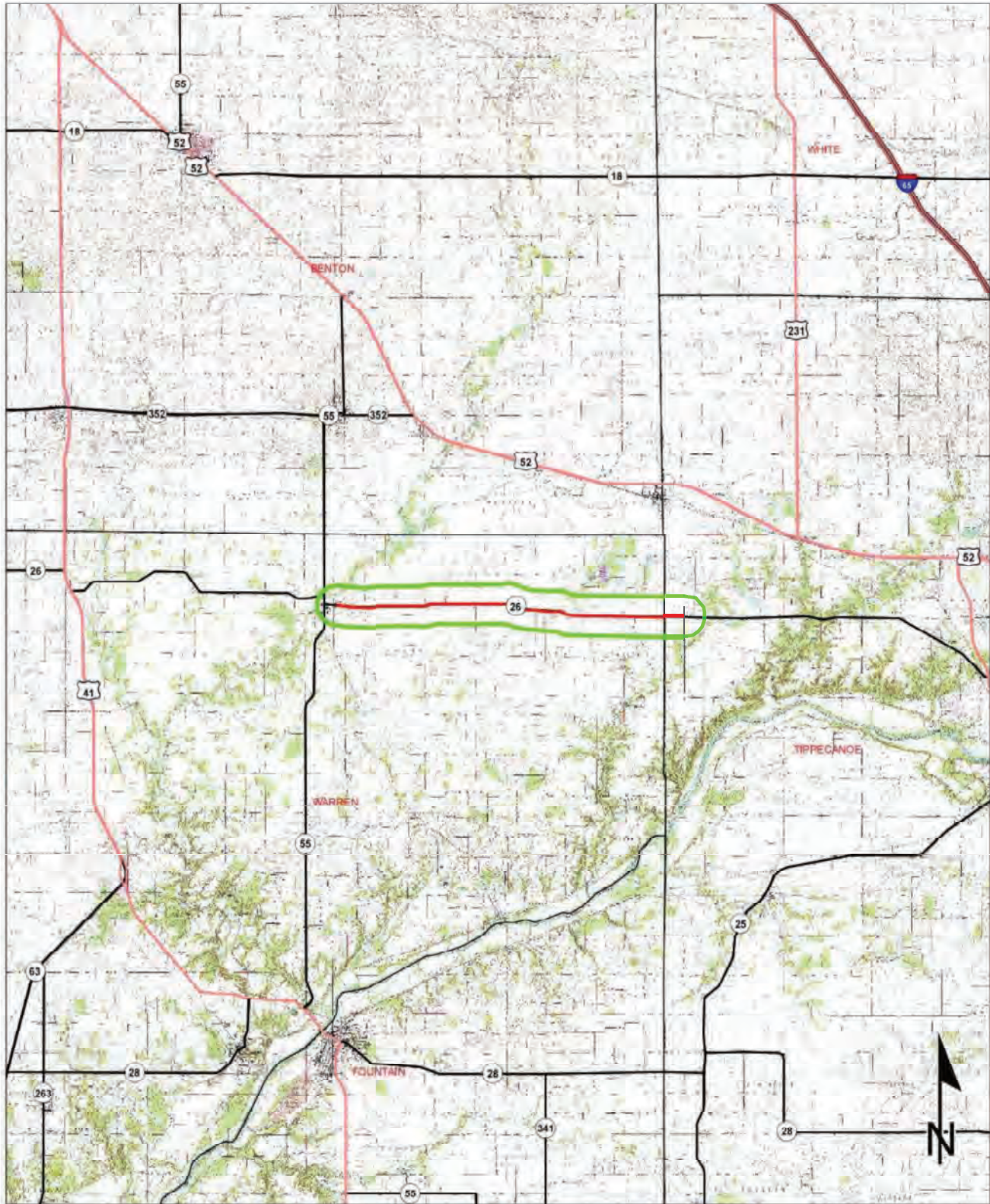


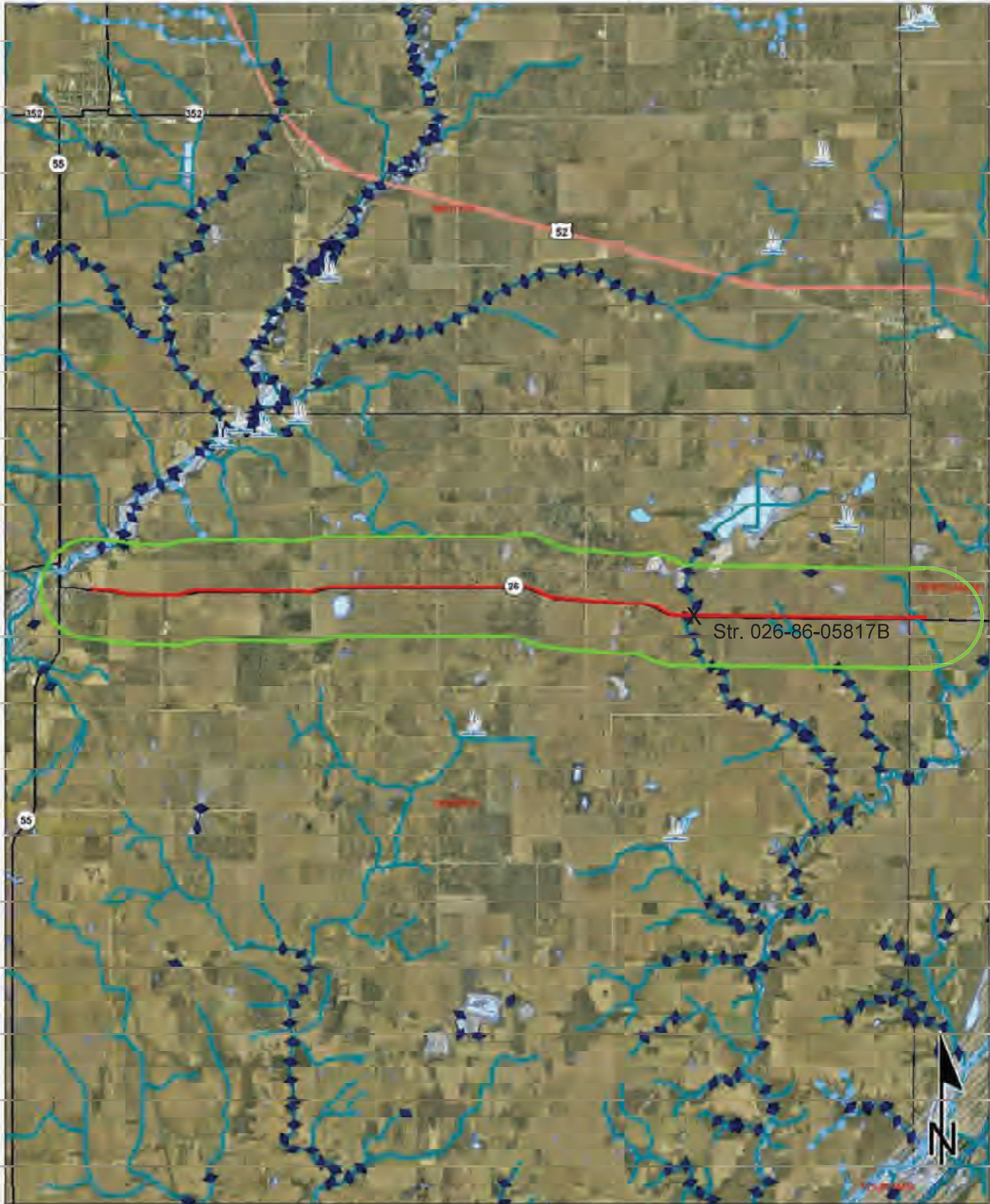
Red Flag Investigation - Site Location
SR26 from 0.33mi E of SR55 E Junction to 8.57mi E of SR55 E Junction
Des. 1700114 HMA Overlay Minor Structure
Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana



Sources: 3 1.5 0 3 Miles
Non Orthophotography
Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N **Map Datum:** NAD83
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CHATTERTON QUADRANGLE
INDIANA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
(TOPOGRAPHIC)

Red Flag Investigation - Water Resources
 SR26 from 0.33mi E of SR55 E Junction to 8.57mi E of SR55 E Junction
 Des. 1700114 HMA Overlay Minor Structure
 Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana



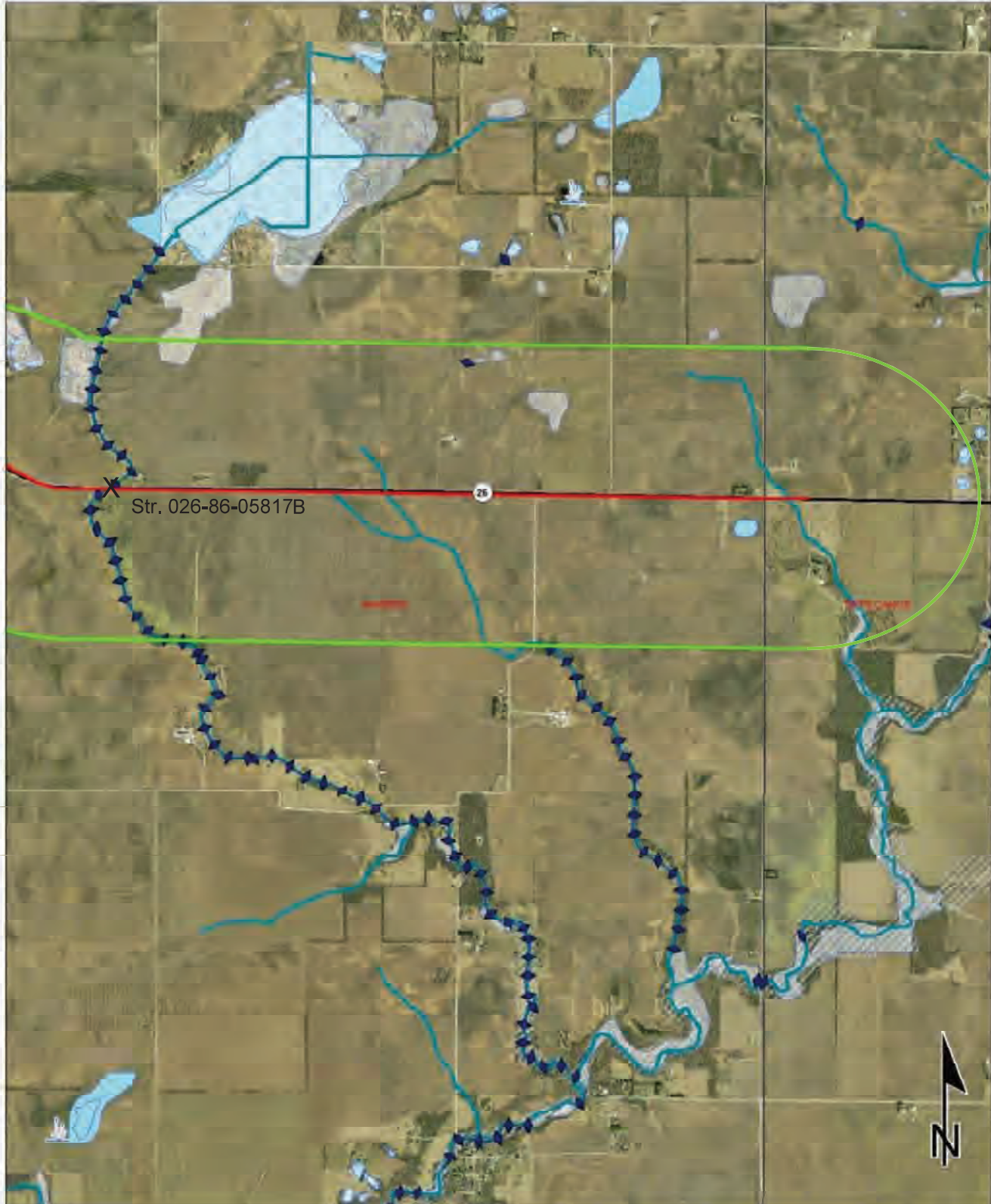
Sources:
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 Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)
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NWI - Point	Wetlands	Project Area
Karst Spring	Lake	Half Mile Radius
NWL Line	Floodplain - DFIRM	Toll
Impaired Stream/Lake	Cave Entrance Density	Interstate
NPS NRI listed	Sinkhole Area	State Route
River	Sinking-Stream Basin	US Route
Canal Structure - Historic	County Boundary	Local Road
Canal Route - Historic		

Red Flag Investigation - Water Resources (East)
SR26 from 0.33mi E of SR55 E Junction to 8.57mi E of SR55 E Junction
Des. 1700114 HMA Overlay Minor Structure
Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana



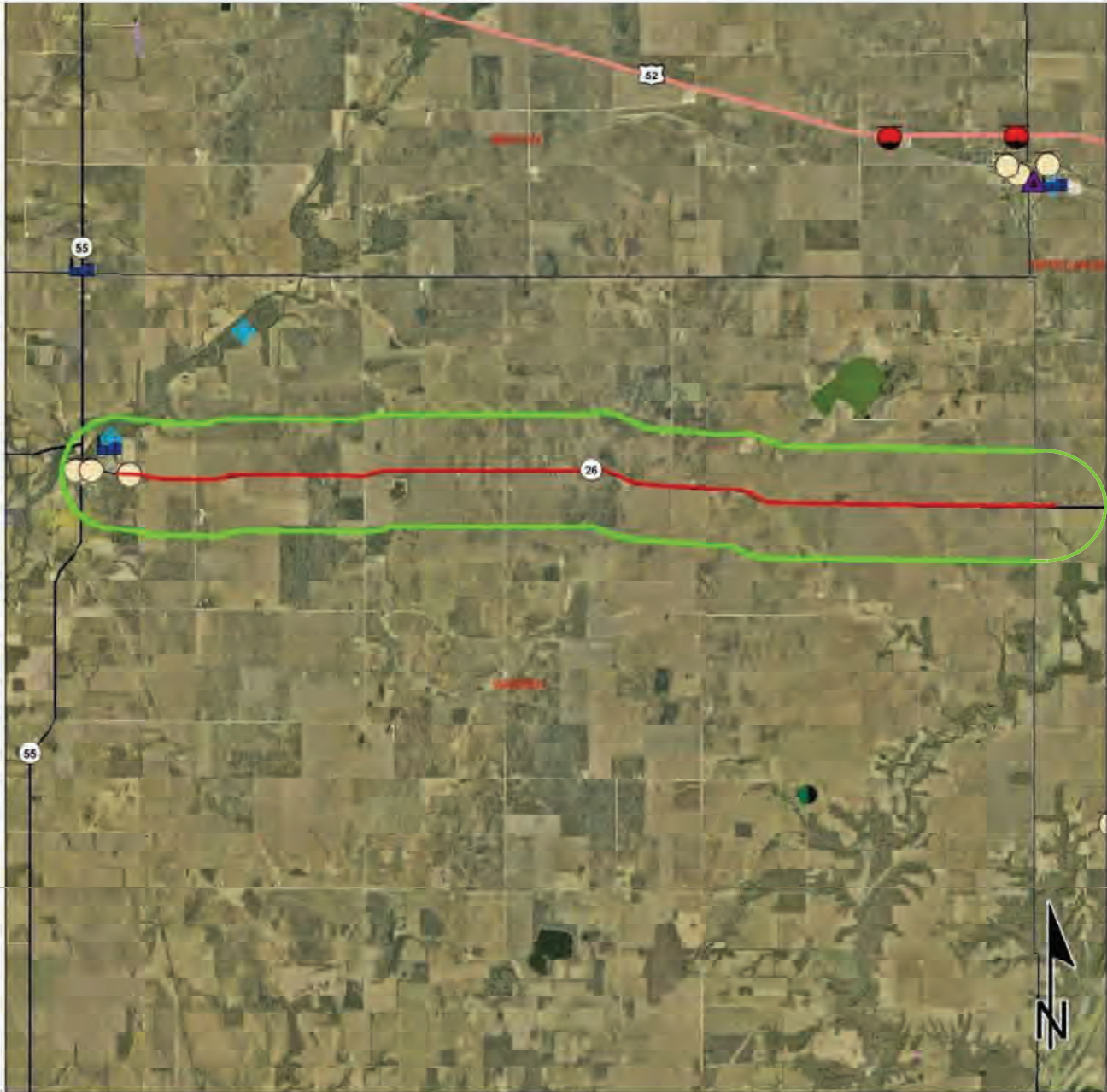
Sources:
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Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)
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NW1 - Point	Wetlands	Project Area
Karst Spring	Lake	Half Mile Radius
NW1 - Line	Floodplain - DFIRM	Toll
Impaired_Stream_Lake	Cave Entrance Density	Interstate
NPS NRI listed	Sinkhole Area	State Route
River	Sinking-Stream Basin	US Route
Canal Structure - Historic	County Boundary	Local Road
Canal Route - Historic		

Red Flag Investigation - Hazardous Material Concerns
SR26 from 0.33mi E of SR55 E Junction to 8.57mi E of SR55 E Junction
Des. 1700114 HMA Overlay Minor Structure
Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana



Brownfield	RCRA Generator/TSD	Institutional Controls
RCRA Corrective Action Sites	Restricted Waste Site	County Boundary
Confined Feeding Operation Notice_of_Contamination	Septage Waste Site	Project Area
Construction/Demolition Site	Solid Waste Landfill	Half Mile Radius
Infectious/Medical Waste Site	State Cleanup Site	Toll
Leaking Underground Storage Tank	Superfund	Interstate
Manufactured Gas Plant	Tire Waste Site	State Route
NPDES Facilities	Underground Storage Tank	US Route
NPDES Pipe Locations	Voluntary Remediation Program	Local Road
Open Dump Waste Site	Waste Transfer Station	



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Red Flag Investigation - Hazardous Material Concerns
 SR26 from 0.33mi E of SR55 E Junction to 8.57mi E of SR55 E Junction
 Des. 1700114 HMA Overlay Minor Structure
 Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana



	Brownfield		RCRA Generator/TSD		Institutional Controls
	RCRA Corrective Action Sites		Restricted Waste Site		County Boundary
	Confined Feeding Operation Notice_of_Contamination		Septage Waste Site		Project Area
	Construction/Demolition Site		Solid Waste Landfill		Half Mile Radius
	Infectious/Medical Waste Site		State Cleanup Site		Toll
	Leaking Underground Storage Tank		Superfund		Interstate
	Manufactured Gas Plant		Tire Waste Site		State Route
	NPDES Facilities		Underground Storage Tank		US Route
	NPDES Pipe Locations		Voluntary Remediation Program		Local Road
	Open Dump Waste Site		Waste Transfer Station		

0.15 0.075 0 0.15
 Miles

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Indiana County Endangered, Threatened and Rare Species List

County: Tippecanoe

Species Name	Common Name	FED	STATE	GRANK	SRANK
Mollusk: Bivalvia (Mussels)					
Cyprogenia stegaria	Eastern Fanshell Pearlymussel	LE	SE	G1Q	S1
Epioblasma rangiana	Northern Riffleshell	LE	SE	G2	S1
Epioblasma torulosa	Tubercled Blossom	LE	SX	GX	SX
Epioblasma triquetra	Snuffbox	LE	SE	G3	S1
Fusconaia subrotunda	Longsolid	C	SX	G3	SX
Lampsilis fasciola	Wavyrayed Lampmussel		SSC	G5	S3
Lampsilis ovata	Pocketbook			G5	S2
Leptodea leptodon	Scaleshell	LE	SX	G1G2	SX
Ligumia recta	Black Sandshell			G4G5	S2
Obovaria retusa	Ring Pink	LE	SX	G1	SX
Obovaria subrotunda	Round Hickorynut	C	SE	G4	S1
Plethobasus cicatricosus	White Wartyback	LE	SX	G1	SX
Plethobasus cyphus	Sheepnose	LE	SE	G3	S1
Pleurobema clava	Clubshell	LE	SE	G1G2	S1
Pleurobema cordatum	Ohio Pigtoe		SSC	G4	S2
Pleurobema plenum	Rough Pigtoe	LE	SE	G1	S1
Pleurobema rubrum	Pyramid Pigtoe		SX	G2G3	SX
Potamilus capax	Fat Pocketbook	LE	SE	G2	S1
Ptychobranchnus fasciolaris	Kidneyshell		SSC	G4G5	S2
Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica	Rabbitsfoot	LT	SE	G3G4T3	S1
Simpsonaias ambigua	Salamander Mussel	C	SSC	G3	S2
Toxolasma lividus	Purple Lilliput	C	SSC	G3Q	S2
Villosa fabalis	Rayed Bean	LE	SE	G2	S1
Insect: Coleoptera (Beetles)					
Lissobiops serpentinus	A Rove Beetle		SE	GNR	S1
Insect: Ephemeroptera (Mayflies)					
Paracloeodes minutus	A Small Minnow Mayfly		WL	G5	S3
Insect: Hymenoptera					
Bombus affinis	Rusty-patched Bumble Bee	LE	SE	G1	S1
Insect: Lepidoptera (Butterflies & Moths)					
Euphydryas phaeton	Baltimore			G5	S3S4
Speyeria idalia	Regal Fritillary	C	SE	G3	S1S2
Insect: Mecoptera					
Merope tuber	Earwig Scorpionfly		SE	G3G5	S1
Insect: Odonata (Dragonflies & Damselflies)					
Erpetogomphus designatus	Eastern Ringtail		ST	G5	S2
Somatochlora tenebrosa	Clamp-tipped Emerald		SR	G5	S2S3

Fish

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Indiana County Endangered, Threatened and Rare Species List

County: Tippecanoe

Species Name	Common Name	FED	STATE	GRANK	SRANK
Percina evides	Gilt Darter		SE	G4	S1
Amphibian					
Hemidactylum scutatum	Four-toed Salamander		SSC	G5	S2
Lithobates blairi	Plains Leopard Frog		SE	G5	S1
Reptile					
Clemmys guttata	Spotted Turtle	C	SE	G5	S2
Emydoidea blandingii	Blanding's Turtle	C	SE	G4	S2
Opheodrys vernalis	Smooth Green Snake		SE	G5	S2
Sistrurus catenatus	Eastern Massasauga	LT	SE	G3	S2
Terrapene carolina carolina	Eastern Box Turtle		SSC	G5T5	S3
Terrapene ornata ornata	Ornate Box Turtle		SE	G5T5	S1
Bird					
Aimophila aestivalis	Bachman's Sparrow			G3	SXB
Ammodramus henslowii	Henslow's Sparrow		SE	G4	S3B
Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl		SE	G5	S2
Asio otus	Long-eared Owl			G5	S2
Aythya collaris	Ring-necked Duck			G5	SHB
Bartramia longicauda	Upland Sandpiper		SE	G5	S3B
Botaurus lentiginosus	American Bittern		SE	G5	S2B
Buteo platypterus	Broad-winged Hawk		SSC	G5	S3B
Carduelis pinus	Pine Siskin			G5	S3N
Chordeiles minor	Common Nighthawk		SSC	G5	S4B
Cistothorus platensis	Sedge Wren		SE	G5	S3B
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon		SSC	G4	S2B
Grus canadensis	Sandhill Crane		SSC	G5	S2B,S1N
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle		SSC	G5	S2
Ixobrychus exilis	Least Bittern		SE	G5	S3B
Lanius ludovicianus	Loggerhead Shrike		SE	G4	S3B
Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night-heron		SE	G5	S1B
Rallus elegans	King Rail		SE	G4	S1B
Setophaga cerulea	Cerulean Warbler		SE	G4	S3B
Sturnella neglecta	Western Meadowlark		SSC	G5	S2B
Tyto alba	Barn Owl		SE	G5	S2
Mammal					
Corynorhinus rafinesquii	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat		SSC	G3G4	SH
Geomys bursarius	Plains Pocket Gopher		SSC	G5	S2
Lasiurus borealis	Eastern Red Bat		SSC	G3G4	S4
Mustela nivalis	Least Weasel		SSC	G5	S2?
Myotis septentrionalis	Northern Long Eared Bat	LT	SE	G1G2	S2S3
Myotis sodalis	Indiana Bat	LE	SE	G2	S1

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Indiana County Endangered, Threatened and Rare Species List

County: Tippecanoe

Species Name	Common Name	FED	STATE	GRANK	SRANK
<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	Evening Bat		SE	G5	S1
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	Western Harvest Mouse			G5	S2
<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>	Franklin's Ground Squirrel		SE	G5	S2
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American Badger		SSC	G5	S2
Vascular Plant					
<i>Androsace occidentalis</i>	Western Rockjasmine		ST	G5	S2
<i>Astragalus tennesseensis</i>	Tennessee Milk-vetch		SRE	G3	SX
<i>Bacopa rotundifolia</i>	Roundleaf Water-hyssop		ST	G5	S2
<i>Besseyia bullii</i>	Kitten Tails		SE	G3	S1
<i>Botrychium matricariifolium</i>	Chamomile Grape-fern		SR	G5	S3
<i>Botrychium simplex</i>	Least Grape-fern		SE	G5	S1
<i>Camassia angusta</i>	Wild Hyacinth		SE	G5?Q	S1
<i>Carex flava</i>	Yellow Sedge		ST	G5	S2
<i>Carex gravida</i>	Heavy Sedge		SE	G5	S1
<i>Chelone obliqua</i> var. <i>speciosa</i>	Rose Turtlehead		WL	G4T3	S3
<i>Circaea alpina</i>	Small Enchanter's Nightshade		SX	G5	SX
<i>Cirsium hillii</i>	Hill's Thistle		SE	G3	S1
<i>Coleataenia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Panic-grass		SX	G5T5?	SX
<i>Crataegus coccinea</i> var. <i>coccinea</i>	Scarlet Hawthorn		ST	G5	S2
<i>Cypripedium candidum</i>	Small White Lady's-slipper		SR	G4	S3
<i>Dactylorhiza viridis</i>	Long-bract Green Orchis		SE	G5	S1
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Cotton-grass		SR	G5	S2
<i>Erysimum capitatum</i>	Prairie-rocket Wallflower		SE	G5	S1
<i>Gentiana alba</i>	Yellow Gentian		SR	G4	S3
<i>Heterotheca camporum</i> var. <i>camporum</i>	Hairy Golden-aster		ST	G5TNR	S3
<i>Houstonia nigricans</i>	Narrowleaf Summer Bluets		SR	G5	S3
<i>Linum sulcatum</i>	Grooved Yellow Flax		SR	G5	S3
<i>Lithospermum incisum</i>	Narrow-leaved Puccoon		SE	G5	S1
<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	American Cow-wheat		SE	G5	S1
<i>Minuartia patula</i>	Pitcher's Stitchwort		SE	G4	S1
<i>Muhlenbergia cuspidata</i>	Plains Muhlenbergia		SE	G5	S1
<i>Napaea dioica</i>	Glade Mallow		ST	G4	S2
<i>Onosmodium hispidissimum</i>	Shaggy False-gromwell		SE	G4G5T4	S1
<i>Orobanche riparia</i>	Bottomland Broomrape		SE	G4?	S1
<i>Piptatherum racemosum</i>	Black-fruit Mountain-ricegrass		SR	G5	S3
<i>Plantago cordata</i>	Heart-leaved Plantain		SE	G4	S1
<i>Platanthera psycodes</i>	Small Purple-fringe Orchis		SR	G5	S2
<i>Poa paludigena</i>	Bog Bluegrass		SR	G3	S3
<i>Psoralidium tenuiflorum</i>	Few-flowered Scurf-pea		SX	G5	SX
<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>	Canada Burnet		SE	G5	S1

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Indiana County Endangered, Threatened and Rare Species List

County: Tippecanoe

Species Name	Common Name	FED	STATE	GRANK	SRANK
Selaginella apoda	Meadow Spike-moss		WL	G5	S1
Silene regia	Royal Catchfly		SE	G3	S1
Spiranthes lucida	Shining Ladies'-tresses		SR	G4	S3
Symphotrichum oblongifolium	Aromatic Aster		SR	G5	S3
Trichostema dichotomum	Forked Bluecurl		WL	G5	S3
Viola pedatifida	Prairie Violet		ST	G5	S2
High Quality Natural Community					
Barrens - gravel	Gravel Slope Barrens		SG	G3	S1
Barrens - sand	Sand Barrens		SG	G3	S2
Forest - upland dry-mesic Central Till Plain	Central Till Plain Dry-mesic Upland Forest		SG	GNR	S2
Forest - upland mesic Central Till Plain	Central Till Plain Mesic Upland Forest		SG	GNR	S3
Lake - lake	Lake		SG	GNR	S2
Prairie - dry-mesic	Dry-mesic Prairie		SG	G3	S2
Wetland - fen	Fen		SG	G3	S3
Wetland - marsh	Marsh		SG	GU	S4
Wetland - seep circumneutral	Circumneutral Seep		SG	GU	S1
Other Significant Feature					
Geomorphic - Nonglacial Erosional Feature - Water Fall and Cascade	Water Fall and Cascade			GNR	SNR

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Indiana County Endangered, Threatened and Rare Species List

County: Warren

Species Name	Common Name	FED	STATE	GRANK	SRANK
Mollusk: Bivalvia (Mussels)					
Cyprogenia stegaria	Eastern Fanshell Pearlymussel	LE	SE	G1Q	S1
Epioblasma flexuosa	Leafshell		SX	GX	SX
Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua	White catspaw	LE	SE	G1T1	SX
Epioblasma propinqua	Tennessee Riffleshell		SX	GX	SX
Epioblasma sampsonii	Wabash Riffleshell		SX	GX	SX
Epioblasma torulosa	Tubercled Blossom	LE	SX	GX	SX
Epioblasma triquetra	Snuffbox	LE	SE	G3	S1
Fusconaia subrotunda	Longsolid	C	SX	G3	SX
Lampsilis fasciola	Wavyrayed Lampmussel		SSC	G5	S3
Ligumia recta	Black Sandshell			G4G5	S2
Obovaria retusa	Ring Pink	LE	SX	G1	SX
Obovaria subrotunda	Round Hickorynut	C	SE	G4	S1
Plethobasus cicatricosus	White Wartyback	LE	SX	G1	SX
Plethobasus cyphus	Sheepnose	LE	SE	G3	S1
Pleurobema clava	Clubshell	LE	SE	G1G2	S1
Pleurobema cordatum	Ohio Pigtoe		SSC	G4	S2
Pleurobema plenum	Rough Pigtoe	LE	SE	G1	S1
Pleurobema rubrum	Pyramid Pigtoe		SX	G2G3	SX
Ptychobranhus fasciolaris	Kidneyshell		SSC	G4G5	S2
Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica	Rabbitsfoot	LT	SE	G3G4T3	S1
Simpsonaias ambigua	Salamander Mussel	C	SSC	G3	S2
Toxolasma lividus	Purple Lilliput	C	SSC	G3Q	S2
Villosa lienosa	Little Spectaclecase		SSC	G5	S3
Insect: Lepidoptera (Butterflies & Moths)					
Hystrichophora loricana	An Olethreutine Moth		SE	G2G4	S1
Fish					
Percina copelandi	Channel Darter		SE	G4	S2
Bird					
Ammodramus henslowii	Henslow's Sparrow		SE	G4	S3B
Asio otus	Long-eared Owl			G5	S2
Bartramia longicauda	Upland Sandpiper		SE	G5	S3B
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle		SSC	G5	S2
Ixobrychus exilis	Least Bittern		SE	G5	S3B
Setophaga cerulea	Cerulean Warbler		SE	G4	S3B
Tyto alba	Barn Owl		SE	G5	S2
Mammal					
Geomys bursarius	Plains Pocket Gopher		SSC	G5	S2
Lasionycteris noctivagans	Silver-haired Bat		SSC	G3G4	SNRN
Lasiurus borealis	Eastern Red Bat		SSC	G3G4	S4

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Indiana County Endangered, Threatened and Rare Species List

County: Warren

Species Name	Common Name	FED	STATE	GRANK	SRANK
Myotis lucifugus	Little Brown Bat	C	SE	G3	S2
Myotis septentrionalis	Northern Long Eared Bat	LT	SE	G1G2	S2S3
Myotis sodalis	Indiana Bat	LE	SE	G2	S1
Nycticeius humeralis	Evening Bat		SE	G5	S1
Spermophilus franklinii	Franklin's Ground Squirrel		SE	G5	S2
Taxidea taxus	American Badger		SSC	G5	S2
Vascular Plant					
Androsace occidentalis	Western Rockjasmine		ST	G5	S2
Azolla caroliniana	Carolina Mosquito-fern		SR	G5	S3
Carex eburnea	Ebony Sedge		SR	G5	S3
Carex pseudocyperus	Cyperus-like Sedge		SE	G5	S1
Clematis pitcheri	Pitcher Leather-flower		SR	G4G5	S3
Coleataenia longifolia ssp. longifolia	Long-leaved Panic-grass		SX	G5T5?	SX
Crataegus coccinea var. coccinea	Scarlet Hawthorn		ST	G5	S2
Cypripedium parviflorum var. pubescens	Large Yellow Lady's-slipper		WL	G5T5	S3
Dichanthelium leibergii	Leiberg's Witchgrass		ST	G4	S2
Diervilla lonicera	Northern Bush-honeysuckle		WL	G5	S3
Eurybia furcata	Forked Aster		SR	G3	S3
Fragaria vesca var. americana	Woodland Strawberry		SE	G5T5	S1
Juglans cinerea	Butternut		ST	G4	S2
Minuartia patula	Pitcher's Stitchwort		SE	G4	S1
Napaea dioica	Glade Mallow		ST	G4	S2
Onosmodium hispidissimum	Shaggy False-gromwell		SE	G4G5T4	S1
Pinus strobus	Eastern White Pine		SR	G5	S3
Piptatherum racemosum	Black-fruit Mountain-ricegrass		SR	G5	S3
Poa wolfii	Wolf Bluegrass		SR	G4	S3
Rudbeckia fulgida var. fulgida	Orange Coneflower		WL	G5T4?	S3
Saxifraga forbesii	Forbes Saxifrage		SE	G4Q	S1
Selaginella rupestris	Ledge Spike-moss		SE	G5	S1
Silene regia	Royal Catchfly		SE	G3	S1
Stenanthium gramineum	Eastern Featherbells		ST	G4G5	S1
Symphyotrichum oblongifolium	Aromatic Aster		SR	G5	S3
Symphyotrichum sericeum	Western Silvery Aster		ST	G5	S2
Taxus canadensis	American Yew		SE	G5	S1
Wolffiella gladiata	Sword Bogmat		SE	G5	S1
High Quality Natural Community					
Barrens - bedrock siltstone	Siltstone Glade		SG	G2	S2
Forest - upland dry Central Till Plain	Central Till Plain Dry Upland Forest		SG	GNR	S1
Lake - lake	Lake		SG	GNR	S2

Indiana Natural Heritage Data Center
Division of Nature Preserves
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
This data is not the result of comprehensive county surveys.

Fed: LE = Endangered; LT = Threatened; C = candidate; PDL = proposed for delisting
State: SE = state endangered; ST = state threatened; SR = state rare; SSC = state species of special concern; SX = state extirpated; SG = state significant; WL = watch list
GRANK: Global Heritage Rank: G1 = critically imperiled globally; G2 = imperiled globally; G3 = rare or uncommon globally; G4 = widespread and abundant globally but with long term concerns; G5 = widespread and abundant globally; G? = unranked; GX = extinct; Q = uncertain rank; T = taxonomic subunit rank
SRANK: State Heritage Rank: S1 = critically imperiled in state; S2 = imperiled in state; S3 = rare or uncommon in state; G4 = widespread and abundant in state but with long term concern; SG = state significant; SH = historical in state; SX = state extirpated; B = breeding status; S? = unranked; SNR = unranked; SNA = nonbreeding status unranked

Indiana County Endangered, Threatened and Rare Species List

County: Warren

Species Name	Common Name	FED	STATE	GRANK	SRANK
Prairie - dry-mesic	Dry-mesic Prairie		SG	G3	S2
Prairie - mesic	Mesic Prairie		SG	G2	S2
Primary - cliff sandstone	Sandstone Cliff		SG	GU	S3
Other Significant Feature					
Geomorphic - Nonglacial Erosional Feature - Water Fall and Cascade	Water Fall and Cascade			GNR	SNR

Indiana Natural Heritage Data Center
Division of Nature Preserves
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Appendix F

Water Resources

INDOT Approval of Waters of the U.S. Report (F-1)

Wetland Delineation and Waters of the U.S. Report (F-2 to F-91)

Structure Location Figure (F-92 to F-99)

Culvert Information Table (F-100 to F101)

Waters of the State Determination Email (F-102)

From: McGill, Justus <JMcgill@indot.IN.gov>
Sent: Thursday, October 29, 2020 10:56 AM
To: shannon@littleriverconsultants.com; John Hawthorne
Cc: rachele@littleriverconsultants.com; Rehder, Crystal; Ahmed, Arshad
Subject: RE: SR 26 waters report DES 1400249
Attachments: Pages from 1400249 Waters Report ES 10.29.20.pdf

Hello All,

Thank you for submitting the waters report for **SR 26 HMA Overlay Project Des 1400249**. The approved report is attached and can also be found on Projectwise through this link: [Wetland - Waters](#). It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to forward a copy of this report to the Project Designer.

Please note that this version does included the EWPO specialist approval signature. Make sure to use this version with any document submissions.

The information in the Waters Report should be used by the Designer to determine if Waters of the U.S. or wetlands will be impacted by the project. Avoidance and minimization must occur before mitigation will be considered. If mitigation is required, the Project manager or Designer must include the mitigation work in their project design, request Environmental Services to work on the mitigation, or include the mitigation work in the design contract (if the design of the project is let).

Thanks,

Justus McGill

Ecology and Waterway Permitting Office
Crawfordsville District Permitting Specialist
Office: (317)-509-7296
Email: jmcgill@indot.in.gov



From: McGill, Justus
Sent: Wednesday, October 28, 2020 8:56 AM
To: shannon@littleriverconsultants.com
Subject: RE: SR 26 waters report DES 1400249

Hi Shannon,

Thank you for the changes for the waters report. I have double check the information and it looks like there is some mismatching numbers on the activity description and the summary table. Below is the wetlands that are not matching. Please correct these values. Feel free to just send me those revised pages instead of the entire document or other means that is easier to send.

3, 6, 11, 13, 15-16, 18, 22-23, 26, 29-32, 34, 39-40

Thanks,

APPROVED

Justus McGill

10/29/20

WATERS OF THE U.S. DELINEATION

STATE ROAD 26 IMPROVEMENTS WARREN AND TIPPECANOE COUNTIES, INDIANA

INDOT DES. NO: 1400249

Prepared By:

A. Rachele Baker, PWS, CPESC
rachele@littleriverconsultants.com
Ph: 317-702-7291

LITTLE RIVER CONSULTANTS, LLC
CLAYTON, INDIANA
Project 18-022

Prepared for Prime Consultant:

Infrastructure Engineering, Inc
201 South Capitol Avenue, Suite 490
Indianapolis, IN 46225

Field Work Completed: September 01, 2020

Report Date: September 18, 2020

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Information

Dates of Field Reconnaissance:

July 16, 2019
July 24, 2019
July 26, 2019
August 07, 2019
August 08, 2019
August 14, 2019
August 19, 2019
September 04, 2019
September 05, 2019
September 10, 2019
September 11, 2019
November 05, 2019
November 06, 2019
May 01, 2020
May 04 2020
May 07, 2020
September 01, 2020

Location: Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, Township 23 CR, Range 8 W
Section 7, Township 23 CR, Range 7 W
Pine Village, Indiana Quadrangle
Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 Township 23 CR, Range 7 W
Sections 7, 8, and 9 Township 23 CR, Range 6 W
Chatterton Quadrangle
Warren and Tippecanoe Counties, Indiana
40.454725/-87.374003 (at US 41, project start)

1.2 Project Description

The proposed project is on SR 26, beginning at the east junction with US 41, extending through the town of Pine Village, and ending 0.15 mile east of the Warren/Tippecanoe County Line, for a total project length of approximately 15.7 miles. The purpose of the project is to improve the roadway deficiencies along the 15.7-mile segment of SR 26 before problem areas become unserviceable and eventually lead to more expensive replacement contracts and cause unsafe traveling conditions for the public.

