

Appendix E:

Red Flag and Hazardous Materials



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

100 North Senate Avenue
Room N758-ES
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

PHONE: (317) 694-8283

Eric Holcomb, Governor
Joe McGuinness,
Commissioner

Date: September 15, 2021

To: Site Assessment & Management (SAM)
Environmental Policy Office - Environmental Services Division
Indiana Department of Transportation
100 N Senate Avenue, Room N758-ES
Indianapolis, IN 46204

From: Brook Earl
Beam, Longest and Neff, LLC
8320 Craig Street
Indianapolis, Indiana
bearl@b-l-n.com

Re: RED FLAG INVESTIGATION
Des 1700135, State Project
Added Travel Lanes
I-65, from 0.5 Mile North of Blue Lick Road to 0.5 Mile South of SR 56
Clark and Scott Counties, Indiana

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Brief Description of Project: The Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) proposes full mainline replacement and one added travel lane northbound and southbound approximately 12.7 miles long within the current median located on interstate (I) 65 from 0.5 mile north of Blue Lick Road to 0.5 mile south of State Road (SR) 56 in Clark and Scott Counties, Indiana. Various work will be completed on small structures and bridges throughout the project area that will include small structure pipe lining, small structure replacement, widening, and superstructure replacement. The contract R-41529 includes the lead Des. No. 1700135 and additional Des. Nos. associated with this project and current anticipated scope can be found in Table 1 and Table 2 below.

Table 1. Bridge Structures

Des No.	Bridge No.	Termini	Work Type
2001604, 2001605	I65-24-4229A	I-65 NB and SB over Pigeon Roost Creek	Widening and Bridge Deck Overlay
1600729, 1600733	I65-17-4222D	I-65 NB and SB over Caney Fork Creek	Widening and Superstructure Replacement
2001600, 2001601	I65-21-09939 I65-21-09940	I-65 at Brownstown Road (NB and SB)	Widening
2001603	I65-23-4227A	County Line Road over I-65	Superstructure Replacement
2001607	I65-28-4232A	Lake Road Bridge over I-65	Superstructure Replacement
1600744, 1600750	I65-16-4220D	I-65 NB and SB over Blue Lick Creek	Superstructure Replacement

Table 2. Small Drainage Structures

Des No.	Structure No.	Location (STA)	Work Type
2001599	CV-I65-010-18.35	501+27	Repair- HDPE Liner
20001598	CV-I65-010-19.90	582+14	Small Structure Paved Invert
	CV-I65-010-21.85	685+11	Small Structure Replacement
	CV-I65-010-22.23	704+82	Small Structure Replacement
	CV-I65-010-22.97	744+13	Small Structure Replacement
	CV-I65-010-23.28	811+09	Small Structure Replacement
	CV-I65-072-24.80	891+38	Small Structure Replacement
	CV-I65-072-24.97	900+22	Small Structure Replacement
	CV-I65-072-26.04	955+09	Small Structure Replacement
	CV-I65-072-26.41	974+55	Small Structure Replacement
	CV-I65-072-26.54	981+40	Small Structure Replacement
	CV-I65-072-26.84	997+56	Small Structure Replacement
	CV-I65-072-27.60	1039+02	Small Structure Replacement
	CV-I65-072-27.81	1050+32	Small Structure Replacement

Bridge and/or Culvert Project: Yes No Structure # See Table 1 and 2

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 _____, Not Applicable

Type of excavation: Excavation will take place below the existing pavement to the maximum depth of approximately 4 feet. Excavation associated with the proposed bridge work will occur up to a maximum of approximately 5 feet deep.

Maintenance of traffic: Construction is anticipated to consist of three distinct phases. A minimum of two travel lanes in each direction will be maintained unless a single lane closure is required to complete a pre-approved nighttime only operation. During Phase 1, traffic will be shifted towards each of the outside shoulders while construction of the median is completed. During Phase 2, all northbound and southbound traffic will be shifted to one side of the proposed median barrier while the opposite side of the median barrier is constructed. During Phase 3, all northbound and southbound traffic will be shifted onto pavement constructed during Phase 2. The remaining pavement will be constructed in Phase 3. Open completion of Phase 3, all lanes will be open to traffic and unrestricted.

Work in waterway: Yes No Below 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	9*	Recreational Facilities	4
Airports ¹	1	Pipelines	4
Cemeteries	7	Railroads	2
Hospitals	N/A	Trails	6
Schools	3	Managed Lands	3

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

Explanation:

Religious Facilities*: Nine (9) religious facilities, four (4) mapped and five (5) unmapped are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. Two (2) facilities, Scottsburg United Methodist Church and Kingdom Hall of Jehovah’s Witnesses, are adjacent to the project area. Scottsburg United Methodist Church is located 0.28 mile south of the I-65 and SR 56 intersection, and Kingdom Hall of Jehovah’s Witnesses is located 0.44 mile south of the same intersection. Coordination with Scottsburg United Methodist Church and Kingdom Hall of Jehovah’s Witnesses will occur.

Airports: One (1) airport is located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The Scottsburg Airport is a public-use airport and is located approximately 0.28 mile west of the project area, 0.41 mile north of Leotard Road. Coordination with INDOT Aviation will occur.

Cemeteries: Seven (7) cemeteries are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. Everitt Cemetery and Mount Zion Cemetery are adjacent to the project area, 3.5 miles south of the intersection with SR 56 and south of the intersection with SR 160, respectively. A Cemetery Development Plan may be required since the project is within 100 feet of the cemeteries. Coordination with INDOT Cultural Resources will occur.

Schools: Three (3) schools are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The nearest facility, Scottsburg Senior High School, is approximately 0.32 mile east of the northern termini of the project area. No impact is expected.

Recreational Facilities: Four (4) recreational facilities are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. White Oak Nature Preserve is adjacent to the project area, 1.19 mile north of the SR 160 intersection. Coordination with DNR Division of Forestry will occur.

Pipelines: Four (4) pipeline segments are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. One pipeline segment owned by Midwest Natural Gas Corp. crosses the middle portion of the project area. Coordination with INDOT Utilities and Railroads should occur.

Railroads: Two (2) railroad segments are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The nearest segment, associated with Louisville and Indiana Railroad, is approximately 0.24 mile east of the project area, at the northern termini. No impact is expected.

Trails: Six (6) trail segments are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. One planned trail segment is located within the project area, 0.01 mile south of US 31. Coordination with Scottsburg Parks and Recreation Department will occur.

Managed Lands: Three (3) managed lands are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. Clark State Forest is within the project area, in the southern termini. Coordination with DNR Division of Forestry 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	17	Canal Routes - Historic	0
Karst Springs	0	NWI - Wetlands	227
Canal Structures – Historic	0	Lakes	73
NPS NRI Listed	0	Floodplain - DFIRM	12
NWI-Lines	54	Cave Entrance Density	0

IDEM 303d Listed Streams and Lakes (Impaired)	8	Sinkhole Areas	0
Rivers and Streams	99	Sinking-Stream Basins	0

Explanation:

NWI-Points: Seventeen (17) NWI-Points are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The nearest NWI-point is 0.05 mile east of the project area, in the southern termini. No impact is expected.

NWI-Lines: Fifty-four (54) NWI-Lines are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. Six (6) NWI-Lines are located throughout the project area. A Waters of the US Report will be prepared and coordination with INDOT Ecology and Waterway Permitting will occur.

IDEM 303d Listed Streams and Lakes: Eight (8) Listed Streams are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. Blue Lick Creek, Lodge Creek and Miller Fork cross the project area at three locations. Blue Lick Creek is located in southern termini and is listed as impaired for Impaired Biotic Communities (IBC) and E. coli. Lodge Creek is located in the southern termini and is listed for IBC and E. coli. Miller Fork is listed for E. coli, Dissolved Oxygen (DO), and IBC. The bridge over Blue Lick Creek (#I65-16-4220D) will be replaced, the bridge over Lodge Creek (#I65-017-04222) will be rehabilitated, and no structures will be replaced near Miller Fork. Concerning IBC, Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be used to avoid further degradation of the stream. 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, limit personal exposure.

Rivers and Streams: Ninety-nine (99) streams are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. Twenty (20) streams are located throughout the project area. A Waters of the US Report will be prepared and coordination with INDOT Ecology and Waterway Permitting will occur.

NWI-Wetlands: Two hundred and twenty-seven (227) wetlands are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. Six (6) wetlands are located throughout the project area. A Waters of the US Report will be prepared and coordination with INDOT Ecology and Waterway Permitting will occur.

Lakes: Seventy-three (73) lakes are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. One lake is located within the project area, 0.19 mile south of SR 160. A Waters of the US Report will be prepared and coordination with INDOT Ecology and Waterway Permitting will occur.

Floodplains: Twelve (12) floodplains are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The project area is located within seven (7) of the floodplain polygons associated with Miller Fork, Lodge Creek, Blue Lick Creek, Wolf Run, Silver Creek, and Honey Run. Coordination with INDOT Ecology and Waterway Permitting will occur.

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	5	Mineral Resources	0
Mines – Surface	0	Mines – Underground	0

Explanation:

Petroleum Wells: Five (5) Petroleum wells are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The nearest petroleum well is located 0.13 mile west of the project area, 0.51 mile south of Brownstown Road. 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	0	Manufactured Gas Plant Sites	0
RCRA Generator/ TSD	2	Open Dump Waste Sites	0
RCRA Corrective Action Sites	0	Restricted Waste Sites	0
State Cleanup Sites	3	Waste Transfer Stations	0
Septage Waste Sites	0	Tire Waste Sites	0
Underground Storage Tank (UST) Sites	2	Confined Feeding Operations (CFO)	0
Voluntary Remediation Program	0	Brownfields	2
Construction Demolition Waste	0	Institutional Controls	8
Solid Waste Landfill	0	NPDES Facilities	28
Infectious/Medical Waste Sites	0	NPDES Pipe Locations	1
Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Sites	11	Notice of Contamination Sites	0

Explanation:

RCRA Generator/TSD: Two (2) RCRA Generator/TSD facilities are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The nearest facility, Mid-America Science Park formerly known as Freudenberg-NOK Scottsburg Plant I (821 S Lake Rd South Scottsburg, IN 47170, AI #12100), is located 0.36 mile west of the project area; however the icon is not mapped correctly and the site is actually 0.32 mile west of the project area’s northern terminus. No impact is expected.

State Cleanup Sites: Three (3) State Cleanup Sites are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The nearest facility, Mid-America Science Park formerly known as Freudenberg-NOK Scottsburg Plant I (821 S Lake Rd South Scottsburg, IN 47170, AI #12100), is located 0.32 mile west of the project area’s northern terminus. A hydraulic oil release was discovered at the site in 2001. A total of 368 tons of petroleum contaminated soil was excavated from the site and transported for disposal at a permitted facility. IDEM stated in a letter dated October 29, 2003 that No Further Action (NFA) is necessary for this site. It appears that the NFA for the site was revoked in 2008, but further information regarding the status release was not found in the IDEM VFC. No impact is expected.

Underground Storage Tank (UST) Sites: Two (2) UST Sites are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The nearest facility, Casey’s General Store 2294 (705 W Lake Rd, Scottsburg, IN 47170 AI #52045) is located 0.34 mile east of the project area, near the northern termini. IDEM conducted an Underground Storage Tank Inspection on January 26, 2017, and the facility was found to be in compliance with equipment, operating, and maintenance requirements set forth in Indiana’s UST Rule 329 IAC 9. No impact is expected.

Leaking Underground Storage (LUST) Site: Eleven (11) LUST Sites are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The nearest facility, Circle K 0130 (414 SR 160 W, Scottsburg, IN 47170, AI #7878), is adjacent to the project area in the southeast

quadrant of the intersection with SR 160. IDEM issued a No Further Action Approval Determination Pursuant to Remediation Closure Guide letter, dated January 8, 2014, following the recording of an Environmental Restrictive Covenant (ERC) on the deed of the property for a release reported in 1993. The ERC includes a groundwater use restriction. A second release was reported to IDEM on January 10, 2017. The release was a surface spill that occurred during product delivery, and contaminated soil was subsequently removed from the spill area. IDEM issued a No Further Action Approval Determination Pursuant to Spill Response and Limited Subsurface Investigation Report, dated June 23, 2017. Due to the ERC and proximity of the site to the project area, coordination with Lynette Schrowe, LSchrowe@idem.in.gov, with IDEM is recommended.

The second facility, Stuckey's (I-65 & Highway 160, Henryville, IN, 47126, AI #1802), is adjacent to the project area in the southeast quadrant of the intersection with SR 160. The site had five USTs removed on November 21, 2000, which detected soil and groundwater impacts. The site received a No Further Action on February 11, 2004, and since some contamination remains, on-site activities should be restricted to prevent further migration of the contamination. The site contaminates are located outside of the project area. No impact is expected.

Brownfields: Two (2) Brownfields are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The nearest facility, JPD West, LLC, formerly named Mariann Travel Inn and Restaurant (1250 W McClain Ave, Henryville, IN, AI #50318), is located 0.44 mile north of the project area, near the northern terminus. A Contaminated Aquifer Comfort Letter and Environmental Restrictive Covenants (ERCs) was issued to the previous site owner in November 2009. An ERC was recorded on the deed for the restaurant and inn in May 2010 and modified in August 2015. The modified ERC retains site and groundwater use restrictions for the property. No impact is expected.

Institutional Controls: Eight (8) Institutional Controls are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The nearest facility, Circle K 0130 (414 SR 160 W, Scottsburg, IN 47170, AI #7878), is adjacent to the project area in the southeast quadrant of the intersection with SR 160. An ERC was recorded on the deed of the property on December 2, 2013 for a release reported in 1993. The ERC includes a groundwater use restriction. Due to the ERC and proximity of the site to the project area, coordination with Lynette Schrowe, LSchrowe@idem.in.gov, with IDEM is recommended.

NPDES Facilities: Twenty-eight (28) NPDES Facilities are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The nearest facility, Bridge Replacement on I-65 over Brownstown Road, I-65 over Brownstown Road, Henryville, IN 47126, Object ID #3723, is located within the project area. According to the GIS layer, the NPDES Facility requested permits on December 14, 2013 for a bridge replacement. The permit expired on December 14, 2018. No impact is expected.

NPDES Pipe Locations: One (1) NPDES Pipe Locations are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The nearest pipe, IN0059056001A, 631 W Lake Rd, Scottsburg, IN 47170, NPSED ID #IN0059056, is located 0.19 mile west of the project area. According to the OWQ Wastewater report on November 30, 2019 the NPDES pipe is permitted by Scottsburg Water Department. No impact is expected.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

The Clark and Scott Counties listing of the Indiana Natural Heritage Data Center information on endangered, threatened, or rare (ETR) species and high quality natural communities is provided at https://www.in.gov/dnr/nature-preserves/files/np_scott.pdf and https://www.in.gov/dnr/nature-preserves/files/np_clark.pdf. A preliminary review of the Indiana Natural Heritage Database by INDOT Environmental Services did indicate the presence of ETR species within the 0.5 mile search radius. Coordination with USFWS and IDNR will occur.

A review of the USFWS database indicated the presences of endangered bat species in or within 0.5 mile of the project area. Additional coordination with INDOT ESD will be necessary, and 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".

Bridge Replacements:

Des No.	Bridge No.	Termini	Work Type	BIAS Report/Date	BLN Bat Checks (July 29, 2021)
2001604, 2001605	I65-24-4229A	I-65 NB and SB over Pigeon Roost Creek	Widening and Bridge Deck Overlay	Yes, 4/14/21	No Endangered Bat Species
1600729, 1600733	I65-17-4222D	I-65 NB and SB over Caney Fork Creek	Widening and Superstructure Replacement	Yes, 8/20/19	No Endangered Bat Species
2001600, 2001601	I65-21-09939	I-65 at Brownstown Road (NB and SB)	Widening	Yes, 4/14/21	No Endangered Bat Species
2001603	I65-23-4227A	County Line Road over I-65	Superstructure Replacement	Yes, 4/14/21	No Endangered Bat Species
2001607	I65-28-4232A	Lake Road Bridge over I-65	Superstructure Replacement	Yes, 4/14/21	No Endangered Bat Species
1600744, 1600750	I65-16-4220D	I-65 NB and SB over Blue Lick Creek	Superstructure Replacement	Yes, 8/20/19	No Endangered Bat Species

Small Structures:

Des No.	Structure No.	Location (STA)	Work Type	BIAS Report/Date	BLN Bat Checks (July 29, 2021)
2001599	CV-I65-010-18.35	501+27	Repair- HDPE Liner	Yes, 9/29/20	No Endangered Bat Species
2001598	CV-I65-010-19.90	582+14	Small Structure Paved Invert	No	No Endangered Bat Species
	CV-I65-010-21.85	685+11	Small Structure Replacement	No	No Endangered Bat Species
	CV-I65-010-22.23	704+82	Small Structure Replacement	No	No Endangered Bat Species
	CV-I65-010-22.97	744+13	Small Structure Replacement	No	No Endangered Bat Species
	CV-I65-010-23.28	811+09	Small Structure Replacement	No	No Endangered Bat Species
	CV-I65-072-24.80	891+38	Small Structure Replacement	No	No Endangered Bat Species
	CV-I65-072-24.97	900+22	Small Structure Replacement	No	No Endangered Bat Species
	CV-I65-072-26.04	955+09	Small Structure Replacement	No	No Endangered Bat Species
	CV-I65-072-26.41	974+55	Small Structure Replacement	No	No Endangered Bat Species
	CV-I65-072-26.54	981+40	Small Structure Replacement	No	No Endangered Bat Species
	CV-I65-072-26.84	997+56	Small Structure Replacement	No	No Endangered Bat Species
	CV-I65-072-27.60	1039+02	Small Structure Replacement	No	No Endangered Bat Species
	CV-I65-072-27.81	1050+32	Small Structure Replacement	No	No Endangered Bat Species

Several pipes along the project area will be replaced and will be inspected for bats.

RECOMMENDATIONS SECTION

Include recommendations from each section. If there are no recommendations, please indicate N/A:

INFRASTRUCTURE:

Airports: The Scottsburg Airport is a public-use airport and is located approximately 0.28 mile west of the project area, 0.41 mile north of Leotard Road. Coordination with INDOT Aviation will occur.

Religious Facilities: Two (2) facilities, Scottsburg United Methodist Church and Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses, are adjacent to the project area. Scottsburg United Methodist Church is located 0.28 mile south of the I-65 and SR 56 intersection, and Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses is located 0.44 mile south of the same intersection. Coordination with Scottsburg United Methodist Church and Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses will occur.

Cemeteries: Everitt Cemetery and Mount Zion Cemetery are adjacent to the project area, 3.5 miles south of the intersection with SR 56 and south of the intersection with SR 160, respectively. A Cemetery Development Plan may be required since the project is within 100 feet of the cemeteries. Coordination with INDOT Cultural Resources will occur.

Recreational Facilities: White Oak Nature Preserve is adjacent to the project area, 1.19 mile north of the SR 160 intersection. Coordination with DNR Division of Forestry will occur.

Pipelines: One (1) pipeline segment owned by Midwest Natural Gas Corp. crosses the middle portion of the project area. Coordination with INDOT Utilities and Railroads should occur.

Trails: One (1) planned trail segment is located within the project area, 0.01 mile south of US 31. Coordination with Scottsburg Parks and Recreation Department will occur.

