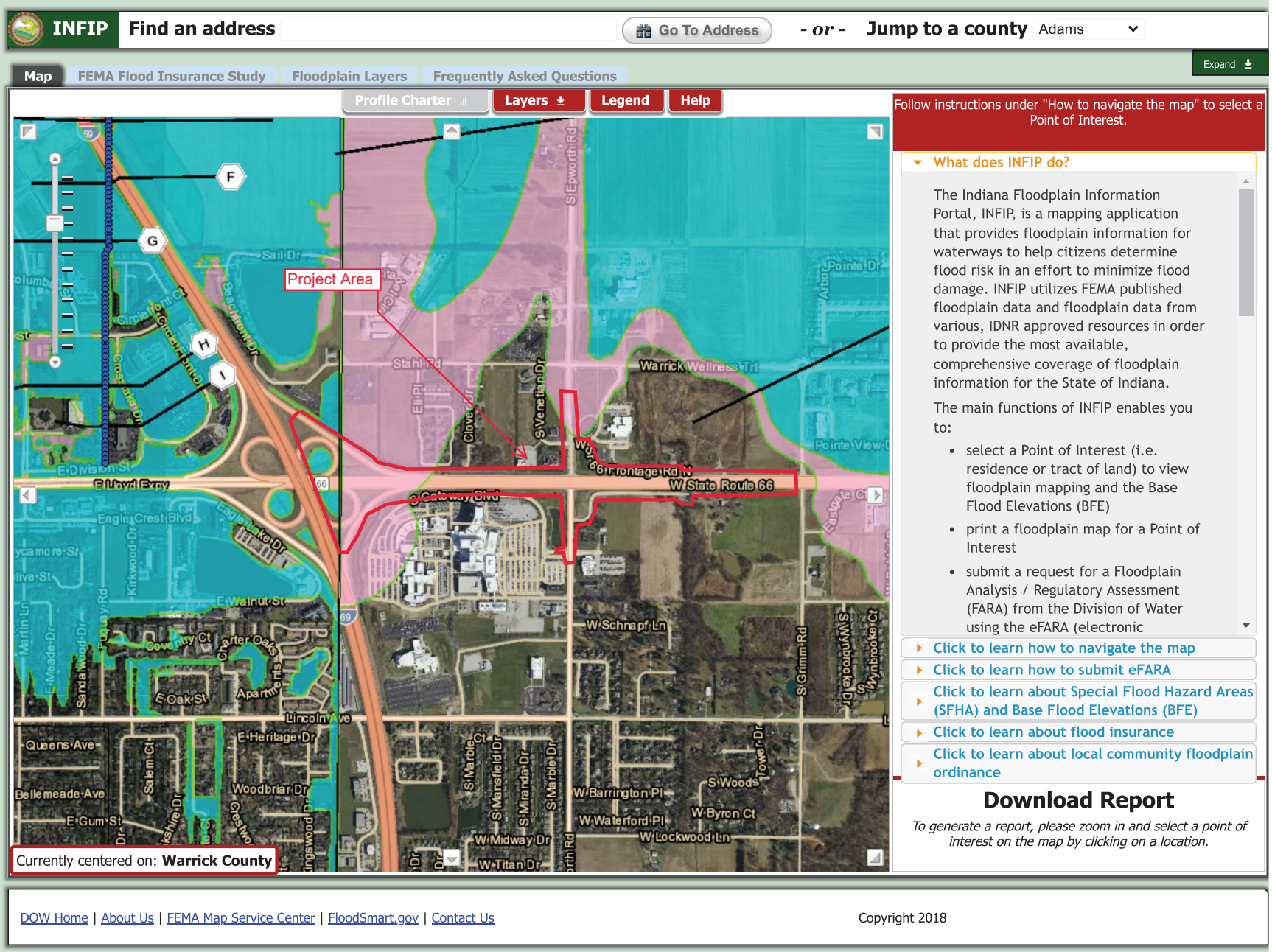
Categorical Exclusion

Appendix F

Water Resources


INFIP
Find an address
Go To Address
- or -
Jump to a county
Adams
Expand
Map
FEMA Flood Insurance Study
Floodplain Layers
Frequently Asked Questions
Profile Charter
Layers
Legend
Help
Project Area
Currently centered on: Warrick County
Follow instructions under "How to navigate the map" to select a Point of Interest.
What does INFIP do?
The Indiana Floodplain Information Portal, INFIP, is a mapping application that provides floodplain information for waterways to help citizens determine flood risk in an effort to minimize flood damage. INFIP utilizes FEMA published floodplain data and floodplain data from various, IDNR approved resources in order to provide the most available, comprehensive coverage of floodplain information for the State of Indiana.
The main functions of INFIP enables you to:
select a Point of Interest (i.e. residence or tract of land) to view floodplain mapping and the Base Flood Elevations (BFE)
print a floodplain map for a Point of Interest
submit a request for a Floodplain Analysis / Regulatory Assessment (FARA) from the Division of Water using the eFARA (electronic
Click to learn how to navigate the map
Click to learn how to submit eFARA
Click to learn about Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) and Base Flood Elevations (BFE)
Click to learn about flood insurance
Click to learn about local community floodplain ordinance
Download Report
To generate a report, please zoom in and select a point of interest on the map by clicking on a location.
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SR 66 INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENT AT EPWORTH ROAD VANDERBURGH & WARRICK COUNTY, IN

December 29, 2021
Waters of the U.S. Report
Prepared by: Peter Putzier

Des. No.: 1400195
Contract No.: R-39921

Approved 12.30.2021 by:
Maryssa Engstrom

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Waters of the U.S. Report
SR 66 Intersection Improvement at Epworth Road
Des. No. 1400195

Date(s) of Field Reconnaissance
August 10 and 11, 2021

Location
The project is located along State Road (SR) 66 in Vanderburgh and Warrick County, Indiana approximately 6.5 miles east of downtown Evansville (Page A1).

- Knight Township, Vanderburgh County and Ohio Township, Warrick County, Indiana
- Sections 19, 20, 29 and 30, Township 6 South, Range 9 West
- Newburgh 1:24,000 United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle (Pages A2 & A3)
- Latitude / Longitude: 37.976823° N / -87.444323° W

Project Description
The proposed project is located along SR 66 between the I-69 and SR 66 interchange and Grimm Road. The proposed project will eliminate left turning movements from the mainline (SR 66) to increase the capacity of the intersection. Designs under consideration include using displaced left turns in both directions or a hybrid displaced left turn (westbound) and boulevard left (eastbound). Approximately 0.02 acre of tree clearing is anticipated.

The Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) investigation survey area limits were defined as approximately 1.03 miles in length along SR 66 including the east half of the I-69 / SR 66 cloverleaf interchange and extending nearly to the west side of Grimm Rd. The survey area limits extend 993 feet north and 886 feet south of SR 66 on Epworth Road and 133 feet north and south of the SR 66 centerline along SR 66. The landscape surrounding the survey area is predominantly commercial properties, residential apartments, and agricultural fields.

Soils
According to the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database dated June 2020 for Warrick and Vanderburgh Counties, Indiana, the survey area contains nationally listed hydric soils (Page A4). The Evansville silt loam is listed as 100% hydric.

Soil Name	Map Abbreviation	Hydric Range
Alford silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	AfB2	Nonhydric (0%)
Alford silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	AfC3	Nonhydric (0%)
Evansville silt loam	Ev	Hydric (100%)
Henshaw silt loam	He	Hydric (1 to 32%)
Henshaw silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	HeA	Predominantly Nonhydric (1 to 32%)

Muren silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	MuB2	Nonhydric (0%)
Patton silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Pa	Predominantly Hydric (66 to 99%)
Uniontown silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	UnB2	Nonhydric (0%)
Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Wa	Predominantly Nonhydric (1 to 32%)

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Information

There are three linear, riverine, water features (R2UBHx, R4SBC, and R5UBFx) identified within the survey area (Page A5). The nearest U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) mapped NWI feature beyond the survey area limits is an unconsolidated bottom pond (PUBGx) located 46 feet west of the survey area south of SR 66 on Epworth Road.

Wetland Type	Description	Location
R2UBHx	Riverine, lower perennial, unconsolidated bottom, permanently flooded, excavated	Within survey area near cloverleaf. Not associated with any water features identified within survey area (Photo 34, 35,118, 120).
R4SBC	Riverine, intermittent streambed, seasonally flooded	Within survey area along Epworth Road. Associated with UNT 1 to Howard Ditch (Photos 67, 68, 71).
R5UBFx	Riverine, unknown perennial, unconsolidated bottom, semi permanently flooded, excavated	Mapped within survey area near cloverleaf. Associated with Relocated Howard Ditch (Photo 10, 49, 119).
PUBGx	Palustrine, unconsolidated bottom, intermittently exposed, excavated	Open Water Area located 46 feet west of survey area on Epworth Road (Photo 88).

12-Digit HUC (Hydrologic Unit Code)

The SR 66 Intersection Improvement at Epworth Road is within the 051402020204 12-Digit HUC (Barnes Ditch-Pigeon Creek) (Page A2). The watershed for UNT 1 to Howard Ditch was determined to be 0.10 square mile using USGS *StreamStats* (https://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats). The watershed area for UNT 2 to Howard Ditch is within the watershed for UNT 1 to Howard Ditch. (Page A6).

FEMA Floodway/Floodplain

The Federal Emergency Management (FEMA) Flood Map Service Center (https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home) and the Indiana Floodplain Information Portal (https://dnrmaps.dnr.in.gov/appsphp/fdms/) Best Available Flood Zone data indicates portions of the survey area are mapped within IDNR Zone A/AE and IDNR Additional Floodplain Area (Page A7).

Attached Documents

- ~~Location Map~~
- ~~USGS Topographic Map (1:24,000)~~
- ~~USGS Topographic Map (1:12,000~~)
- USDA SSURGO Soils Map

Note: A portion of the attachments have been removed to avoid duplication and reduce file size.

- USFWS NWI Project Map
- StreamStats Watershed Map
- Best Available Flood Hazard Map
- Water Resources Maps
- ~~Photo Location Maps and Project Survey Photos~~
- ~~U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Wetland Determination Data Forms~~
- USACE Pre-Jurisdictional Determination Form
- ~~State Regulated Wetland Class Determination Worksheets~~ Note: These worksheets were removed during the review process and were not included in the final approved Waters of the U.S. Report.

Field Reconnaissance

This field survey was conducted within the growing season. Wetland boundaries were determined using aerial photography and field mapping. For those linear features that displayed bed and bank, the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) width and depth were measured at the maximum dimension observed beyond the influence of bridge and culvert structures. OHWM measurements were also documented for any stream features observed in the field that were not included as blue-line or NHD features.

Stream Feature(s)

The USGS Newburgh 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle includes two blue-line stream features within the survey area for the SR 66 Intersection Improvement at Epworth Road (Pages A2 and A3). Howard Ditch has been relocated from its original position, as it appears on the USGS map, into a new channel and two 12.5-foot diameter culverts located approximately 375 feet east as identified on Water Resource Map 1 (Page A8; Photo 10 and 49 on Pages A20 and A27). Photographs 32, 34, 35, 118, and 120 (Pages A24, A38) indicate surface conditions at the USGS mapped location of Howard Ditch showing that no surface features are present. The perennial blue-line stream feature, Howard Ditch, flows south to north through the survey area. The intermittent blue-line stream feature, associated with UNT 1 to Howard Ditch, starts at the northeast corner of the intersection of SR 66 and Epworth Road and flows north along the east side of Epworth Road until it exits the survey area.

The NHD GIS dataset includes twenty-six flow line features within the survey area (Page A7). Several NHD flow line features overlap with more than one mapped water resource. Eleven of the NHD features meet the USACE wetland criteria and are designated as Wetland B, Wetland C, Wetland D, Wetland G, Wetland J, Wetland I, and Wetland L. Six of the NHD features exhibit bed and bank with OHWM and are associated with UNT 2 to Howard Ditch and UNT 1 to Howard Ditch, and Howard Ditch. Three NHD features are associated with RSD2 and RSD3. Four NHD features are associated with either underground connectors (existing culverts) or under existing pavement and were determined not to be water features (Photos 31, 70, 74, 87; Pages A24, A30, A31, A33). Two NHD features are associated with underground connectors (culverts) associated with Howard Creek (Photos 10 and 49, Pages A20 and A27).

<u>Howard Ditch</u>

Howard Ditch is a perennial stream feature that begins south of the survey area and flows north through the survey area. Within the survey area, Howard Ditch is entirely contained within two 12.5-foot diameter culverts. Howard ditch contains water throughout the year and is groundwater fed; therefore,

it is a perennial stream. Approximately 512 linear feet of Howard Ditch is within the survey area; 485 feet of which is within a culvert. The drainage area for Howard Ditch is 1.37 square miles according to USGS *StreamStats.* (https://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/) (Page A6). According to the Indiana Floodplain Information Portal (http://dnrmaps.dnr.in.gov/appsphp/fdms/), there is an "Additional IDNR Floodplain Area; .2 Percent Flood Hazard", associated with the northern end of Howard Ditch in the survey area (Page A7).

Howard Ditch has a medium width streambed with no defined riffles or pools and a silt substrate. The stream is channelized, does not display sinuosity, and has a flat gradient. The OHWM was measured at 24 feet wide and 3.3 feet deep. Photos 10 and 49 (Pages A20 and A27) indicate stream conditions for Howard Ditch. Howard Ditch is considered to exhibit poor quality based on substrate composition and channelization.

Howard Ditch is considered to be a relatively permanent waterway (RPW) with a connection to the Ohio River, a traditionally navigable waterway (TNW), via Pigeon Creek and Brandies Ditch. Howard Ditch meets the definition of a Waters of the U.S. under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act due to its designation as a perennial channel and connection to a traditionally navigable water, the Ohio River, This stream is not subject to USACE jurisdiction under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.

UNT 1 to Howard Ditch

UNT 1 to Howard Ditch is an intermittent stream feature that begins in the survey area north of SR 66 and flows east towards Epworth Road and then turns and flows north along the east side of Epworth Road beyond the survey area (Page A9). UNT 1 to Howard Ditch is fed, through UNT 2 to Howard Ditch, by overflow from the open water feature south of the survey area and flows for significant periods after rainfall; therefore, it is an intermittent stream. Approximately 1,342 linear feet of UNT 1 to Howard Ditch is within the survey area, 87 linear feet of which is contained within a culvert. The drainage area for UNT 1 to Howard Ditch is 0.10 square miles according to USGS *StreamStats* https://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/) (Page A6). According to the Indiana Floodplain Information Portal (http://dnrmaps.dnr.in.gov/appsphp/fdms/), there is an "Additional IDNR Floodplain Area; .2 Percent Flood Hazard", associated with the northern with Howard Ditch in the survey area (Page A7).

UNT 1 to Howard Ditch has a narrow width streambed with no defined riffles or pools and a silt substrate. The stream is channelized, does not display sinuosity, and has a flat gradient. Riparian vegetation is comprised primarily of floating willow primrose (*Ludwigia peploides*, OBL), tall false rye grass (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*, FACU), common rush (*Juncus effusus*, OBL), and narrow leaf cattail (*Typha angustifolia*, OBL). The OHWM was measured at 2.6 feet wide and 0.2 feet deep. Photos 67 through 73 (Pages A30 and A31) indicate stream and bank conditions for UNT 1 to Howard Ditch. UNT 1 to Howard Ditch is considered to exhibit poor quality based on substrate composition, bankfull width, and channelization.

UNT 1 to Howard Ditch is considered to be a RPW with a connection to the Ohio River, a TNW, via Pigeon Creek, Brandies Ditch, Lockwood Ditch, and Howard Ditch. UNT 1 to Howard Ditch meets the definition of a Waters of the U.S. under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act due to its designation as an

intermittent channel and connection to a traditionally navigable water, the Ohio River. This stream is not subject to USACE jurisdiction under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.

UNT 2 to Howard Ditch

UNT 2 to Howard Ditch is an intermittent stream feature that begins south of SR 66 and west of Epworth Road at an open water pond outside the survey area and flows north through two culverts under SR 66 and Epworth Road into UNT 1 to Howard Ditch. UNT 2 to Howard Ditch is fed by overflow from the open water feature south of the survey area and flows for significant periods after rainfall; therefore, it is an intermittent stream. Approximately 728 linear feet of the stream is within the survey area, 223 feet of UNT 2 to Howard Ditch is contained within the two culverts. The drainage area for UNT 2 to Howard Ditch is included within the drainage area for UNT 1 to Howard Ditch according to USGS *StreamStats* (https://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/) (Page A6). According to the Indiana Floodplain Information Portal (http://dnrmaps.dnr.in.gov/appsphp/fdms/), there are no mapped floodways or floodplains associated with UNT 2 to Howard Ditch (Page A7).

UNT 2 to Howard Ditch has a narrow width streambed that is predominantly run habitat. The substrate is dominated by silt (80%) and sand (20%). The stream is channelized with a flat gradient and does not display sinuosity. Riparian vegetation is comprised primarily of white clover (*Trifolium repens*, FACU), bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*, FACU), johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*, FACU), and crab grass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*, FACU). Riprap was observed within the stream and on the banks at the culvert inlet under Epworth Road. The OHWM was measured at 2.58 feet wide and 0.21 feet deep. Photos 58 through 62, and 93 (Page A28, A29, A34) indicate stream and bank conditions for UNT 2 to Howard Ditch. UNT 2 to Howard Ditch is considered to exhibit poor quality based on channelization, substrate composition, and bankfull width.

UNT 2 to Howard Ditch is considered to be a RPW with a connection to the Ohio River, a TNW, via Pigeon Creek, Brandies Ditch, Lockwood Ditch, and Howard Ditch, and UNT 1 to Howard Ditch. UNT 2 to Howard Ditch meets the definition of a Waters of the U.S. under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act due to its designation as an intermittent channel and connection to the Ohio River. This stream is not subject to USACE jurisdiction under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.

