

MEMO

To:	Pine Grove Solar, LLC
From:	Jenn D'Augustine, PWS (Tetra Tech)
Date:	December 20, 2021
Subject:	Pine Grove Solar Biological Resources Technical Memo

INTRODUCTION

Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech) was retained by Pine Grove Solar, LLC to conduct a desktop evaluation and onsite survey for biological resources such as state and federal listed threatened and endangered (T&E) species and potential sink hole areas in support of the proposed Pine Grove Solar Project (Project) in Madison County, Kentucky. The Project is a utility-scale solar energy facility to be developed on a collection of privately-owned properties totaling approximately 471.8 acres (Project Area; see Figure 1) and will consist of solar photovoltaic panels and associated racking, inverters, and a substation transformer, which will connect to a transmission line.

Tetra Tech, on behalf of Pine Grove Solar, LLC, prepared this Biological Resources Technical Memorandum to summarize the findings of publicly available desktop resources and the results of a field habitat survey of the Project Area for the potential presence of federal and state listed T&E species as well as identified potential constraints associated with sinkholes. This memo includes a description of the Project Area, regulatory background, survey methodology and results, and recommendations and conclusions for the Project.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The Project is to be developed on a collection of seven privately-owned tax parcels totaling approximately 471.8 acres in Madison County, Kentucky (Figure 1). The Project Area is located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the unincorporated community of Bybee, Kentucky.

The Project Area is located within the Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) known as the Lexington Plain Section of the Interior Low Plateaus Province of the Interior Plains. This MLRA consists mostly of gently rolling terrain with some isolated hills and ridges. Local relief is about 160 to 333 feet (50 to 100 meters) above mean sea level (amsl) on the highly dissected hills and 80 feet (25 meters) amsl on the undulating, broad upland plains (Natural Resource Conservation Service [NRCS] 2006).

The Project Area is relatively hilly descending sharply toward an unnamed tributary to Drowning Creek in the northeast, and Butler Branch in the southwest. Most of the Project Area is approximately 910 feet amsl, although elevations vary, at approximately 660 feet amsl near the unnamed tributary to Drowning Creek in the northeast, and 680 feet amsl near Butler Branch in the southwest.

Land use in the Project Area is rural agricultural/livestock land in private ownership. It is comprised almost entirely of grassed pastures, hay ground, and cultivated farm fields. Roadside edges and pastures consist of mowed native and non-native grasses and forbs. Linear rows of trees extend into several of the agricultural fields. Numerous ponds and stream are present within the Project Area (Figure 2).

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Federal Law

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) administers the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and maintains a list of federally listed T&E species. The ESA mandates protection of federally listed T&E species and their associated habitats due to low populations, sensitivity to habitat alteration, and/or cultural significance. The ESA does not protect plants on private land unless there is a federal nexus. Therefore, activities that impact listed plants on private lands but do not have federal involvement are not impacted by the ESA. Significant changes to the habitats of T&E species and projects that have the potential to result in a "take" require scrutiny by USFWS and may require special permitting or mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts to T&E species. The ESA also makes it unlawful to "take" any T&E species. Take is defined as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct." Significant modification or degradation of T&E species' habitats are considered "harm" under ESA regulations. Activities that knowingly or unknowingly result in take or harm are subject to financial and criminal penalties under the ESA. Conducting due diligence assessments, siting facilities away from protected resources, and considering the need for special permitting or mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts to T&E species serves to reduce the risk of these impacts.

Bald and golden eagles are protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA; as amended, 1962). The BGEPA prohibits anyone, without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, from "taking" bald eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs. The BGEPA provides criminal penalties for persons who "take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle (or any golden eagle), alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof." The BGEPA defines "take" as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." For purposes of these guidelines, "disturb" means: "to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available: injury to an eagle, a decrease in its productivity by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior." In addition to immediate impacts, this definition also covers impacts that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present, if, upon the eagle's return, such alterations agitate or bother an eagle to a degree that interferes with or interrupts normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits, and causes injury, death, or nest abandonment (72 Federal Register 31156).

Numerous other migratory avian species are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 50 Code of Federal Regulations 10.13). The MBTA prohibits the taking, killing, possession, transportation and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Department of the Interior. Unlike the ESA, the MBTA does not permit the "incidental take" of migratory birds. On October 4, 2021, USFWS published a final rule overturning a January 7, 2021 rule on the interpretation of incidental take and clarifying that incidental take is prohibited under the MBTA with the application of USFWS' enforcement discretion and consistent with judicial precedent. The rule indicates that the anticipated impact on solar generation facilities will be implementation of best management practices that avoid or minimize incidental take of migratory birds, similar to those imposed on wind generation facilities, such as pre-and post-construction bird surveys, monitoring bird use and mortality, and limited use of deterrent systems such as streamers and reflectors.

State Law

Kentucky T&E species laws are generally limited in scope and defer to federal regulations. Chapter 150 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) establishes the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) as the state agency responsible for conservation of the state's wildlife resources. The Kentucky Endangered Species Protection Act (KRS §150.180, 183, 260, 280, 990) sets forth statutes for the protection of T&E species within the state. Federally listed T&E species that occur in Kentucky are automatically listed by the state, and state-listed species are identified in Kentucky's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (published by KDFWR in 2013). KDFWR enforces wildlife diversity regulations that ban the import, transport, and possession for resale or sale of any endangered species of wildlife (KRS 150.183).

The Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves (OKNP) implements the Kentucky Rare Plant Recognition Act and identifies and designates state T&E plant species. Plants recognized as T&E species by OKNP are the property of the landowner, and Kentucky law shall not use T&E plant species to impede the development or use of public or private lands (KRS 146.600). Additionally, OKNP maintains the Kentucky Natural Heritage Database that contains information on the distribution, abundance, and life history of flora, fauna, and natural communities in Kentucky. This database is available publicly through the Kentucky Biological Assessment Tool (KBAT).

METHODS

Desktop Review

Tetra Tech performed a desktop review for the Project using publicly available information to evaluate potential biological and land use resource constraints on and around the Project Area. This review included web service inquiries for T&E species, soils, wetland, regulatory review, and geological database searches.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Gap Analysis Program (GAP) spatial data was evaluated to determine the Project Area's potential to support T&E species or designated critical habitat (USGS 2018).

The following data was requested and reviewed for the Project to determine the potential for T&E species occurrence in or near the Project Area:

- Review of the Kentucky Natural Heritage Database was requested through KBAT in November 2021 (Project ID: 22-0068) (OKNP 2021). OKNP provided a list of T&E, special concern plants and animals, or exemplary natural communities that they monitor within the general Project Area (Attachment A).
- USFWS data for the Project Area was requested through the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) project planning tool. USFWS provided an informal federal T&E species list on November 2, 2021 that identifies T&E species and critical habitat that may occur within the Project Area (USFWS 2021) (Attachment B).
- Sinkhole data for the Project Area was downloaded from the Kentucky Geological Survey (KGS) (KGS 2014). The data provided the locations of historical sinkholes within the Project Area. A preliminary evaluation of habitat present within the Project Area was conducted considering each federal and state T&E species' preferred habitat.

Field Survey

Tetra Tech biologists conducted a site reconnaissance on November 8 through 9, 2021, which included completion of a qualitative assessment of potential habitat present within the Project Area. The purpose of the survey efforts was to investigate the Project Area and determine its suitability to support federal and state T&E species. Tetra Tech biologists recorded all habitat types present, as well as habitats that could specifically support the T&E species listed in the USFWS IPaC or OKNP KBAT data provided for this Project.

In additional to habitat surveys for T&E species, Tetra Tech performed a site-specific investigation for historical and potential sinkholes, including reviewing for sinkhole openings and/or exposed rock areas. If an opening was observed the following data would be collected:

- Document the number of openings, the size of the opening, and if the openings are greater than 6 inches in diameter;
- Diameter of the shaft or shafts that are greater than 1 foot;
- Depth of the shaft or shafts that continue less than 50 feet and that terminate with no visible fissures that bats can access;
- Determine if openings are prone to flooding, collapsed shut and completely sealed, or are otherwise inaccessible to bats; and
- Openings that have occurred recently (i.e., within the past 12 months) due to human activity or subsidence.

