

# Appendix F

## Water Resources

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# Waters of the U.S. Report

## Clear Path 465

Marion County, Indiana

Designation Number 1400075



Prepared for the Indiana Department of Transportation

October 2, 2018



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Maps are intentionally omitted to avoid duplication. Refer to Appendix B.

**WATERS OF THE U.S. REPORT****Clear Path 465**

Marion County, Indiana

INDOT Designation (Des.) Number 1400075

Prepared By: Thomas J. Warrner, Senior Environmental Planner

October 2, 2018

**I: Project Information****Fieldwork Dates:**

Fieldwork for this report was conducted on August 30-31, September 1-2, 6-8, 12-16, and 19, 2016, September 14 and 21, 2017, and April 5, 12, and 19, 2018. A field review was conducted with representatives from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), and the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) Ecology and Waterway Permitting Office (EWPO) on August 23, 2018.

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**Project Location:**

Fishers and Indianapolis East Quadrangles  
Section 2 of Township 16 North, Range 4 East  
Sections 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, and 35 of Township 17 North, Range 4 East  
I-465 Reference Posts (RPs) 34+57 to 38+87  
I-69 RPs 200+00 to 201+41  
Marion County, Indiana  
Latitude/Longitude: 39.894919 North 86.054215 West

**Project Description:**

The Clear Path 465 project is located on the northeast side of Indianapolis, Indiana. It has three generalized sections (Appendix B, page 1). Section 1 begins along I-465 at the White River Bridge approximately 2.4 miles west of I-69 and terminates at the I-465/I-69 interchange. Section 2 begins south of the 75th Street/Binford Boulevard intersection and travels north along I-69 terminating approximately 1.4 miles north of I-465. Section 2 includes two interchanges: the I-465/I-69 interchange and the I-69/82nd Street interchange. Section 3 begins east of the I-465/I-69 interchange and terminates approximately 2.2 miles south at the I-465 bridge over Fall Creek Road.

The need for the Clear Path 465 project stems from insufficient capacity, which causes backups during peak travel hours and safety concerns due to a high volume of crashes. There is insufficient existing and future capacity in critical roadway segments within the project limits, resulting in congestion issues. Between 2013 and 2015, over 1,000 crashes were reported (an average of almost one crash per day). Contributing factors include traffic congestion, configuration, and weaving movements. The purpose of the Clear Path 465 project is to improve overall traffic operation by increasing capacity to meet acceptable levels of service and improve safety.

**Existing Conditions:**

I-465 within Section 1 consists of three travel lanes in each direction plus auxiliary lanes for ramps. I-69 within Section 2 consists of four travel lanes in each direction. Binford Boulevard within Section 2 has two travel lanes in each direction plus auxiliary lanes. I-465 within Section 3 consists of four travel lanes in each direction. Noise barrier walls are present for portions of Section 3 between Fall Creek Road and 75th Street.

The bridges at Allisonville Road, 75th Street, and 82nd Street were recently replaced and widened. There are four mainline bridges at I-465 over the I-69 southbound to I-465 southbound ramp, I-465 over I-69, I-69 over East 82nd Street, and I-69 over 71st Street.

The I-465/Allisonville Road interchange was reconfigured in 2014 from a diamond style to a single point urban interchange. The I-465/I-69 interchange is a partial cloverleaf with a semi-directional ramp. The I-69/82nd Street interchange is a folded diamond interchange.

**Proposed Conditions:**

Multiple alternatives are currently being analyzed. The study area established for this report was based on the current worst-case scenarios associated with all identified alternatives. A preferred alternative has not been selected at the time this report was prepared.

The entire I-465/I-69 interchange would be reconfigured. The reconfiguration differs between alternatives. Reconfiguration of the ramps, potential added travel lanes, etc. are currently being analyzed. For the purpose of this report, the entire interchange and adjacent right-of-way that could potentially be impacted by all of the alternatives was reviewed.

I-69 northbound and southbound would also be altered within Section 2. Lane configurations vary slightly between alternatives. For the purpose of this report, the existing right-of-way and adjacent right-of-way that could potentially be impacted by all of the alternatives was reviewed.

There are sixteen bridges within the Clear Path 465 project area (Table 1, page A-1). Twelve of these would be new bridges. The four remaining bridges would be rehabilitated and are as follows: the two I-69 bridges over 82nd Street and the two I-465 bridges over 71st Street. *INDOT Designation (DES.) numbers have not been assigned to these bridges as of the date of this report.* Small structures within the project area will be evaluated for either maintenance or replacement.

At present, the exact amounts of additional temporary or permanent right-of-way needed are unknown. An 18-acre wooded parcel north of the I-465/I-69 interchange would be acquired under several of the alternatives under consideration. Roadways and interchanges within the project limits are expected to remain open during construction utilizing lane closures, except for the northbound Binford Boulevard to northbound I-465 loop ramp.

**II: Office Evaluation****Methodology:**

The study area was based on the design alternatives evaluated for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document. All potential permanent or temporary right-of-way acquisition areas were included within the study area. In areas where no additional right-of-way was proposed, the study area was confined to INDOT's existing right-of-way. The final study area was approximately 396 acres in size.

A desktop review of the study area was conducted to identify potential waterways (streams, wetlands, ponds, etc.). This included a 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 follow-up field reconnaissance. National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) mapping, floodplain mapping, United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic mapping, mapped soil units, and historic drainage mapping were also reviewed. Any noted items were flagged for follow-up field reconnaissance, as well.

**Aerial Photography**

During review of current and historical aerial photography, numerous areas were identified within the study area that displayed potential wetland signatures associated with water ponding, darkened soils, and/or shifts in vegetation. Several potential streams were also noted. Each flagged area was investigated during field reconnaissance.

**USGS Mapping:**

During review of USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, pages 39 to 42), five intermittent (dashed blue line) streams were noted within the study area. Castle Creek and Mark Run cross under Allisonville Road north of 86th Street. Howland Ditch crosses under I-465 approximately 0.7 mile north of the I-465/I-69 interchange. It also flows through the I-69/82nd Street interchange. Blue Creek crosses under I-465 approximately 0.2 mile south of the 75th Street overpass. Garden Run runs along the east side of I-465 approximately 0.4 mile north of the I-465 bridge over Fall Creek Road.

While not within the study area, Hillsdale Run (an intermittent stream) is located east of the I-465/I-69 interchange. Allison Run (intermittent) also approaches the western boundary of the study area along 82nd Street. No perennial (solid blue-line) streams were noted within the study area. However, the West Fork of the White River is located approximately 250 feet north of the northern study area terminus, and Fall Creek is located approximately 800 feet south of the southern study area terminus.

**NWI and Floodplain Mapping:**

During review of NWI mapping (Appendix B, pages 2 to 38), no wetland polygons or wetland lines were noted within the study area. Several wetland polygons are located near the study area boundary. These appear to be associated with nearby ponds/lakes. Multiple streams are mapped, which correspond to the previously discussed USGS mapped streams.

Portions of INDOT's right-of-way north of the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange are located within the 100-year floodplain of the West Fork of the White River (Appendix B, pages 2 to 6). The Howland Ditch 100-year floodplain is located approximately 0.7 mile north of the I-465/I-69 interchange (Appendix B, page 12). While not within the study area, Fall Creek's 100-year floodplain does approach the southern study area boundary (Appendix B, page 28).

**Mapped Soil Units:**

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 not-hydric (0%). According to the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Marion County, Indiana, the study area is mostly comprised of not-hydric and predominantly non-hydric soil types, which represent 83.04% of the study area (Appendix B, pages 43 to 79). The remainder of the study area (16.96%) is predominantly hydric or hydric. Four mapped soil units comprise 87.24% of the study area: Udorthents (Ua), Crosby silt loam 0-2 percent slopes (CrA), Miami silt loam 2-6% slopes (MmB2), and Brookston silty clay loam 0-2% slopes (Br). All mapped soil units within the study area are summarized in Table 2 (Appendix A, page 2).

**Historic Drainage**

The Marion County Soil Survey (USDA, 1978) was reviewed for historic drainage features within the study area. Twelve drainage features were noted (Appendix B, pages 80 to 83). Five of these are named features: Castle Creek, Mark Run, Hillsdale Run, Blue Creek, and Garden Run. Several additional drainage features are near, but not within, the study area.

**Watershed**

The Clear Path 465 project is located within a single hydrologic unit code 8-digit (HUC 8) watershed: Upper White River (05120201).

### III: Field Reconnaissance

#### Methodology:

Parsons conducted field investigations on multiple dates to determine the presence of waterways, including streams, wetlands, lakes, and ponds, within the study area. The entire study area was reviewed for resources via a walking survey. All areas flagged during desktop review were investigated and documented. Resource maps showing all identified features are attached for reference (Appendix B, pages 84 to 120).

The ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) of each stream was determined using a measuring tape. A hand-held GPS unit (Trimble Geo 7 Series) was used to collect the location of each identified stream. The upstream drainage area for each stream was calculated using StreamStats Version 4.2.0 (USGS, 2018), if available. Qualitative assessments of stream quality were done within the study area, while quantitative assessments often extended outside of the study area. Quantitative assessments (Appendix E, pages 1 to 64) 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).

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 National Wetland Plant List (Lichvar, 2016). Data forms for each wetland are included in this report for reference (Appendix D, pages 1 to 520). A hand-held GPS unit (Trimble Geo 7 Series) was used to collect the boundary of each identified wetland, as well as all data points. The area for each wetland and its length (measured along its centerline) are provided. A qualitative assessment of each wetland's quality was conducted, which included grading them (poor, average, or excellent) based on ecological function, size, species diversity, invasive species prevalence, and amount of disturbance.

Photographs were taken throughout the study area. This included photographs of each feature identified within the study area (Appendix C, pages 1 to 116). Photograph orientation maps are included for additional reference (Appendix B, pages 121 to 156).

#### Streams:

Field investigations resulted in the identification of 31 likely jurisdictional streams totaling 23,476 linear feet with the study area. These features are summarized in the Stream Summary Table (Appendix A, pages 3 to 4). No other features exhibiting an OHWM were observed within the study area. None of the documented streams were 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*, nor were they located within two miles of any such resources.

#### Unnamed Tributary 1 (UNT 1) to the White River

UNT 1 to the White River originates from a 31-acre lake located south of I-465 between Allisonville Road and the West Fork of the White River (Appendix B, page 85). This stream drains to the northwest and ultimately discharges into the White River. UNT 1 to the White River exhibited a 11.5-foot wide by 20-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 158 linear feet of this stream lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 1 to the White River has a forested riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consists of cobble, gravel, sand, and silt. A riffle was observed, but no pools were observed. The stream does have overhead canopy cover. Based on these observations, UNT 1 to the White River was classified as an average quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 42 (Appendix E, pages 1 to 2).

UNT 1 to the White River is shown not as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Appendix B, page 40). Based on field observations, this stream is likely an intermittent stream. UNT 1 to the White River is a direct tributary to

the West Fork of the White River, which is a tributary to the Wabash River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Because of this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, this stream is likely a water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 2 (UNT 2) to the White River

UNT 2 to the White River begins along the north side of the I-465 northbound on-ramp approximately 420 feet west of Allisonville Road (Appendix B, pages 85-88 and 90). It crosses under I-465 approximately 0.4 mile northwest of Allisonville Road, and then flows northwest within the roadside ditch along the south side of I-465 before discharging into UNT 1 to the White River. UNT 2 to the White River exhibited a 9.5-foot wide by 20-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 4,236 linear feet of UNT 2 to the White River lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 2 to the White River has a forested riparian corridor along both banks for much of its length. Its substrate consists of gravel, sand, and silt. No riffles or pools were observed. Bank erosion was frequently observed due to the channelized nature of this stream. Based on these observations, UNT 2 to the White River was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 39 (Appendix E, pages 3 to 4).

UNT 2 to the White River is not shown as a stream on the USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Appendix B, page 40). Based on field observations, this stream likely has intermittent flow. UNT 2 to the White River is a tributary to UNT 1 to the White River, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, this stream is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 3 (UNT 3) to the White River

UNT 3 to the White River crosses under Allisonville Road approximately 570 feet south of the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange (Appendix B, pages 87-89 and 91). It then flows northwest within the roadside ditch along southbound I-465. UNT 3 to the White River exhibited a 6.5-foot wide by 9-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 1,954 linear feet of UNT 3 to the White River lies within the study area. This stream flows into (and out of) Wetland A, but no OHWM was observed within the boundary of the wetland. This was confirmed by USACE and IDEM during their regulatory field review (Appendix G). Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 3 to the White River has a grassed riparian corridor along both banks and is contained within the roadside ditch along I-465. Portions of it are lined with concrete and riprap. Where not lined, its substrate consists of gravel, sand, and silt. No riffles or pools were observed, and the stream is channelized within the roadside ditch along I-465. Based on these observations, UNT 3 to the White River was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 30 (Appendix E, pages 5 to 6).

UNT 3 to the White River not shown as a stream on the USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Appendix B, page 40). Based on field observations, this stream likely exhibits intermittent flow. UNT 3 to the White River is a tributary to UNT 2 to the White River, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, this stream is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 4 (UNT 4) to the White River

UNT 4 to the White River originates from a structure under I-465 approximately 0.2 mile northwest of the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange (Appendix B, page 88). UNT 4 to the White River exhibited a 6-foot wide by 6-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 84 linear feet of UNT 4 to the White River lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 4 to the White River flows from east to west and has a grassed riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consists of riprap and silt. No riffles or pools were observed, and the stream has no overhead canopy cover. Based on these observations, UNT 4 to the White River was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 28 (Appendix E, pages 7 to 8).

UNT 4 to the White River is not shown as a stream on the USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Appendix B, page 40). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 4 to the White River is a tributary to UNT 3 to the White River, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, this stream is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 1 (UNT 1) to Allison Run

UNT 1 to Allison Run crosses under I-465 approximately 190 feet south of the 82nd Street overpass (Appendix B, pages 92-93). This stream flows from east to west through the study area. UNT 1 to Allison Run exhibited a 4-foot wide by 7-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 287 linear feet of UNT 1 to Allison Run lies within the study area. Per USGS StreamStats, this stream has an upstream drainage area of 0.045 square mile.

UNT 1 to Allison Run has a grassed riparian corridor along both banks. It is encapsulated immediately upstream and downstream of INDOT's right-of-way. Its substrate consists of riprap, gravel, and silt. No riffles or pools were observed. Based on these observations, UNT 1 to Allison Run was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 24 (Appendix E, pages 9 to 10).

UNT 1 to Allison Run is not shown on the USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Appendix B, page 40). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 1 to Allison Run is a tributary to Allison Run, which is a tributary to the West Fork of the White River (a likely water of the U.S.). Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, this stream is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 2 (UNT 2) to Allison Run

UNT 2 to Allison Run crosses under I-465 approximately 530 feet south of the 82nd Street overpass (Appendix B, page 93). It flows from east to west through the study area. UNT 2 to Allison Run exhibited a 9-foot wide by 5-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 304 linear feet of UNT 2 to Allison Run lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 2 to Allison Run has a grassed riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consists of riprap and silt. No riffles or pools were observed, and the stream is immediately encapsulated downstream of INDOT's right-of-way. Based on these observations, UNT 2 to Allison Run was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 28 (Appendix E, pages 11 to 12).

UNT 2 to Allison Run is not shown on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 40). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 2 to Allison Run is a tributary to Allison Run, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, this stream is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Howland Ditch

Howland Ditch, locally referred to as Dry Run, passes through both Sections 1 and 2 of Clear Path 465. Within Section 1, Howland Ditch crosses under I-465 approximately 0.4 mile south of the 82nd Street overpass (Appendix B, page 94). It drains out of a 20-acre lake immediately adjacent to INDOT's right-of-way and flows from northeast to southwest. Howland Ditch exhibited a 12-foot wide by 6-inch deep OHWM. Stream substrate consisted of riprap, gravel, sand, and silt. This section of Howland Ditch had a QHEI score of 48 indicating average quality (Appendix E, pages 13 to 14). Approximately 306 linear feet of Howland Ditch lies within the Section 1 study area. Per USGS StreamStats, the upstream drainage area where this stream leaves the Section 1 study area is 1.716 square miles.

Howland Ditch also passes through Section 2, bisecting the I-69/82nd Street interchange (Appendix B, pages 116 to 117). There it flows from the southeast to the northwest. Within Section 2, Howland Ditch generally exhibited a 7-foot wide by 6-inch deep OHWM. The stream was lined with concrete or riprap within the study area or was encapsulated within three structures. Scour erosion was observed at the outlet of the dual pipe culvert under the I-69 off-ramp (14 feet wide by 12 inches deep). Where the stream was not lined with artificial substrate, its substrate consisted of sand and silt. This section

of Howland Ditch had an HHEI score of 34, indicating poor quality (Appendix E, pages 15 to 16). Approximately 1,397 linear feet of Howland Ditch lies within the Section 2 study area. Per USGS StreamStats, the upstream drainage area where this stream leaves the Section 2 study area is 0.433 square mile.

Within the study area in Sections 1 and 2, Howland Ditch has a grassed riparian corridor along both banks. No riffles or pools were observed. Its substrate is predominately artificial in nature and large sections are encapsulated within (and outside of) the study area. Based on these visual observations, Howland Ditch was classified as having poor quality.

Howland Ditch is shown as an intermittent stream (dashed blue line) on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on visual observations, this stream would likely be classified as a perennial stream within both Sections 1 and 2. Howland Ditch is a tributary to the West Fork of the White River, a likely water of the U.S. Based upon this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, Howland Ditch is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 1 (UNT 1) to Howland Ditch

UNT 1 to Howland Ditch crosses under I-465 approximately 0.6 mile south of the 82nd Street overpass (Appendix B, pages 94 to 95). It flows northwest before discharging into Howland Ditch. UNT 1 to Howland Ditch exhibited a 4.5-foot wide by 9-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 1,234 linear feet of this stream lies within the study area. This stream originates out of Wetland V near Knue Road. No OHWM was observed within this wetland. UNT1 to Howland Creek maintains its OHWM as it flows through Wetland S. Because it is not shown in USGS StreamStats, the upstream drainage area for this stream is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 1 to Howland Ditch is contained within the roadside ditch along southbound I-465. Its east bank is grassed and its west bank is forested. The stream's substrate consisted of riprap, sand, and silt. No riffles or pools were observed. Based on these observations, UNT 1 to Howland Ditch was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 33 (Appendix E, pages 17 to 18).

UNT 1 to Howland Ditch is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 1 to Howland Ditch is a tributary to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Because of this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT 1 to Howland Ditch is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 2 (UNT 2) to Howland Ditch

UNT 2 to Howland Ditch runs along the west side of Castleton Road approximately 420 feet west of I-69 to the north of the I-465/I-69 interchange (Appendix B, pages 100-101 and 114). It flows south along this road until it terminates near I-69. It then flows west and leaves the study area near the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad. UNT 2 to Howland Ditch exhibited a 1.5-foot wide by 6-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 1,224 linear feet of UNT 2 to Howland Ditch lies within the study area. This stream passes through Wetland 28, where its OHWM is lost until it exits the wetland. Per USGS StreamStats, this stream has an upstream drainage area of 0.079 square mile.

For much of its length, UNT 2 to Howland Ditch has a grassed riparian corridor along both banks. A portion of the stream has a forested riparian corridor along its south bank, but there is otherwise no overhead cover. Stream substrate consists of riprap, gravel, sand, and silt. No riffles or pools were observed. Based on these observations, UNT 2 to Howland Ditch was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 15 (Appendix E, pages 19 to 20).

UNT 2 to Howland Ditch is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 2 to Howland Ditch is a tributary to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT 2 to Howland Ditch is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 3 (UNT 3) to Howland Ditch

UNT 3 to Howland Ditch crosses under Binford Boulevard approximately 1,070 feet south of 75th Street (Appendix B, page 112). This stream flows from east to west. UNT 3 to Howland Ditch exhibited a 5-foot wide by 6-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 238 linear feet of UNT 3 to Howland Ditch lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 3 to Howland Ditch has a forested riparian corridor upstream of Binford Boulevard. The stream is encapsulated after passing under Binford Boulevard. Stream substrate consisted of silt and woody debris. No riffles or pools were observed. Based on these observations, UNT 3 to Howland Ditch was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 28 (Appendix E, pages 21 to 22).

UNT 3 to Howland Ditch is not shown as a stream on the USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely intermittent in nature. UNT 3 to Howland Ditch is a tributary to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, this stream is likely a water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 4 (UNT 4) to Howland Ditch

UNT 4 to Howland Ditch flows along the east side of Binford Boulevard before discharging into UNT3 to Howland Ditch approximately 1,070 feet south of 75th Street (Appendix B, page 112). UNT 4 to Howland Ditch exhibited a 3.5-foot wide by 8-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 349 linear feet of UNT 4 to Howland Ditch lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 4 to Howland Ditch is channelized within the roadside ditch along Binford Boulevard. Its west bank is grassed and its east bank is forested. Its substrate consisted of silt and woody debris. No riffles or pools were observed. Based on these observations, UNT 4 to Howland Ditch was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 23 (Appendix E, pages 23 to 24).

UNT 4 to Howland Ditch is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 4 to Howland Ditch is a tributary to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT 4 to Howland Ditch is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 5 (UNT 5) to Howland Ditch

UNT 5 to Howland Ditch crosses under Binford Boulevard approximately 215 feet south of 75th Street (Appendix B, pages 112 to 113). This stream flows from east to west within the study area. UNT 5 to Howland Ditch generally exhibited a 3.5-foot wide by 10-inch deep OHWM. Scour erosion was observed at the inlet of a driveway culvert near the study area boundary resulting in a 7-foot wide and 18-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 378 linear feet of UNT 5 to Howland Ditch lies within the study area. Per USGS StreamStats, the upstream drainage area of this stream is 0.072 square mile.

UNT 5 to Howland Ditch has a grassed riparian corridor along both banks. A few sporadic mature trees are present. The stream substrate consisted of silt and woody debris. No riffles but some pools were observed. The stream runs along the south side of 75th Street. Based on these observations, UNT 5 to Howland Ditch was classified a poor-quality stream. The HHEI score, however, suggested average quality aquatic habitat based on a score of 58 (Appendix E, pages 25 to 26).

UNT 5 to Howland Ditch is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely intermittent in nature. UNT 5 to Howland Ditch is a tributary to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT 5 to Howland Ditch is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 6 (UNT 6) to Howland Ditch

UNT 6 to Howland Ditch originates at the Binford Boulevard/75th Street intersection. It flows southwest prior to discharging into UNT 5 to Howland Ditch (Appendix B, pages 112 to 113). UNT 6 to Howland Ditch exhibited a 4-foot wide by 12-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 91 linear feet of UNT 6 to Howland Ditch lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 6 to Howland Ditch has a grassed riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consisted of silt and woody debris. No riffles or pools were observed, and the stream has been channelized. Based on these observations, UNT 6 to Howland Ditch was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 23 (Appendix E, pages 27 to 28).

UNT 6 to Howland Ditch is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 6 to Howland Ditch is a tributary to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, this stream is likely a water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 7 (UNT 7) to Howland Ditch

UNT 7 to Howland Ditch crosses under I-69 approximately 715 feet south of the I-69/82nd Street interchange (Appendix B, pages 115 to 116). It originates from a pipe located on the east side of I-69, flows northwest under I-69, and then flows northeast within the roadside ditch along southbound I-69. Its OHWM is lost when it enters Wetland BJ, but it re-establishes after leaving this wetland. UNT 7 to Howland Ditch exhibited a 4-foot wide by 12-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 875 linear feet of UNT 7 to Howland Ditch lies within the study area. Per USGS StreamStats, the upstream drainage area of this stream is 0.072 square mile.

UNT 7 to Howland Ditch has a grassed riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consisted of gravel, silt, woody debris, and fine detritus. No riffles or pools were observed. The stream is encapsulated immediately upstream and downstream of the study area. Based on these observations, UNT 7 to Howland Ditch was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 26 (Appendix E, pages 29 to 30).

UNT 7 to Howland Ditch is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely intermittent in nature. UNT 7 to Howland Ditch is a tributary to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Because of this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, this stream is likely a water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 8 (UNT 8) to Howland Ditch

UNT 8 to Howland Ditch flows east along the south side of 82nd Street prior to discharging into UNT 7 to Howland Ditch near the I-69/82nd Street interchange (Appendix B, page 116). UNT 8 to Howland Ditch exhibited a 1.5-foot wide by 10-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 118 linear feet of UNT 8 to Howland Ditch lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 8 to Howland Ditch has a narrow, grassed riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consisted of gravel, sand, and silt. No riffles or pools were observed, and the stream is immediately encapsulated downstream. Based on these observations, UNT 8 to Howland Ditch was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 17 (Appendix E, pages 31 to 32).

UNT 8 to Howland Ditch is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 8 to Howland Ditch is a tributary to UNT 7 to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, this stream is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 9 (UNT 9) to Howland Ditch

UNT 9 to Howland Ditch crosses under I-69 approximately 0.3 mile north of the I-69/82nd Street interchange (Appendix B, pages 116 to 119). The stream generally flows from north to south. It terminates within the I-69/82nd Street interchange where it discharges directly into Howland Ditch. UNT 9 to Howland Ditch generally exhibited a 5-foot wide by 9-inch deep OHWM. Within the I-69/82nd Street interchange, scour erosion was observed at the outlet of the pipe under the I-69 southbound off-ramp. This resulted in an OHWM 21.5 feet wide by 18 inches deep. Scour erosion was also observed at the outlet of the pipe carrying this stream under I-69 (13-foot wide by 9-inch deep OHWM). Approximately 2,332 linear feet of UNT 9 to Howland Ditch lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 9 to Howland Ditch has a grassed riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consisted of gravel, sand, and silt. No riffles or pools were observed. This stream is encapsulated within three structures within the study area and its open sections are channelized. Based on these observations, UNT 9 to Howland Ditch was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 32 (Appendix E, pages 33 to 34).

UNT 9 to Howland Ditch is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely intermittent in nature. UNT 9 to Howland Ditch is a direct tributary to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT 9 to Howland Ditch is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 10 (UNT 10) to Howland Ditch

UNT 10 to Howland Ditch originates within a paved side ditch along the I-69 northbound on-ramp east of the I-69/82nd Street interchange (Appendix B, page 117). It flows south and discharges directly into Howland Ditch, approximately 80 feet north of 82nd Street. UNT 10 to Howland Ditch exhibited a 2.5-foot wide by 16-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 129 linear feet of UNT 10 to Howland Ditch lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 10 to Howland Ditch has a grassed riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consisted of concrete and fine detritus. No riffles or pools were observed, and the stream is channelized. Based on these observations, UNT 10 to Howland Ditch was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 13 (Appendix E, pages 35 to 36).

