Des 1800182

Appendix F

Water Resources

WATERS OF THE U.S. DETERMINATION REPORT

SR 14, Mill & Overlay, Full-Depth Reclamation, and Culvert Replacements Pulaski and Fulton Counties, Indiana

INDOT Des. No. 1800182

Authored By: Krista Bollmann and Virginia Flynn, PWS Kaskaskia Engineering Group, LLC 208 East Main Street, Suite 100 Belleville, Illinois 62220 618-233-5877

Prepared for: Lochner 286 W. Johnson Road, Suite D La Porte, Indiana 46350

Report Date: November 6, 2020



Approved by

Sandra Bowman on 4/14/2021

1.0 **PROJECT INFORMATION**

Date of Waters Field Investigation:

September 9 and 10, 2020 October 7, 2020

Project Location:

Winamac and Kewanna, Indiana Quadrangles Sections 12-13, T30N, R2W Sections 7-18, T30N, R1W Sections 7-9, 16-18, T30N, R1E 41.055278 N, -86.505556 W Monroe and Harrison Townships (Pulaski County) Union Township (Fulton County) Pulaski and Fulton Counties, Indiana

Project Description:

The proposed state project is located on SR 14, from State Highway 35 to SR 17, in Winamac, Indiana in the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) LaPorte District. The current proposed project includes a mill, overlay, and full-depth asphalt reclamation of SR 14. In addition, out of 23 culverts within the project corridor, 20 culverts will be replaced. Work is not anticipated to extend outside of the edge of pavement, except for areas where culverts are being replaced.

2.0 OFFICE EVALUATION

Methodology:

A desktop review of the project area was conducted to identify areas likely to contain potential wetlands and Waters of the U.S. (streams, wetlands, ponds, etc.). This included a review of historic and recent aerial photography, National Wetland Inventory (NWI) mapping, United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps (7.5'), and National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) mapping, which is a GIS-based database that interconnects and uniquely identifies the stream segments or reaches that make up the nation's surface water drainage system. The United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) Web Soil Survey was used to review the mapped soil units in the project area.

Results:

NWI Mapping

The NWI map was reviewed for the presence of potential wetlands in, or adjacent to, the investigated area (Figure 2). These are discussed below:

- One wetland, classified as riverine (R2UBH) is located within and directly adjacent to the investigated area, in Winamac. It is associated with Tippecanoe River.
- One wetland, classified as riverine (R5UBFx) is located within the investigated area, just east of County Road (CR) N 150 E. It is associated with Thompson Ditch.
- One wetland, classified as riverine (R5UBFx) is located within the investigated area, approximately 1,500 feet west of CR 300 E. It is associated with Leidendecker Ditch.
- One wetland, classified as riverine (R5UBFx) is located within the investigated area, just west of CR 400 E. It is associated with Breckenridge Ditch.

USGS Mapping

The USGS Winamac, Indiana 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map indicates a perennial blue-line stream, associated with the Tippecanoe River. The quadrangle map indicates multiple intermittent dashed blue-line streams, associated with Thompson Ditch, Leidendecker Ditch, and Breckenridge Ditch. The USGS Kewanna, Indiana 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map does not contain any blue-line streams within the investigated area (Figures 3 and 3a).

Mapped Soil Units

According to the Web Soil Survey geographic database for Pulaski and Fulton Counties, Indiana (USDA- NRCS 2020), the investigated area contains 38 map units (Figure 4, Table 1). Of the 38 map units, 24 are considered hydric (3-100 percent).