The overall SR 26 project is composed of five (5) contractually bound projects as follows:

- SR 26 Road Rehabilitation from the east junction with US 41 to the north junction with SR 55 (Lead Des. No. 1400249),
- SR 26 Road Rehabilitation from the north junction with SR 55 to 0.33 miles east of the south junction with SR 55 (Des. No. 1601105),
- SR 26 Road Rehabilitation from 0.33 miles east of the south junction with SR 55 to the Warren/Tippecanoe County Line (Des. No. 1700114),
- SR 26 Small Structure Replacement located 1.45 miles west of the north junction with SR 55 (Des. No. 1600867), and
- SR 26 Road Rehabilitation and Small Structure Replacement from the Warren/Tippecanoe County Line to 0.15 mile east of the County Line (Des. No. 1800130).

There are four bridges located within the project limits. No work is anticipated on any of the bridges. In addition to the bridges, there are 16 culverts and 38 small pipes identified. Structure CV 026-086-14.19 is a box culvert over an unnamed tributary to Big Pine Creek, referred to in this report as UNT5 to Big Pine Creek, located 1.4 miles west of the north junction of SR 26 and SR 55. This structure is slated for replacement. Structure CV 026-079-24.58 is a box culvert over an unnamed tributary to Little Pine Creek,



referred to in this report as UNT1 to Little Pine Creek, located 0.1 mile east of the Warren/Tippecanoe County Line. This structure is also scheduled for replacement due to deterioration. Other culverts and pipes within the project limits are being evaluated for replacement if undersized or deteriorated, or extension if required by road widening.

Land use in the vicinity of the project is primarily agricultural with low density residential and occasional small woodlots. Within Pine Village, land use is a mix of high density residential and commercial. Aerial photography showing land use within the project limits and immediate vicinity can be found on Exhibit 5.

2.0 DESKTOP RECONNAISSANCE

Prior to conducting field work, Little River staff reviewed the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic mapping (Exhibit 2), U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Map (Exhibit 3), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) (Exhibit 3), USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (Exhibit 3), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Web Soil Survey (Exhibit 4), current aerial photography (Exhibit 5), as well as historical aerial photography. These resources were used to identify potential wetlands and waterways and establish historic conditions.

2.1 Soils

According to USDA Web Soil Survey, there are 47 soil types mapped within the study area. Table 1 summarizes the hydric ranges and Exhibit 4 shows the orientation of mapped soils.

Table 1: Soils

Soil Name	Map Abbreviation	Hydric Range
Barce silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	BbA	6% Hydric
Barce-Montmorenci silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	BdB2	9% Hydric
Beaucoup silty clay loam, frequently flooded, undrained	Be	100% Hydric
Beckville loam, occasionally flooded	Bk	6% Hydric
Boyer-Mudlavia complex, 8 to 20 percent slopes, eroded	BpD2	0% Hydric
Brenton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	BrA	3% Hydric
Brenton silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	BsA	3% Hydric
Cadiz silt loam, moderately wet, 1 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	CaB2	6% Hydric
Camden silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	CbB2	6% Hydric
Comfrey loam, stratified substratum, rarely flooded	Cg	100% Hydric
Comfrey loam, stratified substratum, frequently flooded, undrained	Cs	100% Hydric
Cyclone silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Cz	83% Hydric
Drummer silty clay loams	Dw	100% Hydric
Gilboa silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	GgA	6% Hydric
Hennepin loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes	HeG	0% Hydric
Houghton muck, drained	Hm	100% Hydric
Lafayette silt loam, 0 to percent slopes	LcA	3% Hydric
Lauramie silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	LnB2	0% Hydric
Landes-Chatterton complex, frequently flooded	Lp	3% Hydric
Miami loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	MoE2	0% Hydric
Miami clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	MpC3	0% Hydric
Milford silty clay loam, pothole	Mr	100% Hydric
Millbrook silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	MtA	3% Hydric
Montmorenci-Barce complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	MuC2	6% Hydric



Soil Name	Map Abbreviation	Hydric Range
Morley-Cadiz silt loams, moderately wet, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	MxC2	3% Hydric
Ockley silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	OcA	0% Hydric
Ockley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	OcB2	5% Hydric
Ozaukee silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	OzIC3	0% Hydric
Peotone silty clay loam, pothole	Pm	100% Hydric
Proctor silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	PrA	3% Hydric
Proctor silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	PrB2	3% Hydric
Proctor silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	PuA	6% Hydric
Proctor silt loam, till substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes	PuB2	6% Hydric
Rainsville-Williamstown-Rockfield silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	RfB2	6% Hydric
Rockfield silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	RoA	3% Hydric
Rockfield silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	RoB	6% Hydric
Rockfield silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	RoB2	6% Hydric
Rodman gravelly loam, 25 to 60 percent slopes	RpG	0% Hydric
Rush silt loam, 0 to 20 percent slopes	RtA	3% Hydric
Starks silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	SIA	3% Hydric
Sloan clay loam, occasionally flooded	Sn	100% Hydric
Strawn clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, severely eroded	StB3	3% Hydric
Strawn clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	StC3	3% Hydric
Wakeland Variant silt loam, occasionally flooded	Wc	0% Hydric
Walkill variant silty clay loam	We	93% Hydric
Williamsport-Elliott silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	WrA	3% Hydric
Williamstown-Rainsville silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	WtC2	6% Hydric

2.2 National Wetland Inventory (NWI)

According to the NWI data there are 23 wetland areas visible on the attached NWI maps, located in or near the anticipated project area (Exhibits 3A-3K). Of those 23, only one is expected to be impacted by the project.

Table 2: NWI Mapped Features

Feature Type	Map Symbol	Location
Riverine	R2UBH	(40.458404°, -87.361458°) - Mud Pine Creek, runs under an historic pony truss bridge ~ 0.78 mi east of the west end of the project
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO1A	(40.458286°, -87.361539°) - mapped along the southwest bank of Mud Pine Creek beginning approximately 30 ft south of the structure
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO1A	(40.458325°, -87.361265°) - mapped along the southeast bank of Mud Pine Creek beginning approximately 50 feet south of the structure



Feature Type	Map Symbol	Location
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO1A	(40.458672°, -87.361381°) – mapped along the northeast bank of Mud Pine Creek beginning approximately 85 feet north of the structure
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO1A	(40.459854°, -87.362716°) – mapped along the northwest bank of Mud Pine Creek approximately 575 ft northwest of the structure
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1A	(40.458154°, -87.358106°) – mapped to the south of SR 26 approximately 30 ft from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Pond	PUBGh	(40.457079°, -87.352700°) – mapped south of SR 26 approximately 450 ft south from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1Ad	(40.462139°, -87.351322°) – mapped north of SR 26, approximately 1285 ft north from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO1A	(40.460727°, -87.342362°) – mapped north of SR 26, approximately 750 ft north from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1C	(40.458090°, -87.328412°) - mapped south of SR 26, approximately 1415 ft south from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1A	(40.453629°, -87.308682°) - mapped south of SR 26, approximately 365 ft south from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1Ad	(40.453441°, -87.298698°) - mapped south of SR 26, approximately 430 ft south from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1C	(40.456453°, -87.287891°) - mapped north of SR 26, approximately 700 ft north from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1A	(40.452990°, -87.278699°) - mapped south of SR 26, approximately 515 ft south from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Pond	PUBGx	(40.452888°, -87.269306°) - mapped south of SR 26, approximately 105 ft south from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO1A	(40.452511°, -87.259066°) - mapped along the west bank of Big Pine Creek beginning approximately 320 ft south from the edge of SR 26



Feature Type	Map Symbol	Location
Riverine	R2UBH	(40.453425°, -87.256044°) - Big Pine Creek at the nearest is approximately 55 feet from the south edge of SR 26. It runs under SR 55 to the east.
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1A	(40.453945°, -87.256671°) – mapped north of SR 26, approximately 120 feet from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1F	(40.452466°, -87.252845°) – mapped east of SR 55, approximately 375 feet from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1F	(40.449228°, -87.200822°) – mapped south of SR 26, approximately 380 feet from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1C	(40.451975°, -87.198170°) - mapped north of SR 26, approximately 585 feet from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSS1C	(40.450568°, -87.136646°) - mapped north of SR 26, approximately 1475 feet from the edge of pavement
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1C	(40.449392°, -87.106134°) - mapped north of SR 26, approximately 1095 feet from the edge of pavement

2.3 HUCs

- 12-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code: 051201080304
- 12-Digit Hydrologic Unit Name: Spring Branch-Mud Pine Creek
- 12-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code: 051201080303
- 12-Digit Hydrologic Unit Name: Goose Creek-Mud Pine Creek
- 12-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code: 051201080409
- 12-Digit Hydrologic Unit Name: Pine Village-Big Pine Creek
- 12-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code: 051201080408
- 12-Digit Hydrologic Unit Name: Harrington Creek-Big Pine Creek
- 12-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code: 051201080508
- 12-Digit Hydrologic Unit Name: Headwaters Kickapoo Creek
- 12-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code: 051201080506
- 12-Digit Hydrologic Unit Name: Armstrong Creek-Little Pine Creek

2.4 Attached Documents

Maps reviewed as part of the desktop reconnaissance are attached to this report as follows:

- Exhibit 1 – Project Vicinity
- Exhibit 2 – USGS Quadrangle Map
- Exhibit 3 – Wetland and Floodplain Map
- Exhibit 4 – Soil Survey
- Exhibit 5 – Current Aerial Photograph
- Exhibit 6 – Photo/Feature Location Maps



Photographs of the project can be found in Appendix A. Wetland Data Sheets are included in Appendix B. The locations of all features are shown on Exhibit 6.

3.0 FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

Onsite data collection was conducted on July 16, 2019, July 24, 2019, July 26, 2019, August 07, 2019, August 08, 2019, August 14, 2019, August 19, 2019, September 04, 2019, September 05, 2019, September 10, 2019, September 11, 2019, November 05, 2019, November 06, 2019, May 07, 2020 and September 01, 2020. Prior to conducting field work, Little River staff reviewed the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic mapping (Exhibit 2), U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Map (Exhibit 3), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) (Exhibit 3), USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (Exhibit 3), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Web Soil Survey (Exhibit 4), and current aerial photography (Exhibit 5) along with historic aerial photography. These resources were used to identify potential wetlands and waterways, and establish historic conditions. In addition, climate data and local precipitation data were reviewed to provide context for observations of hydrology. Climate data, sourced from the National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC) showed that abnormally dry conditions began the week of July 23, 2019 and turned into a moderate drought the week of August 20, 2019. The moderate drought continued until the week of October 1, 2019, when it then downgraded to abnormally dry conditions. Abnormally dry conditions ended the week of October 8, 2019. Local precipitation data showed two major precipitation events in the fall of 2019, one on August 12, 2019 resulting in 0.75" of precipitation and one on September 02, 2019 resulting in 0.90" of precipitation. In the two weeks leading up to the spring 2020 field work, there were 8 separate precipitation events, totaling 2.56" of precipitation. No precipitation data preceding the September 01, 2020 field visit was available.

Field data collection was based on the technical criteria presented in the 1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (1987 Corps Manual) and 2010 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Midwest Region Version 2.0 (Regional Supplement). Field methods did not deviate from standard methods found in the 1987 Corps Manual or the Regional Supplement. The locations of identified streams, wetlands, and data points were mapped using sub-meter accurate GPS.

Onsite observations regarding connectivity of wetlands to other Waters of the US were documented. Stream conditions such as morphology, substrate, and riparian habitat were recorded, along with measurements of width and depth at the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM). Opinions on wetland and stream jurisdiction are based on policies and procedures outlined in The Navigable Waters Protection Rule published on April 21, 2020.

3.1 Stream Features

The field investigation for the SR 26 project resulted in the evaluation of 18 jurisdictional streams. No roadside ditches with an OHWM or defined bed and bank were observed.

3.1.1 Mud Pine Creek (Exhibit 6C)

Mud Pine Creek enters the investigated area north of SR 26, approximately 0.70 miles east of the intersection of SR 41 and SR 26. The stream flows from north to south crossing under the Historic Warren Pony Truss bridge – Structure No: 026-86-01572 A - with approximately 30 linear feet falling within the investigated area. The stream is represented on USGS Topographic Mapping as a perennial stream. Stream Stats (<https://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/>) reports the upstream drainage area of Mud Pine Creek as 67.691 sq. miles. Mud Pine Creek drains south to Big Pine Creek, which drains to the Wabash River, a traditionally navigable water (TNW). It is anticipated that Mud Pine Creek would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

The flow for Mud Pine Creek appears to be perennial. The banks are moderately stable, and the channel is moderately incised with little to no sinuosity. The stream had fish, some woody debris present, and moderate overhanging vegetation. The substrate was predominately silt. Channel dimensions at the OHWM for Mud Pine Creek were estimated at 40' x 7'. No riffle/run complexes were observed. The stream is considered poor quality due to the lack of riffle/run complexes, lack of sinuosity, high turbidity, and high



amount of siltation from the surrounding area. Mud Pine Creek could be accurately classified as a Riverine, Lower Perennial, Unconsolidated Bottom, Mud (R3UB3) using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.1.2 UNT1 to Mud Pine Creek (Exhibit 6A)

UNT1 to Mud Pine Creek enters the investigated area north of SR 26, approximately 0.10 miles east of the west end of the project. The stream flows east with approximately 755 linear feet falling within the investigated area. The stream is represented on the USGS Topographic Mapping as an intermittent stream. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area of UNT1 to Mud Pine Creek is approximately 1.042 sq. miles. UNT1 to Mud Pine Creek appears to drain south to Mud Pine Creek, which drains to Big Pine Creek, which drains to the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that UNT1 would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

UNT1 to Mud Pine Creek is carried under SR 26 via CV 026 86 8.70. The flow appears to be intermittent and the banks were stable. The stream is moderately incised and channelized. The stream has pools directly adjacent to the pipe on the north and south side and appears to be developing riffles outside the influence of the structure. The stream has high turbidity due to in channel erosion and sediment laden runoff from adjacent fields. UNT1 to Mud Pine Creek has moderate riparian cover on the north side of SR 26 and poor riparian cover on the south side. Channel dimensions at the OHWM of UNT1 to Mud Pine Creek were estimated at 5'5" x 11". UNT1 to Mud Pine Creek is considered a poor quality stream due to the lack of diverse and developed morphology, the lack of in stream cover, and the high input of silt from the surrounding agricultural fields. UNT1 to Mud Pine Creek could be accurately classified as a Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Cobble-Gravel (R4SB3) using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.1.3 UNT2 to Mud Pine Creek (Exhibit 6C)

UNT2 to Mud Pine Creek enters the investigated area north of SR 26, approximately 0.10 miles west of the crossing of Mud Pine Creek at SR 26. The stream flows mostly east, meandering slightly, for a total of approximately 595 linear feet before connecting to Mud Pine Creek. The stream is not represented on USGS Topographic Mapping. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area as approximately 0.143 sq. miles. UNT2 to Mud Pine Creek drains east to Mud Pine Creek which drains to Big Pine Creek, which drains to the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that UNT2 would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

The flow for UNT2 to Mud Pine Creek appears to be intermittent. The banks are unstable, and the stream is highly channelized. UNT2 had good overhanging vegetation. The stream shows very little recovery from channelization and has no sinuosity. The stream has high turbidity due to in channel erosion and sediment laden runoff from adjacent fields. The substrate is silt. The stream also lacks riffle/run complexes and in-stream cover. Channel dimensions at the OHWM of UNT2 to Mud Pine Creek were estimated at 7'1" x 6". The stream is considered poor quality due to the heavy incising, poor stability, and lack of riffle/run complexes. UNT2 to Mud Pine Creek could be accurately classified as a Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Mud (R4SB5) using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.1.4 UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek (Exhibit 6F)

UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek enters the investigated area north of SR 26, approximately 0.15 miles west of the intersection of SR 26 and CR 125 West. The stream flows south, with approximately 129 linear feet falling within the investigated area before draining into Wetland 5 on the south side of SR 26. The wetland drains into a grassed waterway, outside of the project area, that continues south and eventually becomes a defined stream that empties into Mud Pine Creek. UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek is represented on USGS Topographic Mapping as a perennial stream. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area of UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek as 0.484 sq. miles. Historic aerial imagery shows UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek as a stream with a defined bed and bank. Between 2010 and 2012 a grassed waterway was established south of the structure that runs for approximately 0.55 miles south before UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek regains a clearly defined bed and bank. Considering that this is a replacement of an established tributary and likely has subsurface drainage to help drain the water south, this represents a clear connection between the upstream reach of UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek and the downstream reach which eventually drains to Mud Pine Creek. Mud Pine Creek drains to Big Pine Creek, which drains to the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.



UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek is carried under SR 26 via CV 026 86 10.01. The flow for UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek appears to be intermittent. The channel is moderately incised, and the banks appear to be moderately stable. The stream has good overhanging vegetation. The stream has high turbidity due to in channel erosion and sediment laden runoff from adjacent fields. The stream lacks sinuosity and lacks riffle/run complexes. Channel dimensions at the OHWM were estimated at 9'2" x 15". The stream is considered poor quality due to the lack of sinuosity, lack of riffle/run complexes, lack of in-stream cover, and incising. UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek could be accurately classified as a Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Sand (R4SB4) using the Cowardin Classification System

3.1.5 UNT4 to Mud Pine Creek (Exhibit 6J)

UNT4 to Mud Pine Creek enters the investigated area north of SR 26, approximately 0.50 miles west of the intersection of SR 26 and Meridan Line Road. The stream flows south, with approximately 210 linear feet falling within the study area. UNT4 to Mud Pine creek is represented on USGS Topographic Mapping as an intermittent stream. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area as 0.285 sq. miles. UNT4 to Mud Pine Creek drains south to Mud Pine Creek, which drains to Big Pine Creek, which drains to the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that UNT4 to Mud Pine Creek would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

UNT4 to Mud Pine Creek is carried under SR 26 via CV 026 86 11.03. The flow for UNT4 to Mud Pine Creek appears to be intermittent. On the south side of SR 26 the banks are unstable, however the channel is recovering from channelization and developing discernible riffle/run complexes. The stream has moderate overhanging vegetation on this side of the structure. On the north side of SR 26 the stream is moderately incised, and the banks appeared stable. The channel lacks riffle/run complexes, has no sinuosity and has sparse overhanging vegetation on this side of the structure. Channel dimensions at the OHWM, taken on the south side of SR 26, were estimated at 6'6" x 7.5". The stream has high turbidity due to in channel erosion and sediment laden runoff from adjacent fields. Overall, the stream is considered poor quality due to the unstable banks on the south side, the lack of sinuosity, relative incising, and lack of established riffle/run complexes. UNT4 to Mud Pine Creek could be accurately classified as a Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Cobble-Gravel (R4SB3) using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.1.6 UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek (Exhibit 6K)

UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek enters the investigated area north of SR 26, approximately 0.20 miles west of the intersection of SR 26 and Meridan Line Road. The stream flows south, with approximately 215 linear feet falling within the investigated area. UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek is represented on USGS Topographic Mapping as an intermittent stream. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area as 0.742 sq. miles. UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek drains south to UNT4 to Mud Pine Creek, which drains to Mud Pine Creek, which drains to Big Pine Creek, which drains to the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek is carried under SR 26 via CV 026 86 11.35. The flow for UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek appears to be intermittent. The stream is moderately incised and the banks appear stable. The stream has high turbidity due to in channel erosion and sediment laden runoff from adjacent fields. There is moderate overhanging vegetation. There is little to no sinuosity and while there are riffles present, the stream lacks pools or developed riffle run/complexes. Channel dimensions at the OHWM of UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek were estimated at 6'8" x 5". UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek is considered poor quality due to the incising, lack of riffle/run complexes, amount of siltation, and lack of sinuosity. UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek could be accurately classified as R4SB3 using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.1.7 UNT6 to Mud Pine Creek (Exhibit 6M)

UNT6 to Mud Pine Creek begins on the west side of SR 26, approximately 0.15 miles southeast of the intersection of SR 26 and Meridan Line Road. The stream flows west, with approximately 70 linear feet falling within the investigated area. UNT6 to Mud Pine Creek is not represented on USGS Topographic Mapping. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area as 0.043 sq. miles. UNT6 to Mud Pine Creek drains south and then west to Mud Pine Creek, which drains to Big Pine Creek, which drains to the Wabash



River, a TNW. It is anticipated that UNT6 to Mud Pine Creek would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

UNT6 to Mud Pine Creek is carried under SR 26 via CV 026 86 11.70. The flow for UNT6 to Mud Pine Creek appears to be intermittent. The channel and banks are highly unstable. The banks are actively eroding and one severe headcut was observed and documented. There is little to no overhanging vegetation. There is no sinuosity and a lack of riffle/pool complexes. The stream has high turbidity due to in channel erosion and sediment laden runoff from adjacent fields. Channel dimensions at the OHWM of UNT6 to Mud Pine Creek were estimated at 3'8" x 12". UNT6 to Mud Pine Creek is considered poor quality due to the ongoing instability of the channel and banks, the absence of riffle/run complexes, and the absence of overhanging vegetation and in-stream cover. UNT6 to Mud Pine Creek could be accurately classified as R4SB3 using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.1.8 Big Pine Creek (Exhibit 6AB and 6AC)

Big Pine Creek enters the investigated area on the east side of SR 55, approximately 0.10 miles south of the junction of SR 26 and SR 55. The stream crosses SR 55 once and runs parallel to SR 26 with approximately 222 linear feet falling within the investigated area. Big Pine Creek is represented on USGS Topographic Mapping as a perennial stream. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area as 173.276 sq. miles. Big Pine Creek drains south to the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that Big Pine Creek would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

Big Pine Creek is carried under SR 55 via Structure No: (26)55-86-05834 B. Big Pine Creek appears to be perennial at all points throughout the investigated area. The channel and banks are moderately stable. The stream is moderately incised and moderately sinuous. The stream has moderate overhanging vegetation and in-stream cover. Big Pine Creek has high turbidity due to in channel erosion and sediment laden runoff from adjacent fields. Riffle/run complexes were observed. A large amount of deposition was observed where UNT7 to Big Pine Creek joins Big Pine Creek. Channel dimensions at the OHWM were estimated at 26' x 3'. Big Pine Creek is considered an average quality stream due to the moderate sinuosity, moderately stable banks and channel, moderate riparian cover, and moderate in-stream cover. Big Pine Creek could be accurately classified as Riverine, Lower Perennial, Unconsolidated Bottom, Mud (R2UB3) using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.1.9 UNT1 to Big Pine Creek (Exhibit 6Q)

UNT1 to Big Pine Creek enters the investigation area north of SR 26, approximately 1.2 miles west of the junction of SR 26 and CR 175 East. The stream flows south with approximately 200 linear feet falling within the investigated area. UNT1 to Big Pine Creek is represented on USGS Topographic Mapping as an intermittent stream. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area as 0.342 sq. miles. UNT1 to Big Pine Creek drains south to Big Pine creek, which drains into the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that UNT1 to Big Pine Creek would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

UNT1 to Big Pine Creek is carried under SR 26 via CV 026 86 12.45. The flow for UNT1 to Big Pine Creek appears to be intermittent. The channel is moderately incised on the south side of SR 26. The banks and channel appear to be stable on this side; additionally, there was moderate overhanging vegetation and in-stream cover. There were no developed riffle/run complexes or pools as well as little to no sinuosity. On the north side, a channel appeared to be forming and near the entrance of the structure and moving north into a grassed waterway. This situation resulted in extremely unstable conditions. Severe headcuts had appeared and the grass and topsoil is eroding as the drainage is cutting a channel northward. As a consequence, sediment is building up around the mouth of the structure on the north side and clumps of reed canarygrass have cropped up. Channel dimensions at the OHWM for UNT1 to Big Pine Creek, taken on the south side, were estimated at 2'8" x 3". The stream is considered poor quality due to the rapid degradation of conditions on the north side SR 26 and the resulting deposition into the stream, the lack of sinuosity, and the lack of riffle/run complexes. UNT1 to Big Pine Creek could be accurately classified as a Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Cobble-Gravel (R4SB3) using the Cowardin Classification System.



3.1.10 UNT2 to Big Pine Creek (Exhibit 6Q)

UNT2 to Big Pine Creek enters the investigation area north of SR 26, approximately 1.05 miles west of the intersection of SR 26 and CR 175 East. The stream flows south with approximately 120 linear feet falling within the investigated area. UNT2 to Big Pine Creek is not represented on USGS Topographic Mapping or Stream Stats. UNT2 to Big Pine Creek drains south to UNT8 to Big Pine Creek, which drains to Big Pine Creek, which drains to the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that UNT2 to Big Pine Creek would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

UNT2 to Big Pine Creek is carried under SR 26 via CV 026 86 12.59. The flow for UNT2 to Big Pine Creek appears to be intermittent. The channel is moderately incised, but the banks appear stable outside of the influence of the structure. There is moderate overhanging vegetation on the south side of SR 26, but little to no in-stream cover. The stream has high turbidity due to in channel erosion and sediment laden runoff from adjacent fields. UNT2 to Big Pine Creek has little to no sinuosity and there were no riffle/run complexes observed. Channel dimensions at the OHWM were estimated at 2'2" x 5". The stream is considered poor quality due to the lack of sinuosity, lack of riffle/run complexes, and high turbidity. UNT2 to Big Pine Creek could be accurately classified as a R4SB3 using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.1.11 UNT3 to Big Pine Creek (Exhibit 6R)

UNT3 to Big Pine Creek enters the investigated area on the north side of SR 26, approximately 0.90 miles west of the junction of SR 26 and CR 175 East. The stream flows south with approximately 110 linear feet falling within the investigated area. UNT3 to Big Pine Creek is represented on USGS Topographic Mapping as an intermittent stream. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area as 0.071 sq. miles. UNT3 to Big Pine Creek drains south to UNT8 to Big Pine Creek, which drains to Big Pine Creek, which drains to the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that UNT3 to Big Pine Creek would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

UNT3 to Big Pine Creek is carried under SR 26 via CV 026 86 12.70. The flow for UNT3 to Big Pine Creek appears to be intermittent. The channel and banks are moderately stable with moderate overhanging vegetation. The stream has little to no sinuosity and lacks riffle/run complexes. UNT3 runs through and provides the hydrology for Wetland 16. The north side of the structure directly abuts an agricultural field and a high amount of deposition coming from the field was observed building up just outside the south entrance of structure. This deposition is creating the conditions necessary for emergent wetland characteristics. Beyond the boundary of Wetland 16, UNT3 to Big Pine Creek is moderately incised and has moderate turbidity. Channel dimensions at the OHWM were estimated at 1'7" x 4". The stream is considered poor quality due to the lack of sinuosity and riffle/run complexes, as well as the high amount of deposition occurring. UNT3 to Big Pine Creek could be accurately classified as Riverine, Intermittent, Unconsolidated Bottom, Mud (R4UB3) using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.1.12 UNT4 to Big Pine Creek (Exhibit 6S)

UNT4 to Big Pine Creek enters the investigated area on the north side of SR 26, approximately 0.58 miles west of the junction of SR 26 and CR 175 East. The stream flows south with approximately 155 linear feet falling within the investigated area. UNT4 to Big Pine Creek is represented on USGS Topographic Mapping as an intermittent stream. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area as 0.765 sq. miles. UNT4 to Big Pine Creek drains south and joins UNT8 to Big Pine Creek, which drains to Big Pine Creek, which drains to the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that UNT4 to Big Pine Creek would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

UNT4 to Big Pine Creek is carried under SR 26 via CV 026 86 13.10. The flow for UNT4 to Big Pine Creek appears to be intermittent. The channel and banks on the north side of SR 26 appear to be stable, but the channel is deeply incised. On the north side, there was sparse overhead vegetation, no sinuosity, no riffle/run complexes and the stream has made little to no recovery from channelization. The water clarity was poor and there was little to no in-stream cover. On the south side of SR 26, the channel and banks were moderately unstable. Severe bank erosion was observed and deposition from that erosion or the load of silt that comes off the surrounding agricultural fields has built up in the stream, allowing emergent wetland plants, mainly reed canarygrass, to establish a foothold. These deposits of silt are not stable or relatively permanent. Channel dimensions at the OHWM were estimated at 3'7" x 15.5". UNT4 to Big Pine Creek



would be considered poor quality due to the deeply incised nature, lack of sinuosity, lack of riffle/run complexes, extreme instability on the south side of SR 26, and heavy deposition. UNT4 to Big Pine Creek could be accurately classified as a Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Mud (R4SB5) using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.1.13 UNT5 to Big Pine Creek (Exhibit 6W)

UNT5 to Big Pine Creek enters the investigated area on the north side of SR 26, approximately 0.10 miles east of the junction of SR 26 and CR 200 East. The stream flows south with approximately 147 linear feet falling within the investigated area. UNT5 to Big Pine Creek is represented on USGS Topographic Mapping as an intermittent stream. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area as 0.192 sq. miles. UNT5 to Big Pine Creek drains southeast to Big Pine Creek, which drains to the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that UNT5 to Big Pine Creek would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

UNT5 to Big Pine Creek is carried under SR 26 via CV 026 86 14.19. The flow for UNT5 to Big Pine Creek appears to be intermittent. The channel and banks are moderately stable and the stream is only slightly incised. The stream has good overhanging vegetation on the north and south sides of SR 26. The stream has moderate sinuosity with riffles, runs, and pools present. The water clarity is good and fish were observed in the stream. Channel dimensions at the OHWM were estimated at 4'4" x 4". UNT5 to Big Pine Creek would be considered average quality due to the presence of riffle/run complexes, good overhanging vegetation, good in-stream cover, moderate sinuosity, and a relatively stable channel and banks. UNT5 to Big Pine Creek could be accurately classified as Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Sand (R4SB4) using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.1.14 UNT6 to Big Pine Creek (Exhibit 6AA)

UNT6 to Big Pine Creek enters the investigated area on the north side of SR 26, approximately 0.25 miles east of the junction of SR 26 and East Boulevard. The stream flows south with approximately 173 linear feet falling within the investigated area. UNT6 to Big Pine Creek is represented on USGS Topographic Mapping as an intermittent stream. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area as 0.455 sq. miles. UNT6 to Big Pine Creek drains southeast to Big Pine Creek, which drains to the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that UNT6 to Big Pine Creek would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

UNT6 to Big Pine Creek is carried under SR 26 via CV 026 86 15.15. The flow for UNT6 to Big Pine Creek appeared to be intermittent. The channel and banks on the north and south side are both moderately stable. The stream is moderately incised on the north side of SR 26 but less so on the south side. Overhanging vegetation was excellent on both the north and south sides. The stream is moderately sinuous throughout and the turbidity is low. Riffle/run complexes were observed on both the north and south side, and there is a good amount of in-stream cover. Channel dimensions at the OHWM were estimated at 10' 10" x 4". UNT6 to Big Pine Creek would be considered average quality due to the amount and variety of overhead vegetation, moderate in-stream cover, low turbidity, and presence of established riffle/run complexes. UNT6 to Big Pine Creek could be accurately classified as Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Cobble-Gravel (R4SB3) using the Cowardin Classification System

3.1.15 UNT7 to Big Pine Creek (Exhibit 6B and 6AB)

UNT7 to Big Pine Creek enters the investigated area on the north side of SR 26, approximately 0.10 miles west of the junction of SR 26 and SR 55. The stream flows south with approximately 143 linear feet before joining Big Pine Creek. UNT7 to Big Pine Creek is represented on USGS Topographic Mapping as a perennial stream. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area as 0.971 sq. miles. UNT7 to Big Pine Creek drains into Big Pine Creek within the investigated area, and Big Pine Creek drains in the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that UNT7 to Big Pine Creek would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

UNT7 to Big Pine Creek is carried under SR 26 via Structure No: 026-86-08172. The flow for UNT7 appears to be perennial. The channel and banks are both highly unstable and are likely to continue to degrade. The stream is highly incised. The stream has moderate overhanging vegetation but little to no in-stream cover. A large amount of deposition is occurring on the north side of SR 26 just outside the mouth of the structure, within the portion of the channel that runs directly beneath SR 26. This deposition is also occurring at the



junction of UNT7 to Big Pine Creek and Big Pine Creek located on the south side of SR 26. Despite the large amount of deposition and continuing siltation from in channel erosion, turbidity was low. The substrate is unconsolidated silt and clay hardpan was observed in areas where the silt was disturbed. No riffle/run complexes were observed. Channel dimensions at the OHWM were estimated at 6'5" x 7". UNT7 to Big Pine Creek would be considered poor quality to the unstable nature of the channel and banks, the lack of riffle/run complexes, and the large amount of deposition that has occurred. The stream could be accurately classified as Riverine, Lower Perennial, Streambed, Mud (R2SB5) using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.1.16 Holder Ditch (Exhibit 6AT)

Holder Ditch enters the investigated area on the north side of SR 26, approximately 1.4 miles west of the junction of SR 26 and CR 1100 East. The stream flows southwest with approximately 235 linear feet falling within the investigated area. Holder Ditch is represented on USGS Topographic Mapping as a perennial stream. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area as 3.833 sq. miles. Holder Ditch is a County Legal Drain. Holder Ditch drains into Armstrong Creek, which drains to Little Pine Creek, which Drains to the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that Holder Ditch would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

Holder Ditch is carried under SR 26 via Structure No: 026-86-05817 B. The flow for Holder Ditch appears to be perennial. The channel is heavily incised. The channel and banks appear to be stable, but it has not recovered from channelization. The stream has little to no overhanging vegetation and little in-stream cover. A single riffle was observed, but the stream lacked developed riffle/run complexes. Holder Ditch lacks any sinuosity. Channel dimensions at the OHWM were estimated at 7'2" x 7". Holder Ditch is considered poor quality to the heavily incised nature, lack of sinuosity, and lack of riffle/run complexes. The stream could be accurately classified as R2SB5 using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.1.17 Gephart Magee Ditch (Exhibit 6AW)

Gephart-Magee Ditch originates in the investigated area on the south side of SR 26, approximately 0.5 miles west of CR 1100 E. The stream flows southeast with approximately 40 linear feet falling within the investigated area. Gephart Magee Ditch is represented on USGS Topographic Mapping as an intermittent stream. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area as 0.157 sq. miles. Gephart-Magee Ditch is a County Legal Drain. Gephart Magee Ditch drains into Little Pine Creek which drains to the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that Gephart Magee Ditch would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

Gephart-Magee Ditch originates just south of the south opening of structure CV 026 86 23.24. The flow for Gephart-Magee Ditch appears to be intermittent. The channel is heavily incised. The channel and banks appear to be stable, but it has not recovered from channelization. The stream has no overhanging vegetation and lacks any sinuosity. Channel dimensions at the OHWM were estimated at 1'5" x 6". Reed canarygrass and cattails were observed growing within the channel and around the mouth of the structure on the south side of SR 26. Gephart-Magee Ditch would be considered poor quality due to the heavily incised nature, lack of sinuosity, and lack of riffle/run complexes. The stream could be accurately classified as R2SB5 using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.1.18 UNT1 to Little Pine Creek (Exhibit 6AZ)

UNT1 to Little Pine Creek enters the investigated area on the north side of SR 26, approximately 0.08 miles east of the junction of SR 26 and E County Line Road. The stream flows south WITH approximately 110 linear feet falling within the investigated area. UNT1 to Little Pine Creek is represented on USGS Topographic Mapping as an intermittent stream. Stream Stats reports the upstream drainage area as 0.786 sq. miles. UNT1 to Little Pine Creek drains south to Little Pine Creek, which drains to the Wabash River, a TNW. It is anticipated that UNT1 to Little Pine Creek would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

UNT1 to Little Pine Creek is carried under SR 26 via structure CV 026-079-24.58. The flow for the stream appeared to be intermittent. The channel is moderately incised, and the banks appear moderately stable. Within the boundary of Wetland 32, which the stream feeds into on the south side of SR 26, the banks are moderately unstable due to the presence of livestock that cross the stream regularly. The stream has high turbidity due to in channel erosion and sediment laden runoff from adjacent fields. UNT1 to Little Pine Creek



has moderate sinuosity. The stream has no overhanging vegetation and no riffle/run complexes. Channel dimensions at the OHWM were estimated at 4'10" x 3". UNT1 to Little Pine Creek would be considered poor quality due to the high turbidity, lack of overhanging vegetation, and lack of riffle/run complexes. The stream could be accurately classified as Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Mud (R4SB5) using the Cowardin Classification System.

Table 3: Stream Summary

Water Feature Name	Photos	Latitude Longitude	Linear Feet within ROW	OHWM (w x d)	USGS Blue-Line/Type	Riffle Pool	Quality	Classification	Substrate	Likely Water of US
Mud Pine Creek	46-52	40.458444°, -87.361480°	30	40 ft x 7 ft	Yes – Perennial	No	Poor	R3UB3	Silt	Yes
UNT1 to Mud Pine Creek	21-28	40.454903°, -87.370296°	755	5 ft 5 in x 11 in	Yes – Intermittent	No	Poor	R4SB3	Cobble/Gravel	Yes
UNT2 to Mud Pine Creek	44-45	40.458750°, -87.363576°	595	7 ft 1 in x 6 in	No	No	Poor	R4SB5	Silt	Yes
UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek	107-111	40.458772°, -87.347448°	129	9 ft 2 in x 15 in	Yes – Perennial	No	Poor	R4SB4	Sand	Yes
UNT4 to Mud Pine Creek	165-174	40.462403°, -87.330881°	210	6 ft 6 in x 7.5 in	Yes – Intermittent	No	Poor	R4SB3	Cobble/Gravel	Yes
UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek	199-202, 206-209	40.461719°, -87.325093°	215	6 ft 8 in x 5 in	Yes – Intermittent	Yes	Poor	R4SB3	Cobble/Gravel	Yes
UNT6 to Mud Pine Creek	225-230	40.460424°, -87.319529°	70	3 ft 8 in x 12 in	No	No	Poor	R4SB3	Cobble/Gravel	Yes
Big Pine Creek	525-529, 543-544, 555-558, 560-561	40.452353°, -87.254369°	222	26 ft x 3 ft	Yes – Perennial	Yes	Average	R2UB3	Silt	Yes
UNT1 to Big Pine Creek	288-291	40.454711°, -87.309892°	200	2 ft 8 in x 3 in	Yes – Intermittent	No	Poor	R4SB3	Cobble/Gravel	Yes
UNT2 to Big Pine Creek	306-307, 310-311	40.454572°, -87.307576°	120	2 ft 2 in x 5 in	No	No	Poor	R4SB3	Cobble/Gravel	Yes
UNT3 to Big Pine Creek	317-318, 321-322,	40.454534°, -87.305004°	110	1 ft 7 in x 4 in	Yes – Intermittent	No	Poor	R4UB3	Silt	Yes
UNT4 to Big Pine Creek	351-354	40.454634°, -87.298493°	155	3 ft 7 in x 15.5 in	Yes – Intermittent	No	Poor	R4SB5	Silt	Yes
UNT5 to Big Pine Creek	409-416	40.454437°, -87.280834°	147	4 ft 4 in x 4 in	Yes – Intermittent	Yes	Average	R4SB4	Sand	Yes
UNT6 to Big Pine Creek	469-494	40.452542°, -87.263374°	173	10 ft 10 in x 4 in	Yes – Intermittent	Yes	Average	R4SB3	Cobble/Gravel	Yes
UNT7 to Big Pine Creek	525-533	40.453583°, -87.256226°	143	6 ft 5 in x 7 in	Yes – Perennial	No	Poor	R2SB5	Silt	Yes
Holder Ditch	792-799	40.446415°, -87.134312°	235	7 ft 2 in x 7 in	Yes – Perennial	No	Poor	R2SB5	Silt	Yes
Gephart-Magee Ditch	837-840	40.446239°, -87.116617°	40	1 ft 5 in x 6 in	Yes – Intermittent	No	Poor	R2SB5	Silt	Yes
UNT1 to Little Pine Creek	870-873, 882-886	40.445976°, -87.091262°	110	4 ft 10 in x 3 in	Yes – Intermittent	No	Poor	R4SB5	Silt	Yes



3.2 Wetlands

3.2.1 Wetland 1 (Exhibit 6A)

Wetland 1 is located within a roadside ditch along the westbound lane of SR 26 approximately 85 feet east of the junction of SR 26 and US 41. Wetland 1 is 0.006 acres and contained entirely within the roadside ditch. The wetland has formed as a result of a low spot in the ditch combined with compacted, clay soils and relatively low relief along SR 26. The source of hydrology appears to be runoff from SR 26, drainage from upstream portions of the roadside ditch, and drainage from adjacent agricultural fields. The wetland drains east through a roadside ditch to UNT1 to Mud Pine Creek, however the flow through the roadside ditch is ephemeral. Due to the ephemeral nature of the connecting channel, and the lack of backwater flooding from UNT1 to Mud Pine Creek, it is anticipated that Wetland 1 would not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

Data Point 2 (DP2) was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation consisted of rufous bulrush (*Scirpus pendulus* - OBL), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil met the requirements for hydric indicator depleted matrix (F3) and three primary indicators of wetland hydrology were met – Surface Water (A1), High Water Table (A2), and Saturation (A3). The secondary indicator, FAC-Neutral Test (D5), was also met. DP2 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 1. Wetland 1 is a palustrine emergent wetland (PEM) using the Cowardin Classification System. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to it being located in a roadside ditch.

