Appendix E: Red Flag and Hazardous Materials

E

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Driving Indiana's Economic Growth

100 North Senate Avenue
Room N642
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2216 (317) 232-5348 FAX: (317) 233-4929

Eric Holcomb, Governor
Joe McGuinness, Commissioner

Date: January 30, 2020

To: Site Assessment and Management Unit
Environmental Services
Indiana Department of Transportation
100 N Senate Avenue, Room N642
Indianapolis, IN 46204

From: Briana Hope
American Structurepoint, Inc.
9025 River Road, Suite 200
Indianapolis, Indiana
bhope@structure.com

Re: RED FLAG INVESTIGATION
DES # 1802967
I-65 Added Travel Lanes
Boone County, Indiana

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is located along I-65 from approximately 0.13 mile north of SR 32 to approximately 0.81 mile north of SR 47, near Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana. The proposed project area generally encompasses the state owned right-of-way which ranges from 200 feet to 300 feet wide. The project area is more specifically located in in Sections 3, 10, 15, 14, 23, 26, and 35, Township 19 North, Range 1 West and Section 34, Township 20 North, Range 1 West on the Thorntown, Hazelrigg, and Lebanon United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic 7.5 Minute Quadrangles.

The current project proposes the addition of travel lanes (one in each direction) along I-65 within the roadway median. The Prairie Creek Bridges (I65-142-05571 BNBL and BSBL) will be widened to accommodate the added travel lanes in the median. In addition, the Lafayette Avenue left-hand exit ramp will be reconfigured to include a right-hand exit ramp requiring the acquisition of new right-of-way between the I-65 southbound lanes and Prairie Creek.

Bridge and/or Culvert Project: Yes ☒ No ☐ Structure # I65-142-05571 BNBL and BSBL
If this is a bridge project, is the bridge Historical? Yes ☐ No ☒, Select ☐ Non-Select ☐
(Note: If the project involves a historical bridge, please include the bridge information in the Recommendations Section of the report).
Proposed right of way: Temporary ☐ # Acres_____ Permanent ☒ # Acres >0.5 acre
Type of excavation: It is anticipated that excavation depths of up to 10 feet will be required throughout the project corridor.

Maintenance of traffic: It is anticipated that the maintenance-of-traffic plan would include maintaining at least two lanes of traffic in each direction and will follow the INDOT Interstate Highways Congestion Policy 2017.
Work in waterway: Yes ☒ No ☐ Above ordinary high water mark: Yes ☐ No ☒
State Project: ☒ LPA: ☐
Any other factors influencing recommendations: N/A

INFRASTRUCTURE TABLE AND SUMMARY

Infrastructure Indicate the number of items of concern found within the 0.5 mile search radius. If there are no items, please indicate N/A:			
Religious Facilities	3*	Recreational Facilities	1
Airports[1]	1	Pipelines	4
Cemeteries	N/A	Railroads	1
Hospitals	1	Trails	2
Schools	N/A	Managed Lands	N/A

[1]In order to complete the required airport review, a review of public airports within 3.8 miles (20,000 feet) is required.

Explanation:

Religious Facilities: Three (3) religious facilities, two (2) unmapped, are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. Access Church is located approximately 0.27 mile east-southeast of the southern terminus of the project area. No impact is expected.

Airport: One (1) private airport is located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The Sport Aircraft Flight Park, is a private airport and is located approximately 0.5 mile west of the project area. Coordination with Sport Aircraft Flight Park will occur. Although not located within the 0.5 mile search radius, one (1) public airport, Boone County airport, is located within 3.8 miles (20,000 feet) of the project area. The public airport is located approximately 3.6 miles southeast of the project area; therefore, coordination with INDOT Aviation will occur.

Hospitals: One (1) hospital is located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The Koala Hospital and Counseling Center is located within the project area. Coordination with the hospital will occur.

Recreational Facilities: One (1) recreational facility is located within the 0.5 mile search radius. Rolling Meadow Park is mapped approximately 0.47 mile east of project area. No is impact expected.

Pipelines: Four (4) pipeline segments are located within the 0.5 mile radius. One (1) pipeline segment, owned by Indiana Gas Co. Inc., is mapped adjacent to of the project area. Two (2) pipeline segments, owned by Indiana Gas Co. Inc., cross the project area. One (1) pipeline segment, owned by Indiana Gas Co. Inc., is mapped approximately 0.44 mile east of the project area. Coordination with INDOT Utilities and Railroads should occur.

Railroads: One (1) railroad is located within the 0.5 mile search radius. Conrail RailRoad is located within the project area. This railroad has been converted to a trail (Big Four Trail); therefore, no impact is expected.

Trails: Two (2) trail segments, managed by Friends of Boone County, are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. One

(1) trail, Big Four Trail, is located within the project area. Coordination with Friends of Boone County will occur.

WATER RESOURCES TABLE AND SUMMARY

Water Resources Indicate the number of items of concern found within the 0.5 mile search radius. If there are no items, please indicate N/A:			
NWI - Points	N/A	Canal Routes - Historic	N/A
Karst Springs	N/A	NWI - Wetlands	64
Canal Structures – Historic	N/A	Lakes	14
NPS NRI Listed	N/A	Floodplain - DFIRM	45
NWI-Lines	18	Cave Entrance Density	N/A
303d Listed Streams and Lakes (Impaired)	1	Sinkhole Areas	N/A
Rivers and Streams	12	Sinking-Stream Basins	N/A

Explanation:

NWI Lines: Eighteen (18) NWI Lines are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. Eleven (11) NWI Lines are located within the project area. A Waters of the US Report will be prepared and coordination with INDOT ES Ecology and Waterway Permitting will occur.

303d Listed Streams and Lakes (Impaired): One (1) 303d listed impaired stream is located within the 0.5 mile search radius. Spring Creek is located within the project area. Spring Creek is listed as impaired for *Escherichia coli (*E. coli). Workers who are working in or near water with *E. coli* should take care to wear appropriate PPE, observe proper hygiene procedures, including regular hand washing, and limit personal exposure.

Rivers and Streams: Twelve (12) rivers and stream segments are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. Seven (7) rivers and stream segments (three segments of Prairie Creek, two segments of Spring Creek, and two other unnamed streams) are located within the project area. A Waters of the US Report will be prepared and the coordination with INDOT ES Ecology and Waterway Permitting will occur.

NWI Wetlands: Sixty-four (64) NWI Wetlands are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. Five (5) wetlands are located within the project area. A Waters of the US Report will be prepared and coordination with INDOT ES Ecology and Waterway Permitting will occur.

Lakes: Fourteen (14) lakes are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. One (1) unnamed lake is located adjacent to the project area. A Waters of the US Report will be prepared and coordination with INDOT ES Ecology and Waterway Permitting will occur.

Floodplains: Forty-five (45) floodplain polygons are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The project area is located within twelve (12) of the floodplain polygons. Coordination with INDOT Ecology and Waterway Permitting will occur.

URBANIZED AREA BOUNDARY SUMMARY

Urbanized Area Boundary (UAB): This project lies within the Lebanon UAB. Post construction Storm Water Quality Best Management Practices (BMPs) may need to be considered. An early coordination letter with topographic and aerial maps showing the project area should be sent to the Lebanon MS4 Coordinator at 401 South Meridian Street, Lebanon, Indiana 46052.

MINING AND MINERAL EXPLORATION TABLE AND SUMMARY

Mining/Mineral Exploration Indicate the number of items of concern found within the 0.5 mile search radius. If there are no items, please indicate N/A:			
Petroleum Wells	1	Mineral Resources	N/A
Mines – Surface	N/A	Mines – Underground	N/A

Explanation:
Petroleum Wells: One (1) petroleum well is located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The petroleum well, listed as presumed plugged, is located approximately 0.39 mile west of the project area. No impact is expected.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CONCERNS TABLE AND SUMMARY

Hazardous Material Concerns Indicate the number of items of concern found within the 0.5 mile search radius. If there are no items, please indicate N/A:			
Superfund	N/A	Manufactured Gas Plant Sites	N/A
RCRA Generator/ TSD	1	Open Dump Waste Sites	N/A
RCRA Corrective Action Sites	N/A	Restricted Waste Sites	N/A
State Cleanup Sites	1	Waste Transfer Stations	N/A
Septage Waste Sites	N/A	Tire Waste Sites	N/A
Underground Storage Tank (UST) Sites	10	Confined Feeding Operations (CFO)	N/A
Voluntary Remediation Program	1	Brownfields	1
Construction Demolition Waste	N/A	Institutional Controls	2
Solid Waste Landfill	N/A	NPDES Facilities	7
Infectious/Medical Waste Sites	N/A	NPDES Pipe Locations	2
Leaking Underground Storage (LUST) Sites	9	Notice of Contamination Sites	N/A

Explanation:

RCRA Generator/TSD Sites: One (1) RCRA Generator/TSD site is located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The site, Bos Diesel Repair (now Zores Towing), AI ID# 982, 2115 Frontage Road, is located adjacent to the project area. On June 9 and August 16, 2005, a representative of the IDEM conducted an inspection due to a complaint, and violations were observed. The complaint investigation revealed that the facility is an out of business auto salvage yard, and numerous vehicles and semi-trailers were located on the site. One 55-gallon container was noted outside near the south side of

the property, and one semi-trailer contained numerous 5-gallon and 55-gallon containers with unknown material stored inside them. The IDEM adopted an Agreed Order on May 21, 2007 with stipulations to properly remove all waste from the site. According to a Hazardous Waste Handler Identification Form submitted to the IDEM on March 24, 2015, the site no longer generates hazardous waste. No further information was found regarding this site. If excavation occurs in this area, proper handling, removal, and disposal of soil and/or groundwater may be necessary. Analysis for RCRA metals will be necessary if waste disposal occurs.

State Cleanup Sites: One (1) site, McClure Oil Corp, AI ID # 5621, 530 Friend Way, is located adjacent to the project area. This site is discussed further below under the LUST Section.

Underground Storage Tank (UST) Sites: Ten (10) UST sites are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. One (1) site, McClure Oil Corp, AI ID # 5621, 530 Friend Way, is located adjacent to the project area. According to the most recent Notification for Underground Storage Tanks submitted to the IDEM on October 18, 2012, nine USTs were currently in use on site. The IDEM conducted a UST inspection on December 18, 2019, and the site was found to be out of compliance with equipment, operating, and maintenance requirements set forth in Indiana's UST Rule 329 IAC 9. As a result, a suspected release was reported. McClure corrected the deficiencies noted in the report, and on January 3, 2020, the IDEM issued a Deactivated Incident report. No impact is expected.

Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) Sites: One (1) VRP site is located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The site, Lee's Inn of America, AI ID # 7003, 1245 West State Road 32, is located approximately 0.16 mile southwest of the project area. An Environmental Restrictive Covenant (ERC) for this property was recorded on January 14, 2011, restricting use for residential purposes, use of groundwater, and restoration of excavated areas. The ERC reported that some levels of benzene, ethylbenzene, and methyl tertiary butyl ether remain on site in groundwater above residential clean-up values. On February 7, 2011, the IDEM VRP issued a Certificate of Completion to Lees Inn of America, and shortly after, the IDEM provided the State of Indiana's Covenant Not to Sue, on June 1, 2011. No impact is expected.

Leaking Underground Storage (LUST) Sites: Nine (9) LUST sites are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. One (1) site, McClure Oil Corp, AI ID # 5621, 530 Friend Way, is located adjacent to the project area. Two LUST incidents at this site were reported to IDEM on December 14, 1990, and January 16, 1992. On October 9, 2003, the IDEM reiterated a request for site characterization. In response, McClure Oil Corp requested site closure with no further action for two active LUST incident numbers in 2004, and the IDEM responded that this request could not be granted until soil and groundwater sampling was performed to assess current site conditions. On April 22, 2008, the IDEM issued a Commissioner's Order than requested an Initial Site Characterization be completed. No further information was found regarding the LUST incidents. This site is currently an active gas station and is further discussed in the UST section above. If excavation occurs in this area, proper handling, removal, and disposal of soil and/or groundwater may be necessary.

Institutional Controls Sites: Two (2) Institutional Controls sites are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The closest site, Lee's Inn of America, AI ID # 7003, 1245 West State Road 32, is located approximately 0.16 mile southwest of the project area. An ERC for this property was recorded on January 14, 2011, restricting use for residential purposes, use of groundwater, and restoration of excavated areas. The ERC reported that some levels of benzene, ethylbenzene, and methyl tertiary butyl ether will remain on site in groundwater above residential clean-up values. This site is further described in the VRP section above. No impact is expected.

Brownfields Sites: One (1) Brownfields site is located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The site, County Rock Pile 4070450, AI ID # 7821, Indianapolis Avenue and Interstate-65, is mapped within the project area. No documentation was found on the IDEM Virtual File Cabinet (VFC) regarding this site. Coordination will be conducted with IDEM before further site activities occur.

NPDES Facilities: Seven (7) NPDES Facilities were located within the 0.5 mile search radius. One (1) facility, Prairie Heights Lift Station Relocation, is located within the project area at I-65 and Prairie Creek. Coordination will be conducted with Lebanon Waste Water Treatment Plant before further site activities occur.

NPDES Pipe Location Sites: Two (2) NPDES Pipe Location sites were located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The closest pipe location, IN0020818001A, managed by Lebanon Waste Water Treatment Plant, is located approximately 0.33 mile east of the project area. No impact is expected.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

The Boone County listing of the Indiana Natural Heritage Data Center information on endangered, threatened, or rare (ETR) species and high quality natural communities is attached with ETR species highlighted. A preliminary review of the Indiana Natural Heritage Database by INDOT Environmental Services did indicate the presence of ETR species. Coordination with USFWS and IDNR will occur.

A review of the USFWS database did not indicate the presence of endangered bat species in or within 0.5 mile of the project area. The project area is located in a rural area surrounded by farm fields. The June 17, 2019, inspection reports for Bridges # I65-142-05571 BNBL and I65-142-05571 BSBL state that no evidence of bats was seen or heard under the bridges. The range-wide programmatic consultation for the Indiana Bat and Northern Long-eared Bat will be completed according to the most recent "Using the USFWS's IPaC System for Listed Bat Consultation for INDOT Projects."

An inquiry using the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) website did not indicate the presence of the federally endangered species, the Rusty Patched Bumble Bee, in or within 0.5 mile of the project area. No impact is expected.

RECOMMENDATIONS

INFRASTRUCTURE:
Airport: The Sport Aircraft Flight Park, is a private airport and is located approximately 0.5 mile west of the project area. Coordination with Sport Aircraft Flight Park will occur. Although not located within the 0.5 mile search radius, one (1) public airport, Boone County airport, is located within 3.8 miles (20,000 feet) of the project area. The public airport is located approximately 3.6 miles southeast of the project area; therefore, coordination with INDOT Aviation will occur.

Hospitals**:** The Koala Hospital and Counseling Center is located within the project area. Coordination with the hospital will occur.

Pipelines: One (1) pipeline segment, owned by Indiana Gas Co. Inc., is mapped adjacent to of the project area. Two (2) pipeline segments, owned by Indiana Gas Co. Inc., cross the project area. Coordination with INDOT Utilities and Railroads should occur.

Trails: One (1) trail, Big Four Trail, is located within the project area. Coordination with Friends of Boone County will occur.

WATER RESOURCES: The presence of the following water resources will require the preparation of a Waters of the US Report and coordination with INDOT ES Ecology and Waterway Permitting:

- Eleven (11) NWI Lines are located within the project area.
- Seven (7) rivers and stream segments (three segments of Prairie Creek, two segments of Spring Creek, and two other unnamed streams) are located within the project area.
- Five (5) wetlands are located within the project area.
- One (1) unnamed lake is located adjacent to the project area.
- The project area is located within twelve (12) of the floodplain polygons. (coordination only)

One (1) 303d listed impaired stream, Spring Creek, is located within the project area. Workers who are working in or near water with *E. coli* should take care to wear appropriate PPE, observe proper hygiene procedures, including regular hand washing, and limit personal exposure.

URBANIZED AREA BOUNDARY: This project lies within the Lebanon UAB. Post construction Storm Water Quality Best Management Practices (BMPs) may need to be considered. An early coordination letter with topographic and aerial maps showing the project area should be sent to the Lebanon MS4 Coordinator at 401 South Meridian Street, Lebanon, Indiana 46052.

MINING/MINERAL EXPLORATION: N/A

HAZMAT CONCERNS:

RCRA Generator TSD Sites: The site, Bos Diesel Repair (now Zores Towing), AI ID# 982, 2115 Frontage Road, is located adjacent to the project area. On June 9 and August 16, 2005, a representative of the IDEM conducted an inspection due to a complaint, and violations were observed. The complaint investigation revealed that the facility is an out of business auto salvage yard, and numerous vehicles and semi-trailers were located on the site. One 55-gallon container was noted outside near the south side of the property, and one semi-trailer contained numerous 5-gallon and 55-gallon containers with unknown material stored inside them. The IDEM adopted an Agreed Order on May 21, 2007 with stipulations to properly remove all waste from the site. According to a Hazardous Waste Handler Identification Form submitted to the IDEM on March 24, 2015, the site no longer generates hazardous waste. No further information was found regarding this site. If excavation occurs in this area, proper handling, removal, and disposal of soil and/or groundwater may be necessary. Analysis for RCRA metals will be necessary if waste disposal occurs.

Leaking Underground Storage (LUST) Sites: McClure Oil Corp, AI ID # 5621, 530 Friend Way, is located adjacent to the project area. Two LUST incidents at this site were reported to IDEM on January 16, 1992 and December 14, 1990. On October 9, 2003, the IDEM reiterated a request for site characterization. Instead, McClure Oil Corp requested site closure with no further action for two active LUST incident numbers in 2004, and the IDEM responded that this request could not be granted until soil and groundwater sampling was performed to assess current site conditions. On April 22, 2008, the IDEM issued a Commissioner's Order than requested an Initial Site Characterization be completed. No further information was found regarding the LUST incidents. This site is currently an active gas station. If excavation occurs in this area, proper handling, removal, and disposal of soil and/or groundwater may be necessary.

Brownfields Sites: County Rock Pile 4070450, AI ID # 7821, Indianapolis Avenue and Interstate-65, is mapped within the project area. No documentation was found on the IDEM Virtual File Cabinet (VFC) regarding this site. Coordination will be conducted with IDEM before further site activities occur.

NPDES Facilities: Prairie Heights Lift Station Relocation is located within the project area at I-65 and Prairie Creek. Coordination will be conducted with Lebanon Waste Water Treatment Plant before further site activities occur.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Coordination with USFWS and IDNR will occur. The range-wide programmatic consultation for the Indiana Bat and Northern Long-eared Bat will be completed according to "Using the USFWS's IPaC System for Listed Bat Consultation for INDOT Projects".

INDOT Environmental Services concurrence: Marlene Mathas Digitally signed by Marlene Mathas Date: 2020.02.01 11:56:25 -05'00' (Signature)

Prepared by:
Kaitlynn Walker
Staff Geologist
American Structurepoint

Graphics:

SITE LOCATION: YES

INFRASTRUCTURE: YES

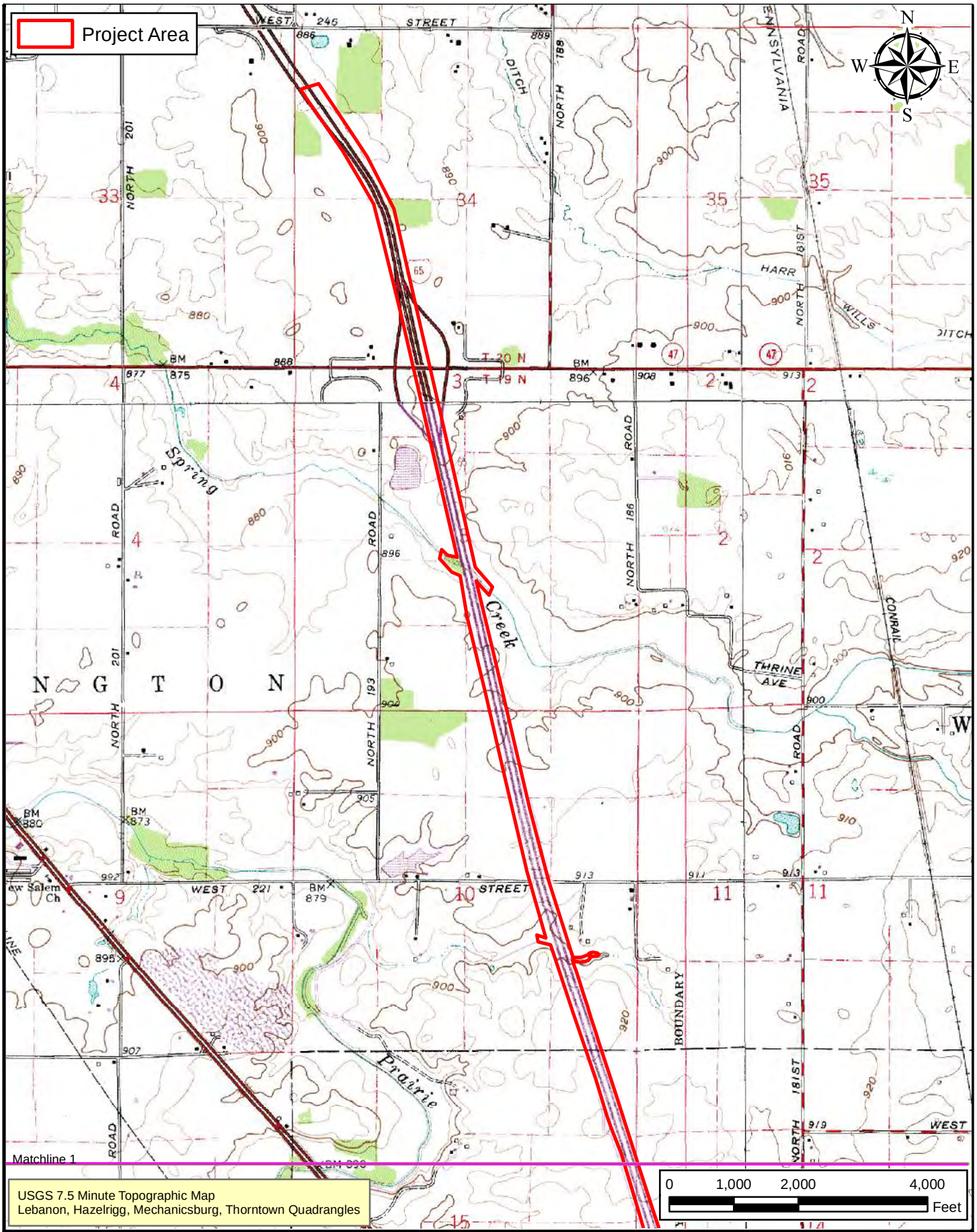
WATER RESOURCES: YES

URBANIZED AREA BOUNDARY: YES

MINING/MINERAL EXPLORATION: YES

HAZMAT CONCERNS: YES

BOONE COUNTY ETR SPECIES LIST: YES



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AMERICAN STRUCTUREPOINT INC.
www.structurepoint.com

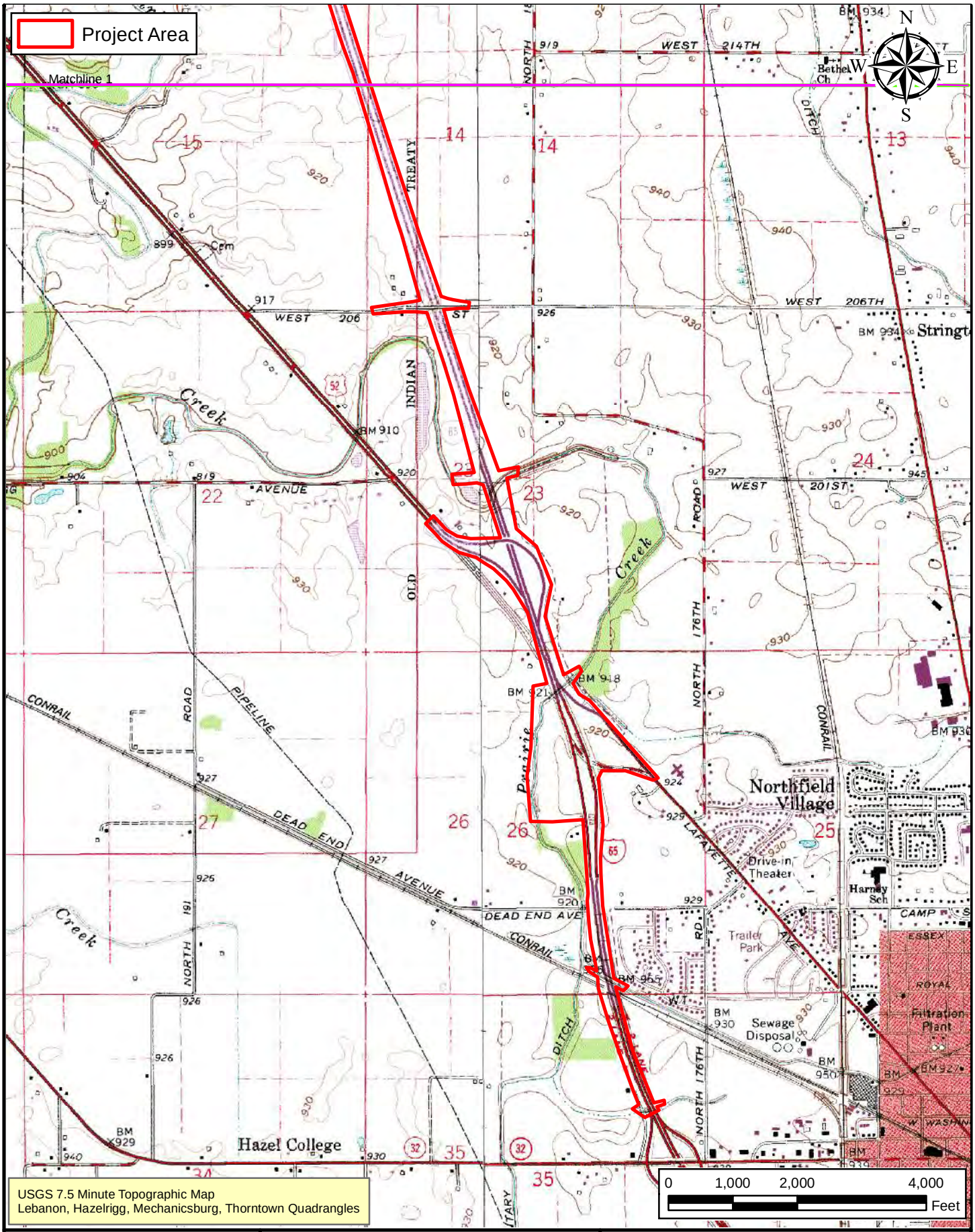
Site Location Map 1 of 2

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 W. 300 N.
Crawfordsville, IN 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Township: Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 03/25/2019



USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map
Lebanon, Hazelrigg, Mechanicsburg, Thorntown Quadrangles

