

WETLAND AND WATERWAY INVESTIGATION REPORT

# I-95 ETL NORTHBOUND EXTENSION PHASE I - KH-3009 SUPPLEMENTAL DELINEATION

**Baltimore County, MD** 

17-10674-001/13-0770-054

# Submitted to:

Maryland Transportation Authority

February 2021



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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Maryland Transportation Authority (MDTA) owns, operates, and maintains a 50-mile portion of I-95 in Maryland, beginning north of Baltimore City and extending to the Delaware state line. To address safety and congestion concerns, MDTA proposes to construct Phase I of the Express Toll Lanes (ETL) Northbound Extension Project along I-95 from north of MD 43 in Baltimore County to MD 24 in Harford County (Figure 1). The purpose of the proposed improvements is to address capacity and safety needs within the project limits and thereby improve access, mobility and safety for local, regional, and inter-regional traffic, including passenger, freight, and transit vehicles. The project includes a northbound single lane ETL extension from MD 43 to south of MD 152, a northbound auxiliary lane from MD 152 to MD 24/MD 924, overpass reconstruction, and noise walls along northbound and southbound I-95. The proposed improvements will be constructed in multiple phases while safely maintaining traffic. Minor impacts to environmental resources are anticipated and will be mitigated in coordination with federal/state regulations.

Previously, Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson (JMT) performed wetland and waterway investigations to identify environmental resources that could be impacted within the I-95 ETL Phase I Project Area between New Forge Road and MD 152. The study area for this delineation was limited to existing MDTA right-of-way along I-95 and resulted in the *I-95 ETL Northbound Extension Wetland and Waters Delineation Report* (JMT, 2018). An additional wetland delineation was performed within the Raphel Road right-of-way by KCI; this delineation was recorded in the *Raphel Road Bridge Replacement Wetland Assessment and Delineation Letter Report* (KCI, 2018).

However, Contract KH-3009, one of the ETL Phase I contracts, will impact areas beyond the limits of these previous delineations. A supplemental delineation was performed in January 2021 by JMT within these additional impact areas, and is summarized by this report.

Eight Supplemental Study Areas are located along I-95 between Big Gunpowder Falls and Little Gunpowder Falls. Seven are located along I-95 Northbound and one is located along I-95 Southbound, at Raphel Road. The Supplemental Study Areas total 9.36 acres in size. The Supplemental Study Areas are neighbored by forested highway right-of-way and maintained road shoulder but consist primarily of forested area and agricultural land beyond highway right-of-way (**Appendix A, Figure 1**).

The Supplemental Study Areas are located in the Piedmont Physiographic Province. They lie in the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) 8-digit Lower Gunpowder Falls (02130802) and Little Gunpowder Falls (02130804) Watersheds (MDE, 2005), and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Watershed Boundary Dataset 8-digit Gunpowder-Patapsco Watershed (#02060003; USGS, 2009).

Forest Stand Delineations were also completed for the Supplemental Study Areas and will be detailed in a separate report.

# 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 PUBLISHED INFORMATION

The delineators reviewed several background data sources prior to completing the field work. These sources included USGS topographic maps, soil survey maps, National Wetland Inventory (NWI) and Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) mapped wetlands, MDE mapped streams, Tier II watersheds, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain maps, and recent aerial photographs.

### 2.2 AGENCY COORDINATION

JMT coordinated with DNR, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and Maryland Historic Trust (MHT) to determine whether state-protected species, federal-protected species, and/or known historical or archaeological sites are present within the Supplemental Study Areas.

### 2.3 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Field investigations are conducted to delineate potentially jurisdictional waters of the United States, including wetlands and waterways, within the Supplemental Study Areas. Wetland delineations are performed according to the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory, 1987) and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Eastern Mountain and Piedmont (Version 2.0)* (US Army Corps of Engineers [USACE], 2012). The *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* states three criteria (wetland vegetation, wetland soils, and wetland hydrology) must be present for an area to qualify as a wetland, unless the area is significantly disturbed (atypical situation) or is considered a problem area (e.g., seasonally ponded soils). If the area is significantly disturbed or a problem area, then only two parameters must be evident to classify an area as a wetland. All delineated wetlands are classified into system, subsystem, class and subclass according to the *Classification of Wetlands and Deep-Water Habitats of the United States* (Cowardin *et al.*, 1979).

Wetland (hydrophytic) vegetation is determined using the USACE National Wetland Plant List (NWPL), (USACE, 2020). This document assigns a wetland indicator status to plants based on how frequently they occur in wetlands. The NWPL wetland indicator status and definitions are listed in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: National Wetland Plant List Indicator Status Groups** 

Wetland Indicator Status	Definition
Obligate Wetland (OBL)	Almost always occur in wetlands
Facultative Wetland (FACW)	Usually occur in wetlands, but may occur in non-wetlands
Facultative (FAC)	Occur in wetlands or non-wetlands
Facultative Upland (FACU)	Usually occur in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands
Obligate Upland (UPL)	Almost never occur in wetlands

Source: USACE, 2020

In order to delineate wetland boundaries, samples are taken periodically using an open-faced auger. Soil samples are collected at each wetland and upland sample point, and soil colors are recorded in the field using a Munsell soil color chart (Munsell Color, 2010).

Wetland and waterway boundaries are flagged in the field and documented using a Trimble® global positioning system (GPS) capable of sub-meter accuracy or by field survey. Waterway boundaries are delineated at top of bank.

In the state of Maryland, both USACE and MDE regulate wetlands and waterways. On April 21, 2020, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and USACE published the *Navigable Waters Protection Rule* (NWPR) to finalize a revised definition of USACE-regulated "waters of the United States" under the Clean Water Act; this rule went into effect on June 22, 2020. The delineated resources described within this report have been categorized per the NWPR to aid USACE regulators in determining jurisdiction. However, resources not jurisdictional to USACE may still be regulated by MDE.

USACE has stated that jurisdictionality for resources not included in the January 2019 I-95 ETL Phase I wetland permit will be determined using the NWPR; newly delineated ephemeral streams as well as wetlands lacking direct connection to tributaries will therefore not be considered Waters of the US. The previous delineations shown on the Delineated Resources Maps and discussed in this report were included in the January 2019 permit and are grandfathered under the *Rapanos* jurisdictional guidance in effect at the time that the permit was granted.

# 3.0 FINDINGS

## 3.1 PUBLISHED INFORMATION

The White Marsh Topographic 7.5' x 7.5' Quadrangle (USGS, 2019) depicts one mapped unnamed waterway within the Supplemental Study Areas (**Appendix A, Figure 2**).

The NWI (USFWS, 2002) and DNR (2005) wetland datasets show no mapped wetlands within the Supplemental Study Areas (**Appendix A, Figure 3**).

The MDE Stream Designated Use Class Map (MDE, 2014) shows two unnamed tributaries to Little Gunpowder Falls (Use III) within the Supplemental Study Area (**Appendix A, Figure 3**).

The FEMA floodplain mapping for Baltimore County, Maryland (FEMA, 2014) shows that the Supplemental Study Areas are located entirely outside the 100-year floodplain and floodway (FIRM Panel # 24025C0245E) (**Appendix A, Figure 3**).

The MDE Tier II High Quality Waters Map (MDE, 2016) shows that the Supplemental Study Areas do not fall within a Tier II Catchment (**Appendix A, Figure 3**).

The Web Soil Survey for Baltimore County, Maryland (USDA-NRCS, 2018) indicates that 17 soil mapping units occur within the Supplemental Study Areas; of these, three units are predominantly non-hydric, and 14 units are not hydric (**Appendix A, Figure 4**). A table of the soil mapping units can be found in **Appendix A**.

# 3.2 AGENCY COORDINATION

# Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species

MDTA sent a letter to DNR Wildlife and Heritage Service to determine if state-listed rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species are present in the Supplemental Study Area. DNR Wildlife and Heritage responded in a letter dated August 22, 2017 that there are no official state or federally listed plant or animal species within the Supplemental Study Area (**Appendix B**).

MDTA sent a letter to DNR Environmental Review Unit (ERU) to determine the presence of anadromous finfish or other fish in the Supplemental Study Area. DNR ERU responded in a letter dated September 13, 2017 that there are no anadromous finfish or other fish in the Supplemental Study Area (**Appendix B**).

Through coordination with USFWS, it was found that no federally listed threatened or endangered species are known to exist within the Supplemental Study Areas, other than occasional transient individuals. The USFWS Online Certification Letters documenting these results, dated February 1, 2021, can be found in **Appendix B.** It should be noted that while the Northern Long-Eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) was flagged by the USFWS system, per the USFWS Chesapeake Bay Field Office (CBFO) website, the only areas in

Maryland with documented hibernacula are Allegany, Garrett, and Washington Counties, and the only areas with documented maternity roosts are in Garrett and Allegany Counties. This project is located in Baltimore County, Maryland and would therefore not be located within 150 feet of a known maternity roost tree or within 0.25 miles of a known hibernaculum.

# **Historical Resources**

MDTA sent a letter to MHT to determine if the proposed project may impact known historical or archeological sites. A response was received from MHT on November 5, 2020 stating that no historic properties will be affected by the project (**Appendix B**).

### 3.3 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

JMT conducted field investigations in January 2021 within the Supplemental Study Areas of Contract KH-3009. Three new wetlands (WET 104, WET 105, and WET 106) and two new streams (WUS 103 and WUS 104) were delineated; two previously delineated waterways (WUS 13A and WUS 19A) were extended.

Locations of the delineated systems are shown on the Delineated Resource Maps in **Appendix C**. Wetland, Upland, and Stream data sheets are presented in **Appendix D**. Photographic documentation is included in **Appendix E** and a summary of the delineated resources can be found in **Appendix F**.

### **Wetlands**

### Newly Delineated Wetlands

## Wetland 104 (WET 104)

WET 104 is a palustrine, emergent, temporarily flooded (PEM1A) wetland located southwest of the Raphel Road overpass over I-95 (**Appendix C, Map 3**). It is approximately 0.04 acres in size. The wetland receives hydrology from roadway runoff, as well as runoff from an adjacent upland field that appears to have been recently disturbed. The wetland drains to WUS 103, which flows under Raphel Road to empty into WP001. Based on field observations as well as a previous field visit with USACE, WP001 is an isolated wetland, i.e., it lacks direct surface connection to a tributary to a Traditional Navigable Water (TNW).

The rapid test and dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation were met. The dominant (and only) species observed within the sapling stratum was green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, FACW). Broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*, OBL) was dominant in the herbaceous stratum. No trees are rooted within the wetland, but the northern half of the wetland is located under a sparse canopy cover.

Observed primary indicators of hydrology were surface water, high water table, and water-stained leaves. Secondary indicators included sparsely vegetated concave surface, geomorphic position, and the FAC-neutral test. The soil profile met the depleted matrix (F3) indicator.

# Wetland 105 (WET 105)

WET 105 is a palustrine, forested, broadleaf deciduous, seasonally flooded (PFO1C) wetland located north of Old Long Calm Road (**Appendix C, Map 5**). It is approximately 0.01 acres in size. The wetland receives hydrology from groundwater and runoff, and discharges to WUS 11A, which flows southwest into an unnamed tributary to Gunpowder Falls.

The dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation was met. The dominant tree species observed was red maple (*Acer rubrum*, FAC). Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*, FAC) was dominant in the herbaceous stratum. Abundant downed woody debris was observed within the wetland.

Observed primary indicators of hydrology were surface water, high water table, and water-stained leaves. Secondary indicators included drainage patterns. The soil profile met the depleted matrix (F3) indicator.

# Wetland 106 (WET 106)

WET 106 is a palustrine, emergent, seasonally flooded (PEM1C) wetland located northeast of the Raphel Road overpass over I-95 (**Appendix C, Map 2**). It is approximately 0.06 acres in size. The wetland receives hydrology from roadway runoff, as well as runoff from an adjacent farm field. The wetland appears to be isolated.

The dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation was met. Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*, FAC) was dominant in the herbaceous stratum.

Observed primary indicators of hydrology were surface water, high water table, and water-stained leaves. Secondary indicators included sparsely vegetated concave surface, drainage patterns, and geomorphic position. The soil profile met the depleted matrix (F3) indicator.

### **WUS**

### **Newly Delineated Waterways**

# Waters of the US 103 (WUS 103)

WUS 103 is an intermittent stream located south of I-95 northbound, south of the Raphel Road overpass over I-95 (**Appendix C**, **Map 3**). It receives hydrology from WET 104 and flows north, before turning northeast and flowing through a culvert under Raphel Road, discharging into WP001, an isolated wetland. The stream channel is approximately 2 to 4 feet wide. During the delineation, flow within the channel averaged less than an inch deep. The substrate consists of gravel, sand, and silt.

# Waters of the US 104 (WUS 104)

WUS 104 is an intermittent stream located southeast of I-95 northbound, northwest of Old Long Calm Road (**Appendix C, Map 4**). It receives hydrology from groundwater and runoff from an adjacent clearing. It flows southwest into WUS 9A, which is an unnamed tributary to Gunpowder Falls. The stream channel is approximately 5 feet wide. During the delineation, flow within the channel averaged less than an inch deep. The substrate consists of cobble, gravel, sand, and silt. Banks were observed to be incised and unstable, measuring approximately 5 feet in height.

### Previously Delineated Waterways

# Waters of the US 13A (WUS 13A)

WUS 13A is an intermittent stream located northeast of Bradshaw Road, adjacent to northbound I-95 (**Appendix C, Map 6**). It flows east until it exits the Supplemental Study Area, eventually discharging into Little Gunpowder Falls. The stream channel is approximately 4 to 5 feet wide. During the delineation, flow within the channel averaged 1 to 3 inches deep. The substrate consists of concrete, cobble, gravel, sand, and silt. Banks were observed to be unstable and eroding. WUS 13A was reverified by JMT in 2018; see the *I-95 ETL Northbound Extension Wetland and Waters Delineation Report.* The supplemental delineation extended WUS 13A to the east to accommodate the expanded LOD.

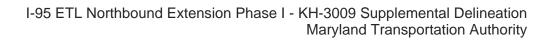
# Waters of the US 19A (WUS 19A)

WUS 19A is an ephemeral stream located west of Little Gunpowder Falls, adjacent to northbound I-95 (**Appendix C, Map 8**). It flows southeast until it exits the Supplemental Study Area, eventually discharging into Little Gunpowder Falls. The stream channel is approximately 4 to 6 feet wide. During the delineation, flow within the channel averaged less than an inch deep. The substrate consists of cobble, gravel, sand, and silt. WUS 19A was reverified by JMT in 2018; see the *I-95 ETL Northbound Extension Wetland and Waters Delineation Report*. The supplemental delineation extended WUS 19A to the southeast to accommodate the expanded LOD.

# 4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Delineators conducted a review of published information and performed field investigations based on the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Eastern Mountain and Piedmont (Version 2.0) (USACE, 2012) to identify potentially jurisdictional wetlands and waterways within the Supplemental Study Areas.

Based on the results of the investigation, JMT delineated the boundaries of three new wetlands (WET 104, WET 105, and WET 106) and two new streams (WUS 103 and WUS 104). JMT also extended the delineation of two waterways (WUS 13A and WUS 19A). Environmental resources identified in this report may be subject



to verification and regulation by USACE and MDE. Impacts to these resources may require authorization by USACE and MDE as well as mitigation.

# 5.0 REFERENCES

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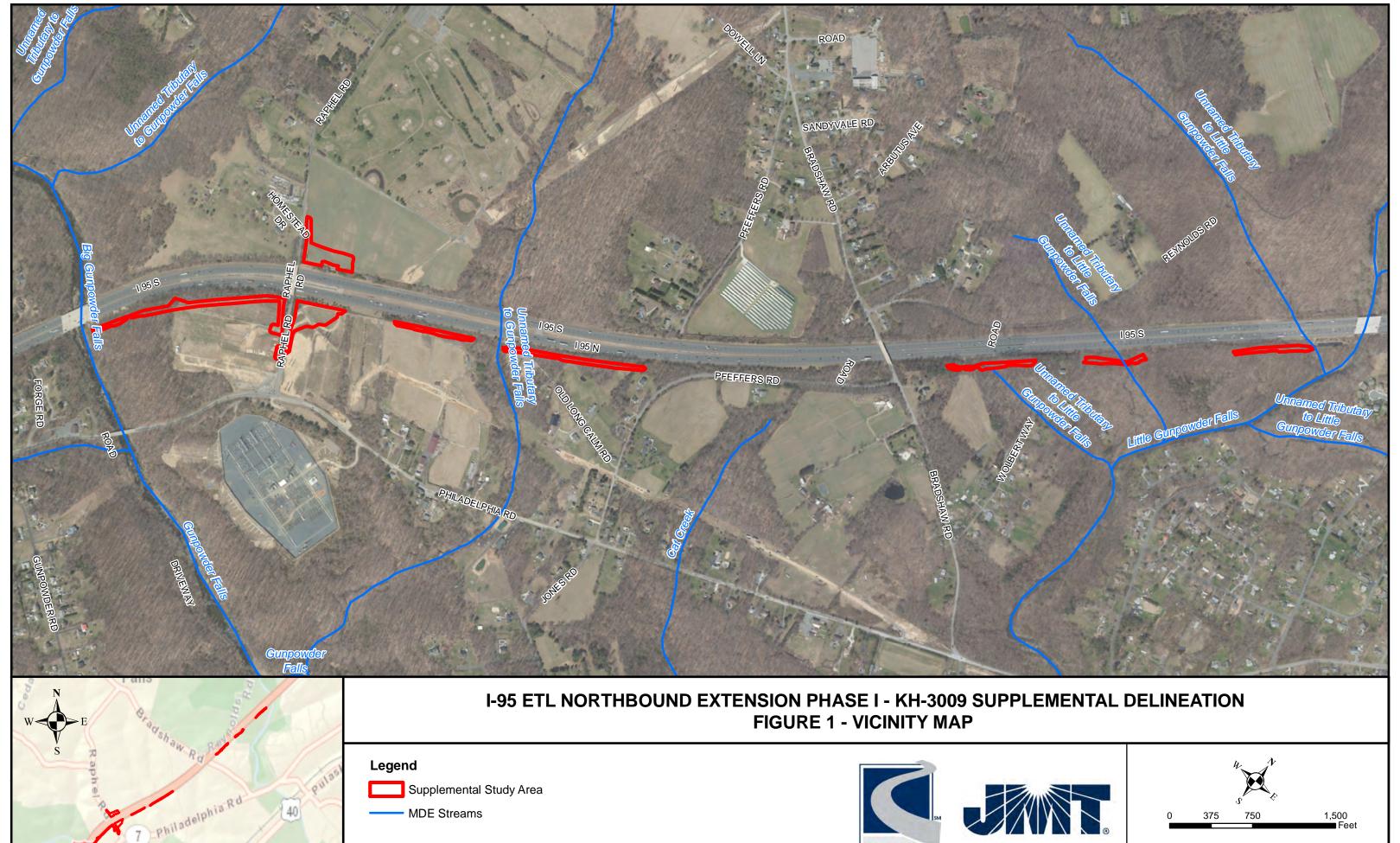
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# APPENDIX A FIGURES AND SOIL MAPPING UNITS