DP3, was taken upslope of DP2 and is characteristic of the upland area surrounding Wetland 1. DP3 did not meet any of the three wetland criteria, and since none of the criteria were met, this point was determined to be upland. DP3, as well as the distinct change in topography and plant community, define the boundary for Wetland 1. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP2 and DP3 included in Appendix B.

3.2.2 Wetland 2 (Exhibit 6D)

Wetland 2 is located within an enclosed depression in an agricultural field that has not appeared to have been planted or tilled in several years. The wetland is located on the south side of SR 26 approximately 0.15 miles east of the Mud Pine Creek crossing. The wetland covers a large part of the field, however only 0.34 acres exist within the investigated area. This area is currently represented on NWI mapping as a Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Temporarily Flooded (PEM1A) wetland. The wetland is likely the result of a naturally high water table located in an enclosed depression. Wetland 2 did not appear to have a connection to Mud Pine Creek or any other drainage feature that would connect it to a TNW. It is anticipated that Wetland 2 would not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP9 was taken just inside the northeast corner of the depression, approximately 30 feet from the edge of pavement. The dominant vegetation was reed canarygrass which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the soil indicators for Histosol (A1) and three secondary indicators for wetland hydrology were observed, Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP9 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 2. Wetland 2 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 2 is average quality due to its mostly undisturbed condition, but dominance of invasive species.

DP8 was taken west of DP9, outside of the depression in a mowed area approximately 25 feet from the edge of pavement. The point did not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation and did not exhibit any wetland hydrology indicators. The point did meet the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11). Since only one of the criteria was met, this point was determined to be upland. This data point, as well as a distinct change in the plant community and topography define the boundary for Wetland 2. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP8 and DP9 included in Appendix B.



3.2.3 Wetland 3 (Exhibit 6E)

Wetland 3 is located within a roadside ditch on the north side of SR 26 that is approximately 0.35 miles west of the junction of SR 26 and CR 125 West. Approximately 0.20 acres of Wetland 3 fall within the investigated area. The wetland is likely a remnant of an historic wet depression and encompasses the roadside ditch, and poorly drained areas of the adjacent crop field. The source of hydrology appeared to be high groundwater and runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields. Wetland 3 did not appear to have a connection to any tributary or drainage feature that would connect it to a TNW. It is anticipated that Wetland 3 would not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP10 was taken in the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation consisted of hairy sedge (*Carex lacustris* - OBL) and reed canarygrass which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric indicator Thick Dark Surface (A12) and two secondary indicators for wetland hydrology were observed, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP10 met all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions in Wetland 3. Wetland 3 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to its location in a roadside ditch.

DP11 was taken on a hillslope, upslope of DP10. The point did not meet any of the three wetland criteria, and since none of the criteria were met, the point was determined to be upland. DP11, along with distinct changes in the topography and plant community, define the wetland boundary. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP10 and DP11 included in Appendix B.

3.2.4 Wetland 4 (Exhibit 6E)

Wetland 4 is located on the south side of SR 26 in a grassed waterway that is approximately 0.35 miles west of the junction of SR 26 and CR 125 West. The wetland is 0.025 acres, encompassing part of the roadside ditch and continuing along a grass swale in the adjacent field. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields, possibly supplemented by high groundwater. Wetland 4 is located just south across SR 26 from Wetland 3, and may be a continuation of Wetland 3. Wetland 4 did not appear to have any connection to any tributary or drainage feature that would connect it to a TNW. It is anticipated that Wetland 4 would not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP12 was taken in the grassed swale at a low spot near the foot of the embankment. The dominant vegetation was reed canarygrass, which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3) and three secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP12 met all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 4. Wetland 4 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to the dominance of an invasive species (reed canarygrass) and its location directly adjacent to the road.

DP13 was taken slightly upslope, outside of the grassed waterway, in the hay field that surrounds it. DP13 did not meet any of the three wetland criteria, and since none of the criteria were met, the point was determined to be upland. DP13, along with observed changes in the topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 4. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP12 and DP13 included in Appendix B.

3.2.5 Wetland 5 (Exhibit 6F)

Wetland 5 is located on the south side of SR 26 in a grassed waterway that is approximately 0.15 miles west of the junction of SR 26 and CR 125 West. The wetland is directly adjacent to the outlet of structure CV 026 86 10.1, and approximately 0.026 acre falls within the investigated area south. Wetland 5 has likely formed as a result of heavy deposition clogging a standpipe and preventing drainage. Field reconnaissance in 2019 established this a contributing factor to the retention of water and development of wetland conditions. As of 2020, more deposition has occurred, further defining the south border of the wetland, and reed canarygrass has grown so vigorously that the stand pipe is no longer visible. The source of hydrology for Wetland 5 is UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek, and SR 26 roadside ditches. Wetland 5 drains south through a grassed waterway. Aerial photography from 2010 shows an open channel predated the grassed swale.



Current aerial photography shows the swale regains a defined bed and bank as UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek. The wetland is directly abutting UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek (an intermittent stream) and therefore it is anticipated that Wetland 5 would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP15 was taken at the edge of the grassed water way, adjacent to an area of standing water. The dominant vegetation was reed canarygrass, which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3) and two indicators for wetland hydrology were observed, one primary, Sediment Deposits (B2), and one secondary, FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP15 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 5. Wetland 5 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland quality was considered poor due to the dominance of invasive vegetation (reed canarygrass), the high rate of deposition, and the location directly adjacent to the road.

DP16 was taken slightly upslope, in a mown grass border between the grassed waterway and an agricultural field. This data point did not meet the requirements for any hydric soil indicators, nor were any hydrology indicators observed. DP16 did pass the Prevalence Index, coming in at 2.9, however the dominant species were barnyard grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli* - OBL), and red fescue (*Festuca rubra* - FACU). Since the data point did not meet the requirements for hydric soil or hydrology, then the passing score on the Prevalence Index cannot be considered enough to qualify for meeting the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation. Since none of the criteria were met, the point was determined to be upland. DP16, along with observed changes in the topography and plant community defined the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 5. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP15 and DP16 included in Appendix B.

3.2.6 Wetland 6 (Exhibit 6G)

Wetland 6 is located on the north side of SR 26 in a roadside ditch, on the west side of the intersection of SR 26 and CR 175 West. The wetland is 0.011 acre. Wetland 6 has formed as a result of a low spot in the ditch combined with compacted, clay soils and the relatively low relief along this area of SR 26. The source of hydrology appears to be runoff from SR 26. Wetland 6 is likely incidental and did not appear to have any connectivity to a water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 6 will not be a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP17 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was barnyardgrass, which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3) and five indicators for wetland hydrology were met, two primary, Surface Water (A1) and Algal Mat or Crust (B4), as well as three secondary, Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP17 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 6. Wetland 6 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to the dominance of an invasive species (reed canarygrass) and its location in a roadside ditch.

DP18 was taken on a hillslope, upslope of DP17. The data point did not meet any of the three wetland criteria, and since none of the criteria were met, the area was determined to be upland. DP18, as well as observed changes in the topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 6. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP17 and DP18 included in Appendix B.

3.2.7 Wetland 7 (Exhibit 6E)

Wetland 7 is located on the south side of SR 26 in an enclosed depression at the foot of the steep roadway embankment. The wetland is approximately 15 feet from the edge of pavement and approximately 0.35 miles east of where Mud Pine Creek crosses under SR 26. Approximately 0.024 acre of Wetland 7 falls within the investigated area. Wetland 7 has formed as a result of ponding at the foot of the embankment. This ponding has likely been influenced by scouring action that has occurred due to the 18" round plastic liner (CLV 026 86 9.60) that carries water from north to south, under SR 26. The pipe extends out of the embankment by approximately 2 feet and also sits approximately 4 feet above ground level. A scour hole has formed, and a fringe wetland has formed in the larger depression surrounding the scour hole. Wetland



7 is likely incidental and did not appear to have any connectivity to another water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 7 will not be a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP19 was taken in within the depression, south of the scour hole. The dominant vegetation was broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia* - OBL), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3) and two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP19 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 7. Wetland 7 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to the monoculture of cattails and its location alongside the road.

DP20 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP19. The data point did not meet the requirements for any hydrophytic vegetation indicators or the requirements for any wetland hydrology indicators. The point did meet the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3). Since the point only met one of the three necessary criteria, the area was determined to be upland. DP20, as well as observed changes in the topography and plant community defined the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 7. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP19 and DP20 included in Appendix B.

3.2.8 Wetland 8 (Exhibit 6G)

Wetland 8 is located on the north side of SR 26 in a roadside ditch, on the east side of the intersection of SR 26 and CR 175 West. The wetland is 0.003 acre. Wetland 8 has formed as a result of a low spot in the ditch combined with compacted, clay soils and relatively low relief along SR 26. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and CR 175 West. Wetland 8 is likely incidental and its only connection to another water of the U.S. via the ephemeral roadside ditch. Wetland 8 does not receive backwater flooding from any water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 8 will not be a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP21 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was fox sedge (*Carex vulpinoidea* – FACW) and barnyardgrass which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3) and three secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP21 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 8. Wetland 8 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to low plant diversity, dominance by disturbance tolerant species, and its location alongside the road.

DP22 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP21. The data point did not meet the requirements for any of the three wetland criteria, and since none of the criteria were met, this area was determined to be upland. DP22, along with the observed changes in the topography and plant community define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 8. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP21 and DP22 included in Appendix B.

3.2.9 Wetland 9 (Exhibit 6I)

Wetland 9 is located on the south side of SR 26 in a roadside ditch located approximately 0.38 miles east of the intersection of SR 26 and CR 175 West. The wetland is 0.001 acre. Wetland 9 has likely formed as a result of ponding at the base of the roadside slope due to the compacted, clay-laden soils and an undersized pipe that is approximately 60% blocked that is preventing positive drainage. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26. Wetland 9 is likely incidental with no apparent connection to a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 9 will not be a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP23 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was barnyardgrass which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3) and two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Crayfish Burrows (C8), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP23 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 9. Wetland 9 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin



Classification System. The wetland was considered poor due to its location alongside the road and the presence of disturbance tolerant plant community.

DP24 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP23. The data point did not meet the requirements for any hydrophytic vegetation indicators or the requirements for any wetland hydrology indicators. The point did meet the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3). Since the point only met one of the three necessary criteria, the area was determined to be upland. DP24, as well as observed changes in the topography and plant community define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 9. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP23 and DP24 included in Appendix B.

3.2.10 Wetland 10 (Exhibit 6I)

Wetland 10 is located on the north side of SR 26 in a depression at the foot of the roadside slope. Wetland 10 is located approximately 0.27 miles west of where UNT4 to Mud Pine Creek crosses SR 26. Approximately 0.092 acre of Wetland 10 fall within the investigated area. Wetland 10 formed as a result of poorly drained soils in an agricultural field. Relocation of SR 26, around the year 2000, bisected this wet area, removing it from farming practice giving rise to the current condition. Local Resolution NHD mapping shows a drainageway that runs directly through Wetland 10. This drainageway, runoff from SR 26, runoff from the surrounding agricultural fields, and seasonally high groundwater all contribute to hydrology. Wetland 10 has no apparent connection to a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 10 will not be a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP26 was taken within the depression outside the influence of the placed riprap. The dominant vegetation within the sapling/shrub stratum was black willow (*Salix nigra* – OBL) and the dominant vegetation in the herbaceous stratum was rice cutgrass (*Leersia orzyoides* – OBL), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) and 3 indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, one primary, Saturation (A3), and two secondary, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP26 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 10. Wetland 10 is classified as a palustrine, scrub-shrub wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to the disturbance tolerant plant community, presence of riprap, and proximity to SR 26.

DP25 was taken at the edge of the depression, adjacent to DP26, but still outside the influence of the placed riprap. DP25 was taken first but did not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation or wetland hydrology. It did meet the requirements for hydric soil indicator Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2), but since only one of the criteria was met, the area surrounding DP25 was determined to be upland. DP25, as well as observed changes in the plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 10. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP25 and DP26 included in Appendix B.

3.2.11 Wetland 11 (Exhibit 6I)

Wetland 11 is located on the south side of SR 26, located primarily in the roadside ditch, but also extends south into the adjacent agricultural field and grassed border. Wetland 11 is located approximately 0.27 miles west of where UNT4 to Mud Pine Creek crosses SR 26. It is directly across SR26 from Wetland 10 and was probably one continuous, poorly drained, depression prior to relocation of SR 26 twenty years ago. Approximately 0.31 acre of Wetland 11 falls within the investigated area. Similar to Wetland 10, the source of hydrology for Wetland 11 is runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields, as well as seasonally high ground water. Wetland 11 has no apparent connection to a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 11 will not be a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP28 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was fox sedge and purplestem aster (*Symphyotrichum puniceum* - OBL) which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and three secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP28 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 11. Wetland 11 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location in a roadside ditch and agricultural field where vegetation is regularly disturbed.



DP27 was taken in the grassed border between the agricultural field and the roadside ditch, adjacent to DP28. DP27 did not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation or wetland hydrology. It did meet the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), but since only one of the criteria was met, the area surrounding DP27 was determined to be upland. DP27, as well as the observed changes in plant community and loss of indicators of hydrology, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 11. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP27 and DP28 included in Appendix B.

3.2.12 Wetland 12 (Exhibit 6K)

Wetland 12 is located on the south side of SR 26 within a depression that is approximately 20 feet south of the edge of pavement and 160 feet west of the crossing of UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek. The wetland is 0.013 acre. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields as well as flooding from UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek. Wetland 12 lies within the floodplain of UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek and therefore it is anticipated that Wetland 12 would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP29 was taken within the depression. The dominant vegetation was reed canarygrass, which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), and two indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, one primary, Saturation (A3), and one secondary, FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP29 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 12. Wetland 12 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location alongside the road and the dominance of an invasive species.

DP30 was taken outside the apparent boundary of the depression, adjacent to DP29 and approximately 1 foot higher in elevation. DP30 did not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation or wetland hydrology. It did meet the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3). Since only one of the criteria was met, the area surrounding DP30 was determined to be upland. DP30, as well as the distinct change in topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 12. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP29 and DP30 included in Appendix B.

3.2.13 Wetland 13 (Exhibit 6K)

Wetland 13 is located on the north side of SR 26, within a roadside ditch. Wetland 13 is approximately 15 feet north from the edge of pavement and 90 feet west of the crossing of UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek. The wetland is 0.012 acre and contained entirely within the roadside ditch. Wetland 13 has formed as a result of a low spot in the ditch combined with compacted, clay soils and relatively low relief along SR 26. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields. Wetland 13 drains to UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek via the roadside ditch however the flow through the roadside ditch is ephemeral. Due to the ephemeral nature of the connecting channel, and the lack of backwater flooding from UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek, it is anticipated that Wetland 13 would not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP32 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was barnyardgrass and yellow flatsedge (*Cyperus flavescens* – OBL), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Thick Dark Surface (A12), and three indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, two primary, Algal Mat or Crust (B4) and Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8), as well as one secondary, FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP32 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 13. Wetland 13 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location in a roadside ditch.

DP33 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP32. The data point did not meet any of the requirements for any of the three wetland criteria, and since none of the criteria were met, the area surrounding DP33 was determined to be upland. DP33 as well as the observed changes in topography and plant community define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 13. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP32 and DP33 included in Appendix B.



3.2.14 Wetland 14 (Exhibit 6O)

Wetland 14 is located on the west side of SR 26, within a grassed waterway. It is located approximately 35 feet west from the edge of pavement and 0.12 miles southeast of the intersection of SR 26 and Rainsville Road. Approximately 0.016 acre of Wetland 14 falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be surface flow from Channel 3 as well as runoff from SR26. Sediment carried by Channel 3 and deposited in the grassed waterway is likely preventing drainage, impounding water long enough to give rise to wetland conditions. Wetland 14 is likely incidental and did not appear to have a connection to a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 14 would not be a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP34 was taken within a low spot in the grassed waterway. The dominant vegetation was a monoculture of reed canarygrass, which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Thick Dark Surface (A12), and four indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, two primary, High Water Table (A2) and Saturation (A3), as well as two secondary, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP34 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 14. Wetland 14 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location in a grassed waterway alongside the road, and the singular dominance of an invasive (reed canarygrass).

DP35 was taken on a terrace, upslope of and adjacent to DP34. The data point did not meet any of the requirements for any of the three wetland criteria, and since none of the criteria were met, the area surrounding DP35 was determined to be upland. DP35, as well as the distinct changes in topography and plant community define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 14. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP34 and DP35 included in Appendix B.

3.2.15 Wetland 15 (Exhibit 6Q)

Wetland 15 is located on the south side of SR 26, in a depression. It is located approximately 40 feet from the edge of pavement and is east adjacent of UNT1 to Big Pine Creek. Approximately 0.04 acre of Wetland 15 falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be flooding from UNT1 to Big Pine Creek, as well as runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields. Wetland 15 is located in northwest corner of a failed mitigation site. Wetland 15 directly is directly abutting UNT1 to Big Pine Creek (an intermittent stream) and therefore it is anticipated that the wetland would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP37 was taken within the depression. The dominant vegetation in the shrub/sapling stratum was green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* – FACW), and in the herbaceous stratum the dominant vegetation was creeping jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia* - FACW). This satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP37 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 15. Wetland 15 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location alongside the road and the fact that the larger area is a prior mitigation site which means much of the plant community is artificially established.

DP36 was taken near the edge of the depression, adjacent to DP37. The point did not meet the necessary requirements for any of the indicators for hydric soil or wetland hydrology. The point passed the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation, however, as stated previously, the larger area was a prior mitigation site so much of the plant community is still dominated by planted species rated FAC or wetter, despite the lack of other necessary wetland criteria. Since only one of the criteria was met, this area surrounding DP36 was determined to be upland. Field personnel moved further into the depression and successfully met all three wetland criteria for DP37. DP36, as well as the observed changes in topography and plant community define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 15. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP36 and DP37 included in Appendix B.



3.2.16 Wetland 16 (Exhibit 6R)

Wetland 16 is located on the south side of SR 26, in a depression that directly abuts the structure through which UNT3 to Big Pine Creek is carried under SR 26. Approximately 0.05 acre of Wetland 16 falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be primarily from UNT3 to Big Pine Creek, but also runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields. On the north side of SR 26, a large amount of sediment is visibly eroding from the field. This sediment is likely being deposited outside the mouth of the structure on the south side of SR 26, providing favorable conditions for emergent wetland species. The wetland is directly abutting UNT3 to Big Pine Creek (an intermittent stream) and therefore it is anticipated that Wetland 16 will be a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP38 was taken in a floodplain area beyond the influence of the structure. The dominant vegetation in the shrub/sapling stratum was sandbar willow (*Salix interior* - FACW), and the dominant vegetation in the herbaceous stratum was reed canarygrass. This satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Redox Dark Surface (F6), and two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP38 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 16. Wetland 16 is classified as a palustrine scrub-shrub (PSS) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to its location alongside the road and the dominance of invasive species.

DP39 was taken in a mown, grassed border, adjacent to DP38. This data point did not meet the necessary requirements for any of the indicators for the three wetland criteria. Since none of the criteria were met, the area surrounding DP39 was determined to be upland. DP39, in addition to the observed changes in topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 16. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP38 and DP39 included in Appendix B.

3.2.17 Wetland 17 (Exhibit 6S)

Wetland 17 is located on the north side of SR 26, within a roadside ditch. The wetland is approximately 15 feet from the edge of pavement and the east end of the linear wetland is approximately 210 feet west of where UNT4 to Big Pine Creek crosses SR 26. Wetland 17 is 0.081 acre and located entirely within the roadside ditch. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields. Wetland 17 has likely formed as a result of ponding at the base of the roadside slope due to the compacted, clay-laden soils, and the rise in elevation at the east end of the wetland, preventing the water from draining quickly enough to UNT4 to Big Pine Creek to prevent the formation of wetland conditions. Due to the ephemeral nature of the connection to UNT4 to Big Pine Creek and the lack of backwater flooding it is anticipated that Wetland 17 would not be considered a water of the U.S.

DP40 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was barnyardgrass, and Frank's sedge (*Carex frankii* – OBL), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2), and four indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, one primary, Algal Mat or Crust (B4), and three secondary, Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP40 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 17. Wetland 17 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to the low quality plant community and its location in a roadside ditch.

DP41 was taken upslope, adjacent to DP40. The data point did not meet the requirements for indicators of hydrophytic vegetation or wetland hydrology. The soil profile at DP41 met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3). Since only one of the criteria was met, the area surrounding DP41 was determined to be upland. DP41, in addition to the observed changes in topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 17. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP40 and DP41 included in Appendix B.



3.2.18 Wetland 18 (Exhibit 6S)

Wetland 18 is located on the south side of SR 26, in a depression within a grassed waterway. The wetland is approximately 30 feet from the edge of pavement and the east edge of the wetland is approximately 640 feet west of where UNT4 to Big Pine Creek crosses SR 26. Approximately 0.01 acre of Wetland 18 falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields. Wetland 18 likely formed as a result of ponding in the depressional area found in the grassed waterway. Wetland 18 is likely incidental and did not appear to have any connection to a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 18 would not be considered a water of the U.S.

DP42 was taken near the edge of the depression. The dominant vegetation was barnyardgrass which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and four indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, one primary, Algal Mat or Crust (B4), and three secondary, Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP42 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 18. Wetland 18 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor due to its location in a grassed waterway that is regularly mowed, and dominance of disturbance tolerant plant community.

DP43 was taken slightly upslope in the grassed waterway, adjacent to DP42. The data point did not meet the requirements for any indicator for any of the three wetland criteria. Since none of the criteria were met, the area surrounding DP43 was determined to be upland. DP43, as well as the observed changes in the topography and plant community define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 18. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP42 and DP43 included in Appendix B.

3.2.19 Wetland 19 (Exhibit 6W)

Wetland 19 is located on the north side of SR 26, on a terrace that directly borders UNT5 to Big Pine Creek on its west bank. It is located approximately 15 feet from the edge of pavement and the wetland is 0.005 acres. The source of hydrology appeared to be flooding from UNT5 to Big Pine Creek. The wetland is directly abutting UNT5 to Big Pine Creek (an intermittent stream) and therefore it is anticipated that Wetland 19 will be a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP44 was taken in the floodplain area adjacent to UNT5 to Big Pine Creek. The dominant vegetation was reed canarygrass, and jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis* – FACW), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Redox Dark Surface (F6), and two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP44 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 19. Wetland 19 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to proximity to SR 26 and dominance of an invasive species.

DP45 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP44. The data point did not meet the necessary requirements for hydric soil or wetland hydrology. The dominant vegetation at DP45 was drooping woodreed (*Cinna latifolia* – FACW), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. However, since only one of the criteria was met, the area surrounding DP45 was determined to be upland. DP45, as well as the distinct changes in topography, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 19. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP44 and DP45 included in Appendix B.

3.2.20 Wetland 20 (Exhibit 6Y)

Wetland 20 is located on the south side of SR 26, within a roadside ditch. The wetland is approximately 10 feet from the edge of pavement and the east limit of the wetland is approximately 0.15 miles northwest of the intersection of SR 26 and East Boulevard. Wetland 20 is contained entirely within the roadside ditch. Wetland 20 is 0.088 acre. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields, however there also appeared to be interception of groundwater due to the depth of excavation during construction of the ditch. Evidence of a seep was observed on the cut slope south of the wetland boundary. Wetland 20 likely formed as a result of the highly compacted soil and relatively low relief



along this section of SR 26, allowing ponding to occur. Wetland 20 is likely an incidental feature and due to its ephemeral connection through roadside ditches to any Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. and the lack of any backwater flooding, it is anticipated that Wetland 20 will not be a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP47 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was poverty rush (*Juncus tenuis* - FAC) and bottlebrush sedge (*Carex hystericina* – OBL), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and three secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP47 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 20. Wetland 20 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance by disturbance tolerant plant species.

DP48 was taken upslope, adjacent to DP47. The data point did not meet the necessary requirements for indicators of hydric soil or wetland hydrology. The vegetation surrounding DP48 did pass the dominance test, however the plant community was composed of plants that had ratings of FAC and FACU, and considering the lack of other wetland criteria indicators, the hydrophytic vegetation criteria was considered not met. DP48, as well as the observed changes in the topography and plant community define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 20. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP47 and DP48 included in Appendix B.

3.2.21 Wetland 21 (Exhibit 6Y)

Wetland 21 is located on the south side of SR 26 within a roadside ditch. The wetland is approximately 10 feet from the edge of pavement and approximately 600 feet northwest of the intersection of SR 26 and East Boulevard. Wetland 21 is contained entirely within the roadside ditch. The wetland is 0.009 acre. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields. Wetland 21 likely formed as a result of sediment accumulation on top of artificially placed riprap. Wetland 21 is likely an incidental feature and due to its ephemeral connection through roadside ditches to any Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. and the lack of any backwater flooding, it is anticipated that Wetland 21 will not be a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP49 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was narrowleaf cattail (*Typha angustifolia* – OBL), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3) even though riprap was encountered at 11 inches. Three indicators for wetland hydrology were observed, one primary, Algal Mat or Crust (B4), and two secondary, Surface Soil Cracks (B6) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP49 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 21. Wetland 21 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location in a roadside ditch and low quality plant community.

DP50 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP49. The data point did not meet the requirements for indicators of hydric soil or wetland hydrology. The vegetation at DP50 did pass the dominance test, however the plant community was overwhelmingly FAC, FACU, or UPL, and considering the absence of other successfully met wetland criteria, the plant community was not considered hydrophytic. Since the necessary wetland criteria were not met, the area surrounding DP50 was considered upland. DP50, in addition to the observed changes in the topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 21. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP49 and DP50 included in Appendix B.

3.2.22 Wetland 22 (Exhibit 6AA)

Wetland 22 is located on the north side of SR 26 in a depression within a floodplain adjacent to UNT6 to Big Pine Creek. The wetland is approximately 30 feet from the edge of pavement and the east edge of the wetland is approximately 100 feet west of where UNT6 to Big Pine Creek crosses SR 26. Approximately 0.02 acres of Wetland 22 falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be flooding from UNT6 to Big Pine Creek as well as runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields. Wetland 22 is likely a naturally occurring floodplain wetland of UNT6 to Big Pine Creek. Wetland 22 lies within the



floodplain of UNT6 to Big Pine Creek and it is anticipated that Wetland 22 will be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP51 was taken in the floodplain near the anticipated edge of the depression. The dominant vegetation in the shrub-sapling stratum was silver maple (*Acer saccharinum* – FACW) and within the herbaceous stratum the dominant vegetation was calico aster (*Symphotrichum lateriflorum* – FACW), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP51 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 22. Wetland 22 is classified as a palustrine scrub-shrub (PSS) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered average quality due to the fact that it appeared to be naturally occurring and had a diversity of vegetation.

DP52 was taken at the base of the roadside slope, slightly upslope and adjacent to DP51. The data point did not meet the requirements for indicators of hydrophytic vegetation or wetland hydrology. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), however shovel refusal due to compacted soils was encountered at 12 inches. Since only one of the wetland criteria was met, the area surrounding DP52 was considered upland. DP52, as well as the distinct changes in topography and the plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 22. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP51 and DP52 included in Appendix B.

3.2.23 Wetland 23 (Exhibit 6AF)

Wetland 23 is located on the north side of SR 26 in an agricultural field. The wetland is approximately 55 feet from the edge of pavement and approximately 0.20 miles east of the intersection of SR 26 and CR 450 East. Approximately 0.01 acre of Wetland 23 falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and groundwater. Wetland 23 likely formed as a result of being a natural low spot that lacks adequate drainage. Wetland 23 is likely an incidental feature and did not appear to have a connection to a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 23 will not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP54 was taken within the depression. The plant community is disturbed by typical farming practices, planting of soybeans, and control of other species. The soybeans surrounding this data point were stunted and stressed. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Thick Dark Surface (A12), and two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1), and Geomorphic Position (D2). Since the requirements for hydric soil and wetland hydrology were met, and vegetation is disturbed, DP54 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 23. Wetland 23 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to the controlled vegetation and location in an agricultural field.

DP55 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP54. The vegetation was the same as DP54, however the plants were not stunted or stressed. The data point did not meet the requirements for any indicators of hydric soil or wetland hydrology. Since none of the wetland criteria were met, the area surrounding DP55 was considered upland. DP55, as well as the distinct change in quality of the plant community and topography, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 23. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP54 and DP55 included in Appendix B.

3.2.24 Wetland 24 (Exhibit 6AI)

Wetland 24 is located on the south side of SR 26, in a mown lawn. The wetland is directly adjacent to the road and the east terminal of the wetland is approximately 0.28 miles west of the intersection of SR 26 and CR 600 East. Wetland 24 is 0.022 acre. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26. Wetland 24 likely formed as a result of ponding in a slight depression with compacted soils. Wetland 24 is likely an incidental feature and did not appear to have a connection to a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 24 will not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.



DP57 was taken within the depression. The dominant vegetation was prostrate knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare* – FAC) and barnyardgrass, which satisfied the dominance test and prevalence index. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Thick Dark Surface (A12), and three secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP57 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 24. Wetland 24 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location in a mown lawn.

DP58 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP57. The data point did not meet any indicators for hydrophytic vegetation or wetland hydrology. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Thick Dark Surface (A12), however since only one of the criteria was met, the area around DP58 was determined to be upland. DP58, as well as the observed change in topography and plant community, define the boundary for Wetland 24. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP57 and DP58 in Appendix B.

3.2.25 Wetland 25 (Exhibit 6AJ)

Wetland 25 is located south of SR 26, within a roadside ditch. The wetland is approximately 20 feet from the edge of pavement and the west terminal of the wetland is approximately 15 feet east from the intersection of SR 26 and CR 600 East. Wetland 25 is 0.147 acres and is located entirely within the roadside ditch. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields. Wetland 25 is likely the result of ponding at the base of the roadside slope and relatively low relief along this section of SR 26. The wetland is likely an incidental feature and did not appear to connect to any Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 25 will not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP59 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was reed canarygrass, which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP59 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 25. Wetland 25 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location in roadside ditch and the singular dominance of an invasive (reed canarygrass).

DP60 was taken slightly upslope, in a mown grass border, adjacent to DP59. The data point did not meet any of the indicators for the three wetland criteria. Since none of the criteria were met the area surrounding DP60 was determined to be upland. DP60, as well as the observed change in topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 25. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP59 and DP60 in Appendix B.

3.2.26 Wetland 26 (Exhibit 6AJ)

Wetland 26 is located north of SR 26, within a poorly drained section of the roadside ditch. The wetland is approximately 25 feet from the edge of pavement and the east terminal of the wetland is approximately 500 feet from the intersection of SR 26 and CR 600 East. Wetland 26 is 0.030 acres and is located entirely within the roadside ditch. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields. Wetland 26 has formed as a result of a low spot in the ditch combined with compacted, clay soils and relatively low relief along SR 26. The wetland is likely an incidental feature and did not appear to connect to any Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 26 will not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP61 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was reed canarygrass, and common spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris* – OBL), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP61 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 26. Wetland 26 is classified as a



palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location in roadside ditch and the dominance of an invasive (reed canarygrass).

DP62 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP61. The data point did not meet any of the indicators for hydrophytic vegetation or wetland hydrology. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), however, since only one of the criteria was met, the area surrounding DP62 was determined to be upland. DP62, in addition to the observed changes in topography and the plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 26. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP61 and DP62 in Appendix B.

3.2.27 Wetland 27 (Exhibit 6AJ)

Wetland 27 is located north of SR 26, within a poorly drained section of the roadside ditch. The wetland is approximately 15 feet from the edge of pavement and the east terminal of the wetland is approximately 80 feet from the intersection of SR 26 and CR 600 East. Wetland 26 is 0.022 acres and is located entirely within the roadside ditch. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields. Wetland 26 is likely the result of ponding at the base of the roadside slope due to the compacted, clay soils and relatively low relief along this section of SR 26. The wetland is likely an incidental feature and did not appear to connect to any Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 27 will not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP63 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was common spikerush, and creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera* – FACW), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Redox Dark Surface (F6), and two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP63 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 27. Wetland 27 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location in roadside ditch.

DP64 was taken upslope, in the mown grass border to the road, adjacent to DP63. The data point did not meet any of the indicators for hydrophytic vegetation or wetland hydrology. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), however, since only one of the criteria was met, the area surrounding DP64 was determined to be upland. DP64, in addition to the observed changes in topography and the plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 26. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP63 and DP64 in Appendix B.

3.2.28 Wetland 28 (Exhibit 6AQ)

Wetland 28 is located on the north side of SR 26, in a depression in an agricultural field that was tilled and planted and also extends into the roadside ditch. The wetland is approximately 10 feet from the edge of pavement and is located approximately 845 feet west of the intersection of SR 26 and CR 875 East. Approximately 0.012 acres of Wetland 28 falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appears to be groundwater. The wetland did not appear to connect to any Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 28 will not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP66 was taken in the in the agricultural field near the border of the depression. It should be noted that the field was tilled and planted, however the area that was determined to be Wetland 28 was almost entirely devoid of soybeans, which helped define the boundary. The dominant vegetation at DP66 was roughfruit amaranth (*Amaranthus rudis* – OBL) and barnyardgrass, which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and three secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP66 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 28. Wetland 28 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location in an active agricultural field and roadside ditch.

DP67 was taken in the grassed ROW at the edge of the agricultural field, approximately 1 foot higher than DP66. The data point did not meet any of the indicators for hydric soil or wetland hydrology. The dominant



vegetation at DP67 was roughfruit amaranth and foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum* – FAC), which satisfied the dominance test and prevalence index. However, since only one of the criteria was met, the area surrounding DP67 was determined to be upland. DP67, as well as the observed change in topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 28. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP66 and DP67 in Appendix B.

3.2.29 Wetland 29 (Exhibit 6AQ)

Wetland 29 is located on the north side of SR 26, in an enclosed depression in an agricultural field that was tilled and planted. The wetland is approximately 20 feet from the edge of pavement and the east edge of the wetland is approximately 65 feet west from the intersection of SR 26 and CR 875 East. Approximately 0.02 acres of Wetland 29 falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be groundwater and drainage from the agricultural field. Wetland 29 did not appear to connect to any Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 29 will not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP69 was taken within the enclosed depression near the anticipated edge of the wetland. The wetland boundary was fairly well defined by stunted or absent soybeans. The dominant vegetation was roughfruit amaranth and rough cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium* – FAC), which satisfied the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Thick Dark Surface (A12), and four secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP69 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 29. Wetland 29 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location in an active agricultural field.

DP68 was taken at the edge of the agricultural field near the anticipated edge of the wetland. The dominant vegetation was roughfruit amaranth, spotted sandmat (*Euphorbia supina* – FACU), and ivyleaf morning-glory (*Ipomoea hederacea* – FAC), which satisfied the dominance test and prevalence index for hydrophytic vegetation. The data point did not meet any of the requirements for indicators of hydric soil or wetland hydrology. Since only one of the criteria was met, the area surrounding DP68 was determined to be upland. DP68, in addition to the observed changes in topography, plant community, and soybean health define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 29. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP68 and DP69 in Appendix B.

3.2.30 Wetland 30 (Exhibit 6AV)

Wetland 30 is located on the north side of SR 26, within a poorly drained section of the roadside ditch and agricultural field. The wetland is approximately 5 feet from the edge of pavement and the west edge of the wetland is approximately 0.5 miles east from where Holder Ditch crosses SR 26. Approximately 0.08 acre of Wetland 30 falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields. Wetland 30 appears to be a remnant of an historically wet spot. The wetland did not appear to connect to any Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. it is anticipated that Wetland 30 will not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP70 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was prairie cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata* – FACW), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP70 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 30. Wetland 30 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location in a roadside ditch bordering an agricultural field.

DP71 was taken slightly upslope, within but at the edge of the agricultural field, adjacent to DP70. The data point did not meet any of the indicators for hydrophytic vegetation or wetland hydrology. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), however, since only one of the wetland criteria was met, the area surrounding DP71 was determined to be upland. DP71, as well as the observed



changes in the topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 30. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP70 and DP71 in Appendix B.

3.2.31 Wetland 31 (Exhibit 6AV)

Wetland 31 is located on the north side of SR 26, in a depression in an agricultural field that was tilled and planted. The wetland is approximately 15 feet from the edge of pavement and the west edge of the wetland is approximately 0.58 miles east of where Holder Ditch crosses SR 26. Approximately 0.05 acres of Wetland 31 falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be groundwater and drainage from the surrounding agricultural fields. The wetland did not appear to have a connection to any Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 31 will not be a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP73 was taken within the depression. The dominant vegetation was barnyardgrass, and fall panicgrass (*Panicum dichotomiflorum* – FACW), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and four secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Surface Soil Cracks(B6), Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery(C9), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP73 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 31. Wetland 31 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location in an agricultural field.

DP72 was taken slightly upslope, just outside the border of the agricultural field, adjacent to DP73. The data point did not meet any of the indicators for hydrophytic vegetation or wetland hydrology. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Thick Dark Surface (A12), however, since only one of the wetland criteria was met, the area surrounding DP72 was determined to be upland. DP72, as well as the observed changes in the topography, plant community, and crop health define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 31. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP72 and DP73 in Appendix B.

3.2.32 Wetland 32 (Exhibit 6AZ)

Wetland 32 is located on the south side of SR 26, in a depression on a terrace of UNT1 to Little Pine Creek. The area is currently used as a pasture to graze livestock. The wetland directly abuts the south side of the structure that carries SR 26 over UNT1 to Little Pine Creek and is approximately 415 feet east of the intersection of SR 26 and E County Line Road. UNT1 to Little Pine Creek runs from north to south through the wetland. Approximately 0.04 acres of the wetland falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be primarily flooding from UNT1 to Little Pine Creek, along with runoff from SR 26. The wetland is directly abutting UNT1 to Little Pine Creek (an intermittent stream) and therefore it is anticipated that Wetland 32 would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP75 was taken on the terrace that borders UNT1 to Little Pine Creek. The dominant vegetation was blunt broom sedge (*Carex tribuloides* – OBL), which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and three secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Dry-Season Water Table (C2), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP75 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 32. Wetland 32 is classified as a palustrine emergent wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location in an actively grazed pasture.

DP76 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP75. The data point did not meet the requirements for any of the indicators for hydrophytic vegetation or wetland hydrology. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Thick Dark Surface (A12), however, since only one of the wetland criteria was met, the area surrounding DP76 was determined to be upland. DP76, in addition to the observed changes in the topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 32. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP75 and DP76 in Appendix B.



3.2.33 Wetland 33 (Exhibit 6AB)

Wetland 33 is located on the north side of SR 26, within a poorly drained section of a roadside ditch. The wetland is approximately 20 feet from the edge of pavement and the east edge of the wetland is just on the west side of the intersection of E Akers Road and SR 26. The wetland is contained entirely within the roadside ditch. Wetland 33 is 0.009 acre. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR26. Wetland 33 is likely a result of ponding at the base of the roadside slope due to the clay-laden soils and relatively low relief along this section of SR 26. The wetland is likely incidental and did not appear to connect to any Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 33 would not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP80 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was barnyardgrass and reed canarygrass, which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and two indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, one primary, Saturation (A3), and one secondary, FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP80 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 33. Wetland 33 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location roadside ditch and low quality plant community.

