

January 21, 2008

Mr. John Clary Lindale Economic Development Corporation 201 N. Main Street Lindale, Texas, 75771

Re: Delineation of Waters of the U.S.

Approximately 105 Acre Tract on Harvey Road

Dear Mr. Clary,

Please find attached the wetland delineation report on the project referenced above. Please let us know if you have any questions.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service.

Sincerely,

Adams Engineering

Jeremy Rowden, PG

Environmental Program Manager

Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination Of Waters of the U.S.

Lindale Economic Development Corporation Approximately 105 Acres Southwest Corner of I-20 at Harvey Road Lindale, Texas

ACEI Project No. 2007-301

January 21, 2008

Prepared for:

Lindale Economic Development Corporation 201 N. Main Street Lindale, Texas, 75771

Prepared by:

Adams Engineering P.O. Box 131599 Tyler, Texas 75713-1599

Introduction

Adams Engineering (ADAMS) is pleased to present this preliminary jurisdictional determination of waters of the U.S. on approximately 105 acres located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Interstate 20 and Harvey Road in Lindale, Texas. ADAMS has evaluated the site in accordance with the procedures outlined in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Guidance Letter No. 05-05 (December 7, 2005) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Environmental Protection Agency's joint guidance on Clean Water Act Jurisdiction Following the U.S. Supreme Court's Decision in Rapanos V. United States & Carabell v. United States. Waters of the U.S. in the form of perennial stream, scrub-shrub wetlands and open water have been identified and delineated on the property. Figure 1 contains the Jurisdictional Determination Map and depiction of waters of the U.S. on the property.

Baseline Conditions of the Site

The waters of the U.S. found to be present on the site were identified in the field and mapped with a hand-held, mapping-grade Global Position System. The total length of stream present on the property is approximately 200 linear feet. The area of wetlands delineated on the property is approximately 0.6 acres. The area of open water delineated on the property is approximately 0.4 acres. The total area of the site considered to be waters of the U.S. is approximately 1.0 acre.

The information collected and depicted on the attached exhibits is sufficient for planning for the avoidance and minimization of impacts to waters of the U.S. and is sufficient for the permitting of any impacts resulting from proposed development plans. The data collected from the delineation was compiled into the attached Jurisdictional Determination Map.

The majority of the property is characterized as uplands. However, Long Brake Creek (waters of the U.S.) flows through the southwestern corner of the property. Wetlands and an open water impoundment of Long Brake Creek are also waters of the U.S. Long Brake Creek drains directly to Prairie Creek, a direct tributary to the Neches River (a traditionally navigable waterway). Since the on-site waters drain to navigable waters, these waters are regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("the Corps") under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Jurisdictional Determination of Project Site

ADAMS performed a routine determination of potential wetlands on the property. Observation points were established along one transect. At each observation point, wetland parameters were characterized. The dominant plant species, soil characteristics, and hydrology indicators occurring at each observation point were recorded on Data Forms, copies of which are included herein.

Vegetation

Within the radii specified in the <u>Wetland Delineation Manual</u>, the dominant species of vegetation were subjectively determined by estimating those with the largest relative basal area, the greatest height, the greatest percentage of areal cover, and/or the greatest number of stems. The dominant species were recorded on Data Forms along with their indicator status.

The site is generally comprised of a mixture of upland pastureland with waters of the U.S. being present in only the southwestern corner of the property. Upland vegetation dominates the open pasture areas of the property. The only areas found to exhibit a dominance of hydrophytic vegetation were within the Long Brake Creek bottom.

The scrub-shrub wetlands are dominated by smartweed (Polygonum sp.), soft rush (Juncus effuses), sedges (Carex spp.), Hydrocotyle umbellata, southern wax myrtle (Myrica cerifera), black willow (Salix nigra), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and river birch (Betula nigra). The upland fringe around the wetland is dominated by American holly (Ilex opaca), eastern red cedar (Juniperus virginiana), water oak (Quercus nigra), and other oak species.

Soils

Prior to conducting the on-site inspection, a review of the <u>United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey of Smith County, Texas</u> was conducted. According to the soil survey, numerous soil series were mapped on the property. The wetlands were generally found within the Mantachie loam, frequently flooded soil series. An observation point established outside of the wetland boundary was located within the Cuthbert fine sandy loam, 5-20 percent slopes soil series.