UNT 10 to Howland Ditch is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 10 to Howland Ditch is a direct tributary to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, this stream is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 1 (UNT 1) to Hillsdale Run

UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run crosses through the I-465/I-69 interchange, flowing from east to west (Appendix B, pages 97, 99, and 101). UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run generally exhibited a 3-foot wide by 6-inch deep OHWM. A large scour hole was observed where UNT 1 passes under I-69 (14-foot wide by 18-inch deep OHWM). A second scour hole (20-foot wide by 30-inch deep OHWM) was observed at the outlet of the pipe carrying UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run under I-465. A third scour hole was observed at the confluence of UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run and UNT 2 to Hillsdale Run (12-foot wide by 24-inch deep OHWM). Approximately 2,159 linear feet of UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run lies within the study area. The OHWM for this stream was maintained as it flowed through both Wetland 19 and Wetland 16. Per USGS StreamStats, this stream has an upstream drainage area of 0.551 square mile.

UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run has a grassed or emergent wetland riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consisted of cobble, gravel, sand, and silt. No riffles but some pools were observed. About half the stream length within the study area is encapsulated within four separate structures. Based on these observations, UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run was classified as a poor-quality stream. Its HHEI score of 56, however, suggested average aquatic habitat (Appendix E, pages 37 to 38).

UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely intermittent in nature. UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run is a tributary to Hillsdale Run, which is a tributary to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run is likely a water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 2 (UNT 2) to Hillsdale Run

UNT 2 to Hillsdale Run is located within the roadside ditch along the I-465 southbound flyover ramp (Appendix B, pages 97 to 98). The stream crosses under I-69 approximately 140 feet south of the ramp. UNT 2 to Hillsdale Run generally exhibited a 6-foot wide by 15-inch deep OHWM. Scour erosion was observed at the outlet of the pipe under I-69 (13.5-foot wide by 24-inch deep OHWM). The OHWM for this stream originates at the start of Wetland AF, and no OHWM was observed within this wetland. Approximately 1,319 linear feet of UNT 2 to Hillsdale Run lies within the study area. Per USGS StreamStats, this stream has an upstream drainage area of 0.064 square mile.

UNT 2 to Hillsdale Run has a forested riparian corridor along its entire southern bank. East of I-69, it has a grassed riparian corridor along its north bank. West of I-69, it also has a forested northern bank. The stream's substrate consisted of riprap, cobble, gravel, sand, silt, and woody debris. No riffles or pools were observed, but overhead cover was prevalent throughout the study area. Based on these observations, UNT 2 to Hillsdale Run was classified as an average quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 51 (Appendix E, pages 39 to 40).

UNT 2 to Hillsdale Run is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely intermittent in nature. UNT 2 to Hillsdale Run is a tributary to UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, this stream is likely a water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 3 (UNT 3) to Hillsdale Run

UNT 3 to Hillsdale Run flows north along I-69 and discharges into UNT 2 to Hillsdale Run approximately 140 feet south of the I-69 southbound flyover ramp (Appendix B, page 98). UNT 3 to Hillsdale Run exhibited a 2-foot wide by 5-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 38 linear feet of UNT 3 to Hillsdale Run lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 3 to Hillsdale Run has a forested riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consisted of riprap and silt. No riffles or pools were observed, and the stream has been channelized. Based on these observations, UNT 3 to Hillsdale Run was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 28 (Appendix E, pages 41 to 42).

UNT 3 to Hillsdale Run is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 3 to Hillsdale Run is a tributary to UNT 2 to Hillsdale Run, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT 3 to Hillsdale Run is likely a water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 4 (UNT 4) to Hillsdale Run

UNT 4 to Hillsdale Run flows south along the I-69 northbound on-ramp east of the I-465/I-69 interchange before discharging into UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run (Appendix B, page 101). The stream is entirely located within Wetland AK. UNT 4 to Hillsdale Run exhibited a 3.5-foot wide by 4-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 142 linear feet of UNT 4 to Hillsdale Run lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 4 to Hillsdale Run has a wetland and grassed riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consisted of riprap and silt. No riffles or pools were observed, and the stream is channelized within the roadside ditch. Based on these observations, UNT 4 to Hillsdale Run was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 33 (Appendix E, pages 43 to 44).

UNT 4 to Hillsdale Run is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 4 to Hillsdale Run is a tributary to UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT 4 to Hillsdale Run is a likely water of the U.S.

Blue Creek

Blue Creek crosses under I-465 approximately 990 feet south of 75th Street overpass (Appendix B, page 104). It flows northeast to southwest through the study area. Blue Creek exhibited a 12.3-foot wide by 14-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 638 linear feet of Blue Creek lies within the study area. Per USGS StreamStats, this stream had an upstream drainage area of 0.767 square mile.

Blue Creek has a narrow, wooded riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consisted of riprap, gravel, sand, and silt. Riffles and pools were observed. Based on these observations, Blue Creek was classified as an average quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 60 (Appendix E, pages 45 to 46).

Within the study area, Blue Creek is shown as an intermittent (dashed blue-line) stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely perennial in nature. Blue Creek is a tributary to Fall Creek. Fall Creek is a tributary to the West Fork of the White River, which is a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, Blue Creek is likely a water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 1 (UNT 1) to Blue Creek

UNT 1 to Blue Creek is located within the roadside ditch along the west side of I-465 (Appendix B, pages 103 to 104). It originates out of Wetland AR approximately 500 feet south of the 75th Street overpass. No OHWM was observed within this wetland. UNT 1 to Blue Creek exhibited a 2-foot wide by 10-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 635 linear feet of UNT 1 to Blue Creek lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 1 to Blue Creek is channelized within the roadside ditch along I-465. Its riparian corridor is forested along both banks. Stream substrate consisted of gravel, sand, and silt. No riffles or pools were observed. Based on these observations, UNT 1 to Blue Creek was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 14 (Appendix E, pages 47 to 48).

Within the study area, UNT 1 to Blue Creek is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 1 to Blue Creek is a tributary to Blue Creek, a likely water of the U.S. Because of this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT 1 to Blue Creek is a likely water of the U.S.

Unnamed Tributary 2 (UNT 2) to Blue Creek

UNT 2 to Blue Creek flows north along the east side of I-465 before discharging into Blue Creek approximately 875 feet south of the 75th Street overpass (Appendix B, page 104). UNT 2 to Blue Creek exhibited a 3-foot wide by 6-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 171 linear feet of UNT 2 to Blue Creek lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 2 to Blue Creek originates within Wetland 34 and is contained within the roadside ditch along east side of I-465. The riparian corridor is mostly grassed with a few trees along its east bank. Stream substrate consisted of silt. No riffles or pools were observed. Based on these observations, UNT 2 to Blue Creek was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 12 (Appendix E, pages 49 to 50).

UNT 2 to Blue Creek is not shown on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 2 to Blue Creek is a tributary to Blue Creek, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT 2 to Blue Creek is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 3 (UNT 3) to Blue Creek

UNT 3 to Blue Creek crosses under I-465 approximately 0.2 mile north of 71st Street (Appendix B, page 105). This stream flows from east to west before discharging into Blue Creek downstream of the study area. UNT 3 to Blue Creek exhibited a 2.5-foot wide by 6-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 429 linear feet of UNT 3 to Blue Creek lies within the study area. Per USGS StreamStats, the upstream drainage area of this stream is 0.092 square mile.

UNT 3 to Blue Creek is encapsulated immediately upstream of the study area. The downstream riparian corridor is forested along both banks. Stream substrate consisted of riprap, gravel, sand, and silt. No riffles were observed, but pools were observed. Based on these observations, UNT 3 to Blue Creek was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 15 (Appendix E, pages 51 to 52).

UNT 3 to Blue Creek is not shown on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely intermittent in nature. UNT 3 to Blue Creek is a tributary to Blue Creek, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT 3 to Blue Creek is likely a water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 4 (UNT 4) to Blue Creek

UNT 4 to Blue Creek flows north within the roadside ditch along the west side of I-465 (Appendix B, page 105). It begins approximately 170 feet north of the I-465 bridge over 71st Street. UNT 4 to Blue Creek exhibited a 5.5-foot wide by 13-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 973 linear feet of UNT 4 to Blue Creek lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 4 to Blue Creek has a wooded riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consisted of riprap, gravel, sand, silt, and woody debris. No riffles or pools were observed, and the stream is channelized. Based on these observations, UNT 4 to Blue Creek was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 34 (Appendix E, pages 53 to 54).

UNT 4 to Blue Creek is not shown on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 41). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 4 to Blue Creek is a tributary to UNT 3 to Blue Creek, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT 4 to Blue Creek is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 5 (UNT 5) to Blue Creek

UNT 5 to Blue Creek crosses under I-465 approximately 900 feet south of 71st Street (Appendix B, page 106). This stream flows from east to west within the study area. UNT 5 to Blue Creek exhibited a 13-foot wide by 6-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 307 linear feet of UNT 5 to Blue Creek lies within the study area. Per USGS StreamStats, the upstream drainage area of this stream is 0.240 square mile.

UNT 5 to Blue Creek is encapsulated immediately upstream of the study area. The riparian corridor downstream is forested along both banks. The stream substrate consisted of riprap, gravel, sand, and silt. No riffles or pools were observed. Based on these observations, UNT 5 to Blue Creek was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 35 (Appendix E, pages 55 to 56).

UNT 5 to Blue Creek is shown as an intermittent (dashed blue-line) stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 42). Field observations confirmed this classification. UNT 5 to Blue Creek is a tributary to Blue Creek, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT 5 to Blue Creek is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 6 (UNT 6) to Blue Creek

UNT 6 to Blue Creek flows north within the roadside ditch along the west side of I-465 (Appendix B, page 106). It originates approximately 0.2 mile south of the I-465 bridge over 71st Street. UNT 6 to Blue Creek exhibited a 4-foot wide by 18-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 155 linear feet of UNT 6 to Blue Creek lies within the study area. Because this stream is not shown in USGS StreamStats, its upstream drainage area is assumed to be less than one square mile.

UNT 6 to Blue Creek has a forested riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consisted of gravel, sand, silt, and woody debris. No riffles or pools were observed, but some meanders were observed. Based on these observations, UNT 6 to Blue Creek was classified as an average quality stream. Its HHEI score of 30, however, suggested below average aquatic habitat quality (Appendix E, pages 57 to 58).

UNT 6 to Blue Creek is not shown as a stream on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 42). Based on field observations, this stream is likely ephemeral in nature. UNT 6 to Blue Creek is a tributary to UNT 5 to Blue Creek, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, this stream is likely a water of the U.S.

#### Unnamed Tributary 1 (UNT 1) to Garden Run

UNT 1 to Garden Run is located the east side of I-465 approximately 0.6 mile north of Fall Creek Road (Appendix B, page 108). It flows east and only briefly intersects the study area. UNT 1 to Garden Run exhibited a 1.5-foot wide by 4-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 226 linear feet of UNT 1 to Garden Run lies within the study area. Per USGS StreamStats, the upstream drainage area of this stream is 0.222 square mile.

UNT 1 to Garden Run has a forested riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consisted of sand and silt. No riffles or pools were observed. Based on these observations, UNT 1 to Garden Run was classified as an average quality stream. Its HHEI score of 24, however, suggested below average aquatic habitat quality (Appendix E, pages 59 to 60).

UNT 1 to Garden Run is shown as an intermittent stream (dashed blue-line) on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 42). However, field observations suggested that this feature may be ephemeral in nature. UNT 1 to Garden Run is a tributary Fall Creek, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT 1 to Garden Run is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Mark Run

Mark Run crosses under Allisonville Road approximately 320 feet north of 86th Street (Appendix B, page 120). It generally flows from southeast to northwest within the study area. Mark Run exhibited a 2-foot wide by 18-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 375 linear feet of Mark Run lies within the study area. Per USGS StreamStats, the upstream drainage area of this stream is 0.230 square mile.

Mark Run has a grassed riparian corridor within the study area with sporadic shrubs. Rock gabions have been installed along both banks. Stream substrate consisted of riprap, cobble, gravel, sand, and silt. No riffles or pools were observed. Based on these observations, Mark Run was classified as a poor-quality stream. This was supported by its HHEI score of 38 (Appendix E, pages 61 to 62).

Mark Run is shown as an intermittent stream (dashed blue-line) on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 40). This was confirmed based on field observations. Mark Run is a tributary to Castle Creek, which is a tributary to the West Fork of the White River, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, Mark Run is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Castle Creek

Castle Creek crosses under Allisonville Road approximately 0.2 mile north of 86th Street (Appendix B, page 120). It flows east to west through the study area. Castle Creek exhibited a 10.5-foot wide by 12-inch deep OHWM. Approximately 215

linear feet of Castle Creek lies within the study area. Per StreamStats, this stream has an upstream drainage area of 1.198 square miles.

Castle Creek is encapsulated immediately upstream of the study area. Downstream of the study area, it has a wide, wooded riparian corridor along both banks. Its substrate consisted of riprap, gravel, sand, and silt. Both riffles and pools were observed. Based on these observations, Castle Creek was classified as an average quality stream. This was supported by its QHEI score of 51 (Appendix E, pages 63 to 64).

Castle Creek is shown as an intermittent stream (dashed blue-line) on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix B, page 40). Field observations suggest this stream is likely perennial in nature. Castle Creek is a tributary to the West Fork of the White River, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, Castle Creek is likely a water of the U.S.

**Wetlands:**

Sampling locations were determined by the presence or absence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology indicators. One-hundred and eighteen total wetlands were identified within the study area totaling 10.276 acres (32,327 linear feet). Most of these wetlands were emergent (7.710 acres), but both scrub-shrub (0.421 acre) and forested (2.145 acres) communities were observed. Of the total wetlands, 5.284 acres (6,298 linear feet) are likely waters of the U.S. These wetlands are numbered (1 to 41), although the USACE also took jurisdiction over Wetland A (see below). The remaining 4.992 acres (26,029 linear feet) are likely waters of the state. These wetlands are lettered (“B” to “BW”). A wetland summary table (Appendix A, pages 5 to 8) summarizes the data collected on these features. An approved jurisdictional determination form is attached for reference (Appendix F).

Parsons and INDOT participated in a field review with USACE and IDEM on August 23, 2018 (Appendix G). The agencies reviewed the resources identified by Parsons as well as each resource’s jurisdictional status. No omitted streams or wetlands were noted within the study area. Agency feedback resulted in a change to the jurisdictional status of fifteen wetlands. Of these, fourteen were assigned split jurisdiction. USACE took jurisdiction over the portion of the wetland that extended beyond the limits of the roadside ditch. The remainder of the wetland, which was solely contained within the roadside ditch, was considered a waters of the State under IDEM’s jurisdiction.

Wetland 1

The area associated with Data Point 1 IN (1-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 1-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 1.

Data Point 1 OUT (1-OUT) was taken upslope from 1-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were not met at 1-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 1, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 1 is an emergent wetland that is approximately 0.027 acre (89 linear feet) in size. It is located along the north side of I-465, approximately 950 feet east of the West Fork of the White River (Appendix B, page 86). Wetland 1 is dominated by an invasive species and is located within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. Because of this, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. A portion of Wetland 1 is located within the roadside ditch along I-465, which ultimately discharges to the White River. Because of this connectivity, this wetland is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 2

The area associated with Data Point 2 IN (2-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 5%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 2-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 2.

Data Point 2 OUT (2-OUT) was taken upslope of 2-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 90%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 2-OUT, this area was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 2, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 2 is a scrub-shrub wetland approximately 0.037 acre (78 linear feet) in size. It is located along the north side of I-465 approximately 0.3 mile east of the I-465 bridges over the White River (Appendix B, page 86). Wetland 2 is dominated by an invasive species. Because of this, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. A portion of Wetland 2 is located within the roadside ditch along I-465, which ultimately discharges to the White River. Because of this connectivity, this feature is likely a water of the U.S.

Wetland 3

The area associated with Data Point 3 IN (3-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 5%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 3-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 3.

Data Point 3 OUT (3-OUT) was taken upslope of 3-IN. This location was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 40%) and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 30%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were not met at 3-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 3, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 3 is a scrub-shrub wetland approximately 0.013 acre (43 linear feet) in size. It is located along the north side of I-465 approximately 0.4 mile northwest of the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange (Appendix B, page 87). Wetland 3 is dominated by an invasive species and was therefore classified as a poor-quality wetland. Portions of this wetland extend beyond the roadside ditch, which is connected to UNT 2 to the White River, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, Wetland 3 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 4

The area associated with Data Point 4 IN (4-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The tree stratum was dominated by *Salix interior* (sandbar willow, FACW, 10%) and *Morus alba* (white mulberry, FAC, 5%). The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Salix interior* (sandbar willow, FACW, 10%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) Indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (High Water Table [A2] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Because all three wetland criteria were met at 4-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 4.

Data Point 4 OUT (4-OUT) was taken southeast of 4-IN. This location was dominated by *Acer negundo* (ash-leaf maple, FAC, 30%) in the tree stratum. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 65%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 40%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test. No hydric soil indicators were observed, and only one secondary indicator of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2]) was met. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 4-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 4, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 4 is a forested wetland approximately 0.049 acre (185 linear feet) in size. It is located along the north side of I-465 approximately 0.2 mile northwest of the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange (Appendix B, page 88). This feature is dominated by an invasive species and was therefore classified as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 4 is adjacent to UNT 2 to the White River, a likely water of the U.S. Because of this connectivity, Wetland 4 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 5

The area associated with Data Point 5 IN (5-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phragmites australis* (common reed, FACW, 80%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Saturation [A3]) and one secondary indicator of hydrology (FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 5-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 5.

Data Point 5 OUT (5-OUT) was taken upslope of 5-IN. This location was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 60%) and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 40%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 5-OUT, this area was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 5, which was determined based on changes in vegetation.

Wetland 5 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.006 acre (53 linear feet) in size. It is located on the roadside slope on the south side of I-465 approximately 0.2 mile northwest of the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange (Appendix B, page 88). Wetland 5 is dominated by an invasive species and is located within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. Because of this, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 5 is adjacent to UNT 3 to the White River, a likely water of the U.S. Because of this connectivity, it is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 6

The area associated with Data Point 6 IN (6-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phragmites australis* (common reed, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and one secondary indicator of hydrology (FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 6-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 6.

Data Point 6 OUT (6-OUT) was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 50%) and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 40%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 6-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 6, which was determined based on changes in vegetation.

Wetland 6 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.005 acre (20 linear feet) in size. It is located on the roadside slope on the south side of I-465 approximately 400 feet northwest of Allisonville Road (Appendix B, page 88). Wetland 6 is dominated by an invasive species and is located within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. Because of this, it was classified

as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 6 is adjacent to a roadside ditch which is connected to UNT 3 to the White River, a likely water of the U.S. Because of this connectivity, Wetland 6 is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Wetland 7

The area associated with Data Point 7 IN (7-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (soft-stem club-rush, OBL, 60%) and *Echinochloa crus-galli* (large barnyard grass, FACW, 20%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Surface Water [A1]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 7-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 7.

Data Point 7 OUT (7-OUT) was taken upslope from 7-IN. This location was dominated by *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 40%) and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 25%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 7-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 7, which was determined based on changes in vegetation.

Wetland 7 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.247 acre (1,253 linear feet) in size. It is located along the I-465 northbound off-ramp to Allisonville Road (Appendix B, pages 90 to 92). Wetland 7 exhibited low species diversity and is located within INDOT's maintained right-of-way. Portions of it are also dominated by an invasive species (*Phragmites australis*). Because of this, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 7 is partially contained within the roadside ditch along the I-465 off-ramp, but portions of it do extend outside of the ditch. It is connected to UNT 2 to the White River via a pipe under Allisonville Road. Based on this, USACE took a portion (the area not contained within the roadside ditch) of Wetland 7 as a water of the U.S. (0.166 acre). The remainder of this wetland (0.081 acre) is a water of the State.

#### Wetland 8

The area associated with Data Point 8 IN (8-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2), and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 8-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 8.

Data Point 8 OUT (8-OUT) was taken upslope from 8-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 90%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 8-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 8, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 8 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.092 acre (242 linear feet) in size. It is located on the east side of I-465 approximately 470 feet southeast of the 82nd Street overpass (Appendix B, page 93). Wetland 8 was dominated by an invasive species and is located within INDOT's maintained right-of-way. Because of this, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Portions of Wetland 8 extend outside of the roadside ditch and beyond the study area. It is adjacent to UNT 2 to Allison Run, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this, USACE took a portion of Wetland 8 as a water of the U.S. (0.063 acre). The remainder of this wetland (0.029 acre) is a water of the State.

#### Wetland 9

The area associated with Data Point 9 IN (9-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Juncus tenuis* (lesser poverty rush, FAC, 75%) and *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 35%). This point met

the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 9-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 9.

Data Point 9 OUT (9-OUT) was taken upslope from 9-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 75%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 9-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 9, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 9 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.030 acre (96 linear feet) in size. It is located on the east side of I-465 approximately 950 feet southeast of the 82nd Street overpass (Appendix B, page 93). Wetland 9 had a low species diversity and is located within INDOT's maintained right-of way. Therefore, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Portions of Wetland 9 extend outside of the roadside ditch and outside of the study area. It is connected via a roadside ditch to UNT 2 to Allison Run, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this, USACE took a portion of Wetland 9 as a water of the U.S. (0.013 acre). The remainder of this wetland (0.017 acre) is a water of the State.

Wetland 10

The area associated with Data Point 10 IN (10-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 45%) and *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 15%). This point met the hydrophytic criterion because it passed the dominance test and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1] and Algal Mat or Crust [B4]) and one secondary indicator of hydrology (FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 10-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 10.

Data Point 10 OUT (10-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 100%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 10-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 10, which was determined based on changes in vegetation.

Wetland 10 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.008 acre (46 linear feet) in size. It is partially located within the roadside ditch on the east side of I-465, approximately 0.5 mile southeast of the 82nd Street overpass (Appendix B, page 95). Because of its low species diversity and its location within INDOT's maintained right-of-way, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 10 is connected via a roadside ditch to UNT 1 to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, this wetland is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 11

The area associated with Data Point 11 IN (11-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 65%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Surface Water [A1]) and one secondary indicator of hydrology (FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 11-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 11.

Data Point 11 OUT (11-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 90%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 11-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This

data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 11, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland 11 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.004 acre (21 linear feet) in size. It is located on the roadside embankment on the west side of I-465 approximately 0.5 mile south of the 82nd Street overpass (Appendix B, page 95). Wetland 11 has a low species diversity and is located within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. Because of this, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 11 is adjacent to UNT 1 to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, Wetland 11 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 12

The area associated with Data Point 12 IN (12-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 40%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two primary indicators of hydrology (High Water Table [A2] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 12-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 12.

Data Point 12 OUT (12-OUT) was taken upslope from 12-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 50%) and *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 20%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 12-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 12, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 12 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.035 acre (134 linear feet) in size. It is partially located within the roadside ditch along the west side of I-465 approximately 0.3 mile northwest of the I-465/I-69 interchange (Appendix B, pages 95 to 96). Because of its low species diversity and location within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 12 is connected to UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run (a likely water of the U.S.) via ditches along I-465 and the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad. Therefore, Wetland 12 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 13

The area associated with Data Point 13 IN (13-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 75%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1] and Algal Mat or Crust [B4]) and one secondary indicator of hydrology (FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 13-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 13.

Data Point 13 OUT (13-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 75%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 13-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 13, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland 13 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.020 acre (40 linear feet) in size. It is located on the roadside embankment on the east side of I-465 and west of the I-465 northbound on-ramp, approximately 0.3 mile northwest of the I-465/I-69 interchange (Appendix B, page 96). Due to its low species diversity and presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 13 is connected to UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run (a likely water of the U.S.) via ditches along I-465 and the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad. Therefore, Wetland 13 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 14

The area associated with Data Point 14 IN (14-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 14-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 14.

Data Point 14 OUT (14-OUT) was taken upslope from 14-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 85%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil indicators were observed. Only one secondary indicator of hydrology was observed (Geomorphic Position [D2]). Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 14-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 14, which was determined based on changes in vegetation.

Wetland 14 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.023 acre (205 linear feet) in size. It is located within a depression along the bottom of the I-465 southbound roadside embankment approximately 270 feet northwest of the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad (Appendix B, page 96). This wetland is dominated by an invasive species and is located within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. Therefore, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 14 is connected to UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run (a likely water of the U.S.) via ditches along I-465 and the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad. Based on this connectivity, Wetland 14 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 15

The area associated with Data Point 15 IN (15-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 15-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 15.

Data Point 15 OUT (15-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 100%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 15-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 15, which was determined based on changes in vegetation.

Wetland 15 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.094 acre (101 linear feet) in size. It is located along the west side of I-465 approximately 80 feet southwest of the I-465 bridges over the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad (Appendix B, page 96). Wetland 15 extends outside of the study area. Because this wetland is dominated by an invasive species and is located within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 15 is connected to UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run (a likely water of the U.S.) via a ditch along the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad. Therefore, Wetland 15 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 16

The area associated with Data Point 16 IN (16-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 16-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 16.

Data Point 16 OUT (16-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 95%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 16-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 16, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 16 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.344 acre (488 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-465/I-69 interchange, west of the southbound I-465 on-ramp and northwest of I-69 (Appendix B, page 97). This wetland was dominated by an invasive species and is located within INDOT's maintained right-of-way. Because of this, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. A portion of Wetland 16 lies within the roadside ditch along the I-69 southbound on-ramp. UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run, a likely water of the U.S., also passes through Wetland 16. Based on this, USACE took a portion of Wetland 16 as a water of the U.S. (0.274 acre). The remainder of this wetland (0.070 acre) is a water of the State.

#### Wetland 17

The area associated with Data Point 17 IN (17-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 90%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (High Water Table [A2] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 17-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 17.

Data Point 17 OUT (17-OUT) was taken upslope from 17-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 17-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 17, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 17 is comprised of two separate vegetative communities: an emergent community (0.047 acre) and scrub-shrub community (0.005 acre). The scrub-shrub is dominated by *Salix interior* (sandbar willow, FACW, 70%). The entire wetland is approximately 0.052 acre (160 linear feet) in size. Wetland 17 is located along the south side of I-69, approximately 90 feet southwest of the I-465 southbound flyover ramp (Appendix B, pages 97 to 98). Due to its low species diversity, this wetland was classified as a poor-quality wetland. This wetland is partially located within the roadside ditch along I-69. Wetland 17 is adjacent to both UNT 2 and UNT 3 to Hillsdale Run, which are likely waters of the U.S. Based on this, USACE took a portion of Wetland 17 as a water of the U.S. (0.029 acre). The remainder of this wetland (0.023 acre) is a water of the State.

#### Wetland 18

The area associated with Data Point 18 IN (18-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 30%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Surface Water [A1]) and one secondary indicator of hydrology (FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 18-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 18.

Data Point 18 OUT (18-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 30%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 18-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This

data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 18, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland 18 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.059 acre (95 linear feet) in size. It is located on the roadside embankment within the I-465/I-69 interchange, northeast of I-465 and approximately 130 feet west of southbound I-69 (Appendix B, page 99). Due to its low species diversity and presence within INDOT's maintained right-of-way, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 18 is connected by an adjacent roadside ditch to UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, Wetland 18 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 19

The area associated with Data Point 19 IN (19-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 19-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 19.

Data Point 19-OUT (19-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 75%) and *Cirsium arvense* (Canadian thistle, FACU, 25%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 19-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 19, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Data Point 19-2 IN (19-2-IN) was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test and dominance test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 19-2-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 19.