DP81 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP80. The data point did not meet the requirements for any of the indicators for hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or wetland hydrology. Since none of the criteria were met, the area around DP81 was determined to be upland. DP81, in addition to the observed changes in topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 33. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP80 and DP81 in Appendix B.

3.2.34 Wetland 34 (Exhibit 6N)

Wetland 34 is located on the east side of SR 26, in a depression adjacent to an agricultural field. The wetland is approximately 30 feet from the edge of pavement and directly across SR 26 from the intersection with Rainsville Road. Approximately 0.04 acres of the wetland falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be a combination of high groundwater and runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields. Wetland 34 is likely a result of ponding in the depressional area due to the relatively low relief along this section of SR 26. Wetland 34 did not appear to connect to any Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 34 would not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP83 was taken within the depression. The dominant vegetation was reed canarygrass, which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and three indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, one primary, Saturation (A3), and two secondary, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP83 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 34. Wetland 34 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location adjacent to the road and an agricultural field as well as the dominance by an invasive species.

DP84 was taken slightly upslope, at the edge of the depressional area. The data point did not meet the requirements for any of the indicators for hydrophytic vegetation or wetland hydrology. The soil profile at DP84 met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3). Since only one of the criteria was met, the area around DP84 was determined to be upland. DP84, as well as the observed changes in topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 34. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP83 and DP84 in Appendix B.

3.2.35 Wetland 35 (Exhibit 6AZ)

Wetland 35 is located on the north side of SR 26, on the east side of UNT1 to Little Pine Creek. The wetland directly abuts the north side of the structure that carries SR 26 over UNT1 to Little Pine Creek and is approximately 415 feet east of the intersection of SR 26 and East County Line Road. Approximately 0.01 acre of Wetland 35 falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be primarily flooding from UNT1 to Little Pine Creek, as well as runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding fields. Wetland



35 is directly abutting UNT1 to Little Pine Creek (an intermittent stream) and therefore it is anticipated that Wetland 35 would be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP86 was taken on the terrace adjacent to UNT1 to Little Pine Creek. The dominant vegetation was reed canarygrass, which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and four indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, two primary, High Water Table (A2), and Saturation (A3), as well as two secondary, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP86 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 35. Wetland 35 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to the dominance of an invasive species and its location adjacent to SR 26.

DP87 was taken upslope, adjacent to DP86. The data point did not meet any of the indicators for hydric soil. The dominant vegetation was reed canarygrass, which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. Only one secondary indicator of wetland hydrology was observed, FAC-Neutral Test (D5), so wetland hydrology criteria is not met. Since only one of the criteria was met, the area around DP87 was determined to be upland. DP87, in addition to the distinct change in topography, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 35. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP86 and DP87 in Appendix B.

3.2.36 Wetland 36 (Exhibit 6O)

Wetland 36 is located on the north side of SR 26 in a depression surrounding Channel 3. The wetland directly abuts the inlet of the structure that carries Channel 3 (CV 026 86 12 10) to Wetland 14. The wetland is 0.012 acre. The source of hydrology appeared to be primarily the flow from Channel 3 in addition to runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding agricultural fields. Wetland 36 is likely a result of ponding east of the structure due to heavy deposition that has occurred. Silt buildup has greatly reduced the flow of Channel 3 and has facilitated the emergence of wetland conditions over artificially placed riprap. Wetland 36 is likely incidental and, since Channel 3 is anticipated to be non-jurisdictional, is also not anticipated to be a considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP89 was taken within the depression, east of the influence of the riprap. The dominant, and only, vegetation was reed canarygrass, which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Redox Dark Surface (F8), and three indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, two primary, Surface Water (A1) and Saturation (A3), as well as one secondary, FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP89 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 36. Wetland 36 is classified as a palustrine emergent wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due the dominance of an invasive (reed canarygrass) and its unstable condition, being the result of mainly silt on top of riprap.

DP90 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP89. The data point did not meet any of the indicators for hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or wetland hydrology. Since none of the wetland criteria were met, the area surrounding DP90 was determined to be upland. DP90, as well as the observed changes in topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 36. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP89 and DP90 in Appendix B.

3.2.37 Wetland 37 (Exhibit 6G)

Wetland 37 is located on the south side of SR 26, within a poorly drained section of a roadside ditch. The wetland is approximately 25 feet from the edge of pavement and the west edge of the wetland is approximately 0.10 miles east of the intersection of SR 26 and CR 125 West. The wetland is contained entirely within the roadside ditch and directly abuts the south opening of structure CLV 026 86 10.28. The wetland is 0.006 acres and falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and drainage from the surrounding agricultural fields. Wetland 37 is likely the result of ponding at the base of the roadside slope due to the clay laden soils and relatively low relief along this section of SR 26. The wetland is likely incidental and did not appear to connect to a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 37 would not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.



DP 94 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was barnyard grass which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Thick Dark Surface (A12), and three indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, one primary, Saturation (A3), and two secondary, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP94 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 37. Wetland 37 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location adjacent to the road and an agricultural field.

DP95 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP 94. The data point did not meet the requirements for any of the indicators for hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or wetland hydrology. Since none of the criteria were met, the area around DP95 was determined to be upland. DP95, in addition to the observed changes in the topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 37. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP94 and DP95 in Appendix B.

3.2.38 Wetland 38 (Exhibit 6L)

Wetland 38 is located on the south side of SR 26 within a riprapped roadside ditch. The wetland is approximately 15 feet from the edge of pavement and adjacent to the intersection of SR 26 and Meridan Line Road. The wetland is entirely within the roadside ditch and directly abuts the southern opening of structure CLV 026 86 11.53. The wetland is 0.013 acre. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and drainage from the surrounding area. Wetland 38 is likely the result of ponding due to the clay laden soils and rise in topography on the east and west limits of the wetland, impounding the water. Wetland 38 is likely incidental and did not appear to connect to a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 38 would not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP96 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was reed canarygrass which satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile within the roadside ditch was problematic due to consisting mainly of riprap with a thin layer of silt at the surface. Two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP96 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 38. Wetland 38 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to the dominance of an invasive species and its location within a riprapped roadside ditch.

DP97 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP 96. The data point did not meet the requirements for any of the indicators for hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or wetland hydrology. Since none of the criteria were met, the area around DP97 was determined to be upland. DP97, in addition to the observed changes in topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 38. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP96 and DP97 in Appendix B.

3.2.39 Wetland 39 (Exhibit 6L)

Wetland 39 is located on the north side of SR 26, on the east side of Meridan Line Road, within a riprapped roadside ditch. The wetland is approximately 40 feet north from the edge of pavement, adjacent to the intersection of SR 26 and Meridan Line Road, and directly across SR 26 from Wetland 38. The wetland is entirely within the roadside ditch and directly abuts the norther opening of structure CLV 026 86 11.53. Approximately 0.004 acre of the wetland falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and drainage from the surrounding area. Wetland 39 is likely the result of ponding and a buildup of silt on top of the riprap. Wetland 39 is likely incidental and did not appear to connect to a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 39 would not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP 98 was taken within the roadside ditch. The dominant vegetation was cattail, green bulrush (*Scirpus atrovirens* - OBL), and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* - FAC), which passed the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation. The soil profile within the roadside ditch met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3), and two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). DP 98 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of conditions within Wetland 39. Wetland 39 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Cowardin



Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality due to its location within a riprapped roadside ditch.

DP99 was taken slightly upslope, adjacent to DP 98. The data point did not meet the requirements for any of the indicators for hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or wetland hydrology. Since none of the criteria were met, the area around DP99 was determined to be upland. DP99, in addition to the observed changes in topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 39. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP98 and DP99 in Appendix B.

3.2.40 Wetland 40 (Exhibit 6Z)

Wetland 40 is located on the south side of SR 26, within a depression at the base of the roadside slope. The wetland is approximately 40 feet from the edge of pavement and approximately 0.05 miles east of the intersection of SR 26 and East Boulevard. The wetland directly abuts the southern opening of structure CV 026 86 15.00. Approximately 0.003 acre of the wetland falls within the investigated area. The source of hydrology appeared to be runoff from SR 26 and the surrounding area. Wetland 40 is likely the result of ponding at the base of the roadside slope due to the pipe being placed too low relative to the surrounding topography. The wetland is likely incidental and did not appear to connect to a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S. It is anticipated that Wetland 40 would not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

DP100 was taken within the depression. The dominant vegetation was an invasive bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii* – FACU). The vegetation surrounding this data point was marked Problematic due to the dominance of an invasive and the lack of an herbaceous layer within the wetland. The soil profile met the requirements for hydric soil indicator Depleted Matrix (F3) and four indicators of wetland hydrology were observed. Three primary, Water Table (A2), Saturation (A3), and Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8), and one secondary, Geomorphic Position (D2). Since the criteria for hydric soil and wetland hydrology were met, the Problematic indicator for Hydrophytic Vegetation proves that Wetland 40 meets all three wetland criteria and is representative of the conditions within the wetland. Wetland 40 is classified as a palustrine emergent (PEM) wetland using the Classification System. The wetland was considered poor quality its location adjacent to the road and the dominance of an invasive species.

DP101 was taken adjacent to DP100. The data point did not meet the requirements for any of the indicators for hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or wetland hydrology. Since none of the criteria were met, the area around DP101 was determined to be upland. DP101, in addition to the observed changes in topography and plant community, define the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 40. For reference to the field data collected for this wetland, please see DP100 and DP101 in Appendix B.

Table 4: Data Point Summary

Data Point	Latitude Longitude	Hydrophytic Vegetation	Hydric Soils	Wetland Hydrology	Wetland
DP1	40.469513, -87.360158	Yes	No	No	No
DP2	40.460297, -87.372392	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP3	40.460297, -87.372391	No	No	No	No
DP4	40.460480, -87.368806	Yes	No	No	No
DP5	40.455053, -87.371506	Yes	No	No	No
DP6	40.454601, -87.369966	No	No	No	No
DP7	40.455823, -87.367188	Yes	Yes	No	No
DP8	40.458471, -87.359105	No	Yes	No	No



Data Point	Latitude Longitude	Hydrophytic Vegetation	Hydric Soils	Wetland Hydrology	Wetland
DP9	40.458477, -87.358971	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP10	40.458626, -87.351776	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP11	40.458620, -87.351844	No	No	No	No
DP12	40.458419, -87.352151	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP13	40.458407, -87.352120	No	No	No	No
DP14	40.458740, -87.348115	Yes	No	Yes	No
DP15	40.458415, -87.347390	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP16	40.458406, -87.347345	No	No	No	No
DP17	40.458630, -87.345045	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP18	40.458644, -87.345041	No	No	No	No
DP19	40.458405, -87.354254	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP20	40.458740, -87.357025	No	Yes	No	No
DP21	40.458644, -87.344552	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP22	40.458671, -87.344552	No	No	No	No
DP23	40.460525, -87.338246	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP24	40.460517, -87.338232	No	Yes	No	No
DP25	40.461987, -87.336088	No	Yes	No	No
DP26	40.461970, -87.336108	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP27	40.461662, -87.335622	No	Yes	No	No
DP28	40.461691, -87.335642	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP29	40.461897, -87.325669	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP30	40.461909, -87.325722	No	Yes	No	No
DP31	40.461887, -87.325129	Yes	No	No	No
DP32	40.462147, -87.325419	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP33	40.462166, -87.325414	No	No	No	No
DP34	40.456465, -87.315620	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



Data Point	Latitude Longitude	Hydrophytic Vegetation	Hydric Soils	Wetland Hydrology	Wetland
DP35	40.456495, -87.315632	No	No	No	No
DP36	40.454526, -87.309482	Yes	No	No	No
DP37	40.454493, -87.309510	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP38	40.454539, -87.304993	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP39	40.454556, -87.304895	No	No	No	No
DP40	40.454770, -87.299816	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP41	40.460571, -87.366794	No	Yes	No	No
DP42	40.454516, -87.300823	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP43	40.460541, -87.366687	No	No	No	No
DP44	40.454543, -87.280905	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP45	40.454536, -87.280971	Yes	No	No	No
DP46	40.454533, -87.273048	Yes	No	Yes	No
DP47	40.454203, -87.270660	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP48	40.454192, -87.270678	No	No	No	No
DP49	40.453844, -87.269944	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP50	40.453831, -87.270003	No	No	No	No
DP51	40.452693, -87.263895	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP52	40.452669, -87.263929	No	Yes	No	No
DP53	40.449263, -87.235487	No	No	No	No
DP54	40.449453, -87.231203	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP55	40.449440, -87.231163	No	No	No	No
DP56	40.449768, -87.211956	No	Yes	No	No
DP57	40.449799, -87.212152	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP58	40.449799, -87.212151	No	No	No	No
DP59	40.449860, -87.207391	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP60	40.449860, -87.207405	No	No	No	No



Data Point	Latitude Longitude	Hydrophytic Vegetation	Hydric Soils	Wetland Hydrology	Wetland
DP61	40.449860, -87.207391	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP62	40.449860, -87.207405	No	Yes	No	No
DP63	40.449921, -87.207367	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP64	40.449860, -87.207405	No	No	No	No
DP65	40.449554, -87.244291	No	Yes	No	No
DP66	40.452728, -87.157381	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP67	40.452728, -87.157322	Yes	No	No	No
DP68	40.448586, -87.154698	Yes	No	No	No
DP69	40.452759, -87.206378	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP70	40.446411, -87.124212	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP71	40.472198, -87.088993	No	Yes	No	No
DP72	40.446466, -87.122689	No	Yes	No	No
DP73	40.479492, -87.110200	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP74	40.455750, -87.073713	No	No	Yes	No
DP75	40.432007, -87.091073	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP76	40.490417, -87.130680	No	Yes	No	No
DP77	40.454163, -87.254881	Yes	No	Yes	No
DP78	40.452762, -87.254538	Yes	No	Yes	No
DP79	40.453293, -87.257157	No	No	No	No
DP80	40.454102, -87.254880	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP81	40.454285, -87.253743	No	No	No	No
DP82	40.482513, -87.363998	No	No	Yes	No
DP83	40.482147, -87.364044	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP84	40.458234, -87.316736	No	Yes	No	No
DP85	40.461089, -87.319226	Yes	Yes	No	No
DP86	40.446035, -87.091238	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



Data Point	Latitude Longitude	Hydrophytic Vegetation	Hydric Soils	Wetland Hydrology	Wetland
DP87	40.471283, -87.086707	Yes	No	No	No
DP88	40.454528, -87.308354	Yes	No	Yes	No
DP89	40.456754, -87.315316	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP90	40.456755, -87.315296	No	No	No	No
DP91	40.454561, -87.282854	Yes	No	Yes	No
DP92	40.454573, -87.282801	No	No	Yes	No
DP93	40.450367, -87.183984	No	No	Yes	No
DP94	40.458448, -87.342617	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP95	40.458430, -87.342612	No	No	No	No
DP96	40.461787, -87.321012	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP97	40.461819, -87.321011	No	No	No	No
DP98	40.462141, -87.321070	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP99	40.462128, -87.321113	No	No	No	No
DP100	40.452372, -87.267183	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DP101	40.452357, -87.267188	No	No	No	No

Table 5: Wetland Summary

Wetland Name	Photos	Latitude Longitude	Type	Area within Study Area (Acres)	Quality	Likely Water of US	Wetland Jurisdiction/ Classification
Wetland 1	2-7	40.454960°, -87.373706°	PEM	0.006	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 2	55-60, 63	40.458253°, -87.357812°	PEM	0.34	Average	No	State Class II
Wetland 3	82-89	40.458665°, -87.351909°	PEM	0.20	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 4	74-81	40.458482°, -87.352141°	PEM	0.025	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 5	97-106	40.458416°, -87.347427°	PEM	0.026	Poor	Yes	Federal
Wetland 6	112-120	40.458626°, -87.345089°	PEM	0.011	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 7	64-72	40.458495°, -87.354721°	PEM	0.024	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 8	123-130	40.458654°, -87.344569°	PEM	0.003	Poor	No	State Class I



Wetland Name	Photos	Latitude Longitude	Type	Area within Study Area (Acres)	Quality	Likely Water of US	Wetland Jurisdiction/ Classification
Wetland 9	135-141	40.460523°, -87.338256°	PEM	0.001	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 10	150-156	40.454534°, -87.305004°	PSS	0.092	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 11	142-149	40.461649°, -87.335873°	PEM	0.31	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 12	183-189	40.461902°, -87.325653°	PEM	0.013	Poor	Yes	Federal
Wetland 13	190-197	40.462149°, -87.325560°	PEM	0.012	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 14	269-279	40.456444°, -87.315624°	PEM	0.016	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 15	292-298	40.454512°, -87.309562°	PEM	0.040	Poor	Yes	Federal
Wetland 16	323-329	40.454456°, -87.305084°	PSS	0.050	Poor	Yes	Federal
Wetland 17	341-348	40.454766°, -87.300101°	PEM	0.081	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 18	334-340	40.454459°, -87.300848°	PEM	0.010	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 19	402-410	40.454535°, -87.280922°	PEM	0.005	Poor	Yes	Federal
Wetland 20	441-447	40.454348°, -87.271367°	PEM	0.088	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 21	450-456	40.453864°, -87.269989°	PEM	0.009	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 22	480-486	40.452720°, -87.263964°	PSS	0.020	Average	Yes	Federal
Wetland 23	594-600	40.449505°, -87.231175°	PEM	0.010	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 24	632-638	40.449715°, -87.211967°	PEM	0.022	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 25	653-660, 682	40.449819°, -87.205426°	PEM	0.147	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 26	675-681	40.450312°, -87.204384°	PEM	0.030	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 27	668-674	40.449942°, -87.205858°	PEM	0.022	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 28	740-746	40.448754°, -87.157381°	PEM	0.012	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 29	753-759	40.448640°, -87.154653°	PEM	0.020	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 30	813-819	40.446442°, -87.124087°	PEM	0.080	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 31	820-826	40.446486°, -87.122878°	PEM	0.050	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 32	870-872, 874-881	40.445892°, -87.091212°	PEM	0.040	Poor	Yes	Federal
Wetland 33	534-541	40.453747°, -87.255796°	PEM	0.009	Poor	No	State Class I



Wetland Name	Photos	Latitude Longitude	Type	Area within Study Area (Acres)	Quality	Likely Water of US	Wetland Jurisdiction/ Classification
Wetland 34	241-247	40.458266°, -87.316726°	PEM	0.040	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 35	882, 883, 885, 887-893	40.446049°, -87.091271°	PEM	0.010	Poor	Yes	Federal
Wetland 36	258-260, 262-268	40.456719°, -87.315347°	PEM	0.012	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 37	900-906	40.458451°, -87.342600°	PEM	0.006	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 38	907-914	40.461775°, -87.320981°	PEM	0.013	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 39	915-920	40.462123°, -87.321068°	PEM	0.004	Poor	No	State Class I
Wetland 40	466, 468-469, 921-926	40.452382°, -87.267194°	PEM	0.003	Poor	No	State Class I

3.3 Open Water

There are no open water features located within the study area.

3.4 Other Features

3.4.1 Channel 1 (Exhibit 6E)

Channel 1 is an ephemeral channel located on the north side of SR 26, approximately 0.35 miles east of where Mud Pine Creek crosses SR 26. A flow path was observed, but water was never observed in the channel during field observations. The channel is mapped on the local-resolution NHD map as an unclassified drainage flowline and did not have a define bed and bank or an OHWM. Channel 1 drains to Wetland 7 via CLV 026 86 9.60. Channel 1 is ephemeral and will likely not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

3.4.2 Channel 2 (Exhibit 6N)

Channel 2 is an ephemeral channel located on the west side of SR 26, approximately 65 feet northwest from the intersection of SR 26 and Rainsville Road. Channel 2 is directly across SR 26 from Wetland 34. A flow path was observed, but water was only observed during the May 7, 2020 field visit. The channel is mapped on the local-resolution NHD map as an unclassified drainage flowline and did not have a define bed and bank or an OHWM. Channel 2 is ephemeral and will likely not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

3.4.3 Channel 3 (Exhibit 6O)

Channel 3 is an ephemeral channel located on the east side of SR 26, approximately 0.12 miles southeast of the junction of SR 26 and Rainsville Road. The stream flows west for a total of approximately 150 linear feet before emptying into Wetland 14. Wetland 14 drains into a grassed waterway outside of the investigated area. The channel has an established bed and bank with an OHWM before reaching the inlet of structure CV 026 86 12.10. The OHWM was estimated at 1'4" x 3". The channel is mapped on the local resolution NHD as an unclassified drainage flowline. Water was observed in the channel during the 2019 and 2020 field visits. Channel 3 has an ephemeral connection to any downstream Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. and will likely not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

3.4.4 Channel 4 (Exhibit 6X)

Channel 4 is an ephemeral channel located on the south side of SR 26, approximately 0.45 miles east of the intersection of SR 26 and CR 200 East. A flow path was observed; however, the channel did not have



a define bed and bank or an OHWM. The channel is mapped on the local-resolution NHD map as an unclassified drainage flowline. Water was observed in the channel during the May 7, 2020 field visit. Channel 4 is ephemeral and will likely not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

3.4.6 Channel 5 (Exhibit 6AB)

Channel 5 is an ephemeral channel located on the north side of SR 26, approximately 0.18 miles west of the intersection of SR 26 and E Akers Road. A flow path was observed, however the channel has been dry during every site visit. The channel is mapped on the local-resolution NHD map as an unclassified drainage flowline. Channel 5 did not have an OHWM or define bed and bank and there is vegetation growing within the channel. Channel 5 is ephemeral and will likely not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

3.4.7 Channel 6 (Exhibit 6AI)

Channel 6 is located on the south side of SR 26, approximately 0.2 miles west of the intersection of SR 26 and CR 600 East. A flow path was observed starting at the south opening of structure CLV 026 86 18.25 that ran south for approximately 50 feet before terminating in at the edge of an agricultural field. The channel is mapped on the local-resolution NHD map as an unclassified drainage flowline. Channel 6 did not have an OHWM or define bed and bank. Channel 6 is ephemeral and will likely not be considered a Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.

3.5 Roadside Ditches

Within the investigated area, there are approximately 21.6 miles of roadside ditches. None of these roadside ditches have an OHWM or bed and bank. Wetland 13 is located within a roadside ditch, just west of UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek, and will likely be considered jurisdictional. Wetland 13 is a linear wetland and occupies 111 feet of the roadside ditch. Except for the 111 feet of a roadside ditch occupied by Wetland 13, the 21.6 miles of roadside ditches will likely not be considered jurisdictional.

3.6 Bird Nests

Two bird nests were observed on the east and west walls of structure CV 026 86 14.19, which carries SR 26 over UNT5 to Big Pine Creek. Several bird nests were observed on the east and west side of structure (26)55-86-05834 B, which carries SR 55 over Big Pine Creek. Another bird nest was observed on the west wall underneath the structure CLV 026 079 24.58 that carries SR 26 over UNT1 to Little Pine Creek, at the east end of the project.

4.0 CONCLUSION

4.1 Investigated Features

Little River staff investigated and identified 40 wetlands along SR 26 within the anticipated project boundaries for a total of 1.912 acres. Of those 40 wetlands, 37 are classified as palustrine, emergent (PEM), and 3 are classified as palustrine, scrub-shrub (PSS). Little River Staff also investigated and identified 18 potentially jurisdictional streams with an OHWM and bed and bank with 3800 linear feet within the investigated area. Of those 18 streams, 3 appeared to be perennial and 15 appeared to be intermittent. Little River staff also investigated and identified 6 ephemeral channels within the investigated area. Little River staff also investigated and identified 21.5 miles of roadside ditches within the investigated area. No open water features were observed within the investigated area.

4.2 Jurisdictional/Non-Jurisdictional Features

Of the 40 wetlands identified by field staff, 8 are expected to be jurisdictional totaling 0.204 acres within the anticipated project boundaries. Of the 8 wetlands that are likely to be jurisdictional, 6 are classified as PEM and 2 are classified as PSS. Eighteen (18) potentially jurisdictional streams investigated are expected to be considered jurisdictional. Six (6) ephemeral channels investigated by field staff are expected to be considered non-jurisdictional. None of the roadside ditches are expected to be jurisdictional since none possessed an OHWM or defined bed and bank. There was no evidence bats are using any structures within the investigated area. Bird nests were observed under the structure that carries SR 26 over UNT5 to Big Pine Creek, on either side of the bridge that carries SR 55 over Big Pine Creek, and under the structure that carries SR 26 over UNT1 to Little Pine Creek.



4.3 INDOT Statement

These waterways are likely Waters of the U.S. 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 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This report is our best judgment based on the guidelines set forth by the Corps.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This waters determination 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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (1987 Corps Manual), the 2010 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Midwest Region Version 2.0 Regional Supplement), the USACE Jurisdictional Determination Form Instructional Guidebook, and other appropriate agency guidelines. Jurisdictional wetland and stream determinations were based on policies and procedures included in The Navigable Waters Protection Rule, published on April 21, 2020.

A. Rachele Baker, PWS, CPESC
Name


Signature

Chief Ecologist
Title

Little River Consultants, LLC, as a sub-consultant to HNTB Corporation
Company

Crawfordsville
INDOT District



Exhibits

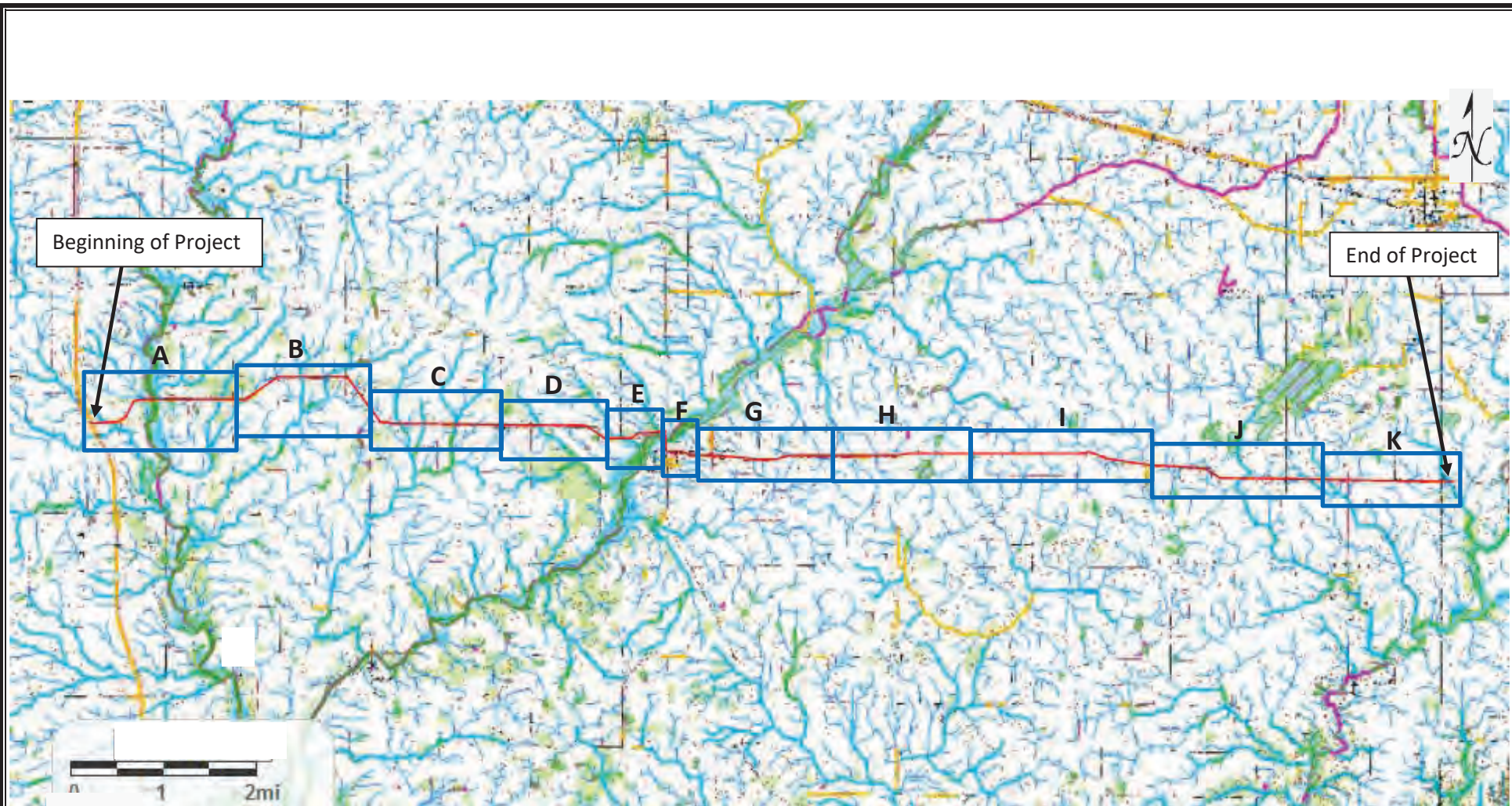


Exhibit 3 – Wetland and Floodplain Map Index Wetland and Waterways Delineation



Created: May 25, 2020
 Source: IndianaMAP, USFWS National Wetland Inventory Map
 FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map
 Scale: As Show

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

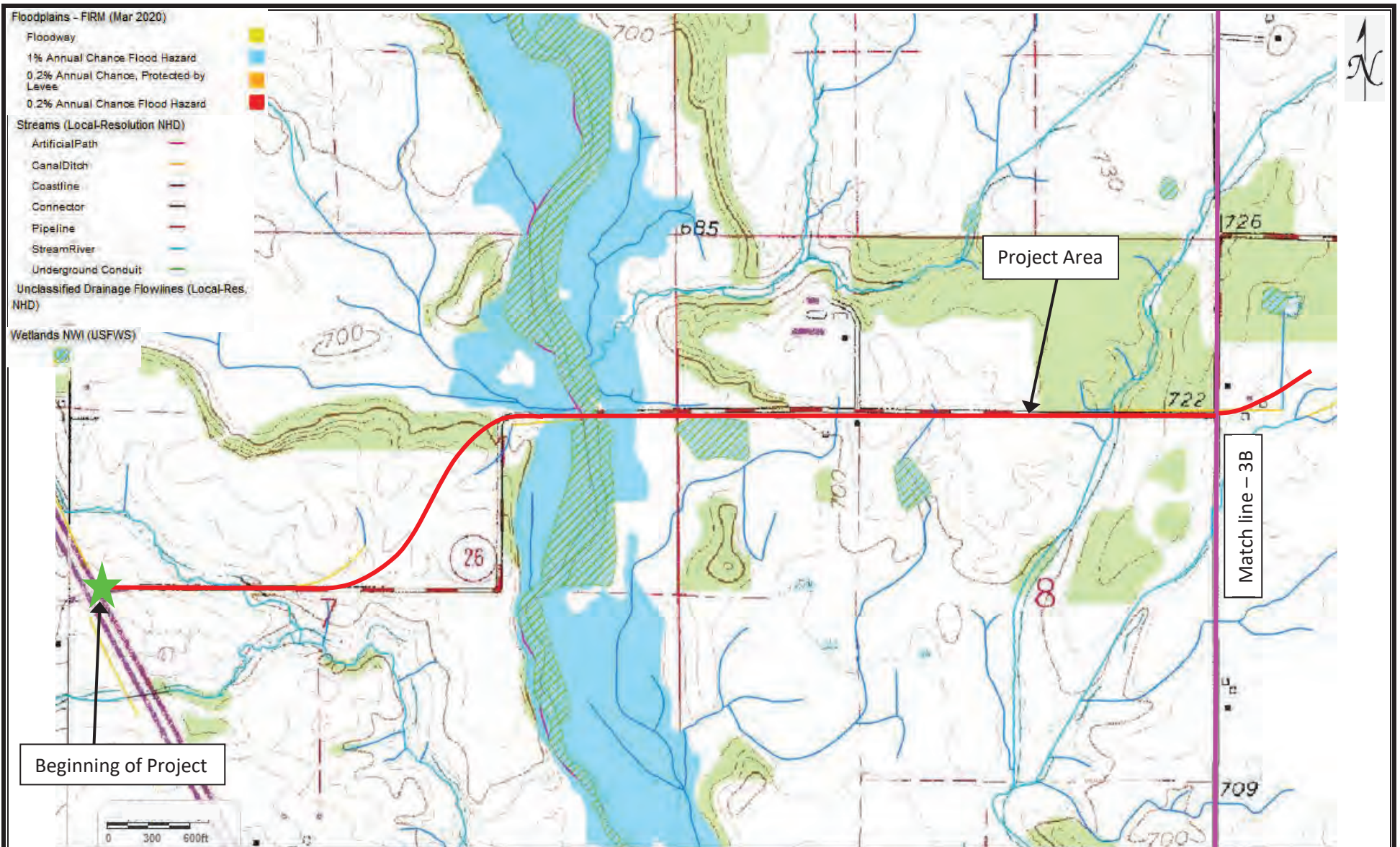


Exhibit 3A – Wetland, Floodplain, and NHD Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation



Created: May 25, 2020
 Source: IndianaMAP: USFWS National Wetland Inventory Map
 FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map
 USGS National Hydrography Dataset
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

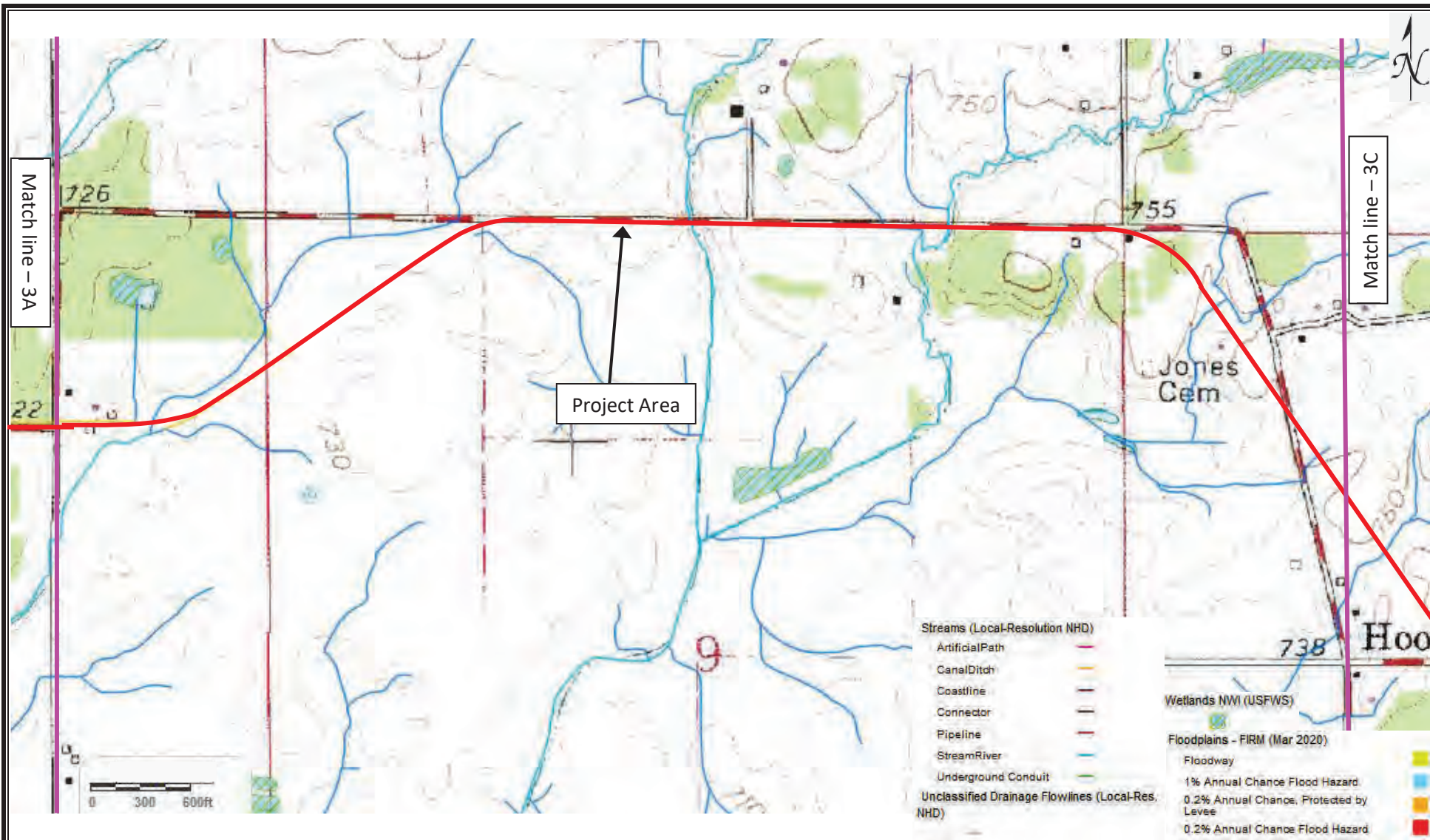


Exhibit 3B – Wetland, Floodplain, and NHD Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation



Created: May 25, 2020

Source: IndianaMAP: USFWS National Wetland Inventory Map

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

USGS National Hydrography Dataset

Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements

Warren County, Indiana

Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

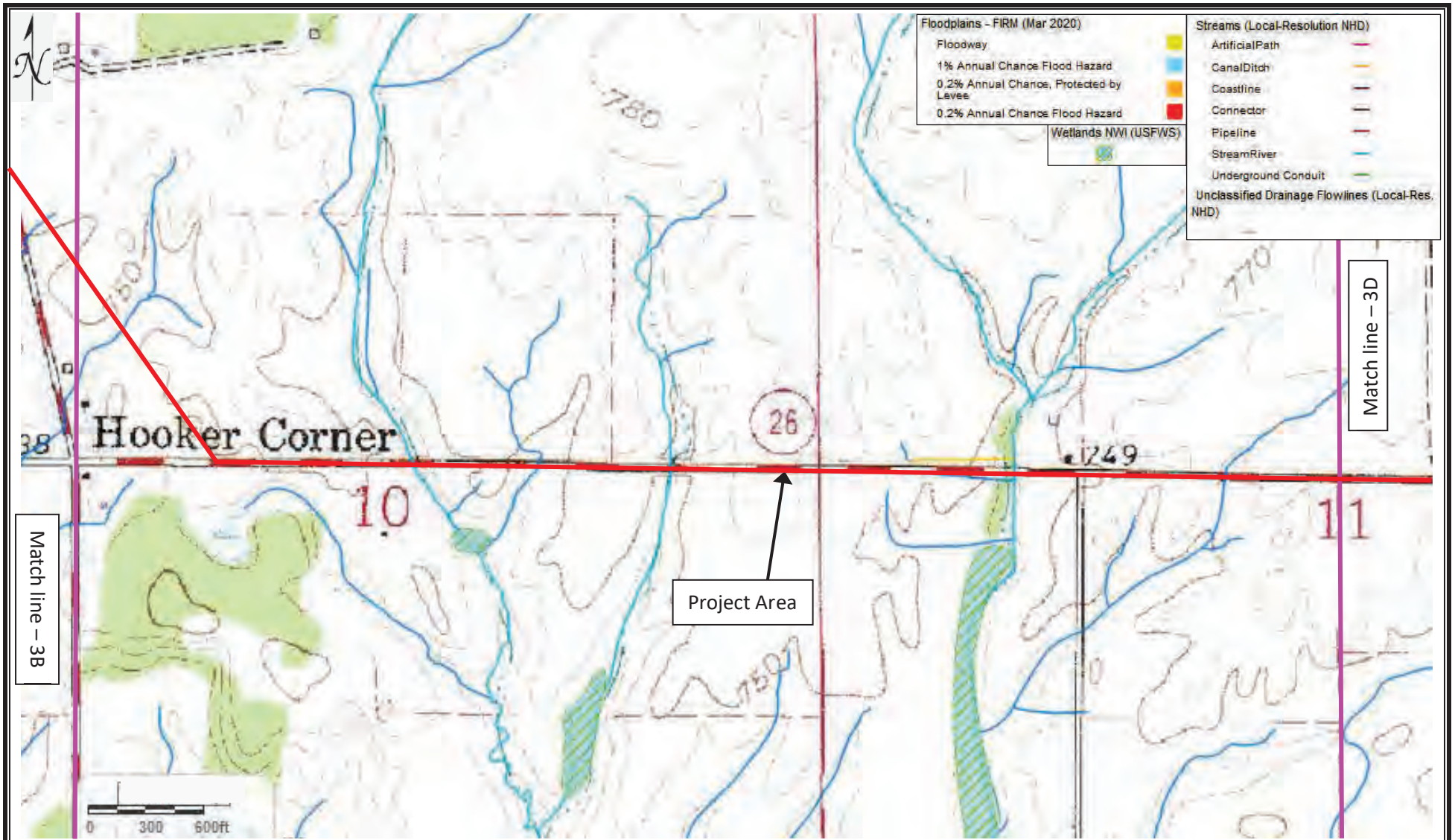


Exhibit 3C – Wetland, Floodplain, and NHD Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020