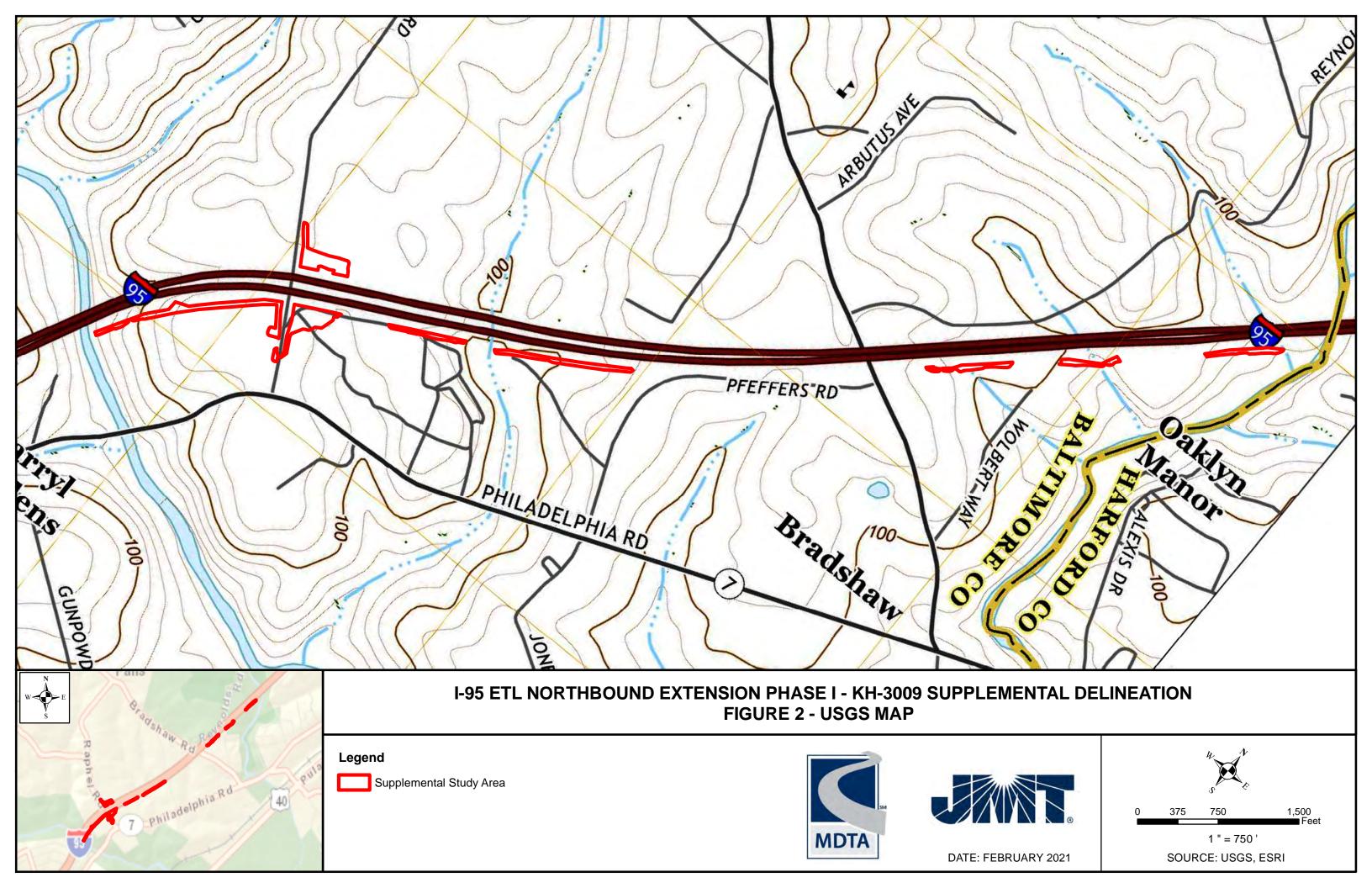


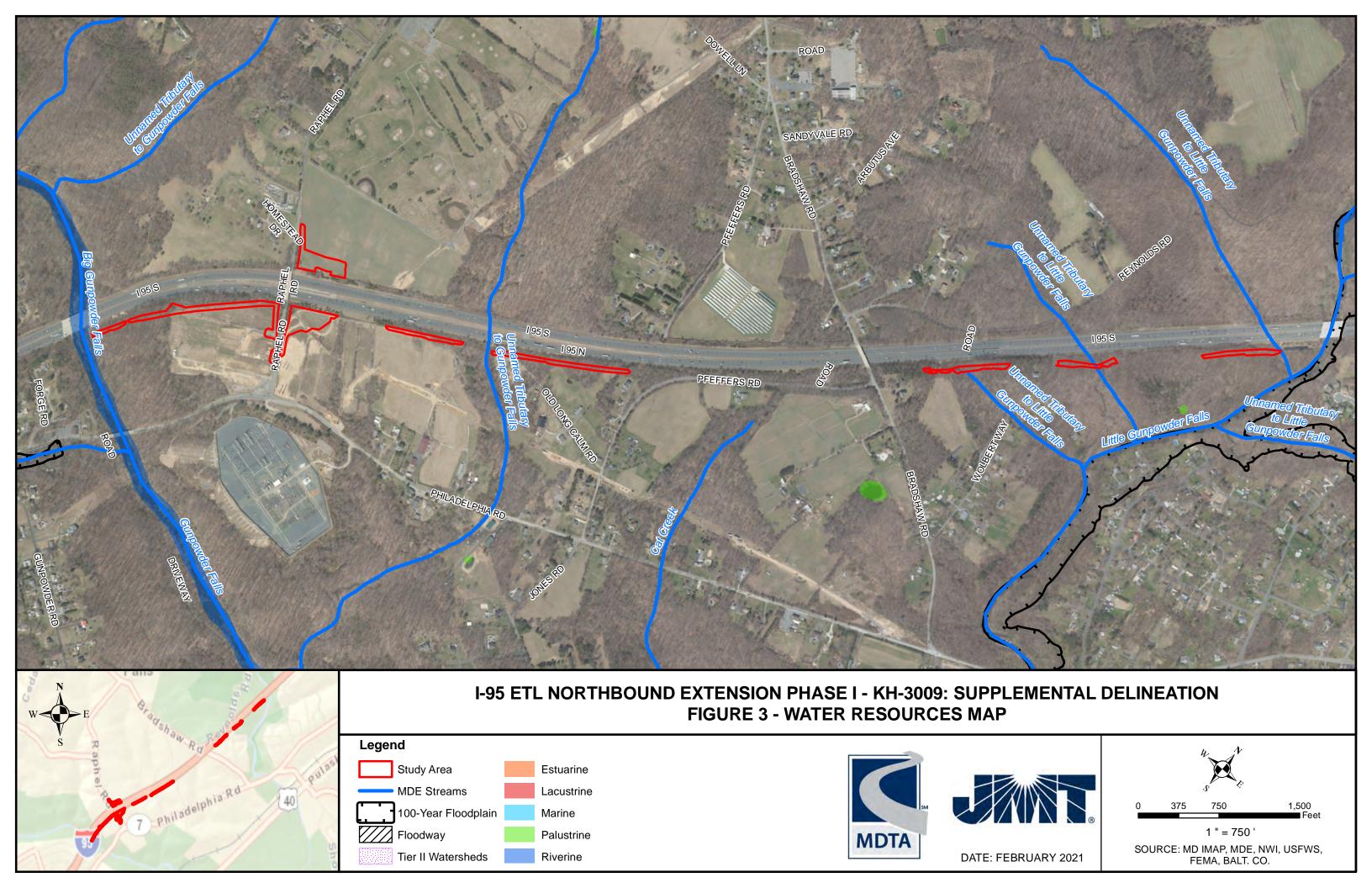


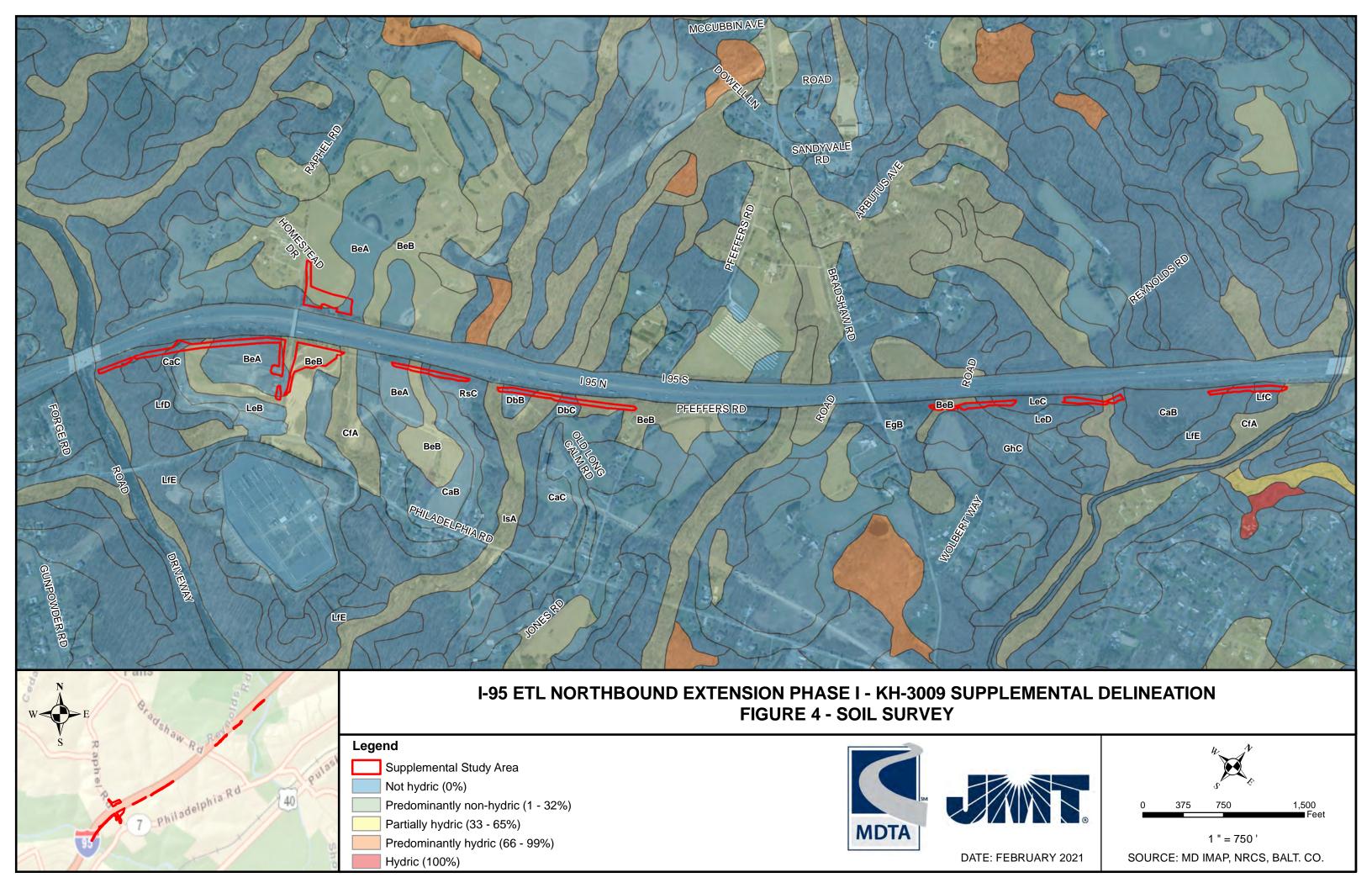


# 1 " = 750 ' SOURCE: MD IMAP, MDE, BALT. CO.

DATE: FEBRUARY 2021







Soil Mapping Units								
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farm Class	Hydric Rating - Percent Present	K Factor - Whole Soil	Hydric Classification			
BeA	Beltsville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	0	0.37	Not hydric (0%)			
BeB	Beltsville silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	5	0.37	Predominantly non-hydric (1 - 32%)			
CaB	Chillum silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	0	0.32	Not hydric (0%)			
CaC	Chillum silt loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0	0.32	Not hydric (0%)			
CfA	Codorus silt loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	15	0.32	Predominantly non-hydric (1 - 32%)			
DbB	Delanco silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	0	0.37	Not hydric (0%)			
DbC	Delanco silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0	0.37	Not hydric (0%)			
EgB	Elsinboro silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	0	0.49	Not hydric (0%)			
GhC	Glenville silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0	0.37	Not hydric (0%)			
IsA	Issue silt loam, occasionally flooded	Not prime farmland	10	0.37	Predominantly non-hydric (1 - 32%)			
LeB	Legore silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	0	0.24	Not hydric (0%)			
LeC	Legore silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0	0.24	Not hydric (0%)			
LeD	Legore silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0	0.32	Not hydric (0%)			
LfC	Legore silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland	0	0.24	Not hydric (0%)			
LfD	Legore silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland	0	0.24	Not hydric (0%)			
LfE	Legore silt loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland	0	0.37	Not hydric (0%)			
RsC	Russett fine sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0	0.28	Not hydric (0%)			

# APPENDIX B AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE







Fu

**Maryland Division** 

31 Hopkins Plaza, Suite 1520 TST ESC Baltimore, Maryland 21201 (410) 962-4440 (410) 962-4054

September 24, 2020

In Reply Refer To: HDA-MD

Ms. Elizabeth Hughes
State Historic Preservation Officer
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

DECETVE SEP 2 5 2020

Dear Ms. Hughes:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Maryland Transportation Authority (MDTA) are continuing design of the interim build out of the Section 200: I-95, North of MD 43 to North of MD 22 (I-95 Section 200) project, currently referred to as the I-95 Express Toll Lanes (ETLs) Northbound Extension. During Phase II of the I-95 ETL project, MDTA consulted with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) on April 12, July 9 and July 18, 2019 to seek review of the current design of the project and the associated mitigation sites. MHT determined that the project would continue to have no adverse effect on historic properties.

MDTA is continuing design of the I-95 ETL project, which comprises several different design/construction contracts across the corridor. The current anticipated construction schedules for each of the contracts can be found on Attachment 1. MDTA is providing this update to advise on the progress of the design and request concurrence that the proposed work will continue to have no adverse effect on historic properties.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project was previously defined as 500 feet from the centerline of I-95 for the mainline improvements with expanded areas around the MD 24 and MD 543 interchanges. The archeological survey area (previously referred to as the archaeology APE) included the area within the existing right-of-way fences and slightly outside (i.e. 30 meters [or 100 feet] beyond) those right-of-way fences. The APE and archaeology survey area are being expanded to include new areas, as shown on the attached APE maps (Attachment 2). These expansions are described and justified below with the individual contract descriptions and cultural resources assessment.

### I-95 Two-lane ETL Extension to MD 152

The design for I-95 Two-lane ETL Extension to MD 152 is at the final stage and is anticipated to be advertised in late summer 2020. All work remains within the APE but includes construction on maintenance access ramps at Raphael Road on both the northbound and southbound sides of I-95 that extend outside of the archaeology survey area (Attachment 3). MDTA previously proposed deck replacement of two bridges along I-95, Structure No B-X703001 crossing

Gunpowder Falls and Structure No. B-X726001 crossing Little Gunpowder Falls. The current design will replace both bridges.

APE/Archaeology Survey Area Expansion: All work remains within the existing APE. Because the proposed maintenance ramps would extend outside of the existing archeological survey area, it is being extended to include the worst-case limits of disturbance (LOD) for the ramp construction.

Archaeology: The area of the proposed maintenance roads extends approximately 30 feet beyond the previously established LOD on both the north and south of I-95. These areas have been previously surveyed, first in association with the Archaeological Society of Maryland in 1964 (Hunt survey report 194; MHT #BA29B) and then in 2007 (A.D. Marble 2009; MHT #BA198). Two archaeological sites were recorded by those surveys: 18BA54 on the southern side of I-95 (northbound) and to the east of the proposed maintenance road; and 18BA53 on the northern side of I-95 (southbound) on the western side of Raphael Road and west of the proposed maintenance road on that side of I-95.

The Hunt survey recorded site 18BA54 as "SE side of Expressway; spoil pile 400 ft. N of Raphael Road" from which temporally undiagnostic precontact lithic tools and "historic object" were recovered. Additional subsurface testing was conducted at 10-meter intervals in the area during a 2007 A.D. Marble & Company survey (MHT #BA198). The previously recorded prehistoric site was not identified, and the historic artifacts were documented to originate from disturbed soils. Little information is available from the Hunt survey regarding the nature of site 18BA53, but it was recorded as a multicomponent precontact and historic site. The 2007 A.D. Marble survey, however documented roadway and drainage ditch disturbances within the area. Although only 18BA54 was officially determined NRHP ineligible eligible, given the documented disturbance within 18BA53, it too would be considered ineligible if evaluated.

Although archaeological sites have been documented in the vicinity of the proposed maintenance roads, documented evidence of historic disturbance and lack of significant NRHP eligible archaeological deposits in the area suggests that the areas of the proposed Maintenance roads have likewise been disturbed during construction of I-95 and do not have the potential to contain intact significant archaeological deposits. As a result, no further archaeological investigations are warranted.

Architecture: The two structures being replaced, Structure No B-X703001 crossing Gunpowder Falls and Structure No. B-X726001 crossing Little Gunpowder Falls are both steel girder bridges, constructed in 1959 and reconstructed in 1971. Although over 50 years of age, these bridge are exempt from review under the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Program Comment Issued for Streamlining Section 106 Review for Actions Affecting Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges (Federal Register Vol. 77, No. 222), which relieves agencies from the need to consider effects of undertakings on common post-1945 bridge types and includes steel girder bridges (Section V (C)). No additional architectural investigations are recommended.

# MD 24 Improvements

Traffic analysis determined that based on current and projected traffic counts, traffic would back up into the new MD 24 interchange that is proposed for construction as part of MD 24 Interchange, I-95 NB Two-Lane ETL Extension. To address this traffic concern auxiliary lanes are proposed from MD 24 through the Singer Road Intersection (Attachment 4). The auxiliary lane will be added to the roadway median to expand the existing two-lane typical section to include three 12-foot lanes and one 10-foot outside shoulder. Additional work items include replacement of existing signs and construction of associated stormwater management facilities. All work along MD 24 would be within the existing Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA) right of way. Construction of noise abatement is being evaluated per the 2020 MDOT SHA Noise Guidelines.

APE/Archaeology Survey Area Expansion: Proposed work extends beyond the previously defined boundaries of the APE and archaeological survey area along MD 24. Most of the work is at grade and all work is in keeping with the existing character of the highway corridor. Noise walls are being proposed along sections of MD 24, but in areas that are screened by existing mature trees. The APE expansion for MD 24 improvements includes the worst-case limits of construction disturbance. The archaeological survey area is also defined as the worst-case LOD and is coterminous with the expanded APE along MD 24.

Archaeology: The expanded archaeology survey area for the MD 24 Improvements, defined as the LOD within the existing MDOT SHA ROW, was included in four previous archaeological surveys: Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance of Maryland Route 24 From US Route 1 (Bel Air By-pass) to Interstate 95 (Conrad 1975; MHT #HA4A); Report on the Significance of Two Areas along Maryland Route 24, Harford County, Maryland (Curry 1977; MHT #HA 4B); A Report on an Intensive Archeological Survey of 18HA98 and an Archeological Reconnaissance of a Similar Area within the Study Bounds of Maryland Route 24 Relocated Route 1 Bel Air Bypass to I-95 (Marshall 1979; MHT #HA 4C); and Phase IB Intensive Archeological Investigations for MD 24 from MD 24/Tollgate RD to MD 7 Harford County, Maryland (Wall 2002: MHT #HA92). The archaeology survey area includes areas of slopes in excess of 15 percent and areas that have has been subjected to disturbances associated with roadway construction, drainage improvements, and underground utilities through the recent past.

Only one precontact archaeological site, the Singer Road Site (18HA98) was identified during the Conrad 1975 survey and further investigated by Dennis Curry (Curry 1977) and Bradley Marshall (Marshal 1979). The site was described as a lithic scatter that was a source of raw lithic material (mostly quartz and quartzite) that was repeatedly occupied for brief periods from the Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. All the artifacts recovered originated from plow zone contexts and no features were recorded. No additional investigations were recommended in 1979 and the site has subsequently been developed with residential housing.

Given the overall negative survey coverage and, documented and observable ground disturbance, the archaeology survey area lacks the potential to contain intact and significant archaeological deposits and no additional archaeological investigations are warranted.

Architecture: The expanded APE at MD 24 includes one historic property, Woodside (HA-693), listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on November 1, 1979. Woodside house was built in 1823 and is an example of a Federal side hall double parlor plan; the property also includes several outbuildings. The property is significant for its architecture; house is described as the best example of its style in Harford County. Woodside's boundary encompasses 44 acres surrounding the house and was defined prior to the construction of MD 24 in the 1980s. MD 24 is a modern feature that would not contribute to the property's NRHP significance. Since all widening and improvements along MD 24 remain within MDOT SHA right-of-way and are consistent with the existing character of the area along the highway, the proposed work would not diminish the integrity of Woodside.

MHT manages a preservation easement on the 40.282-acre parcel at Woodside. Although the easement boundary shown on MEDUSA, Maryland's Cultural Resource Information System, shows that the easement boundary includes MD 24, the boundary description in the Deed of Easement (Harford County Deed Book 1410:651, 1987) excludes MD 24 right-of-way.

The APE along MD 24 also includes Constant Friendship (HA-769), an unevaluated resource that included an eighteenth-century house and two log buildings. Aerial photographs indicate that all buildings and any associated landscape features were demolished by 1994, likely during the original construction of MD 24 and the extant residential subdivision.

There are no other architectural resources 50 years of age or greater and no additional architectural investigations are warranted.

# MD 152 Interchange Improvements

Reconstruction of the MD 152 Interchange as a diamond interchange including ramps to the ETLs and general public lanes (GPL). The alignment of I-95 would shift approximately 40 feet to the north (SB side) to avoid relocation of the 108-inch water main on the NB side. The interchange will include median ETL ramp access for NB and SB I-95 from MD 152. The SB ramp will remain closed until the SB ETL lanes are constructed in the future. Two full traffic signals will serve I-95 GPL ramp traffic and one full traffic signal will serve I-95 ETL ramp traffic. Cul-de-sacs would be constructed on Old Mountain Road to eliminate direct access from Old Mountain Road to the interchange ramps. The Old Mountain Road Bridge over I-95 would be removed and would not be replaced (Attachment 5).

The MD 152 interchange improvement have been part of previous project coordination, but the APE and archaeological survey area were not expanded to include work along MD 152 to the north and south of the interchange that is outside of the existing project APE and archaeology survey area.

APE/Archaeology Survey Area Expansion: Proposed work for MD 152 Interchange Improvements includes work outside of the existing APE/archaeological survey area to the north and south of the interchange. Work within the APE expansion is at grade and all work is in keeping with the existing character of the highway corridor and so the APE is defined as the worst case LOD. The archaeology survey area at this location is being expanded to include the worst-case LOD.

