



**U.S. Department of Housing and Urban  
Development**

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Washington, DC 20410  
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# **Environmental Assessment Determinations and Compliance Findings for HUD-assisted Projects 24 CFR Part 58**

## **Project Information**

**Project Name:** CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements

**Responsible Entity:** Lexington County

**State/Local Identifier:** South Carolina/Lexington County

**Preparer:** Cliff Jarman, Tetra Tech, Inc.

**Certifying Officer Name and Title:** Lynn Sturkie, County Administrator

**Consultant (if applicable):** Tetra Tech, Inc.

**Point of Contact:** John Bock, john.bock@tetrattech.com

**Project Location:** Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road in South Central Lexington County (see Project Area Map and individual road maps in Appendix A)

**Additional Location Information:** None

**Direct Comments to:** Sandy Fox, Grants Manager; sfox@lex-co.com

### **Description of the Proposed Project [24 CFR 50.12 & 58.32; 40 CFR 1508.25]:**

The proposed project would improve resiliency of a section of the following roads: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road.

The proposed work would involve the following construction activities:

1. The Volliedale Drive project area is approximately 8.6 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The graded, dirt road runs north and east from Crout Pond Way to Juniper Springs Road (State Road S32-37). The entire length of the road is in the project area. The work would consist of fine-grading and surfacing approximately 7,350 linear feet of roadway with 2-inch Hot Mix Asphalt Surface Course Type C and 6-inch Graded Aggregate Base Course.
2. The Gary Hallman Circle project area is approximately 7.7 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville. The graded, dirt road runs from Marcellus Road (S32-1205) southwest along

Interstate 20 (I-20) (serving as a frontage road to the Interstate), then northwest from I-20, then east back to Marcellus Road. Only the unpaved portion of the road (e.g., not serving as I-20 frontage road) is in the project area. The work would consist of fine-grading and surfacing approximately 11,595 linear feet of roadway with 2-inch Hot Mix Asphalt Surface Course Type C and 6-inch Graded Aggregate Base Course.

3. The Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road project area is approximately 9.72 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The project area includes the portion of: (A) Crout Pond Way between Juniper Springs Road (S32-37) and Old Charleston Road (S32-625) and (B) Nathan Miller Road from Crout Pond Way to the dead end located north of I-20. The work would consist of fine-grading and surfacing approximately 6,360 linear feet of the graded, dirt roadway with 2-inch Hot Mix Asphalt Surface Course Type C and 6-inch Graded Aggregate Base Course.

Currently, Lexington County does not have uniform, dedicated, right-of-way (ROW) along these roads. A new 50-foot ROW (25 feet on either side of the road center) would be acquired for each of the improved roads. The improved roads would follow primarily the existing alignments. Additional ROWs may be needed for drainage easements at portions of the roads; these easements are estimated to add an additional 25 feet on either side of the road centerlines. The 100-foot-wide project corridors are expected to encompass all project activity areas, including those needed for staging equipment, vehicles, and supplies.

The new roads and associated drainages would be designed and constructed to carry a 25-year storm event. Where needed, the projects also would involve erosion repairs and slope stabilization. Depth of disturbance during these projects is expected to be no more than 6 feet below the current ground surface.

Design of intersections of Volliedale Drive/Crout Pond Way, Volliedale Drive/Juniper Springs Road, Gary Hallman Circle/Marcellus Road, Crout Pond Way/Juniper Springs Road, Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road, and Crout Pond Way/Old Charleston Road would involve minimal change to the current intersections. Subject to approval by the South Carolina Department of Transportation, there would be no new turn lanes or acceleration/deceleration lanes. If necessary, detour plans for resident and emergency access would be determined during the design phase.

Modification of existing utilities, including movement of existing utility lines, would be coordinated with the utility providers. Easements for utilities would be the responsibility of the individual utility providers.

Details presented in this review represent bounding conditions, such that any changes to the project are expected to result in a smaller construction footprint and fewer impacts. Any substantive changes to the scope of work of the proposed activity would require reevaluation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other laws and Executive Orders.

This review addresses all of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) NEPA requirements under 24 CFR Part 58. However, it does not address all federal, state, and local requirements. Acceptance of federal funding requires the recipient to comply with all federal,

state, and local laws, and obtain all appropriate federal, state, and local environmental permits and clearances for this project.

**Statement of Purpose and Need for the Proposal [40 CFR 1508.9(b)]:**

These dirt roads are in substandard conditions, prone to erosion, and do not drain water properly. These roads are vulnerable to flooding and erosion issues that affect response times for emergency service providers and access for citizens. This project is needed to increase the safety of these roads and Census Tract 208.01, as well as Block Group 1’s 2,095 residents. It also would reduce future road closures and infrastructure repair costs resulting from heavy rain events.

The purpose of the proposed project is to mitigate effects of future flooding and erosion issues by stabilizing the road surfaces and improving existing storm drainage features. This would limit the number of temporary road closures affecting public safety response and access for residents. Without the proposed project, these roads would remain vulnerable to flooding and erosion.

**Existing Conditions and Trends [24 CFR 58.40(a)]:**

These dirt roads are graded and wide enough for two vehicles to pass each other. Portions of the roads have drainage ditches along one or both sides. The disturbed area of each road is as much as 26 feet wide along road corridors.

Volliedale Drive is a dirt road that runs north and east from Crout Pond Way to Juniper Springs Road. The project area includes floodplains and riverine wetlands.

Gary Hallman Circle within the project area is a dirt road that runs from Marcellus Road southwest to I-20. The project area includes freshwater forested/shrub wetlands.

Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road within the project area is a dirt road between Juniper Springs Road and Old Charleston Toad. The project area includes floodplains and riverine wetlands.

Roads in the project areas are bordered by thick vegetation and dirt driveways for access to private residences and other properties.

**Funding Information**

<b>Grant Number</b>	<b>HUD Program</b>	<b>Funding Amount</b>
B-18-UP-45-0001	Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation (CDBG-MIT)	\$4,851,450

**Estimated Total HUD Funded Amount:**

\$4,851,450

**Estimated Total Project Cost (HUD and non-HUD funds) [24 CFR 58.32(d)]:**

\$4,851,450

**Compliance with 24 CFR 50.4, 58.5, and 58.6 Laws and Authorities**

Record below the compliance or conformance determinations for each statute, executive order, or regulation. Provide credible, traceable, and supportive source documentation for each authority. Where applicable, complete the necessary reviews or consultations and obtain or note applicable permits of approvals. Clearly note citations, dates/names/titles of contacts, and page references. Attach additional documentation as appropriate.

<p><b>Compliance Factors:</b> Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §58.5 and §58.6</p>	<p>Are formal compliance steps or mitigation required?</p>	<p>Compliance determinations</p>
<p><b>STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 and 58.6</b></p>		
<p><b>Airport Hazards</b>  24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D</p>	<p>Yes    No <input type="checkbox"/>   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Requirements of 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D prohibit incompatible land uses on property within runway protection zones, clear zones, and accident potential zones. Projects require additional review if they are within 2,500 feet of a civil airport or 15,000 feet of a military airport.</p> <p>The project would not involve incompatible uses, such as construction of new homes, substantial rehabilitation of existing homes, acquisition of undeveloped land, activities that significantly prolong the physical or economic life of existing incompatible facilities or change uses of the facilities to incompatible uses, activities that significantly increase density or number of people at the site, or activities that introduce explosive, flammable, or toxic materials to the area.</p> <p>The National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS) was reviewed for civil, commercial service airports near the project area. As shown on the Airports Map in Appendix A, no civil airports are within 2,500 feet of the project area, and no military airports are within 15,000 feet of the project area. The nearby private airport does meet the definition of a civil, commercial service airport and is approximately 3,500 feet from the project area.</p> <p>No further compliance activities are necessary.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Appendix A: Airports Map</p>

<p><b>Coastal Barrier Resources</b></p> <p>Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 [16 USC 3501]</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>HUD financial assistance may not be used for most activities in units of the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS). There are 584 CBRS units, encompassing approximately 1.3 million acres of land and associated aquatic habitat, 23 of which are along the Atlantic coast of South Carolina. The project area is not within a CBRS unit.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Appendix A: Coastal Barrier Resources Map</p>
<p><b>Flood Insurance</b></p> <p>Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 [42 USC 4001-4128 and 42 USC 5154a]</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Approximately 0.30 acre of the project area, along Volliedale Drive, is within Flood Zone A (areas subject to inundation by 1% annual chance flood) of the 100-year floodplain according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel 45063C0220J, effective date July 5, 2018. Approximately 0.48 acre of the project area, along Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road, is within Flood Zone A according to FIRM Panel 45063C0240J, effective date July 5, 2018, for a total of approximately 0.78 acre of the South Central Lexington County project area within the 100-year floodplain. Approximately 59.92 acres are within Zone X, areas of minimal flood hazard.</p> <p>Lexington County is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requiring adoption and enforcement of floodplain management regulations that meet or exceed the minimum NFIP standards and requirements.</p> <p>The project would not involve construction of any insurable buildings.</p> <p>No further compliance activities are necessary.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Appendix A: Floodplain Management Map, Volliedale Drive Flood Zones Map, Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Flood Zones Map, and Gary Hallman Circle Flood Zones Map</p>
<p><b>STATUTES, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS LISTED AT 24 CFR 50.4 &amp; 58.5</b></p>		
<p><b>Clean Air</b></p> <p>Clean Air Act, as amended, particularly section 176(c) &amp; (d); 40 CFR Parts 6, 51, 93</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Green Book Criteria Pollutant Nonattainment Summary Report, Lexington County, South Carolina, is not within a nonattainment area or maintenance area for any of the criteria pollutants.</p>

		<p>Air quality effects related to the project would be limited to the area and duration of construction. Implementation of standard best management practices (BMPs) would control dust and other emissions during construction activities. Increases in traffic are not anticipated as a result of the project and therefore would not be likely to contribute to air emissions.</p> <p>No further compliance activities are necessary.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Appendix C</p>
<p><b>Coastal Zone Management</b></p> <p>Coastal Zone Management Act, sections 307(c) &amp; (d)</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The project area is not within the Coastal Zone Management Act as defined by the State's Coastal Zone Management Program.</p> <p>The project would not adversely affect the coastal zone.</p> <p>No further compliance activities are necessary.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Appendix A: Coastal Zone Management Map</p>
<p><b>Contamination and Toxic Substances</b></p> <p>24 CFR Part 50.3(i) &amp; 58.5(i)(2)</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>HUD policy requires that project sites and adjacent areas be free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gases, and radioactive substances that could affect the health and safety of property occupants. Under 24 CFR Part 58.5(i)(2)(i), a review was completed to determine whether hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gases, or radioactive substances are present and may affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended property use.</p> <p>The project would not remove or add residents from the vicinity of these listed facilities and therefore would not expose new populations to hazards or nuisances. The intended use of the project area, similar to the existing use, would not be affected by listed facilities.</p> <p>Site inspections of each of the three original project areas on April 22, 2021, did not find indications of petroleum storage, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), hazardous operations, or other evidence of site contamination or recognized environmental conditions (REC). An additional site inspection along the portion of Nathan Miller Road from the Crout Pond Way intersection to the intersection with Interstate 20 occurred on November 18, 2021. This inspection also did not find evidence of petroleum storage,</p>

		<p>PCBs, hazardous operations, or other evidence of site contamination or RECs.</p> <p>Site contamination was evaluated by examining EPA’s NEPAAssist mapping and the EPA Facility Registry Service (FRS): Facility Interests Dataset digital spatial data for Superfund (National Priority List [NPL]) and Brownfields (Assessment Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System [ACRES]) sites within 1 mile of the project area and for Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Toxic Release Inventory System (TRIS), and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) sites within 3,000 feet of the project area.</p> <p>No NPL or ACRES facilities were identified within 1 mile of the project area. No RCRA, TRIS, or TSCA listings were identified within 3,000 feet of the project area.</p> <p>Lexington County would implement measures to minimize exposure of workers and the public to any hazardous materials that may be discovered during construction, including preparation of a soil management plan to manage any contaminated soil that may be encountered during construction.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Appendix A: NEPAAssist Map - 1-Mile Buffer, NEPAAssist Map - 3,000-Foot Buffer, Volliedale Drive NEPAAssist Map - 1-Mile Buffer, Volliedale Drive NEPAAssist Map - 3,000-Foot Buffer, Gary Hallman Circle NEPAAssist Map - 1-Mile Buffer, Gary Hallman Circle NEPAAssist Map - 3,000-Foot Buffer, Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Area NEPAAssist Map - 1-Mile Buffer, Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Area NEPAAssist Map - 3,000-Foot Buffer</p>
<p><b>Endangered Species</b></p> <p>Endangered Species Act of 1973, particularly section 7; 50 CFR Part 402</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Review of this project area was completed by use of an Official Species List from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) website on April 13, 2022. Identified species of concern in the vicinity of the project area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Red-cockaded woodpecker (<i>Picoides borealis</i>, endangered)</li> <li>• Smooth coneflower (<i>Echinacea laevigata</i>, endangered)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>, candidate).</li></ul> <p>No critical habitats have been designated for these species, and no critical habitats were identified within the project area.</p> <p>The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species Inventory (RTESI) contains current records of the red-cockaded woodpecker within Lexington County. The SCDNR RTESI reports that the last reported instance of a red-cockaded woodpecker in Lexington County occurred more than 40 years ago. To mitigate potential impacts on this species, a qualified biologist would conduct a pre-construction survey in the project area for habitat, nests, and eggs of the red-cockaded woodpecker and/or migratory birds. If the red-cockaded woodpecker or other migratory birds are found on site, BMPs would be implemented for avoiding harassment and harm to the red-cockaded woodpecker or migratory birds. These BMPs would include, to the maximum extent practicable, scheduling ground-disturbing activities and all vegetation removal, trimming, and grading of vegetated areas outside of April through July for the red-cockaded woodpecker or outside of the peak bird breeding season using all available resources to identify peak breeding months for local bird species. BMPs also include minimizing impacts on pine tree habitat where feasible through establishment of buffers adjacent to direct-effect construction areas. If impacts on the woodpecker cannot be avoided, Lexington County would conduct further Section 7 consultation with USFWS.</p> <p>Smooth coneflower occurs primarily in open woods, cedar barrens, roadsides, dry limestone bluffs, utility line ROWs, and other sunny to partly sunny situations in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia. Per the 2011 USFWS Smooth Coneflower 5-year Review: Summary and Evaluation, no populations are present in Lexington County. Additionally, the smooth coneflower is not listed as an endangered, threatened, or at-risk (under review) species in Lexington County per the USFWS Charleston Field Office.</p>
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<p><b>Explosive and Flammable Hazards</b></p> <p>24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Locations of HUD-assisted projects involving new residents, an increase in residential density, or introduction of new explosive and flammable hazards must have acceptable separation distances (ASD) between residences and the stationary hazardous operations that store, handle, or process chemicals or petrochemicals of an explosive or flammable nature.</p> <p>The proposed project does not include a hazardous facility (i.e., one that mainly stores, handles, or processes flammable or combustible chemicals like bulk fuel storage facilities or refineries). Planned activities in the project area do not include installation of storage tanks. Furthermore, the scope of the proposed project does not include development, construction, conversion, or rehabilitation activities that would increase residential densities. The project would not introduce new housing or sensitive public uses in the project area that could be exposed to explosive or flammable hazards.</p> <p>No further compliance activities are necessary.</p>
<p><b>Farmlands Protection</b></p> <p>Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981, particularly sections</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) pertains to conversion of farmland (directly or indirectly) to nonagricultural use. For the purpose of FPPA, farmland includes prime</p>

<p>1504(b) and 1541; 7 CFR Part 658</p>		<p>farmland, unique farmland, land of statewide or local importance, forest land, pastureland, cropland, or other land, but not water or urban built-up land. Based on the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey for the project area, approximately 4.9 acres of farmland subject to the FPPA are within the project area, all of which is farmland of statewide importance. Approximately 2.8 acres are within the Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road corridor, and 2.1 acres are within the Gary Hallman Circle corridor.</p> <p>The project would convert undisturbed farmland soils to non-agricultural uses. Because the project would disturb more than the 3 acres of these protected soils, it would not fall under the NRCS small acreage exemption of 3 acres or less.</p> <p>Form NRCS-CPA-106 for corridor projects was submitted to the NRCS for evaluation on May 27, 2021. On June 1, 2021, NRCS provided its land evaluation information regarding the project area. Total scores for the relative value of farmland and the total value of the corridor were below the maximum for adverse impacts on farmland. Therefore, the proposed conversion is consistent with the FPPA. In letters dated June 1, 2021, NRCS foresaw no significant impact on farmland soils of statewide importance in the County because only 0.01 percent would be converted by the proposed Nathan Miller Road improvements and only 0.03 percent would be converted by the proposed Gary Hallman Circle improvements. NRCS strongly encouraged application of accepted erosion control methods during construction, and placement of topsoil back as the surface layer.</p> <p>No further compliance activities are necessary.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Appendix E</p>
<p><b>Floodplain Management</b></p> <p>Executive Order 11988, particularly section 2(a); 24 CFR Part 55</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Approximately 0.30 acre of the project area, along Volliedale Drive, is within Flood Zone A (areas subject to inundation by 1% annual chance flood) of the 100-year floodplain according to the FIRM Panel 45063C0220J, effective date July 5, 2018. Approximately 0.48 acre of the project area, along Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road, is within Flood Zone A according to FIRM Panel 45063C0240J,</p>

		<p>effective date July 5, 2018, for a total of approximately 0.78 acre of the South Central Lexington County project area within the 100-year floodplain. Approximately 59.92 acres are within Zone X, areas of minimal flood hazard.</p> <p>The proposed project would involve drainage improvements to control flooding and erosion and to stabilize the road surfaces on Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road.</p> <p>In accordance with 24 CFR Part 55, an eight-step floodplain and wetland analysis identified no practicable alternatives to the proposed project. An early public notice was published on June 3, 2021, with a comment period of 15 days. A final public notice with a 7-day comment period was published on July 1, 2021. No comments were received pertaining to either notice.</p> <p>No further compliance activities are necessary.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Appendix A: Floodplain Management Map and Appendix F</p>
<p><b>Historic Preservation</b></p> <p>National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, particularly sections 106 and 110; 36 CFR Part 800</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed or -eligible historic resources or historic districts are within or adjacent to the project area.</p> <p>Consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act regarding the project began with a consultation request to that office dated May 26, 2021. In a letter dated June 14, 2021, the SHPO concluded that based on the description of the proposed undertaking's Area of Potential Effect (APE) and results of an effort to identify historic properties within the APE, it knew of no documented historic properties eligible for listing or listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the proposed APE.</p> <p>The SHPO indicated that the APE had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources/historic properties, and recommended a phased investigation of the APE's potential to host historic properties, beginning with archival research on the history of the APE and a reconnaissance-level survey. SHPO recommended the phased investigations because</p>

		<p>of the APE’s proximity to water and water crossings, and due to numerous identified prehistoric archaeological sites within the same Black Creek watershed. If these investigations indicate a high probability for presence of historic properties within the APE, particularly at water crossings, SHPO recommended proceeding to an intensive survey.</p> <p>In response to SHPO’s letter of comment of June 14, 2021, a reconnaissance-level archaeological survey of the project’s APE was completed in February 2022. The survey included the additional portion of the project area along Nathan Miller Road that had been added to the APE after the initial consultation. The survey found no archaeological sites or inventoried structures within the three existing road segments comprising the discontinuous APE. It recommended a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the project as currently planned. In addition, no further archaeological survey was recommended. The report was transmitted to SHPO on February 16, 2022. In a letter dated March 16, 2022, SHPO concurred with the assessment that no properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP would be affected by this project. It indicated that if archaeological materials are encountered during construction, the procedures codified at 36 CFR 800.13(b) would apply. Lexington County would contact SHPO and discontinue activities immediately upon such a discovery and await further direction from SHPO.</p> <p>Consultations with the Catawba Indian Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation began with letters to those tribes dated May 26, 2021; no responses to those letters were received.</p> <p>No further compliance activities are necessary.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Appendix G</p>
<p><b>Noise Abatement and Control</b></p> <p>Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Quiet Communities Act of 1978; 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>HUD guidance at 24 CFR Part 51 requires review of potential noise generators in the vicinity of a project site, including major roadways (greater than 10,000 vehicles per day) within 1,000 feet, railroads within 3,000 feet, and military or Federal Aviation Administration-regulated airfields within 15 miles. According to the HUD Noise Guidebook, the acceptable</p>

		<p>day/night noise level (DNL) is 65 decibels (dB). The purpose of this review is to ascertain impacts of existing noise sources in the area on new residents or other sensitive receptors.</p> <p>The CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements project would not involve establishment of new residences, an increase in residents, or introduction of other noise-sensitive uses. The project does not require further evaluation under HUD's noise regulation.</p> <p>No further compliance activities are necessary.</p>
<p><b>Sole Source Aquifers</b></p> <p>Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, particularly section 1424(e); 40 CFR Part 149</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>According to the EPA Source Water Protection, Sole Source Aquifer Protection Program, Lexington County has no sole source aquifers. The closest sole source aquifer is the Volusia-Floridan Aquifer System, approximately 296 miles south of the project area. Also, the project involves no activities that could affect sole source aquifers.</p> <p>No further compliance activities are necessary.</p>
<p><b>Wetlands Protection</b></p> <p>Executive Order 11990, particularly sections 2 and 5</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>As shown on the Wetlands Protection Map in Appendix A, a total of 0.9 acre of wetlands is in the project area, according to the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) database, including 0.13 acre of riverine wetland, 0.5 acre of freshwater forested/shrub wetland, and 0.27 acre of freshwater pond. The Volliedale Drive portion of the project area contains 0.09 acre of wetlands based on the NWI database. Of that, 0.06 acre is riverine, and 0.03 acre is freshwater forested/shrub wetland associated with Black Creek. The Gary Hallman Circle portion of the project area includes 0.72 acre of wetlands based on the NWI database. Of that, 0.25 acre is freshwater pond, and 0.47 acre is freshwater forested/shrub wetland. The Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road portion of the project area includes 0.09 acre of wetlands based on the NWI database. Of that, 0.02 acre is freshwater pond, 0.07 acre is riverine, and less than 0.01 acre is freshwater forested/shrub wetland associated with Black Creek.</p> <p>In accordance with 24 CFR Part 55, an eight-step floodplain and wetland analysis identified no practicable alternatives to the proposed project. An early public notice was published on June 3, 2021, with a comment period of 15 days. A final public notice with a 7-day comment period was</p>

		<p>published on July 1, 2021. No comments were received for either notice.</p> <p>Tetra Tech completed a wetland delineation of the project area on December 19 and 20, 2021. A total of 0.33 acre of forested wetlands, 0.04 acre of emergent wetlands, 0.001 acre (12 linear feet) of perennial stream, and 1.02 acres of ponds were delineated within the project area. The report concluded the wetlands, ponds, and stream likely would be considered jurisdictional to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). On January 20, 2022, Tetra Tech, on behalf of Lexington County, submitted a request for a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination for the proposed project to the USACE Charleston District. The submittal requested evaluation and confirmation of the delineated boundaries within the proposed project area.</p> <p>Both direct and indirect impacts on wetlands would be avoided. If wetlands would be filled or otherwise physically disturbed, Lexington County would obtain permits and agency approvals in accordance with Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act and implement any mitigation measures required by those permits and approvals.</p> <p>No further compliance activities are necessary.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Appendix A: Wetlands Protection Map, Volliedale Drive Wetlands Protection Map, Gary Hallman Circle Wetlands Protection Map, Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Wetlands Protection Map, and Appendix F</p>
<p><b>Wild and Scenic Rivers</b></p> <p>Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, particularly section 7(b) and (c)</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No federally designated Wild and Scenic Rivers are within or in the immediate vicinity of the project area.</p> <p>No further compliance activities are necessary.</p>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE</b>		
<p><b>Environmental Justice</b></p> <p>Executive Order 12898</p>	<p>Yes    No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Environmental justice means assurance of protection of the environment and human health equally for all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income. Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations," requires HUD to consider how federally assisted projects may exert disproportionately high and adverse human</p>

		<p>health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations.</p> <p>The minority and low-income screening factors in EPA’s EJSCREEN data were used to identify potential environmental justice populations in the area of the project. The tool uses demographic factors as general indicators of a community's potential susceptibility to environmental factors. The minority population is the percent of individuals in a block group who list their Census racial status as a race other than white alone and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino. Low-income in this case is the percent of a Census block group's population in households where the household income is less than or equal to twice the federal poverty level. A percentage of these populations in the project area higher than the state averages is an indicator of relatively high concentrations of susceptible populations in the project area.</p> <p>The South Carolina average minority population in the EJSCREEN 2021 data was 36 percent, and the state average low-income population was 35 percent. In the area surrounding the project area, the minority population percentage is 21 percent, which is below the state average. The low-income population percentage is 47 percent, which is above the state average.</p> <p>The project would not generate adverse resource or health effects or adversely impact residential, commercial, or community facilities or services that may be of importance to environmental justice communities. The project would not disproportionately generate adverse environmental impacts on environmental justice communities. The project would benefit these populations by stabilizing the road surface and reducing the number of temporary road closures affecting public safety response and access for residents during times of flooding. This project does not conflict with the goals of Executive Order 12898.</p> <p>No further compliance activities are necessary.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> Appendix A: EJSCREEN Minority Map, EJSCREEN Low Income Map, and EJSCREEN Report</p>
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**Environmental Assessment Factors** [24 CFR 58.40; Ref. 40 CFR 1508.8 &1508.27] Recorded below is the qualitative and quantitative significance of the effects of the proposal on the character, features and resources of the project area. Each factor has been evaluated and documented, as appropriate and in proportion to its relevance to the proposed action. Verifiable source documentation has been provided and described in support of each determination, as appropriate. Credible, traceable and supportive source documentation for each authority has been provided. Where applicable, the necessary reviews or consultations have been completed and applicable permits of approvals have been obtained or noted. Citations, dates/names/titles of contacts, and page references are clear. Additional documentation is attached, as appropriate. **All conditions, attenuation or mitigation measures have been clearly identified.**

**Impact Codes:** Use an impact code from the following list to make the determination of impact for each factor.

- (1) Minor beneficial impact
- (2) No impact anticipated
- (3) Minor Adverse Impact – May require mitigation
- (4) Significant or potentially significant impact requiring avoidance or modification which may require an Environmental Impact Statement

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
<b>LAND DEVELOPMENT</b>		
Conformance with Plans / Compatible Land Use and Zoning / Scale and Urban Design	2	Lexington County has not established zoning in the project area. Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, Crout Pond Way, and Nathan Miller Road are existing roads. The project would not require any changes in land use. The project requires establishment of larger ROWs and easements to accommodate the wider roads. Land use in parcels adjacent to the roads would not change as a result of this project.
Soil Suitability/ Slope/ Erosion/ Drainage/ Storm Water Runoff	3	<p>The roads are vulnerable to flooding and erosion issues. The purpose of the proposed project is to mitigate effects of future flooding and erosion issues by stabilizing the roads’ surface and improving existing storm drainage features.</p> <p>The design of the roads includes drainage ditches and other features to control stormwater runoff and minimize soil erosion where needed.</p> <p>Lexington County would complete a geotechnical investigation and implement all resulting recommended measures.</p> <p>Additionally, surface runoff and ponding would be controlled during construction with proper site grading, berm construction around exposed areas, and installation of sump pits with pumps.</p>
Hazards and Nuisances including Site Safety and Noise	3	The proposed project, once constructed, would not create any new hazards or nuisances or create any new site safety or noise issues.

		During construction, access roads, driveways, and utilities would be temporarily disturbed while they are realigned to the new roads' footprints. During implementation of the project, grading, paving, and revegetation activities may result in temporary elevation of ambient noise levels in immediate areas around active construction. Noise impacts would be addressed by conducting these activities in accordance with local noise regulations and with proper construction equipment maintenance.
Energy Consumption	2	The project would not involve any change in energy demand. Regional energy use would not change

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
<b>SOCIOECONOMIC</b>		
Employment and Income Patterns	1	Temporary employment of workers related to construction activities would result, but no new permanent jobs would be created as a result of this project. These workers are expected to come from the greater region.  The proposed project would not negatively impact employment or income patterns.
Demographic Character Changes, Displacement	2	The proposed project would not result in demographic character changes or displacement. Due to the nature of the project area, no relocations or demolition of residential structures or businesses would take place as part of this project.

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
<b>COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES</b>		
Educational and Cultural Facilities	2	The project would not result in any change to regional or local area educational and cultural facilities or increase demand for them.
Commercial Facilities	3	Any commercial facilities along the roads may be impacted slightly due to temporary access difficulties during construction. But the resulting long-term beneficial impact would be better access during rain events. The project would not increase demand for commercial facilities.
Health Care and Social Services	2	Health care and social services facilities would not be impacted by the proposed project. The proposed project would benefit access to health care and social services by the public. The project would not increase demand for these facilities.
Solid Waste Disposal / Recycling	3	Grubbing and grading along the existing roads would generate solid waste. Project-wide salvaging/recycling of materials would occur as determined feasible with other program requirements. All other waste materials would be taken to the appropriate landfills. A solid waste management plan would be

		developed and implemented to ensure all solid waste is handled properly and that daily capacities of landfills and other solid waste facilities would not be exceeded.
Waste Water / Sanitary Sewers	3	The proposed project could temporarily impact wastewater and sewer service because of possible necessary movement of utilities to adjust to the new roads and easements. The project would not increase demand for service.
Water Supply	3	The proposed project could temporarily impact water service because of possible necessary movement of utilities to adjust to the new roads and easements. The project would not increase demand for service.
Public Safety - Police, Fire and Emergency Medical	1	The proposed project would improve access by police, fire, and emergency medical resources to the area during flood events. The project would not increase demand for these services.
Parks, Open Space and Recreation	2	The proposed project would not create or destroy any new parks, open space, or recreational activities. It also would not increase use of those facilities.
Transportation and Accessibility	3	The proposed project would result in minor temporary traffic increases and access issues during construction. A traffic and transportation management plan would be implemented to address those short-term traffic effects and to identify the safest routes during construction. The long-term impacts would be beneficial because of improved access during heavy rain events. The road widening and drainage improvements would allow emergency service providers better access to residents and businesses.

Environmental Assessment Factor	Impact Code	Impact Evaluation
<b>NATURAL FEATURES</b>		
Unique Natural Features, Water Resources	2	<p>No unique natural features or groundwater resources are present in the project area or would be affected by the proposed project. The project would affect surface water resources because of necessity to cross streams.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volliedale Drive crosses Black Creek.</li> <li>• Gary Hallman Circle crosses Mill Creek.</li> <li>• Crout Pond Way crosses Black Creek.</li> </ul> <p>Project effects on the streams would be minor.</p>
Vegetation, Wildlife	3	<p>Most proposed project activities would occur along the existing roads. Widening of the roads would necessitate some grubbing adjacent to the existing roads, resulting in removal of some wildlife habitat.</p> <p>The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) prohibits taking, attempting to take, capturing, killing,</p>

		selling/purchasing, possessing, transporting, and importing migratory birds (including ground-nesting species), their eggs, parts, and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Department of the Interior. The MBTA also prohibits harassment of nesting birds and young during the breeding season. Removal of trees and other vegetation during project construction may affect migratory birds. Prior to any vegetation clearing that would occur between March 15 and September 15, Lexington County would employ a qualified biologist to conduct pre-construction surveys for bird nests and eggs to avoid impacts on migratory birds.
Other Factors		No other factors were identified that would be affected by the proposed project.

**Additional Studies Performed:**

Archaeological Reconnaissance, South Central Lexington County Road Improvements (February 2022)

Wetland Delineation Report, South Central Lexington County Road Improvements (January 13, 2022)

**Field Inspection** (Date and completed by):

Lee Harley performed site inspections in the project area on April 21, April 22, and November 18, 2021.

**List of Sources, Agencies, and Persons Consulted** [40 CFR 1508.9(b)]:

List of Appendices

Appendix A: Maps

Appendix B: Site Inspection Reports

Appendix C: Clean Air

Appendix D: Endangered Species

Appendix E: Farmlands Protection

Appendix F: Floodplain Management and Wetlands Protection

Appendix G: Historic Preservation

**List of Permits Obtained:**

None

**Public Outreach** [24 CFR 50.23 & 58.43]:

An early floodplain notice appeared in the *Lexington Chronicle* on June 3, 2021. A final floodplain notice appeared in the *Lexington Chronicle* on July 1, 2021. A combined Notice of Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds will be published in a local newspaper. All known interested parties will receive copies of that public notice.

**Cumulative Impact Analysis [24 CFR 58.32]:**

The proposed project is one of several road and drainage improvement and flood mitigation projects that Lexington County expects to undertake to mitigate damage, reduce future risk of flooding, increase public safety, and create more resilient infrastructure. Lexington County proposes similar projects on Bagpipe Road, Charles Town Road, and Culler Road. Collectively, these projects would improve approximately 4.8 miles of road subject to repeated flooding. The CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements project would contribute to these beneficial impacts. However, it and the above-cited projects also would adversely affect air quality, noise, wetlands, utilities, and traffic and transportation, although these adverse effects are expected to be insignificant because the above-cited projects are not in similar geographic locations, are not likely to overlap temporally, and would implement mitigation measures and BMPs to reduce their impacts. Associated reductions in flooding, erosion, and roadway damage are unlikely to result in increased use and would not result in increased potential for development in the immediate area in the long-term.

**Alternatives [24 CFR 58.40(e); 40 CFR 1508.9]**

Due to the location of the existing road, the No Action Alternative is the only alternative to the Proposed Action. Because its purpose is to improve the existing road, the proposed project is limited to the locations of Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, Crout Pond Way, and Nathan Miller Road, and no other location was considered.

**No Action Alternative [24 CFR 58.40(e)]:**

Under the No Action Alternative, the three road segments would continue to be vulnerable to flooding and erosion due to storm events. Public safety vehicle access would continue to be impaired. Residents, structures, and infrastructure would continue to be subject to damaging floods, and residents would continue to be exposed to health and safety hazards and economic hardships from flooding.

**Summary of Findings and Conclusions:**

This Environmental Assessment finds that proposed activities for this project would exert no significant adverse impact on quality of the human environment. The proposed project would be an appropriate use of CDBG-MIT funds. The project's financial component would increase resiliency of the immediate area and help area families and business owners during heavy rain events. The proposed project does not require preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.

**Mitigation Measures and Conditions [40 CFR 1505.2(c)]**

Summarize below all mitigation measures adopted by the Responsible Entity to reduce, avoid, or eliminate adverse environmental impacts and to avoid non-compliance or non-conformance with the above-listed authorities and factors. These measures/conditions must be incorporated into project contracts, development agreements, and other relevant documents. The staff responsible for implementing and monitoring mitigation measures should be clearly identified in the mitigation plan.

<b>Law, Authority, or Factor</b>	<b>Mitigation Measure</b>
Endangered Species	Lexington County would employ a qualified biologist to conduct a pre-construction survey for red-cockaded woodpecker habitat, nests, and eggs to avoid impacts on the woodpecker and/or migratory birds. If the woodpecker or other migratory birds are found on site, Lexington County would implement BMPs for avoiding harassment and harm to the woodpecker or migratory birds. These BMPs would include, to the maximum extent practicable, scheduling ground-disturbing activities and all vegetation removal, trimming, and grading of vegetated areas outside of April through July for the woodpecker or outside of the peak bird breeding season using all available resources to identify peak breeding months for local bird species. BMPs also would include minimizing impacts on pine tree habitat where feasible through establishment of buffers adjacent to direct-effect construction areas. If impacts on the woodpecker cannot be avoided, Lexington County would conduct further Section 7 consultation with USFWS.
Wetlands Protection	Lexington County would undertake the following measures: where project activities cross wetlands, they would be limited to the existing width of disturbance along the roads. Lexington County would not conduct any activities that directly or indirectly affect wetlands. In addition, Lexington County would take actions during construction to preclude contamination of the wetlands by suspended solids, sediments, or any other environmentally deleterious materials, including but not limited to implementing and maintaining erosion and sedimentation control measures sufficient to prevent deposition of sediment and eroded soil.
Historic Preservation	If archaeological materials are encountered during construction, the procedures codified at 36 CFR 800.13(b) would apply. Lexington County would contact SHPO and discontinue activities immediately upon such a discovery and await further direction from SHPO.
Wetlands Protection	If wetlands would be filled or otherwise physically disturbed, Lexington County would obtain permits and agency approvals in accordance with Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act and implement any

<b>Law, Authority, or Factor</b>	<b>Mitigation Measure</b>
	mitigation measures required by those permits and approvals.
Soil Suitability/ Slope/ Erosion/ Drainage/ Storm Water Runoff	Lexington County would complete geotechnical investigations and implement all resulting recommended measures.
Hazards and Nuisances including Site Safety and Noise	Lexington County would conduct these activities in accordance with local noise regulations and would properly maintain its construction equipment.
Hazards and Nuisances including Site Safety and Noise	Lexington County would apply standard BMPs, such as coordination with utility providers in marking existing underground infrastructure, slowdown of excavation near utilities, construction fencing, and detours to protect workers and the public from hazards during construction.
Solid Waste Disposal/Recycling	Lexington County would develop and implement a solid waste management plan to ensure that all solid waste is handled properly and that daily capacities of landfills and other solid waste facilities are not exceeded.
Transportation and Accessibility	Lexington County would develop and implement traffic and transportation management plans to minimize traffic effects during the construction phase.
Vegetation, Wildlife	For any vegetation clearing that would occur between March 15 and September 15, Lexington County would employ a qualified biologist to conduct pre-construction surveys for bird nests and eggs to avoid impacts on migratory birds.

**Determination:**

**Finding of No Significant Impact** [24 CFR 58.40(g)(1); 40 CFR 1508.27]  
The project will not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

**Finding of Significant Impact** [24 CFR 58.40(g)(2); 40 CFR 1508.27]  
The project may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

Preparer Signature:  Date: May 10, 2022

Name/Title/Organization: Clifford J. Jarman/Senior Environmental Scientist/Tetra Tech. Inc.

Certifying Officer Signature:  Date: May 10, 2022

Name/Title: Lynn Sturkie/County Administrator

This original, signed document and related supporting material must be retained on file by the Responsible Entity in an Environmental Review Record (ERR) for the activity/project (ref: 24 CFR Part 58.38) and in accordance with recordkeeping requirements for the HUD program(s).

# **Appendix A**

## **Maps**

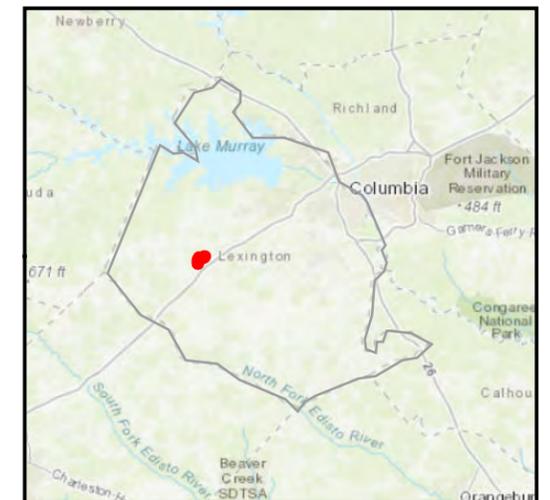




**Legend**

 Project Area

**LEXINGTON COUNTY  
SOUTH CAROLINA**

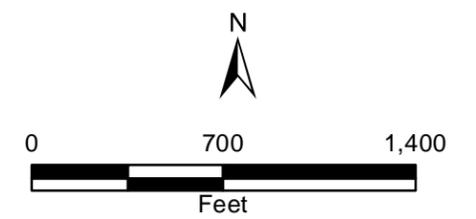


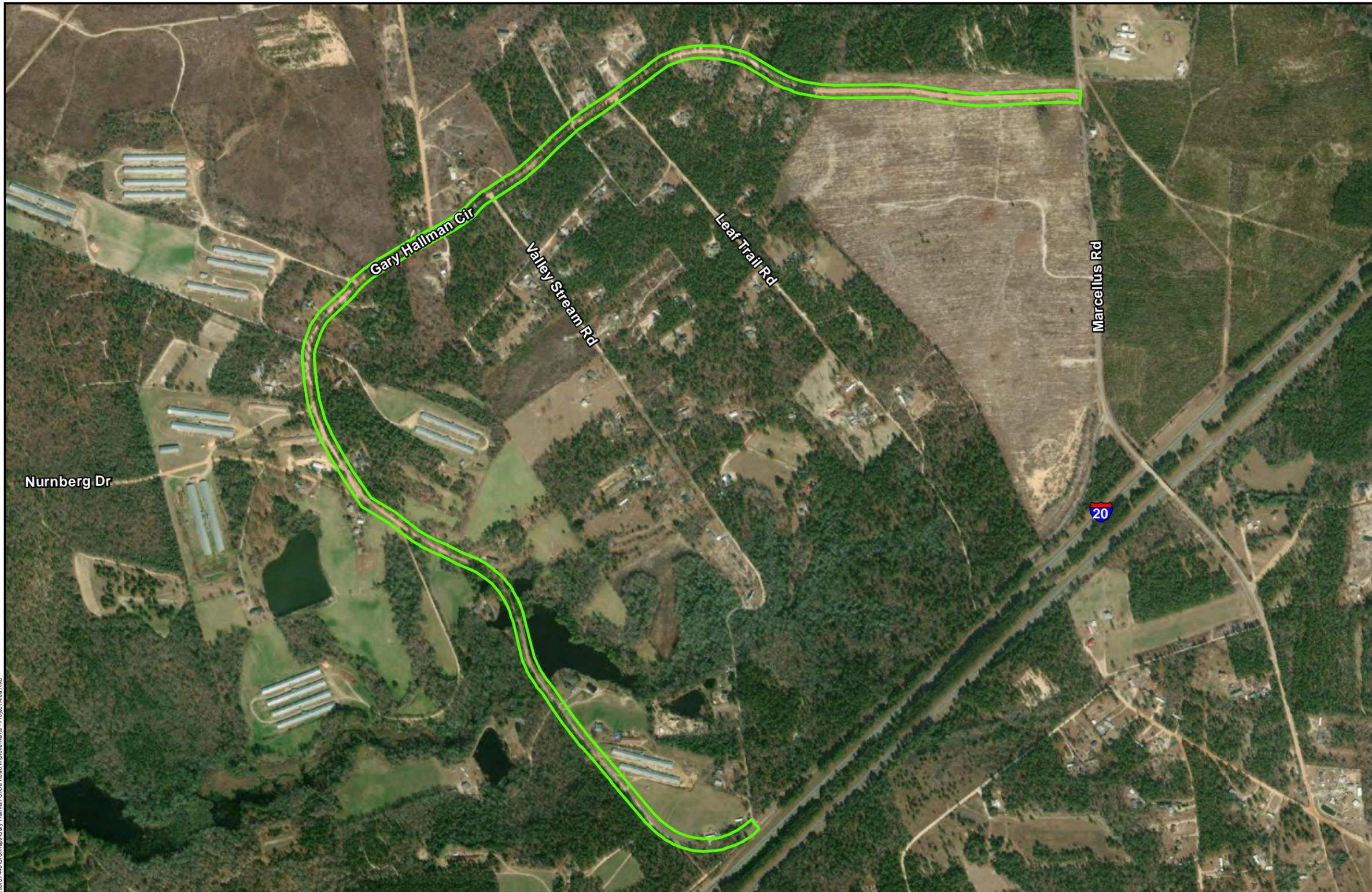
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**Vollandale Drive Area Map  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**

Source: ESRI 2021.  
Author: GK      Date: 2/23/2021

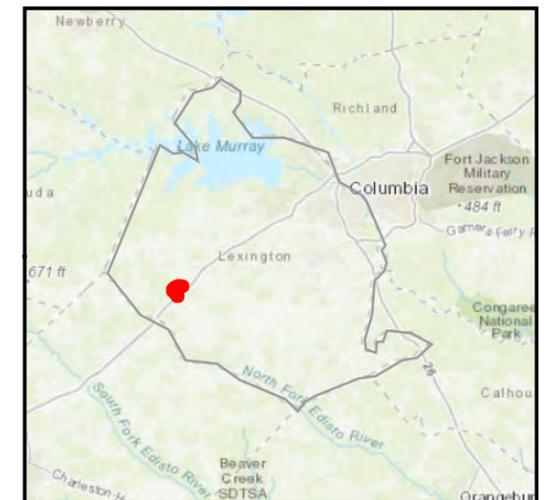




**Legend**

 Project Area

**LEXINGTON COUNTY  
SOUTH CAROLINA**



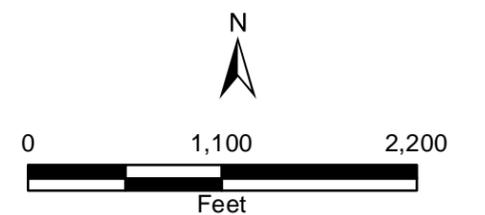
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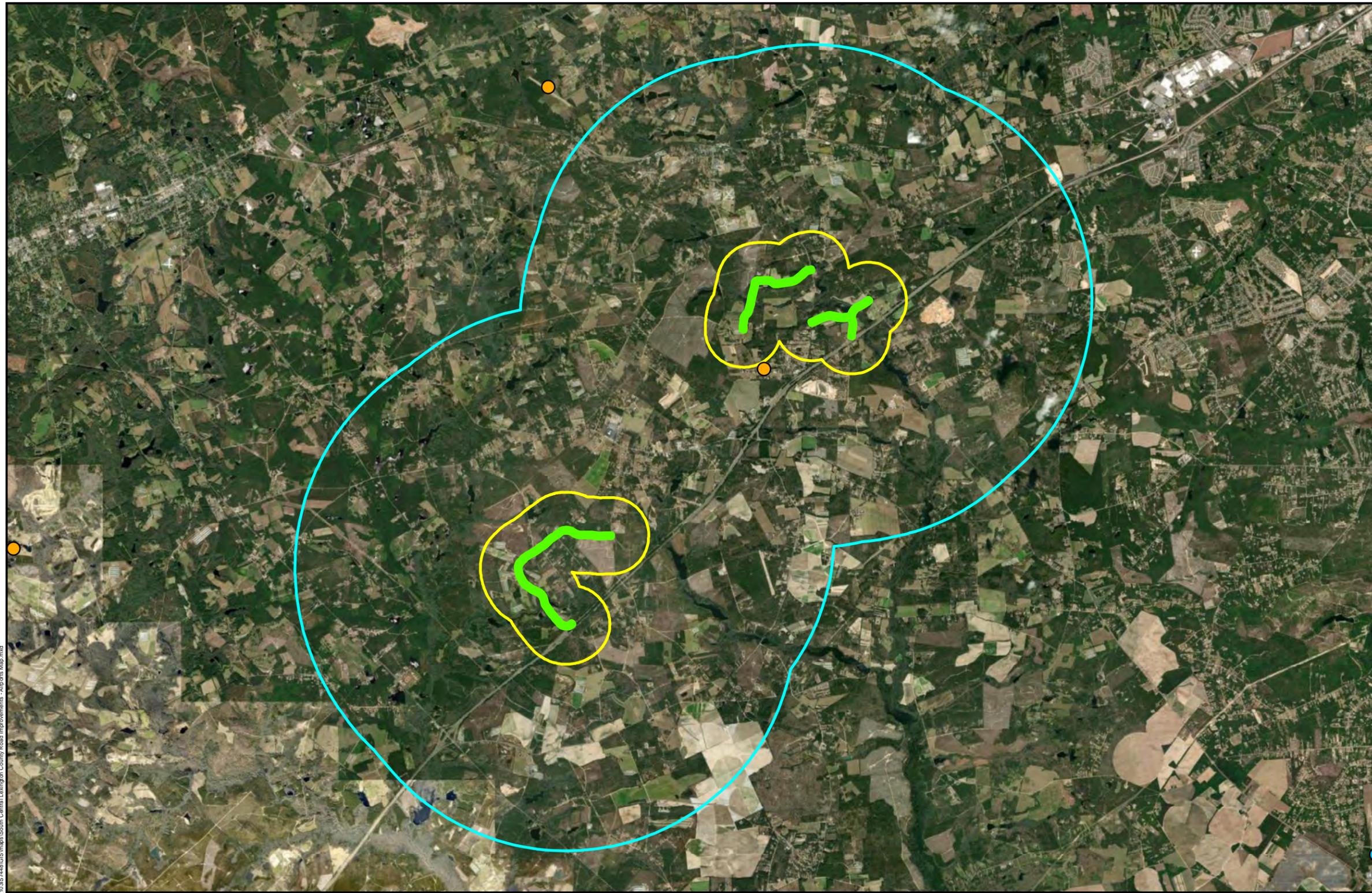
Source: ESRI 2021.

Author: GK      Date: 2/23/2021

**Gary Hallman Circle Area Map  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**





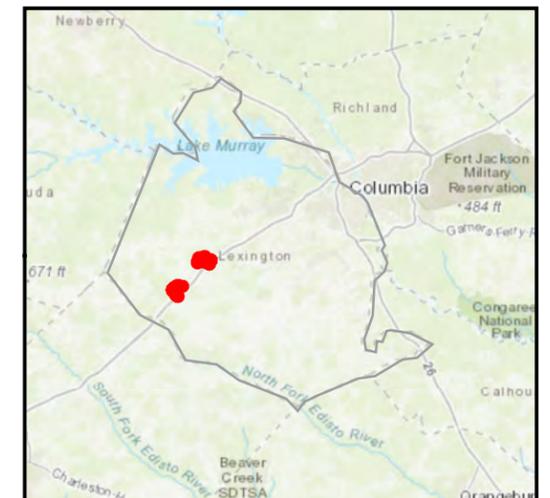


**Legend**

**Airports**

- Private Use
- Public Use
- Project Area
- 2,500-Foot Project Area Buffer
- 15,000-Foot Project Area Buffer

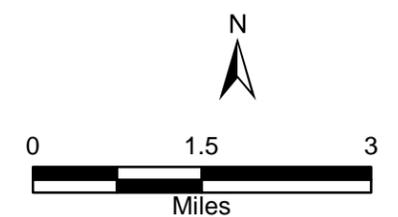
**LEXINGTON COUNTY  
SOUTH CAROLINA**



**Airports Map  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**

Source: Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology/Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) National Transportation Atlas Database (NTAD), July 16, 2020. ESRI 2021.

Author: GK      Date: 4/26/2022



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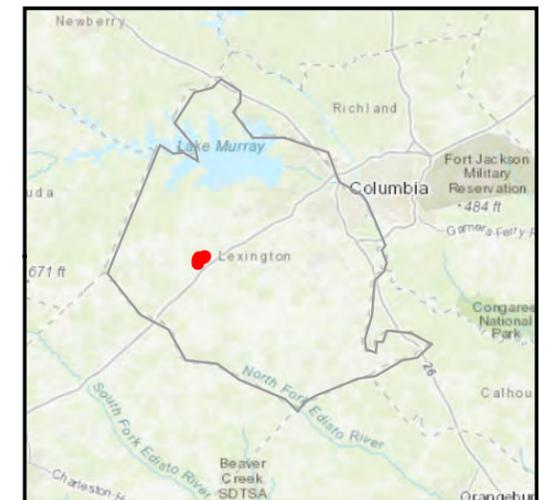




**Legend**

- Project Area
- Firm Panel 45063C0240J and 45063C0220J, Effective 07/05/2018**
- Flood Zones**
- Zone A - within the 1% annual chance flood
- Zone X- Area of minimal flood hazard

**LEXINGTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA**

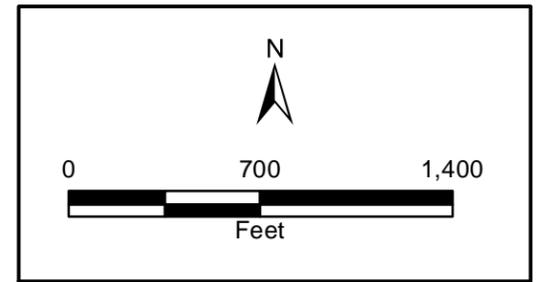


**TETRA TECH**

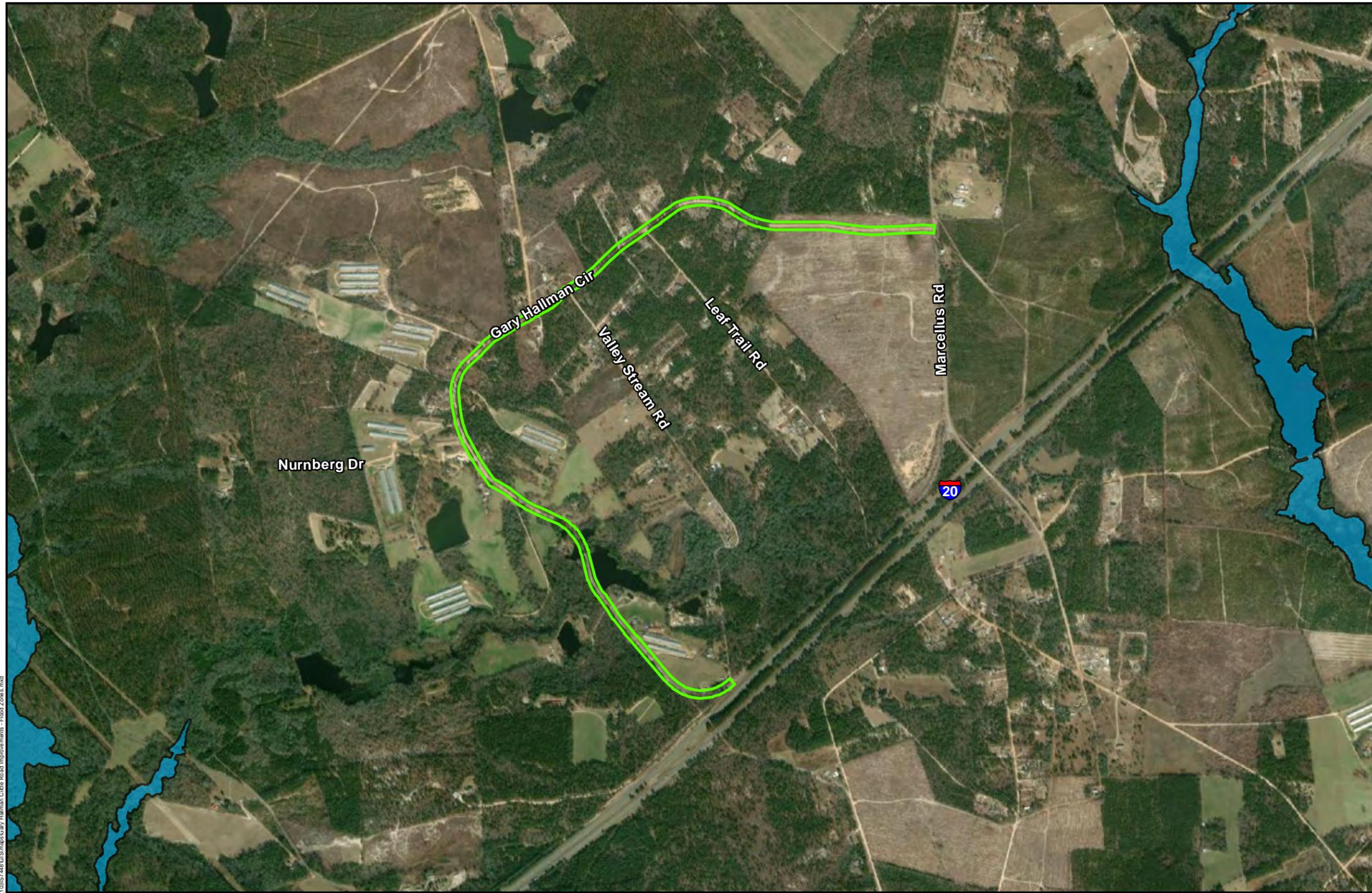
Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL), Lexington County, January 23, 2021. ESRI 2021.

Author: GK      Date: 3/24/2021

**Vollandale Drive Flood Zones Map  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**



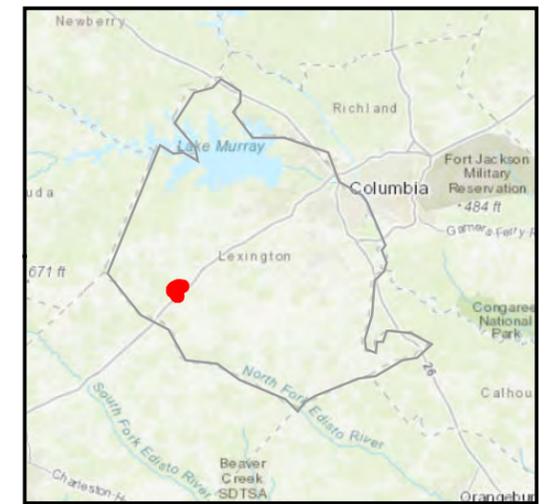
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**Legend**

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- Firm Panel 45063C0335J, Effective 07/05/2018**
- Flood Zones**
- Zone A - within the 1% annual chance flood
- Zone X- Area of minimal flood hazard

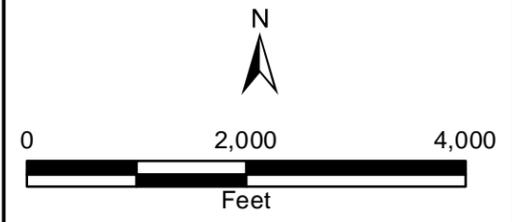
**LEXINGTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA**



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**Gary Hallman Circle Flood Zones Map  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL), Lexington County, January 23, 2021. ESRI 2021.

Author: GK      Date: 3/24/2021

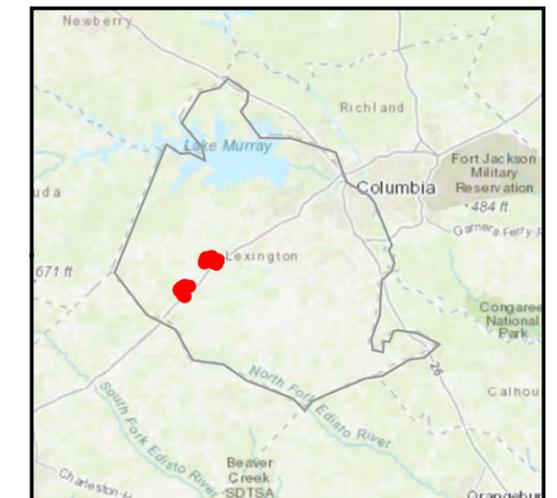




**Legend**

- Project Area
- Federal Coastal Consistency Boundary

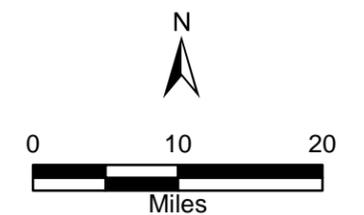
**LEXINGTON COUNTY  
SOUTH CAROLINA**

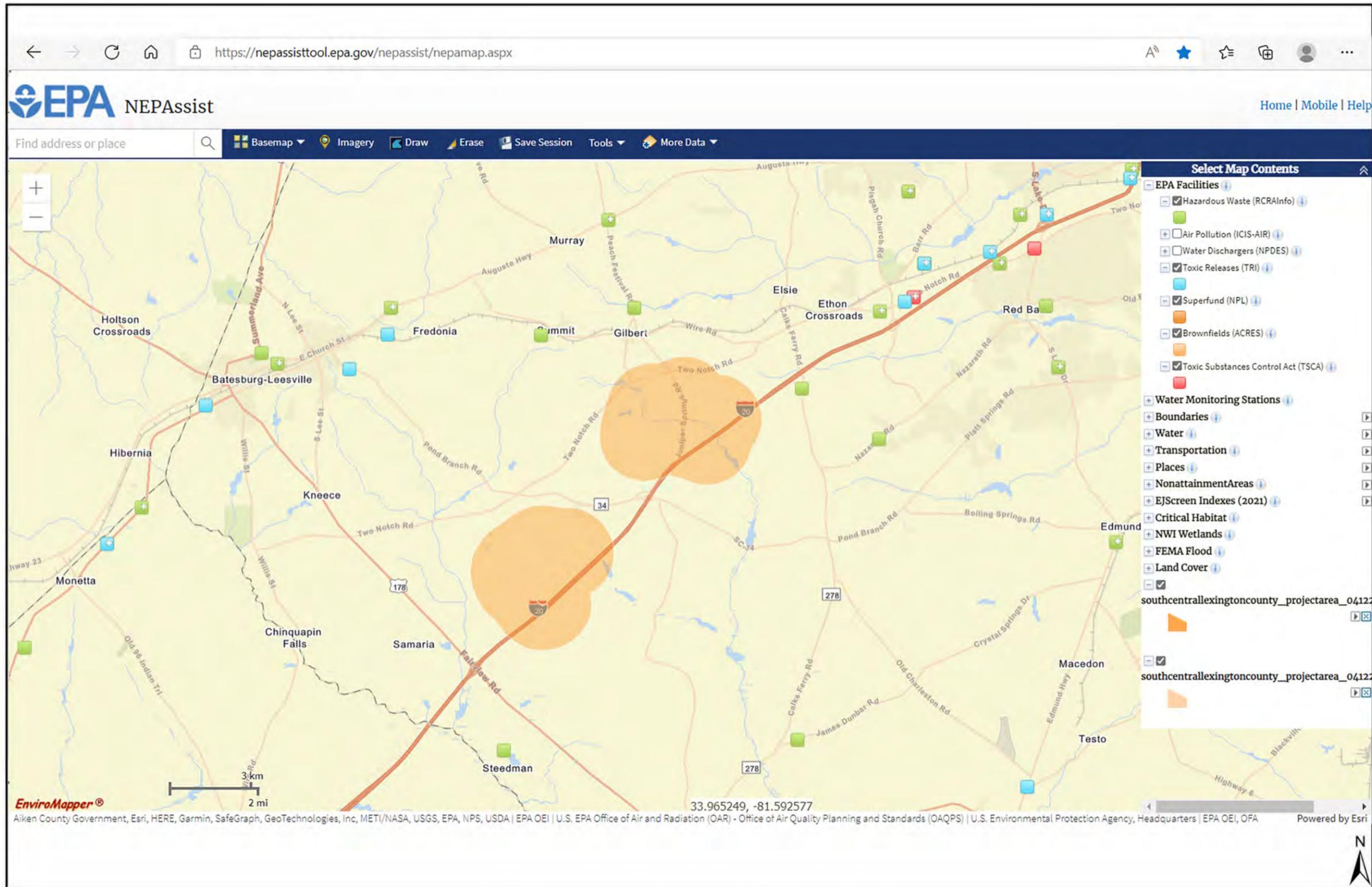


**Coastal Zone Management Map  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**

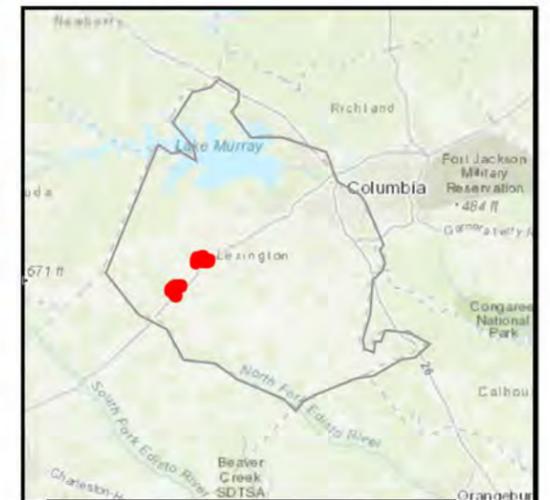
Source: NOAA Office for Coastal Management (NOAA/OCM), Coastal Zone Management Act Boundary, August 8, 2018. ESRI 2020.

Author: GK      Date: 11/19/2021

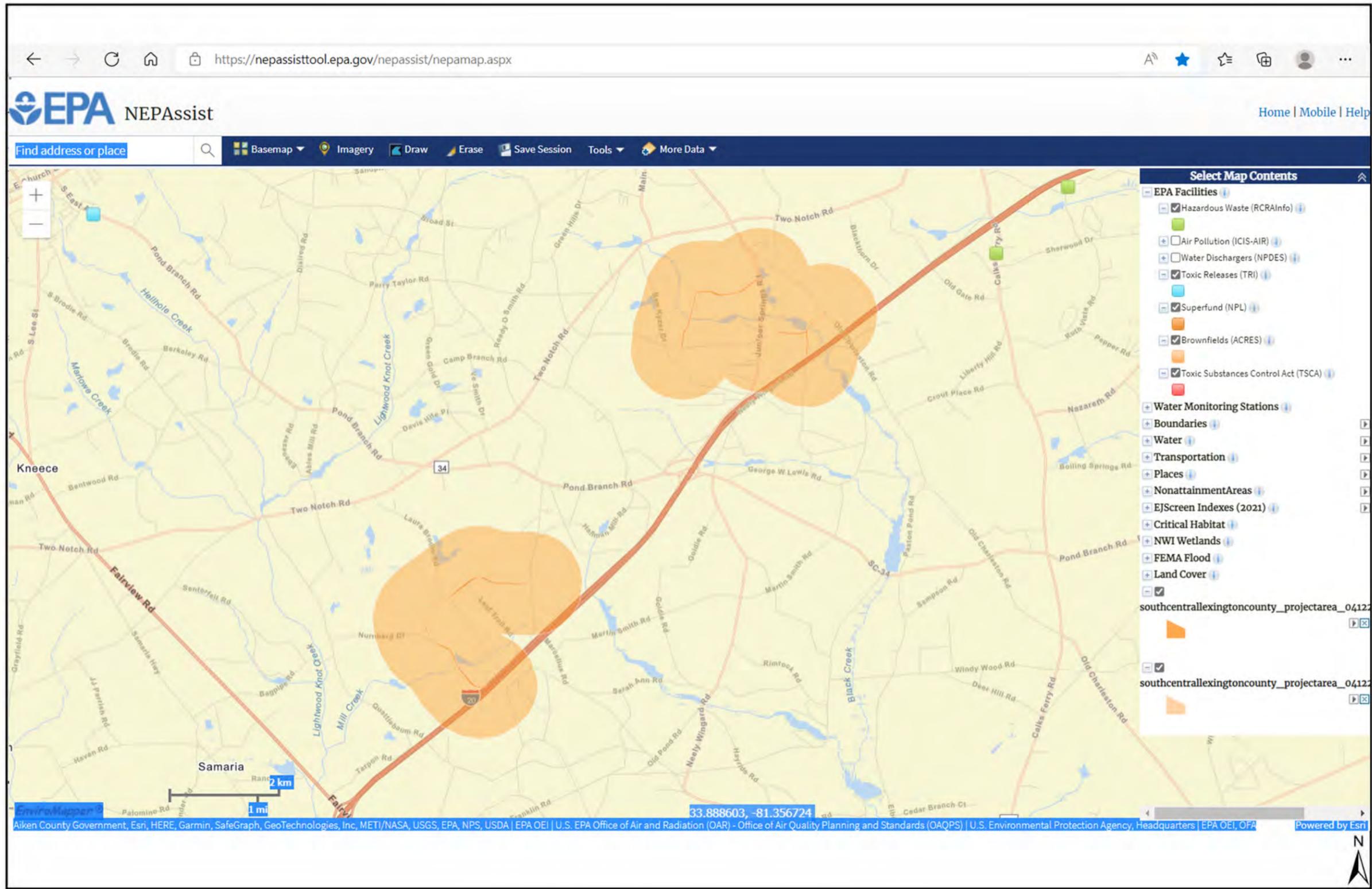




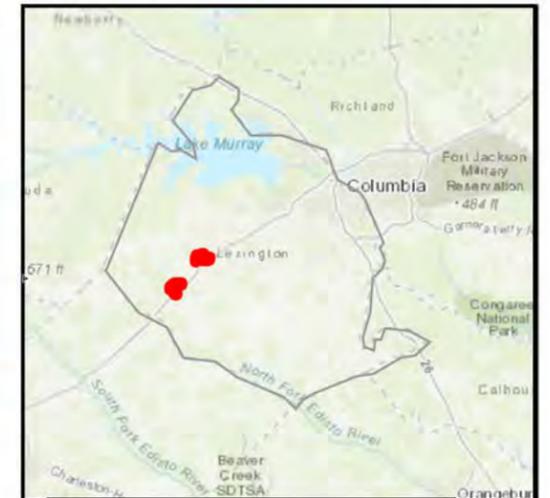
## LEXINGTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA



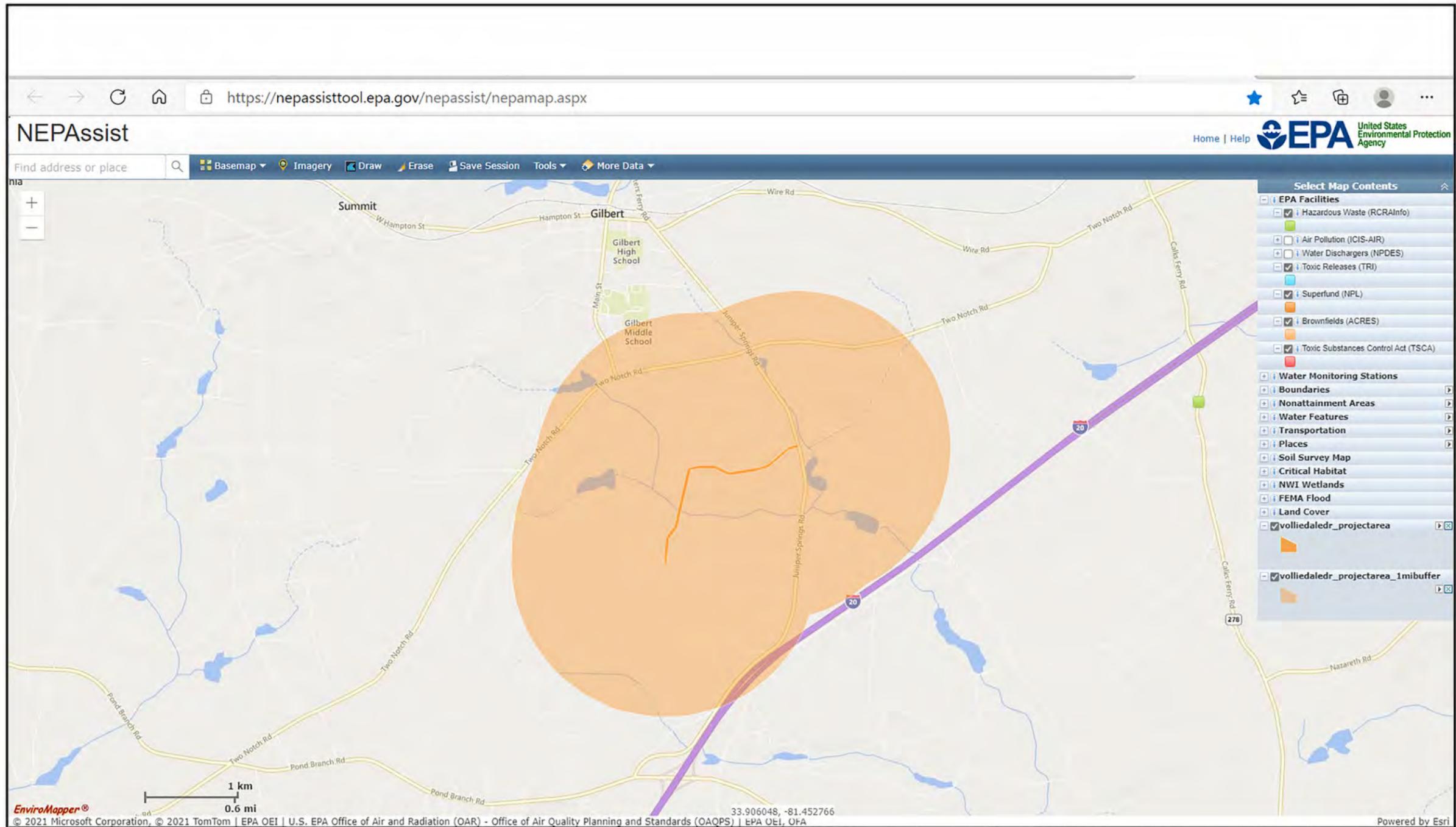
**NEPAAssist Map – 1-Mile Buffer  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**



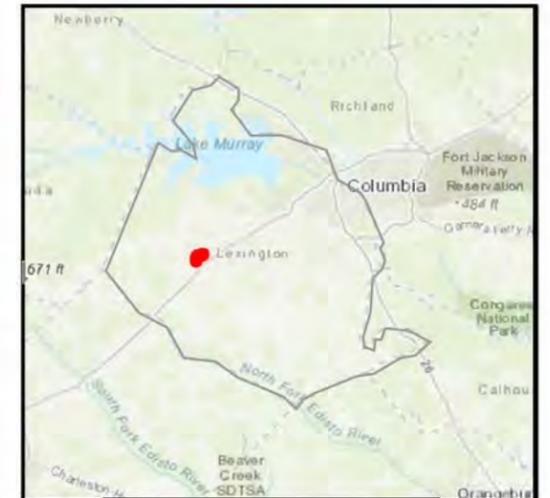
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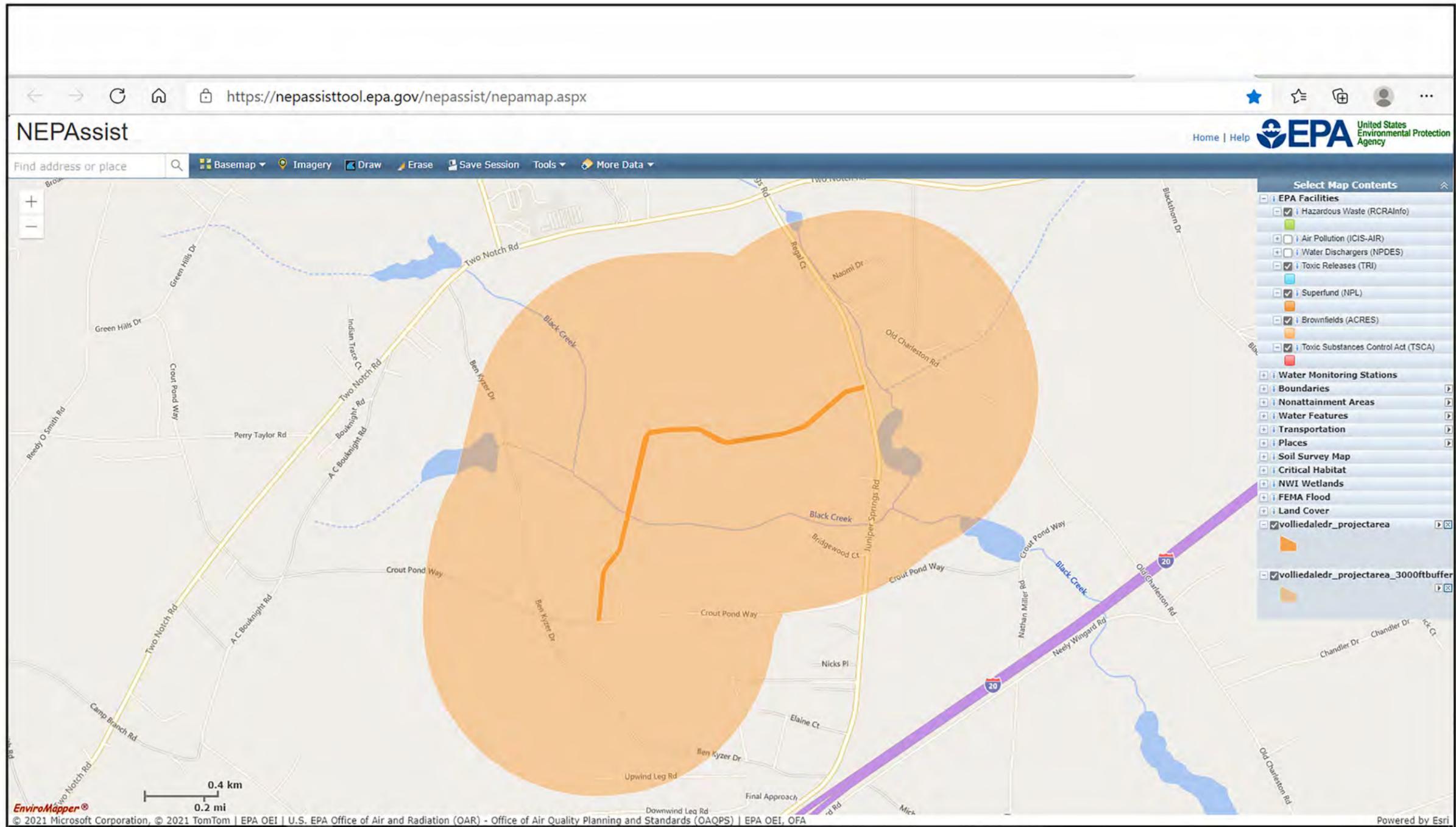
**NEPAssist Map – 3,000–Foot Buffer  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**



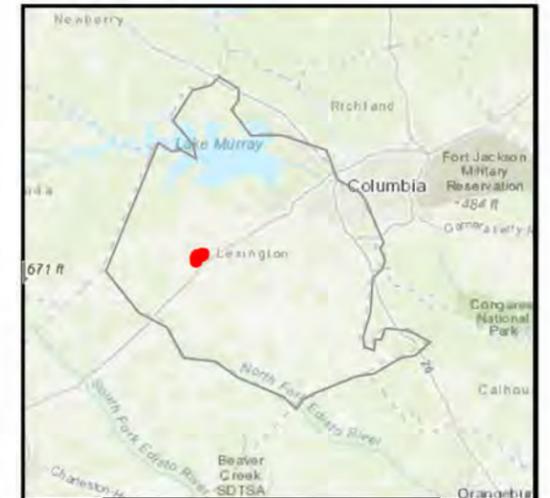
### LEXINGTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA



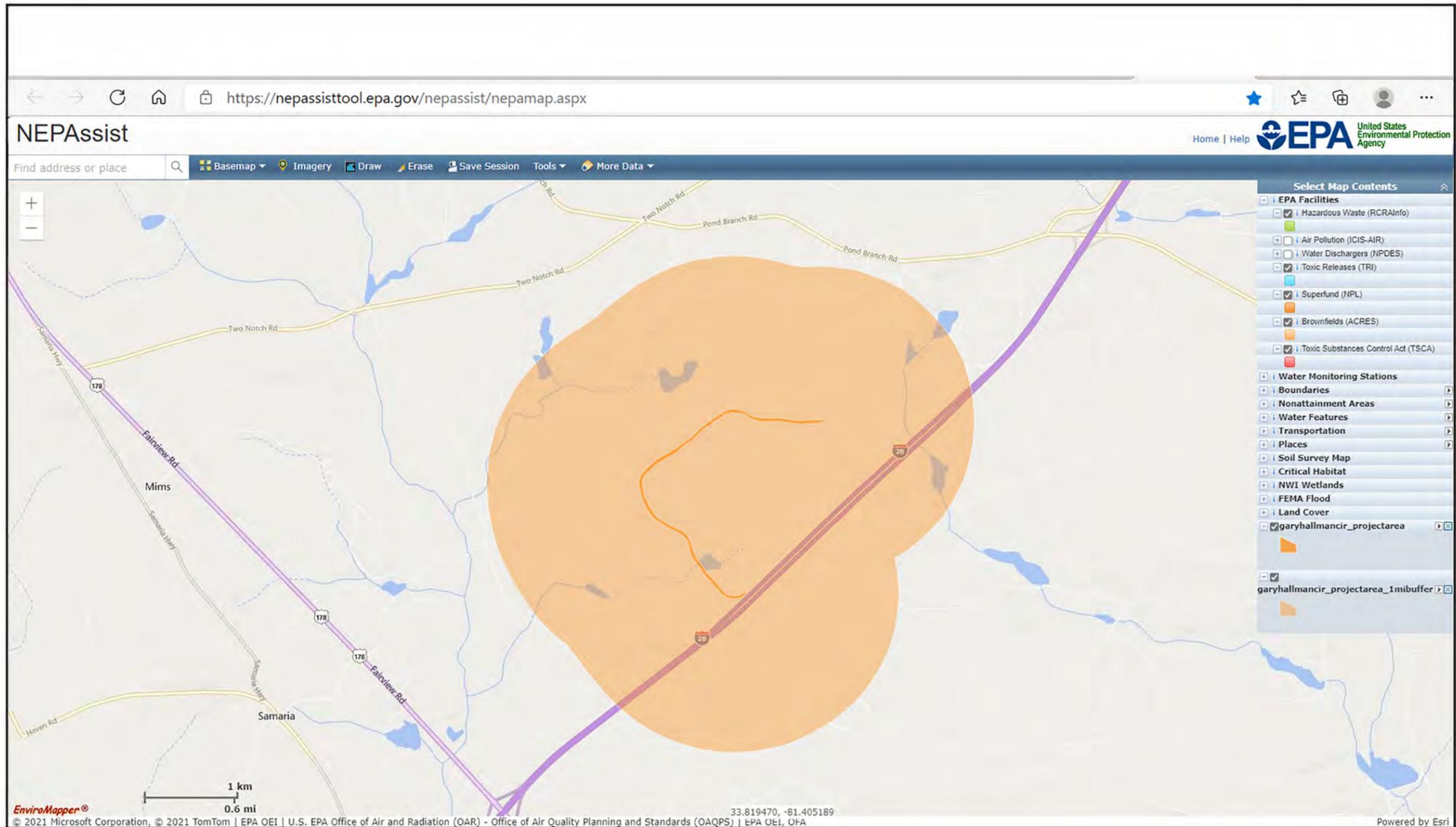
**Volliedale Drive NEPAAssist Map – 1-Mile Buffer  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**



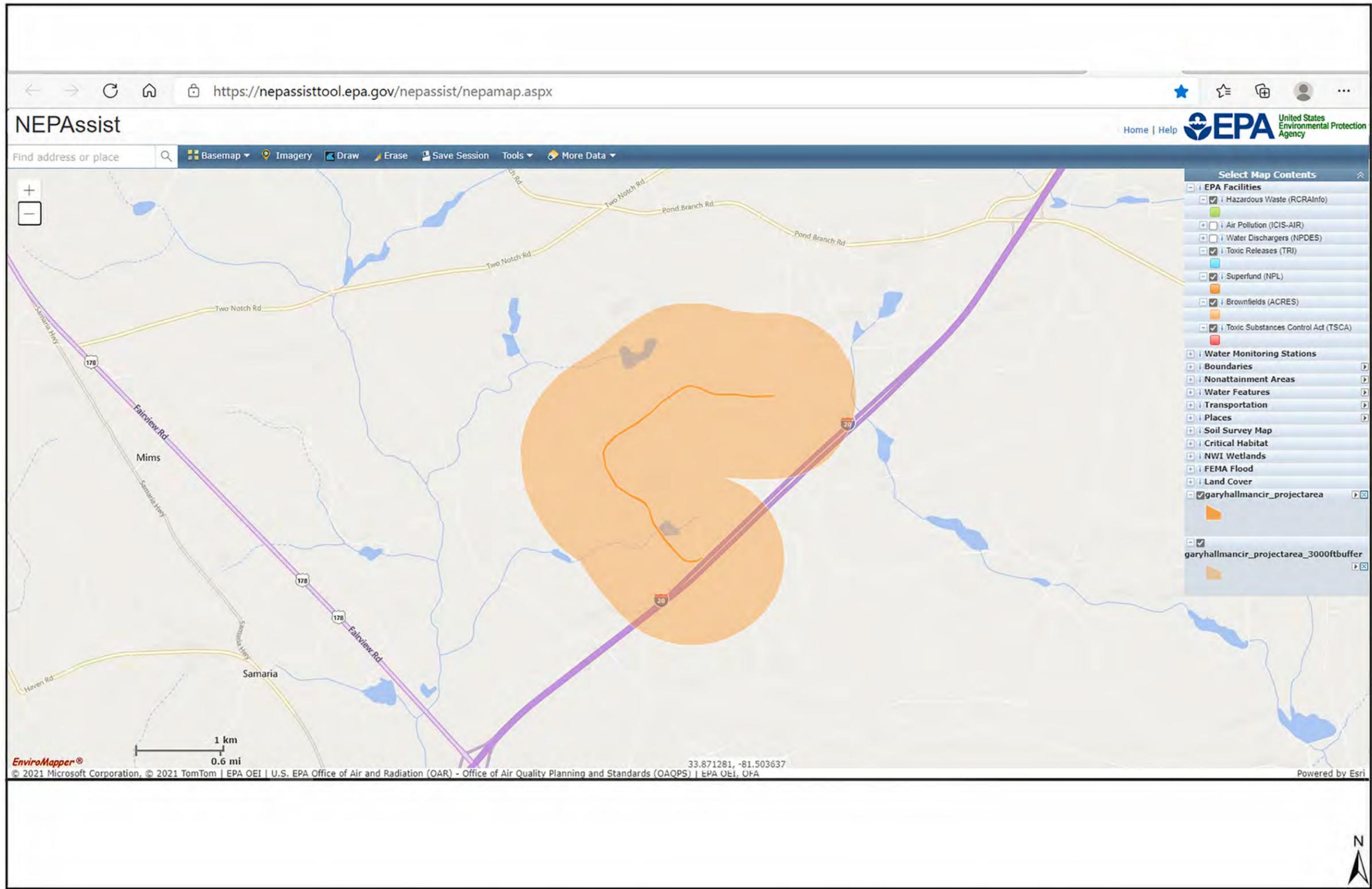
## LEXINGTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA



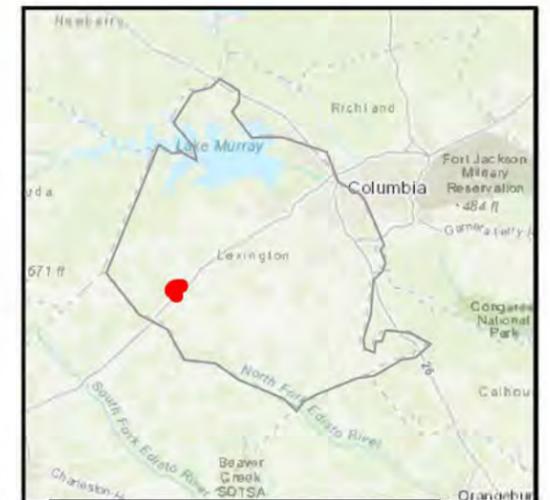
**Vollandale Drive NEPAAssist Map – 3,000–Foot Buffer  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**