| Soil Unit Symbol | Soil Unit Name | Hydric Rating |
|------------------|--|-----------------|
| MtpA | Moon-Selfridge complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Not Hydric (0%) |
| DbsA | Denham fine sand, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Not Hydric (0%) |
| OacB | Oakville-Denham fine sands, 1 to 5 percent slopes | Not Hydric (0%) |
| MtoA | Moon-Omas loamy sands, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Not Hydric (0%) |
| GmnA | Goodell-Gilford fine sandy loams, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Hydric (100%) |
| AadAK | Abscota fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, brief duration | Not Hydric (0%) |
| MIwB | Metea-Moon loamy sands, 1 to 5 percent slopes | Not Hydric (0%) |
| RhcA | Riddles fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes | Hydric (5%) |
| CjfC | Chelsea fine sand, 6 to 12 percent slopes | Not Hydric (0%) |
| BswA | Brems-Morocco loamy fine sands, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Hydric (5%) |
| CjfD | Chelsea fine sand, 12 to 18 percent slopes | Not Hydric (0%) |
| MnzB | Miami-Williamstown fine sandy loams, 2 to 5 percent slopes | Not Hydric (0%) |
| WpaA | Winamac-Bronson fine sandy loams, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Not Hydric (0%) |
| BwfA | Budd-Brady fine sandy loams, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Hydric (5%) |
| MgzA | Maumee-Gumz complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Hydric (95%) |
| HtbAN | Houghton muck, drained, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Hydric (100%) |
| BuuA | Brookston loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Hydric (92%) |
| CuyA | Crosier fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Hydric (5%) |
| WogA | Williamstown fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes | Not Hydric (0%) |

Table 1 - Soil Units within the Investigated Area

| MupA | Morocco loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes | Hydric (7%) |
|-------|---|-----------------|
| GrfA | Granby loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes | Hydric (95%) |
| OaeD | Oakville fine sand, 12 to 18 percent slopes | Not Hydric (0%) |
| OaeC | Oakville fine sand, 5 to 12 percent slopes | Not Hydric (0%) |
| SgzA | Selfridge loamy fine sand, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Hydric (5%) |
| ReyA | Rensselaer loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Hydric (95%) |
| ApuAN | Antung muck, drained, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Hydric (100%) |
| HtbAN | Houghton muck, drained, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Hydric (100%) |
| Hm | Houghton muck, drained | Hydric (100%) |
| Ad | Arian muck, drained, 0 to 1 percent slopes | Hydric (100%) |
| Gf | Gilford fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, gravelly subsoil | Hydric (95%) |
| BtA | Brems loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes | Not Hydric (0%) |
| КоВ | Kosciusko-Omas complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes | Hydric (5%) |
| WkC2 | Wawasee fine sandy loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded | Hydric (3%) |
| Wa | Wallkill silt loam | Hydric (100%) |
| RIB2 | Riddles fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes | Hydric (5%) |
| RIA | Riddles fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes | Hydric (5%) |
| CrA | Crosier loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes | Hydric (5%) |
| Bb | Barry loam | Hydric (100%) |

<u>Hydrology</u>

Tippecanoe River has an upstream drainage area of 941.127 square miles. Thompson Ditch has an upstream drainage area of 1.058 square miles. Leidendecker Ditch has an upstream drainage area of 0.728 square miles. Breckenridge Ditch has an upstream drainage area of 0.332 square miles (USGS StreamStats). Tippecanoe River, Thompson Ditch, and Leidendecker Ditch are all within the USGS 12-Digit Hydrological Unit Code 051201060608. Breckenridge Ditch is located within the USGS 12-Digit Hydrological Unit Code 051201060703.

Tippecanoe River outfalls into Wabash River approximately 39 miles south of the project area. Thompson Ditch outfalls into the Tippecanoe River approximately 4,000 feet southwest of the project area. Leidendecker Ditch outfalls into the Tippecanoe River approximately 1.14 mile southwest of the project area. Breckenridge Ditch outfalls into Little Mill Creek approximately 3,852 feet southwest of the project area, which eventually drains into Mill Creek and then Tippecanoe River.

According to the USGS NHD map (Figure 5), seven flowlines are located in the investigated area. These are discussed below:

- 1) Flows west-east on the south side of SR 14 near Riverside Street into Tippecanoe River.
- 2) Flows north-south along the west side of Plymouth Street, into the feature mentioned above.
- 3) Flows north-south under SR 14, representing Tippecanoe River.
- 4) Flows north-south under SR 14, representing Thompson Ditch.
- 5) Flows north-south under SR 14, representing Leidendecker Ditch.
- 6) Flows east-west north of SR 14, under 300 East.
- 7) Flows north-south under SR 14, representing Breckenridge Ditch.