Archaeology: The archaeology survey area has been largely previously surveyed as part of the Phase I archaeological survey conducted in advance of the construction of I-95 (Hunt, Hunt, and Ford 1964; MHT #BA29B), and MD 152 improvements in 1989 (Ervin 1989; MHT# HA23), and then again as part of the Phase IB Archeological Survey of Section 200: I-95, North of MD 43 to North of MD 22 (Kenworthy 2009; MHT # BA198). Portions of the expanded APE north to Taylor Brook Lane and to the south of Philadelphia Road, however, have not been previously surveyed. As seen on historic aerial images, that area was previously disturbed in the 1940s and 1950s by domestic development and subsequent demolition and construction of MD 152. Additionally, proposed improvements in these areas are limited to the LOD and existing disturbed right-of way and have a low potential to contain intact significant archaeological deposits.

One archaeological site, the Mountain View Road Site (18HA35), was identified during the initial survey of the I-95 corridor in the location of the existing park and ride at the intersection with MD 152. That site was characterized as a multicomponent precontact lithic scatter and historic domestic artifact scatter. An additional site, to the east of Old Joppa Road, the Joppa Lane Site (18HA36), was also identified during that survey. Little was recorded about the site other than that a projectile point of unknown date was recovered. Additional investigations were conducted on the north side of I-95 in the vicinity of the site by A.D. Marble in 2008, that survey indicated that the area was heavily disturbed by the construction of I-95 and utility lines.

An additional precontact lithic scatter, the Carob Site (18HA1646), was identified during the 1989 survey in advance of improvements to the intersection of MD 152 and I-95 (Ervin 1989; MHT# HA23), but that site is beyond the current LOD and will not be impacted by the proposed project.

As a result, the archaeological survey area has been sufficiently surveyed previously and given the negative survey coverage and disturbance associated with roadway construction and underground utility installation, the archaeology survey area does not have the potential to affect intact or significant archaeological deposits and no additional archaeological investigations are warranted.

Architecture: There are no architectural historic properties, MIHP resources, or resources 50 years of age or greater in the expanded APE at the MD 152 interchange. Within the existing 500-foot buffer APE, the parcels at 3001 and 3003 S Old Mountain Road contain dwellings that are greater than 50 years of age that had not previously been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Since proposed work at 3001 and 3003 S Old Mountain Road would include tree clearing and the LOD is directly adjacent to buildings on these parcels, the two resources have been evaluated as part of historic properties identification efforts for this project, on DOE Short Forms. Both are representative of common twentieth century architectural forms that are not NRHP eligible. No additional architectural investigations are warranted.

### MD 152 Park and Ride

Previous correspondence indicated that a new Park & Ride would be constructed at Franklinville Road to accommodate commuters who use the existing MD 152 Park & Ride that would be

demolished during interchange construction. An alternative site for a MD 152 Park and Ride is under consideration at the MD 152 interchange west of Old Mountain Road (Attachment 6). If this alternative site is selected for use as the Park & Ride, the three parcels on the south side of Old Mountain Road S (Harford County Tax Map 65 Parcels 15, 16, and 583) would be acquired and the existing dwelling on Parcel 583 would be demolished.

APE/Archaeology Survey Area Expansion: The proposed new Park & Ride is partially outside of the existing APE and archaeology survey area. The APE at this location is being expanded to include Parcels 15, 16, and 583 (Attachment 5). The archaeology survey area at this location is being expanded to include the worst-case LOD.

Archaeology: The archaeology survey area for the MD 152 Park & Ride has been previously surveyed as part of the Phase I archaeological survey conducted in advance of the construction of I-95 (Hunt, Hunt, and Ford 1964; MHT #BA29B) and then again as part of the Phase IB Archeological Survey of Section 200: I-95, North of MD 43 to North of MD 22 (Kenworthy 2009; MHT # BA198). One archaeological site, the Mountain View Road Site (18HA35) was identified during the initial survey of the I-95 corridor. That site was characterized as a multicomponent precontact lithic scatter and historic domestic artifact scatter.

The site form provided by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) states that material collected during the 1962 archaeological survey:

"... included 1 projectile point, 1 possible scraper, 1 possible pipe, and historic artifacts. Between 12 and 13 November 1987, Richard G. Ervin, Spencer Geasey, and William Huser of the MGS Division of Archeology conducted a survey on the east side of MD 152. A letter regarding this survey, dated 7 December 1987, from MGS to Lou Ege of SHA, notes that 18HA35, "was recorded 350 m west of the project area, but apparently has been destroyed by construction of the exit ramp from Interstate 95 north."

In addition, Tiffany Raszick of MDOT SHA reported to the MHT in 2012 that the site, "has been further destroyed by construction of the park and ride and by drainage and landscaping at the location."

As a result, MDTA has determined that the archaeological survey area has been sufficiently surveyed previously and that the proposed park and ride Option E does not have the potential to affect intact or significant archaeological deposits and no additional investigations are warranted.

Architecture: There are no architectural historic properties or MIHP resources in the expanded APE for the MD 152 Park & Ride. The dwelling proposed for demolition on Parcel 583 (1506 Old Mountain Road S) is the only architectural resource in the expanded APE. It was evaluated in 2007 on a DOE Short Form (DOE-HA-0098) and determined not eligible. The Park & Ride location also includes two additional parcels that were evaluated on DOE Short Forms: 1508 Old Mountain Road S (DOE-HA-0089) and 1504 Old Mountain Road S (DOE-HA-0097), which were both demolished between 2011 and 2015. No additional architectural investigations are warranted.

# **Review Request**

We request your concurrence, within 30 days of receipt of this letter, with the continued finding that the undertaking will have no adverse effects to historic properties. If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Jeanette Mar, Environmental Program Manager, FHWA, at 410-779-7152 or Jeanette.Mar@dot.gov.

Sincerely,

GREGORY Digitally signed by GREGORY KEITH MURRILL Date: 2020.09.24 12:44:58

Gregory Murrill
Division Administrator

#### Attachments

Attachment 1- Contract Display

Attachment 2- APE Maps

Attachment 3- Maintenance Access Ramps APE Detail

Attachment 4- MD 24 Improvements APE Detail

Attachment 5- MD 152 Interchange APE Detail

Attachment 6- Old Mountain Road Park and Ride Location

cc: Ms. Jeanette Mar, FHWA Maryland Division

Mr. Carl Chamberlin, MDTA

Mr. Kristofer Beadenkopf, MDTA

Ms. Sarah Groesbeck, MDTA

# CONCUR:

By signing below, the Maryland Historical Trust agrees with the Federal Highway Administration/Maryland Transportation Authority's continued determination that there will be No Adverse Effect by the Undertaking/project activities described herein.

Trin Tansuna	Name	11/5/2020	Date
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Larry Hogan, Governor Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor Mark Belton, Secretary Joanne Throwe, Deputy Secretary

18-MIS-020

September 13th, 2017

William Pines Maryland Transportation Authority 300 Authority Dr. Baltimore, MD 21222

Subject: Fisheries Information for the MDTA I-95 Express Toll Lanes Northern Transition from MD43 to MD 152, MDTA Tracking# KH-3009, Baltimore and Harford Counties

Dear Mr. Pines:

The above referenced project has been reviewed to determine fisheries species near the proposed project. The proposed activities include adding a single express toll lane on northbound I-95 from MD 43 to MD 152, a slip ramp north of MD 43 to allow ETL users to merge into general purpose lanes, replace the Bradshaw Overpass, replace the Old Joppa Road Overpass, and reconstruct the parapets on the Big Gunpowder and Little Gunpowder bridges and construct two noise walls.

The project will impact Gunpowder falls which is classified as a Use IV (supports adult trout) stream. Anadromous fish are present in Gunpowder Falls. Generally no instream work is allowed in Use IV streams with anadromous fish between February 15<sup>th</sup> and June 15<sup>th</sup> of any given year to protect spawning fish. In addition the project site is within a Sensitive Species Project Review Area. The MDDNR Wildlife Heritage Service should be contacted to see if they have any additional Rare, Threatened or Endangered species concerns or comments. In addition the project will impact Little Gunpowder Falls which is classified as a Use III stream. Anadromous fish are also present in Gunpowder Falls. Generally no instream work is allowed in Use III stream containing anadromous fish from October 1<sup>st</sup> through June 15<sup>th</sup> of any given year to protect spawning fish. If adequate sediment and erosion controls can be implemented during construction which will prevent sediment laden runoff from reaching these streams, and no instream work is required, than a Time of Year restriction period would not need to be implemented. The applicant is encouraged to strictly adhere to the approved sediment and erosion control plan to prevent further sedimentation downstream during construction.

DNR has documented many resident fish species from Gunpowder Falls and Little Gunpowder Falls and their tributaries by our Maryland Biological Stream Survey. MBSS data can be accessed via the MDDNR web page at <a href="http://streamhealth.maryland.gov">http://streamhealth.maryland.gov</a>, allowing access to resource surveys in neighboring tributaries.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me at 410 260-8736.

Sincerely;

Christopher Aadland

Environmental Review Program

mittocher addland



Larry Hogan, Governor Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor Mark Belton, Secretary Joanne Throwe, Deputy Secretary

August 22, 2017

Mr. William N. Pines Maryland Transportation Authority 300 Authority Drive Baltimore, MD 21222-2200

RE: Environmental Review for MDTA I-95 Express Toll Lanes Northern Transition, from MD 43 to MD 152, MDTA Tracking #KH-3009, Harford and Baltimore Counties, Maryland.

Dear Mr. Pines:

The Wildlife and Heritage Service has determined that there are no official State or Federal records for listed plant or animal species within the delineated area shown on the map provided. As a result, we have no specific concerns regarding potential impacts or recommendations for protection measures at this time. Please let us know however if the limits of proposed disturbance or overall site boundaries change and we will provide you with an updated evaluation.

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to review this project. If you should have any further questions regarding this information, please contact me at (410) 260-8573.

Sincerely,

Lori A. Byrne,

Environmental Review Coordinator Wildlife and Heritage Service MD Dept. of Natural Resources

ER# 2017.1226.ha/ba



# United States Department of the Interior



### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Chesapeake Bay Ecological Services Field Office 177 Admiral Cochrane Drive Annapolis, MD 21401-7307

Phone: (410) 573-4599 Fax: (410) 266-9127 http://www.fws.gov/chesapeakebay/

http://www.fws.gov/chesapeakebay/endsppweb/ProjectReview/Index.html

In Reply Refer To: February 01, 2021

Consultation code: 05E2CB00-2020-TA-1500

Event Code: 05E2CB00-2021-E-01430

Project Name: MDTA Phase I I-95 Improvements Mainline

Subject: Verification letter for the 'MDTA Phase I I-95 Improvements Mainline' project under

the January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the

Northern Long-eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions.

### Dear Jessica Lord:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on February 01, 2021 your effects determination for the 'MDTA Phase I I-95 Improvements Mainline' (the Action) using the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) key within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. This IPaC key assists users in determining whether a Federal action is consistent with the activities analyzed in the Service's January 5, 2016, Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO). The PBO addresses activities excepted from "take" prohibitions applicable to the northern long-eared bat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based upon your IPaC submission, the Action is consistent with activities analyzed in the PBO. The Action may affect the northern long-eared bat; however, any take that may occur as a result of the Action is not prohibited under the ESA Section 4(d) rule adopted for this species at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Unless the Service advises you within 30 days of the date of this letter that your IPaC-assisted determination was incorrect, this letter verifies that the PBO satisfies and concludes your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) with respect to the northern long-eared bat.

Please report to our office any changes to the information about the Action that you submitted in IPaC, the results of any bat surveys conducted in the Action area, and any dead, injured, or sick northern long-eared bats that are found during Action implementation. If the Action is not completed within one year of the date of this letter, you must update and resubmit the information required in the IPaC key.

If the Action may affect other federally listed species besides the northern long-eared bat, a proposed species, and/or designated critical habitat, additional consultation between you and this Service office is required. If the Action may disturb bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act is recommended.

[1] Take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct [ESA Section 3(19)].

# **Action Description**

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

### 1. Name

MDTA Phase I I-95 Improvements Mainline

# 2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'MDTA Phase I I-95 Improvements Mainline':

Construction of two ETLs along NB I-95 from Section 100 (north of MD 43) to south of MD 152. The ETLs would be constructed by widening into the median of I-95 where possible and to the outside for the remainder. The ETLs and existing General Purpose Lanes (GPLs) would be separated by a 2-foot concrete barrier with a 4-foot offset. The right most lane would be dropped at the MD 152 offramp.

Extension of the on-ramp from MD 152 as an auxiliary lane to the MD 24/MD 924 off-ramp. The auxiliary lane and the right most lane would be dropped at the MD 24/MD 924 intersection.

Minor modifications including re-striping and minor geometric improvements to the off-ramp at the MD 24/MD 924 intersection.

Construction of two noise walls (one on NB I-95 north of the Gunpowder Falls and one on the SB side of I-95 just south of the Little Gunpowder Falls).

Installation of Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) technology including: All-Electronic Tolling (AET) to collect tolls using E-ZPass, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras and Traffic Sensor Systems (TSS) to provide information to access real-time traffic flow, and Dynamic Message Systems (DMS) to display real-time traffic information.

Reconstruction of the I-95 overpass bridges at Bradshaw Road, Old Joppa Road, and Raphel Road to accommodate the additional travel lanes along I-95.

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <a href="https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4228017,-76.39819350340227,14z">https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4228017,-76.39819350340227,14z</a>

02/01/2021



# **Determination Key Result**

This Federal Action may affect the northern long-eared bat in a manner consistent with the description of activities addressed by the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016. Any taking that may occur incidental to this Action is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule at 50 CFR §17.40(o). Therefore, the PBO satisfies your responsibilities for this Action under ESA Section 7(a)(2) relative to the northern long-eared bat.

# **Determination Key Description: Northern Long-eared Bat 4(d) Rule**

This key was last updated in IPaC on May 15, 2017. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This key is intended for actions that may affect the threatened northern long-eared bat.

The purpose of the key for Federal actions is to assist determinations as to whether proposed actions are consistent with those analyzed in the Service's PBO dated January 5, 2016.

Federal actions that may cause prohibited take of northern long-eared bats, affect ESA-listed species other than the northern long-eared bat, or affect any designated critical habitat, require ESA Section 7(a)(2) consultation in addition to the use of this key. Federal actions that may affect species proposed for listing or critical habitat proposed for designation may require a conference under ESA Section 7(a)(4).

# **Determination Key Result**

This project may affect the threatened Northern long-eared bat; therefore, consultation with the Service pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) is required. However, based on the information you provided, this project may rely on the Service's January 5, 2016, *Programmatic Biological Opinion on Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and Activities Excepted from Take Prohibitions* to fulfill its Section 7(a)(2) consultation obligation.

# **Qualification Interview**

- 1. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency? *Yes*
- 2. Have you determined that the proposed action will have "no effect" on the northern long-eared bat? (If you are unsure select "No")

No

3. Will your activity purposefully **Take** northern long-eared bats?

4. [Semantic] Is the project action area located wholly outside the White-nose Syndrome Zone?

#### Automatically answered

No

5. Have you contacted the appropriate agency to determine if your project is near a known hibernaculum or maternity roost tree?

Location information for northern long-eared bat hibernacula is generally kept in state Natural Heritage Inventory databases – the availability of this data varies state-by-state. Many states provide online access to their data, either directly by providing maps or by providing the opportunity to make a data request. In some cases, to protect those resources, access to the information may be limited. A web page with links to state Natural Heritage Inventory databases and other sources of information on the locations of northern long-eared bat roost trees and hibernacula is available at <a href="www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html">www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html</a>.

Yes

6. Will the action affect a cave or mine where northern long-eared bats are known to hibernate (i.e., hibernaculum) or could it alter the entrance or the environment (physical or other alteration) of a hibernaculum?

No

7. Will the action involve Tree Removal?

Yes

- 8. Will the action only remove hazardous trees for the protection of human life or property? *No*
- 9. Will the action remove trees within 0.25 miles of a known northern long-eared bat hibernaculum at any time of year?

No

10. Will the action remove a known occupied northern long-eared bat maternity roost tree or any trees within 150 feet of a known occupied maternity roost tree from June 1 through July 31?

No

# **Project Questionnaire**

If the project includes forest conversion, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 1-3.

1. Estimated total acres of forest conversion:

44

2. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from April 1 to October 31

22

3. If known, estimated acres of forest conversion from June 1 to July 31

22

If the project includes timber harvest, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 4-6.

4. Estimated total acres of timber harvest

0

5. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from April 1 to October 31

n

6. If known, estimated acres of timber harvest from June 1 to July 31

0

If the project includes prescribed fire, report the appropriate acreages below. Otherwise, type '0' in questions 7-9.

7. Estimated total acres of prescribed fire

0

8. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from April 1 to October 31

0

9. If known, estimated acres of prescribed fire from June 1 to July  $31\,$ 

0

If the project includes new wind turbines, report the megawatts of wind capacity below. Otherwise, type '0' in question 10.

10. What is the estimated wind capacity (in megawatts) of the new turbine(s)?

0



# United States Department of the Interior



### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Chesapeake Bay Ecological Services Field Office 177 Admiral Cochrane Drive Annapolis, MD 21401-7307

Phone: (410) 573-4599 Fax: (410) 266-9127 http://www.fws.gov/chesapeakebay/

http://www.fws.gov/chesapeakebay/endsppweb/ProjectReview/Index.html

In Reply Refer To: February 01, 2021

Consultation Code: 05E2CB00-2020-SLI-1500

Event Code: 05E2CB00-2021-E-01428

Project Name: MDTA Phase I I-95 Improvements Mainline

Subject: Updated list of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed

project location or may be affected by your proposed project

# To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. This species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan

(http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle\_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

#### Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Wetlands

# **Official Species List**

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Chesapeake Bay Ecological Services Field Office 177 Admiral Cochrane Drive Annapolis, MD 21401-7307 (410) 573-4599

# **Project Summary**

Consultation Code: 05E2CB00-2020-SLI-1500 Event Code: 05E2CB00-2021-E-01428

Project Name: MDTA Phase I I-95 Improvements Mainline

Project Type: TRANSPORTATION

Project Description: Construction of two ETLs along NB I-95 from Section 100 (north of MD

43) to south of MD 152. The ETLs would be constructed by widening into the median of I-95 where possible and to the outside for the

remainder. The ETLs and existing General Purpose Lanes (GPLs) would be separated by a 2-foot concrete barrier with a 4-foot offset. The right

most lane would be dropped at the MD 152 off-ramp.

Extension of the on-ramp from MD 152 as an auxiliary lane to the MD 24/MD 924 off-ramp. The auxiliary lane and the right most lane would be dropped at the MD 24/MD 924 intersection.

Minor modifications including re-striping and minor geometric improvements to the off-ramp at the MD 24/MD 924 intersection.

Construction of two noise walls (one on NB I-95 north of the Gunpowder Falls and one on the SB side of I-95 just south of the Little Gunpowder Falls).

Installation of Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) technology including: All-Electronic Tolling (AET) to collect tolls using E-ZPass, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras and Traffic Sensor Systems (TSS) to provide information to access real-time traffic flow, and Dynamic Message Systems (DMS) to display real-time traffic information.

Reconstruction of the I-95 overpass bridges at Bradshaw Road, Old Joppa Road, and Raphel Road to accommodate the additional travel lanes along I-95.

#### **Project Location:**

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <a href="https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4228017,-76.39819350340227,14z">https://www.google.com/maps/@39.4228017,-76.39819350340227,14z</a>



Counties: Baltimore and Harford counties, Maryland

# **Endangered Species Act Species**

There is a total of 1 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 1 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an
office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of
Commerce.