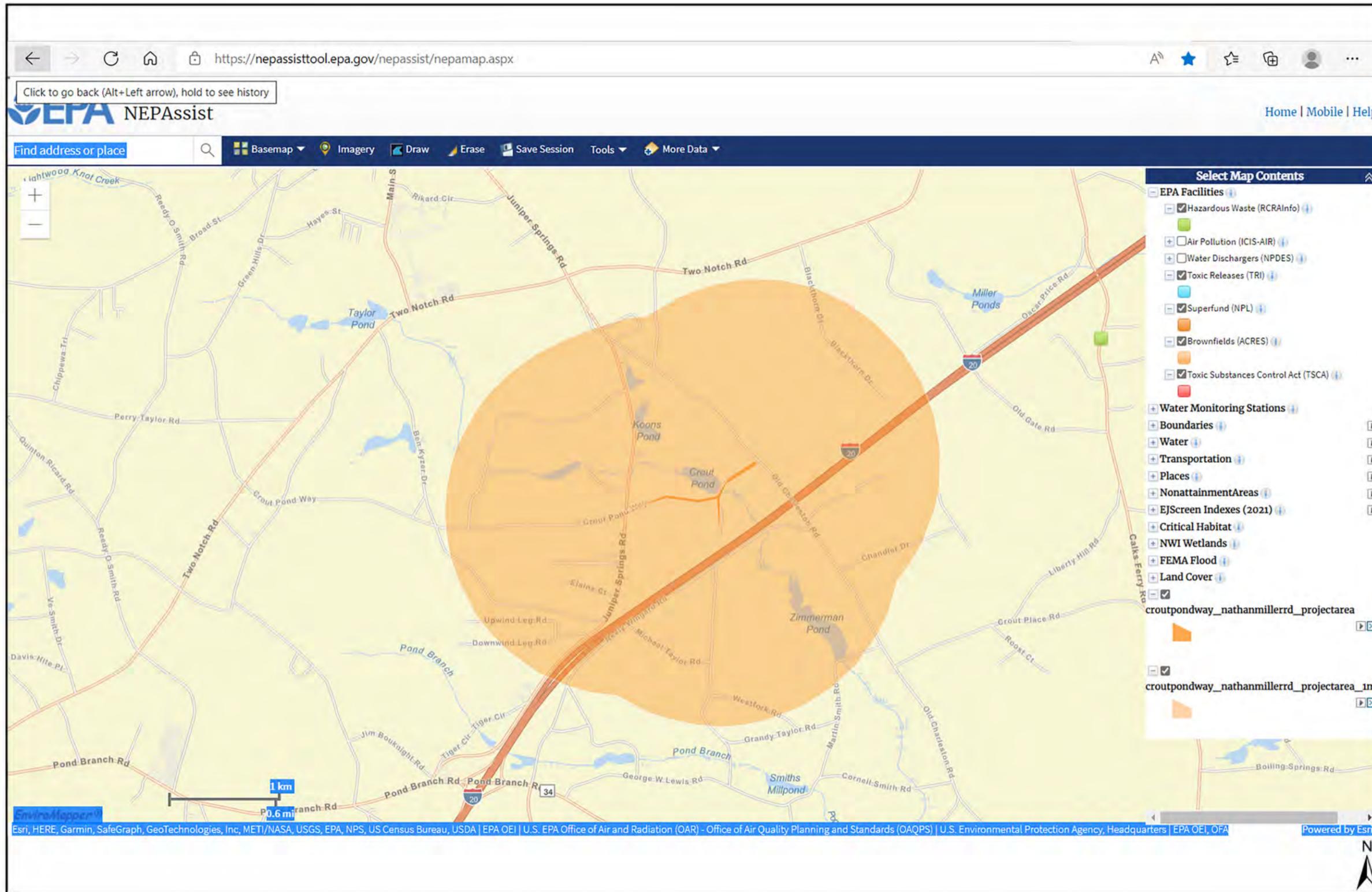
**Gary Hallman Circle NEPAAssist Map – 1-Mile Buffer  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**



## LEXINGTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA



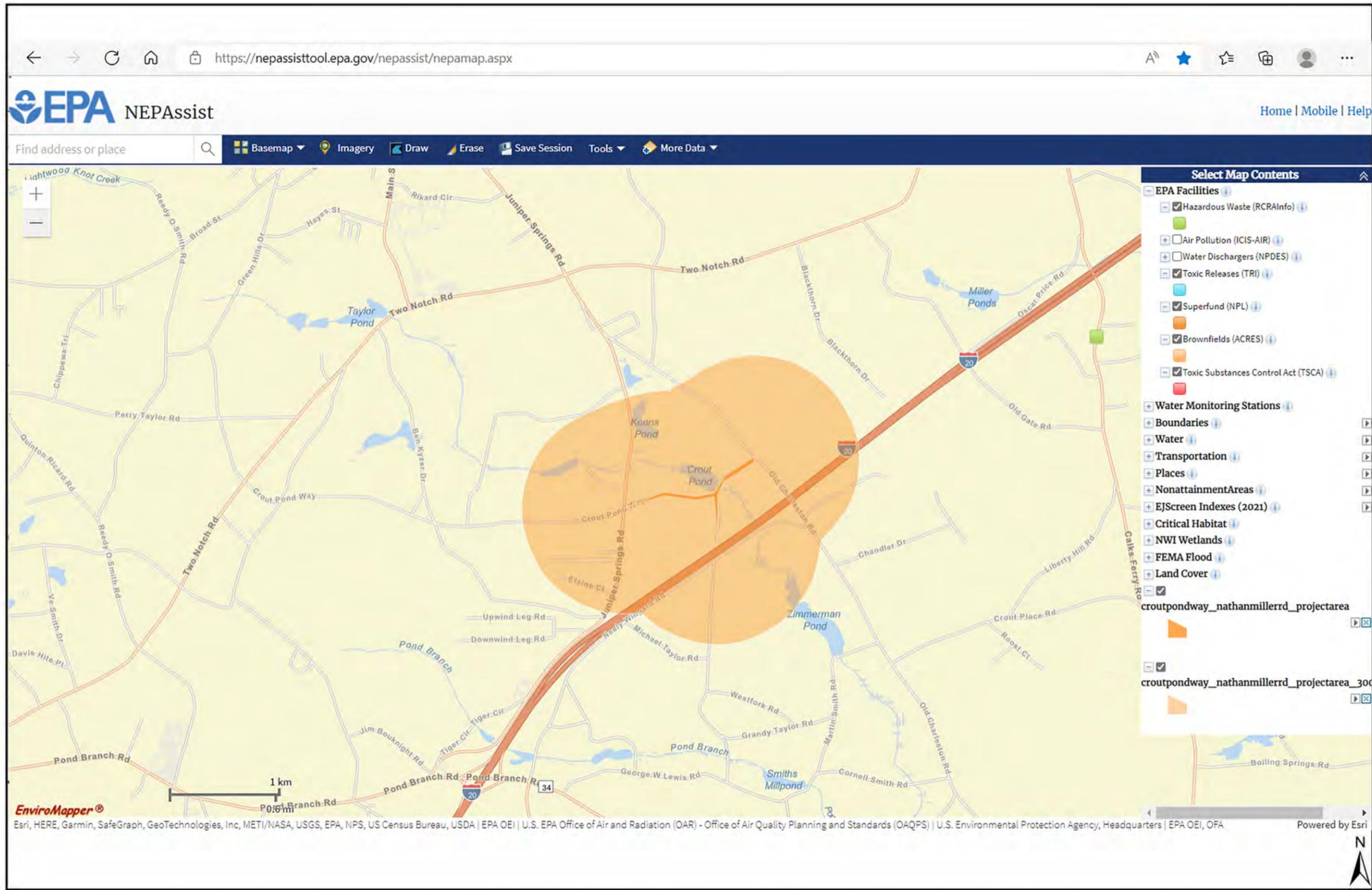
**Gary Hallman Circle NEPAAssist Map – 3,000–Foot Buffer  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**



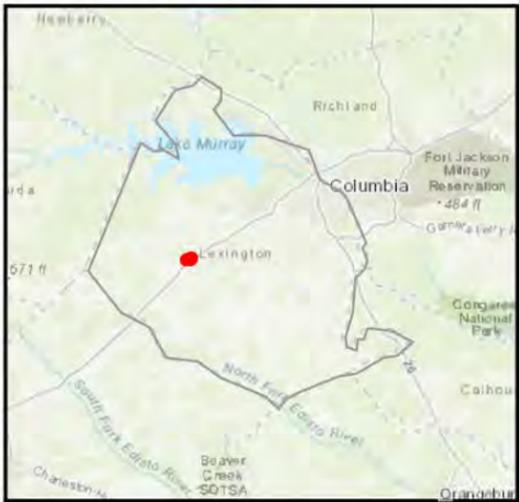
## LEXINGTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA



**Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Area NEPAAssist Map – 1-Mile Buffer  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**

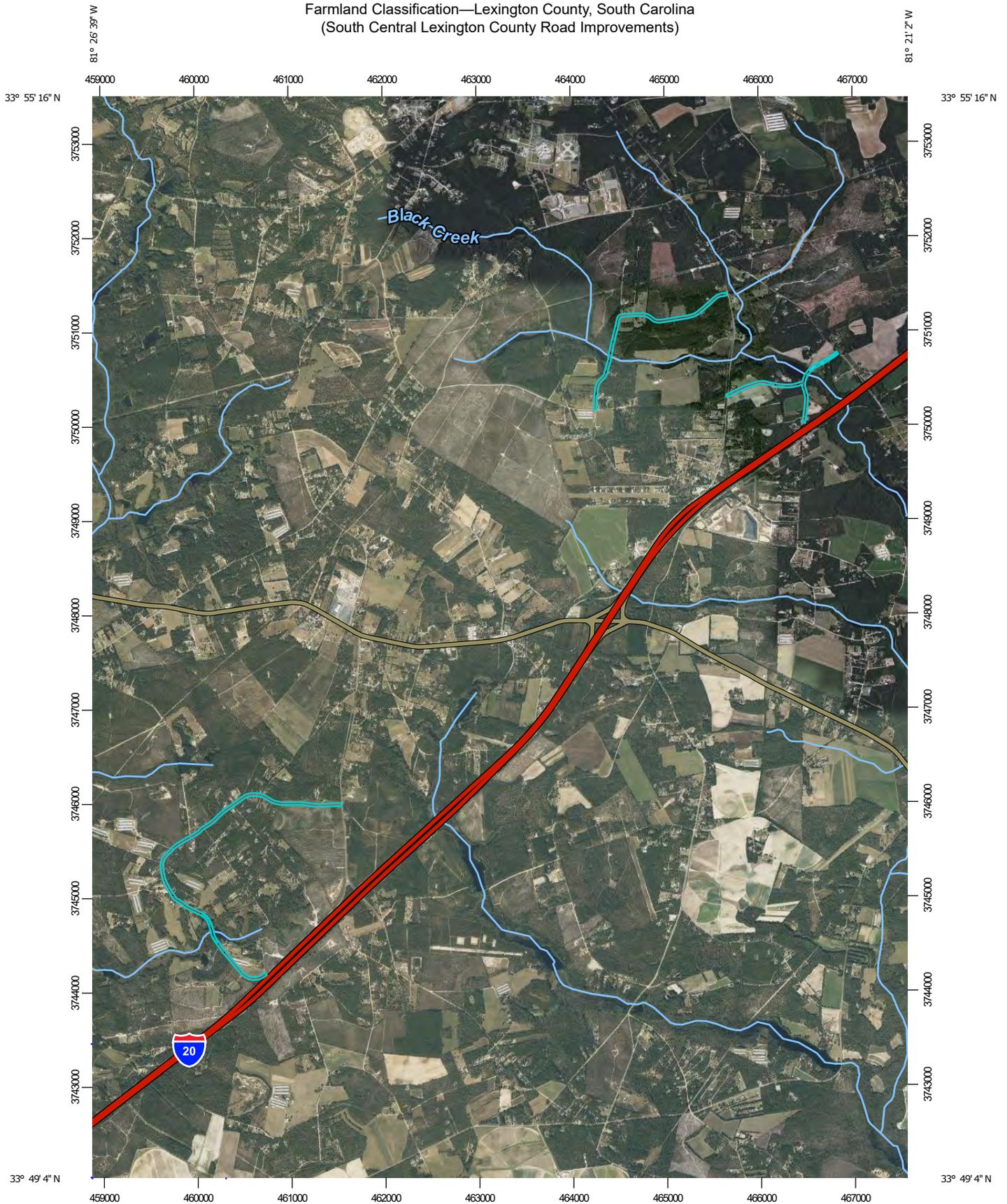


## LEXINGTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA



**Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Area NEPAAssist Map – 3,000–Foot Buffer  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(South Central Lexington County Road Improvements)



Map Scale: 1:55,900 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

0 500 1000 2000 3000 Meters

0 2500 5000 10000 15000 Feet

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84



Natural Resources  
Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey  
National Cooperative Soil Survey

4/12/2022  
Page 1 of 6

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(South Central Lexington County Road Improvements)

**MAP LEGEND**

**Area of Interest (AOI)**

 Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**

**Soil Rating Polygons**

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

-  Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
-  Farmland of local importance
-  Farmland of local importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of unique importance
-  Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Lines**

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(South Central Lexington County Road Improvements)

	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
	Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		<b>Soil Rating Points</b> Not prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
	Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Prime farmland if drained		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		Prime farmland if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated				Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
					Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		
							Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(South Central Lexington County Road Improvements)

Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium	Farmland of unique importance Not rated or not available	<p>The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.</p>
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	<p><b>Water Features</b>   Streams and Canals       </p>	<p>Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.</p>
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	<p><b>Transportation</b></p>	<p>Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service          Web Soil Survey URL:          Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</p>
Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer	Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough	Rails	<p>Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.</p>
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60	Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed	Interstate Highways	<p>This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.</p>
	Farmland of local importance	US Routes	<p>Soil Survey Area: Lexington County, South Carolina          Survey Area Data: Version 20, Aug 30, 2021</p>
	Farmland of local importance, if irrigated	Major Roads	<p>Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.</p>
		Local Roads	<p>Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 1, 2019—Jul 5, 2020</p>
		<p><b>Background</b></p>	<p>The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.</p>
		Aerial Photography	

## Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BnC	Blaney sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2.7	4.5%
BoE	Blaney-Vaucluse complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.3	2.1%
JO	Johnston soils	Not prime farmland	1.7	2.8%
LAB	Lakeland soils, undulating	Not prime farmland	41.2	67.9%
LkD	Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	6.5	10.6%
PeB	Pelion loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	4.9	8.1%
VaE	Vaucluse loamy sand, 10 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.9	3.1%
W	Water	Not prime farmland	0.5	0.9%
WaB	Wahee sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0.0	0.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>60.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

## Rating Options

*Aggregation Method:* No Aggregation Necessary

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

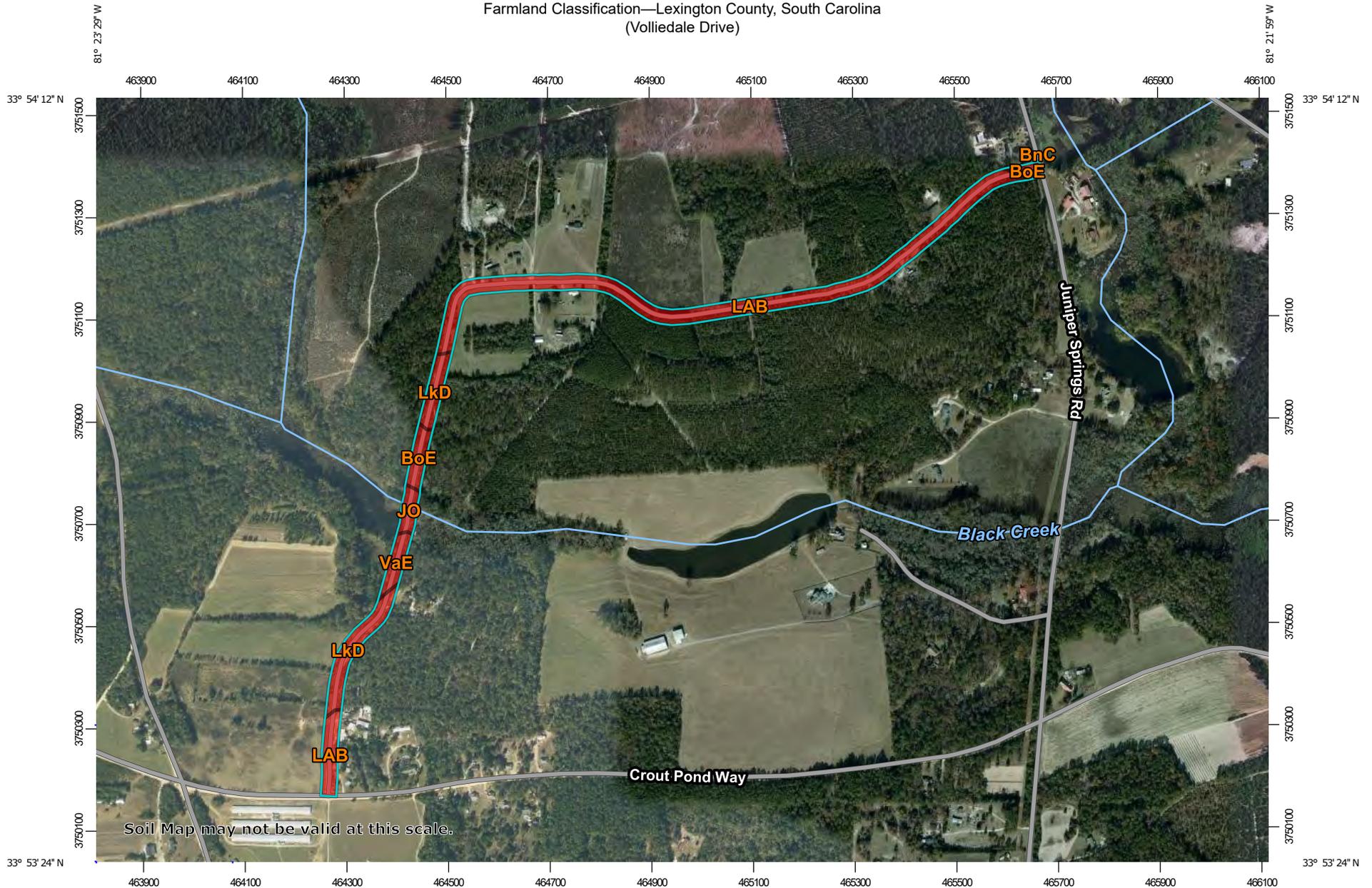
For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The majority of soil attributes are associated with a component of a map unit, and such an attribute has to be aggregated to the map unit level before a thematic map can be rendered. Map units, however, also have their own attributes. An attribute of a map unit does not have to be aggregated in order to render a corresponding thematic map. Therefore, the "aggregation method" for any attribute of a map unit is referred to as "No Aggregation Necessary".

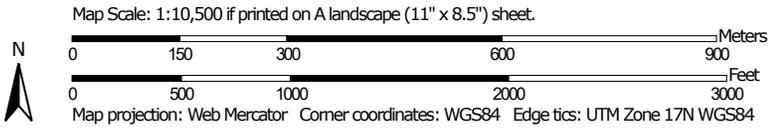
*Tie-break Rule: Lower*

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(Volliedale Drive)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(Volliedale Drive)

**MAP LEGEND**

**Area of Interest (AOI)**

 Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**

**Soil Rating Polygons**

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

-  Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
-  Farmland of local importance
-  Farmland of local importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of unique importance
-  Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Lines**

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
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Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(Volliedale Drive)

	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer	
	Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	<b>Soil Rating Points</b>		Not prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
	Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Prime farmland if drained		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium	
	Farmland of statewide importance		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance	
	Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		Prime farmland if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained	
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated				Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	
					Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated	
							Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season			

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(Volliedale Drive)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed</li> <li> Farmland of local importance</li> <li> Farmland of local importance, if irrigated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Farmland of unique importance</li> <li> Not rated or not available</li> </ul> <p><b>Water Features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Streams and Canals</li> </ul> <p><b>Transportation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Rails</li> <li> Interstate Highways</li> <li> US Routes</li> <li> Major Roads</li> <li> Local Roads</li> </ul> <p><b>Background</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Aerial Photography</li> </ul>	<p>The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.</p> <p>Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.</p> </div> <p>Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.</p> <p>Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</p> <p>Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.</p> <p>This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.</p> <p>Soil Survey Area: Lexington County, South Carolina Survey Area Data: Version 19, Jun 3, 2020</p> <p>Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.</p> <p>Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 1, 2019—Jul 5, 2020</p> <p>The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.</p>
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## Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BnC	Blaney sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.0	0.1%
BoE	Blaney-Vaucluse complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.3	7.4%
JO	Johnston soils	Not prime farmland	0.7	4.0%
LAB	Lakeland soils, undulating	Not prime farmland	11.2	64.9%
LkD	Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3.2	18.4%
VaE	Vaucluse loamy sand, 10 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.9	5.2%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>17.2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Description

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## Rating Options

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Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

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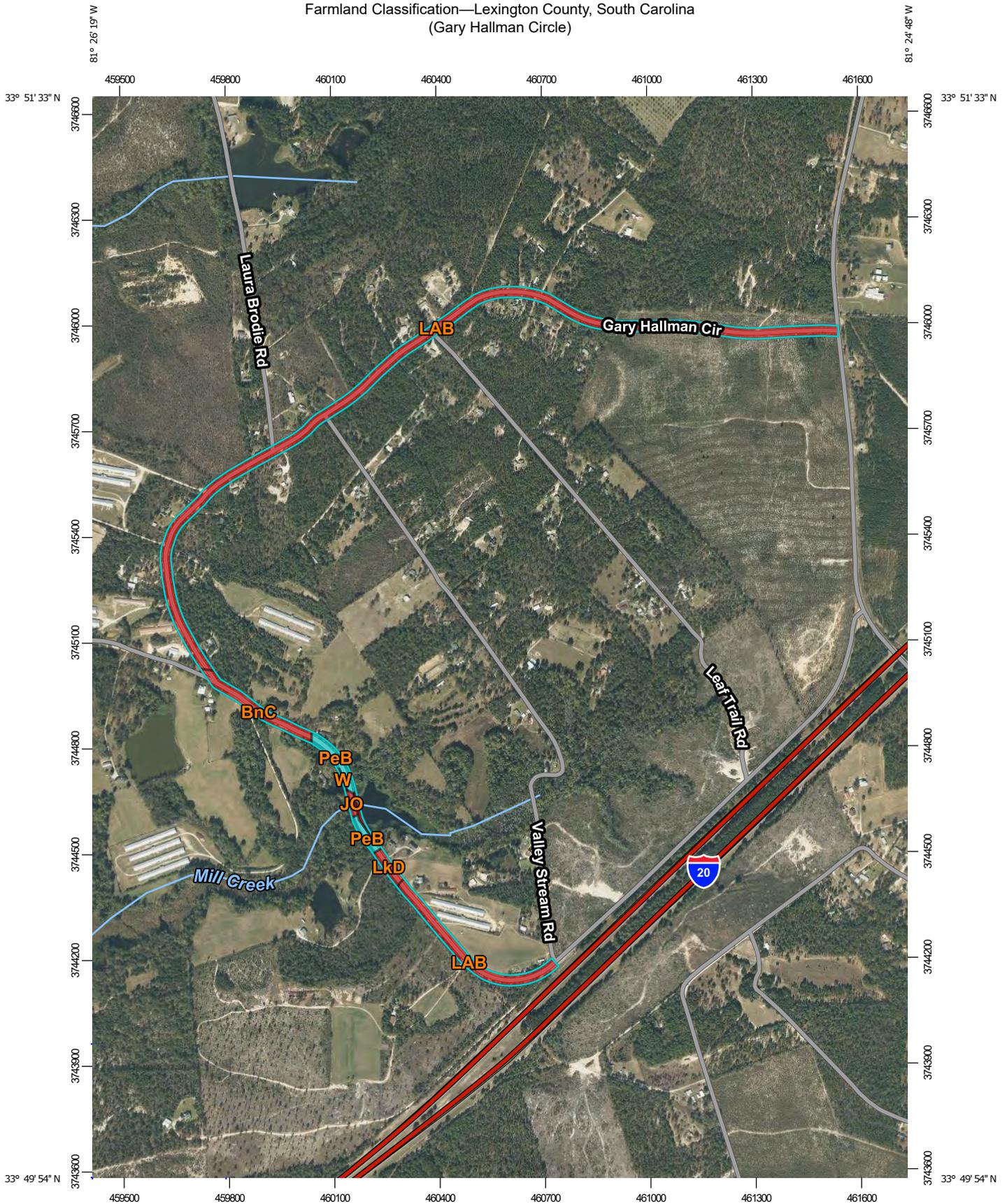
For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The majority of soil attributes are associated with a component of a map unit, and such an attribute has to be aggregated to the map unit level before a thematic map can be rendered. Map units, however, also have their own attributes. An attribute of a map unit does not have to be aggregated in order to render a corresponding thematic map. Therefore, the "aggregation method" for any attribute of a map unit is referred to as "No Aggregation Necessary".

*Tie-break Rule: Lower*

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(Gary Hallman Circle)



Map Scale: 1:15,000 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(Gary Hallman Circle)

**MAP LEGEND**

**Area of Interest (AOI)**

 Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**

**Soil Rating Polygons**

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
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-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
-  Farmland of local importance
-  Farmland of local importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of unique importance
-  Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Lines**

-  Not prime farmland
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Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(Gary Hallman Circle)

	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
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	Farmland of statewide importance		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Prime farmland if drained		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Prime farmland if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated				Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
					Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
					Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(Gary Hallman Circle)

<p> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60</p>	<p> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed</p> <p> Farmland of local importance</p> <p> Farmland of local importance, if irrigated</p>	<p> Farmland of unique importance</p> <p> Not rated or not available</p> <p><b>Water Features</b></p> <p> Streams and Canals</p> <p><b>Transportation</b></p> <p> Rails</p> <p> Interstate Highways</p> <p> US Routes</p> <p> Major Roads</p> <p> Local Roads</p> <p><b>Background</b></p> <p> Aerial Photography</p>	<p>The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.</p> <p>Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.</p> <p>Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</p> <p>Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.</p> <p>This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.</p> <p>Soil Survey Area: Lexington County, South Carolina Survey Area Data: Version 19, Jun 3, 2020</p> <p>Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.</p> <p>Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 1, 2019—Nov 3, 2019</p> <p>The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.</p>
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## Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BnC	Blaney sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2.7	9.0%
JO	Johnston soils	Not prime farmland	0.4	1.2%
LAB	Lakeland soils, undulating	Not prime farmland	23.7	78.6%
LkD	Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.8	2.8%
PeB	Pelion loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	2.1	7.0%
W	Water	Not prime farmland	0.4	1.3%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>30.2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

## Rating Options

*Aggregation Method:* No Aggregation Necessary

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

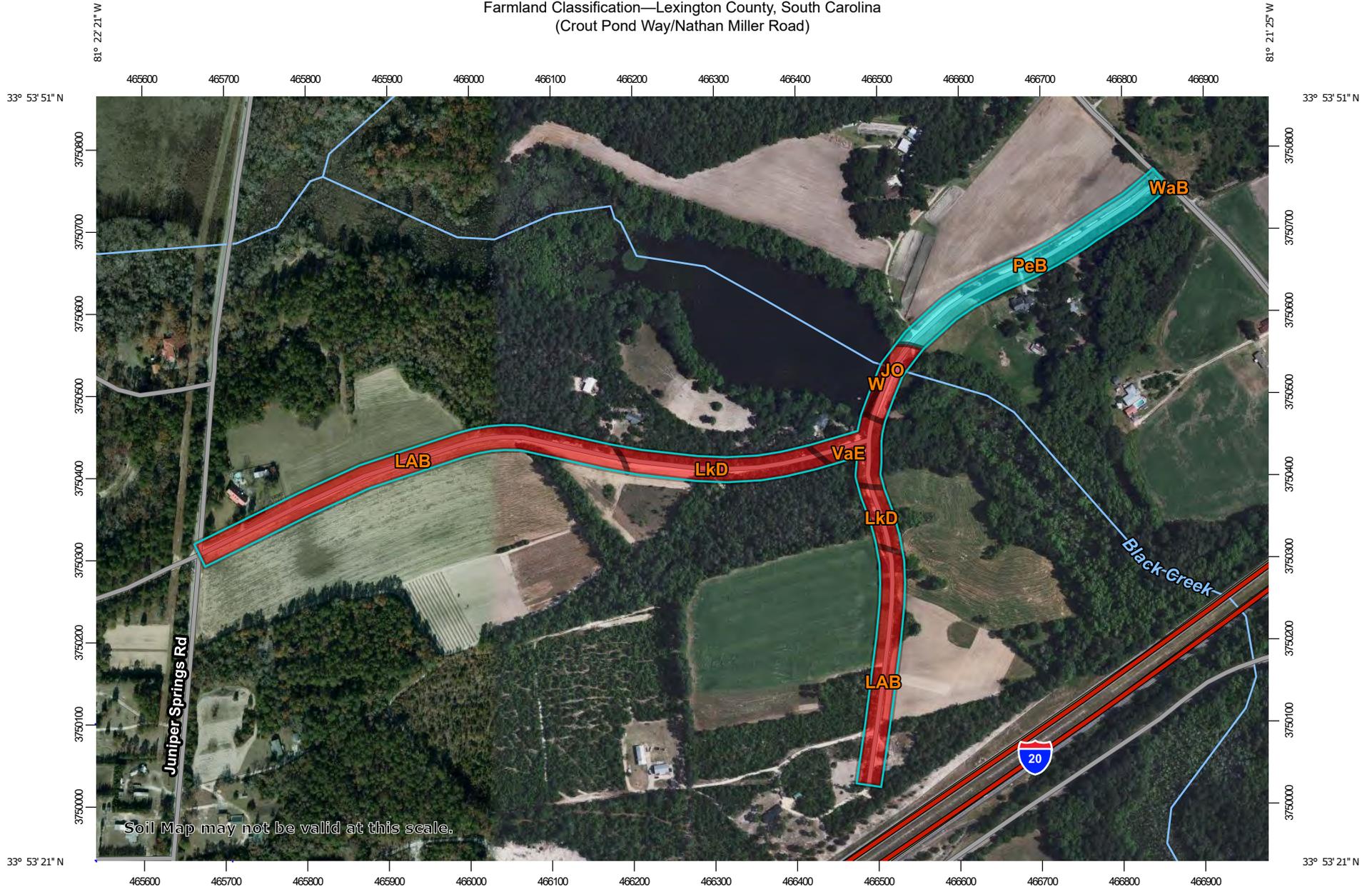
For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The majority of soil attributes are associated with a component of a map unit, and such an attribute has to be aggregated to the map unit level before a thematic map can be rendered. Map units, however, also have their own attributes. An attribute of a map unit does not have to be aggregated in order to render a corresponding thematic map. Therefore, the "aggregation method" for any attribute of a map unit is referred to as "No Aggregation Necessary".

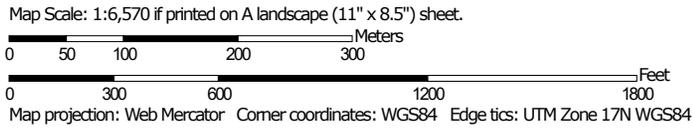
*Tie-break Rule: Lower*

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road)

**MAP LEGEND**

**Area of Interest (AOI)**

 Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**

**Soil Rating Polygons**

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

-  Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
-  Farmland of local importance
-  Farmland of local importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of unique importance
-  Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Lines**

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road)

	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
	Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Not rated or not available		Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
	Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		<b>Soil Rating Points</b>		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Prime farmland if drained		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
					Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
							Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
							Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough</li> <li> Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed</li> <li> Farmland of local importance</li> <li> Farmland of local importance, if irrigated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Farmland of unique importance</li> <li> Not rated or not available</li> </ul> <p><b>Water Features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Streams and Canals</li> </ul> <p><b>Transportation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Rails</li> <li> Interstate Highways</li> <li> US Routes</li> <li> Major Roads</li> <li> Local Roads</li> </ul> <p><b>Background</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Aerial Photography</li> </ul>	<p>The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.</p> <p>Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.</p> </div> <p>Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.</p> <p>Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</p> <p>Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.</p> <p>This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.</p> <p>Soil Survey Area: Lexington County, South Carolina Survey Area Data: Version 20, Aug 30, 2021</p> <p>Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.</p> <p>Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 20, 2019—Jul 5, 2020</p> <p>The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.</p>
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## Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
JO	Johnston soils	Not prime farmland	0.6	4.6%
LAB	Lakeland soils, undulating	Not prime farmland	6.3	47.4%
LkD	Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2.4	18.3%
PeB	Pellion loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	2.8	21.0%
VaE	Vaucluse loamy sand, 10 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.0	7.5%
W	Water	Not prime farmland	0.1	1.0%
WaB	Wahee sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0.0	0.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>13.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

## Rating Options

*Aggregation Method:* No Aggregation Necessary

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

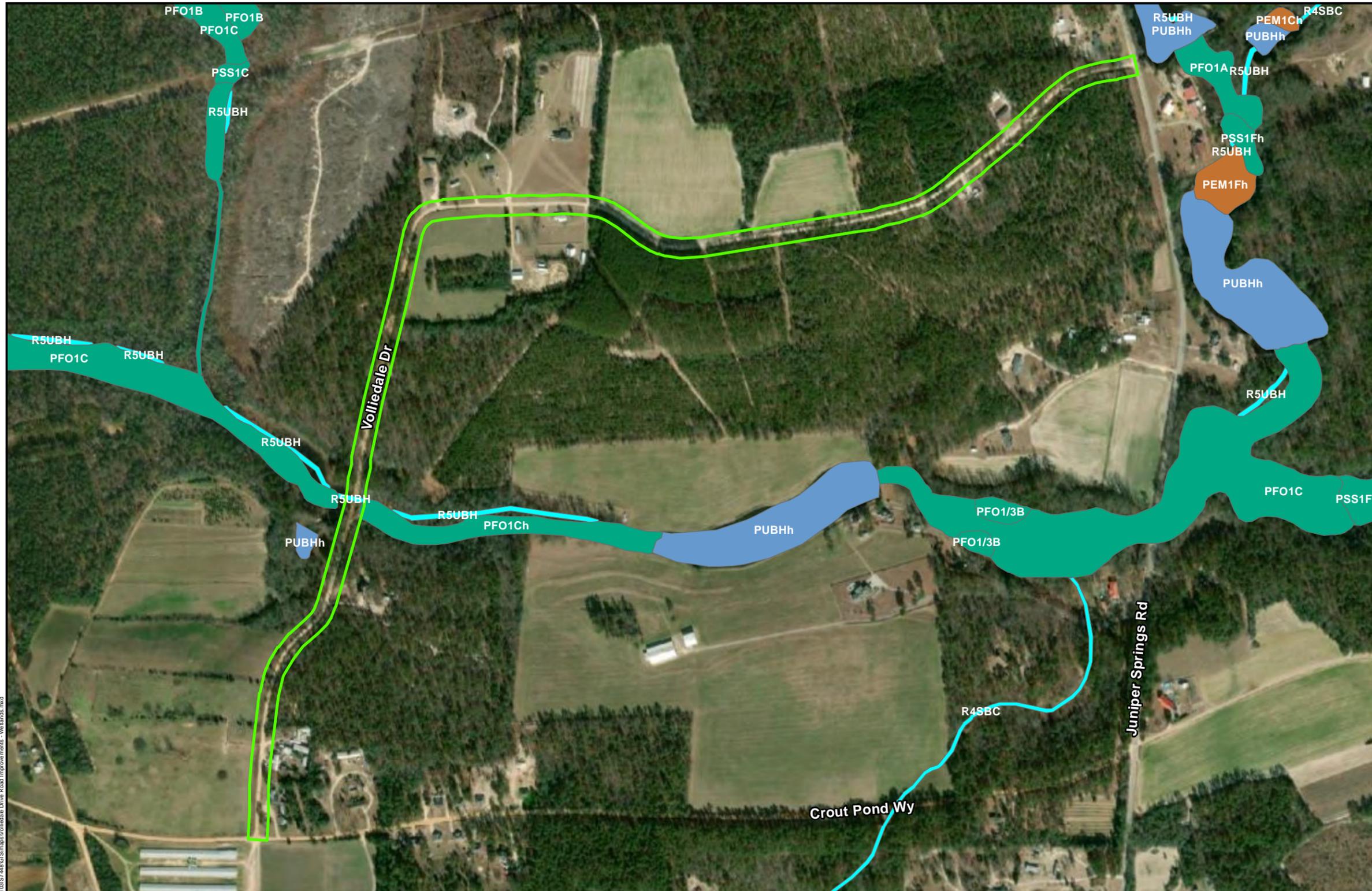
For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The majority of soil attributes are associated with a component of a map unit, and such an attribute has to be aggregated to the map unit level before a thematic map can be rendered. Map units, however, also have their own attributes. An attribute of a map unit does not have to be aggregated in order to render a corresponding thematic map. Therefore, the "aggregation method" for any attribute of a map unit is referred to as "No Aggregation Necessary".

*Tie-break Rule: Lower*

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

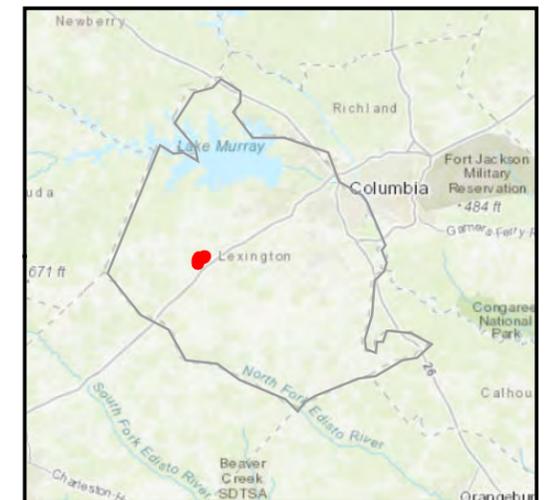




**Legend**

- Project Area
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Riverine

**LEXINGTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA**



File Path: C:\Projects\112018 Lexington County CD965-MIT EIS\_1018154461616\Snapshots\Vollandale Drive Road Improvements - Wetlands.mxd

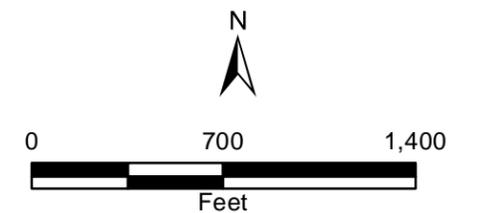


**Vollandale Drive Wetlands Protection Map  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**

Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Wetlands Inventory Seamless Wetlands Data by State, Version 2, last updated October 1, 2020. ESRI 2020.

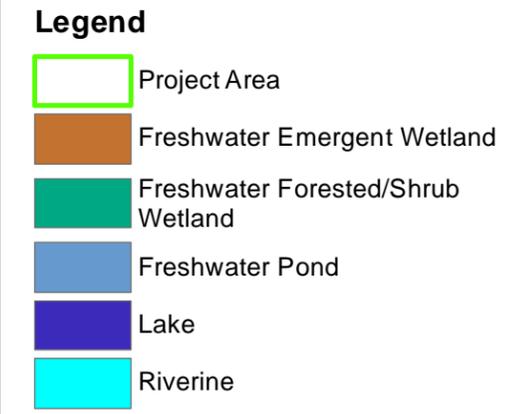
Author: GK

Date: 3/24/2021





PFO1C



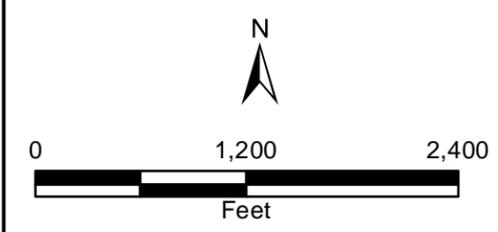
**LEXINGTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA**



File Path: C:\Projects\11201 - Lexington County - CD95 - M1E - E1 - 10151744\GIS\Map\Gary Hallman Circle Road Improvements - Wetlands.mxd



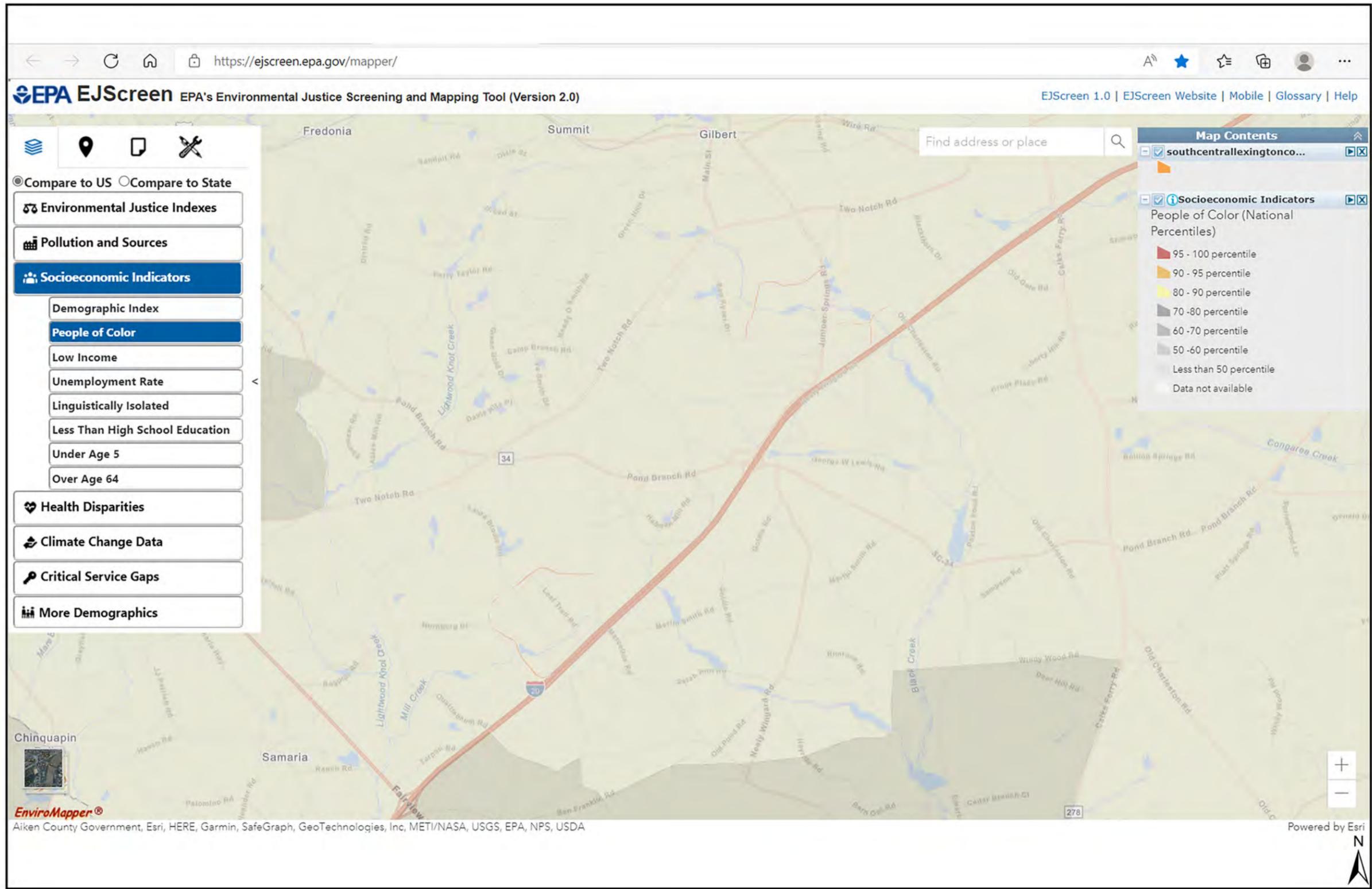
**Gary Hallman Circle Wetlands Protection Map  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**



Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Wetlands Inventory Seamless Wetlands Data by State, Version 2, last updated October 1, 2020. ESRI 2020.

Author: GK      Date: 3/24/2021

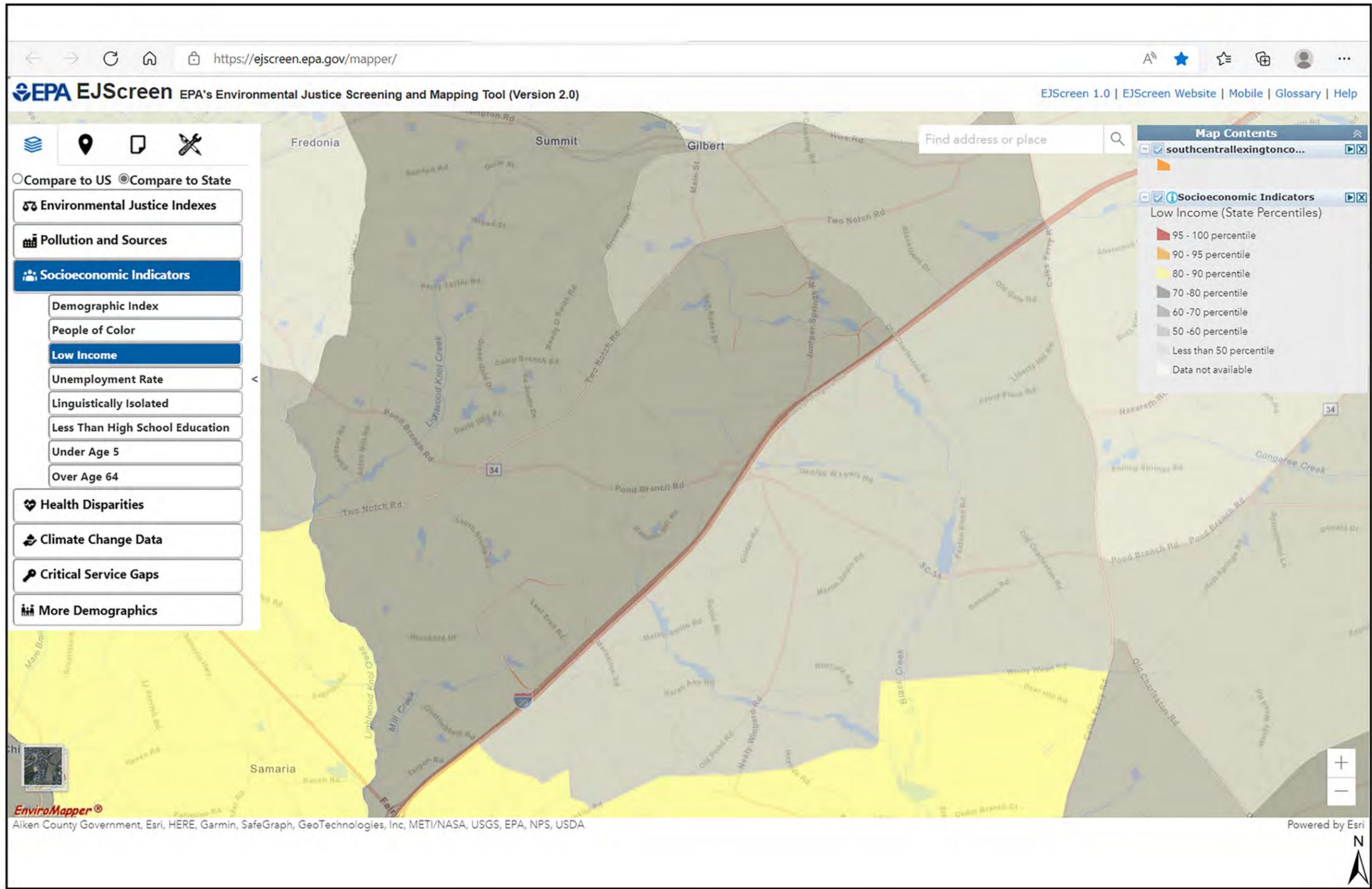




## LEXINGTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA



# EPA EJSCREEN – Minority Map South Central Lexington County Road Improvements



### LEXINGTON COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA



**EPA EJSCREEN – Low Income Map**  
**South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**

Save as PDF

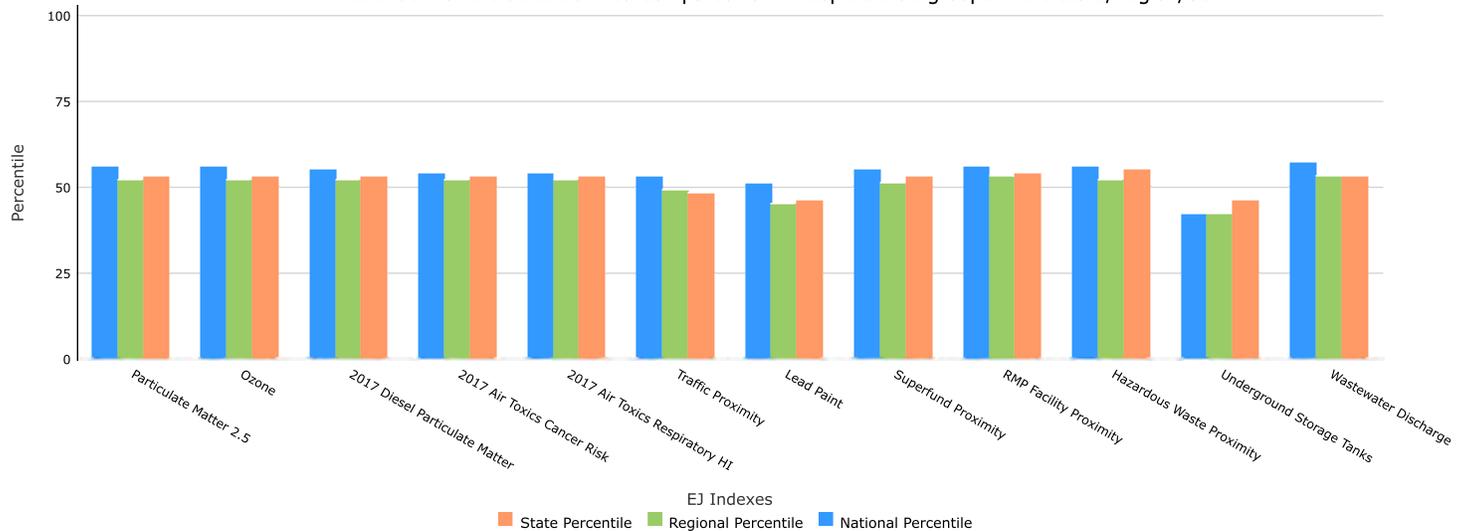


### EJScreen Report (Version 2.0)

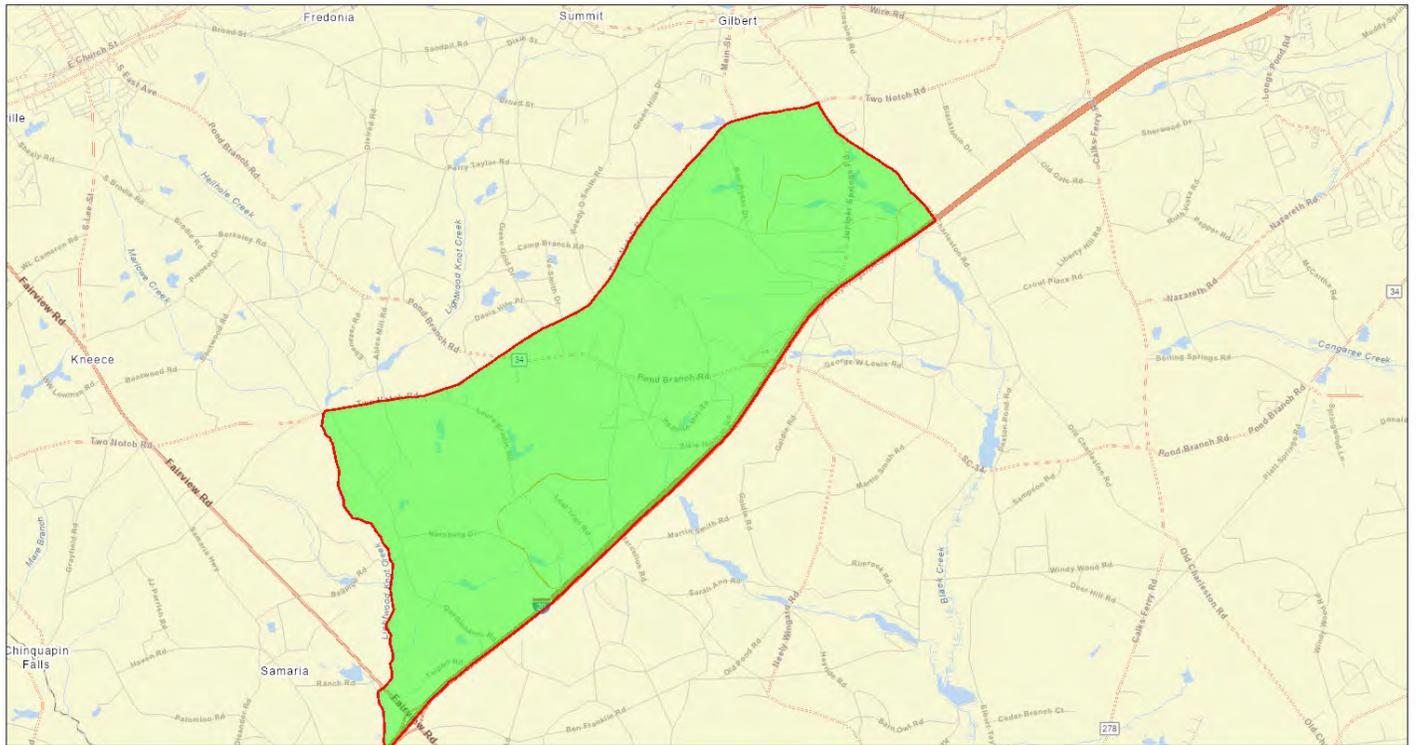
**Blockgroup: 450630213071**  
**SOUTH CAROLINA, EPA Region 4**  
**Approximate Population: 1,896**  
**Input Area (sq. miles): 15.97**

Selected Variables	Percentile in State	Percentile in EPA Region	Percentile in USA
<b>Environmental Justice Indexes</b>			
EJ Index for Particulate Matter 2.5	53	52	56
EJ Index for Ozone	53	52	56
EJ Index for 2017 Diesel Particulate Matter*	53	52	55
EJ Index for 2017 Air Toxics Cancer Risk*	53	52	54
EJ Index for 2017 Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	53	52	54
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity	48	49	53
EJ Index for Lead Paint	46	45	51
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	53	51	55
EJ Index for RMP Facility Proximity	54	53	56
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	55	52	56
EJ Index for Underground Storage Tanks	46	42	42
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge	53	53	57

EJ Index for the Selected Area Compared to All People's Blockgroups in the State/Region/US

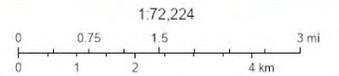


This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJScreen indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJScreen documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.



April 12, 2022

- Project 2
- Project 1
- southcentrallexingtoncounty\_projectarea\_041222\_merge



Aiken County Government, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0

Selected Variables	Value	State		EPA Region		USA	
		Avg.	%tile	Avg.	%tile	Avg.	%tile
<b>Pollution and Sources</b>							
Particulate Matter 2.5 (µg/m³)	8.02	7.74	57	8.18	43	8.74	33
Ozone (ppb)	36.8	37.3	38	37.9	41	42.6	17
2017 Diesel Particulate Matter* (µg/m³)	0.148	0.211	34	0.261	<50th	0.295	<50th
2017 Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	30	31	85	31	80-90th	29	80-90th
2017 Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.4	0.42	75	0.4	70-80th	0.36	80-90th
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	23	52	46	430	19	710	14
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.012	0.14	19	0.15	22	0.28	15
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.032	0.092	31	0.083	45	0.13	28
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.094	0.45	18	0.6	17	0.75	14
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.084	1	8	0.62	19	2.2	13
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km²)	0.42	2.6	35	3.5	34	3.9	34
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	8.8E-07	0.47	9	0.45	13	12	9
<b>Socioeconomic Indicators</b>							
Demographic Index	34%	36%	54	37%	52	36%	55
People of Color	21%	36%	33	39%	36	40%	37
Low Income	47%	35%	73	35%	72	31%	77
Unemployment Rate	16%	6%	93	6%	94	5%	94
Linguistically Isolated	3%	1%	84	3%	71	5%	63
Less Than High School Education	19%	12%	76	13%	77	12%	78
Under Age 5	6%	6%	50	6%	50	6%	48
Over Age 64	14%	17%	43	17%	47	16%	50

\*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's 2017 Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update>. (<https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update>)

For additional information, see: [www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice](https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice) (<https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice>)

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EJScreen is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJScreen documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJScreen outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

**Appendix B**  
**Site Inspection Reports**

SITE INSPECTION REPORT

SITE INSPECTION REPORT		
Address: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements	City:	Zip Code: 29070
Lot:	Parcel ID: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements	Census Tract:
Latitude/Longitude (accurate to the 1,000,000 place, i.e. 30.447977/-91.187922)	Latitude: 33.893729	Longitude: -81.362421
Date of Visit: 11/18/2021	Time: 08:24:00	
Field Visit Conducted By: Lee Harley		

**EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS ON & AROUND SITE:**

Petroleum Storage:	Site-Specific Property Observations	Area Observations
Is there any evidence or indication of an underground storage tank (UST) may be located on site?	No	No
If yes, are they in use?	No	No
Are there any out-of-service underground fuel tanks?	No	No
Is there any evidence that any AST on the property are leaking?	No	No
Are there any barrels, piles of trash, gas totes, paint cans, drums, or any other suspicious containers?	No	No
Did you ask the homeowner what the suspicious containers contents are?		
Description of containers:		

Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)
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<b>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB):</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any evidence or indication of leaking electrical equipment (transformer - ground or pole mounted, capacitor, or hydraulic equipment) present on site?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)
<b>Hazardous Operations:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any evidence of manufacturing operations utilizing or producing hazardous substances at or in close proximity to the site?	No	No
Is there any evidence or indication that past operations located on or in close proximity to the property used hazardous substances or radiological materials that may have been released into the environment?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)

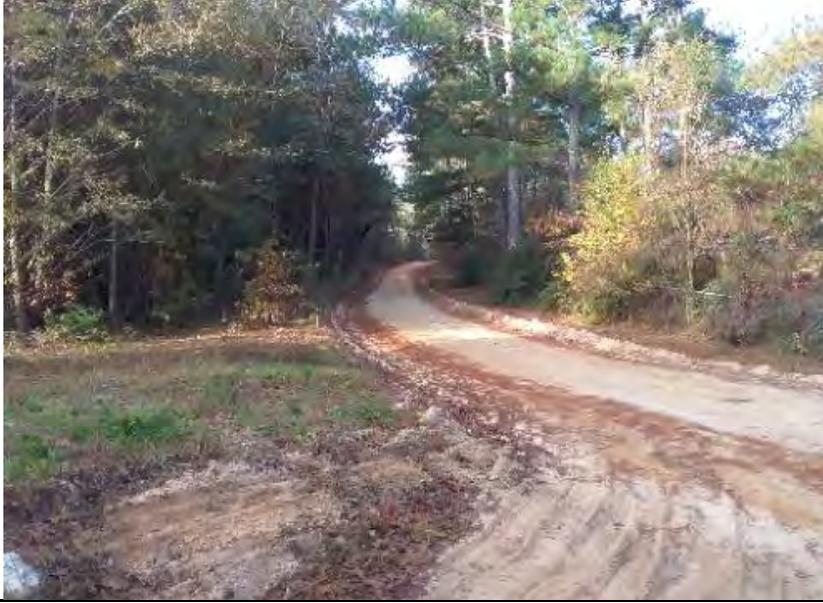
<b>Other Evidence of Site Contamination or Recognized Environmental Conditions:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any visual evidence of corroded drums or containers; pits, ponds, lagoons, or pools of hazardous substances or petroleum products; mounds of rubble, garbage, or solid waste; distressed vegetation; or surface staining?	No	No
Are there observable pungent, foul, or noxious odors?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)
<b>Wetlands:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any visual evidence of freshwater or other types of wetlands on or adjacent to the subject property?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)

<b>Riparian Areas:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any visual evidence of streams, rivers, or other riparian areas on or adjacent to the subject property?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)
<b>Other:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)

**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: Nathaniel Miller rd looking west up Crout pond rd.

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: Nathaniel Miller rd looking NE down Crout pond rd.

Photo Direction: Northeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking up Nathan front crout pond rd south.

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking north down nathan miller rd

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking south up nathan miller rd

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: old block house about 8 foot off nathan miller

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking north down nathan miller

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking south up nathan miller

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: construction company is renting field to store equ

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: under ground phone line box

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking north down nathan miller

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking south up nathan miller

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking north down nathan miller

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking south up nathan miller

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking north downnathan miller

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking south where nathan Miller dead ends

Photo Direction: South





APN#: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements	Date/Time: 11/18/2021 08:24:00
Address: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements,	
Surveyor(s): Lee Harley	



Notes:

SITE INSPECTION REPORT

SITE INSPECTION REPORT		
Address: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements	City:	Zip Code: 29070
Lot:	Parcel ID: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements	Census Tract:
Latitude/Longitude (accurate to the 1,000,000 place, i.e. 30.447977/-91.187922)	Latitude: 33.890034	Longitude: -81.362474
Date of Visit: 04/22/2021	Time: 09:40:00	
Field Visit Conducted By: Lee Harley		

**EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS ON & AROUND SITE:**

Petroleum Storage:	Site-Specific Property Observations	Area Observations
Is there any evidence or indication of an underground storage tank (UST) may be located on site?	No	No
If yes, are they in use?	No	No
Are there any out-of-service underground fuel tanks?	No	No
Is there any evidence that any AST on the property are leaking?	No	No
Are there any barrels, piles of trash, gas totes, paint cans, drums, or any other suspicious containers?	No	No
Did you ask the homeowner what the suspicious containers contents are?		
Description of containers:		

Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)
------------------------------	--	--------------------

<b>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB):</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any evidence or indication of leaking electrical equipment (transformer - ground or pole mounted, capacitor, or hydraulic equipment) present on site?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)
<b>Hazardous Operations:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any evidence of manufacturing operations utilizing or producing hazardous substances at or in close proximity to the site?	No	No
Is there any evidence or indication that past operations located on or in close proximity to the property used hazardous substances or radiological materials that may have been released into the environment?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)

<b>Other Evidence of Site Contamination or Recognized Environmental Conditions:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any visual evidence of corroded drums or containers; pits, ponds, lagoons, or pools of hazardous substances or petroleum products; mounds of rubble, garbage, or solid waste; distressed vegetation; or surface staining?	No	No
Are there observable pungent, foul, or noxious odors?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)
<b>Wetlands:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any visual evidence of freshwater or other types of wetlands on or adjacent to the subject property?	Yes	Yes
Description of observations:	pond and creek	(Include Lat/Long) pond and creek

<b>Riparian Areas:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any visual evidence of streams, rivers, or other riparian areas on or adjacent to the subject property?	Yes	Yes
Description of observations:	creek and pond	(Include Lat/Long) creek and pond
<b>Other:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)

**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: Southeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction:

North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down crout pond rd Nathan wilson

Photo Direction:

West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down Nathan Wilson at crout pond rd

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down Nathan Wilson at crout pond rd

Photo Direction: Northeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: creek

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: pond

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: Southwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: Northeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: Southwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: Northeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section at old Charleston rd

Photo Direction: Southwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down old Charleston at crout pond

Photo Direction: Southeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down old Charleston at crout pond

Photo Direction: Northwest





APN#: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements	Date/Time: 04/22/2021 09:40:00
Address: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements,	
Surveyor(s): Lee Harley	



Notes:

SITE INSPECTION REPORT

SITE INSPECTION REPORT		
Address: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements	City:	Zip Code: 29070
Lot:	Parcel ID: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements	Census Tract:
Latitude/Longitude (accurate to the 1,000,000 place, i.e. 30.447977/-91.187922)	Latitude: 33.853413	Longitude: -81.415777
Date of Visit: 04/22/2021	Time: 10:41:00	
Field Visit Conducted By: Lee Harley		

**EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS ON & AROUND SITE:**

Petroleum Storage:	Site-Specific Property Observations	Area Observations
Is there any evidence or indication of an underground storage tank (UST) may be located on site?	No	No
If yes, are they in use?	No	No
Are there any out-of-service underground fuel tanks?	No	No
Is there any evidence that any AST on the property are leaking?	No	No
Are there any barrels, piles of trash, gas totes, paint cans, drums, or any other suspicious containers?	No	No
Did you ask the homeowner what the suspicious containers contents are?		
Description of containers:		

Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)
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<b>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB):</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any evidence or indication of leaking electrical equipment (transformer - ground or pole mounted, capacitor, or hydraulic equipment) present on site?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)
<b>Hazardous Operations:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any evidence of manufacturing operations utilizing or producing hazardous substances at or in close proximity to the site?	No	No
Is there any evidence or indication that past operations located on or in close proximity to the property used hazardous substances or radiological materials that may have been released into the environment?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)

<b>Other Evidence of Site Contamination or Recognized Environmental Conditions:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any visual evidence of corroded drums or containers; pits, ponds, lagoons, or pools of hazardous substances or petroleum products; mounds of rubble, garbage, or solid waste; distressed vegetation; or surface staining?	No	No
Are there observable pungent, foul, or noxious odors?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)
<b>Wetlands:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any visual evidence of freshwater or other types of wetlands on or adjacent to the subject property?	Yes	Yes
Description of observations:	pond and stream	(Include Lat/Long) pond and stream

<b>Riparian Areas:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any visual evidence of streams, rivers, or other riparian areas on or adjacent to the subject property?	Yes	Yes
Description of observations:	pond and stream	(Include Lat/Long) pond and stream
<b>Other:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)

**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: Gary hallman at marcellus rd

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down marcellus rd

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down marcellus rd

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: Southeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: ar leaf trail looking down gary hallman

Photo Direction: Northeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: ar leaf trail looking down gary hallman

Photo Direction: Southwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down leaf trail

Photo Direction: Southeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: Gary Stallman at valley stream

Photo Direction: Southwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: Gary Stallman at valley stream

Photo Direction: Northeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down valley stream

Photo Direction: Southeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: Gary hallman at Laura Brodie

Photo Direction: Southwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: Gary hallman at Laura Brodie

Photo Direction: Northeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down Laura Brodie

Photo Direction: Northwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: Southwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: Northeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: Gary hallman at numberd dr

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: Gary hallman at numberd dr

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down numberd dr

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: Northwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: Southeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: pond

Photo Direction: Southwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: pond

Photo Direction: Northeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: road between ponds

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: pond

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: pond

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: road between ponds

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: road between ponds

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: beginning of paved section

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: paved section

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: paved section

Photo Direction: Northeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: paved section

Photo Direction: Southwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: paved section

Photo Direction: Northeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: paved section

Photo Direction: Southwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: paved section at Marcellus rd

Photo Direction: Southwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down Marcellus rd

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

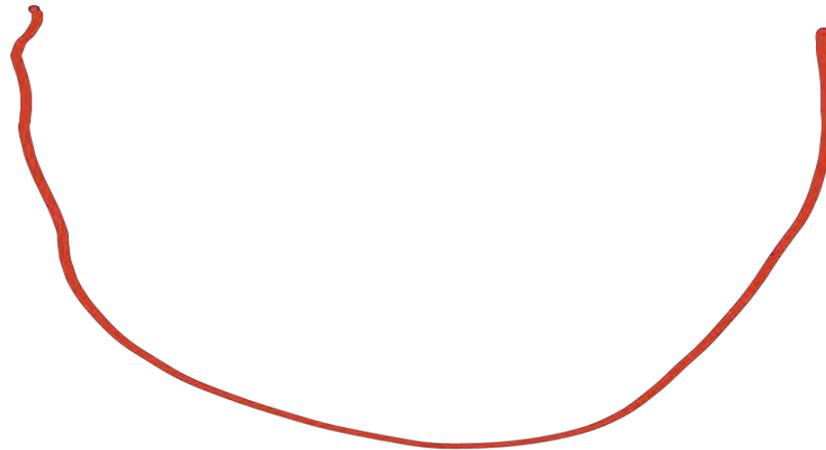
Photo Explanation/Description: looking down Marcellus rd

Photo Direction: Southeast





APN#: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements	Date/Time: 04/22/2021 10:41:00
Address: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements,	
Surveyor(s): Lee Harley	



Notes:

SITE INSPECTION REPORT

SITE INSPECTION REPORT		
Address: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements	City:	Zip Code: 29070
Lot:	Parcel ID: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements	Census Tract:
Latitude/Longitude (accurate to the 1,000,000 place, i.e. 30.447977/-91.187922)	Latitude: 33.893824	Longitude: -81.362489
Date of Visit: 04/21/2021	Time: 12:22:00	
Field Visit Conducted By: Lee Harley		

**EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS ON & AROUND SITE:**

Petroleum Storage:	Site-Specific Property Observations	Area Observations
Is there any evidence or indication of an underground storage tank (UST) may be located on site?	No	No
If yes, are they in use?	No	No
Are there any out-of-service underground fuel tanks?	No	No
Is there any evidence that any AST on the property are leaking?	No	No
Are there any barrels, piles of trash, gas totes, paint cans, drums, or any other suspicious containers?	No	No
Did you ask the homeowner what the suspicious containers contents are?		
Description of containers:		

Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)
------------------------------	--	--------------------

<b>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB):</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any evidence or indication of leaking electrical equipment (transformer - ground or pole mounted, capacitor, or hydraulic equipment) present on site?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)
<b>Hazardous Operations:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any evidence of manufacturing operations utilizing or producing hazardous substances at or in close proximity to the site?	No	No
Is there any evidence or indication that past operations located on or in close proximity to the property used hazardous substances or radiological materials that may have been released into the environment?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)

<b>Other Evidence of Site Contamination or Recognized Environmental Conditions:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any visual evidence of corroded drums or containers; pits, ponds, lagoons, or pools of hazardous substances or petroleum products; mounds of rubble, garbage, or solid waste; distressed vegetation; or surface staining?	No	No
Are there observable pungent, foul, or noxious odors?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)
<b>Wetlands:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any visual evidence of freshwater or other types of wetlands on or adjacent to the subject property?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)

<b>Riparian Areas:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Is there any visual evidence of streams, rivers, or other riparian areas on or adjacent to the subject property?	No	No
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)
<b>Other:</b>	<b>Site-Specific Property Observations</b>	<b>Area Observations</b>
Description of observations:		(Include Lat/Long)

**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: Crout pond and Nathan Miller

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: Crout pond and Nathan Miller

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: Where Crout Pond crosses juniper springs

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down juniper springs from crout pond

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down juniper springs from crout pond

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section at volliedale

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section at volliedale

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down volliedale from crout pond

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section at crout and Ben kyzer

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section at crout and Ben kyzer

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section looking up Ben kyzer from crout

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: natural gas pipeline

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: natural gas pipeline

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section at natural gas pipeline

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section at natural gas pipeline

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section at A C bouknight

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section at A C bouknight

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking up A C bouknight at crout pond

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking up A C bouknight at crout pond

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section at two notch

Photo Direction: Southeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: crout pond where two notch crosses

Photo Direction: Northwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down two notch

Photo Direction: Northeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down two notch

Photo Direction: Southwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: Southeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section at Perry Taylor

Photo Direction: Southeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section at Perry Taylor

Photo Direction: Northwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down Perry Taylor

Photo Direction: East



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down Perry Taylor

Photo Direction: West



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: South



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section

Photo Direction: North



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section at green hills

Photo Direction: Southeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: unpaved section at green hills

Photo Direction: Northwest



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down green hills

Photo Direction: Northeast



**Other Site Photos**

Photo Explanation/Description: looking down green hills

Photo Direction: West





APN#: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements	Date/Time: 04/21/2021 12:22:00
Address: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements,	
Surveyor(s): Lee Harley	



Notes:

# **Appendix C**

## **Clean Air**



You are here: EPA Home > Green Book > >National Area and County-Level Multi-Pollutant Information >Criteria Pollutant Nonattainment Summary Report

## Criteria Pollutant Nonattainment Summary Report

Data is current as of March 31, 2022

The NO<sub>2</sub> nonattainment area became a maintenance area on September 22, 1998. The 8-hour Ozone (1997) standard was revoked on April 6, 2015 and the 1-hour Ozone (1979) standard was revoked on June 15, 2005. All Carbon Monoxide areas were redesignated to maintenance areas as of September 27, 2010.

Mouse over the underlined number of counties to see the area name; click to see the associated counties.

[View Report Footnotes](#)  
[Download National Dataset: dbf](#) | [xls](#) | [Data dictionary \(PDF\)](#)

State(s)	General Area Name	8-Hour Ozone (2015)			8-Hour Ozone (2008)			PM-2.5 (2012)			PM-2.5 (2006)			PM-2.5 (1997)			PM-10 (1987)			SO2 (2010)			SO2 (1971)			LEAD (2008)		
		2010 Pop.	No. Ctys	Cat./Class	2010 Pop.	No. Ctys	Cat./Class	2010 Pop.	No. Ctys	Cat./Class	2010 Pop.	No. Ctys	Cat./Class	2010 Pop.	No. Ctys	Cat./Class	2010 Pop.	No. Ctys	Cat./Class	2010 Pop.	No. Ctys	Cat./Class	2010 Pop.	No. Ctys	Cat./Class	2010 Pop.	No. Ctys	Cat./Class
AK	Fairbanks											87	1	Ser														
AZ	Douglas/Paul Spur (Cochise County)															17	1	Mod										
AZ	Hayden/Miami															11	2	Mod	5	2	NonAtt	5	1	NonAtt	5	2	NonAtt	
AZ	Nogales											31	1	Mod				15	2	Mod	15	1	NonAtt					
AZ	Phoenix-Mesa	3,945	3	Mar	3,850	2	Mod									3,853	2	Ser										
AZ	Rillito (Pima County)															1	1	Mod										
AZ	West Pinal											52	1	Mod				283	1	Ser								
AZ	Yuma	87	1	Mar												101	1	Mod										
CA	Amador and Calaveras Cos (Central Mountain Cos)	46	1	Mar																								
CA	Chico	38	1	Mar	46	1	Mar																					
CA	Imperial County	220	1	Mar	220	1	Mar																					
CA	Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin	175	1	Mar	175	1	Mod	154	1	Mod	154	1	Mod															
CA		15,703	4	Ext	15,719	4	Ext	15,716	4	Ser	15,716	4	Ser	15,716	4	Mod										9,437	1	NonAtt
		1	1	Ser	1	1	Ser																					
		1	2	Mar	3	2	Mod																					
CA	Mariposa and Tuolumne Cos (Southern Mountain Cos)	55	1	Mar																								
		18	1	Mar	18	1	Mod																					
CA	Mono County															0	1	Mod										
CA	Nevada Co. (Western Part)	82	1	Ser	82	1	Ser																					
CA	Owens Valley															7	1	Ser										

		8-Hour Ozone (2015)			8-Hour Ozone (2008)			PM-2.5 (2012)			PM-2.5 (2006)			PM-2.5 (1997)			PM-10 (1987)			SO2 (2010)			SO2 (1971)			LEAD (2008)		
CA	Plumas County							6	1	Mod																		
CA	Sacramento Metro	2,240	6	Ser	2,241	6	Sev5				2,206	5	Mod															
CA	San Diego	3,077	1	Sev5	3,095	1	Sev5																					
CA	San Francisco-Bay Area	6,969	9	Mar	6,973	9	Mar				6,971	9	Mod															
CA	San Joaquin Valley	95	1	Ser	95	1	Sev5																					
		3,842	8	Ext	3,842	8	Ext	3,842	8	Ser	3,842	8	Ser	3,842	8	Ser	126	1	Ser									
CA	San Luis Obispo	1	1	Mar	2	1	Mar																					
CA	Searles Valley																4	1	Mod									
CA	Southeast Desert Modified AQMA																258	1	Ser									
		425	1	Sev5	426	1	Sev5										237	1	Mod									
		867	2	Sev5	868	2	Sev5																					
CA	Tuscan Buttes	0	1	Mar	0	1	Mar																					
CA	Ventura County	821	1	Ser	823	1	Ser																					
CA	Yuba City	0	1	Mar																								
CO	Denver-Boulder-Greeley-Ft. Collins-Loveland	3,331	9	Mar	3,330	9	Ser																					
CT	Greater Connecticut	1,629	5	Mar	1,629	5	Ser																					
DC-MD-VA	Washington	5,136	15	Mar																								
GA	Atlanta	3,669	7	Mar																								
GU	Piti-Cabras																6	1	NonAtt	1	1	NonAtt						
GU	Tanguisson Power Plant																			1	1	NonAtt						
IA	Muscatine County																30	1	NonAtt									
ID	Pocatello													1	2	Mod												
IL-IN-WI	Chicago-Joliet-Napier	9,075	11	Mar	9,180	11	Ser																					
IN	Fort Wayne-Huntington-Auburn																21	1	NonAtt									
KS	Salina																									0	1	NonAtt
KY	Henderson-Webster Counties																7	2	NonAtt									
KY-IN	Louisville	1,061	5	Mar																								
LA	Evangeline Parish																0	1	NonAtt									

		8-Hour Ozone (2015)			8-Hour Ozone (2008)			PM-2.5 (2012)			PM-2.5 (2006)			PM-2.5 (1997)			PM-10 (1987)			SO2 (2010)			SO2 (1971)			LEAD (2008)		
LA	New Orleans																			36	1	NonAtt						
MA-NH	Boston-Worcester-Manchester				17	1	Mar																					
MD	Baltimore	2,663	6	Mar	2,663	6	Mod													990	2	NonAtt						
MI	Allegan County	47	1	Mar																								
MI	Benton Harbor	157	1	Mar																								
MI	Detroit-Ann Arbor																			52	1	NonAtt						
		4,705	7	Mar																254	1	NonAtt						
MI	Muskegon	147	1	Mar																								
MN	Minneapolis-St. Paul																									9	1	NonAtt
MO	Iron, Dent, and Reynolds Counties																									0	3	NonAtt
MO	New Madrid County																			0	1	NonAtt						
MO-IL	St. Louis																			0	1	NonAtt						
		2,488	8	Mar																						5	1	NonAtt
MT	Billings/Laurel																									7	1	NonAtt
MT	Lame Deer													1	1	Mod												
MT	Libby										9	1	Mod															
MT	Polson (Lake County)													4	1	Mod												
MT	Ronan (Lake County)													3	1	Mod												
MT	Thompson Falls													1	1	Mod												
MT	Whitefish (Flathead County)													6	1	Mod												
NV	Las Vegas	1,892	1	Mar																								
NY	Jamestown				135	1	Mar																					
NY	St. Lawrence County																			12	1	NonAtt						
NY-NJ-CT	New York-N. New Jersey-Long Island	20,217	24	Mod	20,217	24	Ser							1,586	1	Mod												
OH	Cleveland-Akron-Elyria	2,780	7	Mar																								
OH-KY-IN	Cincinnati-Middletown-Wilmington	1,929	7	Mar																								
OR	Klamath Falls										47	1	Mod															
OR	Oakridge										4	1	Mod				4	1	Mod									
PA	Clearfield and Indiana Counties																			93	2	NonAtt						
PA	Lancaster				519	1	Mar																					

		8-Hour Ozone (2015)			8-Hour Ozone (2008)			PM-2.5 (2012)			PM-2.5 (2006)			PM-2.5 (1997)			PM-10 (1987)			SO2 (2010)			SO2 (1971)			LEAD (2008)		
PA	Pittsburgh-New Castle				2,356	7	Mar	1,223	1	Mod	21	1	Mod	21	1	Mod				15	1	NonAtt				18	1	NonAtt
PA	Reading				411	1	Mar													127	1	NonAtt	5	1	NonAtt	29	1	NonAtt
PA	Warren County																			18	1	NonAtt				19	1	NonAtt
PA-NJ	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton				712	3	Mar																109	1	NonAtt			
PA-NJ-DE-MD	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City				197	1	Mar																					
		7,437	16	Mar	7,437	16	Mar																					
PR	Arecibo																									32	1	NonAtt
PR	Guayama-Salinas																			23	1	NonAtt						
PR	San Juan																			275	5	NonAtt						
TN	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol																			15	1	NonAtt						
TX	Dallas-Fort Worth	6,202	9	Mar	6,280	10	Ser																					
TX	Fairfield																			4	2	NonAtt						
TX	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	5,773	6	Mar	5,892	8	Ser																					
TX	Howard County																			0	1	NonAtt						
TX	Hutchinson County																			15	1	NonAtt						
TX	Mount Pleasant																			0	1	NonAtt						
TX	Navarro County																			2	1	NonAtt						
TX	San Antonio	1,715	1	Mar																								
TX	Tatum																			2	2	NonAtt						
TX-NM	El Paso-Las Cruces																3	1	Mod									
		813	2	Mar													649	1	Mod									
UT	Provo	516	1	Mar							518	1	Ser															
UT	Salt Lake City	1,616	4	Mar							1,665	5	Ser													1,030	1	NonAtt
UT	Tooele County																									58	1	NonAtt
UT	Uinta Basin	47	2	Mar																								
VA	Giles County																			0	1	NonAtt						
WA	Whatcom County																			0	1	NonAtt						
WI	Door County	17	1	Mar																								
WI	Milwaukee-Racine	1,648	5	Mar																								
WI	Sheboygan	68	1	Mar																								
WV-OH	Parkersburg-Marietta																			4	2	NonAtt						

		8-Hour Ozone (2015)			8-Hour Ozone (2008)			PM-2.5 (2012)			PM-2.5 (2006)			PM-2.5 (1997)			PM-10 (1987)			SO2 (2010)			SO2 (1971)			LEAD (2008)		
WY	Upper Green River Basin				11	3	Mar																					

The area population is displayed in 1000's. 'Cat.' is Category.

**Area Name:**

The "State(s) Area Name" column contains a common or general name for the nonattainment areas on the row, but may not reflect the exact name of any area on the row. This column cannot be exact since the nonattainment area for one pollutant may not contain the same counties, cities, or states as the nonattainment area for another pollutant on the same row. to see the area name or click on them to see the associated counties. The abbreviations listed in the "State(s)" column reflect all states identified in row. However, some states on a row may be nonattainment for some pollutants and not for others in the general area.

**Split Area:**

'Split' in the No. Ctys column indicates that the multi-state area has states that have been redesignated but the area does not become a maintenance area until all states in the area are redesignated. The whole area population is displayed in this report. Clicking on a "Split" No. Ctys will display information for the state(s) that have not been redesignated.

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2022-03-31

# **Appendix D**

## **Endangered Species**



## United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
South Carolina Ecological Services  
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200  
Charleston, SC 29407-7558  
Phone: (843) 727-4707 Fax: (843) 727-4218  
<http://www.fws.gov/charleston/>

In Reply Refer To:

April 13, 2022

Project Code: 2022-0031181

Project Name: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements, Lexington County, South Carolina

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Northern Long-eared Bat:** Additionally, please note that on March 23, 2022, the Service published a proposal to reclassify the northern long-eared bat (NLEB) as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia has ordered the Service to complete a new final listing determination for the NLEB by November 2022 (Case 1:15-cv-00477, March 1, 2021). The bat, currently listed as threatened, faces extinction due to the range-wide impacts of white-nose syndrome (WNS), a deadly fungal disease affecting cave-dwelling bats across the continent. The proposed reclassification, if finalized, would remove the current 4(d) rule for the NLEB, as these rules may be applied only to threatened species. Depending on the type of effects a project has on NLEB, the change in the species' status may trigger the need to re-initiate consultation for any actions that are not completed and for which the Federal action agency retains discretion once the new listing determination becomes effective (anticipated to occur by December 30, 2022). If your project may result in incidental take of NLEB after the new listing goes into effect this will first need to be addressed in an updated consultation that includes an Incidental Take Statement. If your project may require re-initiation of consultation, please contact our office for additional guidance.

**Migratory Birds:** In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid

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or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php>.

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

Attachment(s):

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

## **Official Species List**

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

This species list is provided by:

### **South Carolina Ecological Services**

176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200

Charleston, SC 29407-7558

(843) 727-4707

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## Project Summary

Project Code: 2022-0031181  
Event Code: None  
Project Name: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements, Lexington County, South Carolina  
Project Type: Road/Hwy - Maintenance/Modification  
Project Description: The proposed project would improve the resiliency of a section of the following roads: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road. Currently, Lexington County does not have uniform, dedicated, right-of-way (ROW) along these roads. A new 50-foot ROW (25 feet on either side of the road center) would be acquired for each of the improved roads. The improved roads would primarily follow the existing alignments. Additional ROWs may be needed for drainage easements at portions of the roads; these easements are estimated to add an additional 25 feet on either side of the road centerlines. These 100-foot-wide project corridors are expected to encompass all project activity areas, including those needed for staging equipment, vehicles, and supplies.

### Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@33.893414500000006,-81.36436840265745,14z>



Counties: Lexington County, South Carolina

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## Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

### Birds

NAME	STATUS
Red-cockaded Woodpecker <i>Picoides borealis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7614">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7614</a>	Endangered

### Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Candidate

### Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Smooth Coneflower <i>Echinacea laevigata</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3473">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3473</a>	Endangered

### Critical habitats

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

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# **USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries**

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

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

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## Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

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 [below](#).

- 
1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
  2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
  3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
<p>American Kestrel <i>Falco sparverius paulus</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA</p> <p><a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587</a></p>	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
<p>Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></p> <p>This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.</p> <p><a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626</a></p>	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

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NAME	BREEDING SEASON
<b>Red-headed Woodpecker</b> <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10
<b>Rusty Blackbird</b> <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere

## Probability Of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

### Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is  $0.25/0.25 = 1$ ; at week 20 it is  $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$ .
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

### Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

### Survey Effort (|)

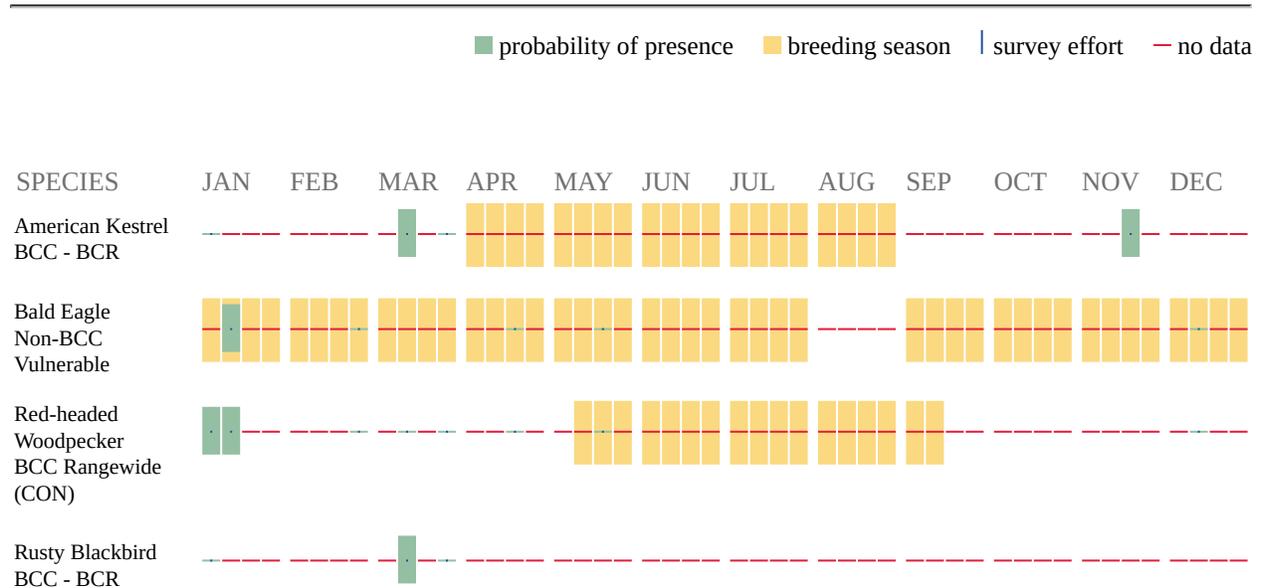
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

### No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

### Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

## Migratory Birds FAQ

**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 [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) 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 ([Eagle Act](#) 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 [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

### **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 [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

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?**

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

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (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 [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). 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 [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

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 [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

### **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 the 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

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certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds 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 I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

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## Wetlands

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 [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

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

WETLAND INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED.  
PLEASE VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.FWS.GOV/WETLANDS/DATA/MAPPER.HTML](https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html) OR CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

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## **IPaC User Contact Information**

Agency: Lexington County

Name: Genevieve Kaiser

Address: 1765 Lombardy Drive

City: Boulder

State: CO

Zip: 80304

Email: genevieve.kaiser2@tetrattech.com

Phone: 7202737249

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# County of Lexington

212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401, Lexington SC 29072 Phone: (803)785-8121 Fax: (803)785-8188

## **DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM**

April 18, 2022

Mr. Tom McCoy  
Field Supervisor  
South Carolina Ecological Services Field Office  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200  
Charleston, SC 29407

RE: South Central Lexington County Road Improvements Project

Dear Mr. McCoy:

Lexington County has received an allocation through a Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation Program (CDBG-MIT) from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to help fund mitigation efforts resulting from recent storms. Under the CDBG-MIT funding umbrella, funding will be allocated to improve the resiliency of a section of the following roads: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road in Lexington County (see attached Project Area Map).