UNT 3 to Howard Ditch

UNT 3 to Howard Ditch is an ephemeral stream feature that begins north of the SR 66 west to I-69 north ramp and flows east beyond the survey area into Howard Ditch. UNT 3 to Howard Ditch receives runoff from the roadway and after rainfall; therefore, it is ephemeral. Approximately 68 linear feet of the stream is within the survey area. The drainage area for UNT 3 to Howard Ditch is within the drainage area of Howard Ditch according to USGS *StreamStats* (http://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/) (Page A6). According to the Indiana Floodplain Information Portal (http://dnrmaps.dnr.in.gov/appsphp/fdms/), there are no mapped floodways or floodplains associated with UNT 3 to Howard Ditch (Page A7).

UNT 3 to Howard Ditch has a narrow width streambed that is predominantly run habitat with silt substrate. The stream displays low sinuosity, and has a flat to moderate gradient. Riparian vegetation is comprised of eastern poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*, FAC), *broadleaf* cattail (*Typha latifolia*, OBL), Johnson grass (*Sorghum halapense*, FACU), green bristlegrass (*Setaria* viridis, UPL), and narrowleaf

plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, FACU). The OHWM was measured at 3.08 feet wide and 0.17 feet deep. Photos 7 and 8 (Page A20) indicate stream and bank conditions for UNT 3 to Howard Ditch. UNT 3 to Howard Ditch is considered to exhibit poor quality based on ephemeral stream flow, substrate composition, and bankfull width.

UNT 3 to Howard Ditch is considered to be a non-relatively permanent waterway (non-RPW) with a connection to the Ohio River, a TNW, via Pigeon Creek, Brandies Ditch, Lockwood Ditch, and Howard Ditch. UNT 3 to Howard Ditch meets the definition of a Waters of the U.S. under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act due to its designation as an ephemeral channel and connection to the Ohio River. This stream is not subject to USACE jurisdiction under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.

Stream Summary Table

Water Feature Name	Photo	Lat/Long	OHW Width (ft)	OHW Depth (ft)	USGS Blue-line? Type?	Riffles? Pools?	Substrate	Quality	Likely Waters of U.S.?
Howard Ditch	10, 49	37.976860 / -87.448804	24	3.3	Yes, Perennial	No	Silt	Poor	Yes
UNT 1 to Howard Ditch	67-73	37.978467 / -87.441131	2.6	0.2	Yes, Intermittent	No	Silt	Poor	Yes
UNT 2 to Howard Ditch	58-62, 94	37.977303 / -87.441440	2.58	0.21	No, Intermittent	No	Silt, Sand	Poor	Yes
UNT 3 to Howard Ditch	7, 8	37.977512 / -87.448992	3.08	0.17	No, Ephemeral	No	Silt	Poor	Yes

Wetlands

The field investigation identified twelve (12) wetland features (Wetland A through L) within the SR 66 intersection improvement at Epworth Road survey area (Page A8-A10). Non-wetland data points (Neg1 and Neg2) were sampled within the two Evansville silt loam (100% Hydric) polygons on the SSURGO database to field verify the presence of hydric soils within the survey area.

Wetland A

Wetland A is a 0.14-acre emergent wetland within a roadside ditch located 70 feet northeast of the SR 66 W to I-69 N ramp. Wetland A does not directly abut or directly connect to any jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. Therefore, in accordance with the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, Wetland A is not considered a jurisdictional feature subject to Section 404 regulation under the Clean Water Act. INDOT acknowledges that the wetland would likely not meet the definition of a Waters of the US. However, INDOT is requesting that the USACE take jurisdiction of the wetland. As defined by *Cowardin et al.* (1979), this wetland would be classified as a palustrine, emergent, persistent (PEM1) wetland. Based on a qualitative assessment of Wetland A, this wetland is of poor quality as indicated by its size and quality

of vegetation. Photographs 3, 4, and 5 (Page A19) shows the conditions of Wetland A at the time of field review. Two soil data points defining Wetland A (AW1 and AU1) are discussed below.

Data Point (AW1) represents wetland conditions within Wetland A (Page A39-A41). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consists of valley redstem (*Ammannia coccinea,* OBL). The non-dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consist of rough barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa muricata*, OBL) and shallow sedge (*Carex lurida*, OBL). The plant community passes the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation, therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is present and no further vegetation analysis is required. Primary indicators of hydrology are surface water (A1), high water table (A2), and saturation (A3); therefore, wetland hydrology is present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Patton silty clay loam (Pa, 66%-99% predominantly hydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 4/2 (90%) silty clay with 7.5YR 6/8 (10%) redox features from 0 to 8 inches and 10YR 4/1 (95%) silty clay with 7.5YR 4/6 (5%) redox features from 8 to 16 inches. The soil profile at this location meets the depleted matrix (F3) indicator; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirements for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils; therefore, this data point is within a wetland.

The Data Point (AU1) represents upland conditions adjacent to Wetland A (Page A42-A44). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consists of narrowleaf plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, FACU), tall rye grass (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*, FACU), and Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*, UPL). The non-dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is silver beard grass (*Borthriochloa laguroides*, UPL). Hydrophytic vegetation is not present since none of the dominant species are FAC or wetter. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that this data point is within the Patton silty clay loam (Pa, 66%-99% predominantly hydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 3/2 (100%) silty clay from 0 to 9 inches and 10YR 5/6 (100%) silt from 9 to 16 inches. No hydric soil indicators were observed, therefore; no hydric soil is present. This data point did not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation, hydrology, or hydric soils; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

Wetland B

Wetland B is a 0.04-acre wetland within the I-69 N to SR 66 W cloverleaf located 133 feet north of the SR 66 centerline. Wetland B does not directly abut or directly connect to any jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. Therefore, in accordance with the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, Wetland B is not considered a jurisdictional feature subject to Section 404 regulation under the Clean Water Act. INDOT acknowledges that the wetland would likely not meet the definition of a Waters of the US. However, INDOT is requesting that the USACE take jurisdiction of the wetland. As defined by *Cowardin et al.* (1979), this wetland would be classified as a PEM1 wetland. Based on a qualitative assessment of Wetland B, this wetland is of poor quality based on its size and quality of vegetation. Photographs 19 and 20 (Page A22) shows the conditions of Wetland B at the time of field review. Two soil data points defining Wetland B (BW1 and BU1) are discussed below.

The Data Point (BW1) represents wetland conditions within Wetland B (Page A45-A47). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the

herbaceous stratum is rough barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa muricata*, OBL). The non-dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consist of softstem bullrush (*Schoenoplectus tabemaemontani*, OBL) and narrowleaf cattail (*Typha angustifolia*, OBL). The plant community passes the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation, therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is present and no further vegetation analysis is required. Primary indicators of hydrology are surface water (A1), high water table (A2), and saturation (A3). Therefore, wetland hydrology is present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Patton silty clay loam (Pa, 66%-99% predominantly hydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 4/1 (90%) with 10YR 5/8 (10%) redox features from 0 to 17 inches. The soil profile at this location meets the depleted matrix (F3) indicator; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirements for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils; therefore, this data point is within a wetland.

Data Point (BU1) represents upland conditions adjacent to Wetland B (Page A48-A50). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consists of narrow leaf plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, FACU) and dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*, FAC). Hydrophytic vegetation is not present since more than 50% of species are not FAC or wetter and the prevalence index is greater than three. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that this data point is within the Patton silty clay loam (Pa, 66%-99% predominantly hydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 3/1 (80%) clayey silt with 10YR 6/8 (20%) redox features from 0 to 16 inches. The soil profile at this location meets the depleted dark surface (F7) indicator; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirement for hydric soil and does not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

Wetland C

Wetland C is a 0.02-acre wetland east of the I-69 N to SR 66 W cloverleaf and 144 feet north of the SR 66 centerline. Wetland C does not directly abut or directly connect to any jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. Therefore, in accordance with the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, Wetland C is not considered a jurisdictional feature subject to Section 404 regulation under the Clean Water Act. INDOT acknowledges that the wetland would likely not meet the definition of a Waters of the U.S. However, INDOT is requesting that the USACE take jurisdiction of the wetland. As defined by *Cowardin et al.* (1979), this wetland would be classified as a PEM1 wetland. Wetland C has formed within an excavated drainage feature for transportation purposes. Based on a qualitative assessment of Wetland C, this wetland is of poor quality based on its size and quality of vegetation. Photographs 17 and 18 (Page A21) show the conditions of Wetland C at the time of field review. Two soil data points defining Wetland C (CW1 and CU1) are discussed below.

The data point (CW1) represents wetland conditions within Wetland C (Page A51-A53). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is rough barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa muricata*, OBL). The non-dominant species within the herbaceous stratum are shallow sedge (*Carex lurida*, OBL), and softstem bullrush (*Schoenoplectus tabemaemontani*, OBL). The plant community passes the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation, therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is present and no further vegetation analysis

is required. Two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology, crayfish burrows (C8) and FAC-neutral test (D5) are present; therefore, wetland hydrology is present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Henshaw silt loam (HeA, 1-32% predominantly nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10Y 3/1 (90%) silty clay with 5YR 3/6 (10%) redox features from 0 to 6 inches and 10YR 5/1 (60%) silty clay with 10YR 5/8 (40%) redox features from 6 to 16 inches. The hydric soil indicator, a loamy leied matrix (F2) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirements for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils; therefore, this data point is within a wetland.

The data point (CU1) represents upland conditions adjacent to Wetland C (Page A54-A56). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consists of narrow leaf plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, FACU), tall false rye grass (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*, FACU), green bristlegrass (*Setaria viridis*, UPL), and bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*, FACU). Hydrophytic vegetation is not present since 50% of species are not FAC and the prevalence index is greater than three. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Henshaw silt loam (1-32% predominantly nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 4/2 (100%) silty clay from 0 to 2 inches and 10YR 6/1 (55%) clayey silt with 10YR 5/8 (45%) redox features from 2 to 16 inches. The hydric soil indicator, depleted matrix (F3) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirement for hydric soil but does not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

Wetland D

Wetland D is a 0.06-acre wetland within the SR 66 E to I-69 N cloverleaf and 95 feet south of the SR 66 centerline. Wetland D does not directly abut or directly connect to any jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. Therefore, in accordance with the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, Wetland D is not considered a jurisdictional feature subject to Section 404 regulation under the Clean Water Act. INDOT acknowledges that the wetland would likely not meet the definition of a Waters of the U.S. However, INDOT is requesting that the USACE take jurisdiction of Wetland D. As defined by *Cowardin et al.* (1979), this wetland would be classified as a PEM1 wetland. Based on a qualitative assessment of Wetland D, this wetland is of poor quality based on its size and quality of vegetation. Photographs 25 through 28 (Page A23) show the conditions of Wetland D at the time of field review. Two soil data points defining Wetland D (DW1 and DU1) are discussed below.

The data point (DW1) represents wetland conditions within Wetland D (Page A57-A59). There are no sapling/shrub or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the tree stratum is bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*, FAC). The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum are rough barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa muricata*, OBL) and path rush (*Juncus tenuis*, FAC). The non-dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is softstem bullrush (*Schoenoplectus tabemaemontani*, OBL). The plant community passes the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation, therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is present and no further vegetation analysis is required. A primary indicator of hydrology, saturation (A3) is present; therefore, wetland hydrology is present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Patton silty clay loam (Pa, 66-99% predominantly hydric). The

soil profile consists of 10YR 3/2 (100%) silty clay from 0 to 4 inches, 10YR 4/1 (60%) silty clay with 10YR 5/8 (40%) redox features from 4 to 10 inches, and 10YR 5/1 (80%) clayey silt with 10YR 5/8 (20%) redox features from 10 to 17 inches. The hydric soil indicator depleted matrix (F3) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirements for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils; therefore, this data point is within a wetland.

The data point (DU1) represents upland conditions adjacent to Wetland D (Page A60-A62). There are no tree, sapling / shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consists of narrow leaf plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, FACU), and Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*, FACU). The non-dominant species consist of silver beard grass (*Bothriochloa laguroides*, UPL). Hydrophytic vegetation is not present since more than 50% of species are not FAC or wetter and the prevalence index is greater than three. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that this data point is within the Patton silty clay loam (Pa, 66%-99% predominantly hydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 3/2 (100%) silty clay from 0 to 5 inches and 10YR 4/3 (80%) clayey silt with 10YR 5/8 (20%) redox features from 5 to 16 inches. No hydric soil indicators were observed, therefore; no hydric soil is present. This data point did not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation, hydrology, or hydric soils; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

Wetland E

Wetland E is a 0.003-acre wetland located 60 feet southeast of the I-69 N to SR 66 E ramp centerline. Wetland E does not directly abut or directly connect to any jurisdictional feature Waters of the U.S. Therefore, in accordance with the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, Wetland C is not considered a jurisdictional feature subject to Section 404 regulation under the Clean Water Act. INDOT acknowledges that the wetland would likely not meet the definition of a Waters of the U.S. However, INDOT is requesting that the USACE take jurisdiction of Wetland E. As defined by *Cowardin et al.* (1979), this wetland would be classified as a PEM1 wetland. Wetland E has formed within a scour hole at the outlet of a roadway culvert. Based on a qualitative assessment of Wetland E, this wetland is of poor quality based on its size and quality of vegetation. Photographs 41 and 43 (Page A25) show the conditions of Wetland E at the time of field review. Two soil data points defining Wetland E (EW1 and EU1) are discussed below.

The data point (EW1) represents wetland conditions within Wetland E (Page A63-A65). There are no sapling/shrub or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the tree stratum are black willow (*Salix nigra*, OBL), and callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*, UPL). The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum are rough barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa muricata*, OBL), yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*, FACW), and shallow sedge (*Carex lurida*, OBL). The plant community passes the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation, therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is present and no further vegetation analysis is required. Primary indicators of hydrology, surface water table (A1), high water table (A2), and saturation (A3) are present; therefore, wetland hydrology is present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Patton silty clay loam (Pa, 66-99% predominantly hydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 5/1 (70%) silty clay with 10YR 6/8 (30%) redox features from 0 to 12 inches and 10YR 5/1 (85%) silty clay with 10YR 6/8 (15%) redox features from 12 to 16 inches. The hydric soil indicator depleted matrix (F3) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the

requirements for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils; therefore, this data point is within a wetland.

The data point (EU1) represents upland conditions adjacent to Wetland E (Page A66-A68). There are no sapling/shrub or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the tree stratum are black willow (*Salix nigra*, OBL), and callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*, UPL). The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consists of narrow leaf plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, FACU), purpletop tridens (*Tridens flavus*, FACU), tall false rye grass (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*, FACU), and Japanese bristlegrass (*Setaria faberi*, FACU). Hydrophytic vegetation is not present since more than 50% of species are not FAC or wetter and the prevalence index is greater than 3. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that this data point is within the Patton silty clay loam (Pa, 66%-99% predominantly hydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 3/2 (100%) silty clay from 0 to 3 inches and 10YR 4/4 (80%) silty clay with 10YR 5/8 (20%) redox features from 3 to 16 inches. No hydric soil indicators were observed, therefore; no hydric soil is present. This data point did not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation, hydrology, or hydric soils; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

Wetland F

Wetland F is a 0.20-acre wetland located west of Epworth Road and 80 feet north of the SR 66 centerline. Wetland F does not directly abut or directly connect to any jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. Therefore, in accordance with the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, Wetland C is not considered a jurisdictional feature subject to Section 404 regulation under the Clean Water Act. INDOT acknowledges that the wetland would likely not meet the definition of a Waters of the U.S. However, INDOT is requesting that the USACE take jurisdiction of Wetland F. As defined by *Cowardin et al.* (1979), this wetland would be classified as a PEM1 wetland. Wetland F has formed within an excavated drainage feature for transportation purposes. Hydrology indicators, vegetation, and elevation were used to determine boundaries of Wetland F, in addition to wetland data points. Because this wetland is contained within the roadside ditch, the boundaries were clearly defined by abrupt change in elevation. Based on a qualitative assessment of Wetland F, this wetland is of poor quality based on its size and quality of vegetation. Photographs 54 through 56 (Page A27-A28) show the conditions of Wetland F at the time of field review. Two soil data points defining Wetland F (FW1 and FU1) are discussed below.

The data point (FW1) represents wetland conditions within Wetland F (Page A69-A71). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum are rough barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa muricata*, OBL) and shallow sedge (*Carex lurida*, OBL). The non-dominant species consist of yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*, FACW). The plant community passes the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation; therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is present and no further vegetation analysis is required. A primary indicator of hydrology, saturation (A3), is present; therefore, wetland hydrology is present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Patton silty clay loam (Pa, 66%-99% predominantly hydric). The soil profile consists of 5G 4/1 (95%) silty clay with 7.5YR 5/8 (5%) redox features from 0 to 9 inches and 10YR 5/1 (90%) silty clay with 10YR 6/8 (10%) redox features from 9 to 16 inches. The hydric soil indicator, loamy leied matrix (F2) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the

requirements for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils; therefore, this data point is within a wetland.

The data point (FU1) represents upland conditions adjacent to Wetland F (Page A72-A74). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consists of Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*, FACU), and purpletop tridens (*Tridens flavus*, FACU). Non-dominant species consists of narrow leaf plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, FACU) and (*Paspalum dilatum*, FAC). Hydrophytic vegetation is not present since no dominant species are FAC or wetter. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that this data point is within the Patton silty clay loam (Pa, 66%-99% predominantly hydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 4/3 (100%) silty clay from 0 to 6 inches and 10YR 5/6 (85%) clayey silt with 10YR 5/1 (15%) redox features from 6 to 14 inches. No hydric soil indicators were observed, therefore; no hydric soil is present. This data point did not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation, hydrology, or hydric soils; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

Wetland G

Wetland G is a 0.37-acre wetland located west of Epworth Road and 89 feet south of the SR 66 centerline. Wetland G provides surface flow to UNT 2 to Howard Ditch which has connection to a TNW the Ohio River via UNT 1 to Howard Ditch, Howard Ditch, Lockwood Ditch, Brandies Ditch and Pigeon Creek and therefore is considered a jurisdictional water of the U.S subject to Section 404 regulation under the Clean Water Act. As defined by *Cowardin et al.* (1979), this wetland would be classified as a PEM1 wetland. Based on a qualitative assessment of Wetland G, this wetland is of poor quality based on its size and quality of vegetation. Photographs 51, 52, 53, 94, and 95 (Page A27 and A34) show the conditions of Wetland G at the time of field review. Four (4) soil data points defining Wetland G (GW1, GU1, GW2, GW2) are discussed below.