Managed Lands: Clark State Forest is within the project area, in the southern termini. Coordination with DNR Division of Forestry 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:

- Six (6) NWI-Lines are located within the project area.
- Twenty (20) rivers and streams are located throughout the project area.
- Six (6) wetlands are located throughout the project area.
- One (1) lake is located within the project area, 0.19 mile south of SR 160.
- The project area is located within seven (7) floodplain polygons (coordination only).

Blue Lick Creek is listed as impaired for IBC and E. coli. Lodge Creek is listed for IBC and E. coli. The bridge over Blue Lick Creek will be replaced and the bridge over Lodge Creek will be rehabilitated. Concerning IBC, BMPs will be used to avoid further degradation of the stream. 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, limit personal exposure.

MINING/MINERAL EXPLORATION: N/A

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CONCERNS:

- LUST: One (1) LUST site, Circle K 0130 (414 SR 160 W, Scottsburg, IN 47170, AI #7878), is adjacent to the project area in the southeast quadrant of the intersection with SR 160. IDEM issued a No Further Action Approval Determination Pursuant to Remediation Closure Guide letter, dated January 8, 2014, following the recording of an ERC on the deed of the property for a release reported in 1993. The ERC includes a groundwater use restriction. A second release was reported to IDEM on January 10, 2017. The release was a surface spill that occurred during product delivery, and contaminated soil was subsequently removed from the spill area. IDEM issued a No Further Action Approval Determination Pursuant to Spill Response and Limited Subsurface Investigation Report, dated June 23, 2017. Due to the ERC and proximity of the site to the project area, coordination with Lynette, LSchrowe@idem.in.gov, with IDEM is recommended.

- Institutional Controls: Eight (8) Institutional Controls are located within the 0.5 mile search radius. The nearest facility, Circle K 0130 (414 SR 160 W, Scottsburg, IN 47170, AI #7878), adjacent to the project area, in the southeast quadrant of the intersection with SR 160. An ERC was recorded on the deed of the property on December 2, 2013 for a release reported in 1993. The ERC includes a groundwater use restriction. Due to the ERC and proximity of the site to the project area, coordination with Lynette Schrowe, LSchrowe@idem.in.gov, with IDEM is recommended.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: Coordination with USFWS and IDNR will occur. A review of the USFWS database indicated the presence of bats within 0.5 mile of the project area. Additional coordination with INDOT ESD will be necessary. 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".

INDOT Environmental Services concurrence: Nicole Fohey-Breting Digitally signed by Nicole Fohey-Breting
Date: 2021.09.30 18:58:37 -04'00' (Signature)

Prepared by:
Brook Earl
Environmental Analyst
Beam, Longest, and Neff (BLN)

Graphics:

A map for each report section with a 0.5 mile search radius buffer around all project area(s) showing all items identified as possible items of concern is attached. If there is not a section map included, please change the YES to N/A:

SITE LOCATION: YES

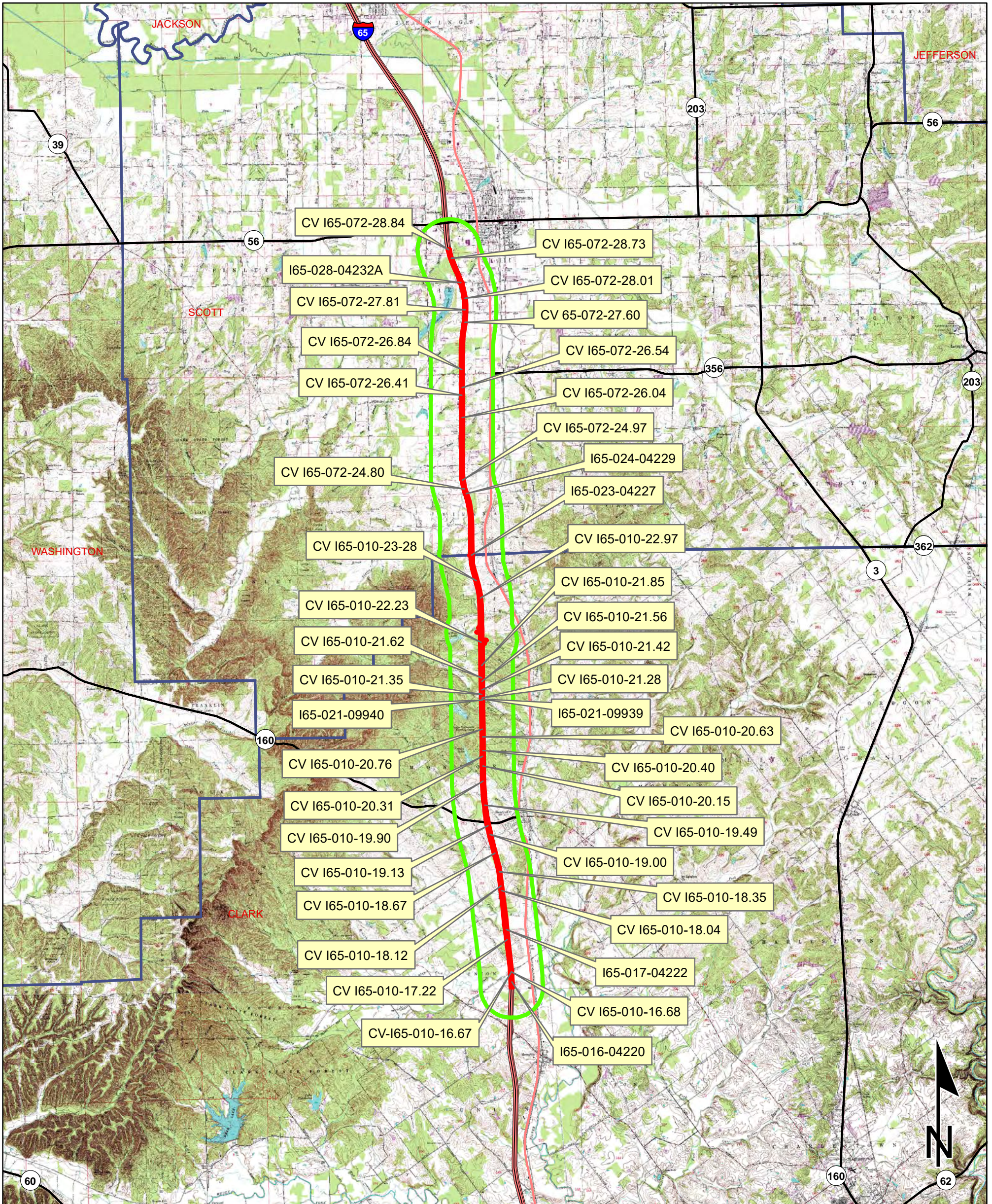
INFRASTRUCTURE: YES

WATER RESOURCES: YES

MINING/MINERAL EXPLORATION: YES

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CONCERNS: YES

Red Flag Investigation -Site Location
I-65 from 0.5 mi N of Blue Lick Rd to 0.5 mi S of SR 56
Contract R-41529, Added Travel Lanes
Clark and Scott Counties, Indiana



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.

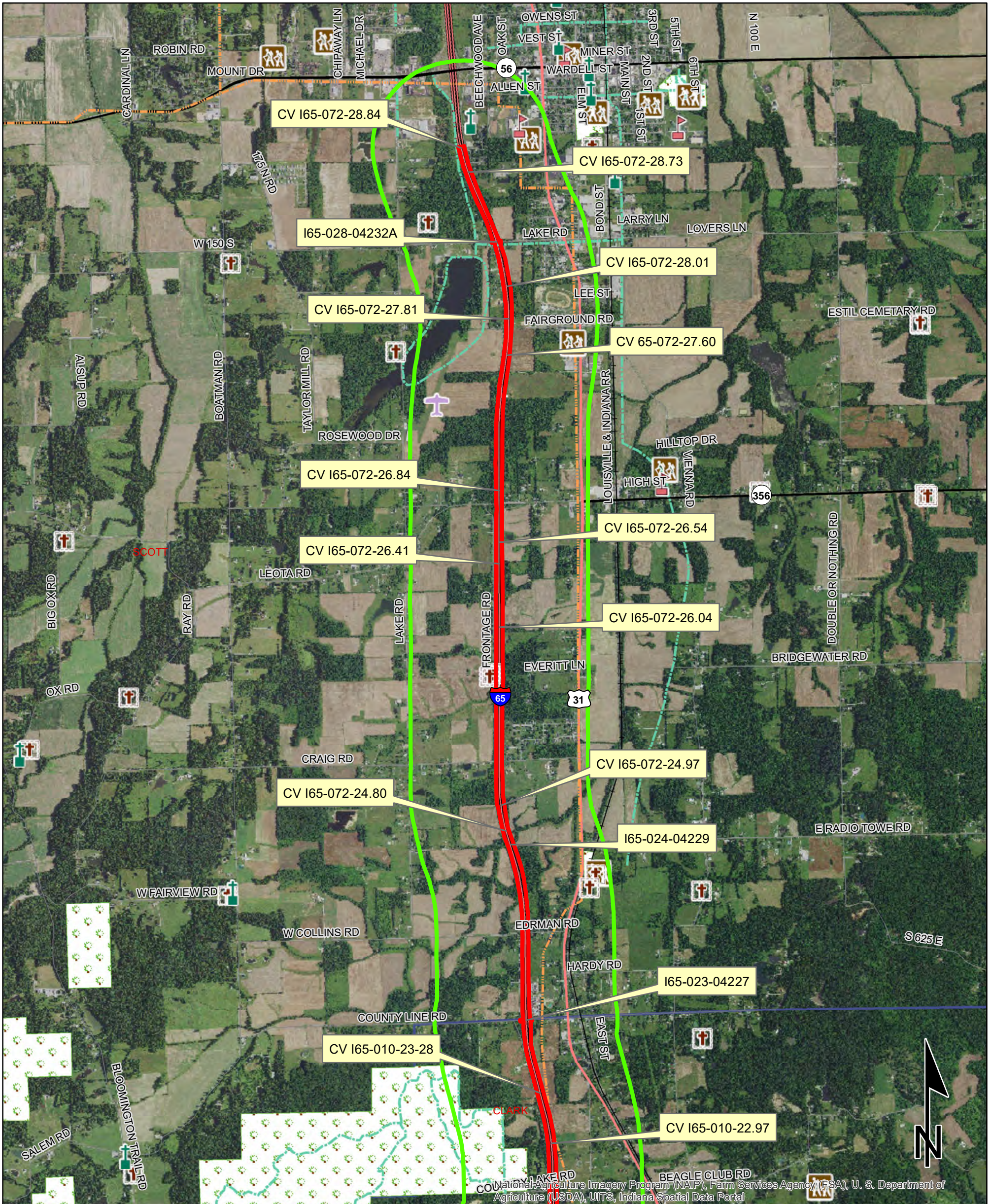
SCOTTSBURG/HENRYVILLE
QUADRANGLE
INDIANA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES

Red Flag Investigation - Infrastructure Northern Termini

I-65 from 0.5 mi N of Blue Lick Rd to 0.5 mi S of SR 56

Contract R-41529, Added Travel Lanes

Clark and Scott Counties, Indiana

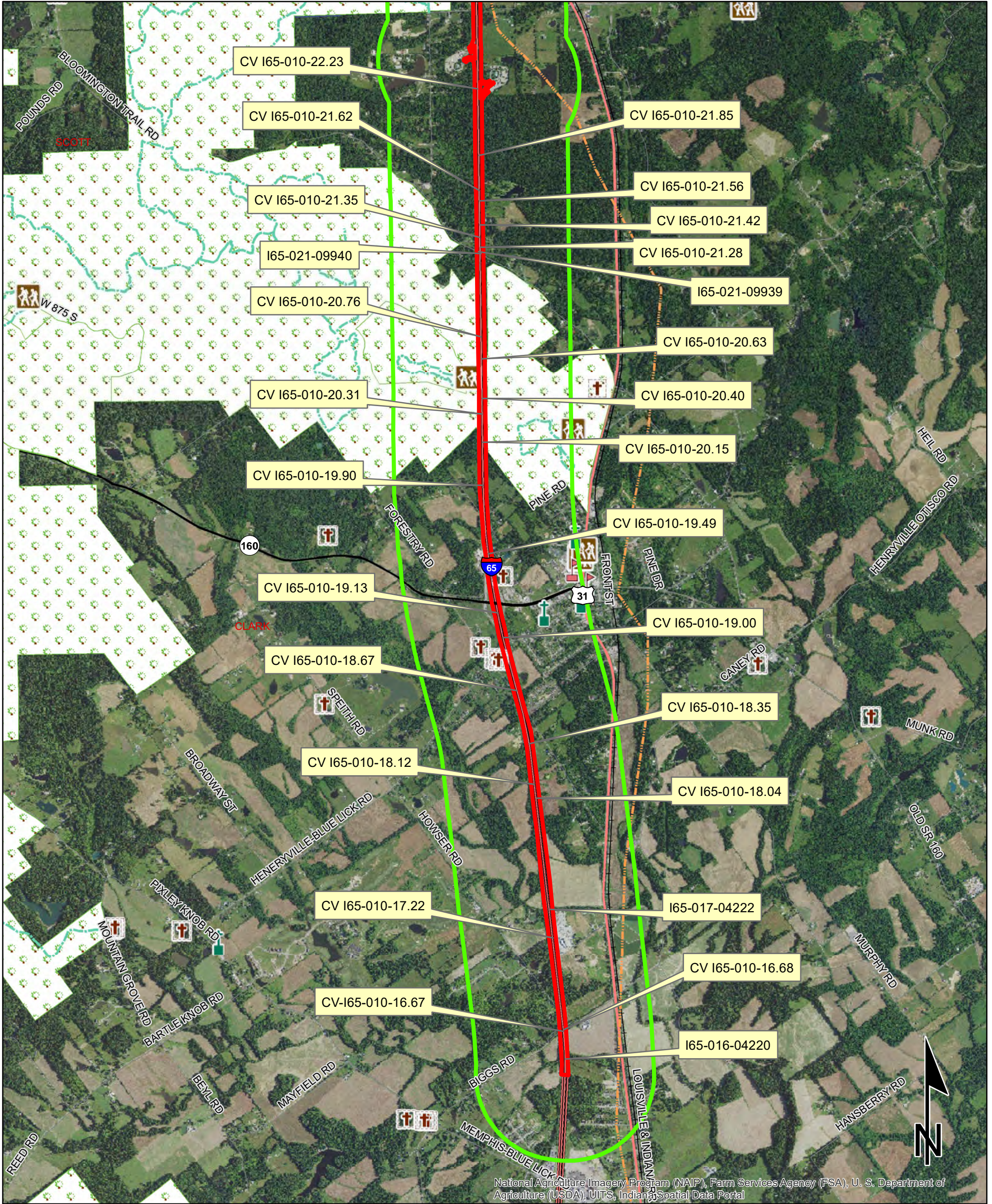


Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N **Map Datum:** NAD83

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

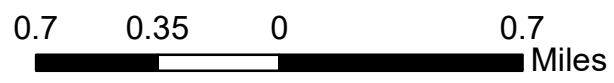
Red Flag Investigation - Infrastructure Southern Termini I-65 from 0.5 mi N of Blue Lick Rd to 0.5 mi S of SR 56 Contract R-41529, Added Travel Lanes Clark and Scott Counties, Indiana



National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), Farm Services Agency (FSA), U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), UITS, Indiana Spatial Data Portal

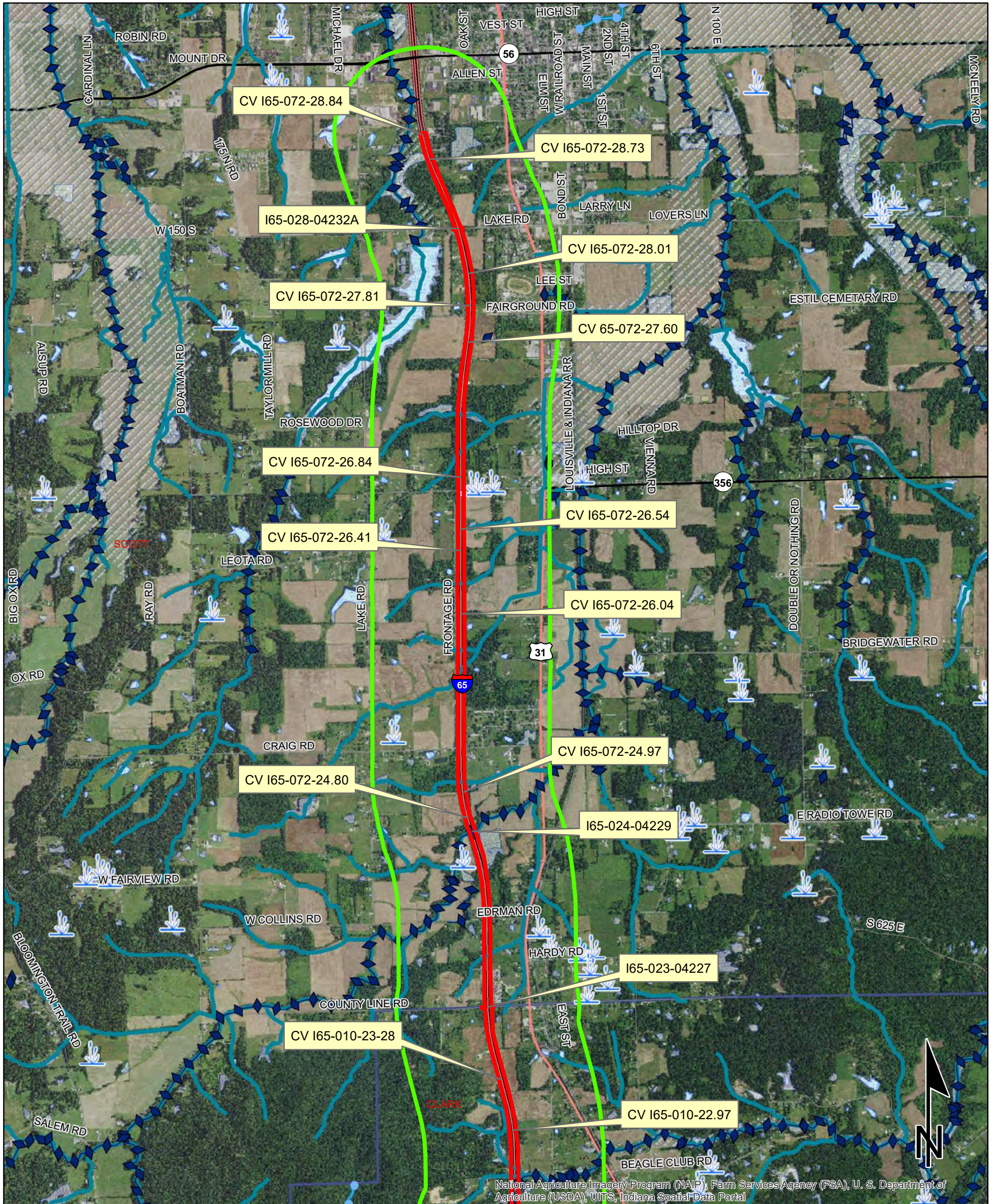
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	Religious Facility		Recreation Facility		Project Area
	Airport		Pipeline		Half Mile Radius
	Cemeteries		Railroad		Toll
	Hospital		Trails		Interstate
	School		Managed Lands		State Route
			County Boundary		US Route
					Local Road