The Mantachie loam, frequently flooded soil series is described as a soil on nearly level flood plains along the meander of streams. The soil is somewhat poorly drained, and is listed on the National Hydric soils list. The taxonomy of this soil is classified as Aeric Fluvaquents. The Cuthbert fine sandy loam, 5-20 percent slopes soils are described as strongly sloping or moderately steep soils on uplands. The soil is well drained and is not listed on the National Hydric Soils list. The Cuthbert soil taxonomy is described as Typic Hapludults.

At each of the established observations points in the field, a soil pit was excavated to evaluate soil characteristics. Each soil pit was excavated using a shovel (sharp shooter), and the pit was excavated with a 1-foot diameter (minimum). The sharp shooter was extended to the blade depth in a full circle to circumscribe the pit perimeter, and the final mass of soil was lifted from the hole. This method produced a pit with an approximate depth of 16 inches. The soils were examined immediately below the A-horizon or 10 inches (whichever was shallower) and the soils were evaluated for the presence of hydric soil indicators. Soil findings were recorded on the Data Form corresponding to the observation point location.

Evidence of hydric soils was identified by the presence of reducing conditions, an aquic soil moisture regime, organic streaking in sandy soils, reducing conditions, and sulfidic odors. Soil colors were found to be 10YR 4/2 with no mottles within the observation point. Typically, mottles would have been expected in this series, but significant sedimentation from uphill and upstream sources had recently modified the character of the soil.

Hydrology

Hydrology indicators were evaluated at each observation point. Wetlands hydrology was observed throughout the wetlands mapped in the attached Jurisdictional Determination Map. Primary and secondary hydrology indicators were identified including inundation, saturation in the upper 12 inches, local soil survey data, and the FAC-neutral test.

Summary of Permit Requirements

Since adverse impacts to waters of the U.S. require a permit from the Corps, it is advisable to plan for the mitigation of impacts to waters of the U.S. Applicable Corps guidance documents describe mitigation as the sequential process of avoidance, minimization and compensation for impacts. Avoidance is defined as taking all appropriate and practicable measures to avoid those adverse impacts to the aquatic ecosystem that are not necessary. Minimization is defined as taking all appropriate and practicable measures to minimize those adverse impacts to the aquatic ecosystem that cannot reasonably be avoided. Compensation is defined as implementing appropriate and practicable measures to compensate for adverse project impacts to the aquatic ecosystem that cannot reasonably be avoided or further minimized. This step is referred to as compensatory mitigation.

If the development can be planned around the jurisdictional waters, avoidance of impacts can be demonstrated and no permit would be required. However, if impacts are necessary to develop the site, the impacts must be minimized to the extent practical. Any filling of the waters of the U.S. which may occur as a part of site construction will require a permit from the Corps. The time and costs associated with obtaining a permit from the Corps is contingent upon the final site design.

