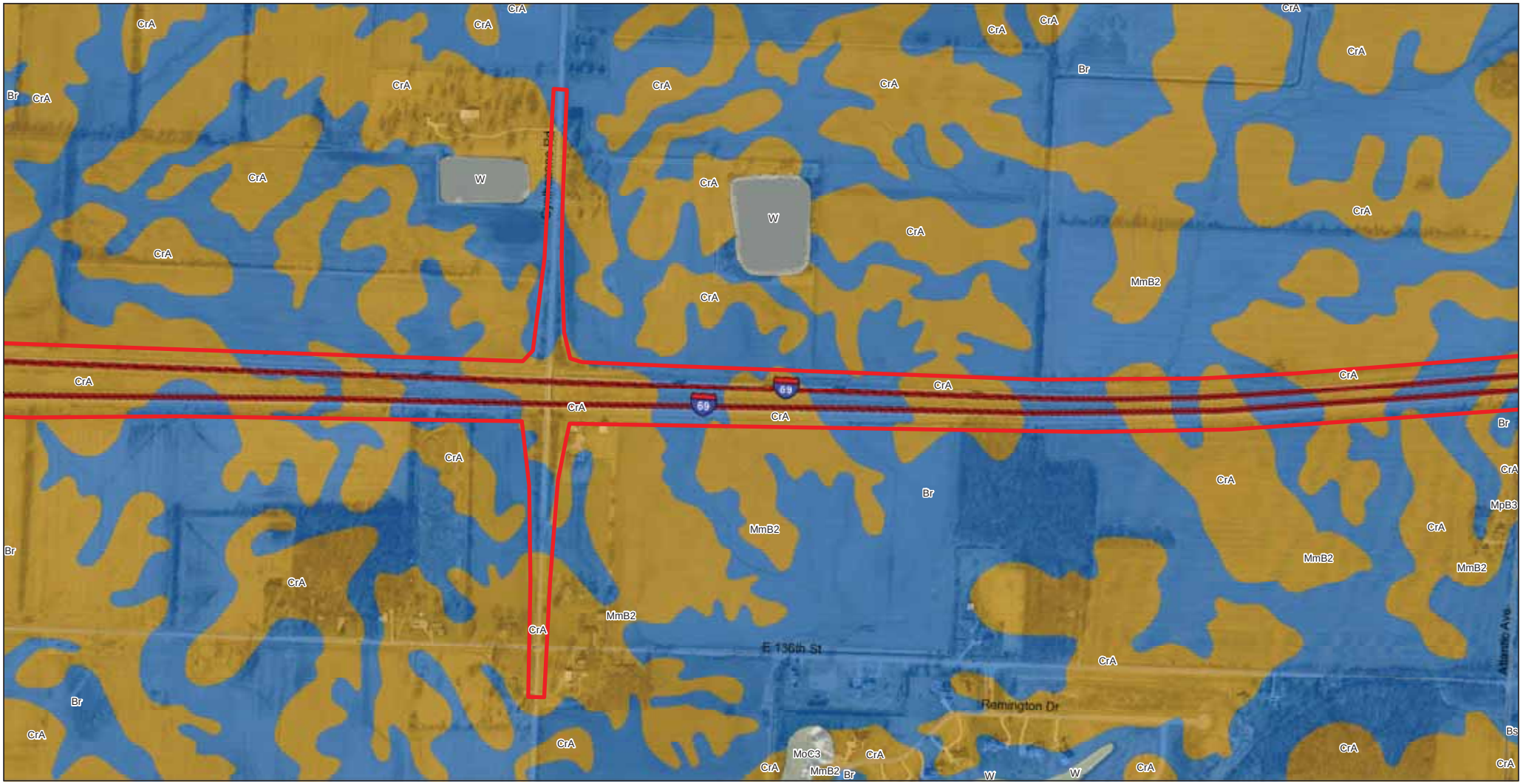
Exhibit 3: Mapped Soil Units
Sheet 5 of 7

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 9/30/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



Base Map: Indiana Spatial Data Portal, UITS, ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

Project Area 1
Project Area 2
Project Area 3

Hydric Classification-Presence
- Hydric (100%)
- Predominantly Hydric (66-99%)
- Partially Hydric (33-65%)
- Predominantly Non-hydric (1-32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)

State Routes
- Interstates
- State Routes
- US Routes
- Local Road

0 375 750 1,500 Feet

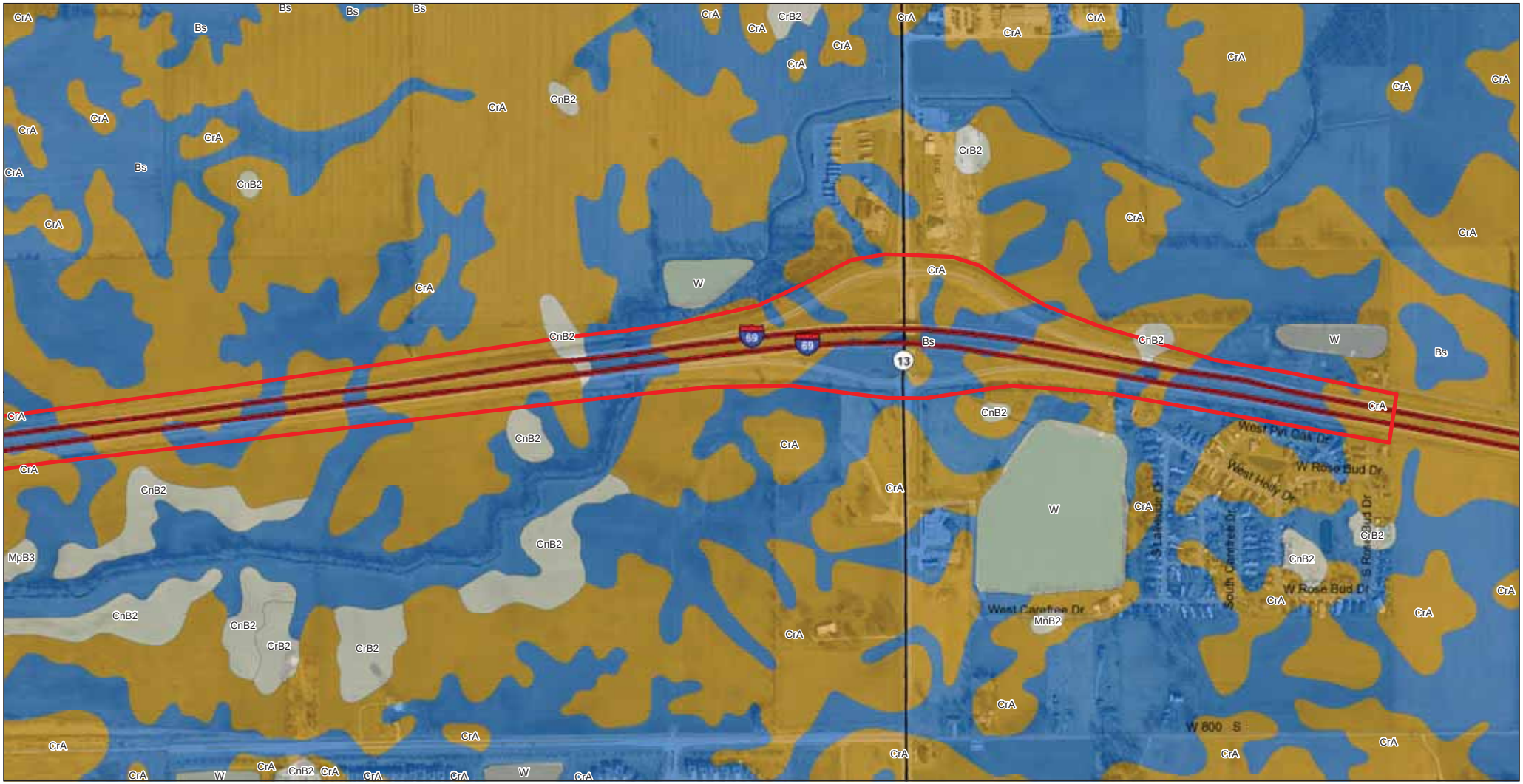
1 inch = 500 feet

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Hamilton and Madison County, Indiana. Available online at http://www.arcgis.com/apps/OnePane/basicviewer/index.html?appid=a23eb436f6ec4ad6982000dbaddea5ea. Accessed [8/2014].

Exhibit 3: Mapped Soil Units
Sheet 6 of 7

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489
Date: 9/30/2014
Created By: WCK

PARSONS



Base Map: Indiana Spatial Data Portal, UITS, ESRI Map Projection: Indiana State Plane East Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

Project Area 1
Project Area 2
Project Area 3

Hydric Classification-Presence
- Hydric (100%)
- Predominantly Hydric (66-99%)
- Partially Hydric (33-65%)
- Predominantly Non-hydric (1-32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)

State Routes
- Interstates
- State Routes
- US Routes
- Local Road

0 375 750 1,500 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Hamilton and Madison County, Indiana. Available online at http://www.arcgis.com/apps/OnePane/basicviewer/index.html?appid=a23eb436f6ec4ad6982000dbaddea5ea. Accessed [8/2014].

Exhibit 3: Mapped Soil Units
Sheet 7 of 7

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 9/30/2014

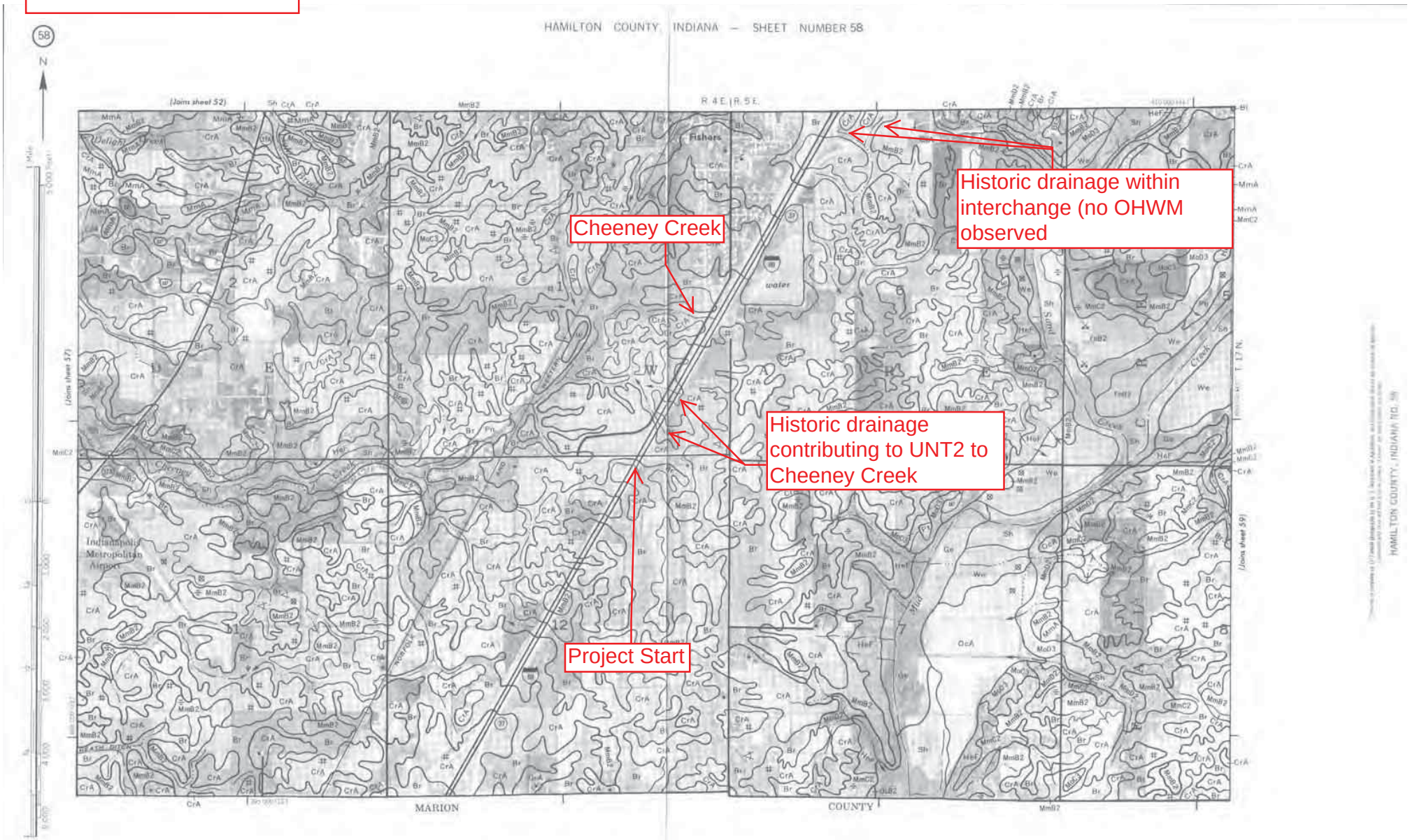
Created By: WCK

PARSONS

EXHIBIT 4

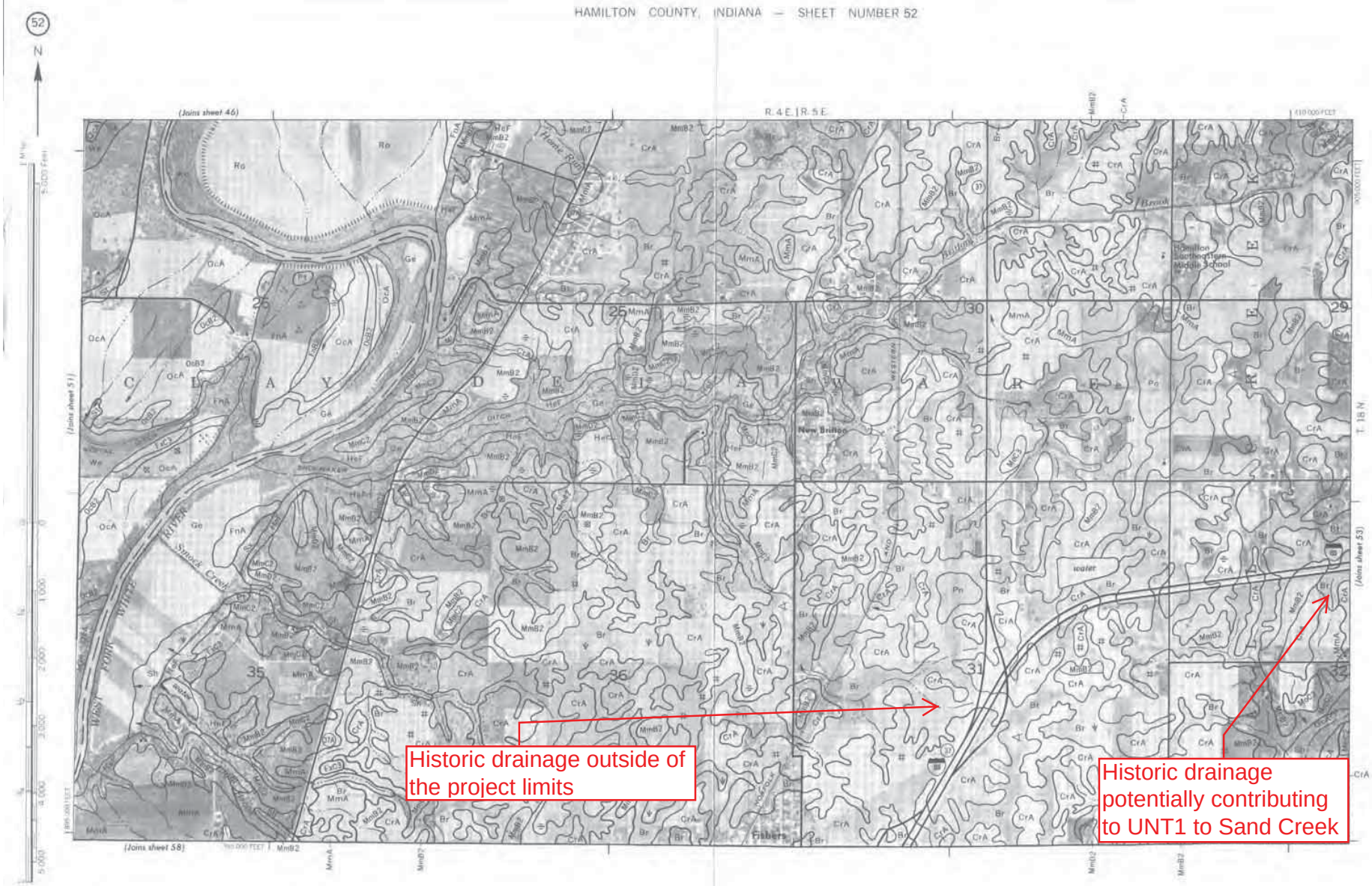
HISTORIC DRAINAGE

Figure 4: Historic Drainage
Sheet 1 of 6



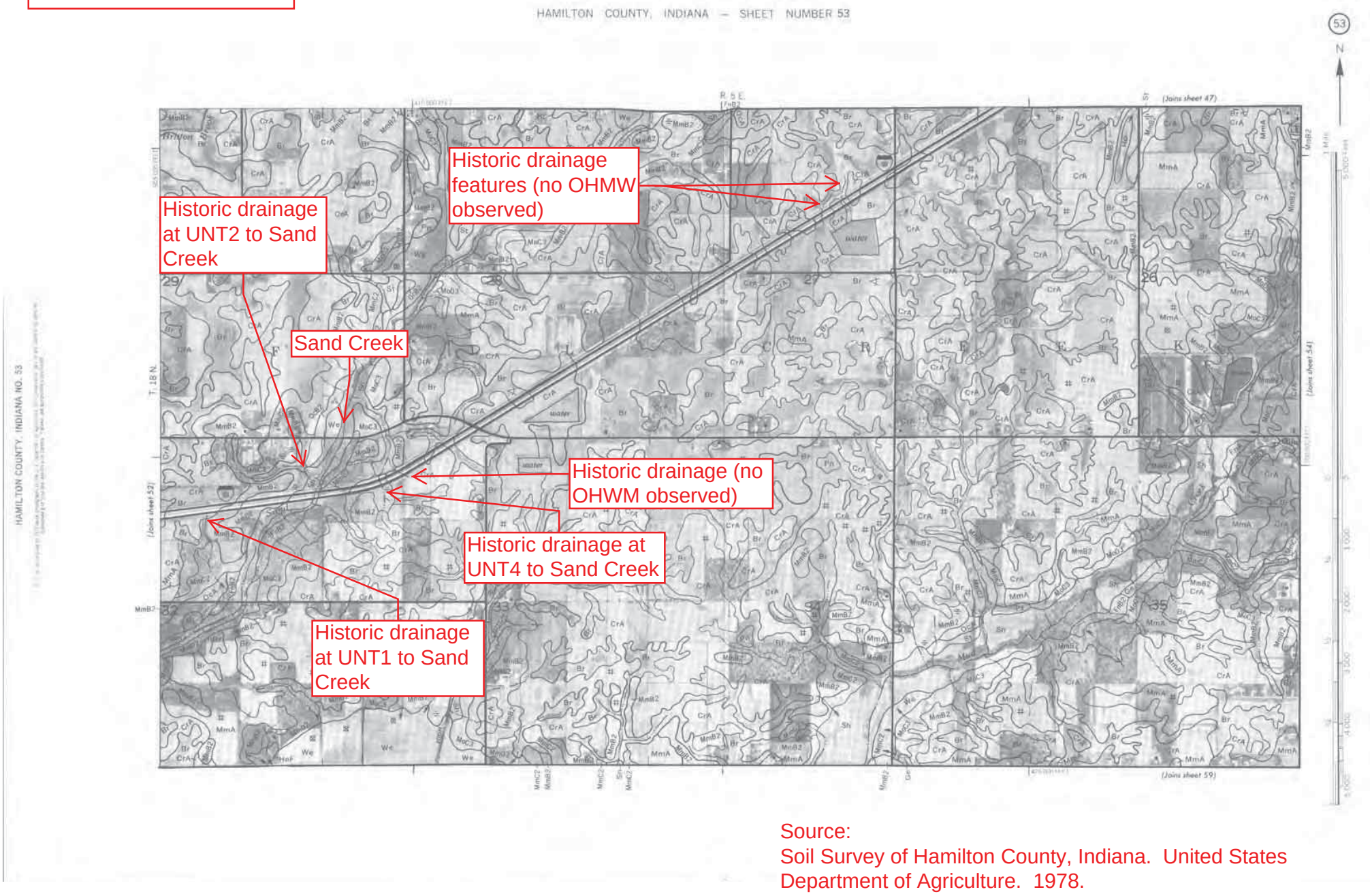
Source:
Soil Survey of Hamilton County, Indiana. United States Department of Agriculture. 1978.

Figure 4: Historic Drainage
Sheet 2 of 6



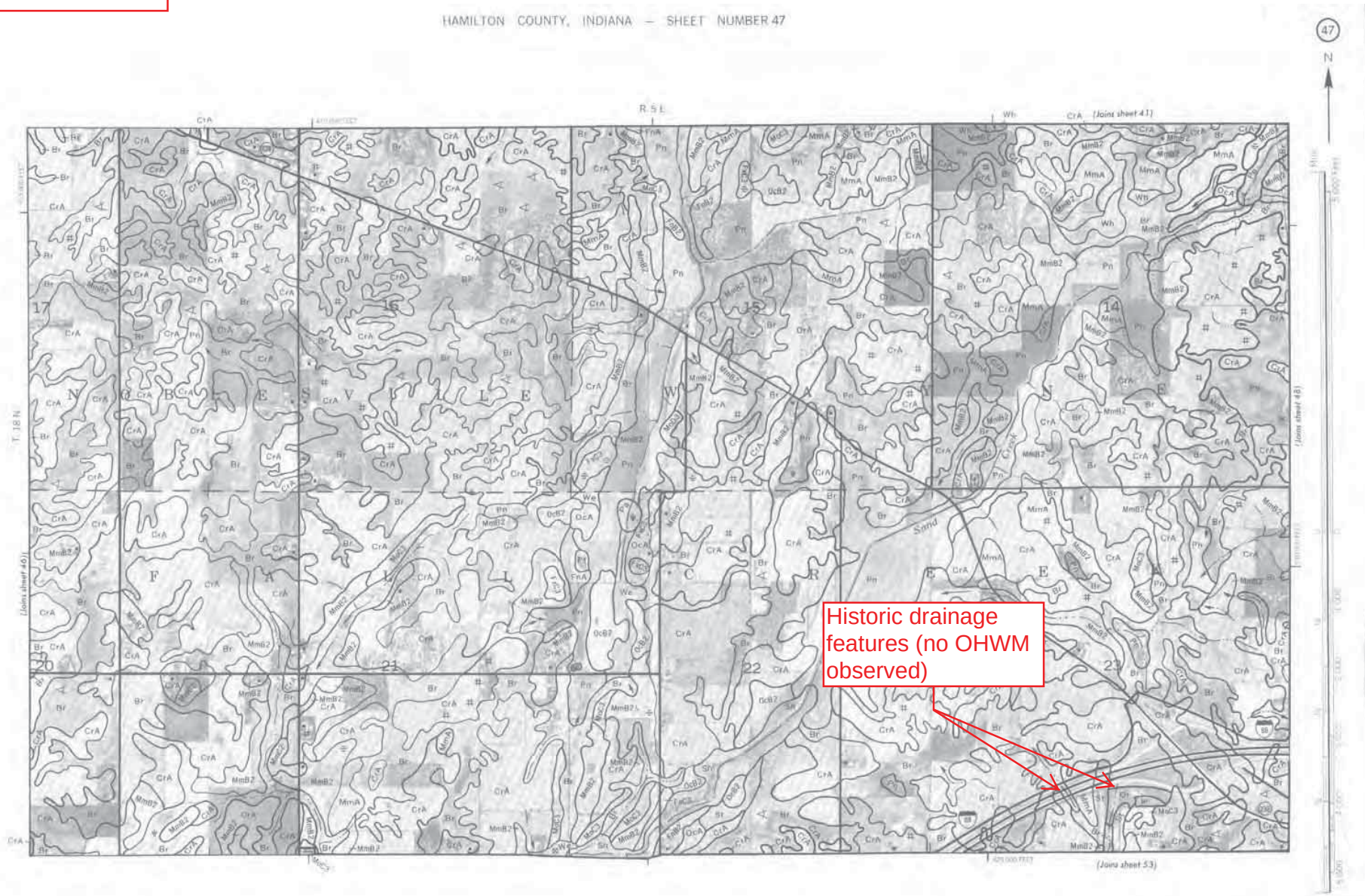
Source:
Soil Survey of Hamilton County, Indiana. United States Department of Agriculture. 1978.

Figure 4: Historic Drainage
Sheet 3 of 6



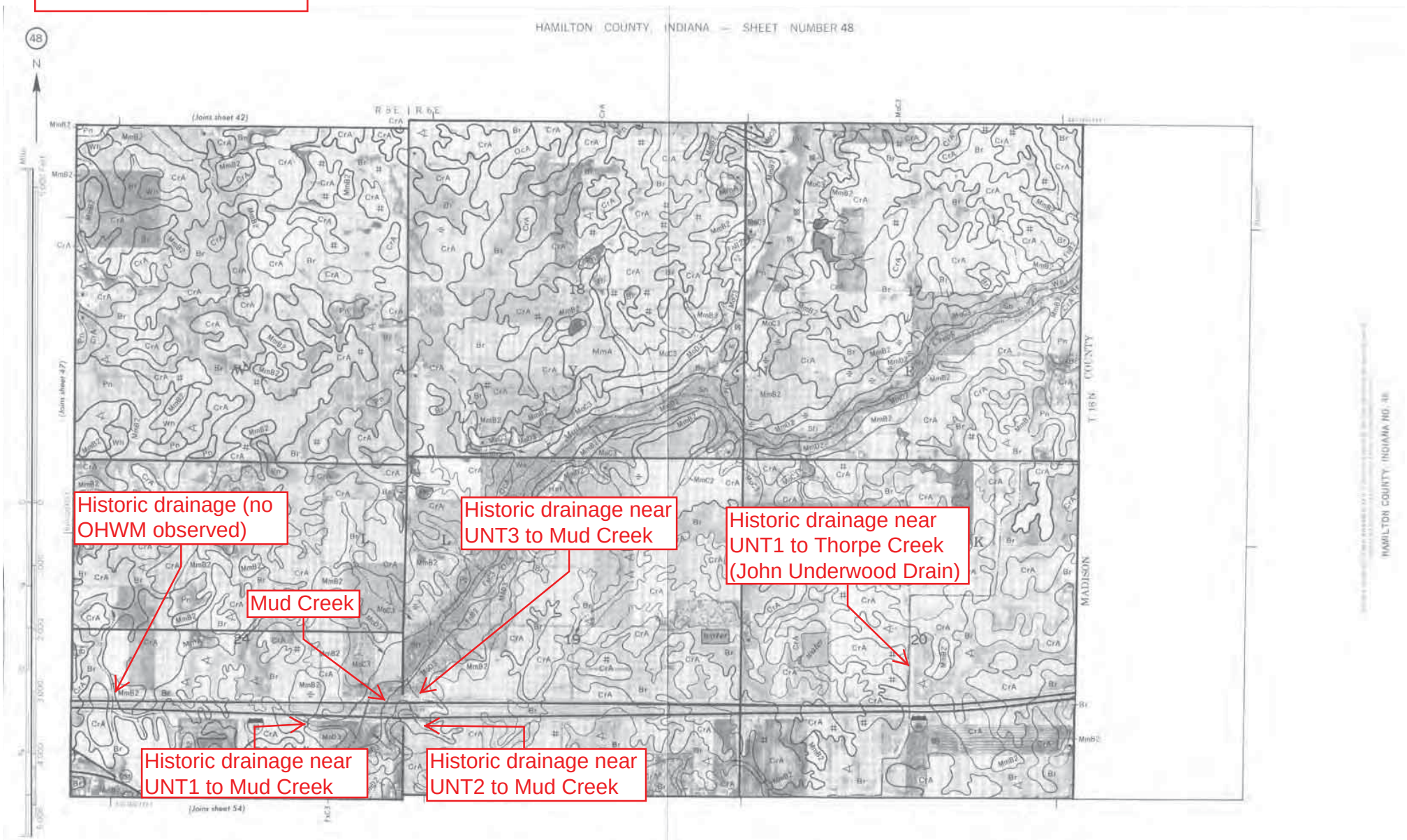
Source:
Soil Survey of Hamilton County, Indiana. United States Department of Agriculture. 1978.

Figure 4: Historic Drainage
Sheet 4 of 6



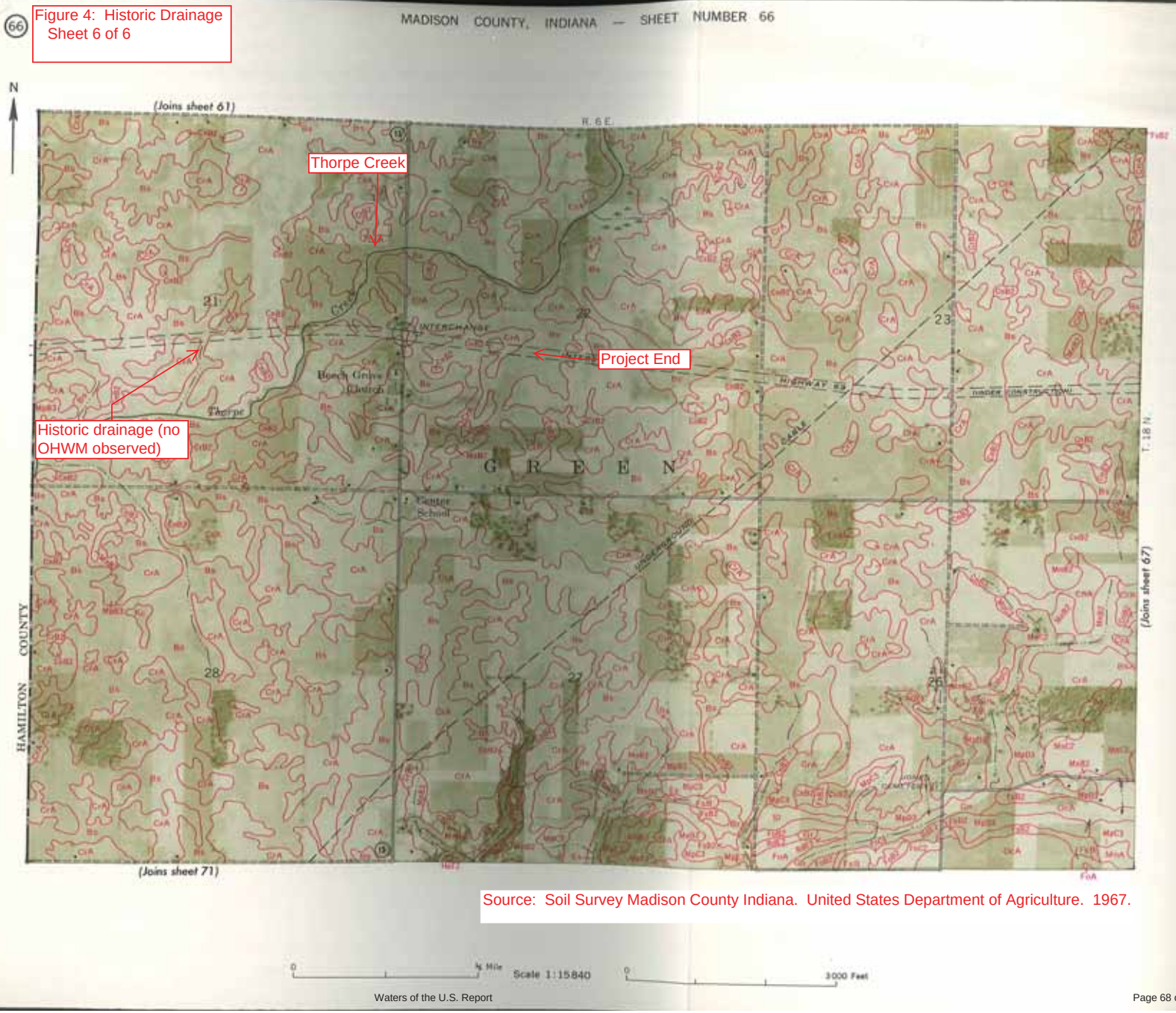
Source:
Soil Survey of Hamilton County, Indiana. United States Department of Agriculture. 1978.