RESULTS

Desktop Review

The results of the above-referenced database searches and field visit are summarized in Table 1 and additional information for each species is included after the table. The OKNP KBAT indicated one statelisted species of special concern has the potential to occur within the Project Area including the loggerhead shrike. This species is not subject to review under the Section 7 ESA. The OKNP KBAT list is included in Attachment A. The USFWS IPaC indicated that 12 federally listed species have the potential to occur within the Project Area. These include four mammals, six clams, one flowering plant, and one insect. No USFWS designated critical habitat occurs within the Project Area. The USFWS IPaC list is included in Attachment B.

Sinkhole data from KGS for the Project Area was reviewed and no historical sinkholes were identified.

Field Survey

A desktop review of potential habitat for the Project Area was performed using GAP data prior to initiation of the field survey. Analysis of GAP data indicated that the Project Area's cover type consists of Agricultural and Developed Vegetation. The Project Area land is primarily rural agricultural/livestock land. It is comprised almost entirely of cultivated farm fields, grassed pastures, and hay fields. As such, the only moderate-quality natural habitat remains along the unnamed tributary to Drowning Creek in the northeast and Butler Branch in the southwest, and several small, forested areas located across the Project Area. The forested areas observed within the Project Area were characterized as mixed hardwood forest dominated by deciduous species including, but not limited to, American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), boxelder (*Acer negundo*), eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), shellbark hickory (*Carya laciniosa*), and swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*).

Streams identified within the Project Area were assessed for a variety of characteristics including, but not limited to, stream morphology types (pool, riffle, run), turbidity, and substrate components, which was used for the basis of determining the presence of suitable habitat for listed aquatic species. Data forms documenting stream characteristics within the Project Area are presented in Attachment C. Streams identified, delineated, and investigated during the field habitat evaluation are shown on Figure 2.

A site-specific investigation for historical and potential sinkholes, including reviewing for sinkhole openings and/or exposed rock areas, was conducted. A total of seven sinkholes were observed within the Project Area. These sinkholes were characterized as sinkhole ponds, with no evidence of exposed rock or openings which would provide suitable habitat for bat species. Photographs of each sinkhole are included in Attachment D. Figure 3 includes the locations of the sinkholes identified within the Project Area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Potential Habitat Present	Effect Finding					
Mammals									
Gray Bat	Myotis grisescens	FE	No	No effect					
Indiana Bat	Myotis sodalis	FE	Yes	May affect, not likely to adversely affect					
Northern Long-Eared Bat	Myotis septentrionalis	FT	Yes	May affect, not likely to adversely affect					
Virginia Big-eared Bat	Plecotus townsendii virginianus	FE	No	No effect					
		Bivalves							
Clubshell	Pleurobema clava	FE	No	No effect					
Fanshell	Cyprogenia stegria	FE	No	No effect					
Purple Cat's Paw	Epioblasma obliquata obliquata	FE	No	No effect					
Rabbitsfoot	Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica	FT	No	No effect					
Sheepnose Mussel	Plethobasus cyphyus	FE	No	No effect					
Snuffbox Mussel	Epioblasma triquetra	FE	No	No effect					
		Insects							
Monarch Butterfly	Danaus plexippus	FC	Yes	N/A as this species is not afforded protections under the ESA					
		Plants							
Short's Bladderpod	Physaria globosa	FE	Yes	May affect, not likely to adversely affect					

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Potential Habitat Present	Effect Finding				
Birds								
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	BGEPA	No	No effect				
¹ BGEPA: Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act; FE: Federally Endangered; FT: Federally Threatened; SE: State Endangered; ST: State Threatened								

This section provides a description of state and federal T&E species identified in the desktop Endangered Species Review, along with a description of the species' preferred habitat, any preferred habitat observed during the field survey, and recommendations for avoidance. Figure 2 illustrates the habitat communities present in the Project Area.

A description of these species follows:

Gray Bat (Myotis grisescens)

Gray bat is a federally listed endangered species. The IPaC indicated gray bat may be present at or near the Project Area. Gray bat occupies limestone-karst caves year-round. In the winter, gray bat hibernates in deep, vertical caves, and in the summer, they roost in caves along rivers. The KDFWR and IPaC system did not indicate any caves or critical habitat in the Project Area. Potential suitable habitat was not observed within the Project Area as the sinkholes identified were characterized as sinkhole ponds lacking cave openings or exposed rock. A survey for gray bat is not recommended by Tetra Tech, as these sinkholes do not appear to provide suitable habitat.

Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalis*)

Indiana bat (IB) is a federally listed endangered species. The IPaC indicated IB may be present in the Project Area. The bats, their roosting areas, and hibernacula are protected under the ESA. While a portion of the Project Area contains forested tracts and scattered forested areas that are suitable roosting habitat for these species, it is assumed that the Project will be constructed in the agricultural portions of the Project Area, and this habitat will not be disturbed during construction. If tree-clearing is required for the Project, time of year tree-clearing restrictions during the tree roosting period from April 1 through October 31. If disturbances can be avoided during this time period, no further restrictions related to these species would be required. Alternatively, Appendix F of the USFWS Range-Wide Indiana Bat Summer Survey Guidance (USFWS 2020) states that a qualified biologist can conduct emergence surveys of known or potential bat roosts (i.e., trees with greater than 3 inch diameter at breast height, sloughing bark, dead trees) to determine if the bats are present prior to removal if tree removal cannot take place outside of tree roosting season. Generally, the USFWS only approves emergence surveys for projects that will affect a very small number of potential roosts in relatively small project areas.

Northern Long-Eared Bat (Myotis septentrionalis)

The northern long-eared bat (NLEB) is a federally listed threatened species. The IPaC indicated NLEB may be present in the Project Area. The bats, their roosting areas, and hibernacula are protected under the ESA. Incidental take resulting from tree removal is prohibited if it: (1) occurs within ¼ mile (0.4 kilometer) of known NLEB hibernacula; or (2) cuts or destroys known, occupied maternity roost trees or any other trees within a 150-foot (45-meter) radius around the known, occupied maternity tree during the pup season (June 1 to July 31). The IPaC system determines whether a project is within 0.25 mile of a known NLEB hibernaculum or within 150 feet of a known maternity roost tree. The IPaC system did not identify the project maternity roosts. Therefore, the Project would be able to rely on the Final 4(d) Rule for the NLEB and will be exempt from tree clearing time of year restrictions (TOYRs). A USFWS clearance letter should be obtained through the IPaC system prior to any tree clearing within the Project Area.

Virginia Big-eared Bat (Plecotus townsendii virginianus)

Virginia big-eared bat is a federally listed endangered species. The IPaC indicated the Virginia bigeared bat may be present at or near the Project Area. Virginia big-eared bat inhabits caves yearround. These caves are typically located in karst regions characterized by limestone caves and sinkholes dominated by oak-hickory or beech-maple-hemlock forests. The KDFWR and IPaC system did not indicate any caves or critical habitat were identified in the Project Area. Potential suitable habitat was not observed within the Project Area as the sinkholes identified were characterized as sinkhole ponds lacking cave openings or exposed rock. A survey for gray bat is not recommended by Tetra Tech, as these sinkholes do not appear to provide suitable habitat.

Clubshell (Pleurobema clava)

Clubshell mussel is a federally listed endangered species. The IPaC indicated the clubshell mussel may be present in the Project Area. The clubshell mussel prefers clean, loose sand and gravel in medium to small rivers and streams. This mussel will bury itself in the bottom substrates to depths of up to 4 inches. The intermittent and perennial streams within the Project Area are slightly turbid to turbid, slow flowing streams with predominantly clay, silt, and sand substrates with minimal gravel components. Therefore, these streams and any ephemeral streams within the Project Area do not provide suitable habitat for the clubshell mussel.

Fanshell (Cyprogenia stegria)

Fanshell mussel is a federally listed endangered species. The IPaC indicated the fanshell mussel may be present in the Project Area. The fanshell mussel inhabits medium to large rivers. It has been reported primarily from deep water habitat, with gravel substrate and moderate current. The intermittent and perennial streams within the Project Area are slow flowing streams with predominantly clay, silt, and sand substrates with minimal gravel components. Therefore, these streams and any ephemeral streams within the Project Area do not provide suitable habitat for the fanshell mussel.

Purple Cat's Paw (Epioblasma obliquata obliquata)

Purple cat's paw is a federally listed endangered species. The IPaC indicated the purple cat's paw may be present in the Project Area. The purple cat's paw prefers shallow, gravelly riffle zones of large rivers. The intermittent and perennial streams within the Project Area are slow flowing streams with predominantly clay, silt, and sand substrates with minimal gravel components. Therefore, these streams and any ephemeral streams within the Project Area do not provide suitable habitat for the purple cat's paw.