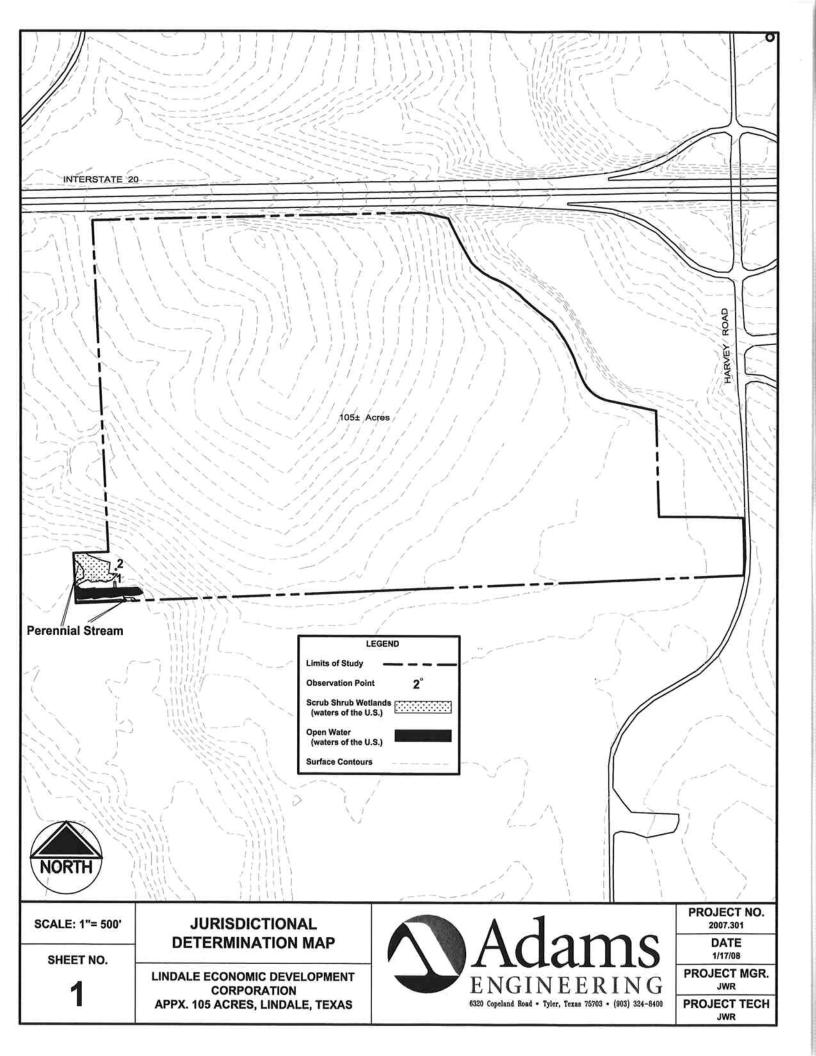
ADAMS can assist the client in identifying suitable alternatives which may avoid a lengthy or difficult permitting situation. If no impacts to waters of the U.S. will occur, then no permit will be required. If impacts to waters of the U.S. cannot be avoided as discussed above, then ADAMS can assist in the preparation of the permit application and mitigation plan documents.

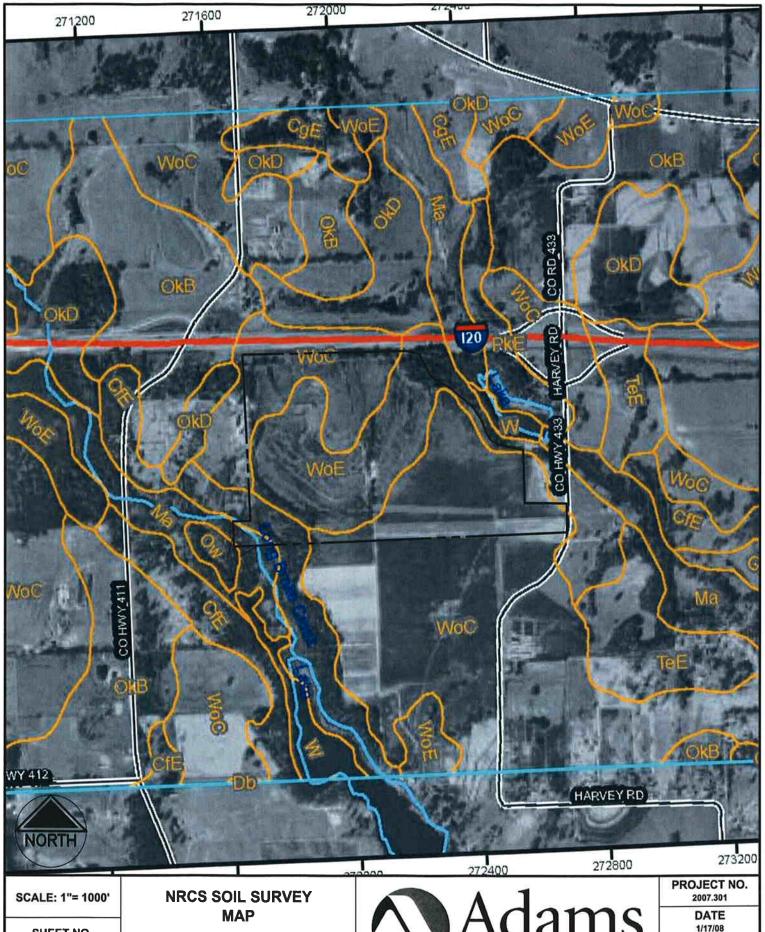
SIGNATURE OF CONSULTANT

Please note that only the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers can approve a final jurisdictional Determination. This preliminary jurisdictional determination has been prepared under the direction and supervision of the consultant, undersigned below. The review and interpretation of information upon which the report is based as well as the on-site reconnaissance and delineation were all portions of the study performed by the undersigned.