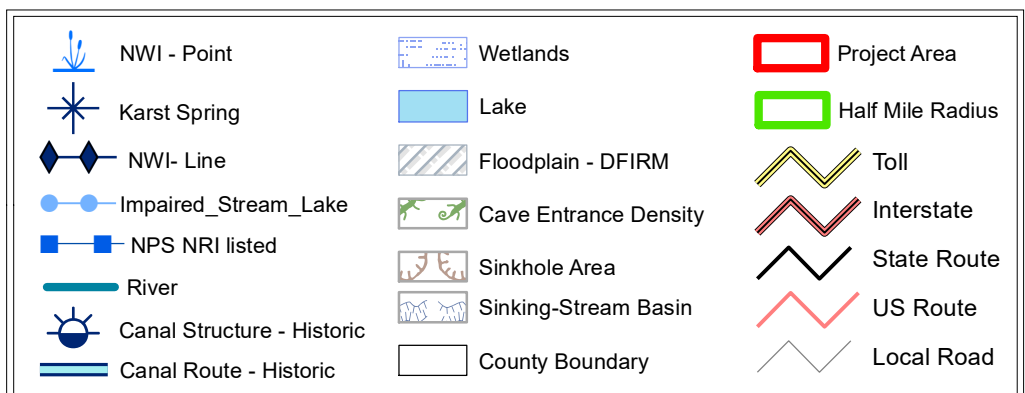
Red Flag Investigation - Water Resources Northern Termini I-65 from 0.5 mi N of Blue Lick Rd to 0.5 mi S of SR 56 Contract R-41529, Added Travel Lanes Clark and Scott Counties, Indiana



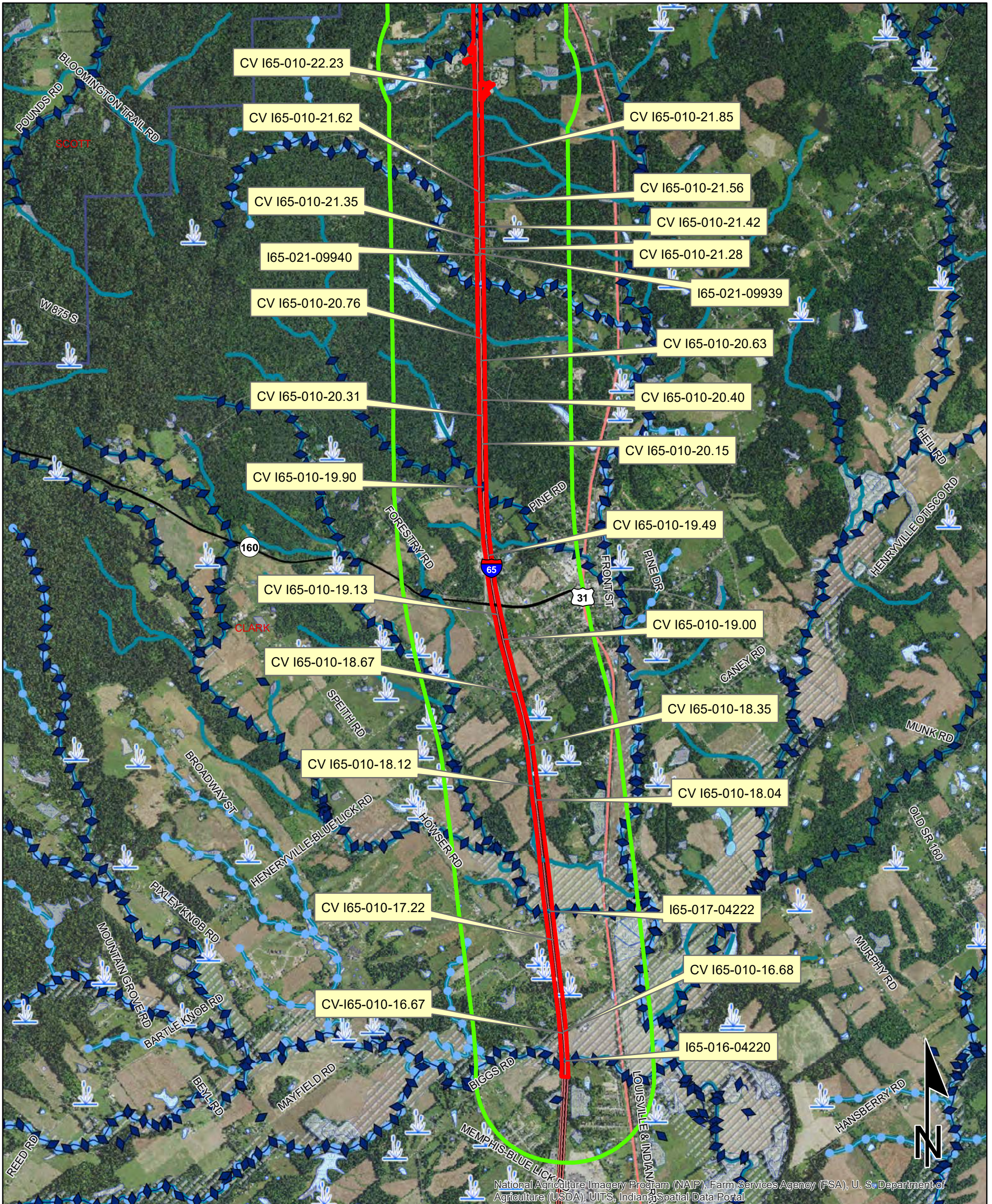
National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), Farm Services Agency (FSA), U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), UITS, Indiana Spatial Data Portal

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.



Red Flag Investigation - Water Resources Southern Termini I-65 from 0.5 mi N of Blue Lick Rd to 0.5 mi S of SR 56 Contract R-41529, Added Travel Lanes Clark and Scott Counties, Indiana

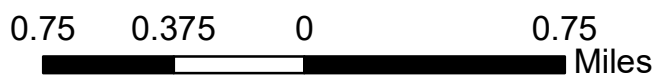
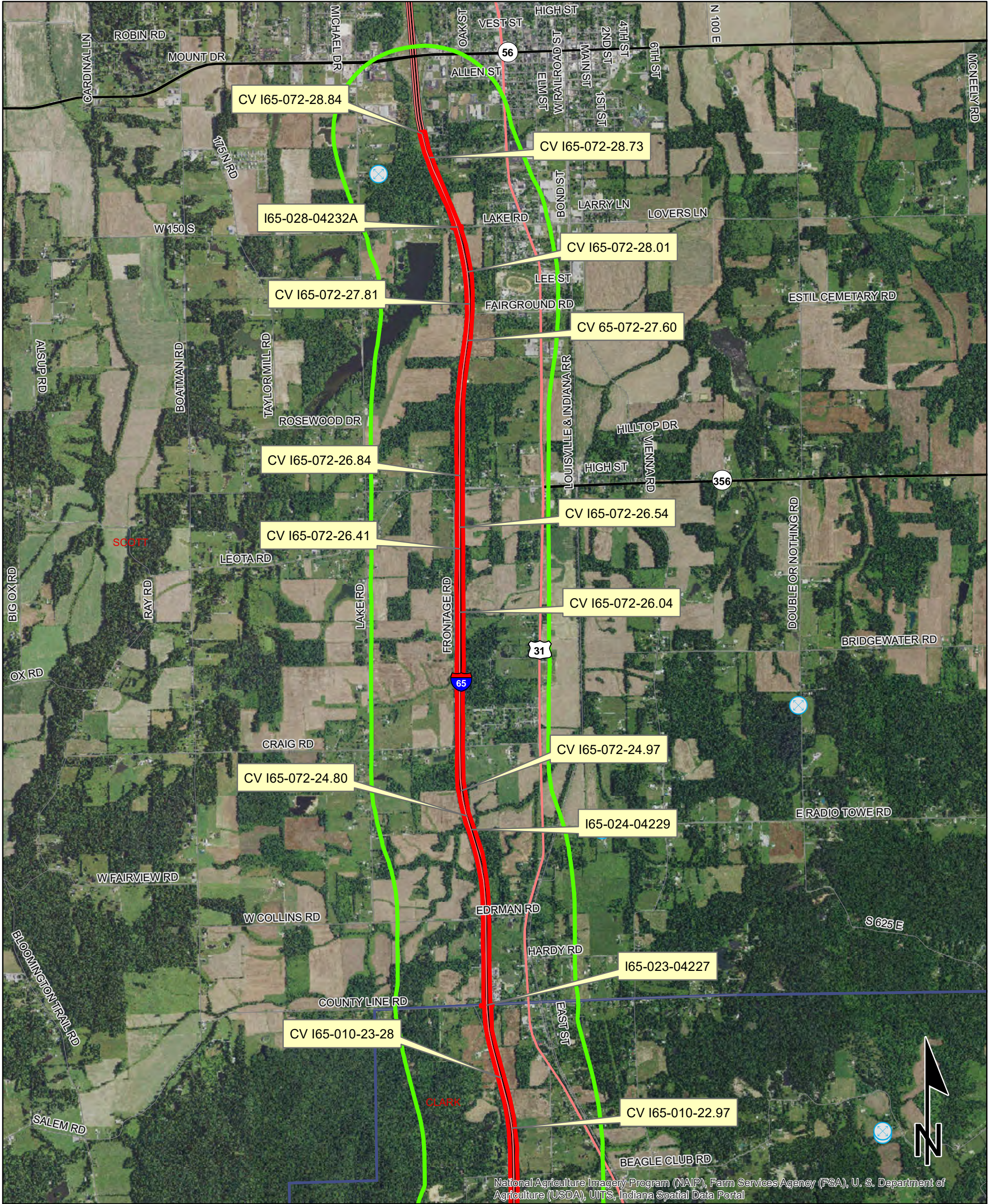


Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N **Map Datum:** NAD83

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

	NWI - Point		Wetlands		Project Area
	Karst Spring		Lake		Half Mile Radius
	NWI- Line		Floodplain - DFIRM		Toll
	Impaired_Stream_Lake		Cave Entrance Density		Interstate
	NPS NRI listed		Sinkhole Area		State Route
	River		Sinking-Stream Basin		US Route
	Canal Structure - Historic		County Boundary		Local Road
	Canal Route - Historic				

Red Flag Investigation - Mining/Mineral Exploration Northern Termini I-65 from 0.5 mi N of Blue Lick Rd to 0.5 mi S of SR 56 Contract R-41529, Added Travel Lanes Clark and Scott Counties, Indiana

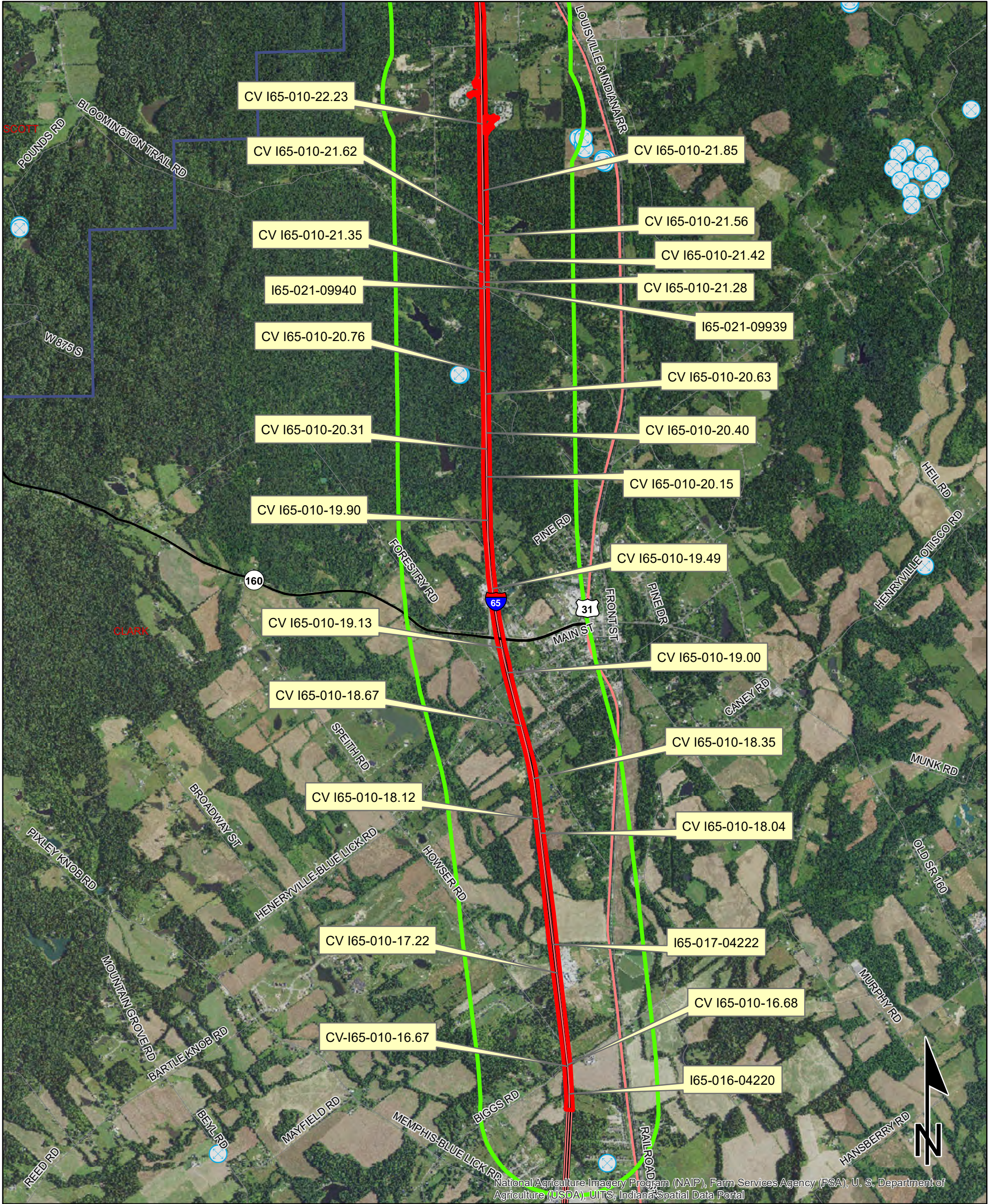


Sources:
Non Orthophotography Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N **Map Datum:** NAD83

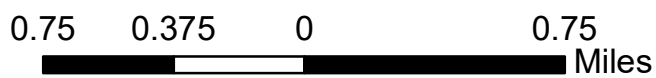
This map is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This information is not warranted for accuracy or other purposes.

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

Red Flag Investigation - Mining/Mineral Exploration Southern Termini I-65 from 0.5 mi N of Blue Lick Rd to 0.5 mi S of SR 56 Contract R-41529, Added Travel Lanes Clark and Scott Counties, Indiana

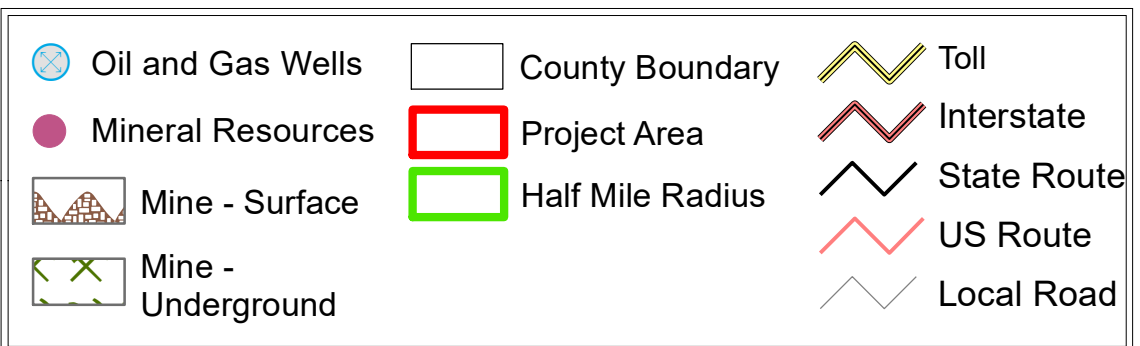


National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), Farm Services Agency (FSA), U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), UITS, Indiana Spatial Data Portal