Figure 4: Historic Drainage
Sheet 5 of 6



Source:
Soil Survey of Hamilton County, Indiana. United States Department of Agriculture. 1978.

Figure 4: Historic Drainage
Sheet 6 of 6



Source: Soil Survey Madison County Indiana. United States Department of Agriculture. 1967.

EXHIBIT 5

RESOURCE MAPS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- I69ResourceMapStripMap

3

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

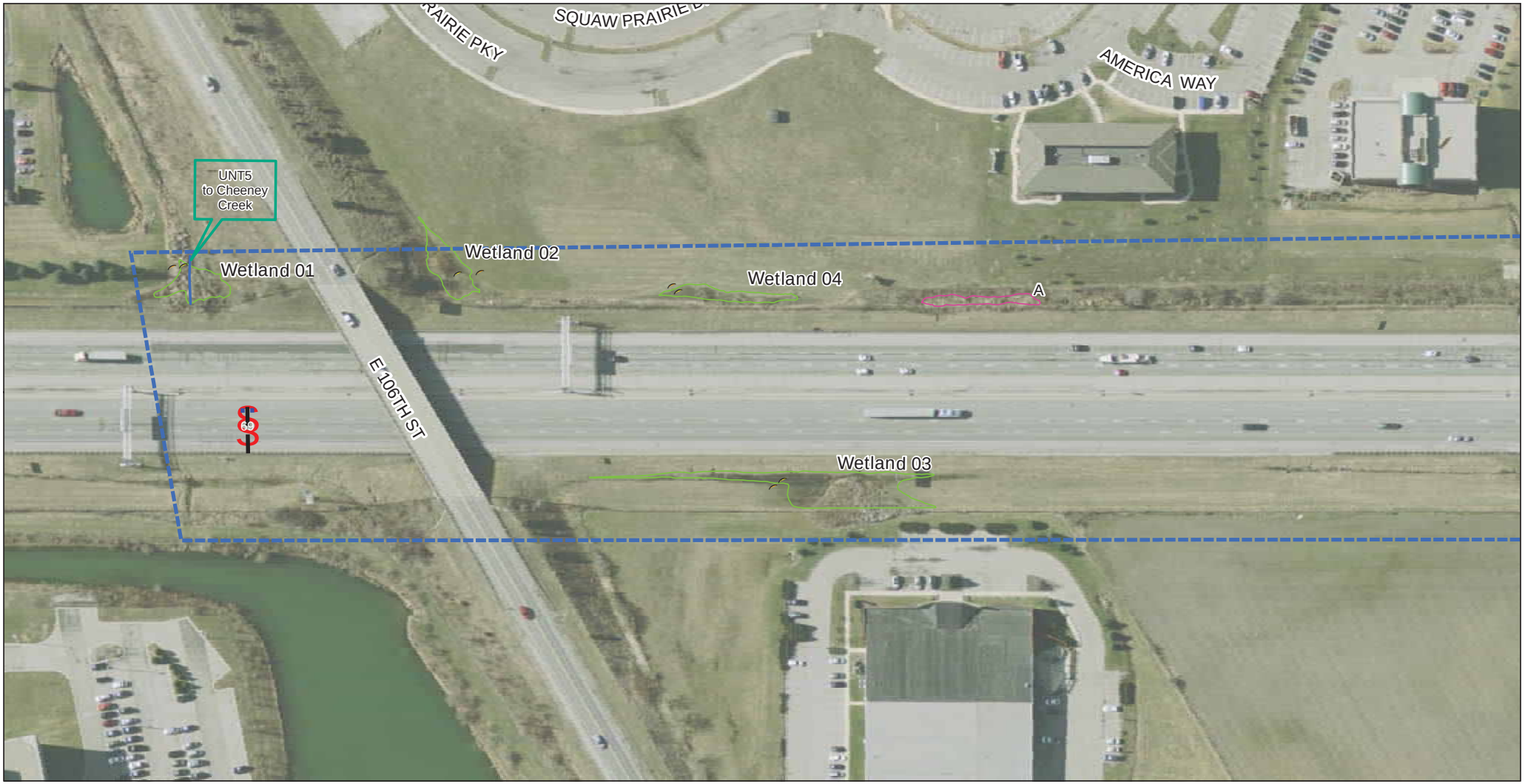
Exhibit 5: Resource Map

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/2/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

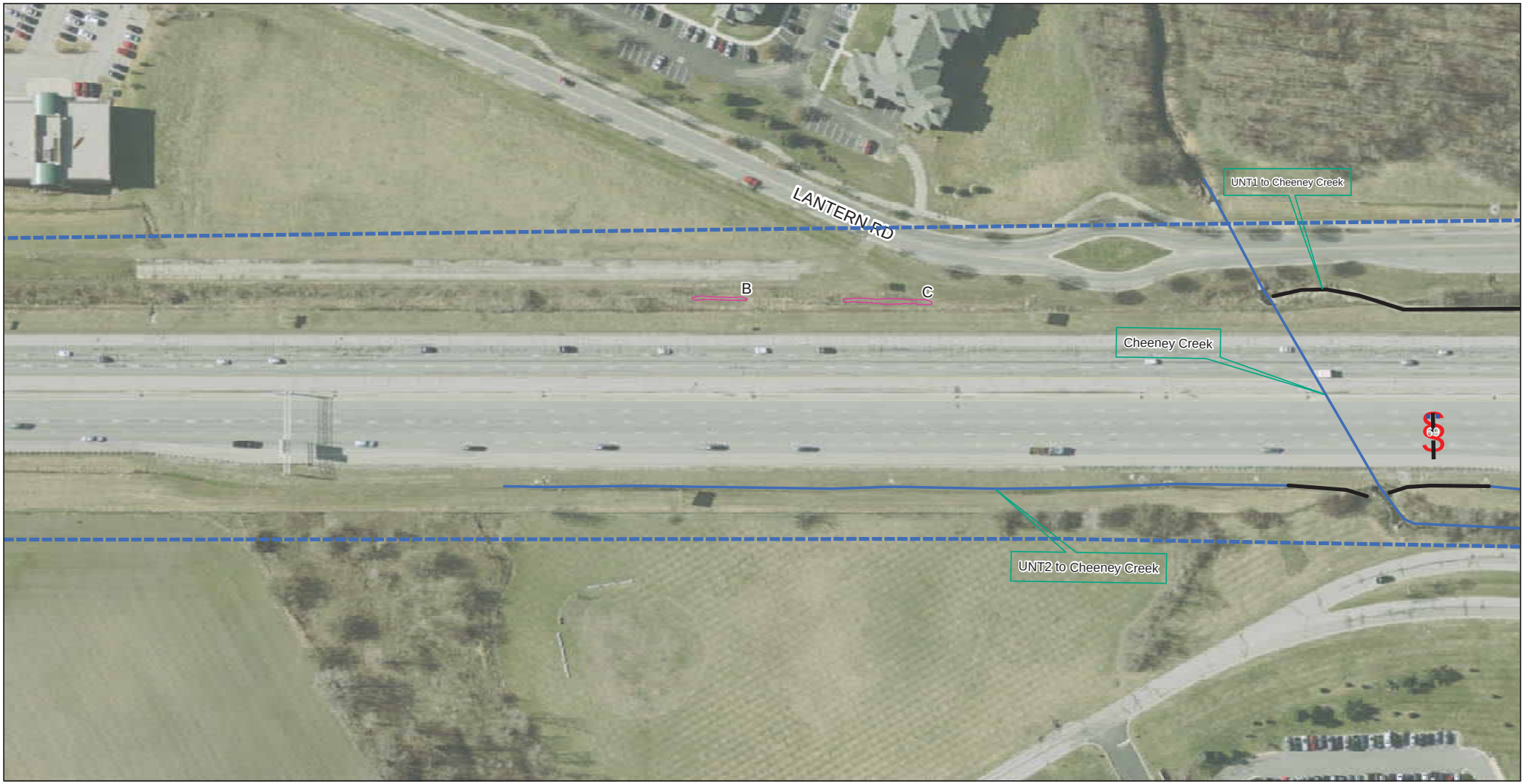
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 1 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 2 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

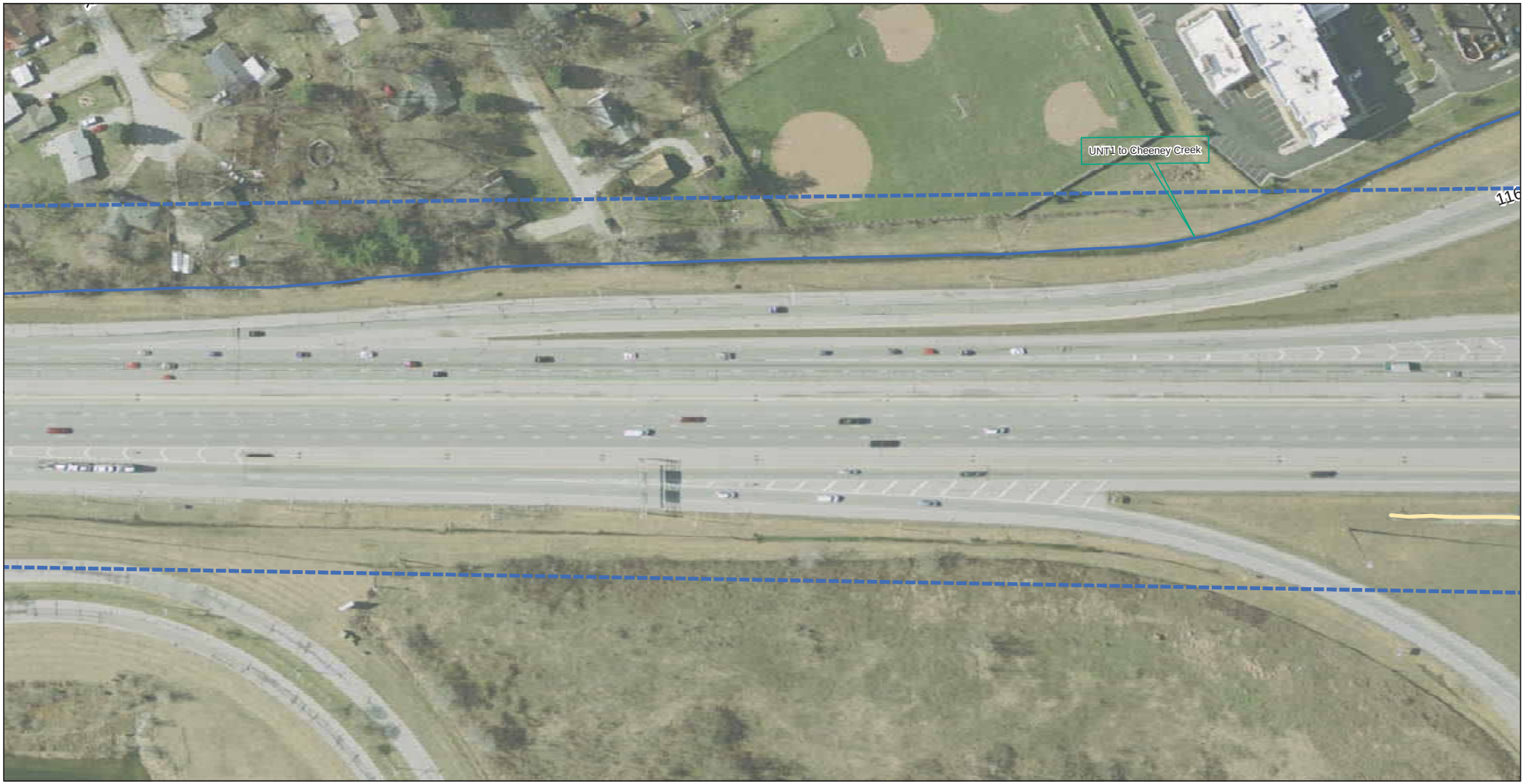
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 3 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

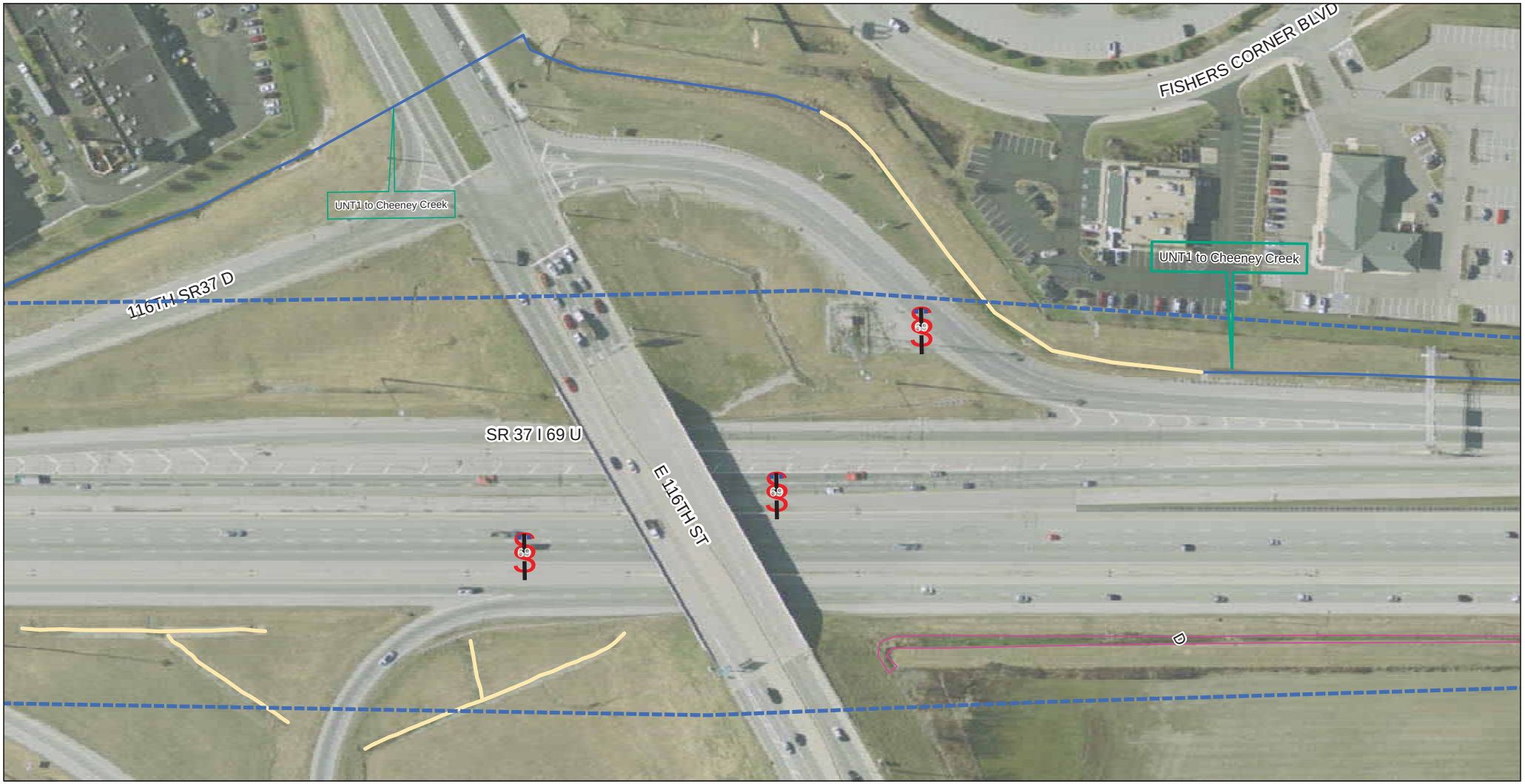
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 4 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 5 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 6 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 7 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 8 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

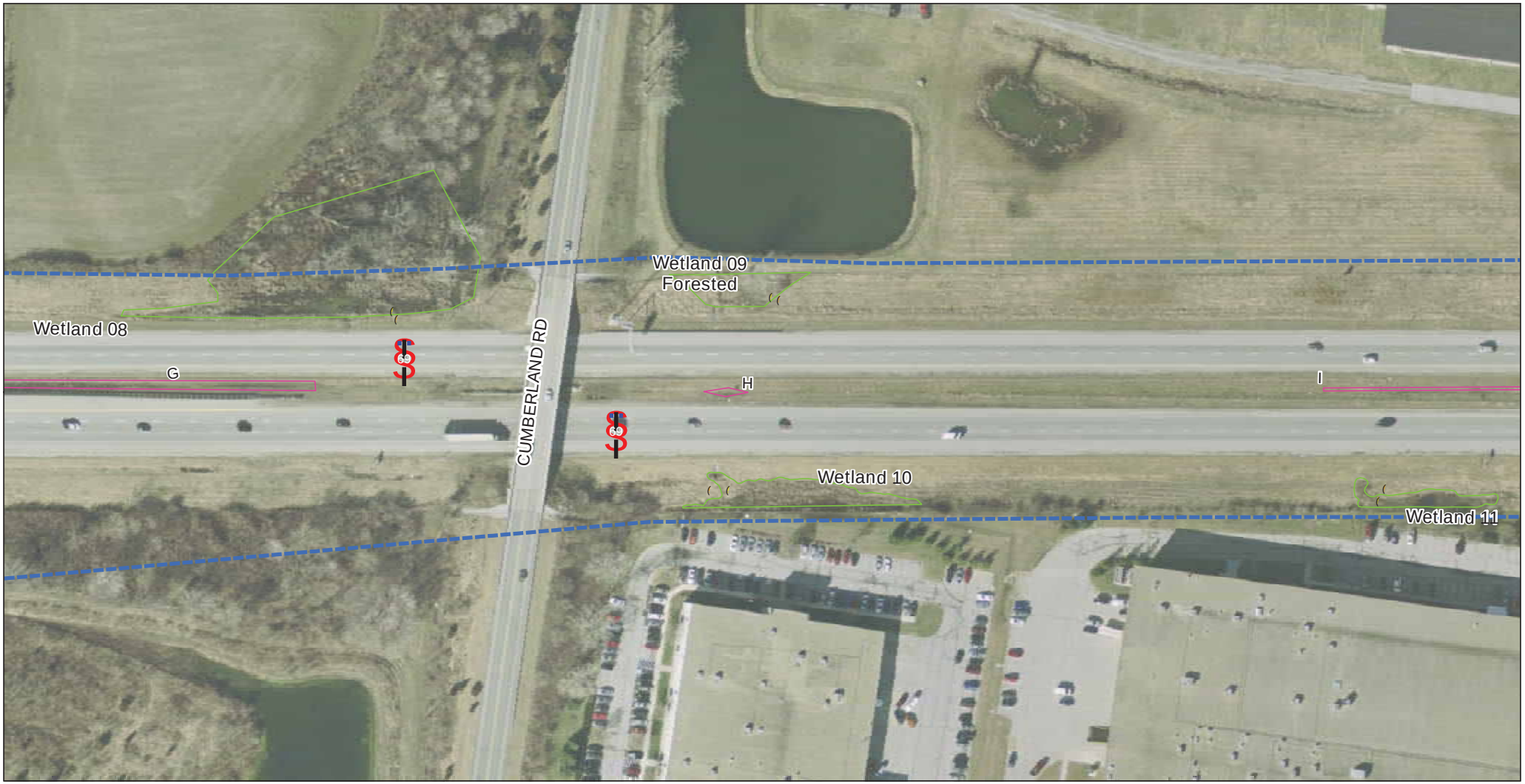
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 9 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 10 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

3

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

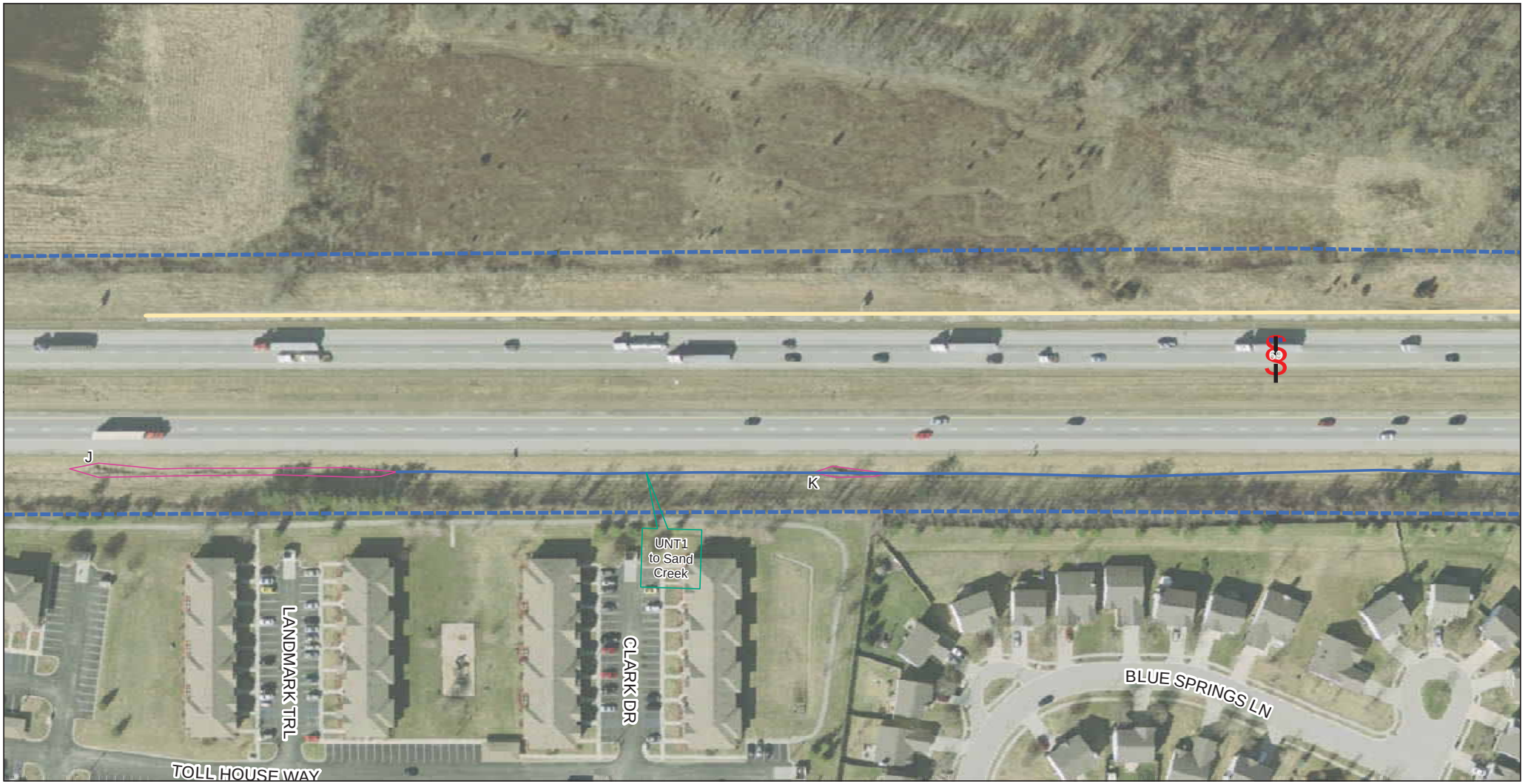
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 11 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

3

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

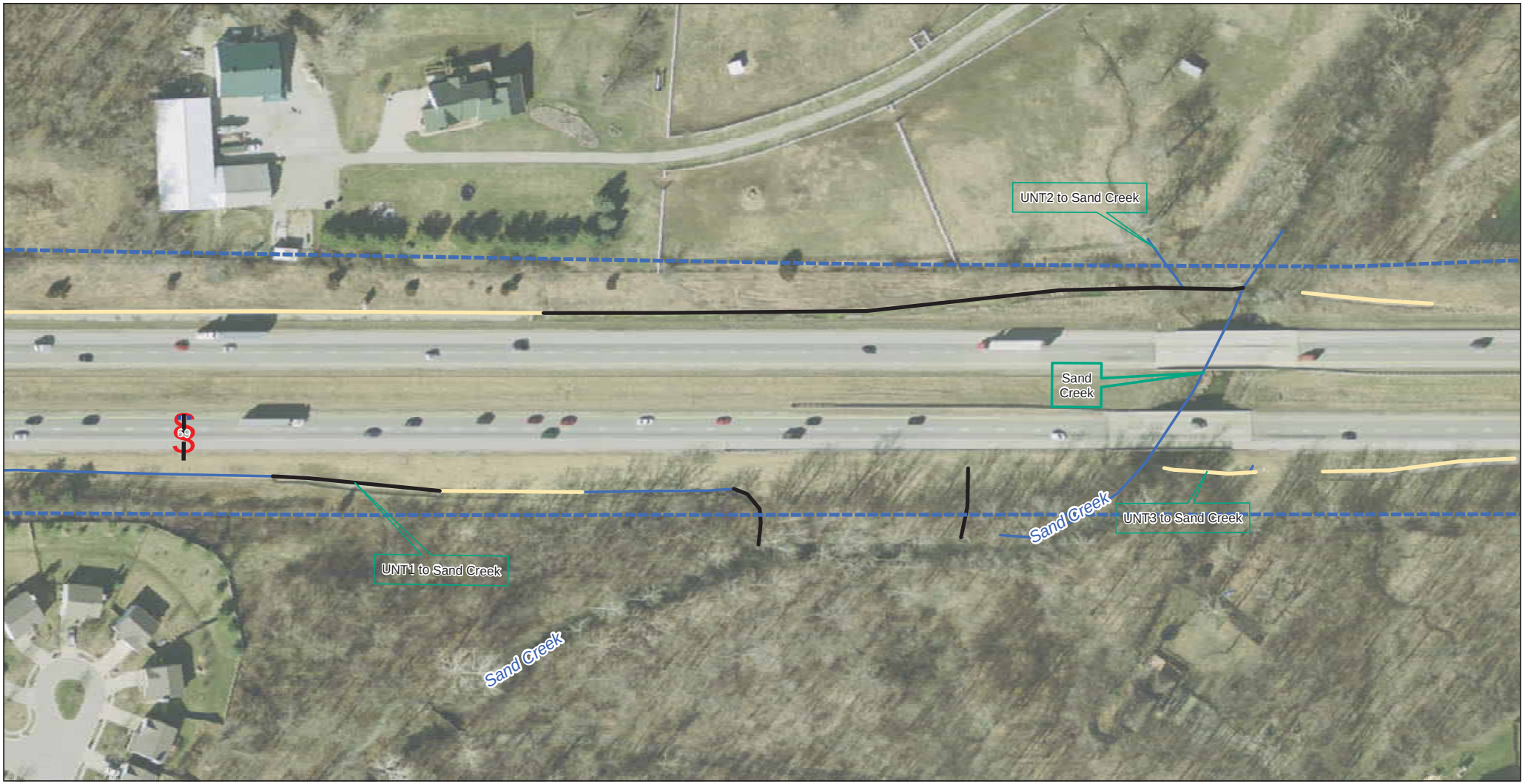
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 12 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

3

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

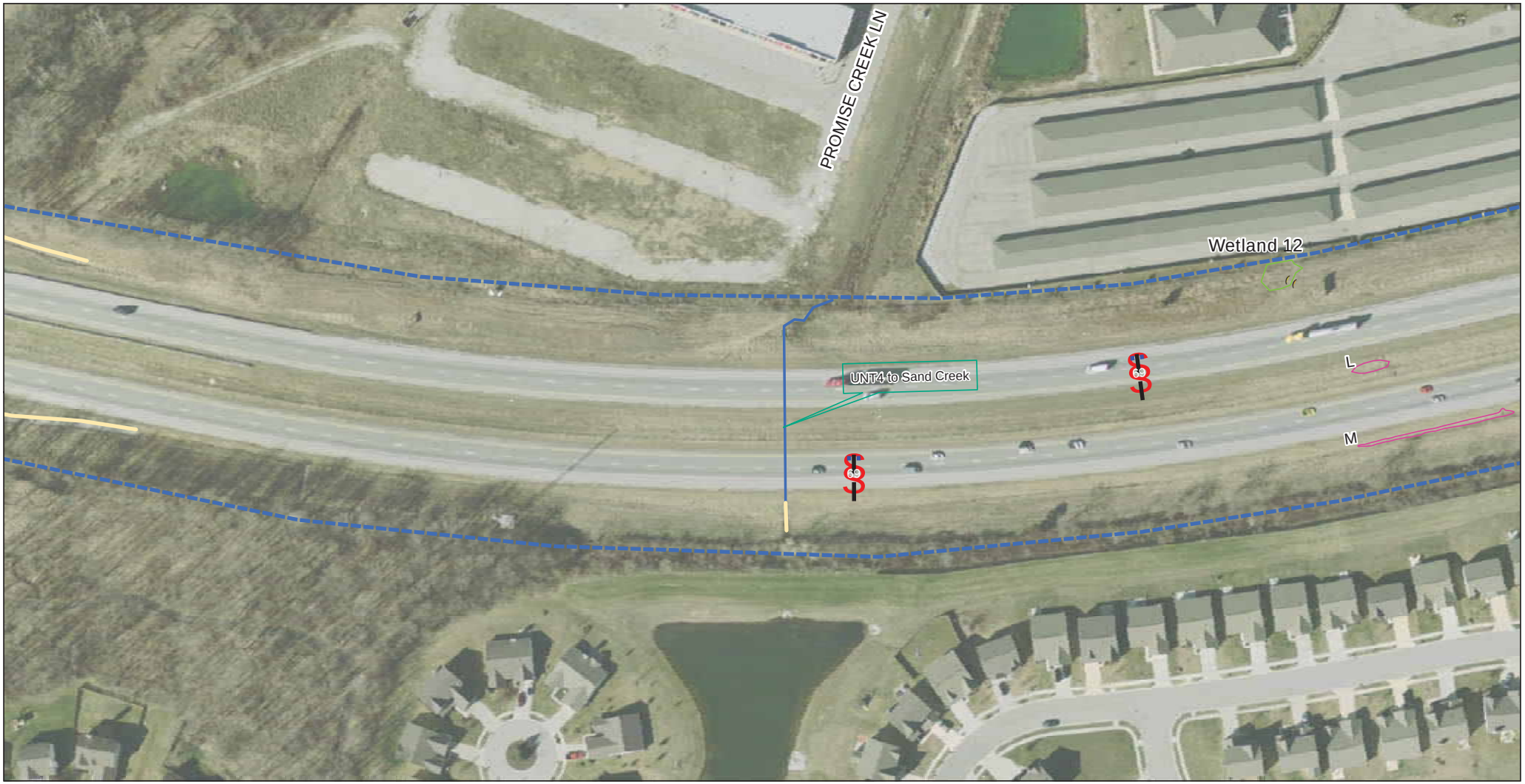
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 13 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