Data Point 19-2 OUT (19-2-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 90%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 19-2-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 19, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Data Point 19-3 IN (19-3-IN) was dominated by *Carex lacustris* (lakebank sedge, OBL, 100%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 19-3-IN, this area as identified as Wetland 19.

The area associated with Data Point 19-4 IN (19-4-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 40%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (High Water Table [A2] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 19-4-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 19.

Data Point 19-4 OUT (19-4-OUT) was taken upslope from 19-4-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 85%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic

vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 19-4-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 19, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Data Point 19-5 IN (19-5-IN) was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited Thick Dark Surface (A12) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 19-5-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 19.

Wetland 19 is an emergent wetland approximately 1.369 acres (1,116 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-465/I-69 interchange, north of I-69 and southwest of the I-465 southbound on-ramp (Appendix B, pages 99 and 101). Wetland 19 had a low species diversity, was dominated by an invasive species, and is located within INDOT's maintained right-of-way. Because of this, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. This wetland is partially contained within the roadside ditch along the north side of I-69. Wetland 19 is also adjacent to UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this, USACE took jurisdiction over a portion of Wetland 19 as a water of the U.S. (1.241 acre). The remainder of this wetland (0.128 acre) is a water of the State.

#### Wetland 20

The area associated with Data Point 20 IN (20-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Juncus torreyi* (Torrey's rush, FACW, 35%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Surface Water [A1]) and one secondary indicator (FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 20-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 20.

Data Point 20 OUT (20-OUT) was taken upslope from 20-IN. This location was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 70%) and *Poaceae sp.* (unidentified grass, 30%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 20-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 20, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland 20 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.013 acre (75 linear feet) in size. It is located on the I-465 northbound roadside embankment within the I-465/I-69 interchange, northwest of I-69 and southeast of the I-465 southbound flyover ramp (Appendix B, page 99). Wetland 20 exhibited a low species diversity and is located within INDOT's maintained right-of-way. Therefore, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 20 drains to UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run, a likely water of the U.S., via an adjacent ditch. Based on this connectivity, this wetland is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Wetland 21

The area associated with Data Point 21 IN (21-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 70%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two primary indicators of hydrology (High Water Table [A2] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 21-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 21.

Data Point 21 OUT (21-OUT) was taken upslope from 21-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 60%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of

hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 21-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 21, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 21 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.027 acre (154 linear feet) in size. It is partially located within a ditch in the I-465/I-69 interchange. The wetland is east of I-465, northwest of I-69, and southeast of the I-465 southbound flyover ramp (Appendix B, page 99). Portions of the wetland extend beyond the ditch. Wetland 20 was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its location within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. It is connected via a ditch to UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, it is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 22

The area associated with Data Point 22 IN (22-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 50%) and *Juncus torreyi* (Torrey's rush, FACW, 20%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (High Water Table [A2] and Saturation [A3]) and one secondary indicator of hydrology (FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 22-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 22.

Data Point 22 OUT (22-OUT) was taken upslope from 22-IN. This location was dominated by *Pyrus calleryana* (Bradford pear, UPL, 6%), *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 2%), and *Juniperus virginiana* (eastern red-cedar, FACU, 2%) in the sapling/shrub stratum. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 40%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 22-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 22, which was determined based on changes in vegetation.

Wetland 22 is and emergent wetland approximately 0.004 acre (39 linear feet) in size. It is located on the roadside embankment of the I-465 southbound flyover ramp within the I-465/I-69 interchange, east of I-465 and northwest of I-69 (Appendix B, page 99). Because of its low species diversity and location within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 22 is connected via ditches within the infield to UNT1 to Hillsdale Run, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, this wetland is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 23

The areas associated with Data Point 23 IN (23-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 85%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 23-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 23.

Data Point 23 OUT (23-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 60%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 23-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 23, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 23 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.135 acre (443 linear feet) in size. This wetland is dominated by an invasive species and is mostly located within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. Therefore, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 23 is partially located within the roadside ditch along the north side of the I-465 northbound on-ramp north of the I-465/I-69 interchange (Appendix B, pages 99 and 101). The wetland extends outside of the roadside ditch

and beyond INDOT’s existing right-of-way. Wetland 23 is connected by ditches along the I-465 on-ramp and the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad to UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this, USACE took a portion of Wetland 23 as a water of the U.S. (0.094 acre). The remainder of this wetland (0.041 acre) is a water of the State.

Wetland 24

The area associated with Data Point 24 IN (24-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The tree stratum was dominated by *Acer saccharinum* (silver maple, FACW, 40%), *Ulmus Americana* (American elm, FACW, 30%), and *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 20%). Both the herbaceous and woody vine strata were present, but had less than five percent cover and therefore didn’t have any representative dominant species. This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Five primary indicators of hydrology (High Water Table [A2], Saturation [A3], Water Marks [B1], Drift Deposits [B3], and Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface [B8]) and four secondary indicators of hydrology (Drainage Patterns [B10], Crayfish Burrows [C8], Geomorphic Position [D2], and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 24-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 24.

Data Point 24 OUT (24-OUT) was dominated by *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 30%) and *Acer saccharinum* (silver maple, FACW, 20%) in the tree stratum. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 30%). The herbaceous stratum was also dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (80%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 24-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 24, which was determined based on changes in topography, surface hydrology, and vegetation. *Lonicera maackii* increased in prevalence with distance from the wetland boundary.

Wetland 24 is a forested wetland approximately 0.377 acre (203 linear feet) in size. It is located within the 18-acre forested parcel located adjacent to INDOT’s right-of-way and north of the I-465/I-69 interchange (Appendix B, page 100). Wetland 24 was classified as an average quality wetland due to its species diversity and lack of invasive species. It is connected via a ditch along the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad to UNT 2 to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, this wetland is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 25

The area associated with Data Point 25 IN (25-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The tree stratum was dominated by *Acer saccharinum* (silver maple, FACW, 55%) and *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 25%). The woody vine stratum was dominated by *Vitis riparia* (river-bank grape, FACW, 5%). The herbaceous stratum had less than five percent total cover. Because of this, it was not represented by a dominant species. This data point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface [B8]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 25-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 25.

Data Point 25 OUT (25-OUT) was dominated by *Populus deltoides* (eastern cottonwood, FAC, 60%) and *Quercus bicolor* (swamp white oak, FACW, 25%) in the tree stratum. The shrub/sapling stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 70%). The woody vine stratum was dominated by *Vitis riparia* (river-bank grape, FACW, 5%). The herbaceous stratum had less than five percent total cover. Because of this, it was not represented by a dominant species. This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. Only one secondary indicator of hydrology (FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) was observed. Since one of the three wetland criteria was not met at 25-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 25, which was determined based on changes in topography, surface hydrology, and vegetation. *Lonicera maackii* increased in prevalence with distance from the wetland boundary.

Wetland 25 is a forested wetland approximately 0.713 acre (322 linear feet) in size. It is located within the 18-acre forested parcel located adjacent to INDOT's right-of-way and north of the I-465/I-69 interchange (Appendix B, page 100). Wetland 25 was classified as an average quality wetland due to its species diversity and lack of invasive species. It is connected via a ditch along the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad to UNT 2 to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, Wetland 25 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 26

The area associated with Data Point 26 IN (26-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The tree stratum was dominated by *Populus deltoides* (eastern cottonwood, FAC, 40%) and *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 15%). The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 45%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Toxicodendron radicans* (eastern poison ivy, FAC, 25%) and *Carex vulpinoidea* (common fox sedge, FACW, 25%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 26-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 26.

Data Point 26 OUT (26-OUT) was dominated by *Populus deltoides* (eastern cottonwood, FAC, 30%) and *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 10%) in the tree stratum. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 65%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (25%) and *Carex sp.* (unidentified *Carex*, 10%). The woody vine stratum was dominated by *Vitis riparia* (river-bank grape, FACW, 5%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 26-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 26, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 26 is a forested wetland approximately 0.071 acre (95 linear feet) in size. It is located within the 18-acre forested parcel located adjacent to INDOT's right-of-way and north of the I-465/I-69 interchange (Appendix B, page 100). Wetland 26 was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to the dominance of an invasive species. This wetland is adjacent to UNT 2 to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, Wetland 26 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 27

The area associated with Data Point 27 IN (27-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The tree stratum was dominated by *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 10%) and *Quercus bicolor* (swamp white oak, FACW, 10%). The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (30%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Leersia oryzoides* (rice cut grass, OBL, 15%) and *Toxicodendron radicans* (eastern poison ivy, FAC, 10%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (High Water Table [A2] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 27-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 27.

Data Point 27 OUT (27-OUT) was dominated by *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 30%) and *Populus deltoides* (eastern cottonwood, FAC, 10%) in the tree stratum. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 50%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (70%) and *Toxicodendron radicans* (eastern poison ivy, FAC, 25%). The woody vine stratum was dominated by *Toxicodendron radicans* (5%) and *Vitis riparia* (river-bank grape, FACW, 2%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since one of the three wetland criteria was not met at 27-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 27, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography. *Lonicera maackii* increased in prevalence with distance from the wetland boundary.

The area associated with Data Point 27-2 IN (27-2-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 5%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (70%). The woody vine stratum was present but lacked the five percent total cover needed for a representative dominant species. This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 27-2-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 27.

Data Point 27-2 OUT (27-2-OUT) was dominated by *Populus deltoides* (eastern cottonwood, FAC, 10%) and *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 10%) in the tree stratum. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 65%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (35%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 27-2-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 27, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 27 is comprised of both forested (0.769 acre) and scrub-shrub (0.022 acre) components. In total, the wetland is approximately 0.791 acre (275 linear feet) in size. The wetland is within an 18-acre forested parcel located adjacent to INDOT's right-of-way and north of the I-465/I-69 interchange (Appendix B, pages 100 to 101). Wetland 27 was classified as an average quality wetland due to the low prevalence of invasive species. This wetland is adjacent to UNT 2 to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, Wetland 27 is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Wetland 28

The area associated with Data Point 28 IN (28-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Leersia oryzoides* (rice cut grass, OBL, 40%) and *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 20%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2), and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots [C3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 28-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 28.

Data Point 28 OUT (28-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 50%) and *Poa pratensis* (Kentucky blue grass, FAC, 45%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 28-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 28, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 28 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.048 acre (127 linear feet) in size. It is located along the northern perimeter of the 18-acre forested parcel north of the I-465/I-69 interchange, approximately 710 feet east of Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad (Appendix B, page 101). Wetland 28 was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and dominance of *Typha sp.* UNT 2 to Howland Ditch (a likely water of the U.S.) flows into, and out of Wetland 28. No OHWM for this stream was observed within the boundary of Wetland 28. Based on this connectivity, Wetland 28 is a likely water of the U.S.

#### Wetland 29

The area associated with Data Point 29 IN (29-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Populus deltoides* (eastern cottonwood, FAC, 5%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phragmites australis* (common reed, FACW, 65%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion

because it passed the dominance test and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 29-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 29.

Data Point 29 OUT (29-OUT) was dominated by *Juniperus virginiana* (eastern red-cedar, FACU, 10%), *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 10%), and *Populus deltoides* (eastern cottonwood, FAC, 5%) in the sapling/shrub stratum. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 55%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 29-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 29, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland 29 is a scrub-shrub wetland approximately 0.066 acre (101 linear feet) in size. It is located along the east side of the 18-acre forested parcel north of the I-465/I-69 interchange, approximately 100 feet west of I-69 (Appendix B, page 101). Wetland 29 was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to the dominance of an invasive species. It drains to UNT 2 to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S., located approximately 150 feet to the northwest. Based on this connectivity, Wetland 29 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 30

The area associated with Data Point 30 IN (30-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The tree stratum was dominated by *Populus deltoides* (eastern cottonwood, FAC, 5%). The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Populus deltoides* (30%) and *Salix interior* (sandbar willow, FACW, 20%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Carex sp.* (unidentified *Carex*, 20%) and *Toxicodendron radicans* (eastern poison ivy, FAC, 15%). The woody vine stratum was dominated by *Vitis riparia* (river-bank grape, FACW, 5%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Drift Deposits [B3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 30-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 30.

Data Point 30 OUT (30-OUT) was dominated by *Solidago altissima* (tall goldenrod, FACU, 60%) and *Poaceae sp.* (unidentified grass, 40%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 30-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 30, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 30 is a forested wetland approximately 0.166 acre (181 linear feet) in size. It is located on the eastern side of the 18-acre forested parcel north of the I-465/I-69 interchange, approximately 145 feet west of I-69 (Appendix B, page 101). Wetland 30 was classified as an average quality wetland due to the lack of invasive species and species diversity. It is connected to Wetland 27, a likely water of the U.S., via a shallow drainage swale. This swale lacked an OHWM and hydrophytic vegetation. Based on this connectivity, Wetland 30 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 31

The area associated with Data Point 31 IN (31-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Poaceae sp.* (unidentified grass, 40%) and *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 25%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots [C3]) and one secondary indicator of hydrology (FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 31-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 31.

Data Point 31 OUT (31-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 100%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil

criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 31-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 31, which was determined based on a change in vegetation.

Wetland 31 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.007 acre (28 linear feet) in size. It is located on the backslope of the roadside ditch along the I-69 northbound on-ramp east of the I-465/I-69 interchange (Appendix B, page 102). Because of its low species diversity and location within maintained INDOT right-of-way, it was classified as a poor-quality wetland. Wetland 31 is connected via the adjacent roadside ditch to UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, this wetland is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 32

The area associated with Data Point 32 IN (32-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 30%) and *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 25%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Surface Water [A1]) and one secondary indicator of hydrology (FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 32-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 32.

Data Point 32 OUT (32-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 85%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 32-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 32, which was determined based on changes in surface hydrology and vegetation.

Wetland 32 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.009 acre (32 linear feet) in size. It is located on the I-465 southbound roadside embankment within the I-465/I-69 interchange in-field, approximately 665 feet southwest of I-69 (Appendix B, page 102). It was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its location within INDOT's maintained right-of-way. Wetland 32 is connected via roadside ditches within the I-465/I-69 interchange to UNT 2 to Hillsdale Run, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, this wetland is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 33

The area associated with Data Point 33 IN (33-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phragmites australis* (common reed, FACW, 60%) and *Dactylis glomerata* (orchard grass, FACU, 15%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Surface Soil Cracks [B6] and Geomorphic Position [D2]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 33-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 33.

Data Point 33 OUT (33-OUT) was dominated by *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 65%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 33-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 33, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland 33 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.094 acre (101 linear feet) in size. It is located on the southbound I-465 roadside embankment within the I-465/I-69 interchange in-field, approximately 760 feet southwest of I-69 (Appendix B, page 102). It was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to the dominance of an invasive species and its location within INDOT's maintained right-of-way. Wetland 33 is connected via roadside ditches within the I-465/I-69 interchange to UNT 2 to Hillsdale Run, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, this wetland is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 34

The area associated with Data Point 34 IN (34-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 34-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 34.

Data Point 34 OUT (34-OUT) was taken upslope from 34-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 50%) and *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 20%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were not met at 34-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 34, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 34 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.030 acre (119 linear feet) in size. It is partially located within the roadside ditch on the east side of northbound I-465 approximately 980 feet south of the 75th Street overpass (Appendix B, page 104). The wetland extends beyond the ditch. Wetland 34 was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to the dominance of an invasive species and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. It is connected to UNT 2 to Blue Creek, a likely water of the U.S. Because of this connectivity, Wetland 34 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 35

The area associated with Data Point 35 IN (35-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 40%) and *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (soft-stem club-rush, OBL, 10%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Surface Water [A1]) and one secondary indicator of hydrology (FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 35-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 35.

Data Point 35 OUT (35-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 35-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 35, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland 35 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.005 acre (26 linear feet) in size. It is located on the roadside embankment along the west side of southbound I-465 approximately 0.2 mile south of the 75th Street overpass (Appendix B, page 104). Wetland 35 was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way. It drains to the adjacent UNT 1 to Blue Creek, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, Wetland 35 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 36

The area associated with Data Point 36 IN (36-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Leersia oryzoides* (rice cut grass, OBL, 65%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 36-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 36.

Data Point 36 OUT (36-OUT) was taken upslope from 36-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 90%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No hydrology indicators were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 36-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 36, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 36 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.021 acre (90 linear feet) in size. It is located approximately 400 feet south of 75th Street (Appendix B, page 113). Wetland 36 was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its location within the city’s maintained right-of-way. This wetland is partially located within the roadside ditch along the west side of Binford Boulevard. Wetland 36 is also adjacent to UNT 5 to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this, USACE took a portion of Wetland 36 as a water of the U.S. (0.015 acre). The remainder of this wetland (0.006 acre) is a water of the State.

Wetland 37

The area associated with Data Point 37 IN (37-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Cyperus esculentus* (chufa, FACW, 50%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 37-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 37.

Data Point 37 OUT (37-OUT) was taken upslope from 37-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%) and *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 20%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 37-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 37, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

The area associated with Data Point 37-2 IN (37-2-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 80%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Hydrogen Sulfide (A4), Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. Five primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], Saturation [A3], Hydrogen Sulfide Odor [C1], and Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots [C3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 37-2-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 37.

Data Point 37-2 OUT (37-2-OUT) was taken upslope from 37-2-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 90%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 37-2-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 37, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland 37 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.090 acre (476 linear feet) in size. It is located approximately 690 feet southwest of the I-69/82nd Street interchange (Appendix B, page 115). Wetland 37 was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its location within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. This wetland is partially located within the roadside ditch along the east side of I-69, but extends outside of the ditch in several locations. It is directly connected to UNT 7 to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this, USACE took a portion of Wetland 37 as a water of the U.S. (0.049 acre). The remainder of this wetland (0.041 acre) is a water of the State.

Wetland 38

The area associated with Data Point 38 IN (38-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Hordeum jubatum* (fox-tail barley, FAC, 50%) and *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 20%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2), and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Surface Water [A1]) and one secondary indicator of hydrology (FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 38-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 38.

Data Point 38 OUT (38-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 38-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 38, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland 38 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.009 acre (31 linear feet) in size. It is located on the east side of the I-69 southbound roadway embankment within the I-69/82nd Street interchange, west of I-69 and east of the I-69 southbound off-ramp to 82nd Street (Appendix B, page 117). Wetland 38 was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and location within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. It is adjacent to UNT 9 to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, Wetland 38 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 39

The area associated with Data Point 39 IN (39-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Carex sp.* (unidentified *Carex*, 75%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the prevalence test based on other identified species. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots [C3]) was observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 39-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 39.

Data Point 39 OUT (39-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 50%) and *Carex sp.* (unidentified *Carex*, 20%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 39-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 39, which was determined based on changes in vegetation.

Wetland 39 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.034 acre (71 linear feet) in size. It is located on the east side of northbound I-69 along the roadside ditch backslope approximately 0.3 mile northwest of the I-69/82nd Street interchange (Appendix B, page 118). Wetland 39 was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and location within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. It is directly adjacent to UNT 9 to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this connectivity, Wetland 39 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland 40

The area associated with Data Point 40 IN (40-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Leersia oryzoides* (rice cut grass, OBL, 85%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphologic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 40-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 40.

Data Point 40 OUT (40-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No hydrology indicators were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at 40-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 40, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

The area associated with Data Point 40-2 IN (40-2-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Eleocharis palustris* (common spike-rush, OBL, 50%), *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 30%), and *Cyperus esculentus* (chufa, FACW, 30%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (High Water Table [A2] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 40-2-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 40.

Data Point 40-2 OUT (40-2-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were not met at 40-2-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 40, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland 40 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.288 acre (1,430 linear feet) in size. It is located approximately 0.3 mile northwest of the I-69/82nd Street interchange (Appendix B, pages 118 to 119). Wetland 40 was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and location within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. This wetland is partially located within the roadside ditch along the west side of southbound I-69. It extends outside of the ditch in several locations. Wetland 40 is also connected to UNT 9 to Howland Ditch, a likely water of the U.S. Based on this, USACE took a portion of Wetland 40 as a water of the U.S. (0.087 acre). The remainder of this wetland (0.201 acre) is a water of the State.

Wetland 41

The area associated with Data Point 41 IN (41-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Eleocharis obtusa* (blunt spike-rush, OBL, 70%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at 41-IN, this area was identified as Wetland 41.

Data Point 41 OUT (41-OUT) was dominated by *Poa pratensis* (Kentucky blue grass, FAC, 40%) and *Trifolium repens* (white clover, FACU, 30%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet any hydrophytic vegetation indicators. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at 41-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland 41, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland 41 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.014 acre (96 linear feet) in size. It is located outside of INDOT’s existing right-of-way approximately 70 feet west of I-69 and 0.3 mile north of the I-69/82nd Street interchange (Appendix B, page 118). Wetland 41 was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity. It is connected to Wetland 41, a likely water of the U.S, via a drainage swale along INDOT’s right-of-way fence. Based on this connectivity, Wetland 41 is a likely water of the U.S.

Wetland A

The area associated with Data Point A IN (A-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha angustifolia* (narrow-leaf cattail, OBL, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at A-IN, this area was identified as Wetland A.

Data Point A OUT (A-OUT) was taken upslope from A-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at A-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland A, which was determined based changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland A is an emergent wetland approximately 0.159 acre (338 linear feet) in size. It is located south of I-465 approximately 0.3 mile northwest of the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange (Appendix B, page 87). Wetland A is entirely contained within the roadside ditch along the south side of I-465. After field review, USACE determined that this wetland is a water of the U.S. due to its connectivity to UNT 3 to the White River. Wetland A was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and location within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland B

The area associated with Data Point B IN (B-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha angustifolia* (narrow-leaf-cattail, OBL, 80%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at B-IN, this area was identified as Wetland B.

Data Point B OUT (B-OUT) was taken upslope from B-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 60%) and *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 40%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at B-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland B, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland B is an emergent wetland approximately 0.319 acre (1,279 linear feet) in size. It is located within the roadside ditch along the west side of I-465 within the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange approximately 215 feet northwest of Allisonville Road (Appendix B, pages 87 to 88). Wetland B is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland B would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland B was classified as poor quality due to its low species diversity and its location within maintained INDOT right-of-way.

Wetland C

The area associated with Data Point C IN (C-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (soft-stem club-rush, OBL, 30%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at C-IN, this area was identified as Wetland C.

Data Point C OUT (C-OUT) was taken upslope from C-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 60%) and *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 20%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at C-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland C, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland C is an emergent wetland approximately 0.146 acre (723 linear feet) in size. It is located within roadside ditch east of I-465 within the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange approximately 390 feet northwest of Allisonville Road (Appendix B, page 88). Wetland C is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland C would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland C was classified as poor quality due to its low species diversity and location within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland D

The area associated with Data Point D IN (D-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha angustifolia* (narrow-leaf cattail, OBL, 70%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) indicator. Four primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], Saturation [A3], and Hydrogen Sulfide Odor [C1]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at D-IN, this area was identified as Wetland D.

Data Point D OUT (D-OUT) was taken upslope of D-IN. This location was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 90%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since all three of the wetland criteria were not met at D-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland D, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Data Point D-2 OUT (D-2-OUT) was dominated by *Phragmites australis* (common reed, FACW, 100%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test and dominance test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Only one secondary indicator of hydrology (FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) was observed. Since one of the three criteria indicators was not met at D-2-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland D, which was determined based changes in topography.

Wetland D is and emergent wetland approximately 0.134 acre (527 linear feet) in size. It is located near the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange along the south side of the I-465 off-ramp approximately 600 feet northwest of Allisonville Road (Appendix B, page 88). Wetland D is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland D would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland D was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and location within maintained INDOT right-of-way.

Wetland E

The area associated with Data Point E IN (E-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phragmites australis* (common reed, FACW, 50%) and *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 15%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology

(Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at E-IN, this area was identified as Wetland E.

Data Point E OUT (E-OUT) was taken upslope from E-IN. This location was dominated by *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 35%) and *Plantago lanceolata* (English plantain, FACU, 30%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at E-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland E, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland E is an emergent wetland approximately 0.047 acre (253 linear feet) in size. It is located along the west side of Allisonville Road approximately 640 feet southwest of the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange and 650 feet northeast of 82nd Street (Appendix B, page 89). Wetland E is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland E would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). It was classified as a poor-quality wetland since it was dominated by an invasive species and is located within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland F

The area associated with Data Point F IN (F-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha angustifolia* (narrow-leaf cattail, OBL, 70%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at F-IN, this area was identified as Wetland F.

Data Point F OUT (F-OUT) was taken upslope from F-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 95%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at F-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland F, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland F is an emergent wetland approximately 0.045 acre (167 linear feet) in size. It is located along the east side of Allisonville Road on the south side of the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange approximately 680 feet north of 82nd Street (Appendix B, pages 89 and 91). Wetland F is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland F would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland F was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland F2

The area associated with Data Point F2 IN (F2-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (soft-stem club-rush, OBL, 50) and *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 10%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots [C3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at F2-IN, this area was identified as Wetland F2.

Data Point F2 OUT (F2-OUT) was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 40%) and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 20%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No

hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at F2-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland F2, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland F2 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.108 acre (650 linear feet) in size. It is located along the west side of southbound I-465 within the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange approximately 100 feet southeast of 82nd Street (Appendix B, pages 90 to 91). Wetland F2 is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland F2 would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland F2 was classified as poor quality due to its low species diversity and presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland G

The area associated with Data Point G IN (G-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 60%) and *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (soft-stem club-rush, OBL, 25%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at G-IN, this area was identified as Wetland G.

Data Point G OUT (G-OUT) was taken upslope from G-IN. This location was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 75%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at G-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland G, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland G is an emergent wetland approximately 0.020 acre (72 linear feet) in size. The wetland is located within the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange in-between northbound I-465 and the northbound I-465 off-ramp approximately 140 feet south of Allisonville Road (Appendix B, page 90). Wetland G is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland G would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland G was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its location within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland H

The area associated Data Point H IN (H-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (soft-stem club-rush, OBL, 60%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two primary indicators of hydrology (High Water Table [A2] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at H-IN, this area was identified as Wetland H.

Data Point H OUT (H-OUT) was taken upslope from H-IN. This location was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 70%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at H-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland H, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland H is an emergent wetland approximately 0.062 acre (420 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange in-field between I-465 northbound and the I-465 northbound off-ramp approximately

250 feet southeast of Allisonville Road (Appendix B, page 90). Wetland H is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland H would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland H was classified as poor quality due to its low species diversity and presence within maintained INDOT right-of-way.

Wetland I

The area associated with Data Point I IN (I-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 80%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorph Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at I-IN, this area was identified as Wetland I.

Data Point I OUT (I-OUT) was taken upslope from I-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 65%) and *Poaceae sp.* (unidentified grass, 25%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at I-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland I, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland I is an emergent wetland approximately 0.045 acre (211 linear feet) in size. It is located along the south side of the I-465 southbound on-ramp on the south side of the I-465/Allisonville Road interchange (Appendix B, page 91). Wetland I is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland I would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland I was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland J

The area associated with Data Point J IN (J-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 70%) and *Leersia oryzoides* (rice cut grass, OBL, 50%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorph Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at J-IN, this area was identified as Wetland J.