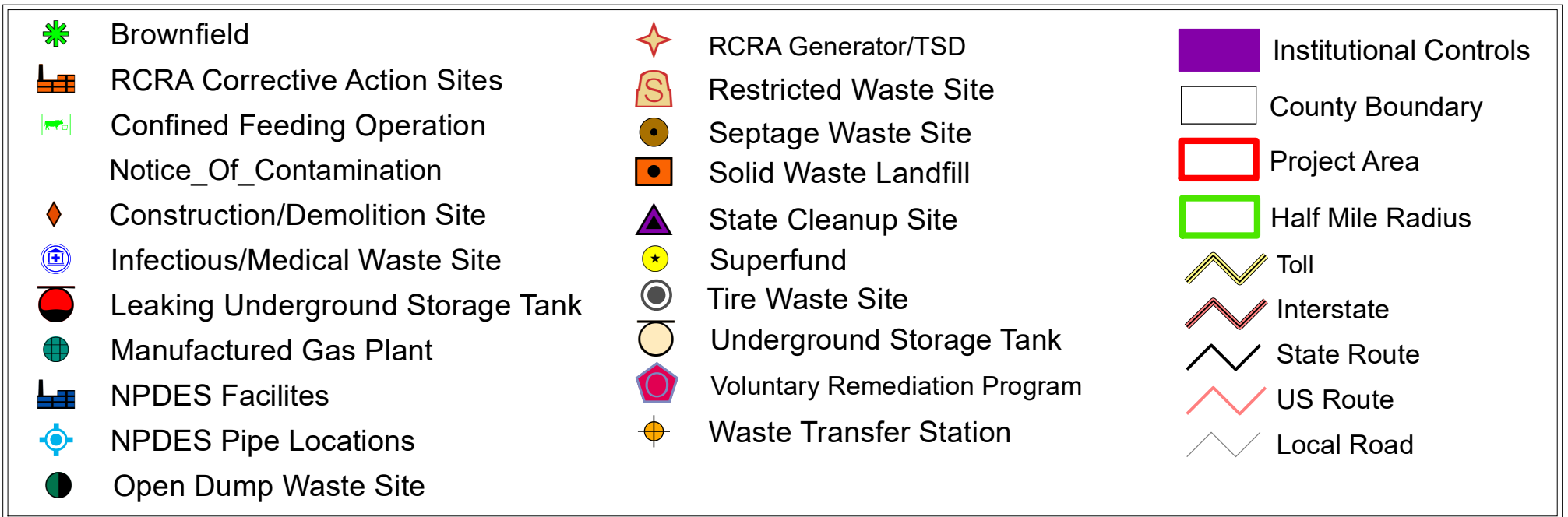
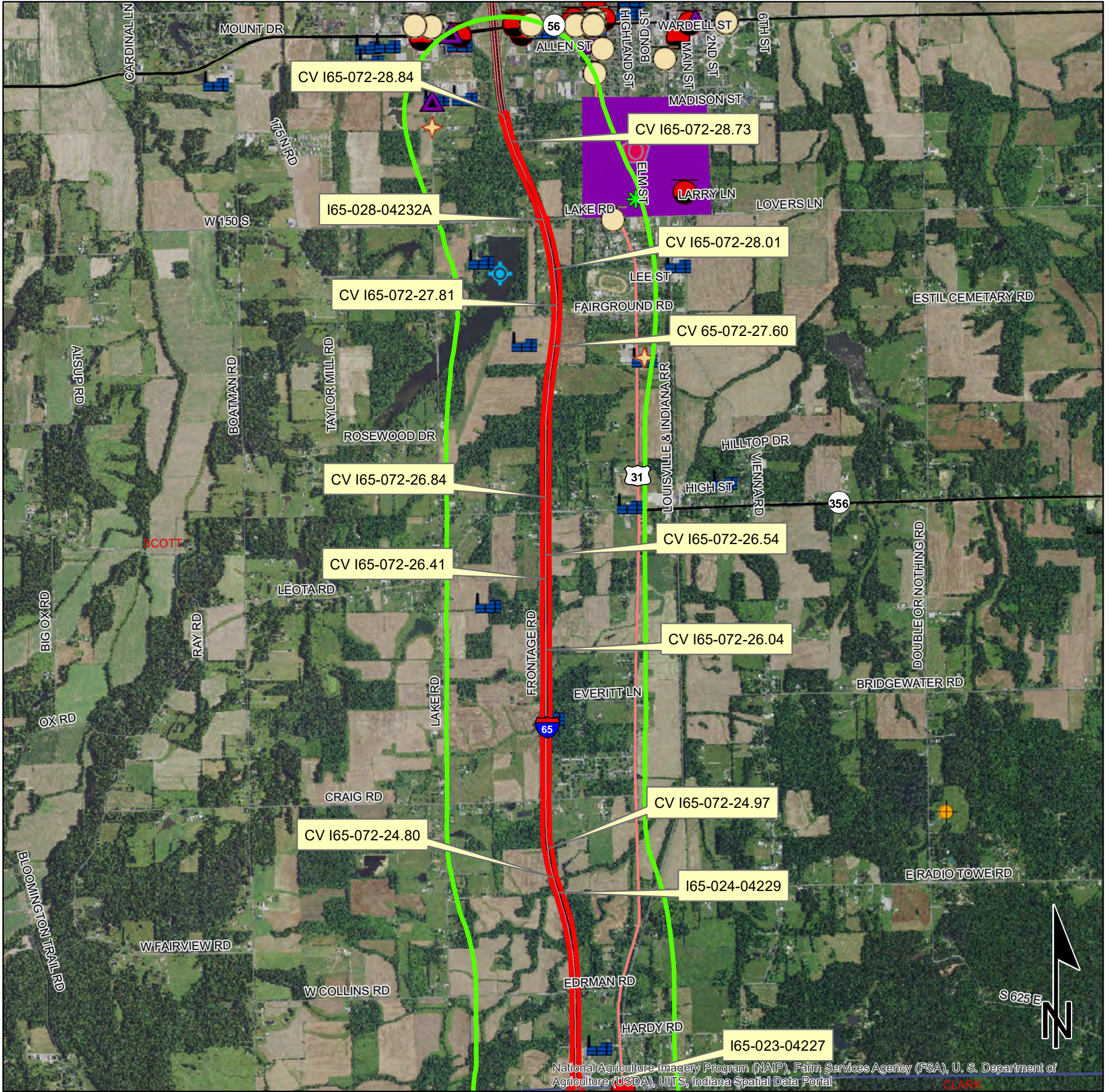


Sources:
Non Orthophotography
Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N **Map Datum:** NAD83

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



Red Flag Investigation - Hazardous Material Concerns Northern Termini I-65 from 0.5 mi N of Blue Lick Rd to 0.5 mi S of SR 56 Contract R-41529, Added Travel Lanes Clark and Scott Counties, Indiana



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

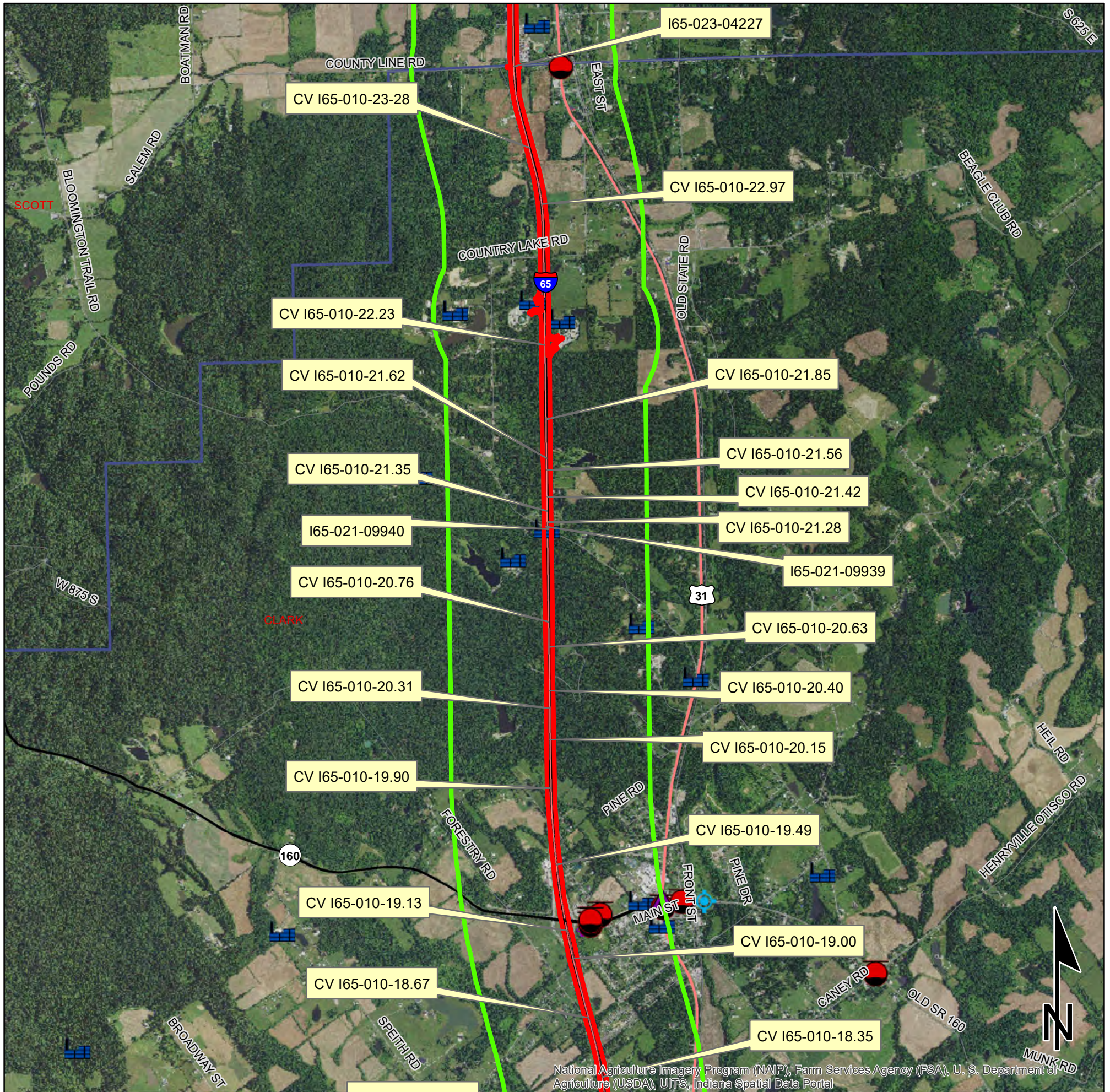
Sources:
Non Orthophotography
 Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N **Map Datum:** NAD83

Red Flag Investigation - Hazardous Material Concerns Middle Section

I-65 from 0.5 mi N of Blue Lick Rd to 0.5 mi S of SR 56

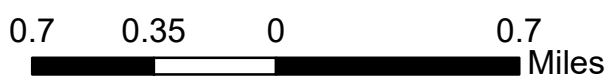
Contract R-41529, Added Travel Lanes

Clark and Scott Counties, Indiana



National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), Farm Services Agency (FSA), U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), UITS, Indiana Spatial Data Portal

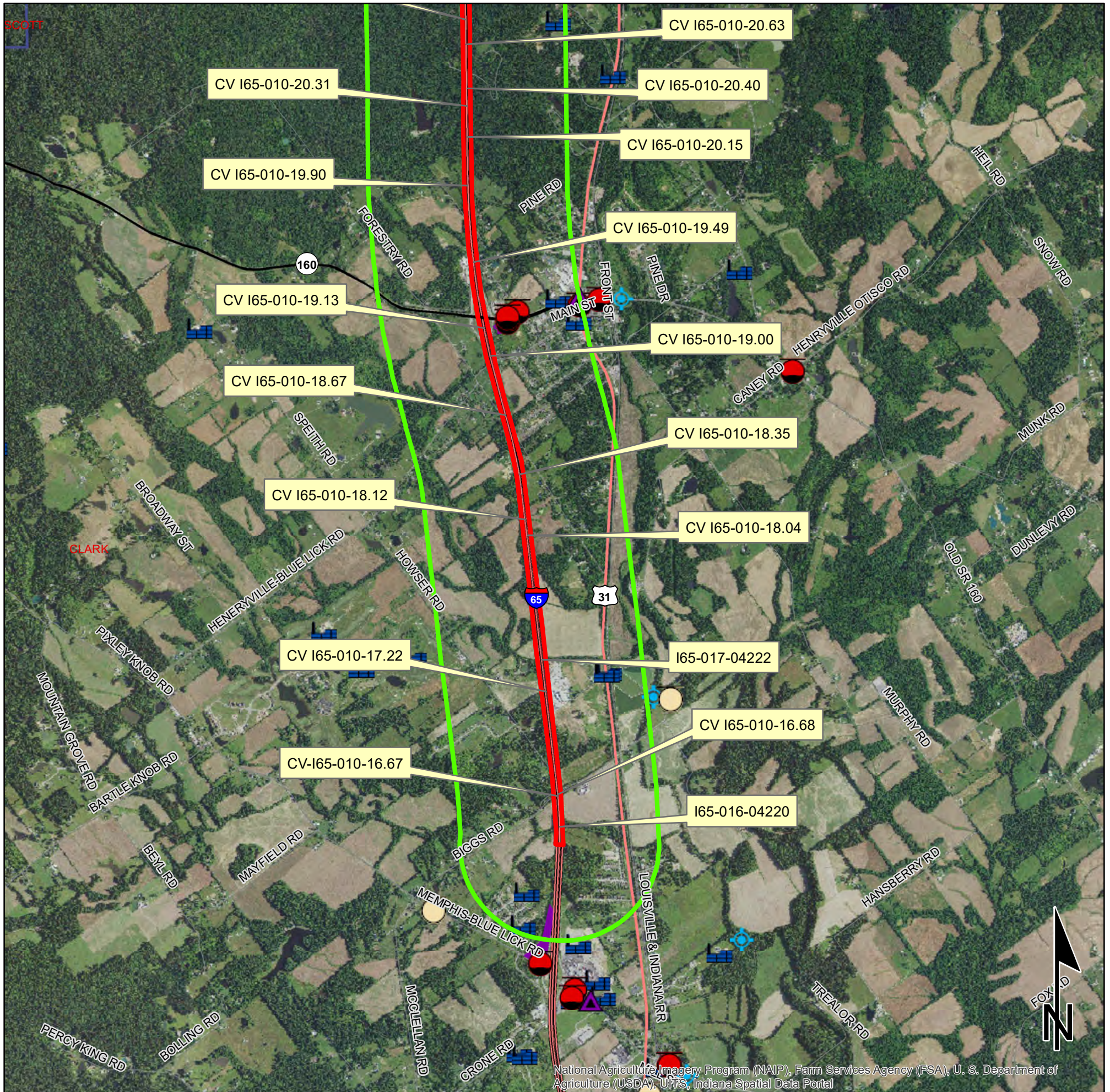
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brownfield RCRA Corrective Action Sites Confined Feeding Operation Notice_of_Contamination Construction/Demolition Site Infectious/Medical Waste Site Leaking Underground Storage Tank Manufactured Gas Plant NPDES Facilities NPDES Pipe Locations Open Dump Waste Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Controls County Boundary Project Area Half Mile Radius Toll Interstate State Route US Route Local Road
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This map is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This information is not warranted for accuracy or other purposes.

Sources:
Non Orthophotography
 Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N **Map Datum:** NAD83
 E-18

Red Flag Investigation - Hazardous Material Concerns Southern Termini I-65 from 0.5 mi N of Blue Lick Rd to 0.5 mi S of SR 56 Contract R-41529, Added Travel Lanes Clark and Scott Counties, Indiana



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Facilities NPDES Pipe Locations Open Dump Waste Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Controls County Boundary Project Area Half Mile Radius Toll Interstate State Route US Route Local Road
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This map is intended to serve as an aid in graphic representation only. This information is not warranted for accuracy or other purposes.

Sources:
Non Orthophotography
Data - Obtained from the State of Indiana Geographical Information Office Library
Orthophotography - Obtained from Indiana Map Framework Data (www.indianamap.org)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 16 N **Map Datum:** NAD83
 E-19

Appendix F:

Water Resources

WETLAND DELINEATION AND WATERS REPORT

I-65 ADDED TRAVEL LANES FROM 0.5 MILE NORTH OF BLUE LICK ROAD TO 1.5 MILES NORTH OF SR 56
DES. NO. 1700135
SCOTTSBURG AND HENRYVILLE, CLARK AND SCOTT COUNTIES, INDIANA
38.604767/-85.781478



Prepared for:

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SEYMOUR DISTRICT
185 AGRICO LANE
SEYMOUR, INDIANA 47274

Prepared by:

AMERICAN STRUCTUREPOINT, INC.
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(317) 547-5580

March 5th, 2021

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Appendix A - Aquatic Resource Summary Tables

Appendix B - Routine Wetland Determination Data Forms

Appendix C - Quality Assessment Forms

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1.0 Introduction

American Structurepoint, Inc. was contracted by the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) Seymour District to perform a wetland delineation and waters investigation for the proposed Interstate 65 (I-65) Added Travel Lanes Project (Lead Des. No. 1700135, for additional Des. Nos. associated with this project and current anticipated scope, see Table 1 below). The project proposes a full mainline replacement and the addition of one northbound and one southbound travel lane within the current median. Additionally, INDOT anticipates bridge and small structure work (see details in Table 1 below).

Table 1. Additional Des. Nos. associated with Lead Des. 1700135

Bridges			
Des. No.	Bridge No.	Location	Work Type
1600729, 1600733	I65-17-4222D	I-65 NB and SB over Caney Fork Creek	Widening and Superstructure Replacement
1600744, 1600750	I65-16-4220D	I-65 NB and SB over Blue Lick Creek	Superstructure Replacement
2001600, 2001601	I65-21-4225D	I-65 at Brownstown Road (NB and SB)	Widening
2001603	I65-23-4227A	County Line Road over I-65	Superstructure Replacement
2001604, 2001605	I65-24-4229A	I-65 NB and SB over Pigeon Roost Creek	Widening and Superstructure Replacement
2001607	I65-28-4232A	Lake Road Bridge over I-65	Superstructure Replacement
Small Drainage Structures			
Des. No.	Culvert No.	Location	Work Type
2001593	I65-072-26.20	I-65 6.97 miles N of SR 160	Small Structure Pipe Lining
2001594	I65-072-25.05	I-65 5.82 miles N of SR 160	Small Structure Pipe Lining
2001595	I65-010-22.77	I-65 3.54 miles N of SR 160	Small Structure Replacement
2001596	I65-072-25.83	I-65 6.60 miles N of SR 160	Small Structure Replacement
2001597	I65-010-22.65	I-65 3.42 miles N of SR 160	Small Structure Pipe Lining
2001598	I65-010-19.90	I-65 0.67 miles N of SR 160	Small Structure Pipe Lining
2001599	I65-010-18.35	I-65 9.21 miles N of SR 160	Small Structure Pipe Lining

The I-65 Added Travel Lanes project is 14.8 miles long beginning approximately 0.5 mile north of Blue Lick Road and extending to 1.5 miles north of State Road (SR) 56 in Clark and Scott Counties. The center coordinates of the site are 38.604767, -85.781478. The investigated area generally encompasses the state owned right-of-way and ranges from approximately 175 to 325 feet wide. From Moonglo Road to the northern limits (approximately 0.2 miles) only the 50-foot wide median was investigated. The investigated area also extends along the intersecting roadways and interchanges at SR 160, the I-65 over Brownstown Road Bridge, the Henryville Rest Areas, the Liberty Knob Road over I-65 Bridge, the Lake Road over I-65 Bridge, and at SR 56. The investigated area is located on the Henryville, Scottsburg, and Speed United State Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Maps. The location and approximate boundaries of the investigated area can be seen in the attached maps and aerial photographs (Appendix D).

American Structurepoint, Inc. staff visited the site on August 31st through September 3rd, 2020, to conduct a wetland delineation and waters investigation. The proposed project is located in Land Resource Region (LRR) M and N, as recognized by the US Department of Agriculture. As the majority of the proposed project is located in LRR M, 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* (US Army Corps of Engineers, 2010) following coordination with INDOT Ecological and Waterway Permitting Office.

A total of 109 wetlands (Wetlands 1, 2, 3.1, 3.2, 4-20, 21.1, 21.2, 22-40, 41.1, 41.2, 42– 106) totaling approximately 7.69 acres and 43 streams (for stream names, see the Aquatic Resources Summary: Streams Table in Appendix A) totaling 11,703 linear feet (1.581 acres) were identified within the investigated area. Wetlands 2, 3.1, 3.2, 9, 12, 21.1, 21.2, 26, 32, 40, 65, 68-69, 74, 76, 78, 86, 89, and 105 as well as 24 of the streams (for jurisdictional information, see the Aquatic Resources Summary: Streams Table in Appendix A) appear to have a hydrologic connection to a Traditional Navigable Waterway (TNW). Therefore, these wetlands and streams are anticipated to be considered jurisdictional waters of the US.

Wetlands 1, 4-8, 10, 11, 13-20, 22-25, 27-31, 33-39, 41.1, 41.2, 42- 64, 66-67, 70-73, 75, 77, 79-85, 87-88, 90-104, and 106 do not abut jurisdictional waters of the US and are not flooded within a typical year. Therefore, these features are anticipated to be considered jurisdictional waters of the State.

Nineteen of the streams were determined to be ephemeral streams. Additionally, culverts and maintenance pipes associated with intermittent and perennial streams within the project area are anticipated to be considered artificial drainage features (for jurisdictional information, see the Aquatic Resources Summary: Streams Table in Appendix A). Therefore, these resources are anticipated to be non-jurisdictional.

2.0 Site Characterization – Records Review

2.1 USGS Topographic Mapping

The investigated area is located on the Henryville, Scottsburg, and Speed USGS Topographic Quadrangles in Section 25, Township 3 North, and Range 5 East; Section 26, Township 1 N, Range 5 East; Section 27, Township 4N, Range 5 East; Section 30, Township 3 North, Range 6 East; Section 20, Township 1 North, Range 6 East; Section 10, Township 2 North, Range 5 East; Sections 15, 20, 27, and 36, Township 2 North, Range 6 East; Sections 28 and 32, Township 3 North, Range 5 East; Sections 13, 23, 27, and 34, Township 3 North, Range 6 East; and Tract Numbers 220, 238, 240, 250, 265 and 268.