Source: IndianaMAP: USFWS National Wetland Inventory Map

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

USGS National Hydrography Dataset

Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements

Warren County, Indiana

Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

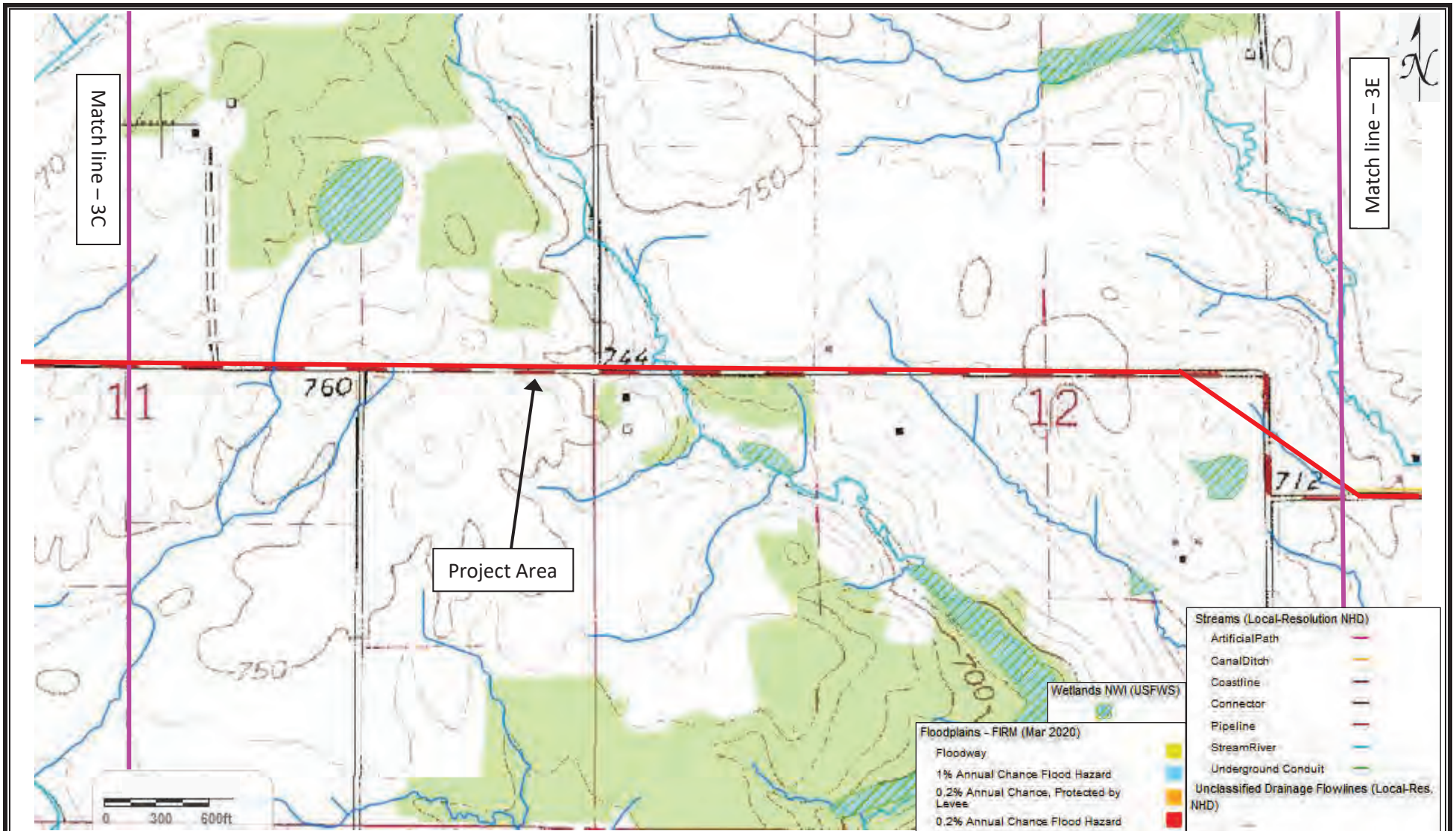


Exhibit 3D – Wetland, Floodplain, and NHD Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020

Source: IndianaMAP: USFWS National Wetland Inventory Map

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

USGS National Hydrography Dataset

Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements

Warren County, Indiana

Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



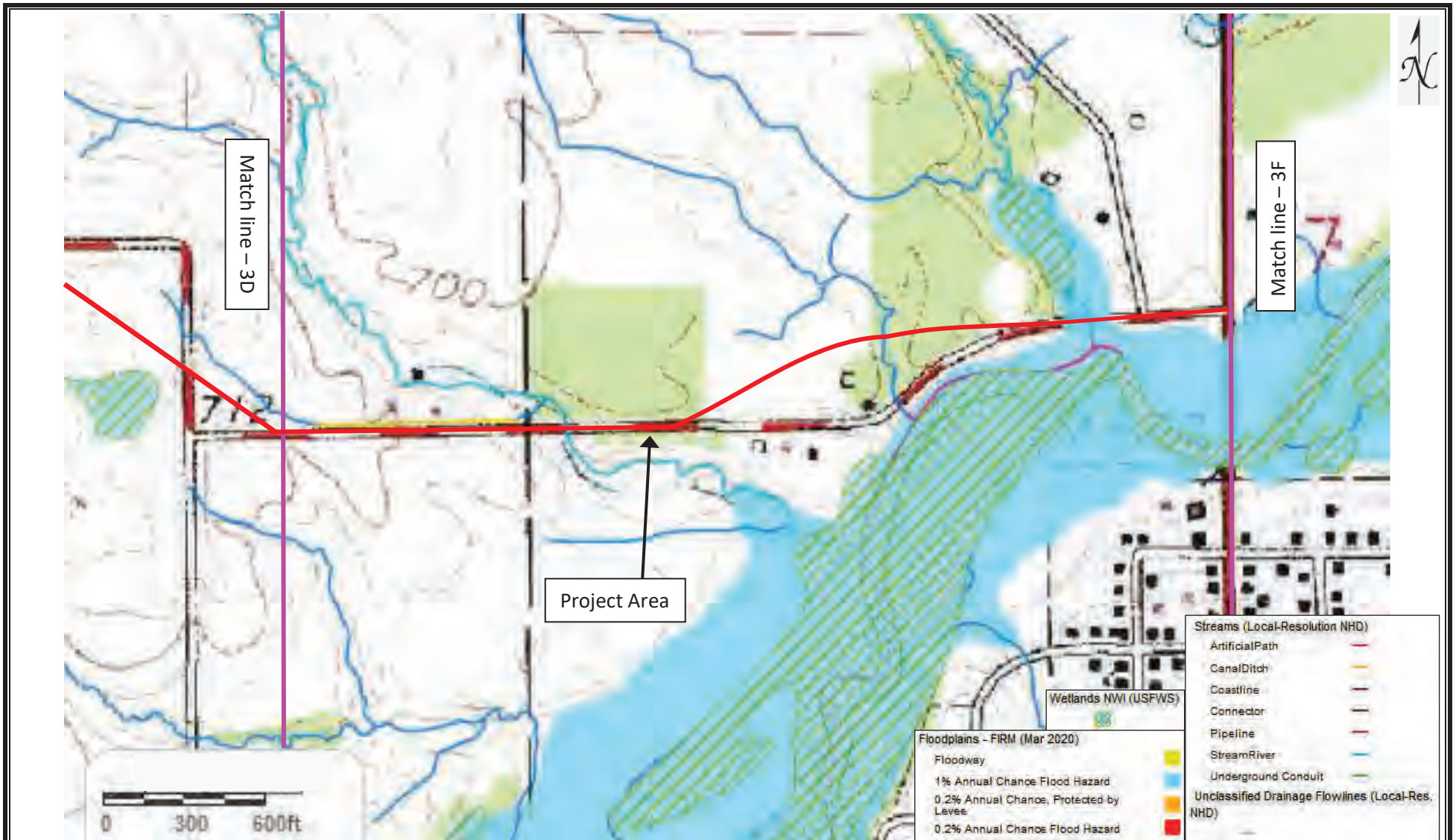


Exhibit 3E – Wetland, Floodplain, and NHD Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020

Source: IndianaMAP: USFWS National Wetland Inventory Map

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

USGS National Hydrography Dataset

Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements

Warren County, Indiana

Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



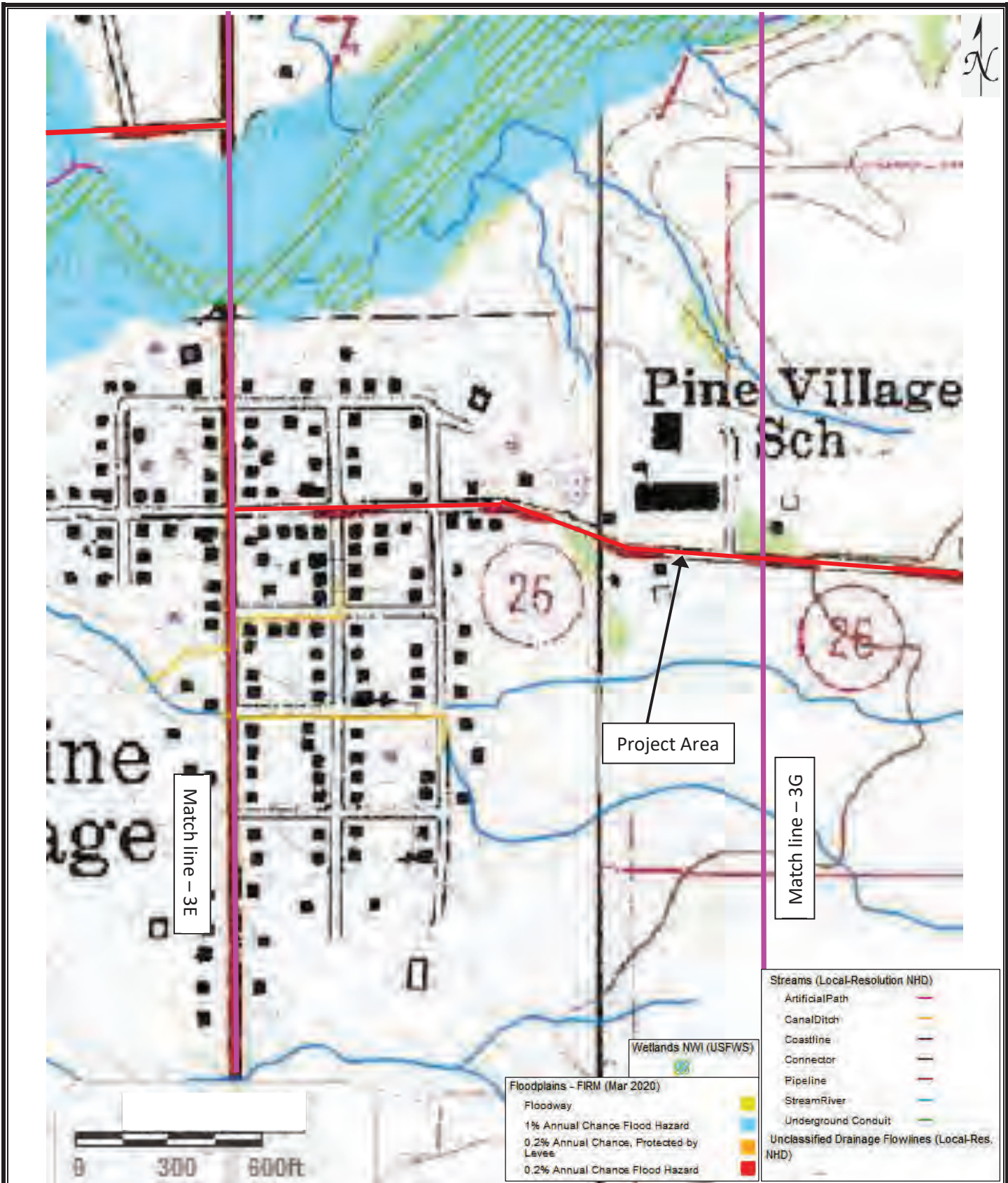


Exhibit 3F – Wetland, Floodplain, and NHD Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020

Source: IndianaMAP: USFWS NWI Map

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

USGS National Hydrography Dataset

Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements

Warren County, Indiana

Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



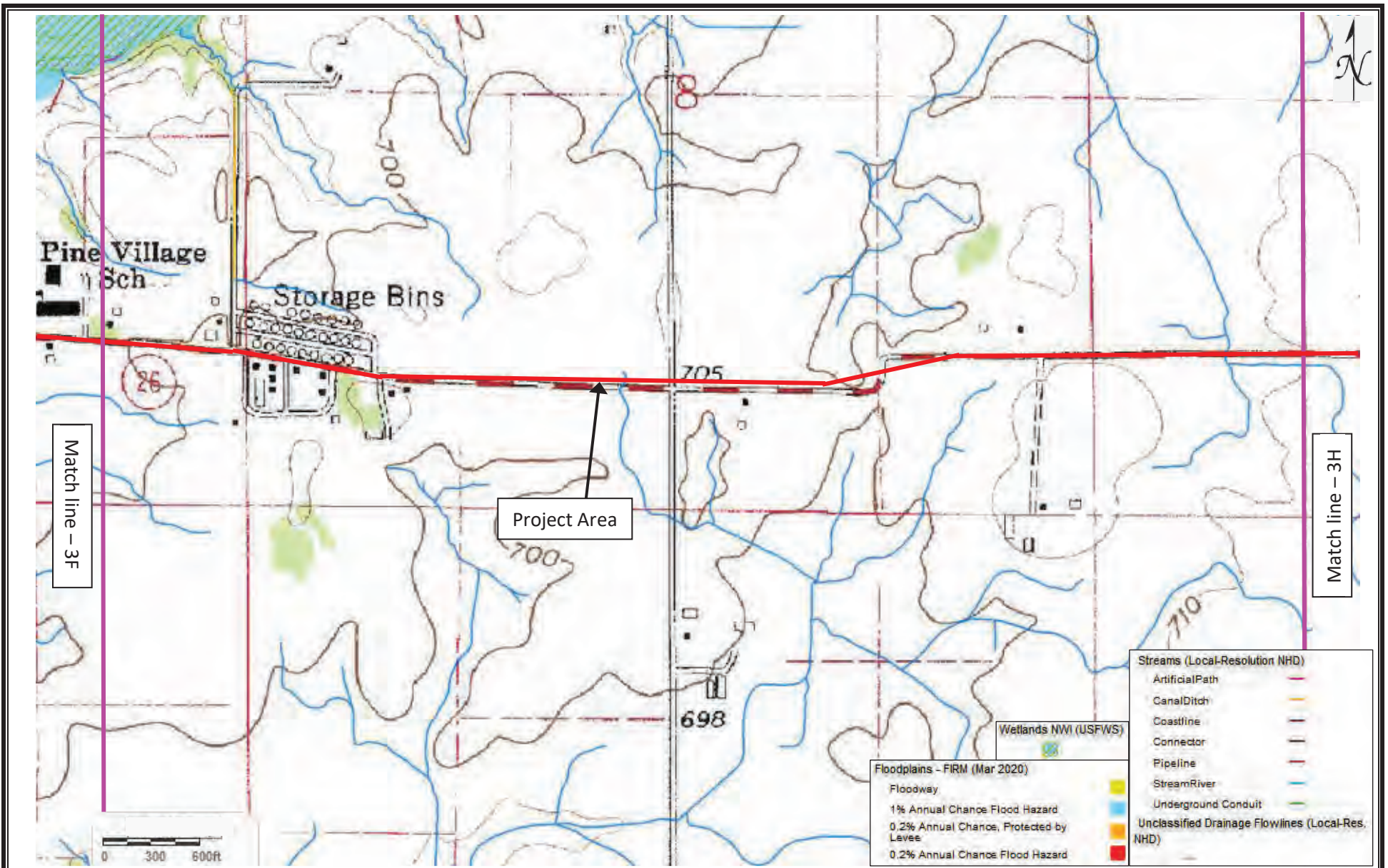


Exhibit 3G – Wetland, Floodplain, and NHD Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020

Source: IndianaMAP: USFWS National Wetland Inventory Map

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

USGS National Hydrography Dataset

Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements

Warren County, Indiana

Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



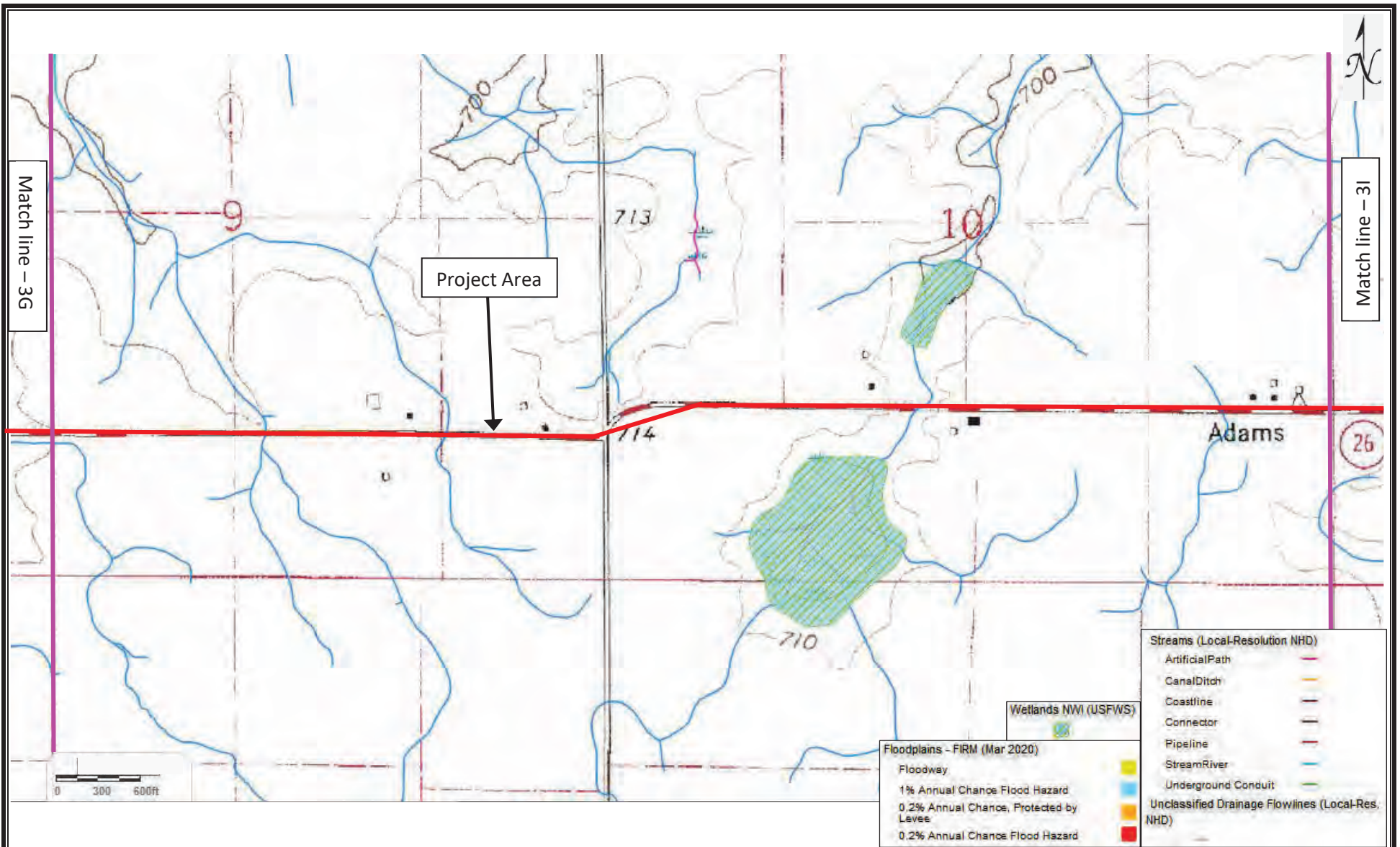


Exhibit 3H – Wetland, Floodplain, and NHD Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020

Source: IndianaMAP: USFWS National Wetland Inventory Map
FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map
USGS National Hydrography Dataset
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



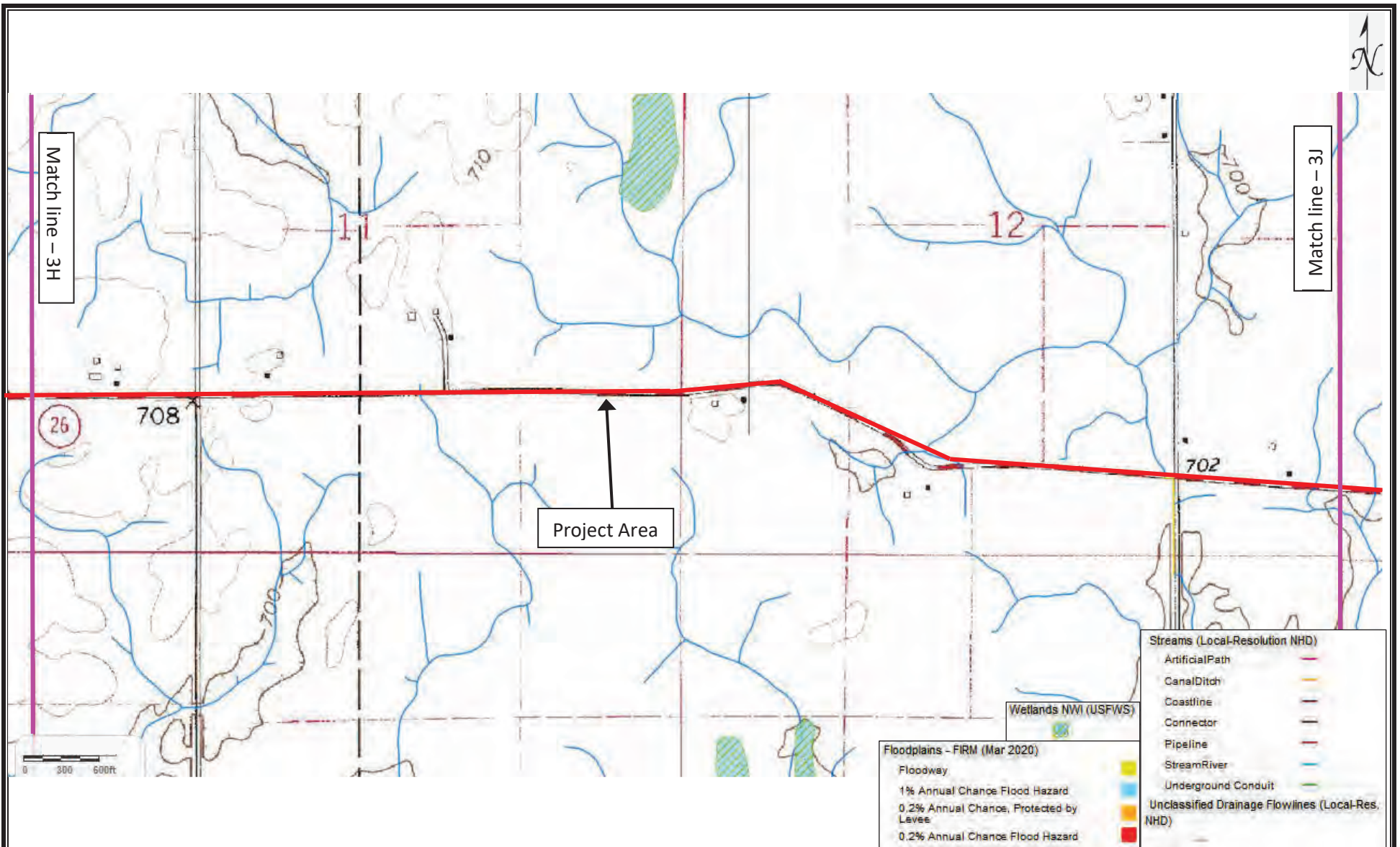


Exhibit 3I – Wetland, Floodplain, and NHD Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation



Created: May 25, 2020
 Source: IndianaMAP: USFWS National Wetland Inventory Map
 FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map
 USGS National Hydrography Dataset
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

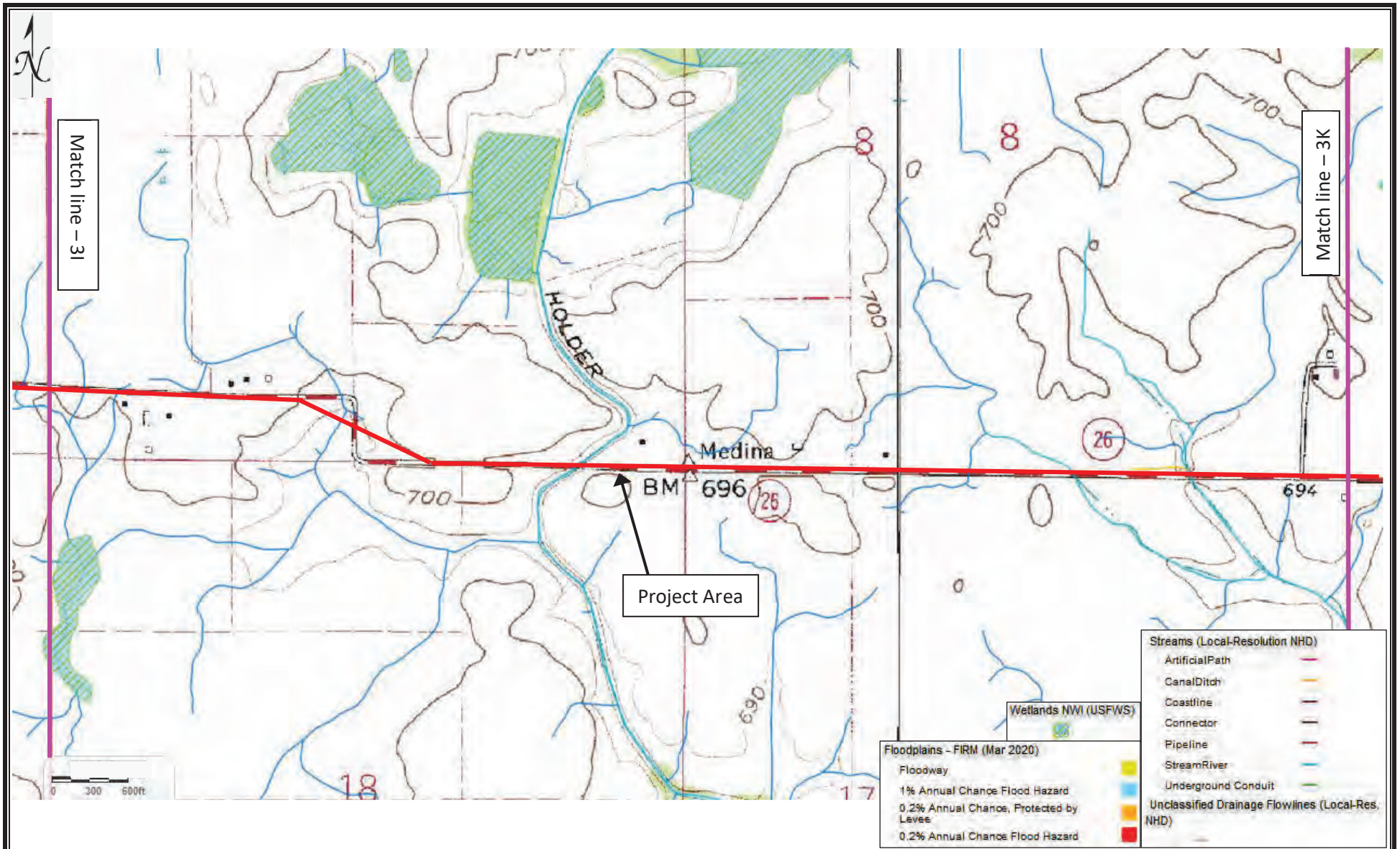


Exhibit 3J – Wetland, Floodplain, and NHD Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020

Source: IndianaMAP: USFWS National Wetland Inventory Map

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

USGS National Hydrography Dataset

Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements

Warren County, Indiana

Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



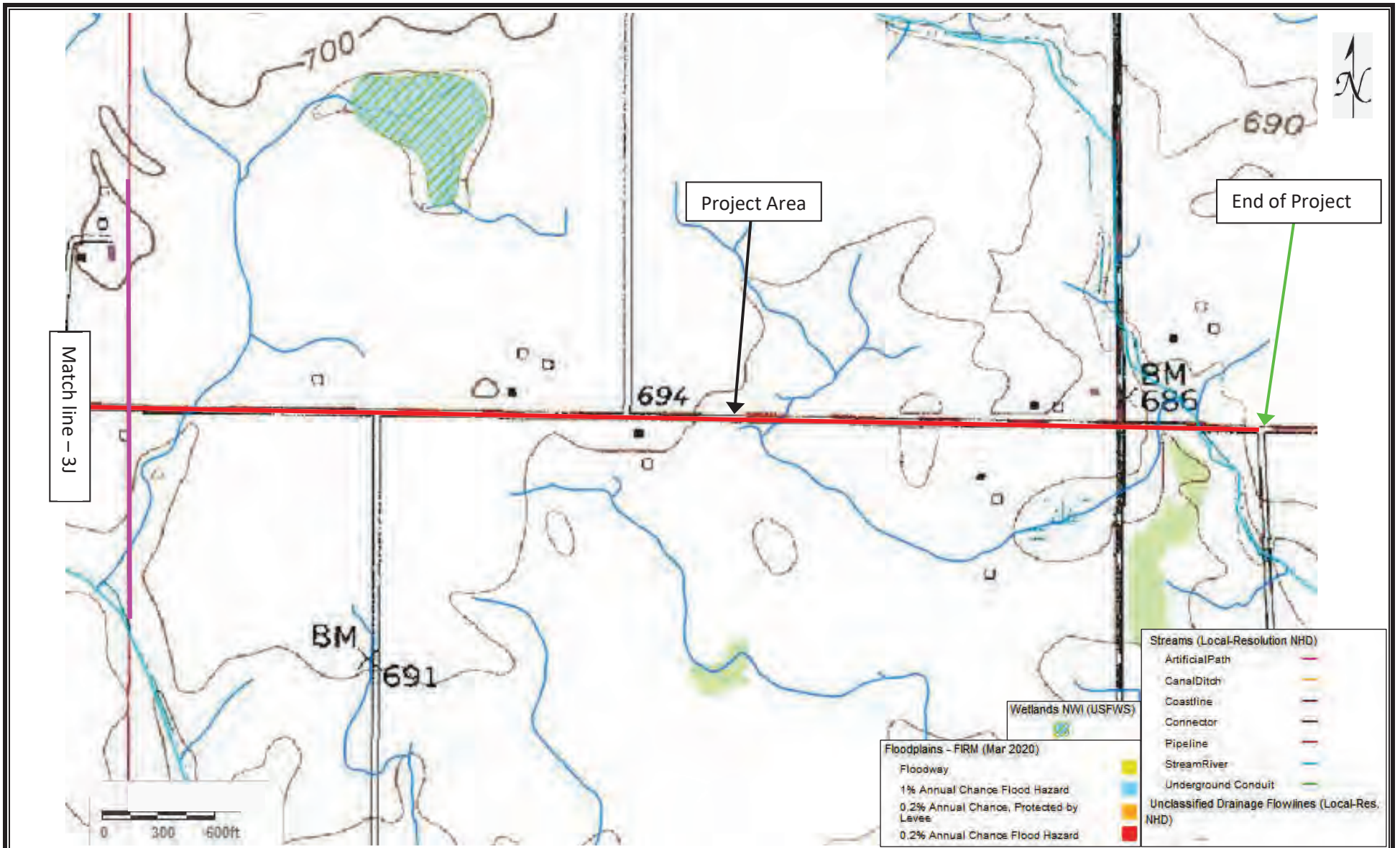


Exhibit 3K – Wetland, Floodplain, and NHD Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation



Created: May 25, 2020
 Source: IndianaMAP: USFWS National Wetland Inventory Map
 FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map
 USGS National Hydrography Dataset
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

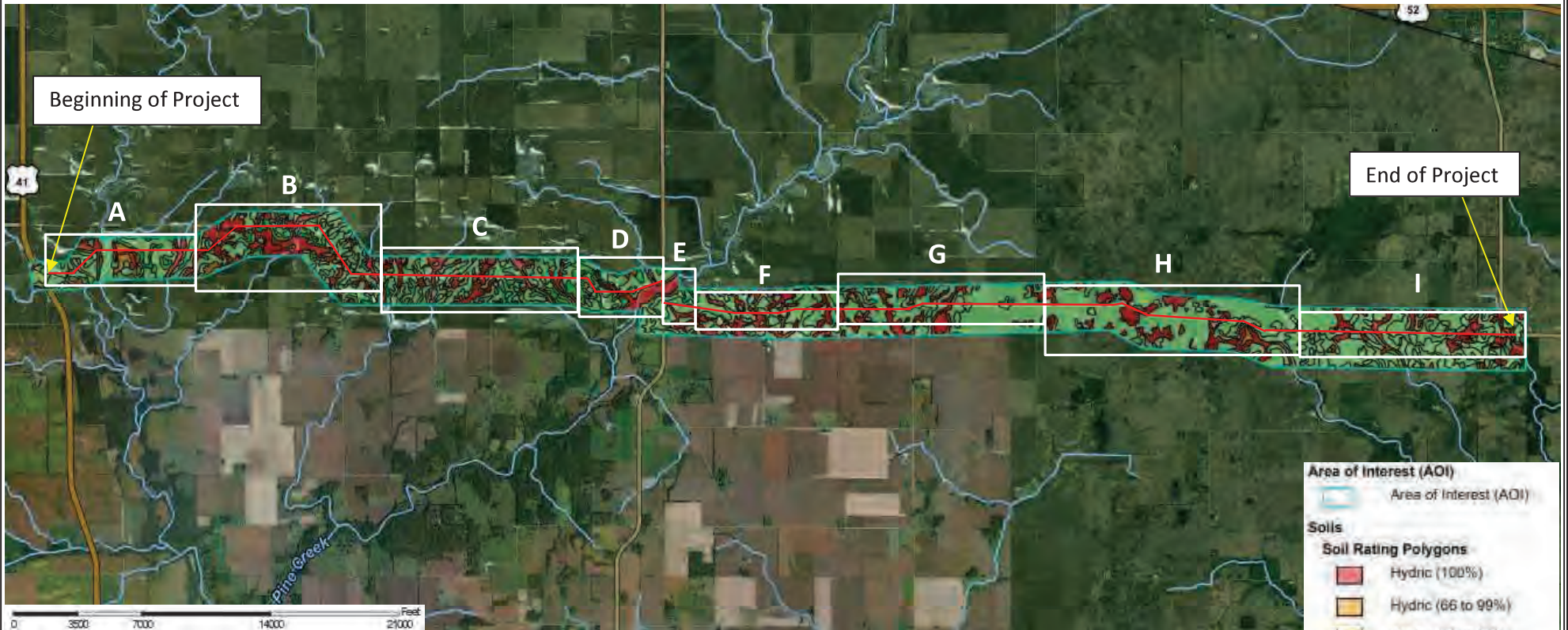
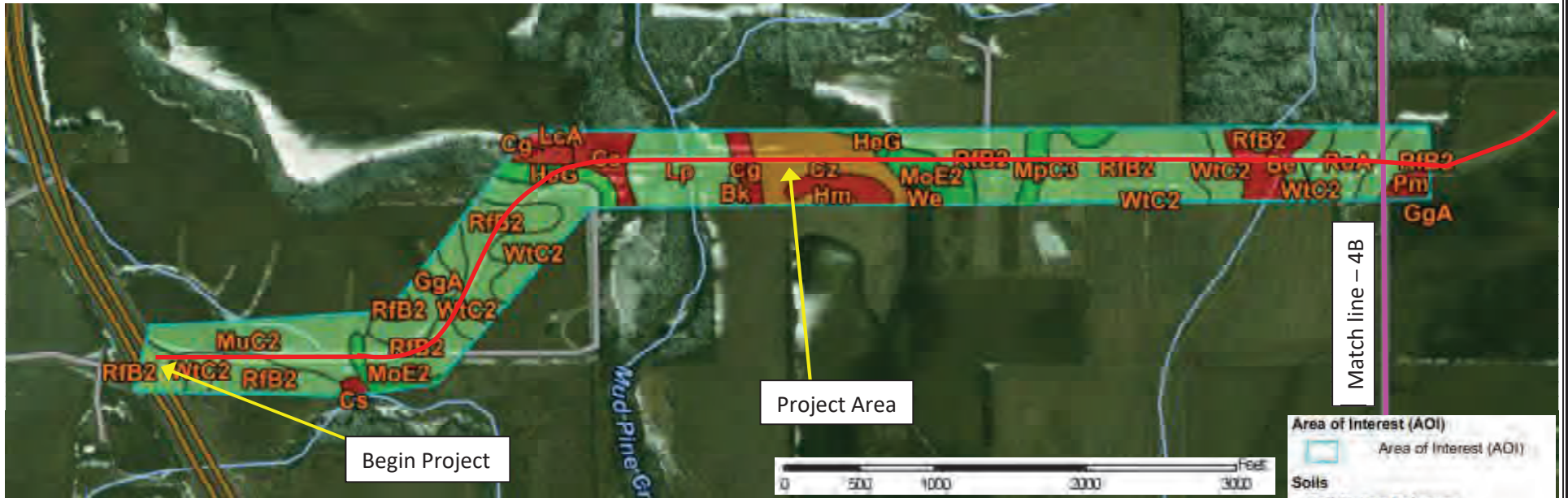


Exhibit 4 – Soil Survey Index Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



Begin Project

Project Area

Match line - 4B

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available



Exhibit 4A – Soil Survey Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating
Be	Beaucoup silty clay loam, frequently flooded, undrained	100
Bk	Beckville loam, occasionally flooded	6
Cg	Comfrey loam, stratified substratum, rarely flooded	100
Cs	Comfrey loam, stratified substratum, frequently flooded, undrained	100
Cz	Cyclone silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	83
GgA	Gilboa silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6
HeG	Hennepin loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes	0
Hm	Houghton muck, drained	100
LcA	Lafayette silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
Lp	Landes-Chatterton complex, frequently flooded	3
MoE2	Miami loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	0
MpC3	Miami clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	0
MuC2	Montmorenci-Barce complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	6
Pm	Peotone silty clay loam, pothole	100
RfB2	Rainsville-Williamstown-Rockfield silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6
RoA	Rockfield silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
We	Walkill variant silty clay loam	93
WtC2	Williamstown-Rainsville silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	6
Totals for Area of Interest		