The data point (GW1) represents wetland conditions within the east portion of Wetland G (Page A75-A77). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*, FACW). The non-dominant species consist of rough barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa muricata*, OBL) and shallow sedge (Carex *lurida*, OBL). The plant community passes the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation, therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is present and no further vegetation analysis is required. Three primary indicators of hydrology, high water table (A2), saturation (A3), and oxidized rhizospheres on living roots (C3), are present; therefore, wetland hydrology is present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Patton silty clay loam which is considered a hydric soil (Pa, 66%-99% predominantly hydric). The soil profile consists of 10GY 3/1 (100%) silty clay from 0 to 9 inches and 5Y 4/2 (90%) silt with 5Y 5/6 (10%) redox features from 9 to 17 inches. The hydric soil indicator, loamy leied matrix (F2) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirements for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils; therefore, this data point is within a wetland.

The data point (GU1) represents upland conditions adjacent to the east side of Wetland G (Page A78-A80). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consists of bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*, FACU), johnson

grass (*Sorghum halepense*, FACU), tall false rye grass (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*, FACU), and carpetgrass (*Arthraxon hispidus,* FACW). Non dominant species consist of field bindweed (*Convulvulus arvensis*, UPL). Hydrophytic vegetation is not present since less than 50% of dominant species are FAC or wetter. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that this data point is within the Patton silty clay loam (Pa, 66%-99% predominantly hydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 4/2 (95%) silt from 0 to 17 inches with 10YR 4/6 (5%) redox features. The hydric soil indicator, depleted matrix (F3) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirement for hydric soil but does not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

The data point (GW2) represents wetland conditions within west portion of Wetland G (Page A81-A83). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is rough barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa muricata*, OBL). The non-dominant species consist of yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*, FACW) and shallow sedge (*Carex lurida*, OBL). The plant community passes the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation, therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is present and no further vegetation analysis is required. Three secondary indicators of hydrology, surface soil cracks (B6), crayfish burrows (C8), and FAC-neutral test are present; therefore, wetland hydrology is present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Uniontown silt loam (UnB2, 0% nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 4/1 (90%) clayey silt with 10YR 5/8 (10%) redox features from 0 to 4 inches, 10YR 6/3 (60%) clayey silt with 10YR 6/8 (40%) redox features from 4 to 12 inches, and 10YR 7/1 (80%) clayey silt with 10YR 6/8 (20%) redox features from 12 to 16 inches. The hydric soil indicator, depleted matrix (F3) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirements for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils; therefore, this data point is within a wetland.

The data point (GU2) represents upland conditions adjacent to the west portion of Wetland G (Page A84-A86). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consists of narrow leaf plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, FACU), and carpetgrass (*Arthraxon hispidus*, FACW). The non-dominant species consist of tall false rye grass (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*, FACU), and johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*, FACU). Hydrophytic vegetation is not present since 50% of dominant species are FACU or drier and the prevalence index is greater than three. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that this data point is within the Uniontown silt loam (UnB2, 0% nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 4/3 (100%) clayey silt from 0 to 6 inches and 10YR 6/1 (70%) silt with 10YR 5/8 (30%) redox features from 6 to 16 inches. The hydric soil indicator, depleted matrix (F3) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirement for hydric soil but does not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

<u>Wetland H</u>

Wetland H is a 0.04-acre wetland located along the west side of Epworth Road. Wetland H provides surface flow to UNT 2 to Howard Ditch which has connection to a TNW, the Ohio River, via UNT 1 to

Howard Ditch, Howard Ditch, Lockwood Ditch, Brandies Ditch and Pigeon Creek. Therefore, Wetland H is considered a jurisdictional water of the U.S subject to Section 404 regulation under the Clean Water Act. As defined by *Cowardin et al.* (1979), this wetland would be classified as a (PEM1) wetland. Based on a qualitative assessment of Wetland H, this wetland is of poor quality due to its size and quality of vegetation. Photographs 90-92 (Page A34) show the conditions of Wetland G at the time of field review. Two (2) soil data points defining Wetland H (HW1, HU1) are discussed below.

The data point (HW1) represents wetland conditions within Wetland H (Page A87-A89). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*, OBL). The non-dominant species consist of rice cutgrass (*Leersia oryzoides*, OBL) and shallow sedge (Carex lurida, OBL). The plant community passes the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation, therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is present and no further vegetation analysis is required. Primary indicators of hydrology including high water table (A2), saturation (A3), and oxidized rhizospheres on living roots (C3) are present; therefore, wetland hydrology is present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Alford silt loam (AfB2, 0% nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 4/1 (95%) silty clay with 10YR 4/6 (5%) redox features from 0 to 17 inches. The hydric soil indicator, depleted matrix (F3) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirements for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils; therefore, this data point is within a wetland.

The data point (HU1) represents upland conditions adjacent to Wetland H (Page A90-A92). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consists of tall false rye grass (*Festuca arundinacea*, FACU), white clover (*Trifolium repens*, FACU), and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*, FAC). The prevalence index is greater than three (3); therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is not present. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that this data point is within the Alford silt loam (AfB2, 0% nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 4/2 (100%) silty clay from 0 to 5 inches and 10YR 4/2 (70%) silty clay with 10YR 6/8 (30%) redox features from 5 to 16 inches. The hydric soil indicator, depleted matrix (F3) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirement for hydric soil but does not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

Wetland I

Wetland I is a 0.03-acre wetland located along the east side of Epworth Road. Wetland I does not directly abut or directly connect to any jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. Therefore, in accordance with the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, Wetland I is not considered a jurisdictional feature subject to Section 404 regulation under the Clean Water Act. INDOT acknowledges that the wetland would likely not meet the definition of the Waters of the U.S. However, INDOT is requesting that the USACE take jurisdiction of Wetland I. As defined by *Cowardin et al.* (1979), this wetland would be classified as a PEM1 wetland. Wetland I has formed within an excavated drainage feature for transportation purposes. Based on a qualitative assessment of Wetland I, this wetland is of poor quality due to its size and quality of vegetation. Photographs 75 and 78 through 80 (Page A31) show the conditions of Wetland I at the time of field review. Two soil data points defining Wetland I (IW1 and IU1) are discussed below.

The data point (IW1) represents wetland conditions inside Wetland I (Page A93-A95). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is rice cutgrass (*Leersia oryzoides*, OBL) and shallow sedge (*Carex lurida*, OBL). The non-dominant species consist of swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*, OBL) and broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*, OBL). The plant community passes the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation, therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is present and no further vegetation analysis is required. Primary indicators of hydrology including saturation (A3) and oxidized rhizospheres on living roots (C3) are present; therefore, wetland hydrology is present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Alford silt loam (AfB2, 0% nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 4/1 (90%) silt with 5YR 4/6 (10%) redox features from 0 to 5 inches, 10YR 6/1 (80%) silt with 10YR 5/8 (20%) redox features from 5 to 11 inches, and 10YR 6/1 (70%) silt with 10YR 5/6 (30%) redox features from 11 to 17 inches. The hydric soil indicator, depleted matrix (F3) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirements for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils; therefore, this data point is within a wetland.

The data point (IU1) represents upland conditions adjacent to Wetland I (Page A96-A98). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consists of tall false rye grass (*Festuca arundinacea*, FACU), Johnson grass (*sorghum halepense*, FACU) and small carpetgrass (*Arthaxon hispidus*, FACW). Non-dominant species include narrowleaf plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, FACU). The prevalence index is greater than three (3); therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is not present. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that this data point is within the Alford silt loam (AfB2, 0% nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 4/3 (100%) clayey silt from 0 to 4 inches and 10YR 4/6 (100%) silt from 4 to 16 inches. No hydric soil indicators were observed, therefore; no hydric soil is present. This data point did not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation, hydrology, or hydric soils; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

Wetland J

Wetland J is a 0.18-acre wetland located south of and parallel to SR 66, east of Epworth Road. Wetland J provides surface flow to UNT 1 to Howard Ditch which has connection to a TNW, the Ohio River, Howard Ditch, Lockwood Ditch, Brandies Ditch and Pigeon Creek. Therefore, Wetland J is considered a jurisdictional water of the U.S. subject to Section 404 regulation under the Clean Water Act. As defined by *Cowardin et al.* (1979), this wetland would be classified as a PEM1 wetland. Wetland J has formed within a drainage feature excavated for transportation purposes. Based on a qualitative assessment of Wetland J, this wetland is of poor quality due to its size and quality of vegetation. Photographs 77 and 96 through 99 (Page A31, A34, and A35) show the conditions of Wetland J at the time of field review. Four (4) soil data points defining Wetland J (JW1, JU1, JW2, JU2) are discussed below.

The data point (JW1) represents wetland conditions inside the east portion of Wetland J (Page A99-A101). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is rough barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa muricata*, OBL), floating willow primrose (*Ludwigia peploides*, OBL), path rush (*Juncus tenuis*, FAC). The plant community passes

the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation; therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is present and no further vegetation analysis is required. Primary indicators of hydrology including surface water (A1), high water table (A2), saturation (A3), and oxidized rhizospheres on living roots (C3) are present; therefore, wetland hydrology is present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Alford silt loam (AfB2, 0% nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 4/1 (90%) silty clay with 7.5YR 4/6 (10%) redox features from 0 to 10 inches and 10YR 4/1 (70%) silty clay with 10YR 6/8 (30%) redox features from 10 to 17 inches. The hydric soil indicator depleted matrix (F3) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirements for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils; therefore, this data point is within a wetland.

The data point (JU1) represents upland conditions adjacent to the east portion of Wetland J (Page A102-A104). There are no tree or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the sapling/shrub stratum is red mulberry (*Morus rubra*, FACU). The non-dominant species within the sapling/shrub stratum is callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*, UPL). The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consist of tall false rye grass (*Festuca arundinacea*, FACU) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*, FACU). The non-dominant species within the herbaceous stratum consist of small carpetgrass (*Arthaxon hispidus*, FACW), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*, FACU), and ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*, FACU). The prevalence index is greater than three (3); therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is not present. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that this data point is within the Alford silt loam (AfB2, 0% nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 2/2 (100%) silt from 0 to 3 inches and 10YR 4/1 (95%) silt with 10YR 4/6 (5%) redox features from 3 to 16 inches. The hydric soil indicator depleted matrix (F3), is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirements for hydric soils and does not meet the requirements for hydrology or hydrophytic vegetation; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

The data point (JW2) represents wetland conditions within the west portion of Wetland J (Page A105-A107). There are no tree, sapling / shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum are softstem bullrush (*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*, OBL) and floating willow primrose (*Ludwigia peploides*, OBL). The non-dominant species consist of rough barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa muricata*, OBL) and rice cutgrass (*Leersia oryzoides*, OBL). The plant community passes the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation, therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is present and no further vegetation analysis is required. Primary indicators of hydrology including surface water table (A1), high water table (A2), and saturation (A3) are present; therefore, wetland hydrology is present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Patton silty clay loam (Pa, 66% to 99% predominantly hydric). The soil profile consists of Gley1 3/10Y (95%) silty clay with 10YR 6/8 (5%) redox features from 0 to 12 inches and 10YR 6/1 (60%) clayey silt with 10YR 6/8 (40%) redox features from 12 to 17 inches. The hydric soil indicators, loamy leied matrix (F2) and depleted matrix (F3) are present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirements for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils; therefore, this data point is within a wetland.

The data point (JU2) represents upland conditions for the west portion of Wetland J (Page A108-A110). There are no tree or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the sapling/shrub stratum is red mulberry (*Morus rubra*, FACU). The dominant species within the

herbaceous stratum consists of tall false rye grass (*Festuca arundinacea*, FACU), and white clover (*Trifolium repens*, FACU). Non-dominant species include Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*, FAC), small carpetgrass (*Arthaxon hispidus*, FACW), *Johnson* grass (*sorghum halepense*, FACU), and Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, FACU). None of the dominant species are FAC or wetter; therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is not present. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that this data point is within the Patton silty clay loam (Pa, 66% to 99% predominantly hydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 3/1 (80%) silty clay with 10YR 6/8 (20%) from 0 to 16 inches. No hydric soil indicators were observed, therefore; no hydric soil is present. This data point did not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation, hydrology, or hydric soils; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

Wetland K

Wetland K is a 0.01-acre wetland located north of and parallel to SR 66 west of Grimm Road. Wetland K does not directly abut or directly connect to any jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. Therefore, in accordance with the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, Wetland K is not considered a jurisdictional feature subject to Section 404 regulation under the Clean Water Act. INDOT acknowledges that the wetland would likely not meet the definition of Water of the U.S. However, INDOT is requesting that the USACE take jurisdiction of Wetland K. As defined by *Cowardin et al.* (1979), this wetland would be classified as a PEM1 wetland. Wetland K has formed within a drainage feature that was excavated for transportation purposes. Based on a qualitative assessment of Wetland K, this wetland is of poor quality due to its size and quality of vegetation. Photographs 110, 111, and 112 (Page A37) show the conditions of Wetland K at the time of field review. Two soil data points defining Wetland K (KW1 and KU1) are discussed below.

The data point (KW1) represents wetland conditions for Wetland K (Page A111-A113). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum are rough barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa muricata*, OBL) and shallow sedge (*Carex lurida*, OBL). The plant community passes the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation, therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is present and no further vegetation analysis is required. The primary indicator of hydrology includes an algal mat (B4) and secondary indicators of wetland hydrology includes crayfish burrows (C8) and FAC-neutral test are present; therefore, wetland hydrology is present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Wakeland silt loam (Wa, 1% to 32% predominantly nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 4/1 (80%) silty clay with 10YR 5/8 (15%) redox features from 0 to 7 inches and 10YR 3/1 (100%) silty clay from 7 to 17 inches. The hydric soil indicator depleted matrix (F3) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirements for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils; therefore, this data point is within a wetland.

The data point (KU1) represents upland conditions for Wetland K (Page A114-A116). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is tall false rye grass (*Festuca arundinacea*, FACU) and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*, FAC). The non-dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is green bristlegrass (*Setaria* viridis, UPL). The prevalence index is greater than three (3); therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is not present. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Wakeland silt loam

(Wa, 1% to 32% predominantly nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 3/1 (80%) silty clay with 10YR 5/8 (20%) redox features from 0 to 6 inches and 2.5Y 5/4 (100%) silt from 6 to 16 inches. No hydric soil indicators were observed, therefore; no hydric soil is present. This data point did not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation, hydrology, or hydric soils; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

Wetland L

Wetland L is a 0.06-acre wetland located south of and parallel to SR 66 west of Grimm Road. Wetland L does not directly abut or directly connect to any jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. Therefore, in accordance with the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, Wetland L is not considered a jurisdictional feature subject to Section 404 regulation under the Clean Water Act. INDOT acknowledges that the wetland would likely not meet the definition of a Waters of the U.S. However, INDOT is requesting that the USACE take jurisdiction of Wetland L. As defined by *Cowardin et al.* (1979), this wetland would be classified as a PEM1 wetland. Wetland L has formed within a drainage feature that was excavated for transportation purposes. Based on a qualitative assessment of Wetland L, this wetland is of poor quality due to its size and quality of vegetation. Photographs 113 through 117 (A37-A38) show the conditions of Wetland L at the time of field review. Two soil data points defining Wetland L (Page LW1 and LU1) are discussed below.

The data point (LW1) represents wetland conditions for Wetland L (Page A117-A119). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is narrow leaf cattail (*Typha angustifolia*, OBL). The non-dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is shallow sedge (*Carex lurida*, OBL). The plant community passes the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation, therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is present and no further vegetation analysis is required. A primary indicator of hydrology, saturation (A3) is present; therefore, wetland hydrology is present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Wakeland silt loam (Wa, 1% to 32% predominantly nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 4/1 (80%) silty clay with 10YR 5/6 (20%) redox features from 0 to 14 inches and 10YR 5/1 (50%) clay with 10YR 5/6 (50%) redox features from 14 to 16 inches. The hydric soil indicator depleted matrix (F3) is present; therefore, hydric soil is present. This data point meets the requirements for wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils; therefore, this data point is within a wetland.