The topographic map depicts the investigated area as mostly cleared land along I-65. Some forested areas are depicted along streams and along the boundary of the investigated area. The topography is generally rolling, draining generally to the east. Twenty-one streams are depicted within the investigated area. An additional three streams, depicted as adjacent on the topographic map, were field verified as present within the investigated area. See the table below for more details:

Stream Name	Flow Regime	Field Verified
Henryville Quadrangle- Clark County		
Blue Lick Creek	Perennial	Yes
Caney Fork	Perennial	Yes
Henry Brook (two crossings)	Intermittent	Yes; two crossings were verified
Ville Run	Intermittent	Yes
Wolf Run	Perennial	Yes
UNT to Miller Fork	Perennial	Yes; identified as UNT 3 to Miller Fork.
Miller Fork	Perennial	Yes
UNT to Meal Run *Mapped adjacent, east of I-65	Intermittent	Yes; UNT 1 to Meal Run
Meal Run	Intermittent	Yes
Wheel Run	Intermittent	Yes
West Fork Silver Creek	Perennial	Yes
UNT to West Fork Silver Creek	Intermittent	Yes
UNT to West Fork Silver Creek	Intermittent	No
UNT to Underwood Run	Intermittent	No
Pigeon Roost Creek	Perennial	Yes
UNT to Underwood Run	Intermittent	Yes
Scottsburg Quadrangle- Scott County		
Tree Creek	Perennial	Yes
UNT to Tree Creek	Intermittent	Yes
Sycamore Run	Intermittent	Yes
UNT to Sycamore Run *Mapped adjacent, east of I-65	Intermittent	Yes; UNT 2 to Sycamore Run
UNT to Nest Run	Intermittent	Yes; identified as UNT 2 to Nest Run.
Nest Run	Intermittent	Yes
Elm Branch *Mapped adjacent, east of I-65	Intermittent	Yes
Honey Run	Perennial	No

Twenty-one of the mapped streams (Blue Lick Creek, Caney Fork, Henry Brook, Ville Run, Wolf Run, UNT to Miller Fork, Miller Fork, UNT to Meal Run, Meal Run, Wheel Run, West Fork Silver Creek, UNT to West Fork Silver Creek, Pigeon Roost Creek, UNT to Underwood Run, Tree Creek, UNT to Tree Creek, Sycamore Run, UNT to Sycamore Run, UNT to Nest Run, Nest Run, and Elm Branch) were field verified during the August 31st through September 3rd, 2020 field investigation. Honey Run was not field verified due to the investigated area being confined to the median and the feature is encapsulated beneath I-65 in this location.

2.2 National Wetlands Inventory Mapping (NWI) Maps

The NWI Mapping was reviewed for the investigated area. Nine mapped wetlands are located within the investigated area and four NWI wetlands were field verified as present within the investigated area. See the below NWI Summary table for more details:

NWI Summary		
Mapped NWI	Location	Field Verified
Palustrine, Forested, Broad-Leaved Deciduous, Temporarily Flooded (PFO1A)	West of I-65, approximately 0.5 mile south of Blue Lick Road	Yes; a portion of this wetland is mapped within emergent Wetland 1 confined to the ditchline.
Palustrine, Forested, Broad-Leaved Deciduous, Temporarily Flooded (PFO1A)	West of I-65, approximately 1.6 mile south of SR 160	Yes; a portion of this wetland is mapped within emergent Wetland 3.2 confined to the ditchline.
Palustrine, Forested, Broad-Leaved Deciduous, Temporarily Flooded (PFO1A)	West of I-65, approximately 1.5 mile south of SR 160	No
Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, intermittently exposed, diked/impounded (PUBGh)	West of I-65; approximately 0.7 mile north of LEOTA ROAD	No; it is associated with the channel of Wolf Run.
Palustrine, Forested, Broad-Leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded (PFO1C)	East of I-65, south of Pigeon Roost Creek	No
Palustrine, Forested, Broad-Leaved Deciduous, Temporarily Flooded (PFO1A)	East of I-65, just south of Pigeon Roost Creek	Yes; a portion of this wetland is within emergent Wetland 89 confined to the ditchline.
Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, intermittently exposed, diked/impounded (PUBGh)	East of I-65, north of Pigeon Roost Creek	Yes; a portion of this wetland is within emergent Wetland 91 confined to the ditchline.
Palustrine, Forested, Broad-Leaved Deciduous, Temporarily Flooded (PFO1A)	East of I-65, at Nest Run	No; Nest Run was delineated running through this area.
Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, intermittently exposed, diked/impounded (PUBGh)	West of I-65, north of Nest Run	No

2.3 County Soil Survey

The *Clark County* and *Scott County* SSURGO mapping was reviewed to determine soil classification within the investigated area. Soil types mapped within the investigated area include:

Map Unit Name	Map Unit Symbol	SSURGO Hydric Rating by Map Unit
Bartle silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	BbhA	10
Bartle silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	BbhB	5
Beanblossom silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	BcrAW	0
Blocher, soft bedrock substratum-Weddel complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	BfcC3	0
Blocher, soft bedrock substratum-Weddel silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	BfbC2	0
Blocher-Cincinnati silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	CldC2	0
Bonnell clay loam, 12 to 22 percent slopes, severely eroded	BnyD3	0
Bonnie silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	BodAH	95
Bonnie silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	BodAW	95
Cincinnati silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	CkkB2	0
Cincinnati-Blocher silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	CldC3	0
Coolville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	ComC	0
Coolville-Rarden complex, 12 to 18 percent slopes	ConD	0
Coolville-Rarden complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	ConC3	0
Deam silty clay loam, 20 to 55 percent slopes	DbrG	0
Deputy-Trappist silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	DtvC2	0
Dubois silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	DfnA	5
Dubois silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	DfnB2	3
Elkinsville silt loam, 18 to 35 percent slopes	EepF	0
Haubstadt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	HccA	0
Haubstadt silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	HccB2	0
Haubstadt silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	HccB2	0
Haubstadt-Shircliff complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded	HceC3	0
Haubstadt-Shircliff silt loams, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	HcdC2	0
Haymond silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, very brief duration	HcgAV	0
Haymond silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	HcgAW	0
Holton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	HleAW	5
Jennings silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	JaeB2	0

Map Unit Name	Map Unit Symbol	SSURGO Hydric Rating by Map Unit
Jennings-Blocher, hard bedrock substratum, silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	JafC2	0
Medora silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	MhyB2	0
Medora silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	MhyC3	0
Nabb silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	NaaA	0
Nabb silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	NaaB2	0
Oldenburg loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	OfbAW	0
Pekin silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	PcrB2	0
Pekin silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	PcrB2	0
Pekin silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	PcrC2	0
Pekin silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	PcrC2	0
Pekin silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	PcrC3	0
Peoga silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	PhaA	93
Peoga silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	PhaA	93
Pits, quarry	Pml	0
Scottsburg silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes, eroded	SceB2	0
Steff silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	StaAW	0
Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	StdAH	7
Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	StdAW	7
Stendal silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	StdAQ	5
Trappist-Deputy complex, 6 to 12 percent slopes, severely eroded	TsaC3	0
Trappist-Rohan complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	ThcD3	0
Udorthents, cut and filled	Uaa	0
Urban land-Udarents, fragipan substratum, complex, till plain, 0 to 12 percent slopes	UngB	0
Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, brief duration	WaaAH	10
Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	WaaAW	10
Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	WaaAW	10
Weddel silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	WedB2	0
Whitcomb silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	WnmA	3
Wilbur silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, very brief duration	WokAV	0
Wilbur silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	WokAW	0
Wirt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, very brief duration	WprAW	0

2.4 Aerial Photography

Aerial photography from 2017 (IndianaMap) was reviewed for the investigated area. The 2017 aerial photography depicts the investigated area as primarily maintained right-of-way with wooded vegetation corresponding to field verified stream locations throughout the investigated area. The 2017 Indiana Map Aerial depicts the investigated area as it was observed during the August 31st through September 3rd, 2020 field investigation.

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 Blue Lick Creek, Caney Fork, Miller Fork, and Silver Creek.

2.6 Legal Drain

The Clark and Scott County Surveyors Offices were contacted on October 30, 2020 by American Structurepoint, Inc. staff. In a response on October 30, 2020, the Clark County Surveyor indicated there are no legal drains in Clark County. In a response on November 19, 2020, the Scott County Surveyor indicated that he is unaware of any regulated drains in the corridor.

2.7 NHD Flowlines

Seven NHD Flowlines are depicted within the investigated area. Six of the seven NHD Flowlines were field verified during the August 31st through September 3rd, 2020 field investigation. Honey Run was not field verified due to the investigated area being confined to the median and the feature is encapsulated beneath I-65 in this location.

NHD Flowline Name	Field Verified
Blue Lick Creek	Yes
Lodge Creek	Yes; Identified as Caney Fork
Unnamed	Yes; Identified as Miller Fork
Silver Creek	Yes; Identified as West Fork Silver Creek
Pigeon Roost Creek	Yes
Tree Creek	Yes
Honey Run	No

2.8 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 Henry Creek-Cammie Thomas Ditch (051202070803), Pigeon Roost Creek (051202070504), Headwaters Silver Creek (051401010802), Miller Fork (051401010801) and Blue Lick Creek (051401010803) 12-Digit HUCs.

3.0 Field Reconnaissance

The I-65 Added Travel Lanes Project from 0.5 mile north of Blue Lick Road to 1.5 miles north of SR 56 in Clark and Scott Counties (Des. No. 1700135) was examined for the presence of wetlands and waters of the US on the site on August 31st through September 3rd, 2020. 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 US. A total of 109 wetlands (Wetlands 1, 2, 3.1, 3.2, 4-20, 21.1, 21.2, 22-40, 41.1, 41.2, 42– 106) totaling approximately 7.69 acres and 43 streams (for a list of stream names, see Appendix A) totaling 11,703 linear feet (1.243 acres) 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 1

Wetland 1 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located approximately 0.20 mile south of Blue Lick Creek and extends north for 280 linear feet before terminating. Wetland 1 extends west outside of State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 1 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 1 is a Class I Non-Forested (NF) wetland located within mapped upland soils. The wetland extends west beyond the State owned right-of-way and investigated area. As the wetland extends beyond the State owned right-of-way into adjacent forested land, Wetland 1 is not likely eligible for State exemptions under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* and *Quercus palustris* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Persicaria pensylvanicum* and *Echinochloa crus-galli* 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 Drift Deposits (B3), Drainage Patterns (B10), Crayfish Burrows (C8), 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	0-18	90% 10YR 5/1 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 1 would be considered Palustrine, Emergent, Seasonally Flooded/Saturated (PEME) under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 1 is 0.107 acre and extends beyond the investigated area. Wetland 1 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location within a roadside ditch 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 1 included in the Appendix B. DP 2 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 1. DP 2 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.2 Wetland 2

Wetland 2 is a forested wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.02 mile north of Biggs Road and extends north for 585 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and Howser Road.

Wetland 2 directly abuts UNT to Blue Lick Creek (an intermittent stream), which drains to Blue Lick Creek, which drains to Miller Fork, which drains to Grain Run, which drains to Silver Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 2 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Acer rubrum* within the tree stratum; *Liquidambar styraciflua* and *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Carex muskingumensis* and *Persicaria pensylvanicum* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 8 inches, Saturation (A3) at 5 inches, Drift Deposits (B3), 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 3	0-4	97% 10YR 3/3 with 3% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 3/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 2 would be considered Palustrine, Forested, Broad-Leaved Deciduous, Temporarily Flooded (PFO1A) under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 2 is 0.098 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 2 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch between I-65 and Howser Road. 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 areas surrounding Wetland 2. DP 4 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.3 Wetland 3.1

Wetland 3.1 is a forested wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.02 mile north of Caney Fork and extends north for 345 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 as well as flooding from Caney Fork.

Wetland 3.1 appears to drain south via a maintenance pipe to and is flooded in a typical year by Caney Fork (a perennial stream), which drains to Miller Fork, which drains to the Ohio River, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 3.1 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* within the tree stratum; *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Impatiens capensis* and *Symphytotrichum lateriflorum* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drift Deposits (B3), Water-Stained Leaves (B9), Crayfish Burrows (C8), 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 5	0-4	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	90% 10YR 5/2 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 3.1 would be considered PFO1E under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 3.1 is 0.117 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 3.1 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location within a roadside ditch deriving water from I-65. 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 areas surrounding Wetland 3.1. DP 6 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

Wetland 3.2

Wetland 3.2 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.05 mile north of Caney Fork and extends north for 745 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65. Wetland 3.2 and Wetland 3.1 are part of a single emergent and forested wetland complex which drains south to Caney Fork as described in Wetland 3.1. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 3.2 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Paspalum floridanum* and *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drift Deposits (B3), Drainage Patterns (B10), Crayfish Burrows (C8), 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	0-3	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	90% 10YR 5/2 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 3.2 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 3.2 is 0.116 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 3.2 would be considered a poor quality wetland

due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 7 included in the Appendix B. DP 8 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 3.2. DP 8 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.5 Wetland 4

Wetland 4 is a forested wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 1.35 miles south of SR 160 and extends north for 126 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 4 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 4 is a Class I Forested (F) wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area and is mapped within upland soils. Wetland 4 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way; therefore it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Acer rubrum*, *Platanus occidentalis*, and *Quercus palustris* within the tree stratum; *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* and *Celtis occidentalis* within the sapling/shrub stratum; *Carex muskingumensis* within the herbaceous stratum; and *Vitis aestivalis* and *Toxicodendron radicans* within the woody vine stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Sediment Deposits (B2), Water-Stained Laves (B9), Crayfish Burrows (C8), 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 9	0-4	97% 10YR 3/2 with 3% 10YR 3/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	90% 10YR 5/2 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 4 would be considered PFO1E under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 4 is 0.029 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 4 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 9 included in the Appendix B. DP 10 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 4. DP 10 did possess hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil but lacked the hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.6 Wetland 5

Wetland 5 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.68

mile south of SR 160 and extends north for 875 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 5 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 5 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 5 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Paspalum floridanum* and *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drift Deposits (B3), Drainage Patterns (B10), Crayfish Burrows (C8), 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 11	0-6	93% 10YR 3/1 with 7% 10YR 3/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	60% 10YR 6/2 with 40% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 5 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 5 is 0.125 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 5 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 11 included in the Appendix B. DP 12 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 5. DP 12 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.7 Wetland 6

Wetland 6 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.39 mile south of SR 160 and extends north for 782 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 6 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 6 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 6 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Agrostis stolonifera* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 8 inches, Saturation (A3) at 4 inches, 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 13	0-5	97% 10YR 3/2 with 3% 10YR 4/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	5-12	90% 10YR 3/1 with 10% 10YR 5/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	12-18	85% 10YR 6/2 with 15% 10YR 5/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 6 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 6 is 0.132 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 6 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 13 included in the Appendix B. DP 14 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 6. DP 14 did possess hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil but lacked the hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.8 Wetland 7

Wetland 7 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.20 mile south of SR 160 and extends north for 20 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 7 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 7 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 7 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Typha latifolia* and *Dipsacus laciniatus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 8 inches, Saturation (A3) at 4 inches, and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) and Sandy Redox (S5). 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	Sandy
	6-18	60% 10YR 4/1 and 40% 10YR 2/1 as a dual matrix	Mucky Sand

Wetland 7 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 7 is 0.003 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 7 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha latifolia*). 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 areas surrounding Wetland 7. DP 16 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.9 Wetland 8

Wetland 8 is an emergent wetland located in the southwest quadrant the I-65 and SR 160 overpass. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.02 mile south of SR 160 and extends south for 485 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 8 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional maintenance pipe. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 8 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 8 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha latifolia* 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, Iron Deposits (B5), Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 17	0-8	97% 10YR 4/1 with 3% 10YR 4/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	8-18	90% 10YR 5/2 with 10% 10YR 5/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 8 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 8 is 0.099 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 8 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 17 included in the Appendix B. DP 18 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 8. DP 18 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.10 Wetland 9

Wetland 9 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.32 mile south of Winding Road and extends north for 345 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from upland runoff from the forested land, west of I-65.

Wetland 9 directly abuts UNT 1 to Wolf Run (an intermittent stream), which drains to Miller Fork, which drains to Grain Run, which drains to Silver Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 9 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides*, *Scirpus atrovirens*, and *Juncus effusus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 6 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 19	0-18	95% 10YR 5/2 with 5% 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 9 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 9 is 0.054 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 9 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 19 included in the Appendix B. DP 20 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 9. DP 20 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.11 Wetland 10

Wetland 10 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 right-of-way. The wetland is located 0.06 mile south of Winding Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 10 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional maintenance pipe. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 10 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 10 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Impatiens capensis* and *Leersia virginica* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 11 inches, Saturation (A3) at 8 inches, 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 21	0-6	95% 10YR 3/1 with 5% 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	97% 10YR 5/2 with 3% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 10 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 10 is 0.019 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 10 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 areas surrounding Wetland 10. DP 22 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.12 Wetland 11

Wetland 11 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.04 mile north of Winding Road and extends north for 120 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 11 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 11 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 11 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Agrostis gigantea* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 3 inches, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Crayfish Burrows (C8), 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 23	0-3	97% 10YR 5/2 with 3% 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	100% 10YR 5/6	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 11 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 11 is 0.017 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 11 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 areas surrounding Wetland 10. DP 24 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.13 Wetland 12

Wetland 12 is a forested wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.16 mile south of Brownstown Road and extends north for 430 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from the floodplain of Miller Fork and runoff from I-65.

Wetland 12 directly abuts Miller Fork (a perennial stream), which drains to Grain Run, which drains to Silver Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 12 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Acer rubrum* within the tree stratum; *Lindera benzoin* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Lycopus americanus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 2 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Water-Stained Leaves (B9), 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 25	0-18	90% 10YR 5/1 with 10% 4/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 12 would be considered PFO1E under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 12 is 0.118 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 12 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location within 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 25 included in the Appendix B. DP 26 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 10. DP 26 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.14 Wetland 13

Wetland 13 is an emergent wetland located in the southwest quadrant of the I-65 and Brownstown Road overpass. The wetland is located within a depressional area adjacent to a riprap lined ditch within the investigated area limits. The wetland begins in the southwest quadrant of the I-65 and Brownstown Road overpass and extends west for 88 linear feet before extending outside of the investigated area. The wetland derives water from runoff from Brownstown Road.

Wetland 13 appears to drain southeast via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 13 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils. The wetland

extends west beyond the State owned right-of-way and investigated area. As the wetland extends beyond the State owned right-of-way into adjacent forested land, Wetland 13 is not likely eligible for State exemptions under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides*, *Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Glechoma hederacea* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 10 inches, 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	0-8	100% 10YR 2/1	Loamy/Clayey
	8-18	97% 10YR 3/1 with 3% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 13 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 13 is 0.011 acre and extends west beyond the investigated area. Wetland 13 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Glechoma hederacea*). 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 27 included in the Appendix B. DP 28 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 13. DP 28 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.15 Wetland 14

Wetland 14 is an emergent wetland located in the northwest quadrant of the I-65 and Brownstown Road overpass. The wetland is located within a depressional area adjacent to a riprap lined ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from Brownstown Road.