Exhibit 4A – Soil Survey Wetland and Waterways Determination

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

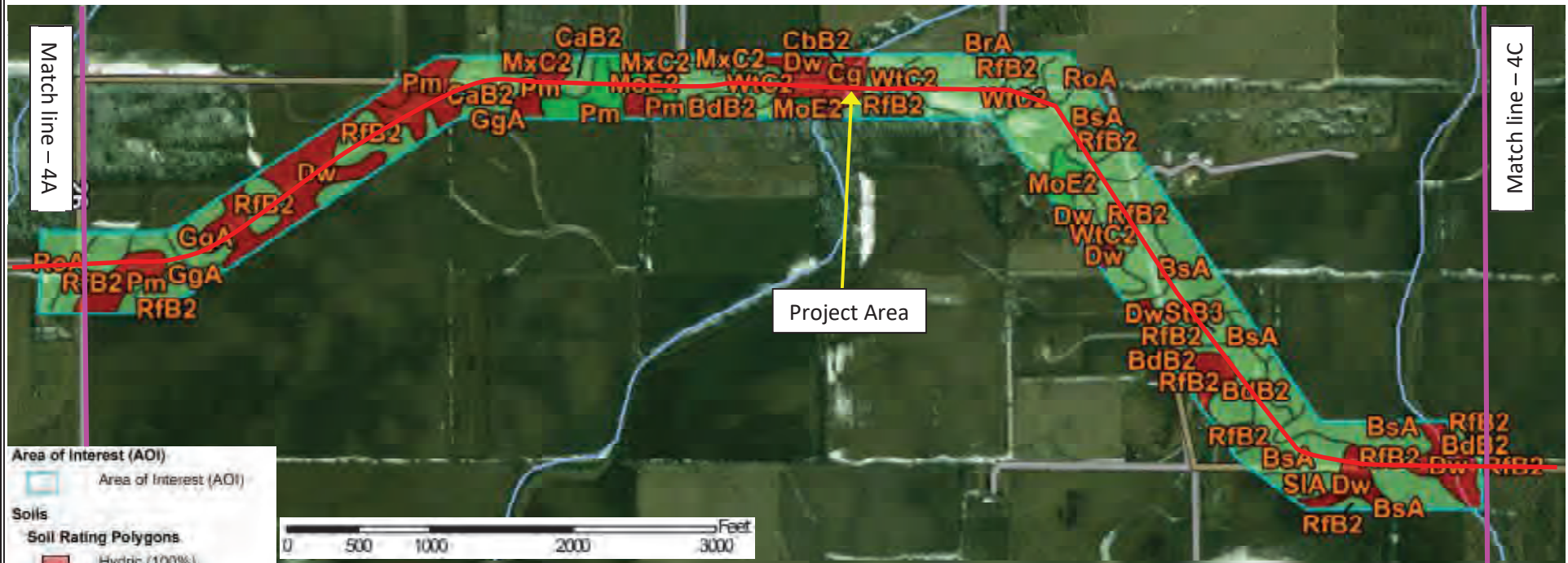


Exhibit 4B – Soil Survey Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating
BdB2	Barce-Montmorenci silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	9
BrA	Brenton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
BsA	Brenton silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
CaB2	Cadiz silt loam, moderately wet, 1 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6
CbB2	Camden silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6
Cg	Comfrey loam, stratified substratum, rarely flooded	100
Dw	Drummer silty clay loams	100
GgA	Gilboa silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6
MoE2	Miami loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	0
MxC2	Morley-Cadiz silt loams, moderately wet, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	3
OzIC3	Ozaukee silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	0
Pm	Peotone silty clay loam, pothole	100
RfB2	Rainsville-Williamstown-Rockfield silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6
RoA	Rockfield silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
SIA	Starks silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
StB3	Strawn clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, severely eroded	3
WtC2	Williamstown-Rainsville silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	6

Exhibit 4B – Soil Survey

Wetland and Waterways Determination

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
Scale: As Shown

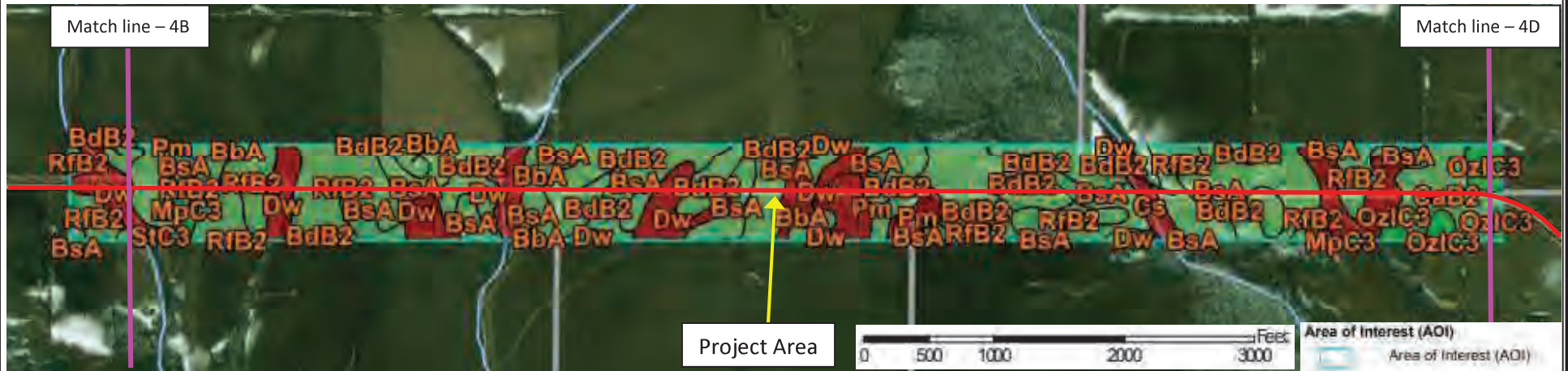
State Road 26 Improvements
Warren County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249





Match line – 4B

Match line – 4D



Project Area



Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available



Exhibit 4C – Soil Survey Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating
BbA	Barce silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6
BdB2	Barce-Montmorenci silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	9
BsA	Brenton silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
CaB2	Cadiz silt loam, moderately wet, 1 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6
Cs	Comfrey loam, stratified substratum, frequently flooded, undrained	100
Dw	Drummer silty clay loams	100
MpC3	Miami clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	0
OzIC3	Ozaukee silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	0
Pm	Peotone silty clay loam, pothole	100
RfB2	Rainsville-Williamstown-Rockfield silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6
StC3	Strawn clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	3

Exhibit 4C – Soil Survey

Wetland and Waterways Determination

Created: May 25, 2020
 Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



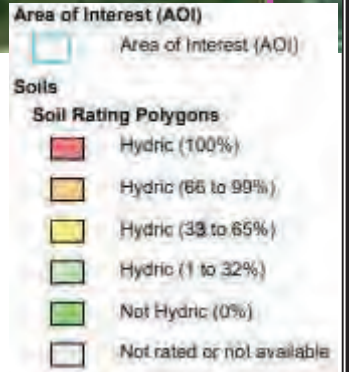
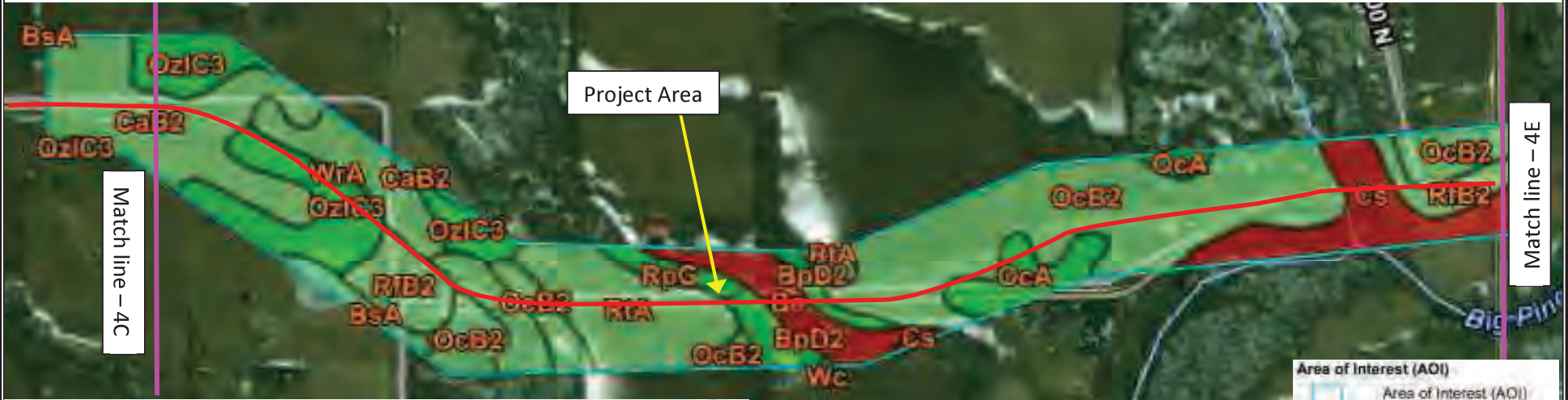


Exhibit 4D – Soil Survey Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating
Be	Beaucoup silty clay loam, frequently flooded, undrained	100
BpD2	Boyer-Mudlavia complex, 8 to 20 percent slopes, eroded	0
BsA	Brenton silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
CaB2	Cadiz silt loam, moderately wet, 1 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6
Cs	Comfrey loam, stratified substratum, frequently flooded, undrained	100
OcA	Ockley silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0
OcB2	Ockley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	5
Oz/C3	Ozaukee silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	0
RfB2	Rainsville-Williamstown-Rockfield silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6
RpG	Rodman gravelly loam, 25 to 60 percent slopes	0
RtA	Rush silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
SIA	Starks silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
Wc	Wakeland Variant silt loam, occasionally flooded	0
WrA	Williamsport-Elliott silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3

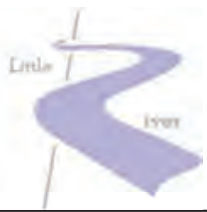
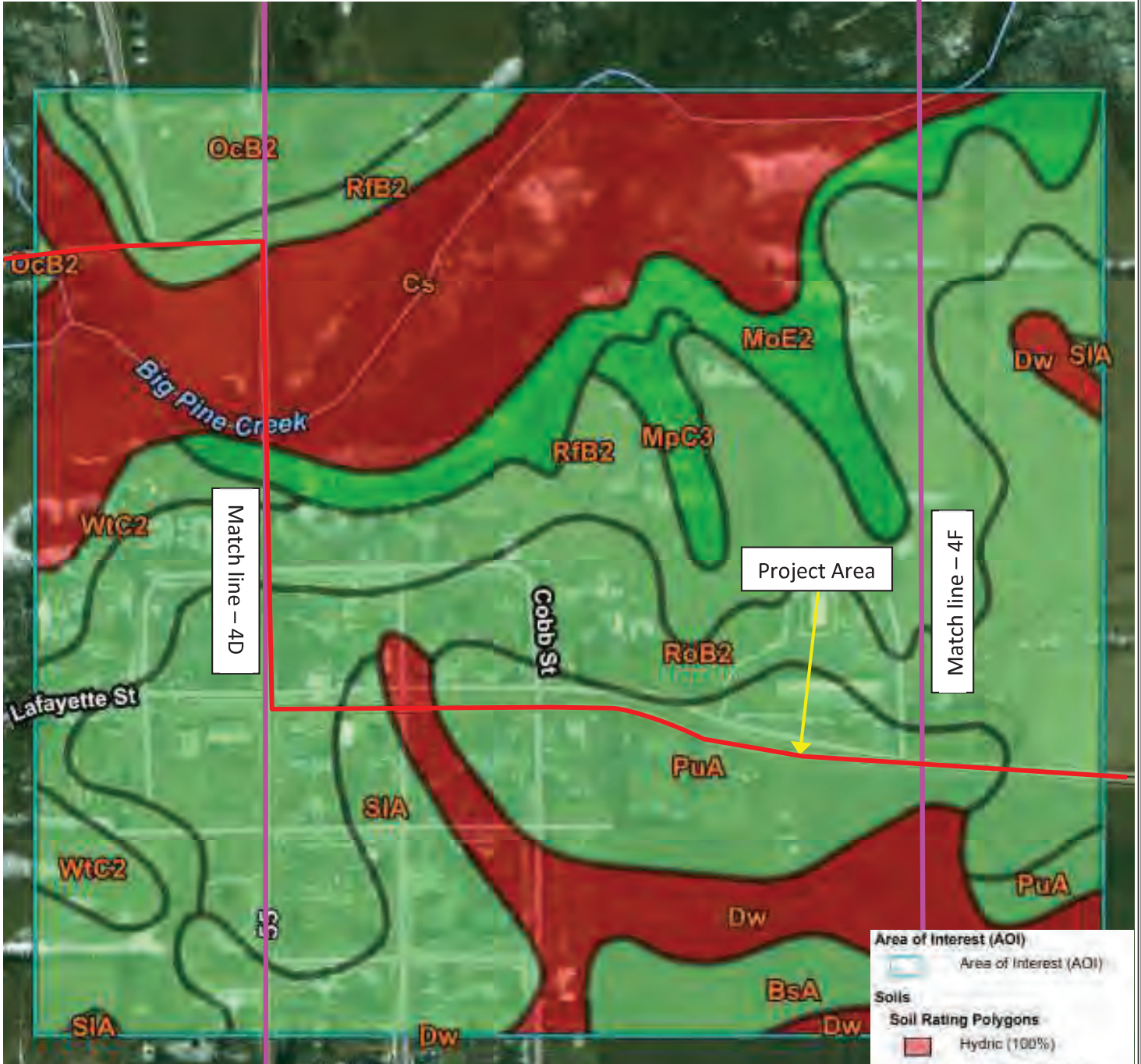


Exhibit 4D – Soil Survey

Wetland and Waterways Determination

Created: May 25, 2020
 Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



Area of Interest (AOI)	
	Area of Interest (AOI)
Soils	
Soil Rating Polygons	
	Hydric (100%)
	Hydric (66 to 99%)
	Hydric (33 to 65%)
	Hydric (1 to 32%)
	Not Hydric (0%)
	Not rated or not available



Exhibit 4E – Soil Survey Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
 Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating
BsA	Brenton silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
Cs	Comfrey loam, stratified substratum, frequently flooded, undrained	100
Dw	Drummer silty clay loams	100
MoE2	Miami loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	0
MpC3	Miami clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	0
●cB2	Ockley silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	5
PuA	Proctor silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6
RfB2	Rainsville-Williamstown-Rockfield silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6
RoB2	Rockfield silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6
SIA	Starks silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
WtC2	Williamstown-Rainsville silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	6



Exhibit 4E – Soil Survey Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
 Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022E DES 1400249



Match line – 4E

Match line – 4G

Project Area

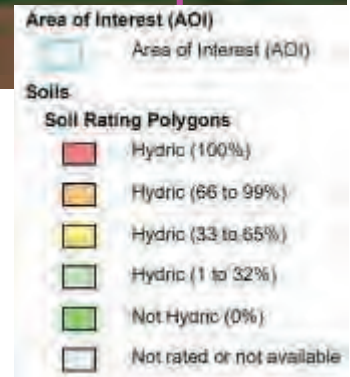
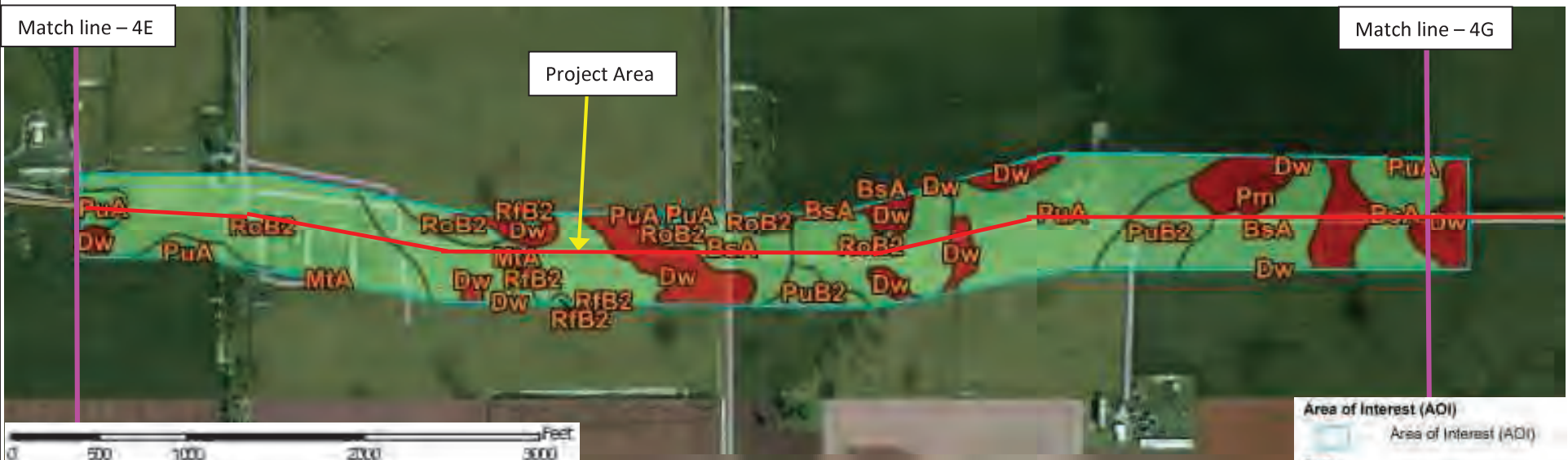


Exhibit 4F – Soil Survey Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating
BsA	Brenton silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
Dw	Drummer silty clay loams	100
MtA	Millbrook silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
Pm	Peotone silty clay loam, pothole	100
PuA	Proctor silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6
PuB2	Proctor silt loam, till substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6
RfB2	Rainsville-Williamstown-Rockfield silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6
RoB2	Rockfield silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6



Exhibit 4F – Soil Survey

Wetland and Waterways Determination

Created: May 25, 2020
 Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



Match line – 4F

Project Area

Match line – 4H

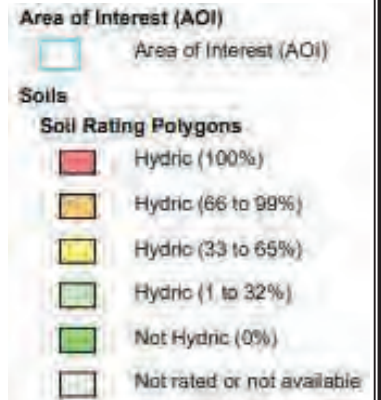
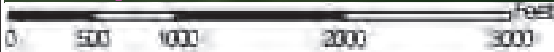
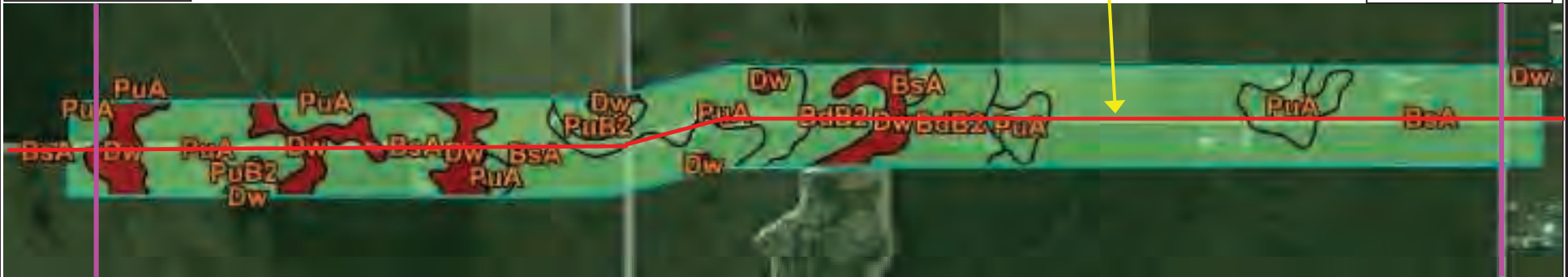


Exhibit 4G – Soil Survey Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating
BdB2	Barce-Montmorenci silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	9
BsA	Brenton silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
Dw	Drummer silty clay loams	100
PuA	Proctor silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6
PuB2	Proctor silt loam, till substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6

Exhibit 4G – Soil Survey

Wetland and Waterways Determination

Created: May 25, 2020
 Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249





Match line – 4G

Project Area

Match line – 4I

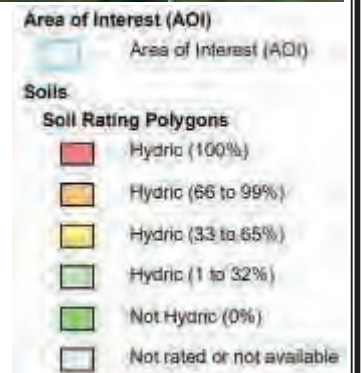
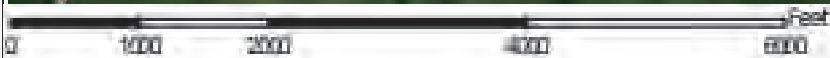
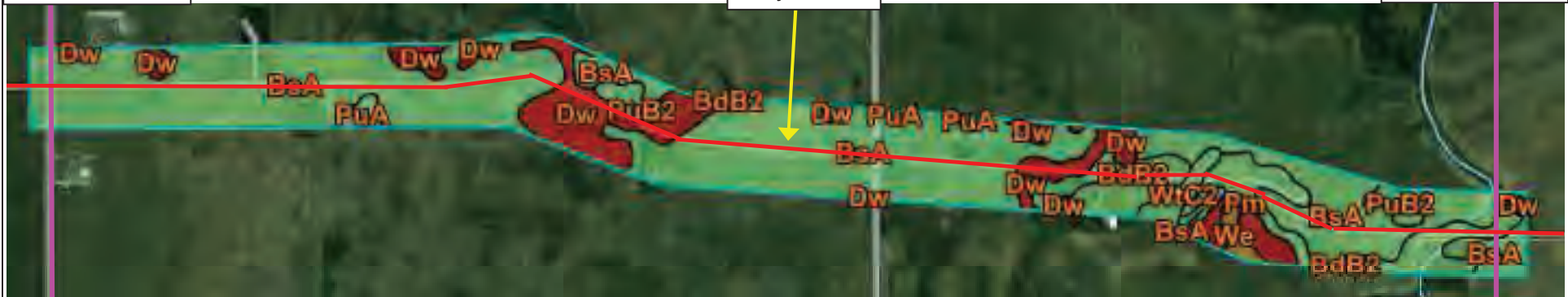


Exhibit 4H – Soil Survey Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating
BdB2	Barce-Montmorenci silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	9
BsA	Brenton silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
Dw	Drummer silty clay loams	100
Pm	Peotone silty clay loam, pothole	100
PLA	Proctor silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6
PuB2	Proctor silt loam, till substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6
We	Walkill variant silty clay loam	93
WtC2	Williamstown-Rainsville silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	6



Exhibit 4H – Soil Survey Wetland and Waterways Determination

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



Match line – 4H

End of Project

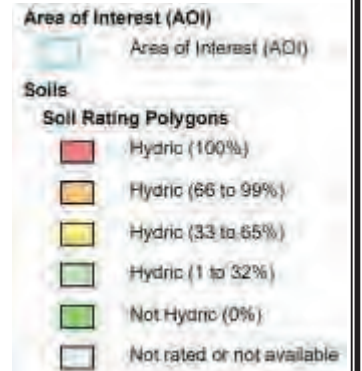
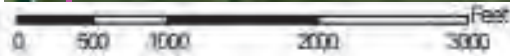
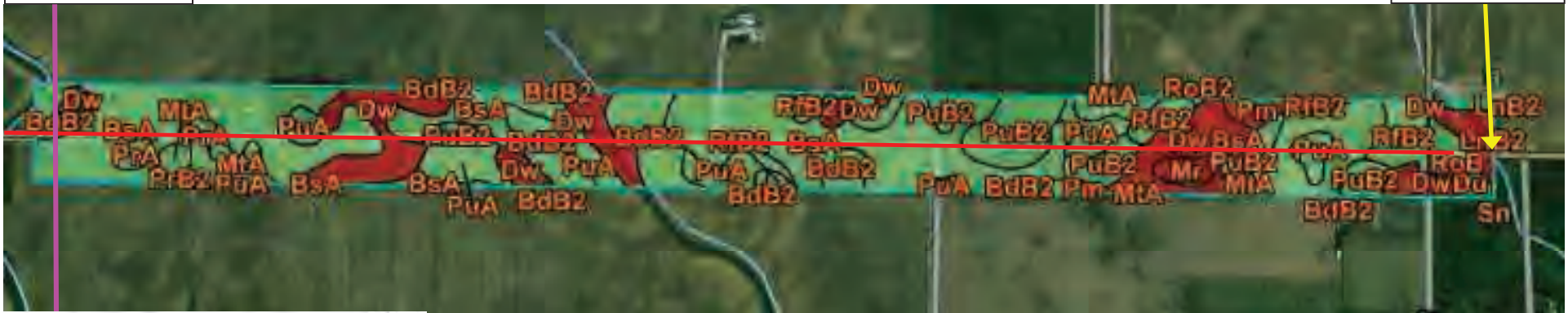


Exhibit 4I – Soil Survey Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating
Du	Drummer soils	100
LnB2	Lauramie silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	0
RoB	Rockfield silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	6
Sri	Sloan clay loam, occasionally flooded	100
BdB2	Barce-Montmorenci silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	9
BsA	Brenton silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
Dw	Drummer silty clay loams	100
Mr	Milford silty clay loam, pothole	100
MtA	Millbrook silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
Pm	Peotone silty clay loam, pothole	100
PrA	Proctor silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3
PrB2	Proctor silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	3
PuA	Proctor silt loam, till substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6
PuB2	Proctor silt loam, till substratum, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6
RfB2	Rainsville-Williamstown-Rockfield silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	6

Exhibit 4I – Soil Survey

Wetland and Waterways Determination

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



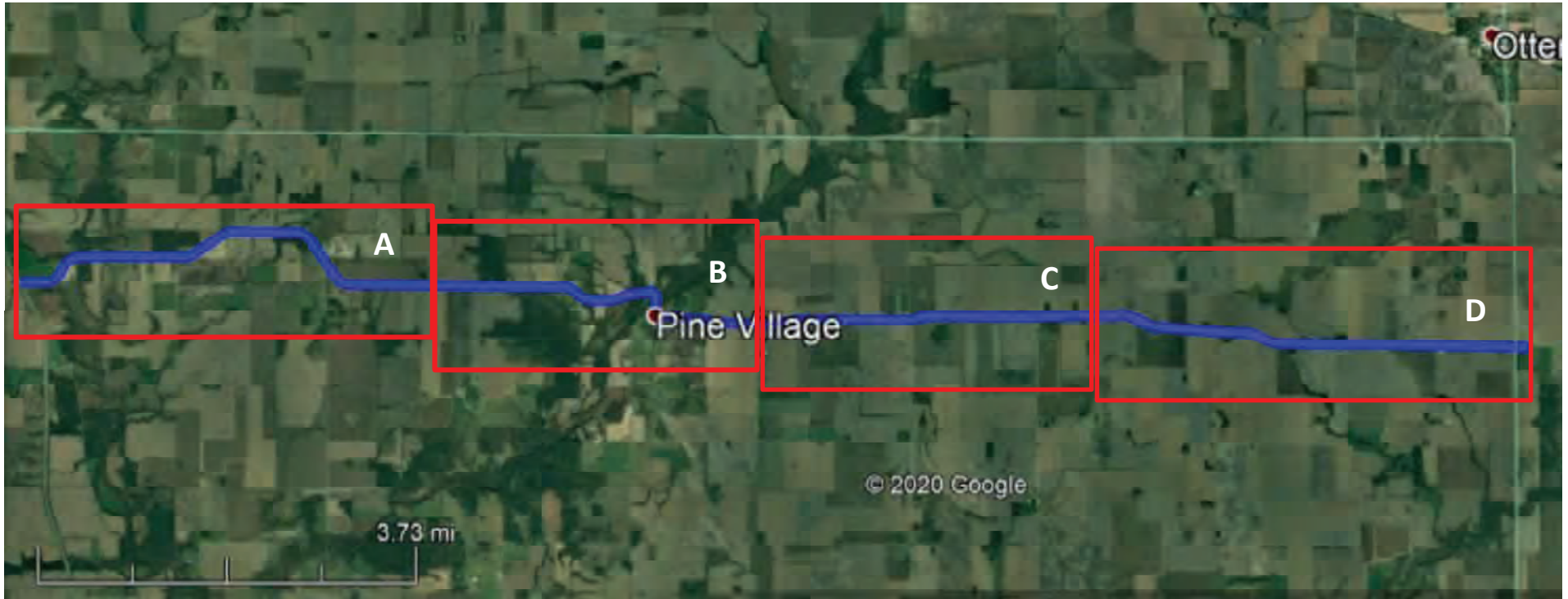


Exhibit 5 – Aerial Photograph Index Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



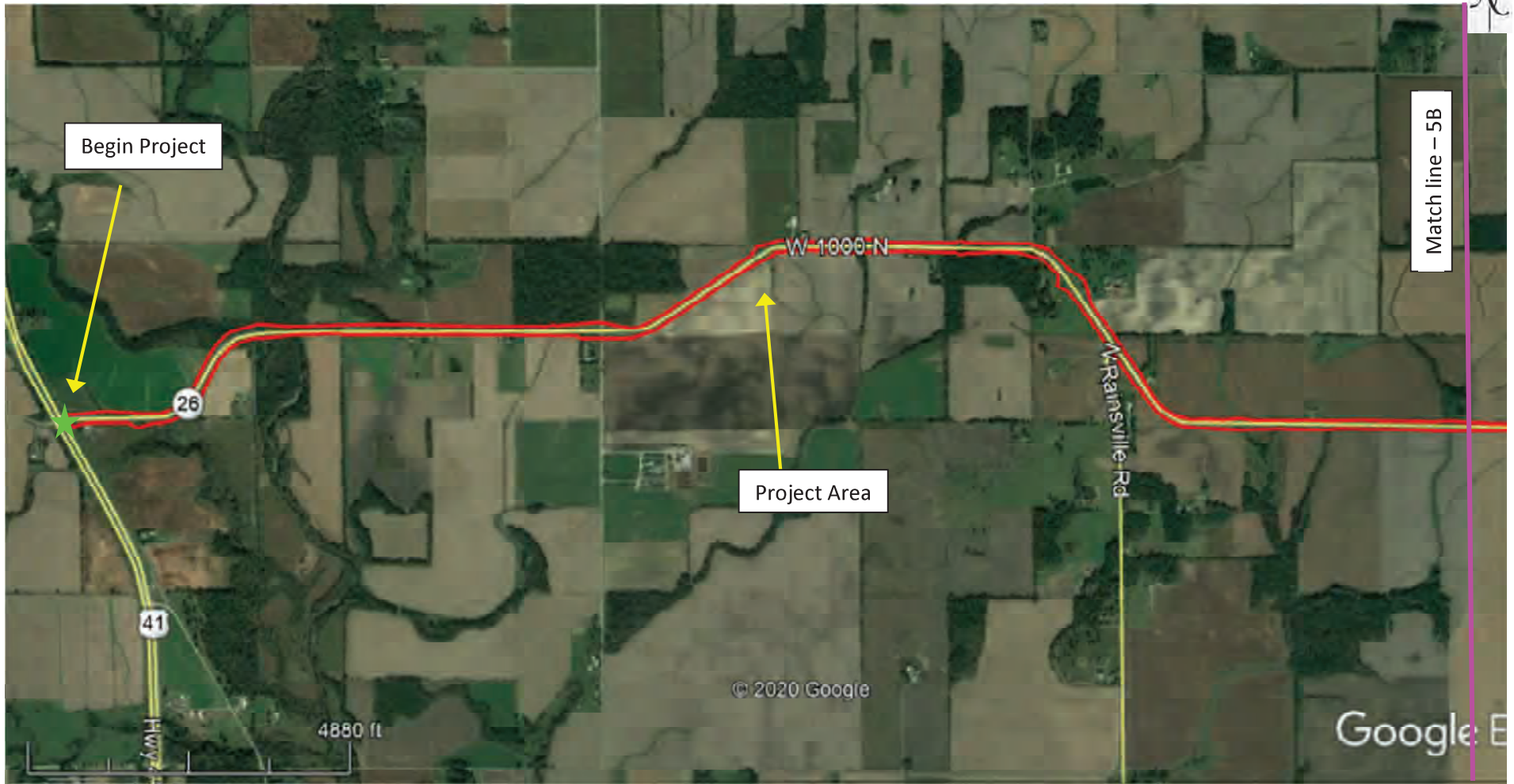


Exhibit 5A – Aerial Photograph Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
 Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



Exhibit 5B – Aerial Photograph Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249





Exhibit 5C – Aerial Photograph Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

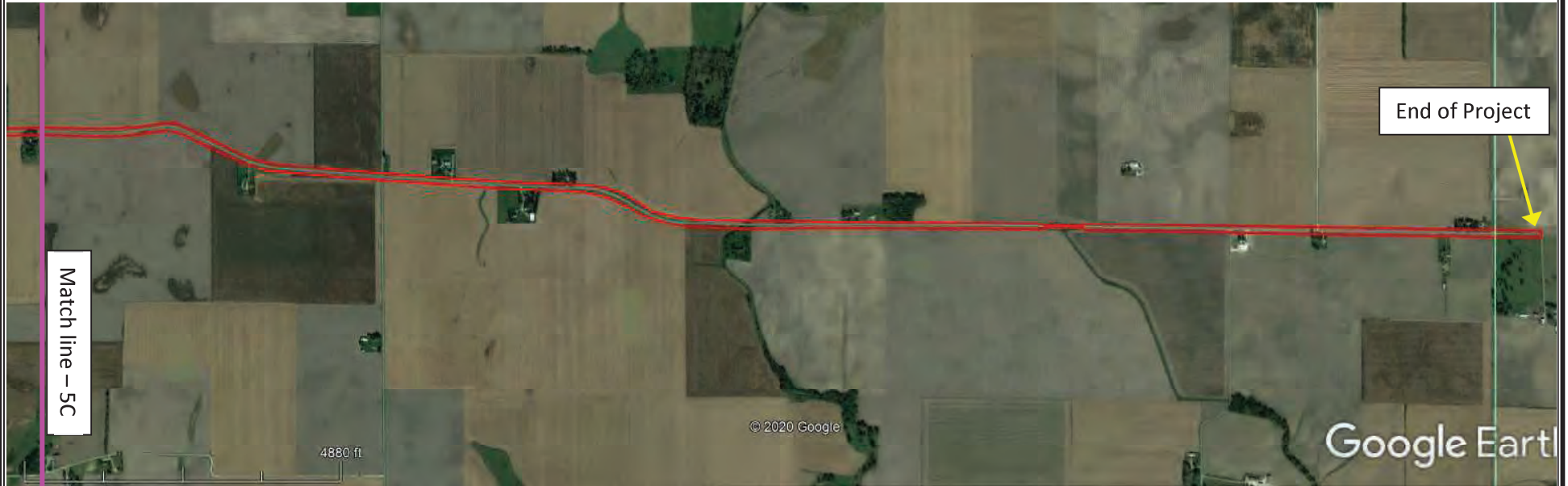


Exhibit 5D – Aerial Photograph Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: May 25, 2020
Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

Appendix A

Photographs

*Refer to Appendix B for Photographs

Appendix B

Wetland Data Sheets

*Wetland Data Sheets removed to reduce file size

Appendix C
Preliminary JD Form

Appendix 2 - PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (PJD) FORM

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR PJD: September 18,2020

B. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON REQUESTING PJD: Rachele Baker, Little River Consultants, 9675 S CR 100E, Clayton, IN 46118

C. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER:

D. PROJECT LOCATION(S) AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

See attached for project locations and background information.

(USE THE TABLE BELOW TO DOCUMENT MULTIPLE AQUATIC RESOURCES AND/OR AQUATIC RESOURCES AT DIFFERENT SITES)

State: **Indiana** County/parish/borough: Warren & Tippecanoe City: **Pine Village**

Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format):

Lat.: **40.450319** Long.: **-87.254346**

Universal Transverse Mercator: **16 N 478432 4477771**

Name of nearest waterbody: **Big Pine Ck, Mud Pine Ck, Little Pine Ck**

E. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

Office (Desk) Determination. Date:

Field Determination. Date(s):

TABLE OF AQUATIC RESOURCES IN REVIEW AREA WHICH “MAY BE” SUBJECT TO REGULATORY JURISDICTION.

Site number	Latitude (decimal degrees)	Longitude (decimal degrees)	Estimated amount of aquatic resource in review area (acreage and linear feet, if applicable)	Type of aquatic resource (i.e., wetland vs. non-wetland waters)	Geographic authority to which the aquatic resource “may be” subject (i.e., Section 404 or Section 10/404)
		See	attached	table.	

- 1) The Corps of Engineers believes that there may be jurisdictional aquatic resources in the review area, and the requestor of this PJD is hereby advised of his or her option to request and obtain an approved JD (AJD) for that review area based on an informed decision after having discussed the various types of JDs and their characteristics and circumstances when they may be appropriate.
- 2) In any circumstance where a permit applicant obtains an individual permit, or a Nationwide General Permit (NWP) or other general permit verification requiring "pre-construction notification" (PCN), or requests verification for a non-reporting NWP or other general permit, and the permit applicant has not requested an AJD for the activity, the permit applicant is hereby made aware that: (1) the permit applicant has elected to seek a permit authorization based on a PJD, which does not make an official determination of jurisdictional aquatic resources; (2) the applicant has the option to request an AJD before accepting the terms and conditions of the permit authorization, and that basing a permit authorization on an AJD could possibly result in less compensatory mitigation being required or different special conditions; (3) the applicant has the right to request an individual permit rather than accepting the terms and conditions of the NWP or other general permit authorization; (4) the applicant can accept a permit authorization and thereby agree to comply with all the terms and conditions of that permit, including whatever mitigation requirements the Corps has determined to be necessary; (5) undertaking any activity in reliance upon the subject permit authorization without requesting an AJD constitutes the applicant's acceptance of the use of the PJD; (6) accepting a permit authorization (e.g., signing a proffered individual permit) or undertaking any activity in reliance on any form of Corps permit authorization based on a PJD constitutes agreement that all aquatic resources in the review area affected in any way by that activity will be treated as jurisdictional, and waives any challenge to such jurisdiction in any administrative or judicial compliance or enforcement action, or in any administrative appeal or in any Federal court; and (7) whether the applicant elects to use either an AJD or a PJD, the JD will be processed as soon as practicable. Further, an AJD, a proffered individual permit (and all terms and conditions contained therein), or individual permit denial can be administratively appealed pursuant to 33 C.F.R. Part 331. If, during an administrative appeal, it becomes appropriate to make an official determination whether geographic jurisdiction exists over aquatic resources in the review area, or to provide an official delineation of jurisdictional aquatic resources in the review area, the Corps will provide an AJD to accomplish that result, as soon as is practicable. This PJD finds that there "*may be*" waters of the U.S. and/or that there "*may be*" navigable waters of the U.S. on the subject review area, and identifies all aquatic features in the review area that could be affected by the proposed activity, based on the following information:

SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for PJD (check all that apply)

Checked items should be included in subject file. Appropriately reference sources below where indicated for all checked items:

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the PJD requestor:
Map: Waters Report includes quad map, NWI, FIRM, NHD, soils map and aeriels.
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the PJD requestor.
 - Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
 - Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report. Rationale: _____
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps: _____
- Corps navigable waters' study: _____
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: _____
 - USGS NHD data.
 - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: 1:24000, Pine Village and Chatterton.
- Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: Web Soil Survey, Warren Co, Tippecanoe Co.
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: Pine Village and Chatterton Quads
- State/local wetland inventory map(s): _____
- FEMA/FIRM maps: FIRM panels 18171C0055C, 18171C0060C, and 18171C0100C
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: _____.(National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Google Earth October 2018
or Other (Name & Date): Site Photos in Waters Report, 2019 and 2020
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: _____
- Other information (please specify): Ex6 of Waters Report showing delineated wetlands and waterways

IMPORTANT NOTE: The information recorded on this form has not necessarily been verified by the Corps and should not be relied upon for later jurisdictional determinations.

Signature and date of
Regulatory staff member
completing PJD

A. Rachel Baker September 18, 2020
Signature and date of
person requesting PJD
(REQUIRED, unless obtaining
the signature is impracticable)¹

¹ Districts may establish timeframes for requestor to return signed PJD forms. If the requestor does not respond within the established time frame, the district may presume concurrence and no additional follow up is necessary prior to finalizing an action.