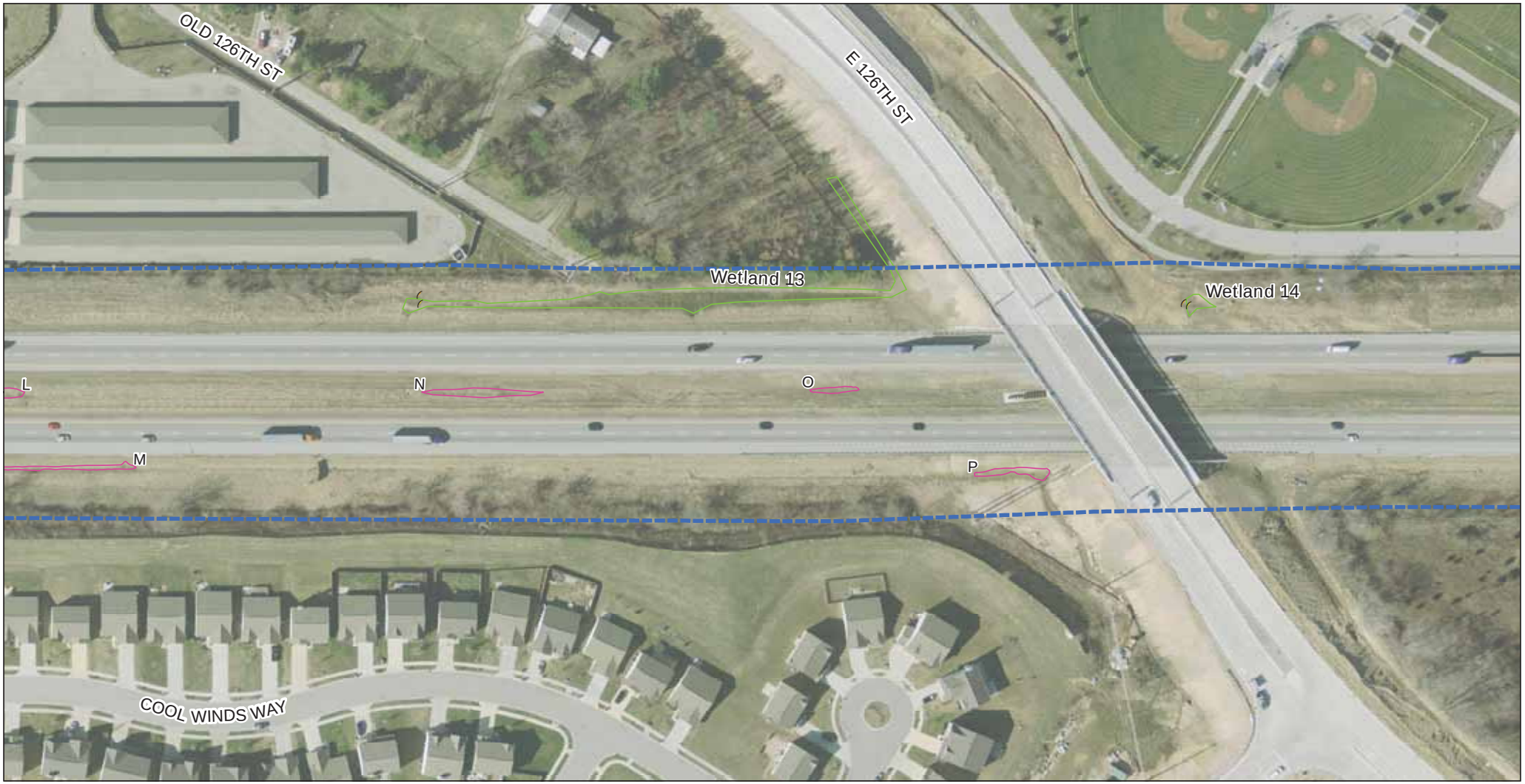
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 14 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

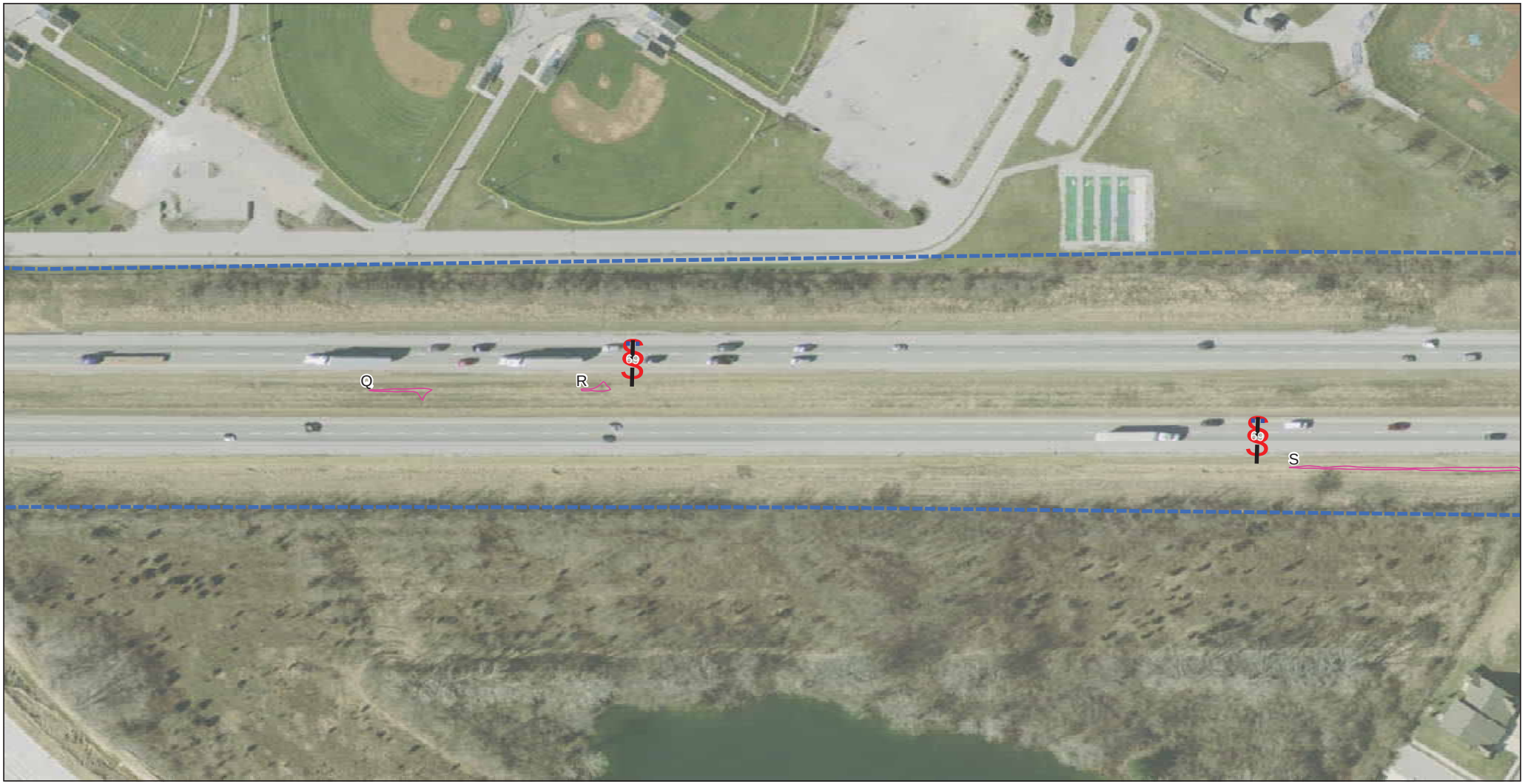
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 15 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/2/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 16 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

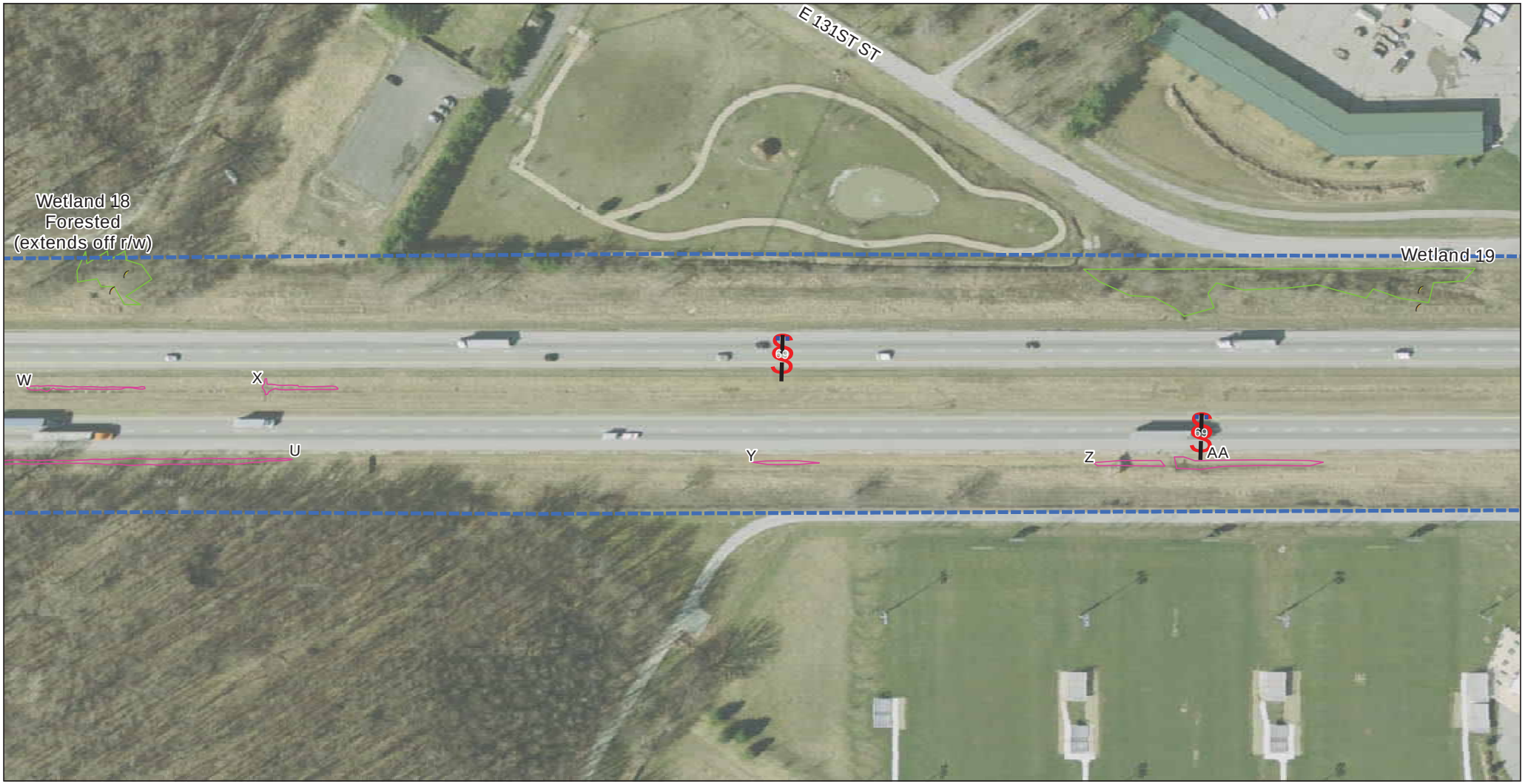
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 17 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

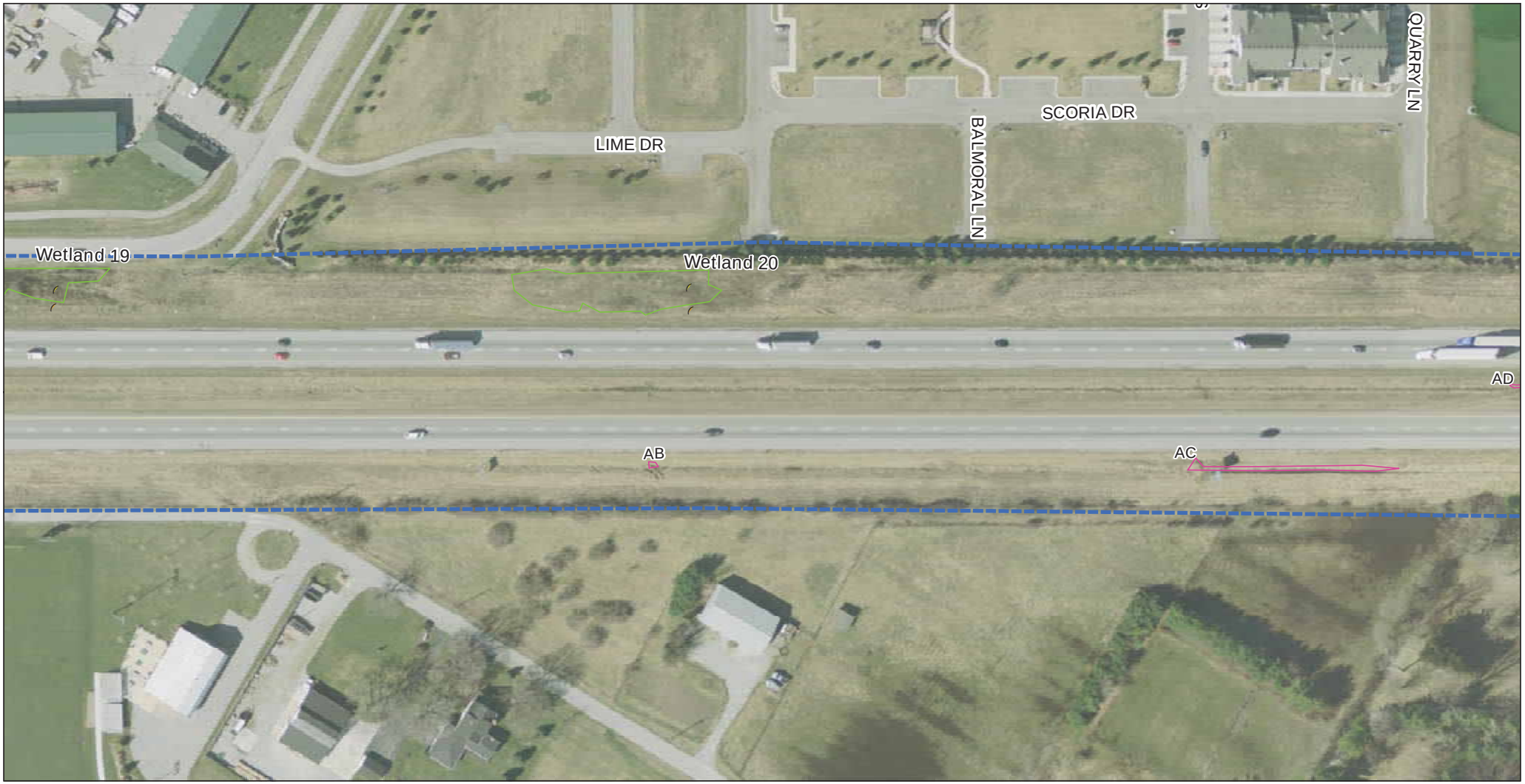
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 18 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 19 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

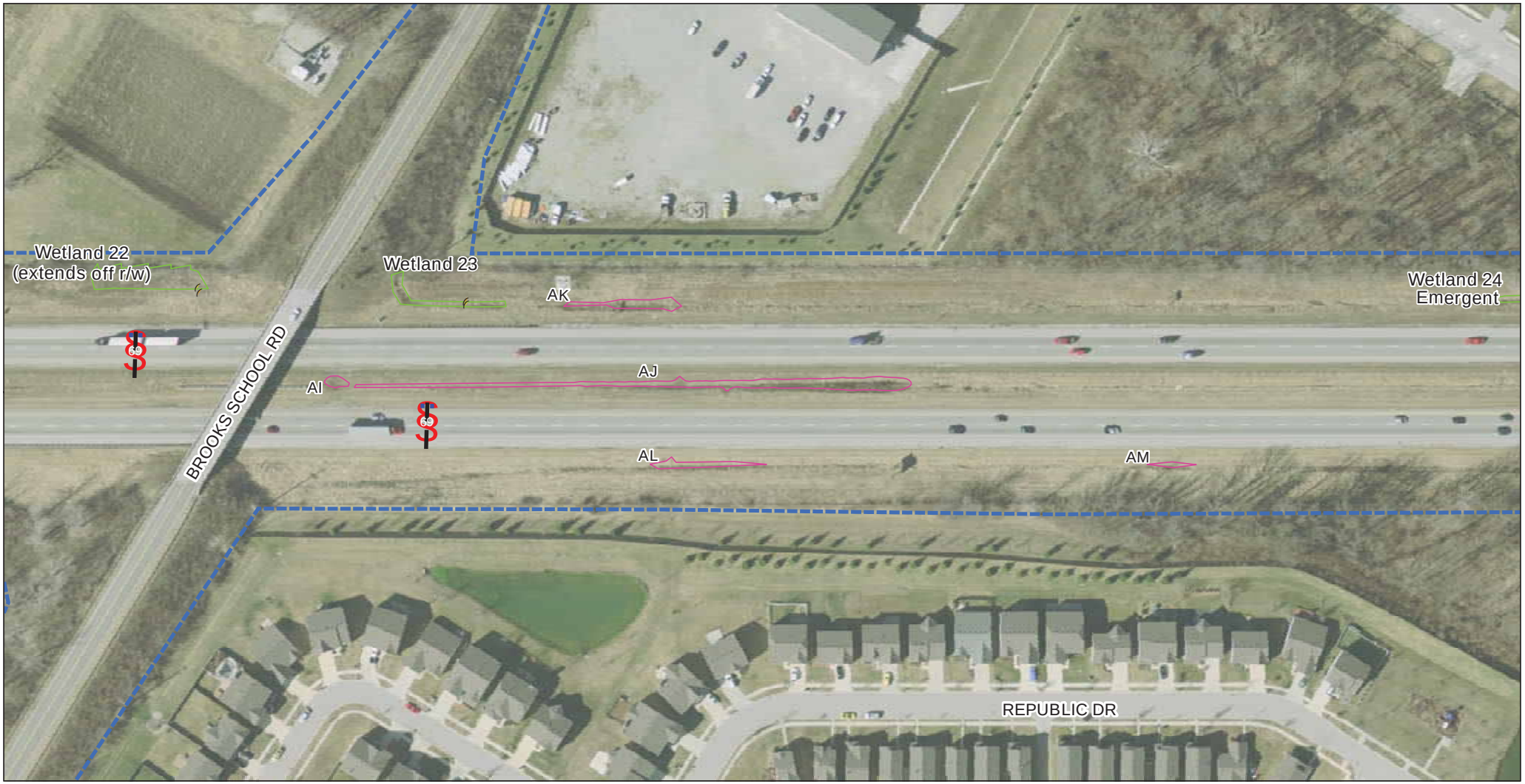
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 20 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/2/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 21 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

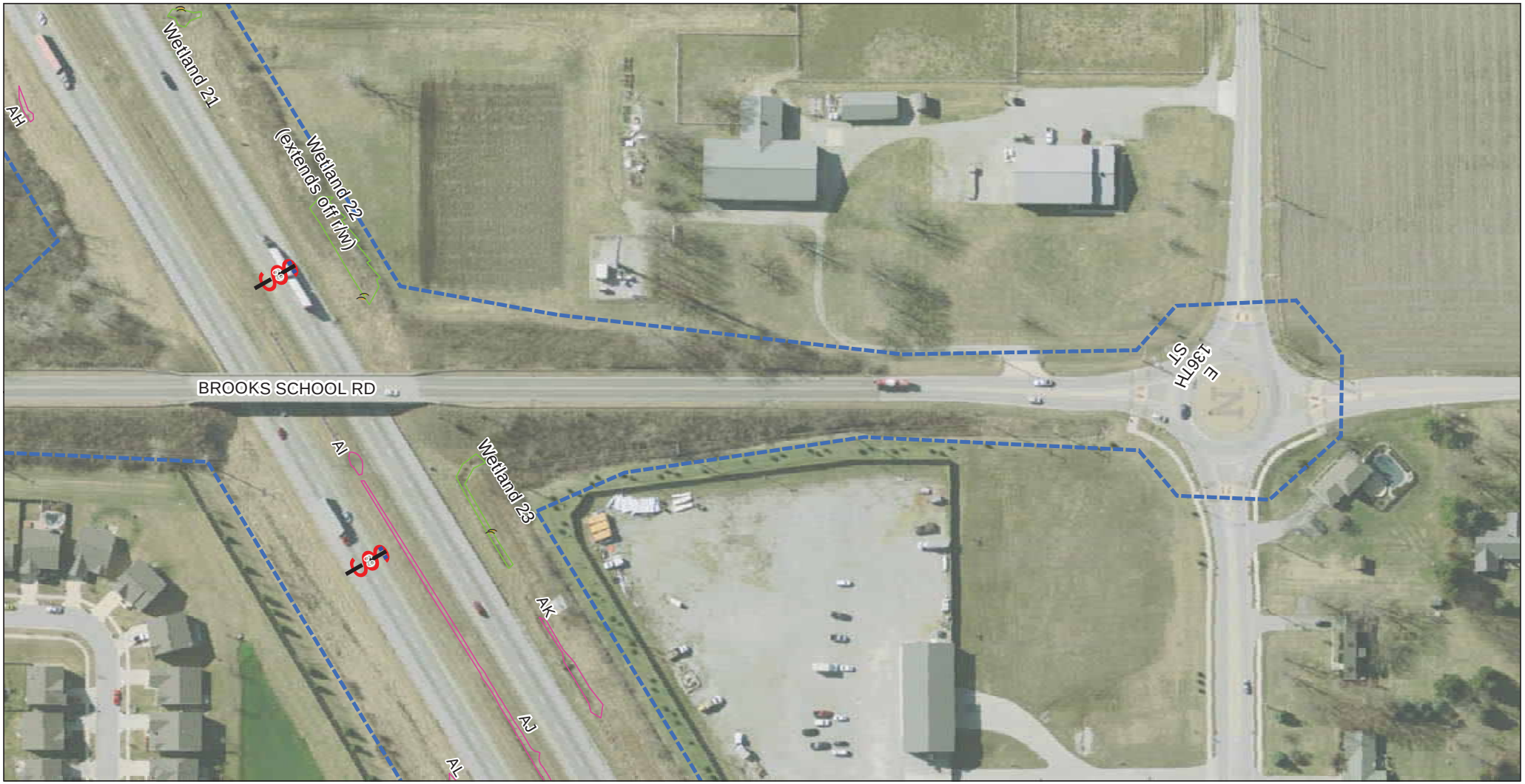
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 22 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/2/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
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Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

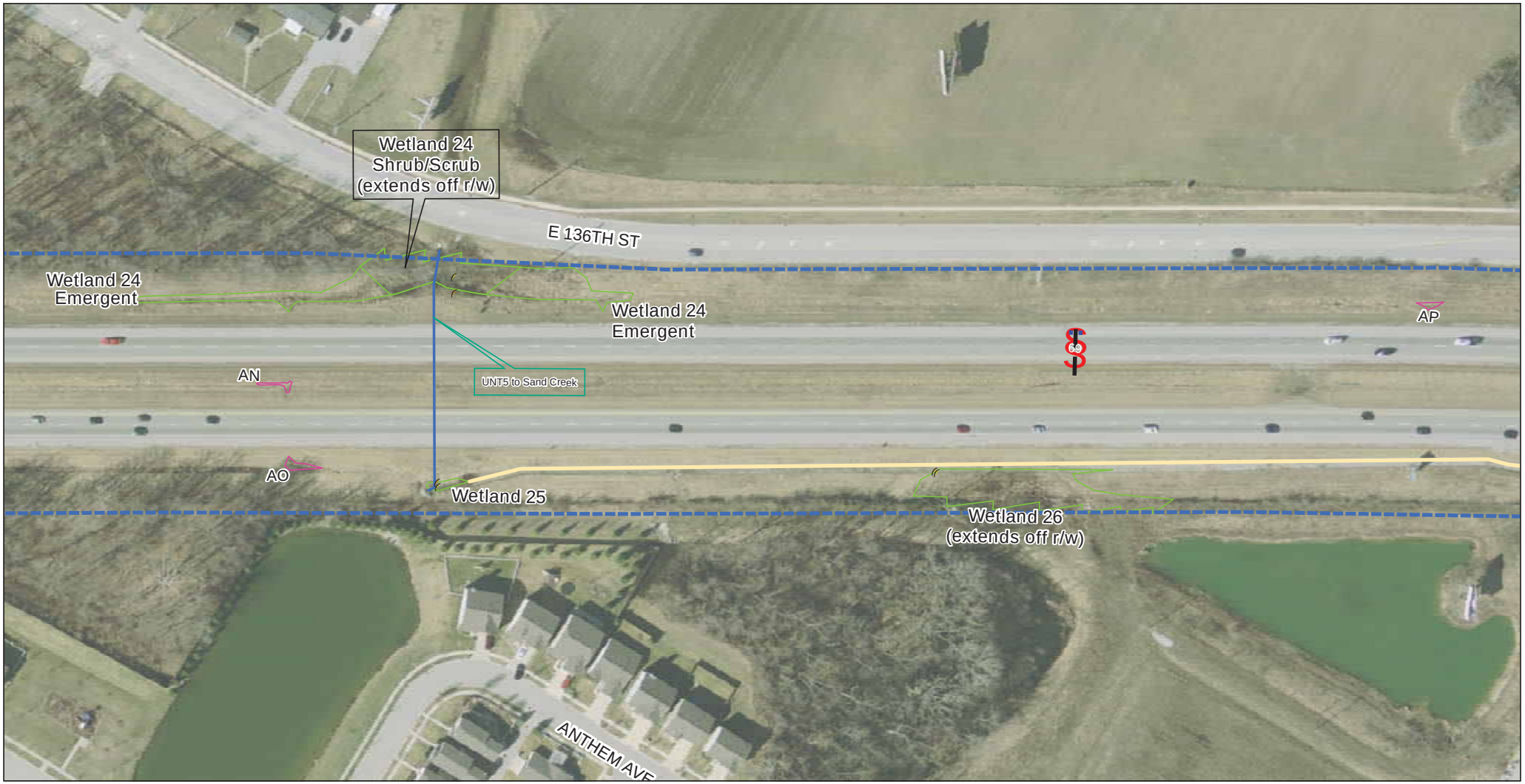
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 23 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
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- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
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Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

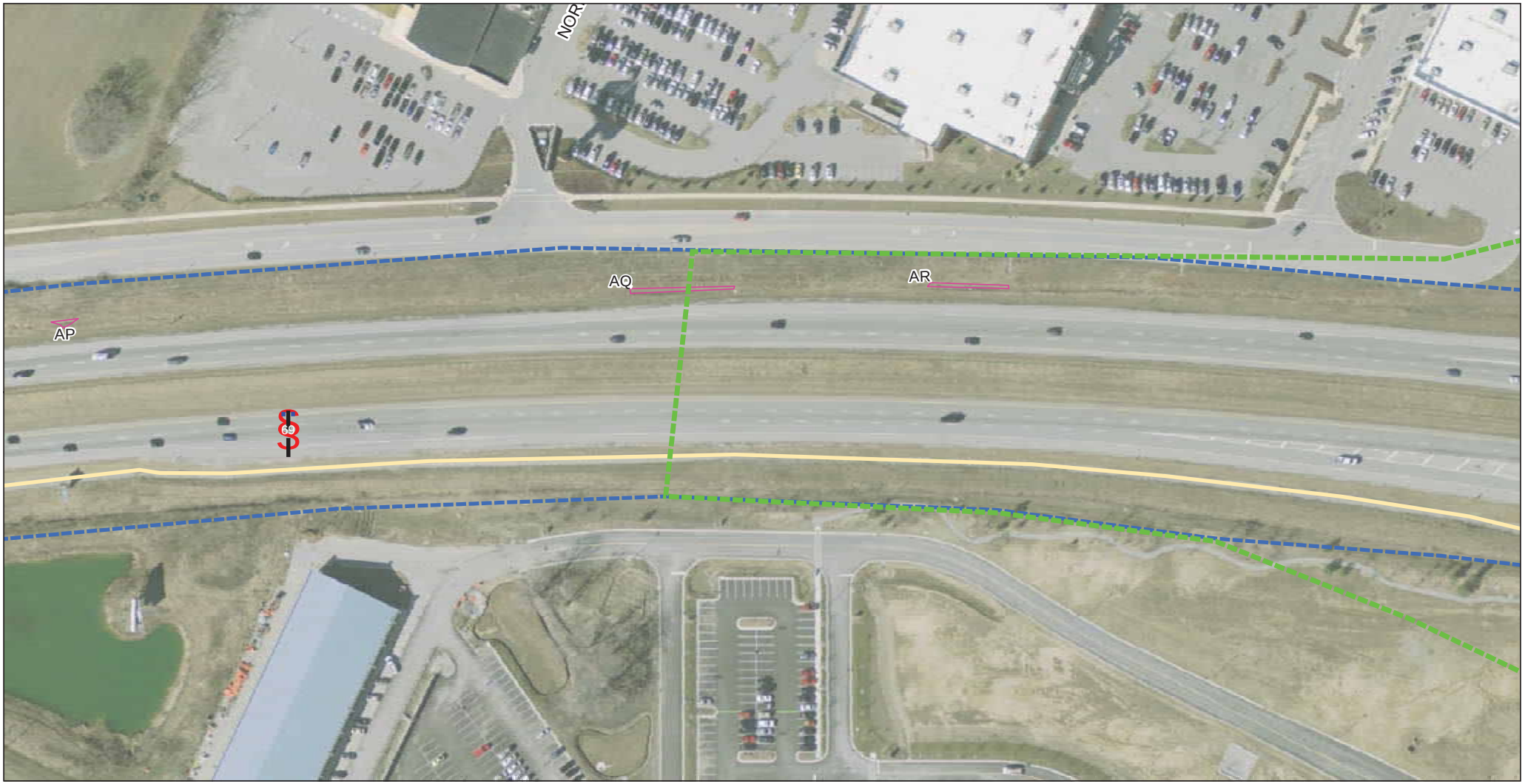
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 24 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