Rabbitsfoot (Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica)

Rabbitsfoot mussel is a federally listed endangered species. The IPaC indicated the rabbitsfoot mussel may be present in the Project Area. The rabbitsfoot mussel inhabits small to medium sized rivers, typically in shallow waters adjacent to runs and shoals where water velocity is reduced; however, it is occasionally found in deep water runs. This species also typically prefers streams with gravel and sand substrates. Although, the majority of the streams within the Project Area are slow flowing in nature, the substrates associated with the intermittent and perennial streams within the Project Area are predominantly silt, clay, and sand. Therefore, these streams and any ephemeral streams within the Project Area do not likely contain suitable habitat for the rabbitsfoot mussel.

Sheepnose Mussel (Plethobasus cyphyus)

Sheepnose mussel is a federally listed endangered species. The IPaC indicated the sheepnose mussel may be present in the Project Area. The sheepnose mussel occupies large rivers and streams where they are usually found in shallow areas with moderate to swift currents that flow over coarse sand and gravel. However, they also have been found in areas of mud, cobble, and boulders, and in large rivers they may be found in deep runs. The intermittent and perennial streams within the Project Area are slow flowing streams with predominantly clay, silt, and sand substrates with minimal gravel components. Therefore, these streams and any ephemeral streams within the Project Area do not provide suitable habitat for the sheepnose mussel.

Snuffbox Mussel (Epioblasma triquetra)

Snuffbox mussel is a federally listed endangered species. The IPaC indicated the snuffbox mussel may be present in the Project Area. The snuffbox is usually found in small- to medium-sized creeks, inhabiting areas with a swift current, although it also is found in Lake Erie and some larger rivers. The intermittent and perennial streams within the Project Area are slow flowing streams with predominantly clay, silt, and sand substrates with minimal gravel components. Therefore, these streams and any ephemeral streams within the Project Area do not provide suitable habitat for the snuffbox mussel.

Monarch Butterfly (Danaus plexippus)

Monarch butterfly is a candidate for federal listing as an endangered species. The IPaC indicated the monarch butterfly may be present in the Project Area. The insect is typically found in open fields and meadows that contain milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.). Milkweed is essential for breeding habitat for monarch butterfly. As the majority of the Project Area is in agricultural/livestock production with a few grassed areas along streams, drainages and ponds or impoundments, there is suitable habitat present. However, this species is not granted protections under the ESA and therefore, avoidance and mitigation measures are not required at this time.

Short's Bladderpod (Physaria globosa)

Short's bladderpod is a federally listed endangered species. The IPaC indicated Short's bladderpod may be present in the Project Area. Short's bladderpod is typically found on steep, rocky wooded slopes and talus areas, occurring along cliff tops and bases of cliff ledges. Additionally, it occurs adjacent to rivers or streams, and on south to west facing slopes. Tetra Tech identified several areas of potential Short's bladderpod habitat in the Project Area (Figure 4). These potential habitat areas should be avoided during proposed Project activities. If disturbance of potential habitat cannot be avoided, a qualified biologist should conduct a survey of potential habitat that will be disturbed to determine if this species is present. Areas of potential Short's bladderpod habitat should be surveyed during the flowering season that occurs in April to early June. Consultation with USFWS is recommended for concurrence.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Wildlife habitat is one of the primary factors to consider while designing the Project. Based on the available literature, publicly available state and federal resources, and field surveys, the Project Area does not contain any federally designated critical habitat for T&E listed species identified in the IPaC or by OKNP. The Project Area does appear to have suitable habitat for the following state and federally listed species: IB, NLEB, monarch butterfly, and Short's bladderpod. Therefore, these species have the potential to be present within the Project Area. Additionally, the ESA does not protect species on private land unless there is a federal nexus (i.e. a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit). Therefore, activities on private lands that do not have federal involvement are not required to comply with ESA.

Based on the habitat verification survey conducted for the Project, Tetra Tech makes the following recommendations:

- The IB, their roosting areas, and hibernacula are federally protected under the ESA. Tetra Tech
 recommends assuming these bats are present and abiding by the applicable TOYRs, avoiding all
 tree-clearing from April 1 through October 31. If disturbances can be avoided during this time
 period, no further restrictions related to these bat species would be required. If tree clearing
 activities cannot be avoided, then presence/absence surveys will likely be required by the USFWS;
- In regard to the NLEB, no additional survey would be necessary due to lack of known hibernacula
 or maternity sites within the specified range of the Project Area as dictated by the Final 4(d) rule.
 The Final 4(d) rule will apply to the Project. A USFWS clearance letter should be obtained through
 the IPaC system prior to any tree clearing within the Project Area;
- Forested areas and tree clearing should be avoided to minimize Impacts to potential habitat for Short's bladderpod. Tetra Tech recommends consultation with USFWS to determine if a Project Area survey is recommended, and if so, to request survey guidance. Surveys for Short's bladderpod can be conducted from April to June, which is the flowering period for this species.

REFERENCES

- Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR). Kentucky's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. 2013.#1 Sportsman's Lane, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601. <u>http://fw.ky.gov/WAP/Pages/Default.aspx</u>. Accessed November 2021.
- Kentucky Geological Survey. 2014. University of Kentucky Earth Resources. https://www.uky.edu/KGS/gis/sinkpick.htm. Accessed November 2021.
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2006. Land Resource Regions and Major Land Resource Areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. <u>http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624</u>. Accessed November 2021.
- Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves (OKNP). 2021. Kentucky Biological Assessment Tool. https://kynaturepreserves.org. Accessed November 2021.
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- USFWS. 2020. USFWS Range-Wide Indiana Bat Survey Guidelines. March 2020. https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/inba/surveys/pdf/FINAL%20Rangewide%20IBat%20Survey%20Guidelines%203.23.20.pdf. Accessed November 2021.
- USFWS. 2021. Information for Planning and Consultation. <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/</u>. Accessed November 2021.
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). 2018. The National Gap Analysis Program Land Cover Data Viewer. https://gis1.usgs.gov/csas/gap/viewer/land_cover/Map.aspx . Accessed November 2021.

FIGURES











ATTACHMENT A

Results of Kentucky Biological Assessment Tool from Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves





ANDY BESHEAR GOVERNOR

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET

OFFICE OF KENTUCKY NATURE PRESERVES

300 Sower Boulevard FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601 Telephone: 502-573-2886 Telefax: 502-564-7484

November 2, 2021

Jennifer DAugustine Tetra Tech, Inc. 4101 Cox Road, Suite 120 Glen Allen, VA 23060

Project: Project ID: Project Type:	Pine Grove Project 22-0068 Standard (*customers will be invoiced), 1 mile buffer (\$120 fee)
Site Acreage:	471.83
Site Lat/Lon:	37.711418 / -84.114954
County:	Madison
USGS Quad:	MOBERLY; PANOLA
Watershed HUC12:	Drowning Creek

Dear Jennifer DAugustine,

This letter is in response to your data request for the project referenced above. We have reviewed our Natural Heritage Program Database to determine if any of the endangered, threatened, or special concern plants and animals or exemplary natural communities monitored by the Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves occur within your general project area. Your project does pose a concern at this time, therefore please see the attached reports and report key for more detailed information.

I would like to take this opportunity to remind you of the terms of the data request license, which you agreed upon in order to submit your request. The license agreement states "Data and data products received from the Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves, including any portion thereof, may not be reproduced in any form or by any means without the express written authorization of the Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves." The exact location of plants, animals, and natural communities, if released by the Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves, may not be released in any document or correspondence. These products are provided on a temporary basis for the express project (described above) of the requester, and may not be redistributed, resold or copied without the written permission of the Biological Assessment Branch (300 Sower Blvd - 4th Floor, Frankfort, KY, 40601. Phone: 502-782-7828).

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the

REBECCA W. GOODMAN SECRETARY

> SUNNI CARR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed and new plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments. We would greatly appreciate receiving any pertinent information obtained as a result of on-site surveys.

If you have any questions, or if I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Alexis R Schoenlaub Geoprocessing Specialist

Standard Occurrence Report KNP monitored species within 1 Miles of Project Area

EO ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	GRank	SRank	SPROT	USESA	STWG	Last Obs Date	Precision	EO Rank	Lat / Lon	Directions	Habitat
15941	Lanius Iudovicianus	Loggerhead Shrike	G4	S3S4B,S 4N	S	SOMC	Y	1987	Q	NR	37.6875 / -84.1875	Somewhere on quadrangle outside of SW block.	