Data point LU1

The data point (LU1) represents upland conditions for Wetland L (Page A120-A122). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is tall false rye grass (*Festuca arundinacea*, FACU) and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*, FAC). The non-dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*, FACU). The prevalence index is greater than three (3); therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is not present. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Wakeland silt loam (Wa, 1% to 32% predominantly nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 3/2 (100%) silty clay from 0 to 10 inches and 10YR 3/2 (65%) silty clay with 10YR 6/6 (35%) redox features from 10 to 16 inches. No hydric soil indicators were observed, therefore; no hydric soil is present. This data point did

not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation, hydrology, or hydric soils; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

Neg1

Negative data point 1 (Neg1) was collected to investigate a potential wetland located north of SR 66 and west of Grimm Road. Neg1 represents upland conditions north of SR 66 and west of RSD 10 (Page A123-A125). There are no tree, sapling/shrub, or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum is dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*, FAC). The non-dominant species within the herbaceous stratum are purpletop tridens (*Tridens flavus*, FACU), and silver beard grass (*Borthriochloa laguroides*, UPL). The prevalence index is greater than three (3); therefore, hydrophytic vegetation is not present. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Alford silt loam which is not considered a hydric soil (AfB2, 1% to 32% predominantly nonhydric). The soil profile consists of 10YR 3/3 (70%) silty clay from 0 to 6 inches with 10YR 4/6 (30%) mottling and 10YR 4/6 silt from 6 to 16 inches. No hydric soil indicators were observed, therefore; no hydric soil is present. This data point did not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation, hydrology, or hydric soils; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

Neg2

Negative data point 2 (Neg2) was collected to investigate the Evansville silt loam (100% hydric), a nationally listed hydric soil on the SSURGO database, that is mapped in the vicinity of the SR 66 and I-69 interchange**.** Negative data point (Neg2) represents upland conditions in a mapped hydric soil on the north side of the SR 66 west to I-69 north ramp embankment (Page A126-A128). There are no tree or woody vine stratum within the plot area. The dominant species within the sapling/shrub stratum is callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*, UPL). The non-dominant species within the sapling/shrub stratum are red mulberry (*Morus rubra*, FACU) and common hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*, FACU). The dominant species within the herbaceous stratum are Johnson grass (*Sorghum halapense*, FACU), purpletop tridens (*Tridens flavus*, UPL), and narrowleaf plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*, FACU). Non-dominant species within the herbaceous stratum are purple crownvetch (*Securigera varia*, UPL) and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*, FACU). None of the dominant species are FAC or wetter, therefore; hydrophytic vegetation is not present. No primary or secondary indicators of wetland hydrology were observed; therefore, wetland hydrology is not present. The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey indicates that the data point is within the Evansville silt loam which is considered a hydric soil (Ev, 100% hydric). The soil profile consists of 7.5YR 4/2 (100%) silty clay from 0 to 9 inches and 10YR 4/2 (100%) silt 9 to 14 inches. No hydric soil indicators were observed, therefore; no hydric soil is present. This data point did not meet the requirements for hydrophytic vegetation, hydrology, or hydric soils; therefore, this data point is not within a wetland.

Wetland Name	Photo(s)	Lat/Long	Type	Total Area (acres)	Quality	Likely Waters of the U.S.?
Wetland A	3-5	37.978397/ -87.450592	PEM1	0.14	Poor	No

Wetland B	19, 20	37.977261/ -87.450884	PEM1	0.04	Poor	No
Wetland C	17, 18	37.977238/ -87.449994	PEM1	0.02	Poor	No
Wetland D	25-28	37.976459/ -87.450270	PEM1	0.06	Poor	No
Wetland E	41, 43	37.975023/ -87.449691	PEM1	0.003	Poor	No
Wetland F	53-56	37.977041/ -87.444002	PEM1	0.20	Poor	No
Wetland G	51, 52, 94, 95	37.976538/ -87.442235	PEM1	0.37	Poor	Yes
Wetland H	90-92	37.976264/ -87.441466	PEM1	0.04	Poor	Yes
Wetland I	75, 78-80	37.975804/ -87.441055	PEM1	0.03	Poor	No
Wetland J	77, 96-99	37.976530/ -87.436697	PEM1	0.18	Poor	Yes
Wetland K	110- 112	37.977030/ -87.433172	PEM1	0.01	Poor	No
Wetland L	113-117	37.976529/ -87.432576	PEM1	0.06	Poor	No

Data Point	Vegetation	Soils	Hydrology	Wetland
AW1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AU1	No	No	No	No
BW1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BU1	No	Yes	No	No
CW1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CU1	No	Yes	No	No
DW1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DU1	No	No	No	No
EW1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Data Point	**Vegetation**	**Soils**	**Hydrology**	**Wetland**
EU1	No	No	No	No
FW1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FU1	No	No	No	No
GW1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GU1	No	Yes	No	No
GW2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GU2	No	Yes	No	No
HW1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

HU1	No	Yes	No	No
IW1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
IU1	No	No	No	No
JW1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
JU1	No	Yes	No	No
JW2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
JU2	No	No	No	No
KW1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
KU1	No	No	No	No
LW1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
LU1	No	No	No	No
Neg1	No	No	No	No
Neg2	No	No	No	No

Open Water
There are no open water areas for consideration as WOTUS or non-WOTUS features within the survey area.

Roadside Ditch
Eleven (11) roadside ditch (RSD) features within the survey area limits were evaluated and documented.

RSD 1
RSD 1 is a 245-foot long grass lined ditch along the north side of the SR 66 east to I-69 north ramp that receives drainage from the roadway which drains southeast toward Wetland A. Photos 1 and 2 (Page A19) indicate conditions along RSD 1. The roadside ditch does not exhibit bed and bank with OHWM and is not a realigned segment of a natural stream. RSD 1 is not considered a jurisdictional feature.

RSD 2
RSD 2 is a 378-foot long grass lined ditch along the north side of the SR 66 east to I-69 north ramp that receives drainage from the roadway which drains northwest beyond the survey area into Howard Ditch. Photos 12 and 13 (Page A20 and A21) indicate conditions along RSD 2. The roadside ditch does not exhibit bed and bank with OHWM and is not a realigned segment of a natural stream. RSD2 is not considered a jurisdictional feature.

RSD 3
RSD 3 is a 152-foot-long grass lined ditch along the west side of Epworth Road and north of SR 66 that receives drainage from the roadway and adjacent commercial property. RSD 3 drains south before entering a culvert under Venetian Drive into UNT 1 to Howard Ditch. Photos 65 and 66 (Page A29) indicate conditions along RSD 3. The roadside ditch does not exhibit bed and bank with OHWM and is not a realigned segment of a natural stream. RSD 3 is not considered a jurisdictional feature.

RSD 4
RSD 4 is a 171-foot long grass lined ditch along the east side of Epworth Road and south of SR 66 that receives drainage from the roadway and adjacent residential property. RSD 4 is split into two parts by a 48-foot-long culvert beneath a residential driveway and drains north before entering a culvert beneath SR 66 Frontage Road that leads to Wetland I. Photographs 84, 85 and 86 (Page A32 and A33) indicate conditions along RSD 4. The roadside ditch does not exhibit bed and bank with OHWM and is not a realigned segment of a natural stream. RSD 4 is not considered a jurisdictional feature.

RSD 5
RSD 5 is a 142-foot-long grass lined ditch on the south side of SR 66 Frontage Road South that receives drainage from the roadway and adjacent residential property. RSD 5 drains west to a culvert that leads to Wetland I. Photographs 82 and 83 (Page A32) indicate conditions along RSD 5. The roadside ditch does not exhibit bed and bank with OHWM and is not a realigned segment of a natural stream. RSD 5 is not considered a jurisdictional feature.

RSD 6
RSD 6 is a 129-foot-long grass lined ditch on the north side of SR 66 Frontage Road South that receives drainage from the roadway and grassy median. RSD 6 drains west into Wetland I. Photographs 80 and 81 (Page A32) indicate conditions along RSD 6. The roadside ditch does not exhibit bed and bank with OHWM and is not a realigned segment of a natural stream. RSD 6 is not considered a jurisdictional feature.

RSD 7
RSD 7 is a 170-foot-long grass lined ditch located south of SR 66 and east of Epworth Road which receives drainage from the roadway. RSD 7 drains west into Wetland J. The roadside ditch does not exhibit bed and bank with OHWM and is not a realigned segment of a natural stream. RSD 7 is not considered a jurisdictional feature.

RSD 8
RSD 8 is a 289-foot long grass lined ditch located south of SR 66 and east of Epworth Road that receives drainage from the roadway. RSD 8 drains to the east. Photographs 107 and 108 (Pages A36) indicate conditions along RSD 8. The roadside ditch does not exhibit bed and bank with OHWM and is not a realigned segment of a natural stream. RSD 8 is not considered a jurisdictional feature.

RSD 9
RSD 9 is a 447-foot long grass and riprap lined ditch located north of SR 66 and east of Epworth Road that receives drainage from the roadway. RSD 9 drains to the east and is divided by a 92-foot-long culvert below an access drive. Photographs 101 through 106 (Pages A35 and A36) indicate conditions along RSD 9. The roadside ditch does not exhibit bed and bank with OHWM and is not a realigned segment of a natural stream. RSD 9 is not considered a jurisdictional feature.

Conclusions

The Waters of the U.S. investigation conducted for the SR 66 Intersection Improvement at Epworth Road concludes that there are twelve (12) wetland features and no WOTUS or non-WOTUS open water features identified within the survey area. Three (3) wetland features (wetland G, J, and I) have significant nexus to Waters of the U.S. and are considered a jurisdictional water of the U.S. subject to Section 404 regulation under the Clean Water Act. The nine (9) remaining wetlands would not be considered jurisdictional features subject to Section 404 regulation in accordance with the Navigable Waters Protection Rule. INDOT acknowledges that the wetland would likely not meet the definition of Water of the U.S. However, INDOT is requesting that the USACE take jurisdiction these nine (9) wetlands (wetlands A-F, H, K-L). The nine (9) roadside ditches in the survey area lacked bed, bank and OHWM and were identified as non-jurisdictional flow line features. One perennial stream feature (Howard Ditch) was identified within the survey area, two intermittent stream features (UNT 1 to Howard Ditch and UNT 2 to Howard Ditch) and one ephemeral stream feature (UNT 3 to Howard Ditch) were identified within the survey area. Howard Ditch, UNT 1 to Howard Ditch, UNT 2 to Howard Ditch, and UNT 3 to Howard Ditch are likely to be considered under USACE jurisdiction per Section 404 of the CWA. There are no water resources under USACE jurisdiction per Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act within the survey area limits.

Every effort should be taken to avoid and minimize impact to the waterways. If impacts are necessary, then mitigation may be required. The INDOT Environmental Services Division should be contacted immediately if impacts will occur. The final determination of jurisdictional waters is ultimately made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This report is our best judgment based on the guidelines set forth by the Corps.

Drainage structures within the survey area were examined on August 10 and 11, 2021 for the presence of bat and bird species. No direct or indirect signs of bat species were documented within any structures during the field survey.

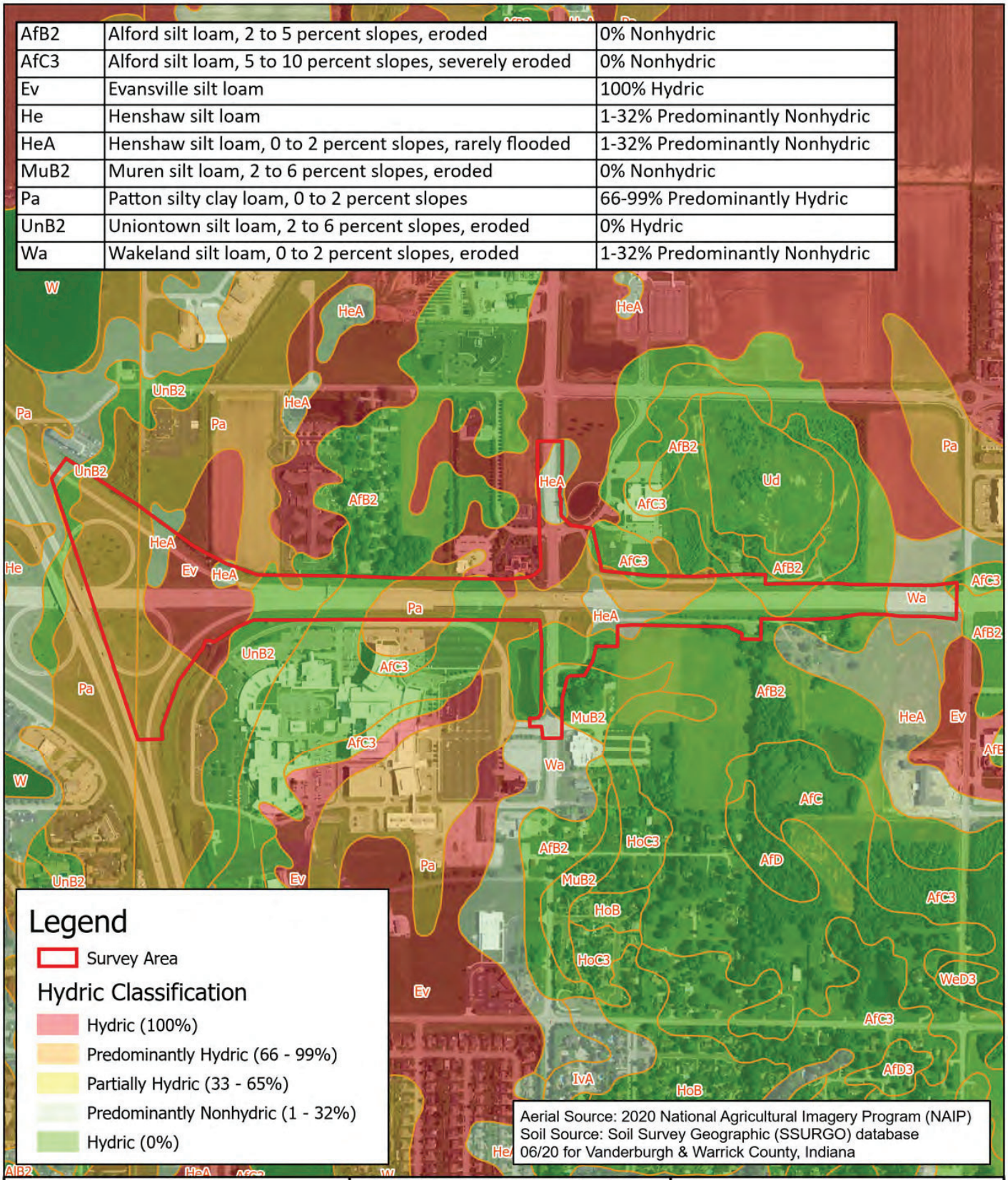
Acknowledgement

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

Peter Putzier

Environmental Geologist, LPG
Lochmueller Group, Inc.

AfB2	Alford silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	0% Nonhydric
AfC3	Alford silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	0% Nonhydric
Ev	Evansville silt loam	100% Hydric
He	Henshaw silt loam	1-32% Predominantly Nonhydric
HeA	Henshaw silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	1-32% Predominantly Nonhydric
MuB2	Muren silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	0% Nonhydric
Pa	Patton silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	66-99% Predominantly Hydric
UnB2	Uniontown silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	0% Hydric
Wa	Wakeland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, eroded	1-32% Predominantly Nonhydric



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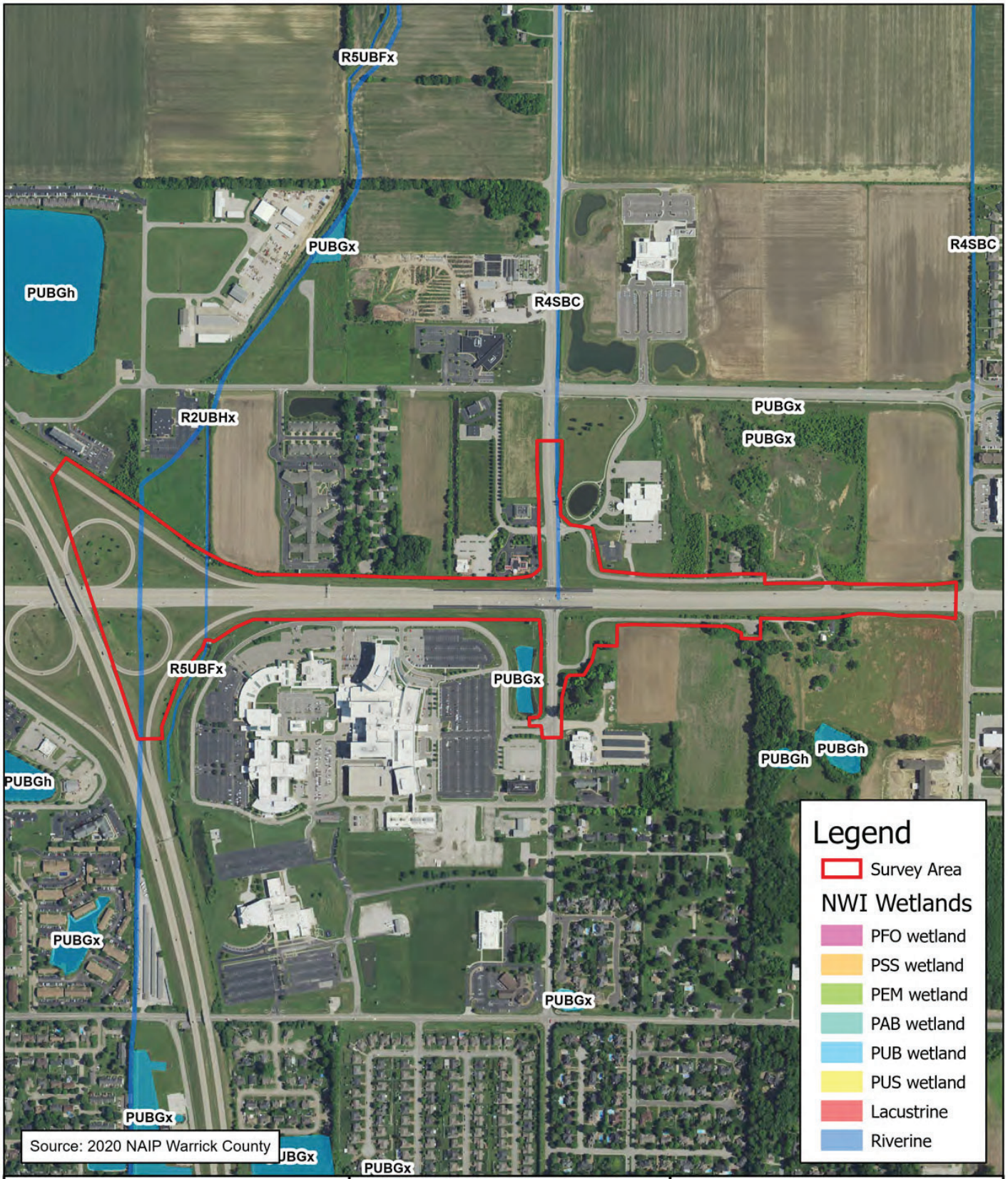
USDA SSURGO Soils Map
Des. No. 1400195
Waters of the U.S. Report