Wetland 14 appears to drain southeast via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 14 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils and entirely within State owned right-of-way; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Salix nigra*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* and *Platanus occidentalis* within the tree stratum; and *Carex hystericina* and *Echinochloa crus-galli* 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 Saturation (A3) at 10 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 29	0-4	100% 10YR 4/1	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	80% 10YR 4/1 with 20% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 14 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 14 is 0.009 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 14 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with a roadside ditch 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 29 included in the Appendix B. DP 30 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 14. DP 30 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.16 Wetland 15

Wetland 15 is an emergent wetland located along Brownstown Road under I-65 southbound lanes. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins under I-65 southbound lanes and extends east for 50 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 15 appears to drain southeast via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 15 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 15 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Bidens frondosa*, *Bidens aristosa*, and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3). Hydric soil indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Drainage Patterns (B10), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 31	0-2	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	2-6	65% 10YR 4/2 with 35% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	6-8*	95% 10YR 5/2 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

*Restrictive gravel layer at 8 inches

Wetland 15 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 15 is 0.003 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 15 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*). 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 areas surrounding Wetland 15. DP 32 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.17 Wetland 16

Wetland 16 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.07 mile north of Brownstown Road and extends north for 48 linear feet before terminating 0.08 mile north of Brownstown Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from an I-65.

Wetland 16 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 16 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 16 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli*, *Juncus effusus*, and *Carex frankii* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included 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 33	0-3	100% 10YR 4/3	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	90% 10YR 5/2 with 10% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 16 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 16 is 0.004 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 16 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 33 included in the Appendix B. DP 34 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 16. DP 34 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.18 Wetland 17

Wetland 17 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.6 mile north of Brownstown Road and extends north for 196 linear feet. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 17 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a

waters of the State. Wetland 17 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 17 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Juncus effusus* and *Poa pratensis* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 7 inches, Saturation (A3) at 5 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 35	0-5	100% 10YR 4/3	Loamy/Clayey
	5-18	85% 10YR 6/2 with 15% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 17 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 17 is 0.022 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 17 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 35 included in the Appendix B. DP 36 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 17. DP 36 did possess hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil but lacked the wetland hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.19 Wetland 18

Wetland 18 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within a depressional area associated with the roadside ditch, approximately 0.8 mile north of Brownstown Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 18 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 18 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils and entirely within State owned right-of-way; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha latifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 10 inches, Saturation (A3) at 8 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 37	0-5	80% 10YR 4/3 and 20% 10YR 5/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	5-18	90% 10YR 6/2 and 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 18 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 18 is 0.015 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 18 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha latifolia*). For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 37 included in the Appendix B. DP 38 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 18. DP 38 did possess hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil but lacked the wetland hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.20 Wetland 19

Wetland 19 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65 along the rest area onramp. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins 1.4 mile south of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 673 linear feet before terminating 1.3 mile south of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and the I-65 onramp.

Wetland 19 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 19 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 19 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Poa pratensis* and *Carex frankii* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 6 inches, Saturation (A3) at 4 inches, 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 40	0-18	95% 10YR 3/1 with 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 19 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 19 is 0.095 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 19 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 40 included in the Appendix B. DP 41 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 19. DP 41 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.21 Wetland 20

Wetland 20 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 1.2 mile south of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 265 linear feet before terminating 1.1 mile south of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and the rest area off-ramp.

Wetland 20 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 20 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 20 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 8 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 42	0-3	100% 10YR 4/3	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	60% 10YR 6/1 with 40% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 20 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 20 is 0.027 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 20 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 42 included in the Appendix B. DP 43 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 20. DP 43 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.22 Wetland 21.1

Wetland 21.1 is a forested wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and a depressional area within the investigated area. Wetland 21.1 extends outside State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 1.1 mile south of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 358 linear feet before terminating approximately 1.0 mile south of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 21.1 directly abuts West Fork Silver Creek (an intermittent stream), which drains to Silver Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 21.1 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Platanus occidentalis*, and *Taxodium distichum* within the tree stratum; *Cephalanthus occidentalis* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Leersia*

oryzoides 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, 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 45	0-4	80% 10YR 4/2 and 20% 10YR 2/1 organic material	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	80% 10YR 5/1, 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 10% 10YR 2/1 organic material	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 21.1 would be considered PFO1E under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 21.1 is 0.072 acre and extends west outside of the investigated area. Wetland 21.1 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 45 included in the Appendix B. DP 46 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 21.1. DP 46 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.23 Wetland 21.2

Wetland 21.2 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within a depressional area and the roadside ditch approximately 1.0 mile south of Liberty Knob Road and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 21.1 and 21.2 are part of a single emergent and forested wetland. Wetland 21.2 is functionally connected to Wetland 21.1, which abuts West Fork Silver Creek (an intermittent stream), which drains to Silver Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 21.2 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Scirpus atrovirens* and *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 0.5 inch deep, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 44	0-4	80% 10YR 4/2 and 20% 10YR 2/1 as organic material	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	80% 10YR 5/1, 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 10% 10YR 2/1 as organic material	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 21.2 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 21.2 is 0.007 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 21.2 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 44

included in the Appendix B. DP 46 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 21.2. DP 46 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.24 Wetland 22

Wetland 22 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and a seep area associated with an underdrain outlet on the side slope of the roadway embankment and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.9 mile south of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 153 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.9 mile south of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 22 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 22 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils and entirely within State owned right-of-way; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Poa pratensis* and *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 1 inch deep, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation at the surface (A3), 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 47	0-5	100% 10YR 4/1	Loamy/Clayey
	5-18	70% 10YR 6/1 with 30% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 22 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 22 is 0.023 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 22 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 47 included in the Appendix B. DP 48 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 22. DP 48 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.25 Wetland 23

Wetland 23 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and a seep area associated with an underdrain outlet on the side slope of the roadway embankment and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland is bounded to the south by a concrete-lined ditch. The wetland begins approximately 0.7 mile south of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 402 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.7 mile south of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 23 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 22 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils and entirely within State owned right-of-way; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha latifolia* 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, 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 49	0-5	100% 10YR 4/3	Loamy/Clayey
	5-18	85% 10YR 6/1 and 15% 10YR 6/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 23 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 23 is 0.064 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 23 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 49 included in the Appendix B. DP 50 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 23. DP 50 did not possess the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and wetland hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.26 Wetland 24

Wetland 24 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined a depressional area approximately 0.6 mile south of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 24 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 24 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils and entirely within State owned right-of-way; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Scirpus atrovirens* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 51	0-3	100% 10YR 4/3	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	83% 10YR 5/2 with 10% 10YR 5/6 and 7% 10YR 2/1 as organic material	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 24 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 24 is 0.008 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 24 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to deriving water from runoff from I-65. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 51 included in the Appendix B. DP 50 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 24. DP 50 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and wetland hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.27 Wetland 25

Wetland 25 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 right-of-way. The wetland is bounded to the south by a concrete-lined ditch. The wetland begins approximately 0.6 mile south of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 364 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.5 mile south of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 25 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional concrete-lined ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 25 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 25 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides* 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, Drainage Patterns (B10), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included 2cm Muck (A10), 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 52	0-2	100% 10YR 2/1	Muck
	2-18	90% 10YR 5/1 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 25 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 25 is 0.037 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 25 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 52 included in

the Appendix B. DP 53 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 25. DP 53 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.28 Wetland 26

Wetland 26 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.8 mile north of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 1,121 linear feet before terminating at Pigeon Roost Creek approximately 1.0 mile north of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 26 directly abuts Pigeon Roost Creek (a perennial stream), which drains to Stucker Fork, which drains to the Muscatatuck River, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 26 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Carex hystericina* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 3 inches deep, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 54	0-18	90% 10YR 5/1 with 10% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 26 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 26 is 0.122 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 26 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 54 included in the Appendix B. DP 55 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 26. DP 55 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.29 Wetland 27

Wetland 27 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. Within the investigated area, the wetland is located within a depressional area at a maintenance pipe outlet located between two concrete lined ditches approximately 1.1 mile north of Liberty Knob Road. Wetland 27 extends outside State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and from the maintenance pipe at its eastern end that conveys drainage underneath I-65.

Wetland 27 appears to drain west via a non-jurisdictional swale. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 27 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils. The wetland extends west beyond the State owned right-of-way and investigated area. As the wetland extends beyond the State owned right-of-way into adjacent forested land, Wetland 27 is not likely eligible for State exemptions under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Juncus effusus* and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* within the herbaceous stratum. The vegetation met the Prevalence Index for Hydrophytic vegetation. Hydrologic indicators included 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 56	0-6	90% 10YR 4/2 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

*Restrictive riprap layer at 6 inches

Wetland 27 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 27 is 0.004 acre and extends west beyond the investigated area. Wetland 27 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to the dominance of invasive vegetation (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*). 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 56 included in the Appendix B. DP 57 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 27. DP 57 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.30 Wetland 28

Wetland 28 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 right-of-way. Wetland 28 is bounded to the south by a riprap lined ditch. The wetland begins approximately 1.9 mile north of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 101 linear feet before terminating approximately 1.9 mile north of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 28 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 28 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 28 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Poa pratensis* and *Bidens frondosa* 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, Drainage Patterns (B10), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 58	0-5	50% 10YR 4/2 and 50% 10YR 2/1 organic material	Mucky Loam/Clay

*Restrictive riprap layer at 5 inches

Wetland 28 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 28 is 0.012 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 28 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 58 included in the Appendix B. DP 59 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 28. DP 59 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and wetland hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.31 Wetland 29

Wetland 29 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 2.1 mile north of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 86 linear feet before terminating approximately 2.1 mile north of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 29 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 29 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 29 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Juncus torreyi* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drainage Patterns (B10), Crayfish Burrows (C8), 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 60	0-9	97% 10YR 4/2 with 3% 10YR 7/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	9-18	85% 2.5YR 7/2 with 15% 10YR 6/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 29 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 29 is 0.006 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 29 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 60 included in the Appendix B. DP 61 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 29. DP 61 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.32 Wetland 30

Wetland 30 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 right of way. The wetland begins approximately 0.53 mile north of Leota Road and extends north for 876 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 30 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional rock chute. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 30 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 30 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 0.25 inch deep, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation Present (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
DP 62	0-18	90% 10YR 4/2 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 30 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 30 is 0.085 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 30 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 62 included in the Appendix B. DP 63 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 30. DP 63 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.33 Wetland 31

Wetland 31 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 right of way. The wetland begins approximately 0.60 mile south of Lake Road and extends south for 771 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 31 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 31 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 31 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* and *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 0.25 inch deep, High Water Table (A2) at 4 inches, 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
DP 64	0-15*	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Mucky Loam/Clay

*Restrictive riprap layer at 15 inches

Wetland 31 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 31 is 0.091 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 31 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 64 included in the Appendix B. DP 65 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 31. DP 65 did possess hydric soils, but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrologic indicators to be determined a wetland.

3.1.34 Wetland 32

Wetland 32 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within a depressional area adjacent to a riprap lined ditch and is entirely within State owned right of way. The wetland begins approximately 0.40 mile south of Lake Road and extends south for 769 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and Elm Branch.

Wetland 32 directly abuts Elm Branch (an intermittent stream), which drains to Maple Run, which drains to Roost Creek, which drains to Flat Creek, which drains to Stucker Ditch, which drains to Muscatatuck River, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 32 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides* 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 66	0-18	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 32 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 32 is 0.054 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 32 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 66 included in the Appendix B. DP 67 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 32. DP 67 did possess hydrophytic vegetation, but lacked the hydric soils and wetland hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.35 Wetland 33

Wetland 33 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.40

mile north of Lake Road and extends north for 47 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 33 appears to drain southeast via a non-jurisdictional maintenance pipe. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 33 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 33 is entirely within State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. The vegetation met the Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation. 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 68	0-18	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 33 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 33 is 0.013 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 33 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with the roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Echinochloa crus-galli*). For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 68 included in the Appendix B. DP 69 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 33. DP 69 did possess hydrophytic vegetation, but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.36 Wetland 34

Wetland 34 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to a depressional area adjacent to the roadside ditch. Two sections are located within the investigated area. The wetland begins approximately 0.52 mile north of Lake Road and extends west beyond the State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 34 appears to drain west via a non-jurisdictional swale. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 34 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils. The wetland extends west beyond the State owned right-of-way and investigated area. As the wetland extends beyond the State owned right-of-way into adjacent undeveloped residential land, Wetland 34 is not likely eligible for State exemptions under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Panicum virgatum* and *Cyperus esculentus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water Present (A1) at 0.25 inch deep, High Water Table (A2) at 3 inches, 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
DP 70	0-3	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	92% 2.5Y 4/1 with 8% 2.5Y 4/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Mucky Loam/Clay

Wetland 34 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 34 is 0.024 acre and extends beyond the investigated area. Wetland 34 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with the roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Cyperus esculentus*). For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 70 included in the Appendix B. DP 71 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 34. DP 71 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.37 Wetland 35

Wetland 35 is an emergent wetland located in the southwest quadrant of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.08 mile south of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass and extends north and west for 472 feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 35 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional maintenance pipe. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 35 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 35 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cyperus esculentus* and *Leersia oryzoides* 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 72	0-3	100% 10YR 3/1	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	92% 10YR 5/1 with 8% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 35 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 35 is 0.130 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 35 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 72 included in the Appendix B. DP 73 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 35. DP 73 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.38 Wetland 36

Wetland 36 is an emergent wetland located in the southwest quadrant of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass. The wetland is located within a depression area within the interchange infield and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.02 mile south of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and from a maintenance pipe outlet that carries water underneath I-65.

Wetland 36 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional maintenance pipe. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 36 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils and entirely within State owned right-of-way; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides*, *Typha latifolia*, *Cyperus esculentus*, *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*, and *Echinochloa crus-galli* 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, Crayfish Burrows (C8), 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 74*	0-18	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
DP 75	0-3	98% 10YR 4/1 with 2% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	95% 10YR 4/2 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

*DP 74 was taken to see if the area met the wetland indicators. It was determined that this narrow strip connected the wetland within the interchange infield to the linear wetland along I-65 southbound.

Wetland 36 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 36 is 0.431 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 36 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with the roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Echinochloa crus-galli*, *Cyperus esculentus*, and *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 74 and DP 75 included in the Appendix B. DP 76 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 36. DP 76 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.39 Wetland 37

Wetland 37 is an emergent wetland located in the northwest quadrant of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass. The wetland is located within a depression area within the interchange infield and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.01 mile north of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 37 appears to drain northwest via a non-jurisdictional culvert (CV I65-072-29.40SB). Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 37 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils and entirely within State owned right-of-way; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 6 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1), Geomorphic Position (D2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 77	0-18	97% 10YR 4/1 with 3% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 37 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 37 is 0.128 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 37 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with the 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 77 included in the Appendix B. DP 78 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 37. DP 78 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.40 Wetland 38

Wetland 38 is an emergent wetland located in the northwest quadrant of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.08 mile north of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass and extends north for 351 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and from a maintenance pipe outlet that carries water underneath I-65.

Wetland 38 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 38 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 38 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included 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 79	0-18	95% 10YR 5/1 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 38 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 38 is 0.189 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 38 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 areas surrounding Wetland 38. DP 80 did possess the hydrophytic vegetation, but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.41 Wetland 39

Wetland 39 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound exit ramp in the northwest quadrant of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass. The wetland is located within a depressional area associated with the roadside ditch upstream of UNT 4 to Honey Run and is entirely within State owned right of way. The wetland begins 0.14 mile north of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass and extends northeast for 280 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 39 appears to drain south via non-jurisdictional ephemeral stream (UNT 4 to Honey Run). Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 39 is a Class I NF wetland associated with the roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 39 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Platanus occidentalis* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Leersia oryzoides* 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 High Water Table (A2) at 11 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Geomorphic Position (D2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 81	0-10	100% 10YR 3/1	Loamy/Clayey
	10-18	100% GLEY 1 2.5/N	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 39 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 39 is 0.060 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 39 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with the roadside ditch. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 81 included in the Appendix B. DP 82 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas

surrounding Wetland 39. DP 82 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.42 Wetland 40

Wetland 40 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within a depressional area associated with the roadside ditch and extends west beyond the State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.24 mile north of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and from a maintenance pipe outlet that carries water underneath I-65.

Wetland 40 extends west beyond the investigated area and appears to directly abut Honey Run (a perennial stream), which drains to Big Ox Creek, which drains to Muscatatuck River, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 40 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. The vegetation met the Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 0.25 inch deep, 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 83	0-18	100% 10YR 2/1	Mucky Loam/Clay

Wetland 40 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 40 is 0.002 acre and extends beyond the investigated area. Wetland 40 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with the roadside ditch and receiving water from roadway runoff. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 83 included in the Appendix B. DP 84 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 40. DP 84 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.43 Wetland 41.1

Wetland 41.1 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65 and is associated with a larger wetland complex which includes Wetland 41.2. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.44 mile north of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass and extends north for 1,511 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from UNT 6 to Honey Run and UNT 7 to Honey Run as well as runoff from I-65.

Wetland 41.1 directly abuts Wetland 41.2, which appears to drain south via non-jurisdictional ephemeral streams (UNT 6 to Honey Run and UNT 7 to Honey Run). Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 41.1 is a Class 1 NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 41.1 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cyperus esculentus* and *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3), Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9), Geomorphic Position (D2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 85	0-4	97% 10YR 4/1 with 3% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	80% GLEY 1 7/10Y with 20% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix.	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 41.1 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 41.1 is 0.163 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 41.1 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to receiving water from roadway runoff and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Cyperus esculentus*). For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 85 included in the Appendix B. DP 86 and DP 87 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 41.1. DP 86 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland. DP 87 was taken to confirm the boundary of Wetland 41.1. DP 87 did possess the hydric soil, but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.44 Wetland 41.2

Wetland 41.2 is a forested wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65 and is associated with a larger wetland complex which includes Wetland 41.1. The wetland is located within the depressional areas associated with UNT 6 to Honey Run and UNT 7 to Honey Run and extends southwest beyond the State owned right-of-way. Wetland 41.2 is dissected by an upland area between the (valleys/floodplains) of UNT 6 to Honey Run and UNT 7 to Honey Run. The wetland begins approximately 0.70 mile north of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass. The wetland derives water from UNT 6 to Honey Run and UNT 7 to Honey Run as well as runoff from I-65.

Wetland 41.1 and Wetland 41.2 are part of a single emergent and forested wetland complex which appear to drain east via non-jurisdictional ephemeral streams (UNT 6 to Honey Run and UNT 7 to Honey Run) as described in Wetland 41.1. Wetland 41.2 is a Class I F wetland located within mapped upland soils. The wetland extends southwest beyond the State owned right-of-way and investigated area. As the wetland extends beyond the State owned right-of-way into adjacent forested land, Wetland 41.2 is not likely eligible for State exemptions under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Acer saccharinum* and *Salix nigra* within the tree stratum; *Acer saccharinum*, *Quercus palustris*, and *Rosa palustris* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Saururus cernuus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Geomorphic Position (D2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Depleted Matrix (F3).