THESE DATA ARE VALID ONLY ON THE DATE ON WHICH THE REPORT WAS GENERATED. THESE DATA MAY ONLY BE USED FOR THE PROJECT NAMED ABOVE.



ATTACHMENT B

Results of Information for Planning and Conservation Tool from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as criticalabitat (collectively referred to astrust resources) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area ferenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area however, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resourcesypically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and roject-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(w)th jurisdiction in the defined project areaPlease read the introduction to each section thatfollows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional formation applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location



Local office

Kentucky Ecological Services Field Office

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considerAd. AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstreamBecause species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Actrequires Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement caronly be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.

- 2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
- 3. Log in (if directed to do so).
- 4. Provide a name and description for your project.

5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the <u>Ecological Services Program</u> of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisherie²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries ar**not** shown on this list. Please contact<u>NOAA Fisheries</u> for species under their jurisdiction.

- 1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Actare threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listingee the listing status page for more information. IPaC only showspecies that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
- 2. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u> also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Gray Bat Myotis grisescens Wherever found This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies: • The project area includes potential gray bat habitat.	Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <u>http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6329</u>	
 Indiana Bat Myotis sodalis Wherever found This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies: The project area includes 'potential' habitat. All activities in this location should consider possible effects to this species. 	Endangered
There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. <u>http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949</u>	
Northern Long-eared Bat Myotis septentrionalis Wherever found	Threatened
 This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies: The specified area includes areas in which incidental take would not be prohibited under the 4(d) rule. For reporting purposes, please use the "streamlined consultation form," linked to in the "general project design guidelines" for the species. 	
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <u>http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045</u>	
Virginia Big-eared Bat Corynorhinus (=Plecotus) townsendii virginianus Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. <u>http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8369</u>	Endangered
Clams	
NAME	STATUS
 Clubshell Pleurobema clava This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies: The species may be affected by projects that significantly impact the Kentucky River mainstem and/or any of its following tributaries: Dix River, Eagle Creek, Elkhorn Creek, North Fork Elkhorn Creek, and South Fork Kentucky River. 	Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3789

11/2/21, 12:40 PM



Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Aetand the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described elow.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Actof 1918.

2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Actof 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern<u>http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species</u>/
- <u>birds-of-conservation-concern.php</u>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to bird<u>shttp://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
 </u>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birdshttp://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf

THERE ARE NO MIGRATORY BIRDS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN EXPECTED TO OCCUR AT THIS LOCATION.

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the <u>Avian Knowledge Network (AKN)</u>. The AKN data is based on a growing collection of <u>survey, banding, and</u> <u>citizen science datasets</u> and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (<u>Eagle Act</u> requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the <u>AKN Phenology Tool</u>.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the <u>Avian Knowledge Network (AKN)</u>. This data is derived from a growing collection of <u>survey, banding, and citizen science datasets</u>.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

- 1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are <u>Birds of Conservation Concern</u> (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
- 2. "BCC BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
- 3. "Non-BCC Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the <u>Northeast Ocean Data Portal</u>. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the <u>NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.</u>

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration, Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the <u>Diving Bird Study</u> and the <u>nanotag studies</u> or contact <u>Caleb Spiegel</u> or <u>Pam Loring</u>.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what toils of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures Laan implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

Wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries

REFUGE AND FISH HATCHERY INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to NWI wetlands 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.S. Army Corps of Engineers District

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projectivat intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the <u>NWI map</u> to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over vetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any federal, state, or local government or centralishich the goggraphical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to vetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

ATTACHMENT C Stream Datasheets



STREAM ID			STREAM NA	ME Butler	Branch		
CLIENT AES				PROJECT NAME Pine Grove Solar			
LAT 37.7065		ONG -84.12290			COUNTY Madison		
			Kendall Bennett		DATE 11/08/2021		
WATER TYPE		NRPW	FLOW REG	IME Intermi			
CHANNEL FE	HANNEL FEATURES Estimate Measurements Top of Bank Width: 12.0ft Top of Bank Height: LB0ft Water Depth: 4.00in Water Width: 6.0ft Ordinary High Water Mark (Width): Ordinary High Water Mark (Height): Flow Direction: Southeast				Sinuosity ✓ Low Medium Hig Gradient ✓ Flat Moderate Sever (0.5/100 ft) (2 ft/100 ft) (10 ft/100 ft) Stream Erosion None ✓ Moderate Heavy Artificial, Modified or Channelized Yes ✓ No Within Roadside Ditch Yes ✓ No Culvert Present Yes ✓ No Culvert Size: in	ere Oft)	
FLOW CHARACTERISTICS FLOW CHARACTERISTICS FLOW CHARACTERISTICS Flowing water Velocity — Fast — M Slow			tream bed dry I moist vater ter		Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types (Only enter if water present) Riffle % Run Pool 100 Turbidity < Clear		
INOR		JBSTRATE CO			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate		meter	% Composition in	Substrat	te Characteristic % Compositio		
Туре			Sampling Reach	Туре	Sampling Ar	ea	
Bedrock				Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse		
Boulder		56 mm (10")			plant materials (CPOM)		
Cobble		mm (2.5"-10")		Muck-Muc	d black, very fine organic (FPOM)		
Gravel		nm (0.1"-2.5") 2mm (gritty)	20				
Sand Silt		-2mm (gritty) 4-0.06 mm		Marl	grey, shell fragments		
Clay		04-0.06 mm 30 Marl 04 mm (slick) 50			grey, shell hagnetits		
WATERSHED FEATURES		Predominant ✓ Forest	Surrounding Landu Commercia ure Industrial al Residential Other:	ıl	Floodplain Width ✓ Wide > 30ft Moderate 15-30ft Narrow <15ft		

Parts of stream destroyed due to recent logging.

Photos: View Northwest (Page 1), View Southeast (Page 1)

Ephemeral Stream - The area was determined to be an ephemeral stream. The area possesses certain characteristics such as an incised channel and/or a defined bed and bank however, surface water only flows and/or pools in direct response to precipitation.

STREAM ID 4	Ļ		STREAM NA	ME Unnar	med Tributary to Drowning Cree	ek	
CLIENT AES				PROJECT NAME Pine Grove Solar			
LAT 37.7182		ONG -84.11616			COUNTY Madison		
			Kendall Bennett		DATE 11/09/2021		
			FLOW REG		ittent 🖌 Ephemeral 🗌		
CHANNEL FE	ATURES	Estimate Measurements Top of Bank Width: <u>30.0</u> ft Top of Bank Height: LB <u>15.0</u> ft RB <u>15.0</u> ft Water Depth: <u>3.00</u> in Water Width: <u>8.0</u> ft Ordinary High Water Mark (Width): <u>15.0</u> Ordinary High Water Mark (Height): <u>Flow Direction: Northeast</u>			in Within Roadside Ditch YesNo Culvert PresentYesNo Culvert Material: Culvert Size:in		
FLOW CHARACTERISTICS ↓ No water, stream Stream bed moist Standing water ✓ Flowing water Velocity			tream bed dry I moist /ater		Proportion of Reach Repres Morphology Types (Only enter Riffle 100 % Run Pool % Turbidity Clear Slightly tu Other		
INOR		UBSTRATE CO Id add up to 100			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Dia	meter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substra Type	te Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area	
Bedrock			20	Dotritur	sticks, wood, coarse		
Boulder	> 25	56 mm (10")	10	Detritus	plant materials (CPOM)		
Cobble	64-256	6 mm (2.5"-10")		Muck-Mu	black, very fine organic		
Gravel	2-64 r	mm (0.1"-2.5")	10		(FPOM)		
Sand	0.06	-2mm (gritty)	30				
Silt	0.00	04-0.06 mm 20 Marl			grey, shell fragments		
Clay	< 0.00	04 mm (slick)	10				
WATERSHED FEATURES		🖌 Forest	Other:	ıl	Floodplain Width Wide > 30ft <u>_</u> Modera Narrow <15ft	ate 15-30ft	

Photos: View Northeast (Page 1), View Southwest (Page 1)