Jeremy W. Rowden, PG

Environmental Program Manager





LINDALE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION APPX. 105 ACRES, LINDALE, TEXAS



1/17/08

PROJECT MGR.



PHOTOGRAPH

LINDALE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION APPX. 105 ACRES, LINDALE, TEXAS



DATE 1/17/08

PROJECT MGR.



SCALE: 1"= 500"

SHEET NO.

2003 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

LINDALE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION APPX. 105 ACRES, LINDALE, TEXAS



2007.301

DATE 1/17/08

PROJECT MGR.



SCALE: 1"= 500"

SHEET NO.

5

1995 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

LINDALE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION APPX. 105 ACRES, LINDALE, TEXAS



PROJECT NO. 2007.301

> DATE 1/17/08

PROJECT MGR. JWR

PROJECT TECH



SCALE: 1"= 500"

SHEET NO.

6

1987 AERIAL **PHOTOGRAPH**

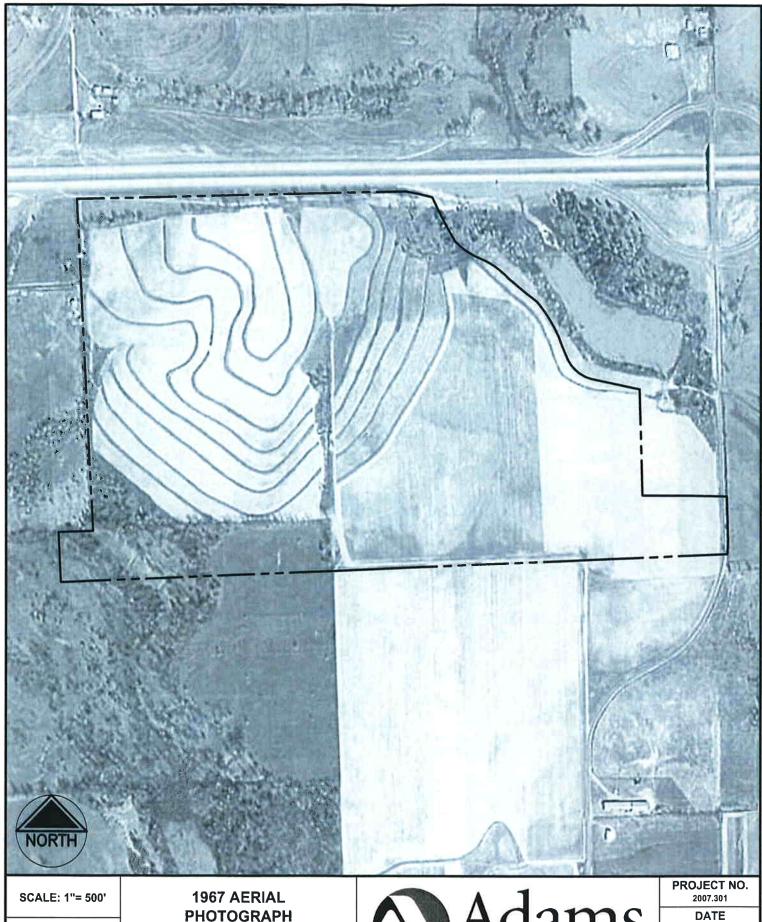
LINDALE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION APPX. 105 ACRES, LINDALE, TEXAS



6320 Copeland Road = Tyler, Texas 75703 = (903) 324-8400

DATE 1/17/08

PROJECT MGR.