AMERICAN STRUCTUREPOINT INC.
www.structurepoint.com

Site Location Map 2 of 2

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 W. 300 N.
Crawfordsville, IN 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Township: Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 03/25/2019

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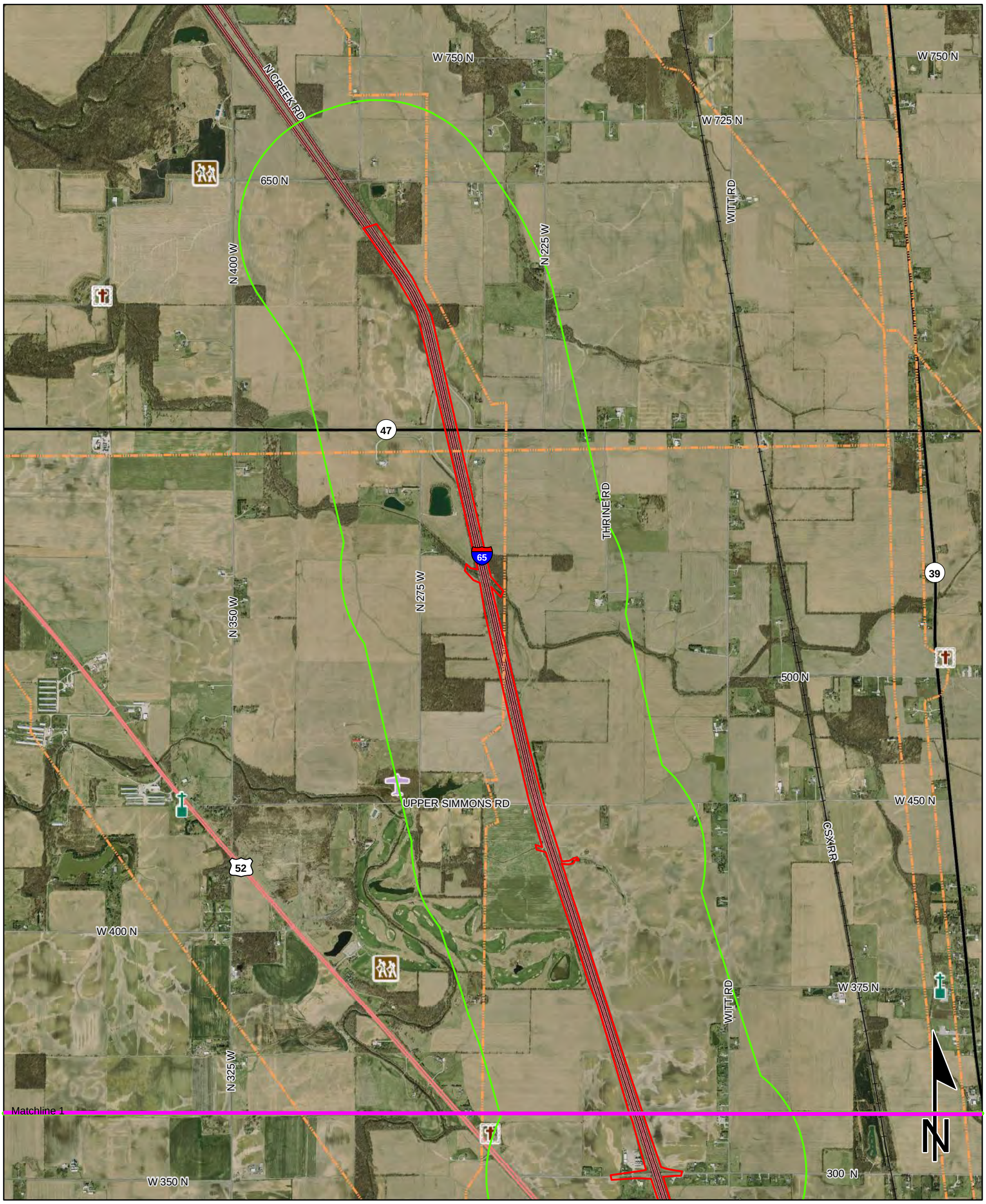
Red Flag Investigation - Infrastructure
I-65 Added Travel Lanes
Des. No. 1802967
Boone County, Indiana



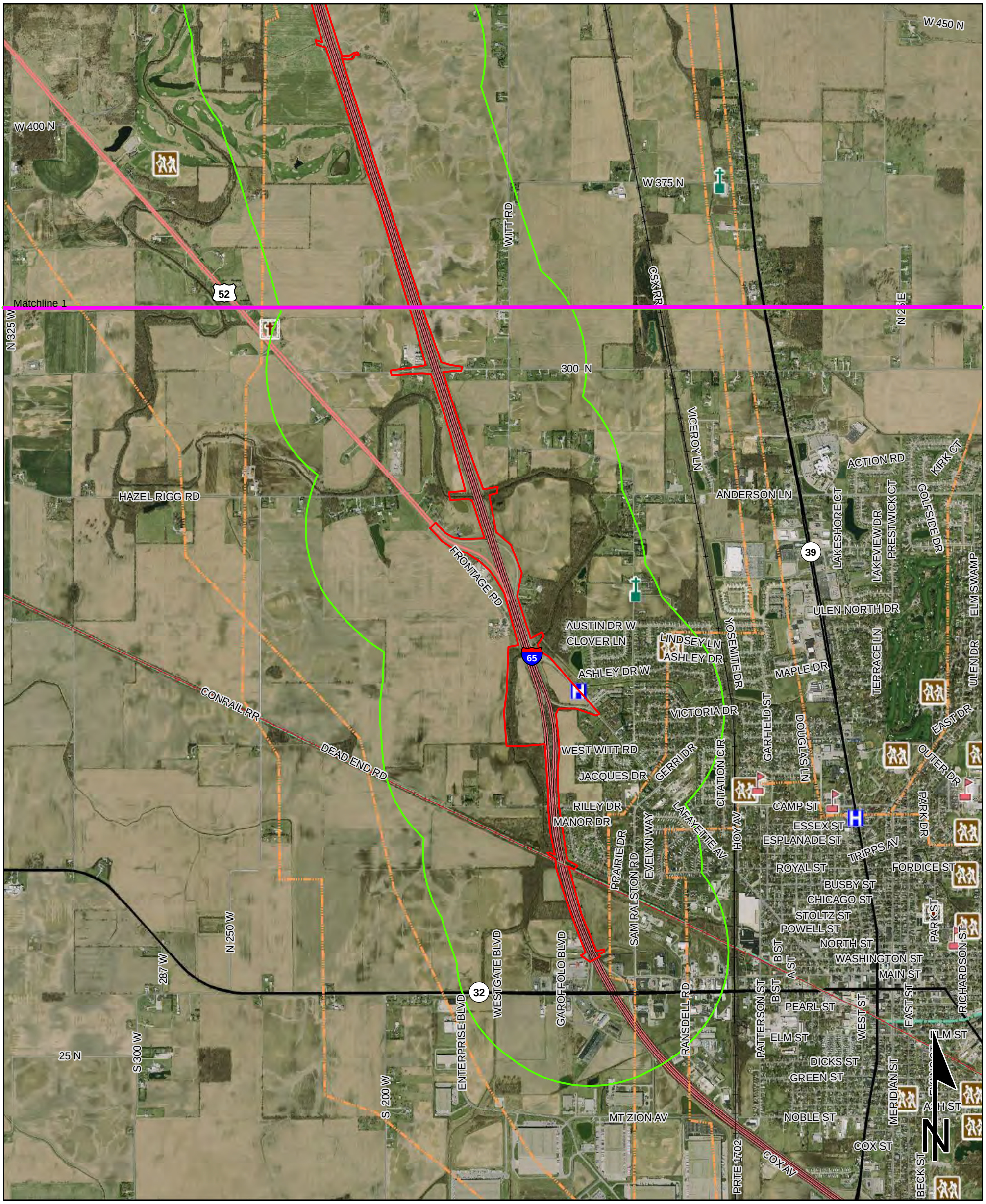
0.45 0.225 0 0.45 Miles

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

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

- Religious Facility
- Airport
- Cemeteries
- Hospital
- School
- Recreation Facility
- Pipeline
- Railroad
- Trails
- Managed Lands
- County Boundary
- Project Area
- Half Mile Radius
- Toll
- Interstate
- State Route
- US Route
- Local Road

Red Flag Investigation - Infrastructure
I-65 Added Travel Lanes
Des. No. 1802967
Boone County, Indiana



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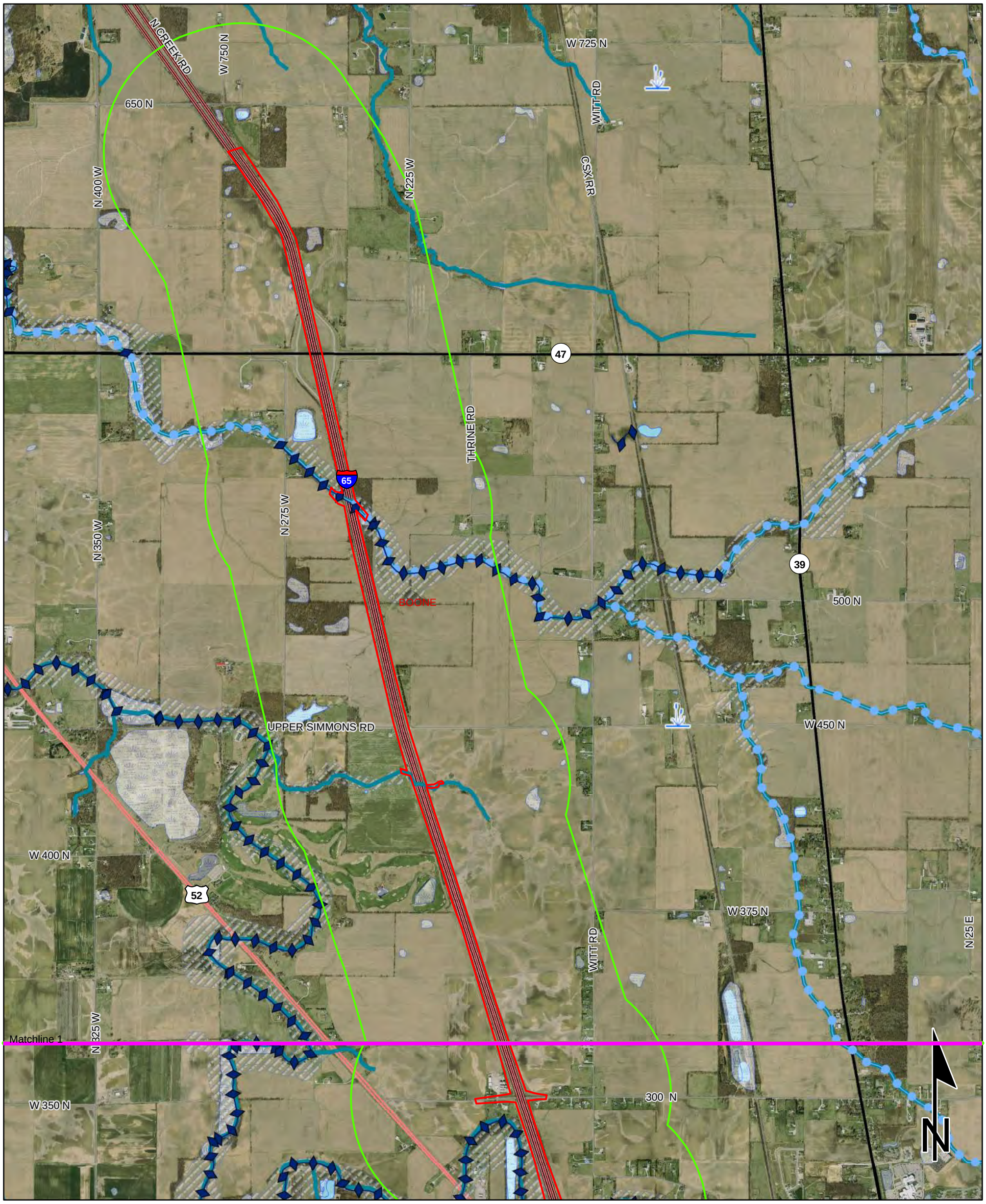
Red Flag Investigation - Water Resources
I-65 Added Travel Lanes
Des. No. 1802967
Boone County, Indiana



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- NWI - Point
- Karst Spring
- NWI- Line
- Impaired_Stream_Lake
- NPS NRI listed
- River
- Canal Structure - Historic
- Canal Route - Historic
- Wetlands
- Lake
- Floodplain - DFIRM
- Cave Entrance Density
- Sinkhole Area
- Sinking-Stream Basin
- County Boundary
- Project Area
- Half Mile Radius
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Red Flag Investigation - Water Resources
I-65 Added Travel Lanes
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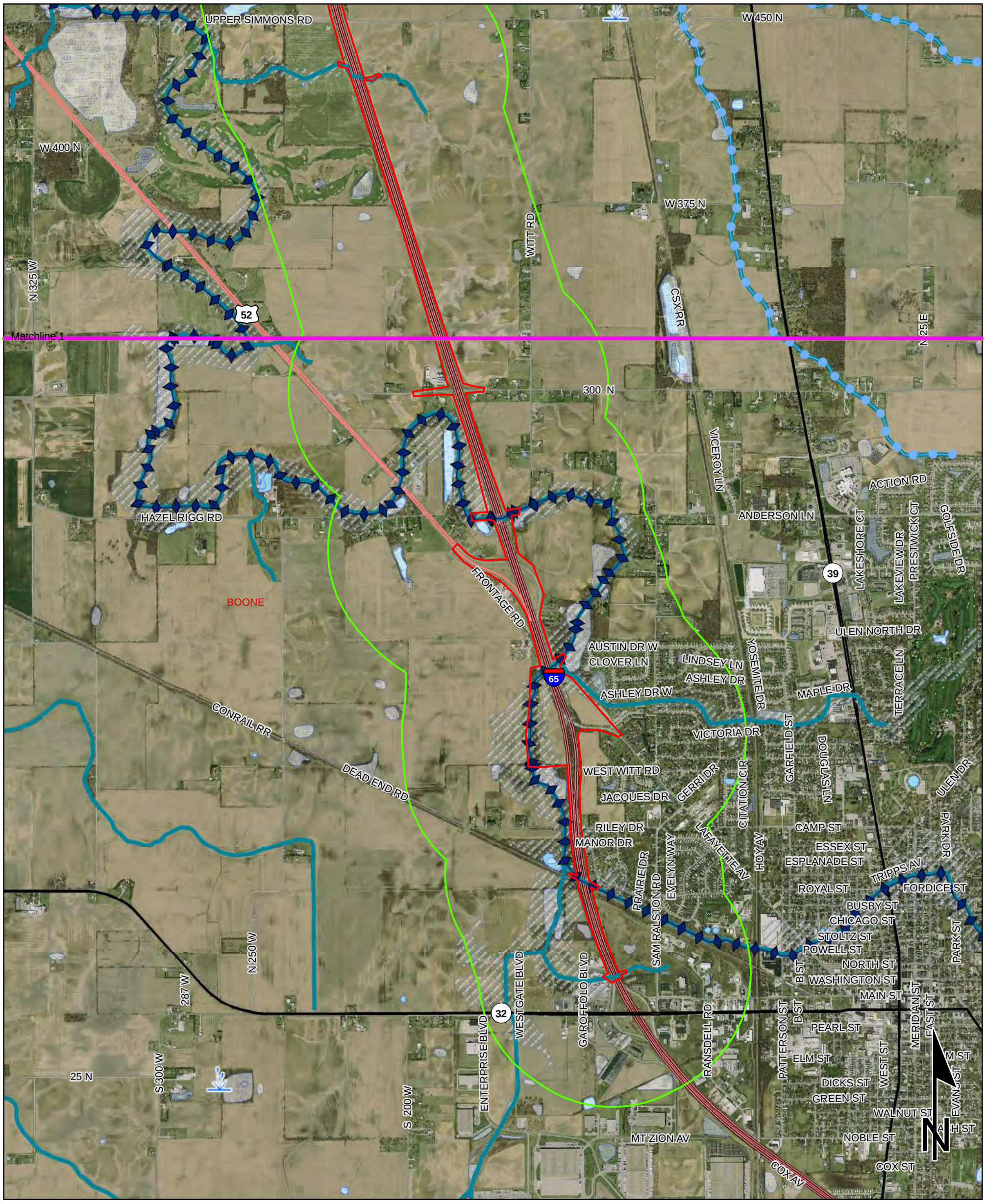
Boone County, Indiana



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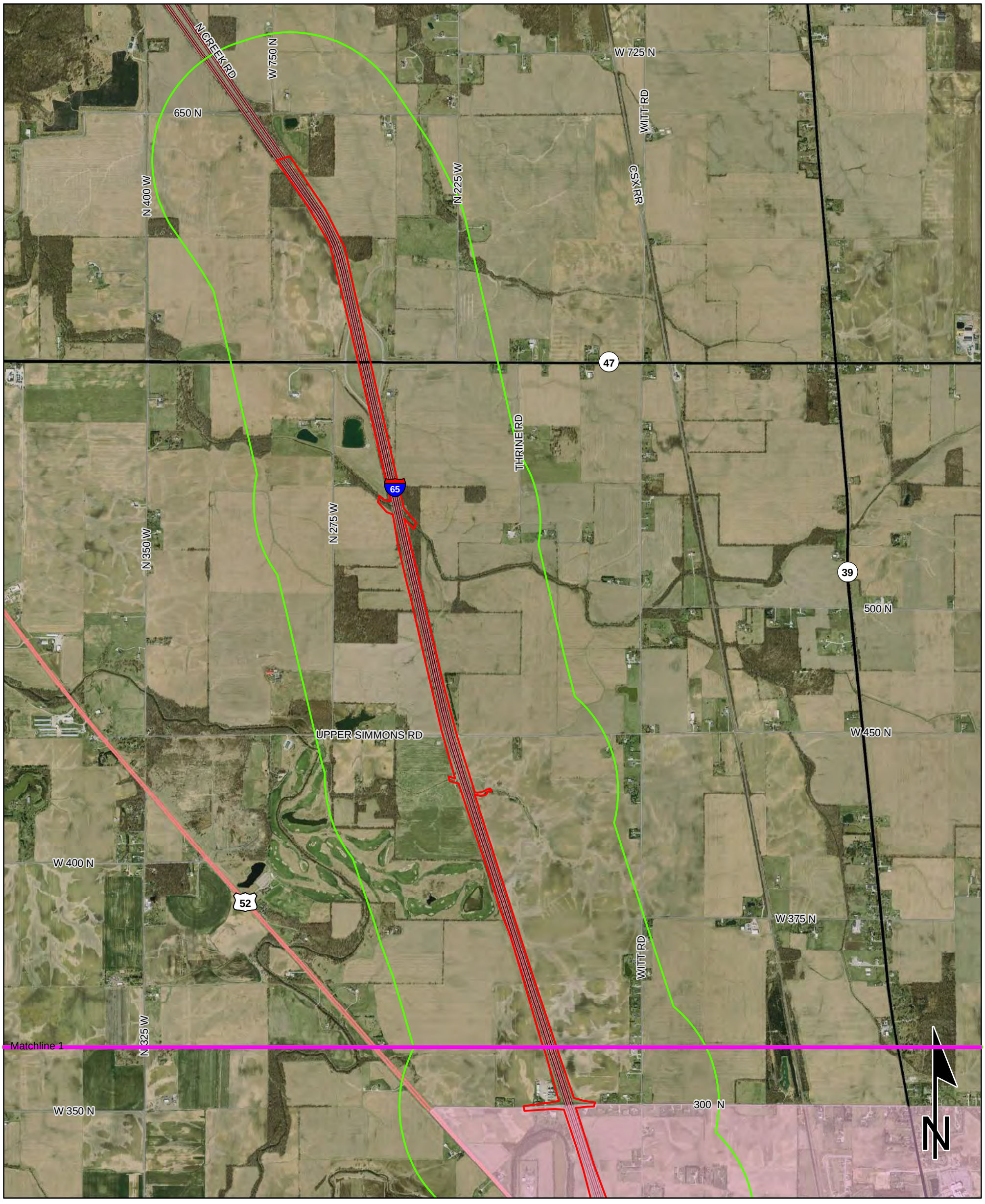
Red Flag Investigation - Urbanized Area Boundary
I-65 Added Travel Lanes
Des. No. 1802967
Boone County, Indiana



0.55 0.275 0 0.55 Miles

Sources:
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Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N **Map Datum:** NAD83

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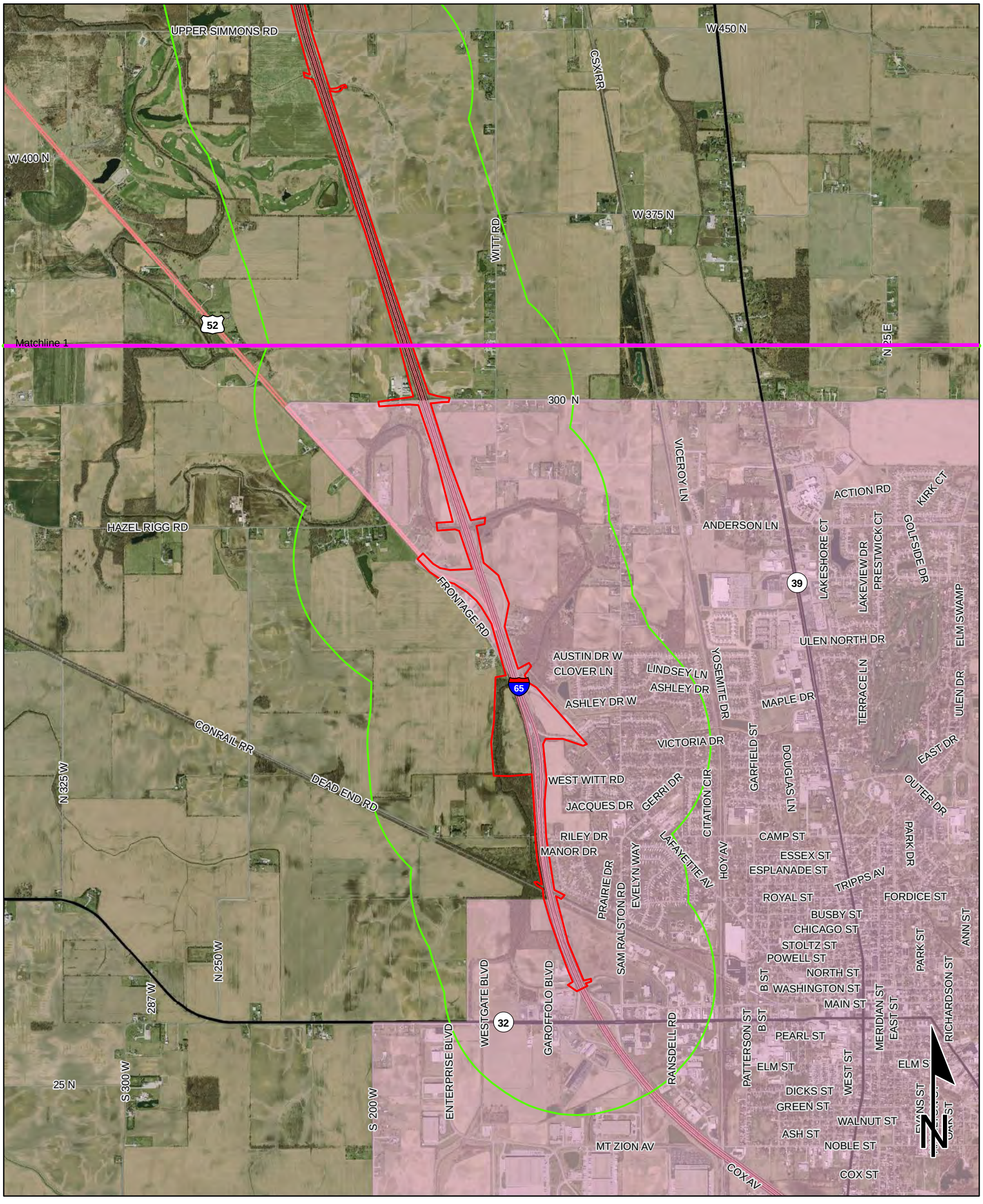
UAB
County Boundary
Project Area
Half Mile Radius
Toll
Interstate
State Route
US Route
Local Road

Red Flag Investigation - Urbanized Area Boundary
I-65 Added Travel Lanes
Des. No. 1802967
Boone County, Indiana



0.55 0.275 0 0.55 Miles

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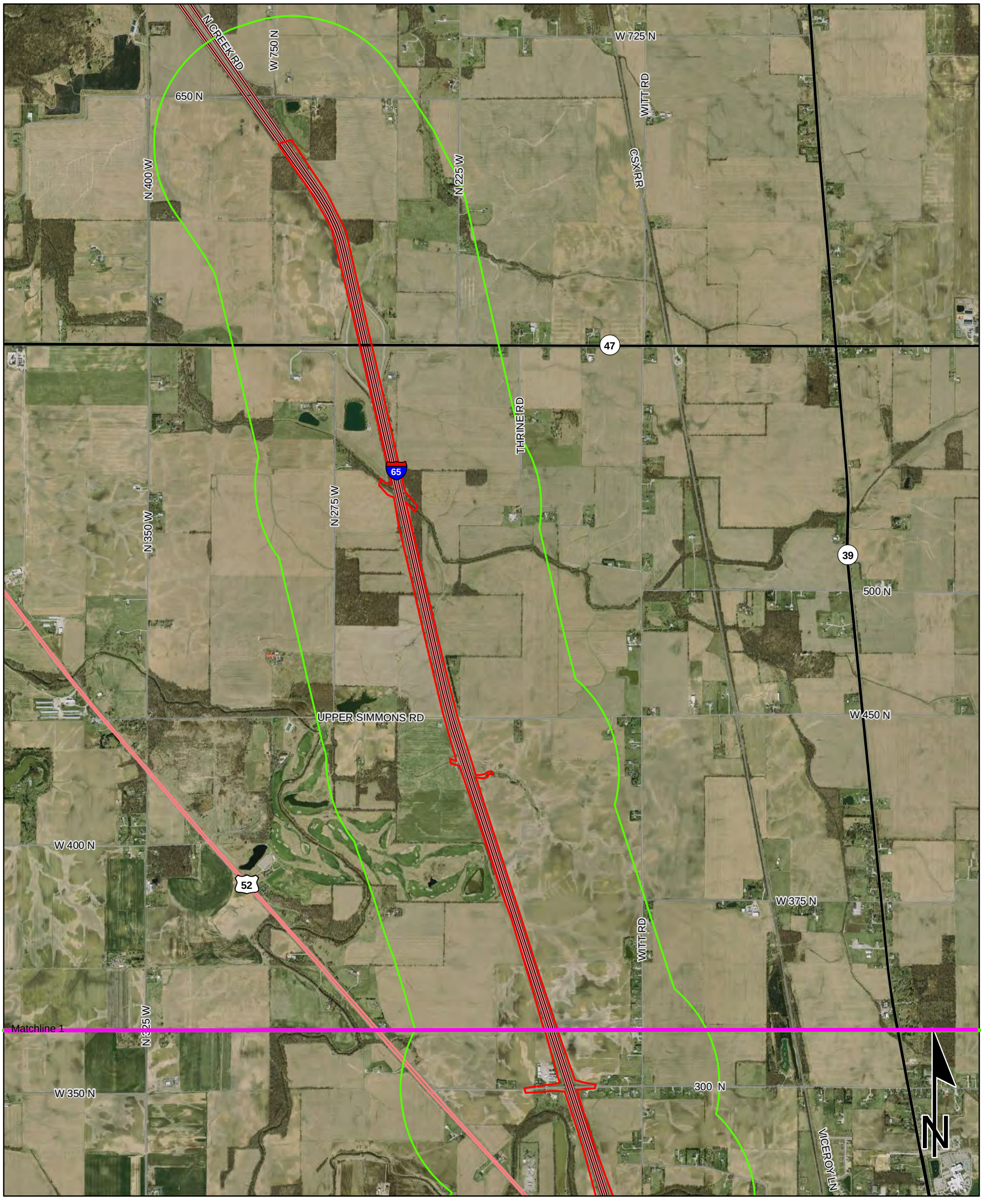
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)

Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N **Map Datum:** NAD83

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

UAB
County Boundary
Project Area
Half Mile Radius
Toll
Interstate
State Route
US Route
Local Road

Red Flag Investigation - Mining and Exploration
I-65 Added Travel Lanes
Des. No. 1802967
Boone County, Indiana



0.5 0.25 0 0.5 Miles

Sources:

Non Orthophotography
Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)
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- Oil and Gas Wells
- Mineral Resources
- Mine - Surface
- Mine - Underground
- County Boundary
- Project Area
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- Toll
- Interstate
- State Route
- US Route
- Local Road

Red Flag Investigation - Mining and Exploration
I-65 Added Travel Lanes
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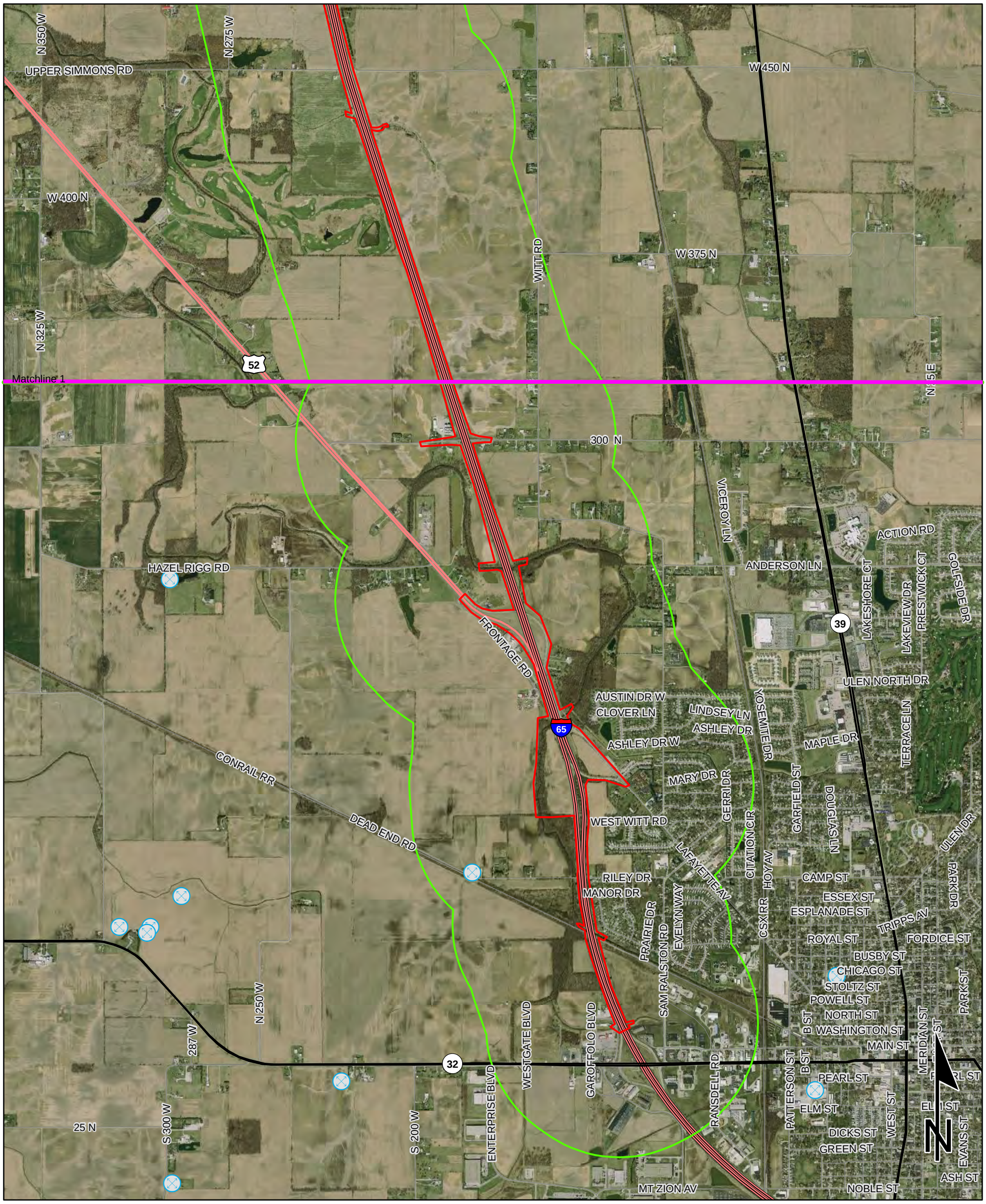
Boone County, Indiana



0.5 0.25 0 0.5 Miles

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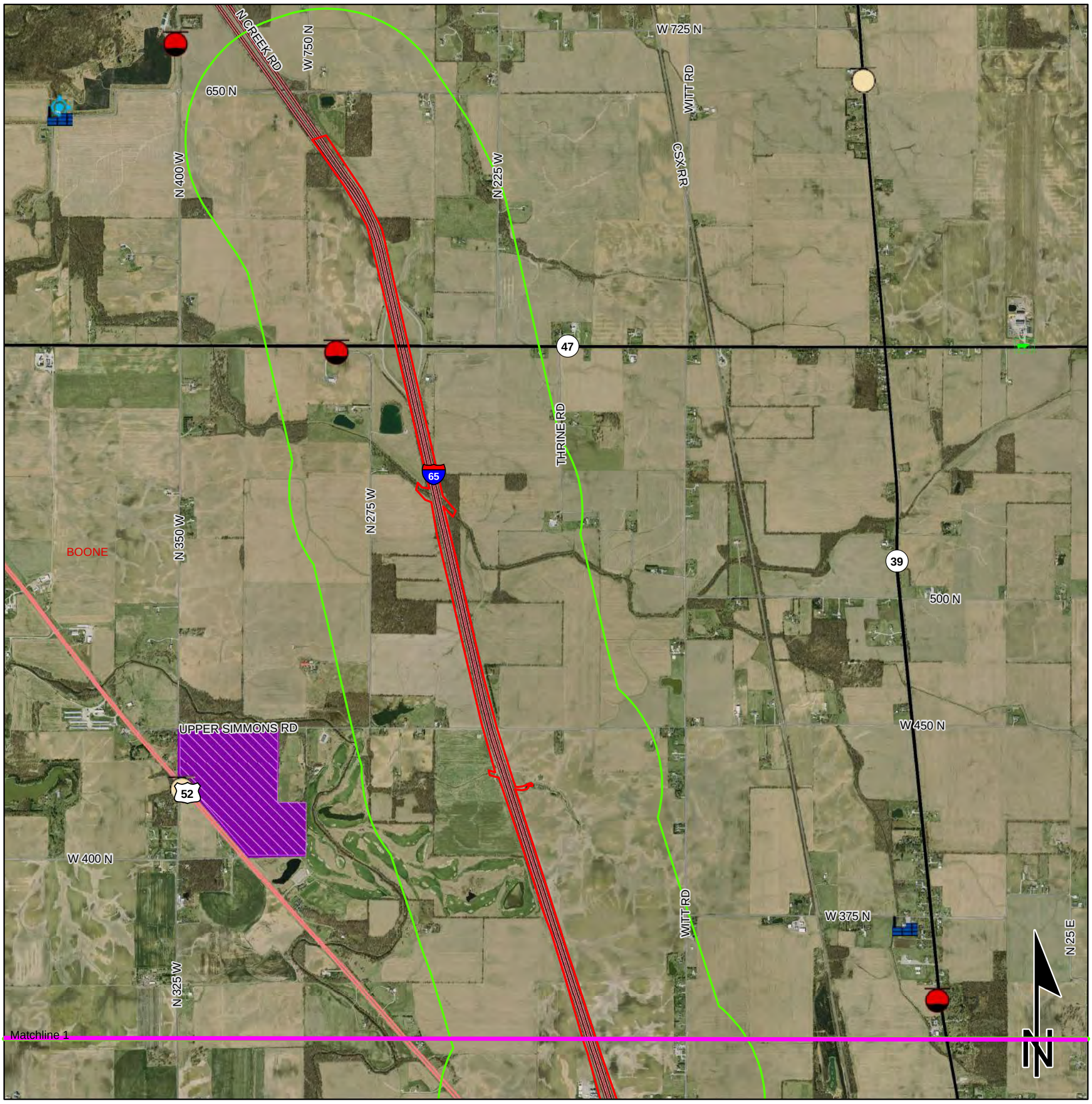
- Oil and Gas Wells
- Mineral Resources
- Mine - Surface
- Mine - Underground
- County Boundary
- Project Area
- Half Mile Radius
- Toll
- Interstate
- State Route
- US Route
- Local Road

Red Flag Investigation - Hazardours Material Concerns
I-65 Added Travel Lanes
Des. No. 1802967
Boone County, Indiana



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

0.55 0.275 0 0.55 Miles

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

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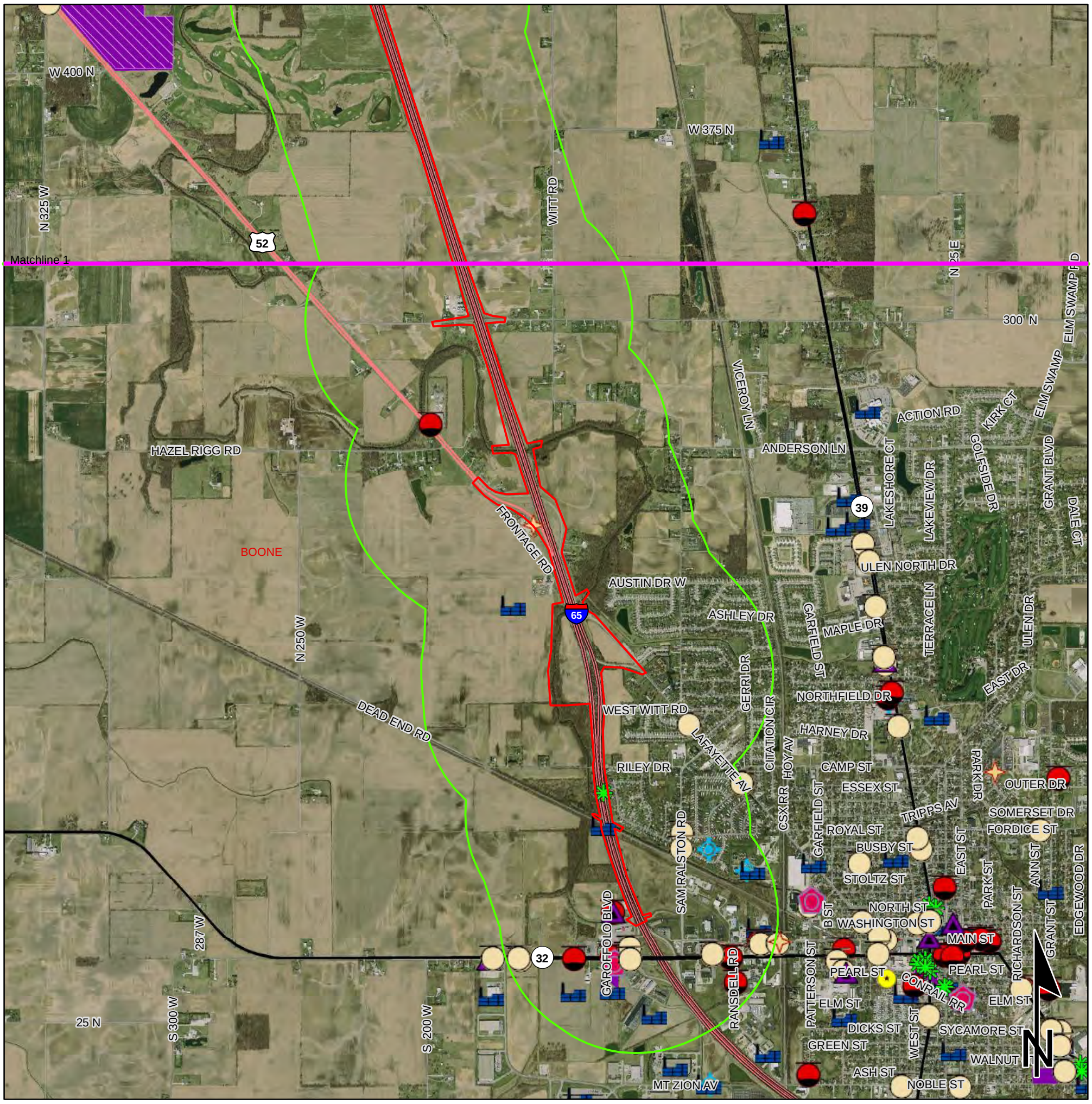
Red Flag Investigation - Hazardours Material Concerns
I-65 Added Travel Lanes
Des. No. 1802967
Boone County, Indiana



- Brownfield
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0.55 0.275 0 0.55 Miles

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Sources:

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

Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N **Map Datum:** NAD83

Indiana County Endangered, Threatened and Rare Species List

County: Boone

Species Name	Common Name	FED	STATE	GRANK	SRANK
Mollusk: Bivalvia (Mussels)					
Fusconaia subrotunda	Longsolid	C	SX	G3	SX
Lampsilis fasciola	Wavyrayed Lampmussel		SSC	G5	S3
Ptychobranchus fasciolaris	Kidneyshell		SSC	G4G5	S2
Toxolasma lividus	Purple Lilliput	C	SSC	G3Q	S2
Villosa lienosa	Little Spectaclecase		SSC	G5	S3
Amphibian					
Acris blanchardi	Blanchard's Cricket Frog		SSC	G5	S4
Bird					
Ammodramus henslowii	Henslow's Sparrow		SE	G4	S3B
Bartramia longicauda	Upland Sandpiper		SE	G5	S3B
Chordeiles minor	Common Nighthawk		SSC	G5	S4B
Cistothorus palustris	Marsh Wren		SE	G5	S3B
Cistothorus platensis	Sedge Wren		SE	G5	S3B
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle		SSC	G5	S2
Helmitheros vermivorus	Worm-eating Warbler		SSC	G5	S3B
Ixobrychus exilis	Least Bittern		SE	G5	S3B
Mniotilta varia	Black-and-white Warbler		SSC	G5	S1S2B
Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night-heron		SE	G5	S1B
Rallus elegans	King Rail		SE	G4	S1B
Rallus limicola	Virginia Rail		SE	G5	S3B
Setophaga cerulea	Cerulean Warbler		SE	G4	S3B
Setophaga citrina	Hooded Warbler		SSC	G5	S3B
Sturnella neglecta	Western Meadowlark		SSC	G5	S2B
Tyto alba	Barn Owl		SE	G5	S2
Mammal					
Lasiurus borealis	Eastern Red Bat		SSC	G3G4	S4
Myotis sodalis	Indiana Bat	LE	SE	G2	S1
Taxidea taxus	American Badger		SSC	G5	S2
Vascular Plant					
Juglans cinerea	Butternut		ST	G4	S2
Plantago cordata	Heart-leaved Plantain		SE	G4	S1
High Quality Natural Community					
Forest - flatwoods central till plain	Central Till Plain Flatwoods		SG	G3	S2
Forest - floodplain wet-mesic	Wet-mesic Floodplain Forest		SG	G3?	S3

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

Appendix F: Water Resources and Ecological Information F

APPROVED
Justus McGill
1/14/20

WETLAND DELINEATION AND WATERS REPORT

I-65 ADDED TRAVEL LANES FROM SR 32 TO SR 47
DES. NO. 1802967
LEBANON, BOONE COUNTY, INDIANA
40.137636/-86.522641

Prepared for:

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
CRAWFORDSVILLE DISTRICT
41 WEST 300 NORTH
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA 47933

Prepared by:

AMERICAN STRUCTUREPOINT, INC.
9025 RIVER ROAD, SUITE 200
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46240
(317) 547-5580

JANUARY 8, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Site Characterization, Appendix A, Appendix B, portions of Appendix C, Appendix D, and Appendix E were excluded to reduce the CE size.

1.0 Introduction

American Structurepoint, Inc. was contracted by the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) Crawfordsville District to perform a wetland delineation and waters investigation for the proposed I-65 Added Travel Lanes from SR 32 to SR 47 project (Des. No. 1802967). The investigated area is located along I-65 from approximately 0.13 mile north of SR 32 to approximately 0.81 mile north of SR 47. The investigated area generally encompasses the state owned right-of-way and ranges from 200 feet to 300 feet wide. Beginning directly west of the Lafayette Avenue on ramp, the investigated area extends west along Prairie Creek and encompasses a parcel outside of the existing right-of-way. The investigated area includes an additional parcel between the Lafayette Avenue on ramp and off ramp, east of I-65. The investigated area also includes extensions to the east and west of I-65 along Prairie Creek and Spring Creek stream crossings located along the corridor. The investigated area is located on the Thorntown, Hazelrigg, and Lebanon United State Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Maps in Sections 3, 10, 15, 14, 23, 26, and 35, Township 19 North, Range 1 West and Section 34, Township 20 North, Range 1 West. The location and approximate boundaries of the investigated area can be seen in the attached maps and aerial photographs (Appendix C).

American Structurepoint staff visited the site on July 24th through July 26th 2019, to conduct a wetland delineation and waters investigation. The proposed project is located in Land Resource Region (LRR) M, as recognized by the US Department of Agriculture. As such, this wetland delineation was conducted in accordance with the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory, 1987) and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Midwest Region* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2010).

Eighty-one wetlands (Wetland A-1 through Wetland BX) totaling 7.612 acres and 10 streams (Prairie Creek, UNT 1 through UNT 6 to Prairie Creek, Spring Creek, and UNT 1 through UNT 2 to Spring Creek) totaling 7,923 linear feet (3.161 acre) were identified within the investigated area. The delineated wetlands and streams appear to have a hydrologic connection to Sugar Creek, a Traditional Navigable Waterway (TNW). The wetlands and streams are anticipated to be considered jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

2.4 Aerial Photography

Aerial photography from 2005 and 2016 (IndianaMap) was reviewed for the investigated area. The 2005 and 2016 aerial photography depict the investigated area as primarily maintained right-of-way with wooded vegetation along the stream crossings and near the US 52/Lafayette Avenue interchange. Two agricultural fields are depicted within the investigated area near the US 52/Lafayette Avenue interchange where the investigated area extends outside of the state owned right-of-way. One residential development, directly south of the Lafayette Avenue off-ramp and east of I-65 northbound was observed during the field investigation, and not depicted within the aerial photography. Six stream crossings are visible on the aerial photography and were field verified. The 2016 Indiana Map Aerial depicts the investigated area as it was observed during the July 24th-26th field investigation, with the exception of the development noted above.

2.5 Floodways and Floodplains

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Mapping (FIRM) was reviewed for the investigated area. The investigated area is mapped within the floodplains associated with Prairie Creek and Spring Creek.

2.6 Legal Drain

The Boone County Surveyors Office Geographic Information System (http://50.73.115.85/boone/map.phtml) was accessed on September 9, 2019 by American Structurepoint, Inc. staff. Two legal drains are depicted within or adjacent to the investigated area. One legal drain is depicted south of Prairie Creek and Farm Heritage Trail and east of Sanitary Ditch. Another legal drain is depicted adjacent to the eastern edge of the investigated area, between CR 300 N and CR W 450 N. Both legal drains appear to be tiled and no features were identified in these locations during the field investigation.

2.7 12-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code

The USGS 12-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) mapping was reviewed for the project. The investigated area is located within the Spring Creek-Sugar Creek (051201100107), Deer Creek-Prairie Creek (051201100402), and Sanitary Ditch-Prairie Creek (051201100401) 12-Digit HUCs.

3.0 Field Reconnaissance

The proposed I-65 Added Travel Lanes from SR 32 to SR 47 project located in Boone County was examined for the presence of wetlands and waters of the U.S. on the site. Data points were strategically placed to identify appropriate boundaries of delineated wetlands and to determine the presence or absence of jurisdictional wetlands and waters of the U.S. Eighty-one wetlands (Wetland A-1 through Wetland BX) totaling 7.612 acres and 10 streams (Prairie Creek, UNT 1 through UNT 6 to Prairie Creek, Spring Creek, and UNT 1 through UNT 2 to Spring Creek) totaling 7,923 linear feet (3.161 acre) were identified within the investigated area. Data sheets and a map indicating the location of data points documenting the field investigation are included in the appendix.

3.1 Wetlands

3.1.1 Wetland A-1

Wetland A-1 is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch along I-65 northbound and south of UNT 1 to Prairie Creek. The wetland enters the investigated area approximately 0.15 mile north of SR 32 and extends north for 77 linear feet before draining into UNT 1 to Prairie Creek. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland A-1 appears to drain north to UNT 1 to Prairie Creek, which drains west to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland A-1 would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia, Agrostis gigantea,* and *Poa pratensis* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at the surface, Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 1	0-8	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	8-16	93% 10YR 4/1 with 7% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland A-1 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland A-1 was delineated at 0.011 acre (77 linear feet) within the investigated area and extends south beyond the investigated area. Wetland A-1 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 1 included in the Appendix B. DP 2 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland A-1. DP 2 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydrology and hydric soil to be determined a wetland.

3.1.2 Wetland A-2

Wetland A-2 is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch along I-65 northbound and north of UNT 1 to Prairie Creek. The wetland enters the investigated area approximately 0.17 mile north of SR 32 and extends north for 766 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.32 mile north of SR 32. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland A-2 appears to drain south to UNT 1 to Prairie Creek, which drains west to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland A-1 would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Agrostis gigantea* and *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Algal Mat or Crust (B4) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 3	0-3	10YR 5/1 with 30% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	87% 10YR 5/6 with 10% 10YR 5/1 as a depletion in the matrix and 3% 10YR 7/1 as a depletion in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland A-2 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland A-2 was delineated at 0.089 acre (766 linear feet) within the investigated area. Wetland A-2 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Echinochloa crus-galli*). For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 3 included in the Appendix B. DP 4 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland A-2. DP 4 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.3 Wetland B

Wetland B is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to a depressional area at a pipe outflow and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland is located approximately 0.15 mile south of the Farm Heritage Trail. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland B appears to drain north to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland B would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at the surface and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP5	0-18	85% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 6/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 5% 10YR 2/1 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland B would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland B is 0.005 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland B would be considered a poor quality wetland due to the dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*) and receiving water from roadway runoff. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 5 included in the Appendix B. DP 6 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland B. DP 6 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.4 Wetland C

Wetland C is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to a depressional area and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland is located approximately 0.10 mile south of Farm Heritage Trail. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland C appears to drain north to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland C would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Ulmus americana, Fraxinus pennsylvanica,* and *Populus deltoides* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Carex molesta* within the herbaceous stratum. Although the wetland included sapling/shrubs this was not a dominant component of the absolute cover of the wetland. Hydrologic indicators included Geomorphic Position (D2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 7	0-10	98% 10YR 4/1 with 2% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	10-18	65% 10YR 4/1 with 30% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 5% 10YR 7/1 as a depletion in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland C would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland C is 0.003 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland C would be considered a poor quality wetland due to receiving water from roadway runoff. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP7 included in the Appendix B. DP 8 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland C. DP 8 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.5 Wetland D

Wetland D is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located on the side slope at a small drain outlet and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland is located approximately 0.08 mile south of Farm Heritage Trail. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland D appears to drain north to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland D would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Bidens frondosa* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included, Water Table (A2) at 10 inches, Saturation (A3) at 6 inches, Drainage Patterns (B10), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 9	0-7	100% 10YR 4/1	Loamy/Clayey
	7-18	80% 10YR 4/1 with 15% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 5% 10YR 7/1 as a depletion in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland D would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland D is 0.002 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland D would be considered a poor quality wetland due to receiving water from roadway runoff. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 9 included in the Appendix B. DP 10 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland D. DP 10 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.6 Wetland E

Wetland E is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and a depressional area at a small drain outlet and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland is located approximately 0.10 mile north of Farm Heritage Trail. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland E appears to drain south through the roadside ditch to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland E would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drainage Patterns (B10) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 12	0-7	92% 10YR 4/2 with 3% 10YR 2/1 as organic material in the matrix and 5% 10YR 3/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	7-18	89% 10YR 4/2 with 3% 10YR 2/1 as organic material in the matrix and 5% 10YR 3/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 3% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland E would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland E is 0.018 acre (60 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland E would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 12 included in the Appendix B. DP 13 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland E. DP 13 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.7 Wetland F

Wetland F is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland is located approximately 0.15 mile north of Farm Heritage Trail and extends 25 feet along the roadside ditch. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland F appears to drain south through the roadside ditch

to Wetland E which drains through the roadside ditch to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland E would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Acer saccharinum* and *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* within the sapling/shrub stratum and *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Although the wetland included sapling/shrubs this was not a dominant component of the absolute cover of the wetland. Hydrologic indicators included Drainage Patterns (B10), Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 15	0-6	90% 10YR 4/2 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	83% 10YR 4/2 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 7% 10YR 2/1 as organic material in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland F would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland F is 0.003 acre (25 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland F would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 15 included in the Appendix B. DP 16 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland F. DP 16 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.8 Wetland G-1

Wetland G-1 is a scrub-shrub wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is primarily within the roadside ditch but extends outside the ditchline at a small drain outlet and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland is located just south of Riley Road and extends south for 11 feet before terminating at Wetland G-2. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland G-1 appears to drain south to Wetland G-2, which drains south through the roadside ditch to Wetland F, which drains through the roadside ditch to Wetland E, which drains through the roadside ditch to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland G would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Juglans nigra* and *Morus Alba* within the tree stratum; *Salix nigra* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Poa pratensis and Schedonorus arundinaceus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at 10 inches, Drainage Patterns (B10), Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), and Geomorphic Position (D2). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 21	0-18	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland G-1 would be considered PSS1E under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland G-1 is 0.001 acre (11 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland G-1 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance.