STREAM ID 6	6		STREAM NA	ME Unnar	ned Tributary to Drowning Creek		
CLIENT AES	3		PROJECT N	PROJECT NAME Pine Grove Solar			
LAT 37.7172		ONG -84.11154			COUNTY Madison		
			Kendall Bennett		DATE 11/09/2021		
WATER TYPE			FLOW REG Perennial ↓				
CHANNEL FEATURES Water Depth: 12.00 Water Width: 30.0 Ordinary High Water			Vidth: <u>60.0</u> ft Height: t RB <u>5.0</u> <u>12.00</u> in <u>30.0</u> ft Water Mark (Width): Water Mark (Height)	<u>50.0</u> ft			
					Culvert Material:in		
FLOW CHARACTERISTICS FLOW CHARACTERISTICS FLOW CHARACTERISTICS Flowing water ✓ Flowing water Velocity — Fast ✓ Mode Slow			tream bed dry d moist vater		Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types (Only enter if water present) Riffle 40 % Run % Pool 60 % Turbidity Clear Slightly turbid Turbid Other		
INOR		UBSTRATE CO			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	-	meter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substra Type			
Bedrock			30	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse		
Boulder		56 mm (10")	10	Doanda	plant materials (CPOM)		
Cobble		5 mm (2.5"-10")		Muck-Mu	d black, very fine organic		
Gravel	2-64 r	mm (0.1"-2.5")	10		(FPOM)		
Sand		-2mm (gritty)	20				
Silt		4-0.06 mm 20 Marl			grey, shell fragments		
Clay	< 0.00	04 mm (slick)	10				
WATERSHED FEATURES		🖌 Forest	Other:	al	Floodplain Width ✓ Wide > 30ft Moderate 15-30ft Narrow <15ft		

Photos: View East (Page 1), View West (Page 1)

STREAM ID 7			STREAM NA	ME Unnar	ned Tributary to Drown	ing Cree	k	
CLIENT AES			PROJECT N					
LAT 37.71641	1° L	ONG -84.11337			COUNTY Mad	lison		
		don Schack and	Kendall Bennett					
WATER TYPE	RPW 🗸		FLOW REG		ittent 🖌 Epheme	_		
		Estimate Mea	asurements		Sinuosity 🖌 Low	Ν	ledium High	
		Top of Bank V Top of Bank H	Vidth: <u>30.0</u> ft leight:	4	Gradient Flat Moderate Severe (0.5/100 ft)(2 ft/100 ft) (10 ft/100 ft)			
		Water Depth:	t RB <u>10.0</u> in	n	Stream Erosion None Mo	oderate	Heavy	
CHANNEL FEA	TUPES	Water Width:	<u>0.0</u> ft		Artificial, Modified o			
	TUNES	Ordinary High	Water Mark (Width):	<u>6.0</u> ft	Yes	🖌 No		
		Ordinary High	Water Mark (Height)	: <u>24.0</u> in	Within Roadside Dit			
		Flow Direction	n: Northeast	_		🖌 No		
					Culvert Present			
					Culvert Material:			
					Culvert Size:i			
FLOW ■ Stream FLOW ■ Flowing			tream bed dry d moist vater		Proportion of Reach Represented by StreamMorphology Types (Only enter if water present)Riffle%Run%Pool%			
CHARACTERIS	STICS				Turbidity			
		Velocity	Madauata		Clear Slightly turbid Turbid Other			
		Fast Slow	viouerate					
INORG	GANIC SU		MPONENTS	I	ORGANIC SUBSTRA	ТЕ СОМ	PONENTS	
	(shoul	ld add up to 100			(does not necessaril	y add up	o to 100%)	
Substrate Type	Dia	meter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substra Type	te Characteristic		% Composition in Sampling Area	
Bedrock			10	Detritus	sticks, wood, c			
Boulder		56 mm (10")	10 20		plant materials (,		
Cobble Gravel		6 mm (2.5"-10")		Muck-Mu	d black, very fine of (FPOM)			
Sand		mm (0.1"-2.5") 10 6-2mm (gritty) 30			()			
Silt		4-0.06 mm	20	Marl	grey, shell frag	ments		
Clay		04 mm (slick) 10			g. c y, c			
WATERSHED		🖌 Forest	Other:	ıl	Floodplain Width Wide > 30ft Narrow <15ft	Modera	te 15-30ft	

Photos: View Northeast (Page 1), View Southwest (Page 1)

)		STREAM NA	ME Unnar	med Tributary to Butler Branch			
CLIENT AES	3			PROJECT NAME Pine Grove Solar				
LAT 37.7095		ONG -84.10920			COUNTY Madison			
INVESTIGAT			Kendall Bennett		DATE 11/09/2021			
WATER TYPE			FLOW REG		ittent 🖌 Ephemeral 🗌			
		Top of Bank H	Vidth: <u>15.0</u> ft	ft	Sinuosity ✓ Low Medium High Gradient Flat ✓ Moderate Severe (0.5/100 ft) (2 ft/100 ft) (10 ft/100 ft) Stream Erosion Stream Erosion Stream Erosion			
		Water Depth:			NoneModerateHeavy			
CHANNEL FE	ATURES	Water Width:_ Ordinary High	<u>3.0</u> ft Water Mark (Width):	<u>9.0</u> ft	Artificial, Modified or Channelized YesNo			
		Ordinary High Flow Directior	Water Mark (Height)	: <u>24.0</u> in	Within Roadside Ditch YesNo			
				-	Culvert Present Yes 🗹 No			
					Culvert Material:			
					Culvert Size:in			
FLOW CHARACTERISTICS FLOW CHARACTERISTICS FLOW CHARACTERISTICS Flowing water ✓ Flowing water ✓ Velocity — Fast — Mod			tream bed dry I moist vater ter		Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types (Only enter if water present) Riffle 20 % Pool 80 % Turbidity Clear ✓ Slightly turbid Turbid Other Slightly turbid Turbid			
INOR		JBSTRATE CO		•	ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS			
Substrate	(snou	d add up to 10	% Composition in	Substrat	(does not necessarily add up to 100%) te % Composition in			
Туре	Dia	meter	Sampling Reach	Туре	Characteristic Sampling Area			
Bedrock Boulder	> 21	56 mm (10")		Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)			
Cobble		6 mm (2.5"-10")	10		d black, very fine organic			
Gravel		nm (0.1"-2.5")	10	Muck-Mu	d (FPOM)			
Sand		-2mm (gritty)	30					
Silt		4-0.06 mm	30	Marl	grey, shell fragments			
Clay	< 0.00	04 mm (slick) 20						
WATERSHED FEATURES		🖌 Forest	Other:	ıl	Floodplain Width Wide > 30ft Moderate 15-30ft ✓ Narrow <15ft			

Photos: View Northeast (Page 1), View Southwest (Page 1)

STREAM ID 10 STREAM NAME Unnamed Tributary to Drow					ned Tributary to Drowning Cree	k	
CLIENT AES				PROJECT NAME Pine Grove Solar			
LAT 37.715468° LONG -84.108453°				STATE KY COUNTY Madison			
INVESTIGATORS Brandon Schack and Kenda							
WATER TYPE FLOW REGIME							
	RPW	/ NRPW	Perennial		ttent 🖌 Ephemeral 🗌		
				-			
		Estimate Measurements Top of Bank Width: <u>10.0</u> ft Top of Bank Height:			Sinuosity Low _✓ Medium High Gradient Flat Moderate _✓ Severe		
					(0.5/100 ft) (2 ft/100 ft) (10 ft/100 ft)		
		LB <u>3.0</u> ft RB <u>3.0</u> ft Water Depth: 1.00 in			Stream Erosion None _✓ Moderate Heavy		
		Water Width 2.0 ft			Artificial, Modified or Channelized		
CHANNEL FE	ATURES				YesNo		
		Ordinary High	Water Mark (Height)	: <u>24.0</u> in	Within Roadside Ditch		
		Flow Direction	n: North		YesNo		
					Culvert Present Yes 🗹 No		
					Culvert Material:		
					Culvert Size:in		
		Water Present No water, stream bed dry Stream bed moist			Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types (Only enter if water present) Riffle 20 % Run %		
		Standing water Flowing water Velocity Fast Moderate Slow			Pool 80 % Turbidity Clear _✓_ Slightly turbid Turbid Other		
FLOW CHARACTER	ISTICS						
INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPO (should add up to 100%)				ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONEN (does not necessarily add up to 100			
Substrate	Dia	meter	% Composition in	Substrat	Characteristic	% Composition in	
Type			Sampling Reach	Туре		Sampling Area	
Bedrock Boulder	> 21	56 mm (10")		Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)		
Cobble		6 mm (2.5"-10")	10		black, very fine organic		
Gravel		mm (0.1"-2.5")	10	Muck-Muc	d (FPOM)		
Sand	0.06	-2mm (gritty)	10				
Silt	0.00	04-0.06 mm	40	Marl	grey, shell fragments		
Clay	< 0.00	04 mm (slick)	30				
✓ Forest ✓ Field/Pasture ✓ Field/Pasture ✓ Agricultural ✓ ROW ✓ Canopy Cover			al <u> </u>	ıl	Floodplain Width Wide > 30ft Modera ✓ Narrow <15ft	te 15-30ft	
Shaded							