## **Mammals**

NAME STATUS

### Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis*

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:

 Projects with a federal nexus that have tree clearing = to or > 15 acres: 1. REQUEST A SPECIES LIST 2. NEXT STEP: EVALUATE DETERMINATION KEYS 3. SELECT EVALUATE under the Northern Long-Eared Bat (NLEB) Consultation and 4(d) Rule Consistency key

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045

## **Critical habitats**

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

Threatened

# USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the <u>National Wildlife Refuge</u> system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

# Wetlands

Impacts to <u>NWI wetlands</u> and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local <u>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District</u>.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

- PEM1Ax
- PEM1Ex

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

- PFO1A
- PFO1F
- PFO1/EM5A

FRESHWATER POND

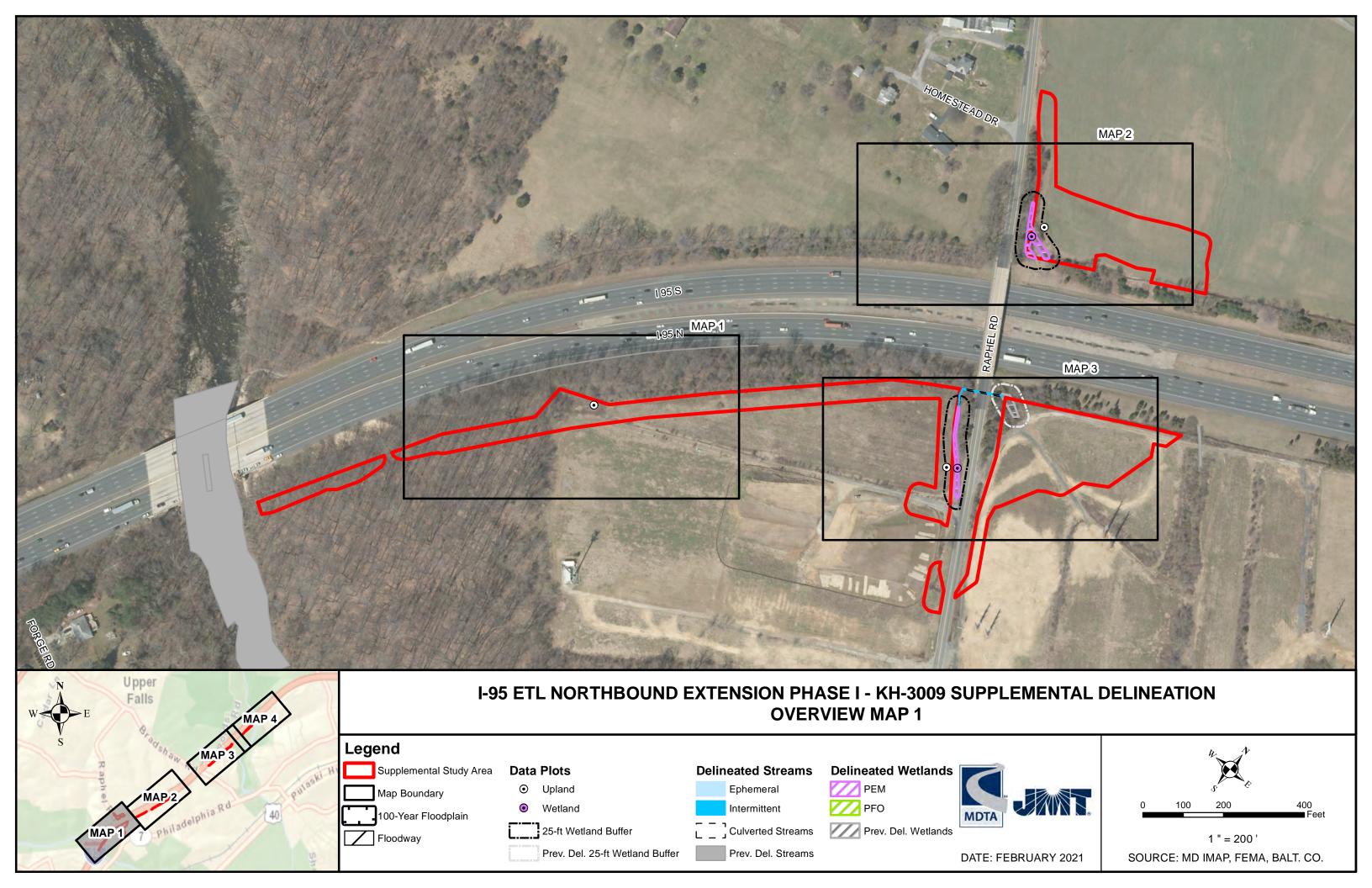
PUBHx

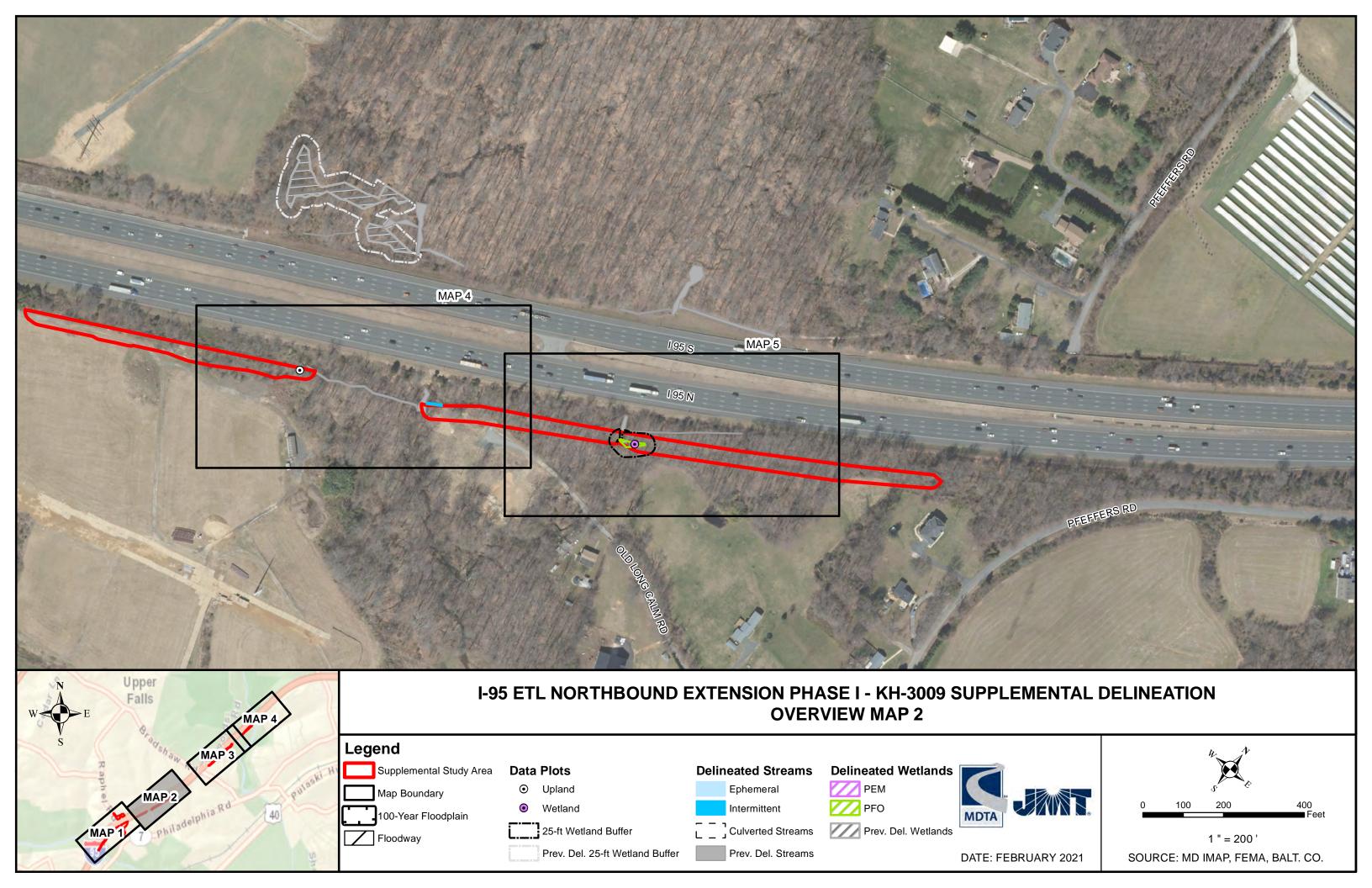
### RIVERINE

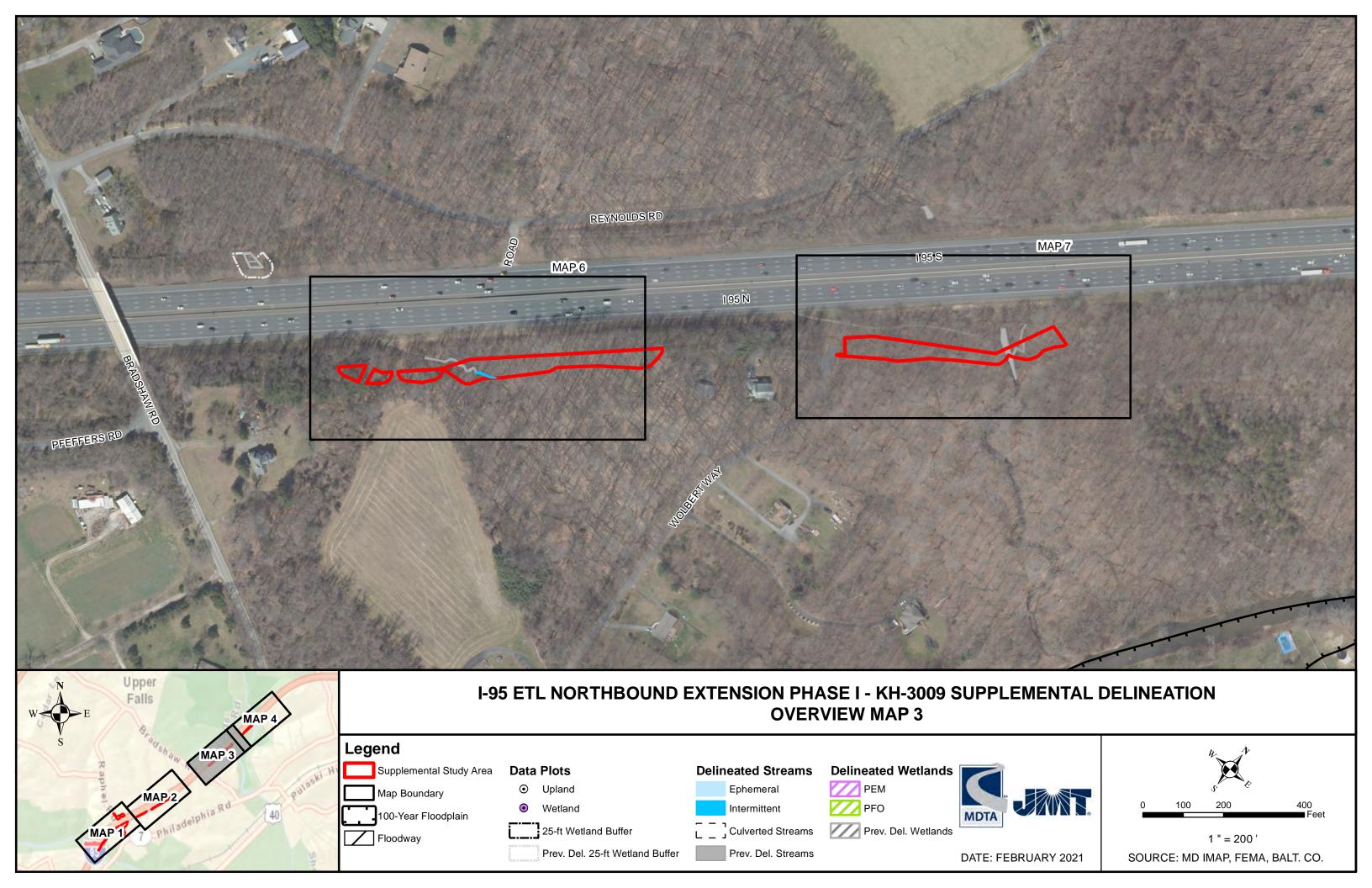
- R4SBC
- R2UBH
- R3UBH

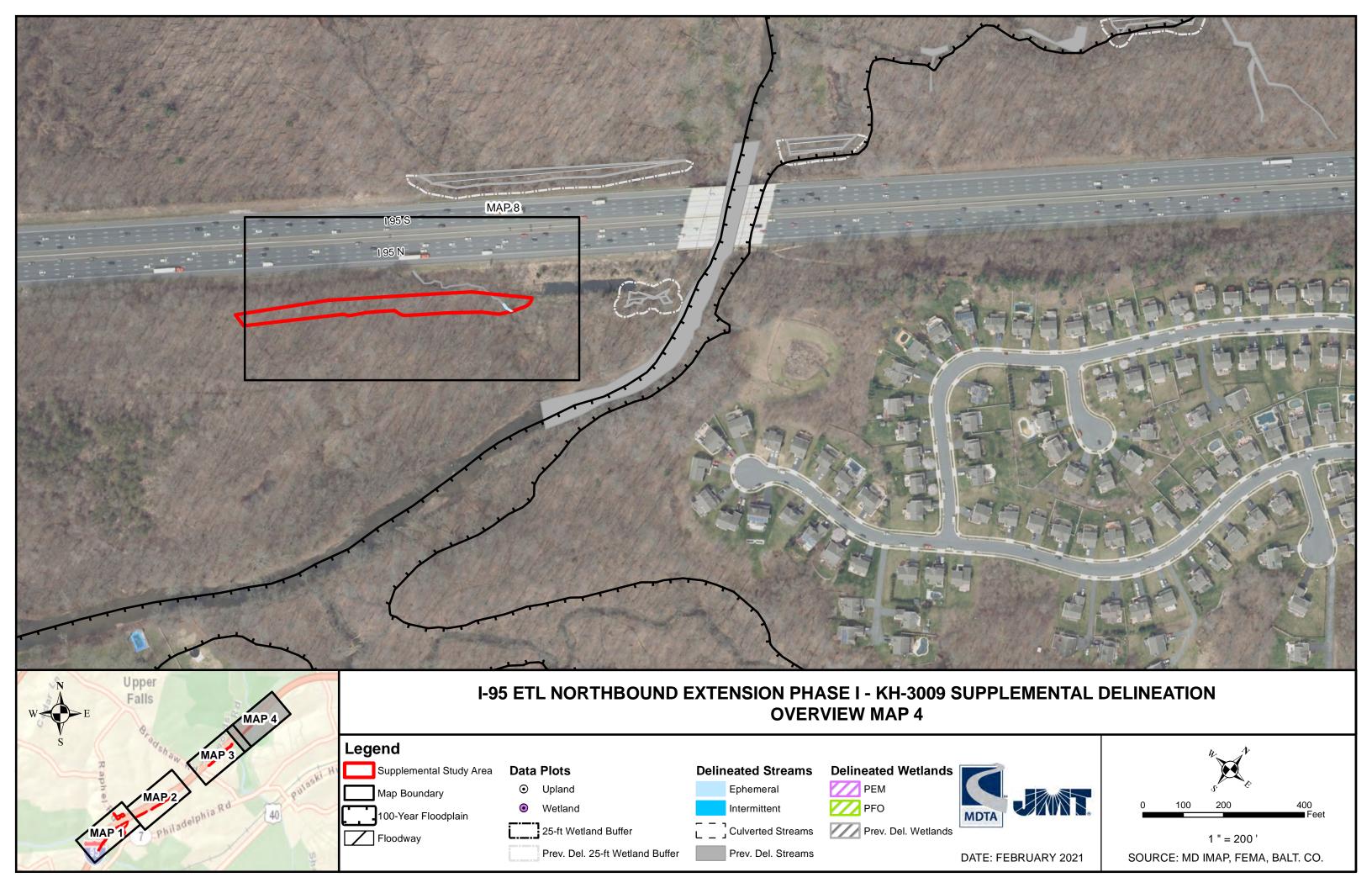
# APPENDIX C DELINEATED RESOURCE MAPS

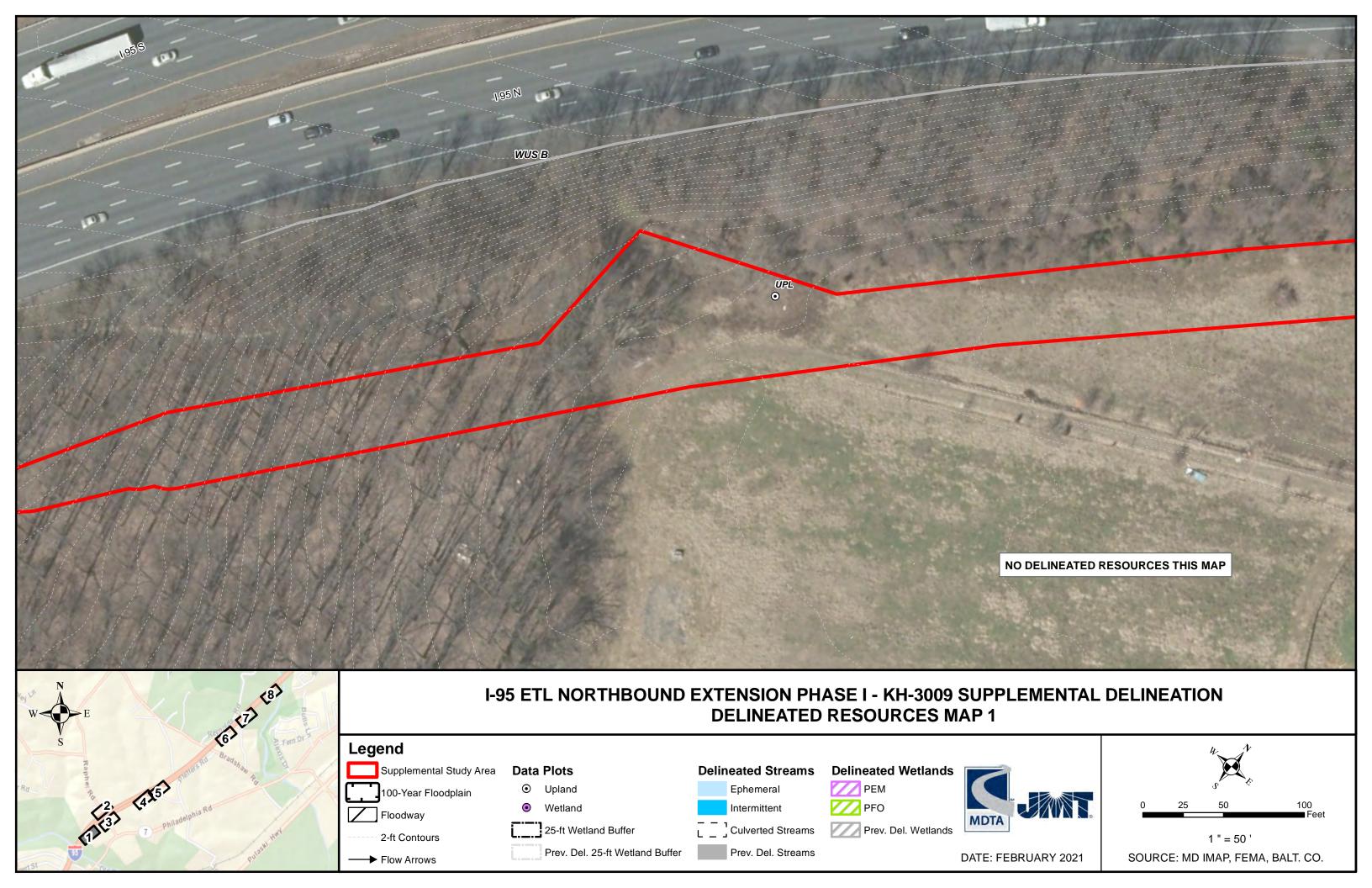


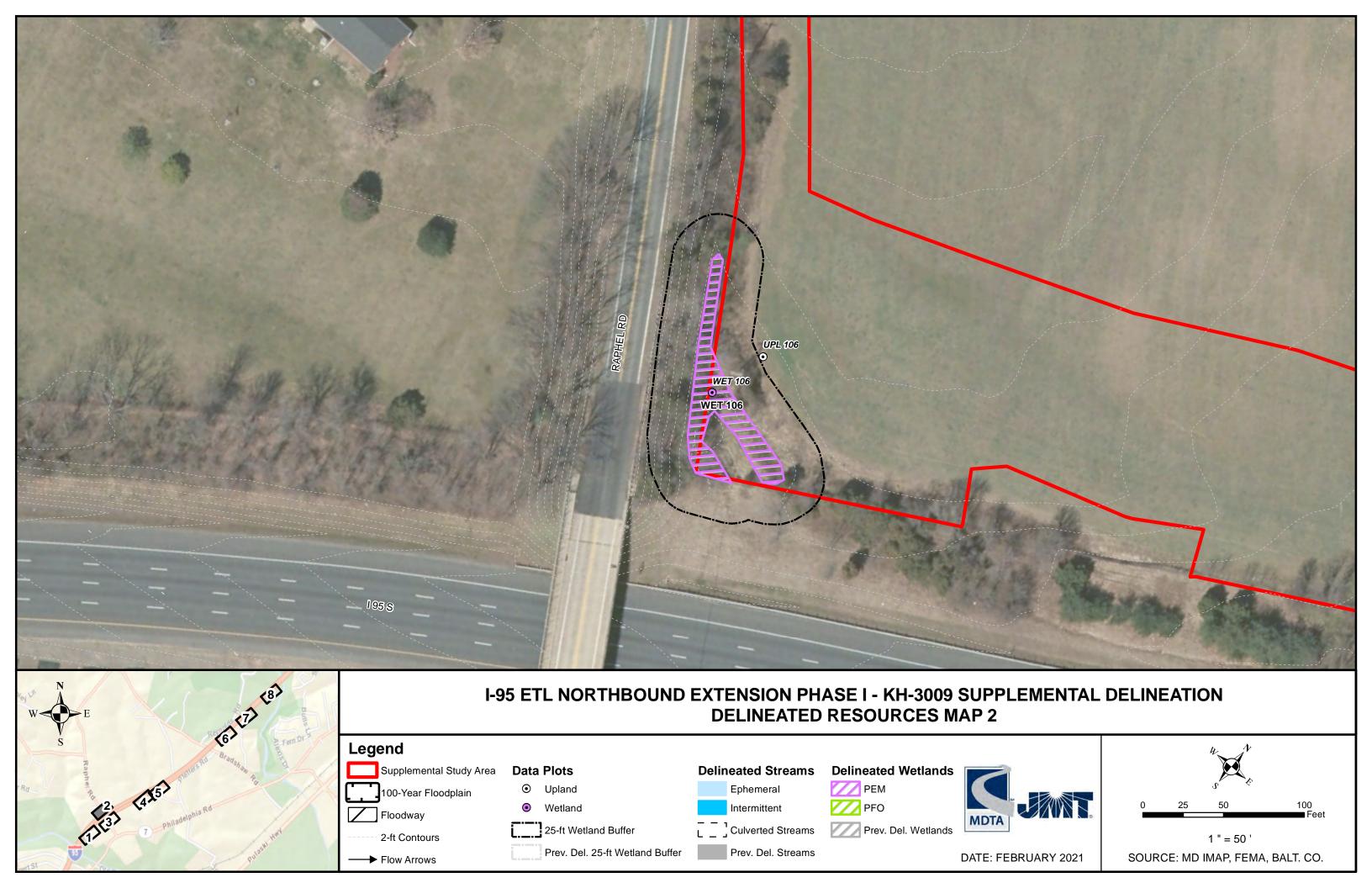


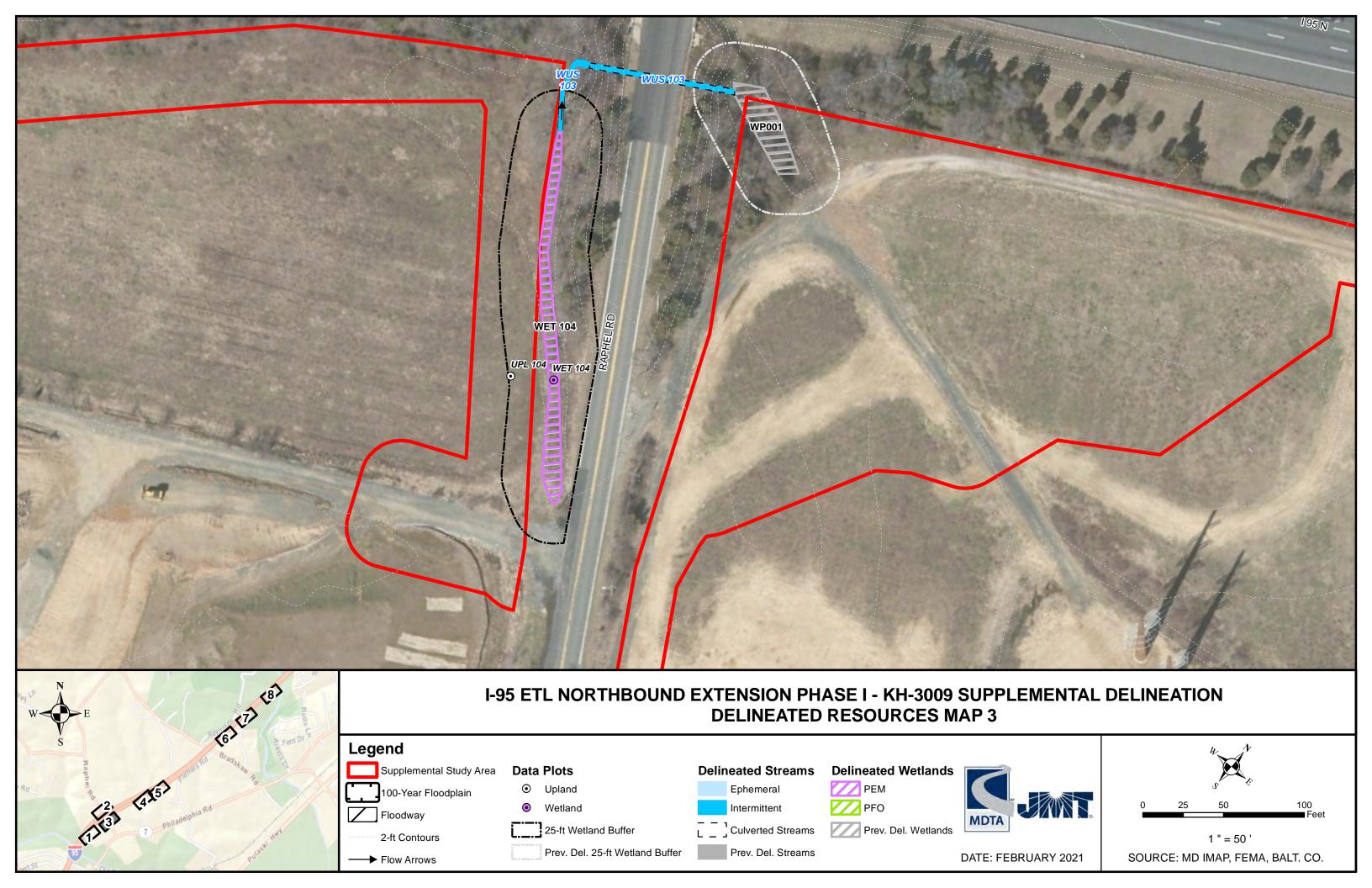


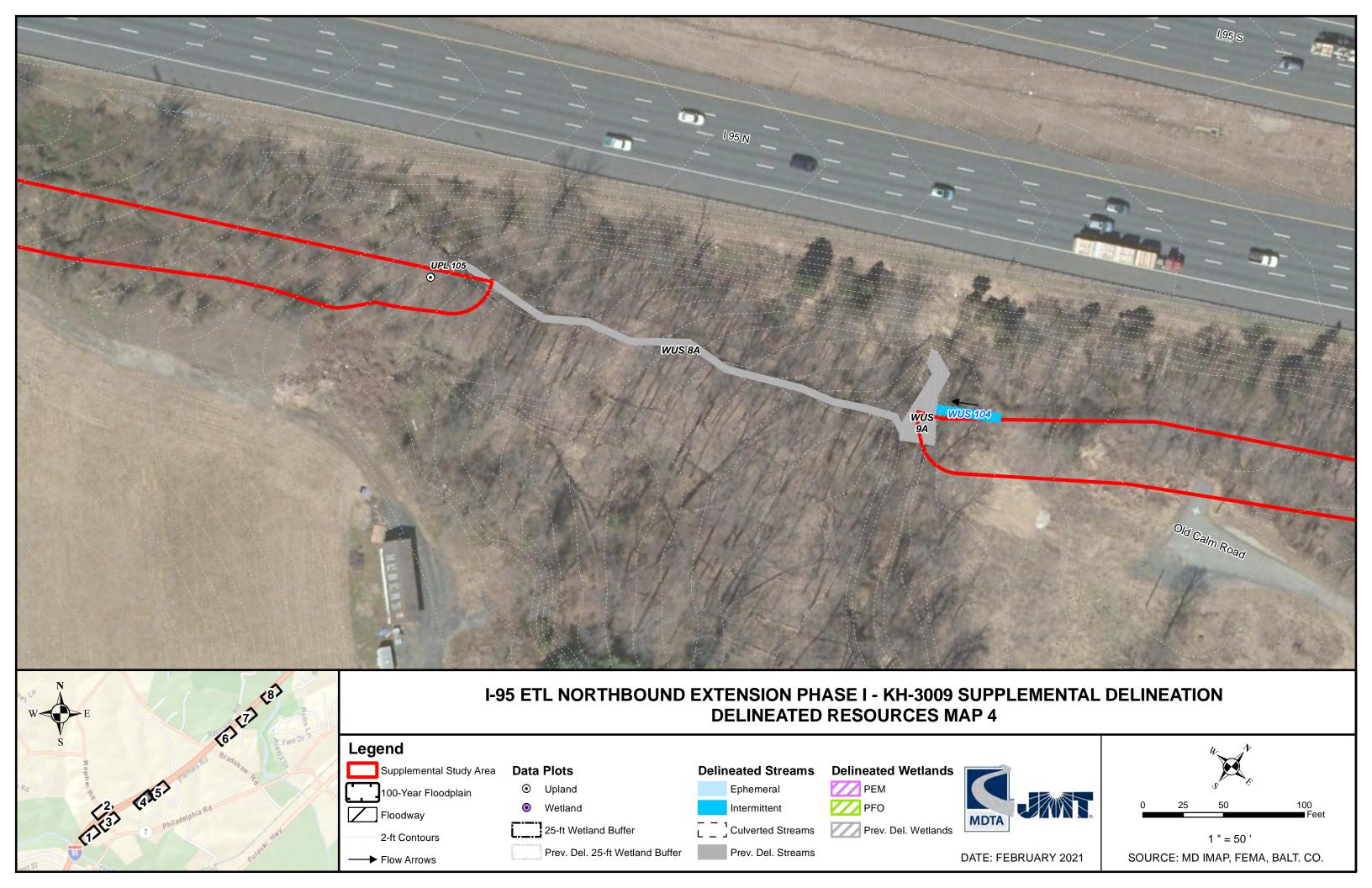


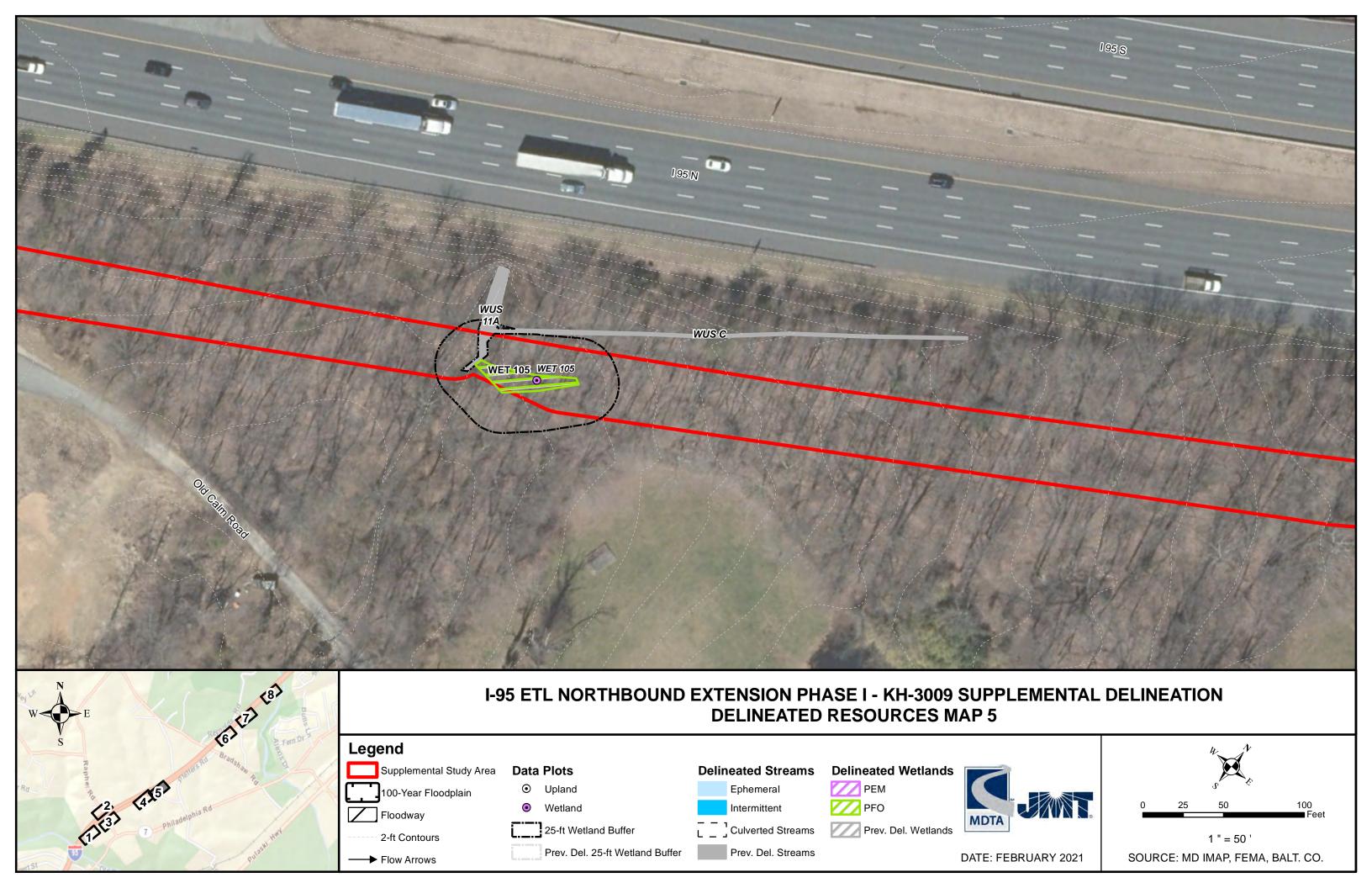


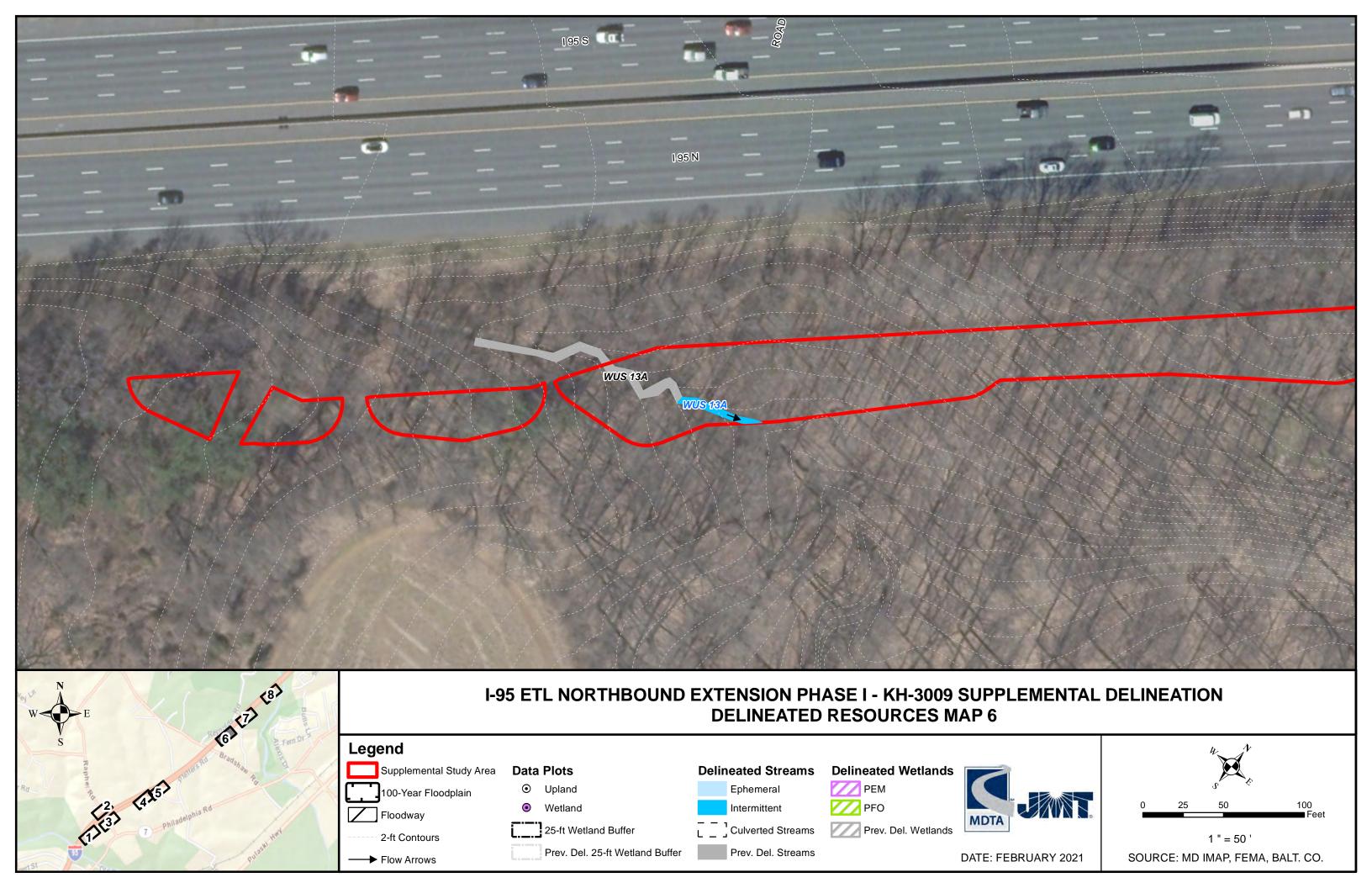


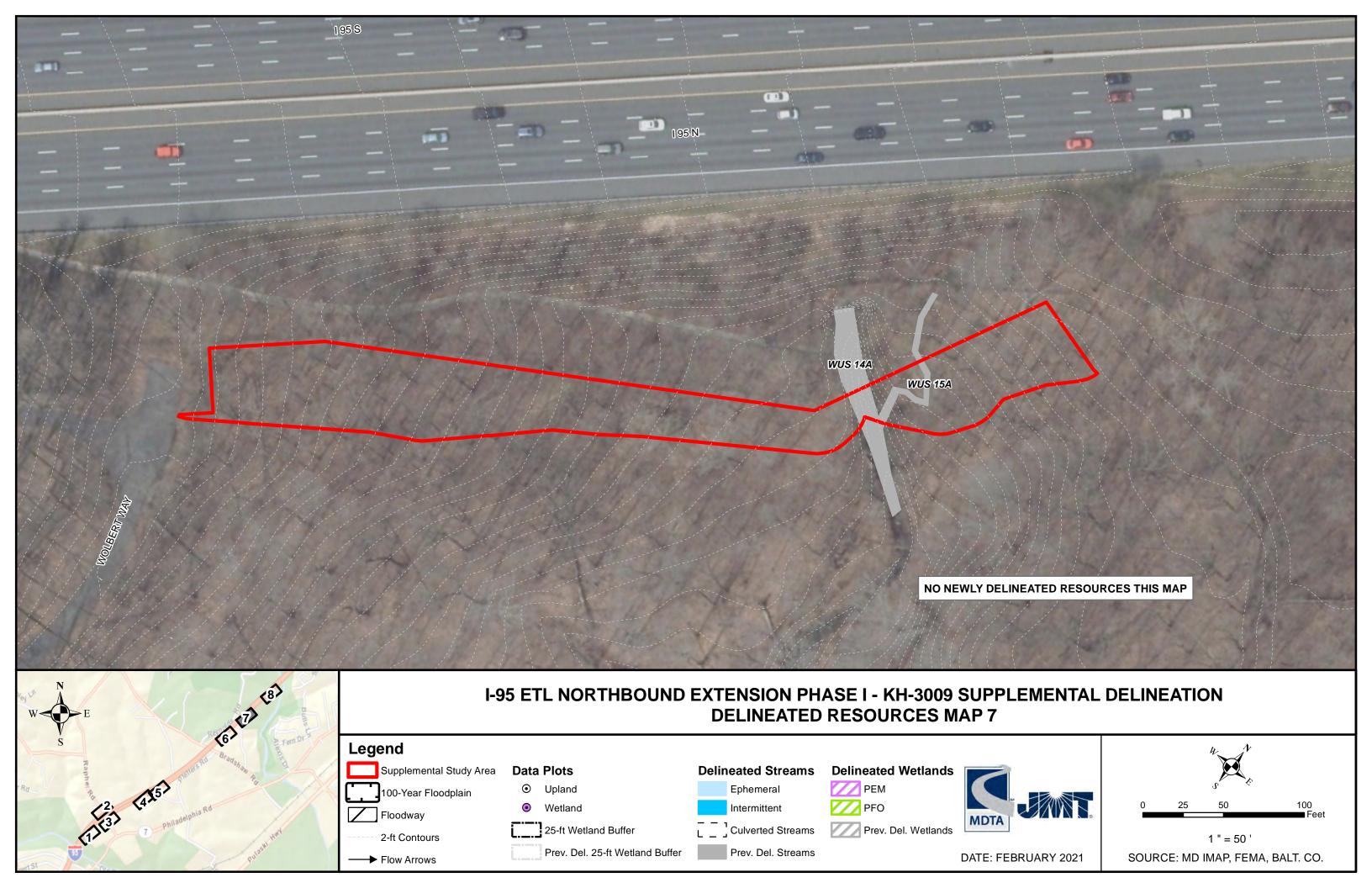


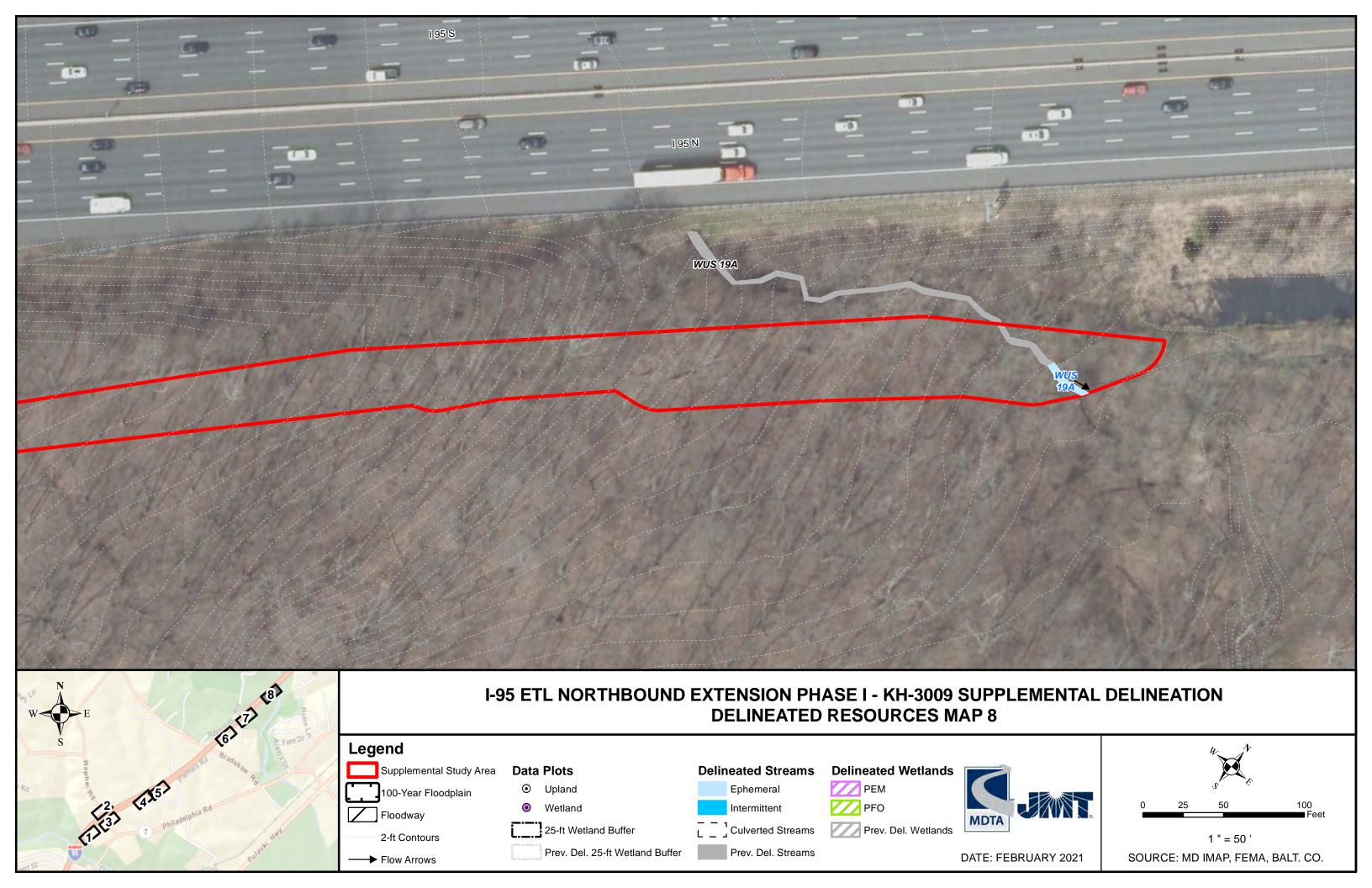












# APPENDIX D WETLAND, UPLAND, AND STREAM DATASHEETS



Project/Site: ETL Phase I K	H-3009	City/0	County: Baltimore Cour	nty Sa	ampling Date: 2021-01-19
Applicant/Owner: MDTA					
Investigator(s): GB, MM		Sect			Camping Font.
Landform (hillslope, terrace, e					Slone (%): 3
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Subregion (LRR or MLRA):					
Soil Map Unit Name: Chillun	silt loam 5 to 10	)% slopes	Long	NWI classification	
			Van V Na		
Are climatic / hydrologic condi		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Are Vegetation, Soil _					ent? Yes No
Are Vegetation, Soil _	, or Hydrology	naturally problem	natic? (If needed, e	explain any answers i	n Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDIN	IGS – Attach si	te map showing sar	mpling point locatio	ons, transects, ir	mportant features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Pres	sent? Yes	<b>✓</b> No	In the Committed Asses		
Hydric Soil Present?		No 🗸	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes	No.
Wetland Hydrology Present?		No 🗸	William a Wollana	.00	
Remarks:	100_	110			
rtomanto.					
HYDROLOGY					
Wetland Hydrology Indicat	tors:			Secondary Indicators	s (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum		check all that apply)		Surface Soil Cra	
Surface Water (A1)	<u> </u>	True Aquatic Plants	(B14)		ated Concave Surface (B8)
High Water Table (A2)		Hydrogen Sulfide Od		✓ Drainage Patter	
Saturation (A3)		Oxidized Rhizosphe		Moss Trim Lines	
Water Marks (B1)		Presence of Reduce		Dry-Season Wa	
Sediment Deposits (B2)			on in Tilled Soils (C6)	Crayfish Burrow	
				· ·	le on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4)		Thin Muck Surface ( Other (Explain in Re		Stunted or Stres	
		Other (Explain in Ne	illains)		
Iron Deposits (B5) Inundation Visible on Ae	orial Imagary (P7)			Geomorphic Pos	
Water-Stained Leaves (	,			Shallow Aquitare Microtopographi	
<u> </u>	<b>Б</b> 9)				` '
Aquatic Fauna (B13)				FAC-Neutral Te	St (D3)
Field Observations:		<b></b>			
Surface Water Present?		Depth (inches):			
Water Table Present?		Depth (inches):			
Saturation Present?	Yes No _	Depth (inches):	Wetland H	lydrology Present?	Yes No
(includes capillary fringe)  Describe Recorded Data (str	ream gauge, monito	ring well, aerial photos, pr	evious inspections), if ava	ilable:	
2000	oam gaago, momo	g, ac.ia. pc.cc, p.	oviousspessios), uva		
Domorko					
Remarks:					
1					

/EGETATION (Five Strata) – Use scientific na	ames of	plants.		Sampling Point: UPL				
00.0	Absolute	Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:				
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )		Species?		Number of Dominant Species				
1. Platanus occidentalis	30		FACW	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)				
2. Fraxinus pennsylvanica	10		FACW	Total Number of Dominant				
3. Acer rubrum	8		FAC	Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)				
4. Liriodendron tulipifera	2		FACU	Percent of Dominant Species				
5				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 60 (A/B)				
6	·							
	50%	= Total Cov	er	Prevalence Index worksheet:				
50% of total cover: 25	20% of	total cover:	10					
Sapling Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )				OBL species				
1				1 AOV 3pccics X Z =				
2				FAC species $\frac{18}{67}$ $\times 3 = \frac{54}{368}$				
_				FACU species 67 x 4 = 268				
				UPL species $0 \times 5 = 0$				
4		· <del></del>		Column Totals: <u>125</u> (A) <u>402</u> (B)				
5				Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.2				
6		= Total Cov						
				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:				
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:		1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation				
Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r	00		E4011	2 - Dominance Test is >50%				
1. Rosa multiflora	30		FACU	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>				
2				4 - Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)				
3				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)				
4				1 Toblematic Hydrophytic Vegetation (Explain)				
5				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must				
6	· - <del></del>			be present, unless disturbed or problematic.				
	30%	= Total Cov	er	Definitions of Five Vegetation Strata:				
50% of total cover: 15	20% of	total cover:	6	_				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )				<b>Tree</b> – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in.				
1 Allium canadense	20	~	FACU	(7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH).				
2 Microstegium vimineum	10		FAC	Continue Was de plants avalentia a constantina				
3 Allium ascalonicum	8		NI	Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less				
4 Lonicera japonica	5		FACU	than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.				
5. Potentilla indica	5		FACU	Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,				
6. Rosa multiflora	5		FACU	approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.				
7		. ———		Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including herbaceous vines, regardless of size, and woody				
8				plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3				
9		· <del></del>		ft (1 m) in height.				
10				Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.				
11	E00/			, , , ,				
	53%	= Total Cov	er					
50% of total cover: <u>27</u>	20% of	total cover:	11					
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )								
1. Vitis sp	10							
2.	·							
3								
4		- <del>-</del>						
5.		· <del></del>						
	10%	= Total Cov	er	Hydrophytic Vegetation				
				Present? Yes V No				
50% of total cover: 5		total cover:						