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 88	0-3	98% 10YR 4/2 with 2% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 41.2 would be considered PFO1A under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 41.2 is 0.280 acre and extends beyond the investigated area. Wetland 41.2 would be considered an average quality wetland due to its lack of invasive species. 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 41.2. DP 89 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.45 Wetland 42

Wetland 42 is a forested wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within a depressional area associated with the roadside ditch. The wetland begins approximately 0.73 mile north of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass and extends west beyond the State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 42 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 42 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils. The wetland extends west beyond the State owned right-of-way and investigated area. As the wetland extends beyond the State owned right-of-way into adjacent forested land, Wetland 42 is not likely eligible for State exemptions under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Acer saccharinum*, and *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* within the tree stratum; *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, and *Rosa palustris* within the sapling/shrub stratum; *Echinochloa crus-galli*, *Typha latifolia*, *Juncus effusus*, and *Bidens frondosa* within the herbaceous stratum; and *Toxicodendron radicans* and *Lonicera japonica* within the woody vine stratum. Although the wetland included trees and 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 90	0-18	90% 2.5Y 5/1 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
DP 93	0-18	93% 10YR 4/2 with 7% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 42 would be considered PFO1A under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 42 is 0.051 acre and extends beyond the investigated area. Wetland 42 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with the roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Typha latifolia*). For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 90 and DP 93 included in the Appendix B. DP 91 and DP 92 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 42. DP 91 did possess hydric soil, but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland. DP 92 did possess the hydrophytic vegetation, but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.46 Wetland 43

Wetland 43 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 right of way. The wetland begins approximately 0.63 mile south of Moonglo Road and extends south for 444 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 43 appears to drain south via non-jurisdictional ephemeral stream (UNT 8 to Honey Run). Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 43 Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 43 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Pyrus calleryana*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Typha latifolia*, *Echinochloa crus-galli*, *Juncus effusus*, and *Juncus torreyi* 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 High Water Table (A2) at 6 inches deep, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) 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	0-4	95% 10YR 4/2 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	90% 10YR 5/1 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
DP 96	0-3	90% 10YR 4/4 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-6	55% 10YR 5/2 with 45% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	100% GLEY 1 6/5G	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 43 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 43 is 0.037 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 43 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Echinochloa crus-galli*, *Phalaris arundinacea*, and *Typha latifolia*). For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 94 and DP 96 included in the Appendix B. Data points were recorded at both ends of Wetland 43 to document the termini of Wetland 43. DP 95 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 43. DP 95 did possess the hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil, but lacked the hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.47 Wetland 44

Wetland 44 is an emergent wetland located along the southbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located in a depressional area associated with the roadside ditch. The wetland begins approximately 0.56 mile south of Moonglo road and extends southwest beyond the State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 44 appears to drain southwest via a non-jurisdictional swale. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 44 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils. The wetland extends southwest beyond the State owned right-of-way and investigated area. As the wetland extends beyond the State owned right-of-way into adjacent commercial land, Wetland 44 is not likely eligible for State exemptions under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* within the tree stratum; *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Typha latifolia* and *Hibiscus moscheutos* within the herbaceous stratum. Although the wetland included tree and 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 97	0-5*	95% 10YR 4/2 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

*Multiple attempts were made to sample soils past 5 inches but the wetland area was underlain by gravel.

Wetland 44 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 44 is 0.011 acre and extends beyond investigated area. Wetland 44 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with the roadside ditch. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 97 included in the Appendix B. DP 98 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 44. DP 98 did possess the hydrophytic vegetation, but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.48 Wetland 45

Wetland 45 is an emergent wetland located within the I-65 median. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. From the northern limits of the investigated area, the wetland extends southeast for 371 linear feet to approximately 0.2 mile north of Moonglo Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 45 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 45 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch extending beyond the investigated area. Wetland 45 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland and hydric soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli*, *Paspalum floridanum*, and *Cyperus esculentus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 3 inches deep, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 99	0-4	100% 10YR 4/3	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	85% 10YR 5/2 with 15% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 45 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 45 is 0.005 acre and extends northwest beyond the investigated area. Wetland 45 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 99 included in the Appendix B. DP 100 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 45. DP 100 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.49 Wetland 46

Wetland 46 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.87 mile south of Moonglo Road and extends south for 115 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 46 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 46 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 46 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Panicum dichotomiflorum* and *Paspalum floridanum* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 1 inch, Saturation (A3) at the surface, and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included 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 101	0-4	95% 10YR 3/2 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	80% 10YR 5/6 with 15% 10YR 5/2 and 5% 10YR 4/6 as concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 46 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 46 is 0.014 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 46 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 101 included in the Appendix B. DP 102 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 46. DP 102 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.50 Wetland 47

Wetland 47 is an emergent wetland located within the I-65 median. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland is bounded to the north by a drain. The wetland begins approximately 0.5 mile north of SR 56 and extends south for 189 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.5 mile north of SR 56. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 47 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 47 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 47 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha latifolia*, *Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Cyperus esculentus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 5 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 103	0-18	70% 10YR 5/2 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix and 10% 10YR 4/1 as a depletion in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 47 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 47 is 0.024 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 47 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Typha latifolia*, *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 103 included in the Appendix B. DP 104 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 47. DP 104 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.51 Wetland 48

Wetland 48 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.15 mile north of Lake Road and extends south for 140 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 48 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 48 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 48 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cyperus esculentus* and *Panicum dichotomiflorum* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 0.25 inch, 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
DP 105	0-2	95% 10YR 4/2 with 5% 10YR 5/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	2-18	100% 10YR 5/6	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 48 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 48 is 0.021 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 48 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 105 included in the Appendix B. DP 106 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 48. DP 106 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.52 Wetland 49

Wetland 49 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.15 mile south of Leota Road and extends south for 60 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 49 appears to drain west via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 49 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area and mapped within upland soils. Wetland 49 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Juncus interior*, *Setaria pumila*, and *Panicum virgatum* 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, 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 107	0-4	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	70% 10YR 6/2 with 30% 10YR 6/6 as concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 49 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 49 is 0.018 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 49 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 107 included in the Appendix B. DP 108 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 49. DP 108 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.53 Wetland 50

Wetland 50 is an emergent wetland located within the I-65 median. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.56 mile south of Leota Road and extends south for 213 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.55 mile south of Leota Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 50 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 50 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 50 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Cyperus bipartitus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 3 inches deep, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Algal Mat or Crust (B4), 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 109	0-7	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	7-18	80% 10YR 5/2 with 20% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 50 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 50 is 0.019 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 50 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 109 included in the Appendix B. DP 110 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 50. DP 110 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.54 Wetland 51

Wetland 51 is an emergent wetland located within the I-65 median. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 1 mile south of Leota Road and extends south for 112 linear feet before terminating approximately 1 mile south of Leota Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 51 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 51 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 51 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 2 inches deep, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 111	0-7	100% 10YR 3/2	Loamy/Clayey
	7-18	85% 10YR 6/1 with 15% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 51 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 51 is 0.012 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 51 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 111 included in the Appendix B. DP 112 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 51. DP 112 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.55 Wetland 52

Wetland 52 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.99 mile south of Liberty Knob Road and extends south for 145 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Although Wetland 52 is located in the median above the structure which conveys West Fork Silver Creek beneath I-65, no underdrain or inlet was present connecting the wetland to the stream. Wetland 52 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 52 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 52 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli*, *Bothriochloa laguroides*, and *Eleocharis palustris* 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, 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 114	0-5	100% 10YR 4/1	Loamy/Clayey
	5-18	95% 10YR 5/1 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 52 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 52 is 0.030 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 52 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 areas surrounding Wetland 52. DP 115 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.56 Wetland 53

Wetland 53 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 1.14 miles south of Liberty Knob Road and extends south for 150 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 53 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 53 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 53 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Bothriochloa laguroides*, *Echinochloa crus-galli*, and *Panicum dichotomiflorum* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). Hydric soil indicators included Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) and Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 116	0-4	100% GLEY 1 6/5GY	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	97% 10YR 5/2 with 3% 10YR 5/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 53 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 53 is 0.020 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 53 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 116 included in the Appendix B. DP 117 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 52. DP 117 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.57 Wetland 54

Wetland 54 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 1.33 miles south of Liberty Knob Road and extends south for 120 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 54 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 5 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 54 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

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

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 118	0-2	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	2-18	70% 10YR 5/2 with 30% 10YR 5/8 as concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 54 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 54 is 0.034 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 54 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 118 included in the Appendix B. DP 119 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 54. DP 119 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.58 Wetland 55

Wetland 55 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.94 mile north of Brownstown Road and extends south for 135 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 55 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 55 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 55 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli*, *Paspalum floridanum*, and *Cyperus esculentus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 120	0-2	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	2-18	70% 10YR 5/2 with 30% 10YR 5/8 as concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 55 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 55 is 0.042 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 55 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 120 included in the Appendix

B. DP 121 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 55. DP 121 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.59 Wetland 56

Wetland 56 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.53 mile north of Brownstown Road and extends south for 350 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 56 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 56 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 56 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Panicum virgatum* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 12 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 122	0-2	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	2-18	60% 10YR 5/2 with 40% 10YR 5/4 as concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 56 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 56 is 0.042 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 56 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 areas surrounding Wetland 56. DP 123 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.60 Wetland 57

Wetland 57 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.28 mile north of Brownstown Road and extends south for 110 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 57 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 57 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the

investigated area. Wetland 57 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Bothriochloa laguroides* and *Setaria pumila* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 1 inch, 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 124	0-3	100% 10YR 3/1	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	70% 10YR 5/1 with 30% 10YR 5/6 as concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 57 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 57 is 0.044 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 57 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Setaria pumila*). 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 included in the Appendix B. DP 125 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 57. DP 125 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.61 Wetland 58

Wetland 58 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.16 mile north of Winding Road and extends south for 110 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 58 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 58 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 58 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cyperus esculentus* and *Juncus interior* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 0.5 inch, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Algal Mat or Crust (B4), 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 126	0-18	90% 10YR 5/1 with 10% 10YR 5/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 58 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 58 is 0.021 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 58 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 126 included in the Appendix B. DP 127 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 58. DP 127 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.62 Wetland 59

Wetland 59 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.05 mile north of Winding Road and extends north for 145 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 59 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 59 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 59 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 0.25 inch, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 128	0-7	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	7-18	95% 10YR 5/2 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 59 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 59 is 0.020 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 59 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 128 included in the Appendix B. DP 129 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 59. DP 129 did possess the hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil but lacked the hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.63 Wetland 60

Wetland 60 is an emergent wetland located within the median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right of way. The wetland begins 0.67 mile north of SR 160 and extends north for 188 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 60 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 60 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 60 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at 3 inches deep, Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7), 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 130	0-18	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 60 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 60 is 0.041 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 60 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 130 included in the Appendix B. DP 131 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 60. DP 131 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.64 Wetland 61

Wetland 61 is an emergent wetland located within the median of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right of way. The wetland begins approximately 0.14 mile north of SR 160 and extends north for 126 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 61 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 61 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 61 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Cyperus esculentus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at 7 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 132	0-6	96% 10YR 4/2 with 4% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 61 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 61 is 0.033 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 61 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 132 included in the Appendix B. DP 133 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 61. DP 133 did possess the hydric soil, but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.65 Wetland 62

Wetland 62 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.32 mile south of SR 160 and extends south for 155 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 62 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 62 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 62 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Panicum virgatum* and *Cyperus esculentus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at 1 inch, Drift Deposits (B3), 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 134	0-6	95% 10YR 3/2 with 5% 10YR 3/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	90% 10YR 5/4 with 10% 7.5R 4/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 62 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 62 is 0.030 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 62 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 134 included in

the Appendix B. DP 135 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 62. DP 135 did possess hydric soil and hydrophytic vegetation, but lacked the hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.66 Wetland 63

Wetland 63 is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland begins 0.25 mile south of Blue Lick Creek and extends north for 180 linear feet before terminating. Wetland 63 extends south out of the investigated area. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 63 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 63 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch extending beyond the investigated area. Wetland 63 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped hydric soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cyperus esculentus* and *Carex atherodes* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 8 inches, Saturation (A3) at 6 inches, Drainage Patterns (B10), Crayfish Burrows (C8), 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	0-18	90% 10YR 5/1 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 63 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 63 is 0.218 acre and extends beyond the investigated area. Wetland 63 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 136 included in the Appendix B. DP 137 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 63. DP 137 did possess the hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.67 Wetland 64

Wetland 64 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 right-of-way. The wetland is located 0.57 mile north of Biggs Road extends north for 45 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 64 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional maintenance pipe. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 64 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 64 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 4 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Sediment Deposits (B2), Iron Deposits (B5), Water-Stained Leaves (B9), 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 138	0-18	95% 10YR 3/1 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 64 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 64 is 0.013 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 64 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 138 included in the Appendix B. DP 139 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 64. DP 139 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.68 Wetland 65

Wetland 65 is a forested wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland extends east beyond the State owned right-of-way. The wetland is located in a low lying area within the active floodplain on the right bank of Caney Fork approximately 0.70 mile north of Biggs Road. The wetland derives water from Caney Fork.

Wetland 65 directly abuts Caney Fork (a perennial stream), which drains to Miller Fork, which drains to Grain Run, which drains to Silver Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 65 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Platanus occidentalis* within the tree stratum; *Ulmus rubra*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, and *Juglans nigra* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Solidago gigantea*, *Rudbeckia laciniata*, *Microstegium vimineum*, and *Glechoma hederacea* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drift Deposits (B3), 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 140	0-7	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	7-18	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 65 would be considered PFO1E under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 65 is 0.033 acre and extends beyond the investigated area. Wetland 65 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its dominance of invasive species (*Microstegium vimineum* and *Glechoma hederacea*). 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 areas surrounding Wetland 65. DP 141 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.69 Wetland 66

Wetland 66 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 right-of-way. The wetland is located 0.05 mile north of Caney Fork and extends north for 770 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 66 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 66 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 66 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha latifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 4 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Sediment Deposits (B2), 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 142	0-6	95% 10YR 5/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	95% 10YR 6/1 with 5% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 66 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 66 is 0.136 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 66 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 142 included in the Appendix B. DP 143 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 66. DP 143 did possess the hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.70 Wetland 67

Wetland 67 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 right-of-way. The wetland is located 0.21 mile north of Caney Fork and extends north for 950 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 67 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional rock chute. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 67 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 67 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 5 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 144	0-8	97% 2.5YR 4/2 with 3% 10YR 4/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	8-18	90% 2.5YR 5/2 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 67 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 67 is 0.099 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 67 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 144 included in the Appendix B. DP 145 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 67. DP 145 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.71 Wetland 68

Wetland 68 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 right-of-way. The wetland is located 1.18 miles south of SR 160 and extends north for 1,640 linear feet before terminating at the crossing of Henry Brook. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 68 directly abuts Henry Brook (an intermittent stream), which drains to Miller Fork, which drains to Grain Run, which drains to Silver Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 68 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Paspalum floridanum* and *Juncus effusus* 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 Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 146	0-7	97% 10YR 4/2 with 3% 10YR 4/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	7-18	97% 10YR 5/2 with 3% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 68 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 68 is 0.322 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 68 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 146 included in the Appendix B. DP 147 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 68. DP 147 did possess the hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.72 Wetland 69

Wetland 69 is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is associated with the floodplain of Henry Brook and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland is located 0.68 mile south of SR 160 and extends north for 110 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and the floodplain of Henry Brook.

Wetland 69 directly abuts Henry Brook (an intermittent stream), which drains to Miller Fork, which drains to Grain Run, which drains to Silver Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 68 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* within the sapling/shrub stratum and *Bidens aristosa* within the herbaceous stratum. Although the wetland included saplings/shrubs this was not a dominant component of the absolute cover of the wetland. Hydrologic indicators included Drift Deposits (B3), 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 148	0-5	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	5-18	95% 10YR 5/2 with 5% 10YR 5/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 69 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 69 is 0.048 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 69 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 148 included in the Appendix B. DP 149 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 69. DP 149 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.73 Wetland 70

Wetland 70 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 right-of-way. The wetland is located 0.50 mile south of SR 160 and extends north for 178 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 70 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 70 is a Class I NF located within mapped upland soils.

Wetland 70 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 70 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* within the sapling/shrub stratum and *Typha latifolia* 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 High Water Table (A2) at 0.5 inch, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Water-Stained Leaves (B9), 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 150	0-3	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	95% 10YR 5/2 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 70 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 70 is 0.023 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 70 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 150 included in the Appendix B. DP 151 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 70. DP 151 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.74 Wetland 71

Wetland 71 is an emergent wetland located in the southeast quadrant the I-65 and SR 160 overpass. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins 0.02 mile south of SR 160 and extends south for 488 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 71 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 71 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the

investigated area. Wetland 71 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Typha latifolia* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 6 inches, 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
DP 152	0-6	95% 10YR 5/2 with 5% 7.5YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	95% 10YR 6/2 with 5% 10YR 6/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 71 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 71 is 0.114 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 71 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 152 included in the Appendix B. DP 153 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 71. DP 153 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.75 Wetland 72

Wetland 72 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 right-of-way. The wetland is located 0.24 mile north of SR 160 and extends north for 80 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 72 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 72 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 72 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides*, *Typha latifolia*, and *Juncus effusus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included 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 154	0-4	90% 10YR 4/2 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	90% 10YR 5/1 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 72 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 72 is 0.013 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 72 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 154 included in the Appendix B. DP 155 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 72. DP 155 did possess the hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.76 Wetland 73

Wetland 73 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 right-of-way. The wetland is located 0.45 mile north of SR 160 and extends north for 132 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 73 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 73 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 73 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at the surface, 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
DP 156	0-18	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 73 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 73 is 0.015 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 73 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 156 included in the Appendix B. DP 157 included in Appendix

B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 73. DP 157 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.77 Wetland 74

Wetland 74 is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland is located 0.48 mile south of Brownstown Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and UNT 3 to Miller Fork.

Wetland 74 directly abuts UNT 3 to Miller Fork (an intermittent stream), which drains to Miller Fork, which drains to Grain Run, which drains to Silver Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 74 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Salix nigra* within the sapling/shrub stratum and *Glyceria striata* and *Leersia oryzoides* 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 1 inch 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 158	0-18	100% 10YR 5/1	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 74 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 74 is 0.014 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 74 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 158 included in the Appendix B. DP 159 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 74. DP 159 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.78 Wetland 75

Wetland 75 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.2 mile south of Brownstown Road and extends north for 259 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.2 mile south of Brownstown Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 75 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 75 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 75 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Scirpus atrovirens* and *Poa pratensis* 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 160	0-6	97% 10YR 3/1 with 3% 10YR 5/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

*Restrictive concrete pavement layer at 6 inches

Wetland 75 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 75 is 0.022 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 76 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 160 included in the Appendix B. DP 161 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 75. DP 161 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.79 Wetland 76

Wetland 76 is a forested wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within a depressional area approximately 0.1 mile south of Brownstown Road and extends outside State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 76 is likely flooded within a typical year by Miller Fork, an intermittent stream. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 76 would be considered a water of the US.