Photos: View North (Page 1), View South (Page 1)

STREAM ID 15 STR				STREAM NAME Unnamed Tributary to Butler Branch					
CLIENT AES				PROJECT NAME Pine Grove Solar					
LAT 37.711544° LONG -84.105109°				STATE KY COUNTY Madison					
INVESTIGATORS Brandon Schack and Kenda									
WATER TYPE FLOW REGIME TNW RPW NRPW Perennial Intermittent									
		Estimate Measurements Top of Bank Width: <u>15.0</u> ft Top of Bank Height: LB <u>3.0</u> ft RB <u>3.0</u> ft			Sinuosity <u>√</u> Low Medium High				
					Gradient Flat Mo	derate 🏒 Severe			
					(0.5/100 ft) (2 ft/100 ft) (10 ft/100 ft)				
					Stream Erosion				
		Water Depth:	<u>1.00</u> in		None 🗹 Moderate Heavy				
CHANNEL FE	ATURES	Water Width: <u>2.0</u> ft			Artificial, Modified or Channelized				
	ATOREO	Ordinary High	Water Mark (Width):	<u>9.0</u> ft	YesNo				
		Ordinary High	Water Mark (Height)	: <u>24.0</u> in	Within Roadside Ditch				
		Flow Direction	: East		YesNo				
					Culvert Present Yes 🗹 No				
					Culvert Material:				
					Culvert Size:in				
		Water Present			Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream				
		No water, s			Morphology Types (Only enter if water present) Riffle 40 % Run %				
		Stream bed moist Standing water Flowing water Velocity Fast Moderate Slow			Pool 60 % Turbidity Clear Slightly turbid Turbid Other				
FLOW CHARACTER									
CHARACTER	101100								
			MPONENTS		ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS				
	(shou	Id add up to 100)%) 100		(does not necessarily add up				
Substrate	Dia	meter	% Composition in	Substrat	Characteristic	% Composition in			
Type			Sampling Reach	Туре		Sampling Area			
Bedrock		56 mm (10")	10	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)				
Boulder Cobble		56 mm (10") 6 mm (2.5"-10")	10		,				
Gravel		mm (2.5 - 10) mm (0.1"-2.5")	10	Muck-Muc	black, very fine organic (FPOM)				
Sand		-2mm (gritty)	20		()				
Silt		94-0.06 mm	30	Marl	grey, shell fragments				
Clay		04 mm (slick)	20	Wan	groy, shor nagmonto				
Predominant Surrounding Landuse Floodplain Width									
		🖌 Forest	Commercia		Wide > 30ft <u>✓</u> Moderate 15-30ft				
			ure <u>Industrial</u>		Narrow <15ft				
WATERSHED		Agricultural Residential ROW Other: Canopy Cover							
FEATURES									
		Open ✓ Partly shaded							
Shaded									

Photos: View East (Page 1), View West (Page 1)

STREAM ID 17 STR				TREAM NAME Butler Branch			
CLIENT AES				PROJECT NAME Pine Grove Solar			
LAT 37.710201° LONG -84.105631°				STATE KY COUNTY Madison			
INVESTIGATORS Brandon Schack and Kenda							
WATER TYPE FLOW REGIME TNW RPW NRPW							
CHANNEL FEATURES		Estimate Measurements Top of Bank Width: <u>50.0</u> ft Top of Bank Height: LB <u>5.0</u> ft RB <u>5.0</u> ft Water Depth: <u>3.00</u> in Water Width: <u>25.0</u> ft Ordinary High Water Mark (Width): <u>30.0</u> ft Ordinary High Water Mark (Height): <u>in</u> Flow Direction: <u>North</u>			Sinuosity Low Medium High Gradient Flat Moderate Severe (0.5/100 ft) (0.5/100 ft) Stream Erosion None Moderate Heavy Artificial, Modified or Channelized Yes No Within Roadside Ditch Yes No Culvert Present Yes No Culvert Material: in		
FLOW CHARACTERISTICS		Water Present No water, stream bed dry Stream bed moist Standing water ✓ Flowing water Velocity Fast _✓Moderate Slow			Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types (Only enter if water present) Riffle 60 % Pool 40 % Turbidity Clear ✓ Slightly turbid Turbidity		
INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPON (should add up to 100%)					ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	-	meter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substra Type	ate Characteristic % Co	mposition in pling Area	
Bedrock			50		sticks, wood, coarse	<u></u>	
Boulder	> 25	56 mm (10")	20	Detritus	plant materials (CPOM)		
Cobble		6 mm (2.5"-10")			black, very fine organic		
Gravel	2-64 r	mm (0.1"-2.5")		Muck-Mu	(FPOM)		
Sand	0.06	-2mm (gritty)	10				
Silt	0.00	4-0.06 mm	20	Marl	grey, shell fragments		
Clay	< 0.00	04 mm (slick)	19. 				
✓ Forest Field/Pasture Agricultural			al <u> </u>	al	Floodplain Width Wide > 30ft <u>✓</u> Moderate 15-30 Narrow <15ft	ft	

Photos: View North (Page 1), View South (Page 1)

STREAM ID	18		STREAM NA	STREAM NAME Unnamed Tributary to Butler Branch			
CLIENT AES				PROJECT NAME Pine Grove Solar			
LAT 37.710059° LONG -84.108230°				STATE KY COUNTY Madison			
INVESTIGATORS Brandon Schack and Kenda							
WATER TYPE FLOW REGIME TNW RPW NRPW Perennial Intermittent Intermittent Intermittent							
CHANNEL FEATURES		Estimate Measurements Top of Bank Width: <u>15.0</u> ft Top of Bank Height: LB <u>2.0</u> ft RB <u>2.0</u> ft Water Depth: <u>1.00</u> in Water Width: <u>3.0</u> ft Ordinary High Water Mark (Width): <u>6.0</u> ft Ordinary High Water Mark (Height): <u>12.0</u> in Flow Direction: East			Sinuosity Low Medium High Gradient Flat Moderate Severe (0.5/100 ft) (0.5/100 ft) Stream Erosion None Moderate Heavy Artificial, Modified or Channelized Yes No		
					Within Roadside Ditch Yes ✓ No Culvert Present Yes ✓ No Culvert Material: Culvert Size: in		
FLOW CHARACTERISTICS		Water Present No water, stream bed dry Stream bed moist Standing water ✓Flowing water Velocity Fast ✓Moderate Slow			Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types (Only enter if water present) Riffle 100 % Run % Pool % Turbidity Clear Slightly turbid Turbid Other		
INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPON (should add up to 100%)				ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONEN (does not necessarily add up to 100%			
Substrate Type	-	meter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrat Type	1	% Composition in Sampling Area	
Bedrock				Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse		
Boulder		56 mm (10")			plant materials (CPOM)		
Cobble		6 mm (2.5"-10")	10	Muck-Muc	black, very fine organic		
Gravel		mm (0.1"-2.5")	10		(FPOM)		
Sand		-2mm (gritty)	10	Mari	and the life of the second sec		
Silt Clay		04-0.06 mm 04 mm (slick)	40 30	Marl	grey, shell fragments		
WATERSHED FEATURES ✓ Forest Field/Pasture Agricultural ROW Canopy Cover			Surrounding Landu Commercia ure Industrial Al Residential Other: Pr	unding Landuse Floodplain Width _ Commercial _ Wide > 30ft _ Moderate 15-30ft _ Industrial _ Narrow <15ft		ı ate 15-30ft	