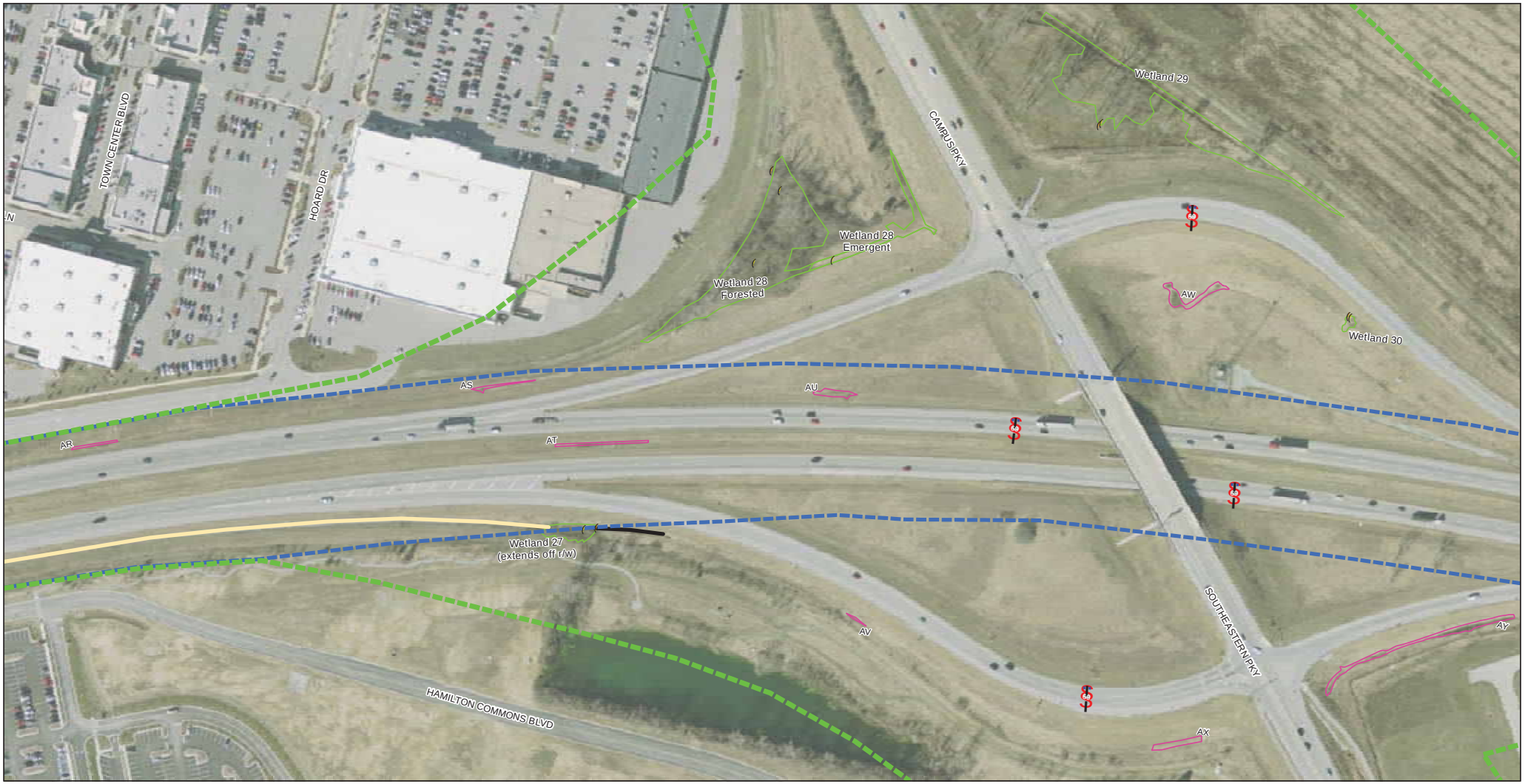
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 25 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 90 180 360 Feet

1 inch = 175 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

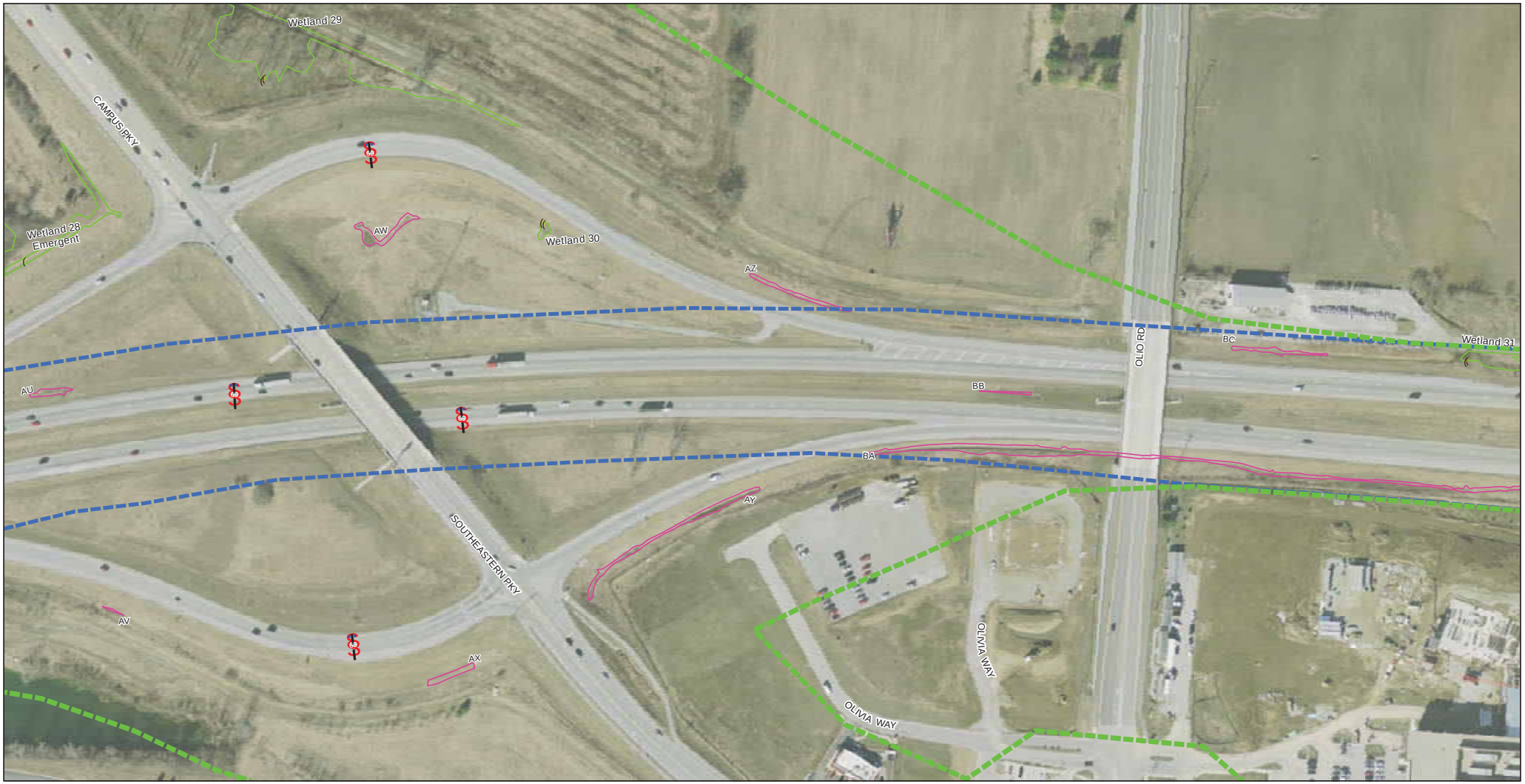
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 26 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 90 180 360 Feet

1 inch = 175 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

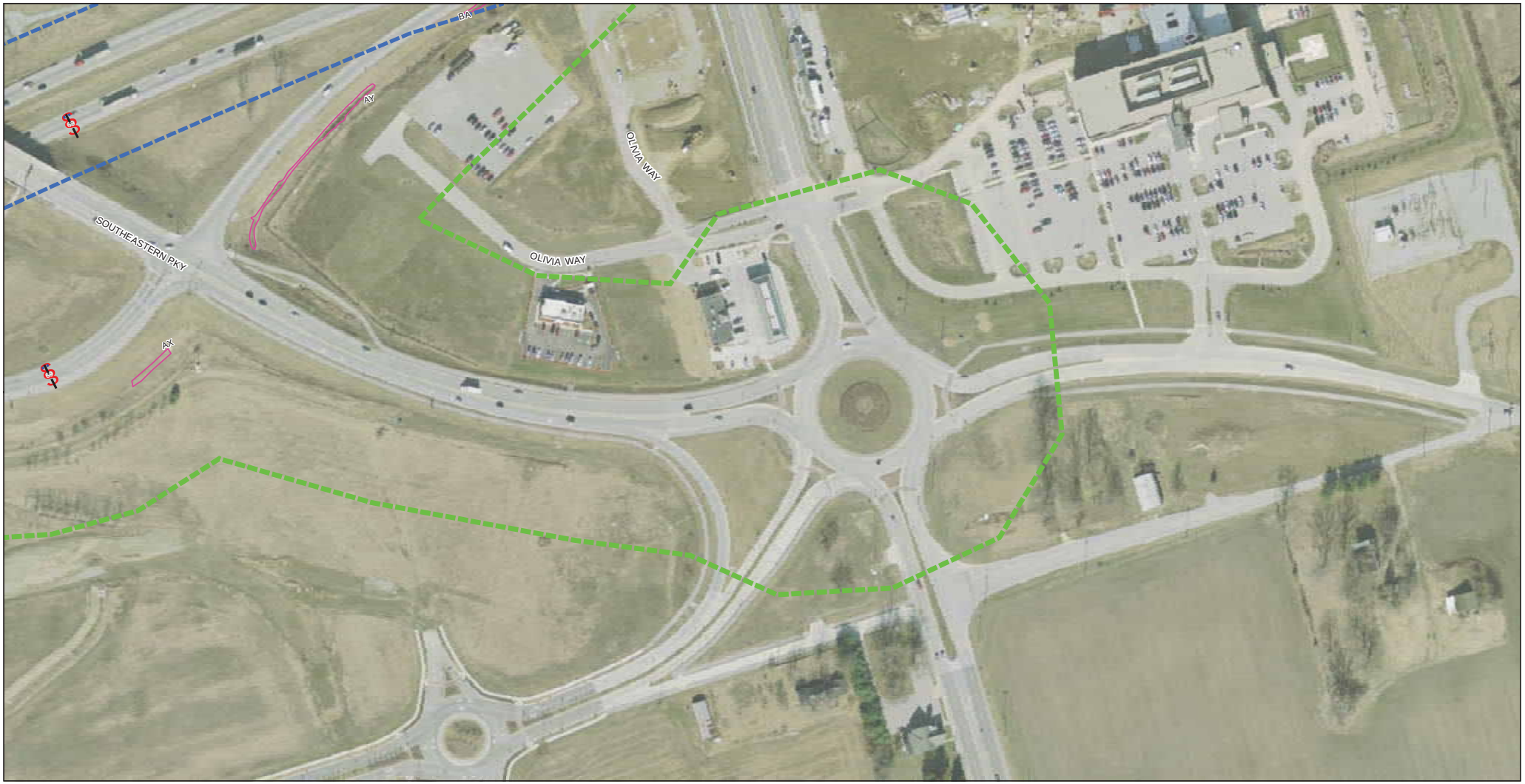
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 27 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
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- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 90 180 360 Feet

1 inch = 175 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

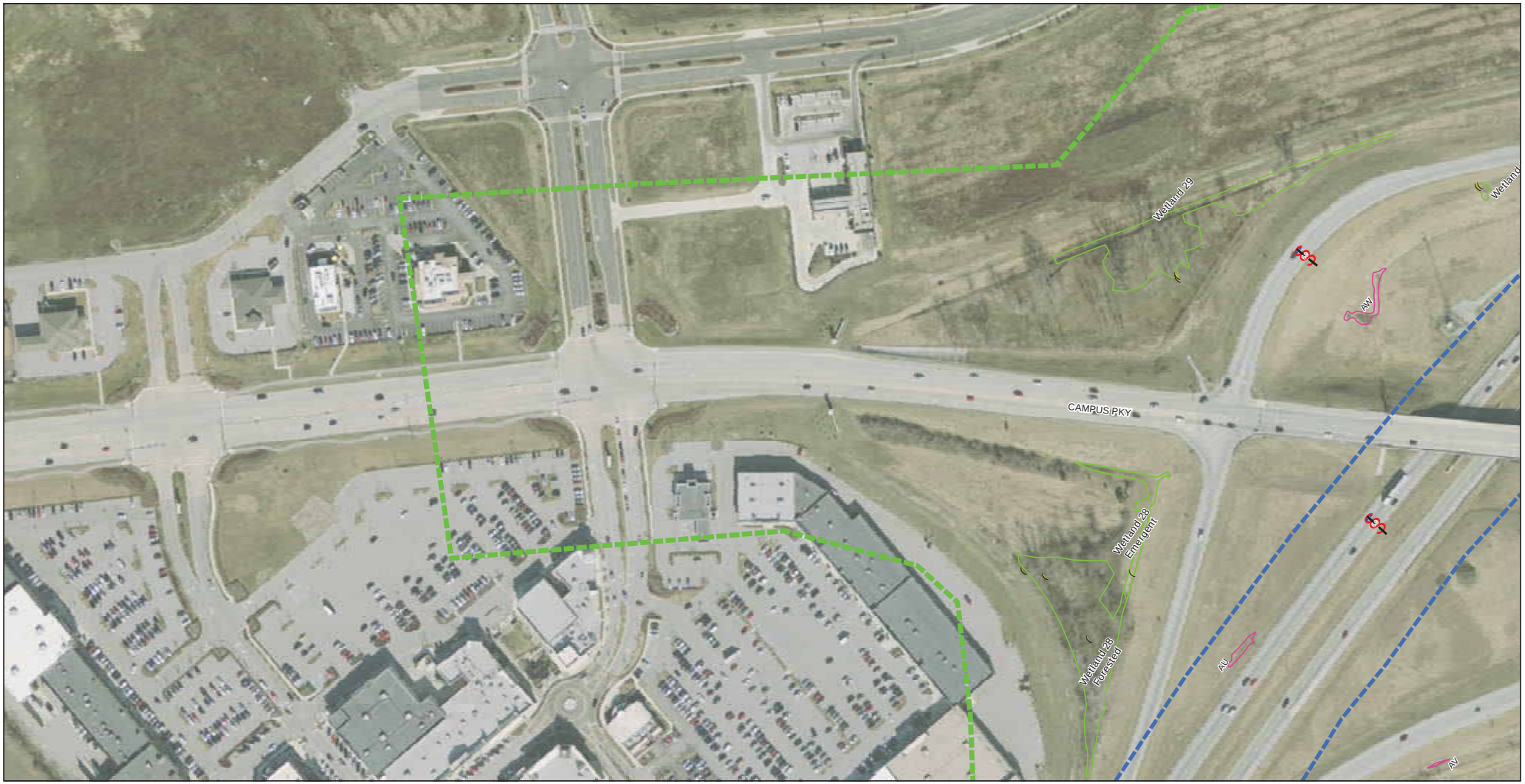
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 28 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 90 180 360 Feet

1 inch = 175 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

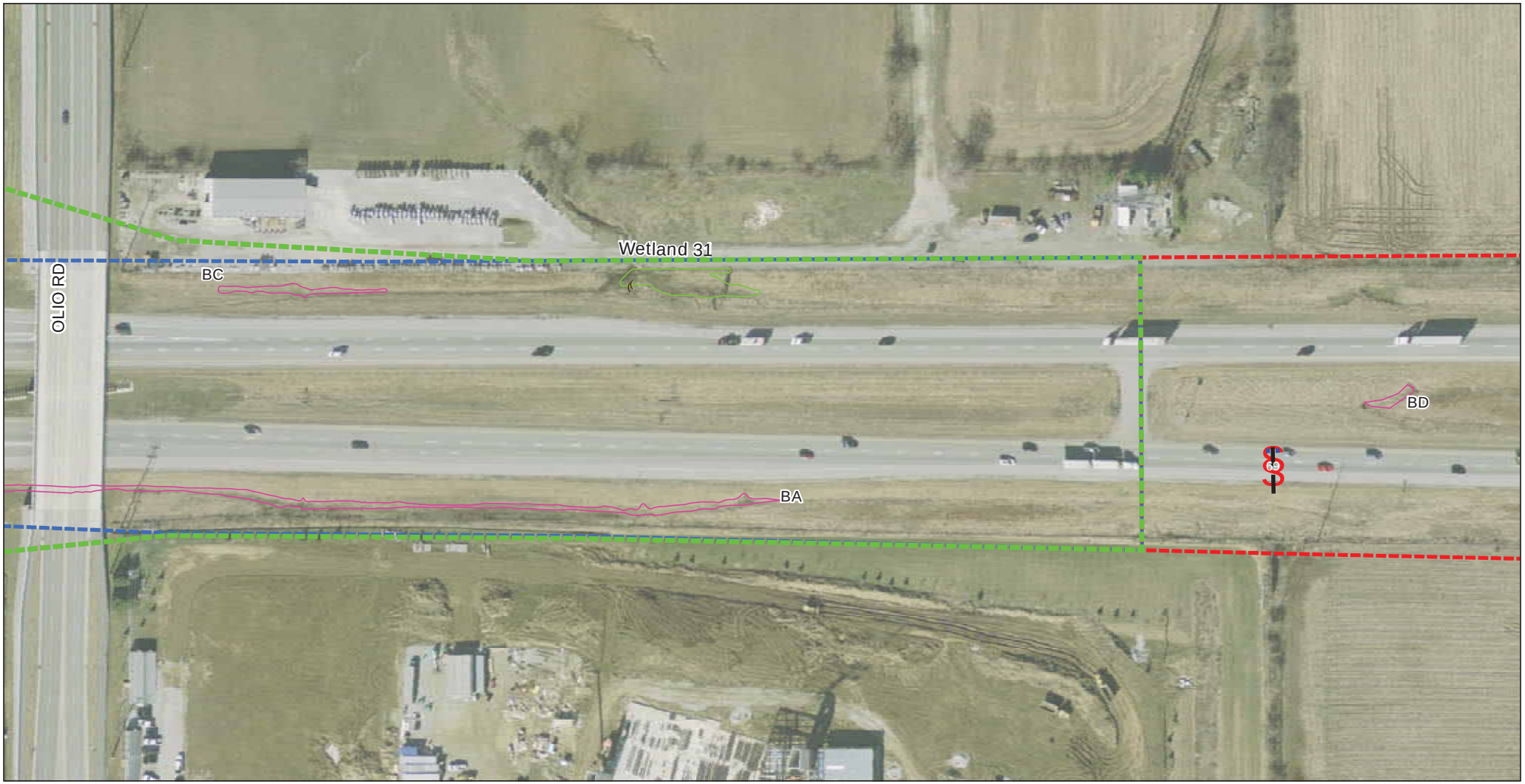
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 29 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 30 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 31 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

3

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

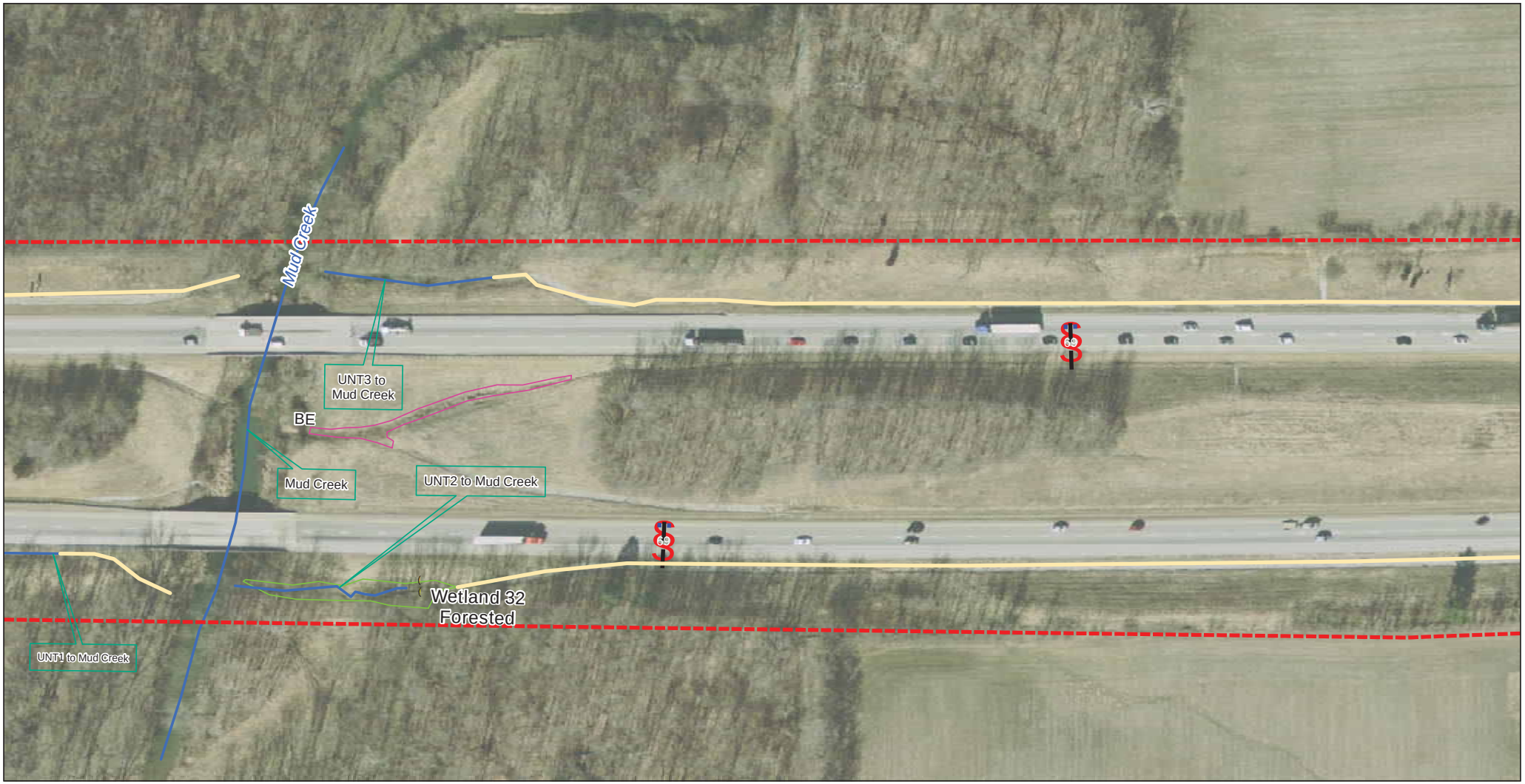
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 32 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

3

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 33 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

3

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 34 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

3

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 35 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

N

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

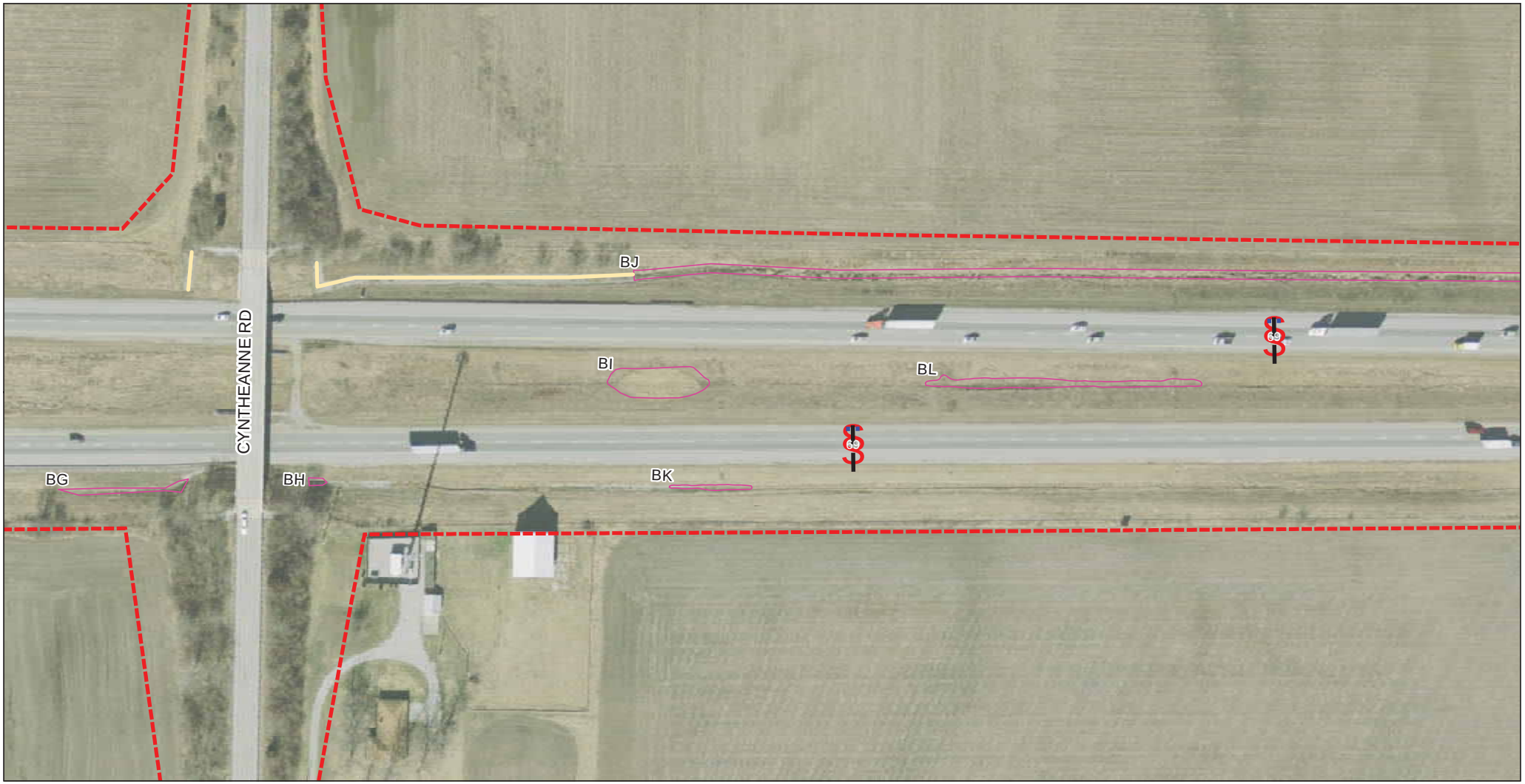
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 36 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

3

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
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Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

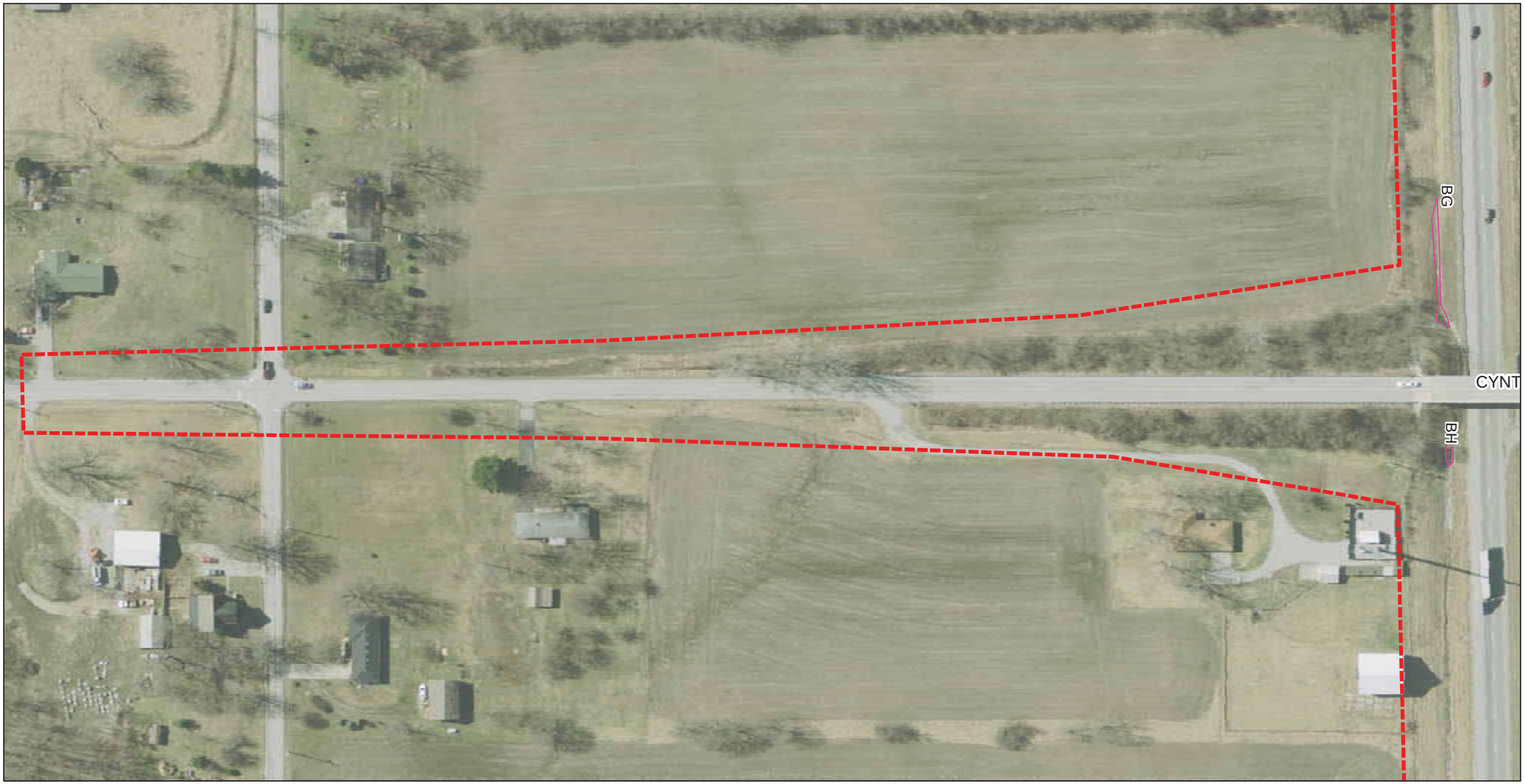
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 37 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
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- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

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1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
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Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 38 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

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Sources:
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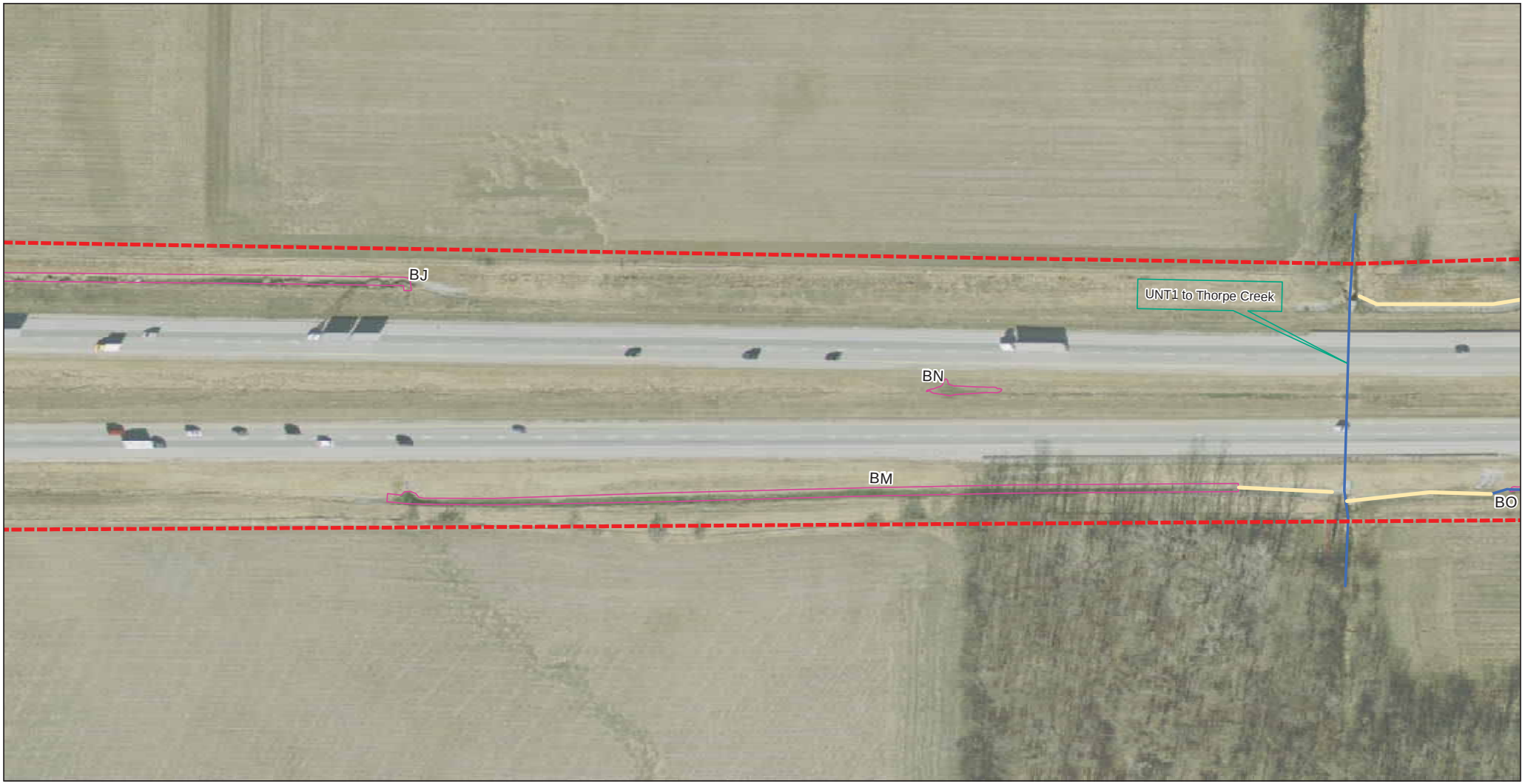
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 39 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
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- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