For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 21 included in the Appendix B. DP 22 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland G-1. DP 22 did possess hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil but lacked the hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.9 Wetland G-2

Wetland G-2 is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is primarily within the roadside ditch but extends outside the ditchline at a small drain outlet and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.06 mile south of Riley Road and extends north for 309 linear feet before terminating just south of Riley Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland G-2 appears to drain south through the roadside ditch to Wetland F, which drains through the roadside ditch to Wetland E, which drains through the roadside ditch to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland G-2 would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia, Poa pratensis,* and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at 12 inches. Hydric soil indicators included Sandy Redox (S5). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 19	0-5	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	5-18	94% 10YR 5/2 with 3% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 3% 10YR 2/1 as a depletion in the matrix	Sandy

Wetland G-2 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland G-2 is 0.041 acre (309 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland G-2 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 19 included in the Appendix B. DP 20 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding the emergent portion of Wetland G-2. DP 20 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.10 Wetland H

Wetland H is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch at a small drain outlet and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.06 mile north of Riley Road and extends north for 63 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.07 mile north of Riley Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland H appears to drain south through the roadside ditch to Wetland G-1, which drains to Wetland G-2, which drains through the roadside ditch to Wetland F, which drains through the roadside ditch to Wetland E, which drains through the roadside ditch to Prairie Creek drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland H would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Juglans nigra* and *Acer saccharinum* within the tree stratum and *Bromus ciliatus* within the herbaceous stratum. Although the wetland included trees this was not a dominant component of the absolute cover of the wetland. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 1 inch, Saturation (A3) at the surface, and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 23	0-7	100% 10YR 2/1	Loamy/Clayey
	7-18	70% 10YR 2/1 with 30% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland H would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland H is 0.004 acre (63 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland H would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 23 included in the Appendix B. DP 24 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland H. DP 24 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.11 Wetland I

Wetland I is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and the depressional area around a pipe outlet and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland is located approximately 0.2 mile south of Lafayette Avenue. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland I appears to drain south through the roadside ditch to Wetland H, which drains through the roadside ditch to Wetland G, which drains through the roadside ditch to Wetland F, which drains through the roadside ditch to Wetland E, which drains through the roadside ditch to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland I would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cyperus esculentus* and *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 6 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Algal Mat or Crust (B4), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 25	0-18	98% 10YR 2/1 with 2% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland I would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland I is 0.004 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland I would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Cyperus esculentus* and *Echinochloa crus-galli*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 25 included in the Appendix B. DP 26 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland I. DP 26 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.12 Wetland J

Wetland J is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to a depressional area at a culvert inlet and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland is located approximately 0.4 mile south of Lafayette Avenue. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. The wetland appears to drain west to Wetland BS, which drains west to the roadside ditch west of I-65 southbound, which drains to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland J would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Persicaria pensylvanica* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at the surface, Drainage Patterns (B10), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 27	0-18	97% 10YR 3/1 with 3% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland J would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland J is 0.001 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland J would be considered a poor quality wetland due to receiving water from roadway runoff. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 27 included in the Appendix B. DP 28 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland J. DP 28 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.13 Wetland K-1

Wetland K-1 is a forested wetland located east of I-65 and south of the southbound ramp to Lafayette Avenue. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.01 mile east of I-65 northbound and extends east for 211 linear feet before terminating 0.04 mile east of I-65 northbound at Wetland K-2. The wetland derives water from roadway runoff. Wetland K-1 appears to drain north to Wetland L-2, which drains to Prairie Creek, which

drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland K-1 would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Acer rubrum* within the tree stratum and *Salix nigra* and *Viburnum recognitum* within the sapling/shrub stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at 10 inches, Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8), Drainage Patterns (B10), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 29	0-18	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland K-1 would be considered PFO1E under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland K-1 is 0.013 acre (211 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland K-1 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 29 included in the Appendix B. DP 30 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland K-1. DP 30 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.14 Wetland K-2

Wetland K-2 is an emergent wetland located east of I-65 and south of the southbound ramp to Lafayette Avenue. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.04 mile east of I-65 northbound and extends east for 582 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.03 mile west of Lafayette Avenue. The wetland derives water from roadway runoff. Wetland K-2 appears to drain west to Wetland K-1, which drains north to Wetland L-2, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland K-2 would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Eleocharis palustris* and *Carex hystericina* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drainage Patterns (B10), Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 31	0-4	100% 10YR 3/2	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	90% 10YR 4/1 with 7% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix and 3% 10YR 3/1 as organic material in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland K-2 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland K-2 is 0.047 acre (582 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland K-2 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 31 included in the Appendix B. DP 32 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland K-2. DP 32 did possess hydrophytic vegetation and hydric but lacked the hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.15 Wetland L-1

Wetland L-1 is a forested wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65 and along the southbound ramp to Lafayette Avenue. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins just north of the southbound ramp to Lafayette Avenue and extends 432 linear feet north along I-65 before terminating 0.08 mile north of the southbound ramp to Lafayette Avenue. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland L-1 appears to drain north to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland L-1 would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Acer rubrum* and *Morus alba* within the tree stratum and *Leersia oryzoides, Impatiens capensis,* and *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 1 inch deep, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 33	0-18	100% 10YR 2/1	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland L-1 would be considered PFO1E under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland L-1 is 0.027 acre (432 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland L-1 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 33 included in the Appendix B. DP 34 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland L-1. DP 34 did possess hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil but lacked the hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.16 Wetland L-2

Wetland L-2 is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65 and along the southbound ramp to Lafayette Avenue. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The emergent wetland is separated into two parts by the forested Wetland L-1. The southern portion of this wetland begins approximately 0.1 mile west of Lafayette Avenue and extends west for 716 linear feet before terminating just west of I-65 northbound. The northern portion of this wetland begins 0.08 mile north of the southbound ramp to Lafayette Avenue and extends north for 662 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.05 mile south of the intersection of I-65 and the northbound ramp from Lafayette Avenue. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland L-2 appears to drain north to

Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland L-2 would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Schedonorus arundinaceus, Juncus torreyi, and Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at 8 inches, Algal Mat or Crust (B4), Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Drainage Patterns (B10), Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Sandy Redox (S5), and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 37	0-4	100% 10YR 3/2	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
DP 35	0-3	100% 10YR 4/2	Sandy
	3-18	90% 10YR 5/2 and 10% 10YR 5/6	Sandy

Wetland L-2 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland L-2 is 0.119 acre (1,378 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland L-2 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 37 and DP 35 included in the Appendix B. DP 38 and DP 36 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland L. DP 38 and DP 36 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.17 Wetland M

Wetland M is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.02 mile north of the I-65 over Prairie Creek Bridge (I65-141-03143C) and extends north for 1,027 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.22 mile north of the I-65 over Prairie Creek Bridge (I65-141-03143C). The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland M appears to drain south to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland M would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 10 inches, Saturation (A3) at 8 inches, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6), and Depleted Dark Surface (F7). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 39	0-8	100% 10YR 2/1	Loamy/Clayey
	8-18	88% 10YR 2/1 with 10% 10YR 7/1 as a depletion in the matrix and 2% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
DP 41	0-5	100% 10YR 3/2	Loamy/Clayey
	5-8	100% 10YR 4/3	Loamy/Clayey
	8-18	95% 10YR 4/2 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland M would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland M is 0.127 acre (1,027 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland M would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 39 and DP 41 included in the Appendix B. DP 40 and DP 42included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland M. DP 40 and DP 42 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.18 Wetland N

Wetland N is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65, west of the US 52 off ramp. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch along I-65 northbound and the US 52 off ramp and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. A gravel pad bisects the eastern portion of Wetland N. Water ponds on either side of the gravel pad and appears to move over the gravel pad during high water events. The wetland begins 0.02 mile north of the northbound US 52 exit and extends north for 742 linear feet along I-65 northbound and 450 linear feet along the US 52 off ramp before terminating 0.14 mile north of the US 52 exit. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and US 52. Wetland N appears to drain through a culvert inlet to the roadside ditch, which drains south to Prairie Creek, which drains to the Sugar Creek a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland N would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Poa pratensis* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6) and Drainage Patterns (B10). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 44	0-8	100% 10YR 3/1	Loamy/Clayey
	8-18	98% 10YR 2/1 with 2% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland N would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland N is 0.374 acre (1,192 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland N would be considered a poor

quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 44 included in the Appendix B. DP 43 and DP 45 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland N. DP 43 did possess hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil but lacked the hydrology to be determined a wetland. DP 45 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.19 Wetland O

Wetland O is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65, north of the US 52 off ramp. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland is located outside of the paved portion of the roadside ditch, located north of Wetland O. The wetland begins 0.12 mile north of the US 52 interchange and extends north for 139 linear feet before terminating 0.14 mile north of the US 52 interchange. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland O appears to drain northwest through the roadside ditch to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland O would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Geomorphic Position (D2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 46	0-2	100% 10YR 2/2	Loamy/Clayey
	2-18	90% 10YR 3/2 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as concentration in the matrix and 5% 10YR 4/1 as depletion	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland O would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland O is 0.033 acre (139 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland O would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 46 included in the Appendix B. DP 47 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland BI. DP 47 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.20 Wetland P

Wetland P is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65, north of the US 52 interchange. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.30 mile south of CR 300 N and extends north for 56 linear feet before terminating 0.29 mile south of CR 300 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland P appears to drain west to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland P would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* and *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum and *Convolvulus arvensis* within the woody vine stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at the surface, Drift Deposits (B3), Drainage Patterns (B10), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 49	0-6	95% 10YR 3/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	80% 10YR 3/2 with 20% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland P would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland P is 0.023 acre (56 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland P would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 49 included in the Appendix B. DP 50 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland P. DP 50 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.21 Wetland Q

Wetland Q is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65, south of CR 300 N. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.1 mile south of CR 300 N and extends north for 140 linear feet before terminating 0.08 mile south of CR 300 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland Q appears to drain west to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland Q would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* and *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at the surface, Drainage Patterns (B10), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 51	0-6* *restrictive layer at 6 inches	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 3/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland Q would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland Q is 0.031 acre (140 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland Q would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 51

included in the Appendix B. DP 52 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland Q. DP 52 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.22 Wetland R

Wetland R is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65, south of CR 300 N. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.06 mile south of CR 300 N and extends north for 262 linear feet before terminating 0.01 mile south of CR 300 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland R appears to drain west to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland R would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 0.5 inches, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Hydrogen Sulfide (A4). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 54	0-6* *restrictive layer at 6 inches	100% 10YR 4/1	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland R would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland R is 0.062 acre (262 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland R would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 54 included in the Appendix B. DP 53 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland R. DP 53 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.23 Wetland S

Wetland S is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65, north of CR 300 N. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.01 mile north of CR 300 N and extends north for 1,308 linear feet before terminating 0.26 mile north of CR 300 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland S appears to drain south and west through the roadside ditch to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland S would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* and *Eleocharis palustris* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 8 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Sediment Deposits (B2), Surface Soil Cracks (B6), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), Redox Dark Surface (F6), and Redox Depressions (F8). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 55	0-10	93% 10YR 3/1 with 7% 10YR 2/1 as organic material in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	10-18	78% 10YR 5/2 with 15% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 7% 10YR 3/1 as organic material in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
DP 57	0-9	95% 10YR 3/1 with 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	9-18	85% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 6/8 as a concentration in the matrix and 5% 10YR 2/1 as organic material in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland S would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland S is 0.428 acre (1,308 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland S would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 55 and DP 57 included in the Appendix B. DP 56 and DP 58 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland S. DP 56 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland. DP 58 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.24 **Wetland T**

Wetland T is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65, north of CR 300 N. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.45 mile north of CR 300 N and extends north for 424 linear feet before terminating 0.53 mile north of CR 300 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland T appears to drain south through the roadside ditch to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland T would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* and *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drift Deposits (B3), Drainage Patterns (B10), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 59	0-4	95% 10YR 3/1 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	4-12	50% 10YR 4/1 with 45% 10YR 5/2 as a concentration in the matrix and 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	12-18	50% 10YR 6/1 with 30% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 20% 10YR 4/1 as a depletion in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland T would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland T is 0.084 acre (424 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland T would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 59 included in the Appendix B. DP 60 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland T. DP 60 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.25 **Wetland U**

Wetland U is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65, north of CR 300 N. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.6 mile north of CR 300 N and extends north for 373 linear feet before terminating 0.66 mile north of CR 300 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland U appears to drain south through the roadside ditch to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland U would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* and *Carex vulpinoidea* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Sediment Deposits (B2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), Redox Dark Surface (F6), and Redox Depressions (F8). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 61	0-6	95% 10YR 3/2 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	60% 10YR 5/1 with 40% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland U would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland U is 0.074 acre (373 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland U would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha*

angustifolia). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 61 included in the Appendix B. DP 62 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland U. DP 62 possessed the hydric soil but lack the hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.26 Wetland V

Wetland V is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65, north of CR 300 N. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.8 mile north of County Road (CR) 300 N and extends north for 523 linear feet before terminating 0.9 mile north of CR 300 N. Carex species, along with the dominant vegetation listed below, were used to delineate the wetland boundary. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland V appears to drain north to UNT to Prairie Creek, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland V would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Eleocharis palustris* and *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drainage Patterns (B10), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included a Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 63	0-10	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	10-18	95% 10YR 5/2 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland V would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland Vis 0.135 acre (523 linear feet) within the investigated area. Wetland V would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 63 included in the Appendix B. DP 64 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland A. DP 64 did possess hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil, but lacked the hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.27 Wetland W

Wetland W is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.95 mile north of CR 300 N and extends north for 62 linear feet before terminating 0.96 mile north of CR 300 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland W appears to drain north to UNT to Prairie Creek, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland W would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* within the herbaceous stratum. The vegetation met the Prevalence Index for Hydrophytic vegetation. Hydrologic

indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 65	0-6	95% 10YR 3/2 with 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix and pore linings	Loamy/Clayey
	6-12	80% 10YR 5/1 with 20% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	12-18	80 % 10YR 5/1 with 20% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland W would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland W is 0.009 acre (62 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland W would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 65 included in the Appendix B. DP 66 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland W. DP 66 did possess hydric soil, but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.28 Wetland X

Wetland X is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.32 mile south of CR W 450 N and extends south for 1,154 linear feet before terminating 0.54 mile south of CR W 450 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland X appears to drain north to UNT to Prairie Creek, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland X would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Agrostis gigantea* and *Carex vulpinoidea* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at the surface, Geomorphic Position (D2), and the FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 67	0-4	100% 10YR 3/2	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	80% 10YR 5/1 with 20% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland X would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland X is 0.082 acre (1,154 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland X would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was

not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 67 included in the Appendix B. DP 68 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland X. DP 68 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.29 Wetland Y

Wetland Y is a scrub-shrub wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within the roadside ditch south of UNT 4 to Prairie Creek and also extends beyond the roadside ditch along the southern bank of UNT 4 to Prairie Creek. The wetland begins approximately 0.24 mile south of CR W 450 N, extends 45 linear feet along UNT 4 to Prairie Creek, and extends south for 123 linear feet along the roadside ditch before terminating 0.25 mile south of CR W 450 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and UNT 4 to Prairie Creek. Wetland Y appears to drain north to UNT 4 to Prairie Creek, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland Y would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Salix interior* within the sapling/shrub stratum; *Solidago gigantea* and *Impatiens capensis* within the herbaceous stratum; and *Convolvulus arvensis* in the woody vine stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at the surface, Sediment Deposits (B2), Drift Deposits (B3), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included a Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 69	0-18	97% 2.5Y 4/1 with 3% 2.5Y 4/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland Y would be considered PSS1E under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland Y is 0.045 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland Y would be considered a poor quality wetland because it derives water from I-65 runoff. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 69 included in the Appendix B. DP 70 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland Y. DP 70 did possess hydrophytic vegetation, but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.30 Wetland Z

Wetland Z is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.75 mile north of CR W 300 N and extends north for 281 linear feet before terminating 0.80 mile north of CR W 300 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland Z appears to drain north to UNT 4 to Prairie Creek, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland Z would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drainage Patterns (B10), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric

soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 138	0-18	95% 10YR 4/2 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland Z would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland Z is 0.081 acre (281 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland Z would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 138 included in the Appendix B. DP 139 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland Z. DP 139 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.31 Wetland AA

Wetland AA is an emergent wetland located on a low bench within the northern floodplain of UNT 4 to Prairie Creek, east of the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland begins approximately 0.24 mile south of CR W 450 N and 0.02 mile east of the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland extends 215 linear feet east along the northern edge UNT 4 to Prairie Creek before terminating 0.06 mile east of the northbound lanes of I-65. Wetland AA appears to drain south to UNT 4 to Prairie Creek, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AA would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Phalaris arundinacea* within the herbaceous stratum and *Convolvulus arvensis* within the woody vine stratum. The vegetation met the Prevalence Index for Hydrophytic vegetation. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 6 inches and Saturation (A3) at 2 inches. Hydric soil indicators included a Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 73	0-18	100% 10YR 5/1	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AA would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AA is 0.065 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AA would be considered a poor quality wetland due to the dominance of invasive vegetation *(Phalaris arundinacea)*. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 73 included in the Appendix B. DP 74 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AA. DP 74 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.32 Wetland AB

Wetland AB is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately

0.05 mile north of CR W 450 N and extends south for 1,375 linear feet before terminating at UNT 5 to Prairie Creek approximately 0.21 mile south of CR W 450 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AB appears to drain south to UNT 5 to Prairie Creek, which drains to UNT 4 to Prairie Creek, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AB would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Salix interior* within the sapling/shrub stratum and *Typha angustifolia, Leersia oryzoides,* and *Agrostis gigantea* within the herbaceous stratum. Although the wetland included sapling/shrubs this was not a dominant component of the absolute cover of the wetland. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 0.5 inches, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Drainage Patterns (B10), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 75	0-3	100% 10YR 3/1	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	85% 10YR 5/1 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 5% 10YR 3/1 organic matter	Loamy/Clayey
DP 77	0-2	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	2-12	50% 10YR 5/1 with 47% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 3% 10YR 2/1 organic matter	Loamy/Clayey
	12-18	70% 10YR 5/1 with 30% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AB would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AB is 0.336 acre (1,375 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AB would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 75 and DP 77 included in the Appendix B. DP 76 and DP 78 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland AB. DP 76 and DP 78 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.33 Wetland AC

Wetland AC is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.11 mile north of CR W 450 N and extends north for 1,735 linear feet before draining into Erosional Feature 1, 0.43 mile north of CR W 450 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AC appears to drain north to Erosional Feature 1, which drains to Spring Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AC would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Agrostis stolonifera* and *Scirpus atrovirens* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at the surface, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6).Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 79	0-7	95% 10YR 3/2 with 5% 10YR 3/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	7-18	85% 10YR 5/2 with 15% 10YR 5/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AC would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AC is 0.314 acre (1,735 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AC would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 79 included in the Appendix B. DP 80 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AC. DP 80 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.34 Wetland AD

Wetland AD is a forested wetland located east of the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located along the northern bank of Spring Creek and within the floodplain. The wetland begins approximately 0.01 mile north of Spring Creek and extends east before exiting the investigated area. The wetland derives water from Spring Creek. Wetland AD appears to drain south to Spring Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AD would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* and *Ulmus americana* within the tree stratum; *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* and *Acer negundo* within the tree sapling/shrub stratum; and *Lysimachia nummularia*, *Cinna latifolia*, and *Glyceria striata* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Water Marks (B1), Drift Deposits (B3), Water-Stained Leaves (B9), Surface Soil Cracks (B6), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 82	0-10	100% 10YR 3/2	Loamy/Clayey
	10-18	95% 10YR 3/2 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AD would be considered PFO1A under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AD is 0.204 acre and extends east beyond the investigated area. Wetland AD would be considered an average wetland

due to the presence of native species and location within the floodplain of Spring Creek. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 82 included in the Appendix B. DP 83 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AD. DP 83 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.35 Wetland AE

Wetland AE is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.03 mile north of Spring Creek and extends north for 317 linear feet before terminating 0.09 mile north of Spring Creek. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AE appears to drain south to Spring Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AE would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Agrostis gigantea* and *Typha latifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Geomorphic Position (D2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 84	0-12	95% 10YR 3/2 with 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	12-18	95% 10YR 4/2 with 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AE would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AE is 0.032 acre (317 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AE would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha latifolia)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 84 included in the Appendix B. DP 85 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AE. DP 85 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.36 Wetland AF

Wetland AF is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.17 mile south of SR 47 and extends south for 740 linear feet before terminating 0.31 mile south of SR 47. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AF appears to drain south to Spring Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AF would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha latifolia* and *Phalaris arundinacea* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 11 inches, Saturation (A3) at 3 inches, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 86	0-18	93% 10YR 5/1 with 7% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AF would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AF is 0.194 acre (740 linear feet) and extends east beyond the investigated area. Wetland AF would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha latifolia)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 86 included in the Appendix B. DP 87 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AF. DP 87 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.37 Wetland AG

Wetland AG is an emergent wetland located within the southeast quadrant of the I-65 and SR 47 interchange. The wetland is a depressional area within the intersection infield and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.03 mile south of SR 47 and extends east for 14 linear feet before exiting the investigated area, and then extends south where it re-enters the investigated area extending 169 linear feet before terminating 0.08 mile south of SR 47. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AG appears to drain through a culvert inlet to the roadside ditch, which drains south to Spring Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AG would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Agrostis gigantea* and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* within the herbaceous stratum. The vegetation met Prevalence Index for Hydrophytic vegetation. Hydrologic indicators included Algal Mat or Crust (B4), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 88	0-4	100% 10YR 3/2	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	90% 10YR 5/1 with 10% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AG would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AG is 0.038 acre (183 linear feet) and extends east beyond the investigated area. Wetland AG would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 88 included in the Appendix B. DP 89 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AG. DP 89 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.38 Wetland AH

Wetland AH is an emergent wetland located within the northeast quadrant of the I-65 and SR 47 interchange. The wetland is a depressional area within the intersection infield and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.03 mile north of SR 47 and extends north for 353 linear feet before terminating 0.09 mile north of SR 47. The wetland also extends east out of the investigated area. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AH appears to drain through a culvert inlet to the roadside ditch, which drains north to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AH would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Carex molesta, Echinochloa crus-galli,* and *Cyperus esculentus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Algal Mat or Crust (B4), Surface Soil Cracks (B6), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3) and Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 90	0-3	95% 10YR 3/4 with 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-8	80% 10YR 3/1 with 20% 10YR 4/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	8-18	100% 10YR 3/1	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AH would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AH is 0.269 acre and extends east out of the investigated area. Wetland AH would be considered a poor quality wetland due to dominance of invasive vegetation (*Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Cyperus esculentus)*. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 90 included in the Appendix B. DP 91 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AB. DP 91 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.39 Wetland AI

Wetland AI is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.24 mile north of SR 47 and extends north for 836 linear feet before terminating 0.39 mile north of SR 47. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AI appears to drain north to Wetland AJ, which drains to Wetland AK, which drains to UNT 2 to Spring Creek, which drains to Wetland AL, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AI would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cyperus esculentus* and *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 92	0-2	100% 10YR 3/2	Loamy/Clayey
	2-18	60% 10YR 6/1 with 40% 10YR 5/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AI would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AI is 0.120 acre (836 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AI would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Cyperus esculentus)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 92 included in the Appendix B. DP 93 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AI. DP 93 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.40 Wetland AJ

Wetland AJ is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.42 mile south of CR W 700 N and extends south for 61 linear feet before terminating 0.43 mile south of CR W 700 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AJ appears to drain north to Wetland AK, which drains to UNT 2 to Spring Creek, which drains to Wetland AL, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AJ would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* and *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 94	0-3	95% 10YR 3/1 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	70% 10YR 5/1 with 30% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AJ would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AJ is 0.008 acre (61 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AJ would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 94 included in the Appendix B. DP 95 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AJ. DP 95 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.41 Wetland AK

Wetland AK is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.33 mile south of CR W 700 N and extends south for 144 linear feet before terminating 0.36 mile south of CR W 700 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AK appears to drain north to UNT 2 to Spring Creek, which drains to Wetland AL, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AK would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Algal Mat or Crust (B4), Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 96	0-3	100% 10YR 3/2	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	90% 10YR 6/1 with 10% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AK would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AK is 0.010 acre (144 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AK would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 96 included in the Appendix B. DP 97 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AK. DP 97 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.42 Wetland AL

Wetland AL is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within a depressional area that extends north and east out of the investigated area. The wetland begins approximately 0.2 mile south of CR W 700 N and extends south for 384 linear feet before terminating at UNT 2 to Spring Creek, 0.27 mile south of CR W 700 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AL appears to drain north to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AL would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Populus deltoids* within the tree stratum; *Diospyros virginiana* and *Juglans nigra* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Solidago altissima, Ambrosia trifida,* and *Carex vulpinoidea* within the herbaceous stratum. Although the wetland included trees and saplings/shrubs, this was not a dominant component of the absolute cover of the wetland. Hydrologic indicators included Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) and Crayfish Burrows (C8). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 98	0-3	95% 10YR 3/1 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	97% 10YR 3/1 with 3% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AL would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AL is 0.617 acre within the investigated area and appears to extend north and east beyond the investigated area. Wetland AL would be considered a poor quality wetland due to receiving water from roadway runoff. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 98 included in the Appendix B. DP 99 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AL. DP 99 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.43 Wetland AM

Wetland AM is an emergent wetland located along the roadway median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins within the investigated area 0.22 mile south of CR W 700 N and extends south for 102 linear feet before terminating 0.24 mile south of CR W 700 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AM appears to drain through a culvert inlet to the roadside ditch, which drains north to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AM would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Scirpus atrovirens* and *Cyperus esculentus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Geomorphic Position (D2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 100	0-6	95% 10YR 3/2 with 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	90% 10YR 3/1 with 10% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AM would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AM is 0.014 acre (102 linear feet) and extends northwest beyond the investigated area. Wetland AM would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location within a roadway median and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Cyperus esculentus)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 100 included in the Appendix B. DP 101 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AM. DP 101 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.44 Wetland AN

Wetland AN is a forested wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65, north of SR 47. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.73 mile north of CR 300 N and extends north for 122 linear feet before terminating 0.75 mile north of CR 300 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AN appears to drain south through the roadside ditch to Spring Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AN would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Tilia americana* within the tree stratum; *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* within the sapling/shrub stratum; *Toxicodendron radicans* within the herbaceous stratum; and *Menispermum canadense* within the woody vine stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6) and Geomorphic Position (D2). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 103	0-18	98% 10YR 2/1 with 2% 10YR 5/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AN would be considered PFO1E under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AN is 0.013 acre (122 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AN would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 103 included in the Appendix B. DP 102 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland AN. DP 102 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.45 Wetland AO

Wetland AO is a forested wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65, north of SR 47. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.6 mile north of SR 47 and extends north for 200 linear feet before terminating 0.64 mile north of SR 47. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AO appears to drain south through the roadside ditch to Spring Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AO would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Populus deltoides* within the tree stratum and *Solidago gigantea* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Text (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 104	0-18	95% 10YR 2/2 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AO would be considered PFO1E under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AO is 0.083 acre (200 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AO would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 104 included in the Appendix B. DP 105 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland AO. DP 105 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.46 Wetland AP

Wetland AP is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65, north of SR 47. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.4 mile north of SR 47 and extends north for 235 linear feet before terminating 0.43 mile north of SR 47. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AP appears to drain south through the roadside ditch to Spring Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AP would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Sediment Deposits (B2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 106	0-18	90% 10YR 3/2 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 5% 10YR 2/1 as organic material in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AP would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AP is 0.025 acre (235 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AP would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 106 included in the Appendix B. DP 107 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AP. DP 107 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.47 Wetland AQ

Wetland AQ is an emergent wetland located along the roadway median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.04 mile north of SR 47 and extends north for 2,094 linear feet before terminating 0.43 mile north of SR 47. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AQ appears to drain through a culvert inlet to the roadside ditch, which drains north to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AQ would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli, Cyperus esculentus,* and *Hordeum jubatum* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Algal Mat or Crust (B4), Surface Soil Cracks

(B6), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 108	0-2	100% 10YR 3/1	Loamy/Clayey
	2-10* *restrictive layer at 10 inches	90% 10YR 4/2 with 10% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AQ would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AQ is 0.266 acre (2,094 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AQ would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location on a roadway median and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Cyperus esculentus)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 108 included in the Appendix B. DP 109 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AQ. DP 109 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.48 Wetland AR

Wetland AR is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65, within the SR 47 interchange. The wetland is confined to a depressional area within the northwest quadrant of the interchange and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AR appears to drain west through a culvert to the roadside ditch, which drains south to Spring Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AR would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Geomorphic Position (D2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 110	0-16	90% 10YR 3/2 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 5% 10YR 2/1 as organic matter in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	16-18	100% 10YR 2/1	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AR would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AR is 0.066 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AR would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location within the roadway interchange and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 110 included in the Appendix B. DP 111 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AR. DP 111 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.49 Wetland AS

Wetland AS is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65, within the SR 47 interchange. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch within the southwest quadrant of the interchange and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland extends for 139 linear feet within the SR 47 interchange. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AS appears to drain east through a culvert to Wetland AG, which drains through a culvert to the roadside ditch, which drains south to Spring Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AS would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Sediment Deposits (B2), Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Drainage Patterns (B10), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Other, due to the presence of unnatural soil coloration. The soil displayed an unnatural blue color in the upper 10 inches which did not match any gley pages. Due to the prevalence of obligate wetland vegetation and hydrology indicators, it is anticipated that hydric soils would be present without the unnatural coloration. Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 112	0-10	Unnatural coloration	Loamy/Clayey
	10-18	100% 10YR 4/4	Sandy

Wetland AS would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AS is 0.025 acre (139 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AS would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 112 included in the Appendix B. DP 113 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AS. DP 113 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.50 Wetland AT

Wetland AT is an emergent wetland located along the roadway median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.04 mile south of SR 47 and extends south for 450 linear feet before terminating 0.14 mile south of SR 47. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AT appears to drain through a culvert inlet to the roadside ditch, which drains north to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AT would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Algal Mat or Crust (B4), Surface Soil Cracks (B6), and the FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Other due to disturbance. The presence of mixed fill and a restrictive layer of gravel within the soil profile indicates the area has been heavily manipulated. Due to the prevalence of obligate wetland vegetation and hydrology indicators, it is anticipated that hydric soils would be present without disturbance. Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 114	0-4	100% 10YR 3/1	Loamy/Clayey
	4-7* *restrictive layer at 7 inches	100% 10YR 5/3	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AT would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AT is 0.037 acre (450 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AT would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location on a roadway median and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Echinochloa crus-galli)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 114 included in the Appendix B. DP 115 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AT. DP 115 did possess hydrophytic vegetation, but lacked the hydrology and hydric soil to be determined a wetland. Soils are disturbed, however the area lacked hydrology.