0 500 1,000 Feet
N

County: Vanderburgh & Warrick
Township: Knight & Ohio
State: Indiana

SR 66 Intersection Improvement at Epworth Road

Created:12/29/2021, P.Putzier



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USFWS NWI Project Map
Des. No. 1400195
Waters of the U.S. Report

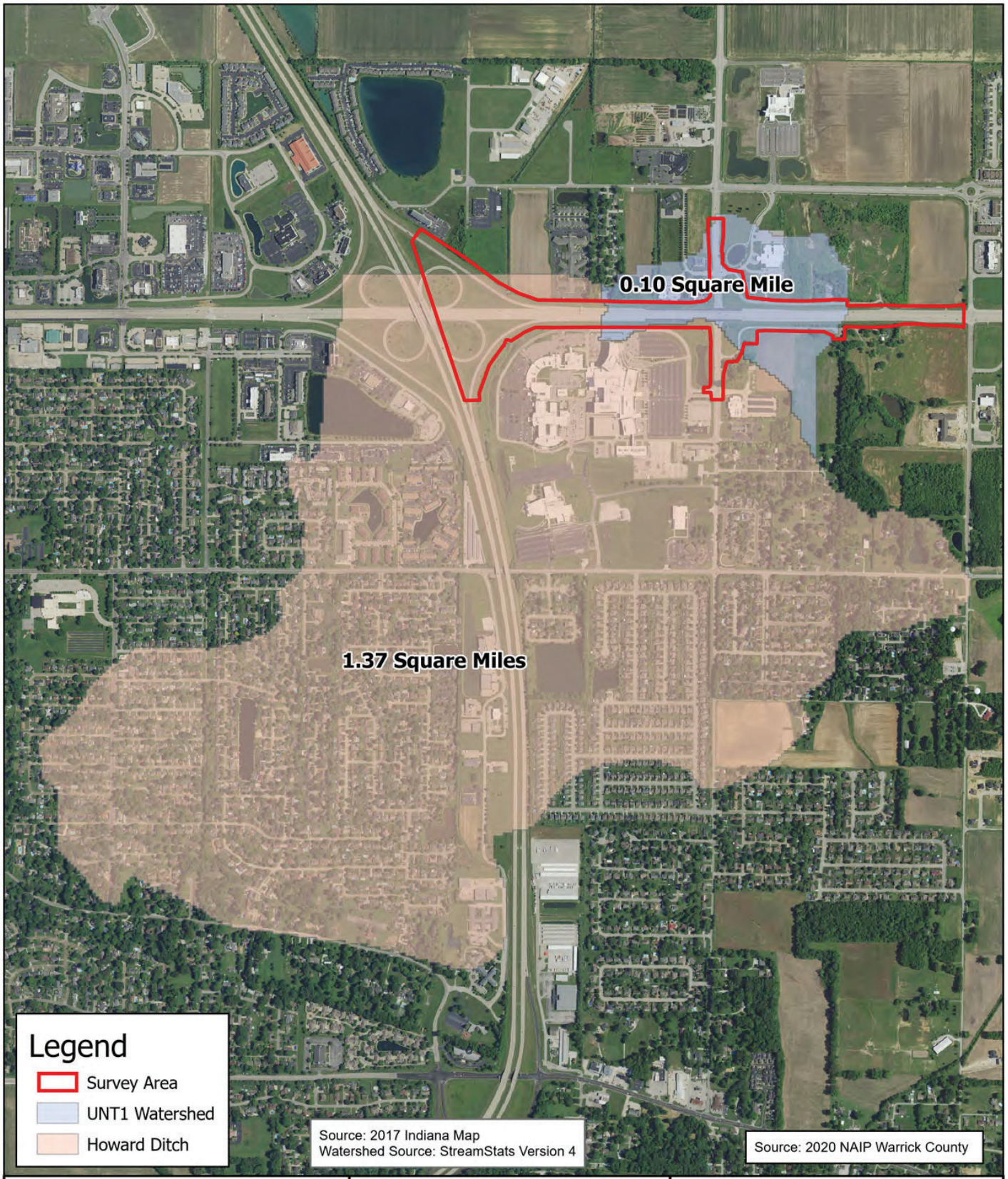
0 500 1,000 Feet

N

County: Vanderburgh & Warrick
Township: Knight & Ohio
State: Indiana

SR 66 Intersection Improvement at Epworth Road

Created:12/29/2021, P.Putzier



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StreamStats Watershed Map
Des. No. 1400195
Waters of the U.S. Report

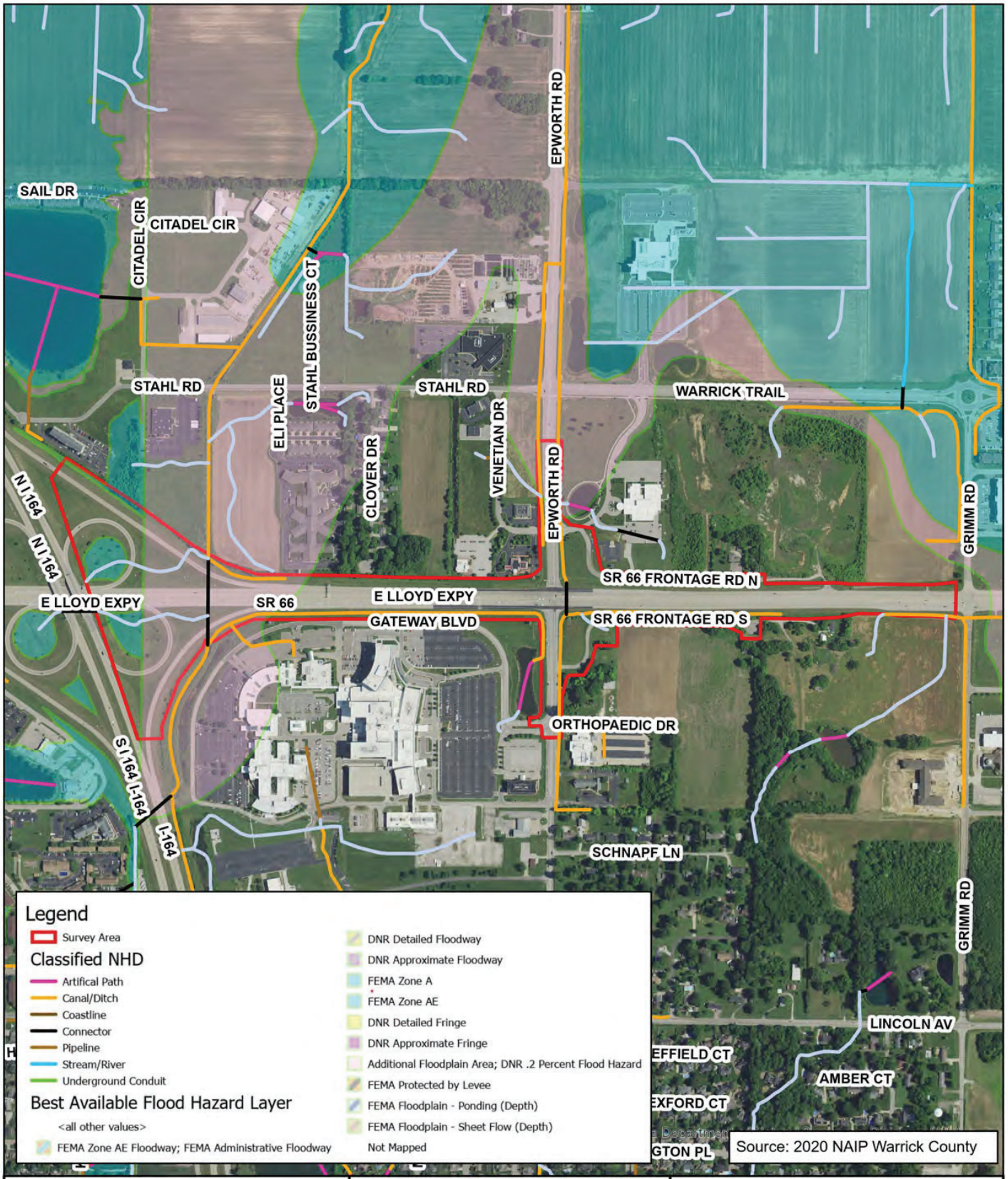
County: Vanderburgh & Warrick
Township: Knight & Ohio
State: Indiana

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

N

SR 66 Intersection Improvement at Epworth Road

Created:12/29/2021, P.Putzier



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Best Available Flood Hazard Map
Des. No. 1400195
Waters of the U.S. Report

0 500 1,000 Feet

N

County: Vanderburgh & Warrick
Township: Knight & Ohio
State: Indiana

SR 66 Intersection Improvement at Epworth Road

Created:12/29/2021, P.Putzier

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Water Resources Map 1
Des. No. 1400195
Waters of the U.S. Report

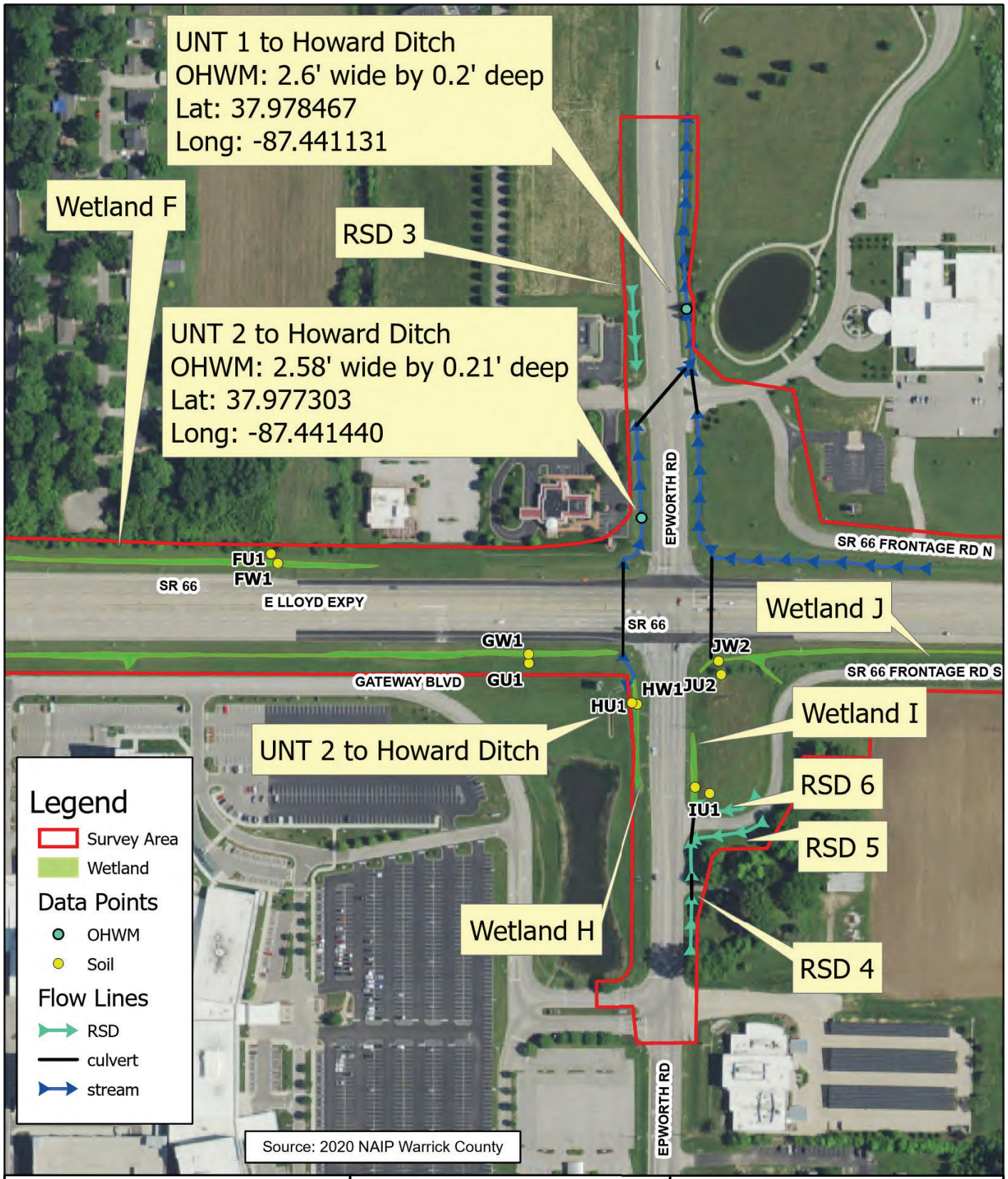
0 150 300 Feet

N

County: Vanderburgh & Warrick
Township: Knight & Ohio
State: Indiana

SR 66 Intersection Improvement at Epworth Road

Created:12/29/2021, P.Putzier



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Water Resources Map 2
Des. No. 1400195
Waters of the U.S. Report

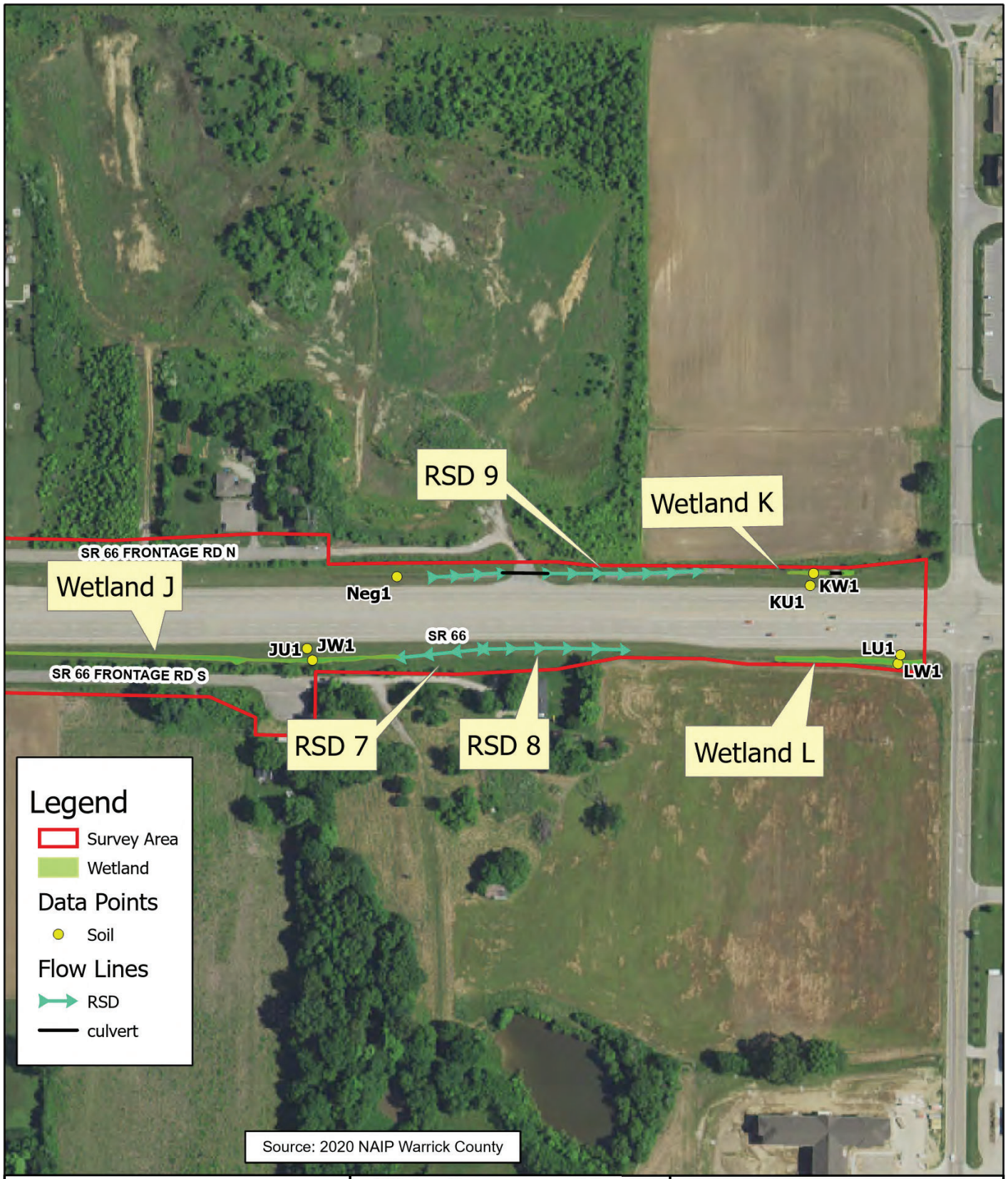
0 150 300 Feet

N

County: Vanderburgh & Warrick
Township: Knight & Ohio
State: Indiana

SR 66 Intersection Improvement at Epworth Road

Created:11/11/2021, P.Putzier



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Water Resources Map 3
Des. No. 1400195
Waters of the U.S. Report

0 150 300 Feet

N

County: Vanderburgh & Warrick
Township: Knight & Ohio
State: Indiana

SR 66 Intersection Improvement at Epworth Road

Created:10/18/2021, P.Putzier

Appendix 2 - PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (PJD) FORM

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR PJD: December 29, 2021

B. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON REQUESTING PJD: Peter Putzier, Lochmueller Group, 6200 Vogel Road, Evansville, IN 47715

C. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER:

D. PROJECT LOCATION(S) AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The proposed project (Des. No. 1400195) is located along SR 66 between the I-69 and SR 66 interchange and Grimm Road. The proposed project will eliminate left turning movements from the mainline (SR 66) to increase the capacity of the intersection. Designs under consideration include using displaced left turns in both directions or a hybrid displaced left turn (westbound) and boulevard left (eastbound). The Waters of the U.S. investigation conducted for the SR 66 Intersection Improvement at Epworth Road concludes that there are twelve wetland features and no WOTUS or non-WOTUS open water features identified within the survey area. One perennial stream feature (Howard Ditch), Two intermittent stream features (UNT 1 to Howard Ditch and UNT 2 to Howard Ditch) one ephemeral stream feature (UNT 3 to Howard Ditch) are in the survey area.