3

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Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

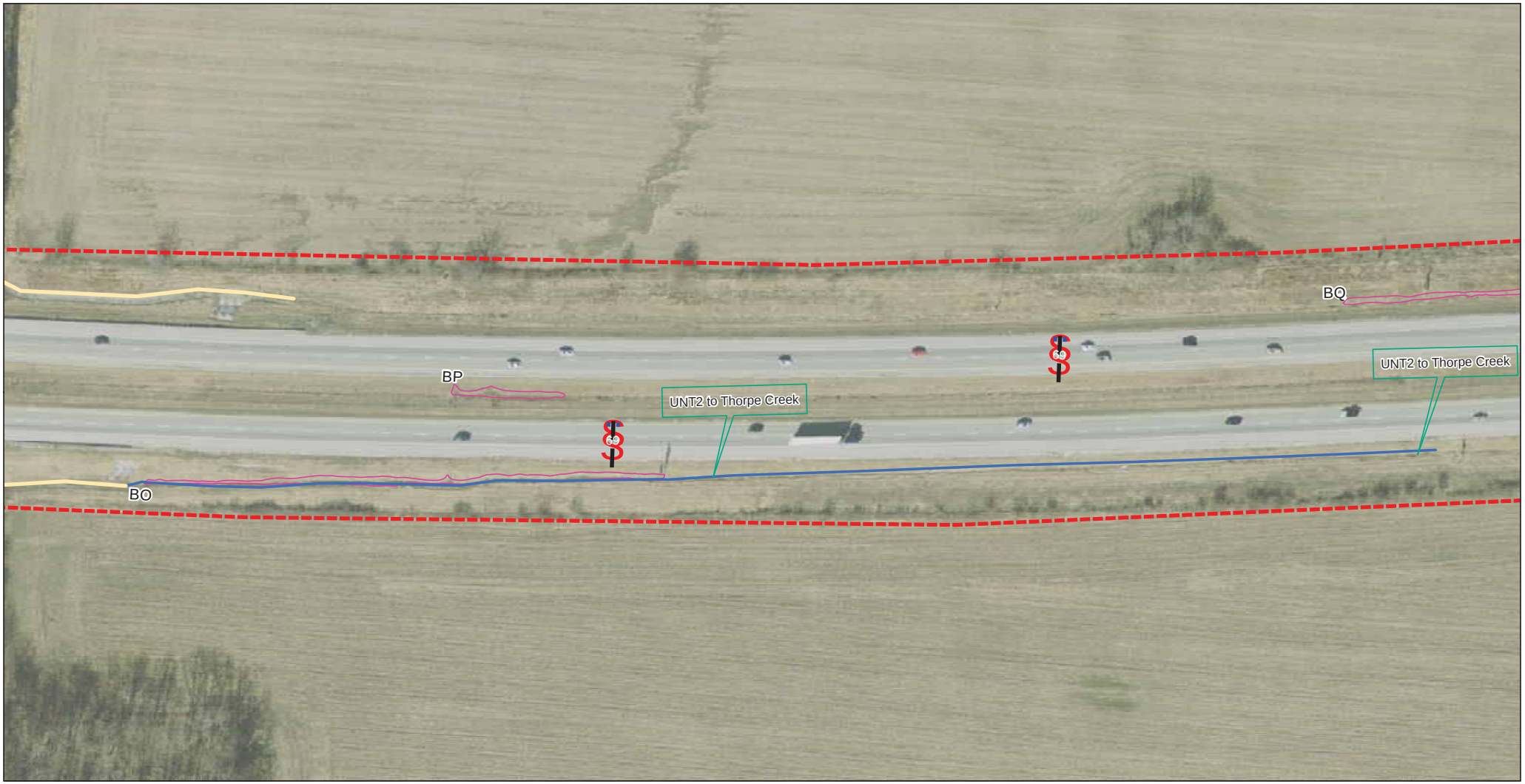
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 40 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
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- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

3

0 50 100 200 Feet

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Sources:
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Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 41 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
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- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

3

0 50 100 200 Feet

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Sources:
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Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 42 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

3

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 43 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

3

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

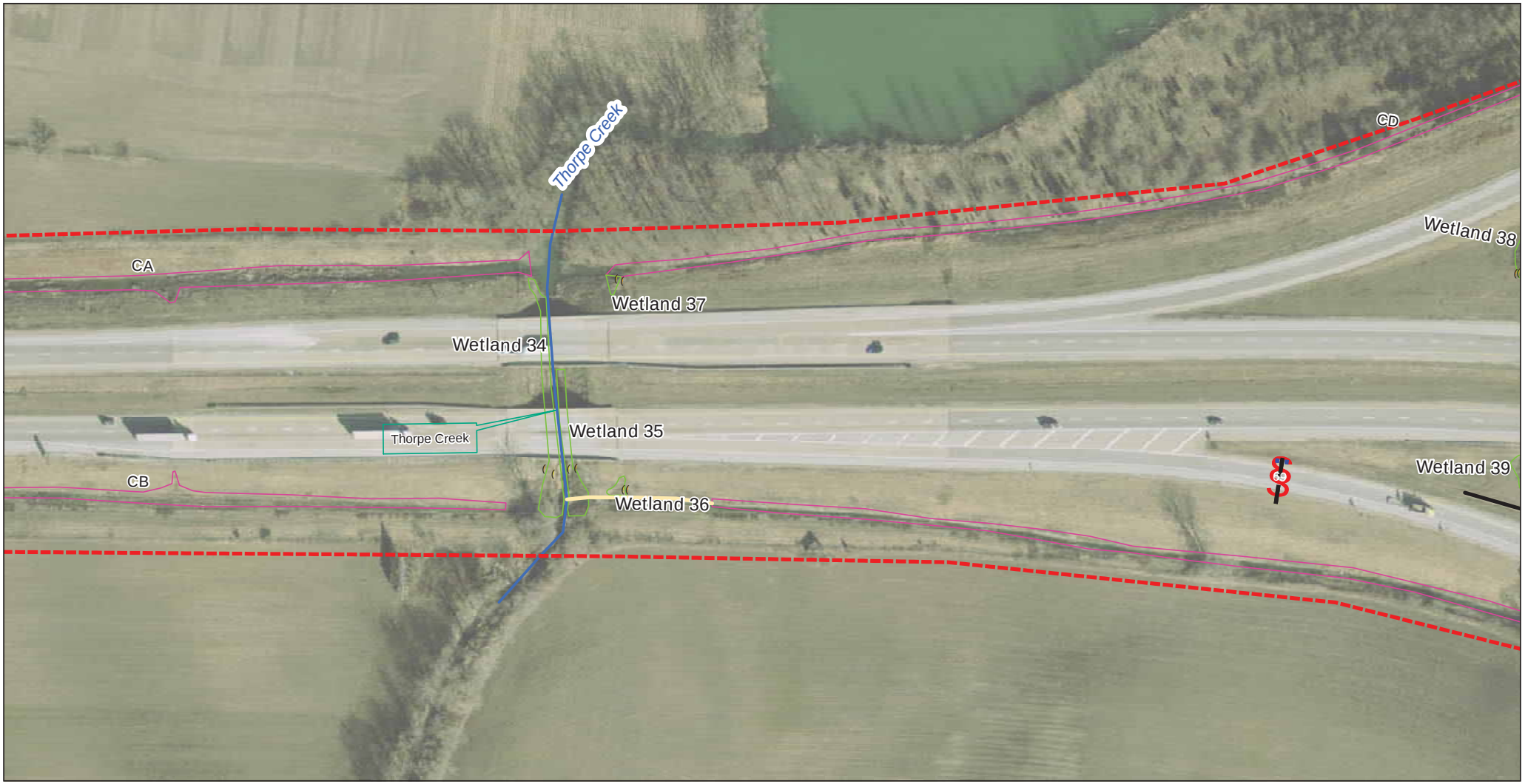
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 44 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

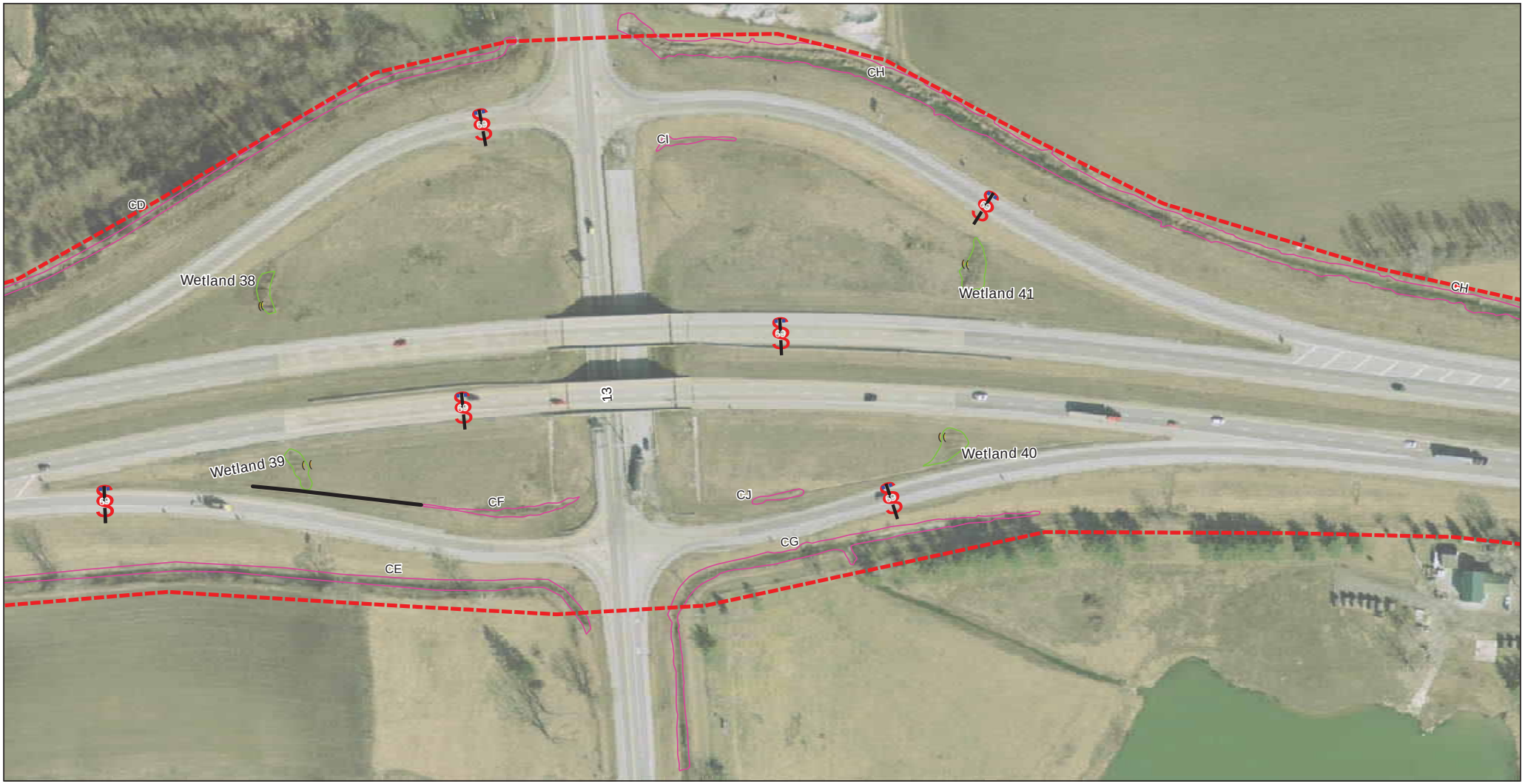
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 45 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 65 130 260 Feet

1 inch = 125 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

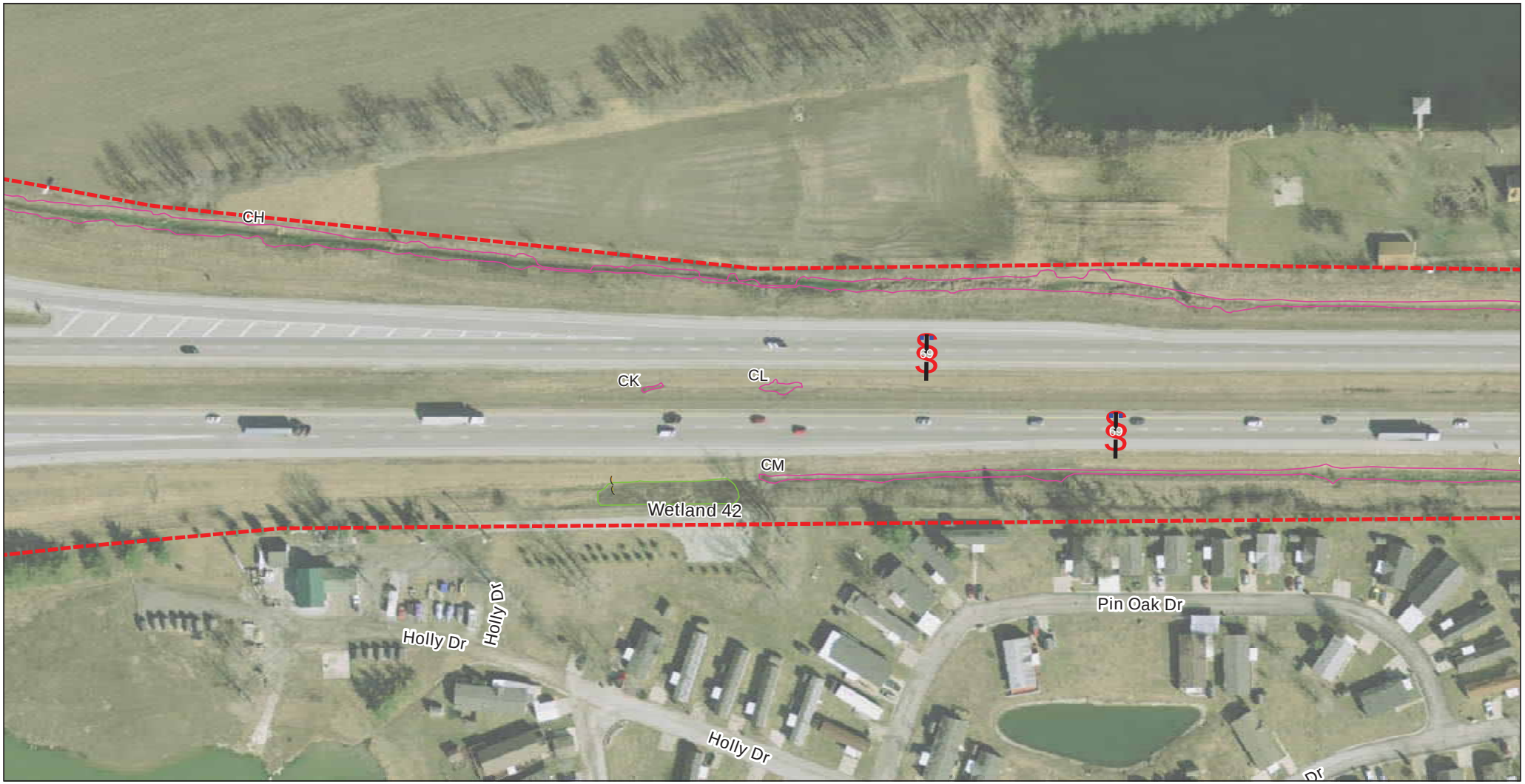
Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 46 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 47 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetland Data Point (In)
- Wetland Data Point (out)
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Non-Jurisdictional Features

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 5: Resource Map
Sheet 48 of 48

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

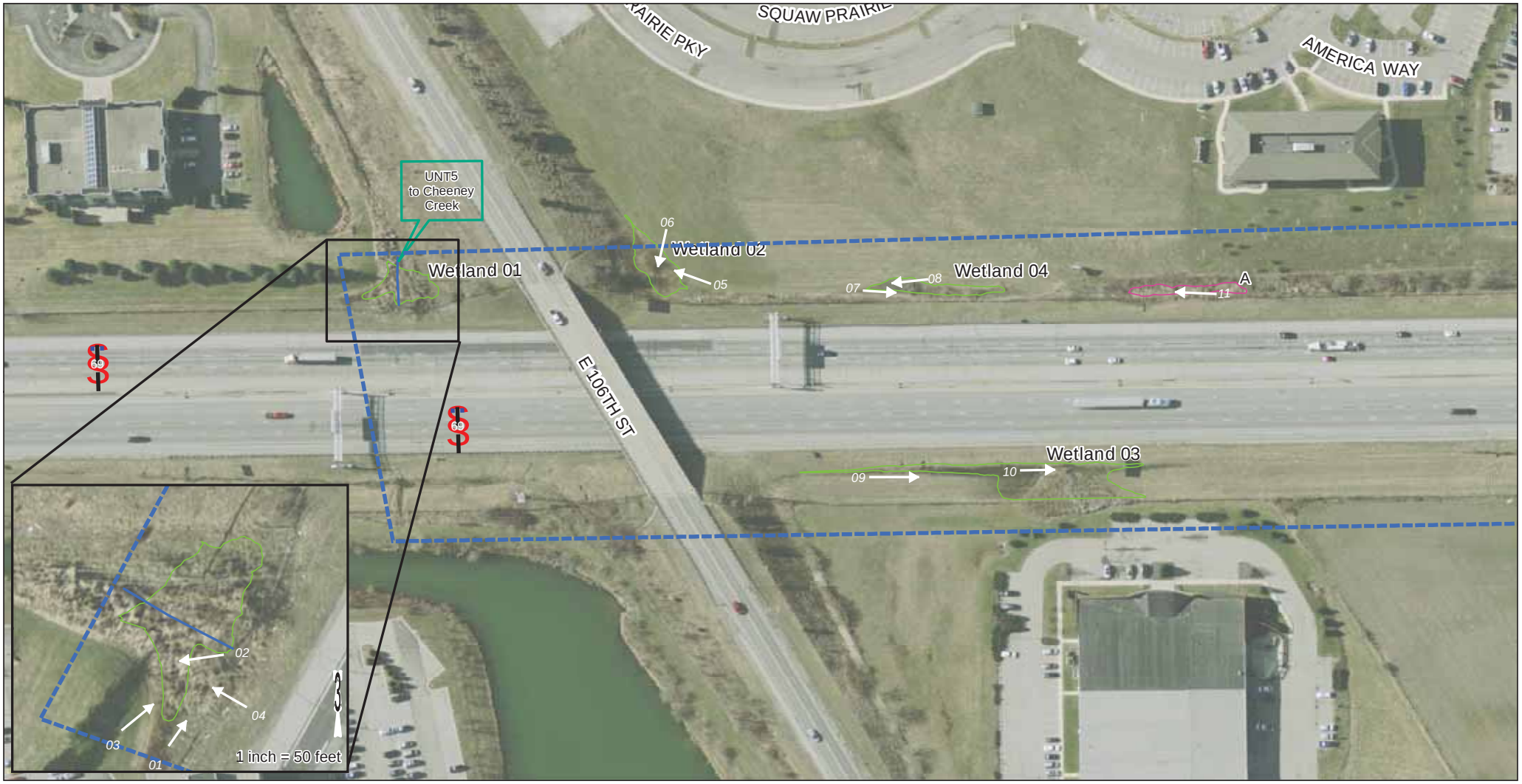
PARSONS

EXHIBIT 6

PHOTO-ORIENTATION MAPS

AND

PHOTOGRAPHS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

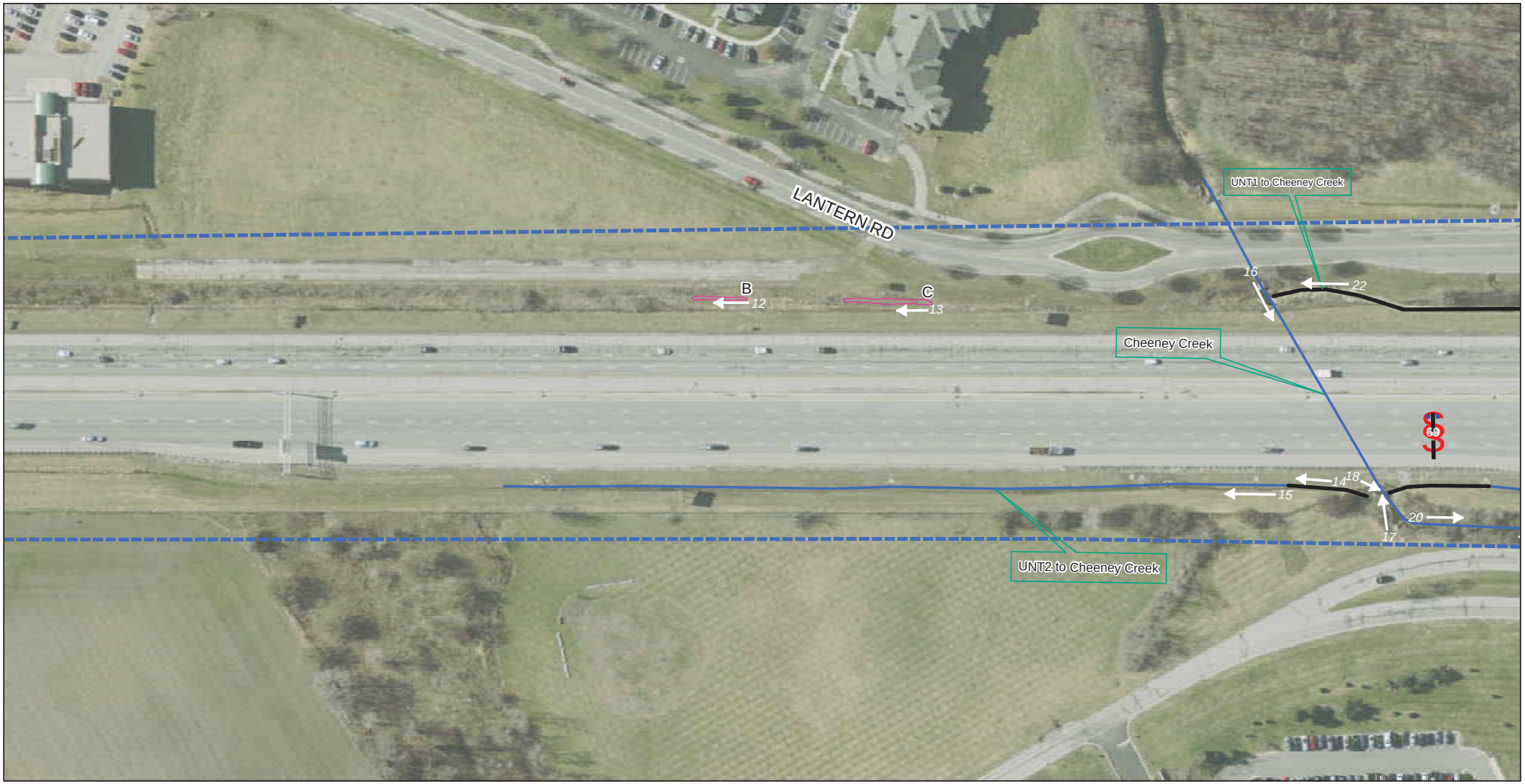
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 1 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/1/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 2 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

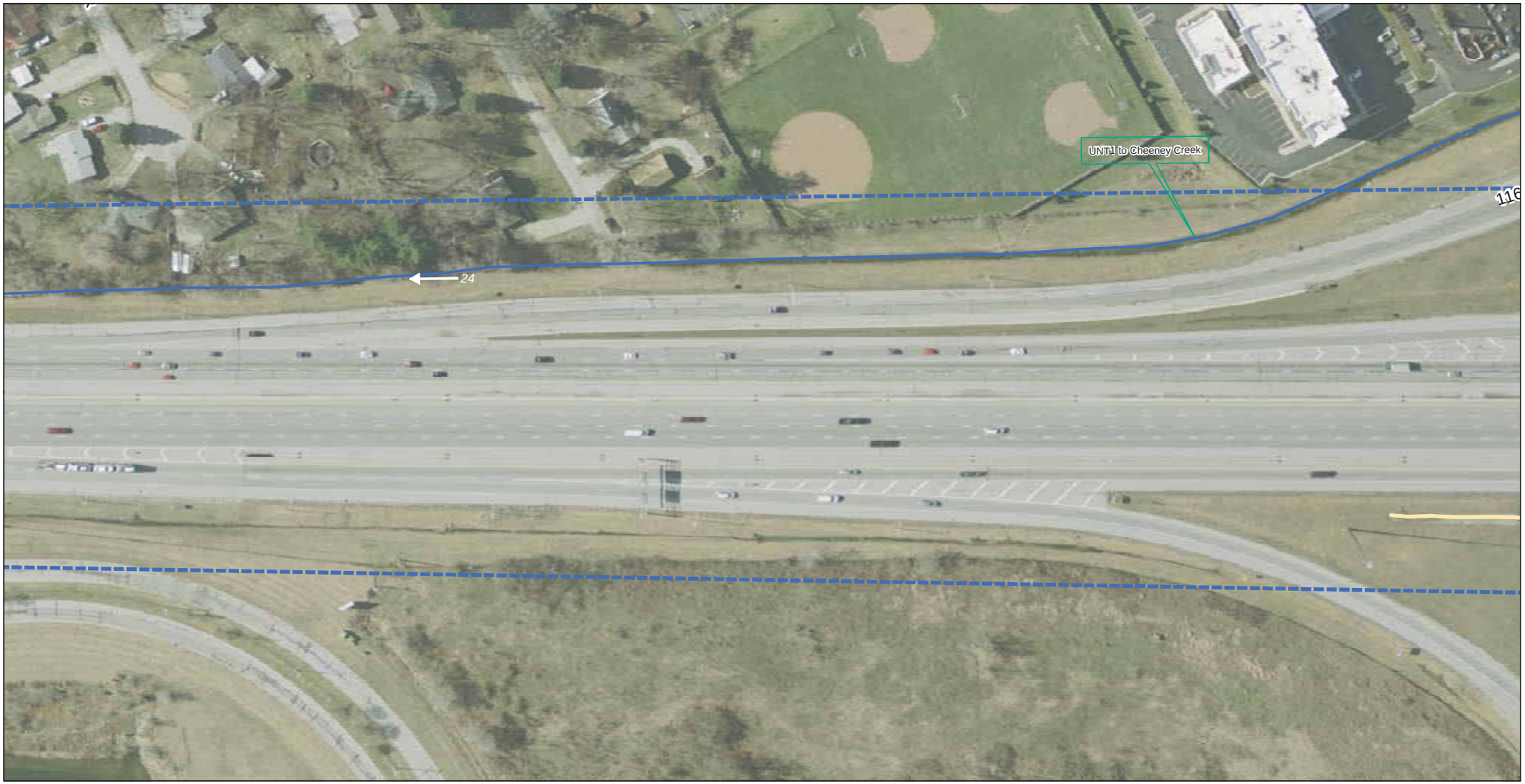
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 3 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

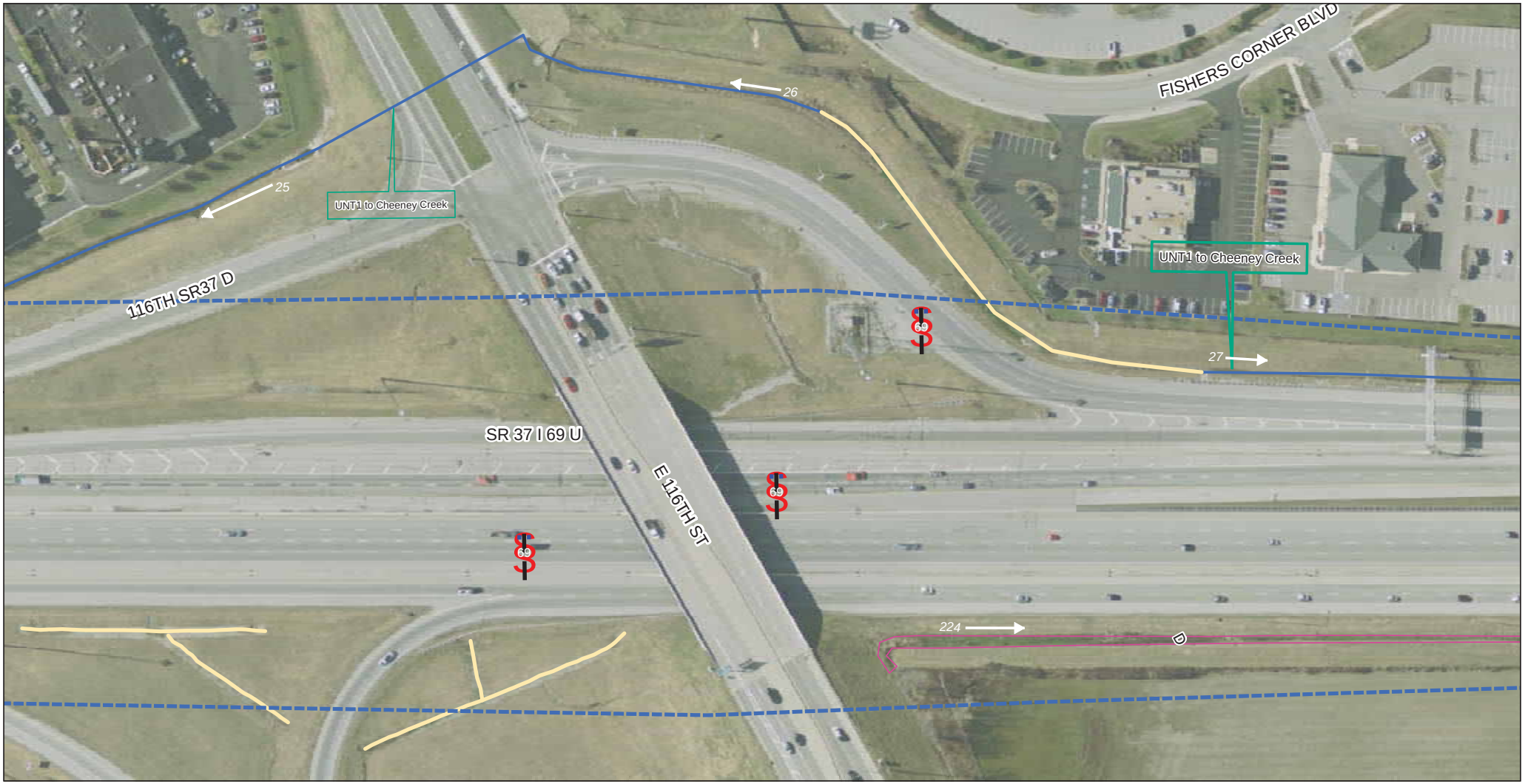
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 4 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 5 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 6 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 7 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