Data Point J OUT (J-OUT) was taken upslope from J-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at J-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland J, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland J is an emergent wetland approximately 0.184 acre (987 linear feet) in size. It is located along the south side of southbound I-465 approximately 200 feet south of Allisonville Road (Appendix B, page 91). Wetland J is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland J would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland J was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and presences within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

### Wetland K

The area associated with Data Point K IN (K-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 50%) and *Eleocharis palustris* (common spike-rush, OBL, 20%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at K-IN, this area was identified as Wetland K.

Data Point K OUT (K-OUT) was taken upslope from K-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 50%), *Taraxacum officinale* (common dandelion, FACU, 15%), *Plantago lanceolata* (English plantain, FACU, 15%), and *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 15%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at K-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland K, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland K is an emergent wetland approximately 0.010 acre (85 linear feet) in size. It is located along the north side of 82nd Street approximately 980 feet west of the 82nd Street bridge over I-465 (Appendix B, page 91). Wetland K is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland K would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland K was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within the City’s maintained right-of-way.

### Wetland L

The area associated with Data Point L IN (L-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (soft-stem club-rush, OBL, 55%) and *Echinochloa crus-galli* (large barnyard grass, FACW, 30%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at L-IN, this area was identified as Wetland L.

Data Point L OUT (L-OUT) was taken upslope from L-IN. This location was dominated by *Melilotus officinalis* (yellow sweet-clover, FACU, 50%) and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FAC, 35%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at L-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland L, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland L is an emergent wetland approximately 0.039 acre (298 linear feet) in size. It is located along the east side of northbound I-465 approximately 295 feet northwest of the 82nd Street overpass (Appendix B, page 92). Wetland L is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland L would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland L was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

### Wetland M

The area associated with Data Point M IN (M-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 65%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion

because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at M-IN, this area was identified as Wetland M.

Data Point M OUT (M-OUT) was taken upslope from M-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%) and *Plantago lanceolata* (English plantain, FACU, 25%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at M-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland M, which was determined based on changes to vegetation and topography.

Wetland M is an emergent wetland approximately 0.080 acre (337 linear feet) in size. It is located along the south side of 82nd Street approximately 540 feet west of the 82nd Street bridge over I-465 (Appendix B, page 92). Wetland M is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland M would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland M was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland N

The area associated Data Point N IN (N-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Echinochloa crus-galli* (large barnyard grass, FACW, 50%) and *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 20%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at N-IN, this area was identified as Wetland N.

Data Point N OUT (N-OUT) was taken upslope from N-IN. This location was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 30%), *Taraxacum officinale* (common dandelion, FACU, 10%), *Poa pratensis* (Kentucky blue grass, FAC, 10%), and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 10%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at N-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland N, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland N is an emergent wetland approximately 0.042 acre (371 linear feet) in size. It is located along the north side of 82nd Street, approximately 235 feet east of the 82nd Street bridge over I-465 (Appendix B, page 93). Wetland N is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland N would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland N was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland O

The area associated with Data Point O IN (O-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Eleocharis palustris* (common spike-rush, OBL, 25%) and *Poaceae sp.* (unidentified grass, 15%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and

FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at O-IN, this area was identified as Wetland O.

Data Point O OUT (O-OUT) was taken upslope from O-IN. This location was dominated by *Poa pratensis* (Kentucky blue grass, FAC, 60%) and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 30%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at O-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland O, which was determined based changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland O is an emergent wetland approximately 0.050 acre (358 linear feet) in size. It is located along the south side of 82nd Street approximately 80 feet east of northbound I-465 (Appendix B, page 93). Wetland O is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland O would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland O was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland P

The area associated with Data Point P IN (P-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha angustifolia* (narrow-leaf cattail, OBL, 30%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at P-IN, this area was identified as Wetland P.

Data Point P OUT (P-OUT) was taken upslope from P-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 70%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at P-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland P, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland P is an emergent wetland approximately 0.010 acre (73 linear feet) in size. It is located on the west side of southbound I-465 approximately 850 feet south of the 82nd Street overpass (Appendix B, page 93). Wetland P is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland P would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland P was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland Q

The area associated with Data Point Q IN (Q-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Scirpus atrovirens* (dark-green bulrush, OBL, 70%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at Q-IN, this area was identified as Wetland Q.

Data Point Q OUT (Q-OUT) was taken upslope from Q-IN. This location was dominated by *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 40%) and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 30%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were not met at Q-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland Q, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland Q is an emergent wetland approximately 0.006 acre (30 linear feet) in size. It is located on the west side of southbound I-465 approximately 0.3 mile south of the 82nd Street overpass (Appendix B, page 94). Wetland Q is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland Q would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland Q was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland R

The area associated with Data Point R IN (R-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Echinochloa crus-galli* (large barnyard grass, FACW, 60%) and *Cyperus esculentus* (chufa, FACW, 15%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at R-IN, this area was identified as Wetland R.

Data Point R OUT (R-OUT) was taken upslope from R-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 85%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at R-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland R, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland R is an emergent wetland approximately 0.011 acre (75 linear feet) in size. It is located on the east side of northbound I-465, approximately 0.3 mile south of the 82nd Street overpass (Appendix B, page 94). Wetland R is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland R would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland R was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland S

The area associated with Data Point S IN (S-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 60%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at S-IN, this area was identified as Wetland S.

Data Point S OUT (S-OUT) was taken upslope from S-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 85%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at S-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland S, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland S is an emergent wetland approximately 0.030 acre (118 linear feet) in size. It is located along the west side of southbound I-465 approximately 0.6 mile south of the 82nd Street overpass and 0.3 mile north of the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad (Appendix B, page 95). Wetland S was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. Wetland S is entirely contained within the roadside ditch. However, UNT 1 to Howland Ditch flows through this feature. Based on this, USACE took the portion of Wetland S that contained this stream as a water of the U.S. (0.008 acre). The remainder this wetland (0.022 acre) is a water of the State.

Wetland T

The area associated with Data Point T IN (T-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at T-IN, this area was identified as Wetland T.

Data Point T OUT (T-OUT) was taken upslope from T-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 95%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at T-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland T, which was determined based changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland T is an emergent wetland approximately 0.005 acre (25 linear feet) in size. The wetland is located along the west side of southbound I-465, approximately 0.7 mile south of the 82nd Street overpass and 0.2 mile north of the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad (Appendix B, page 95). Wetland T is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland T would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland T was classified as a poor-quality wetland due the dominance of an invasive species and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland U

The area associated with Data Point U IN (U-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 40%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Thick Dark Surface (A12) indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (High Water Table [A2] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at U-IN, this area was identified as Wetland U.

Data Point U OUT (U-OUT) was taken slope from U-IN. This location was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 40%) and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 30%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at U-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland U, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland U is an emergent wetland approximately 0.009 acre (35 linear feet) in size. The wetland is located along the west side of southbound I-465, approximately 0.2 mile north of the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad (Appendix B, page 95). Wetland U is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland U would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland U was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and presences within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland V

The area associated with Data Point V IN (V-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at V-IN, this area was identified as Wetland V.

Data Point V OUT (V-OUT) was taken upslope from V-IN. This location was dominated by *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 10%) and *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 5%) in the sapling/shrub stratum. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 75%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at V-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland V, which was determined based changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland V is an emergent wetland approximately 0.113 acre (689 linear feet) in size. It is located along the east side of northbound I-465, approximately 0.2 mile north of the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad (Appendix B, pages 95 to 96). Wetland V is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland V would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland V was classified as a poor-quality wetland due the dominance of an invasive species and presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland W

The area associated with Data Point W IN (W-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at W-IN, this area was identified as Wetland W.

Data Point W OUT (W-OUT) was taken upslope from W-IN. This location was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 10%) in the sapling/shrub stratum. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 45%) and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 25%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at W-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland W, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland W is an emergent wetland approximately 0.015 acre (86 linear feet) in size. The wetland is located on the north side of the I-465 northbound on-ramp approximately 550 feet north of the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad (Appendix B, page 96). Wetland W is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland W would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland W was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to the dominance of an invasive species and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland X

The area associated with Data Point X IN (X-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic

vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at X-IN, this area was identified as Wetland X.

Data Point X OUT (X-OUT) was taken upslope from X-IN. This location was dominated by *Populus deltoides* (eastern cottonwood, FAC, 5%) and *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 3%) in the sapling/shrub stratum. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 45%) and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 30%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since one of the three wetland criteria was not met at X-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland X, which was determined based changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland X is an emergent wetland approximately 0.011 acre (175 linear feet) in size. It is located along the north side of the I-465 northbound on-ramp approximately 260 feet east of the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad (Appendix B, page 96). Wetland X is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland X would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland X was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to the dominance of an invasive species and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland Y

The area associated with Data Point Y IN (Y-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at Y-IN, this area was identified as Wetland Y.

Data Point Y OUT (Y-OUT) was dominated by *Ulmus americana* (American elm, FACW, 5%) in the tree stratum. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Elaeagnus umbellata* (autumn olive, UPL, 10%) and *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 10%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 60%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at Y-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland Y, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland Y is an emergent wetland approximately 0.009 acre (57 linear feet) in size. It is located along the north side of the I-465 northbound on-ramp approximately 140 feet east of the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad (Appendix B, page 96). Wetland Y is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland Y would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland Y was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to the dominance of an invasive species and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland Z

The area associated with Data Point Z IN (Z-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 40%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. The Problematic Hydric Soil Indicator was selected since the surface of

the test pit was lined with riprap, preventing sub-surface examination. Since all three wetland criteria were met at Z-IN, this area was identified as Wetland Z.

Data Point Z OUT (Z-OUT) was taken upslope from Z-OUT. This location was dominated by *Pyrus calleryana* (Bradford pear, UPL, 10%) in the sapling/shrub stratum. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were not met at Z-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland Z, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland Z is an emergent wetland approximately 0.007 acre (47 linear feet) in size. It is located between I-465 northbound and the I-465 northbound on-ramp north of the I-465/I-69 interchange and approximately 35 feet west of the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad (Appendix B, page 96). Wetland Z is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland Z would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland Z was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AA

The area associated with Data Point AA IN (AA-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 45%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AA-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AA.

Data Point AA OUT (AA-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at AA-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AA, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AA is an emergent wetland approximately 0.008 acre (42 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-465/I-69 interchange approximately 50 feet east of the Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad and west of the I-465 southbound flyover ramp (Appendix B, page 96). Wetland AA is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AA would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AA was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AB

The area associated Data Point AB IN (AB-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 65%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2), and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AB-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AB.

Data Point AB OUT (AB-OUT) was taken upslope from AB-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 70%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) indicator. No indicators of

hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at AB-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AB, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AB is an emergent wetland approximately 0.044 acre (324 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-465/I-69 interchange along the south side of the I-465 southbound flyover ramp approximately 780 feet northwest of I-69 (Appendix B, pages 96 to 97). Wetland AB is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AB would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AB was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AC

The area associated with Data Point AC IN (AC-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 60%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Three primary indicators of hydrology were observed (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AC-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AC.

Data Point AC OUT (AC-OUT) was taken upslope from AC-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 85%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AC-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AC, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AC is an emergent wetland approximately 0.040 acre (234 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-465/I-69 interchange east of the I-465 southbound flyover ramp and approximately 150 feet northwest of I-69 (Appendix B, pages 97 to 98). Wetland AC is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AC would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AC was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AD

The area associated with Data Point AD IN (AD-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 60%) and *Eleocharis palustris* (common spike-rush, OBL, 15%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AD-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AD.

Data Point AD OUT (AD-OUT) was taken upslope from AD-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 40%) and *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 30%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AD-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AD, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland AD is an emergent wetland approximately 0.056 acre (123 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-465/I-69 interchange approximately 165 feet southwest of the I-465 bridges over I-69 (Appendix B, page 98). Wetland AD is entirely

contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AD would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AD was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AE

The area associated with Data Point AE IN (AE-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 90%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AE-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AE.

Data Point AE OUT (AE-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 60%) and *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 40%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at AE-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AE, which was determined based changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AE is an emergent wetland approximately 0.083 acre (240 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-465/I-69 interchange approximately 180 feet northeast of the I-465 southbound flyover ramp bridge over I-69 (Appendix B, page 98). Wetland AE is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AE would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AE was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AF

The area associated with Data Point AF IN (AF-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 60%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AF-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AF.

Data Point AF OUT (AF-OUT) was taken upslope from AF-IN. This location was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 5%) in the sapling/shrub stratum. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 30%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AF-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AF, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland AF is an emergent wetland approximately 0.343 acre (1,460 linear feet) in size. It is located south of the I-465/I-69 interchange along the south side of the I-465 southbound on-ramp approximately 365 feet east of I-69 (Appendix B, pages 98 and 103). UNT 2 to Hillsdale Run exits this wetland, but no OHWM was observed within the wetland boundary. Wetland AF is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AF would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated

wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AF was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AG

The area associated with Data Point AG IN (AG-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 55%) and *Carex sp.* (unidentified *Carex*, 15%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Surface Water [A1]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AG-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AG.

Data Point AG OUT (AG-OUT) was taken upslope from AG-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 95%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AG-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AG, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AG is an emergent wetland approximately 0.166 acre (732 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-465/I-69 interchange along the I-69 northbound on-ramp approximately 100 feet south of I-465 (Appendix B, page 98). Wetland AG is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AG would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AG was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AH

The area associated with Data Point AH IN (AH-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (soft-stem club-rush, OBL, 80%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AH-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AH.

Data Point AH OUT (AH-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 90%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AH-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AH, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AH is an emergent wetland approximately 0.166 acre (732 linear feet) in size. It is located along the I-465 northbound on-ramp within the I-465/I-69 interchange approximately 120 feet west of I-69 (Appendix B, page 99). Wetland AH is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AH would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AH was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AI

The area associated with Data Point AI IN (AI-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 80%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because

it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AI-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AI.

Data Point AI OUT (AI-OUT) was taken upslope from AI-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 50%) and *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 20%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AI-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AI, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AI is an emergent wetland approximately 0.100 acre (333 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-465/I-69 interchange between northbound I-69 and the I-69 northbound on-ramp (Appendix B, pages 99 and 101). Wetland AI is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AI would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AI was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AJ

The area associated with Data Point AJ IN (AJ-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 60%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AJ-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AJ.

Data Point AJ OUT (AJ-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 50%) and *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 30%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at AJ-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AJ, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AJ is an emergent wetland approximately 0.009 acre (62 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-465/I-69 interchange approximately 225 feet south of the I-465 southbound flyover ramp and approximately 285 feet northeast of I-465 northbound (Appendix B, page 99). Wetland AJ is entirely contained within a man-made ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AJ would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AJ was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AK

The area associated with Data Point AK IN (AK-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 80%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (High Water Table [A2] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AK-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AK.

Data Point AK OUT (AK-OUT) was taken upslope from AK-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 90%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion.

No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AK-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AK, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

The area associated with Data Point AK-2 IN (AK-2-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 40%) and *Juncus effusus* (lamp rush, OBL, 40%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2), and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two primary indicators of hydrology (Saturation [A3] and Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots [C3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AK-2-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AK.

Data Point AK-2 OUT (AK-2-OUT) was taken upslope from AK-2-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 100%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AK-2-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AK, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AK is an emergent wetland approximately 0.421 acre (1,931 linear feet) in size. It runs along the east side of northbound I-69 northeast of the I-465/I-69 interchange and approximately 0.3 mile southwest of 82nd Street (Appendix B, pages 101, 114, and 115). This wetland was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. Wetland AK is entirely contained within the roadside ditch. However, a portion of the wetland does contain UNT 4 to Hillsdale Run. Based on this, USACE took the portion of Wetland AK that contained this stream as a water of the U.S. (0.030 acre). The remainder this wetland (0.391 acre) is a water of the State.

Wetland AL

The area associated with Data Point AL IN (AL-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 60%) and *Cyperus esculentus* (chufa, FACW, 20%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AL-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AL.

Data Point AL OUT (AL-OUT) was taken upslope from AL-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 100%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. No indicators of hydrology observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at AL-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. AL-OUT helped establish the boundary of Wetland AL, which was determined based on changes in topography and vegetation.

Wetland AL is an emergent wetland approximately 0.003 acre (16 linear feet) in size. The wetland is located northeast of the I-465/I-69 interchange along the I-69 northbound on-ramp approximately 270 feet west of I-69 (Appendix B, page 101). Wetland AL is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AL would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AL was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AM

The area associated with Data Point AM IN (AM-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 80%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion

because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AM-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AM.

Data Point AM OUT (AM-OUT) was taken upslope from AM-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 90%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AM-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AM, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AM is an emergent wetland approximately 0.010 acre (74 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-465/I-69 interchange between the I-465 northbound on-ramp and the I-69 northbound on-ramp (Appendix B, page 102). Wetland AM is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AM would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AM was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AN

The area associated with Data Point AN IN (AN-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Juncus effusus* (lamp rush, OBL, 90%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots [C3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AN-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AN.

Data Point AN OUT (AN-OUT) was taken upslope from AN-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 100%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at AN-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AN, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland AN is an emergent wetland approximately 0.034 acre (269 linear feet) in size. It is located southeast of the I-465/I-69 interchange along the east side of the I-69 northbound on-ramp (Appendix B, pages 102 to 103). Wetland AN is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AN would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AN was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AO

The area associated with Data Point AO OUT (AO-OUT) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 5%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AO-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AO.

Data Point AO OUT (AO-OUT) was taken upslope from AO-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 85%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AO-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AO, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AO is an emergent wetland approximately 0.010 acre (47 linear feet) in size. It is located along the east side of I-465 southeast of the I-465/I-69 interchange and approximately 440 feet northwest of the 75th Street overpass (Appendix B, page 103). Wetland AO is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AO would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AO was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AP

The area associated with Data Point AP IN (AP-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 70%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology was observed (Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots [C3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AP-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AP.

Data Point AP OUT (AP-OUT) was taken upslope from AP-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 70%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at AP-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AP, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland AP is an emergent wetland approximately 0.001 acre (20 linear feet) in size. It is located southeast of the I-465/I-69 interchange along the east side of I-465 approximately 330 feet northwest of the 75th Street overpass (Appendix B, page 103). Wetland AP is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AP would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AP was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AQ

The area associated with Data Point AQ IN (AQ-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Eleocharis palustris* (common spike-rush, OBL, 85%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AQ-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AQ.

Data Point AQ OUT (AQ-OUT) was taken upslope from AQ-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 85%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at AQ-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AQ, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland AQ is an emergent wetland approximately 0.010 acre (51 linear feet) in size. It is located southeast of the I-465/I-69 interchange along the west side of I-465 approximately 70 feet northwest of the 75th Street overpass (Appendix B, page 103). Wetland AQ is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AQ would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AQ was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

#### Wetland AR

The area associated with Data Point AR IN (AR-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 50%) and *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (soft-stem club-rush, OBL, 15%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AR-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AR.

Data Point AR OUT (AR-OUT) was taken upslope from AR-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 15%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AR-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AR, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AR is an emergent wetland approximately 0.086 acre (478 linear feet) in size. It is located on the west side of I-465 approximately 45 feet south of the 75th Street overpass (Appendix B, page 103). Wetland AR is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AR would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AR was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

#### Wetland AS

The area associated with Data Point AS IN (AS-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 35%), *Leersia oryzoides* (rice cut grass, OBL, 25%), and *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (soft-stem club-rush, OBL, 15%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AS-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AS.

Data Point AS OUT (AS-OUT) was taken upslope from AS-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AS-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AS, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AS is an emergent wetland approximately 0.019 acre (122 linear feet) in size. It is located on the east side of northbound I-465 approximately 625 feet southeast of the 75th Street overpass (Appendix B, page 104). Wetland AS is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AS would likely be

classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AS was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AT

The area associated with Data Point AT IN (AT-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 55%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AT-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AT.

Data Point AT OUT (AT-OUT) was taken upslope from AT-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 85%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AT-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AT, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland AT is an emergent wetland approximately 0.014 acre (93 linear feet) in size. It is located on the east side of northbound I-465 approximately 320 feet south of 71st Street (Appendix B, page 106). Wetland AT is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AT would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AT was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AU

The area associated with Data Point AU IN (AU-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 20%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AU-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AU.

Data Point AU OUT (AU-OUT) was taken upslope from AU-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 75%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AU-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AU, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AU is an emergent wetland approximately 0.034 acre (178 linear feet) in size. It is located on the east side of northbound I-465 approximately 960 feet south of 71st Street (Appendix B, page 106). Wetland AU is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AU would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AU was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AV

The area associated with Data Point AV IN (AV-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 70%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion

because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AV-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AV.

Data Point AV OUT (AV-OUT) was taken upslope from AV-IN. This location was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 60%) and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 40%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at AV-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AV, which was determined based changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AV is an emergent wetland approximately 0.047 acre (350 linear feet) in size. It is located along the west side of southbound I-465 approximately 0.3 mile south of 71st Street (Appendix B, page 107). Wetland AV is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AV would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AV was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AW

The area associated with Data Point AW IN (AW-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 30%) and *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (soft-stem club-rush, OBL, 15%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AW-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AW.

Data Point AW OUT (AW-OUT) was taken upslope from AW-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 60%) and *Agrostis gigantea* (black bent, FACW, 20%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at AW-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AW, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AW is an emergent wetland approximately 0.100 acre (647 linear feet) in size. It is located along the east side of northbound I-465 approximately 0.3 mile south of 71st Street (Appendix B, page 107). Wetland AW is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AW would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AW was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AX

The area associated with Data Point AX IN (AX-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 25%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Surface Water [A1]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AX-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AX.

Data Point AX OUT (AX-OUT) was taken upslope from AX-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 90%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at AX-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AX, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AX is an emergent wetland approximately 0.052 acre (304 linear feet) in size. It is located along the west side of southbound I-465 approximately 0.4 mile south of 71st Street (Appendix B, page 107). Wetland AX is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AX would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AX was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AY

The area associated with Data Point AY IN (AY-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (soft-stem club-rush, OBL, 50%) and *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 30%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AY-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AY.

Data Point AY OUT (AY-OUT) was taken upslope from AY-IN. This location was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 40%) and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 30%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AY-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AY, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AY is an emergent wetland approximately 0.040 acre (213 linear feet) in size. It is located along the west side of southbound I-465 approximately 0.5 mile north of Fall Creek Road (Appendix B, page 108). Wetland AY is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AY would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AY was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland AZ

The area associated with Data Point AZ IN (AZ-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (soft-stem club-rush, OBL, 25%) and *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 25%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at AZ-IN, this area was identified as Wetland AZ.

Data Point AZ OUT (AZ-OUT) was taken upslope from AZ-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 15%) and *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 5%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at AZ-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland AZ, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland AZ is an emergent wetland approximately 0.068 acre (405 linear feet) in size. It is located along the west side of southbound I-465 approximately 0.3 mile north of Fall Creek Road (Appendix B, pages 108 to 109). Wetland AZ is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland AZ would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland AZ was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BA

The area associated with Data Point BA IN (BA-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 50%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Surface Water [A1]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BA-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BA.

Data Point BA OUT (BA-OUT) was taken upslope from BA-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at BA-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BA, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BA is an emergent wetland approximately 0.018 acre (86 linear feet) in size. It is located along the east side of northbound I-465 approximately 0.3 mile north of Fall Creek Road (Appendix B, page 109). Wetland BA is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BA would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BA was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BB

The area associated with Data Point BB IN (BB-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phragmites australis* (common reed, FACW, 75%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. One primary indicator of hydrology (Surface Water [A1]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. The Problematic Hydric Soil indicator was selected since the surface of the data point was lined with riprap, which prevented sub-surface examination of the soil profile, and because the other two wetland criteria were met. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BB-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BB.

Data Point BB OUT (BB-OUT) was taken upslope from BB-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 85%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were not met at BB-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BB, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BB is an emergent wetland approximately 0.011 acre (44 linear feet) in size. It is located along the east side of southbound I-465 approximately 800 feet north of Fall Creek Road (Appendix B, page 109). Wetland BB is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BB would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland”

under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BB was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to the dominance of an invasive species and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BC

The area associated with Data Point BC IN (BC-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The tree stratum was dominated by *Platanus occidentalis* (American sycamore, FACW, 15%). The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 30%) and *Populus deltoides* (eastern cottonwood, FAC, 25%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass, FACW, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test and prevalence test. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. The Problematic Hydric Soil indicator was selected because the data point was lined with riprap preventing sub-surface soil examination and the other two indicators were met. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BC-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BC.

Data Point BC OUT (BC-OUT) was taken upslope from BC-IN. This location was entirely lined with riprap. Therefore, it did not meet any of the three wetland criteria and was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BC, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BC is a forested wetland approximately 0.015 acre (70 linear feet) in size. It is located along the west side of northbound I-465 approximately 140 feet north of Fall Creek Road (Appendix B, page 110). Wetland BC is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BC would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BC was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to the high prevalence of two invasive species.

Wetland BD

The area associated with Data Point BD IN (BD-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Eleocharis obtusa* (blunt spike-rush, OBL, 90%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BD-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BD.

Data Point BD OUT (BD-OUT) was taken upslope from BD-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 50%) and *Eleocharis obtusa* (blunt spike-rush, OBL, 25%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at BD-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BD, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BD is an emergent wetland approximately 0.022 acre (317 linear feet) in size. It is located along the east side of northbound Binford Boulevard approximately 0.3 mile northwest of 71st Street (Appendix B, page 111). This wetland is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BD would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BD was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within the City’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BE

The area associated with Data Point BE IN (BE-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Carex vulpinoidea* (common fox sedge, FACW, 60%). This point met the hydrophytic

vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Three secondary indicators of hydrology (Surface Soil Cracks [B6], Geomorphic Position [D2], and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BE-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BE.

Data Point BE OUT (BE-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 50%) and *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 45%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at BE-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BE, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

The area associated with Data Point BE-2 IN (BE-2-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 5%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Carex sp.* (unidentified *Carex*, 50%) and *Carex vulpinoidea* (common fox sedge, FACW, 15%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BE-2-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BE.

Data Point BE-2 OUT (BE-2-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 60%) and *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 30%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at BE-2-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BE, which was determined based changes in vegetation and topography.

The area associated with Data Point BE-3 IN (BE-3-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Carex vulpinoidea* (common fox sedge, FACW, 75%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BE-3-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BE.

Wetland BE is a scrub-shrub wetland approximately 0.273 acre (1,527 linear feet) in size. It is located within the median of Binford Boulevard approximately 0.2 mile southwest of 75th Street (Appendix B, pages 111 to 112). This wetland is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BE would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BE was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within the City’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BF

The area associated with Data Point BF IN (BF-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 35%), *Hordeum jubatum* (fox-tail barley, FAC, 25%), and *Cyperus esculentus* (chufa, FACW, 15%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. Two primary indicators of hydrology (Saturation [A1] and Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots [C3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BF-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BF.

Data Point BF OUT (BF-OUT) was taken upslope from BF-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 95%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at BF-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BF, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BF is an emergent wetland approximately 0.016 acre (132 linear feet) in size. It is located within the median of Binford Boulevard approximately 235 feet southwest of 75th Street (Appendix B, page 113). Wetland BF is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BF would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BF was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BF2

The area associated with Data Point BF2 IN (BF2-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Eleocharis palustris* (common spike-rush, OBL, 3%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two primary indicators of hydrology (Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface [B8] and Water-Stained Leaves [B9]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BF2-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BF2.