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

State: Indiana County/parish/borough: Vanderbugh and Warrick Counties City: Evansville & Newburgh

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

Lat.: 37.976823 Long.: -87.444323

Universal Transverse Mercator: 16S 548802.49E 4203389.11N

Name of nearest waterbody: Howard Ditch

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

☐ Office (Desk) Determination. Date:

☐ Field Determination. Date(s):

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

Site number	Latitude (decimal degrees)	Longitude (decimal degrees)	Estimated amount of aquatic resource in review area (acreage and linear feet, if applicable)	Type of aquatic resource (i.e., wetland vs. non-wetland waters)	Geographic authority to which the aquatic resource "may be" subject (i.e., Section 404 or Section 10/404)
UNT 1 to Howard Ditch	37.978467	-87.441131	1,342 linear feet	non-wetland waters	Section 404
UNT 2 to Howard Ditch	37.977303	-87.441440	728 linear feet	non-wetland waters	Section 404
UNT 3 to Howard Ditch	37.977513	-87.448992	68 linear feet	non-wetland waters	Section 404
Wetland A	37.978397	87.450592	0.14 Acre	wetland	Section 404
Wetland B	37.977261	-87.450884	0.04 Acre	wetland	Section 404
Wetland C	37.977238	-87.449994	0.02 Acre	wetland	Section 404

Wetland D	37.976459	-87.450270	0.06 Acre	Wetland	Section 404
Wetland E	37.975023	-87.449691	0.003 Acre	Wetland	Section 404
Wetland F	37.977041	-87.444002	0.20 Acre	Wetland	Section 404
Wetland G	37.976538	-87.442235	0.37 Acre	Wetland	Section 404
Wetland H	37.976264	-87.441466	0.04 Acre	Wetland	Section 404
Wetland I	37.975804	-87.441055	0.03 Acre	Wetland	Section 404
Wetland J	37.97653	-87.436697	0.18 Acre	Wetland	Section 404
Wetland K	37.977030	-87.433172	0.009 Acre	Wetland	Section 404
Wetland L	37.976529	-87.432576	0.06 Acre	Wetland	Section 404
Howard Ditch	37.976860	-87.448804	512 linear feet	non-wetland waters	Section 404

1) The Corps of Engineers believes that there may be jurisdictional aquatic resources in the review area, and the requestor of this PJD is hereby advised of his or her option to request and obtain an approved JD (AJD) for that review area based on an informed decision after having discussed the various types of JDs and their characteristics and circumstances when they may be appropriate.

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

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

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

- [x] Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the PJD requestor:
  Map: Location map, topographic, soils, NWI, floodplain, aerial.
- [x] Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the PJD requestor.
  - [ ] Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
  - [ ] Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report. Rationale: _____.
- [ ] Data sheets prepared by the Corps: _____.
- [ ] Corps navigable waters' study: _____.
- [ ] U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: _____.
  - [x] USGS NHD data.
  - [x] USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- [x] U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: Newburgh 1:24,000.
- [x] Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm.
- [x] National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html.
- [ ] State/local wetland inventory map(s): _____.
- [x] FEMA/FIRM maps: FIRM Map Numbers 18163C0205E, 18173C0202D.
- [ ] 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: _____.(National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- [x] Photographs: [x] Aerial (Name & Date): National Agricultural Imagery Program 2020.
  or [x] Other (Name & Date): Ground photos.
- [ ] Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: _____.
- [ ] Other information (please specify): _____.

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

_____	Peter Putzier Digitally signed by Peter Putzier Date: 2021.12.29 14:17:33 -06'00'
Signature and date of Regulatory staff member completing PJD	Signature and date of person requesting PJD (REQUIRED, unless obtaining the signature is impracticable)[1]

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

Categorical Exclusion

Appendix G

Public Involvement

VS ENGINEERING, INC.

Civil • Structural • Transportation • Environmental

NOTICE OF SURVEY

February 21, 2018

Sample Notice of Survey

RE: SR 66 & Epworth Road Improvement
Warrick County, Indiana

Dear Property Owner:

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

At this stage we generally do not know what effect, if any, our project may eventually have on your property. If we determine later that your property is involved, we will contact you with additional information.

The survey work will include mapping the location of features such as trees, buildings, fences and drives, and obtaining ground elevations. The survey work may also include the identification and mapping of wetlands, archaeological investigations (which may include excavation of small shovel test probes), and various other environmental studies. The survey is needed for the proper planning and design of this highway project. Please be assured of our sincere desire to cause you as little inconvenience as possible during this survey. If any problems do occur, please contact our field crew or contact me at the phone number or address shown herein.

Sincerely,

VS Engineering, Inc.
Alex J Daugherty, PS
812-401-0303

Des. No. 1400195

4275 North High School Road Indianapolis, Indiana 46254
(317) 293-3542 Tel (317) 293-4737 Fax
www.vsengineering.com

March 31, 2022

Mr. Brian Malone
Consultant Services Manager
INDOT Vincennes District
3650 S US Highway 41
Vincennes, Indiana 47591

Re: Request for Public Involvement Certification
Des No. 1400195
SR 66 at Epworth Road, 0.16 Mile East of I-69
Warrick County, Indiana

Dear Mr. Malone:

We are transmitting the following materials in support of our request for certification of public involvement requirements.

1. CE-4 release for public involvement signature page
2. Legal Notice of Public Hearing
3. Publisher's affidavit from *The Evansville Courier & Press*
4. Adjacent Property Owners/Stakeholders Mailing Lists
5. Public Hearing PowerPoint Presentation
6. Public Hearing Handout
7. Public Hearing Sign-In Sheet
8. List of Virtual Participants
9. Comments/Requests for Information
10. Public Involvement Certification Checklist

The legal notice of public hearing was published in *The Evansville Courier & Press* on February 22, 2022 and March 1, 2022. A copy of the legal notice was mailed to adjacent property owners and early coordination stakeholders, and other stakeholders.

The public hearing was held on March 9, 2022 at 6:00 PM at the Friedman Park Event Center located at 2700 Park Blvd, Newburgh, Indiana. Nineteen people signed in at the hearing. An opportunity to join the hearing virtually was also offered. Five members of the public registered and attended the meeting virtually. The environmental document and preliminary design plans were made available for in-person public inspection at the Newburgh Chandler Public Library and the INDOT Vincennes District office. Those with limited access to the internet were encouraged to request mailed copies of these documents. No such requests were received. The comment period ended on March 24, 2022.

No formal written or verbal public comments were received during the public hearing. Three requests for additional information and two comments were received by email following the public hearing.

Please contact me at (812) 759-4107, or by email at hhume@lochgroup.com, if there are any questions or if additional information is needed.

Thank you,

Holly Hume
Environmental Specialist II
Lochmueller Group, Inc.

cc: Mr. Ben Carnahan, AECOM Project Manager

6200 Vogel Road
Evansville, Indiana 47715
PHONE: 812.479.6200 •TOLL FREE: 800.423.7411

DES. # 1400195

LEGAL NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
Proposed Intersection Improvement at SR 66 and Epworth Road in Warrick County

The Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) will host a public hearing on Wednesday, March 9th, 2022, from 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm with a formal presentation at 6:15 pm, at the Friedman Park Event Center located at 2700 Park Blvd, Newburgh, Indiana 46730. If you prefer to participate in the hearing virtually, email hhume@lochgroup.com by Friday, March 4th, 2022 to register. The purpose of the public hearing is to offer all interested persons an opportunity to comment on current preliminary design plans to modify the intersection at SR 66 and Epworth Road in Warrick County.

The primary purpose of the project is to reduce the number of crashes within the intersection. The need for this project stems from a high number of crashes along SR 66. The crashes are predominantly rear-end with a considerable amount of eastbound (EB) and westbound (WB) left turn crashes. There were approximately 141 collisions at the intersection between 2014 and 2016. Approximately 76% of the crashes occurred along SR 66. The intersection is located approximately 1,500 feet east of the exit ramp from northbound (NB) I-69, which results in an undesirable weaving situation for vehicles exiting the interstate and turning left onto NB Epworth Road.

As proposed, the project will replace left turning movements along the mainline with displaced left turns in both directions. The NB ramps to I-69 will be realigned as part of the project. The project will include some redesign of signaling. The potential area of impact extends approximately 2,900 feet west and 2,600 feet east of the intersection along SR 66; approximately 900 feet south of the intersection along Epworth Road; and approximately 1,000 feet north of the intersection along Epworth Road. New 44-foot tall lights will be placed near the displaced left turns and at the Epworth intersection. Several small structures will be replaced or extended throughout the project area including two culverts under the NB I-69 to EB SR 66 exit ramp, one under the WB SR 66 to NB I-69 entrance ramp, and a 36-inch pipe beneath SR 66 on the eastern side of the SR 66/Epworth Road intersection. None of the small structures have structure numbers due to their size. In order to provide adequate separation from the reconstructed Epworth Road intersection, the NB I-69 to EB SR 66 exit ramp will be changed to a signalized “T” intersection and the WB SR 66 to NB I-69 entrance ramp will be changed to reduce the curve radius which will create separation from the Epworth Road intersection. On Epworth Road north of SR 66, an additional auxiliary lane will be added in order to create enough width for dual left turn lanes. On Epworth Road south of SR 66, a SB right turn lane will be added between SR 66 and the Deaconess Hospital entrance and an auxiliary lane will be added along the NB lanes to create enough width for dual left turn lanes. Grading and drive construction will likely be required along SR 66 and Epworth Road.

The Maintenance of Traffic (MOT) plan for the project involves three phases. Phase 1 will restrict one through lane on WB SR 66 between I-69 and Grimm Road to construct improvements on the north side of SR 66 including the new SR 66 WB to I-69 NB entrance ramp. In Phase 1, Epworth Road north of SR 66 will be restricted to one NB lane, one SB through and right-turn lane combined,

and one SB left-turn lane. Phase 2 will shift the traffic on SR 66 toward the outside, leaving two 10-foot through lanes in each direction. Phase 3 will restrict one through lane on EB SR 66 between I-69 and Grimm Road to construct improvements on the south side of SR 66 including the new I-69 NB to SR 66 EB exit ramp. There will also be a single lane restriction on WB SR 66 near the existing SR 66 WB to I-69 NB entrance ramp to remove the ramp pavement. Two 11-foot dual left-turn lanes will remain open, as well as a 12-foot through lane in each direction on Epworth Road south of SR 66. The existing SR 66 WB to I-69 NB entrance ramp will remain open during construction. Epworth Road north of SR 66 will be unrestricted in its current lane configuration. During MOT Phases 1 and 2, detours will be in place for left turns. The detour for left turns onto SB Epworth Road from WB SR 66 will utilize the I-69 interchange ramp. The detour for left turns onto NB Epworth Road from EB SR 66 will utilize I-69 and SR 662. In addition, a wide load detour utilizing I-69, SR 62, and SR 261 will be in place for all phases. MOT details will be presented during the public hearing. Access to all properties will be maintained during construction. INDOT will coordinate with emergency services, local school corporation officials and project stakeholders to ensure potential disruptions and impacts are minimized as much as possible. The project will require approximately 0.20 acre of permanent new right-of-way, in addition to some temporary right-of-way needed during construction.

Federal and state funds are proposed to be used for construction of this project. INDOT and the Federal Highway Administration have agreed that this project poses minimal impact to natural environment. A Categorical Exclusion (CE), Level 4 (CE-4) environmental document has been prepared for the project. The environmental documentation and preliminary design information is available to view prior at the following locations:

1. Newburgh Chandler Public Library - 4111 Lakeshore Drive, Newburgh, IN 47630
2. INDOT Vincennes District Office - 3650 S US Highway 41, Vincennes 47591 (855-INDOT4U (463-6848))

A project webpage will be created prior to the public hearing to ensure project information is available on-line via the INDOT Vincennes District page (https://www.in.gov/indot/2707.htm). In addition, project information, including the environmental document, may be mailed upon request.

Public statements for the record will be taken as part of the public hearing procedure. All verbal statements recorded during the public hearing and all written comments submitted prior to, during and for a period of two (2) weeks following the hearing date, will be evaluated, considered and addressed in subsequent environmental documentation. Written comments may be submitted prior to the public hearing and within the comment period to Holly Hume at Lochmueller Group, 6200 Vogel Road, Evansville, IN 47715. E-Mail: hhume@lochgroup.com. **INDOT respectfully requests comments be submitted by Thursday, March 24, 2022.**

With advance notice, INDOT will provide accommodations for persons with disabilities with regards to participation and access to project information as part of the hearings process including arranging auxiliary aids, interpretation services for the hearing impaired, services for the sight impaired and other services as needed. In addition, INDOT will provide accommodations for persons of Limited English Proficiency (LEP) requiring auxiliary aids including language interpretation services and document conversion. Should accommodation be required please contact Brian Malone, INDOT Vincennes District at (812) 836-7474 or bmalone@indot.in.gov.

In the event of inclement weather resulting in hazardous driving conditions, please call Holly Hume, Lochmueller Group at (812) 759-4107 to learn of any postponement of the public

hearing. If the public hearing is postponed due to inclement weather, it will be rescheduled for a later date and time, and the public comment period will be extended.

This notice is published in compliance with Code of Federal Regulations, Title 23, Section 771 (CFR 771.111(h)(1)) states: "Each State must have procedures approved by the FHWA to carry out a public involvement/public hearing program." 23 CFR 450.212(a)(7) states: "Public involvement procedures shall provide for periodic review of the effectiveness of the public involvement process to ensure that the process provides full and open access to all and revision of the process as necessary." approved by the Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation on July 7, 2021.

Courier & Press
PART OF THE USA TODAY NETWORK

Affidavit of Publication

PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

Account Number:
1321525

STATE OF WISCONSIN
BROWN COUNTY

LOCHMUELLER GROUP
6200 VOGEL ROAD

EVANSVILLE IN 47715

RE: LOCHMUELLER GROUP
AD: 0005140575-01
Publication Cost: 173.06

# of Affidavits 1

This is not an invoice

I,being sworn, am an employee of the **Evansville Courier Company**, publisher of **The Evansville Courier**, a daily newspaper published in the city of Evansville, in said county and state and that the legal advertisement, **of** which the attached is a true copy was printed in its issues of:

EC-Evansville Courier & Press

The issues dated:	02/22/2022
The issues dated:	03/01/2022

Nicole Jarosz
Signed

3/1/22
Date

Nancy Heyrman
Notary Public

Notary is Resident of Brown County, State of Wisconsin

My Commission expires: 5.15.23

NANCY HEYRMAN
Notary Public
State of Wisconsin

RECEIVED
MAR 10 2022

Form Prescribed by State Board of Accounts

General Form No. 99P (Rev. 2002)

_____

To: **Evansville Courier & Press**

(Governmental Unit)

_____ County, Indiana_____

Evansville, IN

PUBLISHER'S CLAIM

246 lines, 1 columns wide equals 246 equivalent lines at $0.35 per line @ 2 days,	$173.06
Website Publication	$0
Charge for proof(s) of publication	$0.00
TOTAL AMOUNT OF CLAIM	$173.06

Acct #:1321525
Ad #: 0005140575

DATA FOR COMPUTING COST
Width of single column 9.5 ems
Number of insertions 2
Size of type 7 point

Pursuant to the provisions and penalties of IC 5-11-10-1, I here by certify that the foregoing account is just and correct, that the amount claimed is legally due, after allowing all just credits, and that no part of the same has been pai

Claim No. _____ Warrant No. _____

IN FAVOR OF

Evansville Courier & Press

Evansville, IN

Vanderburgh County, IN

PO Box 268, Evansville IN 47702

$ _____

On Account of Appropriation For

_____

FED. ID

#06-1032273

Allowed _____ , 20_____

In the sum of $_____

_____

I certify that the within claim is true and correct; that the services there-in itemized and for which charge is made were ordered by me and were necessary to the public business.

_____

_____

I have examined the within claim and hereby certify as follows:

That it is in proper form.

This it is duly authenticated as required by law.

That it is based upon statutory authority.

That it is apparently (correct)
(incorrect)

_____

LEGAL NOTICE OF
PUBLIC HEARING
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(Courier & Press, Feb 22, Mar 1,

List of Adjacent Property Owners

Name: Deaconess Hospital, Inc **Address:** 600 Mary Street **City:** Evansville **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47710	**Name:** Crossroads Christian Church **Address:** PO Box 5386 **City:** Evansville **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47716
Name: Wolfson Young, LLC **Address:** PO Box 78038 **City:** Indianapolis **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 46278	**Name:** KR Development Co. c/o S. Schen **Address:** 6200 Newburgh Rd **City:** Evansville **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47715
Name: Newburgh Property Management, LLC **Address:** 1800 N. Wabash Rd, Ste 300 **City:** Marion **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 46952	**Name:** Schapker, David J **Address:** 3955 Clover Drive **City:** Newburgh **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47630
Name: Indiana Valley, LLC **Address:** 6066 Waterbury Court **City:** Newburgh **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47630	**Name:** J&M Evansville, LLC c/o Jim Fletcher **Address:** 15724 Beach Drive NE **City:** Lake Forest Park **State:** WA **Zip Code:** 98155
Name: German American Bancorp **Address:** 711 Main Street **City:** Jasper **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47546	**Name:** CMB Realty, LLC **Address:** 3922 Venetian Way, Ste 1 **City:** Newburgh **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47630
Name: State of Indiana INDOT Real Estate Division **Address:** 100 N Senate Ave. **City:** Indianapolis **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 46204-2219	**Name:** Summit Land Development, LLC **Address:** 801 Saint Mary's Dr., Ste 250W **City:** Evansville **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47714
Name: St Marys Building Corporation **Address:** 4040 Vincennes Cir **City:** Indianapolis **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 46268	**Name:** Maple Hill Holdings Company, LLC **Address:** 5744 Cliftmeere Drive **City:** Newburgh **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47630
Name: MSK Holdings, LLC **Address:** 225 Crosslake Dr **City:** Evansville **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47715	**Name:** Grimm, Robert Bryon & Herbert Paul **Address:** 10355 Lockwood Lane **City:** Newburgh **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47630
Name: Jenkins, Scott A **Address:** 10395 W. State Route 66 **City:** Newburgh **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47630	**Name:** Epworth East, LLC **Address:** 400 E. Sycamore Street **City:** Evansville **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47713

List of Adjacent Property Owners Cont.