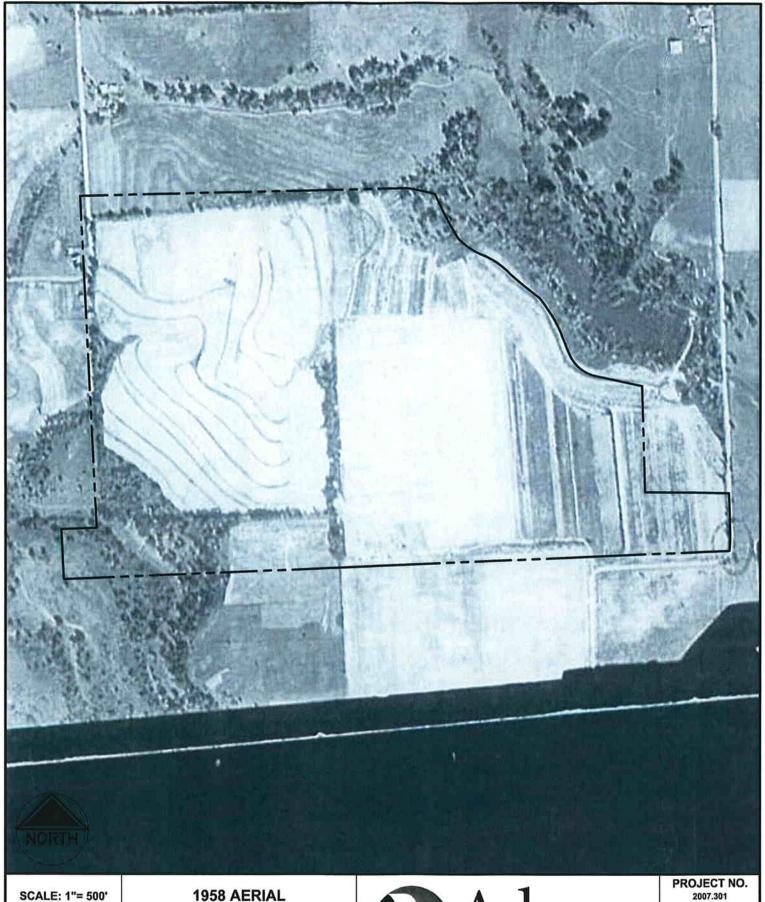


LINDALE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION APPX. 105 ACRES, LINDALE, TEXAS



DATE 1/17/08

PROJECT MGR. JWR



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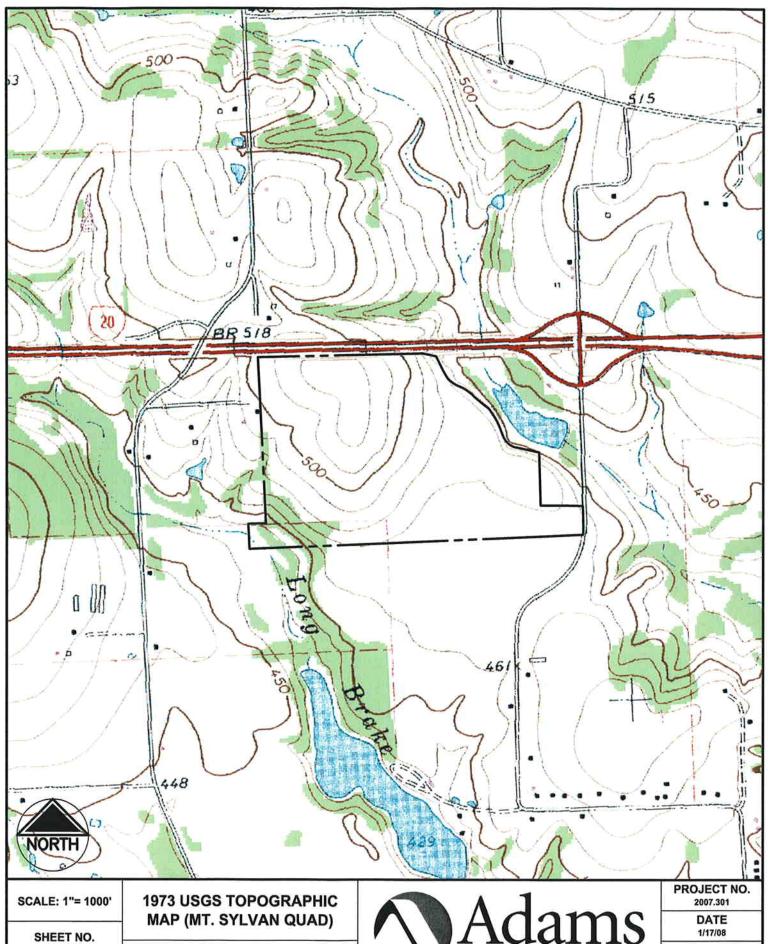
1958 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