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s	sheet.)							

SOIL Sampling Point: UPL

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe	to the depth	needed to document the indica	ntor or confirm	the abser	nce of indicators.)
Depth	Matrix		Redox Features			
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist) % Typ	pe <sup>1</sup> Loc <sup>2</sup>	<u>Texture</u>	Remarks
0 - 1	10YR 4/3	100			Loam	
1 - 3	10YR 4/6	100			Loam	
3 - 10	10YR 5/6	100			Loam	
	-					<del>-</del>
-						
_	-					
					2	
		oletion, RM=R	educed Matrix, MS=Masked Sand	d Grains.		: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil			5 . 5			dicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histosol			Dark Surface (S7)	0) (841 D A 447 )		_ 2 cm Muck (A10) (MLRA 147)
Histic Ep	oipedon (A2)		<ul><li>Polyvalue Below Surface (S8</li><li>Thin Dark Surface (S9) (MLF</li></ul>		148)	Coast Prairie Redox (A16)
			Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	KA 147, 140)		(MLRA 147, 148)  Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19)
	n Sulfide (A4) d Layers (A5)		Depleted Matrix (F3)			(MLRA 136, 147)
	ick (A10) <b>(LRR N)</b>		Redox Dark Surface (F6)			_ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
	d Below Dark Surfac	e (A11)	Depleted Dark Surface (F7)			Other (Explain in Remarks)
	ark Surface (A12)	(* (* * * * )	Redox Depressions (F8)			_ Ciner (2/prain in recinatio)
	lucky Mineral (S1) (	LRR N,	Iron-Manganese Masses (F1	12) <b>(LRR N,</b>		
	\ 147, 148)	,	MLRA 136)	, ,		
	Bleyed Matrix (S4)		Umbric Surface (F13) (MLR	A 136, 122)	3	Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
	dedox (S5)		Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F			wetland hydrology must be present,
Stripped	Matrix (S6)		Red Parent Material (F21) (N	MLRA 127, 147)	)	unless disturbed or problematic.
Restrictive I	_ayer (if observed)	:				
Type:			<u></u>			
Depth (inc	ches):		<u>_</u>		Hydric S	Soil Present? Yes No
Remarks:					1	

Project/Site: ETL Phase I KH	-3009	Citv/C	ounty: Baltimore Cou	nty	Sampling Date: 2021-01-19			
Applicant/Owner: MDTA					Sampling Point: WET 104			
Investigator(s): GB, MM		Section						
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc	:): Ditch	L ocal reli	ef (concave, convex, nor	ne): Concave	Slope (%): 1			
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): S1	48	Lat. 39.4175110	Long: -76	.4033909	Datum: WGS 84			
Soil Map Unit Name: Beltsville	e silt loam, 2 to	5% slopes	Long	NWI classifica				
Are climatic / hydrologic condition			es 🗸 No	(If no, explain in Re				
Are Vegetation, Soil					esent? Yes No			
Are Vegetation, Soil				explain any answers				
					important features, etc.			
Hydrophytic Vegetation Prese		Is the Sampled Area						
Hydric Soil Present?					No			
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _	No						
Remarks:								
HYDROLOGY								
Wetland Hydrology Indicato	rs:			Secondary Indicate	ors (minimum of two required)			
Primary Indicators (minimum of	of one is required;	check all that apply)		Surface Soil C				
✓ Surface Water (A1)		Sparsely Vege	etated Concave Surface (B8)					
High Water Table (A2)		Drainage Patte	erns (B10)					
Saturation (A3)		es on Living Roots (C3)	Moss Trim Lin	es (B16)				
Water Marks (B1)		Presence of Reduced	I Iron (C4)	Dry-Season W	/ater Table (C2)			
Sediment Deposits (B2)		Recent Iron Reductio	n in Tilled Soils (C6)	Crayfish Burrows (C8)				
Drift Deposits (B3)		Thin Muck Surface (C	<b>(7</b> )	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)				
Algal Mat or Crust (B4)		Other (Explain in Ren	narks)	Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)				
Iron Deposits (B5)				Geomorphic P	osition (D2)			
Inundation Visible on Aeri	al Imagery (B7)			Shallow Aquita	ard (D3)			
✓ Water-Stained Leaves (B)	9)			Microtopographic Relief (D4)				
Aquatic Fauna (B13)				FAC-Neutral T	est (D5)			
Field Observations:								
Surface Water Present?	Yes No _	Depth (inches): 1"						
Water Table Present?	Yes _ 🗸 No _	Depth (inches): 0						
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)		Depth (inches):		lydrology Present	? Yes No			
Describe Recorded Data (stre	am gauge, monito	ring well, aerial photos, pre	vious inspections), if ava	ilable:				
Receives hydrology	from roadwa	v/adiacent field ru	noff. Drains to W	/US 103.				
Remarks:		y/aajaoont noid ra	mon. Brame to tt	100 100.				

/EGETATION (Five Strata) – Use scientific n	ames of <sub>l</sub>	plants.		Sampling Point: WET 104				
20# *		Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:				
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u> ) 1		Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)				
2				Total Number of Dominant				
3				Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)				
4								
5				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)				
6								
		= Total Cov	er	Prevalence Index worksheet:				
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:				
Sapling Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r	2070 01	total oovon.		OBL species $\frac{40}{10}$ $\times 1 = \frac{40}{20}$				
1. Fraxinus pennsylvanica	5	<b>~</b>	FACW	FACW species 10 x 2 = 20				
2				FAC species 10 x 3 = 30				
				FACU species $\frac{0}{2}$ $\times 4 = \frac{0}{2}$				
3				UPL species $0 \times 5 = 0$				
4				Column Totals: <u>60</u> (A) <u>90</u> (B)				
5				Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.5				
	5%	= Total Cov	er	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:				
50% of total cover: 3	20% of	total cover	1	✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation				
Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )	2070 01	.5.0. 00 001.		✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%				
1				✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>				
2				4 - Morphological Adaptations (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)				
3	<u> </u>			Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)				
4				Froblematic Hydrophytic vegetation (Explain)				
5				The Program of house's and an allow developments				
6				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.				
		= Total Cov	er	Definitions of Five Vegetation Strata:				
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:						
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r				<b>Tree</b> – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in.				
1 Typha latifolia	40	<b>✓</b>	OBL	(7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH).				
2 Toxicodendron radicans	10		FAC	Conline Mandy plants avaluding woody vines				
3. Juncus effusus	5		FACW	Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less				
4	-			than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.				
5	-			Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,				
6.				approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.				
7				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including				
8				herbaceous vines, regardless of size, and woody				
9				plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3				
10				ft (1 m) in height.				
11				Woody vine - All woody vines, regardless of height.				
· · · ·		= Total Cov						
20								
50% of total cover: 28	20% of	total cover:						
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )								
1	· ———							
2	·							
3								
4	<u> </u>							
5				Hydrophytic				
	:	= Total Cov	er	Vegetation				