According to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Best Available Floodplain Layer, there are floodplains located within the investigated area (Figure 6). The floodplains are associated with Tippecanoe River and Little Mill Creek.

This project does not lie within the karst region of Indiana. A review of IndianaMAP data (<u>https://www.indianamap.org/</u>) did not indicate karst features within 0.5 mile of the investigated area.

3.0 FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

Methodology:

Field visits were conducted by Kent Ahrenholtz on September 9 and 10, 2020 and Virginia Flynn and Krista Bollmann on October 7, 2020 to survey and document water resources within the project area. The investigated area at each culvert was approximately 70-80 feet wide from the edge of pavement north and south, and approximately 140-150 in length. The investigated area varied depending on multiple culverts at a location, or culverts located under adjacent roads.

There are 23 culvert crossings and one bridge located within the project corridor. The bridge over Tippecanoe River has a paving exception and the bridge will not undergo any work. Therefore, it was not investigated. Additionally, three culverts will not be replaced as part of this project (Culverts 1-3). The remaining 20 replacement culvert crossings were all investigated.

Streams were assessed for jurisdictional disposition Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) and relative quality. The OHWM measurements were taken by hand at the widest non-scour hole location, outside of the influence of the structure.

The investigated area was surveyed for the presence of vegetation, soil, or hydrological indicators that would signify a potential for wetlands to be present according to the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Midwest Region* (Version 2.0).

All roadside ditches within the investigated area were also evaluated for consideration as jurisdictional or non-jurisdictional aquatic resources.

Water resources are summarized in Tables 2 and 3. A water resource map showing all identified features within the investigated areas are located in Figure 7. Photographs and a photo direction map are included after the figures.

Results:

Two likely jurisdictional streams were identified within the investigated area. Three wetlands were found.

Streams:

Leidendecker Ditch (Culvert 6)

Leidendecker Ditch would likely be classified as an intermittent stream because it appears to only flow during or after seasonal rain events and has some in-stream structure. It is represented by a dashed-dotted blue-line on the USGS topographic maps. It flows north to south through the culvert under SR 14. The stream is surrounded by agricultural fields/pastures and maintained turf grass. The dominant substrate in the stream was silt. No riffles were observed; however, pools were present. An OHWM was observed that was approximately 9.5 feet wide and 18 inches deep. It was defined by vegetation matted down, bent, or absent and shelving. It had an average of 95 percent cover from overhanging vegetation. The dominant vegetation in-stream consisted of *Phalaris arundinacea* (reed canary grass) (FACW), *Lemna minor* (duckweed) (OBL), and *Leersia oryzoides* (rice cutgrass) (OBL). The dominant vegetation along the banks of Leidendecker Ditch consisted of reed canary grass, *Solidago gigantea* (tall goldenrod) (FACW), *Typha latifolia* (cattail) (OBL), *Equisetum hyemale* (horsetail) (FACW), *Morus alba* (white mulberry) (FAC), *Cornus racemosa* (gray dogwood) (FAC), and *Sambucus canadensis* (elderberry) (FAC).

Due to channeling, this stream is of relatively poor quality. Leidendecker Ditch has a defined bed and bank, an OHWM, and drains into Tippecanoe River, a traditionally navigable waterway. Leidendecker Ditch is likely a Waters of the U.S. (WOUS).

Breckenridge Ditch (Culvert 14)

Breckenridge Ditch would likely be classified as an intermittent stream because it appears to only flow during or after seasonal rain events. It is represented by a dashed-dotted blue-line on the USGS topographic maps. It flows east in the northwestern quadrant of the investigated area, and then south through a culvert under SR 14. The stream is surrounded by a roadway sideslope, maintained turfgrass, and agricultural fields. The dominant substrate in the stream was silt. Pools were present, but no riffles. An OHWM was observed that was approximately 6.5 feet wide and 6 inches deep. It was defined by an abrupt change in plant community, vegetation matted down, bent, or absent and shelving. It had an average of 90 percent cover from overhanging vegetation. The dominant vegetation within the stream consisted of reed canary grass, duckweed, cattail, and rice cut grass. The dominant vegetation along the stream banks consisted of reed canary grass and roadside turf grass.