Data Point BF2 OUT (BF2-OUT) was taken upslope from BF2-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 95%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at BF2-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BF2, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BF2 is an emergent wetland approximately 0.016 acre (152 linear feet) in size. It is located within the southeast quadrant of the Binford Boulevard/75th Street intersection (Appendix B, page 113). Wetland BF2 is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BF2 would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BF2 was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BG

The area associated with Data Point BG IN (BG-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 10%). The herbaceous stratum dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 70%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. Four primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], Saturation [A3], and Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots [C3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BG-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BG.

Data Point BG OUT (BG-OUT) was taken upslope from BG-IN. This location was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 15%) and *Cornus sp.* (unidentified dogwood, 5%) in the sapling/shrub stratum. The herbaceous stratum

was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 40%) and *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 20%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at BG-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BG, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland BG is a scrub-shrub wetland approximately 0.005 acre (31 linear feet) in size. It is located along the east side of Castleton Road north of the I-465/I-69 interchange and approximately 240 feet west of southbound I-69 (Appendix B, page 114). This wetland is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BG would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BG was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BH

The area associated with Data Point BH IN (BH-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Phragmites australis* (common reed, FACW, 35%) and *Hordeum jubatum* (fox-tail barley, FAC, 15%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Algal Mat or Crust [B4]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BH-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BH.

Data Point BH OUT (BH-OUT) was taken upslope from BH-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 55%) and *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 25%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at BH-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BH, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BH is an emergent wetland approximately 0.016 acre (113 linear feet) in size. It is located along the west side of southbound I-69 northeast of the I-465/I-69 interchange approximately 0.3 mile southwest of 82nd Street (Appendix B, page 114). Wetland BH is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BH would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BH was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to the dominance of an invasive species and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BI

The area associated with Data Point BI IN (BI-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (soft-stem club-rush, OBL, 60%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BI-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BI.

Data Point BI OUT (BI-OUT) was taken upslope from BI-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 65%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at BI-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BI, which was determined based changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BI is an emergent wetland approximately 0.006 acre (23 linear feet) in size. It is located along the west side of southbound I-69 northeast of the I-465/I-69 interchange and approximately 0.2 mile southwest of 82nd Street (Appendix B, page 115). Wetland BI is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BI would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BI was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BJ

The area associated with Data Point BJ IN (BJ-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 50%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2), and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Surface Water [A1]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D5] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BJ-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BJ.

Data Point BJ OUT (BJ-OUT) was taken upslope from BJ-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 60%) and *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 25%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at BJ-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BJ, which was determined based changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BJ is an emergent wetland approximately 0.181 acre (653 linear feet) in size. It is located along the west side of I-69 northeast of the I-465/I-69 interchange and approximately 30 feet southwest of 82nd Street (Appendix B, pages 115 to 116). This feature was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity, dominance of cattail, and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. Wetland BJ is entirely contained within the roadside ditch. However, UNT 7 to Howland Ditch flows through this feature. Based on this, USACE took the portion of Wetland BJ that contained this stream as a water of the U.S. (0.161 acre). The remainder of this wetland (0.020 acre) is a water of the State.

Wetland BK

The area associated with Data Point BK IN (BK-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 75%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D5] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BK-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BK.

Data Point BK OUT (BK-OUT) was taken upslope from BK-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 80%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at BK-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BK, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BK is an emergent wetland approximately 0.027 acre (137 linear feet) in size. It is located on the west side of the I-69/82nd Street interchange along the I-69 southbound off-ramp approximately 60 feet north of 82nd Street (Appendix B, page 116). Wetland BK is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BK would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an

“exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BK was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BL

The area associated with Data Point BL IN (BL-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 75%) and *Hordeum jubatum* (fox-tail barley, FAC, 35%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D5] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BL-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BL.

Data Point BL OUT (BL-OUT) was taken upslope from BL-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 75%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No hydrology indicators were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at BL-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BL, which was determined based changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BL is an emergent wetland approximately 0.042 acre (180 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-69/82nd Street interchange along the east side of the I-69 southbound on-ramp approximately 170 feet north of 82nd Street (Appendix B, page 116). Wetland BL is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BL would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BL was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BM

The area associated with Data Point BM IN (BM-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Apocynum cannabinum* (Indian-hemp, FAC, 85%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Surface Soil Cracks (B6) and Geomorphic Position [D2]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BM-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BM.

Data Point BM OUT (BM-OUT) was taken upslope from BM-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 85%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No hydrology indicators were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at BM-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BM, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BM is an emergent wetland approximately 0.027 acre (247 linear feet) in size. It is located along the I-69 southbound off-ramp northeast of the I-69/82nd Street interchange approximately 700 feet north of 82nd Street (Appendix B, pages 116 to 117). Wetland BM is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BM would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BM was classified as an average-quality wetland due the absence of invasive species and the number of native species observed.

Wetland BN

The area associated with Data Point BN IN (BN-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Eleocharis palustris* (common spike-rush, OBL, 85%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D5] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BN-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BN.

Data Point BN OUT (BN-OUT) was taken upslope from BN-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 65%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at BN-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BN, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BN is an emergent wetland approximately 0.007 acre (40 linear feet) in size. It is located south of the I-69/82nd Street interchange and approximately 15 feet south of 82nd Street (Appendix B, page 117). Wetland BN is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BN would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BN was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BO

The area associated with Data Point BO IN (BO-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 85%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. One primary indicator of hydrology (Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D5] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BO-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BO.

Data Point BO OUT (BO-OUT) was taken upslope from BO-IN. This location was dominated by *Cirsium arvense* (Canadian thistle, FACU, 60%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at BO-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BO, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Within the study area, Wetland BO is an emergent wetland approximately 0.081 acre (407 linear feet) in size. This wetland extends beyond the study area. This wetland is located south of the I-69/82nd Street interchange and is bordered by 82nd Street to the north and Shadeland Avenue to the east (Appendix B, page 117). Wetland BO is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BO would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BO was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BP

The area associated with Data Point BP IN (BP-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 35%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. One primary indicator of hydrology (Surface Water [A1]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D5] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. The

Problematic Hydric Soil indicator was selected since the data point was lined with riprap, which prevented subsurface evaluation of the soil profile. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BP-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BP.

Data Point BP OUT (BP-OUT) was taken upslope from BP-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 70%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No hydrology indicators were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at BP-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. BP-OUT helped establish the boundary of Wetland BP, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and hydrology.

Wetland BP is an emergent wetland approximately 0.038 acre (107 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-69/82nd Street interchange east of I-69 and approximately 30 feet north of 82nd Street (Appendix B, page 117). Wetland BP is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BP would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BP was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BQ

The area associated with Data Point BQ IN (BQ-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Cyperus esculentus* (chufa, FACW, 40%), *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 15%), and *Poaceae sp.* (unidentified grass, 15%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BQ-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BQ.

Data Point BQ OUT (BQ-OUT) was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 85%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at BQ-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. BQ-OUT helped establish the boundary of Wetland BQ, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BQ is an emergent wetland approximately 0.014 acre (93 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-69/82nd Street interchange along the I-69 northbound off-ramp approximately 290 feet north of 82nd Street (Appendix B, page 117). Wetland BQ is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BQ would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BQ was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BR

The area associated with Data Point BR IN (BR-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 65%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. One primary indicator of hydrology (Surface Water [A1]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. The Problematic Hydric Soil indicator was selected since the surface of the data point was lined with riprap preventing subsurface examination of the soil profile. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BR-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BR.

Data Point BR OUT (BR-OUT) was taken upslope from BR-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 60%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion.

The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No indicators of hydrology were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at BR-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BR, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BR is an emergent wetland approximately 0.019 acre (147 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-69/82nd Street interchange along the I-69 northbound off-ramp approximately 470 feet north of 82nd Street (Appendix B, page 117). Wetland BR is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BR would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BR was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BS

The area associated with Data Point BS IN (BS-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Leersia oryzoides* (rice cut grass, OBL, 100%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BS-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BS.

Data Point BS OUT (BS-OUT) was taken upslope from BS-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 55%) and *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 25%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at BS-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BS, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BS is an emergent wetland approximately 0.045 acre (206 linear feet) in size. It is located east of the I-69/82nd Street interchange along the east side of the I-69 northbound on-ramp approximately 425 feet north of 82nd Street (Appendix B, page 117). Wetland BS is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BS would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BS was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BT

The area associated with Data Point BT IN (BT-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Eleocharis palustris* (common spike-rush, OBL, 95%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BT-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BT.

Data Point BT OUT (BT-OUT) was taken upslope from BT-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 55%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No hydrology indicators were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at BT-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BT, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BT is an emergent wetland approximately 0.003 acre (37 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-69/82nd Street interchange between northbound I-69 and the northbound I-69 on-ramp (Appendix B, page 117). Wetland BT is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BT would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BT was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BU

The area associated with Data Point BU IN (BU-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Eleocharis palustris* (common spike-rush, OBL, 95%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BU-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BU.

Data Point BU OUT (BU-OUT) was taken upslope from BU-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 45%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No hydrology indicators were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at BU-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BU, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BU is an emergent wetland approximately 0.057 acre (447 feet) in size. It is located northeast of the I-69/82nd Street interchange along the I-69 northbound on-ramp approximately 930 feet north of 82nd Street (Appendix B, pages 117 to 118). Wetland BU is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BU would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BU was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BV

The area associated with Data Point BV IN (BV-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Eleocharis palustris* (common spike-rush, OBL, 45%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below dark Surface (A11) and Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicators. Two primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1] and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BV-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BV.

Data Point BV OUT (BV-OUT) was taken upslope from BV-IN. This location was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 70%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No hydrology indicators were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at BV-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BV, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BV is an emergent wetland approximately 0.040 acre (208 linear feet) in size. It is located within the I-69/82nd Street interchange between northbound I-69 and the northbound I-69 on-ramp approximately 0.2 mile north of 82nd Street (Appendix B, page 118). Wetland BV is entirely contained within the roadside ditch, which was excavated in dry land, drains

only dry land, and only has ephemeral flow. Therefore, it is not likely a water of the U.S. but may be considered a water of the State. Wetland BV would likely be classified as a Class I wetland under the jurisdiction of IDEM. Therefore, it is potentially an “exempt isolated wetland” under 327 IAC 17-1-3(7). Wetland BV was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way.

Wetland BW

The area associated with Data Point BW IN (BW-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 60%) and *Phragmites australis* (common reed, FACW, 40%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence test. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], and Saturation [A3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BW-IN, this area was identified as Wetland BW.

Data Point BW OUT (BW-OUT) was taken upslope from BW-IN. This location was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 45%) and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 35%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. No hydrology indicators were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at BW-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BW, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Within the study area, Wetland BW is an emergent wetland approximately 0.256 acre (696 linear feet) in size. This wetland extends beyond the study area. It is located along the east side of northbound I-69 northeast of the I-69/82nd Street interchange and approximately 0.4 mile northeast of 82nd Street (Appendix B, page 119). This feature was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity, dominance of an invasive species, and its presence within INDOT’s maintained right-of-way. Wetland BW is entirely contained within the roadside ditch. However, a portion of this wetland includes UNT 9 to Howland Ditch. Based on this, USACE took the portion of Wetland BW that contained this stream as a water of the U.S. (0.037 acre). The remainder of this wetland (0.219 acre) is a water of the State.

**Non-Jurisdictional Features**

Additional Data Points

Several data points (Appendix B, pages 99 to 100, Sheets 15 to 17) were collected within the 18-acre forested parcel located north of the I-465/I-69 interchange to fully characterize this parcel, which may be acquired by INDOT under several design alternatives. These data points confirm that the remainder of the forested tract is upland. A summary of each data point is provided below.

Upland Data Point 1 (UPL-1) was dominated by *Pyrus calleryana* (Bradford pear, UPL, 10%), *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash, FACW, 5%), and *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 5%) in the sapling/shrub stratum. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Festuca rubra* (red fescue, FACU, 50%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil indicators were observed. Only one secondary indicator of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2]) was observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at UPL-1, this area was determined to be upland.

Upland Data Point 2 (UPL-2) was dominated by *Pyrus calleryana* (Bradford pear, UPL, 50%) in the tree stratum. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 25%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (15%). The woody vine stratum was dominated by *Vitis riparia* (river-bank grape, FACW, 7%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Matrix (F3) indicator. No hydrology indicators were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at UPL-2, this area was determined to be upland.

Upland Data Point 3 (UPL-3) was dominated by *Pyrus calleryana* (Bradford pear, UPL, 50%) and *Robinia pseudoacacia* (black locust, FACU, 50%) in the tree stratum. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 10%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (15%). The woody vine stratum was dominated by *Vitis riparia* (river-bank grape, FACW 5%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at UPL-3, this area was determined to be upland.

Upland Data Point 4 (UPL-4) was dominated by *Quercus palustris* (pin oak, FACW, 25%) and *Robinia pseudoacacia* (black locust, FACU, 25%) in the tree stratum. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 10%). The woody vine stratum was dominated by *Vitis riparia* (river-bank grape, FACW, 7%). The herbaceous stratum lacked the five percent cover needed to have a representative dominant species. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at UPL-4, this area was determined to be upland.

Upland Data Point 5 (UPL-5) was dominated by *Ulmus americana* (American elm, FACW, 20%) and *Robinia pseudoacacia* (black locust, FACU, 20%) in the tree stratum. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle, UPL, 85%). The herbaceous stratum lacked the five percent cover needed to have a representative dominant species. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. No hydric soil or hydrology indicators were observed. Since none of the three wetland criteria were met at UPL-5, this area was determined to be upland.

Upland Data Point 6 (UPL-6) was dominated by *Juniperus virginiana* (eastern red-cedar, FACU, 5%) in the tree stratum. The sapling/shrub stratum was dominated by *Cornus sp.* (unidentified dogwood, 30%). The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Solidago altissima* (tall goldenrod, FACU, 70%) and *Carex sp.* (unidentified *Carex*, 30%). This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. No hydrology indicators were observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at UPL-6, this area was determined to be upland.

Drainage Features

Roadside ditches were observed throughout the study area. All of these were reviewed for potential water resources. Some contained streams or wetlands and were discussed in earlier sections of this report. The remaining roadside ditches lacked an OHWM and wetland characteristics, and were therefore considered to be non-jurisdictional features.

**IV: Conclusions**

Based on the field review, the study area has features that are likely waters of the U.S. and waters of the State. Thirty-one likely streams, totaling 23,476 linear feet (Appendix A, pages 3 to 4), were identified within the study area. One-hundred and eighteen likely wetlands, totaling 10.276 acres (32,327 linear feet) were also identified within the study area (Appendix A, pages 5 to 8). Most of these wetlands were emergent (7.710 acres), but both scrub-shrub (0.421 acre) and forested (2.145 acres) communities were observed. Of the total wetlands, 5.284 acres (6,298 linear feet) are likely waters of the U.S. and 4.992 acres (26,029 linear feet) are likely waters of the State. No other likely waters of the U.S. or waters of the State were identified within the study area.

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.

An approved jurisdictional determination form is attached to the end of this report (Appendix F).

**V. References**

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**VI. Acknowledgements**

This report has been prepared based on the best available information, interpreted in the light of the investigator’s training, experience, and professional judgement in conformance with the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, the appropriate regional supplement, the USACE Jurisdictional Determination Form Instructional Guidebook, and other appropriate agency guidelines.



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# Appendix A: Summary Tables

Table 1: Existing/Proposed Bridges within the Clear Path 465 Study Area .....A1  
Table 2: Mapped Soil Units within the Clear Path 465 Study Area.....A2  
Table 3: Clear Path 465 Stream Summary Table .....A3  
Table 4: Clear Path 465 Wetland Summary Table.....A5

**Table 1: Existing/Proposed Bridges within the Clear Path 465 Study Area**

Bridge Number	Existing Bridge File Number	Proposed Bridge File Number	Location/Crossing	Scope of work
1	I465-125-02377 BNBL	TBD	I-465 westbound over the following: I-69 southbound to I-465 southbound ramp, Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad, and southbound Binford Blvd.	New 3-span bridge moved to the north
2	I465-125-02377 JCSBL	TBD	I-465 eastbound over the following: I-69 southbound to I-465 southbound ramp, Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad, and southbound Binford Blvd.	New 3-span bridge moved to the north
3	I465-125-05270 BNBL	TBD	I-465 westbound over the following: I-69, Binford Blvd., and the I-465 eastbound to I-69 northbound ramp	New 2-span bridge moved to the north
4	I465-125-05270 JCSBL	TBD	I-465 eastbound over the following: I-69, Binford Blvd., and the I-465 eastbound to I-69 northbound ramp	New 2-span bridge moved to the north
5	I465-125-05271 B	TBD	I-69 southbound ramp over the following: northbound Binford Blvd. and I-465 eastbound to southbound Binford Blvd. ramp	New 2-span bridge moved to the north
6	N/A	TBD	I-465 eastbound ramp to I-69 northbound over the following: I-69, Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad, and southbound Binford Blvd.	New 3-span bridge
7	N/A	TBD	I-69 southbound to I-465 westbound over the following: Hoosier Heritage Port Authority Railroad and southbound Binford Blvd.	New 2-span bridge
8	N/A	TBD	I-465 northbound ramp to 82nd Street over northbound Binford Blvd.	New single-span braided bridge
9	N/A	TBD	I-69 northbound C-D ramp to 82nd Street over 82nd Street	New 2-span bridge
10	I69-200-05307 BNBL	N/A	I-69 northbound over 82nd Street	Deck widening, polymeric overlay, and joint replacement
11	I69-200-05307 JCSBL	N/A	I-69 southbound over 82nd Street	Deck widening, polymeric overlay, and joint replacement
12	N/A	TBD	82nd Street southbound on-ramp to southbound Binford Blvd. over 82nd Street	New 2-span bridge
13	N/A	TBD	I-69 southbound ramp to southbound Binford Blvd. over 82nd Street	New 2-span bridge
14	N/A	TBD	I-69 southbound ramp to southbound Binford Blvd. over southbound 82nd Street on-ramp	New 2-span bridge
15	I465-124-05268 CNBL	N/A	I-465 northbound over 71st Street	Deck replacement and widening
16	I465-124-05268 CSBL	N/A	I-465 southbound over 71st Street	Deck replacement and widening

**Table 2: Mapped Soil Units within the Clear Path 465 Study Area**

Soil Unit Abbreviation	Soil Unit	Hydric Soil Rating	Acreage within Study Area	%
Ua	Udorthents, cut and filled	Predominantly Non-hydric (1-32%)	126.78	32.03
CrA	Crosby silt loam, fine-loamy subsoil, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Predominantly Non-hydric (1-32%)	96.36	24.34
MmB2	Miami silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Predominantly Non-hydric (1-32%)	62.21	15.72
Br	Brookston silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Predominantly Hydric (66-99%)	59.95	15.15
Ge	Genesee silt loam, 0-2 percent slopes	Not Hydric (0%)	10.83	2.73
CsB2	Crosby-Miami silt loams, 2 to 4 percent slopes, eroded	Predominantly Non-hydric (1-32%)	8.31	2.1
HeF	Hennepin loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes	Not Hydric (0%)	6.05	1.53
FoA	Fox loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Predominantly Non-hydric (1-32%)	4.98	1.26
We	Westland clay loam	Hydric (100%)	4.90	1.24
MxE2	Miami complex, 18 to 24 percent slopes, eroded	Not Hydric (0%)	4.62	1.17
FxC2	Fox complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Not Hydric (0%)	3.30	0.83
MmC2	Miami silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Predominantly Non-hydric (1-32%)	2.65	0.67
Sn	Sloan silt loam	Hydric (100%)	2.27	0.57
MxD2	Miami complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not Hydric (0%)	2.17	0.54
Sh	Shoals silt loam	Predominantly Non-hydric (1-32%)	0.47	0.12
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>395.83</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 3: Clear Path 465 Stream Summary Table

Name	Photo Number(s)	Latitude	Longitude	OHWL Width* (feet)	OHWL Depth* (inches)	USGS Blue-Line (Y/N)	Riffles/Pools (Y/N)	Length in Study Area (feet)	Stream Substrate	Stream Classification	Quality **	QHEI/HHEI Score	Sheet Number(s) ***	Likely Water of the US (Y/N)
UNT 1 to the White River	1-3	39.913992	-86.089007	11.5	20	N	Y/N	158	Cobble, Gravel, Sand, Silt	Intermittent	Average	42	1	Y
UNT 2 to the White River	2,4,16,23-24, 29,34,49,73	39.912488	-86.083417	9.5	20	N	N/N	4,236	Gravel, Sand, Silt	Intermittent	Poor	39	1-4,6	Y
UNT 3 to the White River	24,28,45,53, 60,62,98	39.909626	-86.07922	6.5	9	N	N/N	1,954	Riprap, Concrete, Gravel, Sand, Silt	Intermittent	Poor	30	3-5,7	Y
UNT 4 to the White River	35	39.911006	-86.080510	6.0	6	N	N/N	84	Riprap, Silt	Ephemeral	Poor	28	4	Y
UNT 1 to Allison Run	116,128	39.904847	-86.069695	4.0	7	N	N/N	287	Riprap, Gravel, Silt	Ephemeral	Poor	24	8-9	Y
UNT 2 to Allison Run	129	39.904124	-86.068561	9.0	5	N	N/N	304	Riprap, Silt	Ephemeral	Poor	28	9	Y
Howland Ditch (Section 1)	149-150	39.901443	-86.064387	12.0	6	Y	N/N	306	Riprap, Gravel, Sand, Silt	Perennial	Poor	48	10	Y
Howland Ditch (Section 2)	604,606-607,620-621,623-624	39.906121	-86.044992	7.0	6	Y	N/N	1,397	Concrete, Riprap, Sand, Silt	Perennial	Poor	34	32-33	Y
UNT 1 to Howland Ditch	151,158,164-165	39.900081	-86.062865	4.5	9	N	N/N	1,234	Riprap, Sand, Silt	Ephemeral	Poor	33	10-11	Y
UNT 2 to Howland Ditch	334,558,562	39.900132	-86.052395	1.5	6	N	N/N	1,224	Riprap, Gravel, Sand, Silt	Ephemeral	Poor	15	16-17,30	Y
UNT 3 to Howland Ditch	534-536	39.888448	-86.061157	5.0	6	N	N/N	238	Silt, Woody Debris	Intermittent	Poor	28	28	Y
UNT 4 to Howland Ditch	530-531,535	39.887935	-86.061472	3.5	8	N	N/N	349	Silt, Woody Debris	Ephemeral	Poor	23	28	Y
UNT 5 to Howland Ditch	540,542-543, 552, 548	39.890521	-86.060049	3.5	10	N	N/Y	378	Silt, Woody Debris	Intermittent	Poor	58	28-29	Y
UNT 6 to Howland Ditch	541	39.890483	-86.059686	4.0	12	N	N/N	91	Silt, Woody Debris	Ephemeral	Poor	23	28-29	Y
UNT 7 to Howland Ditch	581-583,585,588-589,593	39.903489	-86.04708	4.0	12	N	N/N	875	Gravel, Silt, Woody Debris, Fine Detritus	Intermittent	Poor	26	31-32	Y
UNT 8 to Howland Ditch	594	39.904921	-86.046882	1.5	10	N	N/N	118	Gravel, Sand, Silt	Ephemeral	Poor	17	32	Y
UNT 9 to Howland Ditch	605,633-634,649,656, 661,671-672,674-675	39.908217	-86.043971	5.0	9	N	N/N	2,332	Gravel, Sand, Silt	Intermittent	Poor	32	32-35	Y
UNT 10 to Howland Ditch	625-626	39.905686	-86.042673	2.5	16	N	N/N	129	Concrete, Fine Detritus	Ephemeral	Poor	13	33	Y
UNT 1 to Hillsdale Run	229-233,286, 302,399-400,402	39.896421	-86.055101	3.0	6	N	N/Y	2,159	Cobble, Gravel, Sand, Silt	Intermittent	Poor	56	13,15,17	Y

Table 3 (cont.): Clear Path 465 Stream Summary Table

Name	Photo Number(s)	Latitude	Longitude	OHWM Width* (feet)	OHWM Depth* (inches)	USGS Blue-Line (Y/N)	Riffles/Pools (Y/N)	Length in Study Area (feet)	Substrate	Stream Classification	Quality **	QHEI/HHEI Score	Sheet Number(s) ***	Likely Water of the US (Y/N)
UNT 2 to Hillsdale Run	238,240,253, 255	39.893096	-86.056756	6.0	15	N	N/N	1,319	Riprap, Cobble, Gravel, Sand, Silt, Woody Debris	Intermittent	Average	51	13-14	Y
UNT 3 to Hillsdale Run	254	39.892516	-86.056014	2.0	5	N	N/N	38	Riprap, Silt	Ephemeral	Poor	28	14	Y
UNT 4 to Hillsdale Run	397,401	39.896794	-86.051424	3.5	4	N	N/N	142	Gravel, Sand, Silt	Ephemeral	Poor	33	17	Y
Blue Creek	447-448,461-462	39.888134	-86.048075	12.3	14	Y	Y/Y	638	Riprap, Gravel, Sand, Silt	Perennial	Average	60	20	Y
UNT 1 to Blue Creek	443,450	39.888397	-86.048626	2.0	10	N	N/N	635	Gravel, Sand, Silt	Ephemeral	Poor	14	19-20	Y
UNT 2 to Blue Creek	449,455	39.88838	-86.047715	3.0	6	N	N/N	171	Silt	Ephemeral	Poor	12	20	Y
UNT 3 to Blue Creek	464-465,467	39.886544	-86.047631	2.5	6	N	N/Y	429	Riprap, Gravel, Sand, Silt	Intermittent	Poor	15	21	Y
UNT 4 to Blue Creek	468,471	39.885314	-86.047955	5.5	13	N	N/N	973	Riprap, Gravel, Sand, Silt, Woody Debris	Ephemeral	Poor	34	21	Y
UNT 5 to Blue Creek	479,481	39.880919	-86.047405	13.0	6	Y	N/N	307	Riprap, Gravel, Sand, Silt	Intermittent	Poor	35	22	Y
UNT 6 to Blue Creek	480	39.880919	-86.047833	4.0	18	N	N/N	155	Gravel, Sand, Silt, Woody Debris	Ephemeral	Average	30	22	Y
UNT 1 to Garden Run	495	39.875447	-86.046785	1.5	4	Y	N/N	226	Gravel, Sand, Silt, Woody Debris	Ephemeral	Average	24	24	Y
Mark Run	686-688	39.912966	-86.074495	2.0	18	Y	N/N	375	Riprap, Gravel, Sand, Silt	Intermittent	Poor	38	36	Y
Castle Creek	693-694	39.915068	-86.073803	10.5	12	Y	Y/Y	215	Riprap, Gravel, Sand, Silt	Perennial	Average	51	36	Y
<b>TOTAL</b>								<b>23,476</b>						

\* Average OHWM dimensions noted within the study area.