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:		Present? Yes No				
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s				1				
,	,							

SOIL Sampling Point: WET 104

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe	to the de	oth needed to docur	nent the	indicator	or confirm	n the absence of	f indicators.)
Depth	Matrix		Redo	x Feature	s			
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0 - 1	10YR 3/2	100					Clay Loam	
1-3	10YR 4/2	90	5Y 4/6	10	С	<u>M</u>	Clay Loam	
3 - 12	10YR 4/1	65	5YR 3/4	35	С	M	Clay Loam	
					. <u> </u>			
							. <u></u>	
							. <u></u>	
¹Type: C=Co	oncentration, D=Dep	letion, RM	l=Reduced Matrix, MS	S=Maske	d Sand G	ains.		Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil I	ndicators:						Indicato	ors for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histosol	(A1)		Dark Surface	(S7)			2 cr	m Muck (A10) <b>(MLRA 147)</b>
Histic Ep	ipedon (A2)		Polyvalue Be	low Surfa	ace (S8) (I	<b>VILRA 147</b>	, <b>148)</b> Coa	ast Prairie Redox (A16)
Black His	stic (A3)		Thin Dark Su	rface (S9	) (MLRA	147, 148)	(1	MLRA 147, 148)
Hydroge	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleye	d Matrix	(F2)		Pie	dmont Floodplain Soils (F19)
Stratified	Layers (A5)		✓ Depleted Ma	trix (F3)			(1	MLRA 136, 147)
2 cm Mu	ck (A10) (LRR N)		Redox Dark	Surface (I	F6)		Ver	y Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
Depleted	Below Dark Surfac	e (A11)	Depleted Dar	k Surface	e (F7)		Oth	er (Explain in Remarks)
Thick Da	rk Surface (A12)		Redox Depre	ssions (F	8)			
Sandy M	lucky Mineral (S1) (I	LRR N,	Iron-Mangan	ese Mass	es (F12)	(LRR N,		
MLRA	147, 148)		MLRA 13	6)				
Sandy G	leyed Matrix (S4)		Umbric Surfa	ce (F13)	(MLRA 1	36, 122)	<sup>3</sup> Indica	ators of hydrophytic vegetation and
Sandy R	edox (S5)		Piedmont Flo				48) wetla	and hydrology must be present,
	Matrix (S6)		Red Parent N					ss disturbed or problematic.
	ayer (if observed)	:			, ,			,
Type:								
Depth (inc	ches):						Hydric Soil P	resent? Yes No
Remarks:							•	

Project/Site: ETL Phase I KH-3009 City/County: Baltimore County Sampling Date: 2021-01-19								
Applicant/Owner: MDTA State: Maryland Sampling Point: UPL 104								
Investigator(s): GB, MM Section, Township, Range:								
<u> </u>	Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 1							
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): <u>\$ 148</u> Lat: <u>39.4175</u>								
Soil Map Unit Name: Beltsville silt loam, 0 to 2% slopes	NWI classification: NA							
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time	4							
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology signification								
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturall								
Are vegetation, on Trydiology natural	y problematio: (if needed, explain any answers in remarks.)							
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map show	ring sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.							
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No	Is the Sampled Area							
Hydric Soil Present? Yes No_ ✔	within a Wetland? Yes No							
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No								
Remarks:								
HYDROLOGY								
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)							
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that ap	ply) Surface Soil Cracks (B6)							
Surface Water (A1) True Aqua	tic Plants (B14) Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)							
✓ High Water Table (A2)  — Hydrogen	Sulfide Odor (C1) Drainage Patterns (B10)							
Saturation (A3) Oxidized R	thizospheres on Living Roots (C3) Moss Trim Lines (B16)							
Water Marks (B1) Presence	of Reduced Iron (C4) Dry-Season Water Table (C2)							
Sediment Deposits (B2) Recent Iro	n Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) Crayfish Burrows (C8)							
	Surface (C7) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)							
	lain in Remarks) Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)							
Iron Deposits (B5)	Geomorphic Position (D2)							
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	Shallow Aquitard (D3)							
Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	Microtopographic Relief (D4)							
Aquatic Fauna (B13)	FAC-Neutral Test (D5)							
Field Observations:								
Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inc								
Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (inc								
Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (includes capillary fringe)	ches): Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No							
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial p	photos, previous inspections), if available:							
Remarks:								

/EGETATION (Five Strata) – Use scientific n	Sampling Point: UPL 104				
20 ft *		Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r ) 1)		Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)	
2				Total Number of Dominant	
3				Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)	
4				Percent of Dominant Species	
5				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 67 (A/B)	
6				Prevalence Index worksheet:	
	:	= Total Cov	er	Total % Cover of: Multiply by:	
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:		OBL species $0 \times 1 = 0$	
Sapling Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )				FACW species 5 x 2 = 10	
1				FAC species 42 x 3 = 126	
2				FACU species 0 x 4 = 0	
3				UPL species $0 \times 5 = 0$	
4				Column Totals: 47 (A) 136 (B)	
5				Column Totals (A)	
6				Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.9	
	:	= Total Cov	er	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:		1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r				✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%	
1. Pyrus calleryana	8	~	NI	✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹	
2. Liquidambar styraciflua	2	<b>✓</b>	FAC	4 - Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
3				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)	
4					
5	· <del></del>			<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must	
6	10%			be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
_		= Total Cov		Definitions of Five Vegetation Strata:	
50% of total cover: 5	20% of	total cover:		Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )	40	,	FA0	approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in.	
1. Microstegium vimineum	<u>40</u> 5		FAC	(7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH).	
2. Juncus effusus	<u> </u>		FACW	Sapling - Woody plants, excluding woody vines,	
3	. <del></del>			approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.	
4				,	
5				Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.	
7				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including	
8				herbaceous vines, regardless of size, and woody	
9.				plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.	
10				it (1111) it noight.	
11.				Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.	
	45%	= Total Cov	er		
50% of total cover: 23	20% of	total cover:	9		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )	20 /6 01	total cover.			
2					
3					
4					
5				Hydrophytic	
		= Total Cov		Vegetation Present? Ves. V. No.	
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:		Present? Yes V No	
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s	sheet.)				