This stream is of poor quality due to channelization. Breckenridge Ditch has a defined bed and bank, an OHWM, and drains into Little Mill Creek, which eventually drains into Mill Creek, which eventually drains into the Tippecanoe River, a traditionally navigable waterway. Breckenridge Ditch is likely a Waters of the U.S. (WOUS).

Wetlands:

Wetland 1 (Culvert 13)

Data Point 13-1 was taken on the south side of SR 14 near Culvert 13. The dominant vegetation at the data point consisted of reed canary grass (FACW), *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (tall fescue) (FACU), and *Phragmites australis* (common reed) (FACW). The vegetation satisfied the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation. Two secondary indicators of hydrology, Geomorphic

Position (D2) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5), were observed. According to a review of the USDA web soil survey, the Goodell-Gilford fine sandy loam mapped at this location is 100 percent hydric. The soil profile exhibited a depleted below dark surface (10YR 2/2) with 0 percent redox features between 0-10 inches and a depleted matrix with 5 percent redox features between 10-20 inches. These met the hydric soil indicator of Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11). Since all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 13-1, this area would likely be considered a scrub-shrub (PSS)/forested (PFO) wetland (Cowardin et al. 1979). The quality of the wetland was considered poor due to disturbance.

Data Point 13-2 was dominated by tall fescue (FACU) and reed canary grass (FACW). This point passed the prevalence index for hydrophytic vegetation. No hydrological indicators were present, and the soil profile did not meet the hydric criterion. The soil profile between 0 and 8 inches (due to gravel fill) exhibited a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) soil with no redox features. Since only one of the three wetland indicators were met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 13-2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 1. There was a topographic change that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 1 is a PSS/PFO wetland within a concave area just south of Culvert 13. It is not connected to any water resources. Its primary source of hydrology appears to be drainage from adjacent forested areas agricultural fields and the roadway. This feature is likely an isolated wetland.

Wetland 2 (Culvert 14)

Data Point 14-1 was taken on the south side of SR 14, near Culvert 14, adjacent to Breckenridge Ditch. The dominant vegetation consisted of *Juncus effusus* (soft rush) (OBL). The vegetation satisfied the rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation. Two primary indicators of hydrology, Saturation (A3) and Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1), and two secondary indicators, Dry-Season Water Table (C2) and Geomorphic Position (D2), were observed. According to a review of the USDA web soil survey, the Brookston loam mapped at this location is 92 percent hydric. The soil profile exhibited a dark surface (10YR 2/2) with 0 percent redox features between 0-6 inches and a gleyed matrix (Gley1 6/10Y) with 1 percent redox features between 6-20 inches. These met the hydric soil indicator of Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4). Since all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 14-1, this area would likely be considered an emergent wetland (PEM) wetland (Cowardin et al. 1979). The quality of the wetland was considered low due to disturbance.

Data Point 14-2 was dominated by *Hemerocallis fulva* (day lily) (UPL) and *Solidago canadensis* (Canadian goldenrod) (FACU). This point did not pass any indicators for hydrophytic vegetation. No hydrological indicators were present, and the soil profile did not meet the hydric criterion. The soil profile between 0 and 20 inches exhibited a black (10YR 2/1) soil with no redox features. Since none of the three wetland indicators were met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 14-2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 2. There was a topographic change that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 2 is a PEM wetland located adjacent to Breckenridge Ditch. Its primary source of hydrology appears to be a lack of drainage and high water events from Breckenridge Ditch. This feature is likely a jurisdictional wetland.