D. PROJECT LOCATION(S) AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The proposed project is on SR 26, beginning at the east junction with US 41, extending through the town of Pine Village, and ending 0.15 mile east of the Warren/Tippecanoe County Line, for a total project length of approximately 15.7 miles. The purpose of the project is to improve the roadway deficiencies along the 15.7-mile segment of SR 26 before problem areas become unserviceable and eventually lead to more expensive replacement contracts and cause unsafe traveling conditions for the public.

The overall SR 26 project is composed of five (5) contractually bound projects as follows:

- SR 26 Road Rehabilitation from the east junction with US 41 to the north junction with SR 55 (Lead Des. No. 1400249),
- SR 26 Road Rehabilitation from the north junction with SR 55 to 0.33 miles east of the south junction with SR 55 (Des. No. 1601105),
- SR 26 Road Rehabilitation from 0.33 miles east of the south junction with SR 55 to the Warren/Tippecanoe County Line (Des. No. 1700114),
- SR 26 Small Structure Replacement located 1.45 miles west of the north junction with SR 55 (Des. No. 1600867), and
- SR 26 Road Rehabilitation and Small Structure Replacement from the Warren/Tippecanoe County Line to 0.15 mile east of the County Line (Des. No. 1800130).

There are four bridges located within the project limits. No work is anticipated on any of the bridges. In addition to the bridges, there are 16 culverts and 38 small pipes identified. Structure CV 026-086-14.19 is a box culvert over an unnamed tributary to Big Pine Creek, referred to in this report as UNT5 to Big Pine Creek, located 1.4 miles west of the north junction of SR 26 and SR 55. This structure is slated for replacement. Structure CV 026-079-24.58 is a box culvert over an unnamed tributary to Little Pine Creek, referred to in this report as UNT1 to Little Pine Creek, located 0.1 mile east of the Warren/Tippecanoe County Line. This structure is also scheduled for replacement due to deterioration. Other culverts and pipes within the project limits are being evaluated for replacement if undersized or deteriorated, or extension if required by road widening.

TABLE OF AQUATIC RESOURCES IN REVIEW AREA

Streams that may be Jurisdictional

Site ID	Latitude Longitude	Amount in Review Area (In ft)	Resource Type	Authority
Mud Pine Creek	40.458444°, -87.361480°	30	Perennial Channel	CWA Section 404
UNT1 to Mud Pine Creek	40.454903°, -87.370296°	755	Intermittent Channel	CWA Section 404
UNT2 to Mud Pine Creek	40.458750°, -87.363576°	595	Intermittent Channel	CWA Section 404
UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek	40.458772°, -87.347448°	120	Intermittent Channel	CWA Section 404
UNT4 to Mud Pine Creek	40.462403°, -87.330881°	210	Intermittent Channel	CWA Section 404
UNT5 to Mud Pine Creek	40.461719°, -87.325093°	215	Intermittent Channel	CWA Section 404
UNT6 to Mud Pine Creek	40.460424°, -87.319529°	70	Intermittent Channel	CWA Section 404
Big Pine Creek	40.452353°, -87.254369°	222	Perennial Channel	CWA Section 404
UNT1 to Big Pine Creek	40.454711°, -87.309892°	200	Intermittent Channel	CWA Section 404
UNT2 to Big Pine Creek	40.454572°, -87.307576°	120	Intermittent Channel	CWA Section 404
UNT3 to Big Pine Creek	40.454534°, -87.305004°	110	Intermittent Channel	CWA Section 404
UNT4 to Big Pine Creek	40.454634°, -87.298493°	155	Intermittent Channel	CWA Section 404
UNT5 to Big Pine Creek	40.454437°, -87.280834°	147	Intermittent Channel	CWA Section 404
UNT6 to Big Pine Creek	40.452542°, -87.263374°	173	Intermittent Channel	CWA Section 404
UNT7 to Big Pine Creek	40.453583°, -87.256226°	143	Perennial Channel	CWA Section 404
Holder Ditch	40.446415°, -87.134312°	235	Perennial Channel	CWA Section 404
Gephart-Magee Ditch	40.446239°, -87.116617°	40	Perennial Channel	CWA Section 404
UNT1 to Little Pine Creek	40.445976°, -87.091262°	110	Intermittent Channel	CWA Section 404

Streams that may NOT be Jurisdictional

Site ID	Latitude Longitude	Amount in Review Area (In ft)	Resource Type	Authority
Channel 1	40.458576° -87.354732°	65	Ephemeral Channel	NA
Channel 2	40.458095° -87.317080°	31	Ephemeral Channel	NA
Channel 3	40.454389° -87.275959°	41	Ephemeral Channel	NA
Channel 4	40.452377° -87.267225°	12	Ephemeral Channel	NA
Channel 5	40.449750° -87.210578°	47	Ephemeral Channel	NA
Channel 6	40.456803° -87.315294°	17	Ephemeral Channel	NA

Wetlands that may be Jurisdictional

Site ID	Latitude Longitude	Amount in Review Area (ac)	Resource Type	Authority
Wetland 5	40.458416° -87.347427°	0.026	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 12	40.461902° -87.325653°	0.013	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 15	40.454512° -87.309562°	0.054	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 16	40.454456° -87.305084°	0.146	PSS	CWA Section 404
Wetland 19	40.454535° -87.280922°	0.005	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 22	40.452720° -87.263964°	0.077	PSS	CWA Section 404
Wetland 32	40.445892° -87.091212°	0.056	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 35	40.446049° -87.091271°	0.010	PEM	CWA Section 404

Wetlands that may NOT be Jurisdictional

Site ID	Latitude Longitude	Amount in Review Area (ac)	Resource Type	Authority
Wetland 1	40.454960°, -87.373706°	0.006	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 2	40.458253°, -87.357812°	0.34	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 3	40.458665°, -87.351909°	0.21	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 4	40.458482°, -87.352141°	0.025	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 6	40.458626°, -87.345089°	0.011	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 7	40.458495°, -87.354721°	0.024	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 8	40.458654°, -87.344569°	0.003	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 9	40.460523°, -87.338256°	0.001	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 10	40.454534°, -87.305004°	0.092	PSS	CWA Section 404
Wetland 11	40.461649°, -87.335873°	0.42	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 13	40.462149°, -87.325560°	0.012	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 14	40.456444°, -87.315624°	0.016	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 17	40.454766°, -87.300101°	0.081	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 18	40.454459°, -87.300848°	0.026	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 20	40.454348°, -87.271367°	0.088	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 21	40.453864°, -87.269989°	0.009	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 23	40.449505°, -87.231175°	0.067	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 24	40.449715°, -87.211967°	0.022	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 25	40.449819°, -87.205426°	0.147	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 26	40.450312°, -87.204384°	0.030	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 27	40.449942°, -87.205858°	0.022	PEM	CWA Section 404

Wetland 28	40.448754°, -87.157381°	0.012	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 29	40.448640°, -87.154653°	0.206	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 30	40.446442°, -87.124087°	0.043	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 31	40.446486°, -87.122878°	0.066	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 33	40.453747°, -87.255796°	0.009	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 34	40.458266°, -87.316726°	0.089	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 36	40.456719°, -87.315347°	0.012	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 37	40.458451°, -87.342600°	0.006	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 38	40.461775°, -87.320981°	0.013	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 39	40.462123°, -87.321068°	0.02	PEM	CWA Section 404
Wetland 40	40.452382°, -87.267194°	0.004	PEM	CWA Section 404

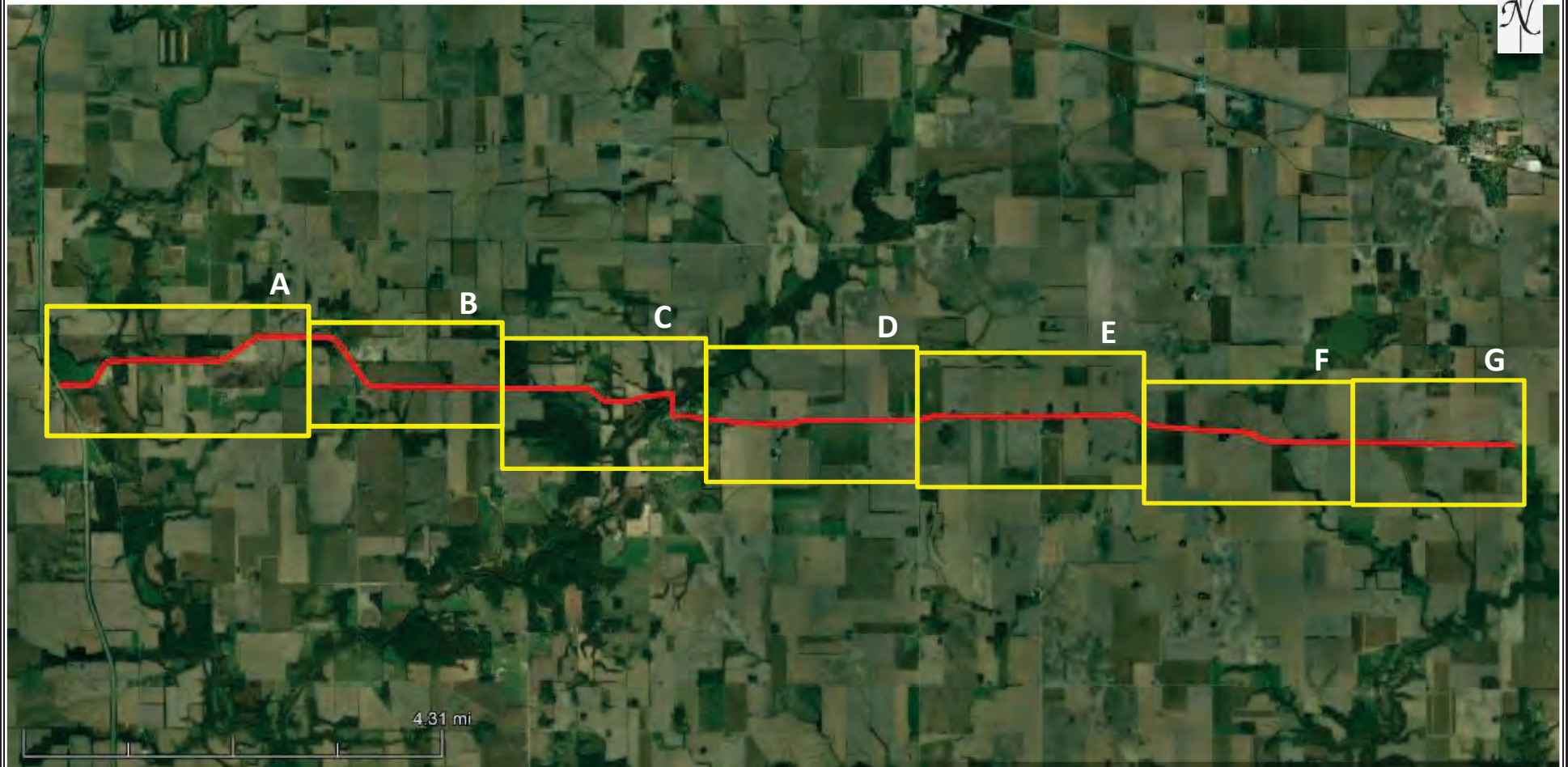


Exhibit 7 – Structure Map Index Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: September 21, 2020
Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana
Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



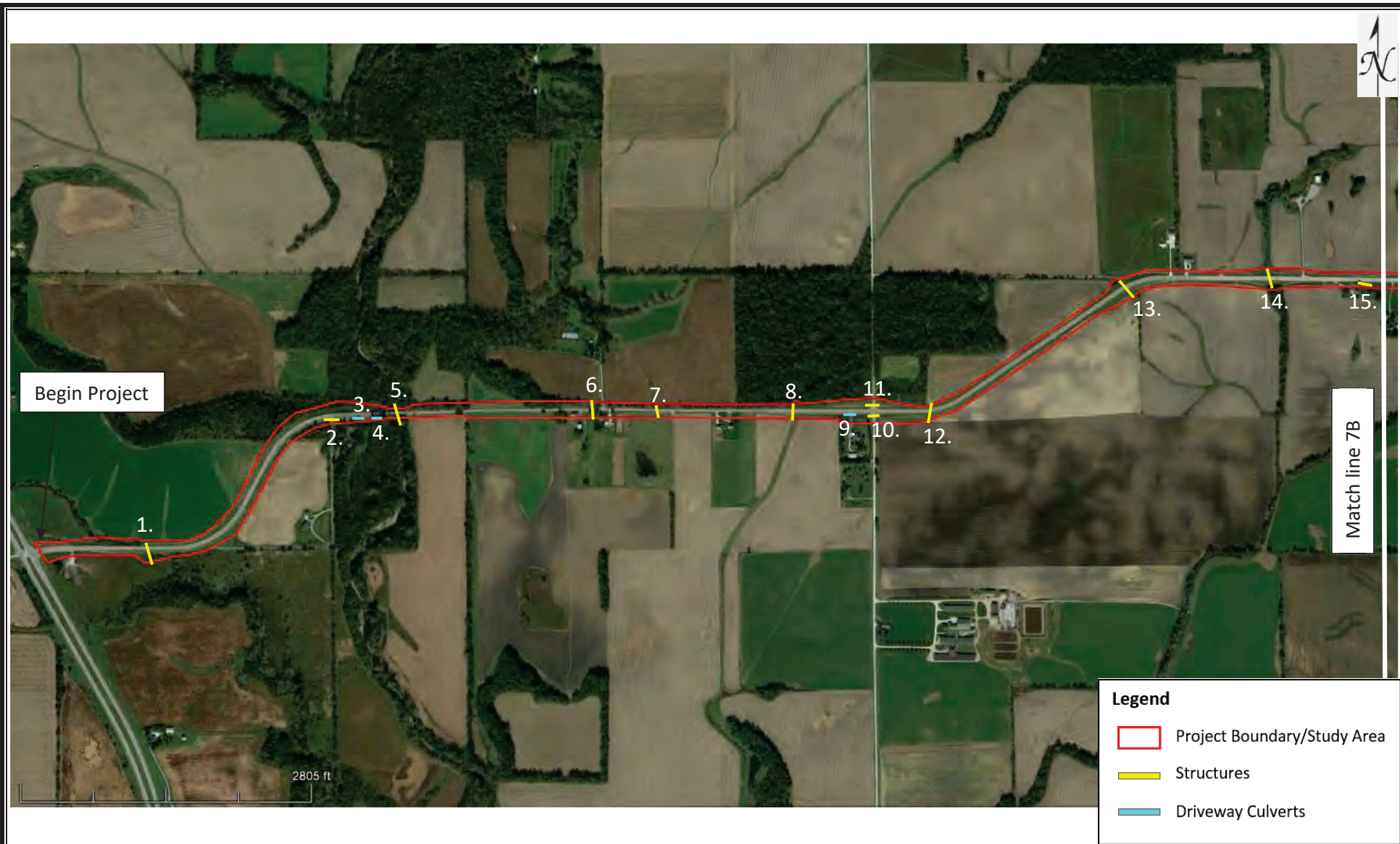
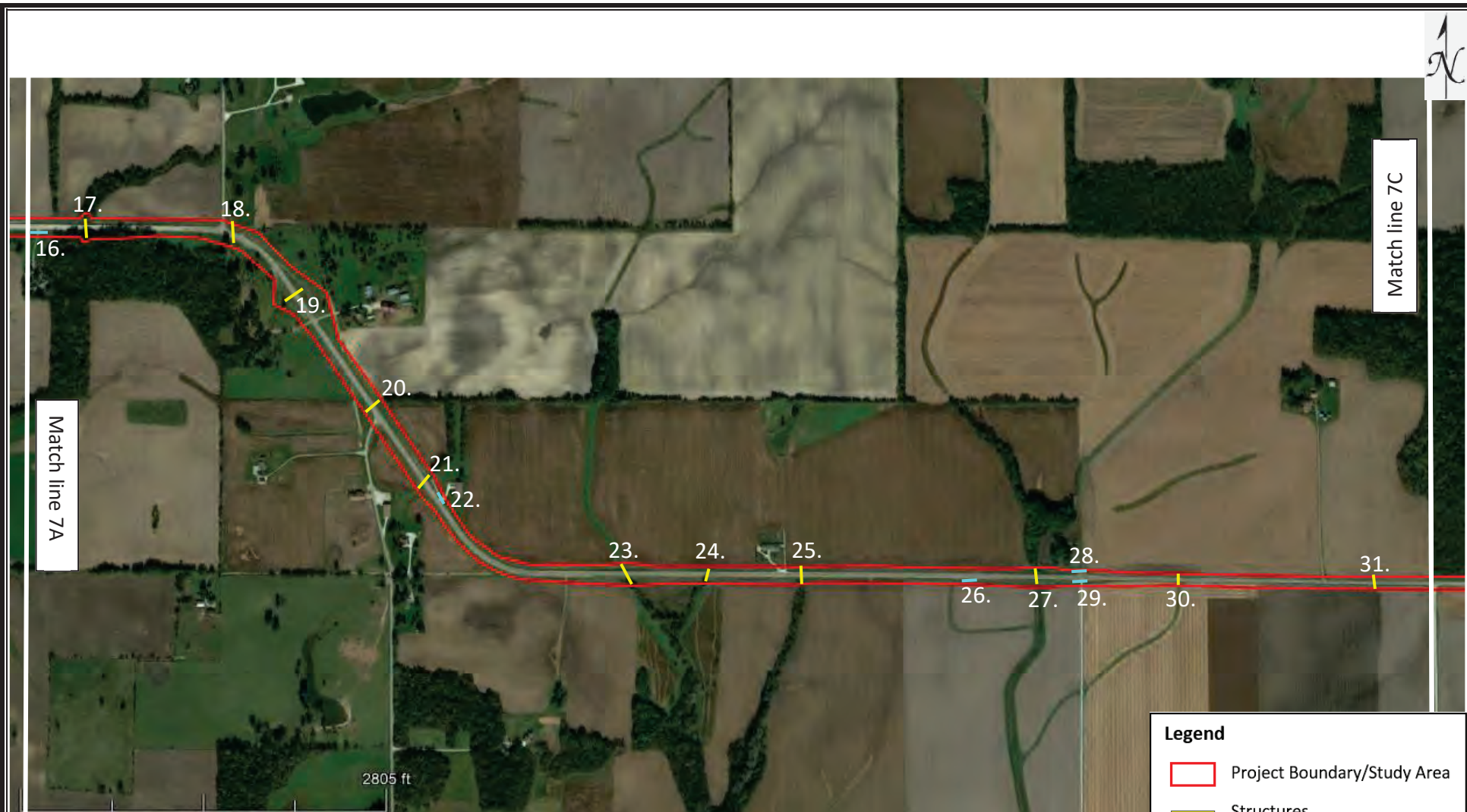


Exhibit 7A – Structure Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: September 21, 2020
 Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249





Legend

- Project Boundary/Study Area
- Structures
- Driveway Culverts

Exhibit 7B - Structure Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: September 21, 2020
 Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249





Exhibit 7C - Structure Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: September 21, 2020
 Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249, 1601105



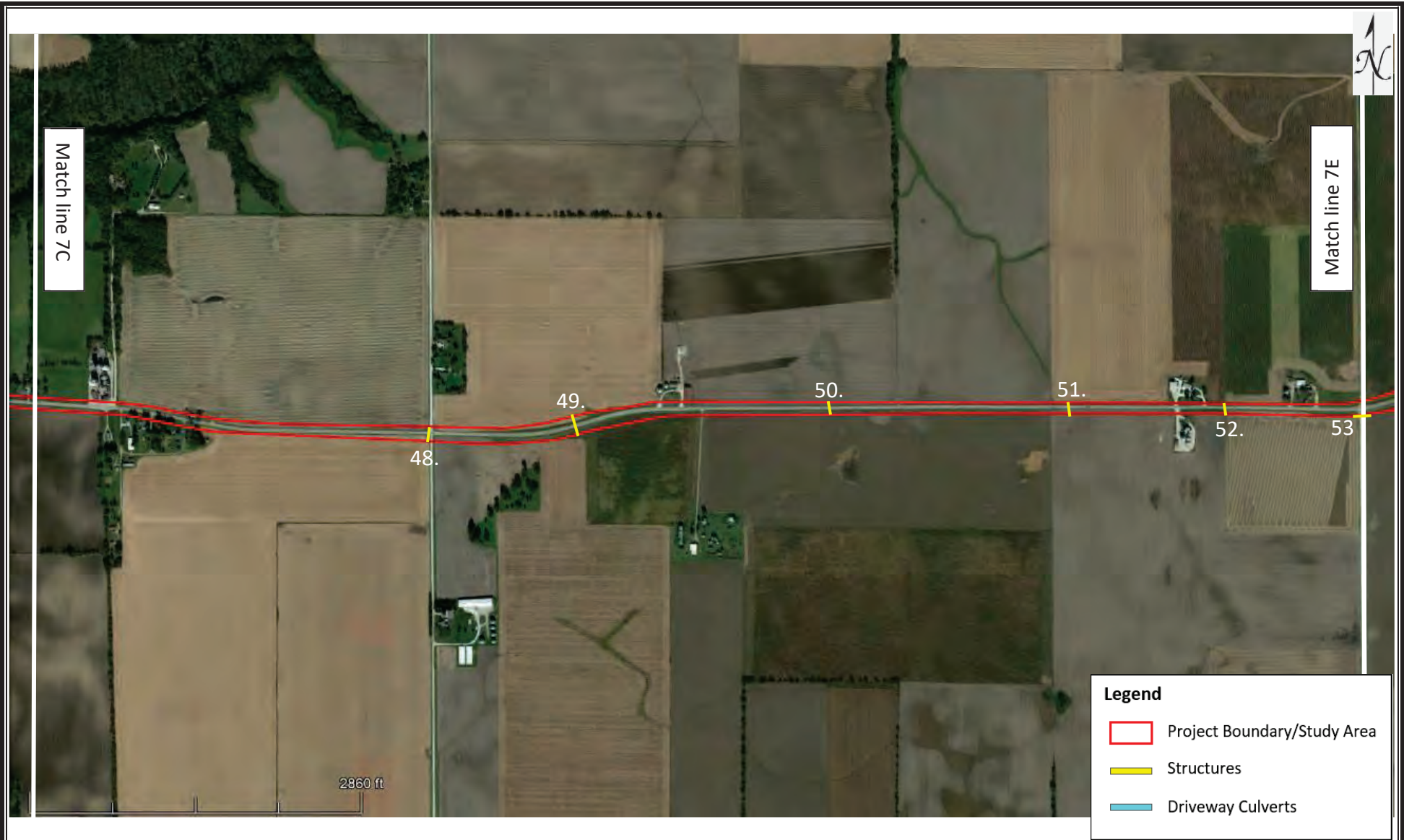


Exhibit 7D - Structure Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: September 21, 2020
 Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1700114

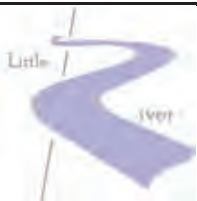




Exhibit 7E - Structure Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: September 21, 2020
 Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1700114



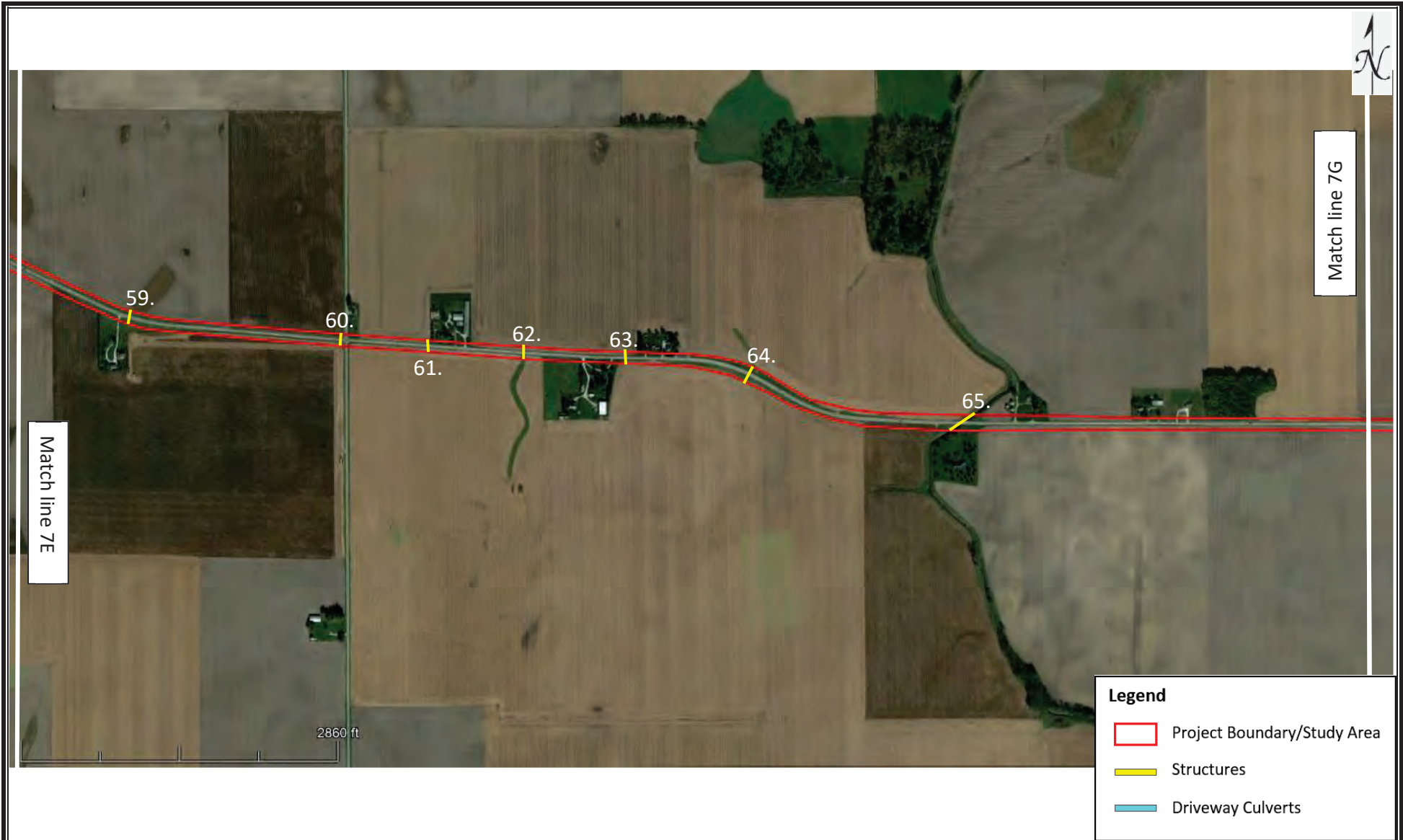


Exhibit 7F - Structure Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: September 21, 2020
 Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1700114



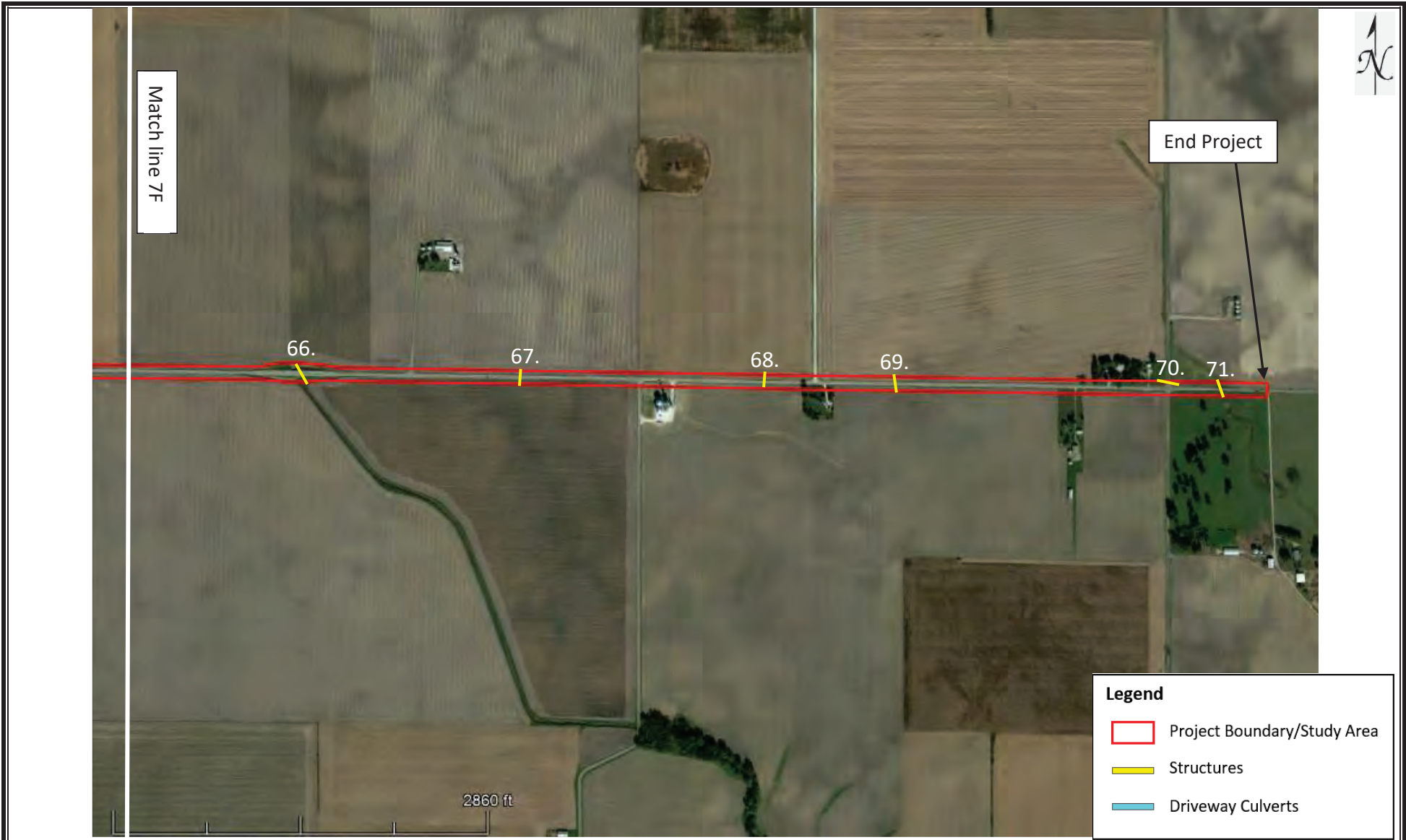
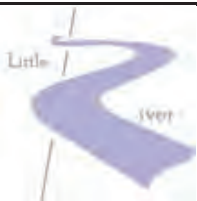


Exhibit 7G - Structure Map Wetland and Waterways Delineation

Created: September 21, 2020
 Source: GoogleEarth, Image Date: October 2018
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1700114, 1800130



No.	Structure No.	Location	Waterbody	Inspection Date	Evidence of Bats?	Existing Structure	Length (ft)	Work Type	Des No.
1	CV 026 86 8.70	on SR 26, 0.20 miles east of the intersection with US 41	UNT1 to Mud Pine Creek	9/1/2020	No	13' X 8' CMP Arch	120	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
2	CLV 026 86 9.07	at intersection of 225 W and SR 26	none	9/1/2020	No	42" (36") RMP	67	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
3	drive culvert	first driveway on south side of SR 26 east of intersection with 225 W	none	9/1/2020	No	36" CMP drive culvert	36	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
4	drive culvert	second driveway on south side of SR 26 east of intersection with 225 W	none	9/1/2020	No	36" CMP drive culvert	24	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
5	026-86-01572 A	0.78 miles east on SR 26 from intersection with US 41	Mud Pine Creek	9/1/2020	No	Historic Warren Pony Truss Bridge	98'	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
6	CLV 026 86 9.60	1.13 miles east of US 41	Channel 1 - ephemeral	9/1/2020	No	18" round plastic liner	45	Repair: road widening	1400249
7	CLV 026 86 9.75	1.27 miles east of US 41	Wetland 3 (north side), Wetland 4 (south side)	9/1/2020	No	12" (15") round plastic liner	42	Repair: road widening	1400249
8	CV 026 86 10.01	1.52 miles east of US 41	UNT3 to Mud Pine Creek	9/1/2020	No	14' x 4.3' CMP Arch (twin pipes)	73	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
9	drive culvert	driveway on southside of SR 26 0.04 miles west of intersection with 125 W	none	9/1/2020	No	not stated	43	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
10	CLV 026 86 10.16	across 125 W on southside of intersection with SR 26	none	9/1/2020	No	24" round metal pipe	80	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
11	CLV 026 86 10.18	across 125 W on northside of intersection with SR 26	none	9/1/2020	No	24" round metal pipe	84	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
12	CLV 026 86 10.28	about 0.12 miles east of intersection with 125 W	none	9/1/2020	No	24" round metal pipe	95	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
13	CLV 026 86 10.73	0.53 miles east of 125 W	none	9/1/2020	No	18" round metal pipe	92	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
14	CV 026 86 11.03	0.81 miles east of 125 W	UNT4 to Mud Pine Creek	9/1/2020	No	11' x 6' reinforced concrete box	164	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
15	CLV 026 86 11.20	south side of SR 26, 1.01 miles east of 125 W	none	9/1/2020	No	15" round concrete pipe	66	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
16	drive culvert	2nd driveway on the southside of SR 26 across the bridge that crosses UNT4 to MPC, about 1.06 miles east of 125 W	none	9/1/2020	No	not stated	46	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
17	CV 026 86 11.35	1.13 miles east of 125 W	UNT5 to Mud Pine	9/1/2020	No	14' x 6' Reinforced concrete	79	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
18	CLV 026 86 11.53	across SR 26 east of the Meridan Line Rd, 1.24 miles east of 125 W	none	9/1/2020	No	36" round metal pipe	99	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
19	CV 026 86 11.70	0.14 miles east of Meridan Lane Rd	UNT6 to Mud Pine Creek (south side)	9/1/2020	No	5' Dia round CMP	151	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
20	CLV 026 86 11.87	0.34 miles east of Meridan Lane Rd	Channel 2 - ephemeral	9/1/2020	No	36" round metal pipe	81	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
21	CV 026 86 12.10	0.47 miles east of Meridan Lane Rd	Wetland 14 (south side), Wetland 36 (north side)	9/1/2020	No	4' dia round CMP	94	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
22	drive culvert	driveway on northside of SR 26, 0.5 miles east of Meridan Lane Rd (1st driveway past CV 026 86 12.10)	none	9/1/2020	No	not stated	37	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
23	CV 026 86 12.45	0.82 miles east of Meridan Lane Rd	UNT1 to Big Pine Creek	9/1/2020	No	12' x 3.5' reinforced concrete box	126	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
24	CV 026 86 12.59	0.95 miles east of Meridan Lane Rd	UNT2 to Big Pine Creek (south side)	9/1/2020	No	4' dia round CMP	83	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
25	CV 026 86 12.70	1.08 miles east of Meridan Lane Rd	UNT3 to Big Pine Creek (south side)	9/1/2020	No	5' Dia round segmental concrete pipe	99	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
26	drive culvert	Farm field entrance 0.68 miles west of 175 E, on the south side of SR 26	none	9/1/2020	No	not stated	38	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
27	CV 026 86 13.10	1.42 miles east of Meridan Lane Rd	UNT4 to Big Pine Creek	9/1/2020	No	12' x 7' reinforced concrete box	102	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
28	drive culvert	driveway on northside of SR 26, 1.48 miles east of Meridan Lane Rd (0.06 miles east of CV 026 86 13.10)	none	9/1/2020	No	not stated	44	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
29	drive culvert	driveway on southside of SR 26, 1.48 miles east of Meridan Lane Rd (0.06 miles east of CV 026 86 13.10)	none	9/1/2020	No	not stated	40	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
30	CLV 026 86 13.39	1.63 miles east of Meridan Lane Rd	none	9/1/2020	No	12" round plastic liner	54	Repair: road widening	1400249
31	CLV 026 86 13.69	1.91 miles east of Meridan Lane Rd, 0.09 miles west of 175 E	none	9/1/2020	No	12" round plastic liner	44	Repair: road widening	1400249
32	CLV 026 86 13.83	0.04 miles east of 175 E	none	9/1/2020	No	15" round metal pipe	34	Repair: road widening	1400249
33	CLV 026 86 14.07	across 200 E at intersection with SR 26, about 0.25 miles east of 175 E	none	9/1/2020	No	15" round metal pipe	46	Repair: road widening	1400249
34	CV 026 86 14.19	0.09 miles east of 200 E	UNT5 to Big Pine	9/1/2020	No	14' x 9' s/sloped three sided structure	27	Replacement	1400249
35	CLV 026 86 14.31	0.23 miles east of 200 E	none	9/1/2020	No	15" round metal pipe	35	Repair: road widening	1400249
36	CLV 026 86 14.46	0.36 miles east of 200 E	Channel 4 - ephemeral	9/1/2020	No	36" round metal pipe	42	Repair: road widening	1400249
37	Culvert - Unidentified	Under Boulevard Rd at the intersection of Blvd Rd and SR 26	none	9/1/2020	no	not stated	63	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
38	CV 026 86 15.00	0.05 miles east of Boulevard Rd, 0.85 miles east of 200 E	Wetland 40 (south side)	9/1/2020	No	5' x 3.5' CMP arch	104	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
39	drive culvert	culvert (about 75 yards long) under multiple driveways on the northside of SR 26 starting 0.14 miles east of Boulevard Rd	none	9/1/2020	No	not stated	248	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
40	CV 026 86 15.15	0.26 miles east of Boulevard Rd	UNT6 to Big Pine Creek	9/1/2020	No	16' x 9.5 CMP arch	87	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
41	drive culvert	0.36 miles east of Boulevard Rd	none	9/1/2020	No	not stated	46	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
42	drive culvert	0.46 miles east of Boulevard Rd, 0.28 miles west of SR 55	none	9/1/2020	No	not stated	25	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
43	CV 026 86 15.45	0.5 miles east of Boulevard Rd, 0.23 miles west of SR 55	Channel 5 - ephemeral	9/1/2020	No	5' Dia round RCP	128	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
44	026-86-08172	0.64 miles east of Boulevard Rd, 0.10 miles west of SR 55	UNT7 to Big Pine Creek	9/1/2020	No	Three sided reinforced concrete arch	21.6'	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
45	CLV 026 86 15.63	Under Akers Rd north of SR 26, 0.06 miles west of SR 55	none	9/1/2020	No	24" round metal pipe	100	Existing structure to remain in place.	1400249
46	(26)55-86-05834 B	on SR 55, about 0.075 miles north of Church St and 0.1 miles south of the west end SR 26	Big Pine Creek	9/1/2020	No	Prestressed box beams	181.5	Existing structure to remain in place.	1601105
47	CLV 026 86 15.87	under Church St on the east side of SR 55, 0.17 miles south of the west end of SR 26	none	9/1/2020	No	15" round metal pipe	53	Existing structure to remain in place.	1601105
48	CLV 026 86 16.97	under SR 26, along the west edge of 450 E, about 1 mile east of SR 55	none	9/1/2020	No	unknown round metal pipe	54	Repair: road widening	1700114

49	CLV 026 86 17.19	about 0.23 miles east of 450 E	none	9/1/2020	No	30" round plastic liner	79	Repair: road widening	1700114
50	CLV 026 86 17.62	0.66 miles east of 450 E	none	9/1/2020	No	15" round metal pipe	38	Repair: road widening	1700114
51	CLV 026 86 18.00	1.05 miles east of 450 E and 0.48 miles west of 600 E	none	9/1/2020	No	18" round metal pipe	38	Repair: road widening	1700114
52	CLV 026 86 18.25	1.30 miles east of 450 E and 0.22 miles west of 600 E	Channel 6 - ephemeral	9/1/2020	No	15" round metal pipe	45	Repair: road widening	1700114
53	CLV 026 86 18.47	under 600 E just south of SR 26	border wet25	9/1/2020	No	15" round metal pipe	60	Repair: road widening	1700114
54	CLV 026 86 18.49	under SR 26 just east (about 35 yards) of 600 E	Wetland 25 (south side), Wetland 27 (north side)	9/1/2020	No	30" round plastic liner	73	Repair: road widening	1700114
55	CLV 026 86 18.92	0.44 miles east of 600 E	none	9/1/2020	No	unknown round metal pipe	33	Repair: road widening	1700114
56	CLV 026 86 19.72	1.24 miles east of 600 E and just west (about 20 yards) of 725 E	none	9/1/2020	No	18" round metal pipe	52	Repair: road widening	1700114
57	CLV 026 86 19.79	0.05 miles east of 725 E	none	9/1/2020	No	unknown round metal pipe	43	Repair: road widening	1700114
58	CLV 026 86 20.08	0.35 miles east of 725 E	none	9/1/2020	No	unknown round metal pipe	35	Repair: road widening	1700114
59	CLV 026 86 20.87	1.15 miles east of 725 E	none	9/1/2020	No	22"/36" round metal pipe	59	Repair: road widening	1700114
60	CLV 026 86 21.22	1.86 miles east of 725 E and just west (about 25 yards) of 875 E	Wetland 29 (north side)	9/1/2020	No	unknown round metal pipe	35	Repair: road widening	1700114
61	CLV 026 86 21.22	0.13 miles east of 875 E	none	9/1/2020	No	18" round metal pipe	36	Repair: road widening	1700114
62	CLV 026 86 21.52	0.30 miles east of 875 E	none	9/1/2020	No	unknown round metal pipe	38	Repair: road widening	1700114
63	CLV 026 86 21.68	0.47 miles east of 875 E	none	9/1/2020	No	unknown round metal pipe	37	Repair: road widening	1700114
64	CLV 026 86 21.90	0.7 miles east of 875 E	none	9/1/2020	No	36" round metal pipe	100	Repair: road widening	1700114
65	026-86-05817 B	1.07 miles east of 875 E	Holder Ditch	9/1/2020	No	Reinforced concrete slab	92.1	Repair: road widening	1700114
66	CV 026 86 23.24	about 2 miles east of 875 E and 0.5 miles west of 1100 E	Gephart Magee Ditch	9/1/2020	No	5' x 7' reinforced concrete box	63	Existing structure to remain in place.	1700114
67	CLV 026 86 23.57	2.31 miles east of 875 E and 0.19 miles west of 1100 E	Magee Tile (legal drain)	9/1/2020	No	unknown round metal pipe	34	Existing structure to remain in place.	1700114
68	CLV 026 86 23.94	0.16 miles east of 1100 E and 0.10 miles west of 1150 E	none	9/1/2020	No	15" round metal pipe	31	Existing structure to remain in place.	1700114
69	CLV 026 86 24.14	0.20 miles east of 1150 E and 0.38 miles west of County Line Rd W	none	9/1/2020	No	24" round metal pipe	36	Existing structure to remain in place.	1700114
70	CLV 026 86 24.51	under County Line Rd W on the northside of SR 26	none	9/1/2020	No	Unknown round metal pipe	62	Repair: road widening	1700114
71	CV 026-079-24.58	0.08 miles east of 1200 E/County Line Rd	UNT1 to Little Pine Creek	9/1/2020	No	3 sided box (not on planset)	42	Replacement	1700114

From: McGill, Justus <JMcgill@indot.IN.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, January 19, 2021 12:04 PM
To: rachele@littleriverconsultants.com; 'John Hawthorne'
Cc: 'Shannon Bonifacio'
Subject: RE: Isolated IDEM Exemptions Des 1400249 SR 26 HMA Overlay

Hi John,

I have discuss the isolated wetlands with IDEM. Below is IDEM justification to the ruling. Additionally, after looking again Wetland 26 is considered to be incidental and can be exempted.