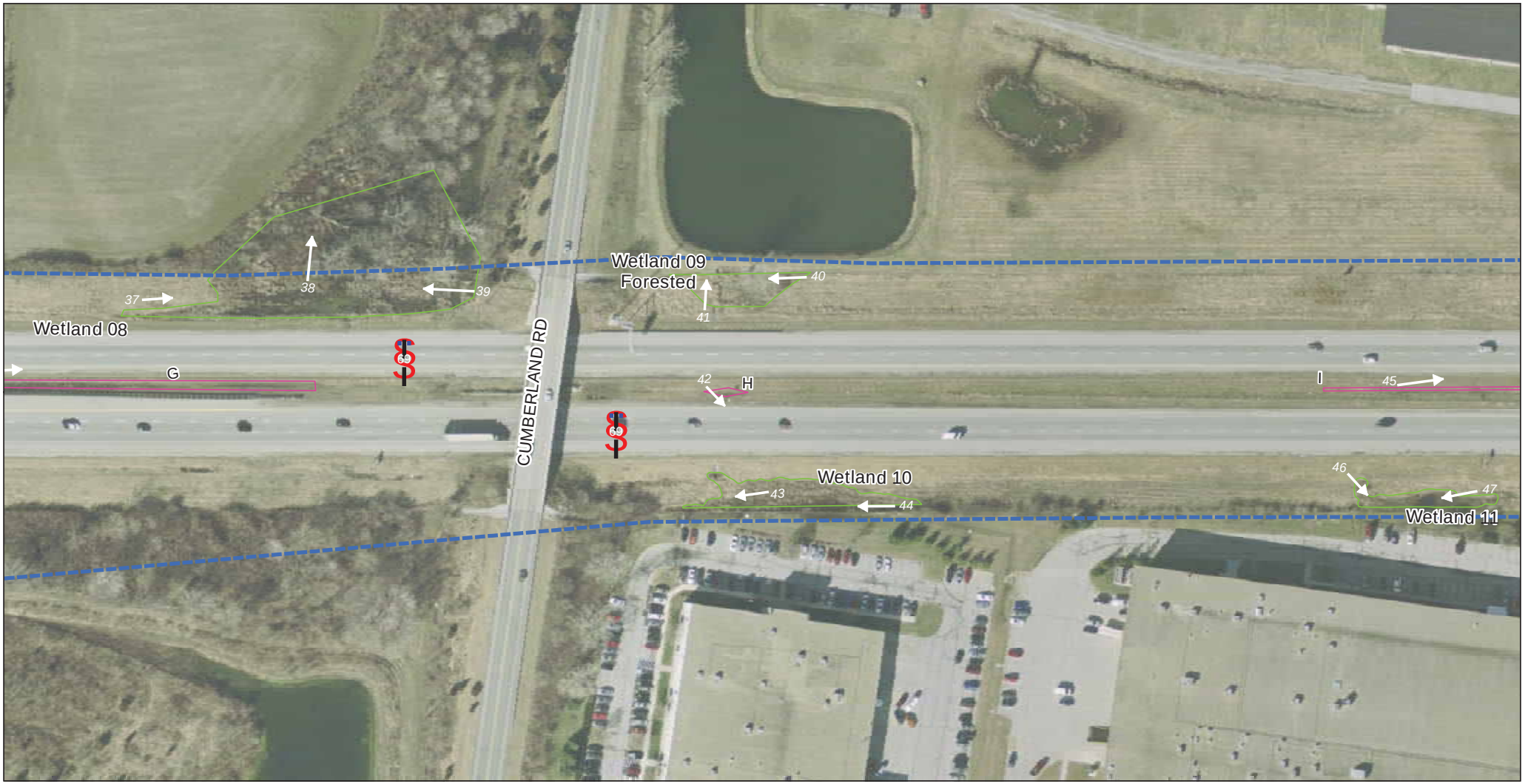
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 8 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 9 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

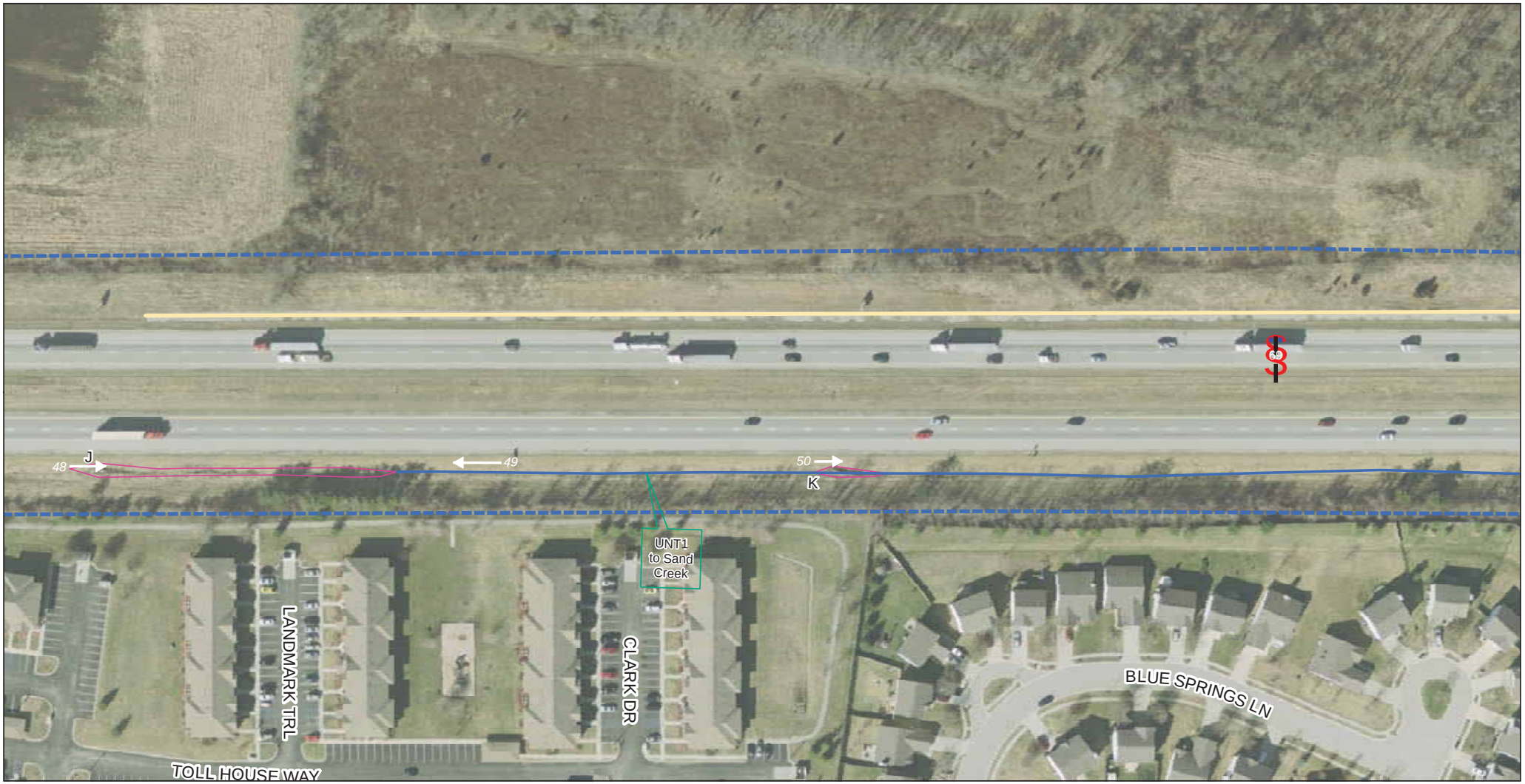
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 10 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

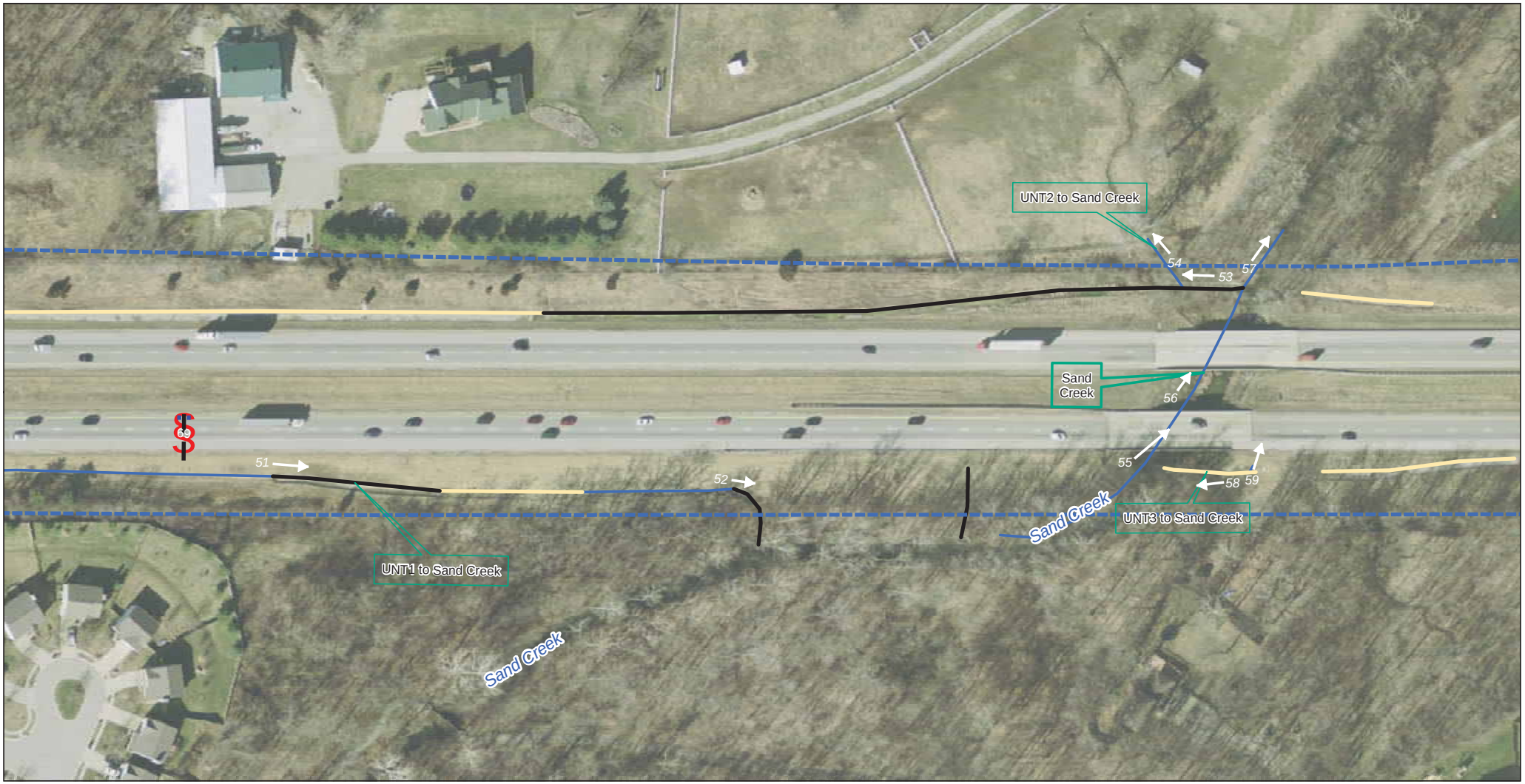
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 11 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

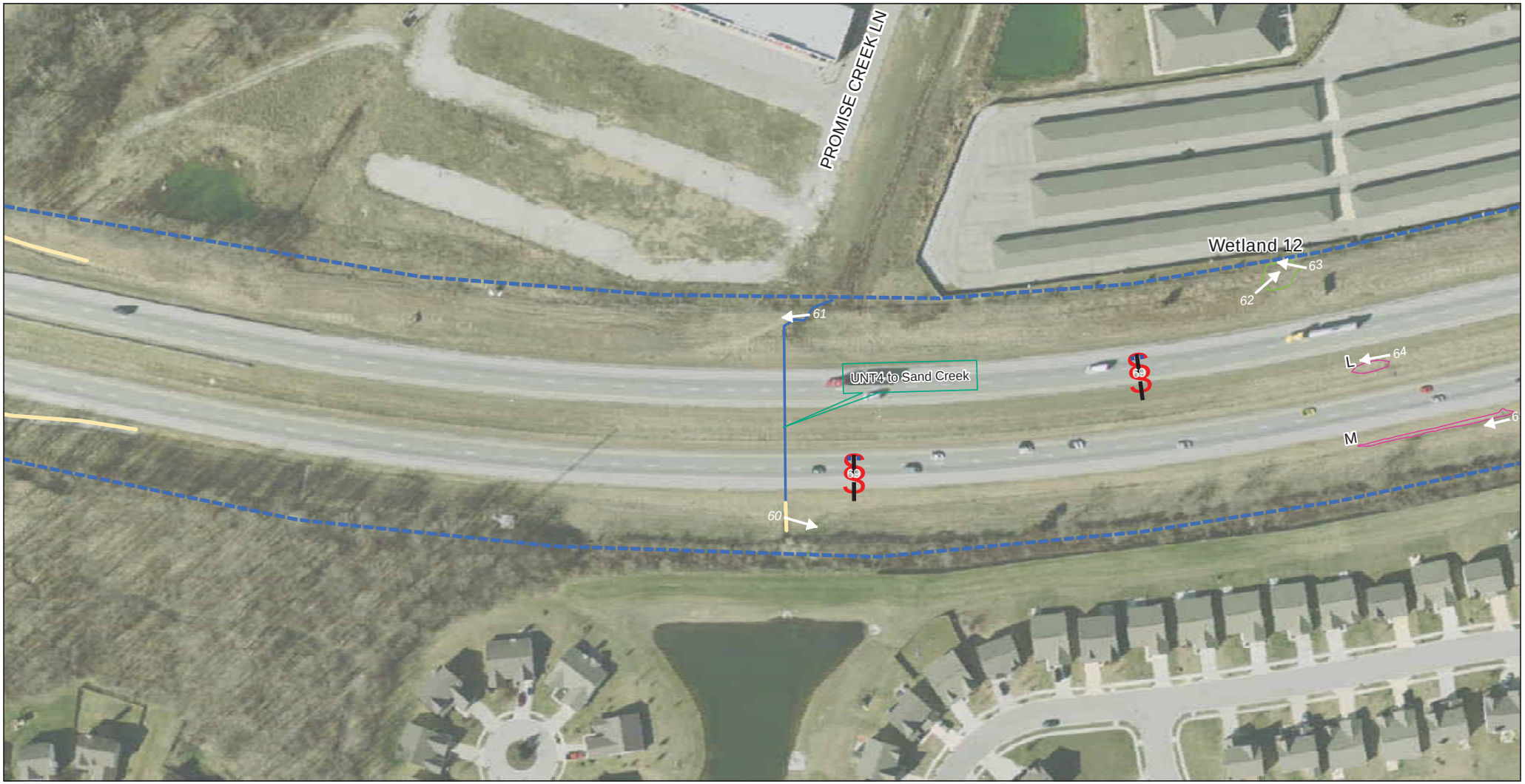
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 12 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

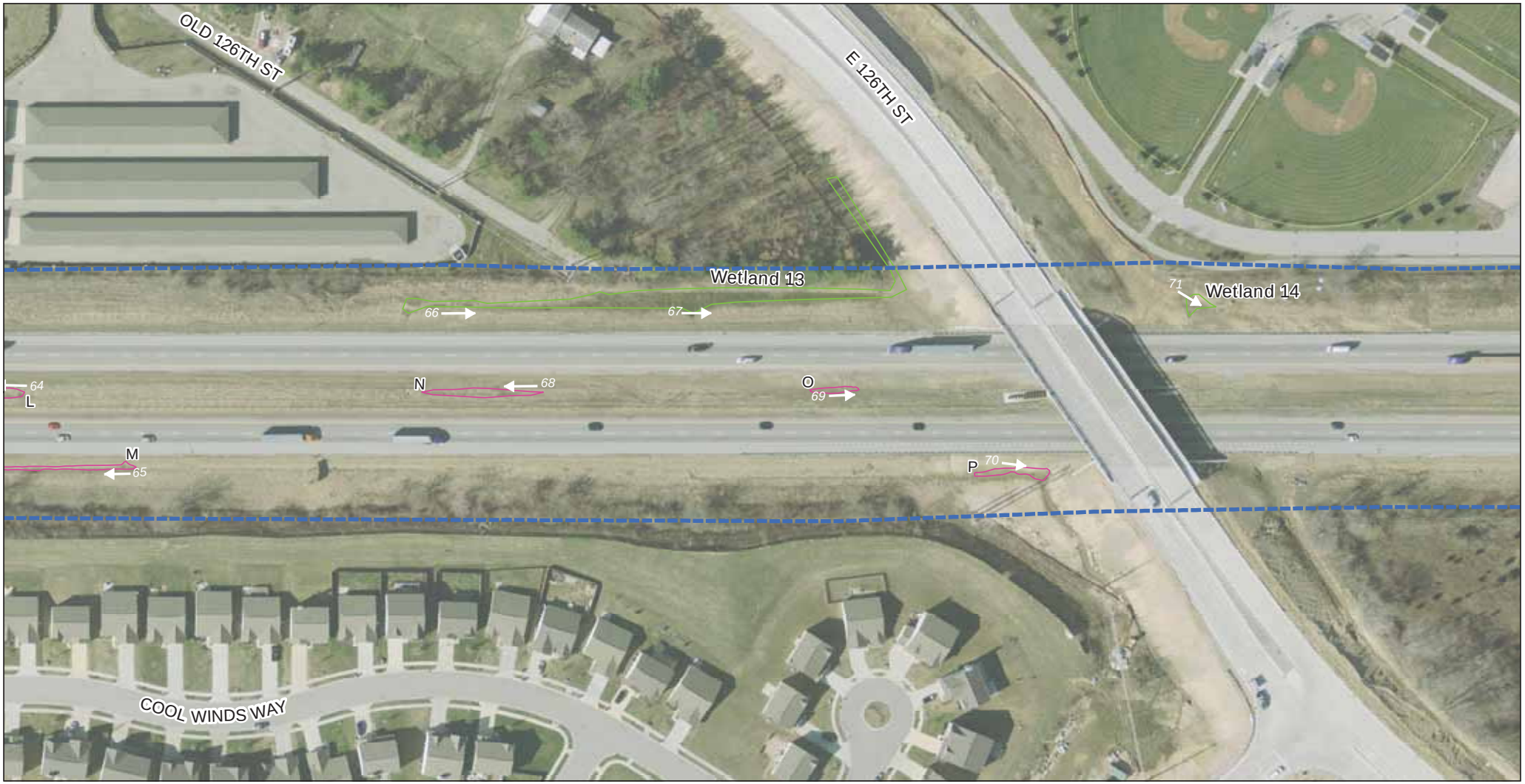
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 13 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

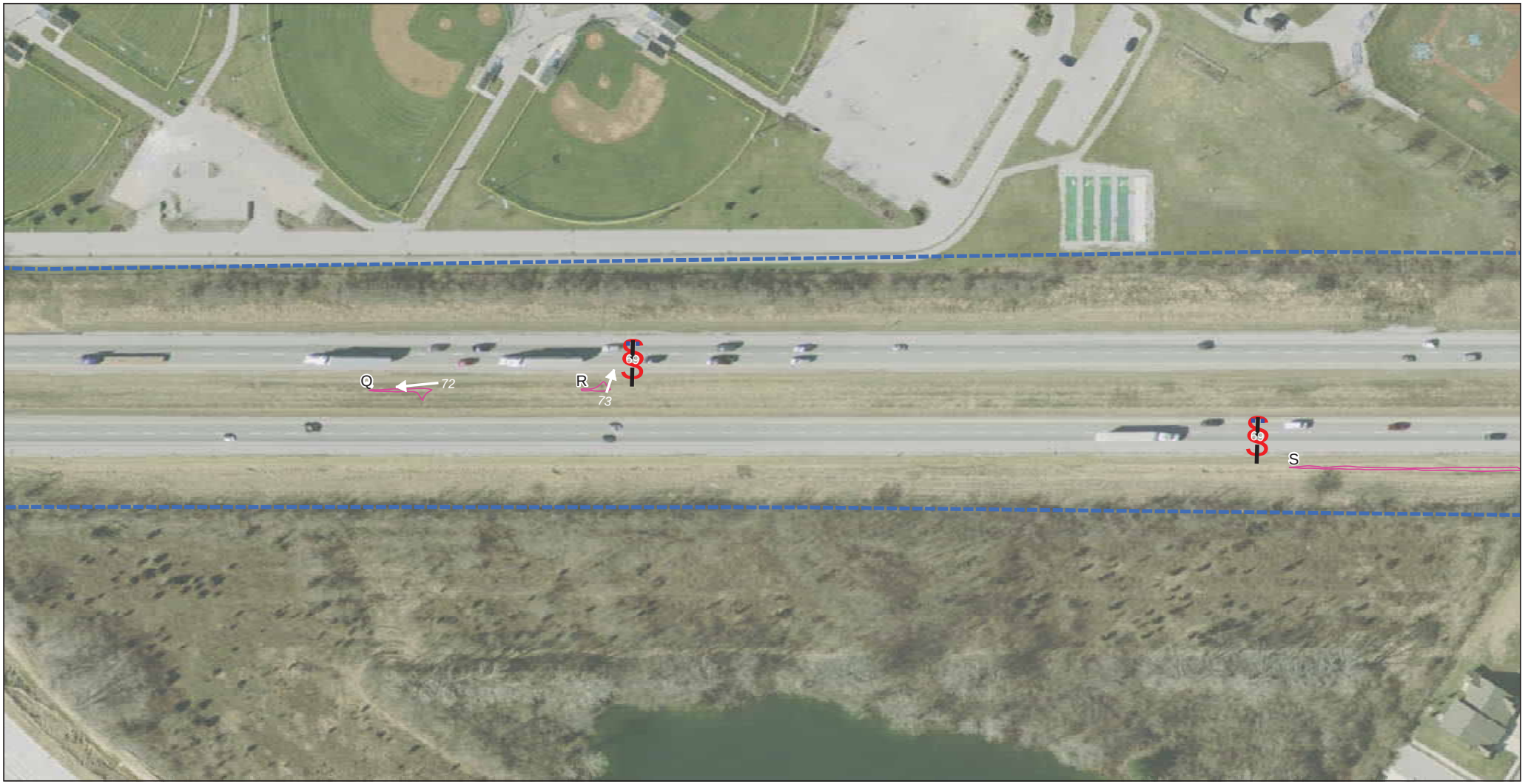
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 14 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/2/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 15 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

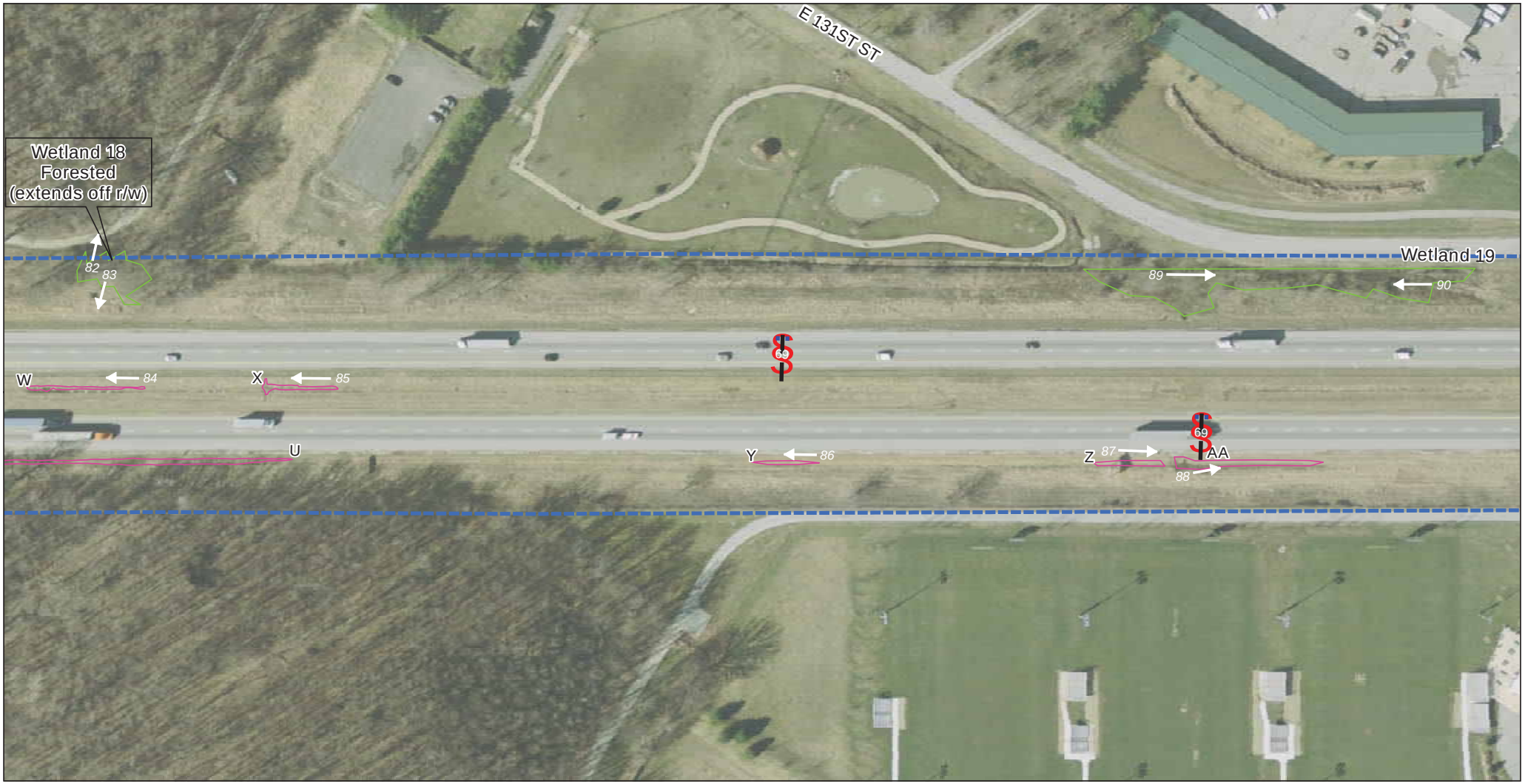
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 16 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

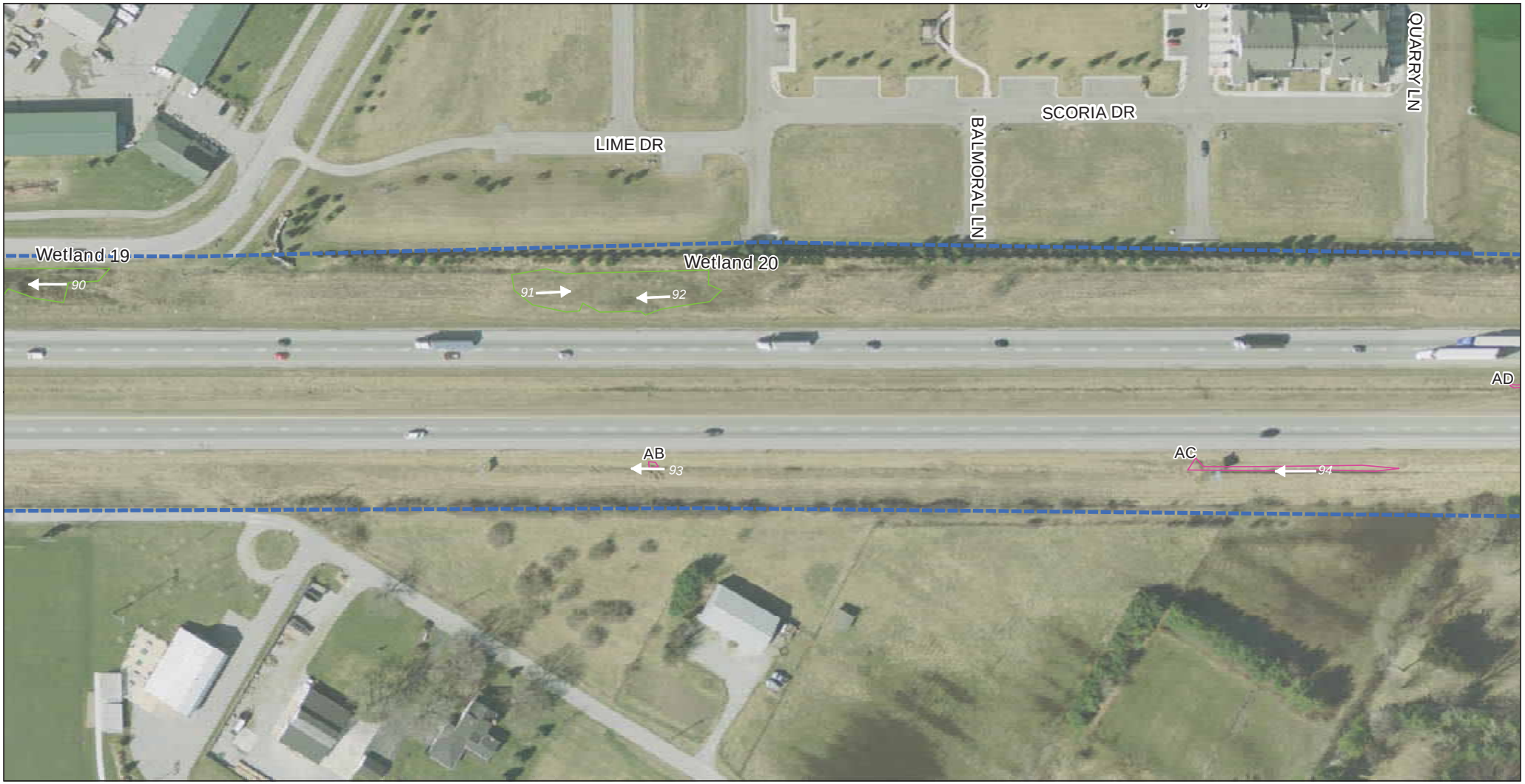
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 17 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 18 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