Photos: View East (Page 1), View West (Page 1)
STREAM ID	19		STREAM NA	STREAM NAME Unnamed Tributary to Butler Branch			
CLIENT AES				PROJECT NAME Pine Grove Solar			
LAT 37.7095		ONG -84.10920		STATE KY COUNTY Madison			
INVESTIGATORS Brandon Schack and Kenda							
WATER TYPE			FLOW REG		DATE THOUSE		
	RPW	NRPW		Intermi	ittent 📔 Ephemeral 🖌		
CHANNEL FEATURES		Estimate Measurements Top of Bank Width:25.0ft Top of Bank Height: LB20.0ft RB20.0ft Water Depth:0.00in Water Width:0.0ft Ordinary High Water Mark (Width):8.0ft Ordinary High Water Mark (Height):12.0 in			Sinuosity Low Medium High Gradient Flat Moderate Severe (0.5/100 ft) (2 ft/100 ft) Stream Erosion None Moderate Heavy Artificial, Modified or Channelized Yes No Within Roadside Ditch		
		Flow Direction: East			Yes ✓_No Culvert PresentYes ✓_No Culvert Material:		
					Culvert Size:in		
FLOW CHARACTERISTICS		Water Present No water, stream bed dry ✓ Stream bed moist Standing water Flowing water Velocity Fast Moderate Slow			Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types (Only enter if water present) Riffle % Pool % Turbidity Clear Other Other		
INOR		UBSTRATE CO Id add up to 100			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type		meter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrat Type			
Bedrock				Detriture	sticks, wood, coarse		
Boulder	> 25	56 mm (10")	50	Detritus	plant materials (CPOM)		
Cobble	64-256	6 mm (2.5"-10")	10	Muck-Muc	black, very fine organic		
Gravel	2-64 r	mm (0.1"-2.5")	10		(FPOM)		
Sand	0.06	-2mm (gritty)	20				
Silt		4-0.06 mm	10	Marl	grey, shell fragments		
Clay	< 0.00)4 mm (slick)					
WATERSHED ✓ Forest WATERSHED — Agricultural Mathematical Period — ROW Canopy Cover Open			al <u> </u>	ıl	Floodplain Width Wide > 30ft Moderate 15-30ft ✓ Narrow <15ft		
	<u>✓</u> Shaded						

Photos: View East (Page 1), View West (Page 1)

Ephemeral Stream - The area was determined to be an ephemeral stream. The area possesses certain characteristics such as an incised channel and/or a defined bed and bank however, surface water only flows and/or pools in direct response to precipitation.

STREAM ID 20 STREAM NAME Unnamed Tributary to Butler Branch							
CLIENT AES				PROJECT NAME Pine Grove Solar			
LAT 37.7068		ONG -84.11270		STATE KY COUNTY Madison			
INVESTIGATORS Brandon Schack and Kenda							
WATER TYPE FLOW REGIME TNW RPW NRPW Perennial Intermittent							
CHANNEL FEATURES Water Depth: 4.00 Water Width: 6.0 Ordinary High Water		Vidth: <u>12.0</u> ft Height: t RB <u>3.0</u> ft <u>4.00</u> in <u>6.0</u> ft Water Mark (Width): Water Mark (Height) h: <u>Southeast</u>	<u>8.0</u> ft	Sinuosity Low Medium High Gradient Flat Moderate Severe (0.5/100 ft)(10 ft/100 ft) Stream Erosion None Moderate Heavy Artificial, Modified or Channelized Yes No Within Roadside Ditch Yes No Culvert Present Yes No Culvert Material: in			
FLOW CHARACTERISTICS		Water Present No water, stream bed dry Stream bed moist Standing water ✓Flowing water Velocity FastModerate ✓Slow			Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types (Only enter if water present) Riffle 50 % Pool 50 % Turbidity Clear ✓ Other Other Slightly turbid		
INOR		UBSTRATE CO Id add up to 100		ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPO (does not necessarily add up to			
Substrate Type	Dia	meter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrat Type	te Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area	
Bedrock				Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse		
Boulder	> 25	56 mm (10")		Denitus	plant materials (CPOM)		
Cobble	64-256	6 mm (2.5"-10")		Muck-Mu	black, very fine organic		
Gravel	2-64 r	nm (0.1"-2.5")			(FPOM)		
Sand		-2mm (gritty)	20				
Silt		4-0.06 mm	40	Marl	grey, shell fragments		
WATERSHED Features WATERSHED FEATURES Predominant Surre ✓ Forest ✓ Field/Pasture ✓ Agricultural — ROW Canopy Cover			al <u> </u>	ı	Floodplain Width Wide > 30ft _✓_ Modera Narrow <15ft	te 15-30ft	

Photos: View Northwest (Page 1), View Southeast (Page 1)

Intermittent Stream - The area was determined to be an intermittent stream. This area exhibits positive indicators for dominant hydrophytic vegetation, positive indicators of hydric soils, and evidence of hydrology. The area also possesses characteristic to classify it as water of the U.S. due to the presence of an incised channel, defined bed and bank, and surface water flowing continuously during certain times of the year in a typical year. Therefore, it is classified as an intermittent stream.

STREAM ID 22 STREAM NAME Unnamed Tributary to Drowning Creek						ek	
CLIENT AES			PROJECT N	PROJECT NAME Pine Grove Solar			
LAT 37.714320° LONG -84.116156°				STATE KY COUNTY Madison			
INVESTIGATORS Brandon Schack and Kenda							
WATER TYPE FLOW REGIME TNW RPW NRPW Perennial Intermittent							
CHANNEL FEATURES		Estimate Measurements Top of Bank Width: <u>15.0</u> ft Top of Bank Height: LB <u>4.0</u> ft RB <u>4.0</u> ft Water Depth: <u>0.00</u> in Water Width: <u>0.0</u> ft Ordinary High Water Mark (Width): <u>8.0</u> ft Ordinary High Water Mark (Height): <u>24.0</u> in Flow Direction: Northeast			Sinuosity ⊥ Low Medium High Gradient Flat Moderate ⊥ Severe (0.5/100 ft)(2 ft/100 ft) (10 ft/100 ft) Stream Erosion None ⊥ Moderate Heavy Artificial, Modified or Channelized Yes ⊥ No Within Roadside Ditch Yes ⊥ No Culvert Present Yes ⊥ No		
					Culvert Material: Culvert Size:in		
FLOW CHARACTERISTICS		Water Present No water, stream bed dry ✓ Stream bed moist Standing water Flowing water Velocity Fast Moderate Slow			Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types (Only enter if water present) Riffle % Pool % Turbidity Clear < Other		
INOR		UBSTRATE CO Id add up to 100		TS ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMP (does not necessarily add up)			
Substrate Type	Dia	meter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrat Type	· · ·	% Composition in Sampling Area	
Bedrock				Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse		
Boulder	> 25	56 mm (10")		Dounus	plant materials (CPOM)		
Cobble	64-256	6 mm (2.5"-10")	10	Muck-Mu	black, very fine organic		
Gravel		mm (0.1"-2.5")	10		(FPOM)		
Sand		-2mm (gritty)	20				
Silt		4-0.06 mm	20	Marl	grey, shell fragments		
Clay	< 0.00	04 mm (slick)	40				
WATERSHED FEATURES ↓ Forest — Field/Pasture — Agricultural — ROW Canopy Cover — Open			al <u> </u>	ıl	Floodplain Width Wide > 30ft Modera Narrow <15ft	ate 15-30ft	
Shaded							

Photos: View Northeast (Page 1), View Southwest (Page 1)

Intermittent Stream - The area was determined to be an intermittent stream. This area exhibits positive indicators for dominant hydrophytic vegetation, positive indicators of hydric soils, and evidence of hydrology. The area also possesses characteristic to classify it as water of the U.S. due to the presence of an incised channel, defined bed and bank, and surface water flowing continuously during certain times of the year in a typical year. Therefore, it is classified as an intermittent stream.

STREAM ID 23 STREAM NAME Unnamed Tributary to Drowning Creek							
CLIENT AES				PROJECT NAME Pine Grove Solar			
LAT 37.7159		ONG -84.11842		STATE KY COUNTY Madison			
INVESTIGATORS Brandon Schack and Kenda							
1					DATE THOSE 2021		
WATER TYPE FLOW REGIME TNW RPW NRPW Perennial Intermittent							
r		Estimate Mea	suromonts	r	Sinuosity Low _√_ Med	dium Uiah	
			Vidth: <u>20.0</u> ft				
		Top of Bank H			Gradient Flat Moder	rate 🖌 Severe	
			RB <u>3.0</u>	ft	(0.5/100 ft) (2 ft/100	$(10 \pi/100 \pi)$	
		Water Depth:		n.	Stream Erosion NoneModerate	Heavy	
					Artificial, Modified or Channeli	-	
CHANNEL FE	ATURES	Water Width:			Yes <u>√</u> No	izeu	
		, ,	Water Mark (Width):				
		Ordinary High	Water Mark (Height)	: <u>6.0</u> in	Within Roadside Ditch YesNo		
		Flow Direction	n: North	-	Culvert Present Yes ⊥ I	No	
					Culvert Material:		
					Culvert Size:in		
		Water Present No water, stream bed dry ✓ Stream bed moist Standing water Flowing water Velocity FastModerate Slow			Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types (Only enter if water present) Riffle % Run Pool % Turbidity Clear Slightly turbid Turbid		
FLOW							
CHARACTER	ISTICS						
					Other		
INOR		UBSTRATE CO			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPO (does not necessarily add up to	-	
Substrate	-		% Composition in	Substrat		% Composition in	
Туре	Dia	meter	Sampling Reach	Туре	Characteristic	Sampling Area	
Bedrock				Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse		
Boulder		56 mm (10")	10		plant materials (CPOM)		
Cobble		6 mm (2.5"-10")	10	Muck-Muc	black, very fine organic		
Gravel		nm (0.1"-2.5")	20		(FPOM)		
Sand Silt		-2mm (gritty) 4-0.06 mm	20	Marl	anna a chaill fao ann an ta		
Clay)4 mm (slick)	30 40	IVIAIT	grey, shell fragments		
Oldy	0.00	()	Surrounding Landu	ISE	Floodplain Width		
		✓ Forest	<u> </u>		Wide > 30ft Moderate ?	15-30ft	
			ure <u>Industrial</u>		_✓_ Narrow <15ft		
WATERSHED		Agricultura	al <u> </u>				
FEATURES							
		Canopy Cove					
		Open ✓ Partly shaded					
		Shaded					