The proposed work would consist of the construction activities presented below

1. The Volliedale Drive project area is approximately 8.6 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The graded, dirt road runs north and east from Crout Pond Way to Juniper Springs Road (State Road S-32-37). The entire length of the road is in the project area. The work consists of fine grading and surfacing approximately 7,350 linear feet of roadway using 2-inch Hot Mix Asphalt Surface Course Type C and 6-inch Graded Aggregate Base Course.
2. The Gary Hallman Circle project area is approximately 7.7 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville. The graded, dirt road runs from Marcellus Road southwest along Interstate 20 (I-20) (serving as a frontage road to the Interstate), then northwest from I-20, then east back to Marcellus Road. Only the unpaved portion of the road (e.g., does not serve as I-20 frontage road) is in the project area. The work consists of fine grading and surfacing approximately 11,595 linear feet of roadway using 2-inch Hot Mix Asphalt Surface Course Type C and 6-inch Graded Aggregate Base Course.
3. The Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road project area is approximately 9.72 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The project area includes the portion of Crout Pond Way between Juniper Springs Road and the intersection with Nathan Miller Road, Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road from that intersection to the intersection with Old Charleston Road, and Nathan Miller Road from Crout Pond Way to I-20. The work consists of fine grading and surfacing approximately 6,360 linear feet of the graded, dirt roadway using 2-inch Hot Mix Asphalt Surface Course Type C and 6-inch Graded Aggregate Base Course.



# County of Lexington

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## ***DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM***

Lexington County is facilitating the federally required environmental review for the CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements Project in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58. As part of the federal compliance effort, Lexington County is requesting informal threatened and endangered (T&E) species consultation from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act concerning the South Central Lexington County Road Improvements Project.

In a letter dated June 7, 2021, the county consulted with your office regarding this project and on June 8, 2021, received an e-mail from Mark Caldwell, Deputy Field Supervisor. Since then, the project area has been slightly expanded, as shown in Figure 1.

A USFWS Official Species List for the project area was generated through the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) website and is attached to this letter.

### **Mammals**

There are no mammals listed in USFWS Official Species List.

### **Birds**

The endangered red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) has been found in Lexington County. The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species Inventory (RTESI) contains current records of the red-cockaded woodpecker within Lexington County. The SCDNR RTESI reports that the last reported instance of a red-cockaded woodpecker in Lexington County is greater than 40 years old.

To mitigate potential impacts on this species, a pre-construction survey will be performed in the project area by a qualified biologist for habitat, nests and eggs to avoid impacts on the red-cockaded woodpecker and/or migratory birds. If the red-cockaded woodpecker or other migratory birds are found onsite, best management practices (BMPs) would be implemented for avoiding harassment and harm to the red-cockaded woodpecker or migratory birds. These BMPs include to the maximum extent practicable, scheduling ground-disturbing activities and all vegetation removal, trimming, and grading of vegetated areas outside of April through July for the red-cockaded woodpecker or outside of the peak bird breeding season using all available resources to identify peak breeding months for local bird species. BMPs also include minimizing impacts to pine tree habitat where feasible through buffers adjacent to direct impact construction areas. If impacts to the woodpecker cannot be avoided, Lexington County would conduct further Section 7 consultation with the USFWS.

### **Reptiles**

There are no reptiles listed in USFWS Official Species List.



# County of Lexington

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## ***DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM***

### **Insects**

The candidate insect monarch butterfly is listed in the Official Species List. Monarch butterflies undertake long-distance migration and overwinter as adults at forested locations in Mexico and California. South Carolina is an important state in monarch migration because it is situated between the principal breeding grounds in the north and the overwintering areas in Mexico and Florida. Monarchs travel through South Carolina both in the fall and the spring, with principal flyways along the eastern coast of South Carolina, Georgia to Florida or through Texas to Mexico. The monarch butterfly migrates north through the central latitudes in approximately late April through May and migrates south through the central latitudes after they emerge about mid-August. Adult monarch butterflies feed on nectar from a wide variety of flowers, while reproduction depends on presence of milkweed, the sole food source for larvae.

### **Plants**

The endangered plant species smooth coneflower (*Echinacea laevigata*) is listed in USFWS Official Species List. Smooth coneflower occurs primarily in open woods, cedar barrens, roadsides, dry limestone bluffs, utility line rights-of-way and other sunny to partly sunny situations in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia. Historically, the species habitat was prairie-like or post oak-blackjack oak savannah type that was maintained by fires set by Native Americans. There are eight populations in South Carolina; however, per the 2011 USFWS Smooth Coneflower (*Echinacea laevigata*) 5-year Review: Summary and Evaluation, there are no populations in Lexington County. Additionally, the smooth coneflower is not listed as an endangered, threatened or at-risk (under review) species in Lexington County per the USFWS Charleston Field Office. This letter finds no effect on the smooth coneflower as a result of this project.

### **Determination**

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and based on the information presented above, Lexington County requests from the USFWS a letter of concurrence with its finding of Not Likely to Adversely Affect for the red-cockaded woodpecker and a finding of no effect for the smooth coneflower. Lexington County is dedicated to providing disaster assistance to address the impacts of recent storms in Lexington County as quickly as possible. Please respond no later than 30 days from receipt of this letter.



# County of Lexington

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## ***DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM***

Please contact me with your comments or any questions at [sfox@lex-co.com](mailto:sfox@lex-co.com) or at the address in the letterhead.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sandy Fox". The signature is stylized and cursive.

Sandy Fox  
Grants Manager

Attachments:

Project Area Map

Official Species List

Table 1 - Federal Threatened and Endangered Species





## United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
South Carolina Ecological Services  
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200  
Charleston, SC 29407-7558  
Phone: (843) 727-4707 Fax: (843) 727-4218  
<http://www.fws.gov/charleston/>

In Reply Refer To:

April 13, 2022

Project Code: 2022-0031181

Project Name: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements, Lexington County, South Carolina

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Northern Long-eared Bat:** Additionally, please note that on March 23, 2022, the Service published a proposal to reclassify the northern long-eared bat (NLEB) as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia has ordered the Service to complete a new final listing determination for the NLEB by November 2022 (Case 1:15-cv-00477, March 1, 2021). The bat, currently listed as threatened, faces extinction due to the range-wide impacts of white-nose syndrome (WNS), a deadly fungal disease affecting cave-dwelling bats across the continent. The proposed reclassification, if finalized, would remove the current 4(d) rule for the NLEB, as these rules may be applied only to threatened species. Depending on the type of effects a project has on NLEB, the change in the species' status may trigger the need to re-initiate consultation for any actions that are not completed and for which the Federal action agency retains discretion once the new listing determination becomes effective (anticipated to occur by December 30, 2022). If your project may result in incidental take of NLEB after the new listing goes into effect this will first need to be addressed in an updated consultation that includes an Incidental Take Statement. If your project may require re-initiation of consultation, please contact our office for additional guidance.

**Migratory Birds:** In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid

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or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php>.

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

Attachment(s):

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

## **Official Species List**

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

This species list is provided by:

**South Carolina Ecological Services**

176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200

Charleston, SC 29407-7558

(843) 727-4707

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## Project Summary

Project Code: 2022-0031181  
Event Code: None  
Project Name: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements, Lexington County, South Carolina  
Project Type: Road/Hwy - Maintenance/Modification  
Project Description: The proposed project would improve the resiliency of a section of the following roads: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road. Currently, Lexington County does not have uniform, dedicated, right-of-way (ROW) along these roads. A new 50-foot ROW (25 feet on either side of the road center) would be acquired for each of the improved roads. The improved roads would primarily follow the existing alignments. Additional ROWs may be needed for drainage easements at portions of the roads; these easements are estimated to add an additional 25 feet on either side of the road centerlines. These 100-foot-wide project corridors are expected to encompass all project activity areas, including those needed for staging equipment, vehicles, and supplies.

### Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@33.893414500000006,-81.36436840265745,14z>



Counties: Lexington County, South Carolina

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## Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

### Birds

NAME	STATUS
Red-cockaded Woodpecker <i>Picoides borealis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7614">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7614</a>	Endangered

### Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Candidate

### Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Smooth Coneflower <i>Echinacea laevigata</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3473">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3473</a>	Endangered

### Critical habitats

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

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# **USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries**

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

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

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## Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

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 [below](#).

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1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
  2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
  3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
<p>American Kestrel <i>Falco sparverius paulus</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA</p> <p><a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587</a></p>	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
<p>Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></p> <p>This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.</p> <p><a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626</a></p>	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

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NAME	BREEDING SEASON
<b>Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i></b> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10
<b>Rusty Blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i></b> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere

## Probability Of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

### Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is  $0.25/0.25 = 1$ ; at week 20 it is  $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$ .
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

### Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

### Survey Effort (|)

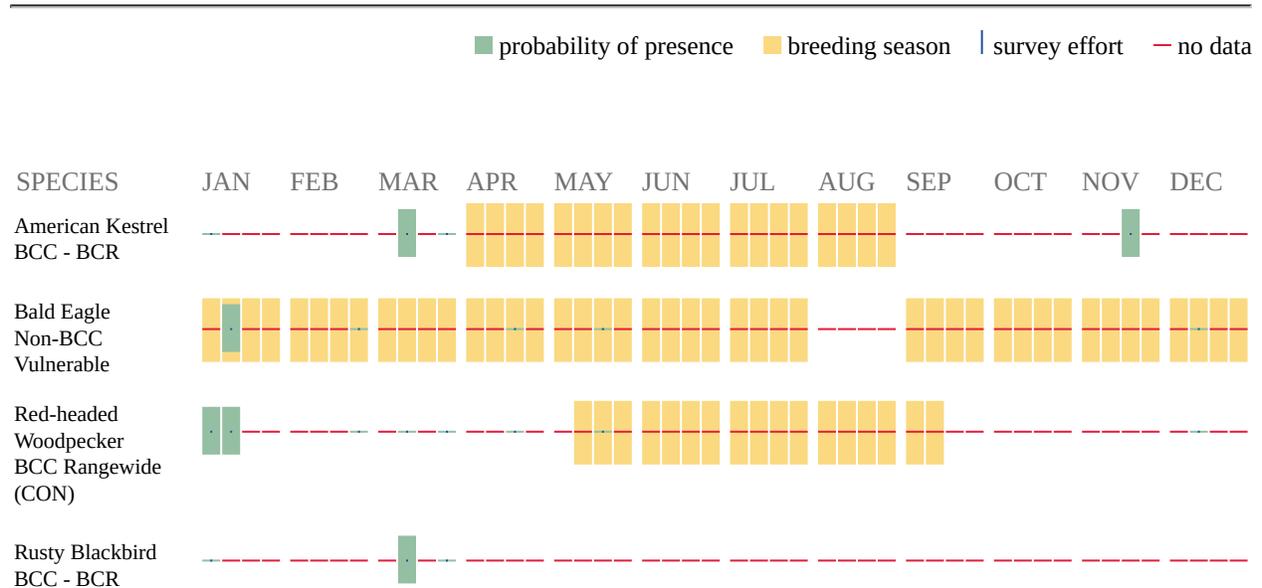
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

### No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

### Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

## Migratory Birds FAQ

**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

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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 [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) 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 ([Eagle Act](#) 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 [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

### **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 [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

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?**

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

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (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 [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). 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 [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

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 [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

### **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 the 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

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certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds 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 I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

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## Wetlands

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 [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

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

WETLAND INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED. PLEASE VISIT [HTTPS://WWW.FWS.GOV/WETLANDS/DATA/MAPPER.HTML](https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html) OR CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

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## **IPaC User Contact Information**

Agency: Lexington County

Name: Genevieve Kaiser

Address: 1765 Lombardy Drive

City: Boulder

State: CO

Zip: 80304

Email: genevieve.kaiser2@tetrattech.com

Phone: 7202737249

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# County of Lexington

212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401, Lexington SC 29072 Phone: (803)785-8121 Fax: (803)785-8188

## DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM

**Table 1**  
**Federal Threatened and Endangered Species**

Common Name and Scientific Name	Federal/State Status
<b>Birds</b>	
<b>Red-cockaded Woodpecker</b> ( <i>Picoides borealis</i> )	E/E
<b>Insects</b>	
<b>Monarch Butterfly</b> ( <i>Danaus plexippus</i> )	(C/-)
<b>Plants</b>	
<b>Smooth Coneflower</b> ( <i>Echinacea laevigata</i> )	E/-

Sources:

USFWS. 2022. Official species list of threatened and endangered species that may occur in the proposed project location (Project Name: CDBG- MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements). Requested by Tetra Tech via USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) website, April 13, 2022.

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species Inventory [web application] available at <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/af61ba156d054cc7b3e27d09a0c35c0f> and accessed on April 13, 2022.

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**From:** Caldwell, Mark <mark\_caldwell@fws.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, April 25, 2022 11:49 AM  
**To:** Bock, John  
**Cc:** Olds, Melanie J  
**Subject:** FW: [EXTERNAL] South Central Lexington County Roads Section 7 Consultation Follow Up  
**Attachments:** South Central Lexington County USFWS Consultation Letter - Updated 041822.pdf

**⚠ CAUTION:** This email originated from an external sender. Verify the source before opening links or attachments. **⚠**

John,

Thank you for your email. In reading your request you made no initial determination of effect upon the red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW). This was the same in your June 2021 request. You are seeking our concurrence on a not likely to adversely affect for the RCW based on the intent of using best management practices if RCWs were found in the project areas during a survey. We cannot act upon such a request and do not issue conditional concurrences. Our review must evaluate the project and how it may impact species that are known to occur in the project area at the time of the request. It would not be appropriate nor a sound conservation practice to provide a concurrence for a possible future situation.

However, as with the June 2021 submittal from your office, the Service finds that the current proposed work is consistent with our Department of Commerce, HUD, and Rural Developments Clearance letter. We find it consistent only because there are no known occurrences of federally threatened or endangered species or federally designated critical habitat in the project area. You may download the letter to serve as our response. Please note we have a new website address for the clearance letters. The new web site is <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/south-carolina-project-review-resources>.

For future projects involving the RCW, or any other species, please hold your concurrence request until the survey is completed and presence of protected species or their suitable habitats are confirmed and the possible project impacts are evaluated.

Thank you.

Mark

Mark A. Caldwell  
Deputy Field Supervisor  
US Fish and Wildlife Service  
South Atlantic-Gulf Region  
South Carolina Ecological Services (New website - <https://www.fws.gov/office/south-carolina-ecological-services>)  
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200

Charleston, SC 29407  
843-300-0426 (direct line)  
843-870-0041 (cell)  
843-300-0189 – facsimile

**This email correspondence and any attachments to and from this sender is subject to the Freedom of Information Act and may be disclosed to third parties.**

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**From:** Bock, John <[John.Bock@tetrattech.com](mailto:John.Bock@tetrattech.com)>  
**Sent:** Monday, April 25, 2022 11:33 AM  
**To:** McCoy, Thomas <[thomas\\_mccoy@fws.gov](mailto:thomas_mccoy@fws.gov)>; Caldwell, Mark <[mark\\_caldwell@fws.gov](mailto:mark_caldwell@fws.gov)>  
**Cc:** Fox, Sandy <[SFox@lex-co.com](mailto:SFox@lex-co.com)>; Breene, Cynthia <[Cynthia.Breene@tetrattech.com](mailto:Cynthia.Breene@tetrattech.com)>  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] South Central Lexington County Roads Section 7 Consultation Follow Up

**This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.**

On behalf of Lexington County, please find attached a follow up letter to the Section 7 consultation conducted last June for the South Central Lexington County Road Improvements Project. Please let us know if you have any questions or need any additional information. Thank you.



United States Department of the Interior  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200  
Charleston, South Carolina 29407  
May 30, 2019



**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Clearance to Proceed with U.S.  
Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and U.S.  
Department of Agriculture Projects**

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is one of two lead Federal Agencies mandated with the protection and conservation of Federal trust resources, including threatened and endangered species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (ESA). The U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), as well as the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) allocate grant funds for rural development projects. Accordingly, obligations under the ESA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) require HUD and USDA to perform an environmental impact review prior to a project's approval. Primarily, these projects involve repair, maintenance, or reconstruction of existing facilities on previously developed land.

Many of the DOC, HUD, and USDA projects result in no adverse impacts to federally protected species. In determining if your project will have an effect on federally protected species or designated critical habitat under the jurisdiction of the Service, we provide this guidance, relative to the criteria listed below, applicable to many DOC, HUD, and USDA project requests. If the project description falls in one of the categories and the Federal agency, or their designee, determines there is no effect or impact to federally protected species or designated critical habitat, no further action is required under section 7 of the ESA. Please note this guidance applies only to projects in South Carolina.

**Description of DOC, HUD, and USDA Projects Covered**

The following types of projects have been evaluated by the Service in accordance with ESA and NEPA:

1. Purchase machinery, equipment, and supplies for use in existing structures and buildings.
2. Finance or refinance existing structures or properties. Transfer of loans where the original lending or mortgage institutions for existing projects are no longer holding the loans and the properties transfer via back loans.
3. Construct, expand, maintain, remove, replace, or rehabilitate structures on developed or otherwise disturbed areas. Examples of developed or disturbed areas include paved, filled, graveled, routinely mowed vegetated grasses, agricultural fields, and pasturelands. Undeveloped areas are those sites where natural vegetation dominates.
4. New, refurbished, or expanded parking lots and amenities associated with existing or proposed private, commercial, or industrial developments that do not expand into previously undeveloped areas.
5. Implement streetscape beautification projects. Examples of these projects include the removal and replacement of existing sidewalks, curbing, or gutters; demolishing and

disposing of existing curbing; installing irrigation systems for plants; installing or replacing streetlights, benches, or trashcans; and installing handicap sidewalk ramps or new sidewalks within city limits in right of ways.

6. Repair, replace, or renovate existing wastewater treatment facilities, water supply facilities, and storm water facilities (such as drainage ditches and ponds) without expansion of the existing site boundary.
7. Install or replace pipelines or transmission lines using trenchless technology (directional drilling) techniques. Trenchless technology eliminates the need to disturb the environment caused by excavating and backfilling trenches.
8. Install or replace pipelines by trench and back fill within previously disturbed lands such as, but not limited to, maintained easements and transportation right of ways provided a protected species survey is performed and no protected species are found on the site.

The Service recommends that project proponents indicate which of the criteria are applicable to the project when submitting to the appropriate permitting agency.

### **Northern Long-eared Bat Consideration**

The Service issued a nationwide programmatic biological opinion (PBO) for the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*, NLEB) on January 5, 2016. The PBO was issued pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the ESA to address impacts that Federal actions may have on this species. In addition, the Service published a final 4(d) rule on January 14, 2016, which details special consultation provisions for Federal actions that may affect the NLEB. Briefly, the PBO and the 4(d) rule allow for "incidental" take of the NLEB throughout its range under certain conditions. Take is defined in section 3 of the ESA as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Further, incidental take is defined as take that results from, but is not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity. Under the PBO and 4(d) rule, all incidental take of the NLEB is exempted from the ESA's take prohibitions under certain conditions. However, incidental take is prohibited within one quarter mile from known hibernacula and winter roost, or within 150 feet from a known maternity roost tree during the months of June and July.

In consideration of known hibernacula, winter roosts, and maternity roost tree locations in South Carolina, this letter hereby offers blanket concurrence for a may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect determination for the NLEB if the proposed work occurs more than one quarter mile from known hibernacula, winter roosts, or is further than 150 feet from a known maternity roost trees. If an activity falls within one-quarter mile of hibernacula or winter roost or within 150 feet of a maternity roost tree additional consultation with the Service will be required. As a conservation measure for all projects it is recommended that all tree clearing activities be conducted during the NLEB inactive season of November 15<sup>th</sup> to March 31<sup>st</sup> of any given year.

### **Clearance to Proceed**

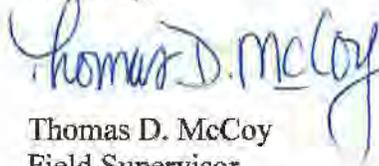
For all of the above listed projects that meet the criteria, have no effect or impact upon federally protected species or designated critical habitat, and, if applicable, meet the requirements of the NLEB 4(d) rule no further coordination with the Service is necessary. This letter may be

downloaded and serve as the Service's concurrence letter for your project. The protected species survey or assessment conducted for the property should be included with this letter when submitting the project to Federal permitting agencies.

Please note that obligations under the ESA must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impacts of this identified action may affect any listed species or critical habitat in a manner not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner which was not considered in this assessment; or (3) a new species is listed or critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the identified action.

The Service recommends that project proponents contact the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources regarding potential impacts to State protected species. If the proposed project will impact streams and/or wetlands, please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District. The Service appreciates your cooperation in the protection of federally listed species and their habitats in South Carolina.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Thomas D. McCoy". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "M" at the end.

Thomas D. McCoy  
Field Supervisor

# **Appendix E**

## **Farmlands Protection**



June 1, 2021

County of Lexington  
212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401  
Lexington, SC 29072

Attention: Sandy Fox

Subject: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements

I have reviewed the information provided in your correspondence dated May 27, 2021, concerning the proposed Volliedale Drive project located in Lexington County, South Carolina. This review is part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) evaluation for the Housing and Urban Development (HUD). I have evaluated the proposed site as required by the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).

Attached is a completed CPA-106 form for the proposed road improvement. The proposed site includes 16 acres of non-prime farmland. NRCS strongly encourages the use of accepted erosion control methods during construction and to place topsoil back as the surface layer.

For future reference, NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the Code of Federal Regulations 7CFR657. The website is: [https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=a5afcfaf7f6185ee7c835d365b1d478c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title07/7tab\\_02.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=a5afcfaf7f6185ee7c835d365b1d478c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title07/7tab_02.tpl). Detailed information can be found in Section 657.5 on this website.

If you have further questions, please contact me at 803.253.3896 or by email at [kristine.ryan@usda.gov](mailto:kristine.ryan@usda.gov).

Sincerely,

Kristine Ryan  
State Soil Scientist

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING  
FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS**

<b>PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>		3. Date of Land Evaluation Request	4. Sheet _____ of _____
1. Name of Project		5. Federal Agency Involved	
2. Type of Project		6. County and State	

<b>PART II (To be completed by NRCS)</b>		1. Date Request Received by NRCS	2. Person Completing Form
3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form). YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		4. Acres Irrigated   Average Farm Size	
5. Major Crop(s)	6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: _____ % _____		7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres _____ % _____
8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used	9. Name of Local Site Assessment System	10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS	

<b>PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>	<b>Alternative Corridor For Segment</b>			
	Corridor A	Corridor B	Corridor C	Corridor D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly				
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services				
C. Total Acres In Corridor				

<b>PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information</b>				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland				
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland				
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted				
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value				

**PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)**

<b>PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))</b>	Maximum Points	Corridor A	Corridor B	Corridor C	Corridor D
1. Area in Nonurban Use	15				
2. Perimeter in Nonurban Use	10				
3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed	20				
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20				
5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10				
6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	25				
7. Availability Of Farm Support Services	5				
8. On-Farm Investments	20				
9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	25				
10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10				
<b>TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS</b>	<b>160</b>				

<b>PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100			
Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)		160			
<b>TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)</b>		<b>260</b>			

1. Corridor Selected:	2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:	3. Date Of Selection:	4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used?  YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. Reason For Selection:

Signature of Person Completing this Part: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor**

## CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The following criteria are to be used for projects that have a linear or corridor - type site configuration connecting two distant points, and crossing several different tracts of land. These include utility lines, highways, railroads, stream improvements, and flood control systems. Federal agencies are to assess the suitability of each corridor - type site or design alternative for protection as farmland along with the land evaluation information.

(1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?

More than 90 percent - 15 points  
90 to 20 percent - 14 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?

More than 90 percent - 10 points  
90 to 20 percent - 9 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(3) How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than five of the last 10 years?

More than 90 percent - 20 points  
90 to 20 percent - 19 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(4) Is the site subject to state or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

Site is protected - 20 points  
Site is not protected - 0 points

(5) Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average - size farming unit in the County ?

(Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each state. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage or Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)

As large or larger - 10 points  
Below average - deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more below average - 9 to 0 points

(6) If the site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns?

Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project - 25 points  
Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 1 to 24 point(s)  
Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 0 points

(7) Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

All required services are available - 5 points  
Some required services are available - 4 to 1 point(s)  
No required services are available - 0 points

(8) Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage building, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

High amount of on-farm investment - 20 points  
Moderate amount of on-farm investment - 19 to 1 point(s)  
No on-farm investment - 0 points

(9) Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 25 points  
Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 1 to 24 point(s)  
No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 0 points

(10) Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?

Proposed project is incompatible to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 10 points  
Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 9 to 1 point(s)  
Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 0 points

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June 1, 2021

County of Lexington  
212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401  
Lexington, SC 29072

Attention: Sandy Fox

Subject: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements

I have reviewed the information provided in your correspondence dated May 27, 2021, concerning the proposed Gary Hallman Circle Improvement project located in Lexington County, South Carolina. This review is part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) evaluation for the Housing and Urban Development (HUD). I have evaluated the proposed site as required by the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).

Attached is a completed CPA-106 form for the proposed road improvement. The proposed site includes 2 acres of statewide important farmland and 26 acres of non-prime farmland. This proposed project will impact statewide important farmland in the county because .03% of important farmland will be converted. NRCS strongly encourages the use of accepted erosion control methods during construction and to place topsoil back as the surface layer.

For future reference, NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the Code of Federal Regulations 7CFR657. The website is: [https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=a5afcfaf7f6185ee7c835d365b1d478c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title07/7tab\\_02.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=a5afcfaf7f6185ee7c835d365b1d478c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title07/7tab_02.tpl). Detailed information can be found in Section 657.5 on this website.

If you have further questions, please contact me at 803.253.3896 or by email at [kristine.ryan@usda.gov](mailto:kristine.ryan@usda.gov).

Sincerely,

Kristine Ryan  
State Soil Scientist

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING  
FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS**

<b>PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>		3. Date of Land Evaluation Request	4. Sheet _____ of _____
1. Name of Project		5. Federal Agency Involved	
2. Type of Project		6. County and State	
<b>PART II (To be completed by NRCS)</b>		1. Date Request Received by NRCS	2. Person Completing Form
3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form). YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		4. Acres Irrigated   Average Farm Size	
5. Major Crop(s)	6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: _____ % _____		7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres _____ % _____
8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used	9. Name of Local Site Assessment System	10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS	

<b>PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>	<b>Alternative Corridor For Segment</b>			
	Corridor A	Corridor B	Corridor C	Corridor D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly				
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services				
C. Total Acres In Corridor				

<b>PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information</b>				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland				
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland				
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted				
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value				

**PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)**

<b>PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))</b>	<b>Maximum Points</b>			
1. Area in Nonurban Use	15			
2. Perimeter in Nonurban Use	10			
3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed	20			
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20			
5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10			
6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	25			
7. Availability Of Farm Support Services	5			
8. On-Farm Investments	20			
9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	25			
10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10			
<b>TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS</b>	<b>160</b>			

<b>PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>				
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100			
Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160			
<b>TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)</b>	<b>260</b>			

1. Corridor Selected:	2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:	3. Date Of Selection:	4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used?  YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. Reason For Selection:

Signature of Person Completing this Part: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor**

## CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The following criteria are to be used for projects that have a linear or corridor - type site configuration connecting two distant points, and crossing several different tracts of land. These include utility lines, highways, railroads, stream improvements, and flood control systems. Federal agencies are to assess the suitability of each corridor - type site or design alternative for protection as farmland along with the land evaluation information.

(1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?

More than 90 percent - 15 points  
90 to 20 percent - 14 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?

More than 90 percent - 10 points  
90 to 20 percent - 9 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(3) How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than five of the last 10 years?

More than 90 percent - 20 points  
90 to 20 percent - 19 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(4) Is the site subject to state or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

Site is protected - 20 points  
Site is not protected - 0 points

(5) Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average - size farming unit in the County ?

(Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each state. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage or Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)

As large or larger - 10 points  
Below average - deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more below average - 9 to 0 points

(6) If the site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns?

Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project - 25 points  
Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 1 to 24 point(s)  
Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 0 points

(7) Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

All required services are available - 5 points  
Some required services are available - 4 to 1 point(s)  
No required services are available - 0 points

(8) Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage building, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

High amount of on-farm investment - 20 points  
Moderate amount of on-farm investment - 19 to 1 point(s)  
No on-farm investment - 0 points

(9) Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 25 points  
Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 1 to 24 point(s)  
No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 0 points

(10) Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?

Proposed project is incompatible to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 10 points  
Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 9 to 1 point(s)  
Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 0 points

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June 1, 2021

County of Lexington  
212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401  
Lexington, SC 29072

Attention: Sandy Fox

Subject: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements

I have reviewed the information provided in your correspondence dated May 27, 2021, concerning the proposed Nathan Miller Road Improvement project located in Lexington County, South Carolina. This review is part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) evaluation for the Housing and Urban Development (HUD). I have evaluated the proposed site as required by the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).

Attached is a completed CPA-106 form for the proposed road improvement. The proposed site includes 3 acres of statewide important farmland and 7 acres of non-prime farmland. This proposed project will impact statewide important farmland in the county because .01% of important farmland will be converted. NRCS strongly encourages the use of accepted erosion control methods during construction and to place topsoil back as the surface layer.

For future reference, NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the Code of Federal Regulations 7CFR657. The website is: [https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=a5afcfaf7f6185ee7c835d365b1d478c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title07/7tab\\_02.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=a5afcfaf7f6185ee7c835d365b1d478c&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title07/7tab_02.tpl). Detailed information can be found in Section 657.5 on this website.

If you have further questions, please contact me at 803.253.3896 or by email at [kristine.ryan@usda.gov](mailto:kristine.ryan@usda.gov).

Sincerely,

Kristine Ryan  
State Soil Scientist

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING  
FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS**

<b>PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>	3. Date of Land Evaluation Request	4. Sheet _____ of _____
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1. Name of Project	5. Federal Agency Involved
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2. Type of Project	6. County and State
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<b>PART II (To be completed by NRCS)</b>	1. Date Request Received by NRCS	2. Person Completing Form
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3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form). YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Acres Irrigated   Average Farm Size
---	--

5. Major Crop(s)	6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: _____ %	7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres _____ %
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8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used	9. Name of Local Site Assessment System	10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS
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<b>PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>	<b>Alternative Corridor For Segment</b>			
	Corridor A	Corridor B	Corridor C	Corridor D

A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly				
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B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services				
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C. Total Acres In Corridor				
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<b>PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information</b>				
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A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland				
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B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland				
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C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted				
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D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value				
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<b>PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)</b>				
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<b>PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))</b>	Maximum Points			
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1. Area in Nonurban Use	15			
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2. Perimeter in Nonurban Use	10			
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3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed	20			
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4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20			
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5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10			
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6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	25			
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7. Availability Of Farm Support Services	5			
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8. On-Farm Investments	20			
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9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	25			
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10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10			
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TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS	160			
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<b>PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>				
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Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100			
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Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160			
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<b>TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)</b>	<b>260</b>			
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1. Corridor Selected:	2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:	3. Date Of Selection:	4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used?  YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. Reason For Selection:
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Signature of Person Completing this Part:	DATE
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**NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor**

## CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The following criteria are to be used for projects that have a linear or corridor - type site configuration connecting two distant points, and crossing several different tracts of land. These include utility lines, highways, railroads, stream improvements, and flood control systems. Federal agencies are to assess the suitability of each corridor - type site or design alternative for protection as farmland along with the land evaluation information.

(1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?

More than 90 percent - 15 points  
90 to 20 percent - 14 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?

More than 90 percent - 10 points  
90 to 20 percent - 9 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(3) How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than five of the last 10 years?

More than 90 percent - 20 points  
90 to 20 percent - 19 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(4) Is the site subject to state or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

Site is protected - 20 points  
Site is not protected - 0 points

(5) Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average - size farming unit in the County ?

(Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each state. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage or Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)

As large or larger - 10 points  
Below average - deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more below average - 9 to 0 points

(6) If the site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns?

Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project - 25 points  
Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 1 to 24 point(s)  
Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 0 points

(7) Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

All required services are available - 5 points  
Some required services are available - 4 to 1 point(s)  
No required services are available - 0 points

(8) Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage building, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

High amount of on-farm investment - 20 points  
Moderate amount of on-farm investment - 19 to 1 point(s)  
No on-farm investment - 0 points

(9) Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 25 points  
Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 1 to 24 point(s)  
No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 0 points

(10) Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?

Proposed project is incompatible to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 10 points  
Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 9 to 1 point(s)  
Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 0 points

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# County of Lexington

212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401, Lexington SC 29072 Phone: (803)785-8121 Fax: (803)785-8188

## **DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM**

May 26, 2021

Kristine Ryan  
State Soil Scientist  
USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Strom Thurmond Federal Building, Room 950  
1835 Assembly Street  
Columbia, SC 29201

Re: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements

Dear Ms. Ryan:

This package has been compiled by Lexington County, South Carolina, for purposes of conducting consultation pursuant to the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA). Lexington County has determined that portions of the proposed action are located on prime farmland soils and soils that are considered farmland of statewide importance. The project would improve the resiliency of a section of the following roads: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road (see Figure 1). The construction activities would include clearing vegetation, grubbing, utility relocation, fine grading, and surfacing approximately 7,350 linear feet of Volliedale Drive, 11,595 linear feet of Gary Hallman Circle, and 6,360 linear feet of Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road. A new 50-foot ROW (25 feet on either side of the road center) would be acquired for each of the improved roads. The improved roads would primarily follow the existing alignments. Additional ROWs may be needed for drainage easements at portions of the roads; these easements are estimated to add an additional 25 feet on either side of the road centerlines. The project would disturb approximately 4.9 acres of farmland of statewide importance within a corridor covering approximately 57.6 acres (see Figure 2).

The purpose of this letter is to provide the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) notice of the proposed project and to document FPPA compliance. Please find attached the Form NRCS-CPA-106 for your review and use.

If you have questions or require additional information regarding this request, please contact me via e-mail at [sfox@lex-co.com](mailto:sfox@lex-co.com). Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sandy Fox".

Sandy Fox  
Title VI and Grants Manager

Attachments  
Form NRCS-CPA-106  
Maps  
National Land Cover Database Land Use Data  
USDA 2017 Census of Agriculture County Profile

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING  
FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS**

<b>PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>		3. Date of Land Evaluation Request <b>5/27/21</b>	4. Sheet <b>1</b> of <b>1</b>
1. Name of Project <b>Lexington County Road Improvements-Vollic</b>		5. Federal Agency Involved <b>US Department of Housing and Urban Dev</b>	
2. Type of Project <b>Paved road and unpaved ROW</b>		6. County and State <b>Lexington County, South Carolina</b>	
<b>PART II (To be completed by NRCS)</b>		1. Date Request Received by NRCS <b>5/27/21</b>	2. Person Completing Form <b>Kristine Ryan</b>
3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form). YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		4. Acres Irrigated <b>13,177</b>	Average Farm Size <b>90</b>
5. Major Crop(s) <b>Corn, Cotton, Small Grains</b>	6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: <b>102,585</b> % <b>21</b>	7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres <b>161,909</b> % <b>33</b>	
8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used <b>NCCPI</b>	9. Name of Local Site Assessment System <b>NONE</b>	10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS <b>6/1/21</b>	

<b>PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>	<b>Alternative Corridor For Segment</b>			
	Corridor A	Corridor B	Corridor C	Corridor D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	<b>16</b>			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services	<b>0</b>			
C. Total Acres In Corridor	<b>16</b>			

<b>PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information</b>	
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland	<b>0</b>
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland	<b>0</b>
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted	<b>0.02</b>
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value	<b>74</b>

<b>PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)</b>	<b>42</b>
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<b>PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))</b>	Maximum Points				
1. Area in Nonurban Use	<b>15</b>				
2. Perimeter in Nonurban Use	<b>10</b>				
3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed	<b>20</b>				
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	<b>20</b>				
5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	<b>10</b>				
6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	<b>25</b>				
7. Availability Of Farm Support Services	<b>5</b>				
8. On-Farm Investments	<b>20</b>				
9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	<b>25</b>				
10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	<b>10</b>				
<b>TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

1. Corridor Selected:	2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:	3. Date Of Selection:	4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used?  YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. Reason For Selection:

Signature of Person Completing this Part: DATE: **6/14/21**

**NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor**

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**CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA**

The following criteria are to be used for projects that have a linear or corridor - type site configuration connecting two distant points, and crossing several different tracts of land. These include utility lines, highways, railroads, stream improvements, and flood control systems. Federal agencies are to assess the suitability of each corridor - type site or design alternative for protection as farmland along with the land evaluation information.

(1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?

More than 90 percent - 15 points  
90 to 20 percent - 14 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?

More than 90 percent - 10 points  
90 to 20 percent - 9 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(3) How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than five of the last 10 years?

More than 90 percent - 20 points  
90 to 20 percent - 19 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(4) Is the site subject to state or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

Site is protected - 20 points  
Site is not protected - 0 points

(5) Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average - size farming unit in the County ?

(Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each state. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage or Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)

As large or larger - 10 points  
Below average - deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more below average - 9 to 0 points

(6) If the site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns?

Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project - 25 points  
Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 1 to 24 point(s)  
Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 0 points

(7) Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

All required services are available - 5 points  
Some required services are available - 4 to 1 point(s)  
No required services are available - 0 points

(8) Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage building, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

High amount of on-farm investment - 20 points  
Moderate amount of on-farm investment - 19 to 1 point(s)  
No on-farm investment - 0 points

(9) Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 25 points  
Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 1 to 24 point(s)  
No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 0 points

(10) Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?

Proposed project is incompatible to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 10 points  
Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 9 to 1 point(s)  
Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 0 points

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**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING  
FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS**

<b>PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>		3. Date of Land Evaluation Request <b>5/27/21</b>	4. Sheet <b>1</b> of <b>1</b>	
1. Name of Project <b>CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County R</b>		5. Federal Agency Involved <b>US Department of Housing and Urban Dev</b>		
2. Type of Project <b>Paved road and unpaved ROW</b>		6. County and State <b>Lexington County, South Carolina</b>		
<b>PART II (To be completed by NRCS)</b>		1. Date Request Received by NRCS <b>5/27/21</b>	2. Person Completing Form <b>Kristine Ryan</b>	
3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form).		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Acres Irrigated <b>13,177</b>	Average Farm Size <b>90</b>
5. Major Crop(s) <b>Corn, Cotton, Small Grains</b>	6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: <b>102,585</b> % <b>21</b>		7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres <b>161,909</b> % <b>33</b>	
8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used <b>NCCPI</b>	9. Name of Local Site Assessment System <b>NONE</b>		10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS <b>6/1/21</b>	

<b>PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>	<b>Alternative Corridor For Segment</b>			
	<b>Corridor A</b>	<b>Corridor B</b>	<b>Corridor C</b>	<b>Corridor D</b>
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	<b>28</b>			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services	<b>0</b>			
C. Total Acres In Corridor	<b>28</b>			

<b>PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information</b>				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland	<b>0</b>			
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland	<b>2</b>			
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted	<b>0.03</b>			
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value	<b>68</b>			

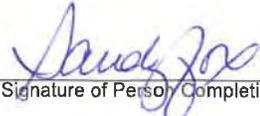
<b>PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)</b>	<b>49</b>			
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<b>PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))</b>	<b>Maximum Points</b>				
1. Area in Nonurban Use	<b>15</b>				
2. Perimeter in Nonurban Use	<b>10</b>				
3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed	<b>20</b>				
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	<b>20</b>				
5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	<b>10</b>				
6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	<b>25</b>				
7. Availability Of Farm Support Services	<b>5</b>				
8. On-Farm Investments	<b>20</b>				
9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	<b>25</b>				
10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	<b>10</b>				
<b>TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	<b>100</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	<b>160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

1. Corridor Selected:	2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:	3. Date Of Selection:	4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used?  YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
-----------------------	---	-----------------------	--

5. Reason For Selection:

  
Signature of Person Completing this Part:

**6/14/21**  
DATE

**NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor**

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**CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA**

The following criteria are to be used for projects that have a linear or corridor - type site configuration connecting two distant points, and crossing several different tracts of land. These include utility lines, highways, railroads, stream improvements, and flood control systems. Federal agencies are to assess the suitability of each corridor - type site or design alternative for protection as farmland along with the land evaluation information.

(1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?

More than 90 percent - 15 points  
90 to 20 percent - 14 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?

More than 90 percent - 10 points  
90 to 20 percent - 9 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(3) How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than five of the last 10 years?

More than 90 percent - 20 points  
90 to 20 percent - 19 to 1 point(s)  
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(4) Is the site subject to state or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

Site is protected - 20 points  
Site is not protected - 0 points

(5) Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average - size farming unit in the County ? (Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each state. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage or Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)

As large or larger - 10 points  
Below average - deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more below average - 9 to 0 points

(6) If the site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns?

Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project - 25 points  
Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 1 to 24 point(s)  
Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 0 points

(7) Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

All required services are available - 5 points  
Some required services are available - 4 to 1 point(s)  
No required services are available - 0 points

(8) Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage building, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

High amount of on-farm investment - 20 points  
Moderate amount of on-farm investment - 19 to 1 point(s)  
No on-farm investment - 0 points

(9) Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 25 points  
Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 1 to 24 point(s)  
No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 0 points

(10) Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?

Proposed project is incompatible to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 10 points  
Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 9 to 1 point(s)  
Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 0 points

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**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING  
FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS**

<b>PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>	3. Date of Land Evaluation Request <b>5/27/21</b>	4. Sheet <b>1</b> of <b>1</b>
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1. Name of Project <b>CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County R</b>	5. Federal Agency Involved <b>US Department of Housing and Urban De</b>
2. Type of Project <b>Paved road and unpaved ROW</b>	6. County and State <b>Lexington County, South Carolina</b>

<b>PART II (To be completed by NRCS)</b>		1. Date Request Received by NRCS <b>5/27/21</b>	2. Person Completing Form <b>Kristine Ryan</b>
3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form). YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		4. Acres Irrigated <b>13,177</b>	Average Farm Size <b>90</b>
5. Major Crop(s) <b>Corn, Cotton, Small Grains</b>	6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: <b>102,585</b> % <b>21</b>	7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres <b>161,909</b> % <b>33</b>	
8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used <b>NCCPI</b>	9. Name of Local Site Assessment System <b>NONE</b>	10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS <b>6/1/21</b>	

<b>PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>	<b>Alternative Corridor For Segment</b>			
	Corridor A	Corridor B	Corridor C	Corridor D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly	<b>10</b>			
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services	<b>0</b>			
C. Total Acres In Corridor	<b>10</b>			

<b>PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information</b>				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland	<b>0</b>			
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland	<b>3</b>			
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted	<b>0.01</b>			
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value	<b>62</b>			

<b>PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)</b>	<b>50</b>			
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<b>PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))</b>	Maximum Points				
1. Area in Nonurban Use	15	<b>15</b>			
2. Perimeter in Nonurban Use	10	<b>7</b>			
3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed	20	<b>1</b>			
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20	<b>0</b>			
5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10	<b>10</b>			
6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	25	<b>0</b>			
7. Availability Of Farm Support Services	5	<b>5</b>			
8. On-Farm Investments	20	<b>0</b>			
9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	25	<b>0</b>			
10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10	<b>0</b>			
<b>TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

1. Corridor Selected:	2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:	3. Date Of Selection:	4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used?  YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. Reason For Selection:

Signature of Person Completing this Part: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: 6/14/21

NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor

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**CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA**

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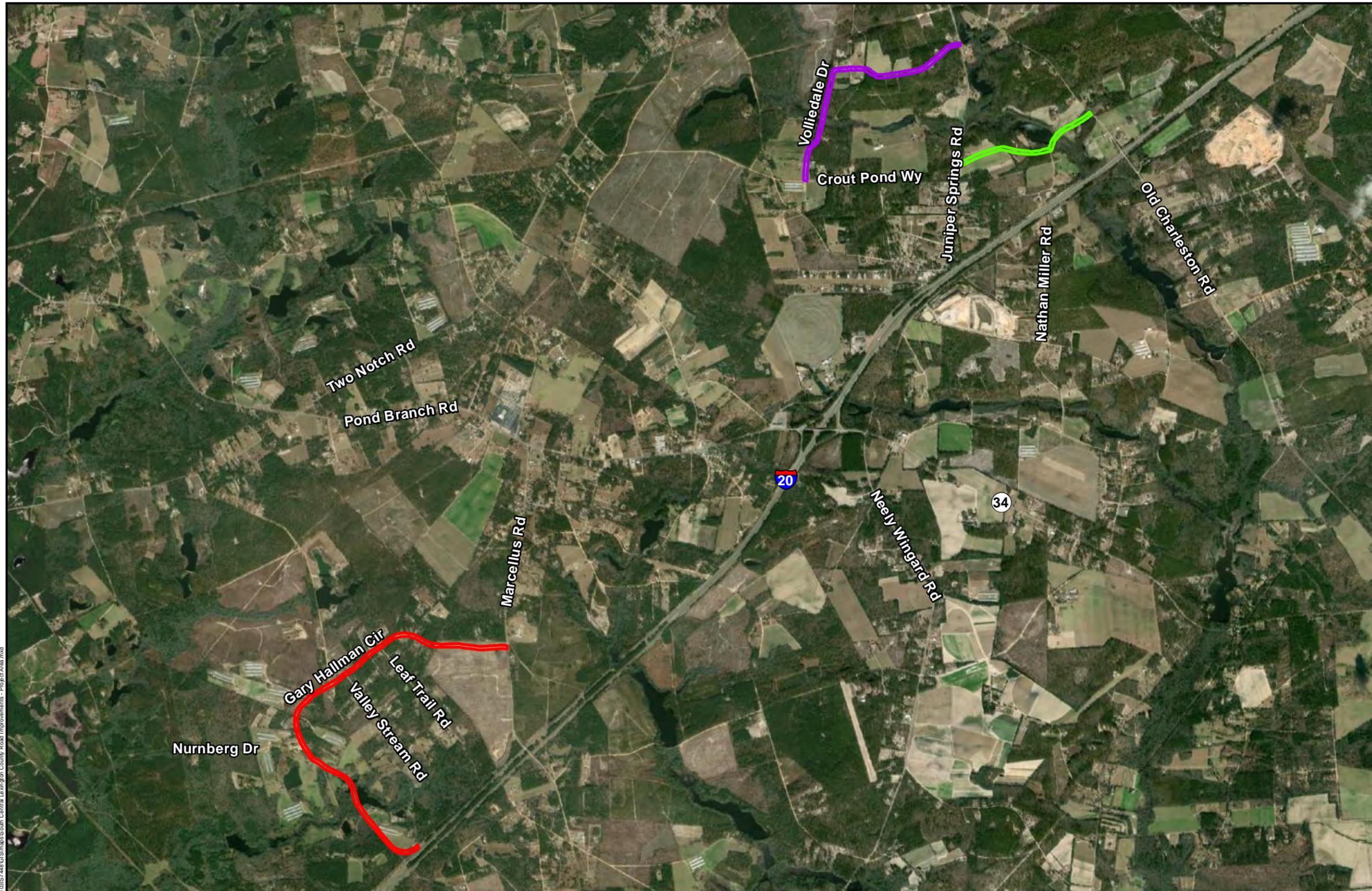
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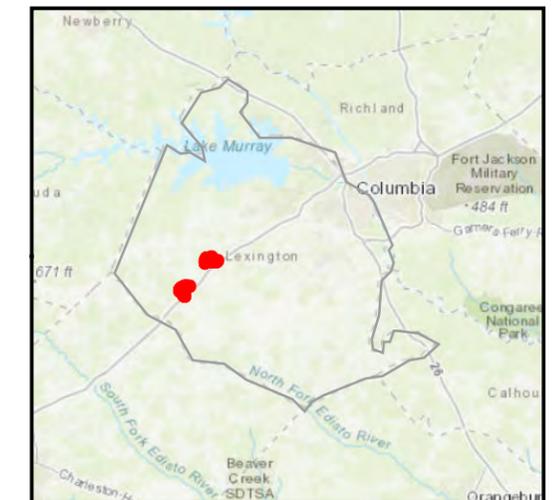
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**Legend**

- Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Area
- Gary Hallman Circle Area
- Volliedale Drive Area

**LEXINGTON COUNTY  
SOUTH CAROLINA**



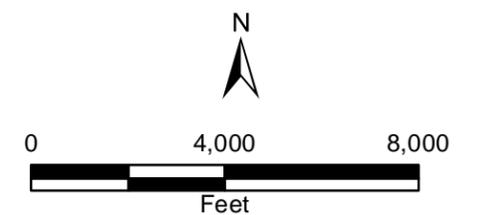
**Figure 1 - Project Area Map  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**



Source: ESRI 2021.

Author: GK

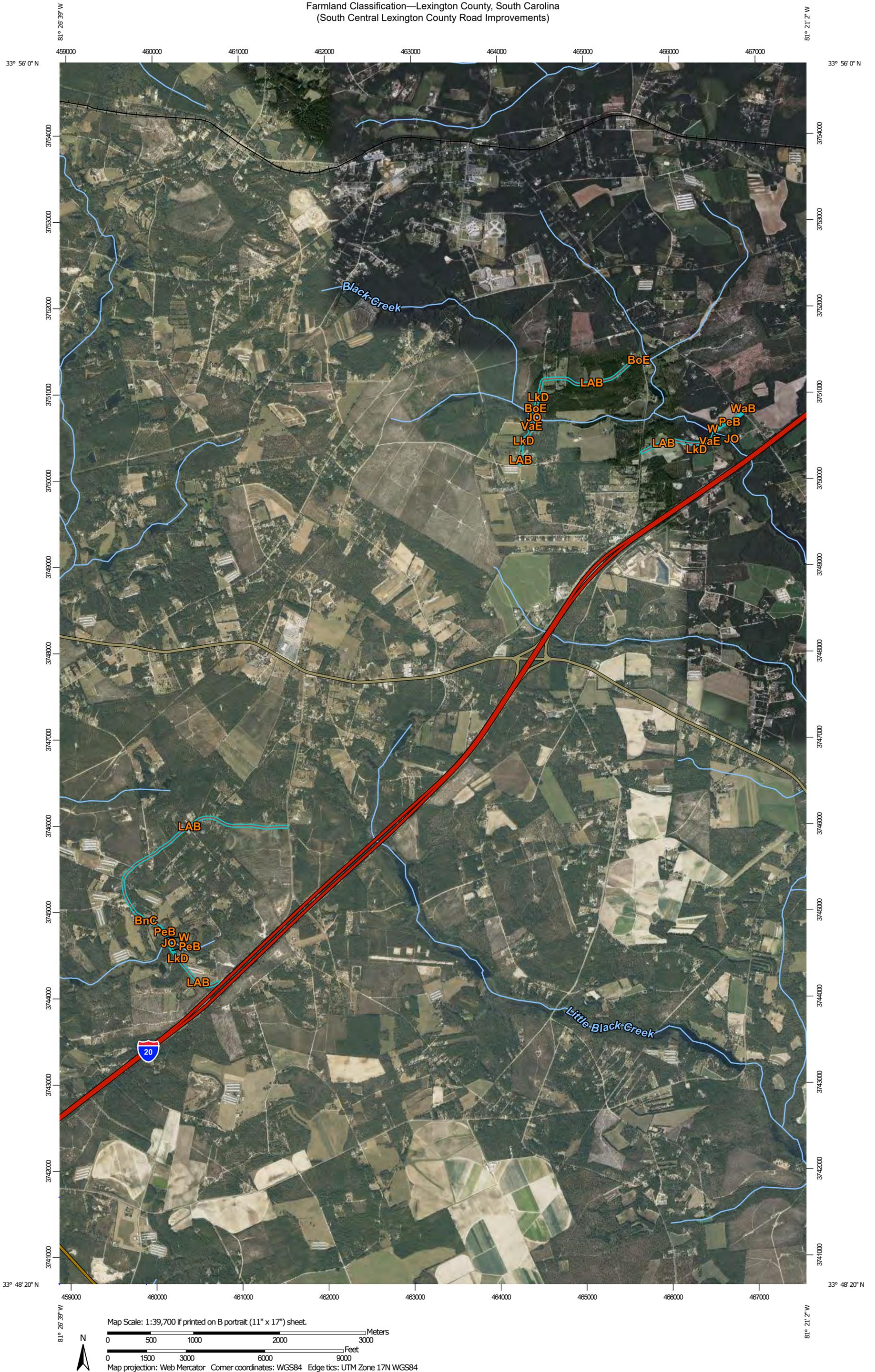
Date: 2/23/2021



File Path: C:\Projects\TDR - Lexington County - South Central Lexington County Road Improvements - Project Area.mxd

Figure 2

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(South Central Lexington County Road Improvements)



Map Scale: 1:39,700 if printed on B portrait (11" x 17") sheet.  
0 500 1000 2000 3000 Meters  
0 1500 3000 6000 9000 Feet  
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(South Central Lexington County Road Improvements)

**MAP LEGEND**

**Area of Interest (AOI)**

 Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**

**Soil Rating Polygons**

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

-  Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
-  Farmland of local importance
-  Farmland of local importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of unique importance
-  Not rated or not available

**Soil Rating Lines**

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(South Central Lexington County Road Improvements)

	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
	Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		<b>Soil Rating Points</b> Not prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
	Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Prime farmland if drained		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		Prime farmland if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated				Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
					Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		
							Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		

Farmland Classification—Lexington County, South Carolina  
(South Central Lexington County Road Improvements)

<p> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60</p>	<p> Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough</p> <p> Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed</p> <p> Farmland of local importance</p> <p> Farmland of local importance, if irrigated</p>	<p> Farmland of unique importance</p> <p> Not rated or not available</p> <p><b>Water Features</b></p> <p> Streams and Canals</p> <p><b>Transportation</b></p> <p> Rails</p> <p> Interstate Highways</p> <p> US Routes</p> <p> Major Roads</p> <p> Local Roads</p> <p><b>Background</b></p> <p> Aerial Photography</p>	<p>The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.</p> <p>Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.</p> <p>Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</p> <p>Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.</p> <p>This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.</p> <p>Soil Survey Area: Lexington County, South Carolina Survey Area Data: Version 19, Jun 3, 2020</p> <p>Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.</p> <p>Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 1, 2019—Jul 5, 2020</p> <p>The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.</p>
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## Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BnC	Blaney sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2.7	4.7%
BoE	Blaney-Vaucluse complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.3	2.2%
JO	Johnston soils	Not prime farmland	1.7	2.9%
LAB	Lakeland soils, undulating	Not prime farmland	39.0	67.8%
LkD	Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	5.8	10.2%
PeB	Pelion loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	4.9	8.5%
VaE	Vaucluse loamy sand, 10 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.6	2.7%
W	Water	Not prime farmland	0.5	0.9%
WaB	Wahee sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	0.0	0.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>57.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

## Rating Options

*Aggregation Method:* No Aggregation Necessary

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

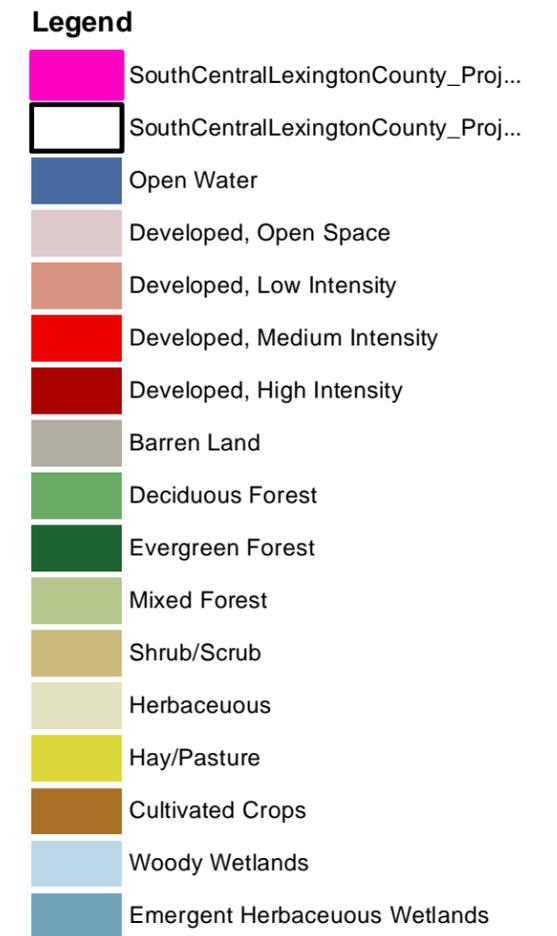
A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

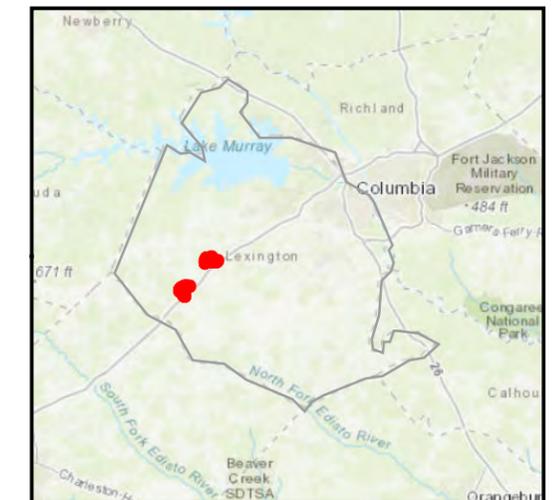
The majority of soil attributes are associated with a component of a map unit, and such an attribute has to be aggregated to the map unit level before a thematic map can be rendered. Map units, however, also have their own attributes. An attribute of a map unit does not have to be aggregated in order to render a corresponding thematic map. Therefore, the "aggregation method" for any attribute of a map unit is referred to as "No Aggregation Necessary".

*Tie-break Rule: Lower*

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.



**LEXINGTON COUNTY  
SOUTH CAROLINA**

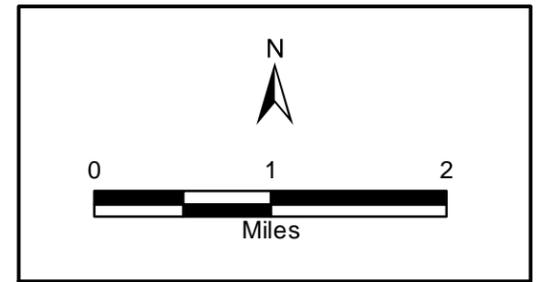


**TETRA TECH**

Source: USDA/NRCS 2011 National Land Cover Dataset, ESRI 2020.

Author: GK      Date: 5/12/2021

**Figure 3 - Land Use Map  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements**



File Path: C:\Projects\TDR\_Lexington County\_South Central Lexington County Road Improvements - Land Use.mxd

**South Central Lexington County Project Area  
1-Mile Buffer Land Use**

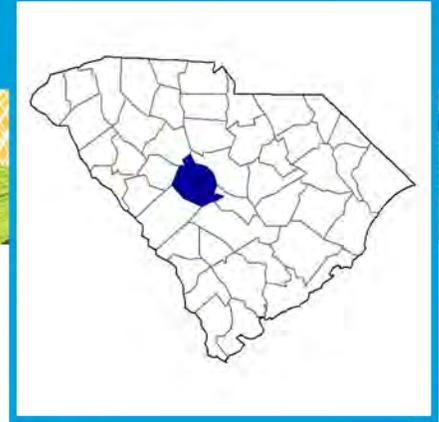
<b>LAND COVER</b>	<b>ACRES</b>
Barren Land	143.29
Cultivated Crops	1199.80
Deciduous Forest	838.53
Developed, High Intensity	3.78
Developed, Low Intensity	278.87
Developed, Medium Intensity	87.54
Developed, Open Space	529.44
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	17.95
Evergreen Forest	3229.90
Hay/Pasture	455.41
Herbaceous	2195.26
Mixed Forest	292.58
Open Water	110.57
Shrub/Scrub	233.51
Woody Wetlands	280.93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9897.37</b>

## South Central Lexington County Project Perimeter Land Use

NAME	LAND COVER	FEET
Crout Pond	Cultivated Crops	2439.82
Gary Hallman	Cultivated Crops	2275.13
Volliedale	Cultivated Crops	2887.53
	<b>Cultivated Crops Total</b>	<b>7602.48</b>
Gary Hallman	Deciduous Forest	97.56
Volliedale	Deciduous Forest	683.72
	<b>Deciduous Forest Total</b>	<b>781.28</b>
Gary Hallman	Developed, Low Intensity	619.71
Volliedale	Developed, Low Intensity	791.58
	<b>Developed, Low Intensity Total</b>	<b>1411.29</b>
Crout Pond	Developed, Medium Intensity	551.35
Volliedale	Developed, Medium Intensity	392.19
	<b>Developed, Medium Intensity Total</b>	<b>943.55</b>
Crout Pond	Developed, Open Space	3060.47
Gary Hallman	Developed, Open Space	8725.01
Volliedale	Developed, Open Space	5197.93
	<b>Developed, Open Space Total</b>	<b>16983.41</b>
Gary Hallman	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	101.39
	<b>Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands Total</b>	<b>101.39</b>
Crout Pond	Evergreen Forest	706.82
Gary Hallman	Evergreen Forest	4267.03
Volliedale	Evergreen Forest	791.99
	<b>Evergreen Forest Total</b>	<b>5765.84</b>
Gary Hallman	Hay/Pasture	630.52
	<b>Hay/Pasture Total</b>	<b>630.52</b>
Crout Pond	Herbaceous	1271.83
Gary Hallman	Herbaceous	8406.11
Volliedale	Herbaceous	3955.07
	<b>Herbaceous Total</b>	<b>13633.00</b>
Crout Pond	Mixed Forest	98.54
Gary Hallman	Mixed Forest	303.23
Volliedale	Mixed Forest	104.80
	<b>Mixed Forest Total</b>	<b>506.57</b>
Crout Pond	Open Water	276.21
	<b>Open Water Total</b>	<b>276.21</b>
Crout Pond	Shrub/Scrub	697.80
Gary Hallman	Shrub/Scrub	746.17
Volliedale	Shrub/Scrub	284.00
	<b>Shrub/Scrub Total</b>	<b>1727.97</b>
Gary Hallman	Woody Wetlands	304.92
Volliedale	Woody Wetlands	102.05
	<b>Woody Wetlands Total</b>	<b>406.97</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>50770.46</b>

## South Central Lexington County Project Area Land Use

<b>LAND COVER</b>	<b>ACRES</b>
Cultivated Crops	8.48
Deciduous Forest	0.63
Developed, Low Intensity	1.67
Developed, Medium Intensity	1.32
Developed, Open Space	21.37
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	0.09
Evergreen Forest	5.67
Hay/Pasture	0.60
Herbaceous	14.84
Mixed Forest	0.55
Open Water	0.22
Shrub/Scrub	1.65
Woody Wetlands	0.48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57.57</b>



# Lexington County South Carolina

## Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	1,137	+12
Land in farms (acres)	102,585	-5
Average size of farm (acres)	90	-15
<b>Total</b> (\$)		
Market value of products sold	222,183,000	+35
Government payments	600,000	-9
Farm-related income	3,996,000	(D)
Total farm production expenses	165,011,000	-25
Net cash farm income	61,767,000	+256
<b>Per farm average</b> (\$)		
Market value of products sold	195,411	+20
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	5,659	+14
Farm-related income	12,973	(D)
Total farm production expenses	145,129	-33
Net cash farm income	54,324	+239

**7** Percent of state agriculture sales

### Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	32
Livestock, poultry, and products	68

### Land in Farms by Use (%) <sup>a</sup>

Cropland	47
Pastureland	14
Woodland	31
Other	8

**Acres irrigated: 13,177**

13% of land in farms

### Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	5
Reduced till	4
Intensive till	13
Cover crop	7

## Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total <sup>a</sup>
Less than \$2,500	638	56
\$2,500 to \$4,999	111	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	113	10
\$10,000 to \$24,999	113	10
\$25,000 to \$49,999	39	3
\$50,000 to \$99,999	24	2
\$100,000 or more	99	9

## Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total <sup>a</sup>
1 to 9 acres	220	19
10 to 49 acres	502	44
50 to 179 acres	294	26
180 to 499 acres	93	8
500 to 999 acres	18	2
1,000 + acres	10	1

**Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold**

	Sales (\$1,000)	Rank in State <sup>b</sup>	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. <sup>b</sup>	Counties Producing Item
<b>Total</b>	<b>222,183</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>3,077</b>
<b>Crops</b>	<b>72,143</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>3,073</b>
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	5,497	16	46	1,612	2,916
Tobacco	(D)	13	13	(D)	323
Cotton and cottonseed	1,037	22	31	433	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	(D)	1	46	57	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	(D)	(D)	45	(D)	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	6,435	9	41	334	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	160	1	31	202	1,384
Other crops and hay	3,485	17	46	742	3,040
<b>Livestock, poultry, and products</b>	<b>150,040</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>3,073</b>
Poultry and eggs	146,094	2	45	82	3,007
Cattle and calves	2,606	13	46	2,041	3,055
Milk from cows	(D)	17	26	(D)	1,892
Hogs and pigs	197	12	44	753	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	213	4	46	750	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	342	8	46	634	2,970
Aquaculture	(D)	12	22	(D)	1,251
Other animals and animal products	(D)	(D)	45	(D)	2,878

<b>Total Producers <sup>c</sup></b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>Percent of farms that:</b>	<b>Top Crops in Acres <sup>d</sup></b>	
<b>Sex</b>		Have internet access	80	
Male	1,120			
Female	635			
<b>Age</b>		Farm organically	1	
<35	125			
35 – 64	1,031			
65 and older	599			
<b>Race</b>		Sell directly to consumers	4	
American Indian/Alaska Native	23			
Asian	-			
Black or African American	28			
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	-			
White	1,704	Hire farm labor	14	
More than one race	-			
<b>Other characteristics</b>		Are family farms	98	
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	15			
With military service	233			
New and beginning farmers	410			
			<b>Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)</b>	
			Broilers and other meat-type chickens	8,130,325
			Cattle and calves	8,692
			Goats	2,348
			Hogs and pigs	895
			Horses and ponies	2,175
			Layers	79,777
			Pullets	289,180
			Sheep and lambs	563
			Turkeys	32

See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.

<sup>a</sup> May not add to 100% due to rounding. <sup>b</sup> Among counties whose rank can be displayed. <sup>c</sup> Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm.

<sup>d</sup> Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at [www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf](http://www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf). <sup>e</sup> Position below the line does not indicate rank.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.

**Appendix F**  
**Floodplain Management and**  
**Wetlands Protection**

**FLOODPLAIN AND WETLAND 8-STEP DECISION MAKING PROCESS  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXECUTIVE ORDER 11988: FLOODPLAIN  
MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE ORDER 11990: PROTECTION OF WETLANDS**

**CDBG-MIT SOUTH CENTRAL LEXINGTON COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS  
LEXINGTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**Introduction & Overview**

The purpose of Executive Order (EO) 11988, Floodplain Management, is “to avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative.” The purpose of EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands, is “to avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and to avoid direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands wherever there is a practicable alternative.” The analysis that follows is prescribed by 24 CFR Part 55 and documents the eight-step decision making process for the Proposed Action.

The proposed project would improve the resiliency of sections of the following roads: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road.

The proposed work along each section of the roads consists of widening the roads, removing vegetation, fine grading, surfacing with asphalt, and improving drainage infrastructure:

1. The Volliedale Drive project area is approximately 8.6 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The graded, dirt road runs north and east from Crout Pond Way to Juniper Springs Road (State Road S-32-37). The entire length of the road (7,350 linear feet) is in the project area.
2. The Gary Hallman Circle project area is approximately 7.7 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville. The graded, dirt road runs from Marcellus Road southwest along Interstate 20 (I-20) (serving as a frontage road to the Interstate), then northwest from I-20, then east back to Marcellus Road. Only the unpaved portion of the road that does not serve as I-20 frontage road (11,595 linear feet) is in the project area.
3. The Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road project area is approximately 9.72 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The project area includes the portion of Crout Pond Way (6,360 linear feet) between Juniper Springs Road and the intersection with Nathan Miller Road and the portion of Crout Pond Way/Nathen Miller Road from that intersection to the intersection with Old Charleston Road.

A new 50-foot right-of-way (ROW) (25 feet on either side of the road center) would be acquired for each of the improved roads. The improved roads would primarily follow the existing alignments. Additional ROWs may be needed for drainage easements at portions of the roads; these easements are estimated to add an additional 25 feet on either side of the road centerlines. These 100-foot-wide project corridors are expected to encompass all project activities.

**Step 1: Determine whether the Proposed Action is in the 100-year floodplain or involves construction in a wetland**

Approximately 0.78 acres of the project area are within the 100-year floodplain according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel 45063C0220J (effective July 5, 2018), 45063C0335J (effective July 5, 2018), and 45063C0240J (effective July 5, 2018), with all of those acres within Flood Zone A (areas subject to inundation by 1% annual chance flood).

The project area also contains 0.9 acres of wetlands based on the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) database. Of those, 0.27 acres are freshwater pond, 0.5 acres are freshwater forested/shrub wetland, and 0.13 are riverine.

A wetland delineation was performed on December 19 and 20, 2021, and determined that the project area contains 1.39 acres of wetlands. Of those, 1.02 acres are freshwater pond, 0.33 acres are forested wetland, 0.04 acres are emergent wetland, and 12 linear feet of perennial stream.

1. The Volliedale Drive project area contains 0.2 acres of wetlands; of which, 0.1 acres are freshwater pond, and 0.1 acres are forested wetland.
2. The Gary Hallman Circle project area contains 0.89 acres of wetlands; of which, 0.62 acres are freshwater pond, 0.23 acres are forested wetland, and 0.04 acres are emergent wetland.
3. The Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road project area contains 0.3 acres of freshwater pond and 12 linear feet of perennial stream.

**Step 2: Provide early notice to the public and agencies of a Proposed Action in the 100-year floodplain and wetland**

A “Public Notice for Early Review of Proposed Activity in a 100-year Floodplain and Wetlands for South Central Lexington County Road Improvements, South Carolina” was published in the Lexington Chronicle on June 3, 2021. The notice targeted local residents, including those in the 100-year floodplain. The 15-day comment period for the notice expired on June 18, 2021. The early notice publication affidavit is attached.

Lexington County e-mailed the notice to the Lexington County Floodplain Manager, State Coordinator of the South Carolina Flood Mitigation Program, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and US Army Corps of Engineers.

No comments were received.

**Step 3: Identify and evaluate practicable alternatives**

Due to the location of the existing roads, Lexington County identified one alternative to the Proposed Action: the No Action Alternative.

Under the No Action Alternative, the three road segments would continue to be vulnerable to flooding and erosion due to storm events. Public safety vehicle access would continue to be impaired. Residents, structures, and infrastructure would continue to be subject to damaging floods, and residents would continue to be exposed to health and safety hazards and economic hardships from flooding. The No Action Alternative would provide no benefit. As a result, the No Action Alternative is not considered practicable.

The Proposed Action is to improve the existing road and drainage along three roads. Due to its purpose to improve the existing road, the proposed project is limited to the location of those roads. No other locations were considered.

There are no practicable alternatives to the Proposed Action.

**Step 4: Identify and evaluate the Proposed Action's potential direct and indirect effects associated with occupying or modifying the 100-year floodplain and construction in a wetland**

The Proposed Action would result in temporary ground disturbance within the floodplain and wetlands during road improvement activities, including clearing vegetation, grubbing, relocating utility infrastructure, fine grading, and surfacing approximately 4.8 miles of roadway. The improvements to the roads, including paving and new drainage features, would remain in place and be permanent following completion of the construction activities. Those changes would allow the floodplain to return to its current condition and function, with only negligible changes possible to its natural and beneficial values.

Both direct and indirect impacts to wetlands from the Proposed Action would be avoided. If wetlands would be filled or otherwise physically disturbed, Lexington County would obtain permits and agency approvals in accordance with Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act and implement any mitigation measures required by those permits and approvals.

The Proposed Action would not increase floodplain development or occupancy, while it may directly and permanently affect the wetlands.

**Step 5: Design or modify the Proposed Action to minimize the potential adverse 100-year floodplain and wetland impacts and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values**

Disturbance of the floodplain by the Proposed Action would occur only during clearing vegetation, grubbing, relocating utility infrastructure, fine grading, and surfacing approximately 4.8 miles of roadway. This temporary disturbance would cease once these activities are completed. The floodplain is previously disturbed in the project area by the existing road, drainage ditches, and utilities. Because the Proposed Action is expected to cause only negligible changes to the natural and beneficial values of the floodplain, no additional measures to address adverse impacts are proposed. The activities under the Proposed Action would preserve the values of the floodplain.

To minimize impacts on wetlands, Lexington County would undertake the following measures: where the Proposed Action activities cross wetlands, they would be limited to the existing width of disturbance along the roads. Lexington County would not conduct any activities that directly or indirectly affect wetlands. In addition, Lexington County would take precautions during construction to preclude contamination of the wetlands by suspended solids, sediments, or any other environmentally deleterious materials, including but not limited to implementing and maintaining erosion and sedimentation control measures sufficient to prevent deposition of sediment and eroded soil.

If wetlands would be filled or otherwise physically disturbed, Lexington County would obtain permits and agency approvals in accordance with Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act and implement any mitigation measures required by those permits and approvals.

**Step 6: Reevaluate the Proposed Action and alternatives**

Following the analysis under Steps 4 and 5, the Proposed Action is still practicable because it would not substantially alter the floodplain conditions and would involve mitigation measures to preserve the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. The improvement of the existing roads and drainages precludes the Proposed Action from being implemented in another location.

**Step 7: Determine no practicable alternative and publish a final notice**

As stated under Step 6, there is no practicable alternative to locating the Proposed Action in the 100-year floodplain or wetland.

A “Final Notice and Explanation of Proposed Activity in a 100-year Floodplain and Wetlands for South Central Lexington County Road Improvements, South Carolina” was published in the Lexington Chronicle on July 1, 2021. The notice explained the alternatives to the Proposed Action and presented the reasons that these alternatives are not practicable. The seven-day comment period expired on July 8, 2021. The final notice publication affidavit is attached.

Lexington County e-mailed the notice to the Lexington County Floodplain Manager, State Coordinator of the South Carolina Flood Mitigation Program, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and US Army Corps of Engineers.

No comments were received.

**Step 8: Implement the Proposed Action**

Lexington County will implement the Proposed Action. Implementation may require additional local and state permits, which could place additional design modifications or mitigation requirements on the project.

Post Office Box 9  
Lexington, SC 29071  
(803) 359-7633

LEXINGTON COUNTY  
**Chronicle**  
AND  
The Dispatch-News  
SINCE 1870

A Paid Newspaper of General Circulation  
in the County of Lexington, SC

# Affidavit of Publication

## PUBLIC NOTICE FOR EARLY REVIEW OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY IN A 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN AND WETLANDS FOR SOUTH CENTRAL LEXINGTON COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS, SOUTH CAROLINA

To: All Interested Agencies, Groups, and  
Individuals

This is to give notice that Lexington County, South Carolina, has determined that portions of the following proposed action are located in the 100-year floodplain and in National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) wetlands. Lexington County will be identifying and evaluating practicable alternatives and the potential impacts of the floodplain and wetlands along Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road as required by Section 2(a)(4) of Executive Order 11988 for Floodplain Management and by Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11990 for the Protection of Wetlands, in accordance with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations found at 24 CFR 55, Subpart C, Procedures for Making Determinations on Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands.

The proposed project would improve the resiliency of sections of the following roads: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road. The proposed work along each section of the roads consists of widening the roads, removing vegetation, fine grading, surfacing with asphalt, and improving drainage infrastructure:

1. The Volliedale Drive project area is approximately 8.6 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The graded, dirt road runs north and east from Crout Pond Way to Juniper Springs Road (State Road S-32-37). The entire length of the road (7,350 linear feet) is in the project area.

Approximately 0.30 acres of the project area are within Flood Zone A (areas subject to inundation by 1% annual chance flood) of the 100-year floodplain according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel 45063C0220J, effective date July 5, 2018.

The project area also contains 0.09 acres of wetlands based on the NWI database. Of those, 0.06 acres are riverine, and 0.03 acres are freshwater forested/shrub wetland associated with Black Creek.

2. The Gary Hallman Circle project area is approximately 7.7 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville. The graded, dirt road runs from Marcellus Road southwest along Interstate 20 (I-20) (serving as a frontage road to the Interstate), then northwest from I-20, then east back to Marcellus Road. Only the unpaved portion of the road that does not serve as I-20 frontage road (11,595 linear feet) is in the project area.

The project area is not within the 100-year floodplain according to FIRM Panel 45063C0335J, effective date July 5, 2018.

The project area contains 0.72 acres of wetlands based on the NWI database. Of those, 0.25 acres are freshwater pond, and 0.47 acres are freshwater forested/shrub wetland.

3. The Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road project area is approximately 9.72 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The project area includes the portion of Crout Pond Way (6,360 linear feet) between Juniper Springs Road and the intersection with Nathan Miller Road and the portion of Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road from that intersection to the intersection with Old Charleston Road.

Approximately 0.48 acres of the project area are within Flood Zone A (areas subject to inundation by 1% annual chance flood) of the 100-year floodplain according to FIRM Panel 45063C0240J, effective date July 5, 2018.

The project area also contains 0.09 acres of wetlands based on the NWI database. Of those, 0.02 acres are freshwater pond, 0.07 acres are riverine, and less than 0.01 acres are freshwater forested/shrub wetland associated with Black Creek.

A new 50-foot right-of-way (ROW) (25 feet on either side of the road center) would be acquired for each of the improved roads. The improved roads would primarily follow the existing alignments. Additional ROWs may be needed for drainage easements at portions of the roads; these easements are estimated to add an additional 25 feet on either side of the road centerlines. These 100-foot-wide project corridors are expected to encompass all project activities.

There are three primary purposes for this notice. First, people who may be affected by activities in floodplains and wetlands and those who have an interest in the protection of the natural environment should be given an opportunity to express their concerns and provide information about these areas. Second, an adequate public notice program can be an important public educational tool. The dissemination of information about floodplains and wetlands can facilitate and enhance Federal efforts to reduce the risks associated with the occupancy and modification of these special areas. Third, as a matter of fairness, when the Federal government determines it will participate in actions taking place in floodplains or wetlands, it must inform those who may be put at greater or continued risk.

Additional information is available for public review Monday-Friday, 9:00A.M. - 4:00P.M., at the Lexington County Community Development Department, 212 South Lake Drive #401, Lexington, and online at <https://www.lex-co.sc.gov/departments/community-development/grant-programs/cdbgmitigation>.

Written comments must be received by Lexington County at the following address on or before June 18, 2021, between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00P.M.: Lexington County Community Development Department, 212 South Lake Drive #401, Lexington, SC 29072; Attention: Sandy Fox.

Comments also may be sent via e-mail to [cdbg-mit@lex-co.com](mailto:cdbg-mit@lex-co.com).  
June 3, 2021

I hereby certify that on the dates appearing below, I did publish the attached notice in the Lexington County Chronicle & The Dispatch-News, a newspaper of general circulation in the County of Lexington, State of South Carolina, in accordance with the laws of said county and state.

Publication Dates:

6-3-2021

*MacLeod Bellum*

Lexington County Chronicle  
& The Dispatch-News

Sworn to before me this 3rd day of  
June, 2021

*Jewel Hull*

Jewel Hull  
Notary Public for South Carolina

My Commission Expires October 3, 2028



Post Office Box 9  
Lexington, SC 29071  
(803) 359-7633

LEXINGTON COUNTY  
**Chronicle**  
AND  
The Dispatch-News  
SINCE 1870

A Paid Newspaper of General Circulation  
in the County of Lexington, SC

# Affidavit of Publication

## FINAL NOTICE AND EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY IN A 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN AND WETLANDS FOR SOUTH CENTRAL LEXINGTON COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS, SOUTH CAROLINA

To: All Interested Agencies, Groups, and  
Individuals

This is to give notice that Lexington County, South Carolina, has conducted an evaluation as required by Section 2(a)(4) of Executive Order 11988 for Floodplain Management and by Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11990 for the Protection of Wetlands, in accordance with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) regulations found at 24 CFR 55, Subpart C, Procedures for Making Determinations on Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands.

The proposed project would improve the resiliency of sections of the following roads: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road.

The proposed work along each section of the roads consists of widening the roads, removing vegetation, fine grading, surfacing with asphalt, and improving drainage infrastructure:

1. The Volliedale Drive project area is approximately 8.6 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The graded, dirt road runs north and east from Crout Pond Way to Juniper Springs Road (State Road S-32-37). The entire length of the road (7,350 linear feet) is in the project area.

Approximately 0.30 acres of the project area are within Flood Zone A (areas subject to inundation by 1% annual chance flood) of the 100-year floodplain according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel 45063C0220J, effective date July 5, 2018.

The project area also contains 0.09 acres of wetlands based on the NWI database. Of those, 0.06 acres are riverine, and 0.03 acres are freshwater forested/shrub wetland associated with Black Creek.

2. The Gary Hallman Circle project area is approximately 7.7 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville. The graded, dirt road runs from Marcellus Road southwest along Interstate 20 (I-20) (serving as a frontage road to the Interstate), then northwest from I-20, then east back to Marcellus Road. Only the unpaved portion of the road that does not serve as I-20 frontage road (11,595 linear feet) is in the project area.

The project area is not within the 100-year floodplain according to FIRM Panel 45063C0335J, effective date July 5, 2018.

The project area contains 0.72 acres of wetlands based on the NWI database. Of those, 0.25 acres are freshwater pond, and 0.47 acres are freshwater forested/shrub

wetland.

3. The Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road project area is approximately 9.72 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The project area includes the portion of Crout Pond Way (6,360 linear feet) between Juniper Springs Road and the intersection with Nathan Miller Road and the portion of Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road from that intersection to the intersection with Old Charleston Road.

Approximately 0.48 acres of the project area are within Flood Zone A (areas subject to inundation by 1% annual chance flood) of the 100-year floodplain according to FIRM Panel 45063C0240J, effective date July 5, 2018.

The project area also contains 0.09 acres of wetlands based on the NWI database. Of those, 0.02 acres are freshwater pond, 0.07 acres are riverine, and less than 0.01 acres are freshwater forested/shrub wetland associated with Black Creek.

A new 50-foot right-of-way (ROW) (25 feet on either side of the road center) would be acquired for each of the improved roads. The improved roads would primarily follow the existing alignments. Additional ROWs may be needed for drainage easements at portions of the roads; these easements are estimated to add an additional 25 feet on either side of the road centerlines. These 100-foot-wide project corridors are expected to encompass all project activities.

The Proposed Action must be located in a floodplain and wetland because it would improve existing roads that cross floodplains and wetlands.

Because the Proposed Action is intended to improve the existing road and drainage along these roads, the alternatives available to Lexington County are limited. As a result, Lexington County identified one alternative to the Proposed Action: the No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, the three road segments would continue to be vulnerable to flooding and erosion due to storm events. Public safety vehicle access would continue to be impaired. Residents, structures, and infrastructure would continue to be subject to damaging floods, and residents would continue to be exposed to health and safety hazards and economic hardships from flooding. The No Action Alternative would provide no benefit. As a result, the No Action Alternative is not considered practicable.

Lexington County has considered the following alternatives and mitigation measures to be taken to minimize adverse impacts and to restore and preserve natural and beneficial values.

Locating the road and drainage improvements within the floodplain is the only viable option for the rehabilitation of the existing road and maintaining access for local homes and businesses. The No Action Alternative is also impracticable because it denies access to residents and safety response during storm events. The road segments would continue to be vulnerable to erosion and washouts.

The road and drainage improvements will have minimal environmental impact because Lexington County would complete a geotechnical investigation and implement all resulting recommended measures regarding slope stability, erosion, and drainage.

No adverse effects are anticipated on the related natural and beneficial functions and values of the f...

I hereby certify that on the dates appearing below, I did publish the attached notice in the Lexington County Chronicle & The Dispatch-News, a newspaper of general circulation in the County of Lexington, State of South Carolina, in accordance with the laws of said county and state.

Publication Dates:

7-1-2021

7-8-2021

7-15-2021

*MacLeod Bellure*

Lexington County Chronicle  
& The Dispatch-News

Sworn to before me this 15th day of  
July, 2021

*Jewel Hull*

Jewel Hull  
Notary Public for South Carolina

My Commission Expires October 3, 2028



Adverse impacts to wetlands could occur due to the road widening activities. To minimize impacts on wetlands, Lexington County would undertake the following measures. Where the Proposed Action activities cross wetlands, they would be limited to the existing width of disturbance along the roads. Lexington County would not conduct any activities that directly or indirectly affect wetlands. In addition, Lexington County would take precautions during construction to preclude contamination of the wetlands by suspended solids, sediments, or any other environmentally deleterious materials, including but not limited to implementing and maintaining erosion and sedimentation control measures sufficient to prevent deposition of sediment and eroded soil.

Lexington County has reevaluated the alternatives to building in the floodplain and has determined that it has no practicable alternative. Environmental files that document compliance with steps 1 through 6 of 24 CFR Part 55 are available for public inspection, review and copying upon request at the times and location in the last paragraph of this notice.

There are three primary purposes for this notice. First, people who may be affected by activities in floodplains and wetlands and those who have an interest in the protection of the natural environment should be given an opportunity to express their concerns and provide information about these areas. Second, an adequate public notice program can be an important public educational tool. The dissemination of information about floodplains and wetlands can facilitate and enhance Federal efforts to reduce the risks associated with the occupancy and modification of these special areas. Third, as a matter of fairness, when the Federal government determines it will participate in actions taking place in floodplains or wetlands, it must inform those who may be put at greater or continued risk.

Written comments must be received by Lexington County at the following address on or before July 8, 2021, between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.: Lexington County Community Development Department, 212 South Lake Drive #401, Lexington, SC 29072; Attention: Sandy Fox. Comments also may be sent via e-mail to [cdbg-mit@lex-co.com](mailto:cdbg-mit@lex-co.com).

July 1, 2021



January 20, 2022

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Charleston Regulatory Office  
69 Hagood Avenue  
Charleston, SC 29412

Via email: [sac.rd.charleston@usace.army.mil](mailto:sac.rd.charleston@usace.army.mil)

RE: Request for Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination  
County of Lexington  
South Central Lexington County Road Improvements

To whom it may concern:

On behalf of the County of Lexington (the applicant), Tetra Tech, Inc (Tetra Tech) is currently requesting a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination for the proposed South Central Lexington County Road Improvements Project (the Project) located in Lexington County, South Carolina. Tetra Tech is pleased to provide the information contained in this submittal for your evaluation and confirmation of the delineated boundaries within the proposed Project area.

The Project consists of three survey areas, totaling 58.1 acres in size, along county roadways Gary Hallman Drive, Volliedale Drive, and Crout Pond Way. The three survey areas are further located at 33.84999167° N and -81.43372500° W, 33.90008889° N and -81.38360833° W, and at 33.89346389° N and -81.36461389° W. The three roadways currently consist of dirt lined roads with minimal to no shoulders that frequently flood and do not provide safe vehicle passage during heavy rainfall events. The County of Lexington is currently proposing to make improvements to these roadways in order to provide safer vehicle passage for the local community.

Tetra Tech completed a wetland delineation of the Project between December 19 and 20, 2021. A total of 0.33 acres of forested wetlands, 0.04 acres of emergent wetlands, 0.001 acres (12 linear feet) of perennial stream, and 1.02 acres of ponds were delineated with the Project area. A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Request for Corps Jurisdictional Determination Request and/or Delineation Review form and a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination form are provided for your review within Attachment A and Attachment B, respectively. A summary of the completed wetland delineation including figures, representative photographs, and USACE wetland determination data forms are provided in the attached Wetland Delineation Report under Attachment C and D.

Tetra Tech respectfully requests the USACE review and approval of a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination for the proposed Project. Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at (443) 618-0066 or [Danielle.Sank@tetrattech.com](mailto:Danielle.Sank@tetrattech.com).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Danielle Sank'.

Danielle Sank  
Environmental Scientist  
Tetra Tech, Inc.



Attachments: Attachment A: Jurisdictional Determination and/or Delineation Review Request Form  
Attachment B: Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination Form  
Attachment C: Wetland and Stream Delineation Flag Location Maps  
Attachment D: Wetland Delineation Report

**ATTACHMENT A**  
**JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION AND/OR**  
**DELINEATION REVIEW REQUEST FORM**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Charleston District - Regulatory Division  
**REQUEST FOR CORPS JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD) / DELINEATION**  
 (For Jurisdictional Status and Identifying Wetlands and Other Aquatic Resources)

**I. PROPERTY AND AGENT INFORMATION**

**A. Site Details/Location:**

Site Name: South Central Lexington Road Improvements Date: 1/20/2022  
 City/Township/Parish: Batesburg-Leesville County: Lexington  
 Latitude/Longitude: 33.84999167° N and 81.43372500° W; 33.90008889° N and 81.38360833° W; 33.89346389° N and 81.36461389° W Acreage: 58.1 acres  
 Tax Map Sequence (TMS) #(s): NA - County Roads  
 Property Address(es): Gary Hallman Drive, Volliedale Drive, Crout Pond Way

Please attach a survey/plat map and vicinity map identifying location and review area for the JD/delineation. An accurate depiction of the review area must be provided (survey, tax map, or GPS coordinates). Tax maps may only be used if the site includes the entire tax map parcel.