LINDALE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION APPX. 105 ACRES, LINDALE, TEXAS



DATE 1/17/08

PROJECT MGR. JWR

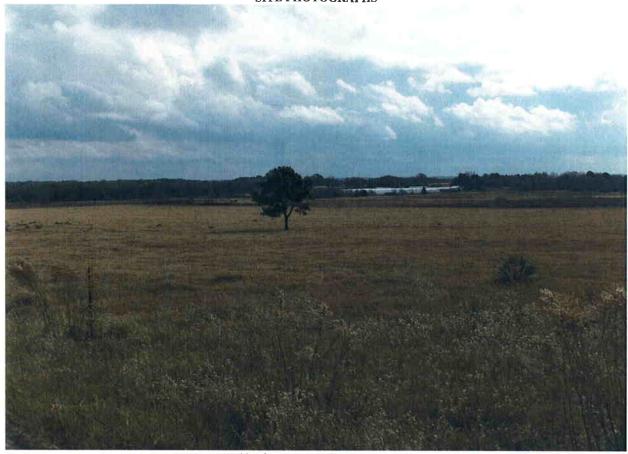


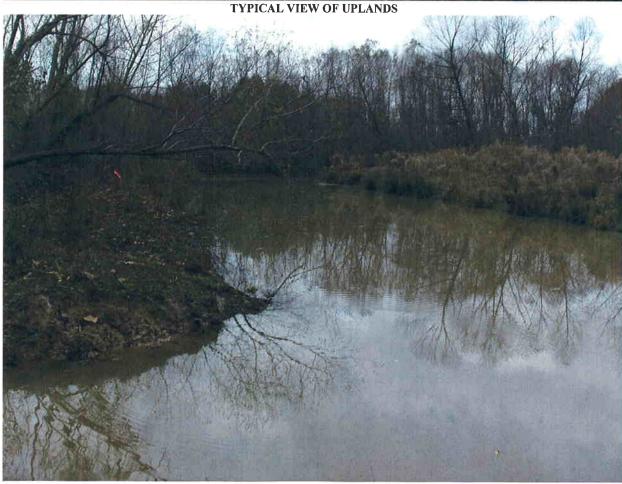
LINDALE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION APPX. 105 ACRES, LINDALE, TEXAS



PROJECT MGR. JWR

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS





VIEW OF POND ON SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SITE



VIEW OF WETLANDS ON SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SITE

DATA FORM ROUTINE WETLAND DETERMINATION

(1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual)

Project/Site: LEDC / Applicant/Owner: LEDC / Investigator: LEDC		Date: 1/15/08 County: 5m.rh State: TX	
Do Normal Circumstances Exist Is the site significantly disturbed Is the area a potential Problem (If needed, explain on revers	(Atypical Situation)? Area?	Yes No Yes No Yes No	Community ID :/ Transect ID:/ Plot ID:/
/EGETATION			
Dominant Plant Species	Stratum Indicator	Dominant Plant Species	Stratum Indicator
1. Juneus offuses	H OBL	9	
2. Salia nigm	T FACW+	10	
3. Hydrocokyle umbellaker	H OBL	11	
4. Carex 3pp.	H FACW Wetter	12	
5	werns	13	
δ _		14	
7,		15 16	
Percent of Dominant Species that (excluding FAC-). Remarks:	are OBL, FACW or FAC		
HYDROLOGY			
Recorded Data (Describe in Ro Stream, Lake, or Tid	emarks): Je Gauge	Wetland hydrology Indicators:	DIS:
Aerial Photographs Other	-	Inundated Saturated in U	Jpper 12 Inches
No Recorded Data Available		Water Marks Drift Lines	
Field Observations:		Sediment Der Drainage Pat	terns in Wetlands
Depth of Surface Water:	(in.)	Secondary Indicators (2	
r·		Water-Stained	d Leaves
Depth to Free Water in Pit:	(in.)	Local Soil Sui	rvev Data
Depth to Free Water in Pit: Depth to Saturated Soil:	(in.) (in.)	FAC-Neutral	