Wetland 3 (Culvert 16)

Data Point 16-1 was taken on the south side of SR 14, near Culvert 16, in an agricultural field. The dominant vegetation consisted of *Cornus racemosa* (gray dogwood) (FAC) and *Panicum*

rigidulum (redtop panicgrass) (FACW). The vegetation satisfied the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation. Two secondary indicators for hydrology, Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) and FAC-Neutral Test (D5), were observed. According to a review of the USDA web soil survey, the Arian muck mapped at this location is 100 percent hydric. The soil profile exhibited a dark surface (10YR 2/2) with 0 percent redox features between 0-12 inches and with 3 percent redox features between 12-20 inches. These met the hydric soil indicator of Thick Dark Surface (A12). Since all three wetland criteria were met at Data Point 16-1, this area would likely be considered an emergent (PEM) wetland (Cowardin et al. 1979). The quality of the wetland was considered low due to disturbance.

Data Point 16-2 was dominated by tall fescue (FACU). This point did not pass any indicators for hydrophytic vegetation. No hydrological indicators were present, and the soil profile did not meet the hydric criterion. The soil profile between 0 and 8 inches exhibited a brown (10YR 3/2) soil with no redox features, and a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) soil with no redox features from 8-12 inches. Since none of the three wetland indicators were met, this point was determined to be upland. Data Point 16-2 helped establish the wetland/upland boundary for Wetland 3. There was a topographic change that was used in establishing the wetland/upland boundary.

Wetland 3 is a PEM wetland located adjacent Culvert 16 and in an agricultural field. Its primary source of hydrology appears to be drainage from adjacent agricultural fields and the roadway. This feature is likely an isolated wetland.

Roadside Ditches:

Twelve (12) roadside ditches were associated with Culverts 5 (NE and NW), 6 (SE), 7 (SW and SE), 8 (E and W), 9 (E and W), and 10 (NE and NW), and 22 (SE) within the investigated area. None exhibited an OHWM or wetland indicators (vegetation, soils, hydrology). All are likely non-jurisdictional.

Table 2 - Stream Summary TableSR 14, Pavement Work/Replacement and Culvert ReplacementsPulaski and Fulton Counties, Indiana - INDOT Des. No. 1800182

| | Coordinates (Decimal Degrees) | | USGS | | | | 011111 | 0 | Estimated Amount of | | Likely | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| ID | Lat. | Long. | Blue- Line (Y/N) | Stream Type | Riffles/ Pools (Y/N) | Width (ft.) | Depth (in.) | Stream Relative Quality | Aquatic Resources within Investigated Area (acres / linear feet) | Photograph N Numbers | Water of the U.S.? | |
| Leidendecker Ditch | 41.055749 | -86.550543 | Yes | Intermittent | Yes | Silt | 9.5 | 18 | Poor | 0.044 ac. / 200 lf | 9-16 | Yes |
| Breckenridge Ditch | 41.055683 | -86.526383 | Yes | Intermittent | Yes | Silt | 6.5 | 6 | Poor | 0.036 ac. / 242 lf | 55-62, 68-69 | Yes |

Table 3 - Wetland Summary TableSR 14, Pavement Work/Replacement and Culvert ReplacementsPulaski and Fulton Counties, Indiana - INDOT Des. No. 1800182

| | Coordinates | | | | Estimated Amount of | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|----------------|------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| ID | Latitude | Longitude | Classification | Relative Quality | Aquatic Resources in Review Area (acres) | Photograph Numbers | Likely Water of the U.S.? |
| Wetland 1 | 41.055608 | -86.529618 | PSS/PFO | Poor | 0.228 | 45-52 | No |
| Wetland 2 | 41.055532 | -86.526351 | PEM | Poor | 0.103 | 63-70 | Yes |
| Wetland 3 | 41.055106 | -86.455852 | PEM | Poor | 0.136 | 85-92 | No |

Table 4 - Wetland Data Point Summary Table SR 14, Pavement Work/Replacement and Culvert Replacements Pulaski and Fulton Counties, Indiana - INDOT Des. No. 1800182

| Data Point | Latitude | Longitude | Vegetation | Soils | Hydrology | Upland/Wetland |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------|-----------|----------------|
| 13-1 | 41.055608 | -86.529618 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Wetland |
| 13-2 | 41.055624 | -86.529616 | Yes | No | No | Upland |
| 14-1 | 41.055532 | -86.526351 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Wetland |
| 14-2 | 41.055565 | -86.526362 | No | No | No | Upland |
| 16-1 | 41.055106 | -86.455852 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Wetland |
| 16-2 | 41.055156 | -86.455833 | No | No | No | Upland |