**B. Requestor of Jurisdictional Determination/Delineation (if there are multiple property owners, please attach additional pages)**

Name: Sandy Fox  
 Company Name (if applicable): County of Lexington  
 Address: 212 South Lake Drive, Suite 401, Lexington, SC, 29072  
 Phone: (803) 785-8559 Email: sfox@lex-co.com  
 Check one:  I currently own this property  
 I plan to purchase this property  
 Other, please explain County owned roadway

**C. Agent/Environmental Consultant Acting on Behalf of the Requestor (if applicable):**

Consultant/Agent Name: Danielle Sank  
 Company Name: Tetra Tech, Inc.  
 Address: 117 Hearthstone Drive, Aiken, SC 29803 Phone: (443) 618-0066  
 Email: Danielle.Sank@tetrattech.com

**II. REASON FOR REQUEST (check all that apply)**

- I intend to construct/develop a project or perform activities on this site which would be designed to avoid all aquatic resources.
- I intend to construct/develop a project or perform activities on this site which would be designed to avoid all jurisdictional aquatic resources under Corps authority.
- I intend to construct/develop a project or perform activities on this site which may require authorization from the Corps, and the Jurisdictional Determination would be used to avoid and minimize impacts to jurisdictional aquatic resources and as an initial step in a future permitting process.
- I intend to construct/develop a project or perform activities on this site which may require authorization from the Corps; this request is accompanied by my permit application and the jurisdictional determination is to be used in the permitting process.
- I intend to construct/develop a project or perform activities in a navigable water of the U.S. which is subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.
- A Corps jurisdictional determination is required in order to obtain my local/state authorization.
- I intend to contest jurisdiction over a particular aquatic resource and the request the Corps to confirm that jurisdiction does/does not exist over the aquatic resource on the parcel.
- I believe that the site may be comprised entirely of dry land.
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

<p><b>Charleston Office:</b>          US Army Corps of Engineers          Regulatory Division          69A Hagood Avenue          Charleston, SC 29403          (ph) 843-329-8044          SAC.RD.Charleston@usace.army.mil</p>	<p><b>Columbia Office:</b>          US Army Corps of Engineers          Regulatory Office          1835 Assembly Street, Room 865 B-1          Columbia, SC 29201          (ph) 803-253-3444          SAC.RD.Columbia@usace.army.mil</p>	<p><b>Conway Office:</b>          US Army Corps of Engineers          Regulatory Office          1949 Industrial Park Road, Room 140          Conway, SC 29526          (ph) 843-365-4239          SAC.RD.Conway@usace.army.mil</p>	<p><b>Greenville Office:</b>          US Army Corps of Engineers          Regulatory Office          150 Executive Center Drive, Suite 205          Greenville, SC 29615          (ph) 864-609-4326          SAC.RD.Greenville@usace.army.mil</p>
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\***Authorities:** Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10, 33 USC 403; Clean Water Act, Section 404, 33 USC 1344; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, Section 103, 33 USC 1413; Regulatory Program of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Final Rule for 33 CFR Parts 320-332.  
**Principal Purpose:** The information that you provide will be used in evaluating your request to determine whether there are any aquatic resources within the project area subject to federal jurisdiction under the regulatory authorities referenced above.  
**Routine Uses:** This information may be shared with the Department of Justice and other federal, state, and local government agencies, and the public, and may be made available as part of a public notice as required by federal law. Your name and property location where federal jurisdiction is to be determined will be included in the approved jurisdictional determination (AJD), which will be made available to the public on the District's website and on the Headquarters USACE website.  
**Disclosure:** Submission of requested information is voluntary; however, if information is not provided, the request for an jurisdictional determination cannot be evaluated nor can a jurisdictional determination be issued.

**III. TYPE OF REQUEST:**

**Delineation Concurrence<sup>1</sup>**

**Approved<sup>2</sup> Jurisdictional Determination (AJD) Only**

**Preliminary<sup>3</sup> Jurisdictional Determination (PJD) Only**

**Approved Jurisdictional Determination (AJD)** with submittal of a Pre-Construction Notification or Department of the Army permit application

**Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination (PJD)** with submittal of a Pre-Construction Notification or Department of the Army permit application

**Delineation of Wetlands and/or Other Aquatic Resources Only Conducted By Agent/Environmental Consultant** with submittal of a Pre-Construction Notification or Department of the Army permit application (No jurisdictional determination requested)

I request that the **Corps delineate** the wetlands and/or other aquatic resources that may be present on my property with the attached **Pre-Construction Notification or Department of the Army permit application**

I request that the **Corps delineate** the wetlands and/or other aquatic resources that may be present on my property **with a Delineation Only, an AJD or PJD**

**“No Permit Required” (NPR) Letter** as I believe my proposed activity is not regulated<sup>4</sup>

**Unclear** as to which jurisdictional determination I would like to request and require additional information to inform my decision

<sup>1</sup> Delineation Concurrence (DC) – A DC provides concurrence that the delineated boundaries of wetlands on a property are a reasonable representation of the aquatic resources on-site. A DC does not address the jurisdictional status of the aquatic resources.

<sup>2</sup> Approved – An AJD is defined in Corps regulations at 33 CFR 331.2. As explained in further detail in RGL 16-01, an AJD is used to indicate that this office has identified the presence or absence of wetlands and/or other aquatic resources on a site, including their accurate location(s) and boundaries, as well as their jurisdictional status. AJDs are valid for 5 years.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary – A PJD is defined in Corps regulations at 33 CFR 331.2. As explained in further detail in RGL 16-01, a PJD is used to indicate that this office has identified the approximate location(s) and boundaries of wetlands and/or other aquatic resources on a site that are presumed to be subject to regulatory jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers. Unlike an AJD, a PJD does not represent a definitive, official determination that there are, or that there are not, jurisdictional aquatic resources on a site, and does not have an expiration date.

<sup>4</sup> “No Permit Required” (NPR) Letter- A NPR letter may be provided by the Corps to notify the requestor that an activity will not require a permit (authorization) from the Corps; this letter can only be used if the proposed activity is not a regulated activity, regardless of where the activity may occur. A NPR letter cannot be used to indicate the presence or absence of wetlands and/or other aquatic resources, nor can it be used to determine their jurisdictional status.

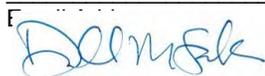
**IV. LEGAL RIGHT OF ENTRY**

By signing below, I am indicating that I have the authority, or am acting as the duly authorized agent of a person or entity with such authority, to and do hereby grant U.S. Army Corps of Engineers personnel right of entry to legally access the property(ies) subject to this request for the purposes of conducting on-site investigations (e.g., digging and refilling shallow holes) and issuing a jurisdictional determination. I acknowledge that my signature is an affirmation that I possess the requisite property rights to request a jurisdictional determination on the properties subject to this request.

117 Hearthstone Drive SW, Aiken, SC 29803

Mailing Address

Danielle.Sank@tetrattech.com



\*Signature:

Lexington County

Property Address / TMS #(s)

(443) 618-0066

Daytime Phone Number

Danielle Sank 1/20/2022

Printed Name and Date

\*Authorities: Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10, 33 USC 403; Clean Water Act, Section 404, 33 USC 1344; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, Section 103, 33 USC 1413; Regulatory Program of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Final Rule for 33 CFR Parts 320-332.

Principal Purpose: The information that you provide will be used in evaluating your request to determine whether there are any aquatic resources within the project area subject to federal jurisdiction under the regulatory authorities referenced above.

Routine Uses: This information may be shared with the Department of Justice and other federal, state, and local government agencies, and the public, and may be made available as part of a public notice as required by federal law. Your name and property location where federal jurisdiction is to be determined will be included in the approved jurisdictional determination (AJD), which will be made available to the public on the District's website and on the Headquarters USACE website.

Disclosure: Submission of requested information is voluntary; however, if information is not provided, the request for an jurisdictional determination cannot be evaluated nor can a jurisdictional determination be issued.

**ATTACHMENT B**  
**PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION**  
**FORM**

**Appendix 2 - PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (PJD) FORM**

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

**A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR PJD:** 1/13/2022

**B. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON REQUESTING PJD:** Danielle Sank  
117 Hearthstone Drive, Aiken, SC  
29803

**C. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER:**  
CORPS USE ONLY - FILE NUMBER ASSIGNED BY CORPS OFFICE

**D. PROJECT LOCATION(S) AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:**

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

State: South Carolina County/parish/borough: Lexington City: Batesburg-Leesville

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

Lat.: xx.xxx° Long.: yy.yyy° 33.84999167° N and 81.43372500° W; 33.90008889° N and 81.38360833° W;  
33.89346389° N and 81.36461389° W

Universal Transverse Mercator: UTM 17

Name of nearest waterbody: Thrasher Branch and Little Knotwood Creek

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

Office (Desk) Determination. Date: December 15 - 17, 2021

Field Determination. Date(s): December 19 - 20, 2021

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

Site number	Latitude (decimal degrees)	Longitude (decimal degrees)	Estimated amount of aquatic resource in review area (acreage and linear feet, if applicable)	Type of aquatic resource (i.e., wetland vs. non-wetland waters)	Geographic authority to which the aquatic resource "may be" subject (i.e., Section 404 or Section 10/404)
1	See attached Wetland Delineation Report				
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

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

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

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

- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the PJD requestor:  
Map: \_\_\_\_\_
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the PJD requestor.
  - Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
  - Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report. Rationale: \_\_\_\_\_
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps: \_\_\_\_\_
- Corps navigable waters' study: \_\_\_\_\_
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas: \_\_\_\_\_
- USGS NHD data.
- USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name: \_\_\_\_\_
- Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: \_\_\_\_\_
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: \_\_\_\_\_
- State/local wetland inventory map(s): \_\_\_\_\_
- FEMA/FIRM maps: \_\_\_\_\_
- 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: \_\_\_\_\_. (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs:  Aerial (Name & Date): \_\_\_\_\_  
or  Other (Name & Date): \_\_\_\_\_
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other information (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

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

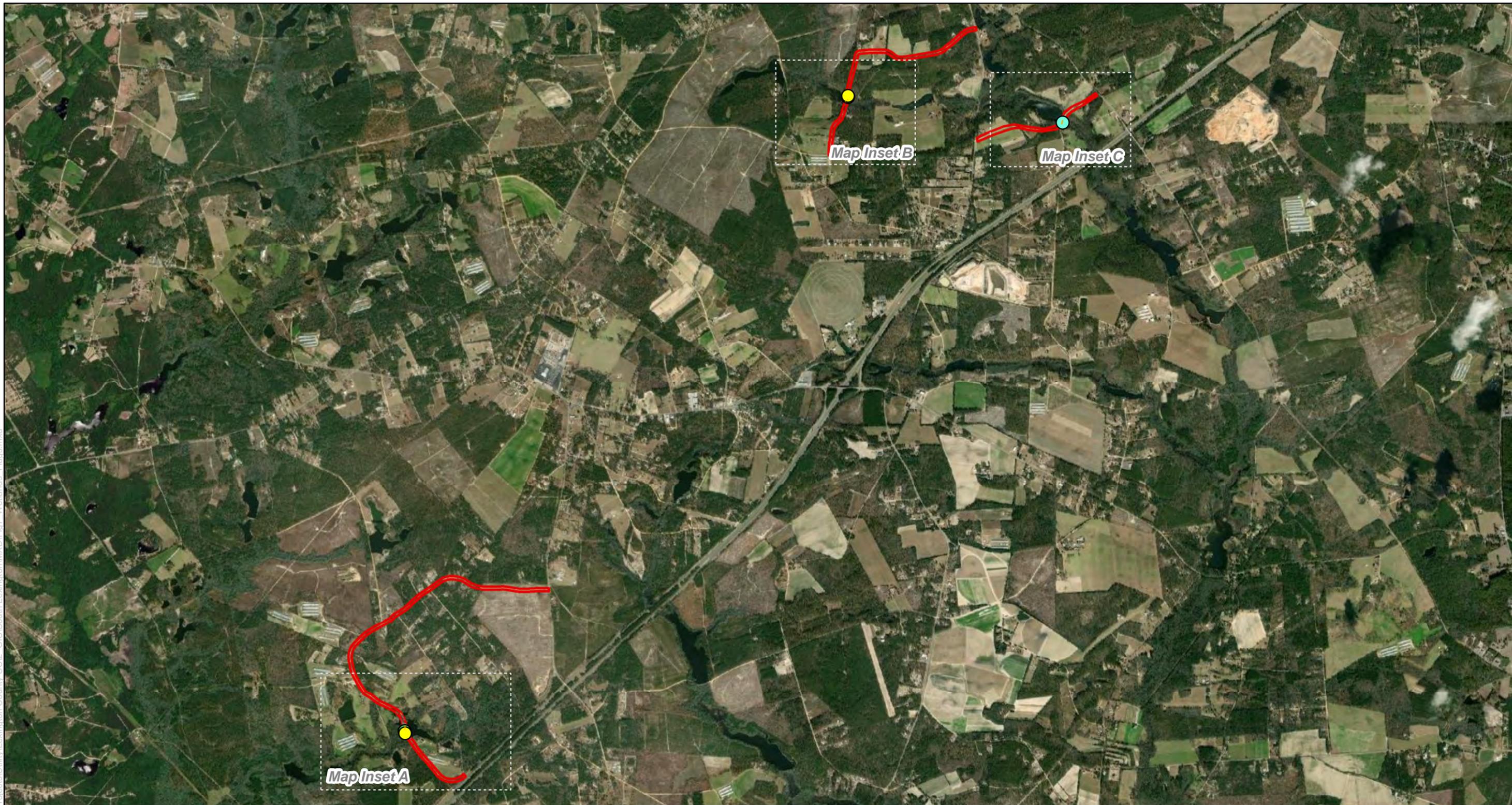
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature and date of  
Regulatory staff member  
completing PJD

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature and date of  
person requesting PJD  
(REQUIRED, unless obtaining  
the signature is impracticable)<sup>1</sup>

1/20/2022

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

**ATTACHMENT C**  
**WETLAND AND STREAM DELINEATION FLAG LOCATION MAPS**



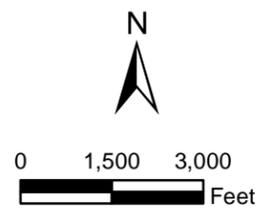
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Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS

Date: 1/6/2022



**Legend**

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)     | Perennial Stream (12.0 Ln. Ft. ±) |
| Emergent Wetland (0.04 Acres ±) | Culverts                          |
| Forested Wetland (0.33 Acres ±) | Wetland Flags                     |
| Pond (1.02 Acres ±)             | Wetland Datapoint                 |
|                                 | Upland Datapoint                  |
|                                 | Stream Datapoint                  |

**Wetland and Stream Delineation  
Flag Location Map**

South Central Lexington Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

1

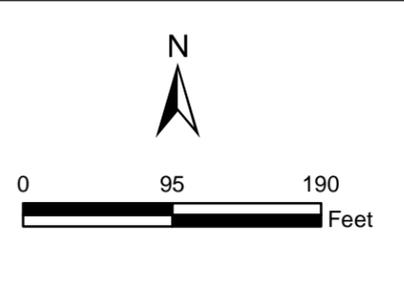
Document Path: C:\Users\DAKIELLE\_SANK\OneDrive - Tetra Tech, Inc\Desktop\GIS\MXD\Lexington Co\Fig1 - WetlandFlags.mxd



**Tt TETRA TECH**

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS      Date: 1/20/2022



Legend	
	Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
	Emergent Wetland (0.04 Acres ±)
	Forested Wetland (0.33 Acres ±)
	Pond (1.02 Acres ±)
	Perennial Stream (12.0 Ln. Ft. ±)
	Culverts
	Wetland Datapoint
	Upland Datapoint
	Stream Datapoint
	Wetland Flags

**Wetland and Stream Delineation  
Flag Location Map  
(Map Inset A)**

South Central Lexington County Road  
Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE  
  
1A



Document Path: C:\Users\DAKIELLE\_SANK\OneDrive - Tetra Tech, Inc\Desktop\GIS\MXD\Lexington Co\Fig1 - WetlandFlags.mxd



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS

Date: 1/20/2022



0 450 900  
Feet

**Legend**

- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Emergent Wetland (0.04 Acres ±)
- Forested Wetland (0.33 Acres ±)
- Pond (1.02 Acres ±)
- Perennial Stream (12.0 Ln. Ft. ±)
- Culverts
- Wetland Datapoint
- Upland Datapoint
- Stream Datapoint
- Wetland Flags

**Wetland and Stream Delineation  
Flag Location Map  
(Map Inset B)**

South Central Lexington County Road  
Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

1B

**ATTACHMENT D**  
**WETLAND DELINEATION REPORT**

# Wetland Delineation Report

## South Central Lexington County Road Improvements Lexington County, South Carolina

---

**January 13, 2022**

*Prepared for:*



County of Lexington  
212 South Lake Drive #401  
Lexington, SC 29072

*Prepared by:*



117 Hearthstone Drive SW  
Aiken, South Carolina 29803  
Phone: (803) 649-7963

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The County of Lexington is currently proposing to provide roadway improvements to three roadways located in Batesburg-Leesville, Lexington County, South Carolina (the Project). In support of the Project, Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech) has conducted a wetland and stream delineation to identify any environmental constraints associated with future construction. This report describes the methodology of the wetland and stream delineation and a summary of the delineation findings. Figures referenced in the report are presented in Appendix A.

## 2.0 SITE LOCATION

The Project area consists of three individual survey areas, totaling 58.1 acres in size, that consist of roadways Gary Hallman Circle, Volliedale Drive, and Crout Pond Way (Figures 2A-2B). The first survey area containing Gary Hallman Circle is approximately 2.5 miles in length (30.2 acres) and extends from the intersection of Valley Stream Road and Gary Hallman Circle to the intersection of Marcellus Road and Gary Hallman Circle. The first survey area is located at 33.84999167° N and 81.43372500° W.

The second survey area containing Volliedale Drive is approximately 1.4 miles in length (17.2 acres) and extends from the intersection of Crout Pond Way and Volliedale Drive to the intersection of State Road S32-37 and Volliedale Drive. The second survey area is located at 33.90008889° N and 81.38360833° W.

The third survey area containing Crout Pond Way is approximately 0.8 miles in length (10.7 acres) and extends from the intersection of State Road S32-37 and Crout Pond Way and Old Charleston Road and Crout Pond Way. The third survey area is located at 33.89346389° N and 81.36461389° W.

## 3.0 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The Project area is within the Sand Hills Ecoregion<sup>1</sup> (Figures 2-2B) and within the Lightwood Knot Creek watershed (HUC10 Watershed Unit 0305020301).<sup>2</sup> The Sand Hill Ecoregion is characterized by rolling hills comprised of sand and loamy-clay soils and is generally dominated by pastures, agricultural land, and wooded areas generally consisting of shortleaf-loblolly pine forests and turkey-blackjack oak forests with wiregrass ground cover. Appendix B includes photos of the Project area.

The Project area is mapped on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles for Barr Lake, Steedman, and Gilbert, SC (2017). Elevations within the survey areas are depicted to range from approximately 510 feet above mean sea level (amsl) within upland areas down to approximately 400 feet amsl along mapped streams and waterbodies. The topographic maps depict ponds and wetlands associated with Mill Creek to cross southwestern portions of the first survey area along Gary Hallman Circle (Figure 3A). Mill Creek ultimately connects offsite and downstream to the southwest to the navigable waters of the North Fork Edisto River. Wetlands and ponds associated with Black Creek are depicted to cross southwestern portions of the second survey area, Volliedale Drive (Figure 3B), and eastern portions of the third survey area, Crout Pond Way (Figure 3B). Black Creek ultimately connects offsite and downstream to the southeast to the navigable waters of the North Fork Edisto River.

---

<sup>1</sup> Griffith et al 2002, Ecoregions of South Carolina, Regional Descriptions. (nrc.gov). Accessed December 17, 2021.

<sup>2</sup> USGS National Map Viewer. <https://apps.nationalmap.gov/viewer/> Accessed December 17, 2021.

Review of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey data for Lexington County (Figures 4A-4B) identified the following soils to be mapped within the survey areas:

- ◆ Blaney sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes
- ◆ Blaney-Vaucluse complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes
- ◆ Johnston soils
- ◆ Lakeland soils, undulating
- ◆ Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes
- ◆ Pelion loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- ◆ Vaucluse loamy sand, 10 to 25 percent slopes

Johnston soils were indicated to be potentially hydric soils. These soils were mapped within areas of lower elevations, generally associated with mapped streams and waterbodies that cross the survey areas.

Review of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Inventory (NWI) and National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) for the Project area identified forested wetlands and several ponds associated with perennial stream Mill Creek to cross southwestern portions of Gary Hallman Circle in a general east-west direction (Figure 5A). Forested wetlands and perennial stream Black Creek are depicted to cross southwestern portions of Volliedale Drive in a general east-west direction (Figure 5B). Additionally, named pond Crout Pond, mapped perennial stream Black Creek, and forested wetlands are depicted to cross eastern portions of Crout Pond Way in a general northwest-southeast direction (Figure 5C). Based on the complete desktop review of the Project area and surrounding watershed, it appears that Mill Drive and Black Creek are indirect tributaries of the navigable waterway the North Fork Edisto River.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps 45063C0335J and 45063C0240J (effective July 4, 2018), the majority of the survey areas are located within Zone X, which indicates areas of minimal flood hazard (Figures 6A-6C). The entire survey area along Gary Hallman Circle is depicted within Zone X (Figure 6A). However, portions of the survey areas along Volliedale Drive and Crout Pond Way are mapped within Zone A (Figures 6B and 6C), which indicates areas within a 1-percent-chance flood event (100- and 500-year flood events). These areas are generally associated with mapped wetlands and ponds associated with Black Creek that cross the survey areas.

## 4.0 METHODOLOGY

Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS), including wetlands, streams, and other surface waters (OSW), are federally protected under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The definition of a wetland is "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas" (Code of Federal Regulations §230.3(t)).

On December 7, 2021, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a proposed new rule to redefine what constitutes as WOTUS. The previous 2020 definition of WOTUS under the Navigable Waters Protection Rule was effectively vacated and the pre-2015 definition of WOTUS put back into regulation. Under the pre-2015 Rule, WOTUS are defined as traditionally navigable and interstate waters,

and intrastate waters including wetlands, streams and rivers, and other surface waters that are directly adjacent and/or maintain relatively permanent flow in a given year to a traditionally navigable waterbody. Isolated, impounded, and/or adjacent wetlands and other surface waters are evaluated on case-by-case situations to determine whether the waterbody in question maintains a “significant nexus” to other likely jurisdictional WOTUS.

The wetland and stream delineation for this Project was completed in accordance with the three-parameter approach as outlined in the *United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Wetland Delineation Manual*<sup>3</sup> and the *Regional Supplement to the USACE Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (Version 2.0)*.<sup>4</sup> The delineation process involved evaluating the three parameters required for determining the presence of wetlands:

- 1) The presence of hydrophytic vegetation – The presence of hydrophytic vegetation is determined by evaluating the plant indicator status<sup>5</sup> for each species present within a sample plot to determine the overall reference/tolerance for wetland conditions within the present vegetative community. Sample plots determined to have dominant species greater than 50 percent facultative or wetter are considered to meet the hydrophytic vegetation criterion.
- 2) The presence of hydrology - Each sample point is evaluated for evidence of wetland hydrology or persistent saturation or inundation of soils. The *USACE Wetland Delineation Manual* and associated Regional Supplement identifies both primary and secondary hydrologic indicators, where one primary indicator or two secondary indicators must be observed in order for the sample point to meet the hydrology criterion. Indicators include saturated soils in the upper 12 inches, inundation, water marks, drift lines, sediment deposits, drainage patterns, oxidized root channels in the upper 12 inches of the soil, water-stained leaves, local soil survey data, and others.
- 3) The presence of hydric soils - Soil sample plots measuring to a depth of at least 18 inches (or to the B horizon) are collected throughout the Project area to determine the presence of hydric soils through evaluation of soil texture(s) and color(s). Soil textures are determined by manual tactile sampling. Soil colors (in a moist condition) are compared to *Munsell Soil-Color charts (2009 Edition, 2015 production year, Munsell Color, Grand Rapids, MI, USA)* to evaluate each soil layer’s color based on hue, value, and chroma to determine if hydric characteristics are present.

An area is classified as a wetland only in instances when all three of the parameters are present and determined to exist under normal circumstances. If one or more criteria are absent, then the area is deemed upland.

USACE wetland determination data forms were completed at each delineated wetland and representative upland areas to verify or refute the presence of hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology within the Project area. In the absence of a South Carolina-specific stream identification data form, Tetra Tech utilized the Stream Identification Forms from the *North Carolina Methodology for Identification of Intermittent and Perennial Streams and Their Origins* to further classify stream types (ephemeral, intermittent, or perennial) within the Project area. Completed USACE wetland data forms are presented in Appendix C, and stream identification forms are presented in Appendix D.

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<sup>3</sup> USACE (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). 1987. Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual. Environmental Laboratory. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station. Technical Report Y-87-1.

<sup>4</sup> USACE. 2010. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (Version 2.0). Vicksburg, MS: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center.

<sup>5</sup> USACE. 2020. National Wetland Plant List, version 3.5. <http://wetland-plants.usace.army.mil/>

Tetra Tech used ArcGIS Field Collector with a Geode handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) to obtain coordinates for the wetland and stream delineation boundaries and accompanying data points. This unit is capable of sub-meter accuracy (following post-processing and differential correction via a known base station) and allows the digital data to be incorporated into drawings for further mapping and/or design purposes.

## 5.0 FINDINGS

Tetra Tech's wetland and stream delineation was completed for the Project on December 19 and 20, 2021. During the onsite delineation, land use within the survey areas was observed to consist of existing dirt roadways with limited shoulders and rights-of-way (ROWS) with surrounding rural-residential properties, hardwood-pine mixed forests, and agricultural and silvicultural lands. Surface water within the survey areas was observed to drain to lower elevations associated with streams and waterbodies that crossed the survey areas.

Results of the wetland and stream delineation identified a total of three forested wetlands, one emergent wetland, one perennial stream, and six ponds within the Project area (Figure 7). Tables 5-1 and 5-2 below further identify the wetland, open waters, and streams determined to occur within the Project area. Representative site photographs are presented in Appendix B (Figure 8 indicates photo location points) and completed USACE wetland determination data forms and stream datasheets are presented in Appendices C and D, respectively.

**Table 5-1. Delineated Wetlands and Open Waters**

Survey Area	Wetland ID	Type	Area (acres)
Gary Hallman Circle	W01	PFO – Forested Wetland	0.2
	W02	PUB - Pond	0.4
	W03	PUB - Pond	0.1
	W04	PFO – Forested Wetland	0.03
	W05	PUB - Pond	0.08
	W06	PEM – Emergent Wetland	0.04
	W07	PUB - Pond	0.04
Volliedale Drive	W08	PUB - Pond	0.1
	W09	PFO – Forested Wetland	0.1
Crout Pond Way	W10	PUB - Pond	0.3
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1.39</b>

Wetland W01 consisted of a forested wetland where approximately 0.2 acres of the wetland was located within the Project area. Dominant vegetation observed within the wetland included sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), swamp titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), sweetleaf (*Symplocos tinctoria*), Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), and giant cane (*Arundinaria*

*gigantea*). Hydrology indicators included high water table, soils saturation within the upper 12 inches, and geomorphic position. Soils were determined to meet the USACE hydric soil indicator for S5 Sandy Redox.

Wetlands W02, W03, W05, and W07 consisted of large ponds where collectively a total of 0.4 acres of pond were determined to be located within the Project area. Wetland W02 was observed to contain an outfall that allowed for water exceeding the pond capacity to overflow west into Wetland W01 via culverts crossing under Gary Hallman Circle. Presence of beaver activity within the pond was also observed. The remaining ponds (W03, W05, and W07) were observed to be impoundments associated with several rural-residential properties. At the time of the delineation, water levels within all four ponds were observed to be above the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM). Further desktop review indicated the ponds were likely created sometime in the 1970's through the impoundment of wetlands or streams associated with Lightwood Knot Creek that likely existed in the area.

Wetland W04 consisted of a small, depression forested wetland located north of Wetland W02 and south of Wetland W05. A small dirt access road was observed to be located between Wetland W04 and W02. Approximately 0.03 acres of Wetland W04 was determined to be located within the Project area. The wetland exhibited minimal understory vegetation and was generally dominated by a canopy of blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*). Hydrology indicators included high water table, geomorphic position, and sparsely vegetated concave surface. Soils were determined to meet the USACE hydric soil indicator for F8 Redox Depressions.

Wetland W06 consisted of a small emergent wetland located along the northwestern fringe of pond W05 where approximately 0.04 acres of the wetland was determined to occur within the Project area. The wetland was observed to be largely dominated by soft rush (*Juncus effusus*). Hydrology indicators included soil saturation and drainage patterns. Soils were determined to meet the USACE hydric soil indicator for F8 Redox Depressions.

Wetland W08 consisted of a pond that extended offsite to the west into a large wetland-swamp complex associated with Black Creek. Approximately 0.1 acres of Wetland W08 was determined to be located within the Project area. Wetland W08 was observed to be hydrologically connected to Wetland W09 via a large culvert that crossed under Volliedale Drive. Based on a review of historical topographic maps and current observations made in the field, it is likely that Wetland W08 historically existed as a forested wetland but over time had converted to a pond following the construction of Volliedale Drive.

Wetland W09 consisted of a forested wetland where approximately 0.1 acres of the wetland was located within the Project area. Wetland W09 was observed to receive downstream flow from Wetland W08 via a large culvert that crossed under Volliedale Drive. Dominant vegetation observed within the wetland included loblolly pine, red maple (*Acer rubrum*), sweetbay (*Persea palustris*), swamp titi, fetterbush, American holly (*Ilex opaca*), giant cane, and cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*). Hydrology indicators included thin muck surface, moss trim lines, and geomorphic position. Soils were determined to meet the USACE hydric soil indicator for A7 5cm Mucky Mineral.

Wetland W10 consisted of a large pond (Crout Pond) where approximately 0.3 acres of the pond were determined to be located within the Project area. Wetland W10 was observed to contain an outfall that allowed for water exceeding the pond capacity to overflow southeast into perennial stream Black Creek (PS01). Further desktop review indicated the pond was likely created sometime in the 1970's through the impoundment of Black Creek.

**Table 5-2. Delineated Streams**

Survey Area	Stream ID	Type	Length (Linear Feet)
Crout Pond Way	PS01 (Black Creek)	Perennial	12.0
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>12.0</b>

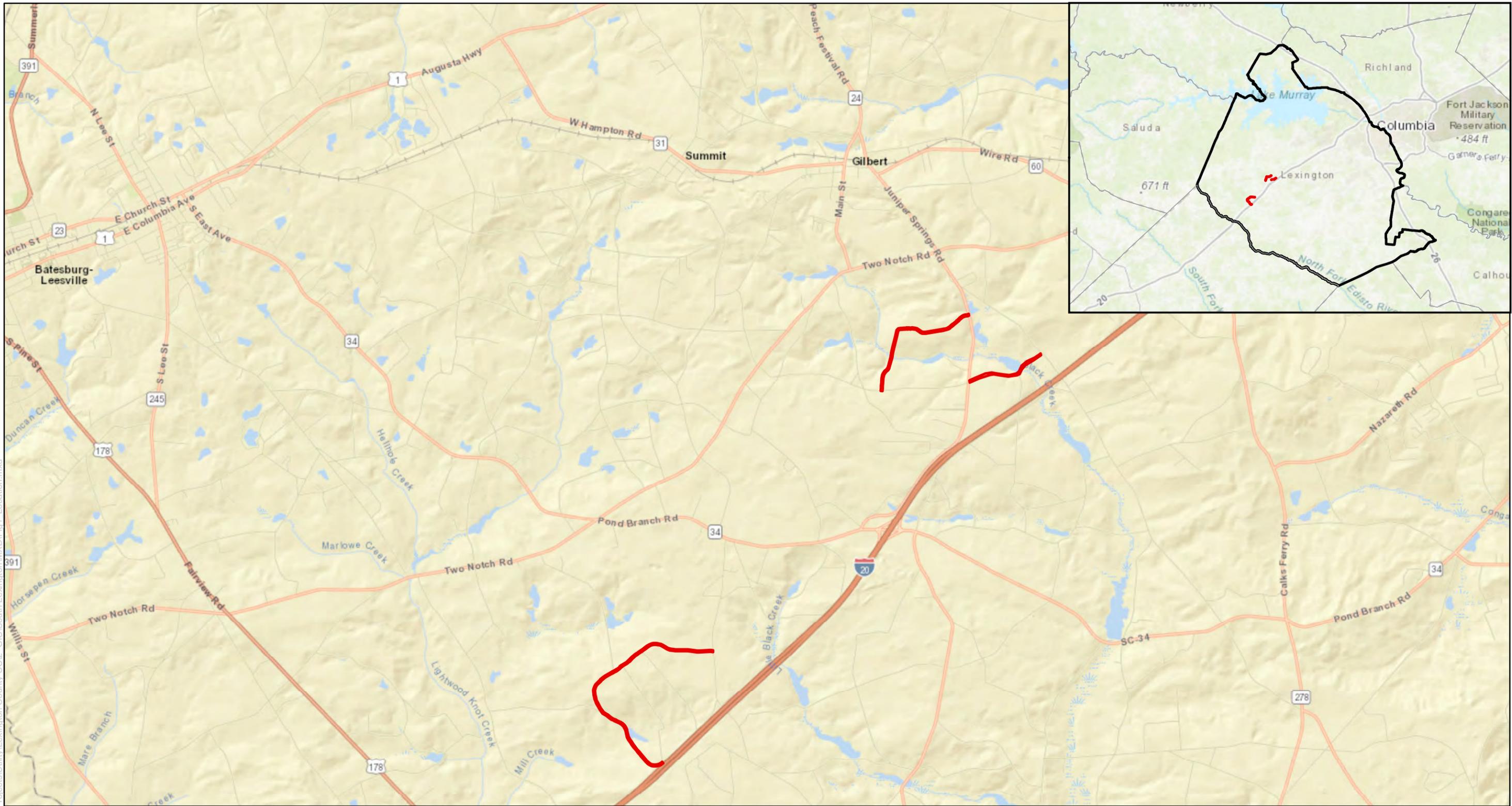
Stream PS01 consisted of named perennial stream Black Creek. Approximately 12 linear feet of Black Creek was determined to be located within the Project area. Wetland W10 was observed to provide overflow downstream to Black Creek via a large culvert outfall that crossed under Crout Pond Way. Black Creek was observed to have a well-defined bed and bank with sand substrates.

## **6.0 CONCLUSION**

Tetra Tech identified approximately 0.33 acres of forested wetlands, 0.04 acres of emergent wetlands, 1.02 acres of ponds, and 12 linear feet of perennial stream to occur within the three survey areas (the Project). It is Tetra Tech's opinion that the wetlands, ponds, and stream would likely be considered jurisdictional to the USACE. Although these findings are based upon a survey utilizing USACE-approved protocols, official determination on the likely jurisdiction of these features is subject to the comment and review of the USACE Charleston District through a Jurisdictional Determination Request.

## APPENDIX A

### FIGURES



Document Path: \\TTS098\FST\Aiken\Projects\Utility\Lexington County\_S02\_GIS\South Lexington\MXD\Fig1\_Location.mxd



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan,

Author: DS

Date: 1/4/2022



0 2,500 5,000  
Feet

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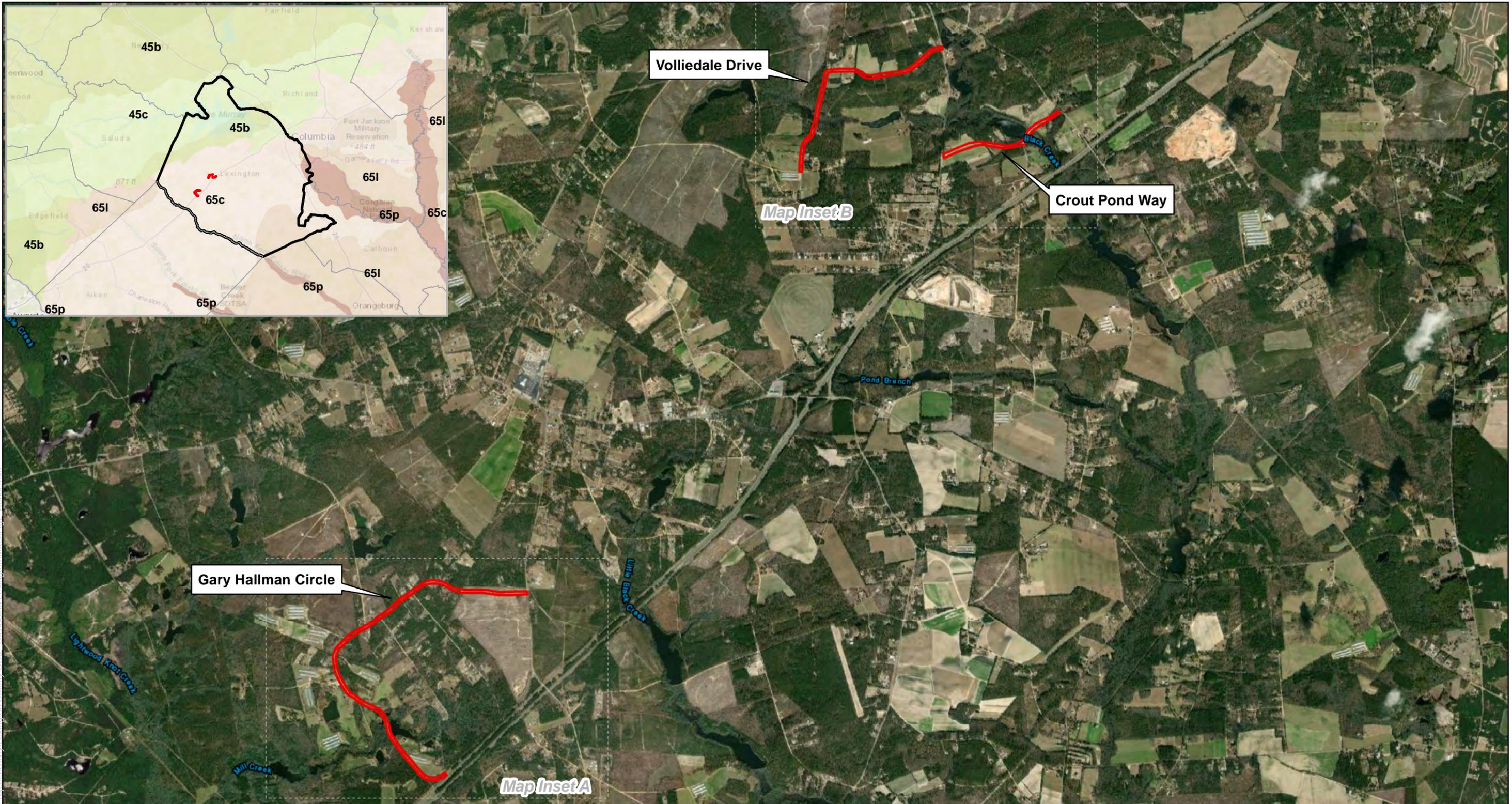
Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)

**FIGURE**

**Project Location Map**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvement  
Lexington County, SC

1



**Tt TETRA TECH**

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS      Date: 1/5/2022

N

0      2,350      4,700  
Feet

**Legend**

Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)

Map Insets (A-B)

**EcoRegions**

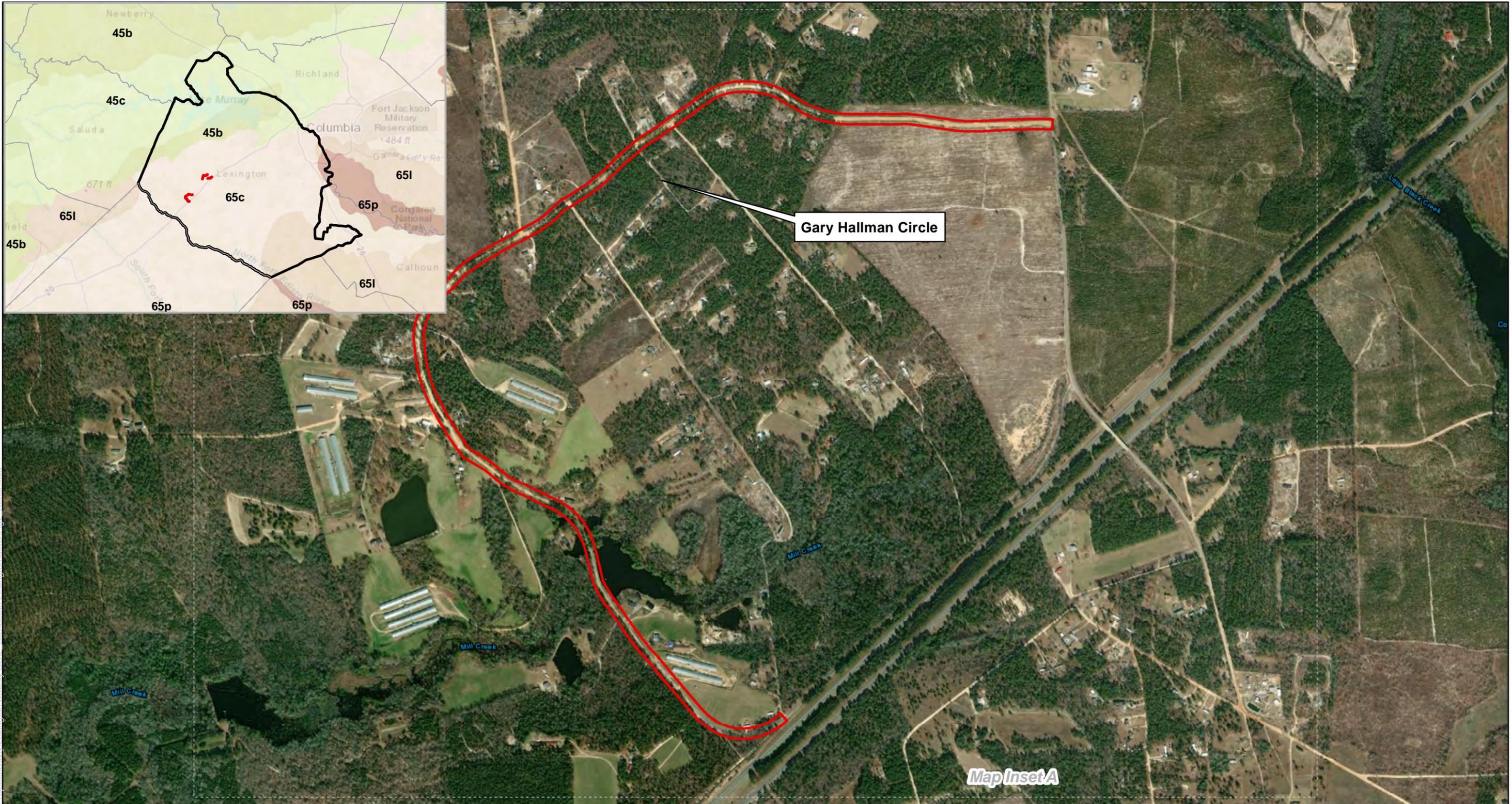
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #d9ead3;"></span> 45c Carolina Slate Belt	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #f4cccc;"></span> 65c Sand Hills
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #fce4d6;"></span> 65l Atlantic Southern Loam Plains	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #f4cccc;"></span> 65p Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #d9ead3;"></span> 45b Southern Outer Piedmont	

**Site Aerial and Land Use Map (Overview)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

**FIGURE**

2

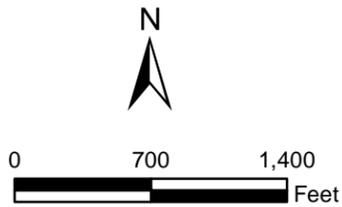


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Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS Date: 1/5/2022



**Legend**

- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)

**EcoRegions**

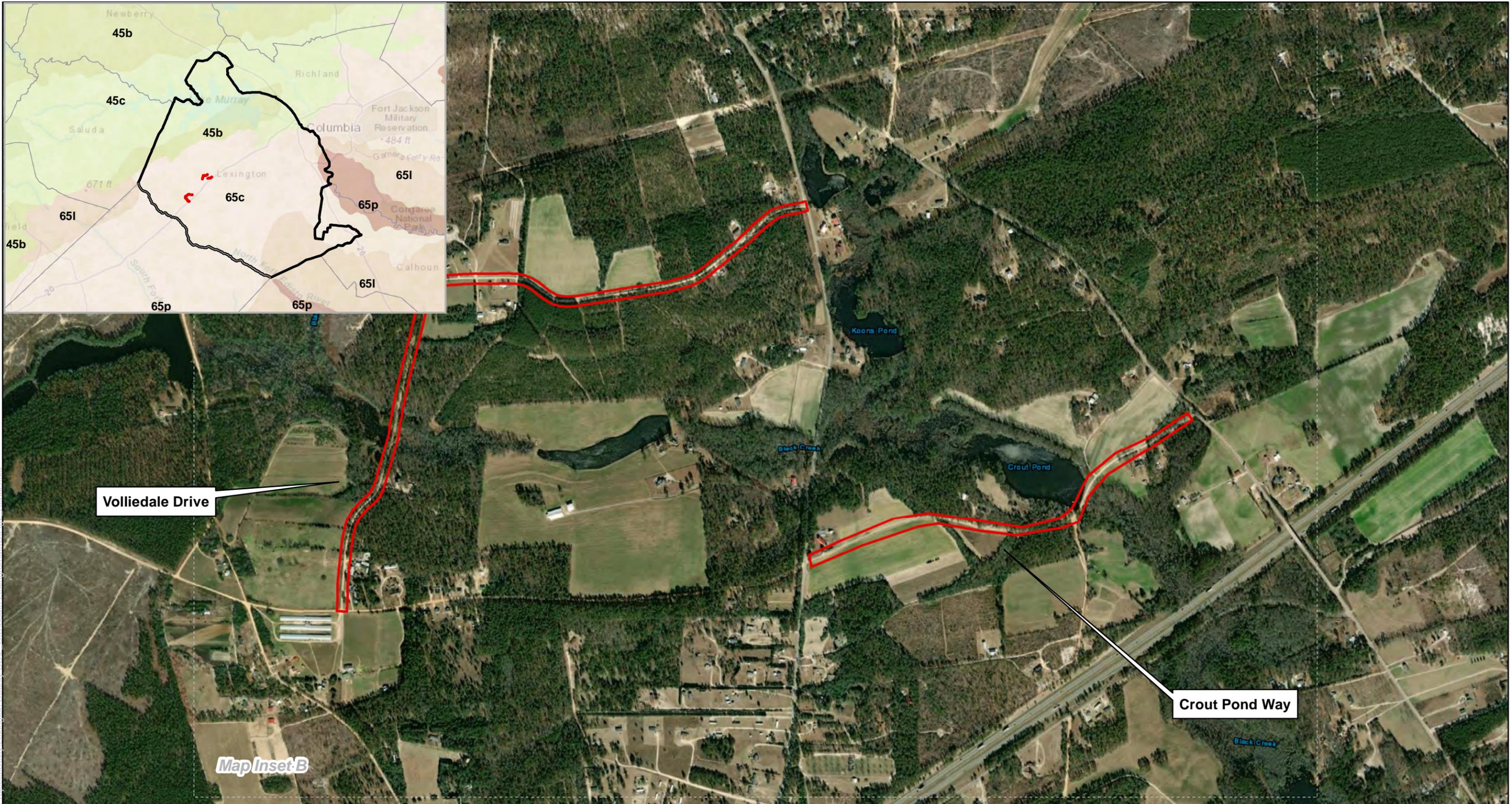
- 45b Southern Outer Piedmont
- 65c Sand Hills
- 65l Atlantic Southern Loam Plains
- 65p Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces

**Site Aerial and Land Use Map (Map Inset A)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

2A



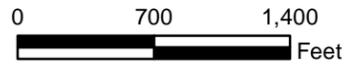
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 GIS: South Lexington\Map\Aerial.mxd



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS

Date: 1/7/2022



**Legend**

- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)

**EcoRegions**

- 45b Southern Outer Piedmont
- 65c Sand Hills
- 65l Atlantic Southern Loam Plains
- 65p Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces

45c Carolina Slate Belt

65c Sand Hills

65l Atlantic Southern Loam Plains

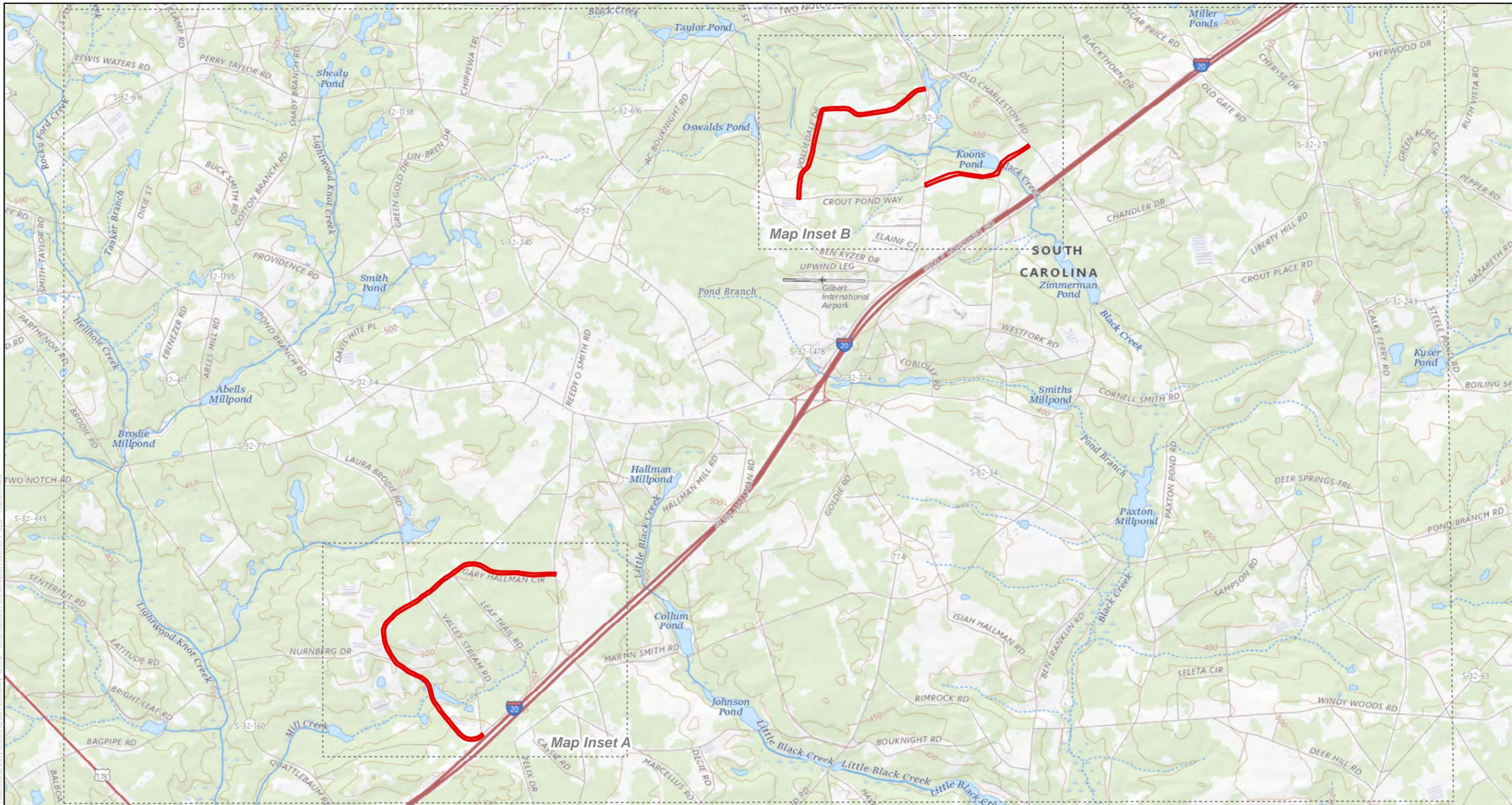
65p Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces

**Site Aerial and Land Use Map (Map Inset B)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

2B



Document Path: \\TTS099F51\kern\Projects\Utility\Lexington County\_SC2\_GIS\South Lexington\MXD\Fig3\_Topo.mxd



Service Layer Credits: USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program,

Author: DS

Date: 1/5/2022



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Feet

**Legend**

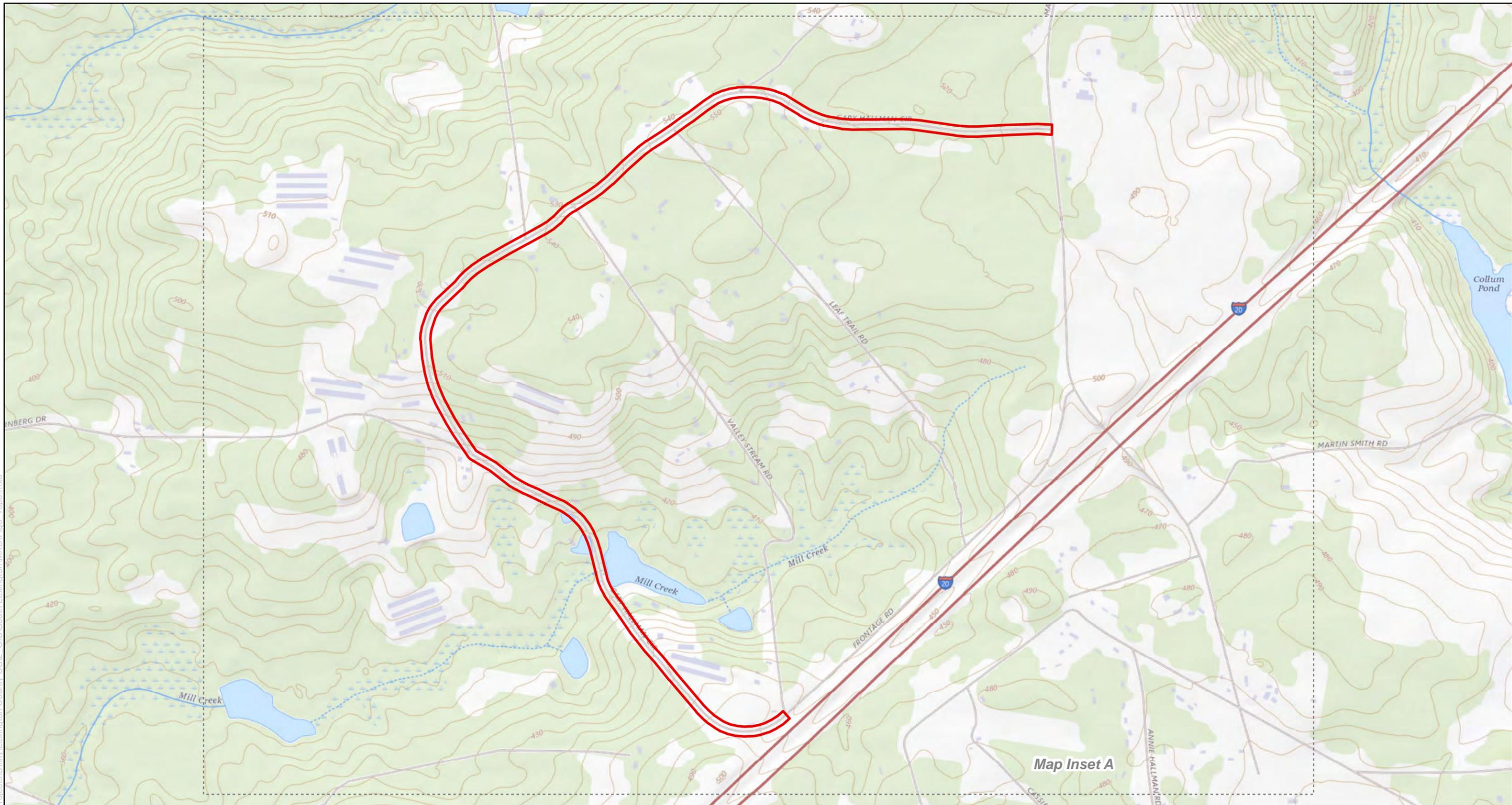
- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)

**FIGURE**

**USGS Topographic Map (Overview)**

**3**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC



Document Path: \\TTS098F51\kern\Projects\Utility\Lexington County\_SC2\_GIS\South Lexington\MXD\Fig3\_Topo.mxd



Service Layer Credits: USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program,

Author: DS

Date: 1/5/2022



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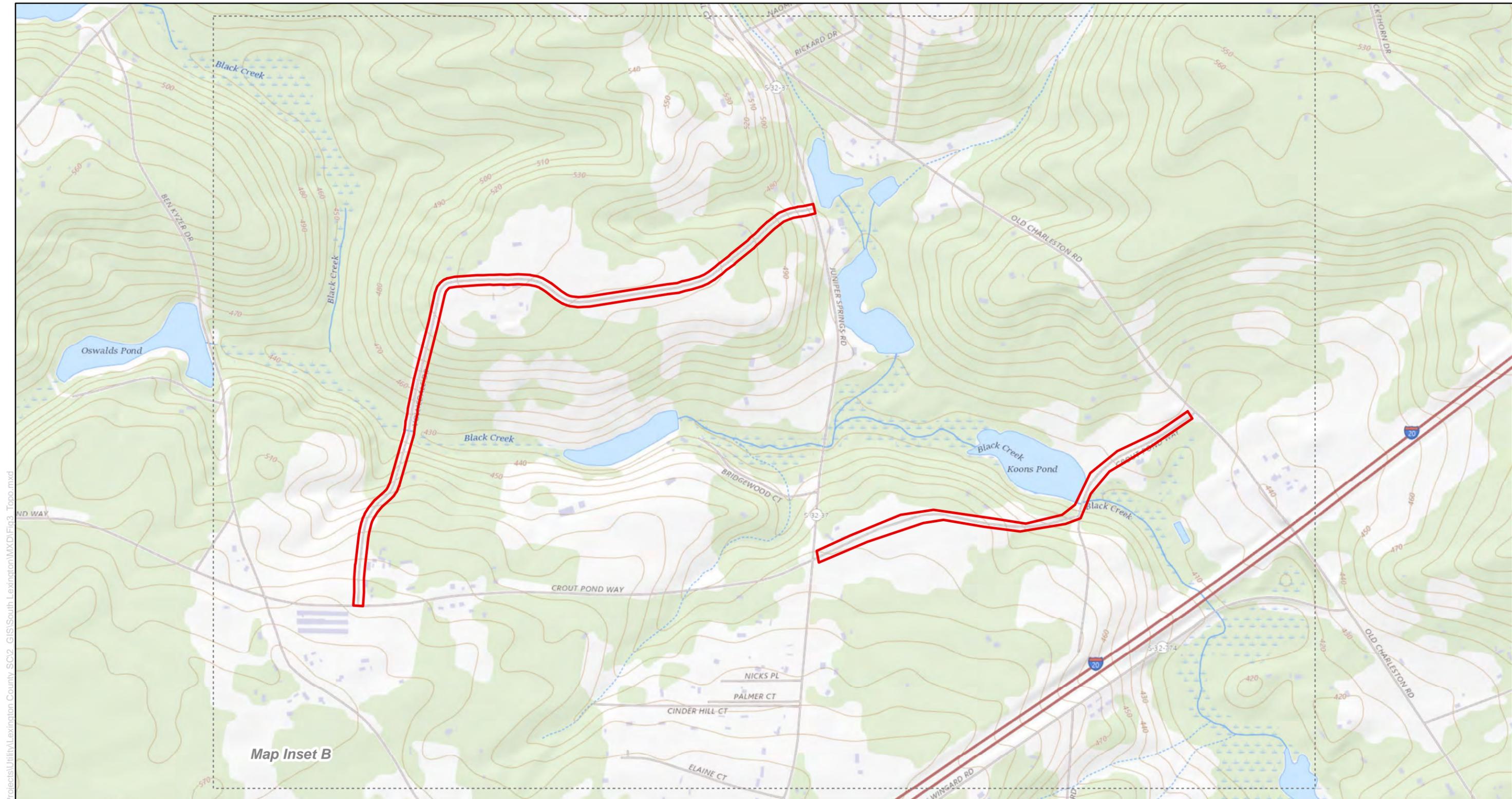
- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)

**USGS Topographic Map  
(Map Inset A)**

South Central Lexington County Road  
Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

**FIGURE**

**3A**



Map Inset B

Document Path: \\TTS098F51\kern\Projects\Utility\Lexington County\_SC2\_GIS\South Lexington\MXD\Fig3\_Topo.mxd



Service Layer Credits: USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program,

Author: DS Date: 1/10/2022



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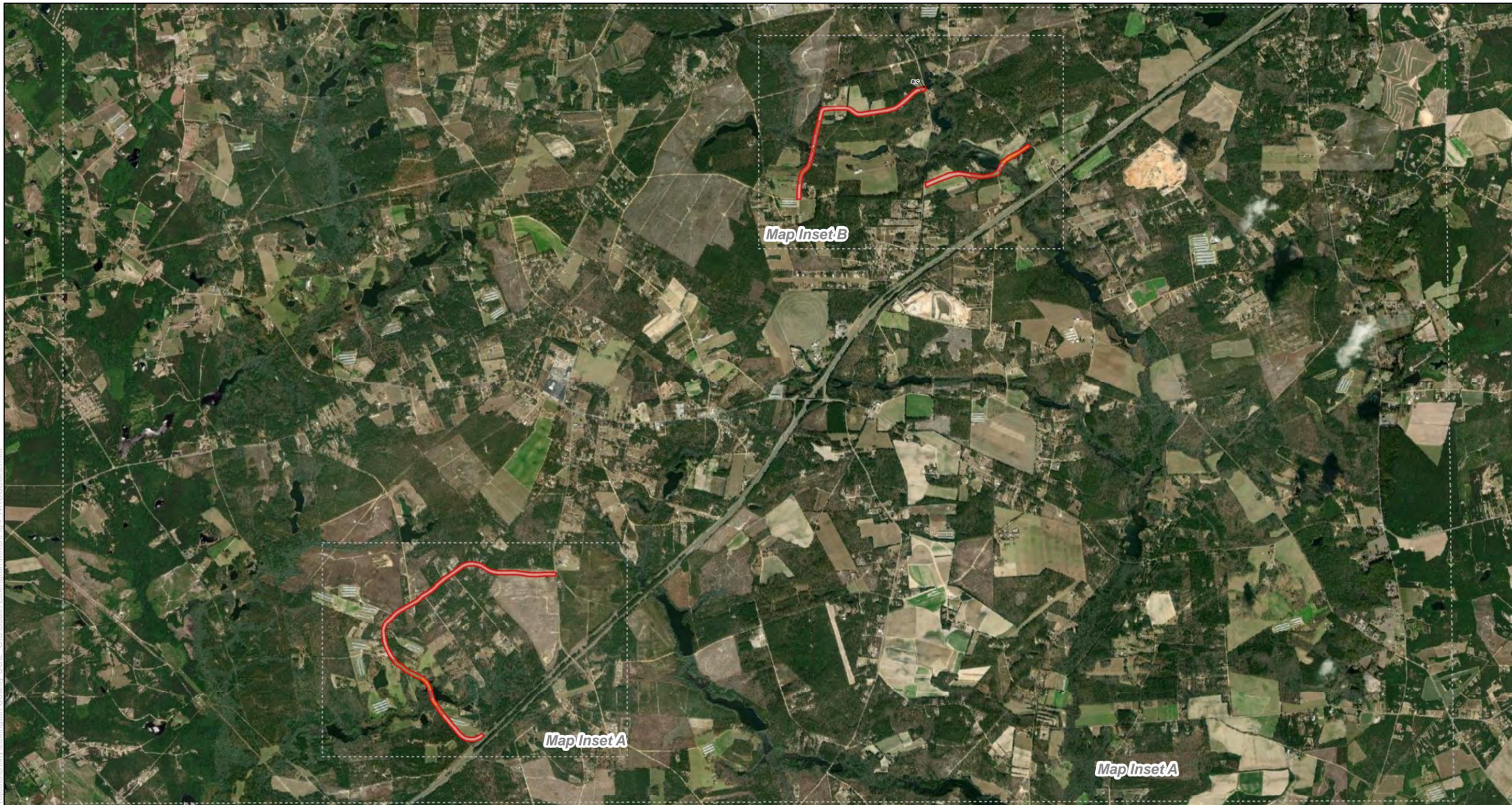
- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)

**USGS Topographic Map (Map Inset B)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

**FIGURE**

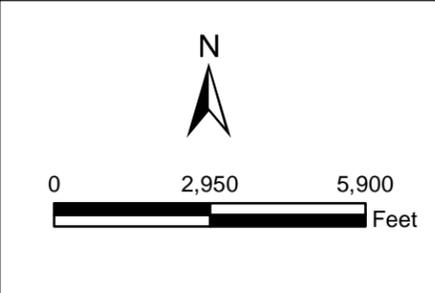
3B



**Tt TETRA TECH**

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS      Date: 1/10/2022



**Legend**

- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)

**NRCS Soils**

- BnC - Blaney sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes
- JO - Johnston soils
- LAB - Lakeland soils, undulating
- LkD - Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes
- BoE - Blaney-Vaucluse complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes

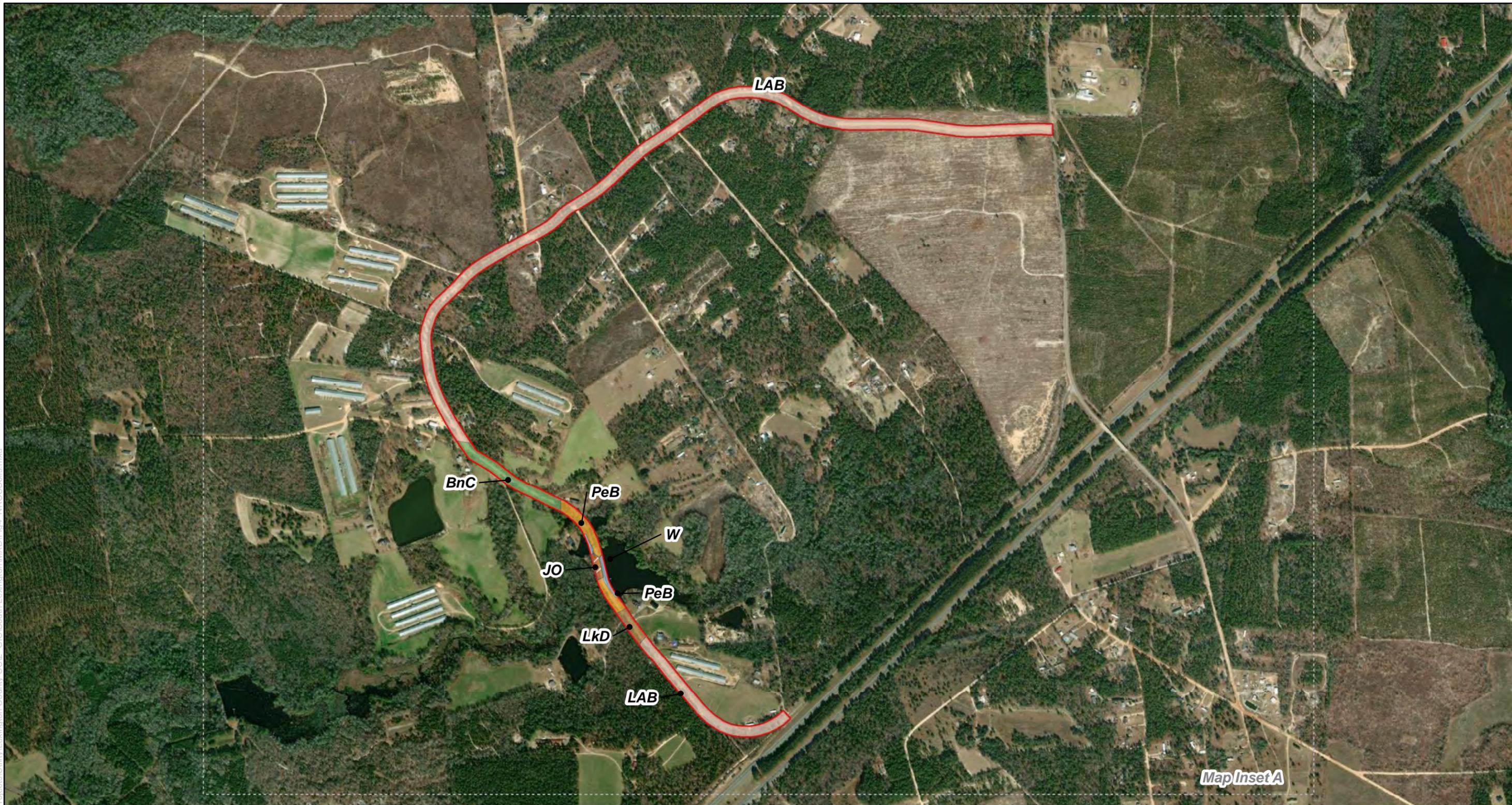
**USDA NRCS Soils Map  
(Overview)**

South Central Lexington County Road  
Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

**FIGURE**

4

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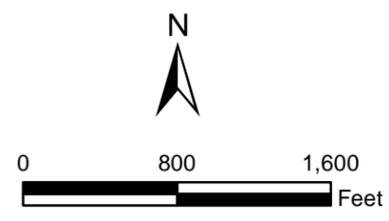
Map Inset A

Document Path: \\TFS089F51\kern\Projects\Utility\Lexington County\SC2\_GIS\South Lexington\Map\Map\Fig4\_NRCSSoils.mxd



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS Date: 1/10/2022



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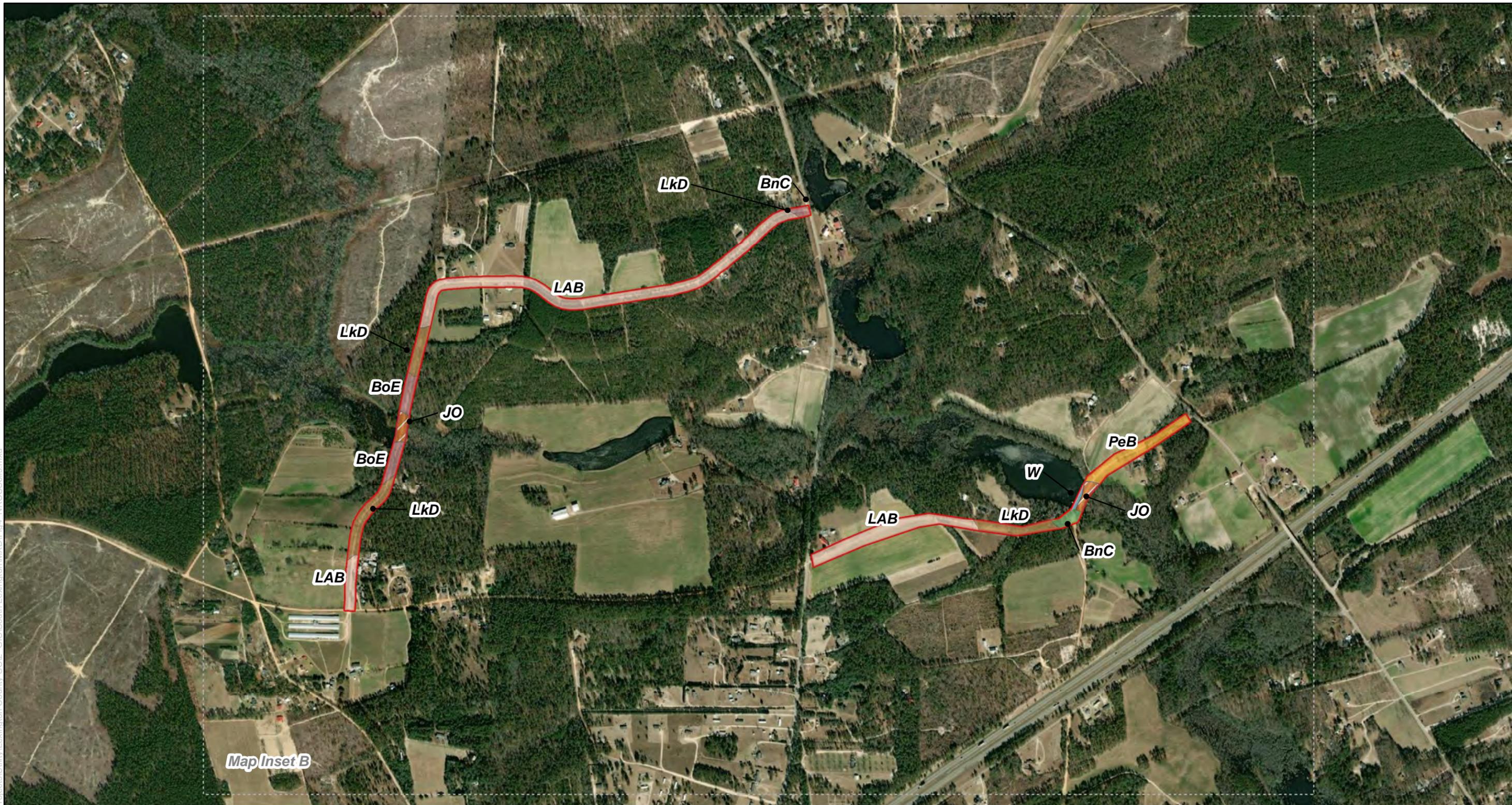
- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)
- NRCS Soils**
- BnC - Blaney sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes
- JO - Johnston soils
- LAB - Lakeland soils, undulating
- LkD - Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes
- PeB - Pelion loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- W - Water

**USDA NRCS Soils Map  
(Map Inset A)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

4A



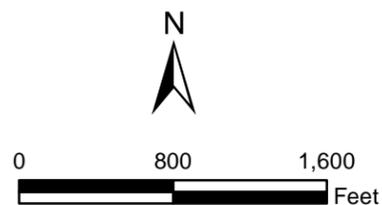
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Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS

Date: 1/10/2022



**Legend**

- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)

**NRCS Soils**

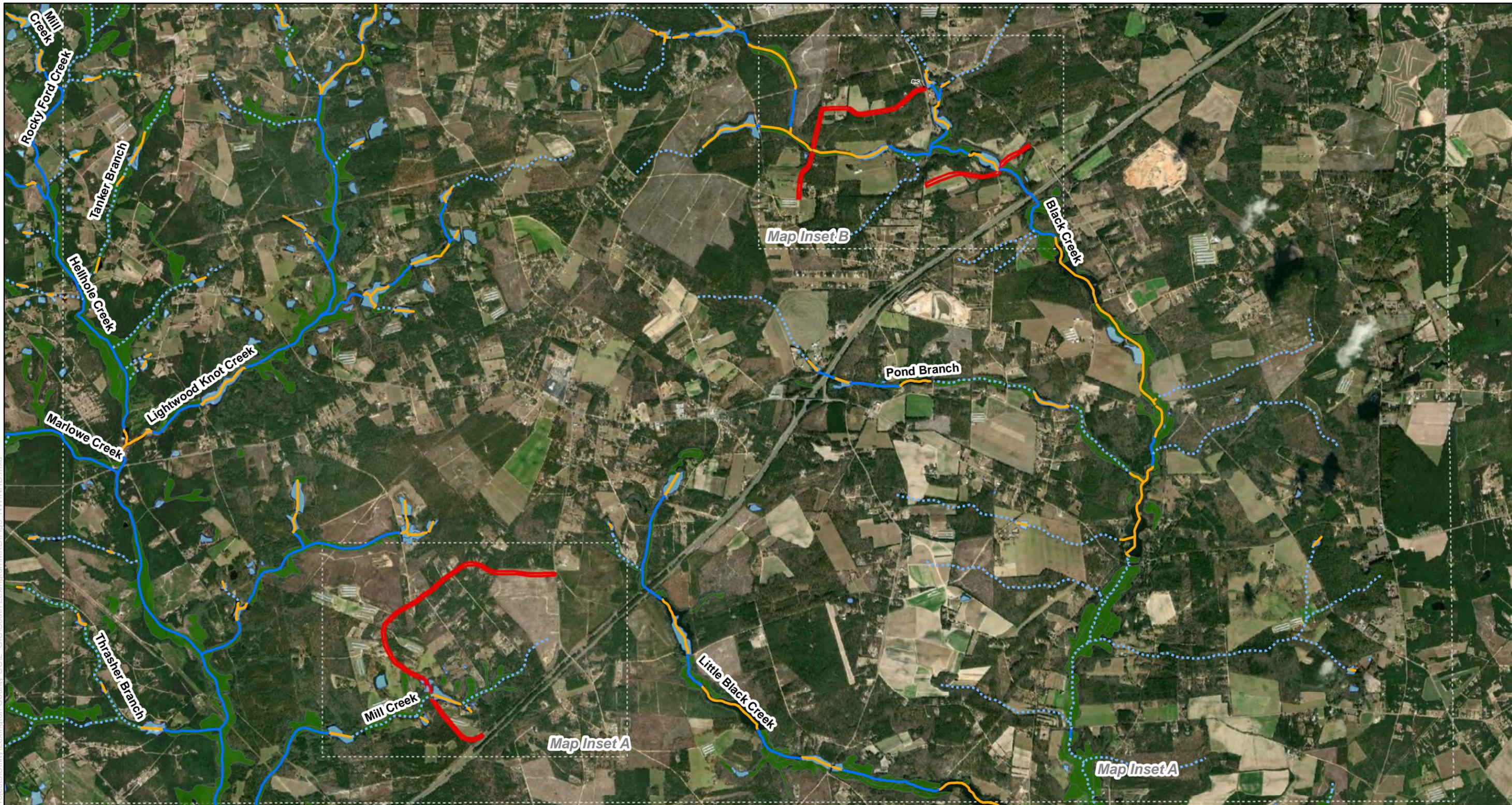
- BnC - Blaney sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes
- JO - Johnston soils
- W - Water
- LAB - Lakeland soils, undulating
- LkD - Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes
- PeB - Pelion loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

**USDA NRCS Soils Map  
(Map Inset B)**

South Central Lexington County Road  
Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

4B



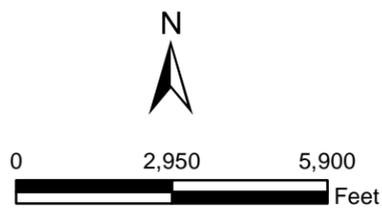
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Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS

Date: 1/10/2022



**Legend**

- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-C)
- NHD Features**
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Artificial Path

**NWI Features**

- (PFO) Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- (PUB) Freshwater Pond

**National Wetlands Inventory and National Hydrography Dataset Map (Overview)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

5



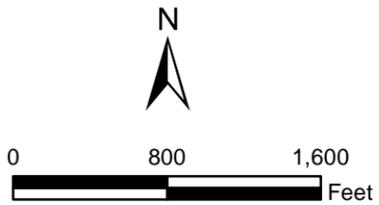
Map Inset A

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Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS Date: 1/10/2022



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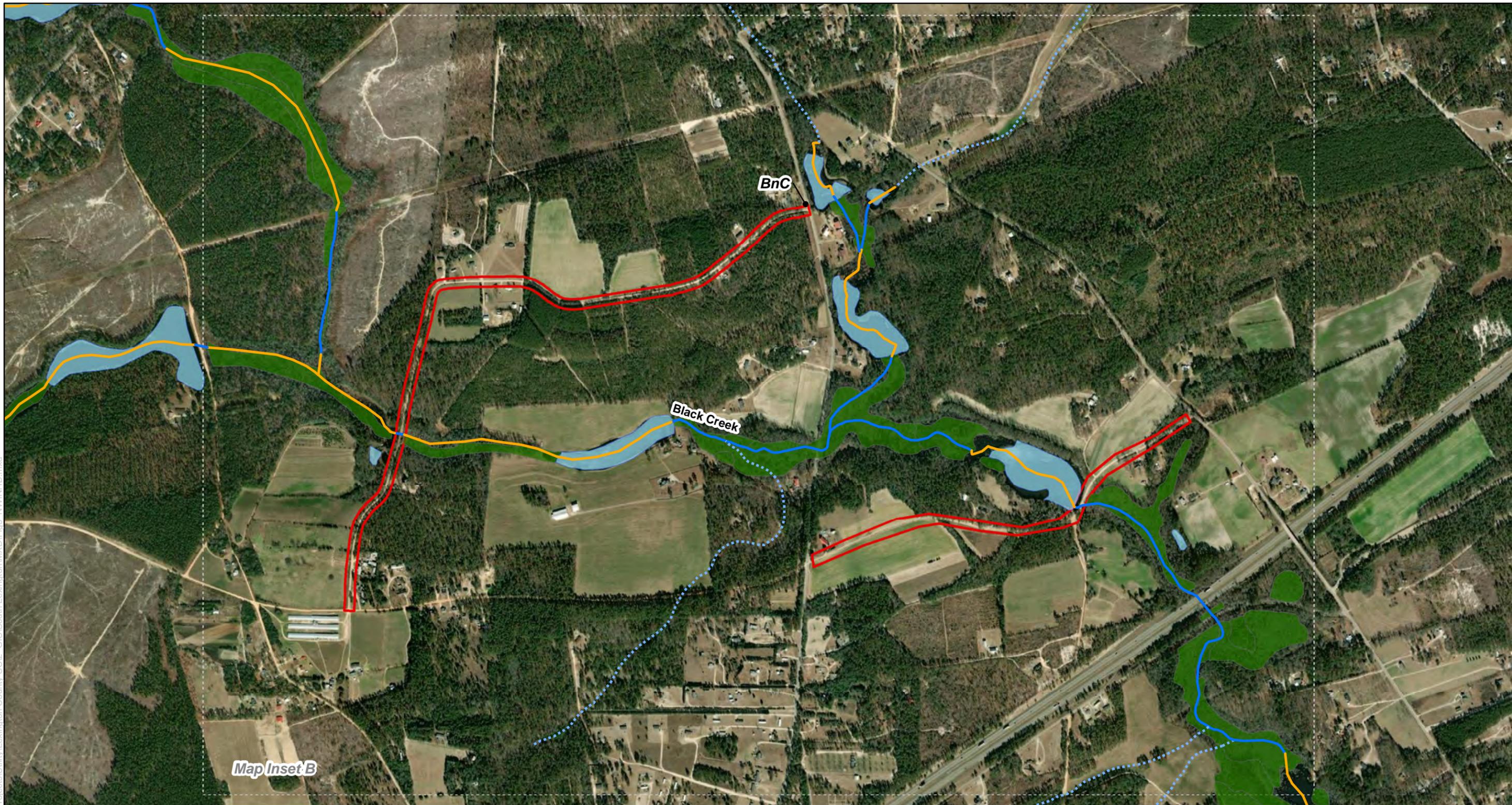
- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial Stream
- Artificial Path

- NWI Features**
- (PFO) Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
  - (PUB) Freshwater Pond

**National Wetlands Inventory and National Hydrography Dataset Map (Map Inset A)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE  
5A



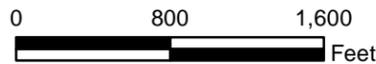
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Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS

Date: 1/10/2022



**Legend**

Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)

Map Insets (A-B)

**NHD Features**

Intermittent Stream

Perennial Stream

Artificial Path

**NWI Features**

(PFO) Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

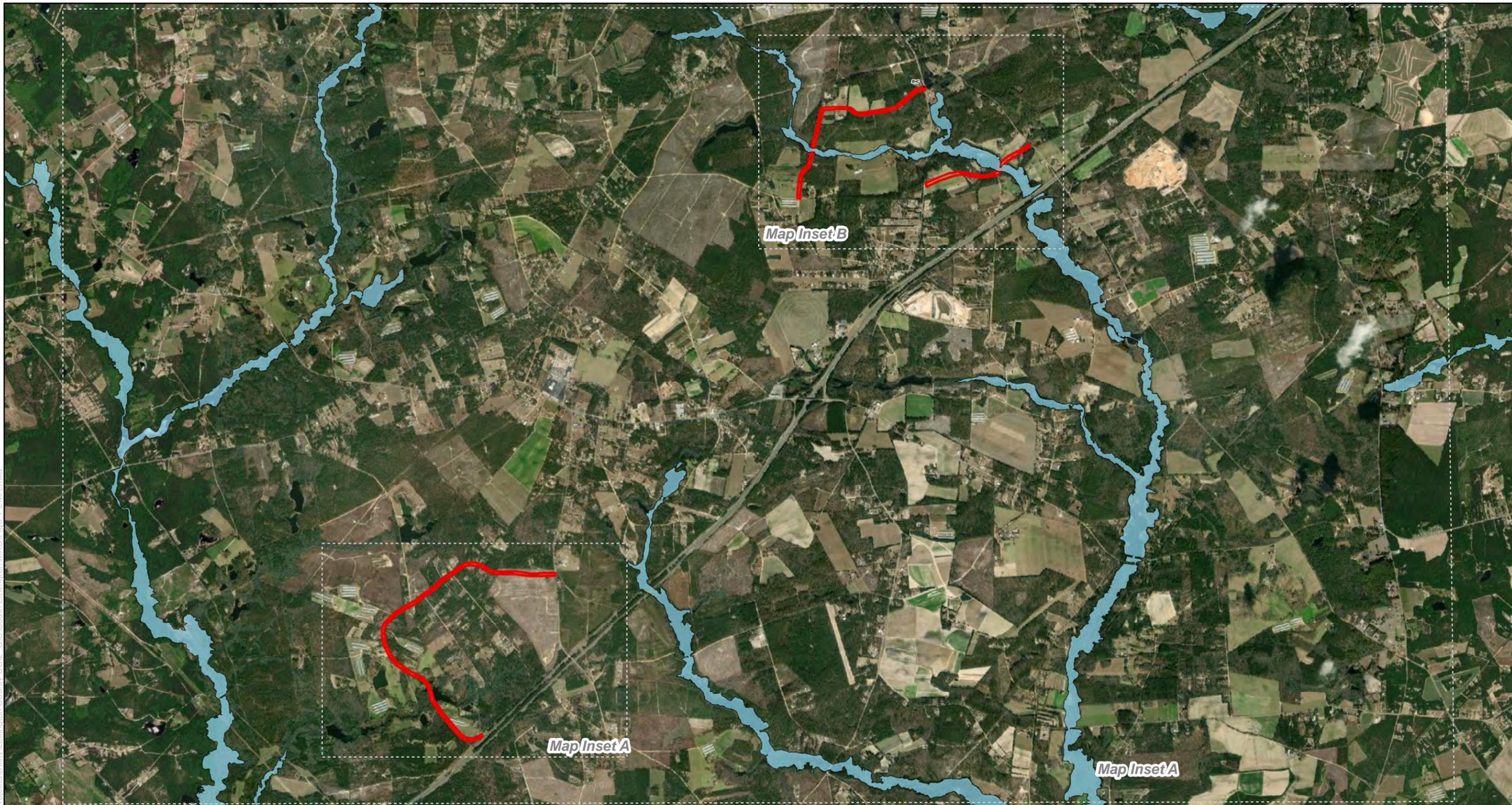
(PUB) Freshwater Pond

**National Wetlands Inventory and National Hydrography Dataset Map (Map Inset B)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

5B



Document Path: \\TFS089F51\kern\Projects\Utility\Lexington County\_SC2\_GIS\South Lexington\MXD\Fig6\_FEMA.mxd



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS

Date: 1/10/2022



**Legend**

- Project Area (58.1 Acres±)
- Map Insets (A-B)

**Flood Zones**

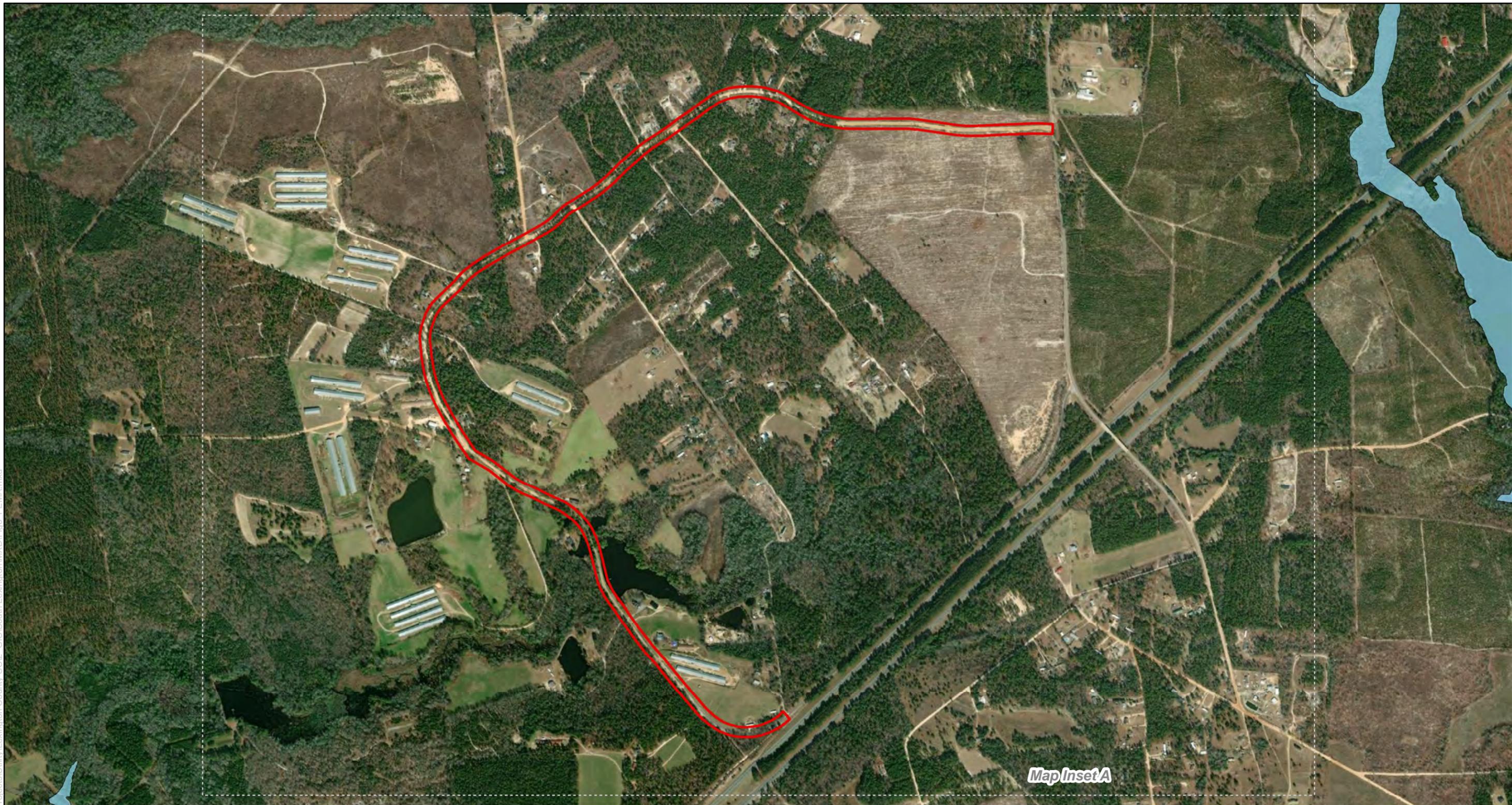
- Zone A - Special Flood Hazard Areas that are subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event (100-year event).
- Zone X (Unshaded) - Areas of minimal flood hazard located outside the 500-year flood event.