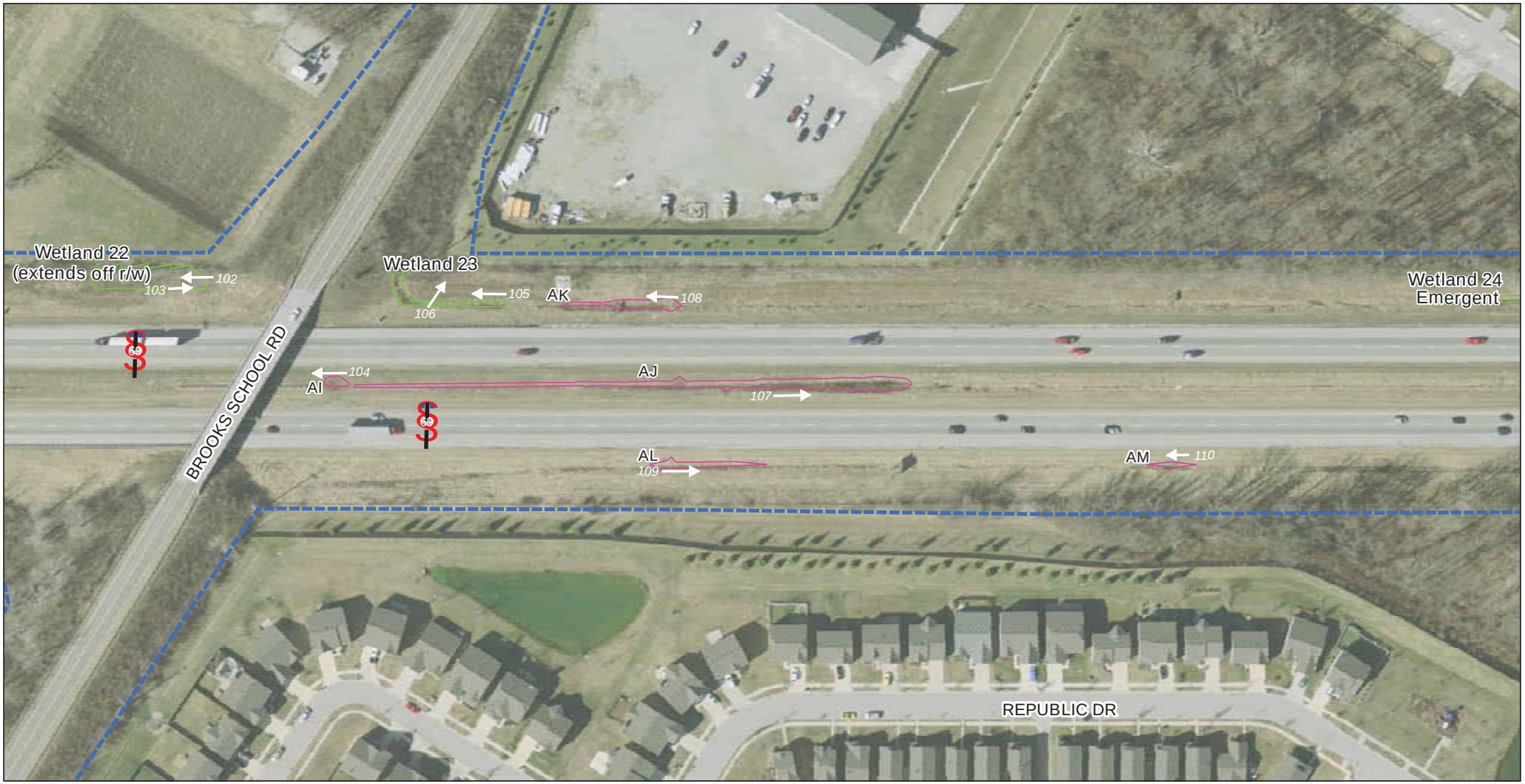
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 19 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/2/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

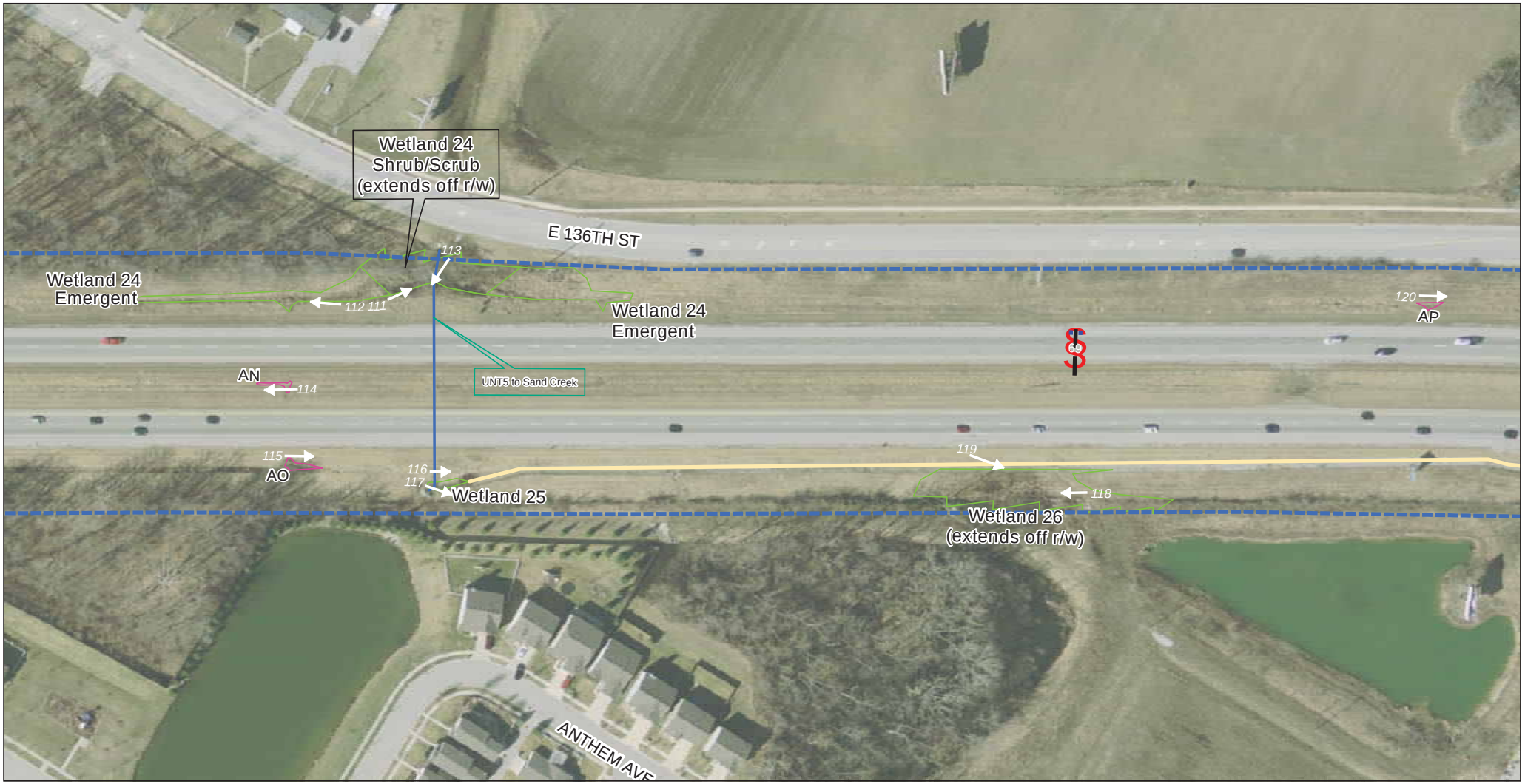
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 20 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

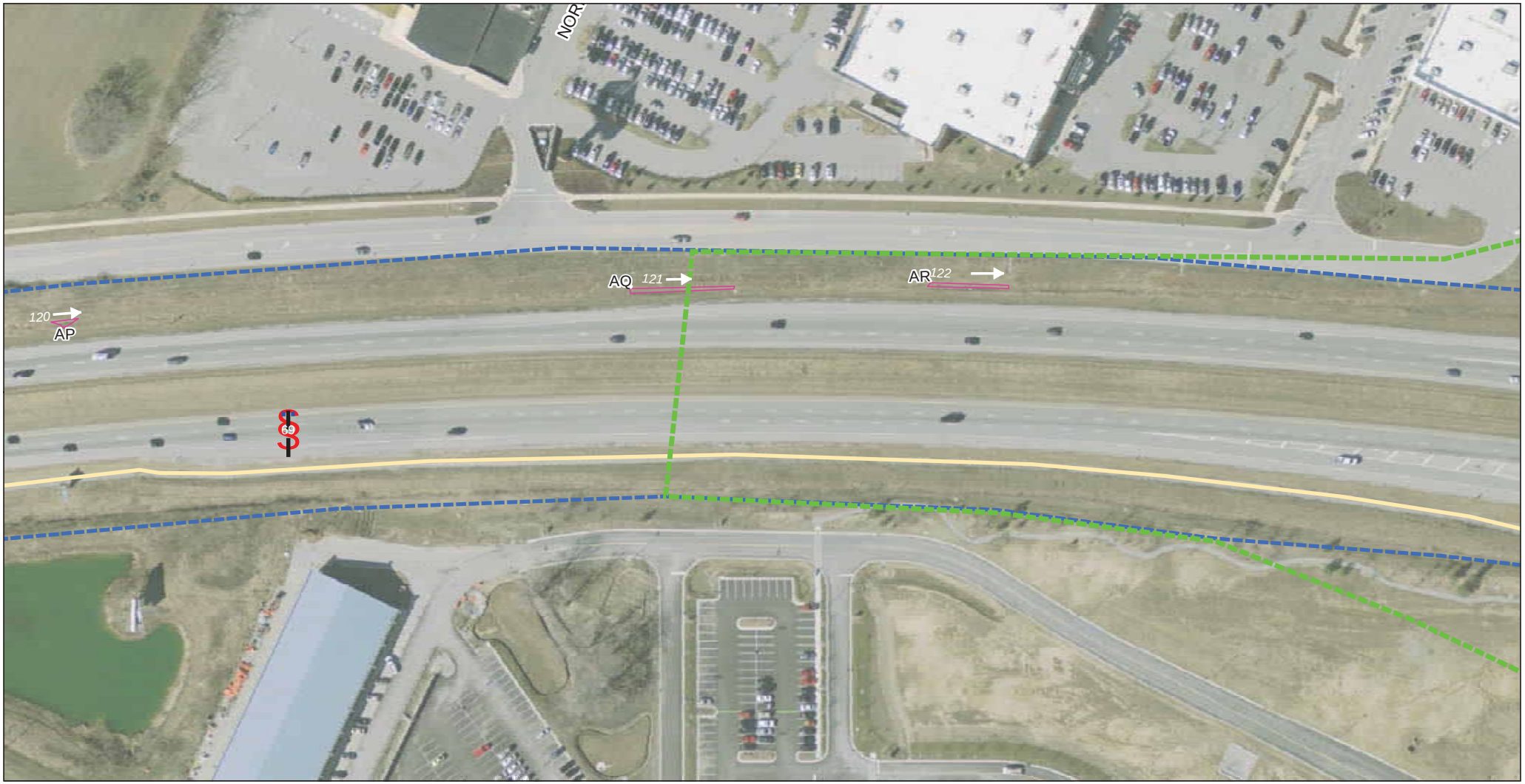
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 21 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

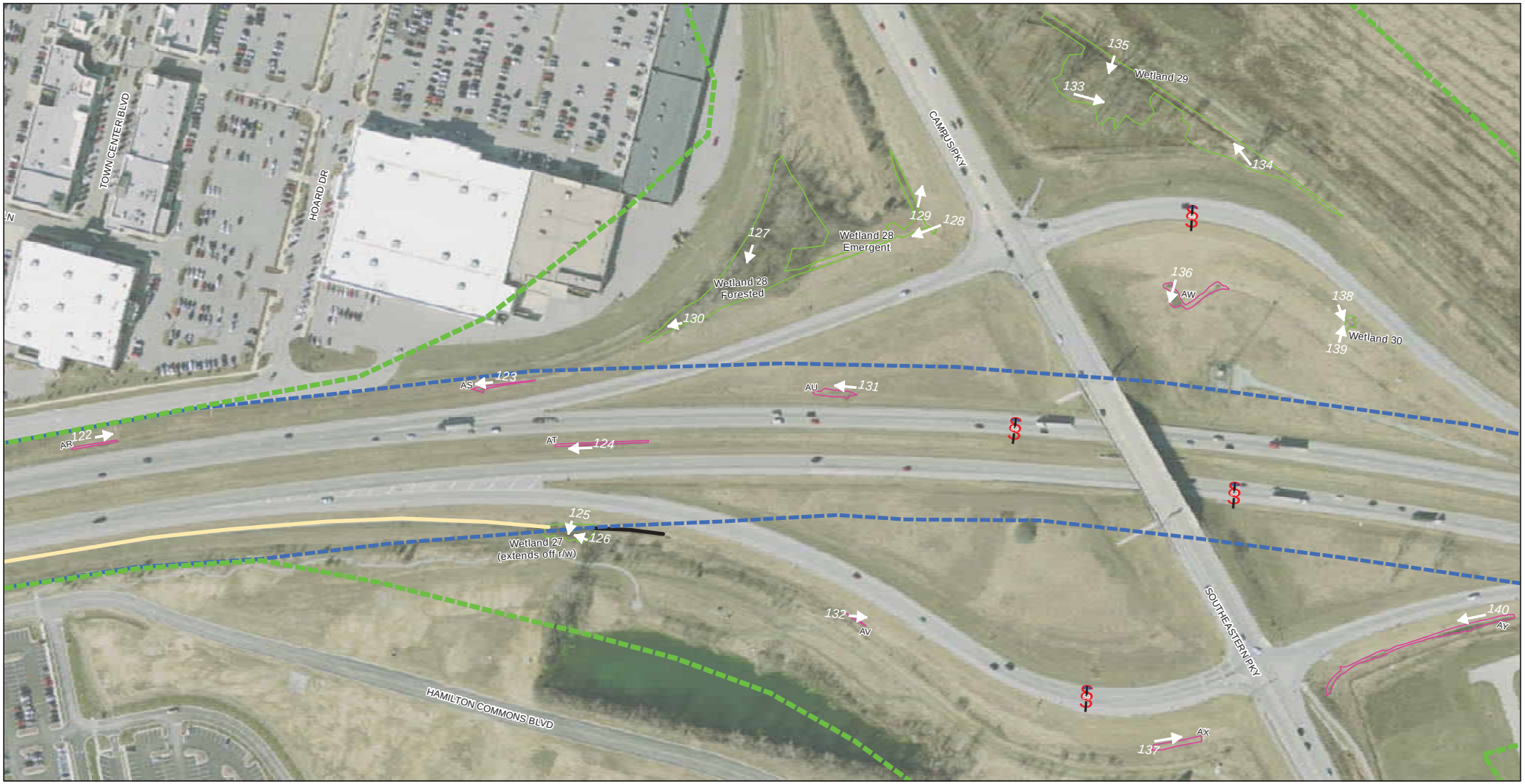
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 22 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 90 180 360 Feet

1 inch = 175 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

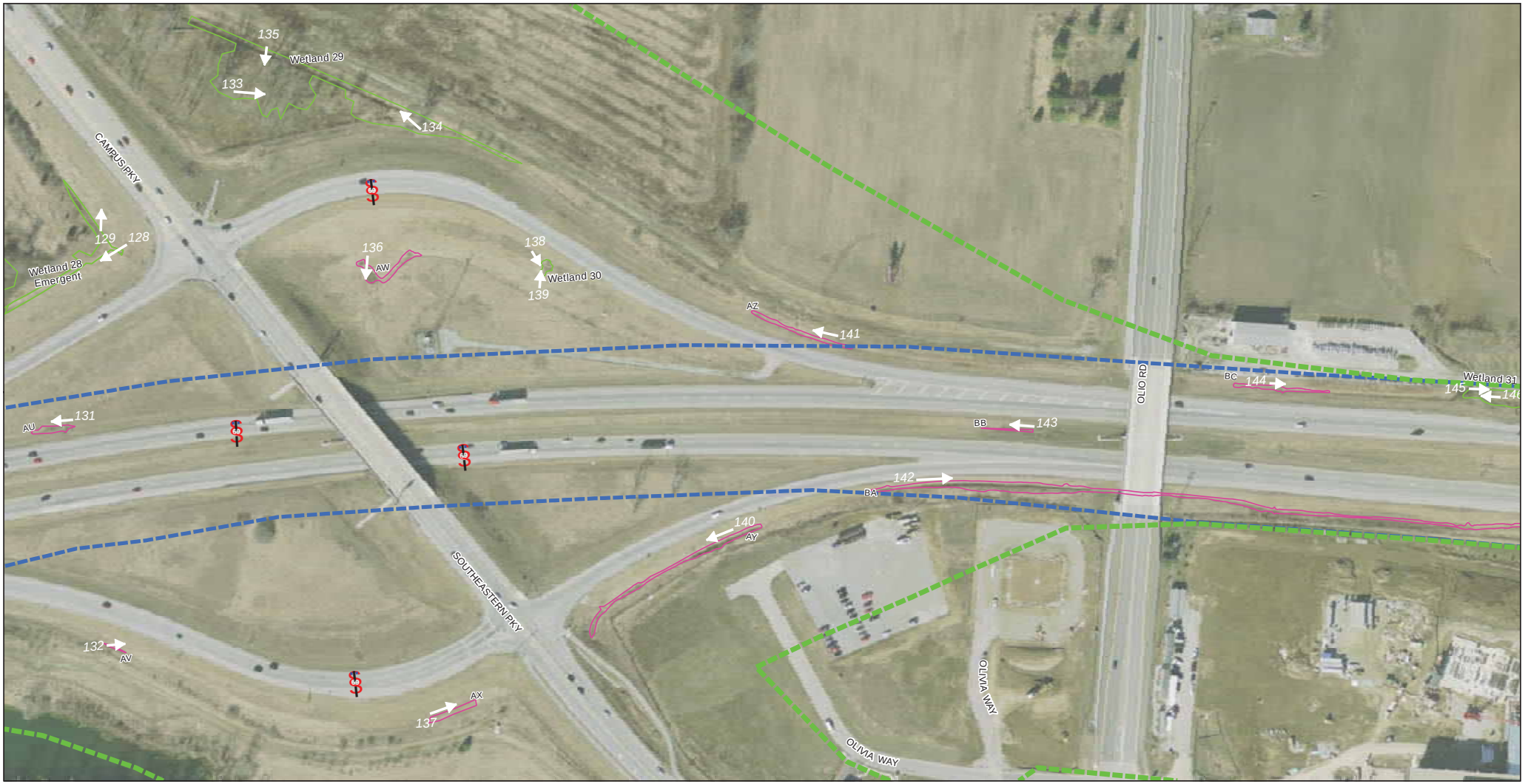
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 23 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 90 180 360 Feet

1 inch = 175 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

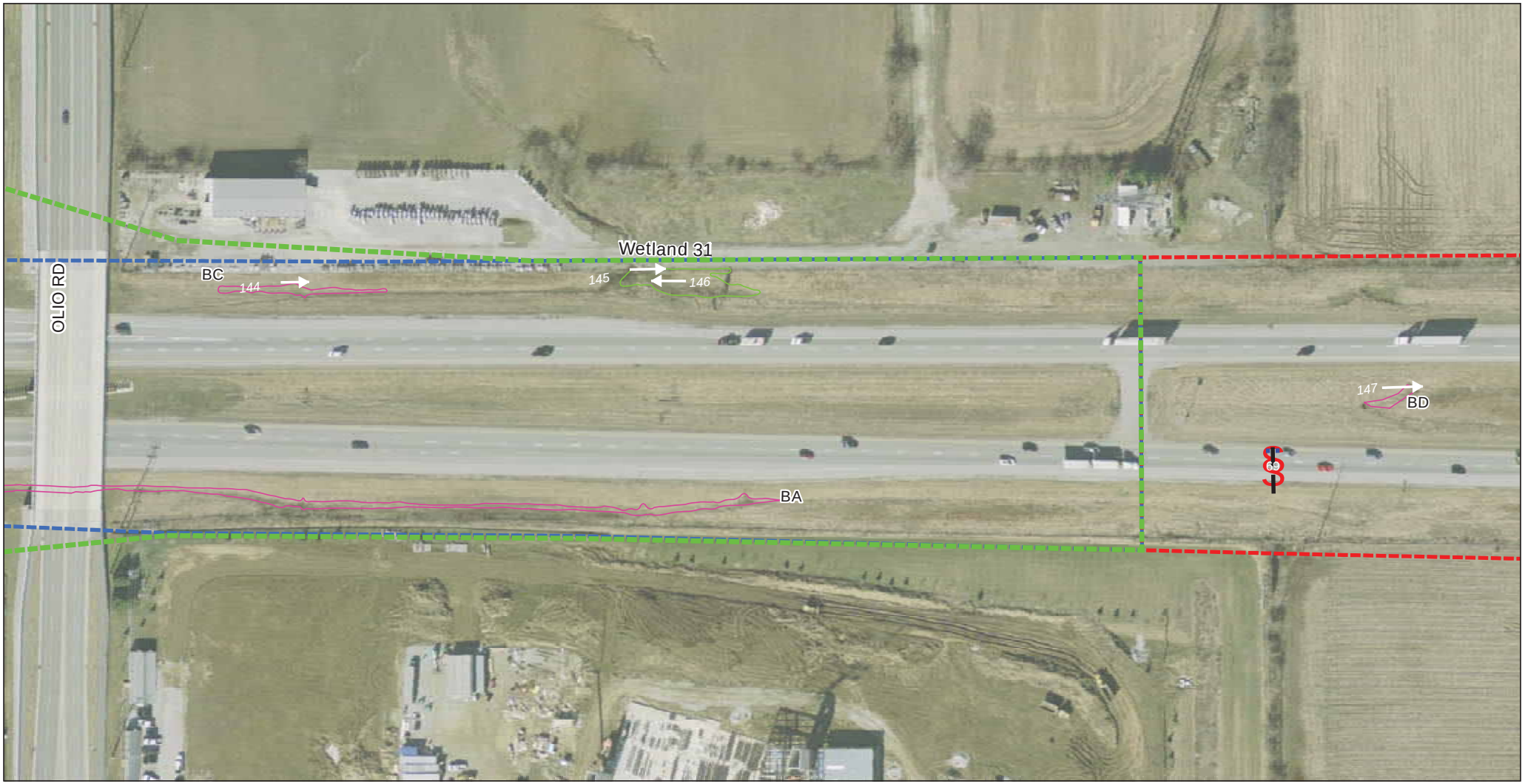
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 24 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 25 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 26 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

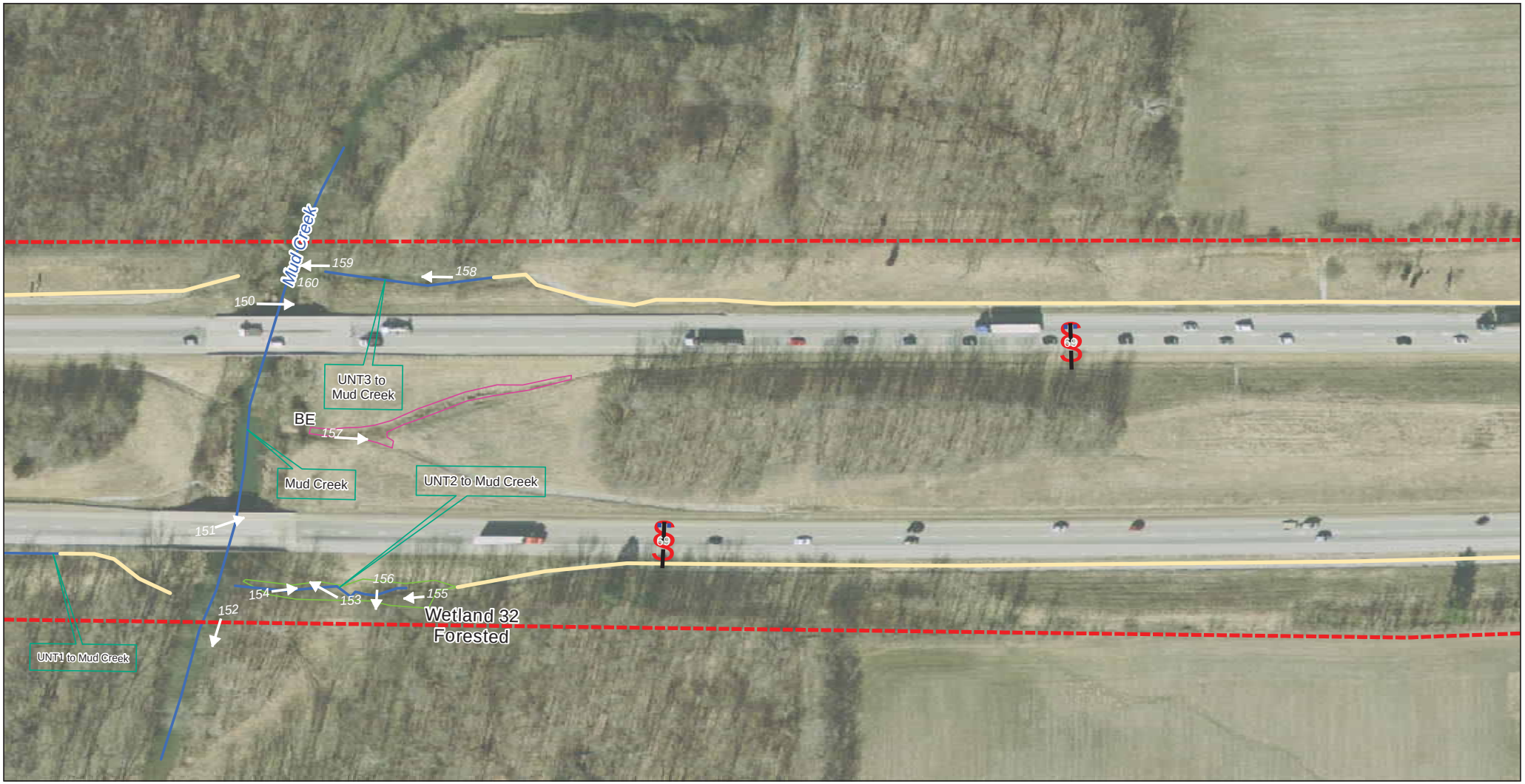
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 27 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 28 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 29 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 30 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

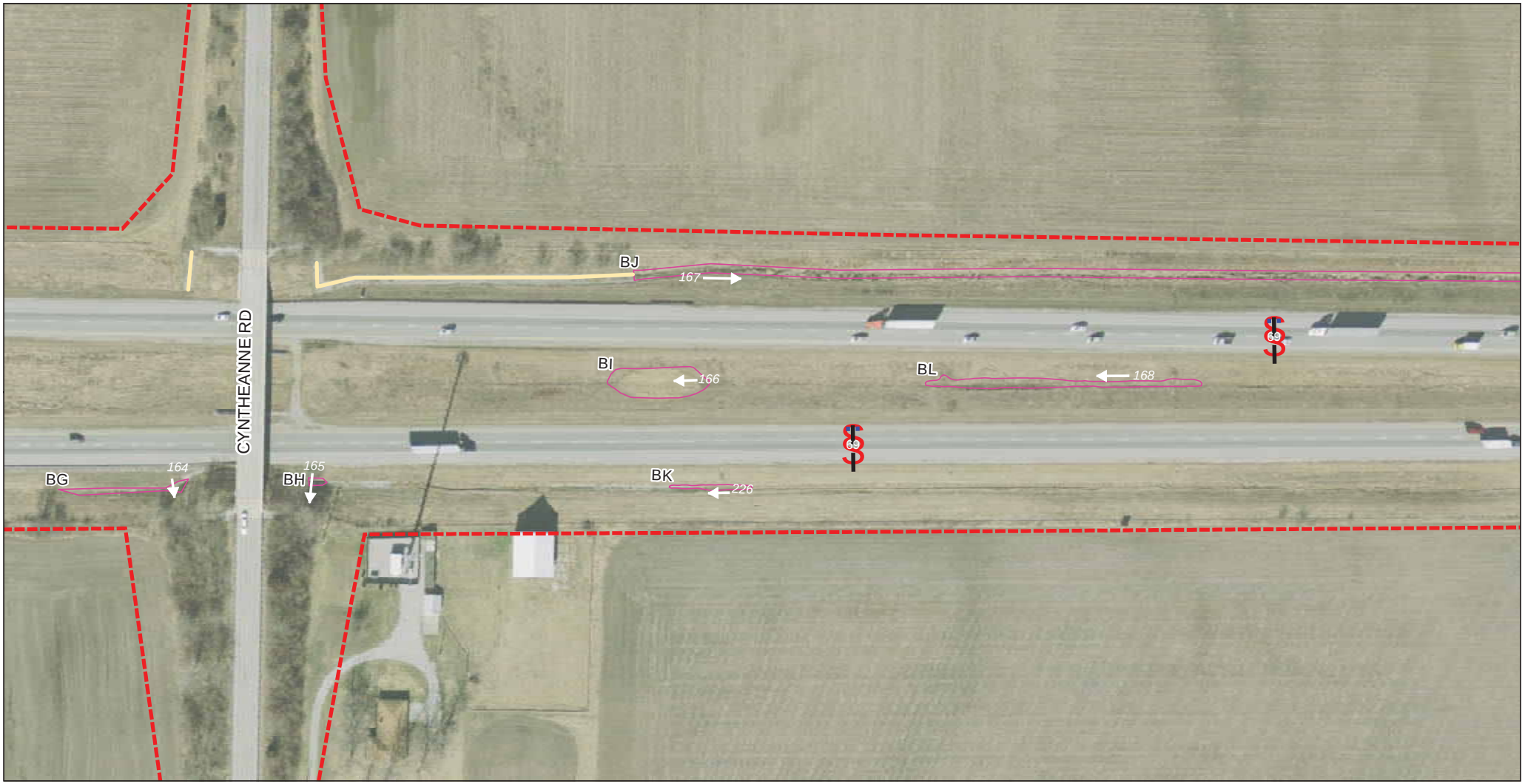
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 31 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

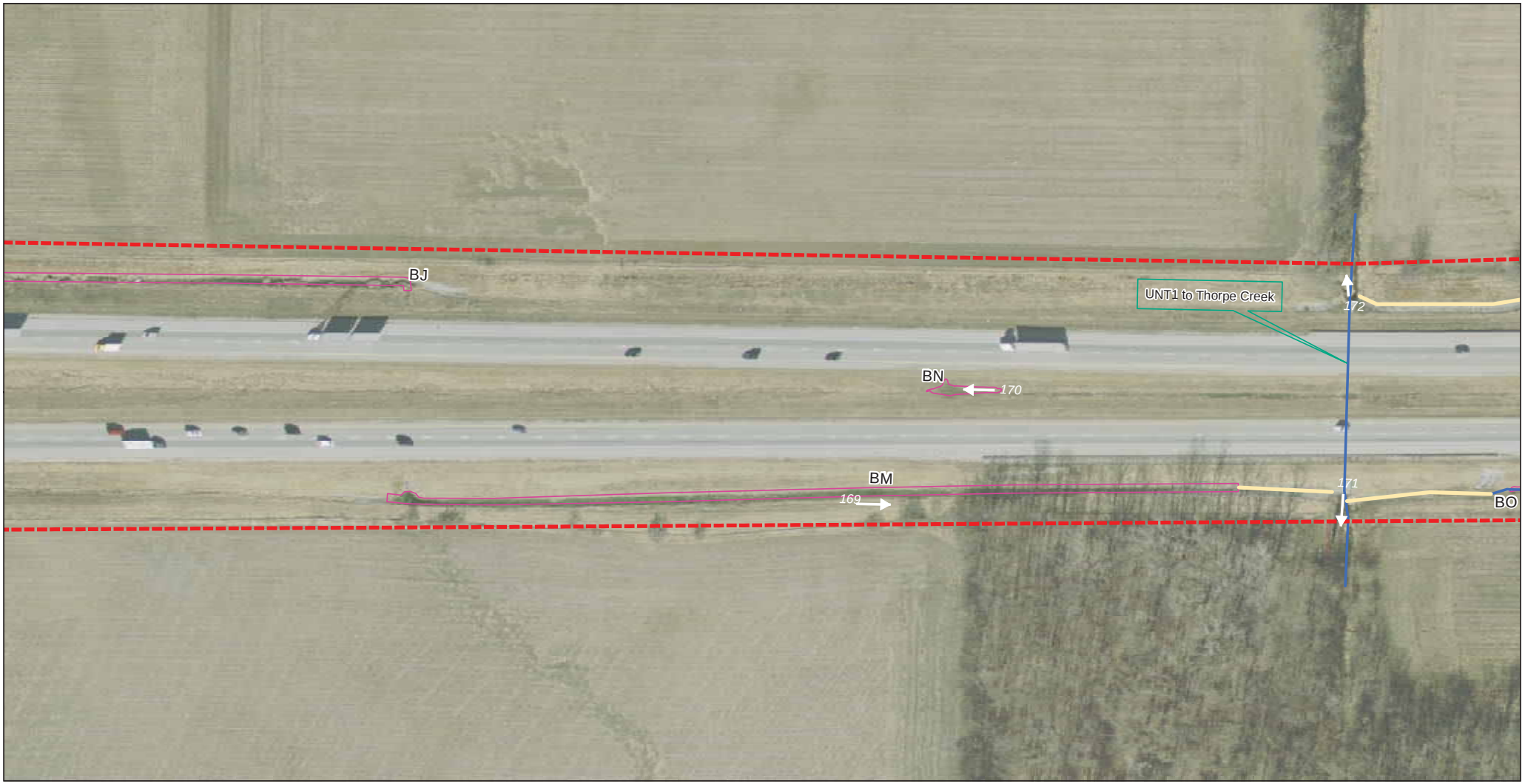
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 32 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