9, 12, 13, and 37 are Class 1, wholly contained within the tract, and less than 0.5 acre. They also appear to be the only wetlands contained within the tract and not incidental.

Wetland 2 is Class II, all other isolated wetlands are Class I.

Thanks,

Justus McGill, WPIT
Ecology and Waterway Permitting Office
Crawfordsville District Permitting Specialist
Office: (317)-509-7296
Email: jmcgill@indot.in.gov



From: McGill, Justus
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 9:49 AM
To: rachele@littleriverconsultants.com; 'John Hawthorne' <John@littleriverconsultants.com>
Cc: 'Shannon Bonifacio' <shannon@littleriverconsultants.com>
Subject: RE: Isolated IDEM Exemptions Des 1400249 SR 26 HMA Overlay

Do you have an example of this? For all project that required wetland exemptions has always been through email. This has been the process since I have been here at INDOT (approx. 2.5yrs).

Thanks,

Justus McGill, WPIT
Ecology and Waterway Permitting Office
Crawfordsville District Permitting Specialist
Office: (317)-509-7296
Email: jmcgill@indot.in.gov



Appendix G

Public Involvement

Survey Notice (G-1)

Second Survey Notice (G-2)

Utility Notice (G-3 to G-4)

NOTICE OF SURVEY
November 24, 2018

Lon S. Akers
6141 N. Independence Pine Village Rd.
Pine Village, IN 47975

Re: Roadway Improvement Project
SR 26 through the Town of Pine Village
Warren, Indiana
Des. No.1601105

Dear Property Owner:

Our information indicates that you own or occupy property near this proposed roadway improvement project. Our employees will be doing a survey of the project area in the near future. It may be necessary for them to come onto your property to complete this work. This is permitted by law per Indiana Code IC 8-23-7-26. They will show you their identification, if you are available, before coming onto your property. If you have sold this property, or it is occupied by someone else, please let us know the name and address of the new owner or current occupant so we can contact them about the survey.

The survey work will include mapping the location of features such as streets, utilities, buildings, trees, fences, drives, creeks, ditches and property corners. This work is needed for the proper planning and design of this roadway improvement project.

Please be assured of our sincere desire to cause you as little inconvenience as possible during this survey. If any problems do occur, please speak to our field crew or contact me at the telephone number or address shown above.

Sincerely,

BEAM, LONGEST AND NEFF L.L.C.



Ed Sweetland, PS
Survey Department Manager

xc: File 150004



NOTICE OF SURVEY

June 3, 2020

Bruce A., II, Jaelynn Beth, Bruce A. & Virginia C. Buchanan
5411 S. 500 W
Fowler, IN 47944

Re: Roadway Improvement Project
SR 26
Warren County, Indiana
Des. No. 1400249

Dear Property Owner:

Our information indicates that you own or occupy property near this proposed roadway improvement project. Our employees will be doing a survey of the project area in the near future. It may be necessary for them to come onto your property to complete this work. This is permitted by law per Indiana Code IC 8-23-7-26. They will show you their identification, if you are available, before coming onto your property. If you have sold this property, or it is occupied by someone else, please let us know the name and address of the new owner or current occupant so we can contact them about the survey.

The survey work will include mapping the location of features such as streets, utilities, buildings, trees, fences, drives, creeks, ditches and property corners. This survey may include archeological digging and geotechnical investigations. This work is needed for the proper planning and design of this roadway improvement project.

Please be assured of our sincere desire to cause you as little inconvenience as possible during this survey. If any problems do occur, please speak to our field crew or contact me at the telephone number or address shown above.

Sincerely,

Infrastructure Engineering Inc.

Alex Kline, PE

Project Engineer

xc: File 180100



December 7, 2018

AT&T Distribution (Matt Spindler, ms4822@att.com)
Indiana Fiber Network, LLC (Shawn Wright, swright@ifncom.net)
NIPSCO Electric (Monticello) (Dave Schaafsma, dschaafsma@nisource.com)
NIPSCO Gas (Monticello) (Dave Schaafsma, dschaafsma@nisource.com)
Tipmont R.E.M.C. (Joe Kline, jkline@tipmont.org)
Town of Pine Village (Don Hensley, Sgt_hotch@hotmail.com)
Warren County R.E.M.C. (Cory Reynolds, coryr@wcremc.com)

Subject: Initial Notice of Proposed Improvement Project Des. Nos. 1400249, 1601105, & 1700114

Dear Utility Representatives;

Our firm has been assigned the task of utility coordination for the project referenced above by the Indiana Department of Transportation. In accordance with 105 IAC 13-3-1(c), this letter serves as your initial notice of the proposed improvement project Des. Nos. 1400249, 1601105, and 1700114 on SR 26 in Warren County, Indiana.

In accordance with 105 IAC 13-3-1(c), the following information is provided. The dates listed in items (4) and (5) below are the currently scheduled dates.

- (1) Name or route number: SR - 26
- (2) Geographical limits: From US 41 (E jct) to Warren/Tippecanoe County line, 8+40 to 15+10
- (3) General description of work: Road Rehabilitation (3R/4R Standards)
- (4) Date approved work plan will be needed: 2/26/2020
- (5) Ready for contracts date: 5/6/2021
- (6) Name of designer and contact information: Dustin Quincy, Infrastructure Engineering Inc. | Project Manager | 317-202-1259 | dquincy@infrastructure-eng.com
- (7) Major or minor project: Major Rehabilitation

In accordance with 105 IAC 13-3-1(d), within 30 days after receiving the initial notice, the utility shall respond in writing with a:

- (1) Description of the type and location of its facilities within the geographical limits of the proposed improvement project; or
- (2) If the utility has determined to the best of their abilities that they do not have facilities within the geographical limits of the improvement project; complete, sign, and return Page 1 of the attached Work Plan.

Additionally, please provide us the name, telephone number, postal address and email address of the person selected as your designated contact for this project to expedite future communications. We will contact Indiana 811 and request locates for this project prior to our survey. If you would prefer to provide us location information by some other means, please contact this office to discuss.



Please send your response to Alex Kline, Infrastructure Engineering, Inc., 201 S. Capitol Ave., Suite 490, Indianapolis, IN, 46225, 317-202-1283, akline@infrastructure-eng.com. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely;

Alex Kline
Utility Coordinator
Infrastructure Engineering, Inc.

Attachments:
SR 26 Roadway Rehabilitation Project Location Map

Cc: File

Appendix H Air Quality

STIP 2020-2024 (H-1 to H-3)

Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
 State Preservation and Local Initiated Projects FY 2020 - 2024

SPONSOR	CONTR ACT # / LEAD DES	STIP NAME	ROUTE	WORK TYPE	LOCATION	DISTRICT	MILES	FEDERAL CATEGORY	Estimated Cost left to Complete Project*	PROGRAM	PHASE	FEDERAL	MATCH	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Indiana Department of Transportation	2002205	A 31	US 41	Small Structure Replacement	1.35 mi N of SR 63 N JCT	Crawfordsville	0	STBG	\$844,928.00	Bridge ROW	RW	\$32,000.00	\$8,000.00			\$40,000.00			
Comments:Add New Project; Add PE for \$80,000 FY21, ROW for \$40,000 FY22, No MPO, AQC NA																			
Warren County	37638 / 1400805	A 01	IR 1004	Bridge Rehabilitation Or Repair	Bridge #36 over Wabash River on Warren County Road 100 E	Crawfordsville	.153	STBG	\$1,500,000.00	Local Funds	CN	\$0.00	\$495,208.73	\$495,208.73					
										Local Bridge Program	CN	\$1,172,084.27	\$0.00	\$1,172,084.27					
Comments:NO MPO, please add CN funds to FY 20 in the amount of 1,172,084.27 federal and 495,208.73 local																			
Indiana Department of Transportation	37795 / 1400253	Init.	SR 63	Erosion Control	From SR 263 S Jct to SR 263 N Jct	Crawfordsville	12.404	NHPP		Road Construction	CN	\$1,193,600.00	\$298,400.00	\$1,492,000.00					
Warren County	38256 / 1500190	Init.	VA VARI	Bridge Inspections	Countywide Bridge Inspection and Inventory Program for Cycle Years 2016-2019	Crawfordsville	0	Multiple		Local Funds	PE	\$0.00	\$2,287.44	\$2,287.44					
										Local Bridge Program	PE	\$9,149.76	\$0.00	\$9,149.76					
Warren County	38271 / 1500261	Init.	VA VARI	Bridge Inspections	Countywide Bridge Inspection and Inventory Program for Cycle Years 2020-2023	Crawfordsville	0	Multiple		Local Funds	PE	\$0.00	\$61,957.87		\$29,459.92	\$2,669.26	\$27,083.76	\$2,744.93	
										Local Bridge Program	PE	\$247,831.44	\$0.00		\$117,839.67	\$10,677.02	\$108,335.04	\$10,979.71	
Indiana Department of Transportation	38764 / 1500100	Init.	SR 263	Small Structure Pipe Lining	0.27 mi S of SR 28	Crawfordsville	0	STPBG		Bridge Construction	CN	\$802,430.40	\$200,607.60	\$1,003,038.00					
										Bridge ROW	RW	\$100,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$125,000.00					
Indiana Department of Transportation	39960 / 1601079	Init.	US 41	Br Repl, Pipe Arch	Bridge over Hungry Hollow Creek, 2.65 S SR 26	Crawfordsville	0	NHPP		Bridge Construction	CN	\$3,775,676.00	\$943,919.00		\$4,719,595.00				
										Bridge ROW	RW	\$32,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$40,000.00					
Indiana Department of Transportation	40577 / 1400249	Init.	SR 26	Road Rehabilitation (3 R/4R Standards)	From US 41 (E jct) to SR 55 (W jct)	Crawfordsville	6.195	STPBG		Road Construction	CN	\$11,775,335.20	\$2,943,833.80			\$14,719,169.00			
Indiana Department of Transportation	40577 / 1400249	A 01	SR 26	Road Rehabilitation (3 R/4R Standards)	From US 41 (E jct) to SR 55 (W jct)	Crawfordsville	6.195	STPBG	\$15,553,842.50	Road ROW	RW	\$88,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$110,000.00					
Comments:ROW phase for \$110,000 FY20, No MPO																			
Indiana Department of Transportation	41005 / 1800448	Init.	SR 28	Bridge Thin Deck Overlay	@ Fall Branch, 01.73 mi W of US 41	Crawfordsville	0	STPBG		Bridge Construction	CN	\$292,724.80	\$73,181.20		\$365,906.00				
Indiana Department of Transportation	41592 / 1800112	A 34	US 41	Small Structure Pipe Lining	0.89 mi N of SR 63 N jct	Crawfordsville	0	STBG	\$385,502.00	Bridge ROW	RW	\$4,000.00	\$1,000.00				\$5,000.00		
Comments:Add ROW phase for \$5,000 FY23; AQC NA, No MPO																			
Indiana Department of Transportation	42103 / 1600867	A 11	SR 26	Small Structure Replacement	1.45 mi W of SR 55 N Jct	Crawfordsville	0	STBG	\$778,086.00	Bridge Construction	CN	\$580,708.80	\$145,177.20		\$725,886.00				

*Estimated Costs left to Complete Project column is for costs that may extend beyond the four years of a STIP. This column is not fiscally constrained and is for information purposes.

Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
 State Preservation and Local Initiated Projects FY 2020 - 2024

SPONSOR	CONTR ACT # / LEAD DES	STIP NAME	ROUTE	WORK TYPE	LOCATION	DISTRICT	MILES	FEDERAL CATEGORY	Estimated Cost left to Complete Project*	PROGRAM	PHASE	FEDERAL	MATCH	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Indiana Department of Transportation	42103 / 1600867	A 11	SR 26	Small Structure Replacement	1.45 mi W of SR 55 N Jct	Crawfordsville	0	STBG	\$778,086.00	Bridge ROW	RW	\$8,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$10,000.00					
Comments:ROW phase for \$10,000 FY20																			
Indiana Department of Transportation	42247 / 1900352	A 04	SR 263	HMA Overlay Minor Structural	from 1.04 mi S of SR 28 to SR 28 (West Lebanon)	Crawfordsville	1.05	STBG	\$2,611,183.00	Bridge Construction	CN	\$387,934.40	\$96,983.60					\$484,918.00	
Comments:PE phase for \$410,000 Fy 20, CN phase for \$2,201,183.00, No MPO																			
											Bridge Consulting	PE	\$88,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$110,000.00				
											Road Construction	CN	\$1,373,012.00	\$343,253.00					\$1,716,265.00
											Road Consulting	PE	\$240,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$300,000.00				
Comments:PE phase for \$410,000 Fy 20, CN phase for \$2,201,183.00, No MPO																			
Indiana Department of Transportation	42252 / 1900420	A 34	SR 63	Pavement Replacement	0.02 miles S to 0.02 miles N of US 136	Crawfordsville	.04	STBG	\$445,597.00	Road ROW	RW	\$24,000.00	\$6,000.00			\$30,000.00			
Comments:Add ROW phase for \$30,000 FY22, No MPO, AQC NA																			
Indiana Department of Transportation	42947 / 2000382	A 18	SR 63	Bridge Deck Overlay	0.27 mi N of SR 263, NB over N & S RR	Crawfordsville	0	STBG	\$715,145.00	Bridge Consulting	PE	\$52,000.00	\$13,000.00		\$65,000.00				
Comments:New Project, Add PE phase for \$65,000 FY21, CN phase for \$650,145 is illustrative for FY24, No MPO																			
											Bridge Construction	CN	\$520,116.00	\$130,029.00				\$650,145.00	
Indiana Department of Transportation	42947 / 2000383	A 18	SR 63	Bridge Deck Overlay	0.27 mi N of SR 263, SB over NSRR	Crawfordsville	0	STBG	\$715,145.00	Bridge Construction	CN	\$520,116.00	\$130,029.00					\$650,145.00	
Comments:New Project, Add PE phase for \$65,000 FY21, CN phase for \$650,145 is illustrative for FY24, No MPO																			
											Bridge Consulting	PE	\$52,000.00	\$13,000.00		\$65,000.00			
Indiana Department of Transportation	42947 / 2000633	A 18	SR 63	Bridge Deck Overlay	0.54 mi S of SR 28, NB over N & S RR	Crawfordsville	0	STBG	\$2,151,058.00	Bridge Construction	CN	\$1,560,846.40	\$390,211.60					\$1,951,058.00	
Comments:New Project, Add PE phase for \$200,000 FY21, CN phase for \$1,951,058 is illustrative for FY24, No MPO																			
											Bridge Consulting	PE	\$160,000.00	\$40,000.00		\$200,000.00			
Indiana Department of Transportation	42947 / 2000635	A 18	SR 63	Bridge Deck Replacement	0.54 mi S of SR 28, SBL over N & S RR	Crawfordsville	0	STBG	\$2,151,058.00	Bridge Consulting	PE	\$160,000.00	\$40,000.00		\$200,000.00				
Comments:New Project, Add PE phase for \$200,000 FY21, CN phase for \$1,951,058 is illustrative for FY24, No MPO																			
											Bridge Construction	CN	\$1,560,846.40	\$390,211.60				\$1,951,058.00	
Indiana Department of Transportation	42948 / 2000442	A 18	US 136	Bridge Deck Overlay	7.45 mi W of I-74, over SR 63 SB/NB	Crawfordsville	0	STBG	\$1,161,904.00	Bridge Construction	CN	\$849,523.20	\$212,380.80					\$1,061,904.00	
Comments:New Project, Add PE phase for \$200,000 FY21, CN phase for \$1,951,058 is illustrative for FY24, No MPO																			
											Bridge Consulting	PE	\$80,000.00	\$20,000.00		\$100,000.00			

*Estimated Costs left to Complete Project column is for costs that may extend beyond the four years of a STIP. This column is not fiscally constrained and is for information purposes.

Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
 State Preservation and Local Initiated Projects FY 2020 - 2024

SPONSOR	CONTR ACT # / LEAD DES	STIP NAME	ROUTE	WORK TYPE	LOCATION	DISTRICT	MILES	FEDERAL CATEGORY	Estimated Cost left to Complete Project*	PROGRAM	PHASE	FEDERAL	MATCH	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indiana Department of Transportation	41002 / 1800420	A 36	SR 25	Bridge Thin Deck Overlay	SB over Sugar Creek; 08.10 mi N of I-65	Crawfordsville	0	STBG	\$783,571.00	Bridge Consulting	PE	\$4,000.00	\$1,000.00		\$5,000.00			
Comments:Add PE phase for \$5,000 FY21, APCTC res. T-20-08 dated 10/8/2020, AQC NA																		
Indiana Department of Transportation	41002 / 1800437	A 36	SR 25	Bridge Thin Deck Overlay	9.80 mi N of I-65, NB over No Name Creek	Crawfordsville	0	STBG	\$196,272.00	Bridge Consulting	PE	\$4,000.00	\$1,000.00		\$5,000.00			
Comments:Add PE phase for \$5,000 FY21, APCTC res. T-20-08 dated 10/8/2020, AQC NA																		
Indiana Department of Transportation	41002 / 1800441	A 36	SR 25	Bridge Thin Deck Overlay	9.80 mi N of I-65, SB over No Name Creek	Crawfordsville	0	STBG	\$175,020.00	Bridge Consulting	PE	\$4,000.00	\$1,000.00		\$5,000.00			
Comments:Add PE phase for \$5,000 FY21, APCTC res. T-20-08 dated 10/8/2020, AQC NA																		
Indiana Department of Transportation	41002 / 1800445	A 36	SR 25	Bridge Thin Deck Overlay	CR 300N @ SR 25 SB/NB, N&S RR, 01.30 mi N of I-65	Crawfordsville	0	STBG	\$354,414.00	Bridge Consulting	PE	\$4,000.00	\$1,000.00		\$5,000.00			
Comments:Add PE phase for \$5,000 FY21, APCTC res. T-20-08 dated 10/8/2020, AQC NA																		
Indiana Department of Transportation	41003 / 1800452	Init.	SR 38	Bridge Thin Deck Overlay	over S Fork Wildcat Creek; 01.7 0 mi E of I-65	Crawfordsville	0	STPBG		Bridge Construction	CN	\$1,875,730.40	\$468,932.60		\$2,344,663.00			
Indiana Department of Transportation	41584 / 1800130	Init.	SR 26	Small Structure Replacement	8.70 mi E of SR 55	Crawfordsville	0	STPBG		Bridge Construction	CN	\$715,556.00	\$178,889.00				\$894,445.00	
											Bridge Consulting	PE	\$217,114.80	\$54,278.70	\$271,393.50			
Indiana Department of Transportation	41585 / 1800076	Init.	SR 43	Bridge Replacement, Other Construction	BR over Walters Ditch; 1.53 mi N of SR 225	Crawfordsville	0	NHPP		Bridge Construction	CN	\$1,042,810.40	\$260,702.60				\$1,303,513.00	
Indiana Department of Transportation	41617 / 1800215	Init.	SR 26	New Signal Installation	at CR-900 E intersection, 4.71 mi E of I-65	Crawfordsville	0	STPBG		Safety Construction	CN	\$625,240.80	\$156,310.20				\$781,551.00	
Indiana Department of Transportation	41617 / 1800215	A 11	SR 26	New Signal Installation	at CR-900 E intersection, 4.71 mi E of I-65	Crawfordsville	0	STBG	\$964,376.00	Safety Consulting	PE	\$146,260.00	\$36,565.00	\$182,825.00				
Comments:PE phase for \$182,825 FY20, TCAPC mod dated 10/17/2019																		
Indiana Department of Transportation	41623 / 1700190	Init.	US 231	Auxiliary Lanes, Passing	From 4.19 mi N of I-74 to 2.53 mi N of SR 28	Crawfordsville	10.856	NHPP		Mobility Construction	CN	\$7,335,932.00	\$1,833,983.00			\$50,000.00	\$9,119,915.00	
											Mobility ROW	RW	\$160,000.00	\$40,000.00		\$200,000.00		
Indiana Department of Transportation	41623 / 1700190	A 01	US 231	Auxiliary Lanes, Passing	From 4.19 mi N of I-74 to 2.53 mi N of SR 28	Crawfordsville	10.856	STBG	\$9,566,690.00	Mobility Consulting	PE	\$157,420.00	\$39,355.00	\$196,775.00				
Comments:PE Phase for \$196,775 FY20 via TCAPC MPO 2020-2024 TIP																		
Indiana Department of Transportation	41623 / 2000867	A 25	US 231	HMA Overlay, Preventive Maintenance	From 4.27 mi S of SR 28 to 0.66 mi S of SR 28	Crawfordsville	3.61	STBG	\$505,456.00	Road Construction	CN	\$360,364.80	\$90,091.20				\$450,456.00	
											Road Consulting	PE	\$44,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$55,000.00			
Comments:Add PE phase for \$55,000 FY21																		
Indiana Department of Transportation	41836 / 1802820	Init.	SR 26	New Signal Installation	at CR-900 E intersection, 4.71 mi E of I-65	Crawfordsville	0	NHPP		District Other Construction	CN	\$601,600.00	\$150,400.00	\$752,000.00				

*Estimated Costs left to Complete Project column is for costs that may extend beyond the four years of a STIP. This column is not fiscally constrained and is for information purposes.

Appendix I

Additional Studies

Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) – Tippecanoe County (I-1)

LWCF – Warren County (I-1)

Tippecanoe County – 18 6(f) properties

1800474	1800474	Sullivan	Shakamak State Park
1800451	1800451	Switzerland	Markland Dam Park
1800479	1800479	Switzerland	Paul Olgle Riverfront Park & Vevay Public Access Site
1800028	1800028	Tippecanoe	Tippecanoe County Fairgrounds
1800101	1800101	Tippecanoe	Wabash River Park - McAllister Park
1800101.2	1800101.2	Tippecanoe	South Tipp Park
1800115	1800115	Tippecanoe	Wabash River Golf Course - McAllister Park
1800121	1800121	Tippecanoe	Tapawingo Park
1800155	1800155	Tippecanoe	Happy Hollow Park
1800256	1800256	Tippecanoe	Tommy Johnston Park
1800275	1800275	Tippecanoe	Tippecanoe Battlefield Park
1800279	1800279	Tippecanoe	Hanna Park
1800345	1800345	Tippecanoe	McCaw Park
1800345	1800345.1	Tippecanoe	Munger Park
1800494	1800494	Tippecanoe	Celery Bog Nature Area
1800506	1800506	Tippecanoe	Celery Bog Nature Area
1800515	1800515	Tippecanoe	Celery Bog Nature Area
1800517	1800517	Tippecanoe	Celery Bog Nature Area
1800532	1800532	Tippecanoe	Prophetstown State Park
1800532.1	1800532.1	Tippecanoe	Prophetstown State Park
1800532.2	1800532.2	Tippecanoe	Prophetstown State Park
1800023	1800023	Tipton	Tipton City Park
1800249	1800249	Tipton	Kemp Memorial Park

Warren County – 0 6(f) properties

1800231	1800231	Wabash	Chaney Creek Park
1800304	1800304E	Wabash	Laketon Bog
1800363	1800363S	Wabash	Mississinewa Reservoir
1800363	1800363AA	Wabash	Salamonie Reservoir
1800378	1800378D	Wabash	Mississinewa Reservoir
1800449	1800449B	Wabash	Red Bridge SRA
1800082	1800082	Warrick	Newburgh Community Park and Newburgh Community Pool
1800383	1800383	Warrick	Newburgh-Amox Athletic Park & Ed Gesser Soccer
1800405	1800405O	Warrick	Little Pigeon Creek Wetland Conservation Area
1800186	1800186	Washington	Christian Church Playground
1800316	1800316	Washington	Salem Community Park
1800364	1800364A	Washington	Knobstone Trail - Near Elk Creek

Appendix J

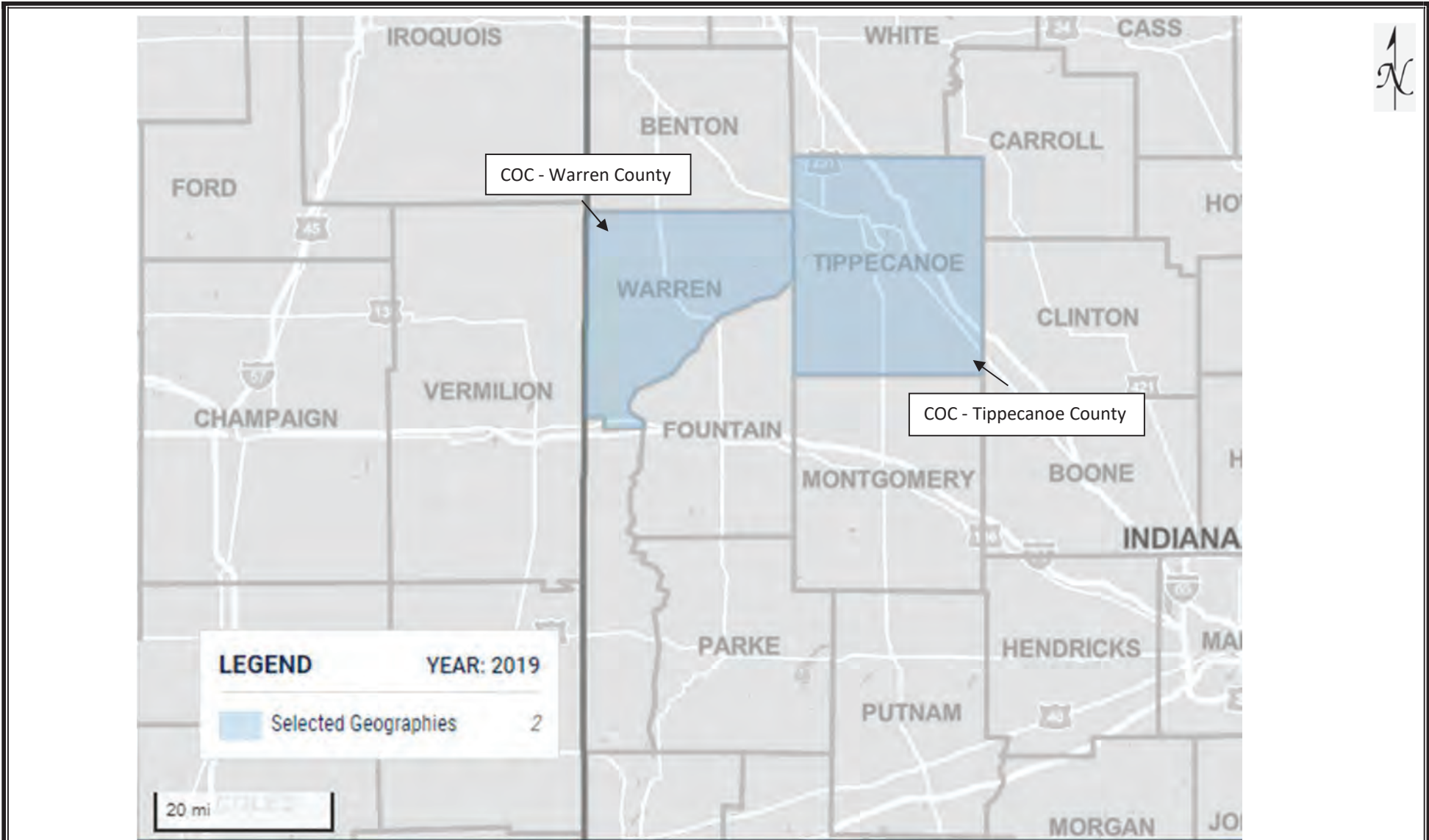
Environmental Justice

Figure 1 – COC Area (J-1)

Figure 2 – AC Area (J-2)

Tables 1 – Percent Minority (J-3 to J-4)

Tables 2 – Percent Low-Income (J-5)

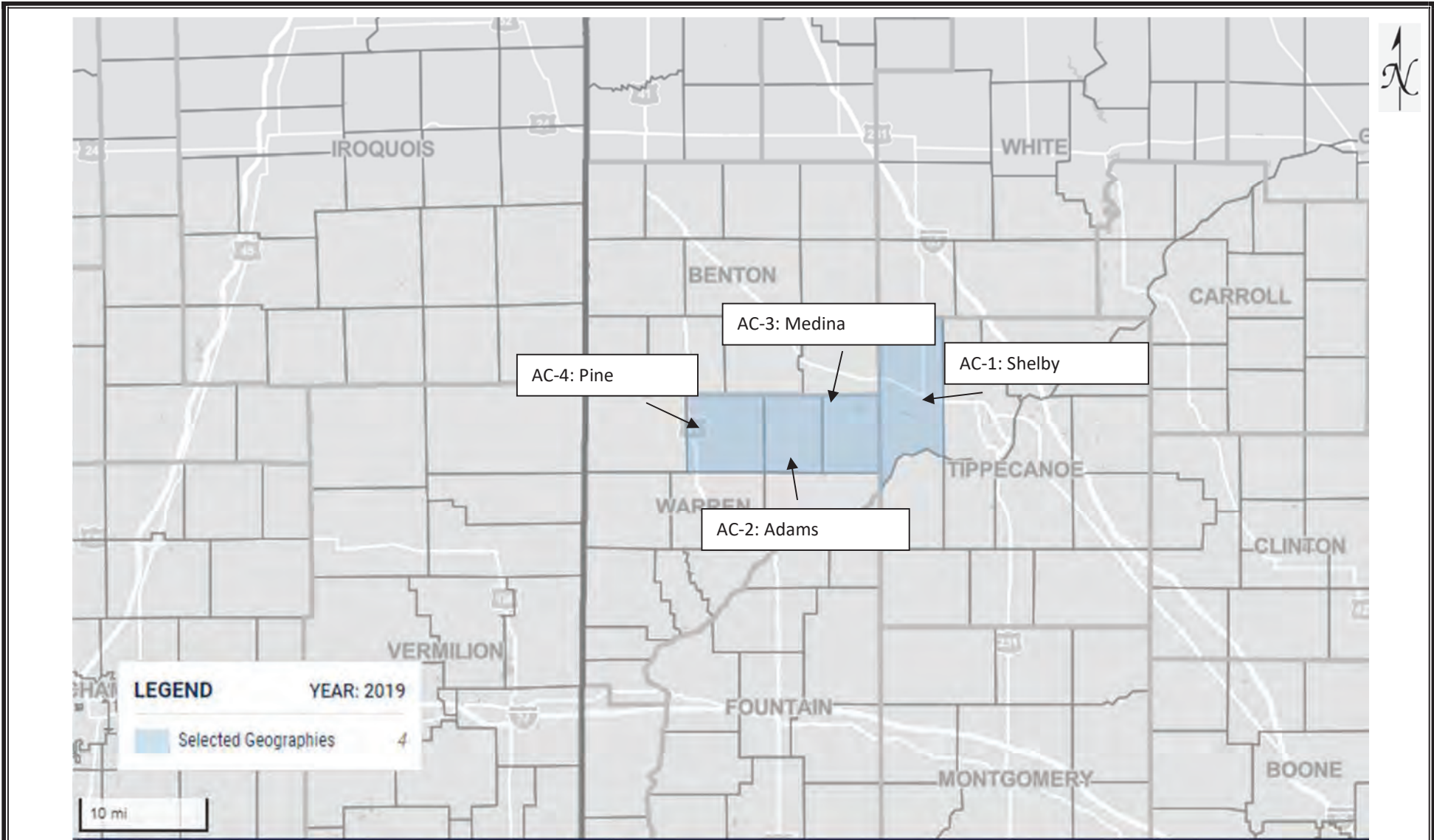


Environmental Justice Map – Warren and Tippecanoe County (COC)



Created: December 21, 2020
 Source: 2019 US Census Data
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249



Environmental Justice Map – Shelby, Adams, Medina, and Pine Townships (AC)



Created: December 21, 2020
 Source: 2019 US Census Data
 Scale: As Shown

State Road 26 Improvements
 Warren and Tippecanoe County, Indiana
 Project No: 18-022 DES 1400249

Table 1A: Percent Minority

RACE - AC-1, AC-2, AC-3, AC-4

2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

TABLE ID: B02001
 SURVEY/PROGRAM: American Community Survey
 PRODUCT: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

Note: The tables shown may have been modified by user selections. Some information may be missing.

	AC-1: Shelby township, Tippecanoe County, IN		AC-2: Adams Township, Warren County, IN		AC-3: Medina Township, Warren County, IN		AC-4: Pine Township, Warren County, IN	
Label	Estimate	Percentage	Estimate	Percentage	Estimate	Percentage	Estimate	Percentage
Total	2,699		462		555		455	
White alone	2,450	90.8%	458	99.1%	501	90.3%	447	98.2%
Black or African American alone	110	4.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	36	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian alone	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	1.6%	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Some other race alone	26	1.0%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	8	1.8%
Two races including some other race	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Two races excluding some other race, and three or more races	77	2.9%	2	0.4%	45	8.1%	0	0.0%
Percent Minority:		9.2%		0.9%		9.7%		1.8%

WEB ADDRESS

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=race&t=Race%20and%20Ethnicity&g=0600000US1815769300,1817100496,1817148222,1817159958&tid=ACSDT5Y2019.B02001&hidePreview=true>

Table 1B: Percent Minority

RACE - COC

2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

TABLE ID: B02001
 SURVEY/PROGRAM: American Community Survey
 PRODUCT: ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables

Label	Tippecanoe County, IN		Warren County, IN		Combined COC	
	Estimate	Percentage	Estimate	Percentage	Estimate	Percentage
Total	191,553		8,237		199,790	
White alone	156,081	81.5%	8,038	97.6%	164,119	82.1%
Black or African American alone	10,168	5.3%	47	0.6%	10,215	5.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	561	0.3%	0	0.0%	561	0.3%
Asian alone	15,564	8.1%	23	0.3%	15,587	7.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	66	0.0%	0	0.0%	66	0.0%
Some other race alone	4,561	2.4%	12	0.1%	4,573	2.3%
Two or more races	4,552	2.4%	117	1.4%	4,669	2.3%
Two races including some other race	460	0.2%	6	0.1%	466	0.2%
Two races excluding some other race, and three or more races	4,092	2.1%	111	1.3%	4,203	2.1%

Percent Minority:

17.9%

WEB ADDRESS

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=race&t=Income%20and%20Poverty&g=0500000US18157,18171&tid=ACSDT5Y2019.B02001&hidePreview=true>

Table 1C: Percent Minority

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE POPULATION OF CONCERN

	COC - Tippecanoe and Warren County	AC-1: Shelby township, Tippecanoe County, IN	AC-2: Adams Township, Warren County, IN	AC-3: Medina Township, Warren County, IN	AC-4: Pine Township, Warren County, IN
Percent Minority	17.9%	9.2%	0.9%	9.7%	1.8%
125% of COC	125% * 17.9% = 22.4%	9.2% < 22.4%	0.9% < 22.4%	9.7% < 22.4%	1.8% < 22.4%
EJ Population of Concern		No	No	No	No

Table 2A: Percent Low-Income

POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS - AC-1, AC-2, AC-3, AC-4

2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

TABLE ID: S1701
 SURVEY/PROGRAM: American Community Survey
 PRODUCT: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

Note: The table shown may have been modified by user selections. Some information may be missing.

	AC-1: Shelby Township, Tippecanoe County, IN			AC-2: Adams Township, Warren County, IN			AC-3: Medina Township, Warren County, IN			AC-4: Pine Township, Warren County, IN		
	Total	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level	Total	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level	Total	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level	Total	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level
Label	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Population for whom poverty status is determined	2,695	197	7.3%	459	29	6.3%	555	16	2.9%	455	0	0.0%

WEB ADDRESS

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Indiana&t=Income%20and%20Poverty&g=0600000U1815769300,1817100496,1817148222,1817159958&tid=ACST5Y2019.S1701&hidePreview=true>

Table 2B: Percent Low-Income

POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS - COC

2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

TABLE ID: S1701
 SURVEY/PROGRAM: American Community Survey
 PRODUCT: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables

	Tippecanoe County, IN			Warren County, IN			Combined COC		
	Total	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level	Total	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level	Total	Below poverty level	Percent below poverty level
Label	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Population for whom poverty status is determined	174,497	32,662	18.7%	8,058	948	11.8%	182,555	33610	18.40%

WEB ADDRESS

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Income%20and%20Poverty&g=0500000U18157,18171&tid=ACST5Y2019.S1701&hidePreview=true>

Table 2C: Percent Low-Income

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE POPULATION OF CONCERN

	COC - Tippecanoe and Warren County	AC-1: Shelby Township, Tippecanoe County, IN	AC-2: Adams Township, Warren County, IN	AC-3: Medina Township, Warren County, IN	AC-4: Pine Township, Warren County, IN
Percent Minority	18.4%	7.3%	6.3%	2.9%	0.0%
125% of COC	125% * 18.4% = 23%	7.3% < 23%	6.3% < 23%	2.9% < 23%	0% < 23%
EJ Population of Concern		No	No	No	No