**FEMA Floodplain Map (Overview)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

6



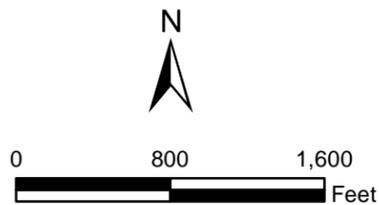
Document Path: \\TFS089F51\kern\Projects\Utility\Lexington County SC2 GIS\South Lexington\MXD\Fig6\_FEMA.mxd



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS

Date: 1/10/2022



**Legend**

- Project Area (58.1 Acres±)
- Map Insets (A-B)

**Flood Zones**

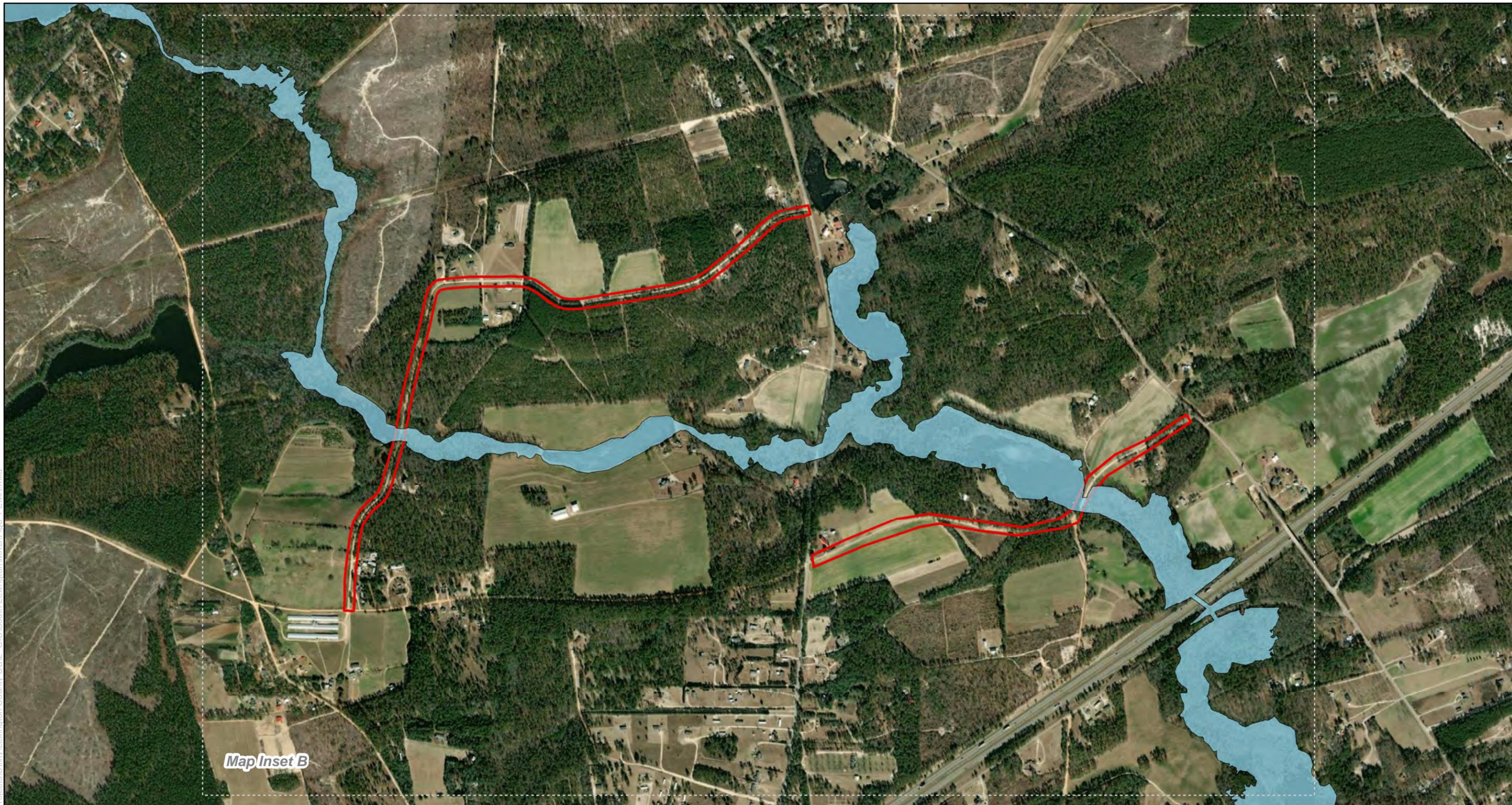
- Zone A - Special Flood Hazard Areas that are subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event (100-year event).
- Zone X (Unshaded) - Areas of minimal flood hazard located outside the 500-year flood event.

**FEMA Floodplain Map  
(Map Inset A)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

6A



Map Inset B

**Tt TETRA TECH**

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS      Date: 1/10/2022

N

0      800      1,600

Feet

**Legend**

Project Area (58.1 Acres±)

Map Insets (A-B)

**Flood Zones**

Zone A - Special Flood Hazard Areas that are subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event (100-year event).

Zone X (Unshaded) - Areas of minimal flood hazard located outside the 500-year flood event.

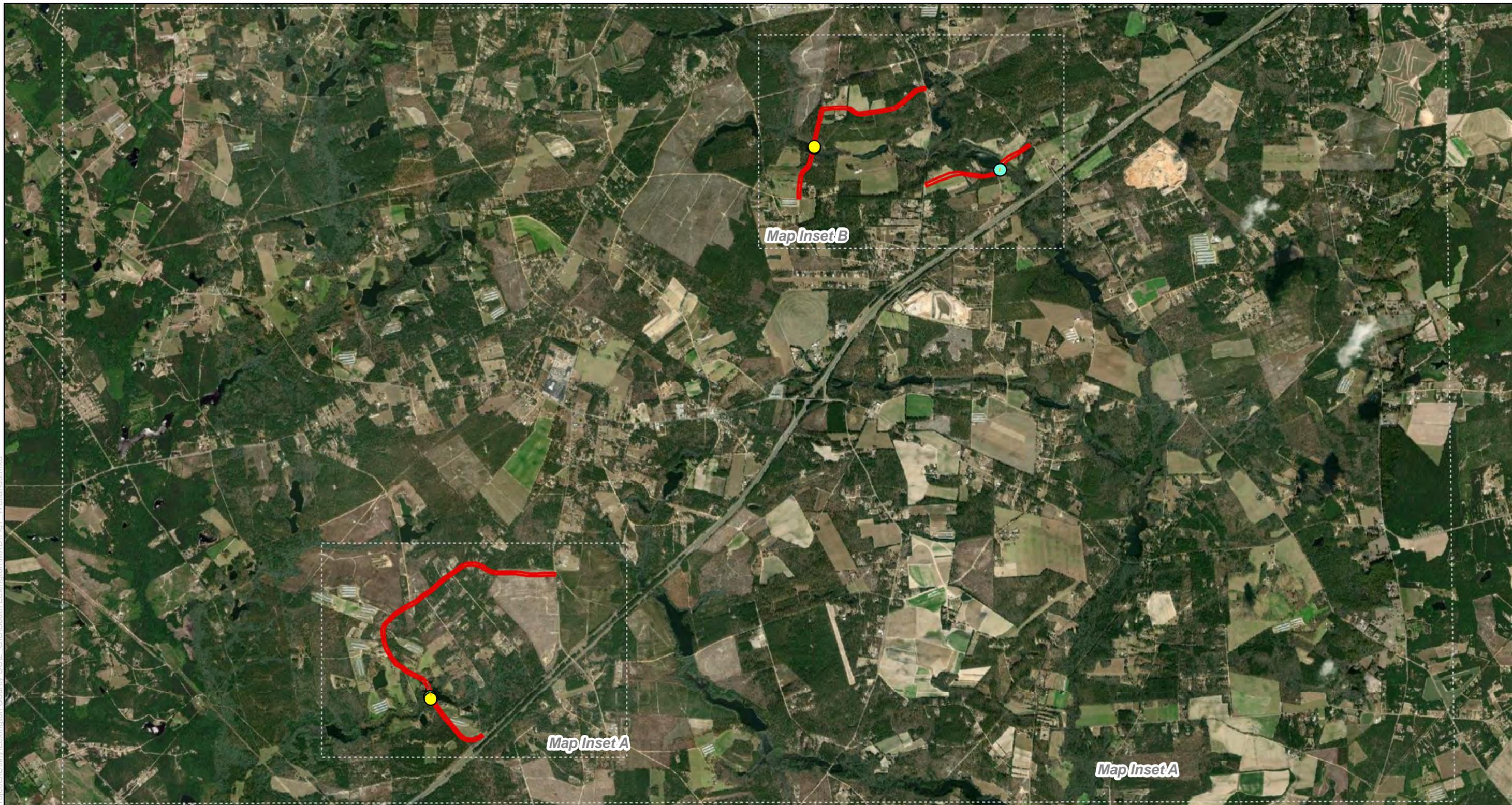
**FEMA Floodplain Map  
(Map Inset B)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

**FIGURE**

**6B**

Document Path: \\TFS089F51\kern\Projects\Utility\Lexington County\_SC2\_GIS\South Lexington\MXD\Fig6\_FEMA.mxd



Document Path: \\TFS098F51\karen.Projects\Utility\Lexington County\_S02\_GIS\South Lexington\MXD\Fig7 -Wetlands.mxd



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS

Date: 1/10/2022



**Legend**

- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)
- Emergent Wetland (0.04 Acres ±)
- Forested Wetland (0.33 Acres ±)
- Pond (1.02 Acres ±)
- Perennial Stream (12.0 Ln. Ft. / 0.001 Acres ±)
- Culverts
- Wetland Datapoint
- Upland Datapoint
- Stream Datapoint

**Wetland and Stream Delineation Map (Overview)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

7

Document Path: \\TFS089F51\karen\Projects\Utility\Lexington County SC2\_GIS\South Lexington\MXD\Fig7 -Wetlands.mxd



Map Inset A



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS

Date: 1/10/2022



**Legend**

- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)
- Emergent Wetland (0.04 Acres ±)
- Forested Wetland (0.33 Acres ±)
- Pond (1.02 Acres ±)
- Perennial Stream (12.0 Ln. Ft. / 0.001 Acres ±)
- Culverts
- Wetland Datapoint
- Upland Datapoint
- Stream Datapoint

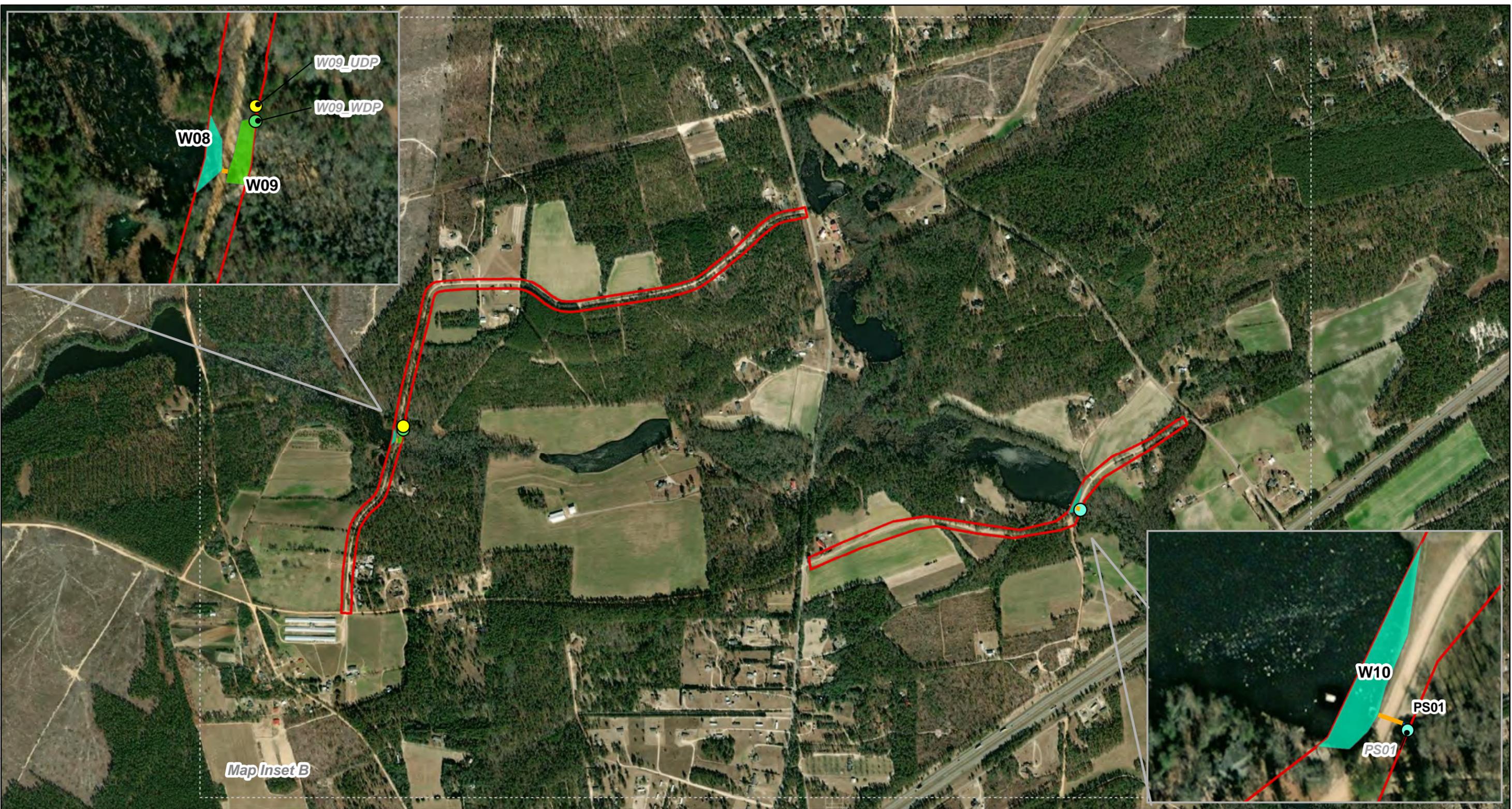
**Wetland and Stream Delineation Map (Map Inset A)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

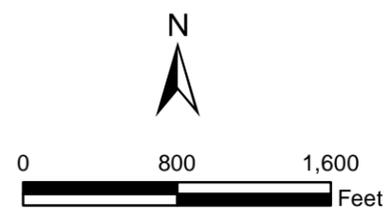
7A

Document Path: \\TFS089F51\karen\Projects\Utility\Lexington County SC2 GIS\South Lexington\Map\Fig7 Wetlands.mxd



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS Date: 1/10/2022



**Legend**

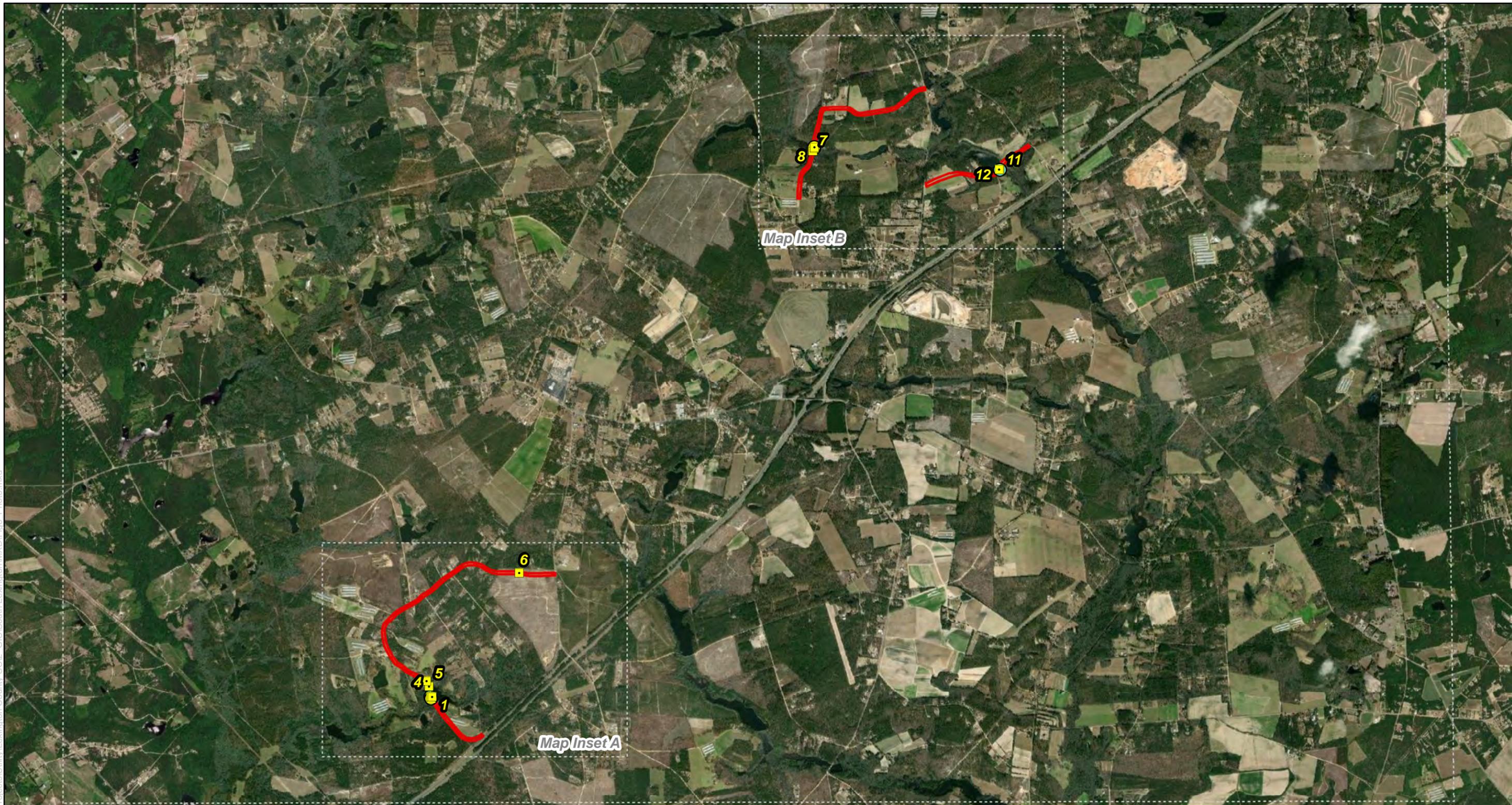
- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)
- Emergent Wetland (0.04 Acres ±)
- Forested Wetland (0.33 Acres ±)
- Pond (1.02 Acres ±)
- Perennial Stream (12.0 Ln. Ft. / 0.001 Acres ±)
- Culverts
- Wetland Datapoint
- Upland Datapoint
- Stream Datapoint

**Wetland and Stream Delineation Map (Map Inset B)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

7B



Document Path: \\TFS098F51\kern\Projects\Utility\Lexington County\_SC2\_GIS\South Lexington\MKD\Fig8\_Photo.mxd



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS

Date: 1/10/2022



**Legend**

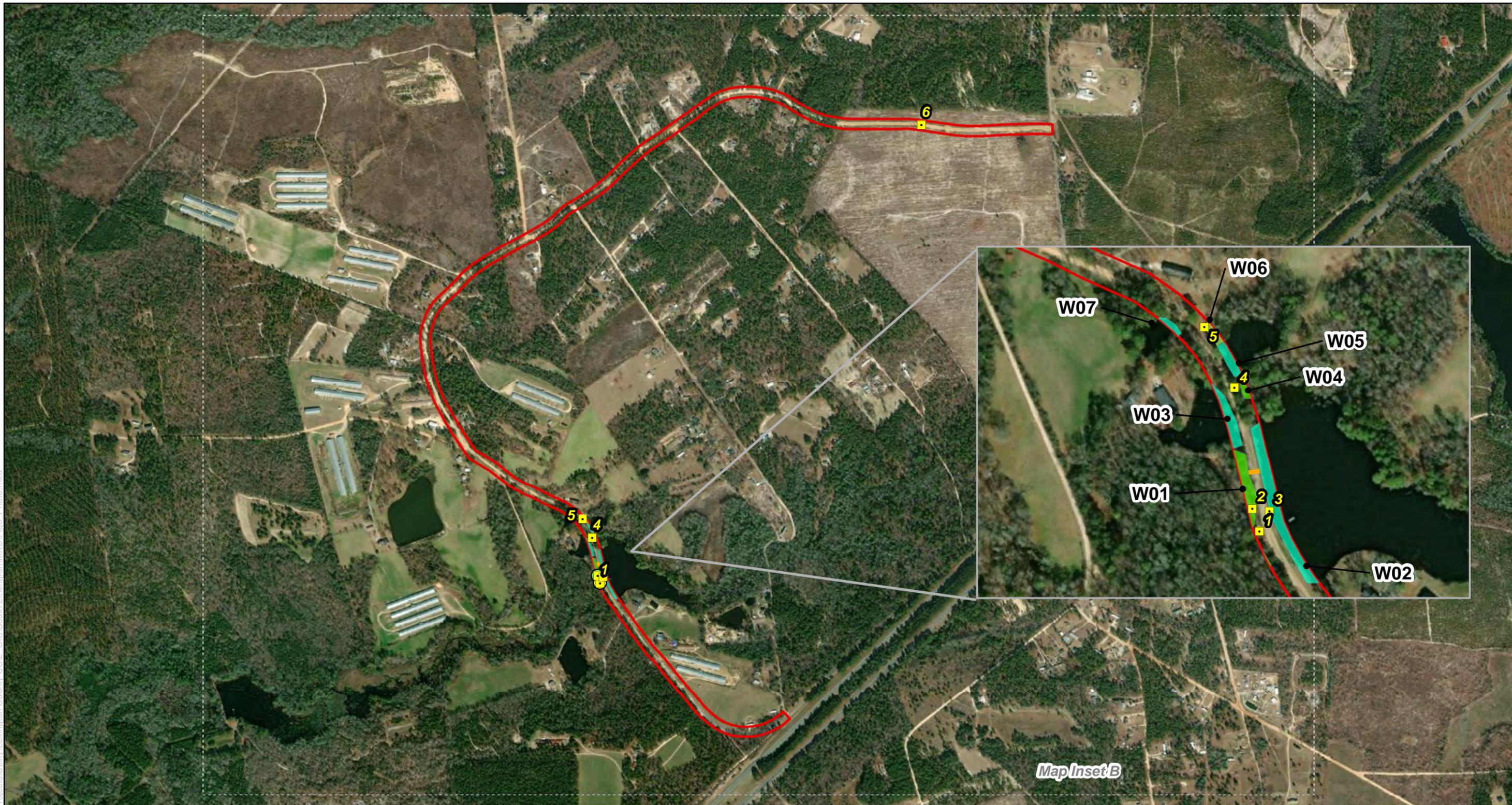
- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)
- Emergent Wetland (0.04 Acres ±)
- Forested Wetland (0.33 Acres ±)
- Pond (1.02 Acres ±)
- Perennial Stream (12.0 Ln. Ft. / 0.001 Acres ±)
- Culverts
- Photo Locations (12)

**Photo Location Map (Overview)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

8



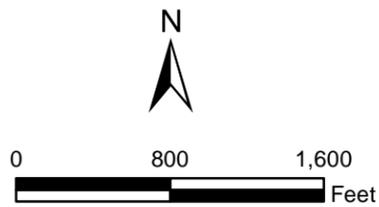
Document Path: \\TFS089F51\karen\Projects\Utility\Lexington County SC2\_GIS\South Lexington\MXD\Fig8\_Photo.mxd



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS

Date: 1/10/2022



**Legend**

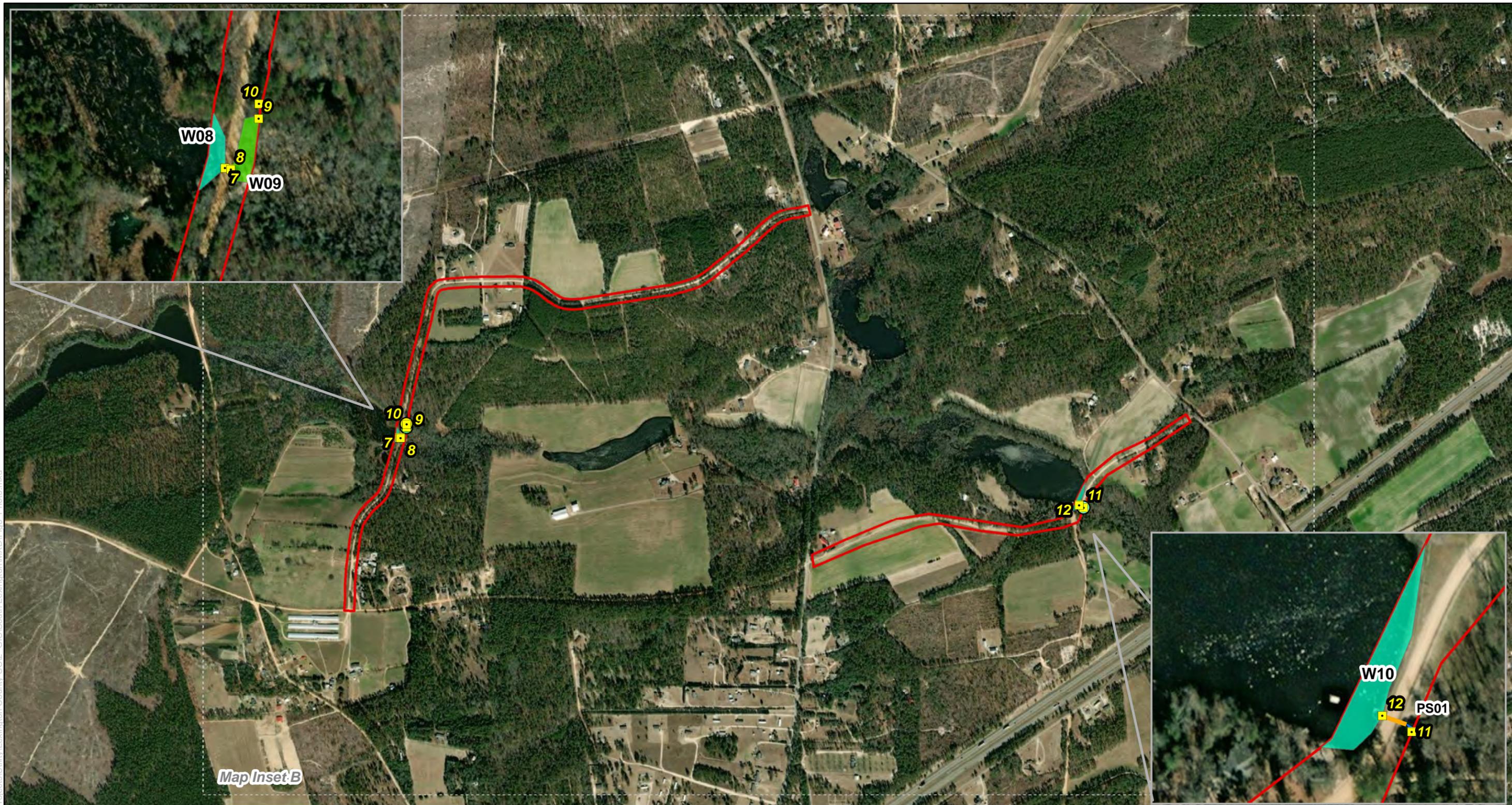
- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)
- Emergent Wetland (0.04 Acres ±)
- Forested Wetland (0.33 Acres ±)
- Pond (1.02 Acres ±)
- Perennial Stream (12.0 Ln. Ft. / 0.001 Acres ±)
- Culverts
- Photo Locations (12)

**Photo Location Map  
(Map Inset A)**

South Central Lexington County Road  
Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

8A



Document Path: \\TFS089F51\kern\Projects\Utility\Lexington County\_SC2\_GIS\South Lexington\WKD\Fig8\_Photo.mxd



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,

Author: DS

Date: 1/10/2022



**Legend**

- Project Area (58.1 Acres ±)
- Map Insets (A-B)
- Emergent Wetland (0.04 Acres ±)
- Forested Wetland (0.33 Acres ±)
- Pond (1.02 Acres ±)
- Perennial Stream (12.0 Ln. Ft. / 0.001 Acres ±)
- Culverts
- Photo Locations (12)

**Photo Location Map (Map Inset B)**

South Central Lexington County Road Improvements  
Lexington County, SC

FIGURE

8B

**APPENDIX B**

**PHOTO LOG**

Photographic Documentation  
South Central Lexington County Road  
Improvements  
Lexington County, SC  
General Observations

---

**Photo: 1**

**Description:**

View of Wetland 01  
(W01)Upland Data  
Point.

**Orientation:**

Facing east.



**Photo: 2**

**Description:**

View of Wetland 01 (W01)  
Wetland Data Point.

**Orientation:**

Facing west.



Photographic Documentation  
South Central Lexington County Road  
Improvements  
Lexington County, SC  
General Observations

---

**Photo: 3**

**Description:**

View of Wetland W02  
(pond).

**Orientation:**

Facing east.



**Photo: 4**

**Description:**

View of forested  
depressional wetland,  
Wetland W04.

**Orientation:**

Facing east from Gary  
Hallman Circle.



Photographic Documentation  
South Central Lexington County Road  
Improvements  
Lexington County, SC  
General Observations

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**Photo: 5**

**Description:**

View of emergent wetland, Wetland W06, located adjacent to Wetland W05 (pond).

**Orientation:**

Facing southeast.



**Photo: 6**

**Description:**

Representative photo of silvicultural stands located at the eastern end of Gary Hallman Circle.

**Orientation:**

Facing south.



**Photographic Documentation  
South Central Lexington County Road  
Improvements  
Lexington County, SC  
General Observations**

---

**Photo: 7**

**Description:**

View of Wetland W08  
(pond).

**Orientation:**

Facing northwest from  
Volliedale Drive.



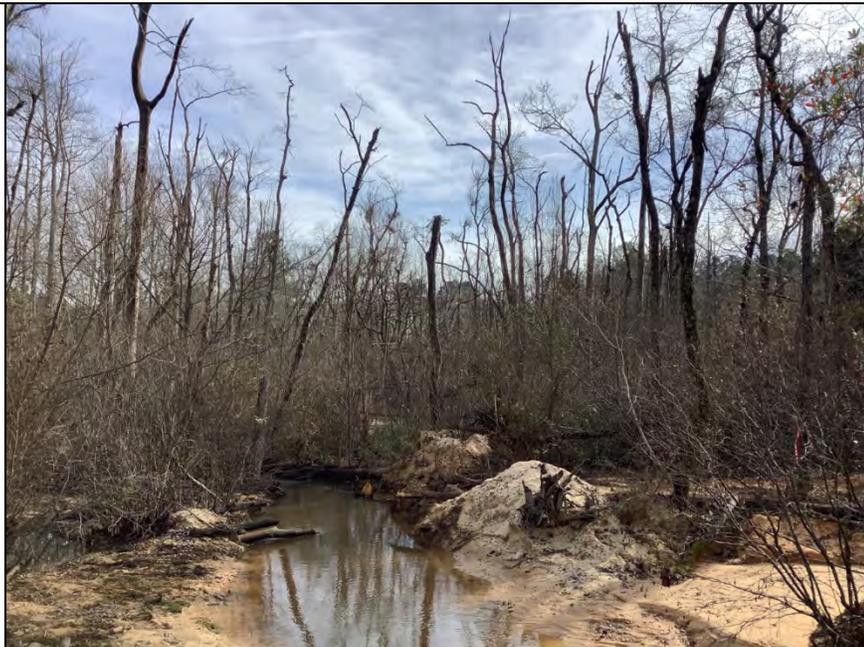
**Photo: 8**

**Description:**

View of forested  
wetland, Wetland W09.

**Orientation:**

Facing east from Volliedale  
Drive.



Photographic Documentation  
South Central Lexington County Road  
Improvements  
Lexington County, SC  
General Observations

---

**Photo: 9**

**Description:**

View of Wetland W09  
Wetland Datapoint.

**Orientation:**

Facing south.



**Photo: 10**

**Description:**

View of Wetland W09  
Upland Datapoint.

**Orientation:**

Facing north.



Photographic Documentation  
South Central Lexington County Road  
Improvements  
Lexington County, SC  
General Observations

**Photo: 11**

**Description:**

Downstream view of Black Creek (PS01) and culvert connections to Wetland W10 (pond).

**Orientation:**

Facing southeast from Crout Pond Way.



**Photo: 12**

**Description:**

View of Wetland W10 (pond) and outfall connection to Black Creek.

**Orientation:**

Facing northwest from Crout Pond Way.



**APPENDIX C**

**USACE WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORMS**

## WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: South Lexington City/County: Lexington State: SC Sampling Date: 12/20/2021  
 Applicant/Owner: County of Lexington Sampling Point: W01\_UDP  
 Investigator(s): Danielle Sank, Kaitie Wilms Section, Township, Range: N/A  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2  
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR P Lat: \_\_\_\_\_ Long: \_\_\_\_\_ Datum: WGS 84  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Water NWI classification: PUB

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_ (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_, Soil \_\_\_\_\_, or Hydrology \_\_\_\_\_ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_  
 Are Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_, Soil \_\_\_\_\_, or Hydrology \_\_\_\_\_ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes _____	No <u>X</u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No <u>X</u>	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No <u>X</u>	
Remarks: Sample plot was collected within existing roadway right-of-way where no tree canopy existed.			

### HYDROLOGY

<b>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</b> <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> _____ Surface Water (A1) _____ High Water Table (A2) _____ Saturation (A3) _____ Water Marks (B1) _____ Sediment Deposits (B2) _____ Drift Deposits (B3) _____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) <b>(LRR U)</b> _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) _____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) _____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> _____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) _____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) _____ Drainage Patterns (B10) _____ Moss Trim Lines (B16) _____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) _____ Crayfish Burrows (C8) _____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) _____ Geomorphic Position (D2) _____ Shallow Aquitard (D3) _____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5) _____ Sphagnum Moss (D8) <b>(LRR T,U)</b>
<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	
Remarks:	

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

Sampling Point: W01\_UDP

<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status																	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	<b>Dominance Test worksheet:</b> Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0.0%</u> (A/B)																
2. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
=Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align: right;">Total % Cover of:</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align: left;">Multiply by:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 1 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACW species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 2 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAC species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 3 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACU species <u>35</u></td> <td>x 4 = <u>140</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UPL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 5 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Column Totals: <u>35</u> (A)</td> <td><u>140</u> (B)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.00</u></td> </tr> </table>	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>	FACW species <u>0</u>	x 2 = <u>0</u>	FAC species <u>0</u>	x 3 = <u>0</u>	FACU species <u>35</u>	x 4 = <u>140</u>	UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>	Column Totals: <u>35</u> (A)	<u>140</u> (B)	Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.00</u>	
Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:																			
OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>																			
FACW species <u>0</u>	x 2 = <u>0</u>																			
FAC species <u>0</u>	x 3 = <u>0</u>																			
FACU species <u>35</u>	x 4 = <u>140</u>																			
UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>																			
Column Totals: <u>35</u> (A)	<u>140</u> (B)																			
Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.00</u>																				
50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____																				
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> ___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50% ___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)																
1. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
=Total Cover																				
50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____																				
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )				<b>Definitions of Four Vegetation Strata:</b> <b>Tree</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.  <b>Sapling/Shrub</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.  <b>Herb</b> – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.  <b>Woody Vine</b> – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.																
1. <u>Cynodon dactylon</u>	35	Yes	FACU																	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
11. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
12. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
=Total Cover																				
50% of total cover: <u>18</u> 20% of total cover: <u>7</u>																				
<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <u>      </u> No <u>      </u>																
1. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____																	
=Total Cover																				
50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____																				

Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below.)  
 No tree, shrub, or woody vine stratum observed within sample plot.

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: W01\_UDP

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-14	10YR 6/3	100					Sandy	

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

<sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

**Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR S, T, U)        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Barrier Islands 1 cm Muck (S12)             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)                     | <input type="checkbox"/> (MLRA 153B, 153D)                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR O)            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5)                | <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Bodies (A6) (LRR, P, T, U)    | <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7) (LRR P, T, U) | <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Muck Presence (A8) (LRR U)            | <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR P, T)             | <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Marl (F10) (LRR U)                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)              | <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Ochric (F11) (MLRA 151)            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (MLRA 150A) | <input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR O, P, T)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR O, S)   | <input type="checkbox"/> Umbric Surface (F13) (LRR P, T, U)          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)              | <input type="checkbox"/> Delta Ochric (F17) (MLRA 151)               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18) (MLRA 150A, 150B)      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149A) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Surface (S7) (LRR P, S, T, U)    | <input type="checkbox"/> Anomalous Bright Floodplain Soils (F20)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Polyvalue Below Surface (S8)          | <input type="checkbox"/> (MLRA 149A, 153C, 153D)                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (LRR S, T, U)                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)             |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> (MLRA 138, 152A in FL, 154)                 |

**Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils<sup>3</sup>:**

- |   |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR O)                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR S)                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coast Prairie Redox (A16)                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (outside MLRA 150A)                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (outside MLRA 150A, 150B)                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (LRR P, T) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anomalous Bright Floodplain Soils (F20)    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (MLRA 153B)                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (outside MLRA 138, 152A in FL, 154)        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Barrier Islands Low Chroma Matrix (TS7)    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (MLRA 153B, 153D)                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)                 |

<sup>3</sup>Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

**Restrictive Layer (if observed):**

Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Hydric Soil Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X

**Remarks:**

This data form is revised from Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 8.0, 2016.

Sand observed within soil sample plot consisted of 1mm - 3mm sized particles and was likely attributed to erosion received from dirt/sand along adjacent dirt roadway.

## WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: South Lexington City/County: Lexington Sampling Date: 12/20/2021  
 Applicant/Owner: County of Lexington State: SC Sampling Point: W01\_WDP  
 Investigator(s): Danielle Sank, Kaitie Wilms Section, Township, Range: N/A  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2  
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR P Lat: \_\_\_\_\_ Long: \_\_\_\_\_ Datum: WGS 84  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Johnston soils NWI classification: PFO1C

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_ (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_, Soil \_\_\_\_\_, or Hydrology \_\_\_\_\_ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_  
 Are Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_, Soil \_\_\_\_\_, or Hydrology \_\_\_\_\_ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks: Sample plot was collected within an existing utility easement that crosses through a forested wetland where no tree canopy existed.	

### HYDROLOGY

<b>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</b> Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) _____ ___ Surface Water (A1)                      ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13) <u>X</u> High Water Table (A2)                      ___ Marl Deposits (B15) ( <b>LRR U</b> ) <u>X</u> Saturation (A3)                              ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) ___ Water Marks (B1)                          ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)                      ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) ___ Drift Deposits (B3)                          ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)                      ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7) ___ Iron Deposits (B5)                          ___ Other (Explain in Remarks) ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<b>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</b> ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6) ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) ___ Drainage Patterns (B10) ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16) ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2) ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8) ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <u>X</u> Geomorphic Position (D2) ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3) ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5) ___ Sphagnum Moss (D8) ( <b>LRR T,U</b> )
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<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Depth (inches): <u>4</u> Saturation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No _____ Depth (inches): <u>0</u> (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No _____
--	---

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

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

Sampling Point: W01\_WDP

<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	<b>Dominance Test worksheet:</b> Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>4</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>4</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100.0%</u> (A/B)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
=Total Cover _____				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>70</u> x 2 = <u>140</u> FAC species <u>8</u> x 3 = <u>24</u> FACU species <u>0</u> x 4 = <u>0</u> UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>78</u> (A) <u>164</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.10</u>
50% of total cover: _____		20% of total cover: _____		
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> ___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
1. <u>Ilex opaca</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
2. <u>Cyrilla racemiflora</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
3. <u>Symplocos tinctoria</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
=Total Cover <u>13</u>				
50% of total cover: <u>7</u>		20% of total cover: <u>3</u>		
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )				<b>Definitions of Four Vegetation Strata:</b> <b>Tree</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height. <b>Sapling/Shrub</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall. <b>Herb</b> – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall. <b>Woody Vine</b> – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.
1. <u>Arundinaria gigantea</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	
11. _____	_____	_____	_____	
12. _____	_____	_____	_____	
=Total Cover <u>65</u>				
50% of total cover: <u>33</u>		20% of total cover: <u>13</u>		
<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
=Total Cover _____				
50% of total cover: _____		20% of total cover: _____		

Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below.)  
 No tree or woody vine stratum observed within sample plot.

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: W01\_WDP

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-14	10YR 6/3	95	10YR 6/6	5	C	M	Sandy	

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

<sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

**Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR S, T, U)        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Barrier Islands 1 cm Muck (S12)             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)                     | <b>(MLRA 153B, 153D)</b>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR O)            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5)                | <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Bodies (A6) (LRR, P, T, U)    | <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7) (LRR P, T, U) | <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Muck Presence (A8) (LRR U)            | <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR P, T)             | <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Marl (F10) (LRR U)                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)              | <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Ochric (F11) (MLRA 151)            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (MLRA 150A) | <input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR O, P, T)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR O, S)   | <input type="checkbox"/> Umbric Surface (F13) (LRR P, T, U)          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)              | <input type="checkbox"/> Delta Ochric (F17) (MLRA 151)               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)           | <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18) (MLRA 150A, 150B)      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149A) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dark Surface (S7) (LRR P, S, T, U)    | <input type="checkbox"/> Anomalous Bright Floodplain Soils (F20)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Polyvalue Below Surface (S8)          | <b>(MLRA 149A, 153C, 153D)</b>                                       |
| <b>(LRR S, T, U)</b>   | <input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)             |
|  | <b>(MLRA 138, 152A in FL, 154)</b>                                   |

**Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils<sup>3</sup>:**

- |   |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR O)                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR S)                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coast Prairie Redox (A16)                  |
| <b>(outside MLRA 150A)</b>  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)                       |
| <b>(outside MLRA 150A, 150B)</b>                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (LRR P, T) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anomalous Bright Floodplain Soils (F20)    |
| <b>(MLRA 153B)</b>  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)            |
| <b>(outside MLRA 138, 152A in FL, 154)</b>                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Barrier Islands Low Chroma Matrix (TS7)    |
| <b>(MLRA 153B, 153D)</b>  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)                 |

<sup>3</sup>Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

**Restrictive Layer (if observed):**

Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Hydric Soil Present? Yes  No

**Remarks:**

This data form is revised from Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 8.0, 2016.

Sand observed within soil sample plot consisted of 1mm - 3mm sized particles and was likely attributed to erosion received from dirt/sand along adjacent dirt roadway.

## WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: South Lexington City/County: Lexington Sampling Date: 12/20/2021  
 Applicant/Owner: County of Lexington State: SC Sampling Point: W09\_UDP  
 Investigator(s): Danielle Sank, Kaitie Wilms Section, Township, Range: N/A  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0-2  
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR P Lat: 33.89639722 Long: -81.38459444 Datum: WGS 84  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Johnston soils NWI classification: Upland

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks:	

### HYDROLOGY

<b>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</b> <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u>	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Fauna (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Marl Deposits (B15) ( <b>LRR U</b> ) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5) <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum Moss (D8) ( <b>LRR T,U</b> )
<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): <u>    </u> Water Table Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): <u>    </u> Saturation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): <u>    </u> (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	
Remarks:	

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

Sampling Point: W09\_UDP

<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u><i>Pinus taeda</i></u>	<u>35</u>	Yes	FAC	<b>Dominance Test worksheet:</b> Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>3</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>5</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>60.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u><i>Quercus rubra</i></u>	<u>15</u>	Yes	FACU	
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
<u>50</u> =Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>2</u> x 2 = <u>4</u> FAC species <u>52</u> x 3 = <u>156</u> FACU species <u>23</u> x 4 = <u>92</u> UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>77</u> (A) <u>252</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.27</u>
50% of total cover: <u>25</u>		20% of total cover: <u>10</u>		
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )				
1. <u><i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i></u>	<u>5</u>	Yes	FAC	<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> ___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation X 2 - Dominance Test is >50% ___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
2. <u><i>Lyonia lucida</i></u>	<u>2</u>	No	FACW	
3. <u><i>Pinus taeda</i></u>	<u>10</u>	Yes	FAC	
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
<u>17</u> =Total Cover				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
50% of total cover: <u>9</u>		20% of total cover: <u>4</u>		
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )				
1. <u><i>Pteridium aquilinum</i></u>	<u>8</u>	Yes	FACU	<b>Definitions of Four Vegetation Strata:</b> <b>Tree</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height. <b>Sapling/Shrub</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall. <b>Herb</b> – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall. <b>Woody Vine</b> – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
10. _____				
11. _____				
12. _____				
<u>8</u> =Total Cover				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No _____
50% of total cover: <u>4</u>		20% of total cover: <u>2</u>		
<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )				
1. <u><i>Smilax rotundifolia</i></u>	<u>2</u>	No	FAC	
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
<u>2</u> =Total Cover				
50% of total cover: <u>1</u>		20% of total cover: <u>1</u>		

Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below.)

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: W09\_UDP

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-2	10YR 3/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
2-5	10YR 5/2	98	10YR 8/2	2	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Distinct redox concentrations
5-14	10YR 5/2	90	10YR 8/2	10	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Distinct redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

<sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

**Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)**

- Histosol (A1)
- Histic Epipedon (A2)
- Black Histic (A3)
- Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- Stratified Layers (A5)
- Organic Bodies (A6) (LRR, P, T, U)
- 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7) (LRR P, T, U)
- Muck Presence (A8) (LRR U)
- 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR P, T)
- Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (MLRA 150A)
- Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR O, S)
- Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- Sandy Redox (S5)
- Stripped Matrix (S6)
- Dark Surface (S7) (LRR P, S, T, U)
- Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR S, T, U)
- Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR S, T, U)
- Barrier Islands 1 cm Muck (S12) (MLRA 153B, 153D)
- Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR O)
- Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- Depleted Matrix (F3)
- Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- Redox Depressions (F8)
- Marl (F10) (LRR U)
- Depleted Ochric (F11) (MLRA 151)
- Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR O, P, T)
- Umbric Surface (F13) (LRR P, T, U)
- Delta Ochric (F17) (MLRA 151)
- Reduced Vertic (F18) (MLRA 150A, 150B)
- Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149A)
- Anomalous Bright Floodplain Soils (F20) (MLRA 149A, 153C, 153D)
- Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22) (MLRA 138, 152A in FL, 154)

**Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils<sup>3</sup>:**

- 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR O)
- 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR S)
- Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (outside MLRA 150A)
- Reduced Vertic (F18) (outside MLRA 150A, 150B)
- Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (LRR P, T)
- Anomalous Bright Floodplain Soils (F20) (MLRA 153B)
- Red Parent Material (F21)
- Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22) (outside MLRA 138, 152A in FL, 154)
- Barrier Islands Low Chroma Matrix (TS7) (MLRA 153B, 153D)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

<sup>3</sup>Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

**Restrictive Layer (if observed):**

Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Hydric Soil Present? Yes  No

**Remarks:**

This data form is revised from Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 8.0, 2016.

## WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region

Project/Site: South Lexington City/County: Lexington Sampling Date: 12/20/2021  
 Applicant/Owner: County of Lexington State: SC Sampling Point: W09\_WDP  
 Investigator(s): Danielle Sank, Kaitie Wilms Section, Township, Range: N/A  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2  
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR P Lat: 33.89629722 Long: -81.38460278 Datum: WGS 84  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Johnston soils NWI classification: Upland

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes  No  (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology  significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes  No   
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology  naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks:	

### HYDROLOGY

<b>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</b> Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Fauna (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Marl Deposits (B15) <b>(LRR U)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5) <input type="checkbox"/> Sphagnum Moss (D8) <b>(LRR T,U)</b>
<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	
Remarks:	

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

Sampling Point: W09\_WDP

<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>Pinus taeda</u>	<u>2</u>	No	FAC	<b>Dominance Test worksheet:</b> Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>5</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>5</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>Acer rubrum</u>	<u>40</u>	Yes	FAC	
3. <u>Persea palustris</u>	<u>20</u>	Yes	FACW	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>62</u> =Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>90</u> x 2 = <u>180</u> FAC species <u>46</u> x 3 = <u>138</u> FACU species <u>0</u> x 4 = <u>0</u> UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>136</u> (A) <u>318</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.34</u>
50% of total cover: <u>31</u> 20% of total cover: <u>13</u>				
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> ___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation X 2 - Dominance Test is >50% X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
1. <u>Cyrilla racemiflora</u>	<u>15</u>	Yes	FACW	
2. <u>Lyonia lucida</u>	<u>10</u>	Yes	FACW	
3. <u>Ilex opaca</u>	<u>2</u>	No	FAC	
4. <u>Quercus nigra</u>	<u>2</u>	No	FAC	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>29</u> =Total Cover				<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
50% of total cover: <u>15</u> 20% of total cover: <u>6</u>				
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )				<b>Definitions of Four Vegetation Strata:</b> <b>Tree</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height. <b>Sapling/Shrub</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall. <b>Herb</b> – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall. <b>Woody Vine</b> – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.
1. <u>Osmunda cinnamomea</u>	<u>5</u>	No	FACW	
2. <u>Arundinaria gigantea</u>	<u>40</u>	Yes	FACW	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	
12. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>45</u> =Total Cover				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No _____
50% of total cover: <u>23</u> 20% of total cover: <u>9</u>				
<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10m x 10m</u> )				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
_____ =Total Cover				
50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____				

Remarks: (If observed, list morphological adaptations below.)

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: W09\_WDP

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-2	10YR 2/1	100					Mucky Sand	
2-5	10YR 4/2	100					Sandy	
5-6	10YR 2/1	30					Mucky Sand	Remaining layer 10YR 2/2 70%
6-14	10YR 5/2	100					Sandy	

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

<sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

**Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)**

- Histosol (A1)
- Histic Epipedon (A2)
- Black Histic (A3)
- Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- Stratified Layers (A5)
- Organic Bodies (A6) (LRR, P, T, U)
- 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7) (LRR P, T, U)
- Muck Presence (A8) (LRR U)
- 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR P, T)
- Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (MLRA 150A)
- Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) (LRR O, S)
- Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- Sandy Redox (S5)
- Stripped Matrix (S6)
- Dark Surface (S7) (LRR P, S, T, U)
- Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR S, T, U)
- Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR S, T, U)
- Barrier Islands 1 cm Muck (S12) (MLRA 153B, 153D)
- Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR O)
- Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- Depleted Matrix (F3)
- Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- Redox Depressions (F8)
- Marl (F10) (LRR U)
- Depleted Ochric (F11) (MLRA 151)
- Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR O, P, T)
- Umbric Surface (F13) (LRR P, T, U)
- Delta Ochric (F17) (MLRA 151)
- Reduced Vertic (F18) (MLRA 150A, 150B)
- Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149A)
- Anomalous Bright Floodplain Soils (F20) (MLRA 149A, 153C, 153D)
- Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22) (MLRA 138, 152A in FL, 154)

**Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils<sup>3</sup>:**

- 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR O)
- 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR S)
- Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (outside MLRA 150A)
- Reduced Vertic (F18) (outside MLRA 150A, 150B)
- Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (LRR P, T)
- Anomalous Bright Floodplain Soils (F20) (MLRA 153B)
- Red Parent Material (F21)
- Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22) (outside MLRA 138, 152A in FL, 154)
- Barrier Islands Low Chroma Matrix (TS7) (MLRA 153B, 153D)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

<sup>3</sup>Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

**Restrictive Layer (if observed):**

Type: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Hydric Soil Present? Yes  No

**Remarks:**

This data form is revised from Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to include the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils, Version 8.0, 2016.

Sand observed within soil sample plot consisted of 1mm - 3mm sized particles and was likely attributed to erosion received from dirt/sand along adjacent dirt roadway and erosion caused by consistent downstream waterflow received from the adjacent pond via culverts.

**APPENDIX D**

**NC STREAM IDENTIFICATION DATA FORM**

## NC DWQ Stream Identification Form Version 4.11

<b>Date:</b> 12/20/2021	<b>Project/Site:</b> South Lexington	<b>Latitude:</b> 33.89415556
<b>Evaluator:</b> D.Sank, K. Wilms	<b>County:</b> Lexington	<b>Longitude:</b> -81.36215833
<b>Total Points:</b> <i>Stream is at least intermittent if <math>\geq 19</math> or perennial if <math>\geq 30</math>*</i> <b>30</b>	<b>Stream Determination (circle one)</b> <b>Ephemeral Intermittent Perennial</b>	<b>Other</b> <i>e.g. Quad Name:</i> Barr Lake

A. Geomorphology (Subtotal = 14)	Absent	Weak	Moderate	Strong
1 <sup>a</sup> . Continuity of channel bed and bank	0	1	2	<b>3</b>
2. Sinuosity of channel along thalweg	0	<b>1</b>	2	3
3. In-channel structure: ex. riffle-pool, step-pool, ripple-pool sequence	0	1	<b>2</b>	3
4. Particle size of stream substrate	0	<b>1</b>	2	3
5. Active/relict floodplain	0	<b>1</b>	2	3
6. Depositional bars or benches	0	<b>1</b>	2	3
7. Recent alluvial deposits	<b>0</b>	1	2	3
8. Headcuts	0	<b>1</b>	2	3
9. Grade control	0	0.5	<b>1</b>	1.5
10. Natural valley	0	<b>0.5</b>	1	1.5
11. Second or greater order channel	No = 0		Yes = 3	

<sup>a</sup> artificial ditches are not rated; see discussions in manual

B. Hydrology (Subtotal = 8.5)	Absent	Weak	Moderate	Strong
12. Presence of Baseflow	0	1	2	<b>3</b>
13. Iron oxidizing bacteria	<b>0</b>	1	2	3
14. Leaf litter	<b>1.5</b>	1	0.5	0
15. Sediment on plants or debris	0	<b>0.5</b>	1	1.5
16. Organic debris lines or piles	0	<b>0.5</b>	1	1.5
17. Soil-based evidence of high water table?	No = 0		Yes = 3	

C. Biology (Subtotal = 7.5)	Absent	Weak	Moderate	Strong
18. Fibrous roots in streambed	<b>3</b>	2	1	0
19. Rooted upland plants in streambed	<b>3</b>	2	1	0
20. Macrobenthos (note diversity and abundance)	<b>0</b>	1	2	3
21. Aquatic Mollusks	<b>0</b>	1	2	3
22. Fish	0	<b>0.5</b>	1	1.5
23. Crayfish	<b>0</b>	0.5	1	1.5
24. Amphibians	0	0.5	<b>1</b>	1.5
25. Algae	<b>0</b>	0.5	1	1.5
26. Wetland plants in streambed	FACW = 0.75; OBL = 1.5 <b>Other = 0</b>			

\*perennial streams may also be identified using other methods. See p. 35 of manual.

<b>Notes:</b>
<b>Sketch:</b>

**Appendix G**  
**Historic Preservation**



# County of Lexington

212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401, Lexington SC 29072 Phone: (803)785-8121 Fax: (803)785-8188

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## DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM

May 26, 2021

VIA E-MAIL

John D. Sylvest, Project Review Coordinator  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation  
CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements: Volliedale  
Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road  
Gilbert Vicinity and Samaria Vicinity, Lexington County, South Carolina**

Dear Mr. Sylvest:

Lexington County is developing an environmental assessment for a proposed infrastructure improvement project involving three existing, non-contiguous rural roads to enhance the county's resiliency and to reduce the impacts of major storms on public safety and damage to property.

Funding for the county's infrastructure and facilities improvements program has been provided through a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) program grant. As a direct recipient of a HUD CDBG-MIT grant, the county has assumed, pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58, responsibility for the federal agency's obligations to address various environmental and related laws, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The proposed undertaking involves improvements to the following sections of road:

- Volliedale Drive is a two-lane dirt road in south-central Lexington County. The proposed improvements to Volliedale Drive involve an approximately 1.39-mile section of the road between Crout Pond Way and Juniper Springs Road, 8.6 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville.
- Gary Hallman Circle is a two-lane dirt road in south-central Lexington County. The proposed improvements to Gary Hallman Circle involve an approximately 2.20-mile section of the road from west and north of Valley Stream Road/Interstate 20 to Marcellus Road 0.5 mile north of the Interstate 20 overpass, 7.7 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville.
- Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road is a two-lane dirt road in south-central Lexington County. The proposed improvements to Culler Road involve an approximately 1.20-mile

Page 2

section of the road between Juniper Springs Road and Old Charleston Road, 9.7 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville.

Improvements to these three sections of road include acquisition of right-of-way (ROW), regrading, paving, erosion repair, slope stabilization, drainage improvements, and, as necessary, relocation of utility lines.

A Secretary of the Interior-qualified historic preservation professional, Christopher L. Borstel, Ph.D., RPA, of Tetra Tech, Inc., has reviewed the proposed project and its location and concluded that it is unlikely that the proposed improvements will adversely affect any archaeological or historical resources that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. We therefore recommend a finding of no historic properties affected for the project.

This letter requests review and concurrence with this recommended finding pursuant to Section 106 and its enabling regulations, 36 CFR Part 800. Included with this letter is your office's Section 106 Project Review Form and attachments. Maps in Attachment A depict the location of the road. Attachment B is a project description, while Attachment C includes selected street-level views of the project corridor from Google Earth.

We would appreciate a response at your earliest opportunity.

Please contact me with your comments or any questions at [sfox@lex-co.com](mailto:sfox@lex-co.com) or at the address in the letterhead.

Sincerely yours,



Sandy Fox  
Title VI and Grants Administrator

On behalf of Lynn Sturkie, Lexington County Certifying Officer

Enclosures:

Section 106 Review Form with Attachments

A – Maps

B – Project Description

C – Project Area Streetviews



## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Indicate the type of project ( new construction, rehabilitation, replacement/repair, demolition, relocation, acquisition, infrastructure, other) and provide a detailed description of the proposed project, including related activities (staging areas, temporary roads, excavations, etc.), which will be carried out in conjunction with the project. Attach additional pages if necessary. If a detailed scope of work is not available yet, please explain and include all preliminary information:
2. Describe the length, width, and depth of all proposed ground disturbing activities, as applicable (defined as any construction activity that affects the soil within a project area, including excavating, digging, trenching, drilling, augering, backfilling, clearing, or grading):
3. Will this project involve phases of construction? If so, please describe the work to be conducted under each phase.
4. How many acres are in the project area? For building rehabilitation projects, list the building's approximate square footage.
5. Describe the current land use and conditions within and immediately adjacent to the project area (e.g. farmland, forest, developed, etc.) as well as prior land use and previous disturbances within and immediately adjacent to the project area (e.g. grading, plowing, mining, timbering, housing, commercial, industrial, road or other construction, draining, etc.).

## DETERMINING THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)

All projects/undertakings have an APE. The APE is the geographic area or areas within which a project/undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist. These changes can be direct (physical) or indirect (visual, noise, vibration) effects. The APE varies with the project type and should factor in the setting, topography, vegetation, existing and planned development, and orientation of resources to the project. For example, if your project includes:

- Rehabilitation, demolition, or new construction then your APE might be the building or property itself and the surrounding properties with a view of the project.
- Road/Highway construction or improvements, streetscapes, etc., then the APE might be the length of the project corridor and the surrounding properties/setting with a view of the project.
- Above-ground utilities, such as water towers, pump stations, retention ponds, transmission lines, etc., then your APE might be the area of ground disturbance and the surrounding properties/setting with a view of the project.
- Underground utilities, then your APE might be the area of ground disturbance and the setting of the project.

6. Provide a written description of the Area of Potential Effect (APE). **For lat./long. coordinates and other details, see Attachment B.**

## IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

A historic property is defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

7. Is the project located within or adjacent to a property or historic district listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP?

YES     NO    If yes, provide the name of the property or district:

8. Are there any buildings or structures that are 50 years old or older within the project APE?

YES     NO    If yes, provide approximate age:

9. Are any of the buildings or structures in Question 8 listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP?

YES     NO    If yes, identify the properties by name, address, or SHPO site survey number. If no, provide an explanation as to why the properties are not eligible for the NRHP.

10. List all historical societies, local governments, members of the public, Indian tribes, and any other sources consulted in addition to the SHPO to identify known and potential historic properties and note any comments received.

11. Does the landowner know of any archaeological resources found within the APE?

YES     NO     DO NOT KNOW    If yes, please describe:

12. Has a cultural resources and/or a historic properties identification survey been conducted in the APE?

YES     NO     DO NOT KNOW    If yes, provide the title, author, and date of the report(s):

13. Based on the information contained in questions 7 – 12, please check one finding:

Historic Properties are present in the APE

Historic Properties are not present in the APE

## ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT EFFECT

PLEASE CHOOSE ONE DETERMINATION:

No Historic Properties Affected (i.e., none are present or they are present but the project will have no effect upon them)

No Adverse Effect on historic properties (i.e., historic properties are present but will not be adversely effected)

Adverse Effect on historic properties (i.e., historic properties are present and will be adversely effected)

Due Diligence Project (An effect determination does not apply due to no federal involvement)

Please explain the basis for you determination. If No Adverse Effect or Adverse Effect, explain why the Criteria of Adverse Effect (found at [36 CFR 800.5\(a\)\(1\)](#)) were found not applicable, or applicable, including any conditions on the project to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects, or efforts taken to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects.

## SUBMITTAL CHECKLIST -- Did you provide the following documentation?

A completed Section 106 Project Review Form:

- The Form must be completed in its entirety, as it is not the SHPO's responsibility to identify historic properties or to make a determination of effect of the undertaking on historic properties.
- The appropriate federal agency information must be indicated on the Form. Contact the federal agency requiring consultation with the SHPO for this information. For US Housing and Urban Development projects under 24 CFR 58, the local government is the federal agency/responsible entity.
- Include email contact information for all parties that are to receive our response via email. We no longer respond via mailed hard copy, unless requested.
- One (1) Project Review Form may be utilized for batching undertakings that are duplicative in scope and within geographic areas no larger than a single county.
- The Form is a fillable PDF, but you may also print and complete by hand. A double-sided print is acceptable.

Map(s) indicating:

- The precise location of the project and extent of the Area of Potential Effect (APE), not too zoomed in or out in scale.
- Include a subscriber or public view SC ArchSite (GIS) map indicating the precise location of the project and extent of the APE. [SC ArchSite](http://www.scarchsite.org/default.aspx) is an online inventory of all known cultural resources in South Carolina. SC ArchSite can be directly accessed at <http://www.scarchsite.org/default.aspx>.
- In urban areas, a detailed city map and/or parcel map.

Current, high resolution color photographs (2 photos max per page) illustrating:

- For all projects, views to and from the overall project location and extent of the Area of Potential Effect (APE), showing the relationship to adjacent buildings, structures, or sites.
- For new construction or projects including ground disturbing activities, ground and/or aerial views documenting previous ground disturbance and existing site conditions.
- For building or structure rehabilitation projects, full views of each side (if possible), views of important architectural details, and views of areas that will be affected by proposed alterations or rehabilitation work to the exterior or interior.
- Photographs must describe or label the views presented, or be keyed to a site map.
- Black and white photocopied, unclear, thumbnail, or obstructed view photographs are not acceptable.

Project plans (if applicable and available) including:

- Scopes of work and/or project narratives
- Site plans or sketches (existing vs proposed)
- Project drawings and specifications for work on a historic building or structure
- Elevations

Our ability to complete a timely project review largely depends on the quality and detail of the documentation submitted. If insufficient documentation is provided we may need to request additional materials, which will prolong the review process. For complex projects, some may find it advantageous to hire a [preservation professional](#) with expertise in history, architectural history and/or archaeology.

**NOTE:** If the project involves the rehabilitation of a building or structure listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, please complete and submit the [Historic Building Supplement](#) in addition to this Form.

When planning to submit a project for review, please remember that our office has 30 calendar days per regulations from the date of receipt to review federal projects and 45 days per SHPO policy to review due diligence projects.

Please **DO NOT** send Project Review Forms by email or fax. We recommend that you use certified mail, FedEx, or UPS to determine if your project has been delivered.

**Please send this completed Form along with supporting documentation to:**

**Review & Compliance Program, SC Department of Archives & History, 8301 Parklane Road, Columbia, SC 29223**

## **Attachment A**

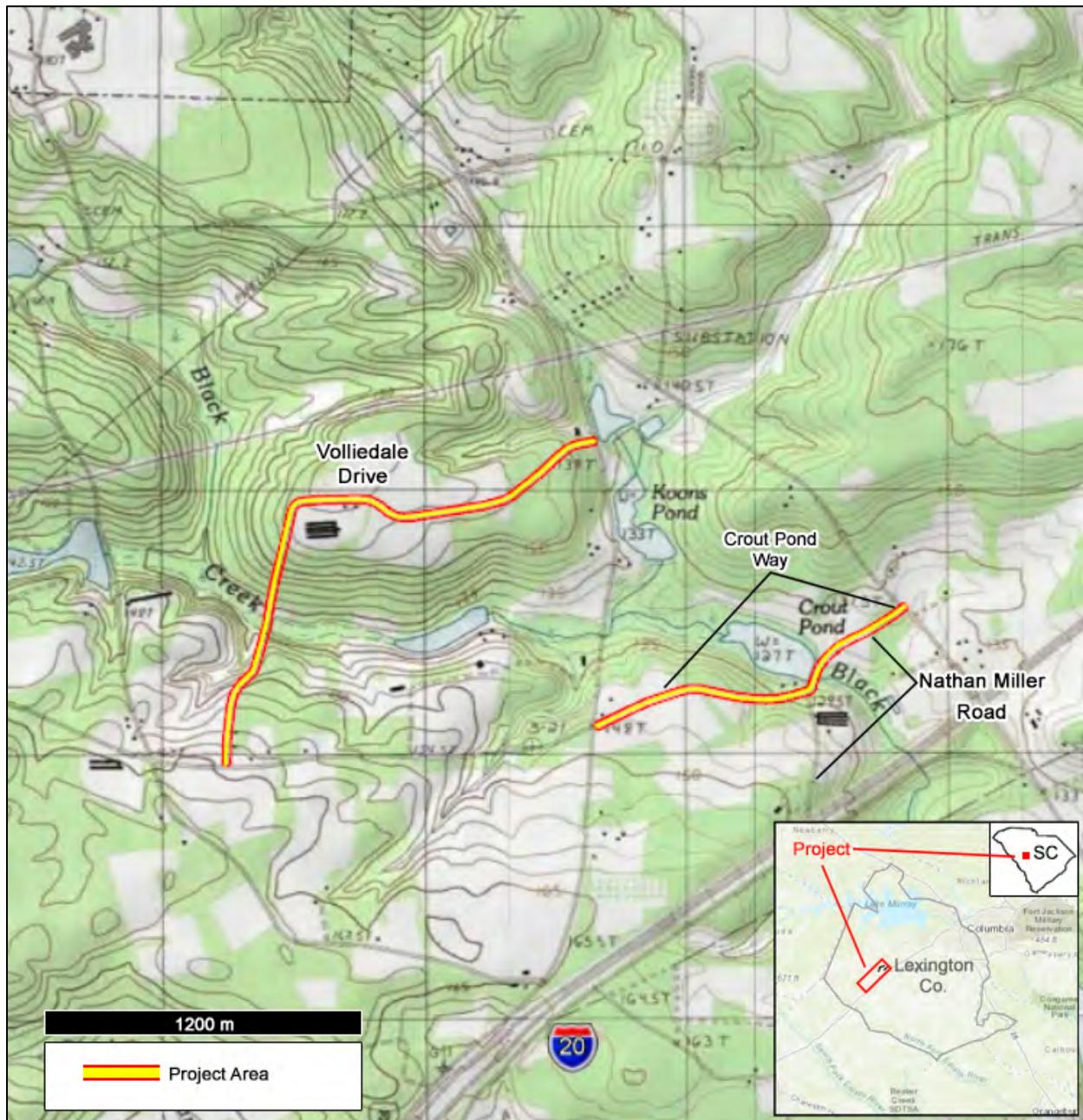
### **Maps**

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington  
County Road Improvements

Address: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and  
Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 1A. Locations of the Volliedale Drive and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Projects as Shown on Portions of the *Gilbert, SC* (left), and *Barr Lake, SC* (right), USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Maps (1986 Editions).

The western three-quarters of the Volliedale Drive Project is shown on the *Gilbert, SC*, quadrangle, while the eastern quarter of the Volliedale Drive Project and all of the Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Project appears on the *Barr Lake, SC*, quadrangle.

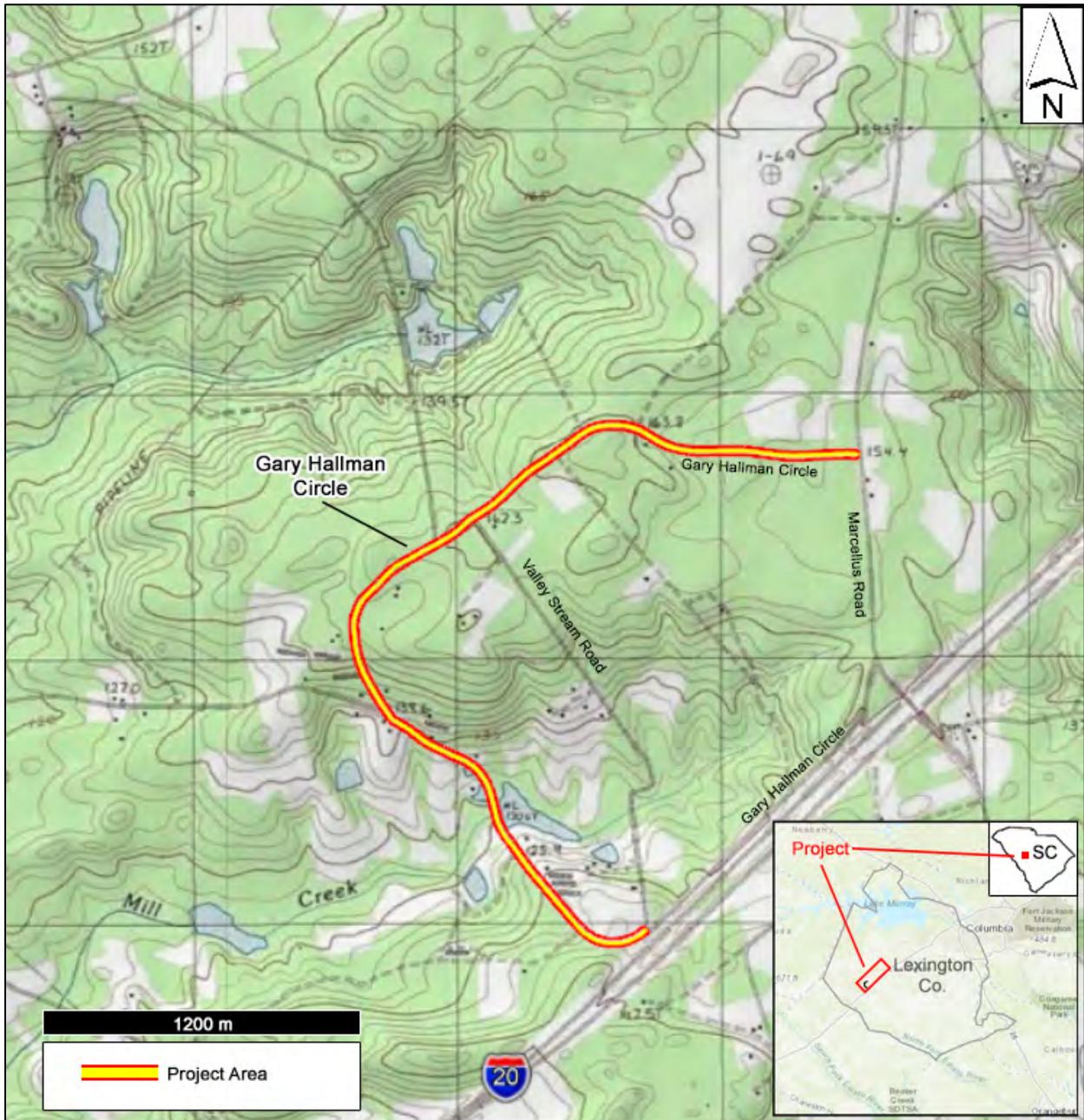
BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 1B. Location of the Gary Hallman Circle Project as Shown on a Portion of the Steedman, SC,, USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Map (1986 Edition).

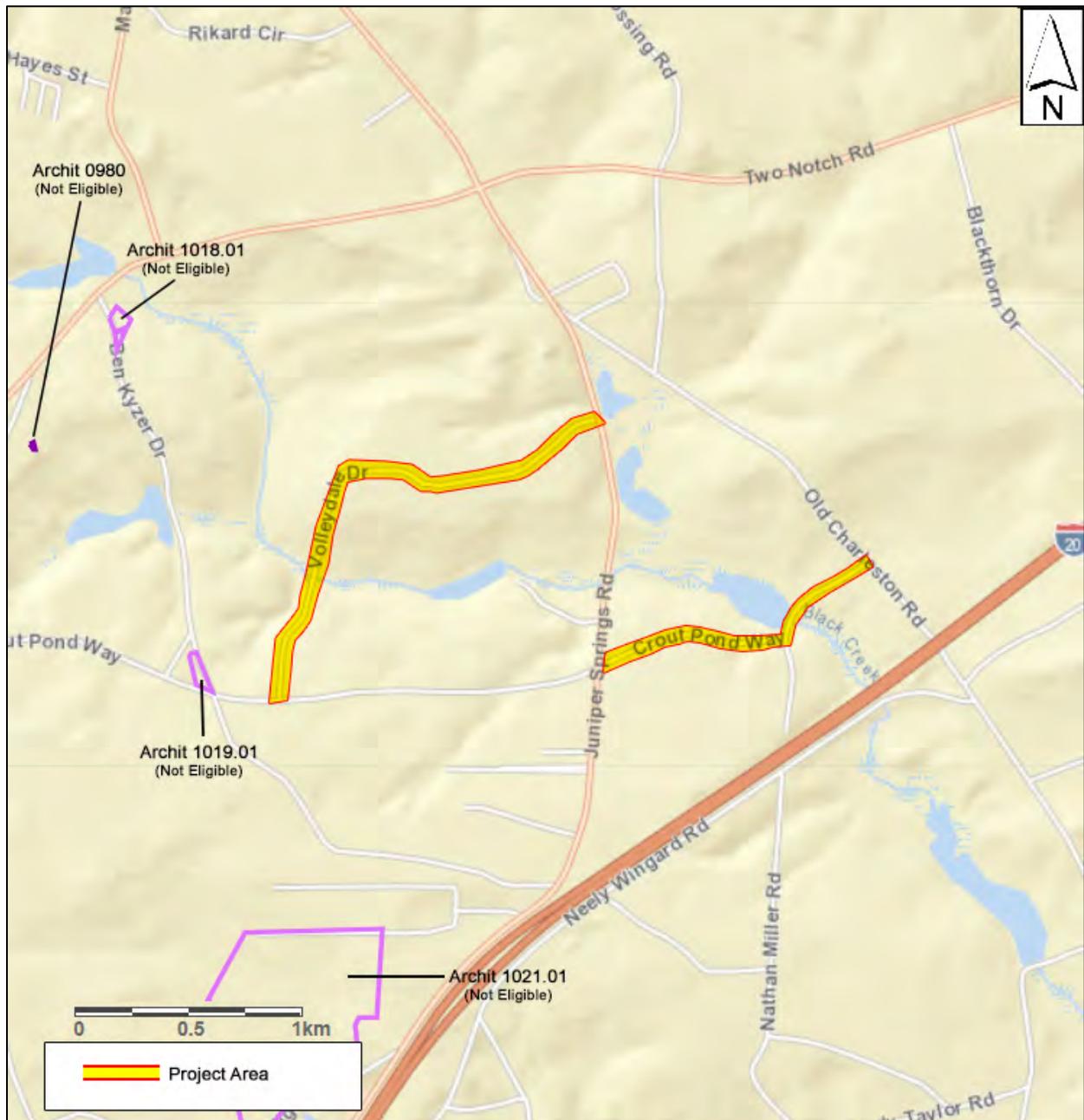
BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington  
County Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and  
Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 2A. Vollievale Drive and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Projects as Depicted  
On the South Carolina SHPO SC ArchSite GIS Application

BASE IMAGE SOURCE: SC SHPO ARCSITE V. 3.2

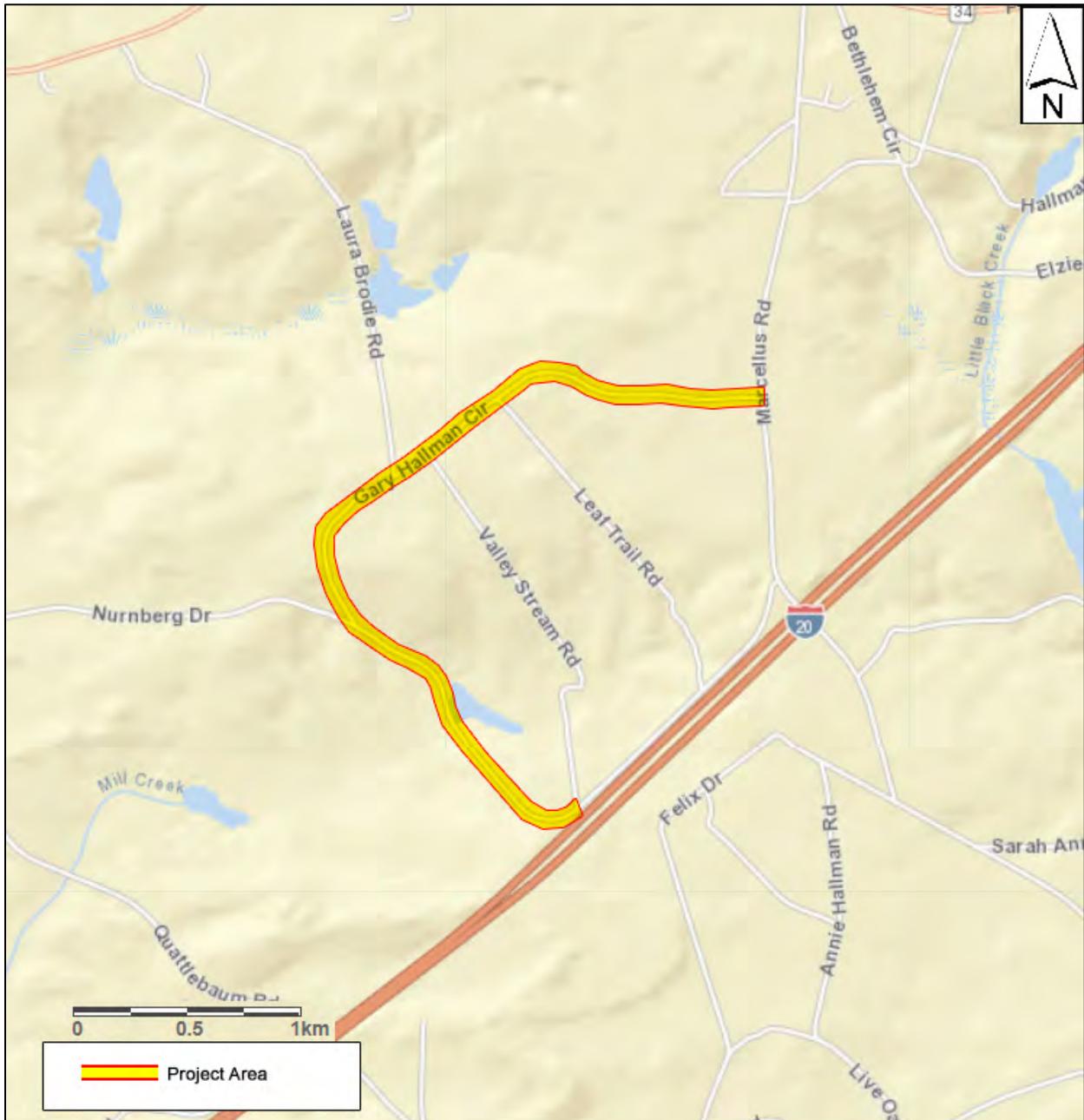
Redacted – Confidential Archaeological Site Location Information Omitted

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington  
County Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and  
Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 2B. Gary Hallman Circle Project as Depicted on the South Carolina SHPO SC ArchSite GIS Application

BASE IMAGE SOURCE: SC SHPO ARCSITE V. 3.2

Redacted – Confidential Archaeological Site Location Information Omitted

**Attachment B**

**Project Description**

## Attachment B

### **Description of the Proposed Project**

The proposed project would improve the resiliency of sections of three non-contiguous roads in west-central Lexington County, South Carolina. The three roads are 20 to 25 miles west-southwest of the state capital of Columbia. The sections of Volliedale Drive and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road involved in this improvement project are approximately 1 mile apart and both are approximately 3 miles northeast of the Gary Hallman Circle project area.

The proposed work would consist of the construction activities presented below:

1. The Volliedale Drive project area is approximately 8.6 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The graded, dirt road runs north and east from Crout Pond Way (33.891243°N, 81.386495°W) to Juniper Springs Road (State Road S-32-37) (33.902340°N, 81.371294°W). The centerline midpoint of the project is at 33.900304°N, 81.382587°W. The entire length of the road is in the project area. The work consists of fine grading and surfacing approximately 7,350 linear feet of roadway using 2-inch Hot Mix Asphalt Surface Course Type C and 6-inch Graded Aggregate Base Course.
2. The Gary Hallman Circle project area is approximately 7.7 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville. The road runs in a clockwise loop beginning at Marcellus Road just north of its Interstate 20 (I-20) overpass (33.846157°N, 81.415090°W). The southern end of Gary Hallman Circle is paved and serves as a frontage road to the Interstate; it then turns to the northwest away from I-20 and finally turns east to return to Marcellus Road approximately 0.5 mile north of the I-20 overpass. The pavement stops after the road turns to the northwest and ceases to serve as the I-20 frontage road, approximately 0.17 mile northwest of I-20 (33.837617°N, 81.427578°W). Only the unpaved portion of the road is in the project area. The centerline midpoint is at approximately 33.849216°N, 81.435121°W, and the northern end of the project, where it returns to Marcellus Road, is at 33.853386°N, 81.415688°W. The work consists of fine grading and surfacing approximately 11,595 linear feet of roadway using 2-inch Hot Mix Asphalt Surface Course Type C and 6-inch Graded Aggregate Base Course.
3. The Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road project area is approximately 9.72 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. On the west, the project area includes the portion of Crout Pond Way between Juniper Springs Road (33.892566°N, 81.371298°W) and the intersection of Nathan Miller Road (33.893833°N, 81.362518°W), continuing to the east on the jointly-named Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road to the intersection with Old Charleston Road (33.896722°N, 81.358548°W). The centerline midpoint is at approximately 33.893490°N, 81.364323°W. The work consists of fine grading and surfacing approximately 6,360 linear feet of the graded, dirt roadway using 2-inch Hot Mix Asphalt Surface Course Type C and 6-inch Graded Aggregate Base Course.

Currently, Lexington County does not have uniform, dedicated, right-of-way (ROW) along these roads. A new 50-foot ROW (25 feet on either side of the road center) would be acquired for each of the improved roads. The improved roads would primarily follow the existing alignments. Additional ROWs may be needed for drainage easements at portions of the roads; these easements are estimated to add an additional 25 feet on either side of the road centerlines. These 100-foot-

wide project corridors are expected to encompass all project activity areas, including those needed for staging equipment, vehicles, and supplies.

The new roads and associated drainages would be designed and constructed to carry a 25-year storm event. Where needed, the projects also would involve erosion repairs and slope stabilization. The depth of disturbance for these projects is expected to be no more than 6 feet below the current ground surface.

The design of the of Volliedale Drive/Crout Pond Way, Volliedale Drive/Juniper Springs Road, Gary Hallman Circle/Marcellus Road, Crout Pond Way/Juniper Springs Road, Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road-Old Charleston Road intersections would involve minimal change to the current intersections. Subject to approval by the South Carolina Department of Transportation, there would be no new turn lanes or acceleration/deceleration lanes. If necessary, detour plans for resident and emergency access would be determined during the design phase.

Modification of existing utilities, including movement of existing utility lines, would be coordinated with the utility providers. Easements for utilities would be the responsibility of the individual utility providers.

**Statement of Purpose and Need for the Proposal:**

These dirt roads are in substandard conditions and are prone to erosion and do not drain water properly. These roads are vulnerable to flooding and erosion issues that affect response times for emergency service providers and access for citizens. This project is needed to increase the safety of these roads and Census Tract 208.01, Block Group 1's 2,095 residents and to reduce future road closures and infrastructure repair costs due to impacts from heavy rain events.

The purpose of the proposed project is to mitigate the effects of future flooding and erosion issues by stabilizing the road surfaces and improving existing storm drainage features. This would limit the number of temporary road closures affecting public safety response and access for residents. Without the proposed project, these roads would remain vulnerable to flooding and erosion.

**Existing Conditions and Trends [24 CFR 58.40(a)]:**

These dirt roads are graded and wide enough for two vehicles to pass each other. Portions of the roads have drainage ditches along one or both sides. The disturbed areas of the road segments vary along their lengths but are typically 25 to 30 feet wide.