Wetland 76 had problematic hydrophytic vegetation due to being a sparsely vegetated concave surface. Hydrologic indicators included Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8), Water-Stained Leaves (B9), 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 162	0-10	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	10-18	90% 10YR 6/1 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 76 would be considered PFO1E under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 76 is 0.023 acre and extends east beyond the investigated area. Wetland 76 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its deriving water from roadside 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 162 included in the Appendix B. DP 163 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland

76. DP 163 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.80 Wetland 77

Wetland 77 is an emergent wetland located along the westbound lane of Brownstown Road. The wetland is located within a depressional area adjacent to a drive and roadside ditch in the northeast quadrant of the I-65 and Brownstown Road overpass and extends out of State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from Brownstown Road.

Wetland 77 appears to drain southeast via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 77 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils. The wetland extends north beyond the State owned right-of-way and investigated area. As the wetland extends beyond the State owned right-of-way into adjacent residential land, Wetland 77 is not likely eligible for State exemptions under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Scirpus atrovirens* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Algal Mat or Crust (B4), 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 164	0-8	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 5YR 3/4 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	8-18	75% 10YR 5/1 with 25% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 77 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 77 is 0.003 acre and extends beyond the investigated area. Wetland 77 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with 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 164 included in the Appendix B. DP 165 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 77. DP 165 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.81 Wetland 78

Wetland 78 is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within a depressional area at the confluence of two roadside ditches adjacent to the rest area. Wheel Run appears to be conveyed via a maintenance pipe through this location; however a continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed during the site reconnaissance. Based upon the aerial photography, Wheel Run appears to re-establish a defined bed and bank and OHWM east of the investigated area. Wetland 78 is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and the northbound rest area ramps.

Wetland 78 abuts Wheel Run (an intermittent stream), which drains to Mill Branch, which drains to Miller Fork, which drains to Grain Run, which drains to Silver Creek, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 78 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Juncus effusus* and *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at 5 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 166	0-7	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 3/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

*Restrictive riprap layer at 7 inches

Wetland 78 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 78 is 0.009 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 78 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with 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 166 included in the Appendix B. DP 167 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 78. DP 167 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.82 Wetland 79

Wetland 79 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 1.3 mile south of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 97 linear feet before terminating approximately 1.3 mile south of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 79 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 79 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 79 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cyperus esculentus*, *Juncus effusus*, and *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 Depleted Matrix (F3). Soil color and texture information are located in the table below:

Data Point	Depth (inches)	Soil Color	Soil Texture
DP 168	0-4	95% 10YR 5/2 with 5% 10YR 7/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	85% 10YR 7/1 with 15% 10YR 7/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 79 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 79 is 0.009 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 79 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 168 included in the Appendix B. DP 169 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 169. DP 169 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.83 Wetland 80

Wetland 80 is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within a depressional area associated with the roadside ditch approximately 1.0 mile south of Liberty Knob Road and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 80 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 80 is a Class I NF wetland wholly within the investigated area and entirely within State owned right-of-way; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included 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 170	0-2	100% 10YR 4/3	Loamy/Clayey
	2-18	85% 10YR 5/1 with 15% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 80 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 80 is 0.004 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 80 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with 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 170 included in the Appendix B. DP 171 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 80. DP 171 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.84 Wetland 81

Wetland 81 is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within a depressional area associated with the roadside ditch approximately 0.8 mile south of Liberty Knob Road and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 81 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 81 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils and entirely within State owned right-of-way; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Juncus effusus* and *Juncus torreyi* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 3 inches deep, High Water Table (A2) at the surface, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 172	0-1	100% 10YR 2/1	Loamy/Clayey
	1-7	90% 10YR 5/1 with 10% 10YR 6/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	7-18	80% 10YR 7/1 with 20% 10YR 6/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 81 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 81 is 0.005 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 81 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with the 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 172 included in the Appendix B. DP 173 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 81. DP 173 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.85 Wetland 82

Wetland 82 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.1 mile south of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 422 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.1 mile south of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 82 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 82 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the

investigated area. Wetland 82 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides* and *Juncus effusus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drainage Patterns (B10) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). 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 174	0-5	100% 10YR 5/3	Sandy
	5-18	95% 10YR 6/2 with 5% 10YR 7/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Sandy

Wetland 82 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 82 is 0.039 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 82 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 174 included in the Appendix B. DP 175 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 82. DP 175 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.86 Wetland 83

Wetland 83 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.05 mile south of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 182 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.01 mile south of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and from a maintenance pipe at the northern end of the wetland that conveys water underneath I-65.

Wetland 83 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 83 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 83 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Juncus effusus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included 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 176	0-6	100% 10YR 5/2	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	70% 10YR 5/2 with 30% 10YR 6/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 83 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 83 is 0.015 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 83 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 176 included in the Appendix B. DP 177 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 83. DP 177 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.87 Wetland 84

Wetland 84 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.01 mile north of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 201 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.05 mile north of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 84 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 84 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 84 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cyperus esculentus* and *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Drainage Patterns (B10), Crayfish Burrows (C8), 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 178	0-5	100% 10YR 3/2	Loamy/Clayey
	5-18	80% 10YR 5/1 with 20% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 84 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 84 is 0.020 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 84 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 178 included in the Appendix B. DP 179 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 84. DP 179 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.88 Wetland 85

Wetland 85 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.2

mile north of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 217 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.3 mile north of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 85 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 85 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 85 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Juncus effusus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included 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 180	0-3	100% 10YR 4/3	Loamy/Clayey
	3-6	100% 10YR 5/2	Loamy/Clayey
	6-18	75% 10YR 6/1 and 25% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 85 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 85 is 0.024 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 85 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 180 included in the Appendix B. DP 181 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 85. DP 181 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.89 Wetland 86

Wetland 86 is a scrub-shrub wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within a depressional area approximately 0.3 mile north of Liberty Knob Road that is associated with the roadside ditch and a UNT to Underwood Run that is immediately adjacent to the wetland outside of the investigated area and State owned right of way. The wetland extends out of State owned right-of-way and makes confluence with a UNT to Underwood Run outside of the investigated area. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and from a maintenance pipe at the northern end of the wetland that conveys water underneath I-65.

Wetland 86 directly abuts a UNT to Underwood Run outside of the investigated area, which drains to Underwood Run, which drains to Pigeon Roost Creek, which drains to Stucker Fork, which drains to the Muscatatuck River, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 86 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* and *Diospyros virginiana* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Leersia oryzoides* and *Carex hystericina* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 6 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 182	0-4	100% 10YR 4/3	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	80% 10YR 5/1 with 20% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 86 would be considered Palustrine, Scrub-Shrub, Broad-Leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded/Saturated (PSS1E) under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 86 is 0.010 acre and extends east beyond the investigated area. Wetland 86 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to it receiving runoff from I-65. For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 182 included in the Appendix B. DP 183 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 86. DP 183 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.90 Wetland 87

Wetland 87 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.4 mile north of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 69 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.4 mile north of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 87 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 87 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 87 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Juncus torreyi* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Crayfish Burrows (C8) 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 184	0-4	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	4-18	80% 10YR 6/1 and 20% 10YR 5/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 87 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 87 is 0.027 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 87 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 184 included in the Appendix B. DP 185 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland

87. DP 185 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.91 Wetland 88

Wetland 88 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 right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.6 mile north of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 287 linear feet before terminating approximately 0.7 mile north of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland is bounded to the north by a maintenance pipe that conveys UNT to Pigeon Roost Creek. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 88 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional ephemeral stream (UNT to Pigeon Roost Creek). Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 88 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 88 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Scirpus atrovirens* and *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Drainage Patterns (B10), Crayfish Burrows (C8), 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 186	0-18	90% 20YR 6/1 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 88 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 88 is 0.022 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 88 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 186 included in the Appendix B. DP 187 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 88. DP 185 did possess hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.92 Wetland 89

Wetland 89 is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch at the edge of a forested area and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.9 mile north of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 952 linear feet before terminating at Pigeon Roost Creek approximately 1.0 mile north of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 89 directly abuts Pigeon Roost Creek (a perennial stream), which drains to Stucker Fork, which drains to the Muscatatuck River, a TNW. Therefore, it is anticipated Wetland 89 would be considered a water of the US.

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cyperus esculentus* and *Juncus effusus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Sediment Deposits (B2), Water-Stained Leaves (B9), Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Drainage Patterns (B10), Crayfish Burrows (C8), 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 188	0-3	100% 10YR 4/3	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	90% 10YR 5/1 with 10% 10YR 5/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 89 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 89 is 0.089 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 89 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 188 included in the Appendix B. DP 189 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 89. DP 189 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.93 Wetland 90

Wetland 90 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 right-of-way. The wetland is bounded to the north by a concrete-lined ditch and a maintenance pipe. The wetland begins approximately 1.2 mile north of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 93 linear feet before terminating 1.2 mile north of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 90 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 90 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 90 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3), 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 190	0-3	95% 10YR 4/3 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	95% 10YR 6/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 90 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 90 is 0.016 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 90 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 190 included in the Appendix B. DP 191 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 90. DP 191 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.94 Wetland 91

Wetland 91 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 right-of-way. The wetland is bounded to the north by a concrete-lined ditch. The wetland begins approximately 1.3 mile north of Liberty Knob Road and extends north for 346 linear feet before terminating approximately 1.3 mile north of Liberty Knob Road. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 91 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded within a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 91 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 91 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Juncus tenuis*, *Juncus effusus*, and *Paspalum floridanum* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Soil Cracks (B6), Drainage Patterns (B10), Crayfish Burrows (C8), 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	0-3	95% 10YR 6/2 with 5% 10YR 6/8 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	55% 2.5YR 7/2 with 30% 10YR 5/8 as a depletion in the matrix and 15% 10YR 3/1 as organic material	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 91 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 91 is 0.031 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 91 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 192 included in the Appendix B. DP 192 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 91. DP 193 did possess hydric soil but lacked the hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.95 Wetland 92

Wetland 92 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 right of way. The wetland begins approximately 0.12 mile south of Leota Road and extends north for 342 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 92 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 92 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 92 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Eleocharis palustris* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 3 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 194	0-2	100% 10YR 3/1	Loamy/Clayey
	2-18	90% 10YR 4/2 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 92 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 92 is 0.036 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 92 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 194 included in the Appendix B. DP 195 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 92. DP 195 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.96 Wetland 93

Wetland 93 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 right of way. The wetland begins approximately 0.10 mile north of Leota Road and extends north for 169 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 93 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters

of the State. Wetland 93 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 93 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Juncus tenuis*, *Cyperus esculentus*, and *Echinochloa crus-galli* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 0.25 inch deep, High Water Table (A2) at 0 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 196	0-8	95% 10YR 4/2 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix.	Loamy/Clayey
	8-18	92% 10YR 5/1 with 8% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 93 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 93 is 0.019 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 93 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 196 included in the Appendix B. DP 197 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 93. DP 197 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.97 Wetland 94

Wetland 94 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 right of way. The wetland begins approximately 0.52 mile north of Leota Road and extends north for 113 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 94 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 94 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 94 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cyperus esculentus* and *Juncus effusus* within the herbaceous stratum. The vegetation met the Rapid Test for Hydrophytic vegetation. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 0.25 inch deep, High Water Table (A2) at 6 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 198	0-18	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 94 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 94 is 0.018 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 94 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 198 included in the Appendix B. DP 199 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 94. DP 199 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.98 Wetland 95

Wetland 95 is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within a depressional area associated with the roadside ditch. The wetland begins approximately 0.70 mile south of Lake Road and extends east beyond the State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and from a maintenance pipe outlet that carries water underneath I-65.

Wetland 95 appears to drain east via a non-jurisdictional swale. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 95 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils. The wetland extends east beyond the State owned right-of-way and investigated area. As the wetland extends beyond the State owned right-of-way into adjacent agricultural land, Wetland 95 is not likely eligible for State exemptions under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Salix nigra* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Echinochloa crus-galli* 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. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 0.25 inch deep, High Water Table (A2) at 0.5 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, 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 200	0-18	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
DP 202	0-18	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 95 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 95 is 0.252 acre and extends beyond investigated area. Wetland 95 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with the roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Echinochloa crus-galli* and

Cyperus esculentus). For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 200 and DP 202 included in the Appendix B. DP 201 and DP 203 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 95. DP 201 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland. DP 203 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.99 Wetland 96

Wetland 96 is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is confined to a depressional area. The wetland begins approximately 0.41 mile south of Lake Road and extends east beyond the State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 96 appears to drain east via a non-jurisdictional swale. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 96 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils. The wetland extends east beyond the State owned right-of-way and investigated area. As the wetland extends beyond the State owned right-of-way into adjacent land, Wetland 96 is not likely eligible for State exemptions under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Leersia oryzoides* and *Cyperus esculentus* 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 204	0-18	92% 10YR 4/1 with 8% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 96 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 96 is 0.050 acre and extends beyond the investigated area. Wetland 96 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to receiving water from roadway runoff and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Cyperus esculentus*). For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 204 included in the Appendix B. DP 205 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 96. DP 205 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.100 Wetland 97

Wetland 97 is an emergent wetland located along the northbound lanes of I-65. The wetland is located within a depressional area associated with the roadside ditch. The wetland begins approximately 0.39 mile south of Lake Road and extends east beyond the State owned right-of-way. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 97 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 97 is a Class I NF wetland located within mapped upland soils. The wetland extends east beyond the State owned right-of-way and investigated area. As the wetland extends beyond the State

owned right-of-way into adjacent land, Wetland 97 is not likely eligible for State exemptions under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Phragmites australis* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Geomorphic Position (D2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). After multiple attempts, a soil sample could not be obtained due to a restrictive layer of riprap, therefore soils are considered problematic. Based upon the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology indicators it is assumed that hydric soils would be present.

Wetland 97 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 97 is 0.055 acre and extends beyond investigated area. Wetland 97 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its association with the roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Phragmites australis*). For reference to field data collected for this wetland see DP 206 included in the Appendix B. DP 207 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 97. DP 207 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.101 Wetland 98

Wetland 98 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 right of way. The wetland begins approximately 0.01 mile north of Lake Road and extends north for 799 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 98 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional maintenance pipe. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 98 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 98 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* 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 208	0-18	97% 10YR 4/1 with 3% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 98 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 98 is 0.123 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 98 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 208 included in the Appendix B. DP 209 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 98. DP 209 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.102 Wetland 99

Wetland 99 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 right of way. The wetland begins approximately 0.29 mile south of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass and extends south for 876 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 99 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 99 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 99 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cyperus esculentus*, *Apocynum cannabinum*, and *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Saturation (A3) at 12 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 210	0-18	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 99 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 99 is 0.232 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 99 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 210 included in the Appendix B. DP 211 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 99. DP 211 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.103 Wetland 100

Wetland 100 is an emergent wetland located in the southeast quadrant of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.01 mile south of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass and extends south for 1,228 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 100 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional maintenance pipe. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 100 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 100 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cephalanthus occidentalis* within the sapling/shrub stratum; and *Leersia oryzoides* 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 0.25 inch deep, High Water Table (A2) at 0 inches, 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
DP 212	0-18	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
DP 214	0-18	95% 10YR 4/1 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 100 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 100 is 0.800 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 100 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 212 and DP 214 included in the Appendix B. DP 213 and DP 215 included in Appendix B are representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 100. DP 213 did possess the hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil, but lacked the hydrology to be determined a wetland. DP 215 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.104 Wetland 101

Wetland 101 is an emergent wetland located in the southeast quadrant of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.01 mile south of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass and extends south for 628 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 101 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 101 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 101 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Cyperus esculentus* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7), 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 216	0-3	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 101 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 101 is 0.236 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 101 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 216 included in the Appendix B. DP 217 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 101. DP 217 did possess the hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.105 Wetland 102

Wetland 102 is an emergent wetland located in the northeast quadrant of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right-of-way. The wetland begins approximately 0.02 mile north of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass and extends north for 480 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 102 appears to drain south via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 102 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 102 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli*, *Paspalum floridanum*, and *Cyperus esculentus* 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 218	0-3	100% 10YR 4/2	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	90% 10YR 4/1 with 10% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 102 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 102 is 0.241 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 102 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 218 included in the Appendix

B. DP 219 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 102. DP 219 did possess the hydrophytic vegetation but lacked the hydric soil and hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.106 Wetland 103

Wetland 103 is an emergent wetland located in the northeast quadrant of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass. The wetland is confined to the roadside ditch and is entirely within State owned right of way. The wetland begins approximately 0.04 mile north of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass and extends north for 471 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65 and SR 56.

Wetland 103 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 103 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 103 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Persicaria maculosa* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included Surface Water (A1) at 0.25 inch deep, High Water Table (A2) at 10 inches, Saturation (A3) at 7 inches, Geomorphic Position (D2), and FAC-Neutral Test (D5). After multiple attempts, a soil sample could not be obtained due to a restrictive layer of riprap, therefore soils are considered problematic. Based upon the hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology indicators it is assumed that hydric soils would be present.

Wetland 103 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 103 is 0.144 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 103 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch and dominance of invasive vegetation (*Persicaria maculosa*). 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 220 included in the Appendix B. DP 221 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 103. DP 221 lacked the hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil, and hydrology to be determined a wetland

3.1.107 Wetland 104

Wetland 104 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 right of way. The wetland begins approximately 0.42 mile north of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass and extends north for 352 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 104 appears to drain north via a non-jurisdictional roadside ditch. Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 104 is a Class I NF wetland confined to a roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 104 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore, it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Echinochloa crus-galli* 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 222	0-3	97% 10YR 4/2 with 3% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey
	3-18	92% 10YR 4/1 with 8% 10YR 4/6 as a concentration in the matrix	Loamy/Clayey

Wetland 104 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 104 is 0.017 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 104 would be considered a poor quality wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch 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 222 included in the Appendix B. DP 223 included in Appendix B is representative of the upland areas surrounding Wetland 104. DP 223 did possess hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil but lacked the hydrology to be determined a wetland.

3.1.108 Wetland 105

Wetland 105 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 right of way. The wetland begins approximately 0.61 mile north of the I-65 and SR 56 overpass and extends north for 698 linear feet before terminating. The wetland derives water from runoff from I-65.

Wetland 105 appears to drain south via non-jurisdictional ephemeral stream (UNT 6 to Honey Run). Therefore, as the wetland does not abut a jurisdictional waters of the US and is not flooded in a typical year, it is anticipated to be a waters of the State. Wetland 105 is a Class I NF wetland associated with the roadside ditch wholly within the investigated area. Wetland 105 is entirely within the State owned right-of-way and constructed in mapped upland soils; therefore it is anticipated to qualify for a State exemption under 327 IAC 17-1-3 (7).

The dominant vegetation consisted of *Panicum sagittata* and *Leersia oryzoides* within the herbaceous stratum. Hydrologic indicators included High Water Table (A2) at 10 inches, Saturation (A3) at the surface, Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7), 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 224	0-8	95% 10YR 4/2 with 5% 10YR 4/6 as a pore lining in the matrix	Mucky Loam/Clay
	8-18	100% 10YR 3/1	Mucky Loam/Clay

Wetland 105 would be considered PEME under the Cowardin Classification System. Wetland 105 is 0.218 acre and wholly contained within the investigated area. Wetland 105 would be considered a poor wetland due to its location in a roadside ditch. A continuous defined bed and bank or OHWM was not observed