3.1.51 Wetland AU

Wetland AU is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65, south of the SR 47 interchange and north of Spring Creek. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.28 mile south of SR 47 and extends south for 1,565 linear feet before terminating 0.57 mile south of SR 47. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AU appears to drain south to Spring Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AU would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Typha angustifolia, Schedonorus arundinaceus,* and *Agrostis gigantea* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at 11 inches, Sediment Deposits (B2), Water-Stained Leaves (B9), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 116	0-2	100% 10YR 3/2	Loamy/Clayey
	2-18	95% 10YR 4/2 with 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
DP 118	0-18	95% 10YR 3/1 with 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AU would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AU is 0.487 acre (1,565 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AU would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 116 and DP 118 included in the Appendix B. DP 117 and DP 119 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding

Wetland AU. DP 117 and DP 119 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.52 Wetland AV

Wetland AV is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.02 mile south of Spring Creek and extends south for 1,253 linear feet before terminating 0.25 mile south of Spring Creek. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AV appears to drain north to Spring Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AV would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides* and *Typha latifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 120	0-18	100% 10YR 4/2 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AV would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AV is 0.261 acre (1,253 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AV would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 120 included in the Appendix B. DP 121 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AV. DP 121 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.53 Wetland AW

Wetland AW is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.27 mile south of Spring Creek and extends south for 66 linear feet before terminating 0.28 mile south of Spring Creek. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AW appears to drain north to Wetland AV, which drains to Spring Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AW would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Scirpus atrovirens* and *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 4 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 122	0-4	100% 2.5Y 3/2	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	70% 2.5Y 5/1 with 30% 2.5Y 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AW would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AW is 0.009 acre (66 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AW would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 122 included in the Appendix B. DP 123 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AW. DP 123 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.54 Wetland AX

Wetland AX is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.08 mile south of CR W 450 N and extends north for 281 linear feet, breaks under a culvert, and continues to extend north for 2,140 linear feet before terminating 0.37 mile north of CR W 450 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AX appears to drain south to UNT 4 to Prairie Creek, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AX would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Scirpus atrovirens*, *Carex vulpinoidea*, and *Phalaris arundinacea* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at 3 inches, Algal Mat or Crust (B4), Surface Soil Cracks (B6), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 124	0-8	90% 2.5Y 4/2 with 10% 10YR 4/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	8-18	70% 10YR 5/1 with 30% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
DP 128	0-3	95% 2.5Y 4/2 with 5% 2.5YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-10	80% 2.5Y 5/2 with 20% 2.5Y 5/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	10-18	90% 2.5Y 5/3 with 10% 2.5Y 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AX would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AX is 0.420 acre (2,421 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AX would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Phalaris arundinacea)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 124 and DP 128 included in the Appendix B. DP 125 and DP 129 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AX. DP 125 did possess hydrophytic vegetation, but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland. DP 129 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.55 Wetland AY

Wetland AY is an emergent wetland located along the roadway median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.17 mile north of CR W 450 N and extends north for 25 linear feet before terminating 0.175 mile north of CR W 450 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AY appears to drain through a culvert inlet to the roadside ditch, which drains to Erosional Feature 1, which drains to Spring Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AY would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Algal Mat or Crust (B4), Surface Soil Cracks (B6), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Other due to disturbance. The presence of mixed fill and a restrictive layer of gravel within the soil profile indicates the area has been heavily manipulated. Due to the prevalence of obligate wetland vegetation and hydrology indicators, it is anticipated that hydric soils would be present without disturbance. Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 126	0-10* *restrictive layer at 10 inches	95% 10YR 4/4 with 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AY would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AY is 0.003 acre (25 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AY would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location on a roadway median and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 126 included in the Appendix B. DP 127 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AY. DP 127 did possess hydrology, but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil to be determined a wetland. Soils are disturbed, however the area lacked the vegetation to suggest persistent hydrology.

3.1.56 Wetland AZ

Wetland AZ is an emergent wetland located along the roadway median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.11 mile south of CR W 450 N and extends south for 53 linear feet before terminating 0.12 mile south of CR

W 450 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland AZ appears to drain through a culvert inlet to the roadside ditch, which drains to Erosional Feature 1, which drains to Spring Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland AZ would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Hordeum jubatum, Agrostis gigantea,* and *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Algal Mat or Crust (B4), Surface Soil Cracks (B6), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Other due to disturbance. The presence of mixed fill and a restrictive layer of gravel within the soil profile indicates the area has been heavily manipulated. Due to the prevalence of obligate wetland vegetation and hydrology indicators, it is anticipated that hydric soils would be present without disturbance. Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 130	0-10* *restrictive layer at 10 inches	95% 10YR 4/4 with 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland AZ would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland AZ is 0.006 acre (53 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland AZ would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location on a roadway median and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 130 included in the Appendix B. DP 131 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland AZ. DP 131 did possess hydrophytic vegetation, but lacked the hydrology and hydric soil to be determined a wetland. Soils are disturbed, however the area lacked the vegetation to suggest persistent hydrology.

3.1.57 Wetland BA

Wetland BA is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within a depressional area associated with roadside drainage, within the floodplain of UNT 4 to Prairie Creek. The wetland begins on the southern bank of UNT 4 to Prairie Creek and extends south for 37 linear feet before terminating 0.007 mile south of UNT 4 to Prairie Creek. The wetland also extends west out of the investigated area. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and flooding from UNT 4 to Prairie Creek. Wetland BA appears to drain north to UNT 4 to Prairie Creek, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BA would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Phalaris arundinacea* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at the surface and the FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 132	0-4* *restrictive layer at 4 inches	95% 2.5Y 4/1 with 5% 2.5YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BA would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BA is 0.010 acre (37 linear feet) and extends west out of the investigated area. Wetland BA would be considered a poor quality wetland due to the dominance of invasive vegetation (*Phalaris arundinacea)*. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 132 included in the Appendix B. DP 133 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BA. DP 133 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.58 Wetland BB

Wetland BB is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.06 mile south of UNT 4 to Prairie Creek and extends south for 1,345 linear feet before terminating 0.31 mile south of UNT 4 to Prairie Creek. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland BB appears to drain north to UNT 4 to Prairie Creek, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BB would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides* and *Phalaris arundinacea* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at 3 inches, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 136	0-3	97% 2.5YR 4/2 with 3% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	80% 10YR 5/2 with 20% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BB would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BB is 0.174 acre (1,345 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BB would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Phalaris arundinacea)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 136 included in the Appendix B. DP 137 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BB. DP 137 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.59 Wetland BC

Wetland BC is an emergent wetland located along the roadway median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.13 mile south of UNT 4 to Prairie Creek and extends south for 63 linear feet before terminating 0.14 mile south of UNT 4 to Prairie Creek. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland BC appears to drain through a culvert inlet to the roadside ditch, which drains to Erosional Feature 1, which drains to Spring Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BC would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Panicum anceps* and *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Other due to disturbance. The presence of mixed fill and a restrictive layer of gravel within the soil profile indicates the area has been heavily manipulated. Due to the prevalence of obligate wetland vegetation and hydrology indicators, it is anticipated that hydric soils would be present without disturbance. Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 134	0-10* *restrictive layer at 10 inches	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BC would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BC is 0.007 acre (63 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BC would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location on a roadway median and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 134 included in the Appendix B. DP 135 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BC. DP 135 did possess hydrology, but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil to be determined a wetland. Soils are disturbed, however the area lacked the vegetation to suggest persistent hydrology.

3.1.60 Wetland BD

Wetland BD is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.02 mile north of CR W 300 N and extends north for 1,141 linear feet before terminating 0.23 mile north of CR W 300 N. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland BD appears to drain south to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BD would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Scirpus atrovirens* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at the surface and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 140	0-3	100% 10YR 3/1	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	70% 10YR 4/2 with 30% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BD would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BD is 0.267 acre (1,141 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BD would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM

was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 140 included in the Appendix B. DP 141 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BD. DP 141 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.61 Wetland BE

Wetland BE is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.18 mile north of Prairie Creek and extends north for 34 linear feet before terminating 0.19 mile north of Prairie Creek. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland BE appears to drain south to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BE would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* and *Cirsium discolor* within the herbaceous stratum. The vegetation met the Prevalence Index for Hydrophytic vegetation. Hydrologic indicators included Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 142	0-18	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix and pore lining	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BE would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BE is 0.012 acre (34 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BE would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia)*. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 142 included in the Appendix B. DP 143 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BE. DP 143 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.62 Wetland BF

Wetland BF is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65, north of the US 52 off ramp. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch along I-65 southbound and the US 52 off ramp and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.03 mile north of the US 52 interchange and extends east for 259 linear feet along the US 52 off ramp and extends north 186 feet along I-65 northbound within the investigated area. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and US 52. Wetland BF appears to drain north through the roadside ditch to Prairie Creek which drains to the Sugar Creek a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BF would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 1 inch, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Geomorphic Position (D2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 146	0-10	100% 10YR 2/1	Loamy/Clayey
	10-18	95% 10YR 2/1 with 5% 10YR 6/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Mucky loam/Clay
DP 145	0-6	100% 10YR 5/1	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	90% 10YR 5/1 with 10% 10YR 6/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Mucky Loam/Clay

Wetland BF would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BF is 0.133 acre (445 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BF would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 146 and DP 145 included in the Appendix B. DP 147 and DP 144 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland BF. DP 147 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland. DP 144 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.63 Wetland BG

Wetland BG is an emergent wetland located along the US 52 off ramp. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.14 mile west of I-65 southbound lanes and extends 63 feet north and west before terminating 0.15 mile west of I-65 southbound lanes. The wetland derives water from runoff from US 52. Wetland BG appears to drain north and east through Wetland BF to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BG would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Phragmites australis* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drift Deposits (B3), Surface Soil Cracks (B6), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 148	0-8	98% 10YR 4/2 with 2% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	8-18	95% 10YR 5/1 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BG would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BG is 0.006 acre (63 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BG would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Phragmites australis*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 148 included in the Appendix B. DP 149 included

in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BG. DP 149 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.64 Wetland BH-1

Wetland BH-1 is a forested wetland located west of I-65 southbound, within the US 52 interchange. The wetland begins 0.10 mile west of I-65 southbound lanes within the US 52 interchange and extends east for 350 linear feet before terminating 0.04 mile west of I-65 southbound. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and US 52. Wetland BH-1 appears to drain to BH-2, which drains through a culvert inlet to the roadside ditch, which drains south to Prairie Creek, which drains to the Sugar Creek a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BH-1 would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Salix nigra* within both the tree stratum and the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Typha angustifolia, Poa pratensis,* and *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 1 inch, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 150	0-18	95% 10YR 4/2 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Mucky Loam/Clay

Wetland BH-1 would be considered PFO1E under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BH-1 is 0.170 acre (350 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BH-1 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location on a roadway median and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for the forested portion of this wetland see DP 150 included in the Appendix B. DP 151 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding the Wetland BH-1. DP 151 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, or hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.65 Wetland BH-2

Wetland BH-2 is an emergent wetland located west of I-65 southbound, within the US 52 interchange. The wetland begins 0.04 mile west of I-65 southbound lanes within the US 52 interchange and extends east for 136 linear feet within the US 52 interchange and south for 309 linear feet along I-65 southbound. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and US 52. Wetland BH-2 appears to drain through a culvert inlet to the roadside ditch, which drains south to Prairie Creek, which drains to the Sugar Creek a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BH-2 would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* and *Poa pratensis* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Geomorphic Position (D2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 152	0-4	100% 10YR 3/2	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	98% 10YR 4/1 with 2% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BH-2 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BH-2 is 0.255 acre (445 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BH-2 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location on a roadway median and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for the emergent portion of this wetland see DP 152 included in the Appendix B. DP 153 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BH-2. DP 153 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.66 Wetland BI

Wetland BI is an emergent wetland located along the US 52 onramp. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.04 mile west of I-65 southbound along the US 52 onramp and extends northwest for 535 linear feet along the onramp before terminating 0.11 mile west of I-65 southbound. The wetland derives water from runoff from US 52. Wetland BI appears to drain southeast through the roadside ditch to Prairie Creek which drains to the Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BI would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Scirpus atrovirens* and *Poa pratensis* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drift Deposits (B3), Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6) and Depleted Dark Surface (F7). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 154	0-8	100% 10YR 3/1	Loamy/Clayey
	8-18	70% 10YR 3/1 with 20% 10YR 5/6 as concentration in the matrix with 10% 10YR 5/1 as Depletion in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BI would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BI is 0.083 acre (535 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BI would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 154 included in the Appendix B. DP 155 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BI. DP 155 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.67 Wetland BJ

Wetland BJ is an emergent wetland located within the roadway median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.07 mile south of the US 52 off ramp and extends north for 1,045 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.12 mile north of the US 52 off ramp. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. The wetland appears to drain southeast to Wetland BL, which drains to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BJ would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia, Echinochloa crus-galli,* and *Cyperus esculentus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 160	0-18	85% 10YR 3/1 with 10% 10YR 5/4 as a concentration in the matrix and 5% 10YR 2/1 as organic material in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
DP 156	0-6	100% 10YR 2/2	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	90% 10YR 3/1 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BJ would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BJ is 0.134 acre (1,045 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BJ would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location within the roadway median and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia, Echinochloa crus-galli,* and *Cyperus esculentus*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 160 and DP 156 included in the Appendix B. DP 161 and DP 157 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BJ. DP 161 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland. DP 157 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.68 Wetland BK

Wetland BK is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.28 mile south of the US 52 on ramp and extends north for 1,513 linear feet before terminating west of the US 52 on ramp. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland BK appears to drain south to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BK would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia*, *Leersia oryzoides, Juncus dudleyi*, and *Lysimachia nummalaria* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 1 inch, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1), Thin Muck Surface (C7), Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators

included Hydrogen Sulfide (A4), 2 cm Muck (A10), Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Depressions (F8). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 162	0-1	100% 10YR 2/1	Muck
	1-18	70% 10YR 4/1 with 30% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
DP 158	0-1	100% 10YR 3/1	Loamy/Clayey
	1-18	95 % 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 6/4 as concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BK would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BK is 0.136 acre (1,513 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BK would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 162 and DP 158 included in the Appendix B. DP 163 and 159 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland BK. DP 163 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland. DP 159 did possess the hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil but lacked the hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.69 Wetland BL

Wetland BL is an emergent wetland located within the roadway median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.08 mile north of the I-65 over Prairie Creek Bridge (I65-141-03143C) and extends north for 124 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.11 mile north of the I-65 over Prairie Creek Bridge (I65-141-03143C). The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.The wetland appears to drain southeast through the roadside ditch to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BL would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cyperus esculentus* and *Persicaria pennsylvanica* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Geomorphic Position (D2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 164	0-6	97% 10YR 3/2 with 3% 10YR 2/1 as organic material in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	95% 10YR 4/2 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BL would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BL is 0.015 acre (124 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BL would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location within the roadway median and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Cyperus esculentus*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 164 included in the Appendix B. DP 165 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland BL. DP 165 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.70 Wetland BM

Wetland BM is an emergent wetland located within the roadway median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.10 mile north of the northbound Lafayette Avenue to I-65 ramp and extends north for 307 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.16 mile north of the northbound Lafayette Avenue to I-65 ramp. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. The wetland appears to drain to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BM would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Drainage Patterns (B10), Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 167	0-18	95% 10YR 3/2 with 5% 10YR 4/6	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BM would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BM is 0.038 acre (307 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BM would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location within the roadway median and regular disturbance. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 167 included in the Appendix B. DP 168 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BM. DP 168 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.71 Wetland BN

Wetland BN is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.19 mile south of the southbound ramp to Lafayette Avenue and extends north for 1,782 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.01 mile south of Prairie Creek. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland BN appears to drain north to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BN would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 10 inches, Saturation (A3) at 2 inches, Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted

Below Dark Surface (A11), Depleted Matrix (F3), and Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 169	0-8* *restrictive layer at 8 inches	95% 10YR 4/2 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
DP 174	0-7	95% 10YR 3/1 with 5% 10YR 3/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	7-18	95% 10YR 5/1 with 5% 20YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Sandy

Wetland BN would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BN is 0.158 acre (1,782 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BN would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 169 and DP 174 included in the Appendix B. DP 170 and DP 175 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland BN. DP 170 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland. DP 175 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.72 Wetland BO

Wetland BO is an emergent wetland located within the roadway median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.02 miles northwest of the I-65 over Lafayette Avenue Exit Bridge (I65-140-4117E) and extends north for 114 linear feet before terminating 0.04 miles northwest of the I-65 over Lafayette Avenue Exit Bridge (I65-140-4117E) southbound ramp to Lafayette Avenue. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. The wetland appears to drain southeast through the roadside ditch to Wetland L, which drains to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BO would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Morus alba* and *Viburnum recognitum* within the tree stratum; *Cornus sericea* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Eleocharis palustris* within the herbaceous stratum. Although the wetland included trees and saplings/shrubs this was not a dominant component of the absolute cover of the wetland. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Drainage Patterns (B10), Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 172	0-18	93% 10YR 3/1 with 5% 10YR 8/1 as a depletion in the matrix and 2% 10YR 6/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BO would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BO is 0.021 acre (114 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BO would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location within the roadway median and regular mowing and disturbance. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 172 included in the Appendix B. DP 173 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BO. DP 173 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.73 Wetland BP

Wetland BP is an emergent wetland located within the roadway median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.13 mile south of the Lafayette Avenue off ramp and extends north for 188 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.1 mile south the Lafayette Avenue off ramp. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. The wetland appears to drain south to Wetland BQ, which drains to Wetland BS, which drains west to the roadside ditch west of I-65 southbound, which drains to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BP would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Eleagnus umbellata* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Cyperus esculentus* within the herbaceous stratum. Although the wetland included sapling/shrubs this was not a dominant component of the absolute cover of the wetland. The vegetation met the Prevalence Index for Hydrophytic vegetation. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) and Geomorphic Position (D2). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 176	0-3	100% 10YR 3/1	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	65% 10YR 3/1 with 30% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix and 5% 10YR 6/1 as a depletion in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BP would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BP is 0.016 acre (188 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BP would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location within the roadway median and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Cyperus esculentus*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 176 included in the Appendix

B. DP 177 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BP. DP 177 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.74 Wetland BQ

Wetland BQ is an emergent wetland located within the roadway median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.16 mile south of the Lafayette Avenue off ramp and extends north for 75 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.15 mile south of the Lafayette Avenue off ramp. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. The wetland appears to drain south to Wetland BS, which drains west to the roadside ditch west of I-65 southbound, which drains to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BQ would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cyperus esculentus* within the herbaceous stratum. The vegetation met the Prevalence Index for Hydrophytic vegetation. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 178	0-3	100% 10YR 3/1	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	65% 10YR 3/1 with 30% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix and 5% 10YR 6/1 as a depletion in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BQ would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BQ is 0.010 acre (75 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BQ would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location within the roadway median and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Cyperus esculentus*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 178 included in the Appendix B. DP 179 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BQ. DP 179 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.75 Wetland BR

Wetland BR is an emergent wetland located within the roadway median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.15 mile south of the Lafayette Avenue off ramp and extends north for 203 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.13 mile south of the Lafayette Avenue off ramp. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. The wetland appears to drain south to Wetland BS, which drains west to the roadside ditch west of I-65 southbound, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BR would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia, Carex frankii, and Persicaria pensylvanica* within the herbaceous stratum. The vegetation met the Prevalence Index for Hydrophytic vegetation. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 1 inch deep, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Drainage Patterns (B10), and Geomorphic Position (D2). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3) and Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 182	0-4	97% 10YR 4/2 with 3% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	85% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 2/1 as a depletion in the matrix and 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
DP 180	0-18	97% 10YR 3/1 with 3% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BR would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BR is 0.010 acre (203 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BR would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location within the roadway median and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 182 and 180 included in the Appendix B. DP 183 and 181 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland BR. DP 183 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland. DP 181 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.76 Wetland BS

Wetland BS is an emergent wetland located within the roadway median of I-65. The wetland is confined to a depressional area between the outlet of a culvert and the inlet of a culvert that carry flow beneath I-65. The wetland is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland is located approximately 0.2 mile south of the Lafayette Avenue off ramp. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. The wetland appears to drain west through a culvert to the roadside ditch west of I-65 southbound, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BS would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Hordeum jubatum* and *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drainage Patterns (B10), Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 184	0-18	91% 10YR 3/1 with 2% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix, 5% 10YR 6/1 as a depletion in the matrix, and 2% 10YR 6/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BS would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BS is 0.014 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BS would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location within the roadway median and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 184 included in the Appendix B. DP 185 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BS. DP 185 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.77 Wetland BT

Wetland BT is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located on the side slope at a small drain outlet and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland is located approximately 0.03 mile north of Dead End Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland BT appears to drain west to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BT would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at the surface, Drainage Patterns (B10), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5) Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 186	0-18	97% 10YR with 3% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BT would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BT was delineation at 0.001 acre within the investigated area and extends west beyond the investigated area. Wetland BT would be considered a poor quality wetland due to receiving water from roadway runoff and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Echinochloa crus-galli)*. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 186 included in the Appendix B. DP 187 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BT. DP 187 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.78 Wetland BU

Wetland BU is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to depressional area downslope of a culvert. The wetland is located approximately 0.03 mile south of Dead End Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland BU appears to drain west to Prairie Creek

which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BU would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Drainage Patterns (B10), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 188	0-18	95% 10YR 2/1 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BU would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BU was delineated at 0.013 acre within the investigated area and extends west beyond the investigated area. Wetland BU would be considered a poor quality wetland due to dominance of invasive vegetation (*Echinochloa crus-galli)*. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 188 included in the Appendix B. DP 189 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BU. DP 189 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.79 Wetland BV

Wetland BV is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch at a small drain outlet and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland is located approximately 0.13 mile north of Garrofolo Boulevard. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland BV appears to drain southeast to Sanitary Ditch which drains to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BV would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia and Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at 5 inches and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 190	0-7	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	7-18	90% 10YR 5/6 with 10% 10YR 4/1 as a depletion in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BV would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BV is 0.002 acre (11 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BV would be considered a poor quality wetland due to location within a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 190 included in the Appendix B.

DP 191 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BV. DP 191 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.80 Wetland BW

Wetland BW is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch at a small drain outlet and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland extends 27 linear feet along the ditch and is located east of Friend Way, approximately 0.002 mile north of Garrofolo Boulevard. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland BW appears to drain southeast to Sanitary Ditch which drains to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BW would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 12 inches, Saturation (A3) at 6 inches, and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 192	0-7	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	7-18	90% 10YR 5/6 with 10% 10YR 4/1 as a depletion in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland BW would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BW is 0.002 acre (27 linear feet) and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland BW would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 192 included in the Appendix B. DP 193 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BW. DP 193 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.81 Wetland BX

Wetland BX is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State-owned road right-of-way. The wetland enters the investigated area approximately 0.15 mile north of SR 32 and extends north for 105 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.03 mile south of Garrofolo Boulevard. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland BX appears to drain north to Sanitary Ditch which drains to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland BX would be considered a water of the U.S.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha angustifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at 11 inches, Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Redox Dark Surface (F6). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 196	0-18	87% 10YR 3/1 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix, and 3% 10YR 2/1 as a depletion in the matrix	Loamey/Clayey

Wetland BX would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland BX was delineated at 0.027 acre (105 linear feet) within the investigated area and extends south beyond the investigated area. Wetland BX would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha angustifolia*). A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 196 included in the Appendix B. DP 197 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland area surrounding Wetland BX. DP 197 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.2 Drainage Features, Streams, and Other Potential "Waters of the U.S."