\*\* Quality was based on visual observations within the study area.

\*\*\* Refers to the "Field-Identified Resources" maps attached to the waters of the U.S. report.

Table 4: Clear Path 465 Wetland Summary Table

Name	Photograph Number(s)	Latitude	Longitude	Cowardin Classification *	Waters of the U.S. Area (acre)	Waters of the State Area (acre)	Waters of the U.S. Length (feet)	Waters of the State Length (feet)	Quality	Sheet Number(s)**	Likely Water of the U.S. (Y/N)	Isolated Wetland Classification	Likely Exempt Isolated Wetland (Y/N)
Wetland 1	6-10	39.914197	-86.086229	Palustrine Emergent	0.027	0.000	89	0	Poor	2	Y	None	N
Wetland 2	11-15	39.913809	-86.084729	Palustrine Scrub-Shrub	0.037	0.000	78	0	Poor	2	Y	None	N
Wetland 3	17-21	39.913169	-86.082798	Palustrine Scrub-Shrub	0.013	0.000	43	0	Poor	3	Y	None	N
Wetland 4	30-33	39.912059	-86.079433	Palustrine Forested	0.049	0.000	185	0	Poor	4	Y	None	N
Wetland 5	36-40	39.910904	-86.080297	Palustrine Emergent	0.006	0.000	53	0	Poor	4	Y	None	N
Wetland 6	54-58	39.909287	-86.078082	Palustrine Emergent	0.005	0.000	20	0	Poor	4	Y	None	N
Wetland 7	77,91,93-96	39.909176	-86.074870	Palustrine Emergent	0.166	0.081	650	603	Poor	6-8	Y/N	Class 1	Y
Wetland 8	130-134	39.904080	-86.067904	Palustrine Emergent	0.063	0.029	82	160	Poor	9	Y/N	Class 1	Y
Wetland 9	137-141	39.903378	-86.066824	Palustrine Emergent	0.013	0.017	40	56	Poor	9	Y/N	Class 1	Y
Wetland 10	153-157	39.900486	-86.062311	Palustrine Emergent	0.008	0.000	46	0	Poor	11	Y	None	N
Wetland 11	159-163	39.899976	-86.062595	Palustrine Emergent	0.004	0.000	21	0	Poor	11	Y	None	N
Wetland 12	177-181	39.897874	-86.059429	Palustrine Emergent	0.035	0.000	134	0	Poor	11-12	Y	None	N
Wetland 13	185-189	39.897949	-86.058314	Palustrine Emergent	0.020	0.000	40	0	Poor	12	Y	None	N
Wetland 14	190-194	39.896942	-86.058375	Palustrine Emergent	0.023	0.000	205	0	Poor	12	Y	None	N
Wetland 15	213-217	39.896409	-86.057538	Palustrine Emergent	0.094	0.000	101	0	Poor	12	Y	None	N
Wetland 16	225-231,237	39.894875	-86.056723	Palustrine Emergent	0.274	0.070	223	265	Poor	13	Y/N	Class 1	Y
Wetland 17	244-248,256	39.892542	-86.056000	Palustrine Emergent/ Scrub-shrub	0.029	0.023	70	90	Poor	13-14,29	Y/N	Class 1	Y
Wetland 18	309-313	39.895617	-86.054447	Palustrine Emergent	0.059	0.000	95	0	Poor	15	Y	None	N
Wetland 19	286,299- 308,391-395	39.896713	-86.053720	Palustrine Emergent	1.241	0.128	531	585	Poor	15,17	Y/N	Class 1	Y
Wetland 20	276-280	39.896668	-86.055858	Palustrine Emergent	0.013	0.000	75	0	Poor	15	Y	None	N
Wetland 21	281-285	39.897057	-86.055825	Palustrine Emergent	0.027	0.000	154	0	Poor	15	Y	None	N
Wetland 22	290-294	39.897339	-86.054387	Palustrine Emergent	0.004	0.000	39	0	Poor	15	Y	None	N
Wetland 23	384-388, 390	39.898664	-86.051814	Palustrine Emergent	0.094	0.041	122	321	Poor	15,17	Y/N	Class 1	Y
Wetland 24	325-329	39.899218	-86.055009	Palustrine Forested	0.377	0.000	203	0	Average	16	Y	None	N
Wetland 25	331-333,335- 337	39.899815	-86.054422	Palustrine Forested	0.713	0.000	322	0	Average	16	Y	None	N
Wetland 26	344-347	39.900085	-86.053322	Palustrine Forested	0.071	0.000	95	0	Poor	16	Y	None	N
Wetland 27	348-354, 373- 377	39.899643	-86.052491	Palustrine Forested/ Scrub-Shrub	0.791	0.000	275	0	Average	16-17	Y	None	N
Wetland 28	357-362	39.900119	-86.051942	Palustrine Emergent	0.048	0.000	127	0	Poor	17	Y	None	N
Wetland 29	367-371	39.899628	-86.051201	Palustrine Scrub-Shrub	0.066	0.000	101	0	Poor	17	Y	None	N
Wetland 30	378-383	39.899157	-86.051902	Palustrine Forested	0.166	0.000	181	0	Average	17	Y	None	N
Wetland 31	409-413	39.894153	-86.051166	Palustrine Emergent	0.007	0.000	28	0	Poor	18	Y	None	N
Wetland 32	414-418	39.893366	-86.052338	Palustrine Emergent	0.009	0.000	32	0	Poor	18	Y	None	N
Wetland 33	419-422	39.893053	-86.052150	Palustrine Emergent	0.094	0.000	101	0	Poor	18	Y	None	N
Wetland 34	456-460	39.888013	-86.047606	Palustrine Emergent	0.030	0.000	119	0	Poor	20	Y	None	N
Wetland 35	451-454	39.887865	-86.048381	Palustrine Emergent	0.005	0.000	26	0	Poor	20	Y	None	N
Wetland 36	544-548	39.889638	-86.059276	Palustrine Emergent	0.015	0.006	40	50	Poor	29	Y/N	Class 1	Y
Wetland 37	577-581,583- 586	39.902928	-86.046964	Palustrine Emergent	0.049	0.041	129	347	Poor	31	Y/N	Class 1	Y
Wetland 38	634-639	39.907131	-86.044883	Palustrine Emergent	0.009	0.000	31	0	Poor	33	Y	None	N
Wetland 39	667-671	39.909395	-86.042057	Palustrine Emergent	0.034	0.000	71	0	Poor	34	Y	None	N
Wetland 40	657-661, 673,677-680	39.910619	-86.042141	Palustrine Emergent	0.087	0.201	150	1,280	Poor	34-35	Y/N	Class 1	Y
Wetland 41	662-666	39.909801	-86.042909	Palustrine Emergent	0.014	0.000	96	0	Poor	34	Y	None	N

**Table 4: Clear Path 465 Wetland Summary Table (cont).**

Name	Photograph Number(s)	Latitude	Longitude	Cowardin Classification *	Waters of the U.S. Area (acre)	Waters of the State Area (acre)	Waters of the U.S. Length (feet)	Waters of the State Length (feet)	Quality	Sheet Number(s)**	Likely Water of the U.S. (Y/N)	Isolated Wetland Classification	Likely Exempt Isolated Wetland (Y/N)
Wetland A	25-27	39.911882	-86.081902	Palustrine Emergent	0.159	0.000	338	0	Poor	3	Y	None	N
Wetland B	41-42,51	39.910671	-86.079328	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.319	0	1,279	Poor	3-4	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland C	47-48,50	39.910907	-86.078667	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.146	0	723	Poor	4	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland D	43-44,46,52	39.910104	-86.079309	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.134	0	527	Poor	4	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland E	63-65	39.907330	-86.077879	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.047	0	253	Poor	5	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland F	66-67,97	39.907260	-86.077191	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.045	0	167	Poor	5,7	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland F2	80,83-85	39.908631	-86.076101	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.108	0	650	Poor	6-7	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland G	86-88	39.909131	-86.075840	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.020	0	72	Poor	6	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland H	89-90,92	39.908684	-86.075112	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.062	0	420	Poor	6	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland I	99-101	39.907726	-86.076781	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.045	0	211	Poor	7	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland J	102-104	39.907570	-86.075177	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.184	0	987	Poor	7	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland K	107-109	39.905338	-86.074199	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.010	0	85	Poor	7	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland L	111-113	39.906280	-86.071388	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.039	0	298	Poor	8	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland M	118-120	39.904913	-86.073061	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.080	0	337	Poor	8	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland N	122-124	39.905429	-86.068134	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.042	0	371	Poor	9	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland O	125-127	39.904960	-86.068424	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.050	0	358	Poor	9	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland P	134-136	39.903491	-86.068092	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.010	0	73	Poor	9	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland Q	143-145	39.902146	-86.065985	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.006	0	30	Poor	10	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland R	146-148	39.902125	-86.064785	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.011	0	75	Poor	10	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland S	164,166-168	39.899353	-86.061651	Palustrine Emergent	0.008	0.022	28	90	Poor	11	Y/N	Class 1	Y
Wetland T	169-171	39.899085	-86.061219	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.005	0	25	Poor	11	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland U	172-174	39.898727	-86.060670	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.009	0	35	Poor	11	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland V	165,175-176	39.899167	-86.060134	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.113	0	689	Poor	11-12	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland W	182-184	39.898450	-86.058320	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.015	0	86	Poor	12	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland X	196-198	39.898390	-86.057324	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.011	0	175	Poor	12	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland Y	199-201	39.898322	-86.056696	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.009	0	57	Poor	12	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland Z	204-206	39.897465	-86.056823	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.007	0	47	Poor	12	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AA	207-209	39.897377	-86.056327	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.008	0	42	Poor	12	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AB	219,222-224	39.895974	-86.057168	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.044	0	324	Poor	12-13	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AC	234-236	39.894397	-86.056039	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.040	0	234	Poor	13-14	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AD	249-251	39.894485	-86.055136	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.056	0	123	Poor	14	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AE	259-261	39.893356	-86.054905	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.083	0	240	Poor	14	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AF	257-258,427-428	39.892231	-86.052256	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.343	0	1,460	Poor	14,19	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AG	262-263,267	39.893592	-86.054227	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.166	0	732	Poor	14	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AH	317-318	39.895563	-86.052769	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.001	0	13	Poor	15	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AI	319-321	39.896173	-86.052560	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.100	0	333	Poor	15,17-18	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AJ	287-289	39.896790	-86.055026	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.009	0	62	Poor	15	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AK	366,395-397,571-572	39.898775	-86.050385	Palustrine Emergent	0.030	0.391	132	1,799	Poor	17,30-31	Y/N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AL	403-404	39.896565	-86.051454	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.003	0	16	Poor	17	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AM	407-408	39.894933	-86.051898	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.010	0	74	Poor	18	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AN	424-426	39.892914	-86.050532	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.034	0	269	Poor	18-19	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AO	429-431	39.891878	-86.049763	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.010	0	47	Poor	19	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AP	432-434	39.891634	-86.049592	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.001	0	20	Poor	19	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AQ	436-438	39.890959	-86.050115	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.010	0	51	Poor	19	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AR	439-441	39.889903	-86.049360	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.086	0	478	Poor	19	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AS	444-446	39.888826	-86.047878	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.019	0	122	Poor	20	N	Class 1	Y

Table 4: Clear Path 465 Wetland Summary Table (cont).

Name	Photograph Number(s)	Latitude	Longitude	Cowardin Classification *	Waters of the U.S. Area (acre)	Waters of the State Area (acre)	Waters of the U.S. Length (feet)	Waters of the State Length (feet)	Quality	Sheet Number(s)**	Likely Water of the U.S. (Y/N)	Isolated Wetland Classification	Likely Exempt Isolated Wetland (Y/N)
Wetland AT	476-478	39.882369	-86.046936	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.014	0	93	Poor	22	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AU	482-484	39.880531	-86.046997	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.034	0	178	Poor	22	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AV	485-486, 489	39.878563	-86.047745	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.047	0	350	Poor	23	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AW	487-488,491	39.877693	-86.046990	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.100	0	647	Poor	23	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AX	490,492-493	39.877031	-86.047727	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.052	0	304	Poor	23	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AY	496-498	39.874475	-86.047675	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.040	0	213	Poor	24	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland AZ	501-503	39.872703	-86.047633	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.068	0	405	Poor	24-25	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BA	504-506	39.872157	-86.046912	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.018	0	86	Poor	25	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BB	509-511	39.869894	-86.047611	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.011	0	44	Poor	25	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BC	515-517	39.868034	-86.046573	Palustrine Forested	0.000	0.015	0	70	Poor	26	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BD	525-527	39.886658	-86.062924	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.022	0	317	Poor	27	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BE	522-523,532-533,537	39.887137	-86.062714	Palustrine Scrub-Shrub	0.000	0.273	0	1,527	Poor	27-28	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BF	549-551	39.890029	-86.059383	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.016	0	132	Poor	29	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BF2	554	39.890492	-86.058163	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.016	0	152	Poor	29	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BG	559-561	39.900745	-86.050609	Palustrine Scrub-Shrub	0.000	0.005	0	31	Poor	30	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BH	564,566-567	39.901386	-86.049263	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.016	0	113	Poor	30	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BI	574-576	39.902251	-86.048543	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.006	0	23	Poor	30	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BJ	588-589,591-593	39.904192	-86.047206	Palustrine Emergent	0.161	0.020	492	161	Poor	31-32	Y/N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BK	596-598	39.905660	-86.047018	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.027	0	137	Poor	32	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BL	600-602	39.906104	-86.046460	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.042	0	180	Poor	32	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BM	608-610	39.907366	-86.045598	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.027	0	247	Average	32-33	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BN	611-613	39.904939	-86.045243	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.007	0	40	Poor	33	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BO	614-616	39.904884	-86.044244	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.081	0	407	Poor	33	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BP	617-619	39.905449	-86.044536	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.038	0	107	Poor	33	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BQ	627-629	39.906185	-86.043091	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.014	0	93	Poor	33	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BR	640-642	39.906700	-86.043689	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.019	0	147	Poor	33	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BS	643-645	39.906793	-86.042460	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.045	0	206	Poor	33	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BT	646-648	39.907248	-86.043350	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.003	0	37	Poor	33	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BU	653-655	39.908575	-86.042473	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.057	0	447	Poor	33-34	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BV	650-652	39.908335	-86.042925	Palustrine Emergent	0.000	0.040	0	208	Poor	34	N	Class 1	Y
Wetland BW	676,681-682	39.911571	-86.040604	Palustrine Emergent	0.037	0.219	85	611	Poor	35	Y/N	Class 1	Y
<b>TOTALS</b>					<b>5.284</b>	<b>4.992</b>	<b>6,298</b>	<b>26,029</b>					

\* Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (Cowardin et al., 1979)

\*\* Refers to the "Field-Identified Resources" maps attached to the waters of the U.S. report.

# Waters of the U.S. Report – Addendum #1

## Clear Path 465

Marion County, Indiana

Designation Number 1400075



Prepared for the Indiana Department of Transportation

July 16, 2019



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**WATERS OF THE U.S. REPORT – ADDENDUM #1**  
**Clear Path 465**  
 Marion County, Indiana  
 INDOT Designation (Des.) Number 1400075  
 Prepared By: Gregory R. Moushon, Senior Environmental Planner  
 July 16, 2019

**I: Addendum Need**

The original waters of the U.S. report for the Clear Path 465 project (October 2, 2018) identified thirty-one likely streams totaling 23,476 linear feet and one-hundred-and-eighteen likely wetlands totaling 10.276 acres (32,327 linear feet) within the study area. Most of these wetlands were emergent (7.710 acres), but both scrub-shrub (0.421 acre) and forested (2.145 acres) communities were observed. Of the total wetlands, 5.284 acres (6,298 linear feet) were likely waters of the U.S. and 4.992 acres (26,029 linear feet) were likely waters of the State. No other likely waters of the U.S. or waters of the State were identified within the study area. A field review was conducted with representatives from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), and the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) Ecology and Waterway Permitting Office (EWPO) on August 23, 2018. Feedback from these agencies was included in the INDOT approved report dated October 20, 2018.

While the original report was under final review, the maintenance of traffic design extended the northern project terminus along the northbound lanes of I-69 by approximately 1,630 feet. Additional field reconnaissance was required due to this extension. The extended study area will hereafter be referred to as the addendum study area. An additional field review was conducted with representatives from USACE, IDEM, and INDOT EWPO on May 1, 2019. Follow-up fieldwork was conducted on May 6, 2019.

**II: Project Information**

**Fieldwork Dates:**

Fieldwork for this report addendum was conducted on October 2, 2018 and May 6, 2019.

**Contributors:**

- Gregory Moushon, Senior Environmental Planner
- Tom Plattner, Senior Environmental Planner
- Wade Kimmon, GIS Specialist
- Keaton Veldkamp, Associate Environmental Planner

**Project Location:**

Fishers Quadrangle  
 Section 14 of Township 17 North, Range 4 East  
 I-69 Reference Posts 201+45 to 201+80  
 Marion County, Indiana  
 Latitude/Longitude: 39.914665 North 86.038477 West

**Project Description:**

The proposed project includes added travel lanes on I-465 from the White River Bridge (approximately 2.4 miles west of I-69) to the Fall Creek Road Bridge (approximately 2.15 miles south of I-69). I-69 will be reconstructed between I-465 and Eighty-Second Street to accommodate a modified I-465/I-69 interchange configuration. The project is located on the northeast side of Indianapolis in Lawrence and Washington Townships, Marion County, Indiana.

The need for the Clear Path 465 project stems from insufficient capacity, which causes backups during peak travel hours and safety concerns due to a high volume of crashes. There is insufficient existing and future capacity in critical roadway segments within the project limits, resulting in congestion issues. Between 2013 and 2015, over 1,000 crashes were reported (an average of almost one crash per day). Contributing factors include traffic congestion, configuration, and weaving movements. The purpose of the Clear Path 465 project is to improve overall traffic operation by increasing capacity to meet acceptable levels of service and improve safety.

Existing Conditions:

I-69 within the addendum study area consists of four travel lanes and one auxiliary lane in each direction. Guardrail is present along the outer shoulders in some areas.

Proposed Conditions:

Multiple alternatives are currently being analyzed. The study area established for this report was based on the current worst-case scenarios associated with all identified alternatives. A preferred alternative has not been selected at the time this addendum report was prepared.

I-69 northbound and southbound would be altered as part of any of the alternatives. Lane configurations vary slightly between alternatives. For the purpose of this report, the existing right-of-way that could potentially be impacted by all of the alternatives was reviewed. At present, the exact amounts of additional temporary or permanent right-of-way needed are unknown. Roadways within the addendum study area are expected to remain open during construction.

### **III: Office Evaluation**

#### **Methodology:**

The addendum study area was based on the design alternatives evaluated for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document. No additional right-of-way was proposed in this area. Therefore, the addendum study area was confined to INDOT's existing right-of-way. The addendum study area was approximately 4.9 acres in size.

A desktop review of the addendum study area was conducted to identify potential waterways (streams, wetlands, ponds, etc.). This included a 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 follow-up field reconnaissance. National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) mapping, floodplain mapping, United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic mapping, mapped soil units, and historic drainage mapping were also reviewed. Any noted items were flagged for follow-up field reconnaissance, as well.

#### **Aerial Photography:**

During review of current and historical aerial photography of the addendum study area, one area displayed potential wetland signatures associated with water ponding, darkened soils, and/or shifts in vegetation. One potential stream was also noted in this area. This flagged area was investigated during the field reconnaissance.

#### **USGS Mapping:**

During review of the USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Appendix A, page 3), no solid blue-line or dashed blue-line streams were noted within the study area. One dashed blue-line stream (Behner Brook) was noted approximately 580 feet northwest of the addendum study area north of 87<sup>th</sup> Street and west of I-69.

#### **NWI and Floodplain Mapping:**

During review of NWI mapping (Appendix A, page 2), no wetland polygons or wetland lines were noted within the study area. One polygon is located just east of the addendum study area boundary and appears to be associated with a commercial property. Two other polygons are located approximately 500 feet northwest of the addendum study area.

**Mapped Soil Units:**

According to the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Marion County, Indiana, the addendum study area is comprised of predominantly hydric and predominantly non-hydric soil types. The two mapped soil units within the addendum study area are shown below in Table 1. A soil map is attached for reference (Appendix A, page 4).

*Table 1: Mapped Soil Units within the Addendum Study Area*

Map Abbreviation	Soil Name	Classification
Br	Brookston silty clay loam, 0 to 2% slopes	Predominantly hydric (66-99%)
CrA	Crosby silt loam, fine loamy subsoil, 0 to 2% slopes	Predominantly non-hydric (1-32%)

**Historic Drainage:**

The Marion County Soil Survey (USDA, 1978) was reviewed for historic drainage features within the study area. One drainage feature, Behner Brook, is near, but not within, the addendum study area (Appendix A, page 5). It is located northwest of the study area north of 87<sup>th</sup> Street and west of I-69.

**Watershed:**

The addendum study area is located within a single hydrologic unit code 12-digit (HUC 12) watershed: Carmel Creek-White River (051202011003).

**IV: Field Reconnaissance**

**Methodology:**

Parsons conducted a field investigation via a walking surveys on October 2, 2018 and May 6, 2019 to determine the presence of waterways, including streams, wetlands, lakes, and ponds, within the addendum study area. All areas flagged during desktop review were investigated and documented. A resource map showing all identified features within the addendum study area is included in this report for reference (Appendix A, page 6).

The ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) of each stream was determined using a measuring tape. A hand-held GPS unit (Trimble Geo 7 Series) was used to collect the location of each identified stream. The upstream drainage area for each stream was calculated using StreamStats Version 4.3.0 (USGS, 2019), if available. Qualitative assessments of stream quality were done within the study area, while quantitative assessments often extended outside of the study area. 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).

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 National Wetland Plant List (Lichvar, 2016). A hand-held GPS unit (Trimble Geo 7 Series) was used to collect the boundary of each identified wetland, as well as all data points. The area for each wetland and its length (measured along its centerline) are provided. A qualitative assessment of each wetland’s quality was conducted, which included grading them (poor, average, or excellent) based on ecological function, size, species diversity, invasive species prevalence, and amount of disturbance.

Photographs were taken throughout the study area following the format requirements used in the original report. Photographs of each feature identified within the addendum study area are included in this report for reference (Appendix B, pages 1 to 6). Photograph orientation maps are included for additional reference (Appendix A, pages 8-12).

**Streams:**

The original waters of the U.S. report for the Clear Path 465 project (October 2, 2018) identified thirty-one likely streams totaling 23,476 linear feet. Field investigation resulted in the identification of one additional likely jurisdictional stream

totaling 705 linear feet within the addendum study area. The updated total of streams for the Clear Path 465 project is thirty-two likely streams totaling 24,181 linear feet. This feature is summarized in the Stream Summary Table (Table 2). No other features exhibiting an OHWM were observed within the study area.

UNT to Behner Brook

UNT to Behner Brook originates within commercial and residential properties east of I-69. UNT to Behner Brook enters INDOT right-of-way north of 86<sup>th</sup> Street via a pipe culvert and then traverses south within the eastern roadside ditch. While traversing south within the eastern roadside ditch, UNT to Behner Brook is surrounded by Wetland BW. It then enters another pipe culvert crossing under I-69 and continues northwest beyond the western boundary of the addendum study area (Appendix A, page 6). UNT to Brehner Brook was 705 linear feet in length and exhibited a 5-foot wide by 8-inch deep OHWM within the addendum study area. USGS StreamStats reported its upstream drainage area as 0.57 square mile.

UNT to Behner Brook is an open canopy, riprap-lined channel within INDOT maintained right-of-way. It had an HHEI score of 28 (Appendix D, pages 1 to 2). It exhibits an open canopy, narrow, concrete-lined channel downstream of the addendum study area. Within the addendum study area, it exhibited intermittent flow and its substrate consisted of riprap and silt. Grassy roadside right-of-way is adjacent to the riprap. No bank erosion was observed downstream of the addendum study area. UNT to Behner Brook has been channelized upstream and downstream of the addendum study area. The adjacent land-use is predominantly urban roadway and commercial properties. No pools or riffles were observed. Based on these observations, UNT to Brehner Brook was classified as a poor-quality stream.

UNT to Brehner Brook is not shown on USGS 7.5-minute series topographic mapping (Appendix A, page 3). UNT to Behner Brook is a direct tributary to Brehner Brook, which is a tributary to the West Fork of the White River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Based on this connectivity and the presence of an OHWM, UNT to Breher Brook is likely a water of the U.S.

UNT to Brehner Brook is not 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*, nor was it located within two miles of any such resources.

Table 2: Stream Summary Table within the Addendum Study Area

Name	Photo #	Latitude/ Longitude	OHWM Width (ft)	OHWM Depth (in)	Length (ft)	USGS Blue-Line (Y/N)	Riffles/Pools (Y/N)	Typical Substrate	Quality*	Likely Water of the US (Y/N)
UNT to Brehner Brook	713-726	39.91514/ -86.03797	5	8	705	N	N/N	Riprap, Silt	Poor	Y

\*Quality was based on qualitative observations within and immediately adjacent to the study area.

**Wetlands:**

Sampling locations were determined by the presence or absence of hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology indicators. The original Waters of the U.S. report depicted Wetland BW extending beyond the study area. After further investigation of the roadside ditch, it was confirmed that Wetland BW did extend beyond the original study area and into the addendum study area. Five additional data points were recorded and included in this addendum (Appendix A, pages 4, 6, 8, 9, and 10). Wetland BW within the addendum study area was 0.485 acre in size, of which 0.289 acre was determined to likely be waters of the U.S. and 0.196 acre was likely waters of the State. Therefore, the updated total wetlands for the Clear Path 465 project is 10.761 acres (33,955 linear feet), of which 5.573 acres (6,793 linear feet) are likely waters of the U.S. and 5.188 acres (27,162 linear feet) are likely waters of the State. This feature is summarized in the Wetland Summary Table (Table 3).

### Wetland BW

The original Waters of the U.S. report for the Clear Path 465 project (October 2, 2018) identified Wetland BW and noted that it extended beyond the study area. The following data points were taken within the addendum study area.

The area associated with Data Point BW-2 IN (BW-2-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 60%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence index. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Five primary indicators of hydrology (Surface Water [A1], High Water Table [A2], Saturation [A3], Algal Mat or Crust [B4], and Hydrogen Sulfide Odor [C1]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BW-2-IN, this area was identified as a continuation of Wetland BW.

The area associated with Data Point BW-3 IN (BW-3-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 80%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the rapid test, dominance test, and prevalence index. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) and Depleted Matrix (F3) indicators. Six primary indicators of hydrology (High Water Table [A2], Saturation [A3], Algal Mat or Crust [B4], Water-Stained Leaves [B9], Hydrogen Sulfide Odor [C1], and Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots [C3]) and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BW-3-IN, this area was identified as a continuation of Wetland BW.

Data Point BW-3 OUT (BW-3-OUT) was taken upslope from BW-3-IN. This location was dominated by *Setaria pumila* (yellow bristle grass, FAC, 50%), *Echinochloa crus-galli* (large barnyard grass, FACW, 20%), and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 20%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test. No hydric soil indicators were observed. Only one secondary indicator of hydrology (Geomorphic Position [D2]) was observed. Since two of the three wetland criteria were not met at BW-3-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BW, which was determined based on changes in soils and topography.