Sampling Point: <u>UPL 104</u>

Depth (Inches)         Matrix (Color (moist)         Redox Features (moist)         Type Loc*         Texture         Remarks           0 - 2         10YR 5/3         95         10YR 5/6         5         C         M         Clay Loam           2 - 12         10YR 5/6         100         Clay Loam         Clay Loam           -         -         Clay Loam         Clay Loam           -         -         Clay Loam           -         Clay Loam         Clay Loa	Profile Desc	ription: (Describe	to the de	pth needed to docun	nent the	indicator	or confirn	n the absence	of indicate	ors.)		
Color (moist)   %   Color (moist)   %   Type   Loc   Clay Loam	Depth			Redo	x Feature	s						
2 - 12	(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)		Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	<u>Texture</u>		Remark	iS	
Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.	0 - 2	10YR 5/3	95	10YR 5/6	5	С	M	Clay Loam				
Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.  Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.  Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.  Thire Soil Indicators:  Histosol (A1)  Histosol (A2)  Black Histic (A3)  Thin Dark Surface (S9) (MLRA 147, 148)  Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)  Stratified Layers (A5)  Depleted Matrix (F2)  Depleted Delow Dark Surface (A11)  Depleted Delow Dark Surface (A11)  Depleted Delow Dark Surface (A11)  Depleted Delow Dark Surface (A12)  Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR N)  MLRA 147, 148)  Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)  Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)  Sandy Redox (S5)  Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19)  (MLRA 136, 147)  Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)  Other (Explain in Remarks)  Thick Dark Surface (A12)  Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR N,  MLRA 1436)  Sandy Redox (S5)  Sandy Redox (S5)  Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 148)  Stripped Matrix (S6)  Red Parent Material (F21) (MLRA 148)  Type:  Depth (inches):  Hydric Soil Present? Yes  No  Thire Dark Surface (A12)  No  Hydric Soil Present? Yes  No  Thire Dark Surface (A12)  No  Thire Dark Surface (A12)  Pledmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 148)  Wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	2 - 12	10YR 5/6	100					Clay Loam				
Hydric Soil Indicators:    Histosol (A1)	-											_
Hydric Soil Indicators:    Histosol (A1)												_
Hydric Soil Indicators:    Histosol (A1)	·	-					<del></del>	-				
Hydric Soil Indicators:    Histosol (A1)												
Hydric Soil Indicators:    Histosol (A1)												
Hydric Soil Indicators:    Histosol (A1)				. <u></u>			<u> </u>		-			
Hydric Soil Indicators:    Histosol (A1)	-											
Hydric Soil Indicators:    Histosol (A1)	_											
Hydric Soil Indicators:    Histosol (A1)			_									_
Hydric Soil Indicators:    Histosol (A1)	1					. <del></del>	·	2				
Histosol (A1)			oletion, RM	1=Reduced Matrix, MS	S=Maske	d Sand Gr	ains.					3.
Histic Epipedon (A2)  Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (MLRA 147, 148)  Black Histic (A3)  Thin Dark Surface (S9) (MLRA 147, 148)  Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)  Stratified Layers (A5)  Depleted Matrix (F3)  Redox Dark Surface (F6)  Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)  Thick Dark Surface (A12)  Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR N)  Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)  Sandy Redox (S5)  Sandy Redox (S5)  Stripped Matrix (S6)  Redox Depressions (F12) (MLRA 136, 122)  Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (MLRA 147, 148)  (MLRA 147, 148)  Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19)  (MLRA 136, 147)  Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)  Other (Explain in Remarks)  Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR N,  MLRA 136)  Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)  Sandy Redox (S5)  Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 148)  Stripped Matrix (S6)  Red Parent Material (F21) (MLRA 127, 147)  Persent:  Hydric Soil Present? Yes No	-			Davida Ossafa aa	(07)						-	is:
Black Histic (A3)		• •				· · · · (CO) /	AL DA 447					
Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) Stratified Layers (A5) Depleted Matrix (F3) MLRA 136, 147)  Commy Gleyed Matrix (F3) Depleted Matrix (F3) MLRA 136, 147)  Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Depleted Below Dark Surface (A12) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR N, MLRA 136) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Sandy Redox (S5) Stripped Matrix (S6)  Restrictive Layer (if observed):  Type: Depth (inches):  Hydric Soil Present? Yes No ✓  MLRA 136, 147)  Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)  Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)  Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Depleted Matrix (F3)  Nethrace (F12) (LRR N, MLRA 136, 122)  Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 148) Wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.  Hydric Soil Present? Yes No ✓  No ✓  Hydric Soil Present? Yes No ✓								, 148) C			6)	
Stratified Layers (A5)							147, 140)	D			ile (E10)	
2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR N)						(Г2)		<u> </u>			115 (F 19)	
Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Thick Dark Surface (A12) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR N, MLRA 147, 148) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Stripped Matrix (S6) Stripped Matrix (S6)  Red Parent Material (F21) (MLRA 127, 147) Depth (inches):  Depth (inches):  Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Depleted Dark Surface (F12) (LRR N, Depleted Dark Surface (F12) (LR						F6)		\/			oce (TF12)	
Thick Dark Surface (A12) Redox Depressions (F8) Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR N, MLRA 147, 148) Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR N, MLRA 136) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Umbric Surface (F13) (MLRA 136, 122) 3Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 148) wetland hydrology must be present, and Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 127, 147) unless disturbed or problematic.  Restrictive Layer (if observed):  Type: Depth (inches): Hydric Soil Present? Yes No ✓		. , . ,	e (A11)						•		, ,	
Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR N,			(, , , ,						(=)		,	
MLRA 147, 148)  Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Sandy Redox (S5) Stripped Matrix (S6)  Stripped Matrix (S6)  Restrictive Layer (if observed):  Type: Depth (inches): Sendy Redox (S5)  MLRA 136)  Umbric Surface (F13) (MLRA 136, 122)  MLRA 148) Wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.  Hydric Soil Present? Yes No			LRR N,				LRR N,					
Sandy Redox (S5)						, , ,						
Sandy Redox (S5)						(MLRA 13	86, 122)	<sup>3</sup> Ind	icators of hy	ydrophytic v	egetation a	and
Restrictive Layer (if observed):           Type:											-	
Type:  Depth (inches):	Stripped	Matrix (S6)		Red Parent N	1aterial (F	21) <b>(MLR</b>	A 127, 14	<b>7)</b> un	less disturb	ed or proble	ematic.	
Depth (inches): No	Restrictive I	ayer (if observed)										
	Type:											
	Depth (inc	ches):						Hydric Soil	Present?	Yes	No	<u> </u>
	•											
	i											

SOIL

Project/Site: ETL Phase I KH	-3009	Citv/C	county: Baltimore Cou	nty	Sampling Date: 2021-01-19			
Applicant/Owner: MDTA					d Sampling Point: WET 105			
Investigator(s): GB, MM Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.	:): Floodplain	L ocal reli	ief (concave, convex, no	<sub>ne):</sub> None	Slope (%): 1			
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): S1	48	Lat. 39.4226685	Long: -76	.3967173	Datum: WGS 84			
Soil Map Unit Name: Issue sil		ally flooded	Long.	NWI classific	ation: PFO1C			
Are climatic / hydrologic condition			'es V No	(If no, explain in R				
Are Vegetation, Soil					resent? Yes No			
Are Vegetation, Soil				explain any answei				
Are vegetation, Soil	, or riyurology	naturally problems	alic: (ii needed, e	explain any answer	5 III Nemarks.)			
SUMMARY OF FINDING	3S – Attach sit	e map showing sam	pling point location	ons, transects	, important features, etc.			
Hydrophytic Vegetation Prese	ent? Yes	<b>✓</b> No	Is the Sampled Area					
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	4	within a Wetland?	Yes_	No			
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	<b>✓</b> No						
Remarks:								
LIVEROLOGY								
HYDROLOGY								
Wetland Hydrology Indicato				-	tors (minimum of two required)			
Primary Indicators (minimum o	of one is required; of			Surface Soil	` '			
Surface Water (A1)		True Aquatic Plants (			getated Concave Surface (B8)			
High Water Table (A2)		Hydrogen Sulfide Od		✓ Drainage Pat	· · · ·			
Saturation (A3)		Oxidized Rhizosphere	-	Moss Trim Li				
Water Marks (B1)		Presence of Reduced		Dry-Season Water Table (C2)				
Sediment Deposits (B2)		Recent Iron Reductio		Crayfish Burrows (C8)				
Drift Deposits (B3)		<ul><li>Thin Muck Surface (C</li><li>Other (Explain in Ren</li></ul>		<ul><li>Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)</li><li>Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)</li></ul>				
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5)		Other (Explain in Rei	ilaiks)	Geomorphic				
Inundation Visible on Aeri	ial Imagery (B7)							
Water-Stained Leaves (B				Shallow Aquitard (D3) Microtopographic Relief (D4)				
Aquatic Fauna (B13)	3)			FAC-Neutral				
Field Observations:								
Surface Water Present?	Yes V No	Depth (inches): <1						
Water Table Present?		Depth (inches): 9						
Saturation Present?		Depth (inches):		Hydrology Presen	t? Yes 🗸 No			
(includes capillary fringe)					100			
Describe Recorded Data (stre	am gauge, monitor	ing well, aerial photos, pre	vious inspections), if ava	ailable:				
Receives hydrology	from ground	water and runoff. I	Drains to WUS 11	A.				
Remarks:								

/EGETATION (Five Strata) – Use scientific na	ames of <sub>l</sub>	olants.		Sampling Point: WET 105
00.0	Absolute	Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u> ) 1. Acer rubrum	% Cover 70	Species? ✓	Status FAC	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)
2. Fraxinus pennsylvanica	5		FACW	
3				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)
4				Opedies Across Air Strata.
5				Percent of Dominant Species That Are ORL FACW or FAC: 100 (A/R)
6.				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)
U	75%	= Total Cove		Prevalence Index worksheet:
50% of total cover: 38				Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
	20% of	total cover:		OBL species 0 x 1 = 0
Sapling Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )  1. Acer rubrum	2		FAC	FACW species 15 x 2 = 30
				FAC species 133 x 3 = 399
2				FACU species 5 x 4 = 20
3				UPL species 0 x 5 = 0
4				Column Totals: 153 (A) 449 (B)
5				
6	20/			Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.9
	3%	= Total Cove	er	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
50% of total cover: 2	20% of	total cover:	1	1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r				✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
1				✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>
2				4 - Morphological Adaptations (Provide supporting
3				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
4				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
5				
6				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
		= Total Cove	er	Definitions of Five Vegetation Strata:
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )				<b>Tree</b> – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in.
1. Microstegium vimineum	60	<b>✓</b>	FAC	(7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH).
2 Juncus effusus	10		FACW	Continue Woody plants evaluding woody vines
3. Lonicera japonica	5		FACU	Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less
4. Allium ascalonicum	3		NI	than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.
5.				Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
6.				approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.
7				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including
8				herbaceous vines, regardless of size, and woody
9.				plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3
10				ft (1 m) in height.
11.				Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
	700/	= Total Cove		
50% -(1.44) 39				
50% of total cover: 39	20% of	total cover:		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				Hydrophytic
	:	= Total Cove	er	Vegetation
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:		Present? Yes No
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s	sheet.)			

Sampling Point: WET 105

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe	to the de	pth needed to docun	nent the	indicator	or confirn	n the absence	of indicato	ors.)	
Depth	Matrix		Redo	x Feature	es					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture		Remarks	
0 - 3	10YR 4/1	95	10YR 3/4	5	<u>C</u>	<u>M</u>	Sandy Clay			
3 - 6	7.5YR 4/6	95	7.5YR 4/1	5	D	M	Sandy Clay			
6 - 10	2.5YR 5/4	100					Sandy Clay			
	_									
					<u> </u>					
					-		-			
										_
-										
		letion, RM	1=Reduced Matrix, MS	S=Maske	d Sand Gr	ains.			ng, M=Matrix.	
Hydric Soil I	ndicators:						Indica	ators for Pr	oblematic Hy	dric Soils³:
Histosol	(A1)		Dark Surface	(S7)			2	cm Muck (A	A10) <b>(MLRA 1</b>	47)
Histic Ep	pipedon (A2)		Polyvalue Be	low Surfa	ace (S8) <b>(I</b>	VILRA 147,	, <b>148)</b> C	oast Prairie	Redox (A16)	
Black His	stic (A3)		Thin Dark Su	rface (S9	) (MLRA	147, 148)		(MLRA 14	7, 148)	
Hydroge	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleye	d Matrix	(F2)		P	edmont Flo	odplain Soils	(F19)
	Layers (A5)		✓ Depleted Mat		, ,			(MLRA 13		` ,
	ck (A10) (LRR N)		Redox Dark S	, ,	F6)		V	•	Dark Surface	(TF12)
	Below Dark Surfac	e (A11)	Depleted Dar	•	,				in in Remarks)	
	ark Surface (A12)	- ( )	Redox Depre					(=-1	,	,
	lucky Mineral (S1) (	RR N	Iron-Mangan			I RR N				
	147, 148)	-IXIX I <b>4</b> ,	MLRA 13		503 (1 12) (	LIXIX IV,				
				•	/MI D A 13	06 422\	3Ind	icotoro of h	(draphytia yaa	estation and
	leyed Matrix (S4)		Umbric Surfa						drophytic veg	
	edox (S5)		Piedmont Flo					-	logy must be p	
	Matrix (S6)		Red Parent N	/laterial (F	=21) <b>(MLR</b>	A 127, 147	<b>7)</b> un	less disturbe	ed or problem	atic.
	ayer (if observed)									
Type: Gra									.,	
Depth (inc	ches): 10						Hydric Soil	Present?	Yes	No
Remarks:										

Project/Site: ETL Phase I KH-3009	)	City/0	County: Baltimore Cou	nty	_ Sampling Date: 2	:021-01-19	
Applicant/Owner: MDTA			,	State: Marylai			
Investigator(s): GB, MM		Secti	on, Township, Range:		Gampinig i Gina		
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): U	pland		lief (concave, convex, nor		Slone	- (%)· 3	
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): S 148	l at		Long: -76		Datum:		
Soil Map Unit Name: Russett fine			Long	NWI classifi			
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions or			Voc. V No.	(If no, explain in F			
						No. V	
Are Vegetation, Soil,		-			present? Yes	NO <u>*</u>	
Are Vegetation, Soil,	or Hydrology	naturally problem	atic? (if needed, e	explain any answe	ers in Remarks.)		
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS -	Attach site n	nap showing san	mpling point location	ons, transects	s, important fea	atures, etc.	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes	No 🗸	Is the Sampled Area				
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes	No 🗸	within a Wetland?	Yes	No		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes	No 🗸					
Remarks:							
HYDROLOGY							
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:				Secondary Indica	ators (minimum of tv	vo required)	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one	is required; chec	ck all that apply)		Surface Soil	l Cracks (B6)		
Surface Water (A1)		True Aquatic Plants	(B14)	Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)			
High Water Table (A2)		Hydrogen Sulfide Od	dor (C1)	Drainage Patterns (B10)			
Saturation (A3)		Oxidized Rhizospher	res on Living Roots (C3)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)			
Water Marks (B1)		Presence of Reduce	d Iron (C4)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)			
Sediment Deposits (B2)		Recent Iron Reduction	on in Tilled Soils (C6)	Crayfish Burrows (C8)			
Drift Deposits (B3)		Thin Muck Surface (	C7)	Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)			
Algal Mat or Crust (B4)		Other (Explain in Re	marks)	Stunted or S	Stressed Plants (D1)	)	
Iron Deposits (B5)				Geomorphic	Position (D2)		
Inundation Visible on Aerial Image	agery (B7)			Shallow Aqu	uitard (D3)		
Water-Stained Leaves (B9)				Microtopographic Relief (D4)			
Aquatic Fauna (B13)				FAC-Neutra	l Test (D5)		
Field Observations:							
		_ Depth (inches):					
		_ Depth (inches):					
Saturation Present? Yes	No	_ Depth (inches):	Wetland H	lydrology Prese	nt? Yes	No	
(includes capillary fringe)  Describe Recorded Data (stream ga	auge monitoring	well aerial photos pre	avious inspections) if ava	ilahle:			
Describe Recorded Data (Stream 98	auge, monitoring	well, aeriai priotos, pre	evious irispections), ii ava	ilabic.			
Damarka							
Remarks:							
İ.							

/EGETATION (Five Strata) – Use scientific na	ames of <sub>l</sub>	olants.		Sampling Point: UPL 105			
	Absolute	Dominant	Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:			
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u> ) 1. Acer rubrum	<u>% Cover</u> 65	Species? ✓	Status FAC	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)			
- Eravinus pannsylvaniaa	5		FACW	That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC.			
	· <del></del>			Total Number of Dominant			
3				Species Across All Strata: / (B)			
4				Percent of Dominant Species			
5				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 43 (A/B)			
6	70%			Prevalence Index worksheet:			
		= Total Cov		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:			
50% of total cover: 35	20% of	total cover:	14	OBL species 0 x 1 = 0			
Sapling Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r				FACW species 20			
1. Acer rubrum	50		FAC	FAC species 115 x 3 = 345			
2. Fraxinus pennsylvanica	15		FACW	FACU species 25 x 4 = 100			
3				$\begin{array}{cccc} & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & $			
4				OPL species x 5 =			
5				Column Totals: 160 (A) 485 (B)			
6.				Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.0			
	65%	= Total Cov	er	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:			
500/ () 22							
	20% of total cover: 13			1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation 2 - Dominance Test is >50%			
Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )				3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>			
1,							
2				4 - Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)			
3	· <del></del>			Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)			
4				1 residing in the resident (Explain)			
5				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must			
6				be present, unless disturbed or problematic.			
		= Total Cov	er	Definitions of Five Vegetation Strata:			
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:					
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )				Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,			
1 Alliaria petiolata	15	~	FACU	approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH).			
2 Lonicera japonica	10		FACU				
3. Allium ascalonicum	10		NI	Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less			
5. Aman assaismean	· <del></del>		<del></del>	than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.			
4	· <del></del>			Character and other and ot			
5				Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.			
6							
7	· <del></del>			Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including			
8				herbaceous vines, regardless of size, and woody plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3			
9				ft (1 m) in height.			
10				Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.			
11	· <del></del>			Woody vine - All woody vines, regardless of height.			
	35%	= Total Cov	er				
50% of total cover: 18	20% of	total cover:	7				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r	<del></del>	•					
1 Vitis sp	5	<b>V</b>	NI				
2							
3							
4	· <del></del>						
5	E 0/			Hydrophytic			
	5%	= Total Cov	er	Vegetation			
50% of total cover: 3 20% of total cover: 1				Present? Yes No			
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s	sheet.)						

Sampling Point: UPL 105

Depth Matrix (inches) Color (moist)		%		Redox Features			Touture		Remarks	
0 - 2	10YR 4/3	<u>%</u> 90	Color (moist) 10YR 4/6	_ <u>%</u> 10	Type <sup>1</sup>		<u>Texture</u>		Reman	KS
	-	_	-			<u> M</u>	Clay			
2 - 8	10YR 3/3	90	10YR 5/8	10	С	<u>M</u>	Clay			
-						_				
-										
			-				-	<del></del>		
								_		
			<u> </u>				-			
-										
-										
_										
			<u> </u>				-	_		
					-					
		epletion, RN	M=Reduced Matrix, M	IS=Maske	d Sand G	rains.	<sup>2</sup> Location:	PL=Pore Lir	ning, M=Mat	rix.
dric Soil	Indicators:						Ind	licators for F	roblematic	Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
_ Histosol			Dark Surfac					2 cm Muck	. , .	•
	pipedon (A2)		Polyvalue B		. , ,		148)	Coast Prairi		16)
	stic (A3)		Thin Dark S			147, 148)		(MLRA 1		(=)
	en Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gley		(F2)			Piedmont F		oils (F19)
	d Layers (A5)		Depleted Ma		Te)			(MLRA 1		ooo (TC12)
	ıck (A10) <b>(LRR N)</b> d Below Dark Surfa	oce (Δ11)	Redox Dark Depleted Da	•	,			Very Shallo Other (Expl		
	ark Surface (A12)	ice (ATT)	Redox Depr					Other (Expir	alli III IXGIIIa	11.3)
	Mucky Mineral (S1)	(LRR N.	Iron-Mangai			(LRR N.				
	A 147, 148)	(=::::,	MLRA 1		,	<b>(</b> ,				
	Bleyed Matrix (S4)		Umbric Surf	•	(MLRA 1	36, 122)	3	ndicators of I	nydrophytic	vegetation and
	Redox (S5)		Piedmont FI					wetland hydr		-
Stripped	Matrix (S6)		Red Parent	Material (I	=21) <b>(ML</b> I	RA 127, 147	7)	unless distur	bed or probl	ematic.
	Layer (if observed	d):								
strictive I		d):								
	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u> </u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u> </u>
Type: Grand	avel	1):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u> </u>
Type: Grand	avel	i): 					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No_ <u></u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u></u>
Type: Grand	avel	i): 					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u> </u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u>~</u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No
Type: Grand	avel	i): 					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u>~</u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u>~</u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u>~</u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u></u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u></u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u></u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u>~</u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u>~</u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No
Type: Gr	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u></u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u></u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u></u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u>~</u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No <u></u>
Type: Grand	avel	i):					Hydric S	oil Present?	Yes	No V

## WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region

Project/Site: ETL Phase I KH-3009		City/County: Baltimo	ore County	Sampling Date: 2021-01-19
Applicant/Owner: MDTA				d Sampling Point: WET 106
Investigator(s): GB, MM		Section Township R	Range:	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): De	epression	Local relief (concave, co	nvex none). Concave	Slone (%): 1
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): S 148	Lat: 39.424	7437	ong: -76.3981125	Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name: Beltsville silt	loam. 0 to 2% slopes		NWI classific	ation: PEM1C
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions or				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				resent? Yes No
Are Vegetation, Soil,				
Are Vegetation, Soil,	or Hydrologynatura	ily problematic? (ii i	needed, explain any answer	s in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS -	Attach site map show	wing sampling point	locations, transects	, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes No	Is the Sample	ad Araa	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes 🗸 No			No
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes 🗸 No			
Remarks:				
HYDROLOGY				
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:			Secondary Indica	tors (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one	is required; check all that a	pply)	Surface Soil	
Surface Water (A1)	True Aqu	atic Plants (B14)		etated Concave Surface (B8)
High Water Table (A2)		Sulfide Odor (C1)	Drainage Pat	terns (B10)
Saturation (A3)		Rhizospheres on Living Ro		
Water Marks (B1)		of Reduced Iron (C4)		Water Table (C2)
Sediment Deposits (B2)		on Reduction in Tilled Soils		
Drift Deposits (B3)		k Surface (C7)		sible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	Other (Ex	plain in Remarks)		ressed Plants (D1)
Iron Deposits (B5)	(5-)		<u>✓</u> Geomorphic	
Inundation Visible on Aerial Ima	igery (B7)		Shallow Aqui	
Water-Stained Leaves (B9)				phic Relief (D4)
Aquatic Fauna (B13)		1	FAC-Neutral	Test (D5)
Field Observations:	<b>v</b>			
Surface Water Present? Yes	No Depth (ir	nches): <1		
	No Depth (ir			
Saturation Present? Yes (includes capillary fringe)	No 🔽 Depth (ir	nches): <b>V</b>	Vetland Hydrology Presen	t? Yes No
Describe Recorded Data (stream ga	luge, monitoring well, aerial	photos, previous inspection	ns), if available:	
Receives hydrology from	roadway/adiacen	t farm field runoff.		
Remarks:	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			