3.2.1 Prairie Creek

Prairie Creek enters the investigated area approximately 0.15 mile north of SR 32. The stream meanders in and out of the investigated area, crossing I-65 three times for a total of 4,446 linear feet within the investigated area. The stream is depicted on the USGS Topographic Mapping as a perennial stream. The stream is depicted on the *1975 Boone County Soil Survey* as a perennial stream at the northern most crossing and as an intermittent stream at the two southern most crossings. Stream Stats (https://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/) reports the upstream drainage area of Prairie Creek is approximately 14.58 square miles. The stream is not a County Legal Drain. Prairie Creek appears to drain north to Sugar Creek a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Prairie Creek would be considered a jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

Prairie Creek is crossed three times within the proposed project area at I-65 over Prairie Creek/Trail (I65-140-10081 SB and I65-140-10082 NB), I-65 over Prairie Creek 1.41 mi north of SR 32 (I65-141-03143C), and I-65 over Prairie Creek 0.2 mi north of US 52 (I65-142-05571 BNBL and BSBL). The flow regime appears to be perennial at all three stream crossings. The stream is moderately embedded and moderately sinuous. The banks were stable. The stream had aquatic vegetation, fish, some woody debris, pools over 3 feet deep, and moderate overhanging vegetation. A total of five assessments were completed for Prairie Creek within the project area. The OHWM of Prairie Creek at the assessment locations varied from 20-25 feet wide by 1-2 feet deep. Top-of-bank at the assessment locations varied from 22 to 27 feet wide by 4-7 feet deep. The individual assessment measurements are found in Appendix A. Prairie Creek would be considered an average stream due to its stable banks, moderate in-stream cover, moderate riparian zone width and sinuosity. However, the pool/glide and riffle/run quality was a limiting factor. Prairie Creek would be classified as Riverine, Lower Perennial, Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand (R2UB2) using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.2.2 UNT 1 to Prairie Creek

UNT 1 to Prairie Creek enters the investigated area east of I-65, north of the I-65 onramp from SR 32 and south of Prairie Creek. The stream flows west for 483 linear feet before leaving the investigated area. The stream is depicted on the USGS Topographic Mapping and *1975 Boone County Soil Survey* as an intermittent stream. Stream Stats (https://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/) reports the upstream drainage area of UNT 1 to Prairie Creek is approximately 0.702 square miles. The stream is not a County Legal Drain. UNT 1 to Prairie Creek appears to drain west to Sanitary Ditch which drains to Prairie Creek which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated UNT 1 to Prairie Creek would be considered a jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

The flow regime appears to be intermittent. The banks were stable. The stream was highly embedded and exhibited some wetland characteristics due to a build-up of silt that supported emergent wetland plants; primarily *Typha angustifolia.* The OHWM and top-of-bank of UNT 1 to Prairie Creek at the assessment location was 10 feet wide by 0.5 feet deep. The stream exhibited little to no recovery from channelization. UNT 1 to Prairie Creek would be considered a poor stream due to being highly embedded and channelized. UNT 1 to Prairie Creek would be classified as a Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Mud (R4SB5) using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.2.3 UNT 2 to Prairie Creek

UNT 2 to Prairie Creek enters the investigated area approximately 0.14 miles southwest of the I-65 southbound ramp to Lafayette Avenue, just west of Prairie Creek. The stream flows northeast for 99 linear feet before draining into Prairie Creek. The stream is not depicted on the USGS Topographic Mapping or *1975 Boone County Soil Survey*). Stream Stats (https://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/) reports the upstream drainage area of UNT 2 to Prairie Creek is approximately 0.32 square miles. The stream is not a County Legal Drain. UNT 2 to Prairie Creek appears to drain northeast to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated UNT 2 to Prairie Creek would be considered a jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

The flow regime appears to be intermittent. The stream drains an agricultural field. The banks were severely eroding. The stream had moderate in-stream cover, with some woody debris and moderate overhanging vegetation. The OHWM and top-of-bank of UNT 2 to Prairie Creek at the assessment location was 3.5 feet wide by 0.5 feet deep. UNT 2 to Prairie Creek would be considered a poor stream due to high bank erosion. UNT 2 to Prairie Creek would be classified as a Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Cobble-Gravel (R4SB3) using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.2.4 UNT 3 to Prairie Creek

UNT 3 to Prairie Creek enters the investigated area 0.02 mile east of the Windhaven Lane over Prairie Creek Bridge. The stream flows north for 30 linear feet before exiting the investigated area. The stream is depicted on the USGS Topographic Mapping and *1975 Boone County Soil Survey* as an intermittent stream. This stream is not depicted on Stream Stats. The stream is not a County Legal Drain. UNT 3 to Prairie Creek appears to drain north to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated UNT 3 to Prairie Creek would be considered a jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

The flow regime appears to be intermittent. The stream has little to no recovery from channelization and no sinuosity. The banks were stable and fish were observed. The stream had moderate in-stream cover, with

some woody debris, and moderate overhanging vegetation. The OHWM at the assessment location was 11 feet wide by 0.25 feet deep. Top-of-bank was 11 feet wide by 3 feet deep. UNT 3 to Prairie Creek would be considered a poor stream due to recent channelization. UNT 3 to Prairie Creek would be classified as R4SB3 using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.2.5 UNT 4 to Prairie Creek

UNT 4 to Prairie Creek enters the investigated area 0.22 mile south of CR W 450 N. The stream flows west for 1,460 linear feet before exiting the investigated area. The stream is depicted on the USGS topographic mapping and the *1975 Boone County Soil Survey* as an intermittent stream. Stream Stats (https://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/) reports the upstream drainage area of UNT 4 to Prairie Creek is approximately 1.109 square miles. The stream is not a County Legal Drain. UNT 4 to Prairie Creek appears to drain west to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated UNT 4 to Prairie Creek would be considered a jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

UNT 4 to Prairie Creek is carried beneath I-65 via CV-I 065-006-144.09. The flow regime appears to be intermittent. The stream is moderately embedded and sinuous. The banks were stable. The stream has moderate in-stream cover with moderate overhanging vegetation. A concrete dam is located within the stream east of I-65 northbound. A ponding effect is present east of the dam and the stream exhibited some wetland characteristics due to a build-up of silt that supported emergent wetland plants. The OHWM of UNT 4 to Prairie Creek at the assessment location was 6 feet wide by 1.3 feet deep. Top-of-bank was 12 feet wide by 2.5 feet deep. UNT 4 to Prairie Creek would be considered a poor stream due to lack of riparian buffer, embeddedness, and the presence of a dam. The stream lacked riffle/run complexes. UNT 4 to Prairie Creek would be classified as a Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Mud (R4SB5) using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.2.6 UNT 5 to Prairie Creek

UNT 5 to Prairie Creek begins in the investigated area 0.21 mile south of CR W 450 N. The stream flows south for 197 linear feet before making confluence with UNT 4 to Prairie Creek 0.25 mile south of CR W 450 N. The stream is not depicted on the USGS topographic mapping, but is depicted on the *1975 Boone County Soil Survey* as an intermittent stream. This stream is not depicted on Stream Stats. The stream is not a County Legal Drain. UNT 5 to Prairie Creek appears to drain south to UNT 4 to Prairie Creek, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated UNT 5 to Prairie Creek would be considered a jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

UNT 5 to Prairie Creek is not crossed within the proposed project. The flow regime appears to be intermittent. The stream is shallow with little to no recovery from channelization and no sinuosity. The banks were stable. The stream has sparse in-stream cover, low channel stability, and is highly embedded. The OHWM of UNT 5 to Prairie Creek at the assessment location was 5 feet wide by 0.5 feet deep. Top-of-bank was 8 feet wide by 5 feet deep. UNT 5 to Prairie Creek would be considered a poor stream due to the sparse in-stream cover, channelization, and heavy embeddedness. UNT 5 to Prairie Creek would be classified as a R4SB5 using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.2.7 UNT 6 to Prairie Creek

UNT 6 to Prairie Creek enters the investigated area 0.17 mile south of CR W 450 N. The stream begins at a tile outlet located west of the investigated area. The stream flows west for 18 linear feet before draining

into Wetland AB. The stream is not depicted on the USGS topographic mapping or *1975 Boone County Soil Survey*. This stream is not depicted on Stream Stats. The stream is not a County Legal Drain. UNT 6 to Prairie Creek appears to drain west to Wetland AB, which drains to UNT 4 to Prairie Creek, which drains to Prairie Creek, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated UNT 6 to Prairie Creek would be considered a jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

UNT 6 to Prairie Creek is not crossed within the proposed project area. The flow regime appears to be intermittent. The stream is highly embedded and highly unstable. The banks and channel had poor stability. The stream has moderate overhanging vegetation. The OHWM of UNT 6 to Prairie Creek at the assessment location was 2.6 feet wide by 0.4 feet deep. Top-of-bank was 3.5 feet wide by 2.2 feet deep. UNT 6 to Prairie Creek would be considered a poor stream due to heavy embeddedness, poor stability, and lack of riffle/run complexes. UNT 6 to Prairie Creek would be classified as a R4SB5 using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.2.8 Spring Creek

Spring Creek enters the investigated area 0.70 mile south of SR 47 and 0.04 mile east of the northbound lanes of I-65. The stream flows west for 1,014 linear feet before exiting the investigated area. The stream is depicted on the USGS topographic mapping and the *1975 Boone County Soil Survey* as a perennial stream. Stream Stats (https://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/) reports the upstream drainage area of Spring Creek is approximately 9.824 square miles. The stream is a County Legal Drain. Spring Creek appears to drain west to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Spring Creek would be considered a jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

Spring Creek is crossed once within the proposed project area by I65-145-05573 CNBL/CSBL. The flow regime appears to be perennial. The stream is moderately embedded and has recovered from channelization. The stream has undercut banks, woody debris, boulders, and overhanging vegetation. Fish were present in the stream. The OHWM of Spring Creek at the assessment location was 26 feet wide by 2.5 feet deep. Top-of-bank was 26 feet wide by 6 feet deep. Spring Creek would be considered an average stream due to moderate embeddedness, overhanging vegetation, and forested buffers. Spring Creek would be classified as a R2UB2 using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.2.9 UNT 1 to Spring Creek

UNT 1 to Spring Creek enters the investigated area 0.31 mile south of SR 47 and 80 feet east of the northbound lanes of I-65. The stream flows west for 29 linear feet before draining into Wetland AF. The stream is not depicted on the USGS topographic mapping, but is depicted on the *1975 Boone County Soil Survey* as an intermittent stream. Stream Stats (https://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/) reports the upstream drainage area of UNT 1 to Spring Creek is approximately 0.208 square miles. The stream is not a County Legal Drain. UNT 1 to Spring Creek appears to drain west to Wetland AF, which drains through a CV-I 065-006-145.55 to Wetland AQ, which drains to Spring Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated UNT 1 to Spring Creek would be considered a jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

UNT 1 to Spring Creek is not crossed within the proposed project area. The flow regime appears to be intermittent. The stream has some embeddedness and overhanging vegetation. The stream has fair channel stability and moderate bank stability. The OHWM of UNT 1 to Spring Creek at the assessment location was 4.1 feet wide by 0.2 feet deep. Top-of-bank was 4.1 feet wide by 0.5 feet deep. UNT 1 to Spring Creek would be considered a poor stream due to the embeddedness and fair channel stability. UNT 1 to Spring Creek

would be classified as a Riverine, Intermittent, Streambed, Sand (R4SB4) using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.2.10 UNT 2 to Spring Creek

UNT 2 to Spring Creek enters the investigated area 0.32 mile south of CR W 700 N. The stream flows northwest for 147 feet before draining into Wetland AL. The stream is not depicted on the USGS topographic mapping or the *1975 Boone County Soil Survey*. This stream is not depicted on Stream Stats. The stream is not a County Legal Drain. UNT 2 to Spring Creek appears to drain northwest to Wetland AL, which drains to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated UNT 2 to Spring Creek would be considered a jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

UNT 2 to Spring Creek is not crossed within the proposed project area. The flow regime appears to be intermittent. The stream is embedded and channelized. The stream has poor channel stability, with low bank erosion, and overhanging vegetation. The OHWM of UNT 2 to Spring Creek at the assessment location was 3.3 feet wide by 0.4 feet deep. Top-of-bank was 3.3 feet wide by 0.4 feet deep. UNT 2 to Spring Creek would be considered a poor stream due to channelization and poor stability. UNT 2 to Spring Creek would be classified as a R4SB5 using the Cowardin Classification System.

3.3 Other Features (Erosional Feature/Roadside Ditch/Ravine Draw, etc.)

3.3.1 Erosional Feature 1

Erosional Feature 1 begins in the investigated area 0.43 mile north of CR W 450 N and 0.009 mile east of the northbound lanes of I-65. The erosional feature flows north and west for 72 linear feet before draining into an agricultural field. Erosional Feature 1 is associated with erosion from drainage of the surrounding wetland, Wetland AC. This erosional feature does not extend outside of the existing ROW and has been deemed a non-jurisdictional erosional feature.

3.3.2 Erosional Feature 2

Erosional Feature 2 begins in the investigated area 0.60 mile north of CR W 450 N and 0.012 mile west of the southbound lanes of I-65. The erosional feature begins at a tile outlet located outside of the investigated area and flows east beneath I-65 via CV-I 065-006-144.93 for 268 linear feet before draining into the adjacent agricultural field. Erosional Feature 2 is associated with erosion at the inlet and outlet of CV-I065-006-144.93. This feature was deemed a non-jurisdictional erosion feature.

3.4 Non-Wetland Data Points

DP 11 was taken due to the presence of hydrophytic vegetation. DP 11 is located east of the northbound lanes of I-65, approximately 0.08 mile north of Farm Heritage Trail. DP 11 possessed the hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology to be determined a wetland. For reference to field data collected for DP 11, see Appendix B.

DP 14 was taken due to the presence of hydrophytic vegetation. DP 14 is located east of the northbound lanes of I-65, approximately 0.13 mile north of Farm Heritage Trail. DP 14 possessed the hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil but lacked the wetland hydrology to be determined a wetland. For reference to field data collected for DP 14, see Appendix B.

DP 195 was taken to characterize the area around UNT 1 to Prairie Creek, west of the southbound lanes of I-65. DP 195 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, or hydrology to be determined a wetland. For reference to field data collected for DP 195, see Appendix B.

4.0 Conclusions

Eighty-one wetlands (Wetland A-1 through Wetland BX) totaling 7.612 acres and 10 streams (Prairie Creek, UNT 1 through UNT 6 to Prairie Creek, Spring Creek, and UNT 1 through UNT 2 to Spring Creek) totaling 7,923 linear feet (3.161 acre) were delineated within the investigated area. All features appear to have jurisdictional connection to Sugar Creek, a TNW. Therefore, these features are anticipated to be jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

All jurisdictional waters of the U.S. are under the regulatory authority of the USACE under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Every effort should be taken to avoid and minimize impacts to the waterway and wetlands. If impacts are necessary, then mitigation may be required. The INDOT Environmental Services Division should be contacted immediately if impacts will occur. The final determination of jurisdictional waters is ultimately made by the USACE. This report is our best judgment based on the guidelines set forth by the USACE.

Table 2 – Aquatic Resources Summary

Aquatic Resources Summary: Wetlands							
Delineated Resource	Photos	Lat/ Long	Type	Quality	Likely Jurisdiction	Total Acreage	
						Acres	Linear Feet
Wetland A-1	1-3, 7	40.048665 °N 86.490328 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.011	77
Wetland A-2	10-13, 17	40.049680 °N 86.490943 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.089	764
Wetland B	19-21	40.051845 °N 86.491955 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.005	N/A
Wetland C	26-28	40.052244 °N 86.492061 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.003	N/A
Wetland D	32-34	40.052877 °N 86.492343 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.002	N/A
Wetland E	45-47	40.055635 °N 86.493031 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.018	60
Wetland F	53-55	40.056259 °N 86.493134 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.003	25
Wetland G-1	63-64	40.057323 °N 86.493323 °W	PSS1E	Poor	water of the US	0.001	11
Wetland G-2	67-69	40.057109 °N 86.493318 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.041	309
Wetland H	73-75	40.058518 °N 86.493461 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.004	63
Wetland I	81-83	40.060455 °N 86.493482 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.004	N/A
Wetland J	87-89	40.061064 °N 86.493447 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.001	N/A
Wetland K-1	95-97	40.063380 °N 86.493591 °W	PFO1E	Poor	water of the US	0.013	211
Wetland K-2	101-103	40.063185 °N 86.491732 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.047	582
Wetland L-1	117-121, 123-124	40.063714 °N 86.493818 °W	PFO1E	Poor	water of the US	0.027	432

Aquatic Resources Summary: Wetlands							
Delineated Resource	Photos	Lat/ Long	Type	Quality	Likely Jurisdiction	Total Acreage	
						Acres	Linear Feet
Wetland L-2	107-110, 127-129, 133-135	40.065651 °N 86.494737 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.119	1,318
Wetland M	143-145, 149-151, 734-735	40.067241 °N 86.495417 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.127	1,027
Wetland N	158-160, 164-165	40.070208 °N 86.496667°W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.374	1,192
Wetland O	168-170	40.074712 °N 86.49853 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.033	139
Wetland P	182-184	40.078598 °N 86.500234 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.023	56
Wetland Q	190-192	40.081815 °N 86.501529 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.031	140
Wetland R	199-201	40.082463 °N 86.501812 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.062	262
Wetland S	202-204, 208-210	40.083846 °N 86.502404 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.428	1,308
Wetland T	216-218	40.089520 °N 86.504746 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.084	424
Wetland U	222-224, 736	40.091808 °N 86.505654 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.074	373
Wetland V	234-236	40.094361 °N 86.506704 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.135	523
Wetland W	237-240	40.094253 °N 86.506670 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.009	62
Wetland X	243-245, 711, 732	40.097323 °N 86.508047 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.082	1,154
Wetland Y	250-252	40.101141 °N 86.509505 °W	PSS1E	Poor	water of the US	0.045	N/A
Wetland Z	461-463	40.094169 °N 86.507476 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.081	281
Wetland AA	264-266	40.101190 °N	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.065	N/A

Aquatic Resources Summary: Wetlands							
Delineated Resource	Photos	Lat/ Long	Type	Quality	Likely Jurisdiction	Total Acreage	
						Acres	Linear Feet
		86.508848 °W					
Wetland AB	274-276, 280-282	40.102525 °N 86.510130 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.336	1,375
Wetland AC	272, 286-288, 292, 715-716	40.109579 °N 86.512470 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.314	1,735
Wetland AD	303-306	40.117110 °N 86.513845 °W	PFO1A	Average	water of the US	0.204	N/A
Wetland AE	308-310	40.119111 °N 86.515236 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.032	317
Wetland AF	317-319	40.122138 °N 86.516005 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.194	740
Wetland AG	322-324, 328	40.125293 °N 86.516890 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.038	183
Wetland AH	332-334	40.127333 °N 86.517479 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.269	N/A
Wetland AI	338-340	40.131107 °N 86.518612 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.120	836
Wetland AJ	341-343	40.136234 °N 86.521431 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.008	61
Wetland AK	347-349	40.137099 °N 86.522296 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.010	144
Wetland AL	355-357	40.138353 °N 86.523314 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.617	N/A
Wetland AM	361-363	40.138181 °N 86.523772 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.014	102
Wetland AN	399-401	40.137415 °N 86.523527 °W	PFO1E	Poor	water of the US	0.013	122
Wetland AO	405-407, 448	40.135633 °N 86.521969 °W	PFO1E	Poor	water of the US	0.083	200
Wetland AP	413-415	40.132899 °N 86.519965 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.025	235

Aquatic Resources Summary: Wetlands							
Delineated Resource	Photos	Lat/ Long	Type	Quality	Likely Jurisdiction	Total Acreage	
						Acres	Linear Feet
Wetland AQ	369-371, 725-726	40.131851 °N 86.519294 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.266	2,094
Wetland AR	420-423, 425	40.127490 °N 86.518414 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.066	N/A
Wetland AS	426-428	40.125953 °N 86.517915 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.025	139
Wetland AT	375-377	40.124666 °N 86.517192 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.037	450
Wetland AU	432-434, 438-442	40.122432 °N 86.516985 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.487	1,565
Wetland AV	504-506	40.115910 °N 86.514995 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.261	1,253
Wetland AW	498-500	40.114049 °N 86.514390 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.009	66
Wetland AX	482-486, 490-492, 713-714, 729-730	40.110206 °N 86.513368 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.420	2,421
Wetland AY	384-386	40.107140 °N 86.512114 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.003	25
Wetland AZ	387-389	40.103026 °N 86.510705 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.006	53
Wetland BA	476-478	40.101333 °N 86.510468 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.010	37
Wetland BB	467-469	40.097929 °N 86.508922 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.174	1,345
Wetland BC	396-398	40.099353 °N 86.509198 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.007	63
Wetland BD	455-457	40.085362 °N 86.503890 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.267	1,141
Wetland BE	452-454	40.078189 °N 86.500846 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.012	34

Aquatic Resources Summary: Wetlands							
Delineated Resource	Photos	Lat/ Long	Type	Quality	Likely Jurisdiction	Total Acreage	
						Acres	Linear Feet
Wetland BF	515-520	40.073979 °N 86.499078 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.133	445
Wetland BG	524-526	40.073361 °N 86.501561 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.006	63
Wetland BH-1	531-533	40.072590 °N 86.499201 °W	PFO1E	Poor	water of the US	0.170	350
Wetland BH-2	537-539	40.072467 °N 86.498531 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.255	445
Wetland BI	543-545	40.072112 °N 86.499397 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.083	535
Wetland BJ	549-551	40.068824 °N 86.496560 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.134	1,045
Wetland BK	555-557, 612-613	40.068430 °N 86.496769 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.136	1,513
Wetland BL	567-569	40.068108 °N 86.496269 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.015	124
Wetland BM	572-574	40.065814 °N 86.495325 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.038	307
Wetland BN	618-620, 624-626, 645-646, 733	40.065733 °N 86.495670 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.158	1,782
Wetland BO	578-580	40.064195 °N 86.494573 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.021	114
Wetland BP	584-586	40.062251 °N 86.494214 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.016	188
Wetland BQ	589-591	40.061959 °N 86.494150 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.010	75
Wetland BR	595-597, 601-602	40.061820 °N 86.493752 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.010	203
Wetland BS	605-607, 610-611	40.061083 °N 86.493738 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.014	N/A

Aquatic Resources Summary: Wetlands							
Delineated Resource	**Photos**	**Lat/ Long**	**Type**	**Quality**	**Likely Jurisdiction**	**Total Acreage**	
						Acres	**Linear Feet**
Wetland BT	647-649	40.058076 °N 86.494094 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.001	N/A
Wetland BU	653-655, 689	40.057062 °N 86.494069 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.013	N/A
Wetland BV	662-664, 731	40.051037 °N 86.492304 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.002	11
Wetland BW	669-671	40.049751 °N 86.491657 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.002	27
Wetland BX	682, 686	40.048665 °N 86.491091 °W	PEME	Poor	water of the US	0.027	105
Total						**7.612**	**34,861**

Aquatic Resources Summary: Streams											
Delineated Resource	Photos	Lat/ Long	USGS Blue Line & Type	OHWM Width	OHWM Depth	Quality	Riffle/Pool Presence	Substrate	Likely Jurisdiction	Total Linear Feet	Total Acres
Prairie Creek	39, 41-42	40.054746/ -86.494114	Yes, Perennial	25	2	Average	No	Silt, sand	water of the US	4,446	2.19
	660	40.054045/ -86.492568		20	1	Average	Yes	Sand, silt, gravel			
	631-632, 637, 643-644, 617	40.063180/ -86.496901		20	1	Average	No	Silt, sand, cobble			
	139-141	40.066966/ -86.494936		20	1	Average	Yes	Silt, sand			
	175-177, 511	40.075696/ -86.499081		20	1.5	Average	Yes	Silt, sand, cobble			
UNT 1 to Prairie Creek	675-677, 679, 681	40.048712/ -86.491434	Yes, Intermittent	10	0.5	Poor	No	Silt, sand	water of the US	483	0.111
UNT 2 to Prairie Creek	633-634	40.063742/ -86.497270	N/A	3.5	0.5	Poor	No	Silt, sand, gravel, cobble, boulders	water of the US	99	0.008
UNT 3 to Prairie Creek	141-142	40.067163/ -86.494634	Yes, Intermittent	11	0.25	Poor	No	Cobble, Gravel, Silt, Sand	water of the US	30	0.008

Aquatic Resources Summary: Streams											
Delineated Resource	**Photos**	**Lat/ Long**	**USGS Blue Line & Type**	**OHWM Width**	**OHWM Depth**	**Quality**	**Riffle/Pool Presence**	**Substrate**	**Likely Jurisdiction**	**Total Linear Feet**	**Total Acres**
UNT 4 to Prairie Creek	256, 263, 479-481	40.102180/ -86.509861	Yes; Intermittent	6	1.3	Poor	No	Silt & Artificial	water of the U.S.	1,460	0.201
UNT 5 to Prairie Creek	270-271	40.101746/ -86.509744	No; Intermittent	5	0.5	Poor	No	Silt	water of the U.S.	197	0.023
UNT 6 to Prairie Creek	273, 693	40.102164, -86.509881	No; Intermittent	2.6	0.4	Poor	No	Silt	water of the U.S.	18	0.001
Spring Creek	299-300, 307, 446-447	40.117994/ -86.51525	Yes, Perennial	26	2.5	Average	Yes	Cobble, Gravel, Silt , sand	water of the U.S.	1,014	0.605
UNT 1 to Spring Creek	320-321	40.122188/ -86.515911	No; Intermittent	4.1	0.2	Poor	Yes	Sand	water of the U.S.	29	0.003
UNT 2 to Spring Creek	353-354	40.137371/ -86.522526	No; Ephemeral	3.3	0.4	Poor	No	Silt	water of the U.S.	147	0.011
Total										**7,923**	**3.161**