Broadly speaking, the roads in the project areas are bordered by thick vegetation and dirt driveways for access to private residences and other properties. The Volliedale Drive project area runs through interspersed farmland (cropland, pasture, and farmsteads) and oak-pine woodland, with a few rural residences. Along the Gary Hallman Circle project area, the southern half is farmland and the northern half is oak-pine woodland with rural residential lots. The project area for Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road is predominantly surrounded by agricultural land with patches of oak-pine woodland and scattered rural residences.

**Attachment C**

**Project Area Streetviews**

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment C

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County  
Road Improvements

Address: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout  
Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



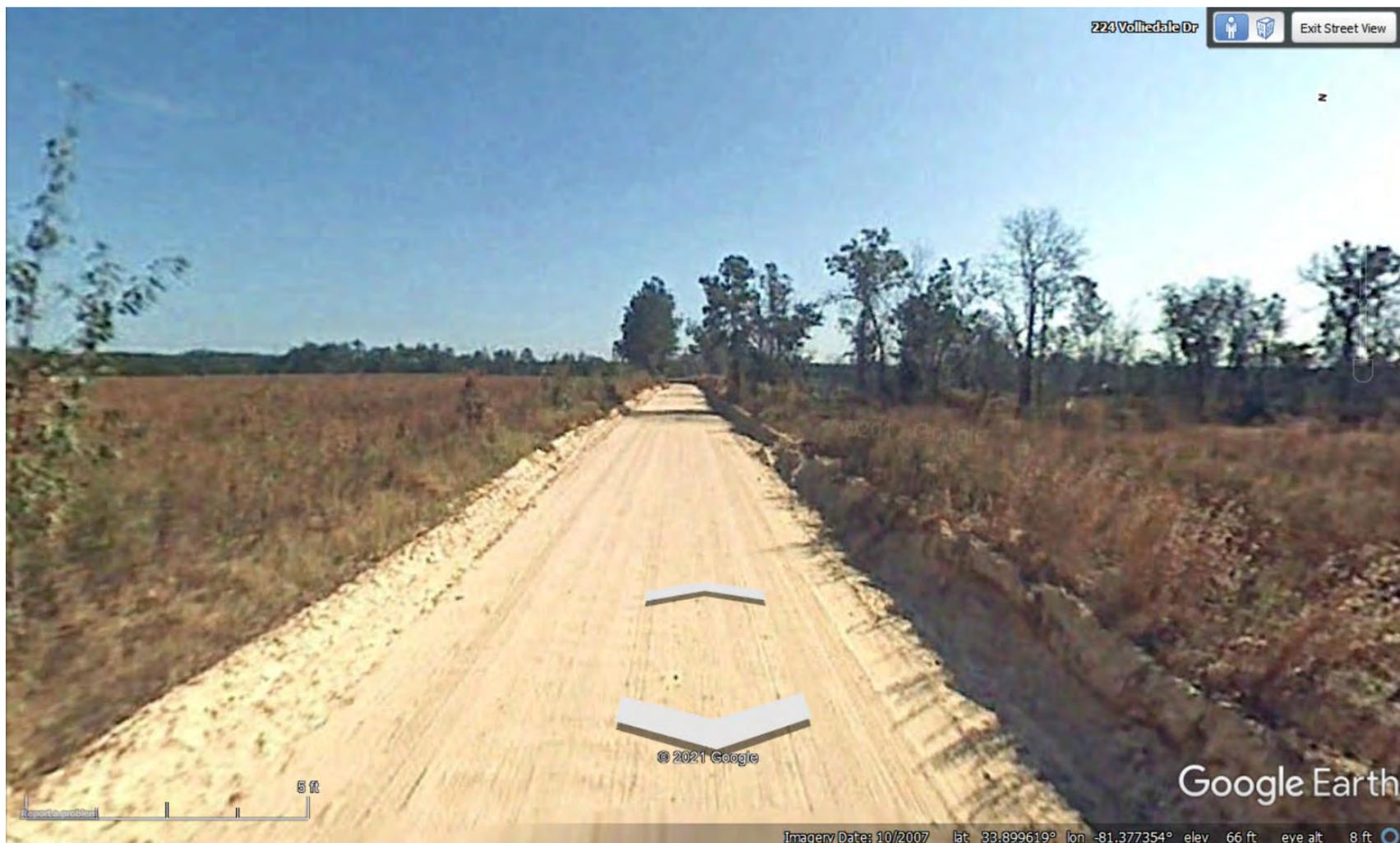
**Photo 1—Volliedale Drive Project.** Google Earth street-view dated October 2007 showing a typical portion of the southern portion of Volliedale Drive. View north from approximately 750 feet north of the intersection of Crout Pond Way (33.893279°N, 81.386312°W), where the southern end of this project segment is situated.

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment C

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County  
Road Improvements

Address: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout  
Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



**Photo 2—Volliedale Drive Project.** Google Earth street-view dated October 2007 showing a typical portion of the northern portion of Volliedale Drive. View east from approximately 2,100 feet east of Juniper Springs Road (33.899864°N, 81.377853°W).

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment C

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County  
Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout  
Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



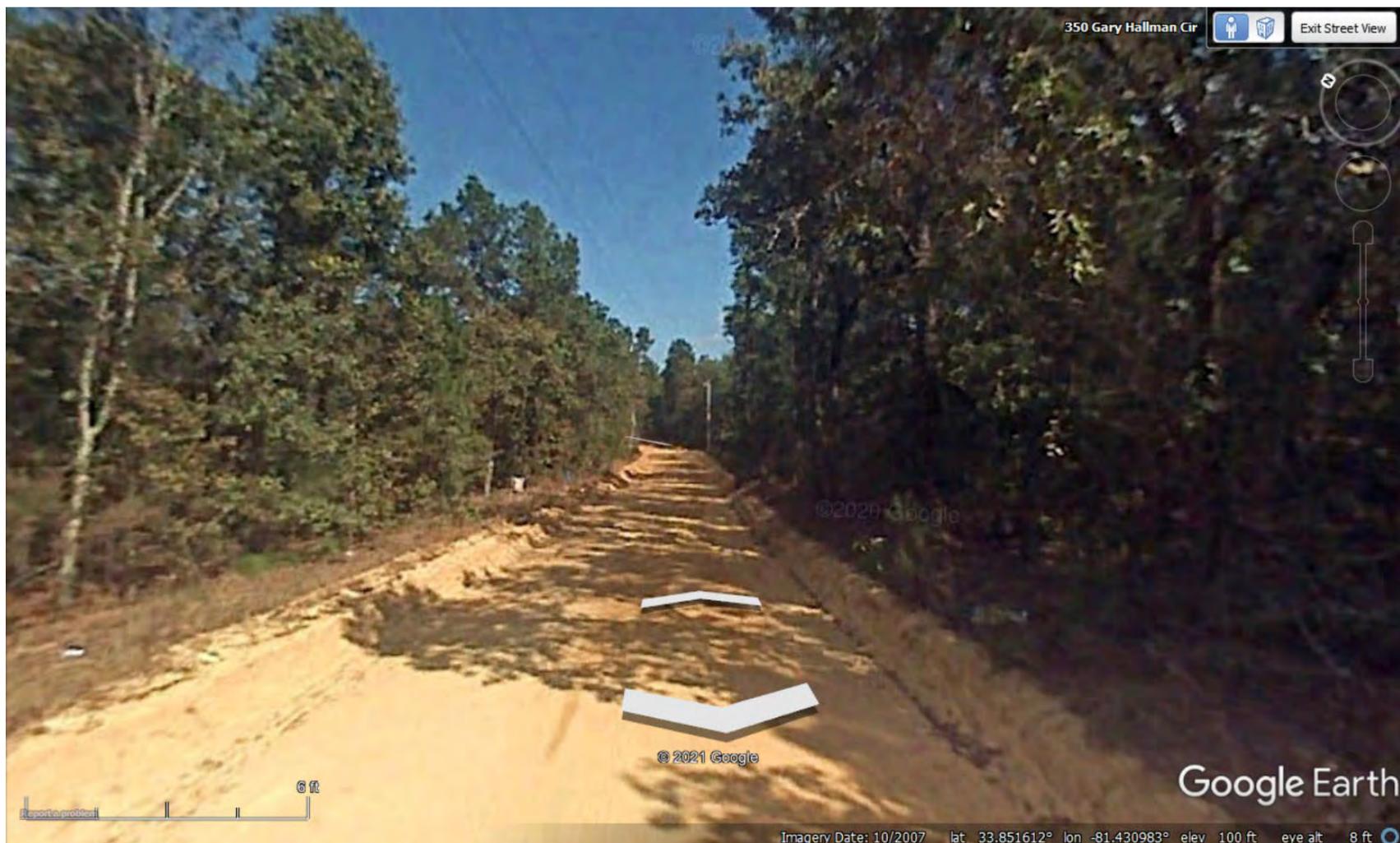
**Photo 3—Gary Hallman Circle Project.** Google Earth street-view dated September 2014 showing the end of the paved section and the beginning of the unpaved dirt portion of Gary Hallman Circle. View northwest approximately from 1,000 feet west along the centerline from Valley Stream Road (33.837321°N, 81.427244°W), where the southern end of the project’s road improvement section is located.

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment C

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County  
Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout  
Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



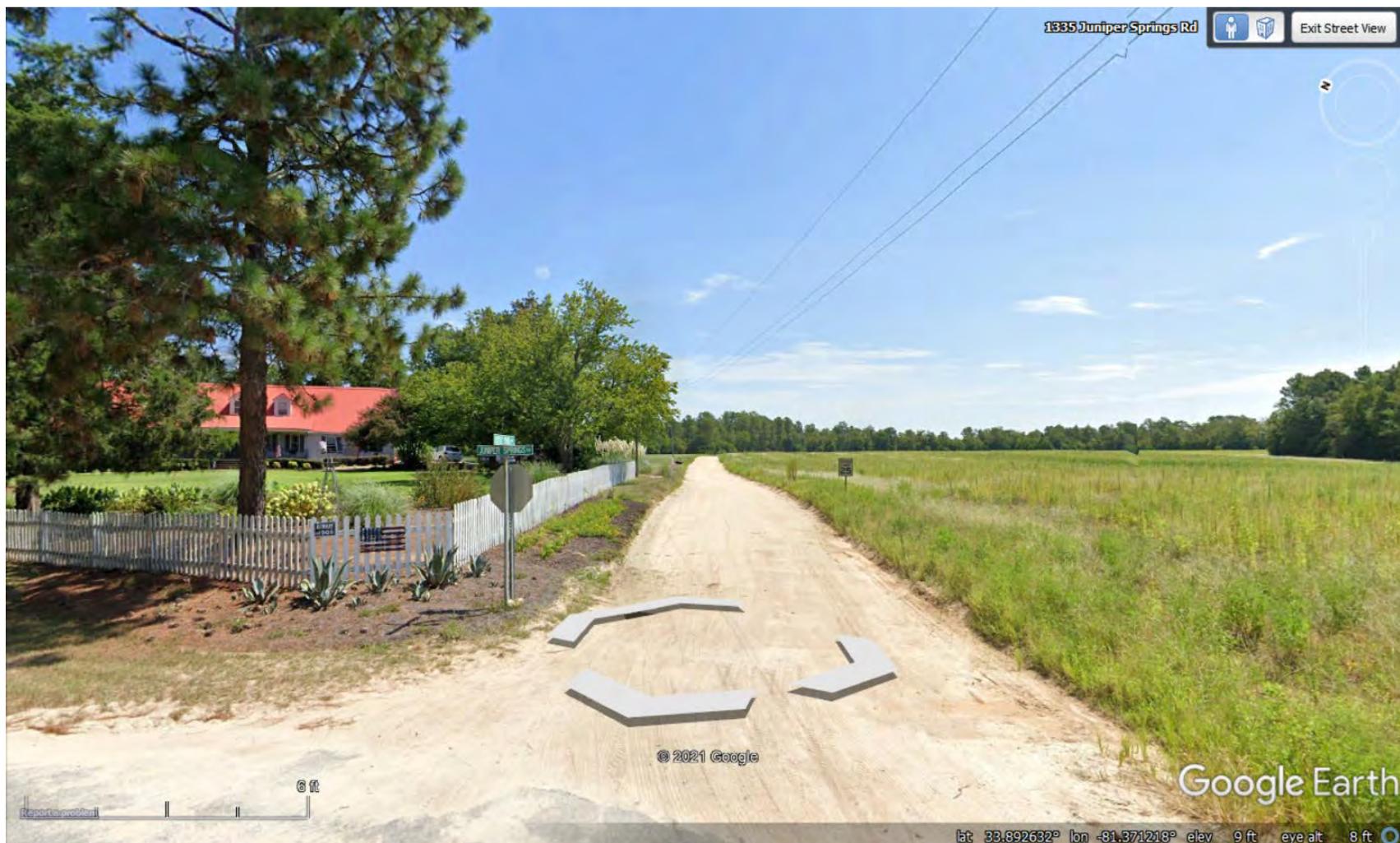
**Photo 4—Gary Hallman Circle Project.** Google Earth street-view dated October 2007 showing a typical portion of the northern half of the Gary Hallman Circle. View northeast from near the northern intersection of Valley Stream Road (33.851299°N, 81.431398°W).

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment C

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County  
Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout  
Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



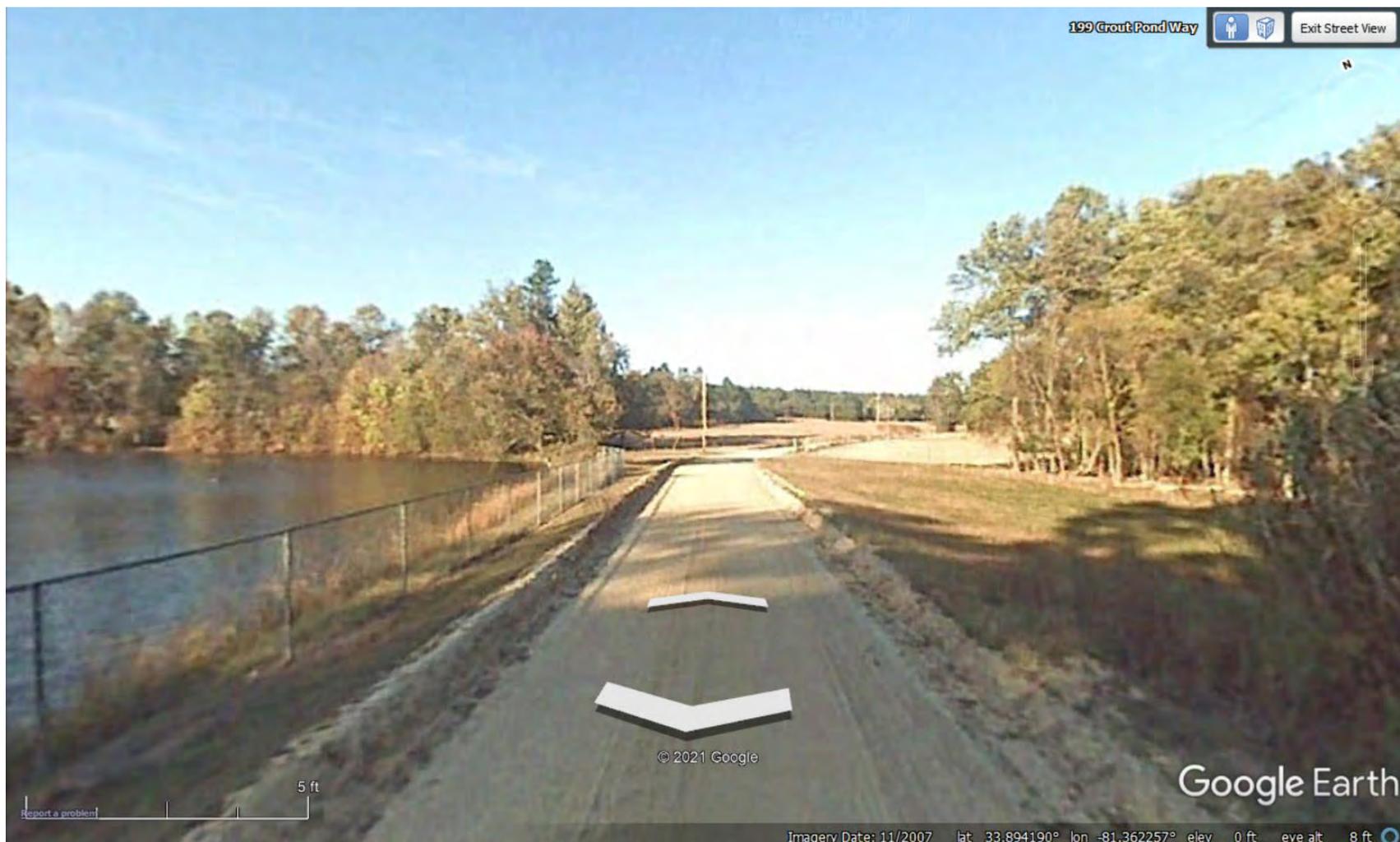
**Photo 5—Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Project.** Google Earth street-view dated August 2019 showing the western end of Crout Pond Way. View east-northeast from the intersection of Juniper Springs Road (33.892613°N, 81.371290°W).

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment C

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County  
Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout  
Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



**Photo 6—Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Project.** Google Earth street-view dated November 2007 showing Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Drive where it crosses the earth dam that impounds Crout Pond. View north-northeast from the southern end of the dam (33.894191°N, 81.362278°W).



June 14, 2021

Sandy Fox  
Grants Administrator  
Lexington County  
[SFox@lex-co.com](mailto:SFox@lex-co.com)

Re: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements Project  
Gilbert and Samaria vicinity, Lexington County, South Carolina  
SHPO Project No. 21-JS0183

Dear Ms. Fox:

Thank you for your May 26, 2021 letter and project review submittal, which we received electronically on May 27, 2021, regarding the South Central Lexington County Road Improvements Project. We also received a Section 106 Project Review Form, maps, project description, and project areas street views as supporting documentation for this undertaking. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is providing comments to Lexington County and to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800. Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes including those with state recognition, local governments, or the public.

Our office knows of no documented historic properties that are eligible for listing or listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the proposed Areas of Potential Effect (APEs). The APEs have not been previously surveyed for cultural resources/historic properties.

Our office recommends a phased investigation of the APE's potential to contain historic properties, beginning with archival research on the history of the APE and a reconnaissance-level survey be conducted. We recommend the phased investigations because of the APEs proximity to water, water crossings, and due to numerous identified pre-historic archaeological sites within the same Black Creek watershed. If these investigations indicate a high probability for historic properties to exist within the APE, particularly at water crossings, we recommend proceeding to an intensive survey. Please consult the South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations for further guidance.

The purpose of the survey is to identify and evaluate historic properties, particularly archaeological sites, for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The results of these investigations will be used to assess whether historic properties will be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking.

All fieldwork, analyses, and report writing shall be performed by, or under the supervision of, individuals who meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards. Our office will accept a letter report of findings if the survey identifies no sites.

Information about Section 106 Review, Project Review Guidance, South Carolina and Federal standards and guidelines, and a list of qualified consultants can be found on our website from:

SHPO Review & Compliance -- <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/review-compliance>

Project Professionals Lists -- <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/technical-assistance/publications/project-professionals-lists>

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 21-JS0183 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6129 or [jsylvest@scdah.sc.gov](mailto:jsylvest@scdah.sc.gov).

Sincerely,

*John D. Sylvest*

John D. Sylvest

Project Review Coordinator

State Historic Preservation Office



# County of Lexington

212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401, Lexington SC 29072 Phone: (803)785-8121 Fax: (803)785-8188

## DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM

February 16, 2022

VIA E-MAIL

John D. Sylvest, Project Review Coordinator  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation**  
**SHPO SC-SHPO Project No. 21-JS0183**  
**Archaeological Reconnaissance**  
**CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements: Volliedale**  
**Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road**  
**Gilbert Vicinity and Samaria Vicinity, Lexington County, South Carolina**

Dear Mr. Sylvest:

In response to your letter of comment of June 14, 2021, on the above-referenced project, Lexington County has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete a reconnaissance-level archaeological survey (also called an archaeological reconnaissance) of the project's area of potential effects (APE). As noted in my letter of May 26, 2021, funding for the road improvements has been provided through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) program. As the designated Responsible Entity of the HUD CDBG-MIT grant, the county has assumed, pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58, responsibility for the federal agency's obligations to address various environmental and related laws, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA).

A Secretary of the Interior (SOI)-qualified archaeologist from Tetra Tech, Inc., Adam Maskevich, Ph.D., RPA, conducted the field component of the reconnaissance survey on January 12 and 13, 2022. Fieldwork included windshield and pedestrian reconnaissance across the entire APE and shovel testing in four locations deemed sensitive for precontact period archaeological resources. No archaeological resources were identified during the reconnaissance, and substantial evidence was obtained that indicates extensive prior ground disturbance has occurred throughout the project APE, particularly at points initially judged to be archaeologically sensitive. Two houses more than 50 years old were also observed to be immediately adjacent to, but outside, the APE. Due to their locations outside the APE, the houses will not be affected by the project.

The enclosed report was prepared by Dr. Maskevich and the SOI-qualified historic preservation professional who prepared our initial project submittal, Christopher L. Borstel, Ph.D., RPA. It

Page 2

describes the investigation and concludes with the recommendation that the project as currently planned is unlikely to affect archaeological sites or historic properties. The report includes several appendices, and a copy of the county's initial submittal of May 2021 is provided as part of Appendix A.

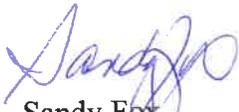
Based on the results of the archaeological reconnaissance and pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA, Lexington County, acting as HUD's designated Responsible Entity for the proposed South Central Lexington County Road Improvements, has determined that the proposed undertaking as currently planned will result in No Historic Properties Affected (36 CFR 800.4(d)(1)).

This letter requests review of the accompanying report and concurrence with our no effects finding, in accordance with 36 CFR 800, the enabling regulations for Section 106.

We would appreciate a response at your earliest opportunity.

Please contact me with your comments or any questions at [sfox@lex-co.com](mailto:sfox@lex-co.com) or at the address in the letterhead.

Sincerely yours,



Sandy Fox  
Title VI/Grants Manager

Enclosure (1)

# Archaeological Reconnaissance

## South Central Lexington County Road Improvements Lexington County, South Carolina

SC-SHPO Project No. 21-JS0183

**February 2022**

Presented to:



**Disaster Recovery Program  
County of Lexington, South Carolina  
212 South Lake Drive, Suite 401  
Lexington, SC 29072**

Presented by:



**Tetra Tech, Inc.  
6 Century Drive, Suite 300  
Parsippany, NJ 07054**

**CONTAINS PRIVILEGED INFORMATION – NOT FOR PUBLIC RELEASE**

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

---

SHPO Project Number:  
21-JS0183

Involved State and Federal Agencies:  
Lexington County, South Carolina, as Responsible Entity under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) Program, pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58  
South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

Phase of Survey:  
Reconnaissance-level archaeological survey (archaeological reconnaissance)

Location Information:  
Lexington County, South Carolina

Survey Area:  
58 acres

USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Maps:  
Gilbert, SC  
Barr Lake, SC

Archaeological Resources Overview:  
No archaeological sites or inventoried structures were identified within the three existing road segments comprising the discontinuous area of potential effects (APE). Eleven archaeological sites and five inventoried structures were identified within a one-mile buffer surrounding the APE. Two of the archaeological sites are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the status of a third is unknown. None of the five inventoried structures are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Overview of Results:  
No archaeological material was identified during the archaeological reconnaissance. During the reconnaissance, two houses older than 50 years were noted adjoining the APE. One of these houses lacks a street address but is situated between 537-539 and 645 Gary Hallman Circle, while the other is located at 323 Volliedale Drive. Both are located outside the APE, and neither will be affected by the project.

Recommendations:  
Pursuant to Section 106 of the NRHP, a finding of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended for the project as currently planned. In addition, no further archaeological survey is recommended.

Report Authors:  
Adam Maskevich, Ph.D., RPA  
Christopher Borstel, Ph.D., RPA

Date of Report:  
February 2022

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Map 5.	Lexington County, ca. 1939.

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- Map 6. Project Area and Vicinity, ca. 1939.
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- Map 8. Survey Unit 001 (Gary Hallman Circle).
- Map 9. Survey Unit 002 (Volliedale Drive).
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- Photograph 14. Agricultural field, road berm, irrigation equipment, and artificial pond in archaeologically sensitive area along Crout Pond Way in SU 003.
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- Appendix B Mapped Soil Units
- Appendix C Shovel Test Log
- Appendix D Resumes

## ACRONYMS

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Acronym	Description
APE	Area of potential effects
CDBG-MIT	Community Development Block Grant Mitigation
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended)
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
ROW	Right-of-way
SCSHD	South Carolina State Highway Department
SHPO	South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
ST	Shovel test
SU	Survey unit
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Purpose

The Lexington County, South Carolina, Community Development Department in association with the county's Department of Public Works (collectively, "Lexington County") is proposing an infrastructure improvement project (the "project") involving three existing, non-contiguous rural roads to enhance the county's resiliency and to reduce the impacts of major storms on public safety and damage to property. Funding for the project has been provided through a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) program grant. The proposed project is subject to review under HUD's environmental regulations at 24 CFR Part 58, which require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (54 USC § 306108), and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800. As part of the Section 106 process, HUD—or in this instance, its designated Responsible Entity—is obligated to consider the effects of the proposed undertaking (action) on historic properties. Under Section 106, consultation, as appropriate, takes place with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and other interested parties, potentially including federally recognized Indian tribes with an interest in the geographic region encompassing Lexington County. Pursuant to HUD's Part 58 regulations, authority to conduct the Section 106 process has been delegated to the CDBG-MIT Responsible Entity, represented by the Lexington County Community Development Department Disaster Recovery Program.

The purpose of this reconnaissance-level archaeological survey (hereinafter, the archaeological reconnaissance) is to support Lexington County's environmental and historic preservation review of the proposed project. Lexington County initiated consultation with the SHPO and with three federally recognized Indian tribes in May 2021. In June 2021, the SHPO requested an archaeological reconnaissance of the road segments to assess the potential presence of archaeological resources that could be affected by the project (Appendix A). This study, prepared in response to the SHPO's request for additional information, documents existing conditions within the project's area of potential effects (APE) and considers whether historic properties potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) could be present. The information developed in this report allows Lexington County, in consultation with the SHPO, to assess the potential effects of the project on historic properties. Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech), conducted this archaeological reconnaissance under contract to Lexington County.

### 1.2 Project Description

The proposed project involves improvements to three non-contiguous, two-lane, dirt road segments: Gary Hallman Circle, Volliedale Drive, and Crout Pond Way-Nathan Miller Road, all located in south-central Lexington County (Maps 1 and 2, following Section 7, References Cited). The three roads are approximately 20 to 25 miles (32-40 kilometers) southwest of the state capital at Columbia. The proposed improvements to Gary Hallman Circle involve an approximately 2.20-mile (3.5-kilometer) section of the road from west and north of Valley Stream Road/Interstate 20 to Marcellus Road, 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometers) north of the Interstate 20 overpass and 7.7 miles (12.4 kilometers) southeast of Batesburg-Leesville. The

proposed improvements to Volliedale Drive involve an approximately 1.39-mile (2.24-kilometer) section of the road between Crout Pond Way and Juniper Springs Road, 8.6 miles (13.8 kilometers) east of Batesburg-Leesville. The proposed improvements to Crout Pond Way-Nathan Miller Road involve an approximately 1.20-mile (1.93-kilometer) section of the roads: Crout Pond Way between Juniper Springs Road and Old Charleston Road and Nathan Miller Road from its intersection with Crout Pond Way to Interstate 20, 9.7 miles (15.6 kilometers) east of Batesburg-Leesville.

Improvements to these three sections of road include acquisition of right-of-way (ROW), regrading, paving, erosion repair, slope stabilization, drainage improvements, and, as necessary, relocation of utility lines. The APE for each road segment is defined as 50 feet (15 meters) on either side of the existing centerline (total of 100 feet [30 meters]), including 50-foot-wide permanent ROWs. Maximum depth of disturbance is anticipated to be 6 feet for the installation of culverts and cross-drains. Together, the APEs of the three discontinuous road segments are called the “project area” herein.

### **1.3 Investigations Conducted**

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Tetra Tech’s archaeological reconnaissance included: (1) background research and literature review of pertinent information on environmental conditions and cultural history of the project vicinity; (2) a review of archaeological site forms and locational data maintained on the online ArchSite web application by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History; (3) a review of historic cartography related to the project area; (4) assessment of archaeological sensitivity within the project area; and, (5) a reconnaissance-level field investigation (herein called “the reconnaissance”) to assess the archaeological sensitivity of each road segment APE. The reconnaissance consisted of a windshield survey of the entirety of the three road corridors, examination of the locations of any historical building locations within the APE, and pedestrian survey with limited shovel testing of the APEs in the vicinity of stream crossings to evaluate the archaeological potential of landforms adjoining the existing roads at these crossings.

### **1.4 Report Preparation and Personnel**

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Adam Maskevich, Ph.D., RPA, and Christopher Borstel, Ph.D., RPA, conducted background research for this investigation. Dr. Maskevich did the field reconnaissance and authored this report in collaboration with Dr. Borstel, the principal investigator. Section 2 of this report describes the natural setting of the project area, Section 3 describes the cultural background, and Section 4 describes the archaeological sensitivity. Section 5 of the report contains the results of the archaeological reconnaissance, and Section 6 contains a summary and conclusions of the report. Section 7 is the references cited which is followed by maps and photographs. Appendices A through D provide project correspondence, mapped soil units, shovel test log, and resumes of key personnel, respectively.

## 1.5 Conformance to Regulations and Guidelines

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This investigation and report conform to applicable regulations and guidelines, including the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and those in the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (COSCAPA et al. 2013).

Supervisory personnel for this survey exceeded the professional qualifications listed in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service 1983) for principal investigators in archaeology (Appendix D).

## 1.6 Tribal Consultation

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Lexington County invited comments from the federally recognized Catawba, Eastern Cherokee, and Muscogee (Creek) tribes in letters dated May 26, 2021 (Appendix A). No comments regarding the project have been received from any of the notified tribes to date.

## **2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The project area is located within the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic province in the Midlands of South Carolina. This part of the Coastal Plain is commonly called the Sandhills and consists of unconsolidated sand and clay formations. The terrain is moderately to steeply sloping, grading south to north toward the Saluda River basin with elevations ranging from 390 to 545 feet (119 to 166 meters) ) above mean sea level (Kite 1985; Maybin and Nystrom 1997; Doar and Howard 2010; SCGS 2022).

The Coastal Plain consist chiefly of Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments that lie on the pre-Cretaceous crystalline rocks of the Piedmont. The unconsolidated Cretaceous sediments consist mostly of fine-to-coarse grained, poorly sorted, quartz-sand beds with laterally discontinuous kaolin-clay lenses. Local silicification of beds has created cement-like sandstone lenses and structures. Tertiary sediments believed to be of middle to upper Eocene age lie on the Cretaceous sediments and typically occur as thin, irregular deposits throughout Lexington County. Middle Eocene sediments consist of well sorted, fine-grained sand and have considerably less clay than the underlying unit. Upper Eocene sediments consist of thin units of moderately sorted sand with local clay lenses (Griffith et al. 2002; Agerton and Baker 2006).

Soils in the project area are comprised primarily of excessively drained undulating Lakeland soils with lesser amounts of well drained Blaney sand (2 to 10 percent slopes), excessively drained Lakeland sand (6 to 15 percent slopes), well drained Vacluse loamy sand (10 to 25 percent slopes), and excessively drained Alaga loamy sand (0 to 4 percent slopes) (Lawrence 1976; NRCS 2022).

The Congaree River and its main tributary, the Saluda River, drain the project area. Numerous smaller streams (such as Black Creek and Mill Creek) generally flow either northward into the Saluda or eastward directly into the Congaree. Stream flow is consistent, as streams seldom flood or dry up because of the large infiltration capacity of the sandy soil and the great groundwater storage capability of the sand aquifer (Griffith, et al. 2002; Agerton and Baker 2006).

Lexington County has a humid-subtropical climate. The Appalachian Mountains to the northwest and the Atlantic Ocean to the east provide a moderating influence in winter. Summer heat, however, is not moderated by these factors, and Lexington County is often among the hottest regions of the State. The wettest months are July and August, while the driest period generally occurs in October and November (Lawrence 1976; Agerton and Baker 2006).

The Sandhills are characterized by xeric conditions, due to the high permeability of the sandy soils. Vegetation consists mostly of scrub oak interspersed with immature longleaf pines. Shortleaf-loblolly pine forests and other oak-pine forests are now more widespread due to fire suppression and logging (Griffith et al. 2002).

More than half (54 percent) of Lexington County is forested with agricultural accounting for almost a quarter (23 percent) of utilized land. Only eight percent of Lexington County is urban or residential (Agerton and Baker 2006).

## 3.0 CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

### 3.1 Pre-Contact Period

#### Paleoindian (prior to 11,500 – 8000 BC)

Human expansion into the Americas occurred during the Pleistocene epoch, with earliest people reaching the Southeast sometime before 11,500 BC (Anderson 2005, Bennett et al. 2021). Environmentally, the terminal Pleistocene era was characterized by a cold climate and populations of megafauna, which became extinct for reasons that are debated toward the close of the era. Current evidence suggests that Paleoindians in South Carolina lived in small mobile bands, and though they may have preferred to hunt large game, such as extinct mastodons and mammoths, they engaged in a diverse range of subsistence practices, which varied across a range of environmental zones and over the changing climate characteristic of the Pleistocene-Holocene transition. Paleoindian toolkits are noted for their high-quality stone tools, including fluted, lanceolate, and early stemmed projectiles. Major projectile point types from the South Carolina Coastal Plain and Piedmont comprise Clovis, Post-Clovis Fluted, Redstone, and Dalton (Smallwood et al. 2018). Due to their rarity, relatively few Paleoindian sites have been excavated in South Carolina, but among those that have are the Taylor and Manning sites (38LX0001 and 38LX0050, respectively), located in Lexington County near Cayce, roughly 20 miles (32 kilometers) northeast of the project area (Michie 1996).

#### Archaic (8000 – 500 BC)

The Archaic period is subdivided into three phases: Early (8000 – 6000 BC), Middle (6000 – 2000 BC), and Late (2000 – 500 BC).

The advent of the Early Archaic is broadly concurrent with the start of the Holocene, when megafauna had disappeared, and more typical woodland flora and fauna began to predominate despite a colder and wetter climate than the present (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). Early Archaic sites tend to be small and dispersed, suggesting a high degree of mobility across the landscape as small bands followed seasonally available resources (Sassaman et al. 1990). Side- or corner-notched projectile points such as Palmer and Kirk are indicative of the Early Archaic assemblage (Claggett and Cable 1982; Coe 1964).

During the following Middle Archaic period, the climate continued to warm and pine trees became prevalent, creating a landscape which more resembled the present (Watts 1970, 1980). The Middle Archaic assemblage is characterized by stemmed projectile points such as Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford Lanceolate as well as ground stone tools. This period also saw marked population growth, though highly mobile settlement patterns remained the norm (Blanton and Sassaman 1989).

The region's population continued to grow throughout the Late Archaic. While remaining seasonally mobile, larger, longer occupied settlements become more prevalent, particularly along major drainages. Stemmed bifaces, which become smaller over time, are the most common type of projectile point, and it is during this period that ceramics begin to appear in the region characterized by the Thom's Creek and Stallings series (Sassaman et al. 1990).

### Woodland (500 BC – AD 1000)

Like the Archaic Period, the Woodland Period can be subdivided into three phases, Early, Middle, and Late. However, while the assemblage of the Early Woodland Period (500 BC – AD 200) is fairly distinct, those of the Middle and Late Woodland Periods (AD 200 – 1000) are less so and comprise more of a continuum of material culture.

Regional population growth continued throughout the Early Woodland Period as groups began to exploit previously marginal areas for resources. Sites of this period represent a mix of longer-term residential contexts and locations for specific resource extraction, both located in a variety of environmental settings (Hanson 1982). Small-stemmed bifaces and stamp decorated pottery, particularly Deptford Check Stamped and Deptford Simple Stamped, are characteristic of the Early Woodland assemblage (Espenshade and Brockington 1989).

Middle and Late Woodland Period sites continue to be dispersed throughout a wide variety of environmental zones. Stamp decorated pottery was still produced during these periods with fabric impressed and cord marked surface treatments also becoming common (Trinkley 1989).

### Mississippian (AD 1000 – ca. 1550)

The Mississippian Period saw radical changes to indigenous societies throughout the Southeast. While hunting and foraging remained integral parts of the overall subsistence strategy, agriculture became an increasingly important component. Consequently, village sites are often located on floodplains along major drainages that provided advantageous locations for growing crops (Anderson 1989). Smaller Mississippian sites are located in a variety of environmental zones, likely for the exploitation of specific resources that complemented the products of the agricultural settlements and typified the broad-based approach to subsistence (Smith 1975).

The Mississippian assemblage is characterized by a continuation of stamp decorated pottery with motifs becoming more complex, and small, triangular projectile points.

Tied to the growth of agriculture and its attendant sedentism and agricultural surpluses was the development of increasingly complex social organization. Larger Mississippian villages are often associated with mounds whose construction was likely bound to social stratification and attendant ritual functions (Anderson 1989). Mississippian settlements with associated mounds have been identified along the Wateree River to the east of the project area and along the Savannah River to the west, but none within Lexington County (Anderson 1989). Mississippian chiefdoms began to collapse shortly after AD 1550 with the first European colonial expeditions into the southeast.

## **3.2 Historic Period**

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### The Colonial Period

Europeans first began exploring what was to become South Carolina in the early sixteenth century. Though early Spanish and French attempts at colonization failed, these interactions with the indigenous population precipitated the collapse of Mississippian polities in the region (Dobyns 1983). It was not until 1670 that the English succeeded in establishing the first permanent European settlement near present-day Charleston.

South Carolina's early economy focused on producing naval supplies, though by the end of the seventeenth century agriculture was becoming increasingly important. By the mid-eighteenth century, indigo was also being cultivated and, along with rice, these crops became the foundation of the colony's economy. Because both rice and indigo are labor-intensive crops, the use of enslaved Africans became an integral facet of the colonial economy (Coclanis 1989; McWilliams 2005).

Until the early eighteenth century, English settlement in South Carolina was largely limited to the coast. An end to conflicts with the remaining indigenous groups and a rapidly growing population, particularly of enslaved Africans, led to increasing settlement of the Backcountry as Euroamerican colonists referred to the interior of South Carolina. By the 1740's, plantations were being established along the Congaree River in what is now Lexington County (Moore 1993).

In 1730, the royal governor, Robert Johnson, sought to bring order to the Backcountry through the establishment of townships along the region's major rivers. The project area is located in what had been the township of Saxe-Gotha, whose center was near present-day Cayce on the west bank of the Congaree River. Throughout the mid-eighteenth century, the area saw an influx of settlers, particularly from Germany and German-speaking Swiss cantons (Stuart 2016). Initially, wheat for both domestic consumption and export was the main crop but indigo quickly became an important component of the economy as well (Moore 1993).

Having established their communities far from the center of royal authority in Charleston, the residents of Saxe-Gotha tended to favor the cause of independence and its attendant hostility towards the crown's taxes, as tensions increased in the years preceding the Revolutionary War. However, as in the rest of the colonies, there was still considerable Tory sympathy, which the British commander of Crown forces in the region, General Charles Cornwallis, hoped to capitalize on after the capture of Charleston in 1780. Numerous battles and skirmishes were fought in the vicinity of the project area, notably at Granby and Camden. Ultimately, the Crown's forces were defeated, though British troops did not leave South Carolina until their losses forced evacuation of Charleston in 1782 (Moore 1993; Stuart 2016).

### The Early Republic

In 1785, the name of Saxe-Gotha was changed to Lexington in honor of the first battle of the Revolutionary War. The following year, a new state capitol was established along the Congaree River across from Granby, then the seat of Lexington County, and was named Columbia (Moore 1993).

By the early nineteenth century, Lexington County was producing beef and tobacco for the domestic market, but the invention of the cotton gin in 1793 also precipitated a rapid increase in cotton cultivation in the county. As with rice and indigo along the coast in the eighteenth century, the growth of the cotton crop in Lexington County during the early nineteenth century saw an increase in the population of enslaved labor. However, despite the rapid spread of cotton production in Lexington County, it never reached the level of other areas of South Carolina, and the enslaved population was significantly lower than in surrounding areas (Moore 1993; Stuart 2016).

The hydrology of Lexington County was to shape much of its economy throughout the nineteenth century. The original county seat, Granby, was prone to flooding, which led to the establishment of Lexington Courthouse on higher ground in 1820. In an attempt to both facilitate trade and control flooding, the Saluda-Columbia and Saluda Canals were constructed east of what is now the project area in the 1820's. Lexington

County's numerous waterways and pine forests led to the growth of a thriving mill industry, with at least 73 sawmills in operation by the advent of the Civil War. In 1834, the Saluda factory was established at Beard's Falls to produce cloth from locally produced cotton and wool. Intensive cotton cultivation in the first half of the nineteenth century had led to a degradation of soil quality, and many residents of Lexington County sought fresh lands in the newly opened territories to the west. The exodus was so widespread that Lexington County's population actually declined throughout the 1850s. (Moore 1993; Stuart 2016)

### The Civil War

Columbia's role as a transportation hub meant that large numbers of men and quantities of materiel passed through the area during the course of the Civil War. In February 1865, Union General William Tecumseh Sherman marched through Lexington County towards Columbia, leading the Confederates defending the city to destroy the Congaree River Bridge in an attempt to slow his advance. As they had done elsewhere in the South, Sherman's troops commandeered stores of food and livestock from Lexington County farms and destroyed any infrastructure deemed to aid the Confederate war effort. Instead of crossing the Congaree in his advance on Columbia, Sherman's men crossed the Saluda River over a pontoon bridge constructed near the Saluda Factory. The city of Columbia was burned, but it is disputed whether by Sherman's army or the Confederate defenders. At war's end, it is estimated that approximately a quarter of the white male population of Lexington County had been killed or wounded (Moore 1993; Stuart 2016).

### Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

The destruction of the Columbia region's rail lines during the Civil War was a severe, but temporary, blow to Lexington County's economy. The reestablishment of rail links with other parts of the state became a top priority, and, by 1866, trains were arriving from Charleston. In 1868, the Columbia and Augusta Railroad was completed, which further aided in the area's economic recovery.

In the years following the Civil War, the economy of Lexington County was dominated by small-scale agriculture, a trend that would hold true until the mid-twentieth century. Until the late 1920s, Lexington County was the leading producer of wheat in the state, and truck farms provided much of the produce available in Columbia.

Industry was slow to become established in Lexington County in the decades after the Civil War. A few textile mills were in operation by the early twentieth century. In 1930, the Lake Murray Dam, also known as the Saluda River Dam and now officially called the Dreher Shoals Dam, was completed, which both created Lake Murray along the northern border of Lexington County and provided abundant electricity for the region. After the Second World War, Lexington County began to see more widespread industrialization with the area's mineral resources used to produce glass, kaolin, and construction materials.

Nonetheless, agriculture remained the focus of Lexington County's economy throughout the twentieth century. Livestock gradually replaced cash crops, and, by the beginning of the twenty-first century, Lexington County's poultry, egg, and livestock industry was the most valuable in the state.

The completion of Interstates 20 and 26 in the 1960s helped to fuel the growth of Lexington County, particularly in the suburbs of Columbia. The Lake Murray Dam, completed in 1930, had earlier created 500

miles of shoreline around Lake Murray, which quickly became sought-after real estate, and, between 1960 and 2000, the population of Lexington County more than tripled (Moore 1993; Stuart 2016).

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

A review of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History’s online database ArchSite was conducted to ascertain what archaeological sites and studies and what inventoried buildings and structures occur in the project area and within a surrounding one-mile buffer. The review primarily employed spatial searches of ArchSite to identify sites and properties and previous archaeological investigations in the project vicinity.

Historical maps, including an 1825 map of Lexington County (Maps 3 and 4), a 1940 highway map of the county (Maps 5 and 6), and a 1944 topographic map (Map 7) were also consulted in an attempt to identify the location of historic roads, structures, and other features (Mills 1825; South Carolina State Highway Department [SCSHD] 1940; Army Map Service 1944).

### 4.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites and Previous Surveys

To date, no archaeological sites have been identified within the project area, which, as noted in Section 1, is discontinuous and comprises the three APEs for the three sections of road being improved under the project. Eleven archaeological sites were identified within the surrounding one-mile buffer (Table 1). Of these eleven sites, seven were prehistoric, and four were historic. Two of the prehistoric sites (38LX0103 and 38LX0420) are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, and the status of one (38LX0701) is unknown pending further investigation. None of the historic sites is eligible for the NRHP.

**Table 1.** Recorded Archaeological Sites within One Mile of the Project Area

Site #	Type	Period	NRHP Status
38LX0103	Lithic and Pottery Scatter	Archaic to Woodland	Potentially Eligible
38LX0419	Surface Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38LX0420	Lithic and Pottery Scatter	Middle Archaic to Early Woodland	Potentially Eligible
38LX0458	Agricultural Structure	Twentieth century	Not Eligible
38LX0670	Cemetery	Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries	Not Eligible
38LX0698	Agricultural Structure and Trash Scatter	Twentieth century	Not Eligible
38LX0699	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38LX0700	Pottery Scatter	Middle Woodland	Not Eligible
38LX0701	Lithic and Pottery Scatter	Late Archaic to Early Woodland	Unknown
38LX0702	Dwelling	Twentieth century	Not Eligible
38LX0703	Lithic Scatter	Late Archaic to Early Woodland	Not Eligible

No previous cultural surveys were identified within the project area, and one previous survey was identified within a one-mile buffer around Volliedale Road and Crout Pond Way (Table 2).

**Table 2.** Archaeological Surveys within One Mile of the Project Area

Report Title	Author and Date	Survey results
<i>Cultural Resources Survey of the Allora Solar Facility Tract, Lexington County, South Carolina</i>	Cao and McCoy 2020	Revisit of 1 previously recorded site, 1 previously recorded cemetery, 6 newly recorded sites, 4 newly recorded historic resources

## 4.2 Identified Historic Properties

No inventoried aboveground properties have been recorded within, or directly adjacent to, the project area. Five inventoried structures occur within the one-mile buffer: one church (1018.01), one cemetery (0980), and three dwellings (1019.01, 1020.01, and 1021.01) (Table 3). None of these resources are eligible for the NRHP.

**Table 3.** Inventoried Historic Architectural Properties within One Mile of the Project Area

SHPO #	Name	Type	Date	NRHP Status
0980	Oswalt Family Cemetery	Cemetery	19th and 20th c.	Not Eligible
1018.01	Kelly’s Chapel	Church	1960	Not Eligible
1019.01	Unknown	House	1910	Not Eligible
1020.01	Unknown	House	1966	Not Eligible
1021.01	Unknown	House	1930	Not Eligible

## 4.3 Archaeological Sensitivity

Two of the road-improvement segments, Volliedale Drive and Crout Pond Way-Nathan Miller Road, cross Black Creek, while a third, Gary Hallman Circle, crosses Mill Creek, a tributary of Lightwood Knot Creek, whose drainage basin adjoins Black Creek on the west. Black Creek and Lightwood Knot Creek are both tributaries of the North Fork of the Edisto River. SHPO notes that there are “numerous identified pre-historic archaeological sites within the... Black Creek watershed,” suggesting that the road improvements have the potential for affecting archaeological resources “particularly at water crossings” (SHPO 2021). Consequently, the areas of the APE adjacent to the creek crossings were deemed as archaeologically sensitive in this reconnaissance study.

Review of historic maps suggests that all three road segments comprising the project were likely established sometime after the early decades of the nineteenth century, as none appear on the Mills (1825) atlas map of

the Lexington District, the predecessor of Lexington County (Maps 3 and 4). Additionally, only Crout Pond Way-Nathan Miller Road portion of the project were fully extant by ca. 1939 (SCSHD 1940). The western leg of Gary Hallman Circle within the project APE had also been established by that date, but the northern half did not yet exist (Maps 5 to 7). Though portions may have existed as a rough track by the early 1940s (Map 7), the northern leg of Gary Hallman Circle in its entirety was only opened sometime between the late 1940s and the mid-1950s and was extant by 1955 (Army Map Service 1944; SCSHD 1940, 1947, 1955). Sources recording the development history of Volliedale Drive conflict. The earliest 15-minute series topographic map (Army Map Service 1944) shows the road as open by 1943 from Crout Pond Way north to present-day 323 Volliedale Drive and continuing east to Juniper Springs Road as a rough track (Map 7); however, the road does not appear on the 1940 Lexington County road map (Maps 5 and 6) and only first appears on the 1955 revision of that map (SCSHD 1940, 1947, 1955). Perhaps the compilers of the county road map considered the earlier western leg of Volliedale Drive to be a private road rather than a public way and omitted it on that basis, but given the evidence on hand, this interpretation is speculative (compare Maps 6 and 7). Interstate 20, situated just east of the APE, was completed through this section of Lexington County between ca. 1966 and 1970 (SCSHD 1967, 1968, 1972). The construction of the interstate highway cut through Nathan Miller Road, and the section to the north, which joins with Crout Pond Way disappears from county highway maps in the 1970s through at least 1980 (SCSHD 1972, 1974, 1978, 1980), suggesting that it had been essentially abandoned for more than a decade. It once again appears on the 1996 revision of the county highway map, but no information is available about whether it was depicted on any revision of the map after 1980 and before 1996 (State Highway Department 1980, 1996).

## 5.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE

### 5.1 Field Methods

A reconnaissance-level field investigation was conducted on January 12 and 13, 2022, to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the three road segments, each of which was designated as a discrete Survey Unit (SU) for purposes of field data management. The reconnaissance consisted of a windshield survey of each entire road corridor and a pedestrian survey with limited shovel testing of the APEs in the vicinity of stream crossings to evaluate the archaeological potential of landforms adjoining the existing roads at these crossings.

Pedestrian survey also included examination for visible artifacts of the dirt roadbeds and exposed soils in deep road cuts.

Shovel tests were 35 to 40 centimeters in diameter, and excavated soils were sieved through a 0.25-inch screen for uniform artifact recovery. GPS coordinates of each completed shovel test were collected to map their locations, and the reconnaissance was documented through digital photographs and standardized digital field records, supplemented by paper notes.

### 5.2 Survey Results

#### Gary Hallman Circle (SU 001)

SU 001 (Map 8) is an approximately 2.2-mile (3.5-kilometer) section of Gary Hallman Circle between Marcellus Road in the north and Valley Stream Road in the south. The entire length of SU 001 is lined with poultry farms, twentieth to twenty-first century residences, and extensive areas of planted pine (Photograph 1). Markers for buried fiber optic cable and telephone lines are located along the length of the road, indicating previous subsurface disturbance along the existing roadway shoulders.

An approximately 0.3-mile (0.5-kilometer) portion of Gary Hallman Circle straddling Mill Creek was assessed as potentially sensitive for archaeological resources. The roadbed in the section crossing Mill Creek is a raised berm flanked by artificial ponds on both the east and west sides (Photographs 2 and 3). A local resident, Mr. R.D. Hallman, a current landowner and descendant of the eponymous Gary Hallman of the road, stated that the ponds had been constructed and maintained by his family over three to four generations and were primarily used for agriculture and recreation. Mr. Hallman mentioned doing extensive earth moving to maintain the ponds himself. Evidence from historical maps (Army Map Service 1944; SCSHD 1940, 1959) and aerial photographs available from HistoricAerials.com shows that the larger pond to the east of the road was constructed after 1943 and before 1955. The smaller pond to the west was built after 1955 but before 1981.

No shovel testing was conducted on the road berm adjacent to the ponds, as the material comprising it has been extensively disturbed and artificially placed to create the berm structure. Four shovel tests (STs) were dug within the area of sensitivity to the west of the berm (STs 001 – 004) approximately 5 to 10 feet (1.5-3 meters) from the side of the existing roadbed. Other than proximity to Mill Creek, there were no landforms

that would suggest the presence of prehistoric or historic material in the vicinity of the STs. The soils in the uppermost strata of the STs were an approximately 5-centimeter thick layer of brown (10YR 4/3) loamy sand. The soils of the next strata were an approximately 25-centimeter thick layer of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand. (All soil depths are given in centimeters only, as the centimeter is the standard unit of measure employed by Tetra Tech in reporting archaeological excavations. One inch is exactly 2.54 centimeters; one centimeter is slightly more than three-eighths of an inch.) The soils in the lowest strata of the STs were a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand. Given the proximity to other heavily disturbed soils and the lack of appreciable topsoil, it is likely the soils observed in the STs were disturbed as well. None of the four STs dug in SU 001 contained cultural material, and no eroding artifacts were observed in the roadbed or cut banks elsewhere within the APE.

The archaeological reconnaissance found that no buildings are situated within the project's APE along Gary Hallman Circle. However, one abandoned house over 50 years old stands approximately 50 feet (15 meters) north of the existing roadway centerline and immediately adjoins the APE (Map 8). The house, which is separated from the existing road by a barbed wire fence, is a one-story 2-bay wood frame vernacular dwelling on wood piers (Photographs 4 and 5). It has a standing seam metal roof, central chimney of brick, milled clapboard siding, and two front entrances. Where preserved, windows are 6-over-6 sash type. It appears to be balloon-framed. A wood frame shed stands behind the dwelling. The house has apparently been vacant for a considerable period of time, as it is in near-ruinous condition and does not have a street number. It is situated between 537-539 Gary Hallman Circle, to the north, and 645 Gary Hallman Circle, to the south, on a 33.75-acre (13.66-hectare) parcel (TMS No. 009400-01-055). No buildings are listed on the Lexington County Assessor's property card for the parcel (Lexington County GIS 2022). The house may date to circa 1940, as it does not appear on the earliest available State Highway Department map of Lexington County roads (SCSHD 1940) (Map 6), but it does appear on the first edition of the *Gilbert, South Carolina*, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (Army Map Service 1944) (Map 7). According to information in the collars of these maps, the highway department map was compiled from aerial photographs and road surveys completed in the mid- to late 1930s, while the quadrangle sheet was compiled and field checked in 1944 in part from aerial photographs taken in 1943.

As described in Section 1.2, the APE consists of a planned 50-foot (15-meter)-wide permanent ROW along the existing roadway centerline, plus 25 feet (7.6 meters) on either side comprising areas that could potentially be used for stockpiling, laydown, or equipment storage during construction and that might experience temporary ground disturbances. Since the building stands outside the APE, it is unlikely that it will be affected by the road improvements along Gary Hall Circle..

#### Volliedale Drive (SU 002)

SU 002 (Map 9) is an approximately 1.39-mile (2.27 km)-long section of Volliedale Drive between Juniper Springs Road in the north and Crout Pond Way in the south. Several areas of the road are deep cuts, some extending 7 to 10 feet (2 to 3 meters) from the roadbed to the original surface (Photograph 6). The entire length of SU 001 is lined with extensive areas of planted pine interspersed with twentieth and twenty-first century residences (Photograph 7). Some areas appear to have been recently clear cut for timber. Markers for buried fiber optic cable and telephone lines are located along the length of the road indicating previous subsurface disturbance along the existing roadway shoulders.

Two areas of SU 002 were assessed as archaeologically sensitive. The northern of the two, extending approximately 0.1 mile (0.15 kilometer) west from Juniper Springs Road, is an area characterized by a particularly deep road cut flanked by planted pine (Photograph 8). Nine STs were dug here on a low rise approximately 10 to 15 feet (3 to 4.5 meters) from the side of the roadbed: six south of Volliedale Drive (001 – 006) and three to the north (007 – 009). The soils in the upper strata of the STs were an approximately 15-centimeter thick layer of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand. The soils in the lower strata of the STs were a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand. The soil profiles in all nine of these STs appear to be natural.

Eight shovel tests were dug in the southern archaeologically sensitive area (010 – 017), none of which contained cultural material. This area is characterized by a heavily damaged road berm crossing a dammed portion of Black Creek (Photograph 9). Four STs (010 – 013) were dug north of Black Creek, and four (014 – 017) were dug south of the creek off the berm approximately 20 to 30 feet (6 to 9 meters) from the edge of the roadbed. Other than their proximity to Black Creek, there were no other landforms or features to suggest the presence of archaeological material at this location.

Three of the STs north of the creek (011 – 013) had a 10-centimeter layer of brown (10YR 5/3) loamy sand beneath which was a layer of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand excavated to a depth of approximately 60 centimeters below the surface. The soil profile of these three STs appear to be natural. In contrast, ST 010, on the east side of the road, revealed evidence of significant disturbance due to the fact that soil layers from the surface to the limit of excavation appear characteristic of subsoils and there are abrupt, sharply defined interfaces between the layers. The uppermost stratum was a thin (10-centimeter thick) layer of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy sand. The next stratum was a 20-centimeter-thick layer of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand beneath which is a 20-centimeter-thick layer of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand. The lowest stratum, excavated to a depth of 60 centimeters below surface, is another layer of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand.

To the south of Black Creek, the two STs on the east side of Volliedale Drive (014 and 015) had a 10-centimeter-thick upper stratum of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) loamy sand. The lower stratum, which was excavated to a depth of approximately 60 centimeters below surface, was a yellow (10YR 7/6) sand. The STs on the west side of the road (016 and 017) had a 10-centimeter-thick upper stratum of brown (10YR 5/3) loamy sand beneath which was a layer of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand excavated to a depth of approximately 60 centimeters below the surface. The soil profile of these STs appears to be natural.

None of the 17 STs dug in SU 002 contained cultural material, and no eroding artifacts were observed in the roadbed or cut banks elsewhere within the APE.

The archaeological reconnaissance found that no buildings are situated within the project's APE along Volliedale Drive (Map 9). However, one house over 50 years old stands approximately 50 feet (15 meters) south of the existing roadway centerline and immediately adjoins the APE. It is separated from the existing roadway by a low, decorative wood fence. Located at 323 Volliedale Drive, the house is segmented into three sections, an entrance area on the east (possibly an enclosed porch), large main section, and smaller rear section to west. All three sections are gabled parallel to the road, albeit with different widths and heights, and share common exterior design features, including modern vinyl or aluminum siding, standing seam metal roofs, and modern replacement windows and doors. The main portion of the house is end-

gabled, while the western section at the rear is has a separate side-gable entrance. Both the center and western sections of the house have interior brick chimneys, with the one in the center section offset to the north, while the one in the western section is centered. It is unclear whether the western end of dwelling is or was a specific functional area such as a kitchen or business annex, an addition, or, possibly, the original house to which the larger portion later added on the east (Photographs 10 to 12). Based on stylistic criteria, the house was not identified during the archaeological reconnaissance as likely to be more than 50 years old, but subsequent review of one of the available historic maps (Army Map Service 1944) and the Lexington County Assessor's property card, which gives a build date of 1910 (TMS No. 007300-05-203) (Lexington County GIS 2022), indicate that the house, or some part of it, may be at least 80 years old.

As noted in Section 4.3, there is an inconsistency between the Army Map Service (1944) topographic quadrangle map and pre-1959 revisions of the county road map (SCSHD 1940, 1947, 1955, 1959). The topographic map, based in part on aerial imagery dating to 1943, depicts the western leg of present-day Volliedale Drive extending north from Crout Pond Way to the location of 323 Volliedale Drive, where a house and orchard are shown (Map 7), but the county road map omits Volliedale Drive (Map 6) until 1955 (SCSHD 1955) and does not depict a house at 323 Volliedale until 1959 (SCSHD 1959). As speculated in Section 4.3, the compilers of the original edition of the county road map (SCSHD 1940) may have regarded the western leg of Volliedale Drive as a private road, and they also might not have been aware of (or concerned with) the house and orchard at the end of it, because, according to the forest overprint on the topographic map, the house and orchard occupied a clearing surrounded by a half-mile of woodland between them and the nearest public roads (Map 7).

On balance, the available evidence supports a build date of at least ca.1940 for a house at 323 Volliedale Drive, but the construction date of 1910 provided by the Assessor's property card has not been verified from other sources. In any event, the house is extensively altered and lacks both distinctiveness of design and integrity of materials that might potentially make it architecturally significant.

As described in Section 1.2, the APE consists of a planned 50-foot (15-meter)-wide permanent ROW along the existing roadway centerline, plus 25 feet (7.6 meters) on either side comprising areas that could potentially be used for stockpiling, laydown, or equipment storage during construction and that might experience temporary ground disturbances. Since the building stands outside the APE, it is unlikely that it will be affected by the road improvements along Volliedale Drive.

#### Crout Pond Way-Nathan Miller Road (SU 003)

SU 003 (Map 10) consists of an approximately 0.85-mile (1.35 kilometers)-long section of Crout Pond Way between Old Charleston Road to the east and Juniper Springs Road to the west and a 0.26-mile (0.43-kilometer) portion of Nathan Miller Road to the south. The entire length of SU 003 is lined with agricultural fields, areas of planted pine, and twentieth and twenty-first century residences (Photograph 13). Markers for buried fiberoptic cable and telephone lines are located along the length of Crout Pond Way indicating previous subsurface disturbance along the existing roadway shoulders.

The area assessed as archaeologically sensitive, which straddles Black Creek for 0.2 mile (0.32 kilometer) along Crout Pond Way and 247 feet (75 meter) along Nathan Miller Road, consists of agricultural fields, planted pine, and a residence with extensive landscaping (Photograph 14). Black Creek itself has been

dammed, creating Crout Pond. The pond was built prior to the late 1930s (SCSHD 1940; Army Map Service 1944). The pond has several associated water management components, including a dry hydrant, a drainage ditch with concrete pipes, and a spillway. The construction or installation of each of these produced significant subsurface disturbance within the APE (Photograph 15). Crout Pond Way crosses Black Creek on a road berm that appears well maintained, with recent construction on the east side (Photograph 16).

Eight STs (001 – 008) were dug in SU 003, none of which contained cultural material. The first three STs (001 – 003) were dug in a harvested corn field north of Black Creek approximately 15 feet (4.5 meters) from the edge of the roadbed. The soils in the upper strata of these STs were a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy clay loam approximately 25 centimeters thick. The soils in the lower stratum were a yellow (10YR 7/6) coarse sand excavated to a depth of approximately 35 centimeters below surface. The soil profile of these STs appeared consistent with intensive cultivation.

The remaining five STs (004 – 008) were dug in the vicinity of the intersection of Crout Pond Way and Nathan Miller Road approximately 10 – 15 feet (3 – 4.5 meters) from the edge of the roadbed. STs 004 – 005 and 007 – 008 were placed on a low rise sloping up to the southwest, and ST 006 was placed at the base of the slope where Crout Pond Way and Nathan Miller Road meet. The soils in the upper strata of these five STs were an approximately 30-centimeter-thick layer of brown (10YR 3/2) loamy sand. The soils of the lower strata were a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand excavated to a depth of approximately 50 centimeters below surface. The soil profile of these STs appear to be natural.

None of the eight STs dug in SU 003 contained cultural material, and no eroding artifacts were observed in the roadbed within the APE. The archaeological reconnaissance found that no buildings are situated within the APE along Crout Pond Way-Nathan Miller Drive. Based on stylistic criteria, map evidence, and property records, no buildings over 50 years of age immediately adjoin the APE.

## **6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

This reconnaissance-level archaeological survey (archaeological reconnaissance) included three segments of roadway in south-central Lexington County, South Carolina: Gary Hallman Circle, Volliedale Drive, and Crout Pond Way-Nathan Miller Road, which for purposes of field record-keeping were designated SU 001, 002, and 003, respectively. The reconnaissance included windshield survey, pedestrian survey, and limited shovel testing in archaeologically sensitive areas. The entire project APE, including the existing roadways and adjoining shoulder areas, has been heavily disturbed by road maintenance, agriculture, residential landscaping, and above- and below-ground installation of utilities. In the vicinity of the stream crossings of the three road segments, berms to retain ponds have been constructed, and the respective roads traverse the crossings on these berms. Construction of the berms involved excavation, filling, and grading, resulting in extensive ground disturbance along and adjacent to them. No undisturbed terraces or benches were identified along the streams within the APE.

A total of 29 STs were completed during the reconnaissance (Maps 8 to 10 and Appendix C). No archaeological material was identified during this reconnaissance, either through shovel testing or through examination of exposed road surfaces, cut banks, and cultivated fields. The available evidence from all sources, including examination of the landscape adjoining the road segments, shovel testing, and surface walkovers, indicates that it is unlikely any potentially significant archaeological deposits are present within the project APE. Consequently, no further archaeological survey is recommended.

No buildings were situated within the APE, and most houses and agricultural buildings in the vicinity of the APE are less than 50 years old. Two houses over 50 years old were observed adjacent to the APE. One of these, without a street number, is situated between 537-539 and 645 Gary Hallman Drive in SU 001. The other is at 323 Volliedale Drive. As described in Section 1.2, the APE consists of a planned 50-foot (15-meter)-wide permanent ROW along the existing roadway centerline, plus 25 feet (7.6 meters) on either side comprising areas that could potentially be used for stockpiling, laydown, or equipment storage during construction and that might experience temporary ground disturbances. Since both buildings stand outside the APE, it is unlikely that either of them will be affected by the project.

Based on the absence of archaeological sites and historic buildings within the APE and the evidence of extensive prior ground disturbance along the three discontinuous project segments of Gary Hallman Circle, Volliedale Drive, and Crout Pond Way-Nathan Miller Road, Tetra Tech recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected with respect to Section 106 of the NHPA for the project as currently planned.

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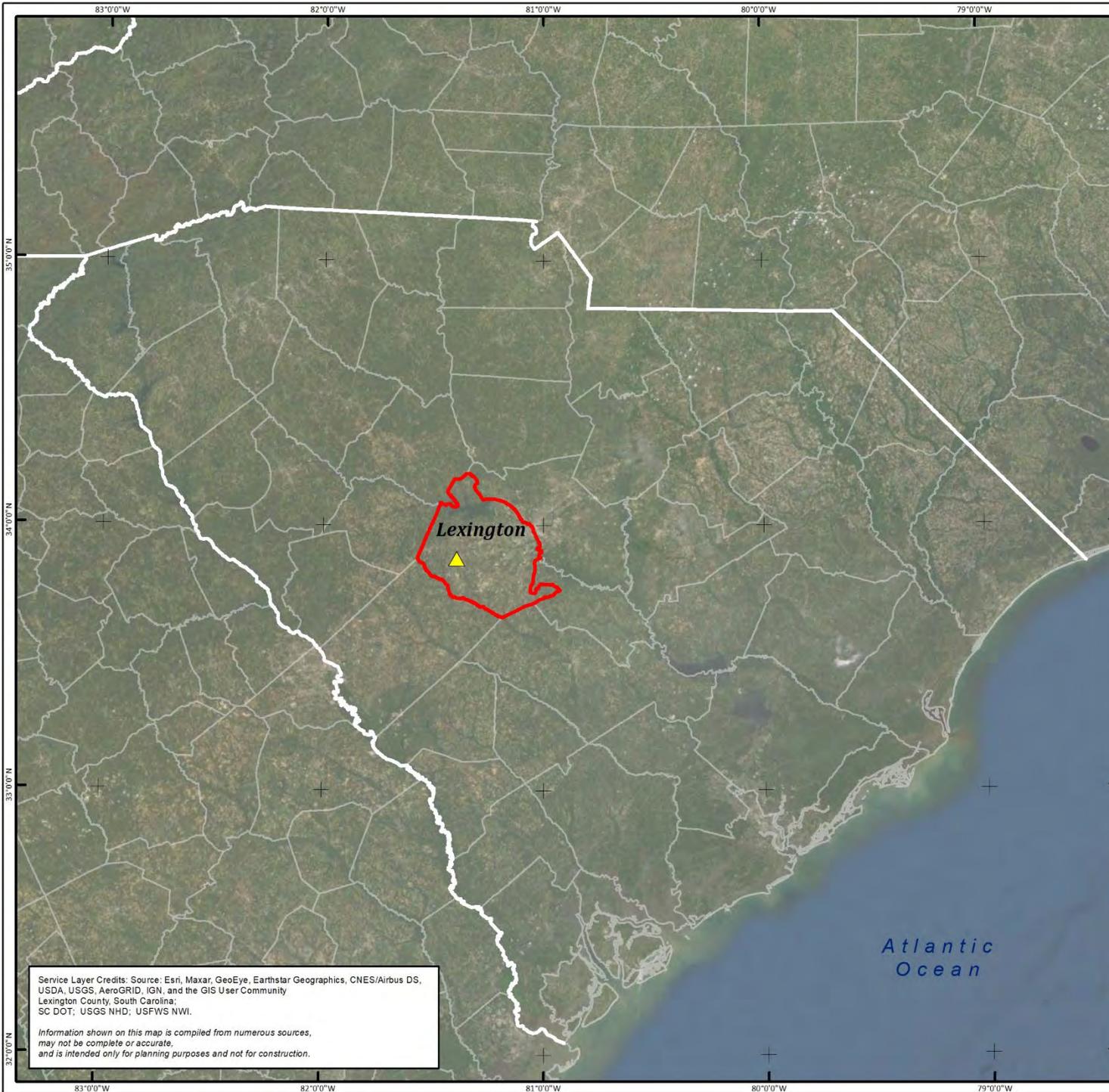
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# MAPS

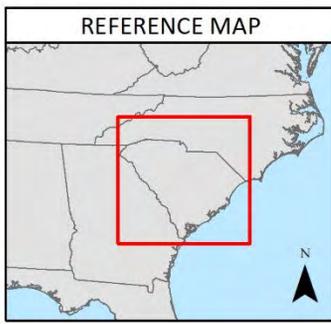
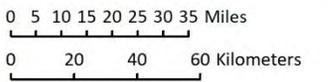


**Lexington County, SC**  
 Road Improvements Project

Map 1: Location of Lexington  
 County, South Carolina

 Project  
 Lexington

Date	2/1/2022
Prepared for Lexington County, SC	
Prepared by Tetra Tech, Inc.	



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
 Lexington County, South Carolina;  
 SC DOT; USGS NHD; USFWS NWI.

*Information shown on this map is compiled from numerous sources, may not be complete or accurate, and is intended only for planning purposes and not for construction.*

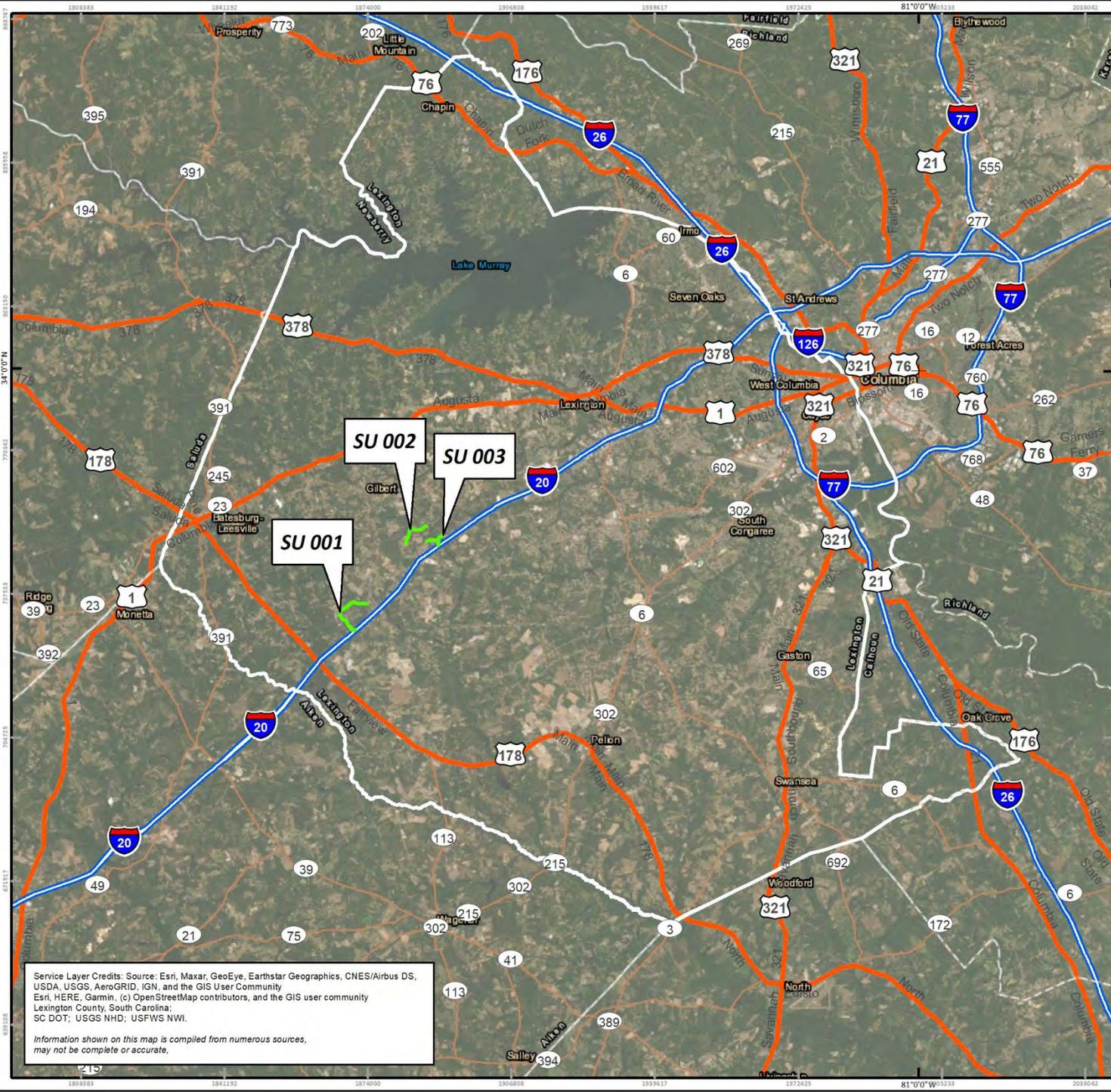
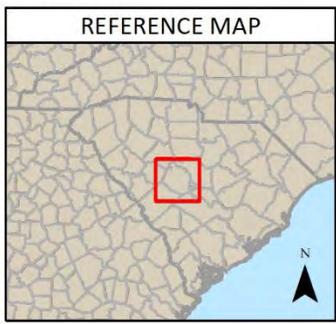
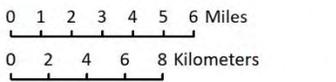
# Lexington County, SC Road Improvements Project

## Map 2: Locations of Survey Units within Lexington County

 Project Centerline

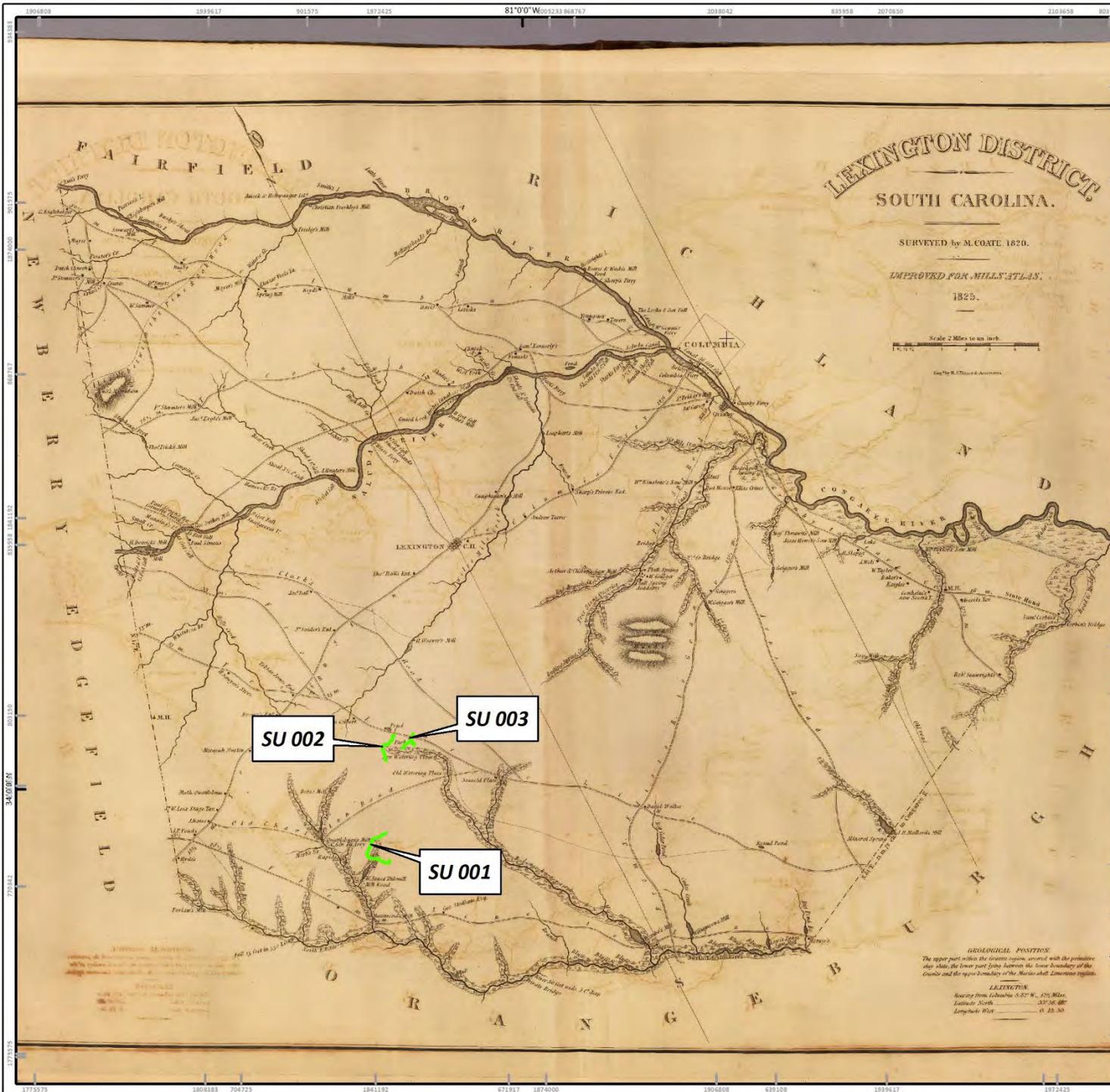
Surveyed Project Areas  
 SU 001 -- Gary Hallman Circle  
 SU 002 -- Volliedale Drive  
 SU 003 -- Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road

Date	2/1/2022
Prepared for Lexington County, SC	
Prepared by Tetra Tech, Inc.	



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 Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community  
 Lexington County, South Carolina;  
 SC DOT; USGS NHD; USFWS NWI.

Information shown on this map is compiled from numerous sources,  
 may not be complete or accurate.



## Lexington County, SC Road Improvements Project

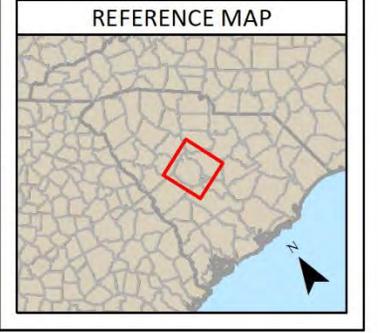
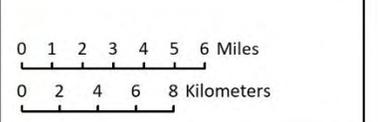
Map 3: Lexington County Region,  
ca. 1825

Project Centerline

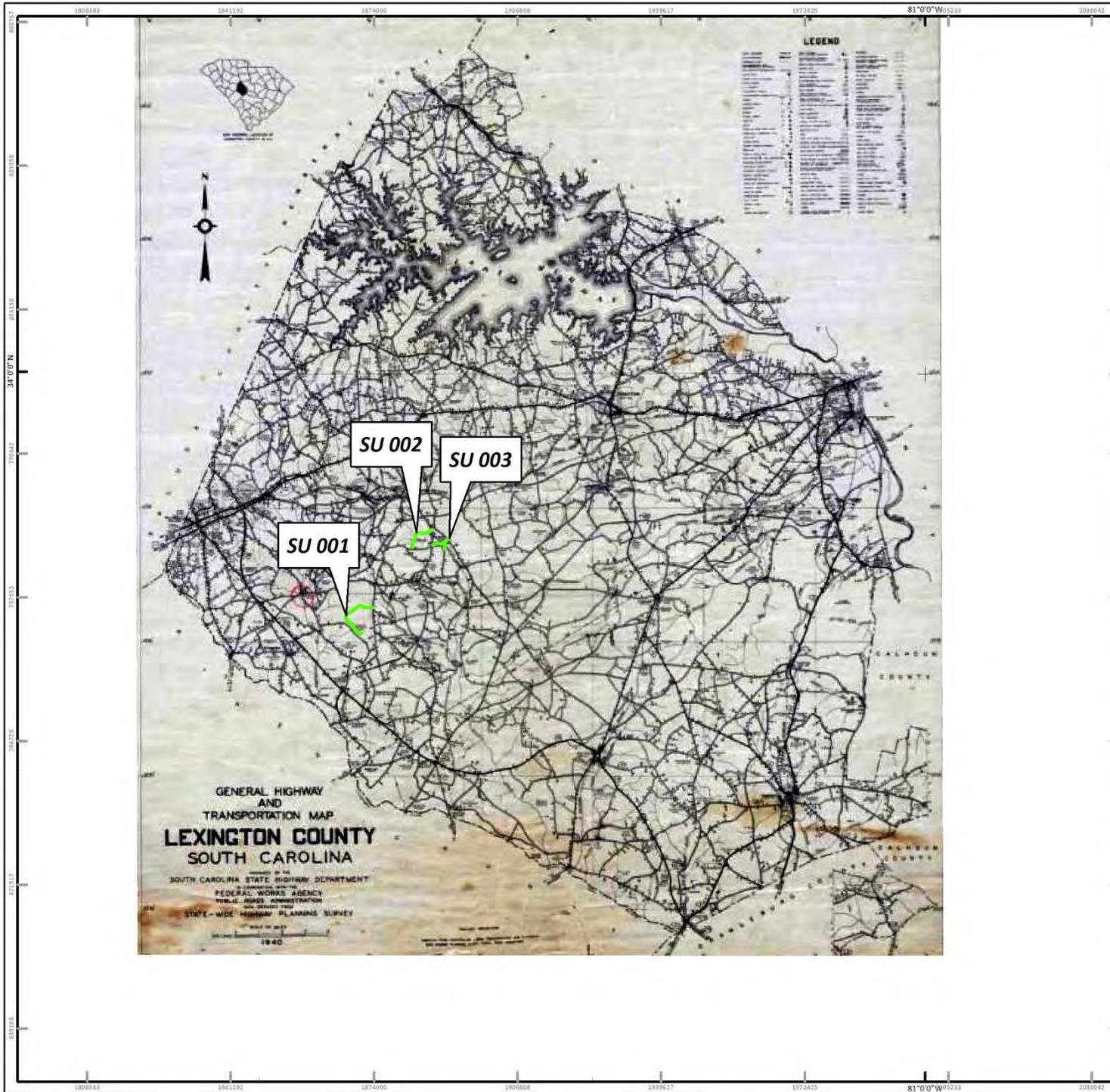
Surveyed Project Areas  
 SU 001 -- Gary Hallman Circle  
 SU 002 -- Volliedale Drive  
 SU 003 -- Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road

Source: Mills (1825).

Date	2/1/2022
Prepared for Lexington County, SC	
Prepared by Tetra Tech, Inc.	



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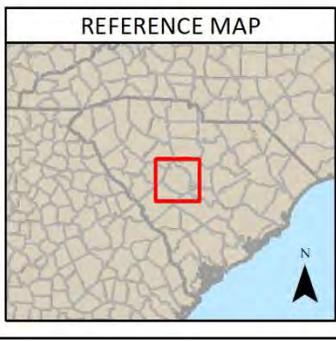
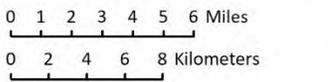


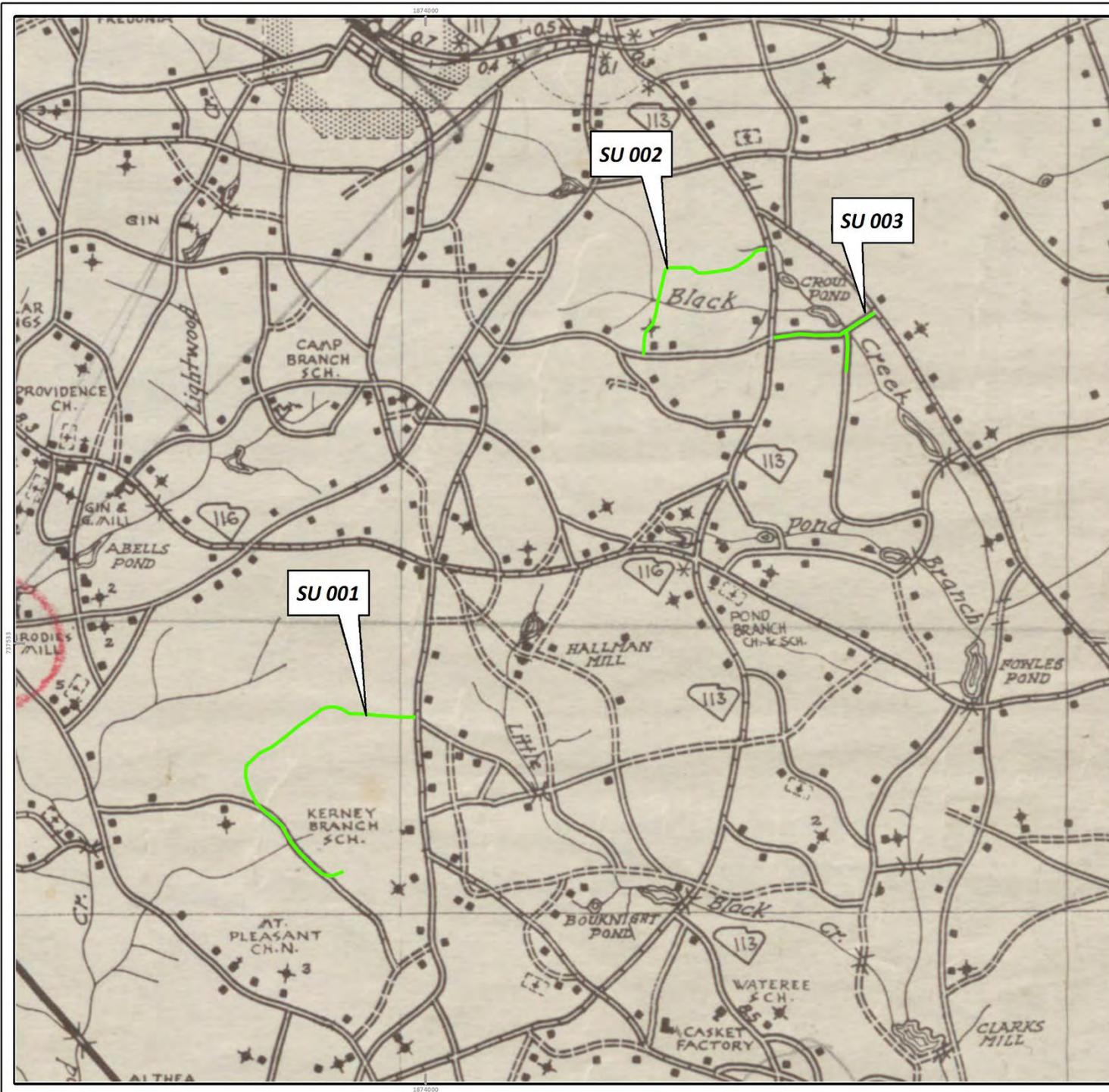
**Lexington County, SC**  
 Road Improvements Project

Map 5: Lexington County,  
 ca. 1939

- Project Centerline
- Surveyed Project Areas
  - SU 001 -- Gary Hallman Circle
  - SU 002 -- Vollandale Drive
  - SU 003 -- Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road
- Source: South Carolina  
 State Highway Department (1940).

Date	2/1/2022
Prepared for Lexington County, SC	
Prepared by Tetra Tech, Inc.	