#### **VEGETATION** (Five Strata) – Use scientific names of plants.

/EGETATION (Five Strata) – Use scientific n	ames of <sub>l</sub>	olants.		Sampling Point: WET 106
20 ft r		Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u> ) 1		Species?		Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)
2				Total Number of Dominant
3				Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)
4				
5				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)
6				
	:	= Total Cov	er	Prevalence Index worksheet:
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:  ORL species 0 v.1 = 0
Sapling Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r		•		<u> </u>
1	. <u></u>			1710W Species X Z =
2				
3				. / C C Sp co. c C
4				0PL species
5	· - <u></u>			Column Totals: 40 (A) 125 (B)
6				Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.1
		= Total Cov	er	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:		1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )				✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
1				3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>
2				4 - Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting
3				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
4.				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
5				1
6				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
		= Total Cov	er	Definitions of Five Vegetation Strata:
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r		•		<b>Tree</b> – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in.
1. Microstegium vimineum	30	~	FAC	(7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH).
2. Lonicera japonica	5		FACU	Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
3. Toxicodendron radicans	5		FAC	approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less
4				than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.
5				Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
6	· - <u></u>			approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.
7				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including
8				herbaceous vines, regardless of size, and woody
9	·			plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.
10	·			Was devices All was devices as smalless of beingt
11				Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
	40%	= Total Cov	er	
50% of total cover: 20	20% of	total cover:	8	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )				
1	. <u></u>			
2				
3				
4				
5				Hydrophytic
		= Total Cov	er	Hydrophytic Vegetation
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:		Present? Yes No
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s		30.01.		
and the contract process and the contract of t	/			

Sampling Point: WET 106

(inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	ox Feature %	s Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	Texture	Remarks
0 - 2	10YR 4/2	<del>70</del> 70	10YR 5/8	30	C Type	M	Sandy Clay	Gravel present
			1011(3/0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	- 141		•
2 - 8	10YR 3/2	100		-			Sandy Clay	Gravel present
-								
_								
		-	<u> </u>		· -			
			· -					
-					<u> </u>			
-								
-								
	-		· -		<u> </u>		3	-
		epletion, RN	M=Reduced Matrix, M	S=Maske	d Sand G	rains.	Location: P	L=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
	Indicators:							ators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histosol			Dark Surface		(00) (			cm Muck (A10) (MLRA 147)
	pipedon (A2)		Polyvalue B				148) C	oast Prairie Redox (A16)
	istic (A3)		Thin Dark S			147, 148)	5	(MLRA 147, 148)
	en Sulfide (A4) d Layers (A5)		Loamy Gley  Depleted Ma		(FZ)		_ P	iedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 136, 147)
	uck (A10) <b>(LRR N)</b>		Redox Dark		F6)		V	ery Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
	d Below Dark Surfa	ce (A11)	Nedox Bank	,				other (Explain in Remarks)
	ark Surface (A12)	(, , , , ,	Redox Depr		. ,			and (Explain in Normanie)
	Mucky Mineral (S1)	(LRR N,	Iron-Mangar			(LRR N,		
-	A 147, 148)	•	MLRA 13		, ,	•		
_ Sandy G	Bleyed Matrix (S4)		Umbric Surfa	ace (F13)	(MLRA 1	36, 122)	<sup>3</sup> Ind	icators of hydrophytic vegetation and
_ Sandy F	Redox (S5)		Piedmont FI	oodplain S	Soils (F19	(MLRA 14	<b>l8)</b> we	tland hydrology must be present,
	l Matrix (S6)		Red Parent	Material (I	-21) <b>(MLF</b>	RA 127, 147	<b>7)</b> un	less disturbed or problematic.
estrictive	Layer (if observed	l):						
_								_
Type: Gr			<u></u>					
Type: Gr Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
· · ·							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No
Depth (in							Hydric Soil	Present? Yes V No

## WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region

Project/Site: ETL Phase I KH-3009 City/County: Baltimore County Sampling Date: 2021-01-						.021-01-19	
Applicant/Owner: MDTA	State: Maryland Sampling Point: UPL 106						
Investigator(s): GB, MM							
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Upl	and		elief (concave, convex, nor		Slope	- (%): 1	
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): S 148	.3999481		WGS 84				
Soil Map Unit Name: Beltsville silt lo			=5g	NWI classifi			
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on			Yes V No	(If no, explain in F			
Are Vegetation, Soil, or		-			present? Yes	, No	
Are Vegetation, Soil, oi	explain any answe		110				
, con, con, con	Trydrology	natarany problem	natio: (ii nocaca, c	Apidin any anow	oro in recinario.)		
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – A	Attach site r	map showing sa	mpling point location	ns, transects	s, important fea	ıtures, etc.	
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes	No 🗸	le the Sampled Area				
Hydric Soil Present?		No 🗸	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes	No		
Wetland Hydrology Present?		No 🗸					
Remarks:		<u> </u>					
HYDROLOGY							
Wetland Hydrology Indicators:				Secondary Indic	ators (minimum of to	wo required)	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is	s required; che	ck all that apply)		Surface Soi	l Cracks (B6)		
Surface Water (A1)	<u>—</u>	_ True Aquatic Plants	s (B14)	Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)			
High Water Table (A2)		_ Hydrogen Sulfide O		Drainage Pa	atterns (B10)		
Saturation (A3)	_	Oxidized Rhizosphe	eres on Living Roots (C3)	Moss Trim L	ines (B16)		
Water Marks (B1)		Presence of Reduce			Water Table (C2)		
Sediment Deposits (B2)			tion in Tilled Soils (C6)	Crayfish Bu			
Drift Deposits (B3)	_	_ Thin Muck Surface			isible on Aerial Ima		
Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	_	Other (Explain in Re	emarks)		Stressed Plants (D1)	)	
Iron Deposits (B5)	(5-)				Position (D2)		
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imag	ery (B7)			Shallow Aquitard (D3)			
Water-Stained Leaves (B9)					aphic Relief (D4)		
Aquatic Fauna (B13)				FAC-Neutra	Test (D5)		
Field Observations:	Na 🗸	Danth (in the sa)					
		Depth (inches): Depth (inches):					
					10 V	N	
Saturation Present? Yes _ (includes capillary fringe)	No	Depth (inches):	Wetland H	lydrology Prese	nt? Yes	No	
Describe Recorded Data (stream gau	ige, monitoring	well, aerial photos, pr	revious inspections), if ava	ilable:			
Remarks:							

#### **VEGETATION** (Five Strata) – Use scientific names of plants.

/EGETATION (Five Strata) – Use scientific n	ames of	olants.		Sampling Point: UPL 106
20 #		Dominant		Dominance Test worksheet:
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r ) 1)		Species?	Status	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)
2				Total Number of Dominant
3				Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)
4				
5				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 33 (A/B)
6				
		= Total Cov	er	Prevalence Index worksheet:
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:		
Sapling Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r				OBL species X I =
1. Pyrus calleryana	10	~	NI	FACW species $\frac{0}{40}$ $x = \frac{0}{120}$
2				1 AC species X 3 =
3				1700 species x +
4				UPL species $0 \times 5 = 0$
5				Column Totals: <u>95</u> (A) <u>340</u> (B)
6				Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.6
	10%	= Total Cov	er	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
50% of total cover: 5	20% of	total cover:	2	1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r				2 - Dominance Test is >50%
1. Rosa multiflora	30	~	FACU	3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>
2				4 - Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting
3				data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
4				Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
5				
6.				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
	30%	= Total Cov	er	Definitions of Five Vegetation Strata:
50% of total cover: 15				Definitions of Five vegetation Strata:
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )	20% 01	total cover.		Tree – Woody plants, excluding woody vines,
1 Microstegium vimineum	40	~	FAC	approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and 3 in. (7.6 cm) or larger in diameter at breast height (DBH).
2. Goldenrod sp	15			
3. Rosa multiflora	15		FACU	Sapling – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 20 ft (6 m) or more in height and less
4. Lonicera japonica	10		FACU	than 3 in. (7.6 cm) DBH.
·			1700	Charle Was dealers and of a constant
5 6				Shrub – Woody plants, excluding woody vines, approximately 3 to 20 ft (1 to 6 m) in height.
7				<b>Herb</b> – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, including
8				herbaceous vines, regardless of size, and woody
9	-			plants, except woody vines, less than approximately 3 ft (1 m) in height.
10				
11.				Woody vine – All woody vines, regardless of height.
		= Total Cov	er	
50% of total cover: 40	20% of			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r )	20 /6 01	total cover.		
2				
3				
4				
5				Hydrophytic
		= Total Cov		Vegetation
50% of total cover:	20% of	total cover:		Present? Yes No
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate	sheet.)			

Sampling Point: <u>UPL 106</u>

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe	to the depth	needed to document th	e indicator or	confirm	the abser	nce of indicators.)
Depth	Matrix		Redox Featu				
(inches)	Color (moist)	<u>%</u>	Color (moist) %	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>	<u>Texture</u>	Remarks
0 - 10	10YR 4/4	100				Clay Loa	m
		·				-	
		·					
							<u> </u>
_							
		· ·					
		· ·		<del></del>			<u> </u>
-							
						-	
			<del></del>			-	<u> </u>
	-						
		letion, RM=F	Reduced Matrix, MS=Masl	ced Sand Grain	ns.		: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil	Indicators:					Inc	dicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
Histosol	(A1)		Dark Surface (S7)				_ 2 cm Muck (A10) (MLRA 147)
Histic Ep	pipedon (A2)		Polyvalue Below Su	rface (S8) (ML	.RA 147,	148)	Coast Prairie Redox (A16)
	stic (A3)		Thin Dark Surface (		7, 148)		(MLRA 147, 148)
	en Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Gleyed Matr				Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19)
	d Layers (A5)		Depleted Matrix (F3				(MLRA 136, 147)
	ıck (A10) <b>(LRR N)</b>		Redox Dark Surface				_ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
	d Below Dark Surfac	e (A11)	Depleted Dark Surfa				Other (Explain in Remarks)
	ark Surface (A12)		Redox Depressions				
	Mucky Mineral (S1) (I	₋RR N,	Iron-Manganese Ma	sses (F12) <b>(Li</b>	RR N,		
	\ 147, 148)		MLRA 136)	a) (MI DA 400	400\	3	Black and a control of the second and a control of the second
	Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Umbric Surface (F1:				Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and
	Redox (S5)		Piedmont Floodplair				wetland hydrology must be present,
	Matrix (S6)		Red Parent Material	(FZ1) (MLRA	127, 147	)	unless disturbed or problematic.
	Layer (if observed):						
Type:							
Depth (in	ches):					Hydric S	Soil Present? Yes No
Remarks:							

SOIL

Project:	ETL Phase I KH-3009 Supplemental	Date:	1/19/21	Stream ID:	WUS 13A	
Staff: GE	3, MM Flow Ty	<b>pe:</b> Peren	nial 🗆	Intermittent 🗵	Ephemeral $\Box$	
Flow Direct	tion: East D	rains Into:	Little Gun	powder Falls		
Fed By: _ G	Groundwater, runoff					
Bank Heigh	nt: <u>1"</u> Water	<b>Depth:</b> 1-3	)"	Width: 4-5'		
Channel Gr	radient (%): <u>3</u> Ba	nk Stability:	Low			
Avg. Bank	Slope: Vertical $\square$	1:1 🗵	2:1 🗆	3:1 🗆 4:1	or greater $\square$	
Mesohabit	at: % Run: <u>10</u>	% Riffle:	0	% Pool:	90	
Substrate:	Cobble ⊠ Gra Veg □ Ripr Bedrock □ Bould	ар 🗌	Sand Concrete	<del></del>	ilt ⊠ ck □	
Channel Ch	naracteristics: Natural	Artific	ial 🗆	Man-altered ⊠		
OHWM:	Clear, natural line impressed Changes in character of soil Shelving Vegetation matted down, be Leaf litter disturbed or washe Sediment deposition Water staining	nt, or absent	□	resence of litter and Destruction of terresto Presence of wrack line ediment sorting cour Multiple observed/presorupt change in plan	rial veg.	
Photos?	Upstream ⊠ Downstrea	m 🗵				
Connection	n to Traditional Navigable W	aterway:	Flows to L	ittle Gunpowder Fa	lls.	
Other Com		l has failed up	ostream ar	nd is broken into pie	eces; banks are	

•	ETL Phase I KH-3009 Supplemental	Date:	1/19/2	Stream ID:	WUS 19A	
Staff: GB,	, MM Flow Type:	Pereni	nial 🗌	Intermittent $\square$	Ephemeral 🗵	
Flow Directi	ion: SE Drain	s Into:	Little Gui	npowder Falls		
Fed By: Ro	oadway runoff					
Bank Height	t: _2" Water Dep	oth: <1"	,	<b>Width</b> : 4-6'		
Channel Gra	adient (%): 2 Bank S	tability:	Low			
Avg. Bank S	lope: Vertical ⊠ 1:	1 🗆	2:1 🗆	3:1 🗆 4:1	or greater $\square$	
Mesohabita	<b>t:</b> % Run: <u>0</u>	% Riffle:	0	% Pool:	10	
Substrate:	Cobble⊠GravelVeg□RiprapBedrock□Boulder		Sar Concre		ilt ⊠ ck □	
Channel Cha	aracteristics: Natural 🗵	Artific	ial 🗆	Man-altered □		
OHWM:	Clear, natural line impressed on the Changes in character of soil Shelving Vegetation matted down, bent, of Leaf litter disturbed or washed at Sediment deposition Water staining	or absent		Presence of litter and Destruction of terresti Presence of wrack line Sediment sorting Scour Multiple observed/pre Abrupt change in plan	rial veg.	
Photos?	Jpstream ⊠ Downstream □	$\boxtimes$				
Connection	to Traditional Navigable Wate	rway: _	Flows to	Little Gunpowder Fa	lls.	
Other Comm	ments:					

•	ETL Phase I KH-3009 Supplemental	Date:	1/19/21	Stream ID:	WUS 103	
Staff: GB	B, MM Flow Type:	Peren	nial 🗆	Intermittent 🗵	Ephemeral $\square$	
Flow Direct	ion: North/NE Drains	Into:	WP001			
Fed By: _ \(\)	VET 104					
Bank Heigh	t: _5" Water Dept	h: <1"	,	Width: 2-4'		
Channel Gra	adient (%): 2-3 Bank Sta	ability:	Modera	te		
Avg. Bank S	Slope: Vertical □ 1:1		2:1 🗆	3:1 🗵 4:1	or greater $\square$	
Mesohabita	at: % Run: 40	% Riffle:	30	% Pool:	30	
Substrate:	Veg ☐ Riprap		Sand Concrete	<del></del>	ilt ⊠ ck □	
Channel Ch	aracteristics: Natural	Artific	ial 🗆	Man-altered ⊠		
OHWM:	Clear, natural line impressed on the Changes in character of soil Shelving Vegetation matted down, bent, or Leaf litter disturbed or washed awas Sediment deposition Water staining	absent	<ul><li>□</li><li>□</li><li>□</li><li>□</li><li>S</li><li>□</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li><li>O</li>&lt;</ul>	Presence of litter and Destruction of terresto Presence of wrack line Sediment sorting Sediment Sour Multiple observed/presence in plan	rial veg.	
Photos? (	Upstream ⊠ Downstream ⊠	]				
	es not connect to a TNW.	way: _	Flows thro	ough culvert under	Raphel Road and ir	nto
Other Com	ments:					

•	ETL Phase I KH-3009 Supplemental	Date:	1/19/2	Stream ID:	WUS 104	
Staff: GB	, MM Flow Type:	Pereni	nial 🗆	Intermittent 🗵	Ephemeral $\Box$	
Flow Direct	ion: SW Drains I	nto:	WUS 9A	unnamed tributary	to Gunpowder Fall	s)
Fed By: G	roundwater/runoff from adjacent	clearin	g			
Bank Heigh	t: _5' Water Depth	: <1"	1	Width:5'		
Channel Gr	adient (%): 2-3 Bank Sta	bility:	Low			
Avg. Bank S	ilope: Vertical ⊠ 1:1		2:1 🗆	3:1 🗆 4:	1 or greater $\square$	
Mesohabita	<b>at:</b> % Run: %	% Riffle:	30	% Pool:	0	
Substrate:	Veg ☐ Riprap [		Sar Concre	<del></del>	Silt ⊠ uck □	
Channel Ch	aracteristics: Natural 🗵	Artifici	ial 🗆	Man-altered $\Box$		
OHWM:	Clear, natural line impressed on the Changes in character of soil Shelving Vegetation matted down, bent, or a Leaf litter disturbed or washed awa Sediment deposition Water staining	absent		Presence of litter and Destruction of terres Presence of wrack lin Sediment sorting Scour Multiple observed/pr Abrupt change in pla	trial veg. e redicted flow events	
Photos? (	Jpstream ⊠ Downstream ⊠					
Connection	to Traditional Navigable Waterw	/ay: _	Flows to	WUS 9A, which flow	vs to Gunpowder Fa	alls.
Other Com	ments:					

# APPENDIX E PHOTO DOCUMENTATION





Photo 1: WET 104 (facing northwest)



Photo 2: WET 104 (facing northwest)





Photo 3: WET 105 (facing northeast)



Photo 4: WET 106 (facing southeast)





Photo 5: WUS 103, upstream (facing southeast)



Photo 6: WUS 103, downstream (facing southwest)





Photo 7: WUS 104, upstream (facing northeast)



Photo 8: WUS 104, downstream (facing southwest)





Photo 9: WUS 13A, upstream (facing west)



Photo 10: WUS 13A, downstream (facing east)





Photo 11: WUS 19A, upstream (facing northwest)



Photo 12: WUS 19A, downstream (facing southeast)



## APPENDIX F SUMMARY OF DELINEATED RESOURCES



Wetlands  Wetland Name  Newly Delineated W  WET 104	Cowardin Classification /etlands PEM1A	<b>Map</b> 3	Local Waterway*  None	Coordinates (	(Dec. Degrees) Long.	Quality	Jurisdiction Comments**	Delii Ac.	neated Area	
Wetland Name Newly Delineated W	Classification /etlands	•	Local Waterway*	Coordinates (	Dec. Degrees)	Quality	Jurisdiction Comments**			
Newly Delineated W	Classification /etlands	•	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			Quality	Jurisdiction Comments**			
Newly Delineated W	/etlands	•	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Lat.	Long.	Quality	Jurisdiction Comments**	Ac.	C=	
,		3	None		Ī			, 10,	SF	
WET 104	PEM1A	3	None							
				39.419092	-76.404406	Low	Field reviewed and confirmed to be isolated by USACE and jurisdictional to MDE.	0.04	1,595	
WET 105	PFO1C	5	Unnamed tributary to Gunpowder Falls	39.422686	-76.396753	Low	Field reviewed and confirmed to be jurisdictional to MDE/USACE.	0.01	594	
WET 106	PEM1C	2	None	39.420574	-76.405106	Low	Field reviewed and confirmed to be isolated by USACE and jurisdictional to MDE.	0.06	2,447	
Naterways										
				Coordinates (	Dec. Degrees)					
	Stream									
Waterway Name	Classification	Мар	Local Waterway*	Lat.	Long.	Quality	Jurisdiction Comments**	Delinea	ited Length (LF)	
Newly Delineated W	/aterways		1	1	•					
WUS 103	Intermittent	3	None	39.419439	-76.404729	Low	Field reviewed and confirmed to be isolated by USACE and jurisdictional to MDE.		145	
WUS 104	Intermittent	4	Unnamed tributary to Big Gunpowder Falls	39.42204	-76.398304	Low	Field reviewed and confirmed to be jurisdictional to MDE/USACE.		40	
Previously Delineate	ed Waterways							Delinea	ted Length (LF)	
reviously Delineate	.a waterways							New	Previous	
WUS 13A	Intermittent	6	Little Gunpowder Falls	39.429257	-76.386047	Moderate	Field reviewed and confirmed to be jurisdictional to MDE/USACE.	52	154	
WUS 19A  * Nearest named US	Ephemeral	8	Little Gunpowder Falls	39.434669	-76.37851	Moderate	Field reviewed and confirmed to be still jurisdictional to USACE - grandfathered in under Rapanos.	29	271	