Name: Jacobsville Development East, LLC **Address:** 515 Read Street **City:** Evansville **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47710	**Name:** Warrick County (Board of Commissioners) **Address:** 107 W. Locust Street **City:** Boonville **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47601
Name: Evansville VP, LLC **Address:** 801 Sunset Dr, Bldg D, Ste 1 **City:** Johnson City **State:** TN **Zip Code:** 37604	**Name:** Mounts, David G **Address:** PO Box 322 **City:** Evansville **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47702
Name: Jamerson, James Thomas; Jamerson, John Robert; & Jamerson, Gary Ray **Address:** 1211 Russell Road **City:** Chandler **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47610	**Name:** MBA Holdings, LLC **Address:** 206 E. Ninth Street **City:** Mount Carmel **State:** IL **Zip Code:** 62863
Name: Allen, Glenn H & Delores L Trust **Address:** 1088 Old Plank Rd **City:** Chandler **State:** IN **Zip Code:** 47610	

Early Coordination Stakeholders

Agency	Salu	Name	Title	Address1	Address2	City	State	Zip
Warrick County Board of Commissioners	Commissioners		Warrick County Commissioners	Old Courthouse	107 West Locust Suite 301	Boonville	IN	47601
Warrick County Council	Council Members		Warrick County Council	Warrick County Courthouse	107 W Locust Room 310B	Boonville	IN	47601
Warrick County, Ohio Township Trustee	Mr. Bennett	Chad Bennett	Trustee, Ohio Township of Warrick County	Ohio Township Office	4333 Epworth Rd	Newburgh	IN	47630
Warrick County Surveyor	Mr. Baxter	Phil Baxter	Warrick County Surveyor	107 W. Locust St.	Suite 206 Courthouse	Boonville	IN	47601
Warrick County EMA	Mr. Greer	James Greer	EMA Director	Emergency Management Agency	107 W Locust St. Rm. 307	Boonville	IN	47601
Evansville MPO	Mr. Shokouhzadeh	Seyed Shokouhzadeh	Executive Director	Evansville Metropolitan Planning Organization	1 NW Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.	Evansville	IN	47708
St. Luke's Lutheran Church	Sir or Madam			St. Luke Lutheran Church	4200 Epworth Road	Newburgh	IN	47630
Orthopaedic Associates (East Newburgh)	Sir or Madam		Othopaedic Associates (East Newburgh)	10455 Orthopaedic Dr.		Newburgh	IN	47630
Basinski & Juran MDs	Sir or Madam			Basinski & Juran MDs	3922 Venetian Way, Suite 1	Newburgh	IN	47630
St. Vincent's Urgent Care - Epworth Crossing	Sir or Madam			St. Vincent's Urgent Care - Epworth Crossing	100 St. Mary's Epworth Crossing #B1	Newburgh	IN	47630
The Lung Centre	Dr. Selby	Dr. Jeff Selby		The Lung Centre	10288 Hwy 66	Newburgh	IN	47630
Oral Surgery Group	Sir or Madam		Oral Surgery Group and Dental Implant Center	4121 Gateway Blvd		Newburgh	IN	47630
Deaconess Orthopedic Neuroscience Hospital	Sir or Madam		Deaconess Orthopedic Neuroscience Hospital	4011 Gateway Blvd		Newburgh	IN	47630
Floodplain Administrator	Mr. Ballew	David Ballew	Floodplain Administrator	1 NW Martin Luther King Jr Blvd	Civic Center Complex, Room 310	Evansville	IN	47708

Other Stakeholders

Name	Agency/Business
Bobby Howard	Warrick County
Steve Sherwood	Warrick County
Daniel Parod	Ascension
Mike Allen	Evansville Christian School
John Greaney	Ascension
Chad Bennett	Ohio Township Trustee
Evan L. Beck	Woodward Realty
Philip Rawley	Tristate Orthopaedics
J.T. McCarty	Colonial Classics Landscaping & Nursery
John Lamb	German American
Rodney Russell	German American
Vajravel Prasad	Digestive Care Center
Scott Hamrick	Digestive Care Center
Shawn McCoy	Deaconess
Jared Florence	Deaconess
Cindy Basinski	Basinski & Juran, MDs
Scott Edmond	SVN
Chris Stuard	SVN
Ron Bacon	Success Warrick County
Steve Smith	Success Warrick County
Paul Perry	Success Warrick County
Greg Richmond	Success Warrick County
Courtney TenBarge	Success Warrick County
Tony Alysward	Success Warrick County
Jerry Aigner	Success Warrick County
Aric Pryor	Success Warrick County
Randy Miller	Success Warrick County
Dan Saylor	Success Warrick County
Brandon Hayes	Success Warrick County
Randall Pemberton	Success Warrick County
Lynn Lingafelter	Success Warrick County
Michael Andreas	Success Warrick County
Jordan Aigner	Success Warrick County
David Hachmeister	Warrick County
Brad Overton	Warrick County
Ted Metzger	Warrick County
	RR Appraisals
Chris Whetstine	Warrick County
Terry Phillippe	Warrick County
Bob Johnson	Warrick County
Herb Davis	Warrick County
Holly Gossman	Success Warrick County
Todd Glass	Warrick County
James Morley	Morley
Jeramy Elrod	Morley

SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project

Public Hearing
Des No. 1400195
March 9, 2022
Friedman Park Event Center

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- How to Comment
- Project Overview
- Public Statement for the Record
- View Displays & Discussion with the Design Team

Comments for the Record

- Verbally as part of the formal comment session
- Fill out comment form
- Email Holly Hume at hhume@lochgroup.com
- Comment period ends Thursday, March 24, 2022
- Informal comments always welcome

SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project

Purpose and Need

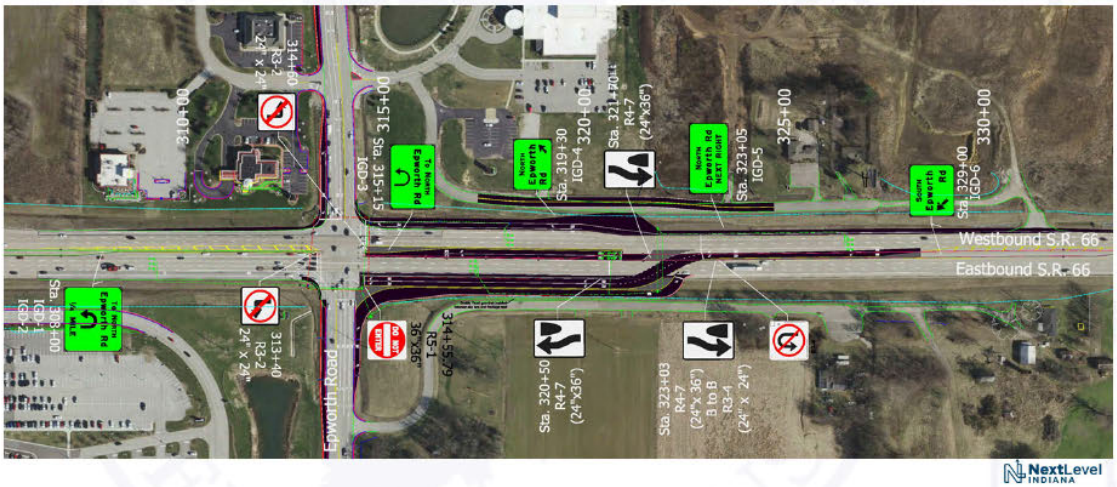
SR 66 at Epworth Road intersection studied in 2018

- Intersection operates satisfactorily in current and future conditions
- Crash frequency and severity was well above expected amounts
- 76% of crashes were on SR 66
- 73% of crashes were rear-end crashes
- Purpose of the project is to reduce the number of crashes.

Project Alternatives Considered

- No Build – did not reduce crashes
- Hybrid Boulevard Left / Displaced Left Turn Intersection

Hybrid Boulevard Left / Displaced Left Turn Intersection



Project Alternatives Considered

- No Build – did not reduce crashes
- Hybrid Boulevard Left / Displaced Left Turn Intersection
  - 24% Overall Crash Reduction
  - 29 second Delay Reduction

Project Alternatives Considered

- No Build – did not reduce crashes
- Hybrid Boulevard Left / Displaced Left Turn Intersection
  - 24% Overall Crash Reduction
  - 29 second Delay Reduction
- Bowtie Intersection

Bowtie Intersection

Project Alternatives Considered

- No Build – did not reduce crashes
- Hybrid Boulevard Left / Displaced Left Turn Intersection
  - 24% Overall Crash Reduction
  - 29 second Delay Reduction
- Bowtie Intersection
  - 36% Overall Crash Reduction
  - 9.5 second Delay Reduction

Project Alternatives Considered

- No Build – did not reduce crashes
- Hybrid Boulevard Left / Displaced Left Turn Intersection
  - 24% Overall Crash Reduction
  - 29 Second Delay Reduction
- Bowtie Intersection
  - 36% Overall Crash Reduction
  - 9.5 Second Delay Reduction

Hybrid Boulevard Left / Displaced Left Turn Intersection chosen as preliminary selected alternative

Stakeholder Coordination

From September 2019 to February 2021, over twenty meetings were held with INDOT, Warrick County and AECOM's team to discuss the project. Major points of discussion included:

- Traffic Growth Rates – eventually revised to include more growth
- Additional Alternate Designs Examined / Refined
  - All Dual Left Turn Lanes - did not help crashes or reduce back ups on SR 66
  - Dual Displaced Left Turns for SR 66

These meetings eventually led to the abandonment of the hybrid boulevard left/displaced left-turn option in favor of the dual displaced left-turn option. This option was preferred by both Warrick County and INDOT.

NextLevel INDIANA

Dual Displaced Left-Turn Alternative

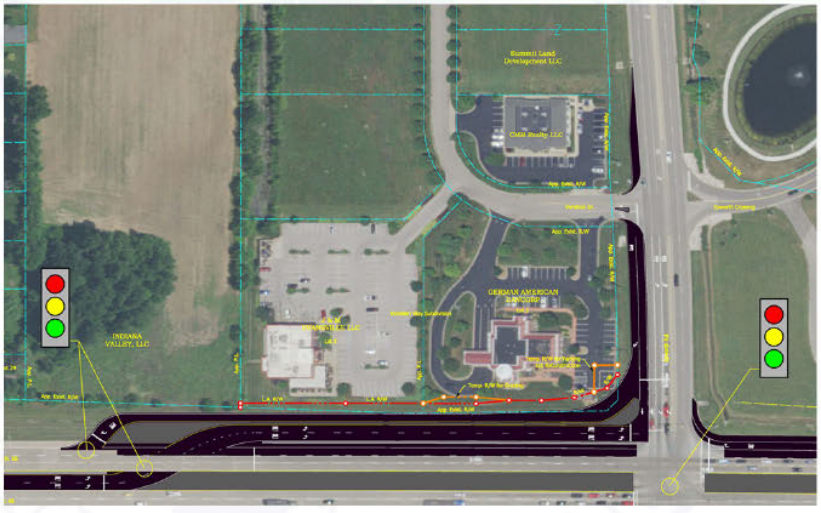
Dual Displaced Left-Turn Alternative – East Leg

Dual Displaced Left-Turn Alternative – West Leg

Dual Displaced Left-Turn Alternative - Ramps

NextLevel INDIANA

Dual Displaced Left-Turn Alternative – North Leg

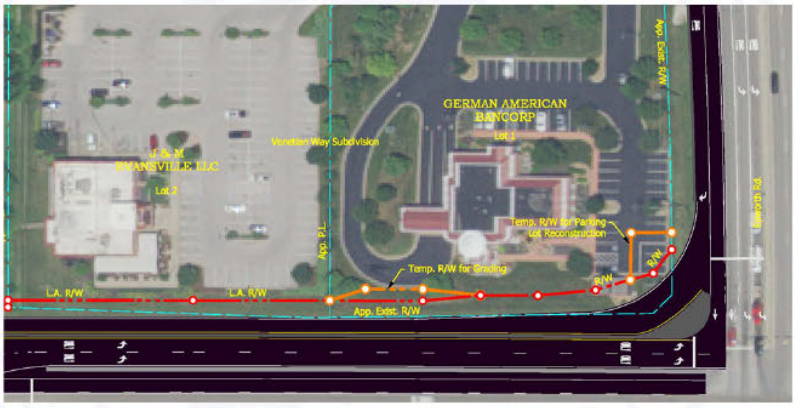


NextLevel INDIANA

Dual Displaced Left-Turn Alternative – South Leg

Right of Way Acquisition

- 0.20 acres of Permanent R/W
- 0.05 acres of Temporary R/W



Maintenance of Traffic During Construction

- 3 Phases during construction
- Phase 1
  - Restrict one westbound through lane
  - Two 10-foot through lanes remain open and one left turn lane to southbound Epworth Road
  - Existing ramp from westbound SR 66 to northbound I-69 open
  - Epworth Road north of SR 66 restricted to one lane in each direction and one left-turn lane
  - Improvements on north side of SR 66 constructed

Maintenance of Traffic During Construction

- Phase 2
  - Restrict one SR 66 lane in each direction
  - Two 10-foot through lanes in each direction will remain open
  - Epworth Road will be unrestricted in its current configuration
  - No left turns to Epworth Road from SR 66
  - During MOT Phases 2 and 3, detours will be in place for left turns. The detour for left turns onto SB Epworth Road from WB SR 66 will utilize the I-69 interchange ramps. The detour for left turns onto NB Epworth Road from EB SR 66 will utilize I-69 and SR 62.
  - Improvements in the median of SR 66 constructed

Maintenance of Traffic During Construction

- Phase 3
  - Restrict one eastbound SR 66 lane from I-69 to Grimm Road
  - Restrict one westbound SR 66 lane near I-69 to remove old ramp
  - Two 11-foot through lanes in each direction will remain open
  - Epworth Road will be unrestricted in its current configuration
  - No left turns to Epworth Road from SR 66
  - During MOT Phases 2 and 3, detours will be in place for left turns. The detour for left turns onto SB Epworth Road from WB SR 66 will utilize the I-69 interchange ramps. The detour for left turns onto NB Epworth Road from EB SR 66 will utilize I-69 and SR 62.
  - Improvements on the south side of SR 66 constructed
- All Phases - wide load detour using I-69, SR 62 and SR 261

NextLevel INDIANA

Project Cost

- Total cost is $8.0 Million including design, right-of-way, utility relocation and construction costs.

NextLevel INDIANA

Video

- INDOT Alternative Intersections – Displaced Left Turn

Environmental Studies

- Level 4 Categorical Exclusion
- Released for public involvement
  - February 4, 2022
- Document evaluates impacts to natural, historical and human environments

Next Steps

- Public Hearing: March 9, 2022
- Final CE Document: April 2022
- Right of Way Process: April 2022 - August 2022
- Letting: August 10, 2022
- Construction: September 2022 - December 2023

Public Comments

- Mail to Holly Hume at:
  Lochmueller Group, 6200 Vogel Road, Evansville, IN 47715
- Email: hhume@lochgroup.com
- Due March 24, 2022
- All comments will be reviewed and given full consideration into the project development.
- Start formal comment session.

SR 66 / Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project

Project Description

This project involves an intersection improvement at SR 66 and Epworth Road, 0.16 mile east of I-69.

Within the project area, SR 66 is an east-west route and is functionally classified as a principal arterial roadway with a design speed of 50 mph. SR 66 at the Epworth Road intersection consists of six 12-foot wide travel lanes, three in each direction, with a 10-foot wide paved shoulder. At the intersection, each travel direction has 12-foot wide left and right turning lanes. Epworth Road at the SR 66 intersection is a north-south route and is functionally classified as a major collector with a design speed of 30 mph. Epworth Road north of the intersection consists of five travel lanes with a 4-foot wide median. From west to east they are a 12-foot wide combined southbound (SB) through lane/WB right turn lane, a 12-foot wide SB through lane, an 11-foot wide EB left turn lane, a 4-foot wide median, and two 12-foot wide NB through lanes. Epworth Road south of the intersection consists of six travel lanes. From west to east they are two 12-foot wide SB through lanes, two 11-foot wide WB left turn lanes, one 11-foot wide NB through lane, and one EB right turn lane. Two existing frontage roads are located east of the intersection, one north and one south of SR 66. Both consist of two 10-foot travel lanes (one in each direction).

The intersection will be reconstructed to introduce displaced left-turns in both directions for SR 66. The proposed project will replace left turning movements along the mainline with displaced left turns in both directions. The project will include some redesign of signaling. New 44-foot tall lights will be placed near the displaced left turns and at the Epworth intersection. Several small structures will be replaced or extended throughout the project area including two culverts under the NB I-69 to EB SR 66 exit ramp, one under the WB SR 66 to NB I-69 entrance ramp, and a 36-inch pipe beneath SR 66 on the eastern side of the SR 66/Epworth Road intersection. In order to provide adequate separation from the reconstructed Epworth Road intersection, the NB I-69 to EB SR 66 exit ramp will be changed to a signalized “T” intersection and the WB SR 66 to NB I-69 entrance ramp will be changed to reduce the curve radius which will create separation from the Epworth Road intersection. On Epworth Road north of SR 66, an additional auxiliary lane will be added in order to create enough width for dual left turn lanes. On Epworth Road south of SR 66, a SB right turn lane will be added between SR 66 and the Deaconess Hospital entrance and an auxiliary lane will be added along the NB lanes to create enough width for dual left turn lanes. Grading and drive construction will likely be required along SR 66 and Epworth Road.