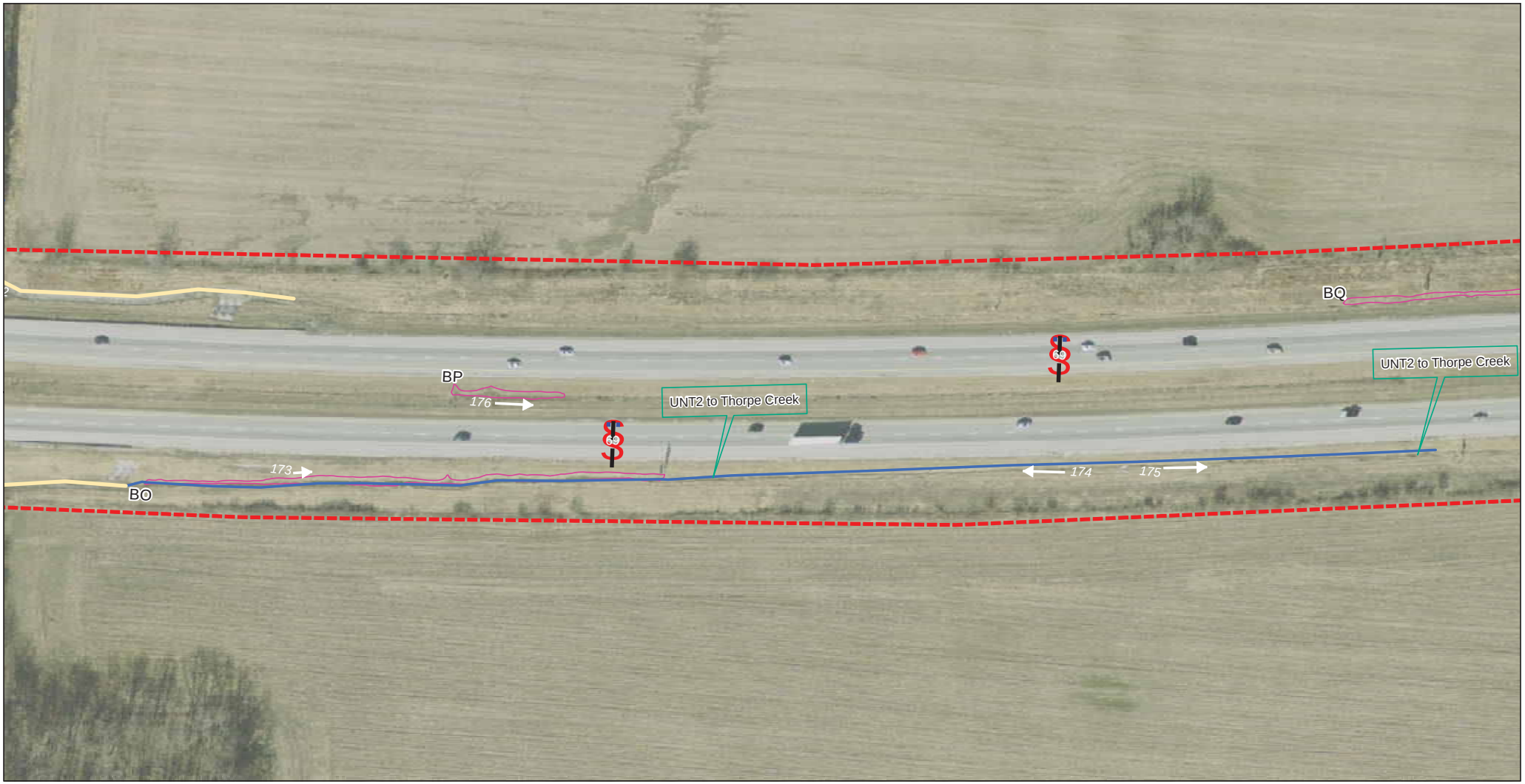
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 33 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

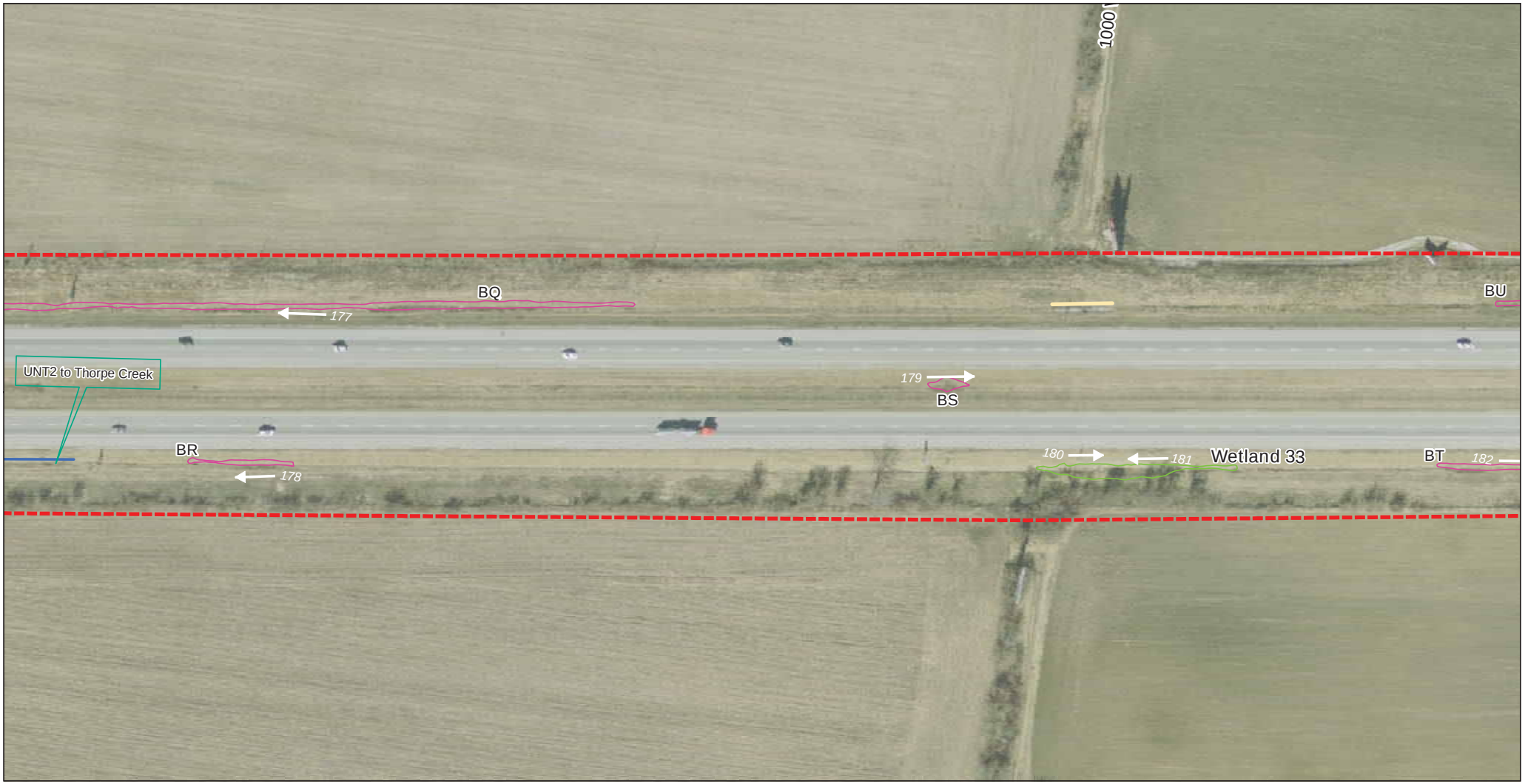
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 34 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 35 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 36 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

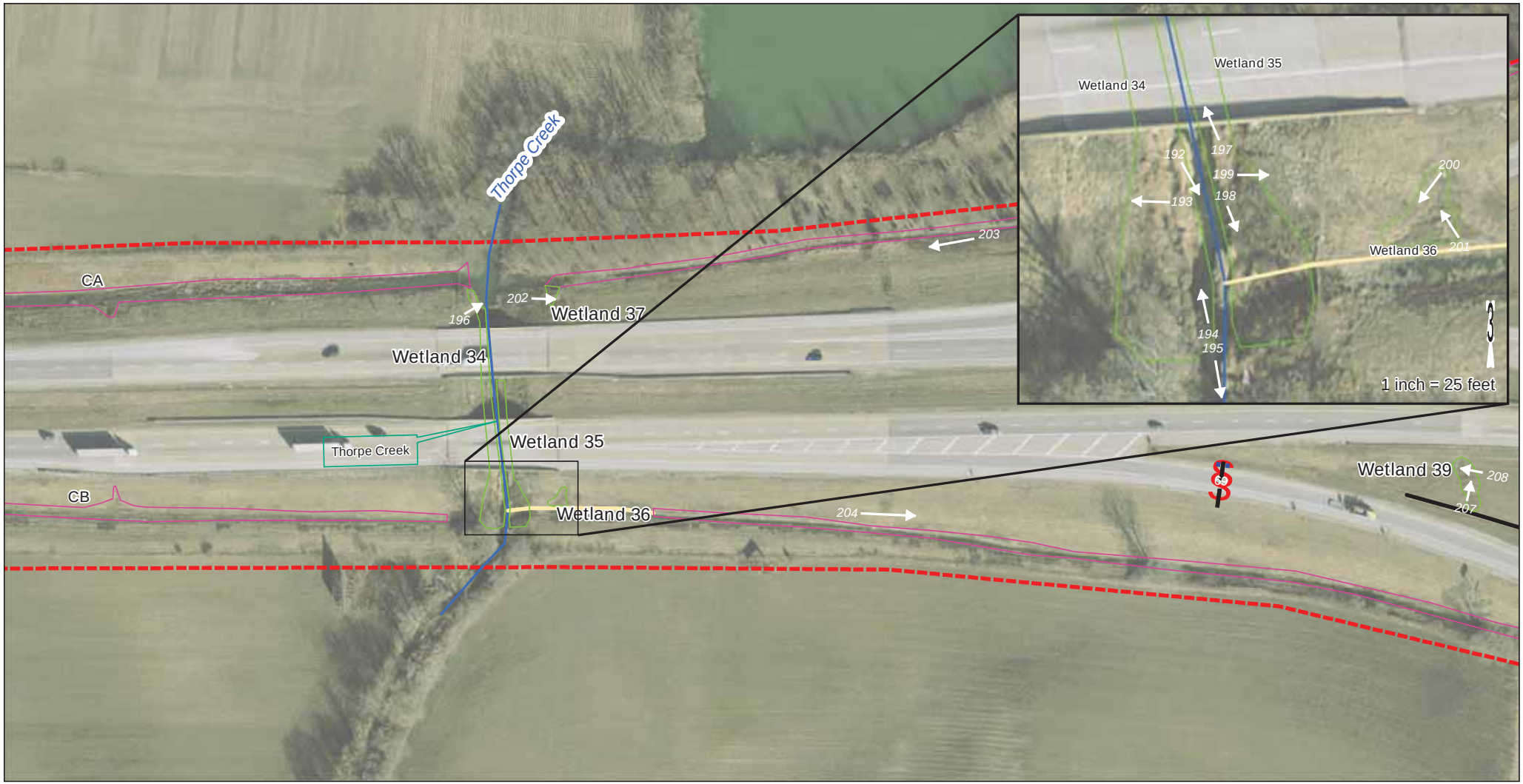
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 37 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

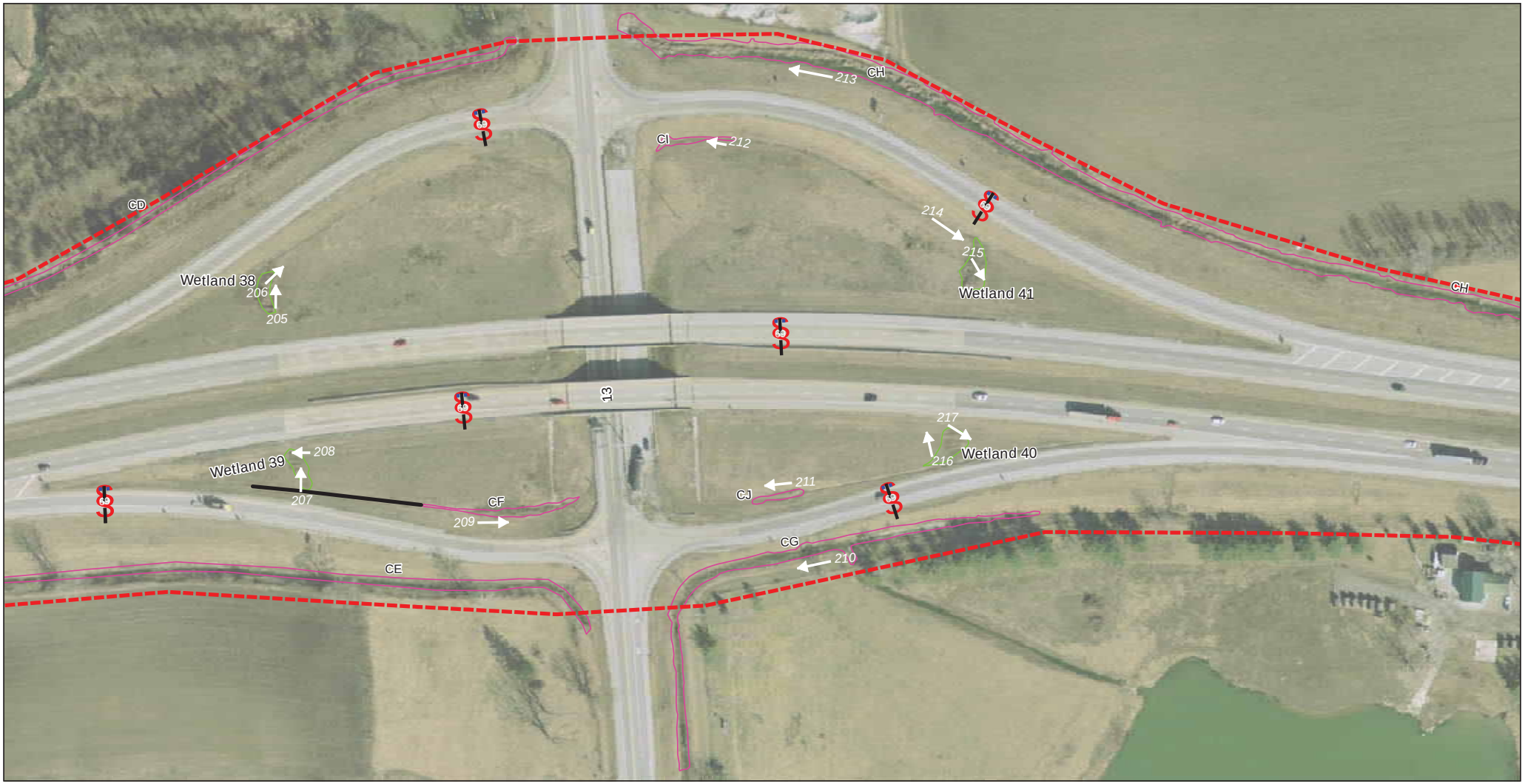
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 38 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/1/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 62.5 125 250 Feet

1 inch = 125 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

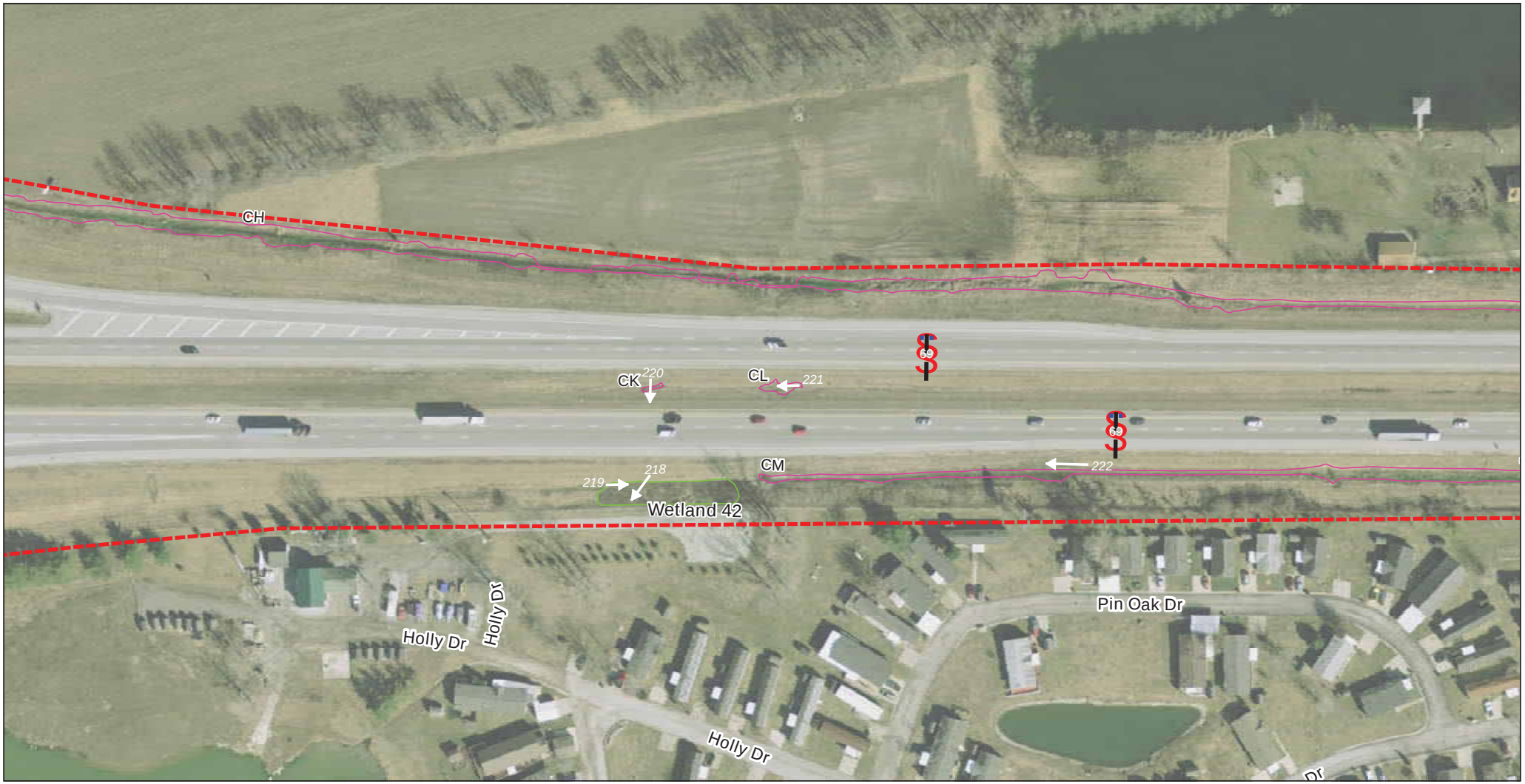
Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 39 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS



ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 40 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

ESRI Map Projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana East FIPS 1301 Feet Datum: NAD 1983

Legend

- Project Area 1
- Project Area 2
- Project Area 3
- Wetlands
- Non- Jurisdictional Features
- Concrete Lined Ditch
- Riprap Lined Ditch
- Streams
- # Photograph Location
- Direction Taken

0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Exhibit 6: Photo Orientation
Sheet 41 of 41

Des. 1383332, 1383336, 1383489

Date: 10/16/2014

Created By: WCK

PARSONS

Photo 1: View of Wetland 01 facing northeast towards 106th Street (May 8, 2014). Unnamed Tributary 5 (UNT5) to Cheeney Creek is present in the foreground.

Photo 2: View of Wetland 01 facing west along 106th Street (August 14, 2014).

Photo 3: View of UNT5 to Cheeney Creek facing northeast along I-69 (May 8, 2014).

Photo 4: View of UNT5 to Cheeney Creek facing west (May 8, 2014). This stream discharges to a commercial property's retention pond shown in the background.

Photo 5: View of Wetland 02 facing southwest (May 7, 2014). The 106th Street Overpass is present in the background.

Photo 6: View of Wetland 02 facing southeast (May 7, 2014). The 106th Street Overpass is present in the background.

Photo 7: View of Wetland 04 facing northeast (May 7, 2014). Active construction along I-69 was noted near this feature.

Photo 8: View of Wetland 04 facing southwest (May 7, 2014).

Photo 9: View of Wetland 03 facing northeast (May 8, 2014). This wetland extends outside of the roadside drainage and off INDOT right-of-way.

Photo 10: View of Wetland 03 facing northeast (May 8, 2014). A check dam had been installed in this feature during recent construction along I-69.

Photo 11: View of non-jurisdictional feature A contained entirely within roadside drainage along I-69 facing southwest (May 7, 2014). The 106th Street Overpass is present in the background.

Photo 12: View of non-jurisdictional feature B contained entirely within I-69 roadside drainage facing southwest (May 7, 2014). This feature was not vegetated with the exception of the top of equipment ruts (arrows).

Photo 13: View of non-jurisdictional feature C contained entirely within I-69 roadside drainage facing southwest (May 7, 2014). This feature was sparsely vegetated.

Photo 14: View of UNT2 to Cheeney Creek facing southwest (May 8, 2014). This stream's outlet to Cheeney Creek is lined with concrete.

Photo 15: View of UNT2 to Cheeney Creek facing southwest (August 14, 2014). The ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of this stream is 1 foot wide and 4 inches deep.

Photo 16: View of Cheeney Creek facing east (May 7, 2014). The OHWM of this stream is 10 feet wide and 22 inches deep.

Photo 17: View of Cheeney Creek facing west (May 8, 2014). This stream is encapsulated upstream of INDOT right-of-way.

Photo 18: View of UNT3 to Cheeney Creek facing northeast (May 8, 2014). UNT3 flows into a paved side ditch that discharges into Cheeney Creek at this location.

Photo 19: View of UNT3 to Cheeney Creek facing southwest (May 8, 2014). The OHWM for this stream is 1 foot in width and 4 inches in depth. This photograph was taken following a recent storm event.

Photo 20: View of UNT4 to Cheeney Creek facing northeast from its confluence with Cheeney Creek (May 8, 2014). This stream's channel has been lined with concrete.

Photo 21: View of UNT4 to Cheeney Creek facing northeast (August 14, 2014). The OHWM at this location is 3 feet in width and 6 inches in depth.

Photo 22: View of UNT1 to Cheeney Creek facing southwest (August 14, 2014). This stream flows under the broken paved side ditch at this location until it reaches Cheeney Creek.

Photo 23: View of UNT1 to Cheeney Creek facing northeast along southbound I-69 (August 14, 2014). The OHWM at this location is 11 feet in width and 6 inches in depth.

Photo 24: View of UNT1 to Cheeney Creek facing southwest along southbound I-69 (May 7, 2014).

Photo 25: View of UNT1 to Cheeney Creek facing south from the 116th Street Interchange (May 7, 2014).

Photo 26: View of UNT1 to Cheeney Creek facing southwest along the I-69 southbound off-ramp at the 116th Street Interchange (May 12, 2014). *Typha spp.* was present under the OHWM.

Photo 27: View of UNT1 to Cheeney Creek facing northeast towards the S.R. 37 Overpass (May 12, 2014).

Photo 28: View of Wetland 05 facing west (May 12, 2014). This wetland extended outside of the roadside drainage at this location.

Photo 29: View of Wetland 05 facing south along the S.R. 37 on-ramp onto I-69 (May 12, 2014).

Photo 30: View of non-jurisdictional feature E contained entirely within I-69 median roadside drainage facing northeast (July 10, 2014).

Photo 31: View of Wetland 06 facing northeast along I-69 north of the S.R. 37 Overpass (May 8, 2014). This feature extends outside of the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 32: View of Wetland 06 facing southwest along northbound I-69 (May 8, 2014). The S.R. 37 Overpass is present in the background.

Photo 33: View of Wetland 07 facing northwest (May 12, 2014). This feature extends outside of the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 34: View of Wetland 07 facing northeast (May 12, 2014).

Photo 35: View of non-jurisdictional feature F contained entirely within I-69 median roadside drainage facing northeast (July 10, 2014).

Photo 36: View of non-jurisdictional feature G contained entirely within I-69 median roadside drainage facing east (July 10, 2014).

Photo 37: View of Wetland 08 facing east along I-69 (May 12, 2014). This wetland has emergent vegetation within INDOT right-of-way but extends off-site into a forested wetland.

Photo 38: View of Wetland 08 facing north (May 12, 2014). The forested portion of this wetland is located off INDOT right-of-way.

Photo 39: View of Wetland 08 facing west near the Cumberland Road Overpass (May 12, 2014).

Photo 40: View of Wetland 09 facing west (May 12, 2014). The Cumberland Road Overpass is present in the background.

Photo 41: View of Wetland 09 facing north (May 12, 2014). This wetland drains into a commercial retention pond located off INDOT right-of-way.

Photo 42: View of non-jurisdictional feature H contained entirely within I-69 median roadside drainage facing southeast (July 10, 2014).

Photo 43: View of Wetland 10 facing west (May 8, 2014). This feature extends outside of roadside drainage along I-69. The Cumberland Road Overpass is present in the background.

Photo 44: View of Wetland 10 facing west (May 8, 2014). The Cumberland Road Overpass is present in the background.

Photo 45: View of non-jurisdictional feature I contained entirely within I-69 median roadside drainage facing east (July 10, 2014).

Photo 46: View of Wetland 11 facing southeast (May 8, 2014). This feature extends outside of the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 47: View of Wetland 11 facing west along northbound I-69 (May 8, 2014).

Photo 48: View of non-jurisdictional feature J facing east (May 12, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 49: View of UNT1 to Sand Creek facing west (May 12, 2014). The OHWM for this feature is 1.5 feet in width and 8 inches in depth.

Photo 50: View of UNT1 to Sand Creek entering non-jurisdictional feature K facing east (May 12, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 51: View of UNT1 to Sand Creek facing east (May 12, 2014).

Photo 52: View of UNT1 to Sand Creek facing east (May 12, 2014). This stream flows under the broken paved side ditch at this location until it discharges into Sand Creek.

Photo 53: View of UNT2 to Sand Creek facing west (May 12, 2014). This stream is captured within the paved side ditch along I-69.

Photo 54: View of UNT2 to Sand Creek facing northwest (May 12, 2014). This stream flows out of an adjacent pasture. The OHWM is 3 feet in width and 8 inches in depth.

Photo 55: View of Sand Creek facing northeast towards the I-69 Northbound Bridge (May 12, 2014). The OHWM is 21 feet in width and 28 inches in depth.

Photo 56: View of Sand Creek facing north towards the I-69 Southbound Bridge (May 12, 2014). Sand Creek Data Point 1 was taken at this location, and this was confirmed to be upland.

Photo 57: View of Sand Creek facing north outside of INDOT right-of-way (August 14, 2014).

Photo 58: View of UNT3 to Sand Creek facing west (June 16, 2014). The OHWM is 1.3 feet in width and 7 inches in depth.

Photo 59: View of pipe outlet to UNT3 to Sand Creek facing north (June 16, 2014).

Photo 60: View of UNT4 to Sand Creek facing east (June 16, 2014). The OHWM is 17 feet in width and 4 inches in depth.

Photo 61: View of UNT4 to Sand Creek facing west (August 14, 2014).

Photo 62: View of Wetland 12 facing northeast (June 19, 2014). This feature extends beyond the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 63: View of Wetland 12 facing west (June 19, 2014).

Photo 64: View of non-jurisdictional feature L facing southwest (July 10, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the median roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 65: View of non-jurisdictional feature M facing southwest (June 16, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 66: View of Wetland 13 facing northeast (June 19, 2014). The 126th Street Overpass is present in the background

Photo 67: View of Wetland 13 facing northeast (June 19, 2014). This feature extended beyond the limits of the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 68: View of non-jurisdictional feature N facing southwest (July 10, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the median roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 69: View of non-jurisdictional feature O facing northeast (July 10, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the median roadside drainage along I-69. The 126th Street Overpass is in the background.

Photo 70: View of non-jurisdictional feature P facing northeast (June 16, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the roadside drainage along I-69. The 126th Street Overpass is present in the background.

Photo 71: View of Wetland 14 facing east (June 19, 2014). This feature expands beyond the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 72: View of non-jurisdictional feature Q facing southwest (July 10, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the median roadside drainage along I-69. The 126th Street Overpass is in the background.

Photo 73: View of non-jurisdictional feature R facing west (June 27, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the median roadside drainage along I-69. The 126th Street Overpass is present in the background.

Photo 74: View of non-jurisdictional feature S facing northeast (June 16, 2014). This feature was non-vegetated, and is located entirely within the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 75: View of Wetland 15 facing northeast (June 19, 2014). This feature extends beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 76: View of Wetland 16 facing northeast (June 19, 2014). This feature extends beyond the boundary of the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 77: View of Wetland 16 facing southwest along southbound I-69 (June 19, 2014).

Photo 78: View of non-jurisdictional feature U facing northeast (June 16, 2014). This non-vegetated feature is located entirely within the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 79: View of non-jurisdictional feature V facing southwest (June 27, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the median roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 80: View of Wetland 17 facing northeast (June 19, 2014). This feature extends beyond the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 81: View of Wetland 17 facing north (June 19, 2014). A forested wetland is located directly adjacent to INDOT right-of-way at this location.

Photo 82: View of Wetland 18 facing northeast (June 18, 2014). This forested wetland extends beyond INDOT right-of-way.

Photo 83: View of Wetland 18 facing south (June 18, 2014).

Photo 84: View of non-jurisdictional feature W facing southwest (June 27, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the median roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 85: View of non-jurisdictional feature X facing southwest (June 27, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the median roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 86: View of non-jurisdictional feature Y facing southwest (June 17, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 87: View of non-jurisdictional feature Z facing northeast (June 17, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 88: View of non-jurisdictional feature AA facing northeast (June 17, 2014). This feature is located entirely within the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 89: View of Wetland 19 facing northeast (June 18, 2014). This feature extends outside of the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 90: View of Wetland 19 facing southwest (June 18, 2014).

Photo 91: View of Wetland 20 facing northeast (June 18, 2014). This feature extends outside of the roadside drainage along I-69.

Photo 92: View of Wetland 20 facing southwest (June 18, 2014).