Photos: View North (Page 1), View South (Page 1)

Ephemeral Stream - The area was determined to be an ephemeral stream. The area possesses certain characteristics such as an incised channel and/or a defined bed and bank however, surface water only flows and/or pools in direct response to precipitation.

STREAM ID 2	STREAM ID 24				STREAM NAME Unnamed Tributary to Drowning Creek			
CLIENT AES				PROJECT NAME Pine Grove Solar				
LAT 37.7163		ONG -84.11949		STATE KY COUNTY Madison				
INVESTIGATORS Brandon Schack and Kenda								
WATER TYPE FLOW REGIME TNW RPW NRPW								
CHANNEL FEATURES Water Depth: <u>2.0</u> Water Width: <u>4.0</u> Ordinary High Water		Vidth: <u>10.0</u> ft leight: : RB <u>2.0</u> ft <u>2.00</u> in <u>4.0</u> ft Water Mark (Width): Water Mark (Height) h: Northeast	<u>6.0</u> ft	Sinuosity Low Medium High Gradient Flat Moderate Severe (0.5/100 ft) (10 ft/100 ft) Stream Erosion None Moderate Heavy Artificial, Modified or Channelized Yes No Within Roadside Ditch Yes No Culvert Present Yes No Culvert Material: in				
FLOW CHARACTERISTICS		Water Present No water, stream bed dry Stream bed moist Standing water ✓ Flowing water Velocity FastModerate Slow			Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types (Only enter if water present) Riffle 40 % Run % Pool 60 % Turbidity Clear ✓ Slightly turbid Turbid Other			
INOR		JBSTRATE CO			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)			
Substrate Type	Dia	meter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrat Type				
Bedrock			-	Detriture	sticks, wood, coarse			
Boulder	> 25	56 mm (10")		Detritus	plant materials (CPOM)			
Cobble	64-256	mm (2.5"-10")	10	Muck Mer	ط black, very fine organic			
Gravel	2-64 r	nm (0.1"-2.5")		Muck-Muc	a (FPOM)			
Sand	0.06	-2mm (gritty)	20					
Silt	0.00	4-0.06 mm	30	Marl	grey, shell fragments			
Clay	< 0.00	04 mm (slick)	40					
WATERSHED FEATURES			al <u> </u>	al (Floodplain Width Wide > 30ft Moderate 15-30ft ✓ Narrow <15ft			

Spring fed.

Photos: View Northwest (Page 1), View East (Page 1)

Intermittent Stream - The area was determined to be an intermittent stream. This area exhibits positive indicators for dominant hydrophytic vegetation, positive indicators of hydric soils, and evidence of hydrology. The area also possesses characteristic to classify it as water of the U.S. due to the presence of an incised channel, defined bed and bank, and surface water flowing continuously during certain times of the year in a typical year. Therefore, it is classified as an intermittent stream.

STREAM ID 25 STREAM NAME Unnamed Tributary to Butler Branch							
				PROJECT NAME Pine Grove			
LAT 37.7095		ONG -84.12327			COUNTY Madison		
	INVESTIGATORS Brandon Schack and Kenda				DATE 11/08/2021		
WATER TYPE			FLOW REG		DATE		
					ittent Ephemeral 🗸		
CHANNEL FEATURES		Ordinary High Water Mark (Width): <u>15.0</u> Ordinary High Water Mark (Height): <u>12.0</u>					
		Flow Direction: <u>West</u>			Yes		
FLOW CHARACTERISTICS		Water Preser No water, s Stream bec ✓ Standing wa Flowing wa Velocity Fast Slow	tream bed dry I moist vater		Proportion of Reach Represent Morphology Types (Only entransmitted Riffle % Run Riffle % Run Pool 100 % Turbidity Clear ✓ Slightly to the state of the	sented by Stream er if water present) % urbid Turbid	
INOR		UBSTRATE CO Id add up to 100			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COM (does not necessarily add u		
Substrate Type		meter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrat Type		% Composition in Sampling Area	
Bedrock				Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse		
Boulder	> 25	56 mm (10")		Detilius	plant materials (CPOM)		
Cobble	64-256	6 mm (2.5"-10")		Muck-Mu	d black, very fine organic		
Gravel		mm (0.1"-2.5")			(FPOM)		
Sand	0.06	-2mm (gritty)	20				
Silt	0.00	4-0.06 mm	30	Marl	grey, shell fragments		
Clay	< 0.00	04 mm (slick)	50				
Forest Field/Pasture Agricultural			al <u> </u>	ıl	Floodplain Width Wide > 30ft Modera ✓ Narrow <15ft	ate 15-30ft	

Photos: View East (Page 1), View West (Page 1)

Ephemeral Stream - The area was determined to be an ephemeral stream. The area possesses certain characteristics such as an incised channel and/or a defined bed and bank however, surface water only flows and/or pools in direct response to precipitation.

STREAM ID 29 STREAM NAME Unnamed Tributary to Drowning Creek						
CLIENT AES		PROJECT NAME Pine Grove Solar				
LAT 37.716313°	LONG -84.11458		STATE KY COUNTY Madison			
INVESTIGATORS B						
1		FLOW REG		DATE 11/03/2021		
TNW RPW				ttent Ephemeral 🗸		
	Top of Bank ⊦	Vidth: <u>8.0</u> ft leight: t RB <u>2.0</u>	ft	Sinuosity ✓ Low Medium High Gradient Flat Moderate ✓ Severe (0.5/100 ft) (2 ft/100 ft) (10 ft/100 ft) Stream Erosion None ✓ Moderate Heavy		
CHANNEL FEATUR	Water Width:_ Ordinary High	2.0 ft Water Mark (Width): Water Mark (Height)		Artificial, Modified or Channelized YesNo		
FLOW CHARACTERISTICS	No water, s ✓ Stream bec Standing w Flowing wa	— Fast 🖌 Moderate		Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types (Only enter if water present) Riffle % Pool % Turbidity Clear Slightly turbid Turbid Other		
	SUBSTRATE CO			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COM (does not necessarily add u		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrat Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area	
Bedrock			Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse		
	> 256 mm (10")			plant materials (CPOM)	20	
	256 mm (2.5"-10")		Muck-Muc	black, very fine organic		
ł – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	10		(FPOM)		
	.06-2mm (gritty)	30				
ł – – – –	.004-0.06 mm).004 mm (slick)	20	Marl	grey, shell fragments		
Clay < (WATERSHED FEATURES	40 Surrounding Landu Commercia ure Industrial al Residential Other: er Partly shade	al	Floodplain Width Wide > 30ft Modera ✓ Narrow <15ft	 ate 15-30ft		

Photos: View Northeast (Page 1), View Southwest (Page 1)

Ephemeral Stream - The area was determined to be an ephemeral stream. The area possesses certain characteristics such as an incised channel and/or a defined bed and bank however, surface water only flows and/or pools in direct response to precipitation

ATTACHMENT D

Sinkhole Photographs





Site 11: View South 11/9/2021



Site 12: View North 11/9/2021



Site 13: View North 11/9/2021



Site 21: View South 11/9/2021



Site 26: View North 11/9/2021



Site 26: View South 11/9/2021



Site 28: View East 11/8/2021



Site 28: View West 11/8/2021



Site 30: View East 11/9/2021



Site 30: View West 11/9/2021