SR 66 / Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project

Project Purpose

The need for this project stems from a high number of crashes along SR 66. The crashes are predominantly rear-end with a considerable amount of eastbound (EB) and westbound (WB) left turn crashes. There were approximately 141 collisions at the intersection between 2014 and 2016. Approximately 76% of the crashes occurred along SR 66. The intersection is located approximately 1,500 feet east of the exit ramp from northbound (NB) I-69, which results in an undesirable weaving situation for vehicles exiting the interstate and turning left onto NB Epworth Road. The primary purpose of the project is to reduce the number of crashes within the intersection.

Environmental Document

Categorical Exclusion, Level 4
Released for Public Involvement - February 4, 2022

The project falls within the guidelines of Categories A-2, A-3, B-1, B-2 and B-3 under the Minor Projects Programmatic Agreement. All work will occur in previously disturbed soils, there are no archaeological concerns. For these reasons, no further consultation with INDOT Cultural Resources Office is required.

There are no Section 4(f) resources within or adjacent to the project area.

Environmental Permits Anticipated

IDEM Section 401 Water Quality Certification
IDEM Construction Storm Water Permit
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Permit

Design Data

SR 66

Project Design Criteria: 3R (Non-Freeway)
Functional Classification: Principal Arterial
Terrain: Level
Design Speed: 50 mph
Posted Speed Limit: 50 mph
Access Control: Partial
Number of Lanes and Width: 3 thru lanes @ 12 ft
Left Turn Lane: 12 ft
Maximum Right-of-Way Width: 260 ft; Minimum Right-of-Way Width: 120 ft from the center of the road

Epworth Road

Project Design Criteria: 3R (Non-Freeway)
Functional Classification: Local Agency Urban Collector
Terrain: Level
Design Speed: 30 mph
Posted Speed Limit: 30 mph
Access Control: None
Number of Lanes and Width: 2 thru lanes @ 12 ft
Left Turn Lane: 12 ft
Maximum Right-of-Way Width: 420 ft; Minimum Right-of-Way Width: 50 ft from the center of the road

Description of Right of Way

The project requires approximately 0.20 acre of permanent ROW from the German American Bank and the former Boston's restaurant at the northwest quadrant of the SR 66/Epworth Road intersection. The acquisition area is approximately 6 to 30 feet wide and 578 feet long and currently consists of parking lot, business signage, and maintained grass. The project also requires approximately 0.05 acre of temporary ROW from German American Bank that includes two separate areas, a 34-foot wide by 37-foot long area in the southeastern portion of the parking lot and a 125-foot long, 10-foot wide strip of maintained grass to the south of the bank's drive through area.

Estimated Cost

The overall estimated project cost is $8.0 million, which includes design, right of way, construction, and utility costs.

Maintenance of Traffic During Construction

The MOT for the project will be carried out in three phases:

Phase 1 will restrict one through lane on WB SR 66 between I-69 and Grimm Road to construct improvements on the north side of SR 66 including the new SR 66 WB to I-69 NB entrance ramp. Two 10-foot through lanes will remain open, as well as a left turn lane to SB Epworth Road. The existing ramp will remain open during construction. In Phase 1, Epworth Road north of SR 66 will be restricted to one NB lane, one SB through and right-turn lane combined, and one SB left-turn lane.

Phase 2 will shift the traffic toward the outside, leaving two 10-foot through lanes in each direction. Work during this phase will be in the median of SR 66. Epworth Road will be unrestricted in its current lane configuration.

Phase 3 will restrict one through lane on EB SR 66 between I-69 and Grimm Road to construct improvements on the south side of SR 66 including the new I-69 NB to SR 66 EB exit ramp. There will also be a single lane restriction on WB SR 66 near the existing SR 66 WB to I-69 NB entrance ramp to remove the ramp pavement. Two 11-foot dual left-turn lanes will remain open, as well as a 12-foot through lane in each direction on Epworth Road south of SR 66. The existing SR 66 WB to I-69 NB entrance ramp will remain open during construction. Epworth Road north of SR 66 will be unrestricted in its current lane configuration.

During MOT Phases 2 and 3, detours will be in place for left turns. The detour for left turns onto SB Epworth Road from WB SR 66 will utilize the I-69 interchange ramps. The detour for left turns onto NB Epworth Road from EB SR 66 will utilize I-69 and SR 62. In addition, a wide load detour utilizing I-69, SR 62, and SR 261 will be in place for all phases.

Schedule

Public Hearing:	March 9, 2022
Final CE Document:	April 2022
Right-of-Way Process:	April 2022 – August 2022
Letting:	August 10, 2022
Construction:	September 2022 – December 2023

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET
SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project

Please provide your comments, concerns, and/or suggestions regarding the proposed SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project. Your comments are important to us, and we sincerely appreciate your time and participation during the public involvement process. Please submit comments by **Thursday, March 24th, 2022.** Comments may be mailed or submitted via email to the contact below.

Holly Hume
Lochmueller Group, Inc.
6200 Vogel Road
Evansville, Indiana 47715
Phone: (812) 759-4107
Email: hhume@lochgroup.com

Hearing Date: **March 9, 2022**
Project: **SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project (Des. No. 1400195)**

Name: (Please print) _____
Address: _____

COMMENTS: _____

_____
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SIGNATURE: _____

STAMP

Holly Hume
Lochmueller Group, Inc.
6200 Vogel Road
Evansville, Indiana 47715

PUBLIC HEARING SIGN-IN

SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project (Des. No. 1400195)
March 9, 2022 / 6:00 PM
Friedman Park Event Center, Newburgh, IN

+2 from Long Center

Note: Personal email addresses have been removed.

Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information on the meeting Sign-In Sheet or on your comment submittal, be advised that your comment - including your personal identifying information - may be publicly available at any time. While you can ask us to withhold personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Name (Print)	Mailing Address	Email
David Schapker	Address: 3953 Clover Drive City: Newburgh State: IN Zip: 47630	
DAN GRIMM	Address: 4510 KRATZVILLE RD City: EVANSVILLE State: IN Zip: 47710	
Shari Sherman	Address: Warrick County Chamber of Commerce City: State: Zip:	
Jim Morley Jr.	Address: 4600 Rosebud Ln City: Newburgh State: IN Zip: 47630	
Ray Allen	Address: 1088 Old Plank City: Chandler State: IN Zip: 47610	
PAUL PERRY	Address: 225 Crosslake Dr. City: Evansville State: IN Zip: 47715	
Chad Bennett Ohio Township Trustee	Address: P.O. Box 635 City: Newburgh State: IN Zip: 47629	
JOHN GREGORY	Address: 8[illegible] City: [illegible] State: [illegible] Zip: [illegible]	
Dana Selby	Address: 10288 W St Rt 66 City: Newburgh State: IN Zip: 47630	

PUBLIC HEARING SIGN-IN

SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project (Des. No. 1400195)
March 9, 2022 / 6:00 PM
Friedman Park Event Center, Newburgh, IN

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Name (Print)	Mailing Address	Email
Herb Davis	Address: 2211 Kenyon Ridge Ct. City: Newburgh State: IN Zip: 47630	
Chad Pippin	Address: 603 E. Main St City: Norris City State: IL Zip: 62869	
Steve Sherwood Indiana State Police	Address: 107. W. Locust St. City: Boonville State: IN Zip: 47601	
Tom Webel	Address: ~~615~~ 13481 Hwy 41 N City: Evansville State: IN Zip: 47725	
Jack Gerhardt	Address: 1466 Bell Road City: Chandler State: IN Zip: 47610	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	

PUBLIC HEARING SIGN-IN

SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project (Des. No. 1400195)
March 9, 2022 / 6:00 PM
Friedman Park Event Center, Newburgh, IN

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Name (Print)	Mailing Address	Email
DAN Saylor Commissioner	Address: 7388 Bosma Dr. City: Newburgh State: IN Zip: 47630	
Carol Schapker	Address: 7011 Shamrock Circle City: newburgh State: In Zip: 47630	
DAVID SANDINE	Address: 5113 W SHERWOOD DR City: NEWBURGH State: IN Zip: 47630	
Sean Selby	Address: 5701 Lost Bend Ln. City: Evansville State: IN Zip: 47715	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	

PUBLIC HEARING SIGN-IN

SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project (Des. No. 1400195)
March 9, 2022 / 6:00 PM
Friedman Park Event Center, Newburgh, IN

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Name (Print)	Mailing Address	Email
NAOMI CURTIS	Address: 2366 BRIARCLIFF DR City: NEWBURGH State: IN Zip: 47630	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	
	Address: City: State: Zip:	

Public Hearing Virtual Attendees

Name	**Agency/Organization**
Greg Richmond	Warrick County
Butch Moors	Digestive Care Center
Jerry Blanton	Orthopaedic Associates
Mike Allen	Evansville Christian School
Carrie Teague	Deaconess Health System

Holly Hume

From: Holly Hume
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2022 1:49 PM
To:
Cc: David Goffinet; Mark Brendel
Subject: RE: Epworth/ St. Rt. 66 video

Hi Dana,
The link for the "INDOT Alternative Intersections - Displaced Left Turns" video is below. Please let me know if you have any questions.

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8D2a6qhU-nw

Thanks!
Holly

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Web: http://lochgroup.com

Holly Hume
Environmental Specialist II
Lochmueller Group
6200 Vogel Road, Evansville, IN 47715
Email: HHume@lochgroup.com
Direct: 812.759.4107
Mobile: 812.582.1993

From: David Goffinet <DGoffinet@lochgroup.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2022 12:50 PM
To: Mark Brendel <MBrendel2@lochgroup.com>; Holly Hume <HHume@lochgroup.com>
Cc:
Subject: FW: Epworth/ St. Rt. 66 video

I'm glad to have had the chance as well. Mark or Holly will provide the link in response to this email.

Regards,

David

David Goffinet
Regional Leader - Southwestern Indiana - Sr. Associate
Lochmueller Group
Direct: 812.759.4120
Mobile: 812.893.0642

From:
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2022 12:29 PM

To: David Goffinet <DGoffinet@lochgroup.com>
Subject: Epworth/ St. Rt. 66 video

Hello Mr. Goffinet,

I appreciate the time you took speaking with Dr. Selby and me last evening.
As discussed, we would like to request the link to the video.

Thank you,

Dana Selby
Practice Administrator
The Lung Centre & STAT-CARE

(812) 401-5040 - Phone
(812) 401-5070 - Fax

*Please note my email address has been changed to danas@selbymd.com

Holly Hume

From: Holly Hume
Sent: Thursday, March 24, 2022 8:14 AM
To: Butch Moors
Subject: RE: Des 14000195 SR 66 at Epworth Road - Virtual Public Hearing Follow-Up
Attachments: Des 1400195 MOT Phase 2 & 3 Detour Plan Sheets.pdf

Good morning,
I reached out to the project team and they anticipate each phase of the maintenance of traffic (MOT) to last 2-3 months. During MOT Phases 2 and 3, detours will be in place for left turns. The detour for left turns onto NB Epworth Road from EB SR 66 will utilize I-69 and SR 62. The detour for left turns onto SB Epworth Road from WB SR 66 will utilize the I-69 interchange ramp. I have attached plan sheets for your reference. Please let me know if you have any additional questions.
Thanks,
Holly

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Web: http://lochgroup.com

Holly Hume
Environmental Specialist II
Lochmueller Group
6200 Vogel Road, Evansville, IN 47715
Email: HHume@lochgroup.com
Direct: 812.759.4107
Mobile: 812.582.1993

From: Butch Moors
Sent: Thursday, March 17, 2022 9:56 AM
To: Holly Hume <HHume@lochgroup.com>
Subject: RE: Des 14000195 SR 66 at Epworth Road - Virtual Public Hearing Follow-Up

Hi Holly,
Could you also provide an estimated length of time that drivers will not be able to turn north onto Epworth from the Lloyd and also a description of the detours to Epworth. I believe this is part of Phase 2 of the project.
Thanks,
Butch

Butch Moors, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Digestive Care Center
3800 Venetian Way
Newburgh, IN 47630
P: 812-266-2901

F: 812-469-3281

From: Holly Hume <HHume@lochgroup.com>
Sent: Monday, March 14, 2022 7:57 AM
To: Butch Moors
Cc: Daniel Townsend <DTownsend@lochgroup.com>
Subject: RE: Des 14000195 SR 66 at Epworth Road - Virtual Public Hearing Follow-Up

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi Butch,
I have attached a pdf of the PowerPoint slides with the diagrams of the improved intersection. Please let me know if this is not what you are looking for or if you need anything else.
Thanks,
Holly

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Web: http://lochgroup.com

Holly Hume
Environmental Specialist II

Lochmueller Group
6200 Vogel Road, Evansville, IN 47715

Email: HHume@lochgroup.com

Direct: 812.759.4107
Mobile: 812.582.1993

From: Butch Moors
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2022 10:32 AM
To: Holly Hume <HHume@lochgroup.com>
Subject: RE: Des 14000195 SR 66 at Epworth Road - Virtual Public Hearing Follow-Up

Hi Holly,
Could I also get the pictorial diagrams from last night's meeting.
Thanks,
Butch

Butch Moors, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Digestive Care Center

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET
SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project

Please provide your comments, concerns, and/or suggestions regarding the proposed SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project. Your comments are important to us, and we sincerely appreciate your time and participation during the public involvement process. Please submit comments by **Thursday, March 24th, 2022.** Comments may be mailed or submitted via email to the contact below.

Holly Hume
Lochmueller Group, Inc.
6200 Vogel Road
Evansville, Indiana 47715
Phone: (812) 759-4107
Email: hhume@lochgroup.com

Hearing Date: **March 9, 2022**
Project: **SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project (Des. No. 1400195)**

Name: (Please print) Dana Selby
Address:

COMMENTS: At the presentation, it was discussed the reduction of crash rates at several types of intersections - what is the crash reduction rate of the proposed intersection design? Has the number of additional stoplights been studied for an assessment of increase or reduction of crashes? Why is an overpass not being considered to eliminate a stoplight on the highway? Or has it been considered and if so, what are the crash increase or reduced percentages?

SIGNATURE:

Des. No. 1400195 | 11700892ED

PUBLIC HEARING COMMENT SHEET
SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project

Please provide your comments, concerns, and/or suggestions regarding the proposed SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project. Your comments are important to us, and we sincerely appreciate your time and participation during the public involvement process. Please submit comments by **Thursday, March 24th, 2022.** Comments may be mailed or submitted via email to the contact below.

Holly Hume
Lochmueller Group, Inc.
6200 Vogel Road
Evansville, Indiana 47715
Phone: (812) 759-4107
Email: hhume@lochgroup.com

Hearing Date: **March 9, 2022**
Project: **SR 66 at Epworth Road Intersection Improvement Project (Des. No. 1400195)**

Name: (Please print) Sean Selby
Address:

COMMENTS: As mentioned to the state engineer, contractor, and in an interview at the hearing, I am concerned about this type of intersection and the quadrupaling of stoplights. It appears this may be a solution in search of a problem and I was concerned especially that the state engineer could not answer my query to the ideal crash rate of an intersection of that nature.

SIGNATURE: Sean Selby

Des. No. 1400195 | 11700892ED

Commenter No.	Name/Organization/ Comment Date	Comment	Designer Response
1	Dana Selby The Lung Centre & STAT-CARE 10288 SR 66 Newburgh, IN 47630 March 10, 2022 (written comment) March 24, 2022 (written comment)	Written Comment: A. I appreciate the time you took speaking with Dr. Selby and me last evening. As discussed, we would like to request the link to the video. B. At the presentation, it was discussed the reduction of crash rates at several types of intersections - what is the crash reduction rate of the proposed intersection design? Has the number of additional stoplights been studied for an assessment of increase or reduction of crashes? Why is an overpass not being considered to eliminate a stoplight on the highway? Or has it been considered and if so, what are the crash increase or reduced percentages?	Response to written comment: A. A link to the INDOT Alternative Intersections - Displaced Left Turn Video was provided on March 10, 2022. B. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) states a displaced left turn should provide a 24% reduction in crashes. However, reducing congestion for SR 66 through movements should provide additional reduction in rear-end crashes. The FHWA crash reduction rate includes the installation of signals to displace the left turns. Assuming overpass means a grade-separated interchange, this option was not analyzed since it would require the closure of Venetian Drive / Epworth Crossing and the Deaconess entrance due to their proximity to SR 66.
2	Butch Moors Digestive Care Center 3800 Venetian Way Newburgh, IN 47630 March 10, 2022 (written comment) March 17, 2022 (written comment)	Written Comment: A. Could I also get the pictorial diagrams from last night's meeting? B. Could you also provide an estimated length of time that drivers will not be able to turn north onto Epworth from the Lloyd and also a description of the detours to Epworth. I believe this is part of Phase 2 of the project.	Response to written comment: A. Meeting graphics were provided on March 14, 2022. B. It is anticipated that each phase of the maintenance of traffic (MOT) will last 2-3 months. During MOT Phases 2 and 3, detours will be in place for left turns. The detour for left turns onto NB Epworth Road from EB SR 66 will utilize I-69 and SR 62. The detour for left turns onto SB Epworth Road from WB SR 66 will utilize the I-69 interchange ramp.

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3	Sean Selby March 24, 2022 (written comment)	Written Comment: A. As mentioned to the state engineer, contractor, and in an interview at the hearing, I am concerned about this type of intersection and the quadrupling of stoplights. It appears this may be a solution in search of a problem and I was concerned especially that the state engineer could not answer my query to the ideal crash rate of an intersection of that nature.	Response to written comment: A. Regarding the additional stoplights, green time for SR 66 through traffic will actually be increased under this design. The lights that cross traffic into the displaced left-turn lanes will be green while the SR 66 is stopped to allow north-south traffic through at Epworth Road. The time that is currently dedicated in the SR 66/Epworth signal for SR 66 left-turns onto Epworth Road will no longer be needed, which creates more green time for SR 66 through traffic. Regarding the crash rate, the crash rate of the intersection was compared to intersections with similar geometry and control (e.g. signalized) throughout Indiana. Two factors, crash frequency and crash severity, are compared to similar intersections. SR 66 at Epworth was found to be significantly higher than average in both factors, which is the defined need for this project. Therefore, there is no ideal crash rate but rather an analysis of whether the crashes are above average for the intersection type and traffic volume.