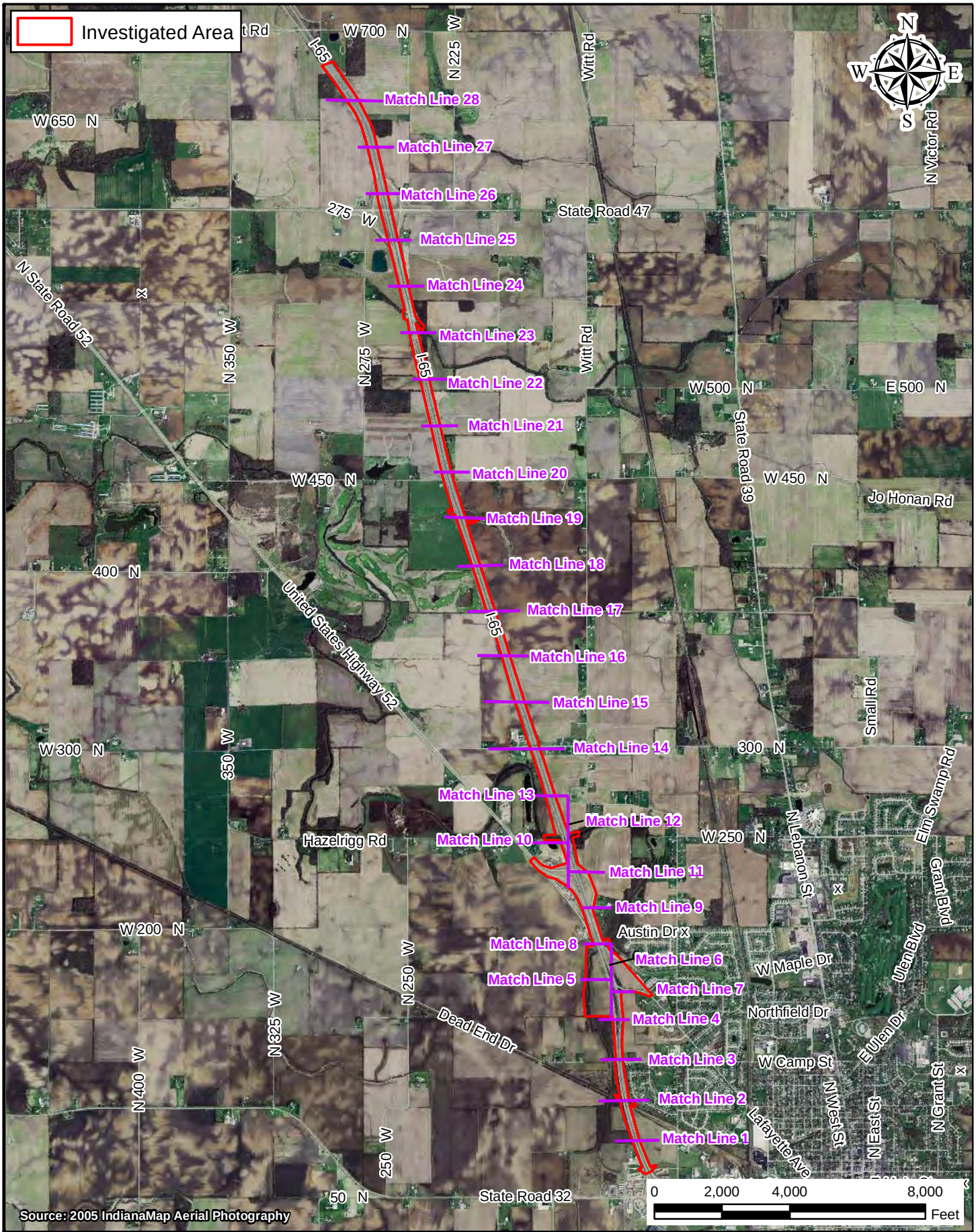

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Figure 8: Field Investigation and Photo Location Map - Match Line Key

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 West County Road 300 North
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes SR 32 to SR 47
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Townships: Center and Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 09/27/2019

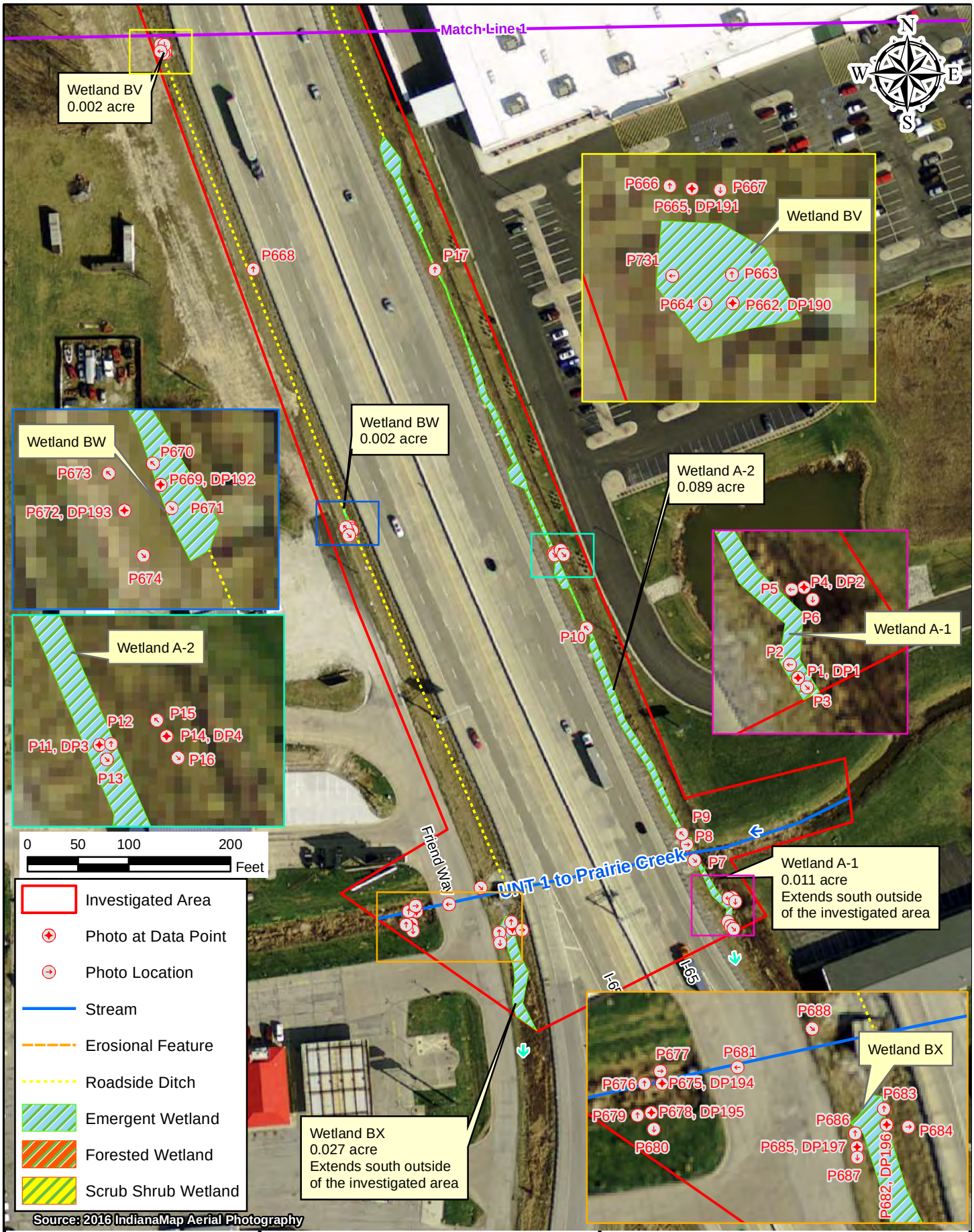

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Figure 8: Field Investigation and Photo Location Map - Map 1 of 29

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 West County Road 300 North
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes SR 32 to SR 47
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Townships: Center and Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 11/14/2019

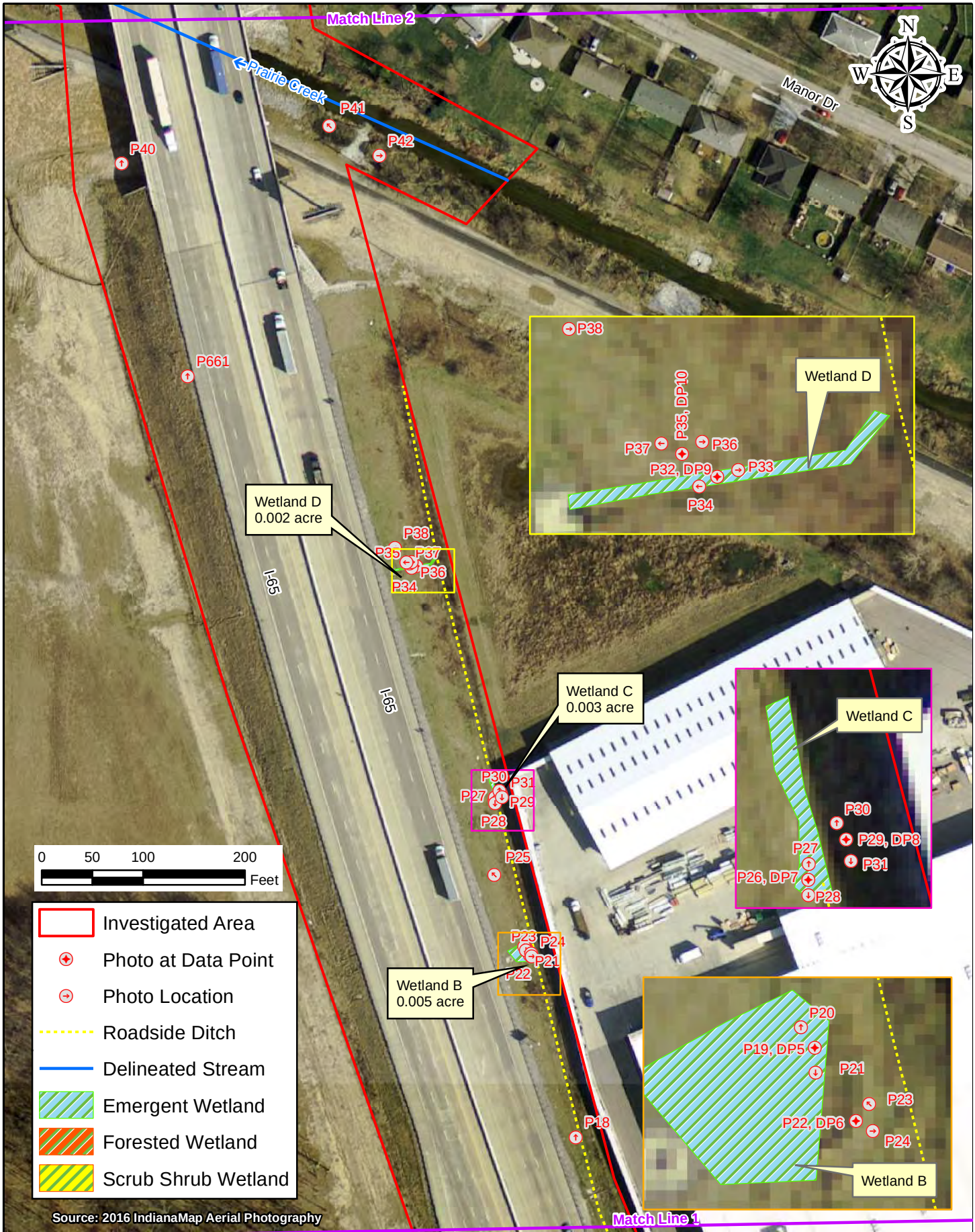

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Figure 8: Field Investigation and Photo Location Map - Map 2 of 29

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 West County Road 300 North
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes SR 32 to SR 47
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Townships: Center and Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 10/13/2019

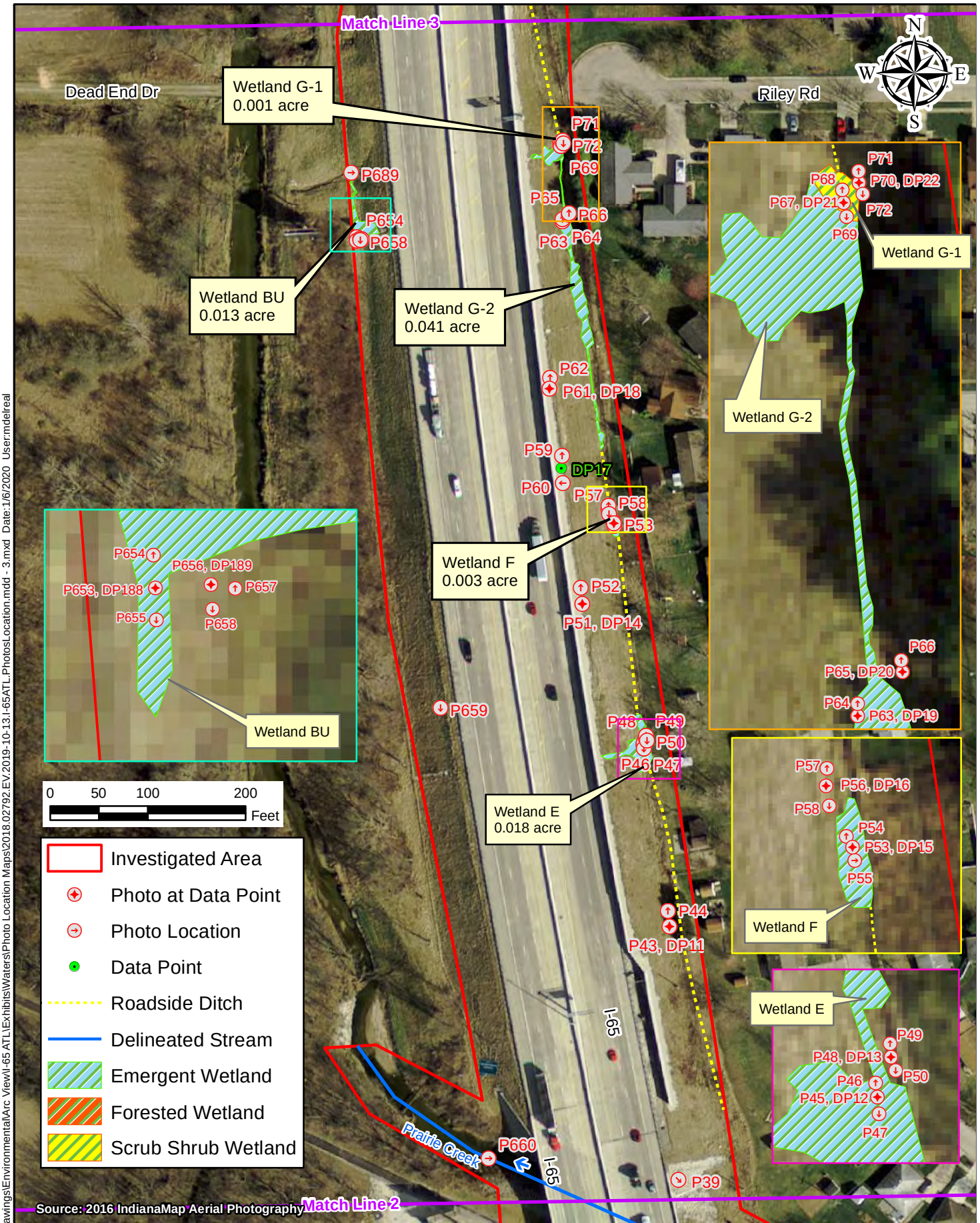

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Figure 8: Field Investigation and Photo Location Map - Map 3 of 29

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 West County Road 300 North
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes SR 32 to SR 47
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Townships: Center and Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 11/14/2019

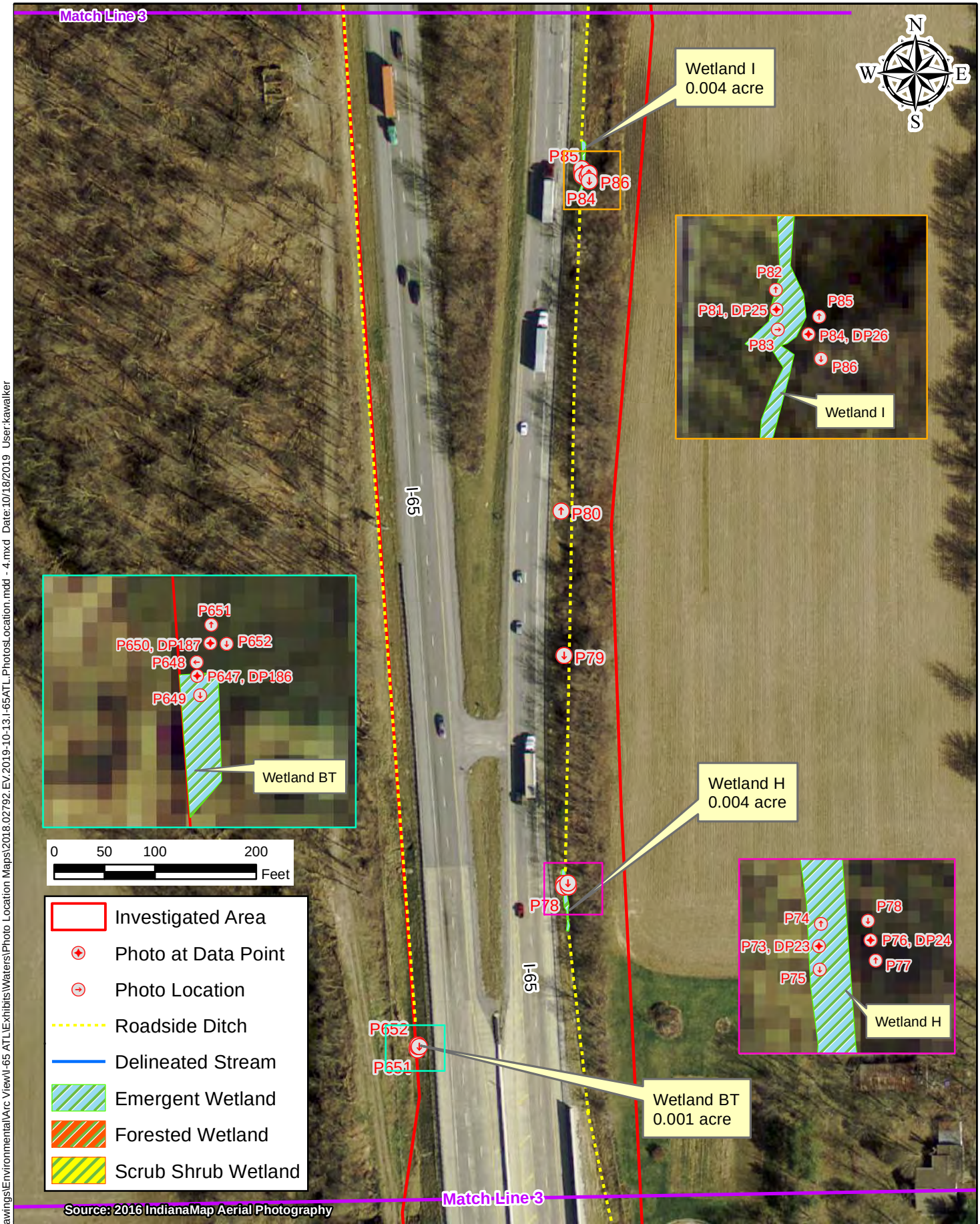

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Figure 8: Field Investigation and Photo Location Map - Map 4 of 29

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 West County Road 300 North
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes SR 32 to SR 47
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Townships: Center and Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 10/13/2019

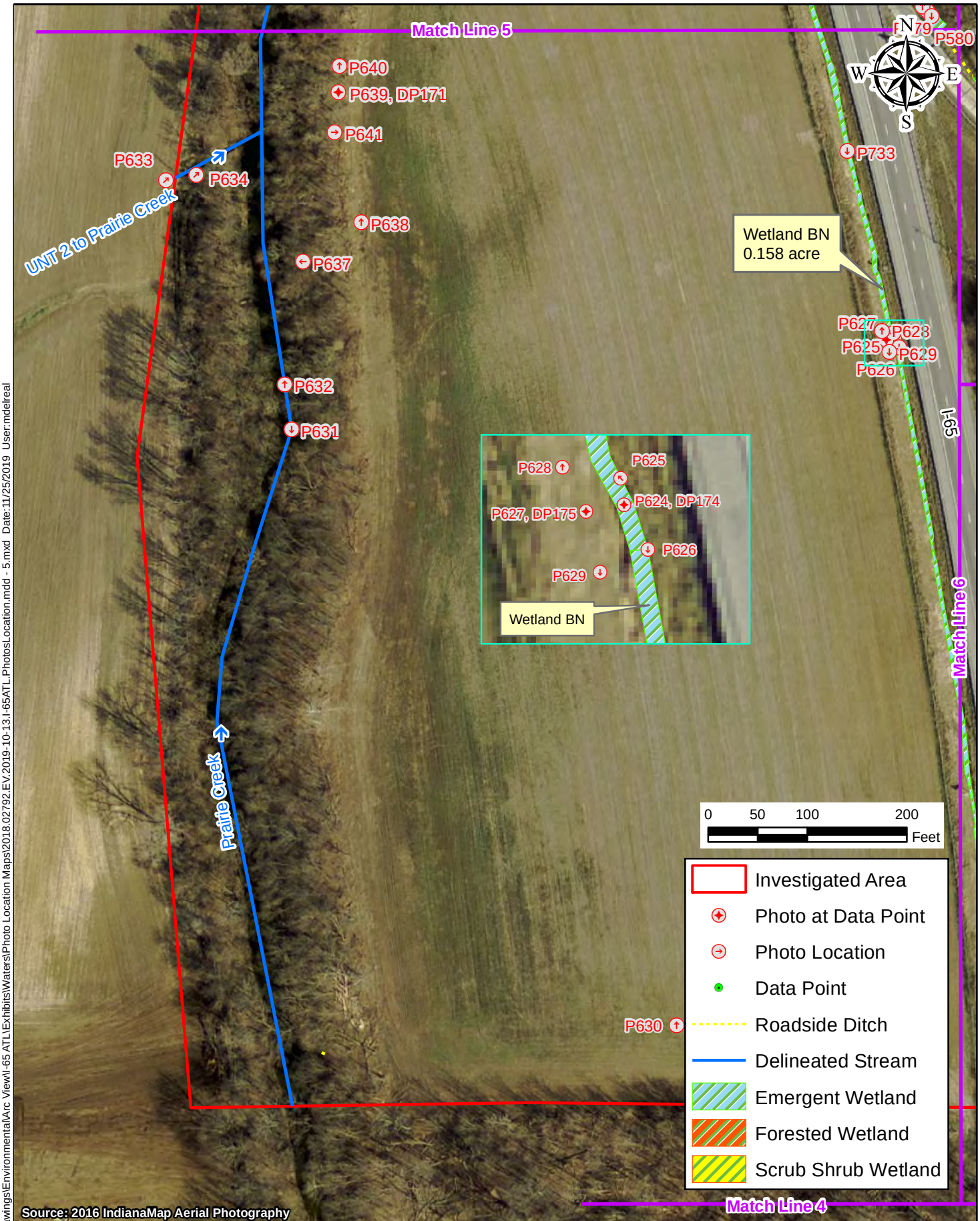

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Figure 8: Field Investigation and Photo Location Map - Map 5 of 29

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 West County Road 300 North
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes SR 32 to SR 47
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Townships: Center and Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 11/14/2019

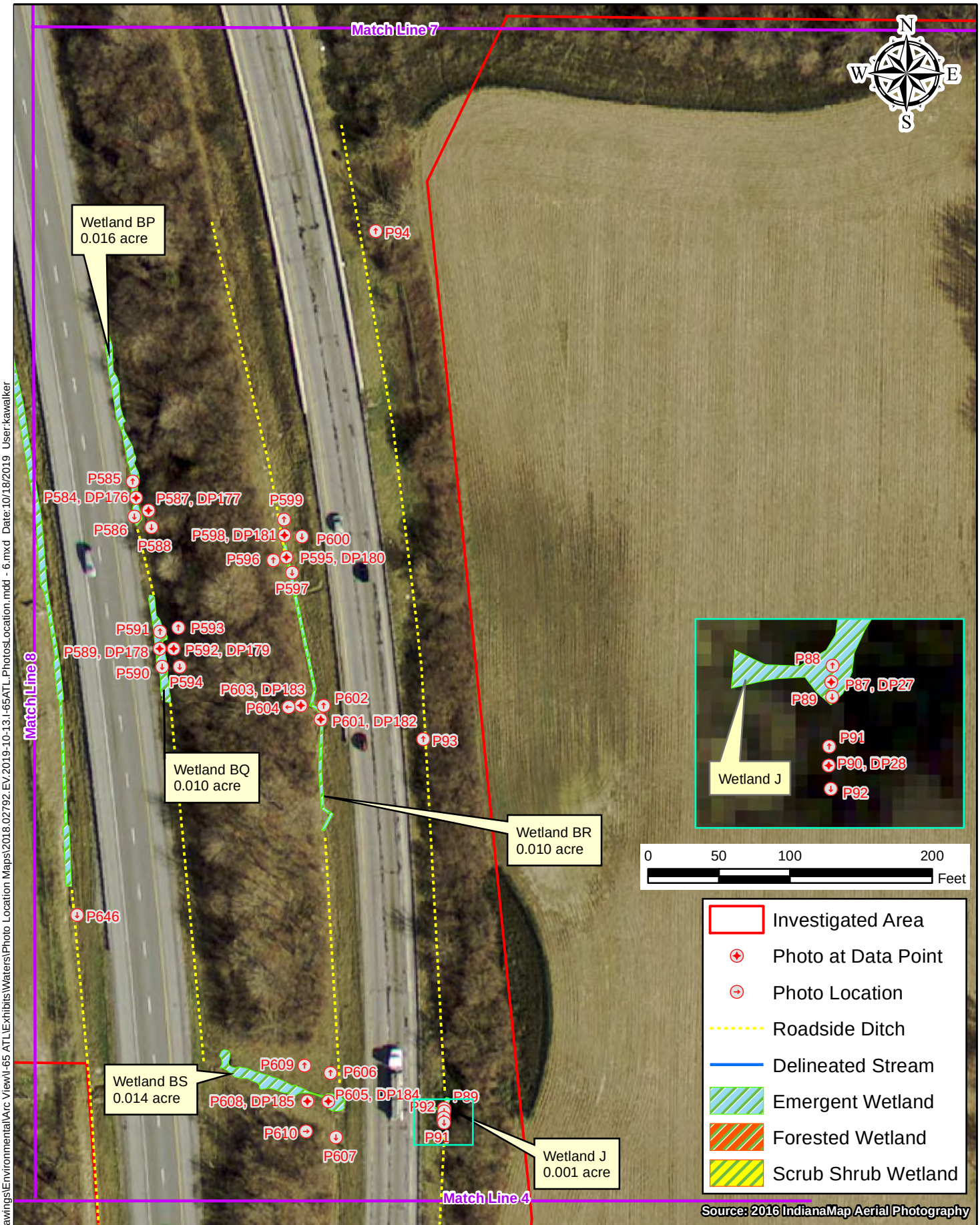

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Figure 8: Field Investigation and Photo Location Map - Map 6 of 29

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 West County Road 300 North
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes SR 32 to SR 47
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Townships: Center and Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 10/13/2019