The area associated with Data Point BW-4 IN (BW-4-IN) was evaluated because it exhibited hydrophytic vegetation. The herbaceous stratum was dominated by *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU 30%), *Typha sp.* (cattail, OBL, 20%), *Cyperus esculentus* (chufa, FACW, 20%), and *Poa pratensis* (Kentucky bluegrass, FAC, 20%). This point met the hydrophytic vegetation criterion because it passed the dominance test and prevalence index. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. Three primary indicators of hydrology (Saturation [A3], Water Stained Leaves [B9], and Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots [C3]), and two secondary indicators of hydrology (Crawfish Burrows [C8] and FAC-Neutral Test [D5]) were observed. Since all three wetland criteria were met at BW-4-IN, this area was identified as a continuation of Wetland BW.

Data Point BW-4 OUT (BW-4-OUT) was taken upslope from BW-4-IN. This location was dominated by *Poa pratensis* (Kentucky bluegrass, FAC, 40%), and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall false rye grass, FACU, 30%) in the herbaceous stratum. This point did not meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion. The soil profile met the hydric soil criterion because it exhibited the Redox Dark Surface (F6) indicator. One primary indicator of hydrology (Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots [C3]) and one secondary indicator of hydrology (Crawfish Burrows [C8]) were observed. Since one of the three wetland criteria were not met at BW-4-OUT, this point was determined to be upland. This data point helped establish the boundary of Wetland BW, which was determined based on changes in vegetation and topography.

Wetland BW extends beyond the study area. It is located along the east side of northbound I-69 approximately 0.4 mile northeast of 82<sup>nd</sup> Street (Appendix A, page 6). This feature was classified as a poor-quality wetland due to its low species diversity, dominance of cattail, and its presence within INDOT's maintained right-of-way. Wetland BW is not entirely contained within the roadside ditch. Furthermore, a portion of this wetland includes UNT to Behner Brook. Based on this, USACE will likely take jurisdiction on the portion of Wetland BW that was not contained within the roadside ditch and

contained this stream as a water of the U.S. (0.289 acre). The remainder of this wetland (0.196 acre) will likely be considered a water of the State under IDEM jurisdiction. This matches USACE guidance from their August 23, 2018 and May 1, 2019 field reviews.

*Table 3: Wetland Summary Table within the Addendum Study Area*

Name	Photograph Number	Latitude/ Longitude	Wetland Type*	Area (acre) (linear-foot length)	Quality	Likely Water of the U.S. (Y/N)	Likely Water of the State (Y/N)	Likely Exempt Isolated Wetland (Y/N)
Wetland BW	695-711, 713-716, 720-724, 726-728	39.802593/-85.975588	Palustrine Emergent	0.485 (1,629)	Poor	Partially (0.289 ac.)	Partially (0.196 ac.)	Partially

\*Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (Cowardin et al. 1979)

*Table 4: Data Point Summary Table within the Addendum Study Area*

Data Point Name	Hydrophytic Vegetation (Y/N)	Hydric Soils (Y/N)	Wetland Hydrology (Y/N)	Wetland (Y/N)
BW-2-IN	Y	Y	Y	Y
BW-3-IN	Y	Y	Y	Y
BW-3-OUT	Y	N	N	N
BW-4-IN	Y	Y	Y	Y
BW-4-OUT	N	Y	Y	N

**Non-Jurisdictional Features:**

Drainage Features

One roadside ditch (approximately 1,600 linear feet in length) was observed throughout the addendum study area. This ditch was reviewed for potential water resources. Any stream or wetland portions of the ditch were discussed in earlier sections of this report. The remaining roadside ditch lacked an OHWM and wetland characteristics was therefore considered to be a non-jurisdictional feature.

**IV: Conclusions**

Based on the field review, the study area has features that are likely waters of the U.S. and waters of the State. One stream and one wetland were identified within the addendum study area (Appendix A, page 6).

Field investigation resulted in the identification of one likely jurisdictional stream totaling 705 linear feet within the addendum study area. The updated total of streams for the Clear Path 465 project is thirty-two likely streams, totaling 24,181 linear feet.

Wetland BW within the addendum study area was 0.485 acre in size, of which 0.289 acre was determined to likely be waters of the U.S. and 0.196 acre was likely waters of the State. Therefore, the updated total wetlands for the Clear Path 465 project is 10.761 acres (33,955 linear feet), of which 5.573 acres (6,793 linear feet) are likely waters of the U.S. and 5.188 acres (27,162 linear feet) are likely waters of the State. No other likely waters of the U.S. or waters of the State were identified within the study area.

All jurisdictional waters of the U.S. are under the regulatory authority of USACE under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Every effort should be taken to avoid and minimize impacts to the waterway and wetlands. If impacts are necessary,

then mitigation may be required. The INDOT Environmental Services Division should be contacted immediately if impacts will occur. The final determination of jurisdictional waters is ultimately made by USACE. This report is our best judgment based on the guidelines set forth by USACE.

An approved jurisdictional determination form is attached to the end of this report (Appendix E).

## 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*. US Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington DC.

Lichvar, R.W., D.L. Banks, W.N. Kirchner, and N.C. Melvin. 2016. *The National Wetland Plant List: 2016 Wetland Ratings*. Phytoneuron 2016-30: 1-17. Published 28 April 2016. ISSN 2153 733X

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. 2010. *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Midwest Region (Version 2.0)*. US Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Washington DC.

United States Army Corps of Engineers. 1987. Corps of Engineers

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1978. Soil Survey of Marion County, Indiana.

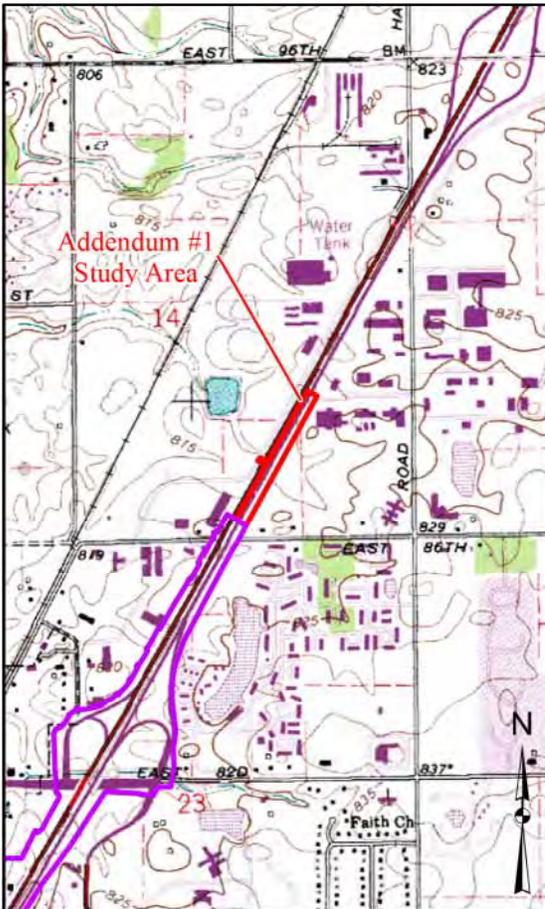
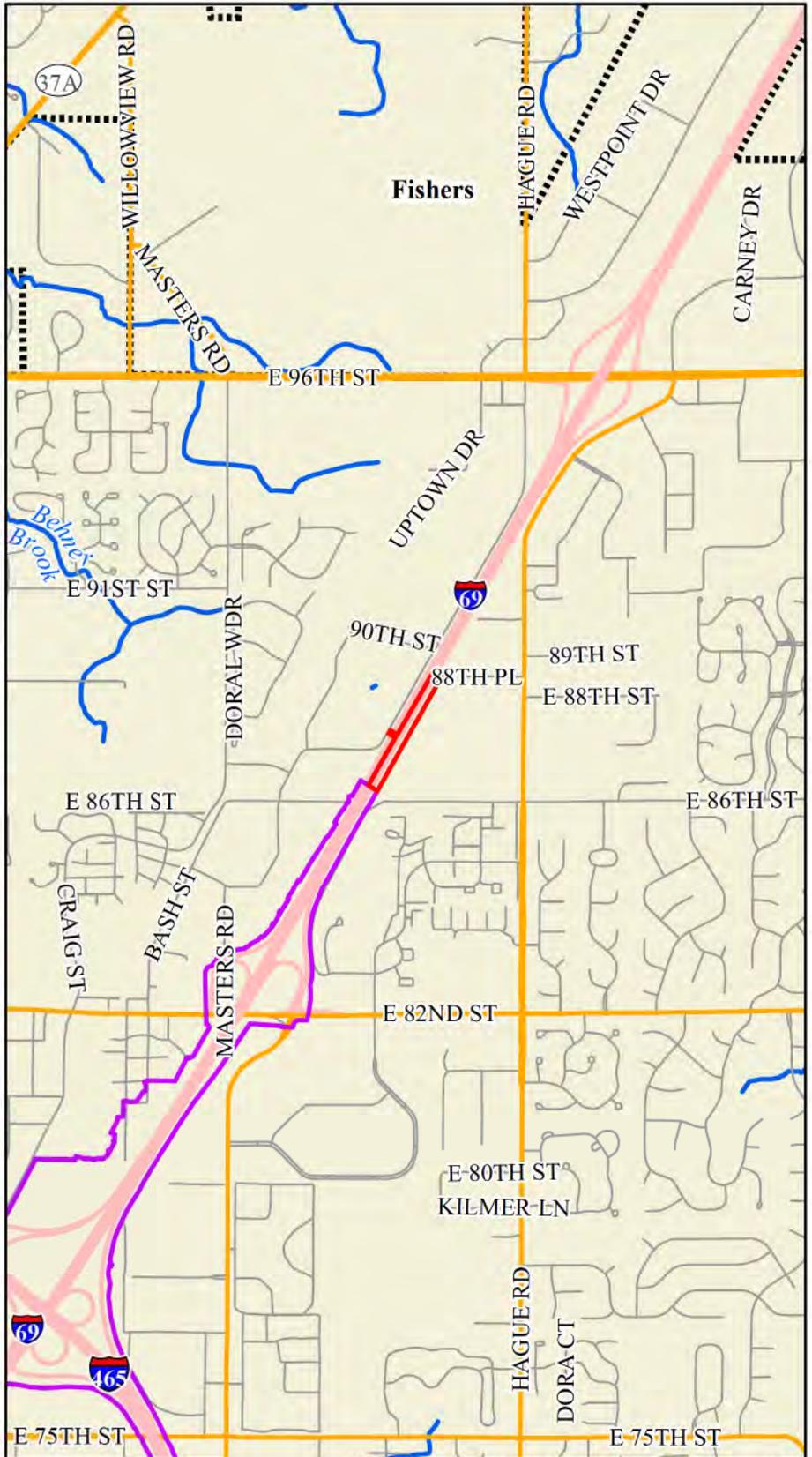
United States Department of Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. 2019. *StreamStats Version 4.3.0: Indiana*.  
<https://streamstats.usgs.gov/ss/>

## VI. Acknowledgements

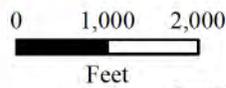
This report has been prepared based on the best available information, interpreted in the light of the investigator's training, experience, and professional judgement in conformance with the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, the appropriate regional supplement, the USACE Jurisdictional Determination Form Instructional Guidebook, and other appropriate agency guidelines.



Gregory R. Moushon  
Senior Environmental Planner  
Parsons



-  Addendum #1 Study Area
-  Original Study Area
-  Streams and Rivers
-  Incorporated Areas



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

**Clear Path 465 Addendum #1  
 Added Travel Lanes  
 Marion County, Indiana  
 Project Location**

Des. 1400075

Date: 2/26/2019



**PARSONS**



Original Study Area	Waters of the US
Addendum #1 Study Area	River_Stream
Delineated Stream	Wetlands
Potential Stream	Floodplain - DFIRM
Parcels	
Waters of the State	

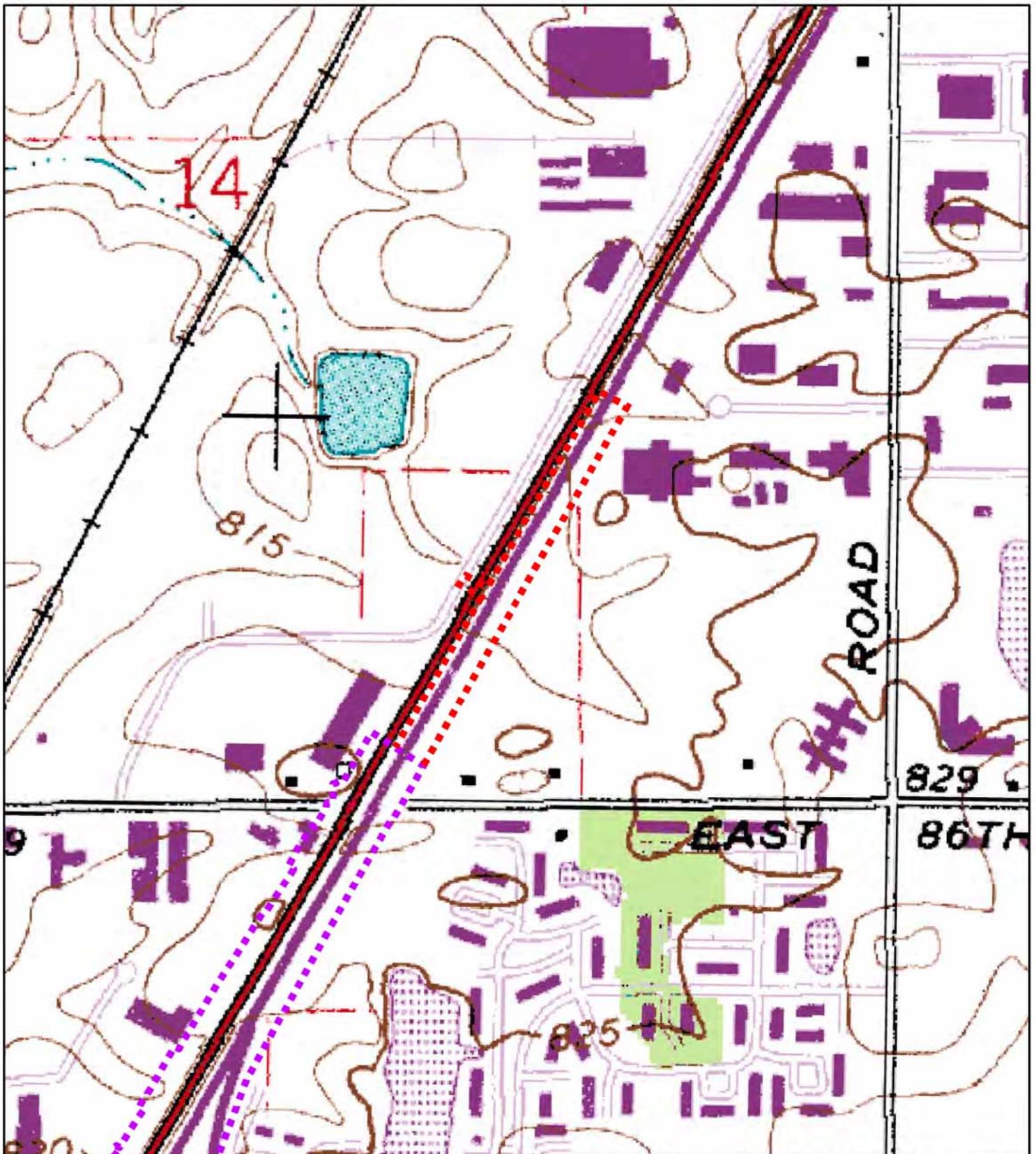
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1 inch = 175 feet



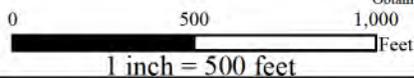
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 Orthophotography -  
 Obtained from Indiana Map  
 Framework Data ([www.indianamap.org](http://www.indianamap.org))

**Clear Path 465 Addendum #1  
 Added Travel Lanes  
 Marion County, Indiana  
 NWI, Waters, and Floodplain**

Des. 1400075	
Date: 5/7/2019	



- Original Study Area
- Addendum #1 Study Area



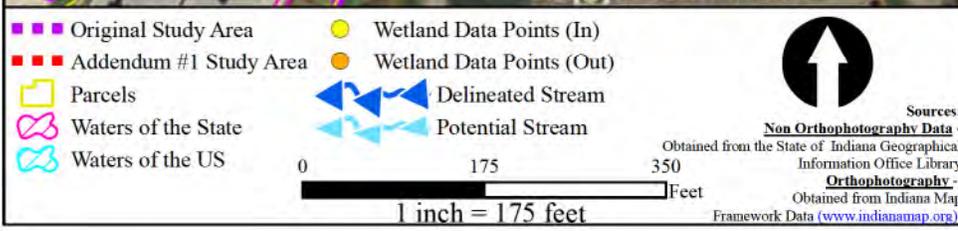
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 Orthophotography -  
 Obtained from Indiana Map  
 Framework Data ([www.indianamap.org](http://www.indianamap.org))

**Clear Path 465 Addendum #1  
 Added Travel Lanes  
 Marion County, Indiana  
 USGS Topographic Map**

Des. 1400075

Date: 2/26/2019





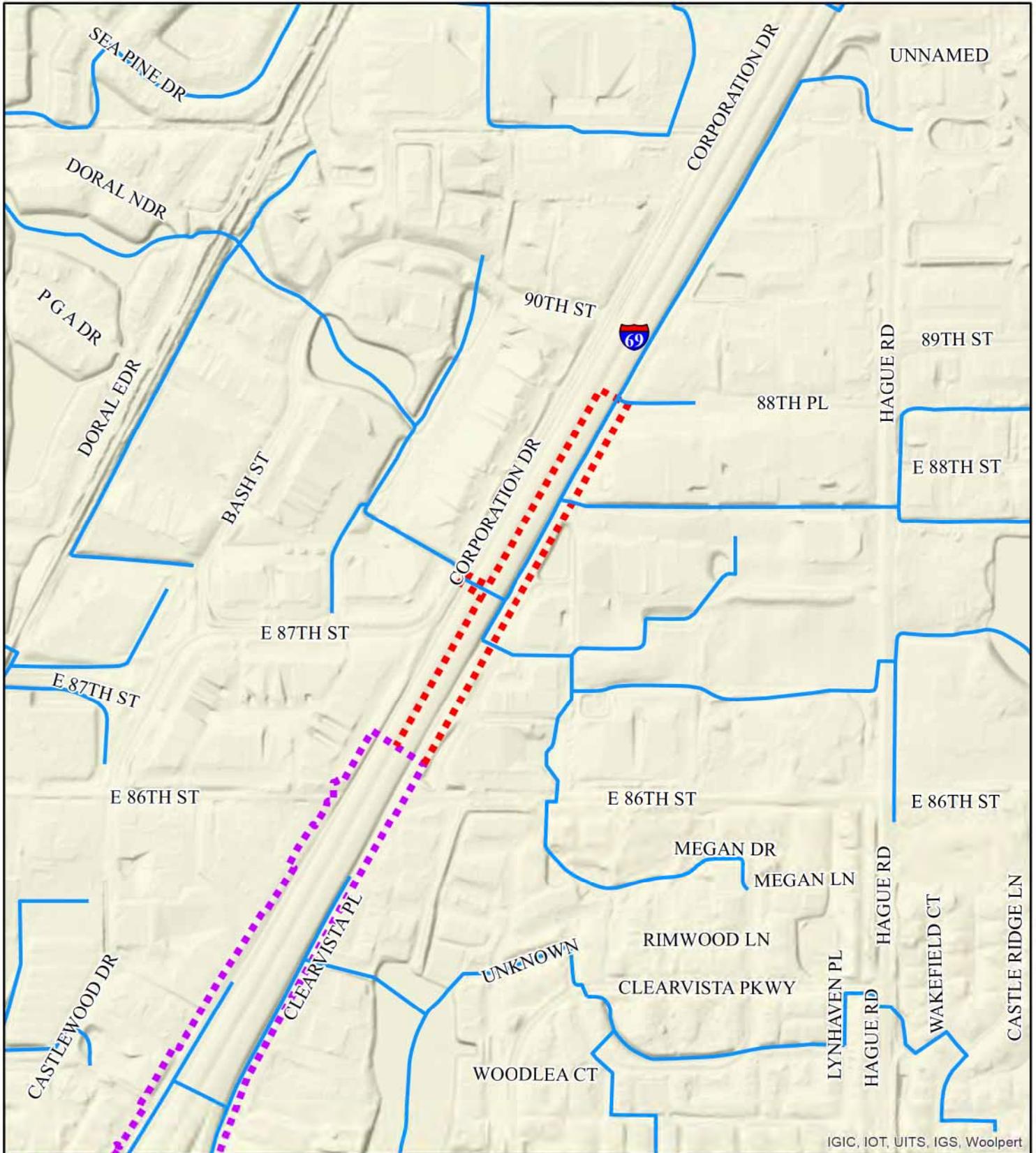
**Clear Path 465 Addendum #1  
Added Travel Lanes  
Marion County, Indiana  
Field-Identified Resources**

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

Des. 1400075

Date: 5/7/2019



IGIC, IOT, UITS, IGS, Woolpert

■ Original Study Area      — NHD Streams  
■ Addendum #1 Study Area  
 LiDAR Color Hillshade (2011-2013)  
 High : 1256  
 Low : 247

0      500      1,000  
 Feet  
 1 inch = 500 feet

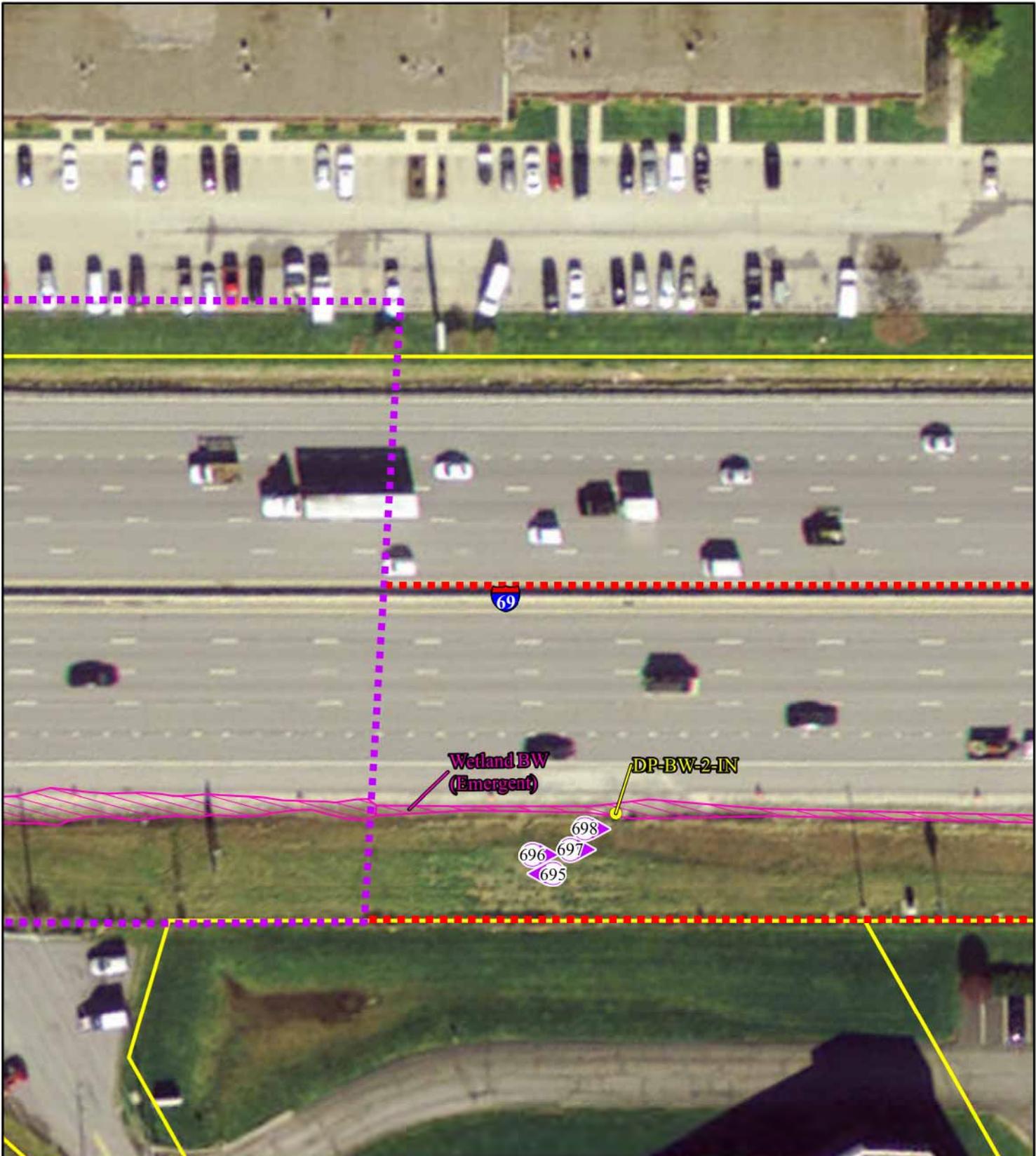


Sources:  
 Non Orthophotography Data -  
 Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical  
 Information Office Library  
 Orthophotography -  
 Obtained from Indiana Map  
 Framework Data ([www.indianamap.org](http://www.indianamap.org))