SOILS

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase): Mantach: Loam, frequently flooded Taxonomy (Subgroup): Mantach: Loam, frequently flooded Field Observations Confirm Mapped Type? Yes No					
Profile De Depth (inches) 4'' 3''	Scription: Horizon A B Horizon	Matrix Color (Munsell Moist) 104R 3/2 104R 5/2	Mottle Colors (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Abundance/Contrast	Texture, Concretions, Structure, etc. Logmy Sand Sand
Hydric Soil Indicators: Histosol Histic Epipedon Sulfidic Odor Vaquic Moisture Regime Reducing Conditions Gleyed or Low-Chroma Colors Concretions High Organic Content in Surfa ce Layer Sandy Soils Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils Listed on Local Hydric Soils List Listed on National Hydric Soils List Other (Explain in Remarks)					
Remarks:					

WETLAND DETERMINATION

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No (Circle Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No Hydric Soils Present? Yes No	(Circle) Is this Sampling Point Within a Wetland?
Remarks:	

DATA FORM ROUTINE WETLAND DETERMINATION

(1987 COE Wetlands Delineation Manual)

Project/Site: LEDC 105 gcr. Applicant/Owner: LEDC Investigator: JwR	State: TK	
Do Normal Circumstances Exist on the site? Is the site significantly disturbed (Atypical Situation)? Is the area a potential Problem Area? (If needed, explain on reverse.)	Yes No Yes No Plot ID:	
VEGETATION		
Dominant Plant Species Stratum Indicator	Dominant Plant Species Stratum Indicator	
1. PMyrica cerifora 5 FAC	9	
2. Ilex opaca T FACU	10	
3. Illex decidua 5 FACW-	11	
4. Querrus nigra T FAC+	12	
5. Eastern sed adar T FACU-	13	
6. (Juniperus virginiana)	14	
7	15	
8 ODI FACIN OF FA	16	
Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW or FAC (excluding FAC-).	60%	
Remarks:		
	×	
HYDROLOGY		
Recorded Data (Describe in Remarks): Stream, Lake, or Tide Gauge Aerial Photographs Other No Recorded Data Available	Wetland hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators: Inundated Saturated in Upper 12 Inches Water Marks Drift Lines	
	Sediment Deposits	
Field Observations:	Drainage Patterns in Wetlands Secondary Indicators (2 or more required): Ovidized Root Channels in Lipper 12"	
4	Oxidized Root Channels in Upper 12" Water-Stained Leaves	
Depth of Surface Water:(in.)		
Depth of Surface Water:(in.) Depth to Free Water in Pit:(in.) Depth to Saturated Soil:(in.)	Water-Stained Leaves Local Soil Survey Data FAC-Neutral Test Other (Explain in Remarks)	

Map Unit Name (Series and Phase): Coshbert five Sandy loam 5-202 Slaw Drainage Class: Well dva.'ned Field Observations Confirm Mapped Type? Yes No					
Profile Depth (inches) 4 " 12 "	Scription: Horizon B B	Matrix Color (Munsell Moist) /CTR 3/2 JOTR 3/3	Mottle Colors (Munsell Moist)	Mottle Abundance/Contrast	Texture, Concretions, Structure, etc. Jeany Sand Sand
Hydric Soil Indicators: Histosol Histic Epipedon Sulfidic Odor Aquic Moisture Regime Reducing Conditions Gleyed or Low-Chroma Colors — Concretions High Organic Content in Surfa ce Layer Sandy Soils Organic Streaking in Sandy Soils Listed on Local Hydric Soils List Listed on National Hydric Soils List Other (Explain in Remarks)					
Remarks:					

WETLAND DETERMINATION

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No (Circle) Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes Hydric Soils Present? Yes No	(Circle) Is this Sampling Point Within a Wetland? Yes No
Remarks:	•