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Field observations revealed the presence of two likely jurisdictional streams that have the potential to be impacted by the proposed project (Leidendecker Ditch and Breckenridge Ditch). Additionally, two likely isolated wetlands and one likely jurisdictional wetland have the potential to be impacted by the proposed project. Every effort should be taken to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and 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 (USACE). This report is our best judgment based on the guidelines set forth by the USACE.

5.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

Respectfully,

Kaskaskia Engineering Group, LLC

Krista Bollmann

Environmental Scientist II Kaskaskia Engineering Group, LLC

6.0 **REFERENCES**

Cowardin, L. M., V. Carter, F. C. Golet, and E. T. LaRoe. 1979. *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States.* U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. FWS/OBS-79/31. Washington, DC.

Environmental Laboratory. 1987. *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual.* U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss. Technical Report Y-87-1. 207 p.

ESRI. 2020. ArcGIS, version 10.6.1. Environmental Systems Research Institute, Redlands, CA, USA.

IndianaMAP. 2020. Indiana Geological Survey. Available online at http://www.indianamap.org/index.php [Accessed September 2020].

Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm [Accessed September 2020].

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2018. National Wetland Plant List, (<u>http://wetland-plants.usace.army.mil/nwpl_static/v34/species/species.html?DET=001100#</u>). U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center, Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, NH.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2010. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Midwest Region (Version 2.0), ed. J.S. Wakely, R.W. Lichvar, and C.V. Noble. ERDC/EL TR-10-16. Vicksburg, MS: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2010. *Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States. Version* 7. L.M. Vasilas, G.W. Hunt, and C.V. Noble, eds. USDA, NRCS, in cooperation with the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2020. Wetlands Mapper, online at http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html. [Accessed September 2020].

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), 2020. The National Map. Hydrography Local Resolution Flowline, USGS NHD View (V 1.0). https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/ngp/tnm-delivery/. [Accessed September 2020].

USGS StreamStats. 2020. Online at http://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstats/indiana.html. [Accessed September 2020].

























































Figure 4 USGS-NRCS Soil Map SR 14 Pavement and Culvert Work Pulaski and Fulton County, IN Des. 1800182

0 500 1,000

Page 5 of 10 Map Created: 10/14/2020

Figure 4 USGS-NRCS Soil Map SR 14 Pavement and Culvert Work Pulaski and Fulton County, IN Des. 1800182

0 500 1,000 Feet

> Page 8 of 10 Map Created: 10/14/2020

SR 14 Pavement and Culvert Work Pulaski and Fulton County, IN Des. 1800182

Map Created: 10/14/2020

Figure 4 USGS-NRCS Soil Map SR 14 Pavement and Culvert Work Pulaski and Fulton County, IN Des. 1800182

0 500 1,000

Page 10 of 10 Map Created: 10/14/2020 N

| 500 | 1,000 |
|-----|-------|
| | ⊦eet |

Des. 1800182

| 500 |) | 1,000 |
|-----|---|-------|
| | | |

Des. 1800182

USGS NHD Flowlines

Page 7 of 10 Map Created: 10/14/2020

0

Figure 5 USGS National Hydrography Data Map SR 14 Pavement and Culvert Work Pulaski and Fulton County, IN Des. 1800182

•

Investigated Area

Culverts

USGS NHD Flowlines

Page 8 of 10 Map Created: 10/14/2020

Appendix F - 52

18

| 1,0 | 00 |
|-----|------|
| | Feet |

| 0 | 500 | 1,000 |
|---|-----|-------|
| | | Fee |
| | | |

Page 2 of 10 Map Created: 10/14/2020

Figure 6 Floodplain Map SR 14 Pavement and Culvert Work Pulaski and Fulton County, IN Des. 1800182

Flood Zone AE

Page 5 of 10 Map Created: 10/14/2020

Appendix F - 62