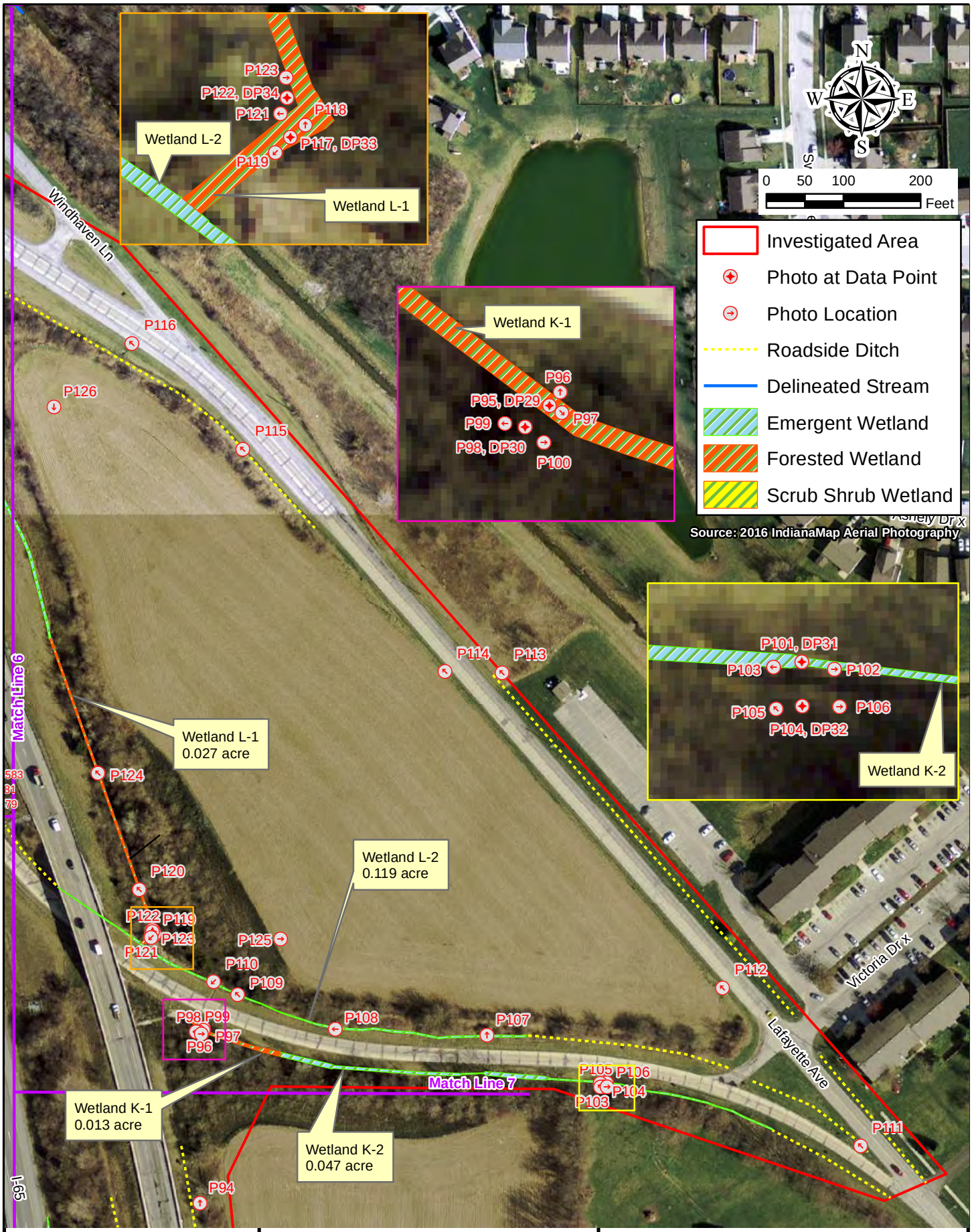

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Figure 8: Field Investigation and Photo Location Map - Map 7 of 29

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 West County Road 300 North
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes SR 32 to SR 47
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Townships: Center and Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 11/14/2019

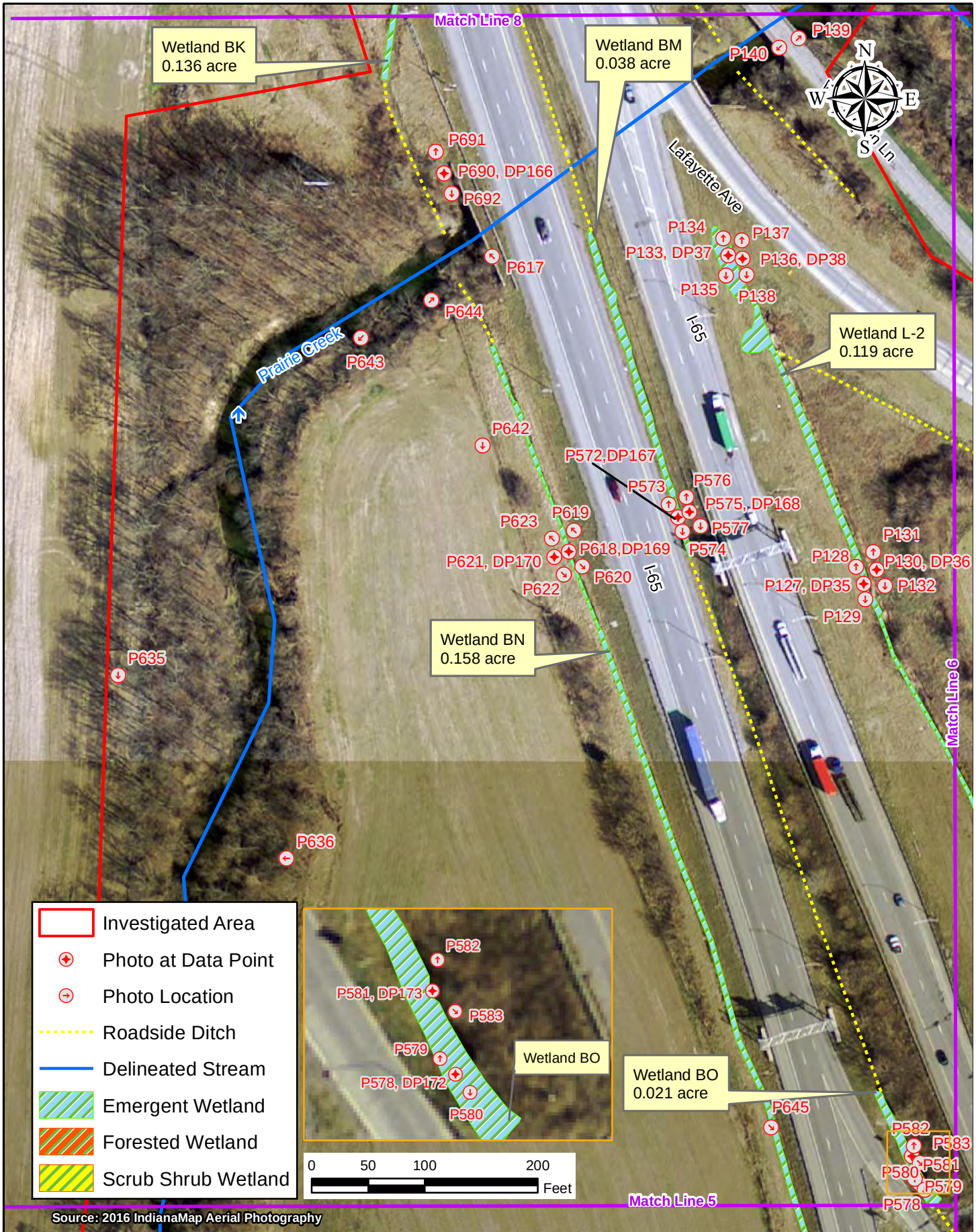

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Figure 8: Field Investigation and Photo Location Map - Map 8 of 29

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 West County Road 300 North
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes SR 32 to SR 47
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Townships: Center and Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 11/14/2019

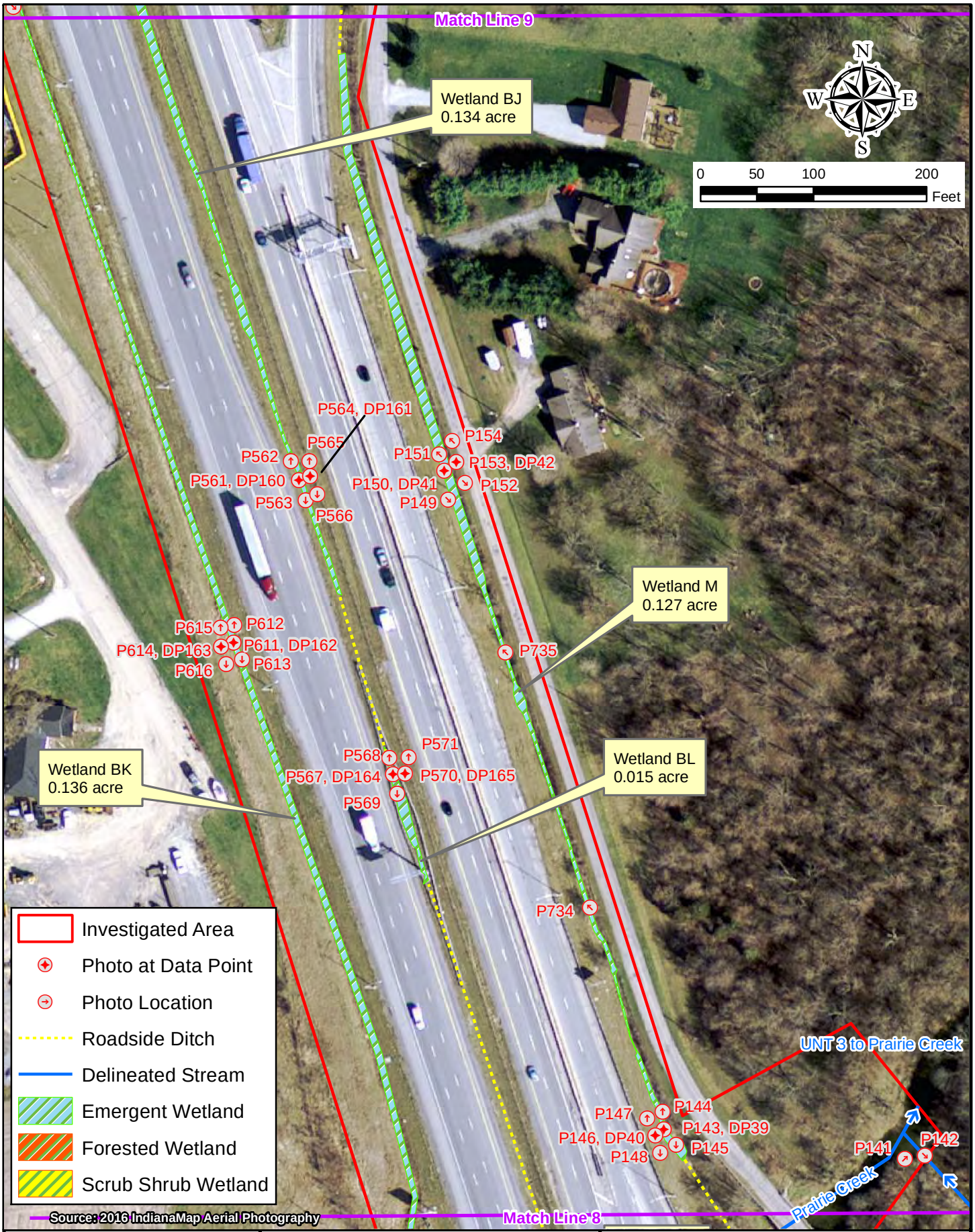

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Figure 8: Field Investigation and Photo Location Map - Map 9 of 29

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 West County Road 300 North
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes SR 32 to SR 47
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Townships: Center and Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 11/14/2019

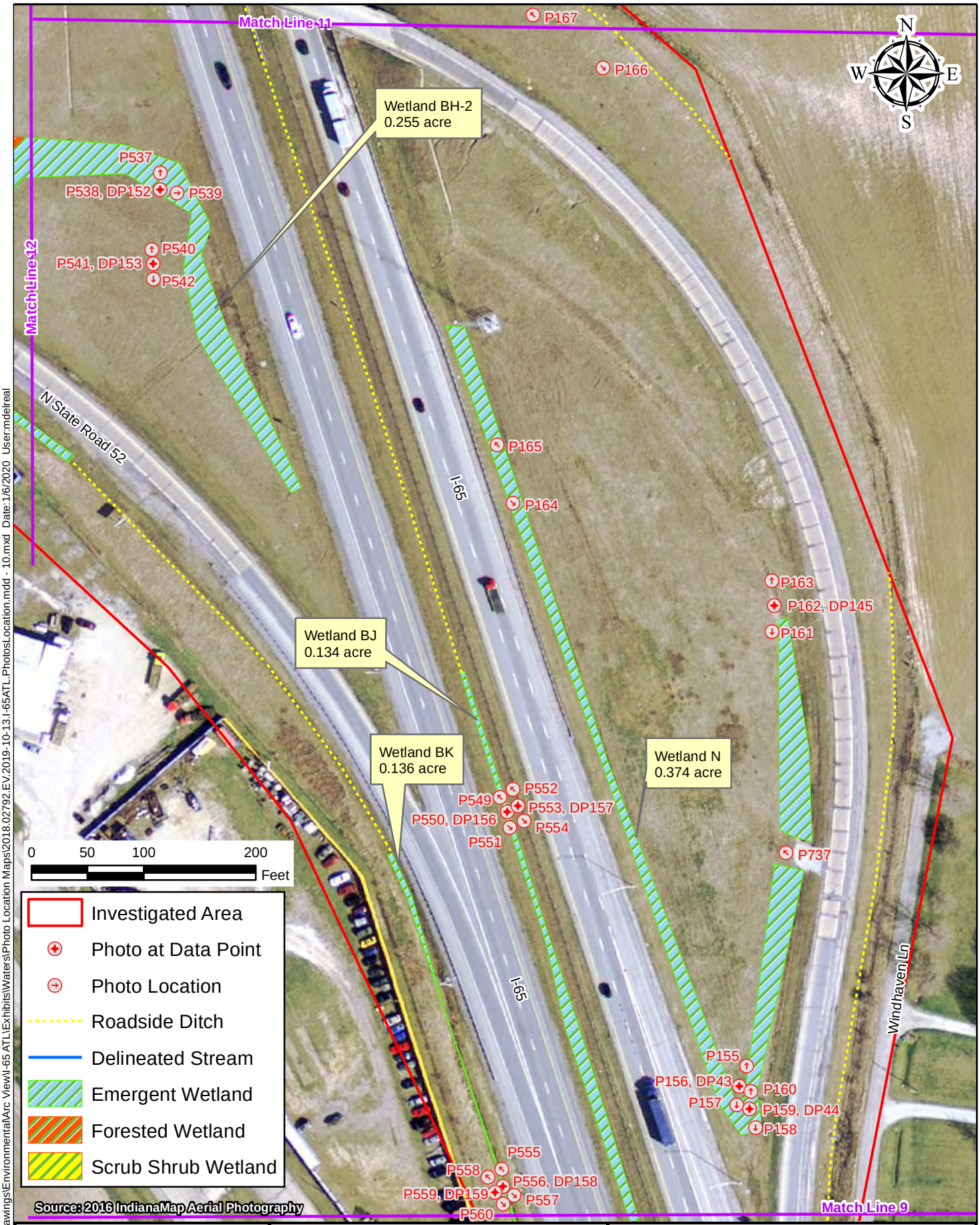

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Figure 8: Field Investigation and Photo Location Map - Map 10 of 29

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 West County Road 300 North
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes SR 32 to SR 47
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Townships: Center and Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 11/18/2019

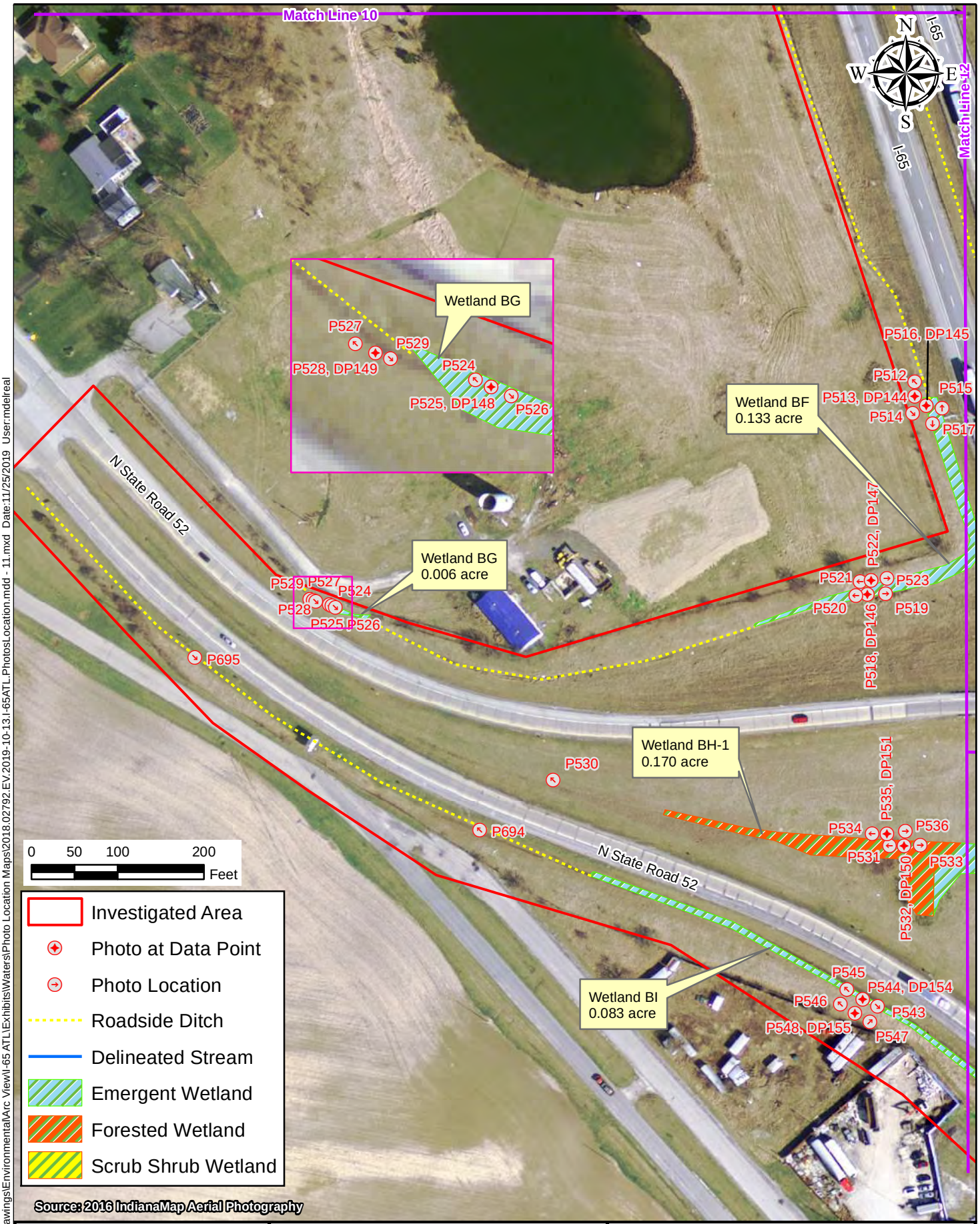

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Figure 8: Field Investigation and Photo Location Map - Map 11 of 29

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 West County Road 300 North
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes SR 32 to SR 47
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Townships: Center and Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 11/18/2019

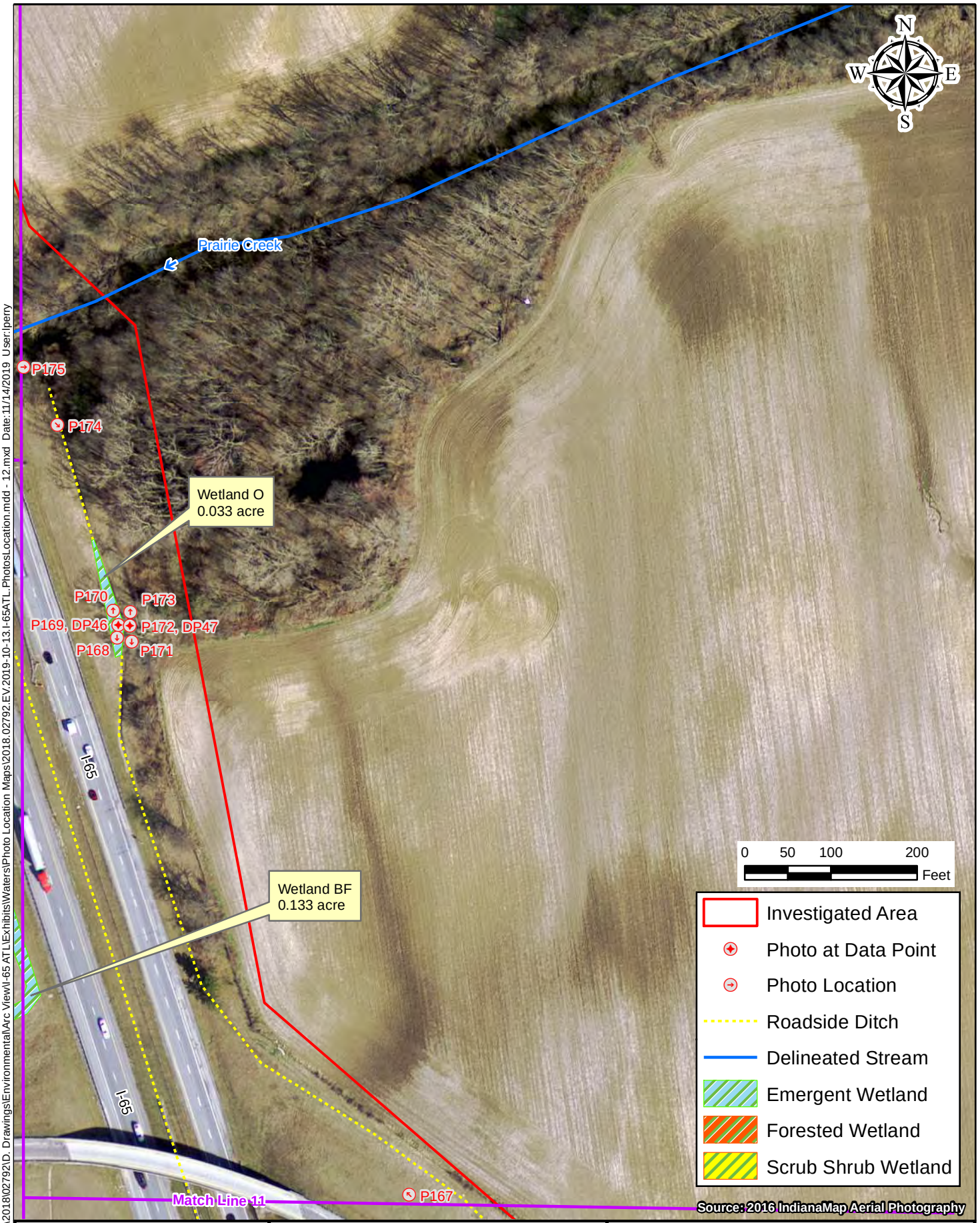

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Figure 8: Field Investigation and Photo Location Map - Map 12 of 29

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 West County Road 300 North
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes SR 32 to SR 47
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Townships: Center and Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 11/14/2019

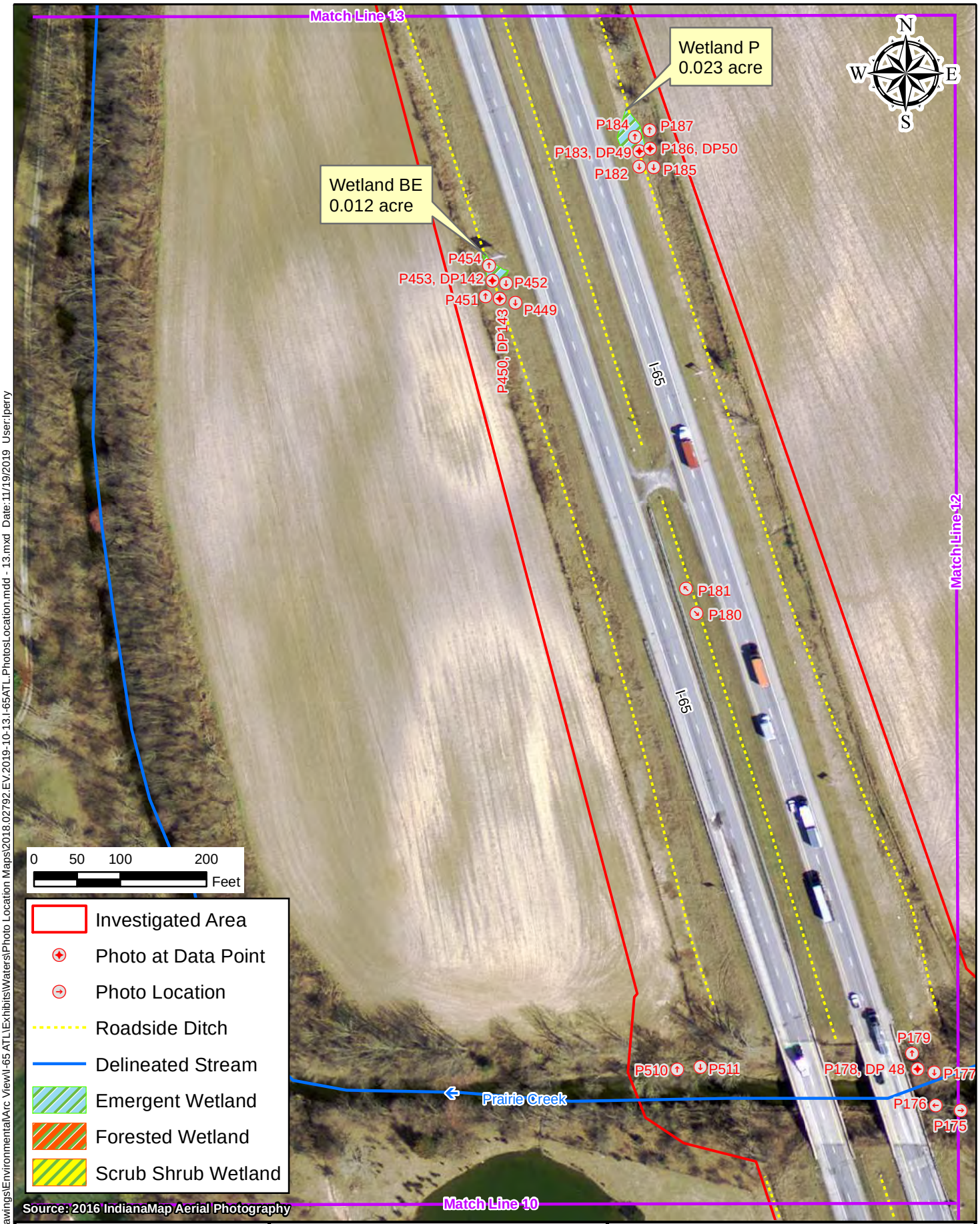

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Figure 8: Field Investigation and Photo Location Map - Map 13 of 29

INDOT Crawfordsville District
41 West County Road 300 North
Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933

I-65 Added Travel Lanes SR 32 to SR 47
Des. No. 1802967

Location: Lebanon
Townships: Center and Washington
County: Boone
State: Indiana

Date: 11/14/2019