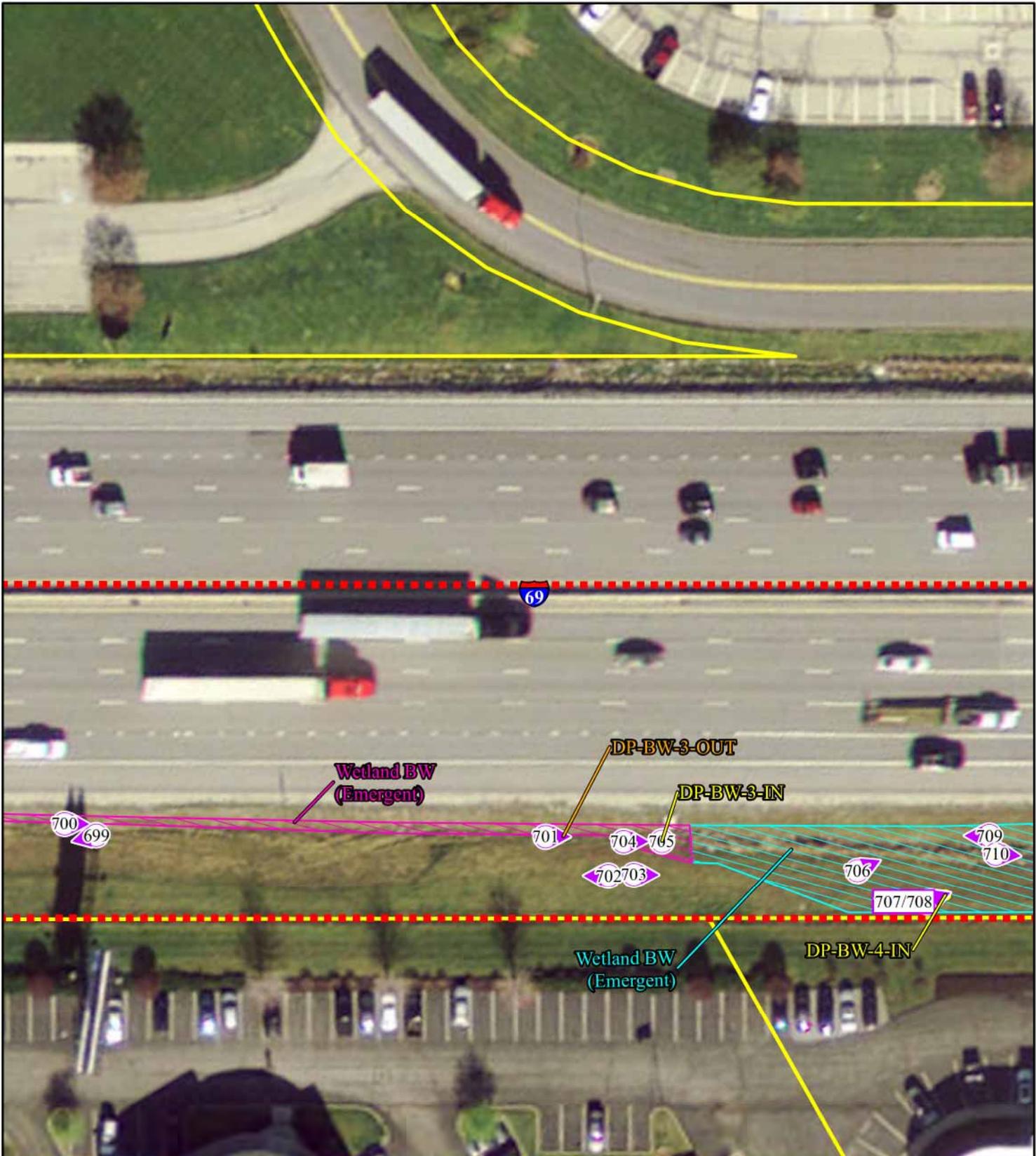
**Clear Path 465 Addendum #1**  
**Added Travel Lanes Marion**  
**County, Indiana**  
**LiDAR Hillshade**

Des. 1400075  
 Date: 3/1/2019

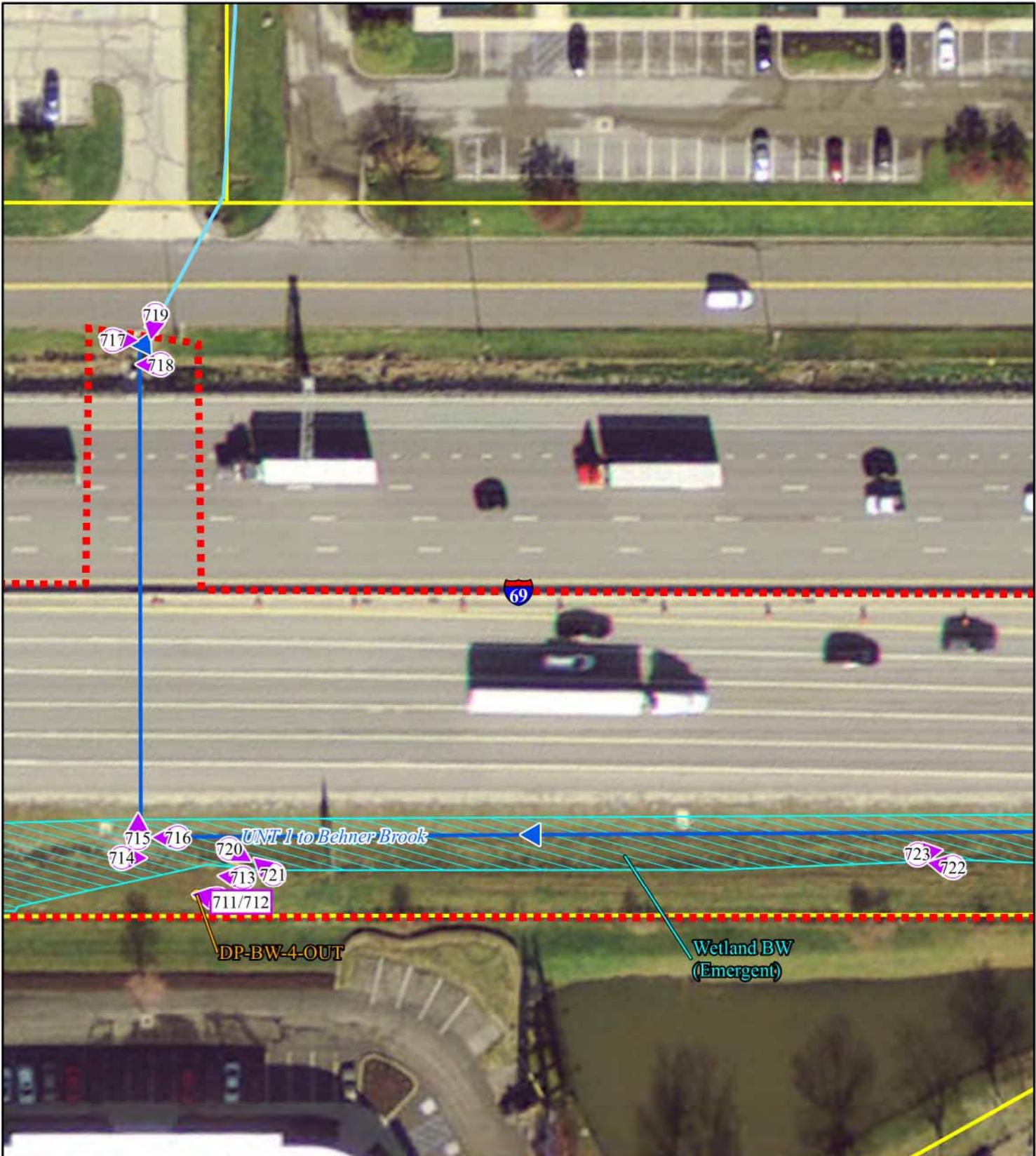




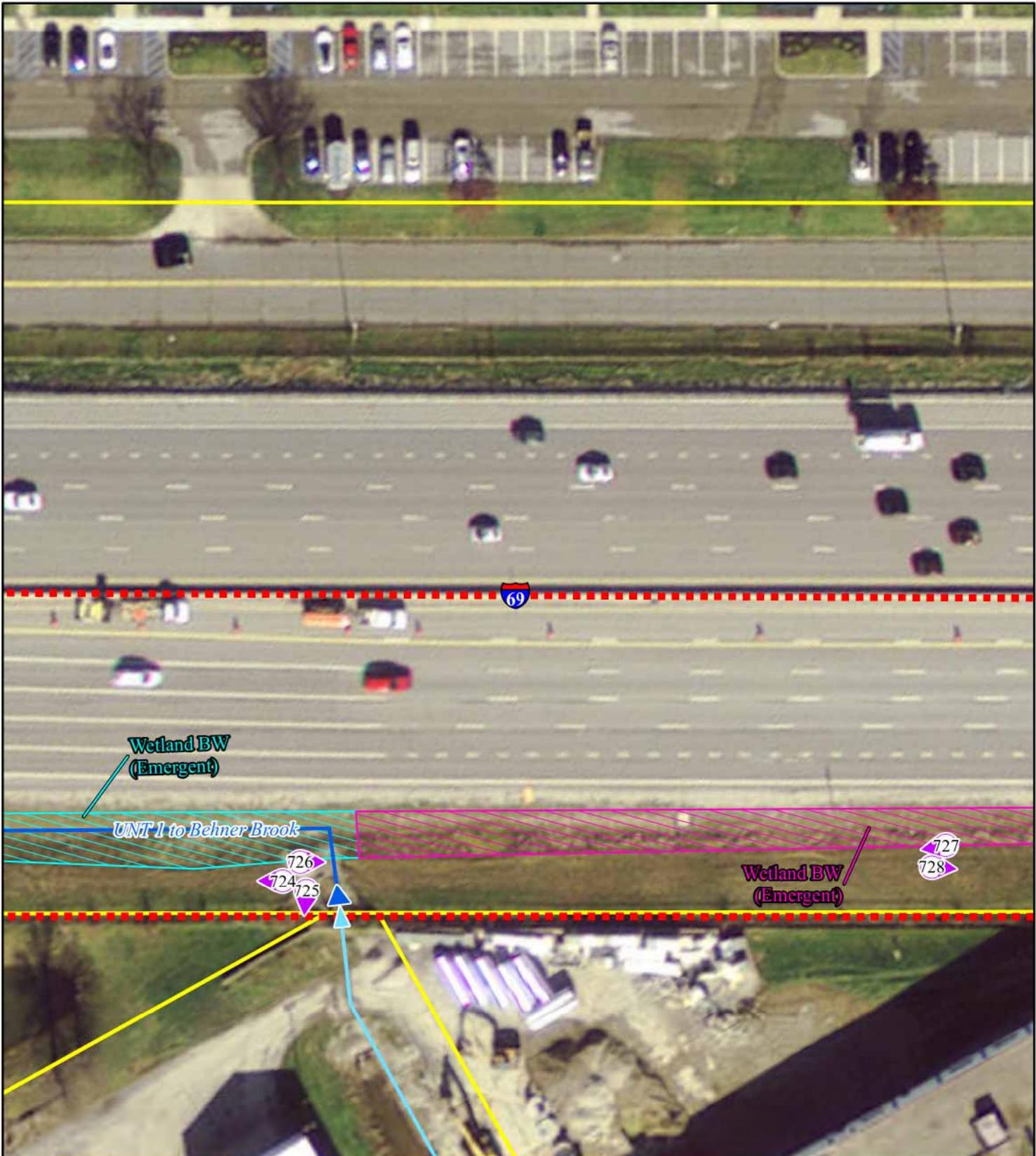
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: purple;">---</span> Original Study Area</li> <li><span style="color: red;">---</span> Construction Limits Addition</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> Parcels</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">---</span> Delineated Stream</li> <li><span style="color: lightblue;">---</span> Potential Stream</li> <li><span style="color: pink;">---</span> Waters of the State</li> <li><span style="color: cyan;">---</span> Waters of the US</li> <li><span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Wetland Data Points (In)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: orange;">●</span> Wetland Data Points (Out)</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">▲</span> Photo Orientation</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">○</span> Photo Faces Down</li> </ul>	 <p>Sources:  <b>Non Orthophotography Data</b> -          Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical          Information Office Library  <b>Orthophotography</b> -          Obtained from Indiana Map          Framework Data (<a href="http://www.indianamap.org">www.indianamap.org</a>)</p>	<p><b>Clear Path 465 Addendum #1</b>  <b>Added Travel Lanes</b>  <b>Marion County, Indiana</b>  <b>Photo Orientation</b>  <b>Sheet: 1 of 5</b></p>
<p>0      25      50          Feet          1 inch = 50 feet</p>		<p>Des. 1400075</p>	<p>Date: 5/8/2019</p>



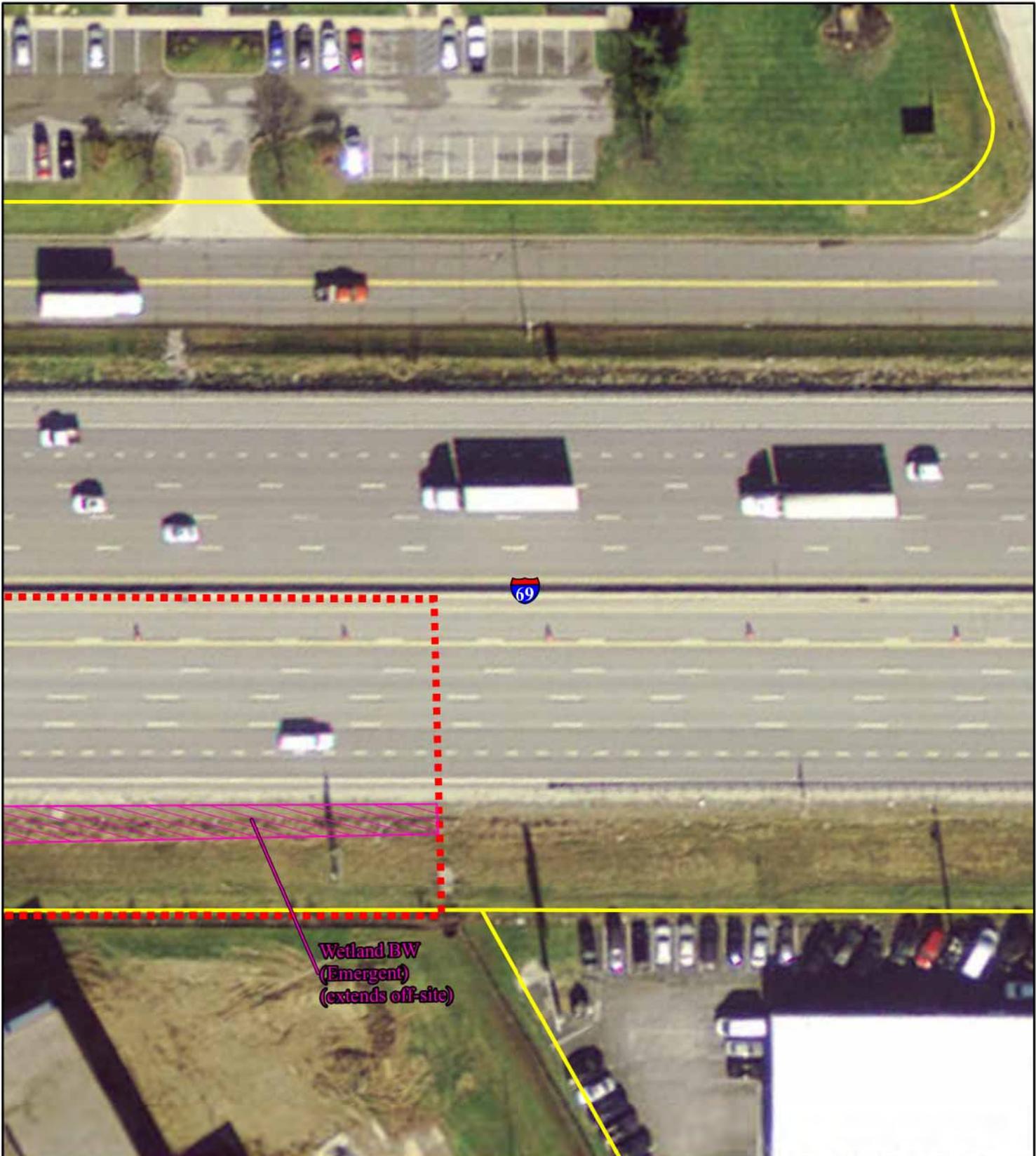
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> Original Study Area</li> <li><span style="color: red;">■</span> Construction Limits Addition</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> Parcels</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">—</span> Delineated Stream</li> <li><span style="color: lightblue;">—</span> Potential Stream</li> <li><span style="color: pink;">—</span> Waters of the State</li> <li><span style="color: cyan;">—</span> Waters of the US</li> <li><span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Wetland Data Points (In)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: purple;">▲</span> Wetland Data Points (Out)</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">▲</span> Photo Orientation</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">○</span> Photo Faces Down</li> </ul>	 <p>Sources:  <b>Non Orthophotography Data</b> -          Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical          Information Office Library  <b>Orthophotography</b> -          Obtained from Indiana Map          Framework Data (<a href="http://www.indianamap.org">www.indianamap.org</a>)</p>	<p><b>Clear Path 465 Addendum #1</b>  <b>Added Travel Lanes</b>  <b>Marion County, Indiana</b>  <b>Photo Orientation</b>  <b>Sheet: 2 of 5</b></p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> Original Study Area</li> <li><span style="color: red;">- - -</span> Construction Limits Addition</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> Parcels</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">→</span> Delineated Stream</li> <li><span style="color: cyan;">→</span> Potential Stream</li> <li><span style="color: pink;">~</span> Waters of the State</li> <li><span style="color: cyan;">~</span> Waters of the US</li> <li><span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Wetland Data Points (In)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: orange;">●</span> Wetland Data Points (Out)</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">▲</span> Photo Orientation</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">○</span> Photo Faces Down</li> </ul>	 <p>Sources:  <b>Non Orthophotography Data</b> -          Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library  <b>Orthophotography</b> -          Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (<a href="http://www.indianamap.org">www.indianamap.org</a>)</p>	<p><b>Clear Path 465 Addendum #1</b>  <b>Added Travel Lanes</b>  <b>Marion County, Indiana</b>  <b>Photo Orientation</b>  <b>Sheet: 3 of 5</b></p>
<p>0      25      50          Feet          1 inch = 50 feet</p>		<p>Des. 1400075</p> <p>Date: 5/8/2019</p>	 



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> Original Study Area</li> <li><span style="color: red;">■</span> Construction Limits Addition</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid yellow; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span> Parcels</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">↔</span> Delineated Stream</li> <li><span style="color: lightblue;">↔</span> Potential Stream</li> <li><span style="color: pink;">⊕</span> Waters of the State</li> <li><span style="color: cyan;">⊕</span> Waters of the US</li> <li><span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Wetland Data Points (In)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: orange;">●</span> Wetland Data Points (Out)</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">▲</span> Photo Orientation</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">○</span> Photo Faces Down</li> </ul>	 <p>Sources:  <b>Non Orthophotography Data</b> -          Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical          Information Office Library  <b>Orthophotography</b> -          Obtained from Indiana Map          Framework Data (<a href="http://www.indianamap.org">www.indianamap.org</a>)</p>	<p><b>Clear Path 465 Addendum #1</b>  <b>Added Travel Lanes</b>  <b>Marion County, Indiana</b>  <b>Photo Orientation</b>  <b>Sheet: 4 of 5</b></p>
<p>0      25      50          Feet          1 inch = 50 feet</p>		<p>Des. 1400075</p> <p>Date: 5/20/2019</p>	 



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<p>0      25      50          Feet          1 inch = 50 feet</p>		<p>Des. 1400075</p>	<p>Date: 5/8/2019</p>



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOUISVILLE DISTRICT  
INDIANAPOLIS REGULATORY OFFICE  
8902 OTIS AVENUE, SUITE S106B  
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46216

October 24, 2019

Regulatory Division  
North Branch  
ID No. LRL-2017-1021-dds

Ms. Juliana Clayton  
Indiana Department of Transportation  
100 North Senate Avenue, Room N642  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Ms. Clayton:

This is in regard to the Waters of the U.S. Report for Clear Path 465 dated October 2, 2018, and Addendum dated July 16, 2019. INDOT has requested a jurisdictional determination for non-jurisdictional features in the right-of-way along I465 and I69 from the I465 White River bridge to I69 0.9 mile north of 82<sup>nd</sup> Street in Marion County, Indiana (Des. No. 1400075). More specifically, the site is located at Latitude: 39.902125° N, Longitude 86.064785° W. We have reviewed the submitted data and completed a jurisdictional determination relative to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers exercises regulatory authority under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 USC 403) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1344), for certain activities in "waters of the United States (U.S.)." These waters include all waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce.

We have reviewed the submitted wetland delineation reports. Based on the information provided and site inspections by Corps staff on August 23, 2018, and May 1, 2019, we have verified that eighty-six roadside ditches, identified as Wetlands 7 (partial), 8 (partial), 9 (partial), 16 (partial), 17 (partial), 19 (partial), 23 (partial), 37 (partial), 40 (partial), Wetlands B through R, S (partial), F2, T through Z, AA through AJ, AK (partial), AL through AZ, BA through BI, BJ (partial), BF2, BK through BV, and BW (partial) are man-made features constructed in uplands and are not regulated under the Clean Water Act.

This jurisdictional determination is valid for a 5-year period from the date of this letter unless new information warrants revision of the determination before the expiration date. Our comments on this project are limited to only those effects, which may fall within our area of jurisdiction, and thus does not obviate the need to obtain other permits from State or Local agencies. Lack of comments on other environmental aspects should not be construed as either concurrence or nonconcurrence with stated environmental effects.

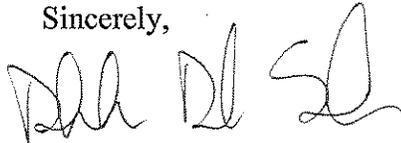
This letter contains an approved jurisdictional determination for your subject site. If you object to this determination, you may request an administrative appeal under Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331. Enclosed you will find a Notification of Appeal Process (NAP) fact sheet and Request for Appeal (RFA) form. If you request to appeal this determination, you must submit a completed RFA form to the Lakes and Rivers Division Office at the following address.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
ATTN: Jacob Siegrist  
Appeal Review Officer CELRD-PD-REG  
550 Main Street, Room 10524  
Cincinnati, OH 45202-3222

In order for a RFA to be accepted by the Corps, the Corps must determine that it is complete, that it meets the criteria for appeal under 33 CFR Part 331.5, and that it has been received by the Division Office within 60 days of the date of the NAP. Should you decide to submit a RFA form, it must be received at the above address by **December 25, 2019**. It is not necessary to submit an RFA form to the Division office if you do not object to the determination in this letter.

If we can be of any further assistance, please contact me by writing to the letterhead address, or by calling (317)-543-9424. Any correspondence on this matter should reference our Identification Number LRL-2017-1021-dds.

Sincerely,



Deborah Duda Snyder  
Project Manager  
Indianapolis Regulatory Office

Enclosures  
Copy Furnished: IDEM (Turner)

# INdiana Floodplain Information Portal



## Indiana Department of Natural Resources **DNR**

### Find an address

Example: 300 Michigan Avenue, Auburn, IN, 46706

Go To Address

### Jump to a county

- or - Select your county from below  
Marion ▼

View your county's [Flood Insurance Study](#).

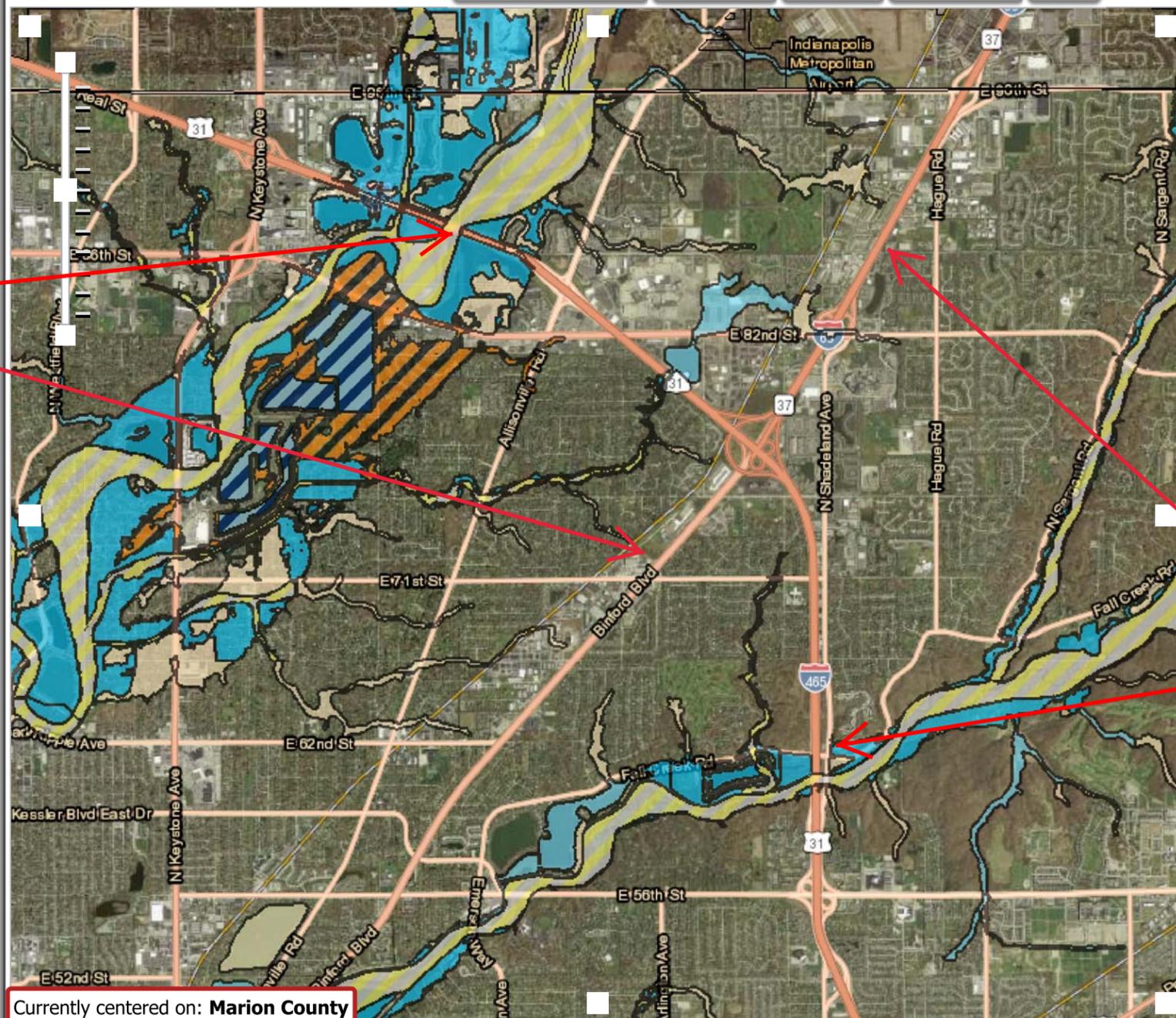
For the best feel and performance, use [Firefox 3.5+](#), [Internet Explorer 8+](#), [Chrome](#), or [Safari 4+](#).

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Map **FEMA Flood Insurance Study** Floodplain Layers Frequently Asked Questions

Minimize

Profile Charter Layers Legend Options Help



Approximate project terminus

Approximate project terminus

Follow instructions under "How to navigate the map" to select a Point of Interest.

#### What does INFIP do?

The Indiana Floodplain Information Portal, INFIP, is a mapping application that provides floodplain information for waterways to help citizens determine flood risk in an effort to minimize flood damage. INFIP utilizes FEMA published floodplain data and floodplain data from various, IDNR approved resources in order to provide the most available, comprehensive coverage of floodplain information for the State of Indiana.

The main functions of INFIP enables you to:

- select a Point of Interest (i.e. residence or tract of land) to view floodplain mapping and the Base Flood Elevations (BFE)

request for a Floodplain Regulatory Assessment (FARA) from the Division of Water using the eFARA (electronic

[Click to learn how to navigate the map](#)

[Click to learn how to submit eFARA](#)

[Click to learn about Special Flood Hazard Areas \(SFHA\) and Base Flood Elevations \(BFE\)](#)

[Click to learn about flood insurance](#)

[Click to learn about local community floodplain ordinance](#)

#### Download Report

To generate a report, please zoom in and select a point of interest on the map by clicking on a location.

Currently centered on: **Marion County**