**Lexington County, SC**  
 Road Improvements Project

Map 6: Project Area and Vicinity,  
 ca. 1939

Project Centerline

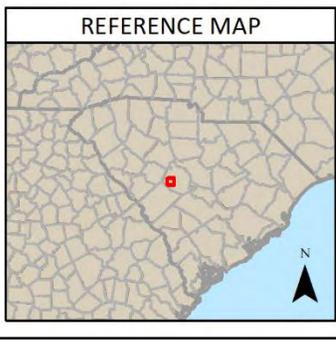
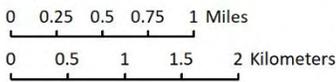
Selected Symbols

- Farm Unit
- ◐ Sawmill
- ⊕ Tenant House(s)
- ⊕ School
- ◻ Dwelling
- ⊕ Church
- Business Establishment
- ⊕ Cemetery
- ⊕ Seasonal Manufacturing (e.g., Gin, etc.)

Surveyed Project Areas  
 SU 001 -- Gary Hallman Circle  
 SU 002 -- Vollandale Drive  
 SU 003 -- Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road

Source: Detail of South Carolina State Highway Department (1940).

Date	2/1/2022
Prepared for Lexington County, SC	
Prepared by Tetra Tech, Inc.	



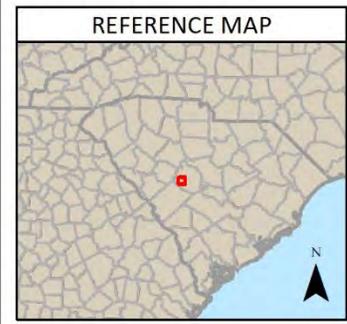
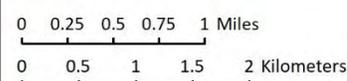


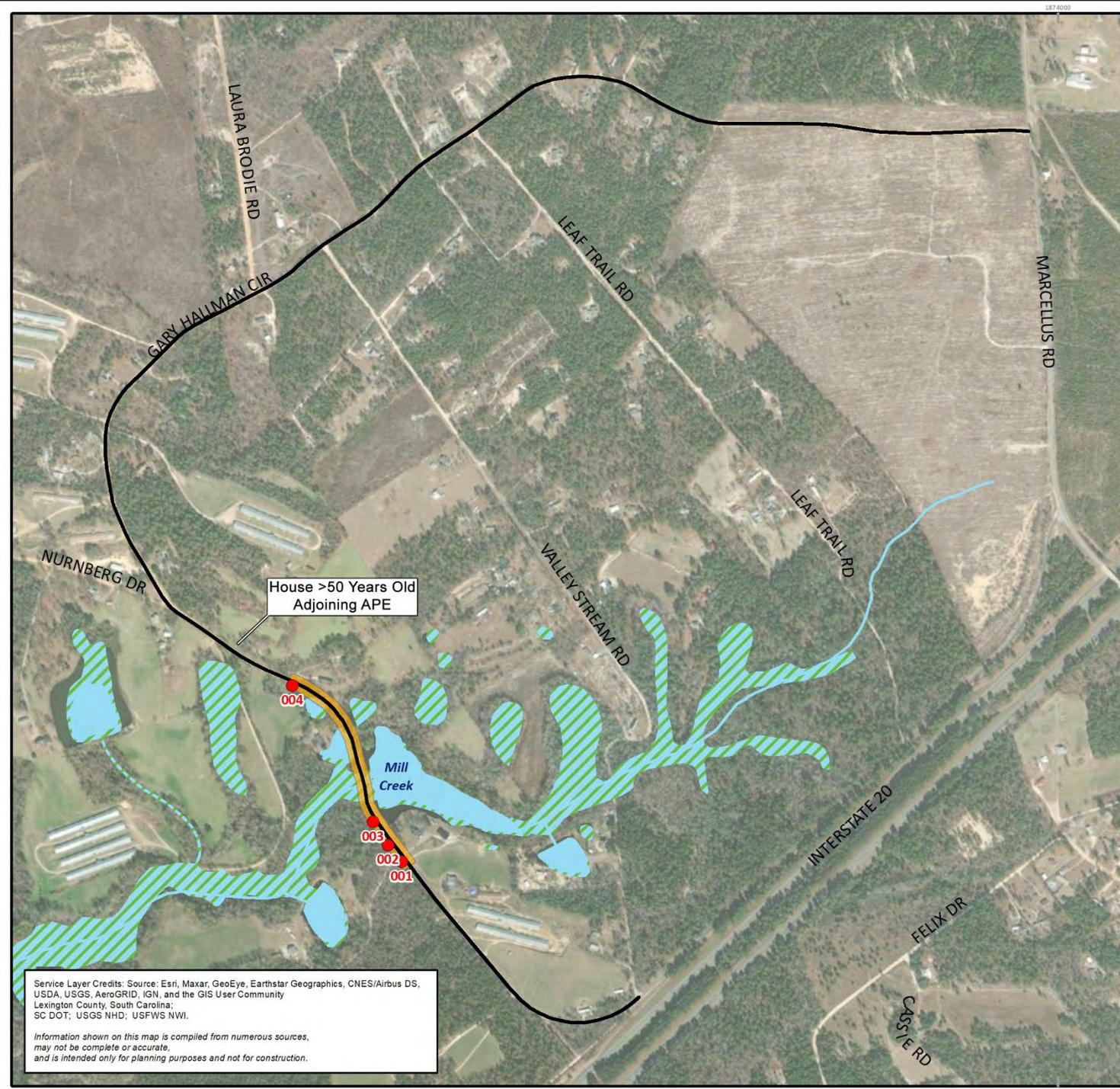
**Lexington County, SC**  
 Road Improvements Project  
 Map 7: Project Area and Vicinity,  
 ca. 1943

 Project Areas  
 Woodland

Surveyed Project Areas  
 SU 001 -- Gary Hallman Circle  
 SU 002 -- Vollandale Drive  
 SU 003 -- Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road  
 Source: Detail of Army Map Service (1944).

Date	2/1/2022
Prepared for Lexington County, SC	
Prepared by Tetra Tech, Inc.	





**Lexington County, SC**  
 Road Improvements Project

Map 8: Survey Unit 001  
 (Gary Hallman Circle)

**Shovel Test Type**

- Negative
- Positive

— Project Centerline

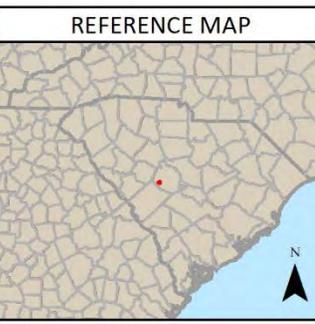
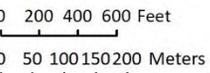
High Prehistoric Sensitivity Area

NHD Open Water

NHD River/Stream/Line

NWI Wetland

Date	2/1/2022
Prepared for Lexington County, SC	
Prepared by Tetra Tech, Inc.	



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
 Lexington County, South Carolina;  
 SC DOT; USGS NHD; USFWS NWI.

*Information shown on this map is compiled from numerous sources, may not be complete or accurate, and is intended only for planning purposes and not for construction.*

**Lexington County, SC**  
Road Improvements Project

Map 9: Survey Unit 002  
(Volliedale Drive)

**Shovel Test Type**

- Negative
- Positive

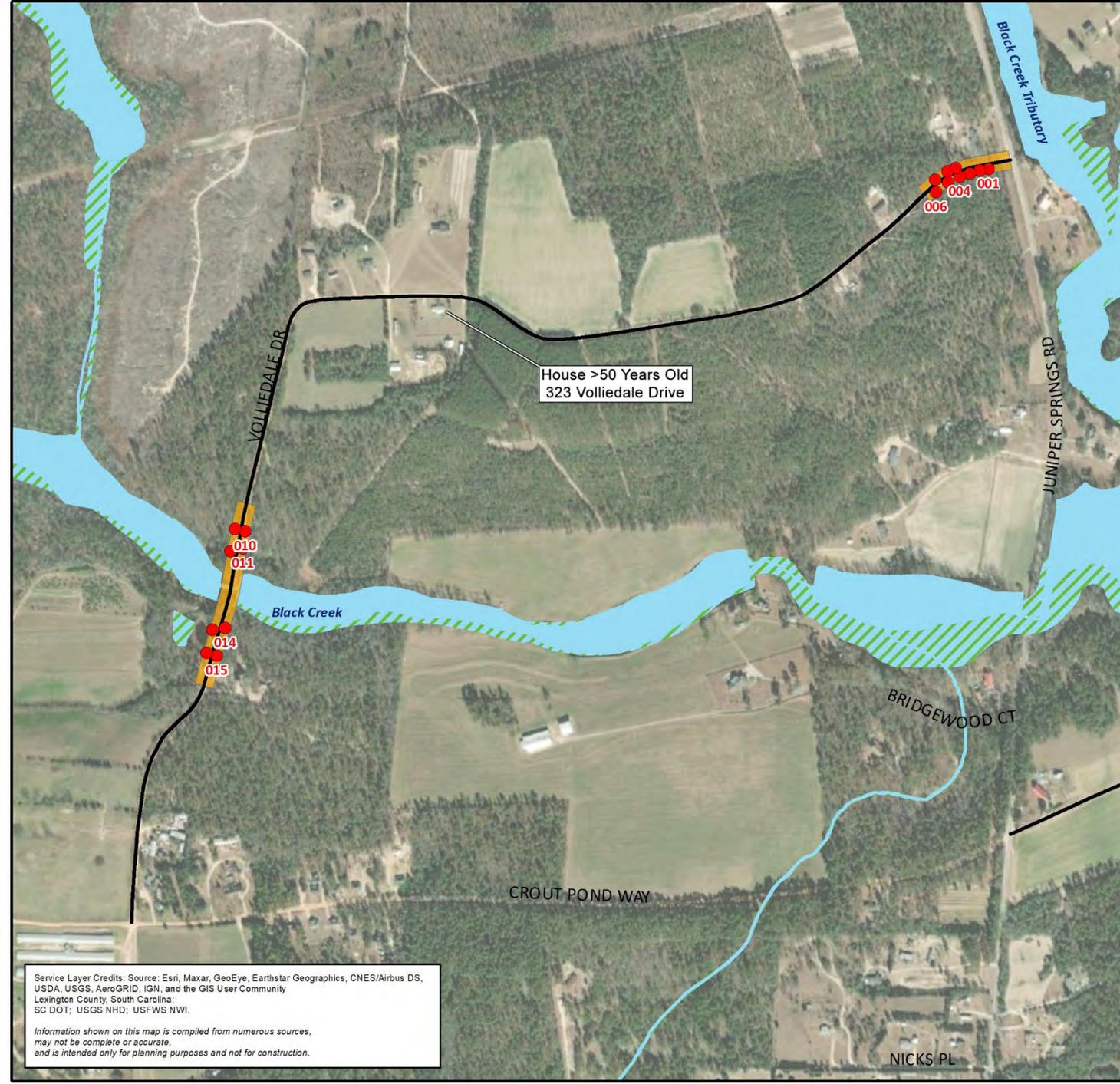
- Project Centerline
- High Prehistoric Sensitivity Area
- NHD Open Water
- NHD River/Stream/Line
- NWI Wetland

Date	2/1/2022
Prepared for Lexington County, SC	
Prepared by Tetra Tech, Inc.	

0 200 400 600 Feet

0 50 100 150 200 Meters

**REFERENCE MAP**



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
Lexington County, South Carolina;  
SC DOT; USGS NHD; USFWS NWI.

Information shown on this map is compiled from numerous sources,  
may not be complete or accurate,  
and is intended only for planning purposes and not for construction.

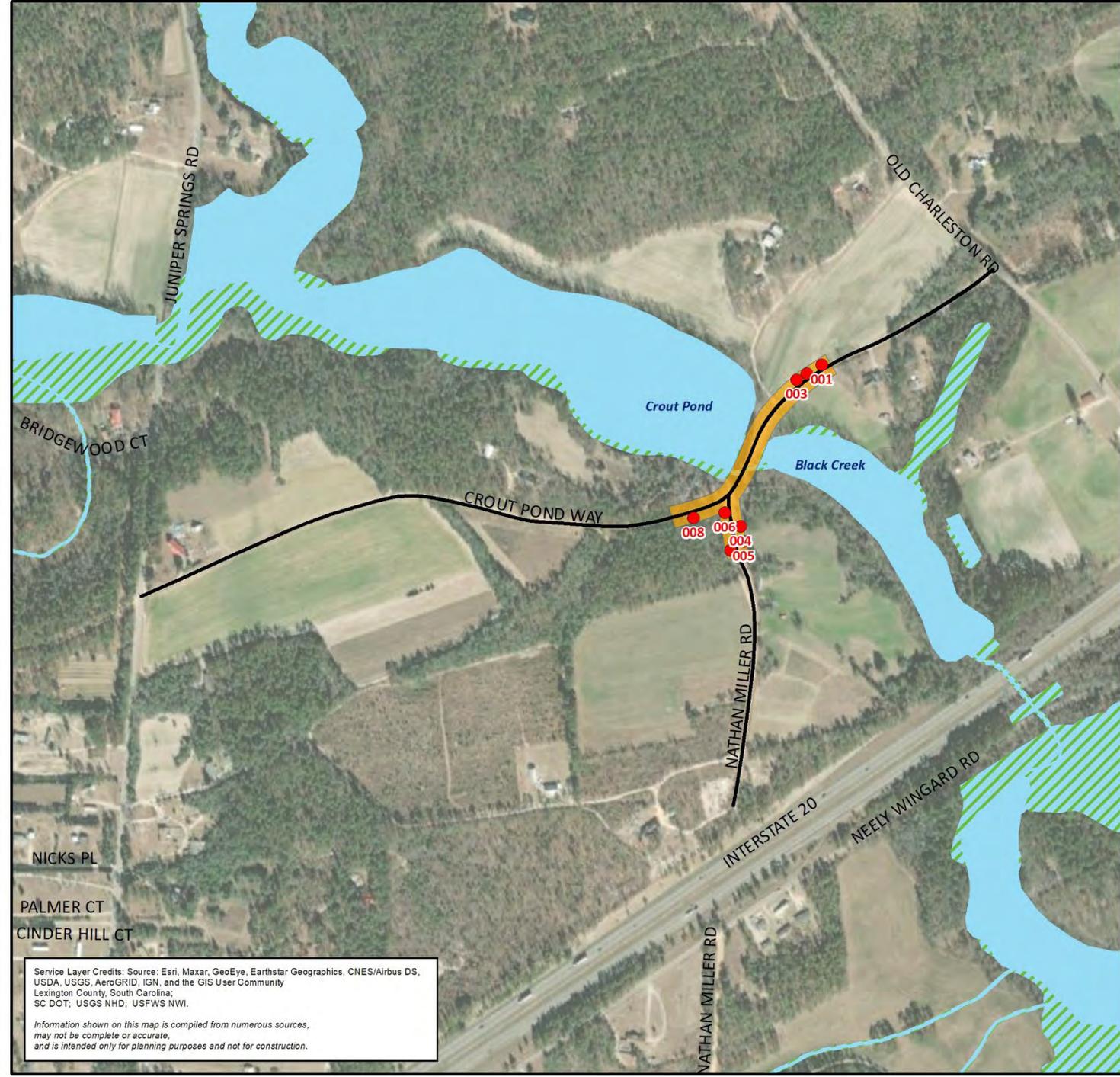
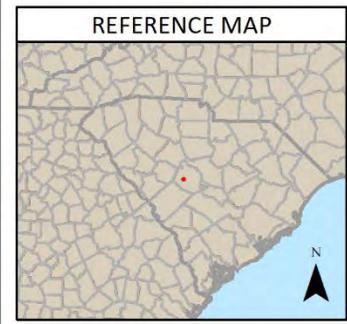
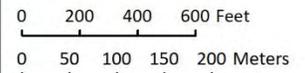
**Lexington County, SC**  
Road Improvements Project

Map 10: Survey Unit 003  
(Crout Pond Way-Nathan Miller Road)

**Shovel Test Type**

- Negative
- Positive
- Project Centerline
- High Prehistoric Sensitivity Area
- NHD Open Water
- NHD River/Stream/Line
- NWI Wetland

Date	2/1/2022
Prepared for Lexington County, SC	
Prepared by Tetra Tech, Inc.	



Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
Lexington County, South Carolina;  
SC DOT; USGS NHD; USFWS NWI.

*Information shown on this map is compiled from numerous sources, may not be complete or accurate, and is intended only for planning purposes and not for construction.*

# PHOTOGRAPHS



**Photograph 1.** Agricultural structures, road disturbance, and planted pine along Gary Hallman Circle in SU 001. View northwest. Photographer: Adam Maskevich, Tetra Tech, January 12, 2022.



**Photograph 2.** Residential landscaping, road berm, and dammed pond in archaeologically sensitive area along Gary Hallman Circle in SU 001. View northeast. Photographer: Adam Maskevich, Tetra Tech, January 12, 2022.



**Photograph 3.** Road berm, residential landscaping, and artificial pond in archaeologically sensitive area along Gary Hallman Circle in SU 001. View west-southwest. Photographer: Adam Maskevich, Tetra Tech, January 12, 2022.



**Photograph 4.** Vacant and deteriorated house without street number in SU 001 between 537-539 and 645 Gary Hallman Circle. View east. Photographer: Adam Maskevich, Tetra Tech, January 12, 2022.



**Photograph 5.** Vacant and deteriorated house without street number in SU 001 between 537-539 and 645 Gary Hallman Circle. Shed is visible at rear. View north. Photographer: Adam Maskevich, Tetra Tech, January 12, 2022.



**Photograph 6.** Road cut and residence in archaeologically sensitive area along Volliedale Drive in SU 002. View east-southeast. Photographer: Adam Maskevich, Tetra Tech, January 12, 2022.



**Photograph 7.** Residences and agricultural fields along Volliedale Drive in SU 002. View south. Photographer: Adam Maskevich, Tetra Tech, January 12, 2022.



**Photograph 8.** Vicinity of northern shovel tests in archaeologically sensitive area along Volliedale Drive in SU 002. View east. Photographer: Adam Maskevich, Tetra Tech, January 12, 2022.



**Photograph 9.** Damaged road berm crossing Black Creek in archaeologically sensitive area along Volliedale Drive in SU 002. View north. Photographer: Adam Maskevich, Tetra Tech, January 13, 2022.



**Photograph 10.** Twentieth- and twenty-first-century houses along Volliedale Drive in SU 002. House at 323 Volliedale Drive is partly visible at left. View west. Photographer: Adam Maskevich, Tetra Tech, January 13, 2022.



**Photograph 11.** Bing Maps street-view of house at 323 Volliedale Drive in SU 002. View southwest. Source: Bing Maps (<https://www.bing.com/maps/>). Image dated February 13, 2015. © Microsoft Corporation, 2022.



**Photograph 12.** Bing Maps street-view of house at 323 Volliedale Drive in SU 002. View southeast. Source: Bing Maps (<https://www.bing.com/maps/>). Image dated February 13, 2015. © Microsoft Corporation, 2022.



**Photo 13.** Planted pine and residence along an archaeologically sensitive area along Crout Pond Way in SU 003. View west. Photographer: Adam Maskevich, Tetra Tech, January 13, 2022.



**Photograph 14.** Agricultural field, road berm, irrigation equipment, and artificial pond in archaeologically sensitive area along Crout Pond Way in SU 003. View southwest. Photographer: Adam Maskevich, Tetra Tech, January 13, 2022.



**Photograph 15.** Road berm, artificial pond, and spillway in archaeologically sensitive area along Crout Pond Way in SU 003. View north. Photographer: Adam Maskevich, Tetra Tech, January 13, 2022.



**Photograph 16.** Road berm, artificial pond, and spillway in archaeologically sensitive area along Crout Pond Way in SU 003. View northeast. Photographer: Adam Maskevich, Tetra Tech, January 13, 2022.

# APPENDIX A

## Project Correspondence



June 14, 2021

Sandy Fox  
Grants Administrator  
Lexington County  
[SFox@lex-co.com](mailto:SFox@lex-co.com)

Re: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements Project  
Gilbert and Samaria vicinity, Lexington County, South Carolina  
SHPO Project No. 21-JS0183

Dear Ms. Fox:

Thank you for your May 26, 2021 letter and project review submittal, which we received electronically on May 27, 2021, regarding the South Central Lexington County Road Improvements Project. We also received a Section 106 Project Review Form, maps, project description, and project areas street views as supporting documentation for this undertaking. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is providing comments to Lexington County and to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800. Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes including those with state recognition, local governments, or the public.

Our office knows of no documented historic properties that are eligible for listing or listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the proposed Areas of Potential Effect (APEs). The APEs have not been previously surveyed for cultural resources/historic properties.

Our office recommends a phased investigation of the APE's potential to contain historic properties, beginning with archival research on the history of the APE and a reconnaissance-level survey be conducted. We recommend the phased investigations because of the APEs proximity to water, water crossings, and due to numerous identified pre-historic archaeological sites within the same Black Creek watershed. If these investigations indicate a high probability for historic properties to exist within the APE, particularly at water crossings, we recommend proceeding to an intensive survey. Please consult the South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations for further guidance.

The purpose of the survey is to identify and evaluate historic properties, particularly archaeological sites, for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The results of these investigations will be used to assess whether historic properties will be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking.

All fieldwork, analyses, and report writing shall be performed by, or under the supervision of, individuals who meet the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards. Our office will accept a letter report of findings if the survey identifies no sites.

Information about Section 106 Review, Project Review Guidance, South Carolina and Federal standards and guidelines, and a list of qualified consultants can be found on our website from:

SHPO Review & Compliance -- <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/programs/review-compliance>

Project Professionals Lists -- <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/technical-assistance/publications/project-professionals-lists>

Please refer to SHPO Project Number 21-JS0183 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6129 or [jsylvest@scdah.sc.gov](mailto:jsylvest@scdah.sc.gov).

Sincerely,

*John D. Sylvest*

John D. Sylvest

Project Review Coordinator

State Historic Preservation Office



# County of Lexington

212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401, Lexington SC 29072 Phone: (803)785-8121 Fax: (803)785-8188

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## DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM

May 26, 2021

VIA E-MAIL

John D. Sylvest, Project Review Coordinator  
South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)  
8301 Parklane Road  
Columbia, SC 29223

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation  
CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Gilbert Vicinity and Samaria Vicinity, Lexington County, South Carolina**

Dear Mr. Sylvest:

Lexington County is developing an environmental assessment for a proposed infrastructure improvement project involving three existing, non-contiguous rural roads to enhance the county's resiliency and to reduce the impacts of major storms on public safety and damage to property.

Funding for the county's infrastructure and facilities improvements program has been provided through a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) program grant. As a direct recipient of a HUD CDBG-MIT grant, the county has assumed, pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58, responsibility for the federal agency's obligations to address various environmental and related laws, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The proposed undertaking involves improvements to the following sections of road:

- Volliedale Drive is a two-lane dirt road in south-central Lexington County. The proposed improvements to Volliedale Drive involve an approximately 1.39-mile section of the road between Crout Pond Way and Juniper Springs Road, 8.6 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville.
- Gary Hallman Circle is a two-lane dirt road in south-central Lexington County. The proposed improvements to Gary Hallman Circle involve an approximately 2.20-mile section of the road from west and north of Valley Stream Road/Interstate 20 to Marcellus Road 0.5 mile north of the Interstate 20 overpass, 7.7 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville.
- Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road is a two-lane dirt road in south-central Lexington County. The proposed improvements to Culler Road involve an approximately 1.20-mile

Page 2

section of the road between Juniper Springs Road and Old Charleston Road, 9.7 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville.

Improvements to these three sections of road include acquisition of right-of-way (ROW), regrading, paving, erosion repair, slope stabilization, drainage improvements, and, as necessary, relocation of utility lines.

A Secretary of the Interior-qualified historic preservation professional, Christopher L. Borstel, Ph.D., RPA, of Tetra Tech, Inc., has reviewed the proposed project and its location and concluded that it is unlikely that the proposed improvements will adversely affect any archaeological or historical resources that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. We therefore recommend a finding of no historic properties affected for the project.

This letter requests review and concurrence with this recommended finding pursuant to Section 106 and its enabling regulations, 36 CFR Part 800. Included with this letter is your office's Section 106 Project Review Form and attachments. Maps in Attachment A depict the location of the road. Attachment B is a project description, while Attachment C includes selected street-level views of the project corridor from Google Earth.

We would appreciate a response at your earliest opportunity.

Please contact me with your comments or any questions at [sfox@lex-co.com](mailto:sfox@lex-co.com) or at the address in the letterhead.

Sincerely yours,



Sandy Fox  
Title VI and Grants Administrator

On behalf of Lynn Sturkie, Lexington County Certifying Officer

Enclosures:

Section 106 Review Form with Attachments

A – Maps

B – Project Description

C – Project Area Streetviews



# State Historic Preservation Office

South Carolina Department of Archives and History  
8301 Parklane Road | Columbia, SC | 29223  
scdah.sc.gov

## SECTION 106 PROJECT REVIEW FORM

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the [implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800](#), requires the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to review all projects/undertakings that are federally funded, licensed, permitted, or assisted. The responsibility for preparing review documentation pursuant to 36 CFR 800.11, including the identification of historic properties and the assessment of effects resulting from the undertaking, rests with the federal agency or its delegated authority (including applicants). Consultation with the SHPO is NOT a substitution for consultation with appropriate Native American tribes or other participants who are entitled to comment on the Section 106 process (per 36 CFR 800.2). For guidance regarding this Form or the Section 106 review process, please visit our [Review and Compliance Program website](#).

### STATUS OF PROJECT (check one)

- Federal Undertaking Anticipated (You are applying for Federal assistance)
- Federal Undertaking Established (You have received Federal assistance)
- Due Diligence Project (No anticipated Federal assistance)
- Additional Information for Previous Project Submission (SHPO Project No. \_\_\_\_\_ )

### GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Project Name:
2. City/Town: 3. County:
4. Federal Agency (providing funds, license, permit, or assistance):
5. Agency Contact Name: Email:  
Address: Phone:
6. Federal Agency Delegated Authority (includes Applicants):  
Delegated Authority Contact Name: Email:  
Address: Phone:
7. Consultant for the Agency/Delegated Authority:  
Consultant Contact Name: Email:  
Address: Phone:

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Indicate the type of project ( new construction, rehabilitation, replacement/repair, demolition, relocation, acquisition, infrastructure, other) and provide a detailed description of the proposed project, including related activities (staging areas, temporary roads, excavations, etc.), which will be carried out in conjunction with the project. Attach additional pages if necessary. If a detailed scope of work is not available yet, please explain and include all preliminary information:
2. Describe the length, width, and depth of all proposed ground disturbing activities, as applicable (defined as any construction activity that affects the soil within a project area, including excavating, digging, trenching, drilling, augering, backfilling, clearing, or grading):
3. Will this project involve phases of construction? If so, please describe the work to be conducted under each phase.
4. How many acres are in the project area? For building rehabilitation projects, list the building's approximate square footage.
5. Describe the current land use and conditions within and immediately adjacent to the project area (e.g. farmland, forest, developed, etc.) as well as prior land use and previous disturbances within and immediately adjacent to the project area (e.g. grading, plowing, mining, timbering, housing, commercial, industrial, road or other construction, draining, etc.).

## DETERMINING THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)

All projects/undertakings have an APE. The APE is the geographic area or areas within which a project/undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist. These changes can be direct (physical) or indirect (visual, noise, vibration) effects. The APE varies with the project type and should factor in the setting, topography, vegetation, existing and planned development, and orientation of resources to the project. For example, if your project includes:

- Rehabilitation, demolition, or new construction then your APE might be the building or property itself and the surrounding properties with a view of the project.
- Road/Highway construction or improvements, streetscapes, etc., then the APE might be the length of the project corridor and the surrounding properties/setting with a view of the project.
- Above-ground utilities, such as water towers, pump stations, retention ponds, transmission lines, etc., then your APE might be the area of ground disturbance and the surrounding properties/setting with a view of the project.
- Underground utilities, then your APE might be the area of ground disturbance and the setting of the project.

6. Provide a written description of the Area of Potential Effect (APE). **For lat./long. coordinates and other details, see Attachment B.**

## IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

A historic property is defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

7. Is the project located within or adjacent to a property or historic district listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP?

YES     NO    If yes, provide the name of the property or district:

8. Are there any buildings or structures that are 50 years old or older within the project APE?

YES     NO    If yes, provide approximate age:

9. Are any of the buildings or structures in Question 8 listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP?

YES     NO    If yes, identify the properties by name, address, or SHPO site survey number. If no, provide an explanation as to why the properties are not eligible for the NRHP.

10. List all historical societies, local governments, members of the public, Indian tribes, and any other sources consulted in addition to the SHPO to identify known and potential historic properties and note any comments received.

11. Does the landowner know of any archaeological resources found within the APE?

YES     NO     DO NOT KNOW    If yes, please describe:

12. Has a cultural resources and/or a historic properties identification survey been conducted in the APE?

YES     NO     DO NOT KNOW    If yes, provide the title, author, and date of the report(s):

13. Based on the information contained in questions 7 – 12, please check one finding:

Historic Properties are present in the APE

Historic Properties are not present in the APE

## ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT EFFECT

PLEASE CHOOSE ONE DETERMINATION:

No Historic Properties Affected (i.e., none are present or they are present but the project will have no effect upon them)

No Adverse Effect on historic properties (i.e., historic properties are present but will not be adversely effected)

Adverse Effect on historic properties (i.e., historic properties are present and will be adversely effected)

Due Diligence Project (An effect determination does not apply due to no federal involvement)

Please explain the basis for you determination. If No Adverse Effect or Adverse Effect, explain why the Criteria of Adverse Effect (found at [36 CFR 800.5\(a\)\(1\)](#)) were found not applicable, or applicable, including any conditions on the project to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects, or efforts taken to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects.

## SUBMITTAL CHECKLIST -- Did you provide the following documentation?

A completed Section 106 Project Review Form:

- The Form must be completed in its entirety, as it is not the SHPO's responsibility to identify historic properties or to make a determination of effect of the undertaking on historic properties.
- The appropriate federal agency information must be indicated on the Form. Contact the federal agency requiring consultation with the SHPO for this information. For US Housing and Urban Development projects under 24 CFR 58, the local government is the federal agency/responsible entity.
- Include email contact information for all parties that are to receive our response via email. We no longer respond via mailed hard copy, unless requested.
- One (1) Project Review Form may be utilized for batching undertakings that are duplicative in scope and within geographic areas no larger than a single county.
- The Form is a fillable PDF, but you may also print and complete by hand. A double-sided print is acceptable.

Map(s) indicating:

- The precise location of the project and extent of the Area of Potential Effect (APE), not too zoomed in or out in scale.
- Include a subscriber or public view SC ArchSite (GIS) map indicating the precise location of the project and extent of the APE. [SC ArchSite](http://www.scarchsite.org/default.aspx) is an online inventory of all known cultural resources in South Carolina. SC ArchSite can be directly accessed at <http://www.scarchsite.org/default.aspx>.
- In urban areas, a detailed city map and/or parcel map.

Current, high resolution color photographs (2 photos max per page) illustrating:

- For all projects, views to and from the overall project location and extent of the Area of Potential Effect (APE), showing the relationship to adjacent buildings, structures, or sites.
- For new construction or projects including ground disturbing activities, ground and/or aerial views documenting previous ground disturbance and existing site conditions.
- For building or structure rehabilitation projects, full views of each side (if possible), views of important architectural details, and views of areas that will be affected by proposed alterations or rehabilitation work to the exterior or interior.
- Photographs must describe or label the views presented, or be keyed to a site map.
- Black and white photocopied, unclear, thumbnail, or obstructed view photographs are not acceptable.

Project plans (if applicable and available) including:

- Scopes of work and/or project narratives
- Site plans or sketches (existing vs proposed)
- Project drawings and specifications for work on a historic building or structure
- Elevations

Our ability to complete a timely project review largely depends on the quality and detail of the documentation submitted. If insufficient documentation is provided we may need to request additional materials, which will prolong the review process. For complex projects, some may find it advantageous to hire a [preservation professional](#) with expertise in history, architectural history and/or archaeology.

**NOTE:** If the project involves the rehabilitation of a building or structure listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, please complete and submit the [Historic Building Supplement](#) in addition to this Form.

When planning to submit a project for review, please remember that our office has 30 calendar days per regulations from the date of receipt to review federal projects and 45 days per SHPO policy to review due diligence projects.

Please **DO NOT** send Project Review Forms by email or fax. We recommend that you use certified mail, FedEx, or UPS to determine if your project has been delivered.

**Please send this completed Form along with supporting documentation to:**

**Review & Compliance Program, SC Department of Archives & History, 8301 Parklane Road, Columbia, SC 29223**

## **Attachment A**

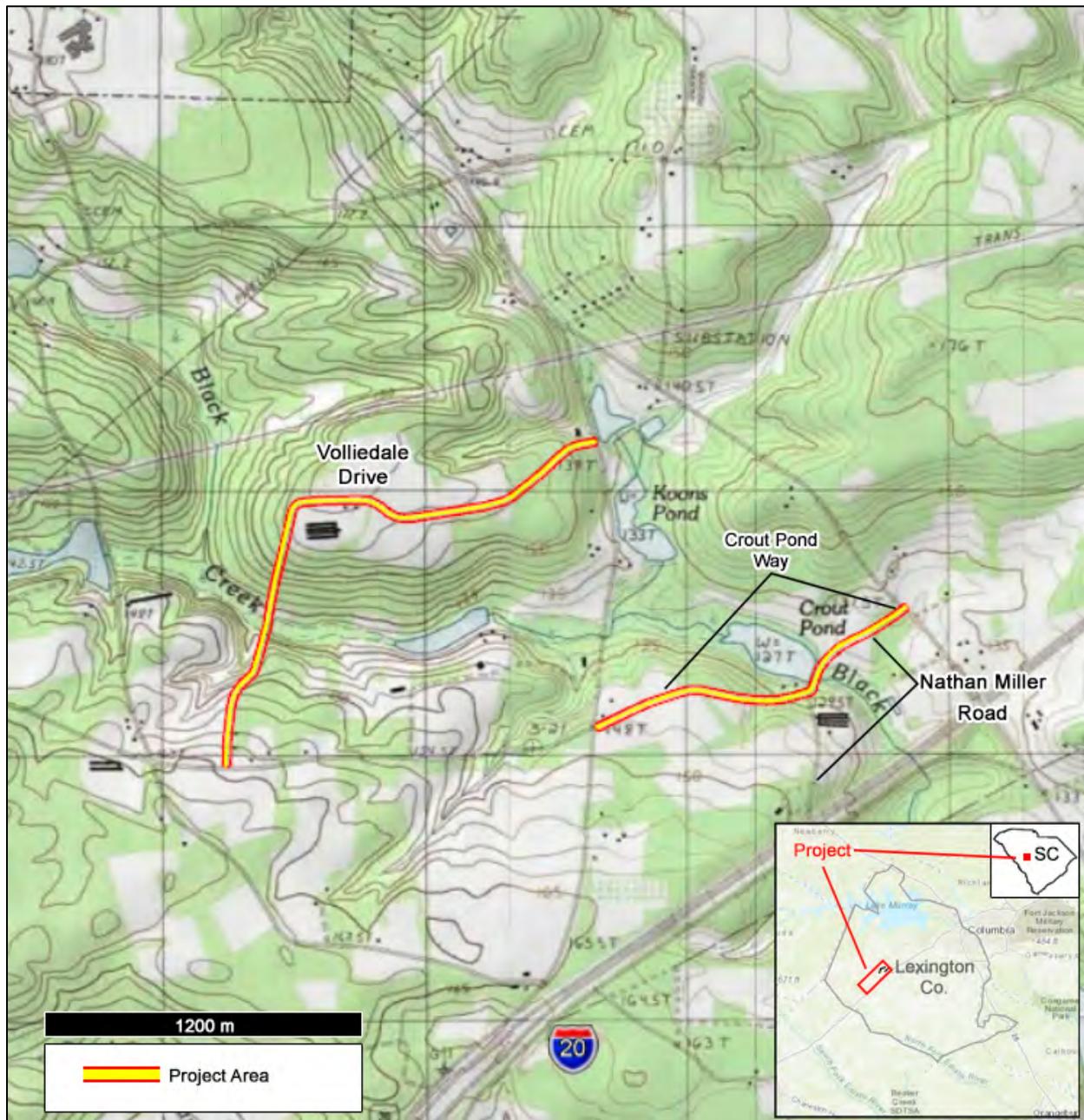
### **Maps**

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington  
County Road Improvements

Address: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and  
Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 1A. Locations of the Volliedale Drive and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Projects as Shown on Portions of the *Gilbert, SC* (left), and *Barr Lake, SC* (right), USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Maps (1986 Editions).

The western three-quarters of the Volliedale Drive Project is shown on the *Gilbert, SC*, quadrangle, while the eastern quarter of the Volliedale Drive Project and all of the Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Project appears on the *Barr Lake, SC*, quadrangle.

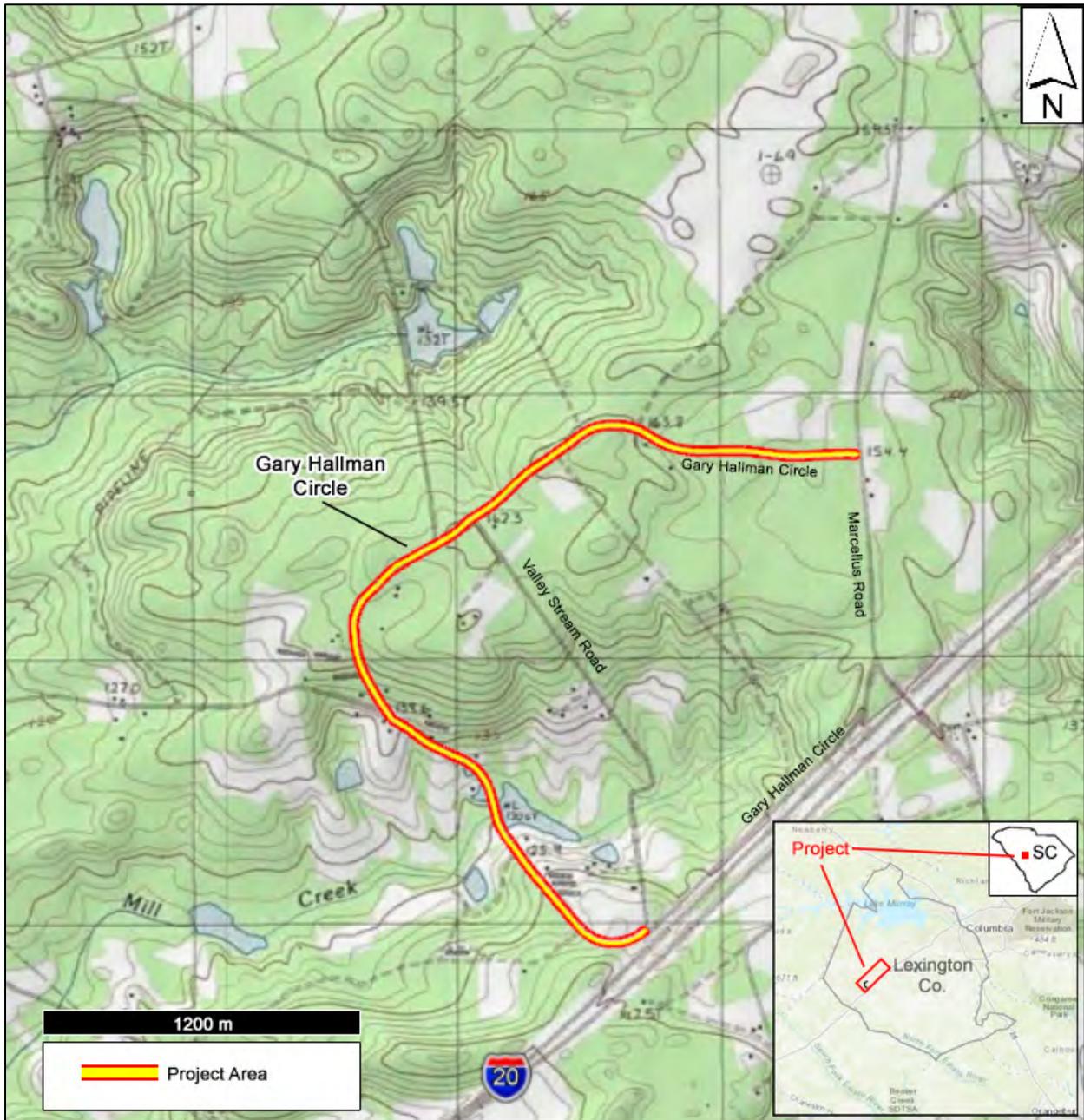
BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 1B. Location of the Gary Hallman Circle Project as Shown on a Portion of the Steedman, SC,, USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Map (1986 Edition).

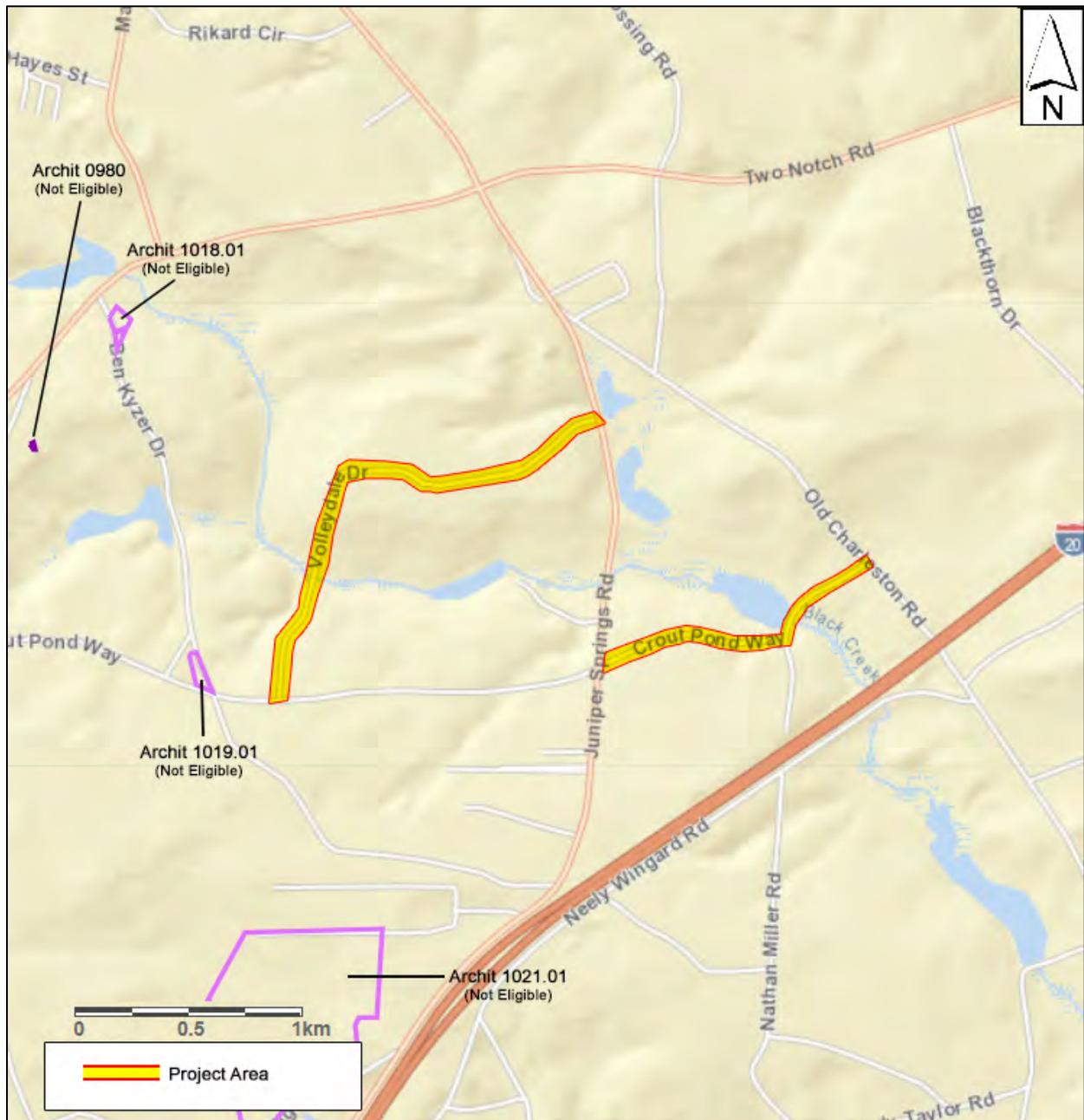
BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington  
County Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and  
Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 2A. Vollidale Drive and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Projects as Depicted  
On the South Carolina SHPO SC ArchSite GIS Application

BASE IMAGE SOURCE: SC SHPO ARCSITE V. 3.2

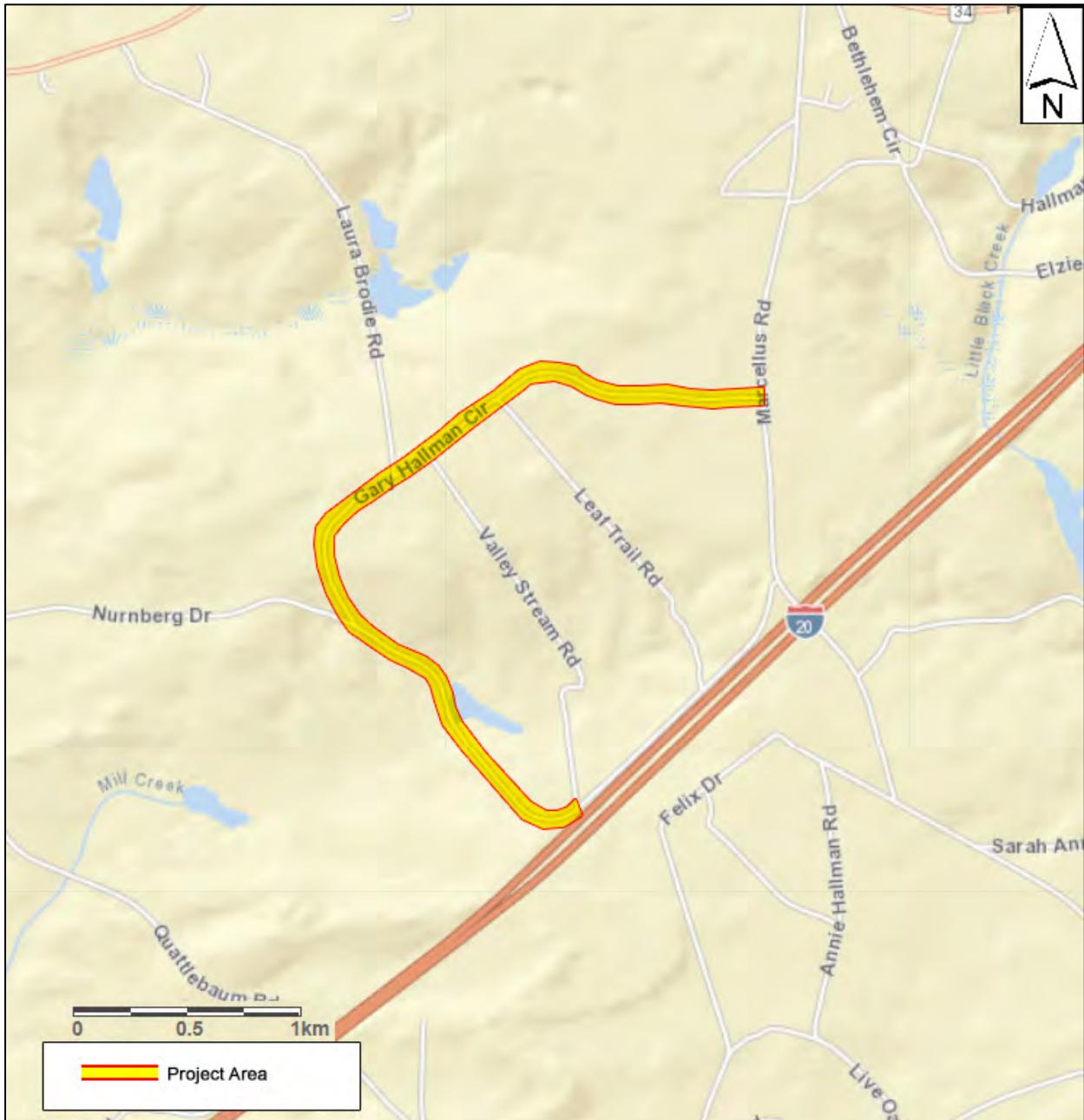
Redacted – Confidential Archaeological Site Location Information Omitted

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 2B. Gary Hallman Circle Project as Depicted on the South Carolina SHPO SC ArchSite GIS Application

BASE IMAGE SOURCE: SC SHPO ARCSITE V. 3.2

Redacted – Confidential Archaeological Site Location Information Omitted

**Attachment B**

**Project Description**

## Attachment B

### **Description of the Proposed Project**

The proposed project would improve the resiliency of sections of three non-contiguous roads in west-central Lexington County, South Carolina. The three roads are 20 to 25 miles west-southwest of the state capital of Columbia. The sections of Volliedale Drive and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road involved in this improvement project are approximately 1 mile apart and both are approximately 3 miles northeast of the Gary Hallman Circle project area.

The proposed work would consist of the construction activities presented below:

1. The Volliedale Drive project area is approximately 8.6 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The graded, dirt road runs north and east from Crout Pond Way (33.891243°N, 81.386495°W) to Juniper Springs Road (State Road S-32-37) (33.902340°N, 81.371294°W). The centerline midpoint of the project is at 33.900304°N, 81.382587°W. The entire length of the road is in the project area. The work consists of fine grading and surfacing approximately 7,350 linear feet of roadway using 2-inch Hot Mix Asphalt Surface Course Type C and 6-inch Graded Aggregate Base Course.
2. The Gary Hallman Circle project area is approximately 7.7 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville. The road runs in a clockwise loop beginning at Marcellus Road just north of its Interstate 20 (I-20) overpass (33.846157°N, 81.415090°W). The southern end of Gary Hallman Circle is paved and serves as a frontage road to the Interstate; it then turns to the northwest away from I-20 and finally turns east to return to Marcellus Road approximately 0.5 mile north of the I-20 overpass. The pavement stops after the road turns to the northwest and ceases to serve as the I-20 frontage road, approximately 0.17 mile northwest of I-20 (33.837617°N, 81.427578°W). Only the unpaved portion of the road is in the project area. The centerline midpoint is at approximately 33.849216°N, 81.435121°W, and the northern end of the project, where it returns to Marcellus Road, is at 33.853386°N, 81.415688°W. The work consists of fine grading and surfacing approximately 11,595 linear feet of roadway using 2-inch Hot Mix Asphalt Surface Course Type C and 6-inch Graded Aggregate Base Course.
3. The Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road project area is approximately 9.72 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. On the west, the project area includes the portion of Crout Pond Way between Juniper Springs Road (33.892566°N, 81.371298°W) and the intersection of Nathan Miller Road (33.893833°N, 81.362518°W), continuing to the east on the jointly-named Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road to the intersection with Old Charleston Road (33.896722°N, 81.358548°W). The centerline midpoint is at approximately 33.893490°N, 81.364323°W. The work consists of fine grading and surfacing approximately 6,360 linear feet of the graded, dirt roadway using 2-inch Hot Mix Asphalt Surface Course Type C and 6-inch Graded Aggregate Base Course.

Currently, Lexington County does not have uniform, dedicated, right-of-way (ROW) along these roads. A new 50-foot ROW (25 feet on either side of the road center) would be acquired for each of the improved roads. The improved roads would primarily follow the existing alignments. Additional ROWs may be needed for drainage easements at portions of the roads; these easements are estimated to add an additional 25 feet on either side of the road centerlines. These 100-foot-

wide project corridors are expected to encompass all project activity areas, including those needed for staging equipment, vehicles, and supplies.

The new roads and associated drainages would be designed and constructed to carry a 25-year storm event. Where needed, the projects also would involve erosion repairs and slope stabilization. The depth of disturbance for these projects is expected to be no more than 6 feet below the current ground surface.

The design of the of Volliedale Drive/Crout Pond Way, Volliedale Drive/Juniper Springs Road, Gary Hallman Circle/Marcellus Road, Crout Pond Way/Juniper Springs Road, Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road-Old Charleston Road intersections would involve minimal change to the current intersections. Subject to approval by the South Carolina Department of Transportation, there would be no new turn lanes or acceleration/deceleration lanes. If necessary, detour plans for resident and emergency access would be determined during the design phase.

Modification of existing utilities, including movement of existing utility lines, would be coordinated with the utility providers. Easements for utilities would be the responsibility of the individual utility providers.

**Statement of Purpose and Need for the Proposal:**

These dirt roads are in substandard conditions and are prone to erosion and do not drain water properly. These roads are vulnerable to flooding and erosion issues that affect response times for emergency service providers and access for citizens. This project is needed to increase the safety of these roads and Census Tract 208.01, Block Group 1's 2,095 residents and to reduce future road closures and infrastructure repair costs due to impacts from heavy rain events.

The purpose of the proposed project is to mitigate the effects of future flooding and erosion issues by stabilizing the road surfaces and improving existing storm drainage features. This would limit the number of temporary road closures affecting public safety response and access for residents. Without the proposed project, these roads would remain vulnerable to flooding and erosion.

**Existing Conditions and Trends [24 CFR 58.40(a)]:**

These dirt roads are graded and wide enough for two vehicles to pass each other. Portions of the roads have drainage ditches along one or both sides. The disturbed areas of the road segments vary along their lengths but are typically 25 to 30 feet wide.

Broadly speaking, the roads in the project areas are bordered by thick vegetation and dirt driveways for access to private residences and other properties. The Volliedale Drive project area runs through interspersed farmland (cropland, pasture, and farmsteads) and oak-pine woodland, with a few rural residences. Along the Gary Hallman Circle project area, the southern half is farmland and the northern half is oak-pine woodland with rural residential lots. The project area for Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road is predominantly surrounded by agricultural land with patches of oak-pine woodland and scattered rural residences.

**Attachment C**

**Project Area Streetviews**

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment C

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County  
Road Improvements

Address: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout  
Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



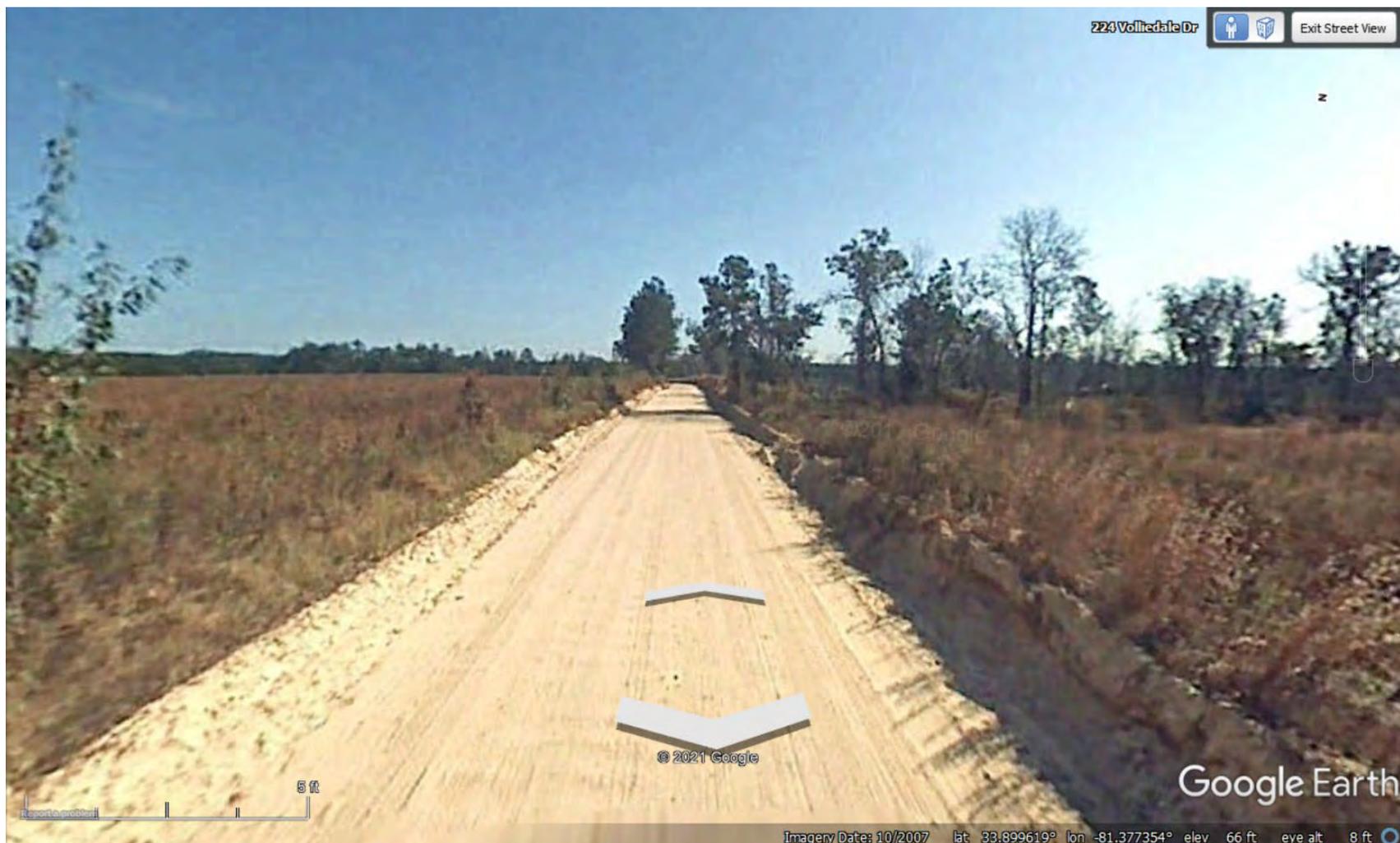
**Photo 1—Volliedale Drive Project.** Google Earth street-view dated October 2007 showing a typical portion of the southern portion of Volliedale Drive. View north from approximately 750 feet north of the intersection of Crout Pond Way (33.893279°N, 81.386312°W), where the southern end of this project segment is situated.

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment C

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County  
Road Improvements

Address: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout  
Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



**Photo 2—Volliedale Drive Project.** Google Earth street-view dated October 2007 showing a typical portion of the northern portion of Volliedale Drive. View east from approximately 2,100 feet east of Juniper Springs Road (33.899864°N, 81.377853°W).

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment C

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County  
Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout  
Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



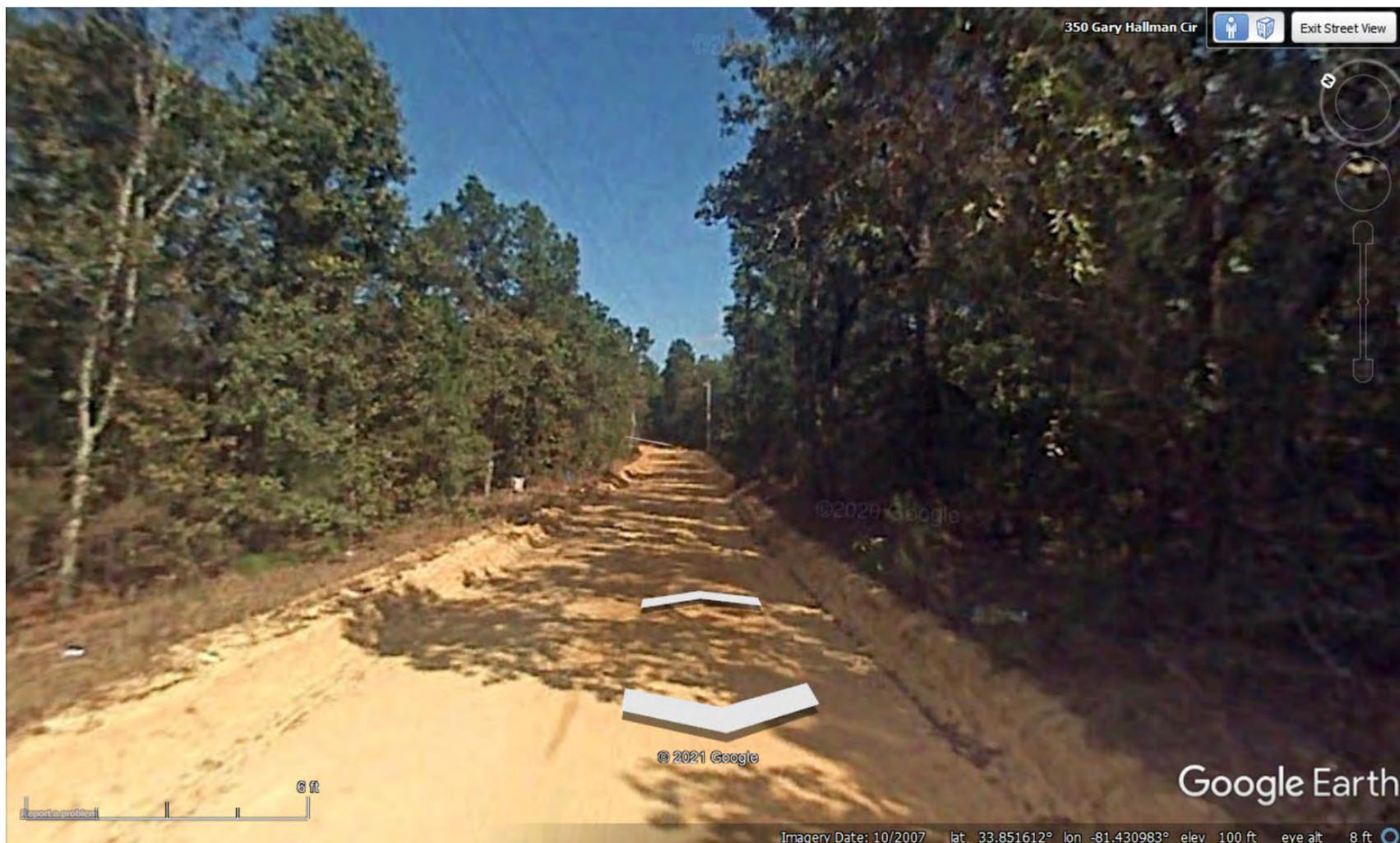
**Photo 3—Gary Hallman Circle Project.** Google Earth street-view dated September 2014 showing the end of the paved section and the beginning of the unpaved dirt portion of Gary Hallman Circle. View northwest approximately from 1,000 feet west along the centerline from Valley Stream Road (33.837321°N, 81.427244°W), where the southern end of the project’s road improvement section is located.

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment C

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County  
Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout  
Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



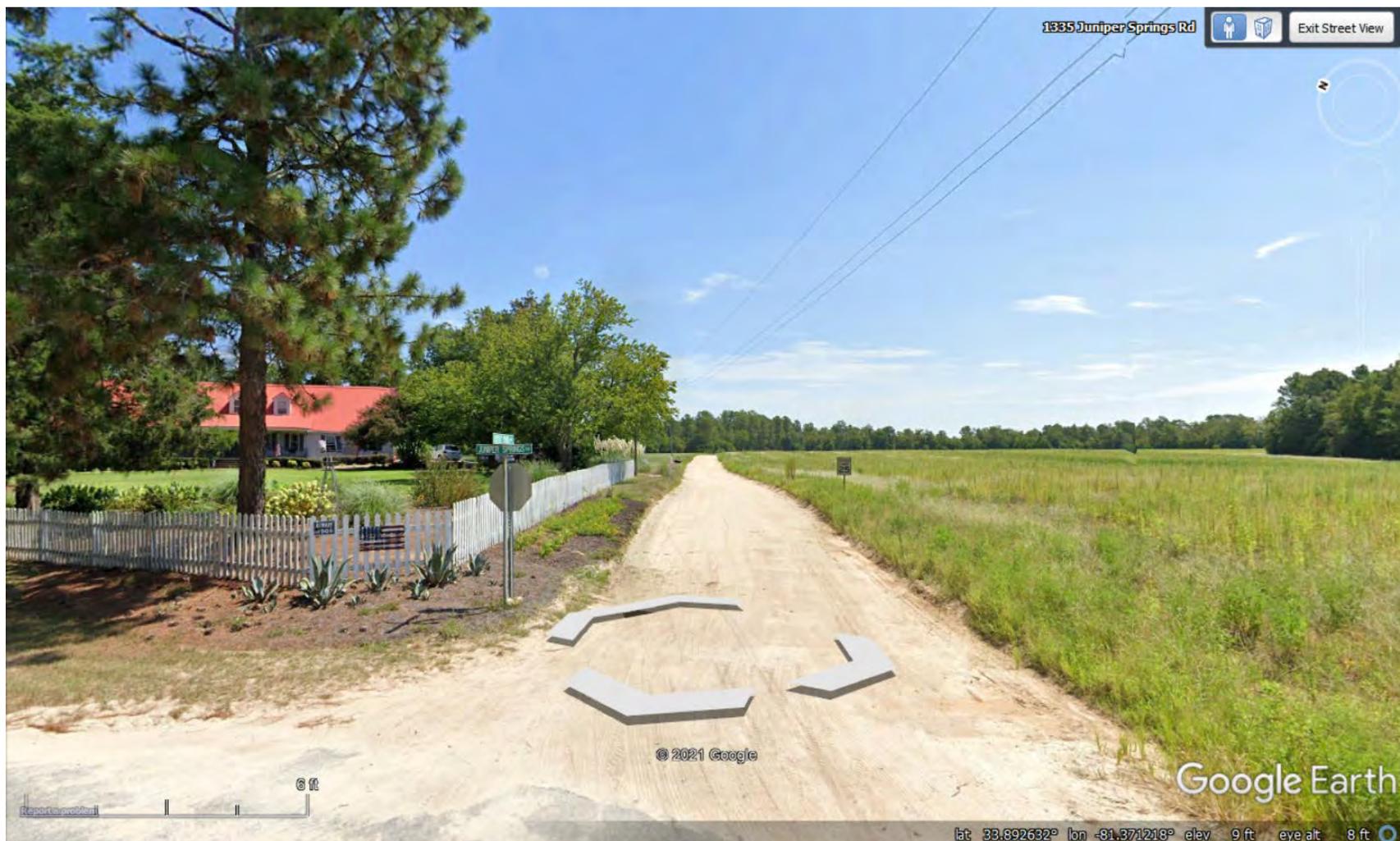
**Photo 4—Gary Hallman Circle Project.** Google Earth street-view dated October 2007 showing a typical portion of the northern half of the Gary Hallman Circle. View northeast from near the northern intersection of Valley Stream Road (33.851299°N, 81.431398°W).

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment C

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County  
Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout  
Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



**Photo 5—Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Project.** Google Earth street-view dated August 2019 showing the western end of Crout Pond Way. View east-northeast from the intersection of Juniper Springs Road (33.892613°N, 81.371290°W).

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment C

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County  
Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout  
Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



**Photo 6—Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Project.** Google Earth street-view dated November 2007 showing Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Drive where it crosses the earth dam that impounds Crout Pond. View north-northeast from the southern end of the dam (33.894191°N, 81.362278°W).

## Native American Consultation Letters

Letters inviting comment on the South Central Lexington County Road Improvements Project and two other undertakings were sent by e-mail (and in one case by hard copy) from Lexington County on behalf of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to following representatives of the Catawba Indian Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, each of which is a federally-recognized Indian tribe with an established historical interest in the county.

<b>Name &amp; Address</b>
Mr. Bill Harris Chief Catawba Indian Nation 996 Avenue of the Nations Rock Hill, SC 29730
Wenonah G. Haire, D.M.D. THPO and Catawba Cultural Center Executive Director Catawba Indian Nation c/o Caitlin Rogers 1536 Tom Steven Road Rock Hill, SC 29730
Mr. Richard Sneed Principal Chief Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians P.O. Box 455 Cherokee, NC 28719
Mr. Russell Townsend Tribal Historic Preservation Specialist Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians P.O. Box 455 Cherokee, NC 28719
Mr. David Hill Principal Chief Muscogee (Creek) Nation P.O. Box 580 Okmulgee, OK 74447
Ms. Corain Lowe-Zepeda Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Muscogee (Creek) Nation P.O. Box 580 Okmulgee, OK 74447

The same letter was sent to all six recipients. A generic version, which omits a specific addressee's name and other information, is included here for reference.



# County of Lexington

212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401, Lexington SC 29072 Phone: (803)785-8121 Fax: (803)785-8188

## DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM

May 26, 2021

VIA E-MAIL

Addressee Name

Title

Generic Sample Letter

Tribe

Street

Locality

**Subject: Invitation to Comment Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act**  
**CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements, Fairview Crossroads Vicinity**  
**CDBG-MIT Culler Road Improvements, Swansea Vicinity**  
**CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements (Three Road Segments), Gilbert Vicinity and Samaria Vicinity**  
**Lexington County, South Carolina**  
**Respond by June 28, 2021**

Dear Title Surname:

Lexington County, South Carolina, is proposing to make improvements to five sections of existing dirt roads in the southwestern, southeastern, and south-central parts of the county (Attachment A, maps). The proposed projects are intended to improve the resistance of the roads to flood damage and to enhance the county's storm resilience and public safety. Funding for the proposed improvements is being provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under a Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) grant. Lexington County is a direct recipient of the CDBG-MIT grant, and it has assumed, pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58, responsibility for the federal agency's obligations to address various environmental and related laws, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 306108). We are hereby inviting your comment on the project as a representative of the federally recognized Catawba Indian Nation, which has an established historical interest in the cultural resources of Lexington County.

The projects and the involved road segments are as follows:

**CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements:** The proposed improvements to Charles Town Road involve an approximately 2.06-mile section of the road between Convent Church Road (33.745529°N, 81.339044°W) and Hartley Quarter Road (33.726704°N, 81.312052°W) (Attachment A, Map 1), 1.8 miles southeast of Fairview Crossroads and approximately 17.5 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville, in southwestern Lexington County. The project's area of potential effects (APE), involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 25 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.

**CDBG-MIT Culler Road Improvements:** The proposed improvements to Culler Road involve an approximately 1.44-mile section of the road from Calvary Church Road (33.761312°N, 80.989015°W) to the Calhoun County line (33.779363°N, 80.993206°W) (Attachment A, Map 2), approximately 6.5 miles east-northeast of Swansea and 15.8 miles south of the state capital at Columbia in southeastern Lexington County. The project's APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 17 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.

**CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements:** This project includes three non-contiguous road segments in the south-central section of Lexington County. The segments are:

- *Volliedale Drive:* The proposed improvements involve an approximately 1.39-mile section of Volliedale Drive between Crout Pond Way (33.891243°N, 81.386495°W) and Juniper Springs Road (33.902340°N, 81.371294°W) (Attachment A, Map 3A), 8.6 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The segment APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 17 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.
- *Gary Hallman Circle:* The proposed improvements involve an approximately 2.20-mile section of the road from west and north of Valley Stream Road/Interstate 20 (33.837617°N, 81.427578°W) to Marcellus Road 0.5 mile north of the Interstate 20 overpass (33.853386°N, 81.415688°W) (Attachment A, Map 3B), 7.7 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville. The segment APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 27 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.
- *Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road:* The proposed improvements involve an approximately 1.20-mile section of the road between Juniper Springs Road (33.892566°N, 81.371298°W) and Old Charleston Road (33.896722°N, 81.358548°W) (Attachment A, Map 3A), 9.7 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The segment APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 15 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.

The proposed improvements involve regrading and paving the existing roads as two-lane thoroughfares, generally following their existing alignments. Construction activities will include clearing vegetation, grubbing, relocating utility infrastructure, fine grading, and roadway surfacing using 2-inch hot mix asphalt surface course Type C on a 6-inch graded aggregate base course. The new road and associated drainage will be designed and constructed to carry a 25-year storm event. Where needed along that alignment, the project will also involve erosion repairs and slope stabilization.

Currently, Lexington County does not have uniform, dedicated, rights-of-way (ROWs) along these roads. New 50-foot ROWs (25 feet on either side of the road center) will be acquired for the improved roads. Additional ROW may be needed for drainage easements along certain portions of the roads. These easements are estimated to add an additional 25 feet on either side of the road centerlines. These 100-foot-wide project corridors are expected to encompass all project activities, including those needed for staging equipment, vehicles, and supplies. The maximum depth of ground disturbance in all instances is expected to be no more than 6 feet. In all instances, the APE is defined as the centerline length of the project by the 100-foot-wide corridor by 6 feet below the existing grade.

Available information indicates that the existing roads occupy corridors that have already been disturbed by construction and maintenance activities. Review of South Carolina's online cultural resources inventories by an archaeological professional found that there are no archaeological sites and no historic properties within or in the near vicinity of any of the project segments. The corridors are situated in upland areas with a relatively low overall potential for containing significant archaeological resources. Consequently, Lexington County's archaeological consultant recommended a finding of No Historic Properties Affected to the SHPO. Response to this recommendation is pending.

We invite your comments should you have information regarding cultural resources that might be pertinent to assessing the potential environmental effects of any of these projects or if you have other concerns. **Please provide your comments within 30 days.** We will incorporate all comments received into the environmental review and will take them into consideration in planning for the proposed activity.

Please contact me with your comments or any questions at [sfox@lex-co.com](mailto:sfox@lex-co.com) or at the address in the letterhead.

Sincerely yours,

**SIGNED S.F.**

Sandy Fox  
Title VI and Grants Manager

Attachment A – Maps

Cc: Name, Title, Tribe

## **Attachment A**

### **Maps**

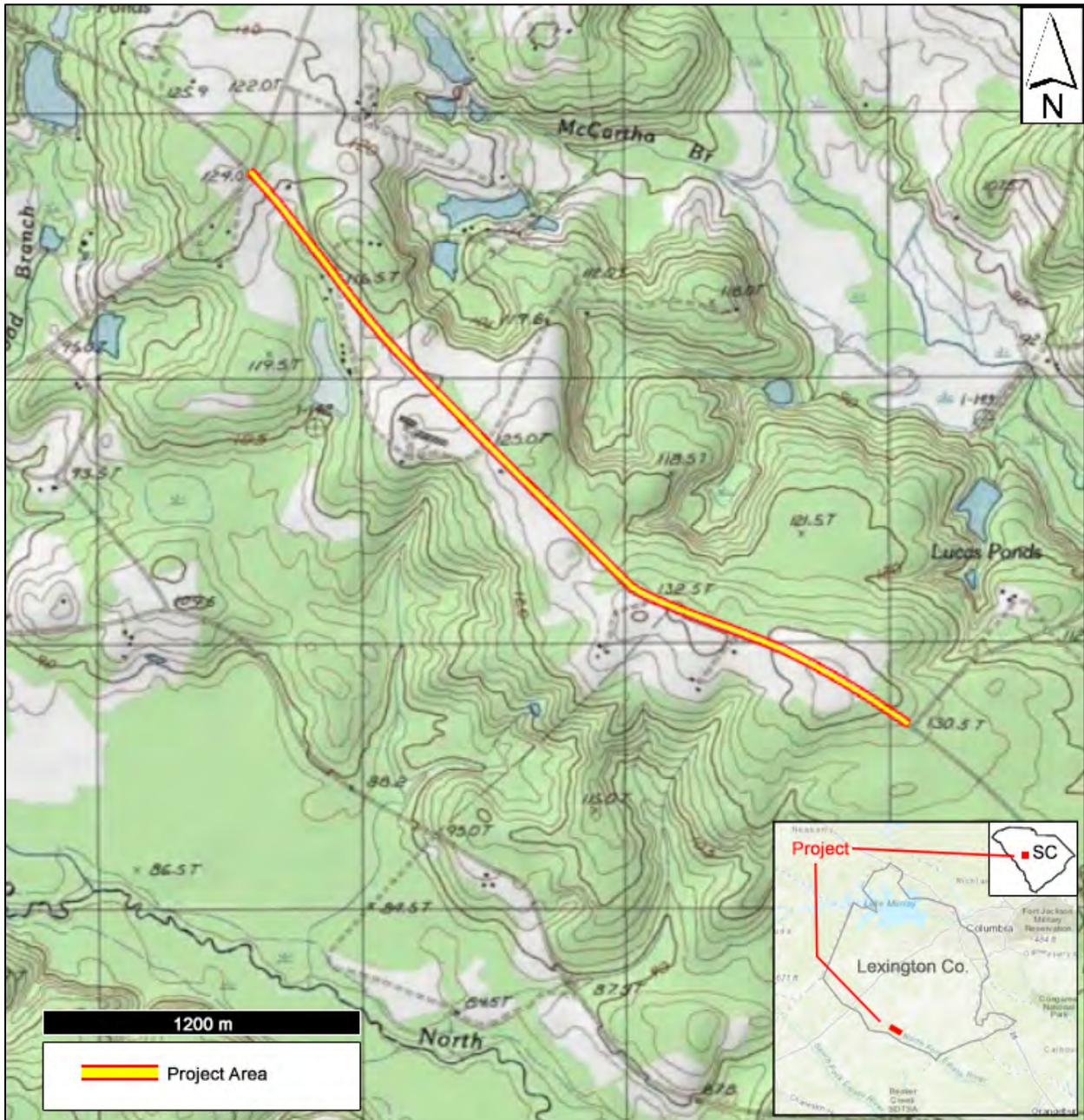
Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements

Address:

Covenant Church Road to Hartley Quarter Road



Map 1. Location of the Charles Town Road Improvements on a Portion of the *Wagner, SC*, USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Map (1986 Edition)

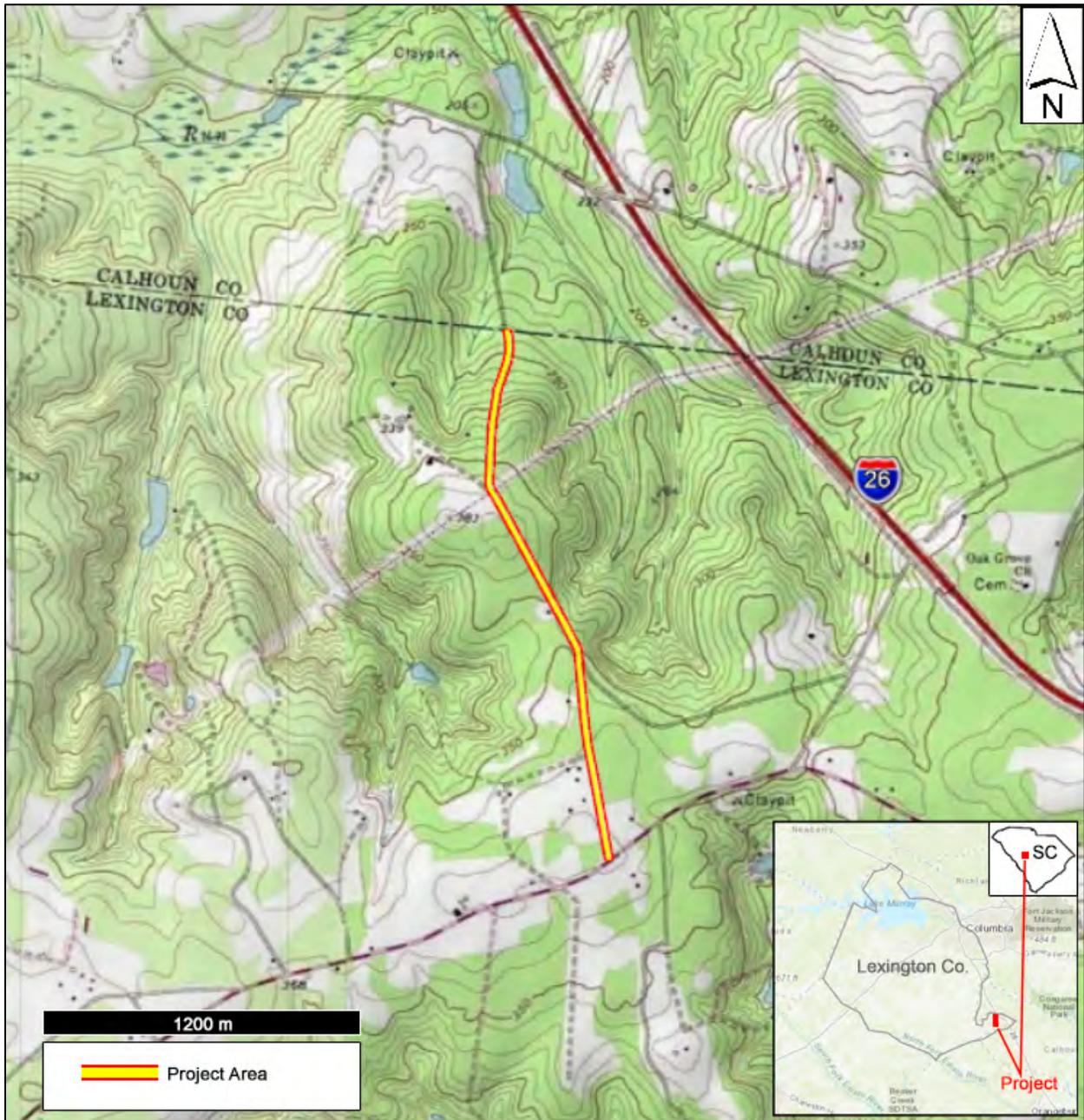
BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT Culler Road Improvements

Address: Calvary Church Road to Calhoun  
County Line



Map 2. Location of the Cullers Road Improvement Project on Portions of the *Gaston, SC* (left), and *Saylor's Lake, SC* (right), USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Maps ((1972 Editions; Photorevised 1982)

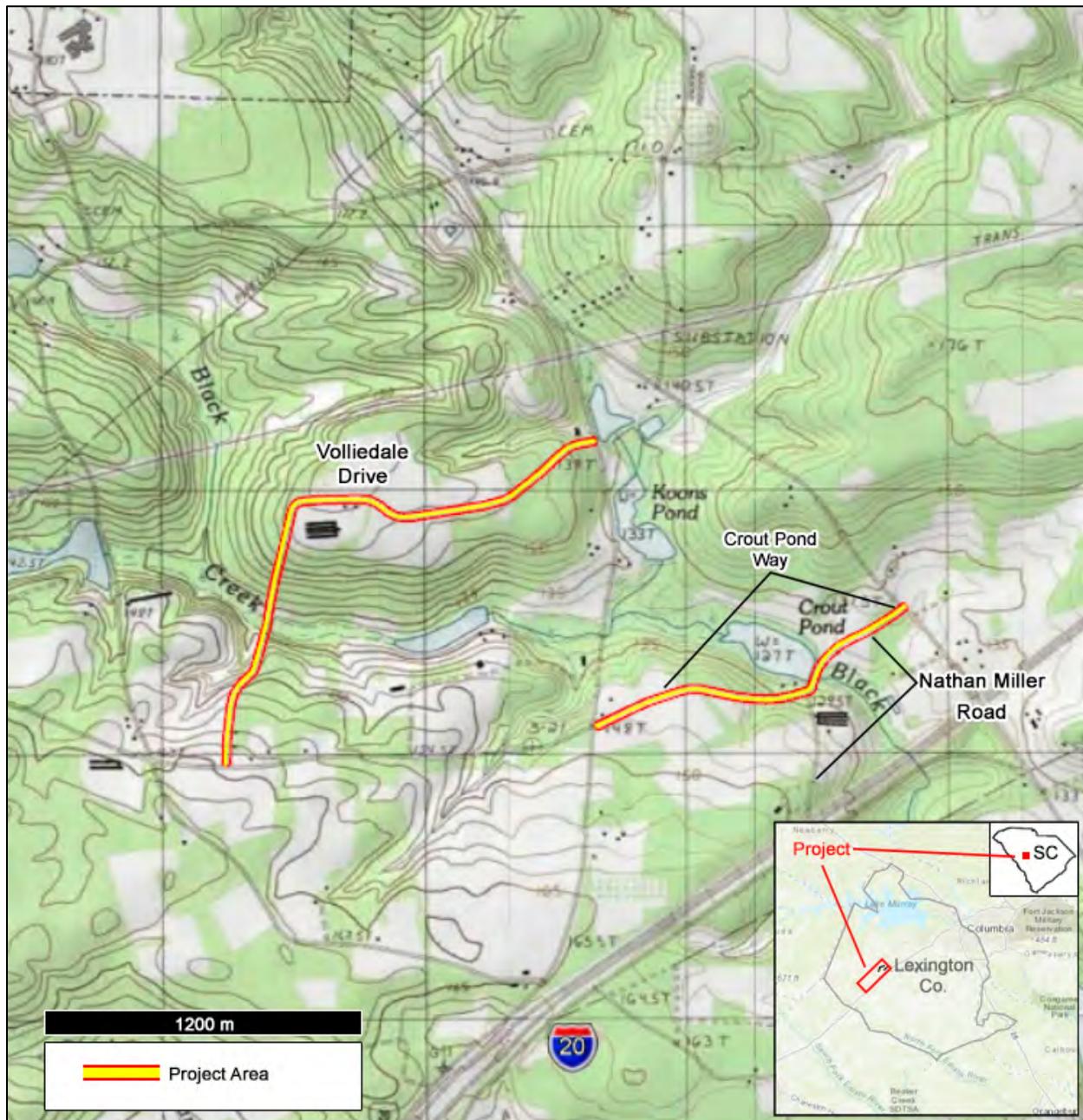
BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington  
County Road Improvements

Address: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and  
Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 3A. Locations of the Volliedale Drive and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Projects as Shown on Portions of the *Gilbert, SC* (left), and *Barr Lake, SC* (right), USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Maps (1986 Editions).

The western three-quarters of the Volliedale Drive Project is shown on the *Gilbert, SC*, quadrangle, while the eastern quarter of the Volliedale Drive Project and all of the Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Project appears on the *Barr Lake, SC*, quadrangle.

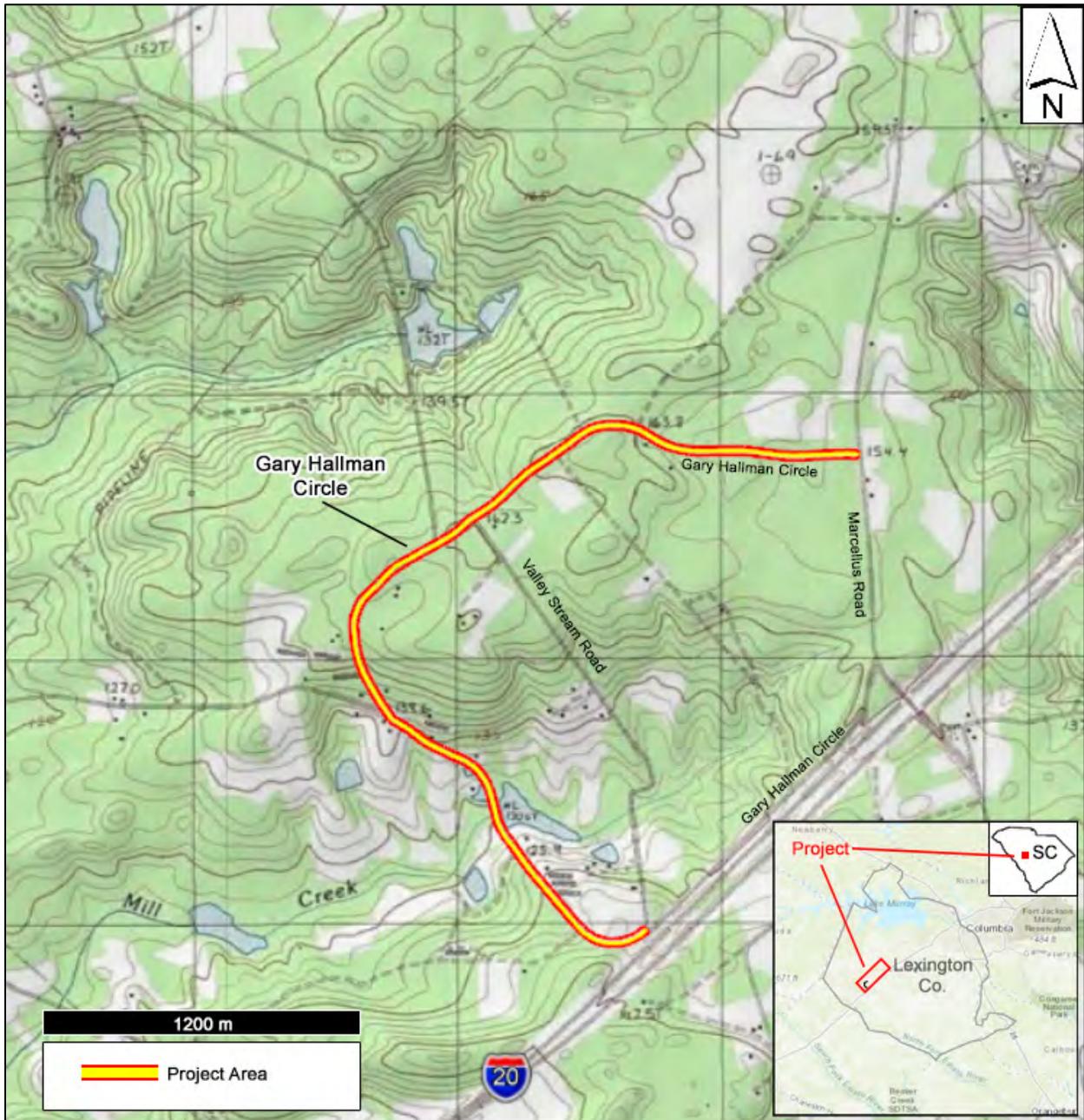
BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 3B. Location of the Gary Hallman Circle Project as Shown on a Portion of the Steedman, SC, USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Map (1986 Edition).

BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH

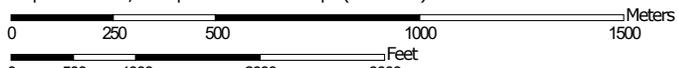
# APPENDIX B

## Mapped Soil Units

Soil Map—Lexington County, South Carolina  
Gary Hallman Circle (Survey Unit 001)



Map Scale: 1:18,400 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge ticks: UTM Zone 17N WGS84



## MAP LEGEND

### Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

### Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

### Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

### Water Features



Streams and Canals

### Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

### Background



Aerial Photography

## MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Lexington County, South Carolina

Survey Area Data: Version 20, Aug 30, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

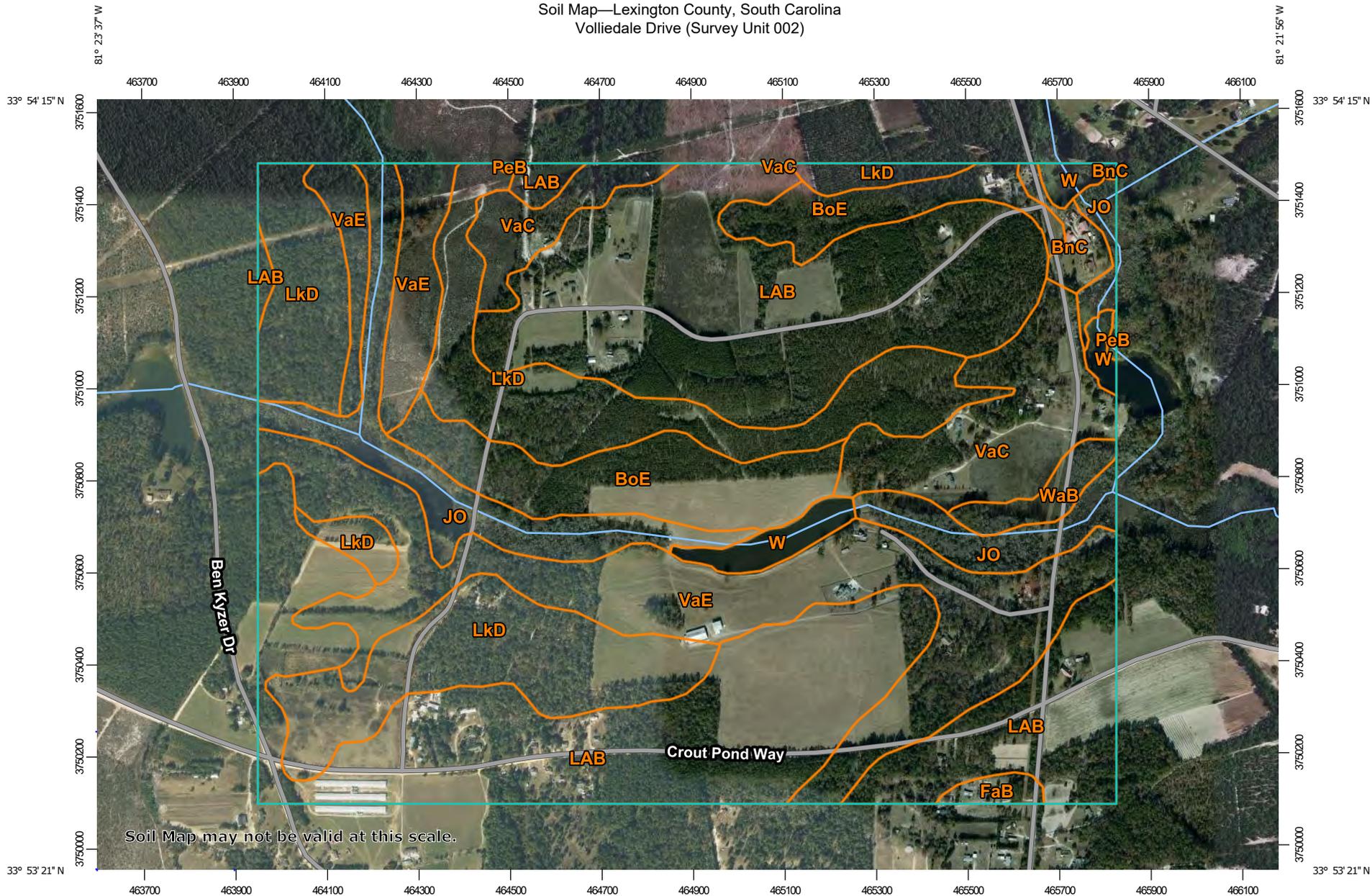
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 1, 2019—Nov 3, 2019

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

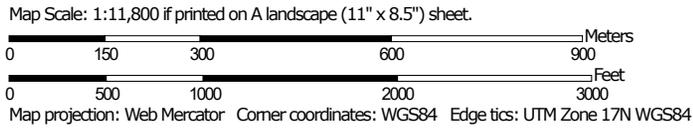
## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AgB	Alaga loamy sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes	18.6	1.5%
BnC	Blaney sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes	237.0	18.5%
JO	Johnston soils	49.3	3.9%
LAB	Lakeland soils, undulating	763.6	59.8%
LkD	Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes	120.1	9.4%
PeB	Pelion loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	62.1	4.9%
W	Water	13.7	1.1%
WaB	Wahee sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	13.4	1.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>1,277.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Soil Map—Lexington County, South Carolina  
Volliedale Drive (Survey Unit 002)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



## MAP LEGEND

### Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

### Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

### Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

### Water Features



Streams and Canals

### Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

### Background



Aerial Photography

## MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

**Warning:** Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Lexington County, South Carolina

Survey Area Data: Version 20, Aug 30, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 1, 2019—Jul 5, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

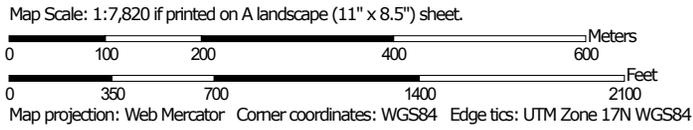
## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BnC	Blaney sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes	5.5	0.8%
BoE	Blaney-Vaucluse complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes	50.1	7.7%
FaB	Fuquay loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	3.0	0.5%
JO	Johnston soils	47.9	7.4%
LAB	Lakeland soils, undulating	246.9	38.1%
LkD	Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes	121.0	18.7%
PeB	Pelion loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.6	0.1%
VaC	Vaucluse loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	46.8	7.2%
VaE	Vaucluse loamy sand, 10 to 25 percent slopes	108.6	16.8%
W	Water	10.8	1.7%
WaB	Wahee sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	6.7	1.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>647.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Soil Map—Lexington County, South Carolina  
 Crout Pond Way-Nathan Miller Way  
 (Survey Unit 003)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



## MAP LEGEND

### Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

### Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

### Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

### Water Features



Streams and Canals

### Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

### Background



Aerial Photography

## MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

**Warning:** Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Lexington County, South Carolina

Survey Area Data: Version 20, Aug 30, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 20, 2019—Jul 5, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BnC	Blaney sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes	5.7	1.9%
FaB	Fuquay loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	5.7	1.8%
FaC	Fuquay loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	10.0	3.3%
JO	Johnston soils	40.6	13.2%
LAB	Lakeland soils, undulating	114.0	37.1%
LkD	Lakeland sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes	21.7	7.1%
PeB	Pelion loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	32.8	10.7%
VaC	Vaucluse loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	4.7	1.5%
VaE	Vaucluse loamy sand, 10 to 25 percent slopes	44.4	14.5%
W	Water	11.0	3.6%
WaB	Wahee sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	16.5	5.4%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>307.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# APPENDIX C

## Shovel Test Log

Survey Unit	Shovel Test #	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Soil Color	Mottling	Soil Texture	Rock Shape/ Abundance	Prehistoric Count	Historic Count	Comments
001	1	I	0-5	10YR4/3	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	Leaf mulch
001	1	II	5-15	10YR4/2	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
001	1	III	15-30	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
001	1	IV	30-50	10YR5/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
001	2	I	0-5	10YR4/3	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	Leaf mulch
001	2	II	5-32	10YR4/2	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
001	2	III	32-51	10YR5/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
001	3	I	0-5	10YR4/3	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	Leaf litter and root mat
001	3	II	5-29	10YR4/2	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
001	3	III	29-52	10YR5/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
001	4	I	0-5	10YR4/3	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	Sod cap
001	4	II	5-20	10YR4/2	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
001	4	III	20-43	10YR5/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
002	1	I	0-15	10YR4/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	2	I	0-14	10YR4/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	2	II	14-28	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
002	3	I	0-16	10YR4/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	3	II	16-37	10YR4/2	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
002	4	I	0-16	10YR4/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	4	II	16-28	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
002	5	I	0-14	10YR4/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	5	II	14-25	10YR6/6	-	Fine Sand	0	0	0	-
002	6	I	0-15	10YR4/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	6	II	15-27	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
002	7	I	0-12	10YR4/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	7	II	12-24	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
002	8	I	0-10	10YR4/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	8	II	10-23	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
002	9	I	0-11	10YR4/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	9	II	11-24	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
002	10	I	0-10	10YR5/6	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	Spoil from road cut
002	10	II	10-30	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	Spoil from road cut
002	10	III	30-50	10YR5/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	Spoil from road cut
002	10	IV	50-70	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	Spoil from road cut
002	11	I	0-10	10YR5/3	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-

\*Note: 1 rare, 2 common, 3 abundant  
R rounded, SA sub-angular, A angular

Survey Unit	Shovel Test #	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Soil Color	Mottling	Soil Texture	Rock Shape/ Abundance	Prehistoric Count	Historic Count	Comments
002	11	II	10-60	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
002	12	I	0-10	10YR5/3	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	12	II	10-60	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
002	13	I	0-10	10YR5/3	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	13	II	10-55	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
002	14	I	0-10	10YR5/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	14	II	10-60	10YR7/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
002	15	I	0-10	10YR5/3	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	15	II	10-55	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
002	16	I	0-11	10YR5/3	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	16	II	11-62	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
002	17	I	0-11	10YR5/3	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
002	17	II	11-57	10YR6/6	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
003	1	I	0-24	10YR3/3	-	Sandy Clay Loam	0	0	0	-
003	1	II	24-36	10YR7/6	-	Coarse Sand	0	0	0	-
003	2	I	0-28	10YR3/3	-	Sandy Clay Loam	0	0	0	-
003	2	II	28-39	10YR7/6	-	Coarse Sand	0	0	0	-
003	3	I	0-32	10YR3/3	-	Sandy Clay Loam	0	0	0	-
003	3	II	32-45	10YR7/6	-	Coarse Sand	0	0	0	-
003	4	I	0-31	10YR3/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
003	4	II	31-52	10YR6/8	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
003	5	I	0-32	10YR3/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
003	5	II	32-55	10YR6/8	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
003	6	I	0-36	10YR3/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
003	6	II	36-58	10YR6/8	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
003	7	I	0-28	10YR3/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
003	7	II	28-41	10YR6/8	-	Sand	0	0	0	-
003	8	I	0-26	10YR3/2	-	Loamy Sand	0	0	0	-
003	8	II	26-41	10YR6/8	-	Sand	0	0	0	-

\*Note: 1 rare, 2 common, 3 abundant  
R rounded, SA sub-angular, A angular

# APPENDIX D

## Resumes

### EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

Dr. Maskevich has more than twenty years of experience in all aspects of archaeological excavation, analysis, and report production. He has worked on a wide variety of both prehistoric and historic sites throughout the eastern United States as well as numerous projects abroad, primarily in the Middle East. Dr. Maskevich also has extensive teaching experience in archaeology at the university level. His experience in the classroom has helped him hone effective communication skills for interacting with the wide variety of clients, colleagues, stakeholders, and members of the public he encounters in the course of his work.

### CORPORATE PROJECT EXPERIENCE

#### Archaeological Monitor, 2020–2021

##### Confidential Client, Historic Property listed as a National Historic Landmark in Manhattan, NY

Conducted archaeological monitoring including observation of work that involved subsurface disturbance and evaluation of those areas for the presence of archaeologically sensitive material. Both the areas of subsurface disturbance and nearby architecture were recorded and photographed, and a report detailing the monitoring work was prepared for the client.

#### Field Director, 2020

##### Greens Corners Solar LLC, Jefferson County, NY

Field Director responsible for Phase IB archaeological testing covering approximately 2,656 acres of privately-owned land consisting principally of agricultural cropland and woodland in Watertown and Hounsfield, Jefferson County, New York. The survey was conducted in advance of the construction of a solar facility consisting of solar panels on single-axis tracker racking, an electrical substation, underground cabling, access roads, and perimeter fencing. The purpose of this testing was to obtain information concerning archaeological resources to support both the client’s application to the New York State Public Service Commission and the role of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation as a party to certification proceedings. Archaeological survey consisting of shovel testing and pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted at locations where construction would result in substantial subsurface disturbance and which were determined to have high archaeological sensitivity based on computer modeling. Work on this project also involved writing the final report submitted to SHPO.

#### Field Director, 2020

##### LS Power Grid New York LLC, Marcy to New Scotland Upgrade Project, NY

Field Director responsible for Phase IB archaeological testing of approximately 93 miles of existing utility-owned transmission line corridor in Oneida, Herkimer, Montgomery, Schenectady, and Albany Counties, New York. The purpose of this testing was to obtain information concerning archaeological resources to support both the client’s application to the New York State Public Service Commission and the role of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation as a party to certification proceedings. Archaeological survey, primarily

### EDUCATION

PhD, Near Eastern Studies with a Concentration in Archaeology, Johns Hopkins University, 2014

MA, Near Eastern Studies with a Concentration in Archaeology, Johns Hopkins University, 2004

BA, Anthropology, Rutgers University, 2000

### AREA OF EXPERTISE

Archaeological excavation and analysis

Archaeological monitoring and observation

### TRAINING

Two-day Red Cross Certified Wilderness First Aid Training, 2016

Forty-hour HAZWOPER Training, 2019

First Aid CPR AED Training, 2019

Ten-Hour OSHA Construction Training, 2021

Thirty-Hour OSHA Construction Training, 2021

Eight-hour HAZWOPER Refresher, 2021

First Aid CPR AED Training, 2021

### OFFICE

Parsippany, NJ

### YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

20

### YEARS WITHIN FIRM

6

shovel testing, was conducted at 258 discrete locations determined to have high archaeological sensitivity based on computer modeling. Work on this project also involved contributions to a final report submitted to SHPO.

**Field Director, 2019**  
**Rising Solar LLC, NY**

Field Director responsible for the Phase IB archaeological testing of a proposed 139-acre solar array in Orange County, New York. The Phase IB survey consisted of subsurface testing and pedestrian survey of the project area with particular attention to portions that would be subject to significant disturbance by construction activities. After the completion of fieldwork contributed to the final report submitted to SHPO.

**Field Director, 2015–2019**  
**Mountain Valley Pipeline Project, VA and WV**

Field Director in charge of Phase I and Phase II archaeological testing for 100 miles of proposed pipeline corridor in southwest Virginia portion of the Project since October 2015. The entire proposed pipeline covers approximately 303 miles in VA and WV. Testing strategy includes pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and, when warranted, limited excavation. Numerous prehistoric and historic sites have been identified along the length of the proposed pipeline corridor. Responsibilities include organizing and executing fieldwork, coordinating with subcontractors and other environmental surveys, and engaging with landowners, law enforcement, and local stakeholders, artifact laboratory analysis, report preparation, and monitoring of culturally sensitive areas during construction. Work has been performed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 1966, as amended.

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## PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

**Instructor, January 2007–May 2014**  
**Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD**

Taught a diverse array of courses dealing with topics such as how the study of material culture can inform our understanding of the complex processes of imperialism and resistance, the use of excavated data to digitally reconstruct ancient settlements, cultural facets of food and cooking in both old and new world ancient societies, and how the study of the distant past is often used as a tool in modern political discourse.

**Co-Director, May 2015–July 2018**  
**Qara Dagh Archaeological Project, Sulaimaniyah, Iraqi Kurdistan**

Co-director of a pedestrian survey of the Qara Dagh Valley in the Sulaimaniyah region. The project included a survey over rough terrain and the identification of numerous unrecorded sites dating from the 4th millennium BC to the early 20th century AD.

**Associate Director, May 2013–July 2014**  
**Kurd Qaburstan Archaeological Project, Erbil, Iraqi Kurdistan**

Associate director of a project focused on an early- to mid-second millennium BC site on the Erbil Plain. Responsibilities included organizing and directing local labor, working with local merchants to procure supplies for the project, and developing an excavation strategy for a large urban site.

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## OTHER INFORMATION

### PUBLICATIONS & PRESENTATIONS

"A People's History of the Late Bronze Age," Invited speaker, Columbia University Seminar on the Ancient Near East, Columbia University, February 2016

"In the Shadow of Empire: Archaeological Evidence of Mitanni Public Institutions at Umm el-Marra," Invited speaker, Conference on 'Palace and Temple in the Late Bronze Age of the Ancient Near East,' Harvard University, April 2012

"Sweet as a Dilmun Date: The Archaeology of the Kassite Luxury Trade in the Persian Gulf," American Schools of Oriental Research, New Orleans, November 2009

"A Mesopotamian Feast: Ancient Recipes for Modern Cooks," in *Archaeology Odyssey*, January/February 2006, pp. 32-35



EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

Dr. Borstel, an archaeologist by training, has broad experience in cultural resource management and historic preservation in the United States. He has worked extensively in the Mid-Atlantic region, New England, the Great Plains, and the Gulf States. He has experience in interdisciplinary investigations involving archaeology, geology and paleoecology. He conducts technical studies in archaeology; designs, supervises, and conducts cultural resource surveys; performs file searches, background research, desktop studies, and field studies; and prepares environmental assessment documentation for cultural resources. He regularly works on projects involving review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

**Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Specialist, August 2020 - present  
Confidential Client, Rehabilitation of Principal Arterial Transportation Span, New York City**

Contributed to planning and execution of archaeological monitoring during ground-disturbing soil investigations undertaken as part of a large-scale rehabilitation of a structure that has been designated as a National Historic Landmark, a New York City Landmark, and a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark. Provided reviews of and drafted sections for the Unanticipated Discoveries Plan and the Archaeological Monitoring Work Plan. Lead author of a PowerPoint training module for construction site personnel, "The Rehabilitation of [Structure X]: Cultural Resources Awareness Training."

**Archaeologist/Cultural Resource Specialist, January 2019-Present  
Environmental Reviews of Storm Recovery and Mitigation Projects, Harris and Surrounding Counties, Southeastern Texas; Texas General Land Office, Harris County, and City of Houston.**

Reviewed over 4,000 proposed projects to recover from damage caused by Hurricane Harvey (2017) and to mitigate the effects of future storms to evaluate for potential effects to historic properties and archaeological sites under NHPA Section 106 and other laws. Funding for these projects originated with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the cultural resources reviews were conducted in accordance with Programmatic Agreements between each federal agency and their state counterparts.

**Principal Investigator, March – June 2020**

**U.S. Coast Guard, Archaeological Monitoring of Soil Remediation Excavations, Station Eatons Neck, Eatons Neck Lighthouse and Family Housing Area. Northport, Suffolk County, NY**

Supervised archaeological monitoring of soil remediation excavations around and in the vicinity of the 1798 Eatons Neck Lighthouse, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The excavations removed surface and near-surface soils contaminated with heavy metals and other substances in seven discrete areas totaling ~6,400 square feet around the lighthouse and in the adjoining family housing area. Monitoring was selected by the USCG with the concurrence of the SHPO to ensure that any inadvertent archaeological discoveries could be addressed promptly by an on-site professional. Responsible for developing scope-of-work and budget, coordination with client, historical research, supervision of field staff, and preparation of the Inadvertent Discoveries Plan, and interim and final reports.

**Project Archaeologist, October 2017-December 2019**

**Tier 2 Environmental Reviews of Home Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Damaged by Unnamed Storms in 2016, State of Louisiana; Louisiana Office of Community Development, Restore Louisiana (ReLA) Task Force.**

Conducted approximately 950 reviews of proposed rehabilitation and reconstruction of flood-damaged homes in 48 of Louisiana's 64 parishes, including completing 11 project reviews in Morehouse Parish. Reviewed project locations

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Anthropology, 1993, Indiana University

M.S., Quaternary Studies, 1980, University of Maine

B.A., Anthropology, 1976, The American University

TRAINING/CERTIFICATIONS

40-hour HAZWOPER with annual updates

Section 106 Regulations Workshop

Registered Professional Archaeologist, Number 11591

OFFICE

Parsippany, New Jersey

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

40

using online databases and maps to ensure compliance with NHPA Section 106 and other laws. Submitted all findings to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development for concurrence with findings and recommendations.

**Cultural Resources Team Lead, September 2013–August 2019**

**New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Block Development Grant–Disaster Relief (HUD CBDG-DR) Program from Effects of Hurricane Sandy and Other Storm Events, NHPA Section 106 Reviews of Grant and Loan Applications.**

Led team of up to seven historic preservation specialists in conducting reviews of applications for funding to rehabilitate, reconstruct, elevate, mitigate, and/or enhance properties and facilities damaged or otherwise affected by Hurricane Sandy (Superstorm Sandy) in October 2012. The team supported Section 58 environmental reviews (Tier 2s, CESTs, and EAs) of disaster relief grant applications for funding provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and administered by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (DCA). Completed reviews of assigned properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in accordance with a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The team reviewed 1,589 applications, most of which were from homeowners or small-property landlords concerning one- to five-family homes and buildings, but which also included some large multifamily dwellings, commercial properties, streetscape improvements, public housing complexes, and miscellaneous municipal facilities.

**Cultural Resources Specialist, September 2015–April 2017**

**New York State Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR), Historic Preservation Reviews for New York's Community Block Development Grant-Disaster Relief (CDBG-DR) Program**

Prepared and submitted consultation packages to the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to address the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and related laws and regulations on behalf of the Governor's Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR) for reviews of community resiliency enhancement projects funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Conducted background research, defined area of potential effects (APE), identified potential project effects and historic preservation issues, drafted SHPO and tribal consultation letters, and submitted information packages for SHPO review via its online Cultural Resources Information System (NY-CRIS).

**Project Archaeologist, October 2017-June 2018**

**Glenn Springs Holdings, Inc., for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Stage IA Terrestrial Archaeology Study: Background Review, Candidate Processing Facility Assessment, and Field Reconnaissance, Remedial Design–Lower 8.3 Miles of the Lower Passaic River, OU-2, Diamond Alkali Superfund Site, New Jersey**

Senior author of a background study and initial field assessment of terrestrial areas that could potentially be affected by planned remediation of industrial contaminants in the sediments of the Passaic River between its mouth and Second River at the Newark-Belleville border. Developed study outline; provided guidance to other authors and research associates on published and unpublished sources, study objectives, and chapter content; completed archaeological sensitivity assessments; conducted field reconnaissance; prepared several chapters in project report and assembled and edited entire report. The study area encompassed an initial area of 39 square miles, within which was a core area of approximately 20 square miles. Reviewed 38 possible locations for onshore sediment processing and project staging, evaluating possible cultural resources issues at each, and completed detailed assessments of two final candidate sites for the sediment processing facility.

**Principal Investigator, November 2017-May 2018**

**New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection on Behalf of New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and the Walters Group, Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation, Waretown Family Apartment Project, Ocean Township, Ocean County, NJ**

Phase I archaeological survey of a 9.3-acre parcel proposed for development as an affordable housing complex near Barnegat Bay. Completed an initial screening study and consultation with the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office and developed scope of work and budget for Phase I archaeological survey. Directed a small team to complete background research, field investigation, and report preparation.

**Principal Investigator, February 2016–February 2018**

**Capital Power Corporation, Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Black Fork Wind Energy Project, Richland and Crawford Counties, OH**

Supervisor of a Phase I archaeological study of a proposed 91-turbine, 200-megawatt wind energy project in north-central Ohio. The direct effects Area of Potential Effects (APE)/survey area covered approximately 950 acres, which was covered in three separate field mobilizations totaling nine weeks. The surveyed area included 150 acres of APE that was subsequently abandoned due to project design changes. The field effort involved a combination of pedestrian survey and shovel testing and covered the entire project footprint. It identified 166 sites and isolates and recovered 732 artifacts, nearly all of which were from the precontact period. Met with and otherwise communicated with the client; developed the archaeological work plan; oversaw the field investigations directly and long-distance; supervised data analysis and related tasks; and prepared the project report.



March 16, 2022

Sandy Fox  
Lexington County  
Disaster Recovery Program  
[sfox@lex-co.com](mailto:sfox@lex-co.com)

RE: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements Project, Additional Information, Archaeological Reconnaissance Report (draft)  
Gilbert and Samaria vicinity, Lexington County, South Carolina  
SHPO Project No. 21-JS0183

Dear Ms. Fox:

Our office received electronically on February 17, 2022 your February 16, 2022 letter and additional information regarding the above referenced proposed undertaking. We also received the draft report, *Archaeological Reconnaissance South Central Lexington County Road Improvements Lexington County, South Carolina* as supporting documentation for this undertaking. We recommended phased investigations of the undertaking's Areas of Potential Effect in our June 14, 2021 comments on the project. We greatly appreciate the information provided.

The State Historic Preservation Office is providing comments to Lexington County and to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800. Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes including those with state recognition, local governments, or the public.

The archaeological investigations identified no sites. Based on the description of the Areas of Potential Effect (APE) and the identification of no historic properties within the APEs, our office concurs with the assessment that no properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by this project.

If archaeological materials are encountered during construction, the procedures codified at 36 CFR 800.13(b) will apply. Archaeological materials consist of any items, fifty years old or older, which were made or used by man. These items include, but are not limited to, stone projectile points (arrowheads), ceramic sherds, bricks, worked wood, bone and stone, metal and glass objects, and human skeletal materials. The federal agency or the applicant receiving federal assistance should contact our office immediately.

Our office accepts the draft report as final. To complete the reporting process, please provide three (3) hard copies of a final report: one (1) bound copy and a digital copy in PDF format for SHPO, and one (1) bound and one (1) unbound hard copies and a digital copy in PDF format for SCIAA. Investigators should send all copies directly to the SHPO. The SHPO will distribute the appropriate copies to SCIAA.

Please ensure that a copy of our comments letter is included in the Appendices and Attachments of the final report.

Please provide GIS shapefiles for the surveyed area. Shapefiles for identified archaeological sites should be coordinated with SCIAA. Shapefiles should be compatible with ArcGIS (.shp file format) and should be sent as a bundle in .zip format. For additional information, please see our [GIS Data Submission Requirements](#).

Please ensure that all Final survey deliverables are sent to the SHPO at the same time using the same medium to assist in project tracking.

Please refer to SHPO Project No. 22-JS0109 in any future correspondence regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6129 or [JSylvest@scdah.sc.gov](mailto:JSylvest@scdah.sc.gov).

Sincerely,

*John D. Sylvest*

John D. Sylvest  
Project Review Coordinator  
State Historic Preservation Office



# County of Lexington

212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401, Lexington SC 29072 Phone: (803)785-8121 Fax: (803)785-8188

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## DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM

May 26, 2021

VIA E-MAIL

Dr. Wenonah G. Haire  
THPO and Catawba Cultural Center Executive Director  
Catawba Indian Nation  
1536 Tom Steven Road  
Rock Hill, SC 29730

**Subject: Invitation to Comment Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act**  
**CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements, Fairview Crossroads Vicinity**  
**CDBG-MIT Culler Road Improvements, Swansea Vicinity**  
**CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements (Three Road Segments), Gilbert Vicinity and Samaria Vicinity**  
**Lexington County, South Carolina**  
**Respond by June 28, 2021**

Dear Dr. Haire:

Lexington County, South Carolina, is proposing to make improvements to five sections of existing dirt roads in the southwestern, southeastern, and south-central parts of the county (Attachment A, maps). The proposed projects are intended to improve the resistance of the roads to flood damage and to enhance the county's storm resilience and public safety. Funding for the proposed improvements is being provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under a Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) grant. Lexington County is a direct recipient of the CDBG-MIT grant, and it has assumed, pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58, responsibility for the federal agency's obligations to address various environmental and related laws, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 306108). We are hereby inviting your comment on the project as a representative of the federally recognized Catawba Indian Nation, which has an established historical interest in the cultural resources of Lexington County.

The projects and the involved road segments are as follows:

**CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements:** The proposed improvements to Charles Town Road involve an approximately 2.06-mile section of the road between Convent Church Road (33.745529°N, 81.339044°W) and Hartley Quarter Road (33.726704°N, 81.312052°W) (Attachment A, Map 1), 1.8 miles southeast of Fairview Crossroads and approximately 17.5 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville, in southwestern Lexington County. The project's area of potential effects (APE), involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 25 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.

**CDBG-MIT Culler Road Improvements:** The proposed improvements to Culler Road involve an approximately 1.44-mile section of the road from Calvary Church Road (33.761312°N, 80.989015°W) to the Calhoun County line (33.779363°N, 80.993206°W) (Attachment A, Map 2), approximately 6.5 miles east-northeast of Swansea and 15.8 miles south of the state capital at Columbia in southeastern Lexington County. The project's APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 17 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.

**CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements:** This project includes three non-contiguous road segments in the south-central section of Lexington County. The segments are:

- *Volliedale Drive:* The proposed improvements involve an approximately 1.39-mile section of Volliedale Drive between Crout Pond Way (33.891243°N, 81.386495°W) and Juniper Springs Road (33.902340°N, 81.371294°W) (Attachment A, Map 3A), 8.6 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The segment APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 17 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.
- *Gary Hallman Circle:* The proposed improvements involve an approximately 2.20-mile section of the road from west and north of Valley Stream Road/Interstate 20 (33.837617°N, 81.427578°W) to Marcellus Road 0.5 mile north of the Interstate 20 overpass (33.853386°N, 81.415688°W) (Attachment A, Map 3B), 7.7 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville. The segment APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 27 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.
- *Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road:* The proposed improvements involve an approximately 1.20-mile section of the road between Juniper Springs Road (33.892566°N, 81.371298°W) and Old Charleston Road (33.896722°N, 81.358548°W) (Attachment A, Map 3A), 9.7 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The segment APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 15 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.

The proposed improvements involve regrading and paving the existing roads as two-lane thoroughfares, generally following their existing alignments. Construction activities will include clearing vegetation, grubbing, relocating utility infrastructure, fine grading, and roadway surfacing using 2-inch hot mix asphalt surface course Type C on a 6-inch graded aggregate base course. The new road and associated drainage will be designed and constructed to carry a 25-year storm event. Where needed along that alignment, the project will also involve erosion repairs and slope stabilization.

Currently, Lexington County does not have uniform, dedicated, rights-of-way (ROWs) along these roads. New 50-foot ROWs (25 feet on either side of the road center) will be acquired for the improved roads. Additional ROW may be needed for drainage easements along certain portions of the roads. These easements are estimated to add an additional 25 feet on either side of the road centerlines. These 100-foot-wide project corridors are expected to encompass all project activities, including those needed for staging equipment, vehicles, and supplies. The maximum depth of ground disturbance in all instances is expected to be no more than 6 feet. In all instances, the APE is defined as the centerline length of the project by the 100-foot-wide corridor by 6 feet below the existing grade.

Available information indicates that the existing roads occupy corridors that have already been disturbed by construction and maintenance activities. Review of South Carolina's online cultural resources inventories by an archaeological professional found that there are no archaeological sites and no historic properties within or in the near vicinity of any of the project segments. The corridors are situated in upland areas with a relatively low overall potential for containing significant archaeological resources. Consequently, Lexington County's archaeological consultant recommended a finding of No Historic Properties Affected to the SHPO. Response to this recommendation is pending.

We invite your comments should you have information regarding cultural resources that might be pertinent to assessing the potential environmental effects of any of these projects or if you have other concerns. **Please provide your comments within 30 days.** We will incorporate all comments received into the environmental review and will take them into consideration in planning for the proposed activity.

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Sincerely yours,



Sandy Fox  
Title VI and Grants Manager

Attachment A – Maps

Cc: Bill Harris, Chief, Catawba Indian Nation

## **Attachment A**

### **Maps**

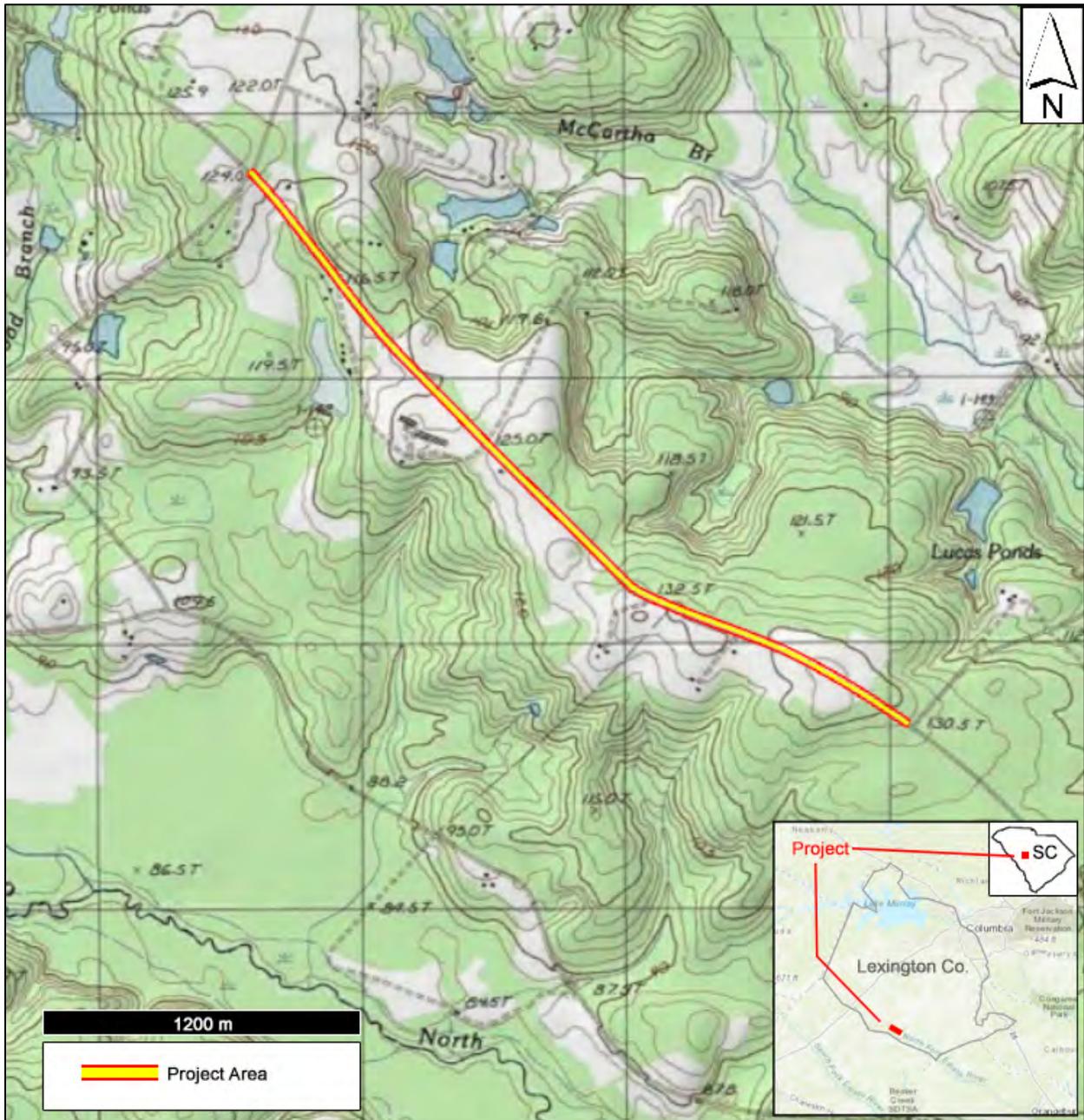
Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements

Address:

Covenant Church Road to Hartley Quarter Road



Map 1. Location of the Charles Town Road Improvements on a Portion of the *Wagener, SC*, USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Map (1986 Edition)

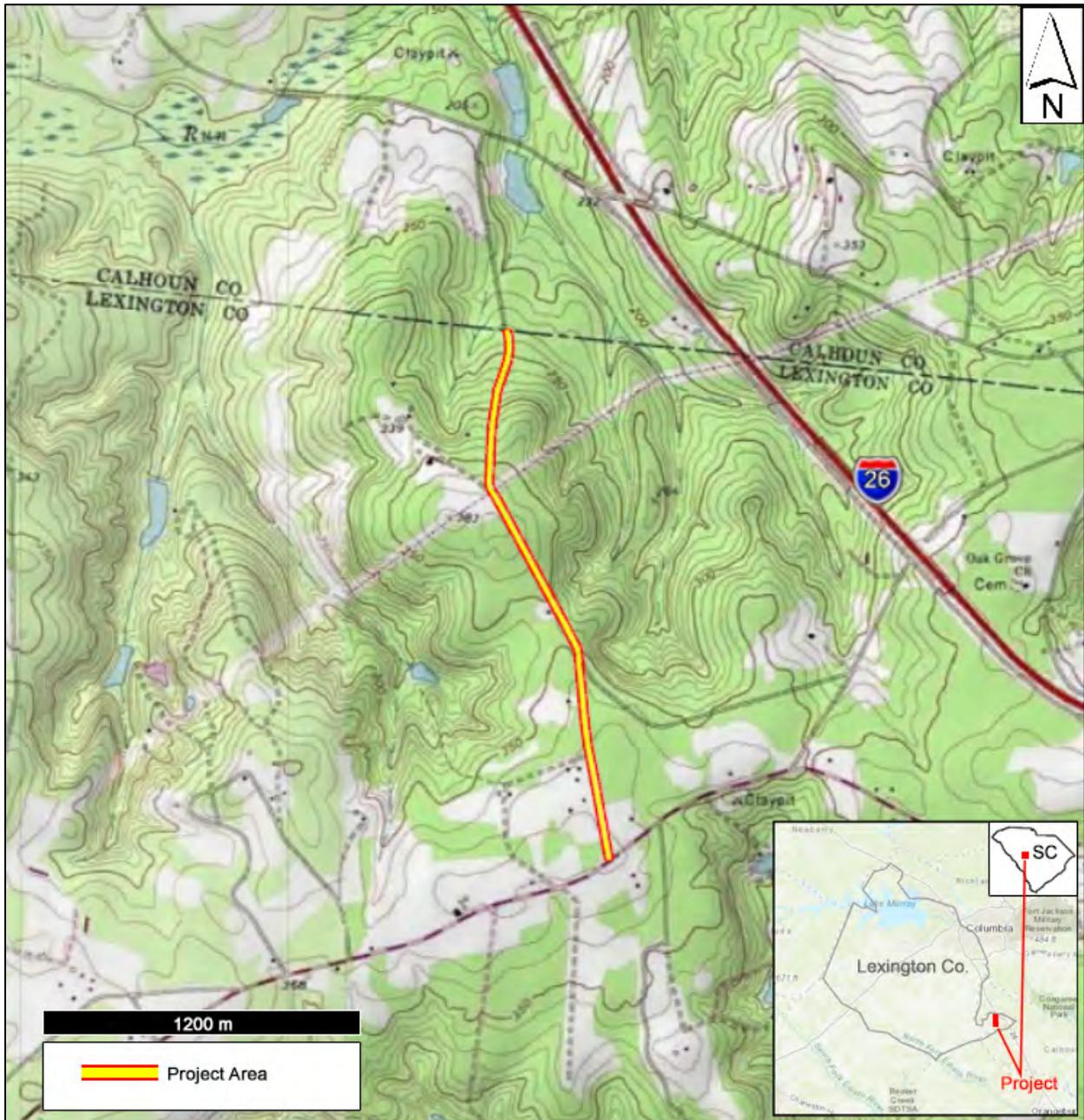
BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT Culler Road Improvements

Address: Calvary Church Road to Calhoun  
County Line



Map 2. Location of the Cullers Road Improvement Project on Portions of the *Gaston, SC* (left), and *Saylor's Lake, SC* (right), USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Maps ((1972 Editions; Photorevised 1982)

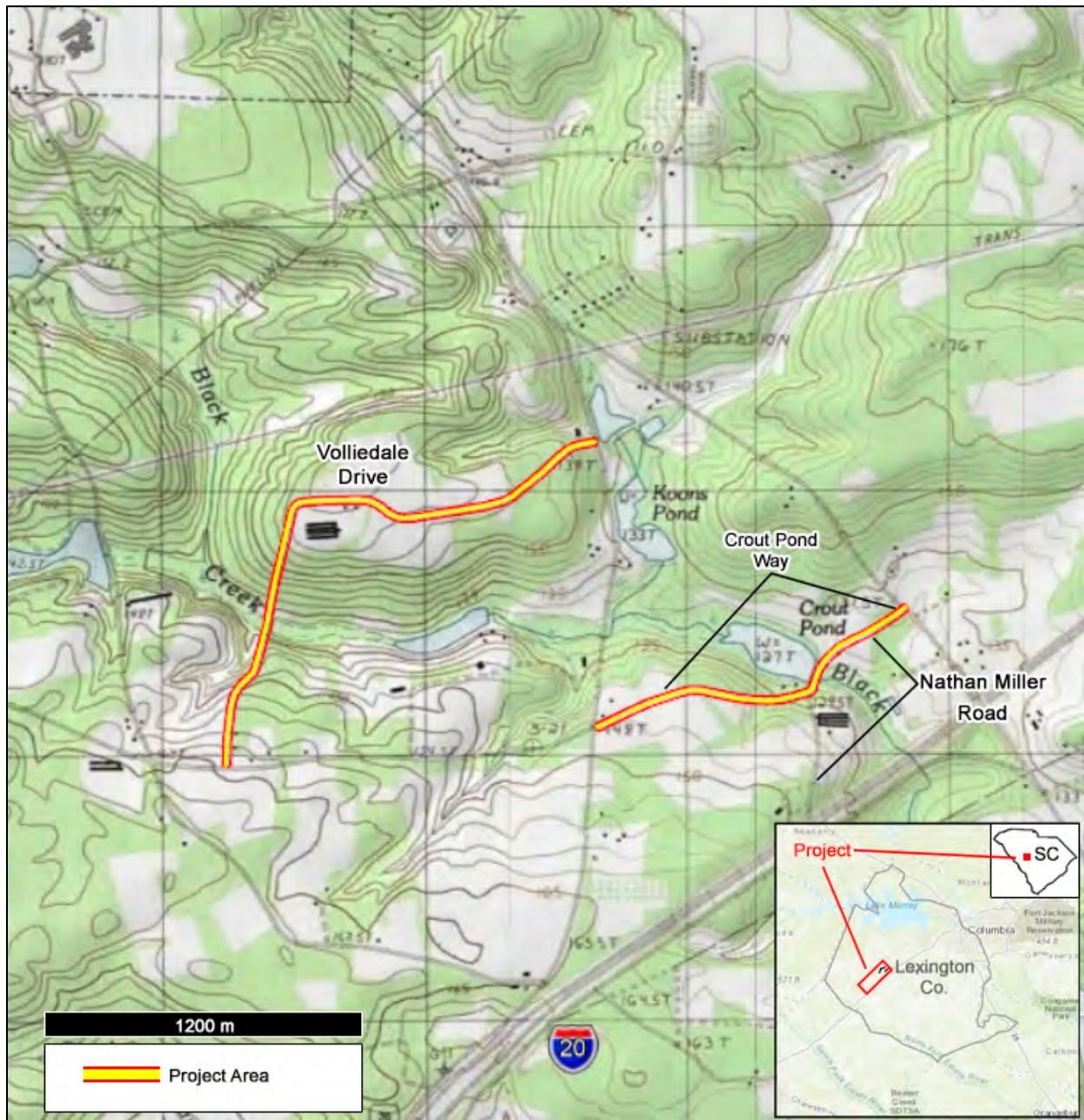
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Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington  
County Road Improvements

Address: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and  
Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 3A. Locations of the Volliedale Drive and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Projects as Shown on Portions of the *Gilbert, SC* (left), and *Barr Lake, SC* (right), USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Maps (1986 Editions).

The western three-quarters of the Volliedale Drive Project is shown on the *Gilbert, SC*, quadrangle, while the eastern quarter of the Volliedale Drive Project and all of the Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Project appears on the *Barr Lake, SC*, quadrangle.

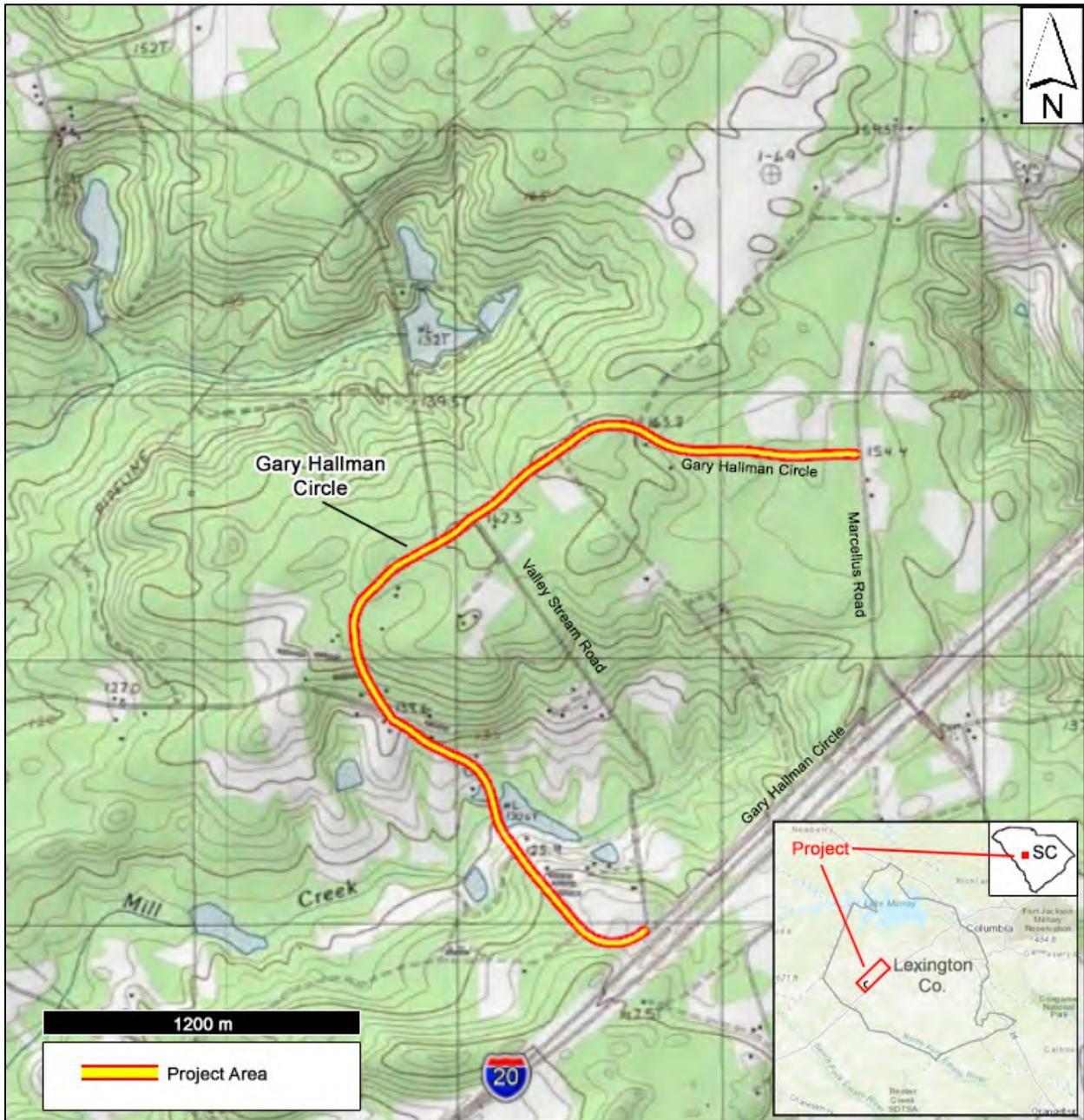
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Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 3B. Location of the Gary Hallman Circle Project as Shown on a Portion of the Steedman, SC, USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Map (1986 Edition).

BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH



# County of Lexington

212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401, Lexington SC 29072 Phone: (803)785-8121 Fax: (803)785-8188

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## DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM

May 26, 2021

VIA E-MAIL

Mr. Bill Harris  
Chief  
Catawba Indian Nation  
996 Avenue of the Nations  
Rock Hill, SC 29730

**Subject: Invitation to Comment Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act**  
**CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements, Fairview Crossroads Vicinity**  
**CDBG-MIT Culler Road Improvements, Swansea Vicinity**  
**CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements (Three Road Segments), Gilbert Vicinity and Samaria Vicinity**  
**Lexington County, South Carolina**  
**Respond by June 28, 2021**

Dear Chief Harris:

Lexington County, South Carolina, is proposing to make improvements to five sections of existing dirt roads in the southwestern, southeastern, and south-central parts of the county (Attachment A, maps). The proposed projects are intended to improve the resistance of the roads to flood damage and to enhance the county's storm resilience and public safety. Funding for the proposed improvements is being provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under a Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) grant. Lexington County is a direct recipient of the CDBG-MIT grant, and it has assumed, pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58, responsibility for the federal agency's obligations to address various environmental and related laws, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 306108). We are hereby inviting your comment on the project as a representative of the federally recognized Catawba Indian Nation, which has an established historical interest in the cultural resources of Lexington County.

The projects and the involved road segments are as follows:

**CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements:** The proposed improvements to Charles Town Road involve an approximately 2.06-mile section of the road between Convent Church Road (33.745529°N, 81.339044°W) and Hartley Quarter Road (33.726704°N, 81.312052°W) (Attachment A, Map 1), 1.8 miles southeast of Fairview Crossroads and approximately 17.5 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville, in southwestern Lexington County. The project's area of potential effects (APE), involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 25 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.

**CDBG-MIT Culler Road Improvements:** The proposed improvements to Culler Road involve an approximately 1.44-mile section of the road from Calvary Church Road (33.761312°N, 80.989015°W) to the Calhoun County line (33.779363°N, 80.993206°W) (Attachment A, Map 2), approximately 6.5 miles east-northeast of Swansea and 15.8 miles south of the state capital at Columbia in southeastern Lexington County. The project's APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 17 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.

**CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements:** This project includes three non-contiguous road segments in the south-central section of Lexington County. The segments are:

- *Volliedale Drive:* The proposed improvements involve an approximately 1.39-mile section of Volliedale Drive between Crout Pond Way (33.891243°N, 81.386495°W) and Juniper Springs Road (33.902340°N, 81.371294°W) (Attachment A, Map 3A), 8.6 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The segment APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 17 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.
- *Gary Hallman Circle:* The proposed improvements involve an approximately 2.20-mile section of the road from west and north of Valley Stream Road/Interstate 20 (33.837617°N, 81.427578°W) to Marcellus Road 0.5 mile north of the Interstate 20 overpass (33.853386°N, 81.415688°W) (Attachment A, Map 3B), 7.7 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville. The segment APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 27 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.
- *Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road:* The proposed improvements involve an approximately 1.20-mile section of the road between Juniper Springs Road (33.892566°N, 81.371298°W) and Old Charleston Road (33.896722°N, 81.358548°W) (Attachment A, Map 3A), 9.7 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The segment APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 15 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.

The proposed improvements involve regrading and paving the existing roads as two-lane thoroughfares, generally following their existing alignments. Construction activities will include clearing vegetation, grubbing, relocating utility infrastructure, fine grading, and roadway surfacing using 2-inch hot mix asphalt surface course Type C on a 6-inch graded aggregate base course. The new road and associated drainage will be designed and constructed to carry a 25-year storm event. Where needed along that alignment, the project will also involve erosion repairs and slope stabilization.

Currently, Lexington County does not have uniform, dedicated, rights-of-way (ROWs) along these roads. New 50-foot ROWs (25 feet on either side of the road center) will be acquired for the improved roads. Additional ROW may be needed for drainage easements along certain portions of the roads. These easements are estimated to add an additional 25 feet on either side of the road centerlines. These 100-foot-wide project corridors are expected to encompass all project activities, including those needed for staging equipment, vehicles, and supplies. The maximum depth of ground disturbance in all instances is expected to be no more than 6 feet. In all instances, the APE is defined as the centerline length of the project by the 100-foot-wide corridor by 6 feet below the existing grade.

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Sincerely yours,



Sandy Fox  
Title VI and Grants Manager

On behalf of Lynn Sturkie, Lexington County Certifying Officer

Attachment A – Maps

Cc: Wenonah G. Haire, THPO, Catawba Indian Nation

## **Attachment A**

### **Maps**

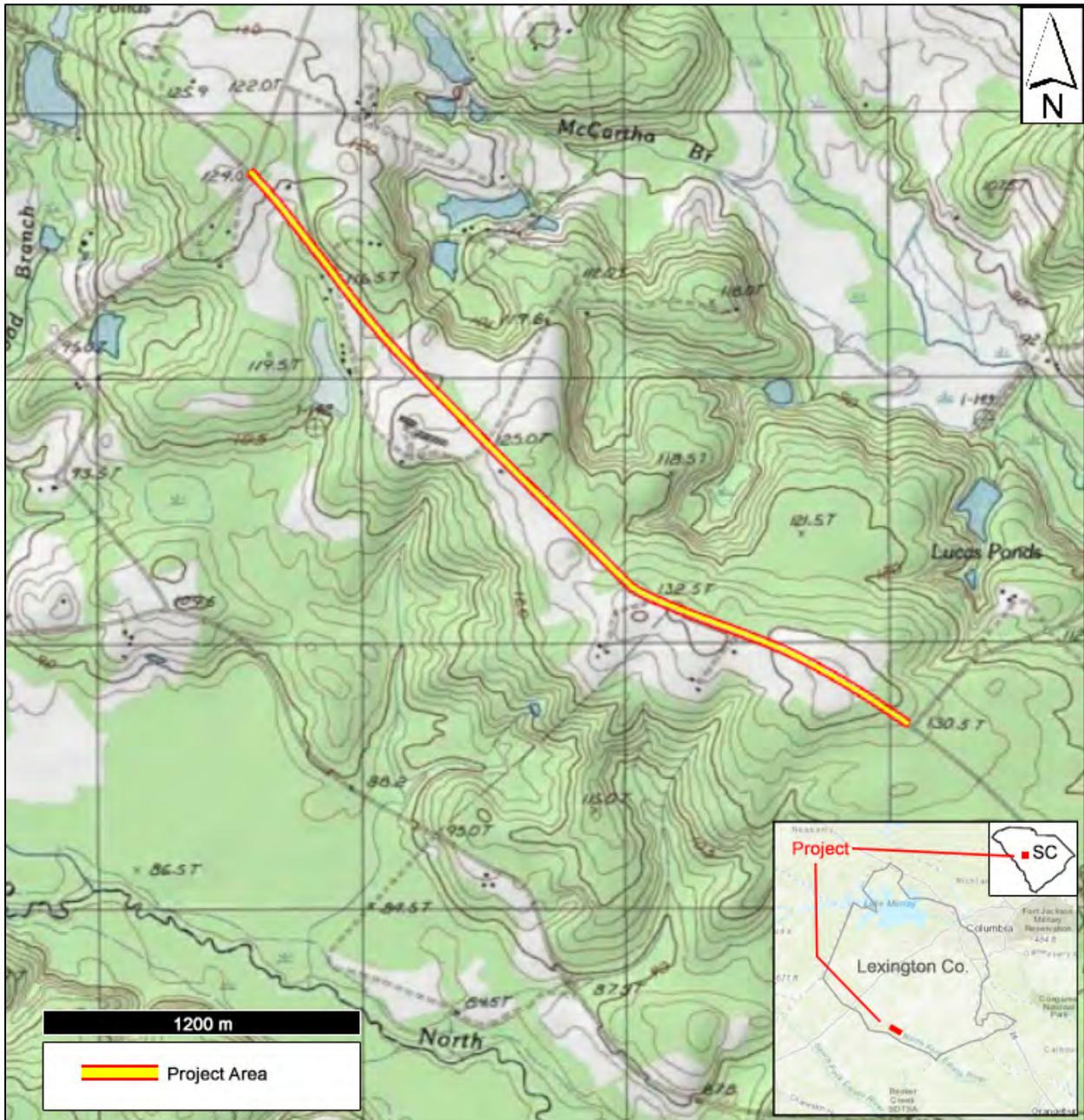
Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements

Address:

Covenant Church Road to Hartley Quarter Road



Map 1. Location of the Charles Town Road Improvements on a Portion of the *Wagener, SC*, USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Map (1986 Edition)

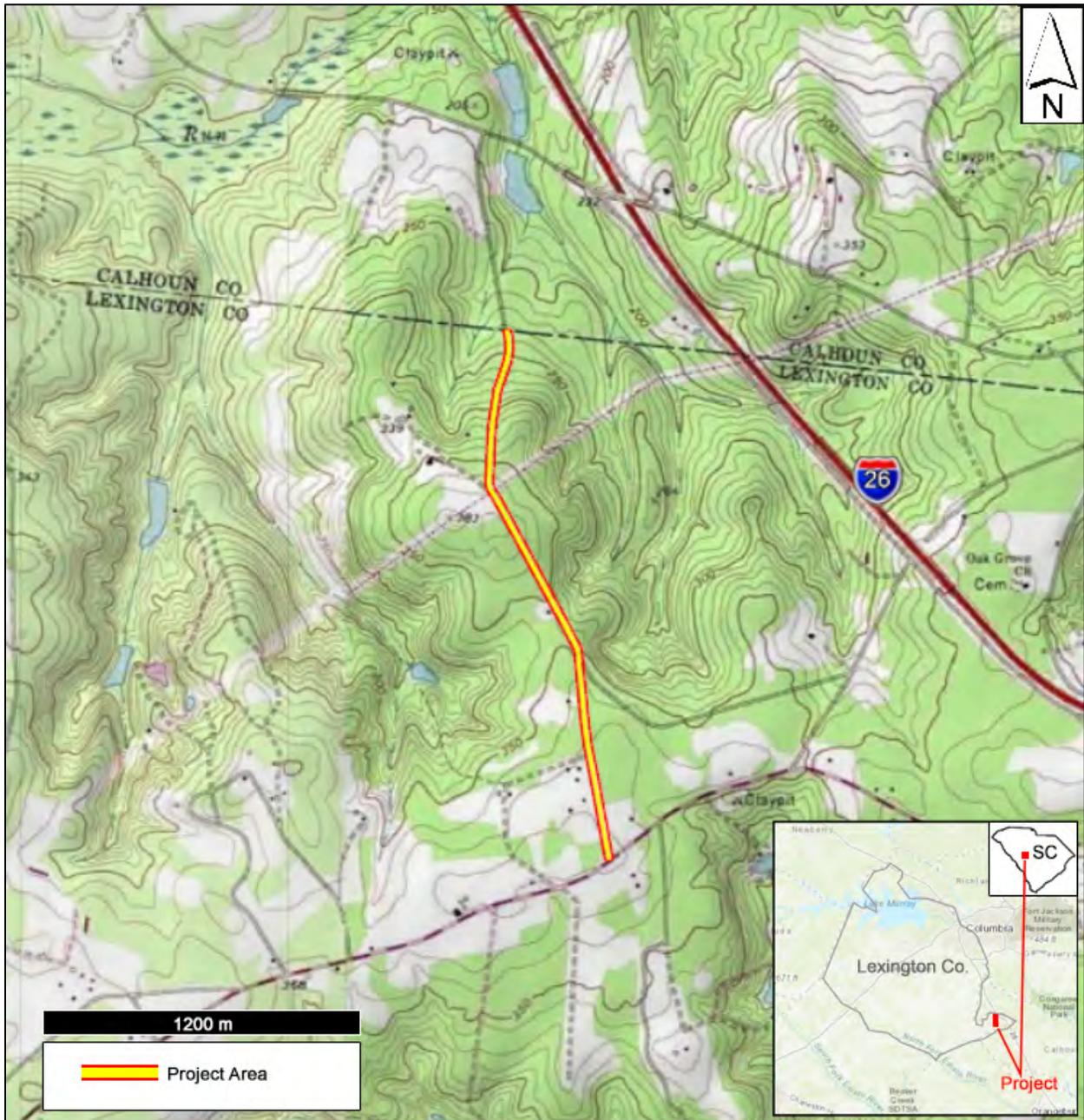
BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT Culler Road Improvements

Address: Calvary Church Road to Calhoun  
County Line



Map 2. Location of the Cullers Road Improvement Project on Portions of the *Gaston, SC* (left), and *Saylor's Lake, SC* (right), USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Maps ((1972 Editions; Photorevised 1982)

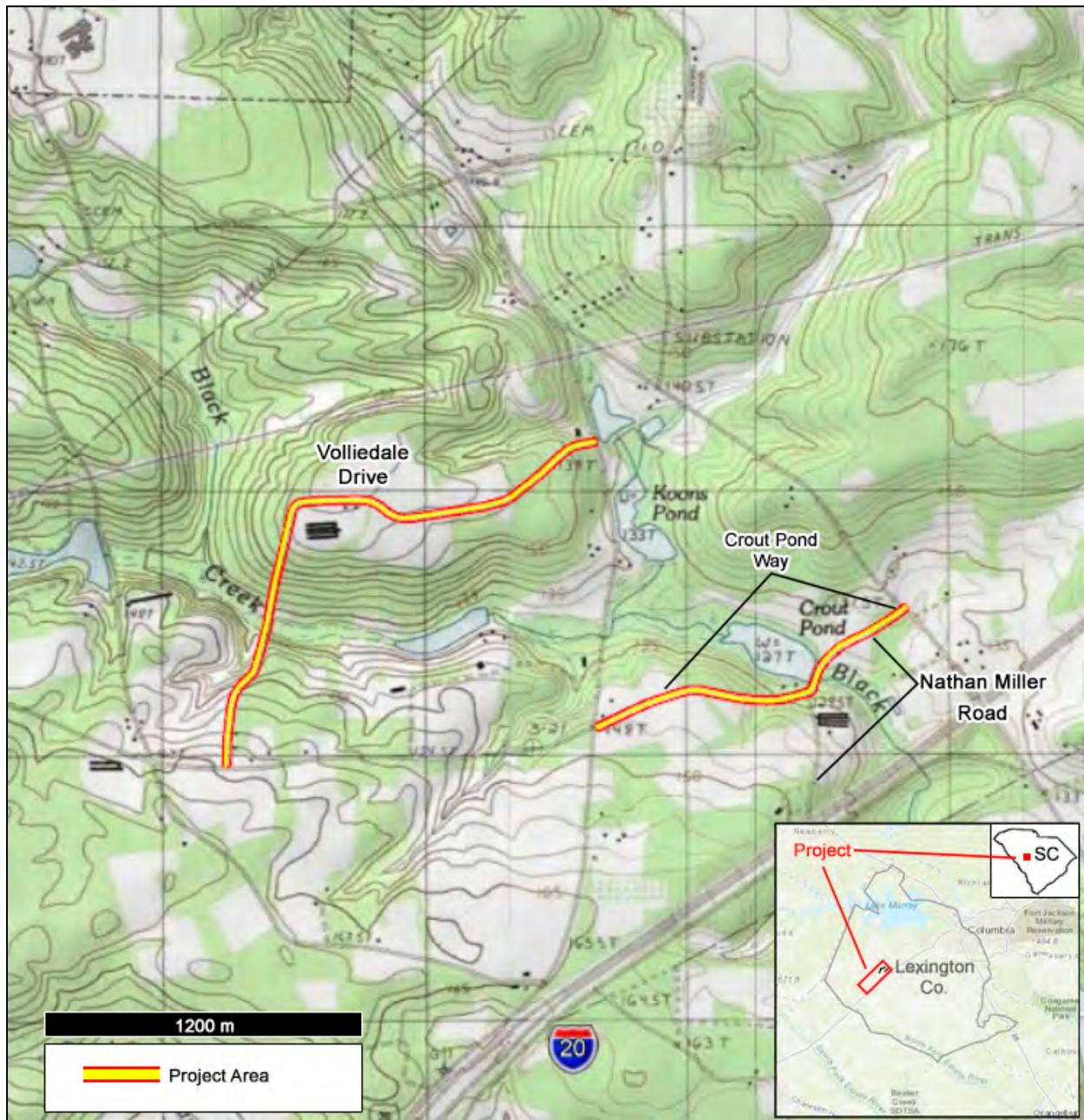
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Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington  
County Road Improvements

Address: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and  
Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 3A. Locations of the Volliedale Drive and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Projects as Shown on Portions of the *Gilbert, SC* (left), and *Barr Lake, SC* (right), USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Maps (1986 Editions).

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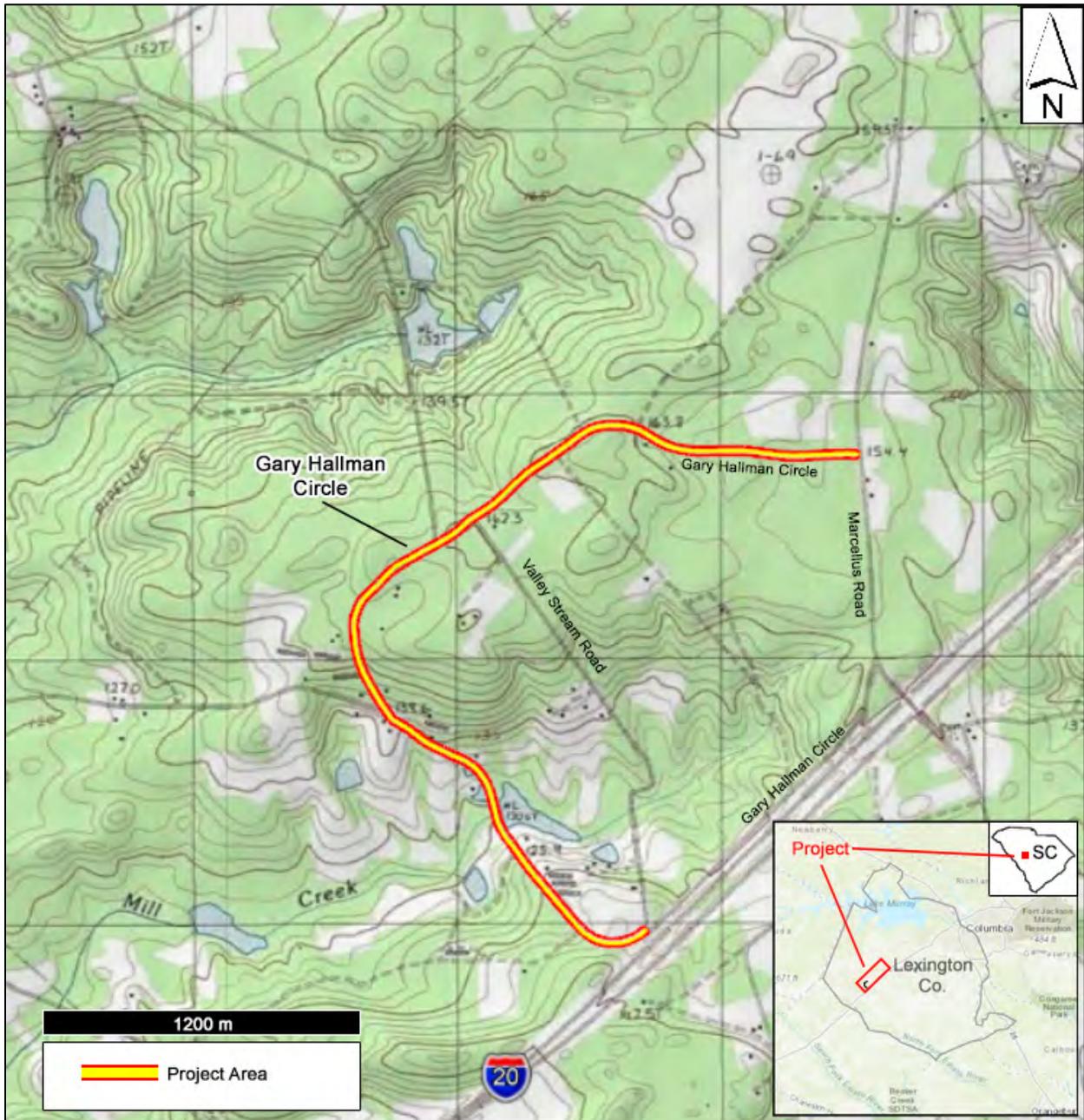
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Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 3B. Location of the Gary Hallman Circle Project as Shown on a Portion of the Steedman, SC, USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Map (1986 Edition).

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# County of Lexington

212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401, Lexington SC 29072 Phone: (803)785-8121 Fax: (803)785-8188

## DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM

May 26, 2021

VIA E-MAIL

Mr. Richard Sneed  
Principal Chief  
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians  
P.O. Box 455  
Cherokee, NC 28719

**Subject: Invitation to Comment Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act**  
**CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements, Fairview Crossroads Vicinity**  
**CDBG-MIT Culler Road Improvements, Swansea Vicinity**  
**CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements (Three Road Segments), Gilbert Vicinity and Samaria Vicinity**  
**Lexington County, South Carolina**  
**Respond by June 28, 2021**

Dear Chief Sneed:

Lexington County, South Carolina, is proposing to make improvements to five sections of existing dirt roads in the southwestern, southeastern, and south-central parts of the county (Attachment A, maps). The proposed projects are intended to improve the resistance of the roads to flood damage and to enhance the county's storm resilience and public safety. Funding for the proposed improvements is being provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under a Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) grant. Lexington County is a direct recipient of the CDBG-MIT grant, and it has assumed, pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58, responsibility for the federal agency's obligations to address various environmental and related laws, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 306108). We are hereby inviting your comment on the project as a representative of the federally recognized Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, which has an established historical interest in the cultural resources of Lexington County.

The projects and the involved road segments are as follows:

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Sandy Fox  
Title VI and Grants Manager

On behalf of Lynn Sturkie, Lexington County Certifying Officer

Attachment A – Maps

Cc: Russell Townsend, Tribal Historic Preservation Specialist, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

## **Attachment A**

### **Maps**

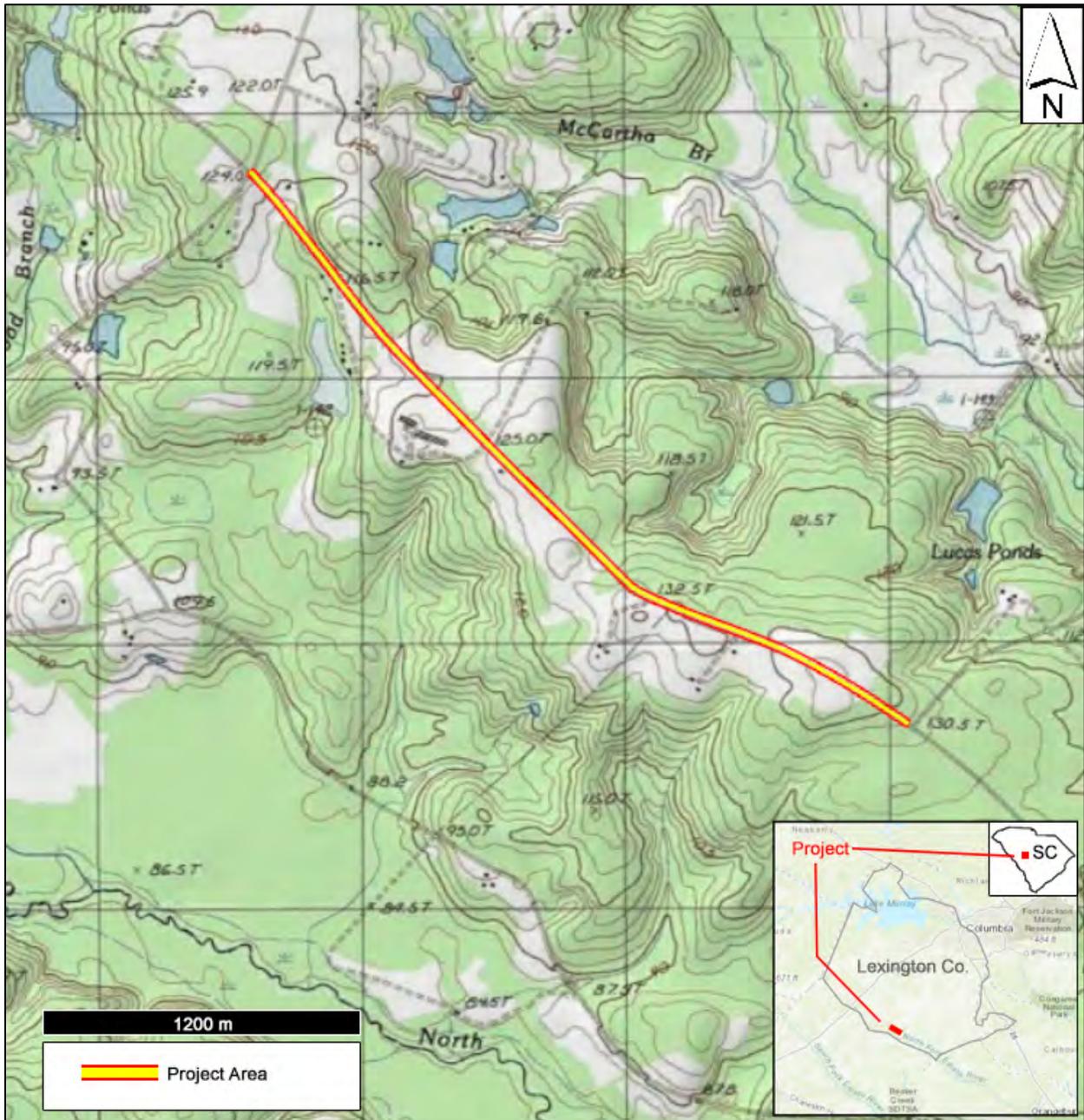
Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements

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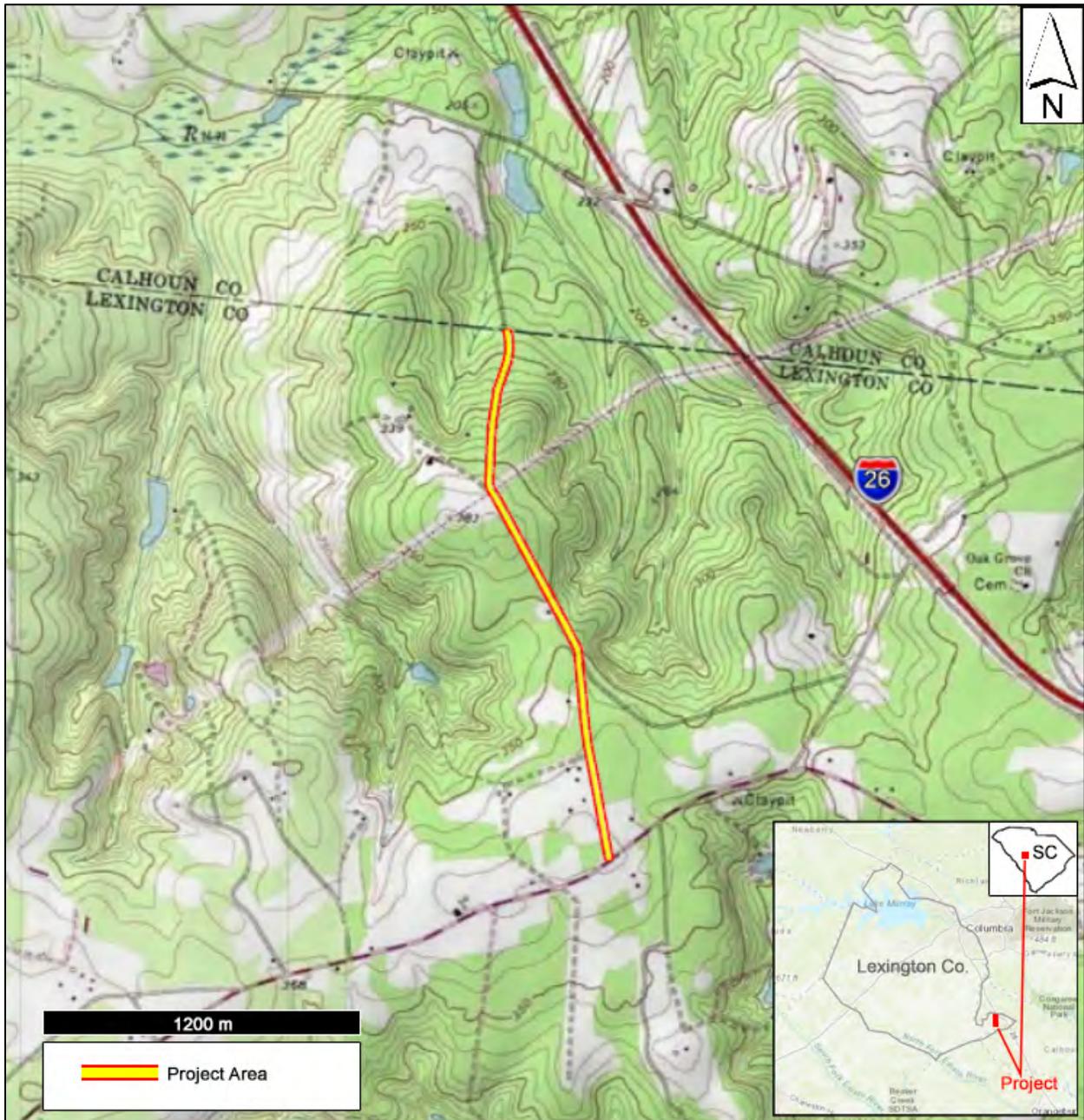
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Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

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County Line



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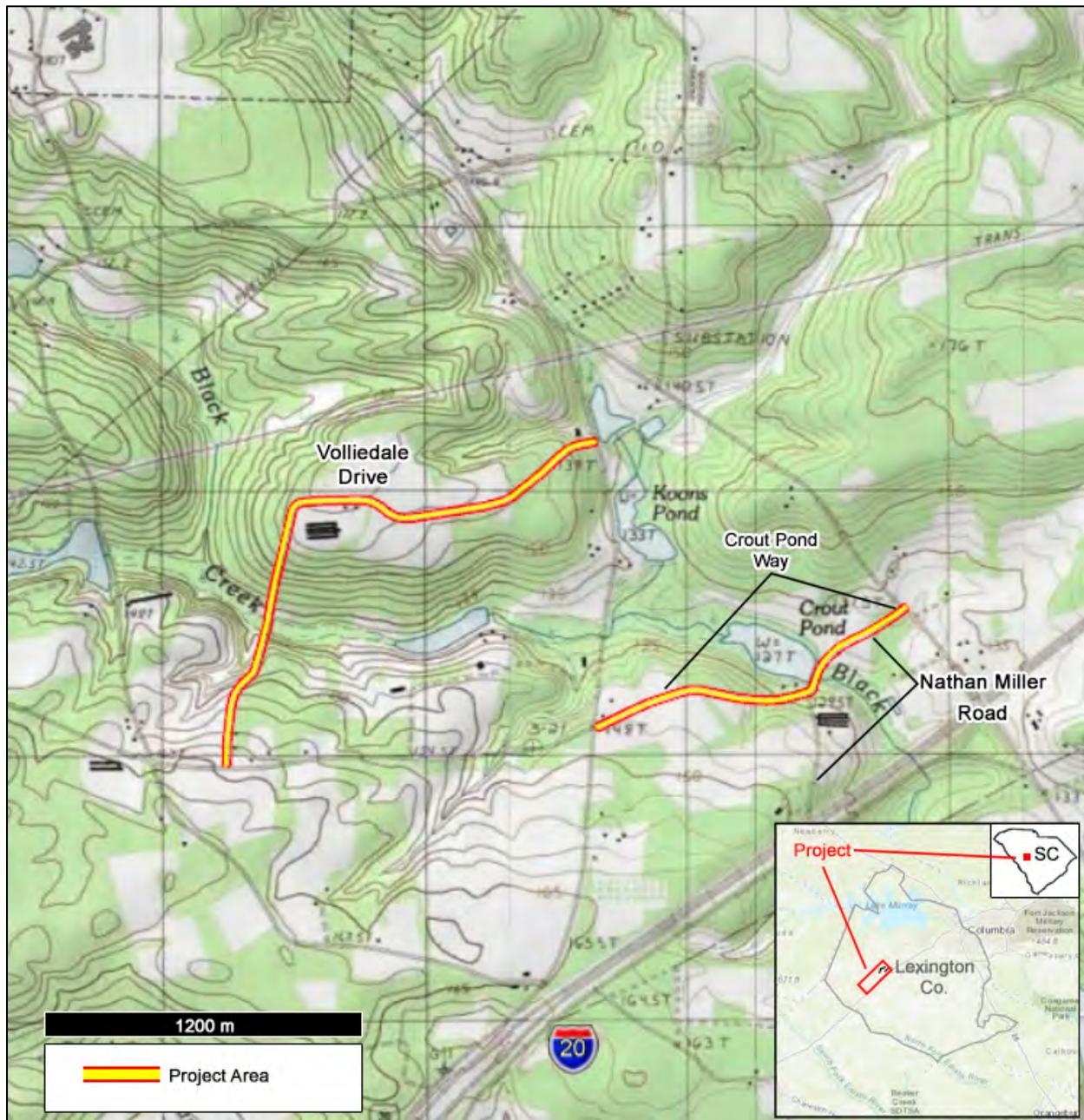
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**Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity**

Attachment A

**Project:** CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington  
County Road Improvements

**Address:** Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and  
Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



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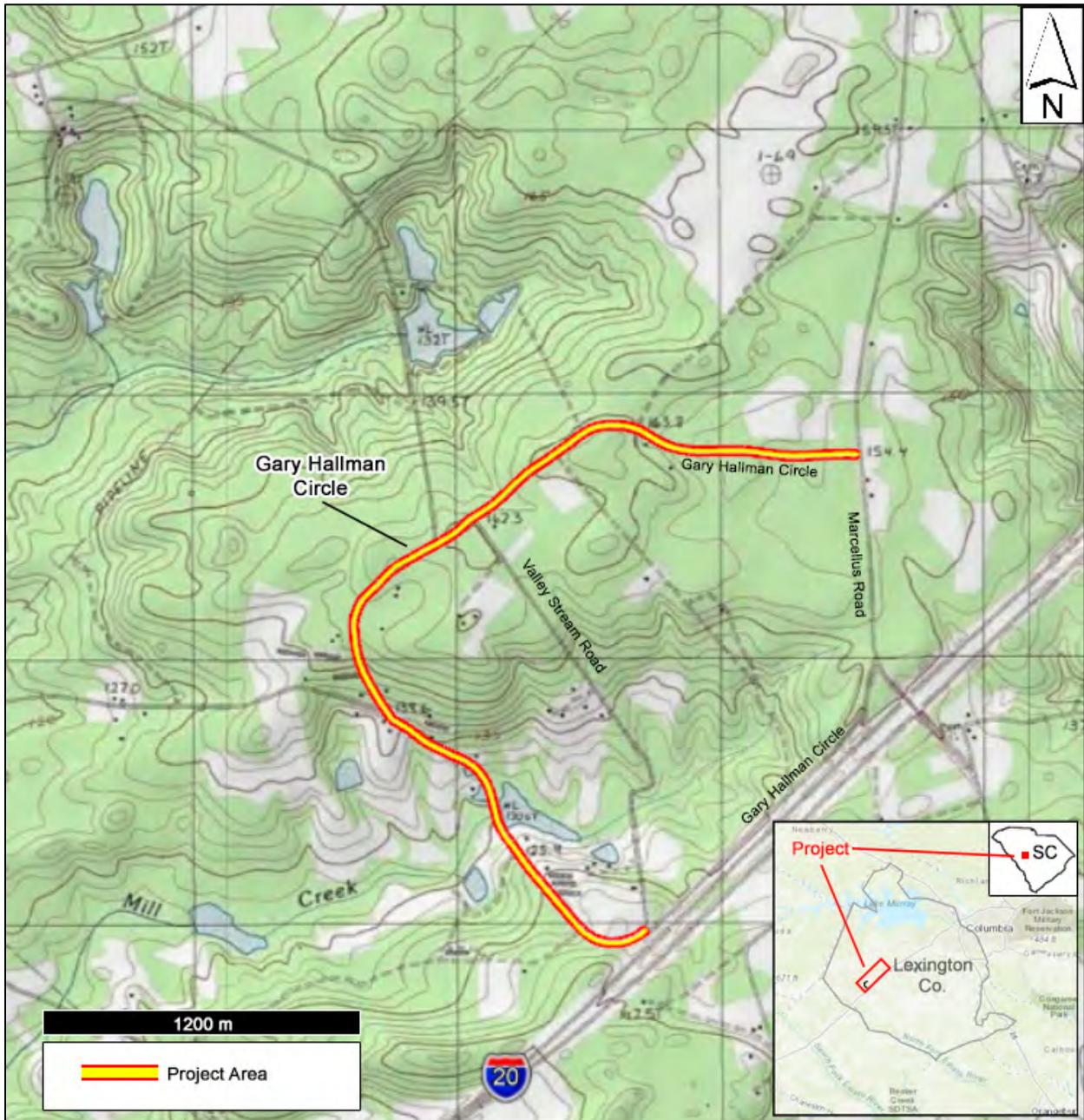
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Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 3B. Location of the Gary Hallman Circle Project as Shown on a Portion of the Steedman, SC, USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Map (1986 Edition).

BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH



# County of Lexington

212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401, Lexington SC 29072 Phone: (803)785-8121 Fax: (803)785-8188

## DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM

May 26, 2021

VIA E-MAIL

Mr. David Hill  
Principal Chief  
Muscogee (Creek) Nation  
P.O. Box 580  
Okmulgee, OK 74447

**Subject: Invitation to Comment Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act**  
**CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements, Fairview Crossroads Vicinity**  
**CDBG-MIT Culler Road Improvements, Swansea Vicinity**  
**CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements (Three Road Segments), Gilbert Vicinity and Samaria Vicinity**  
**Lexington County, South Carolina**  
**Respond by June 28, 2021**

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Lexington County, South Carolina, is proposing to make improvements to five sections of existing dirt roads in the southwestern, southeastern, and south-central parts of the county (Attachment A, maps). The proposed projects are intended to improve the resistance of the roads to flood damage and to enhance the county's storm resilience and public safety. Funding for the proposed improvements is being provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under a Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) grant. Lexington County is a direct recipient of the CDBG-MIT grant, and it has assumed, pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58, responsibility for the federal agency's obligations to address various environmental and related laws, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 306108). We are hereby inviting your comment on the project as a representative of the federally recognized Muscogee (Creek) Nation, which has an established historical interest in the cultural resources of Lexington County.

The projects and the involved road segments are as follows:

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Please contact me with your comments or any questions at [sfox@lex-co.com](mailto:sfox@lex-co.com) or at the address in the letterhead.

Sincerely yours,



Sandy Fox  
Title VI and Grants Manager

On behalf of Lynn Sturkie, Lexington County Certifying Officer

Attachment A – Maps

Cc: Corain Lowe-Zepeda, THPO, Muscogee (Creek) Nation

## **Attachment A**

### **Maps**

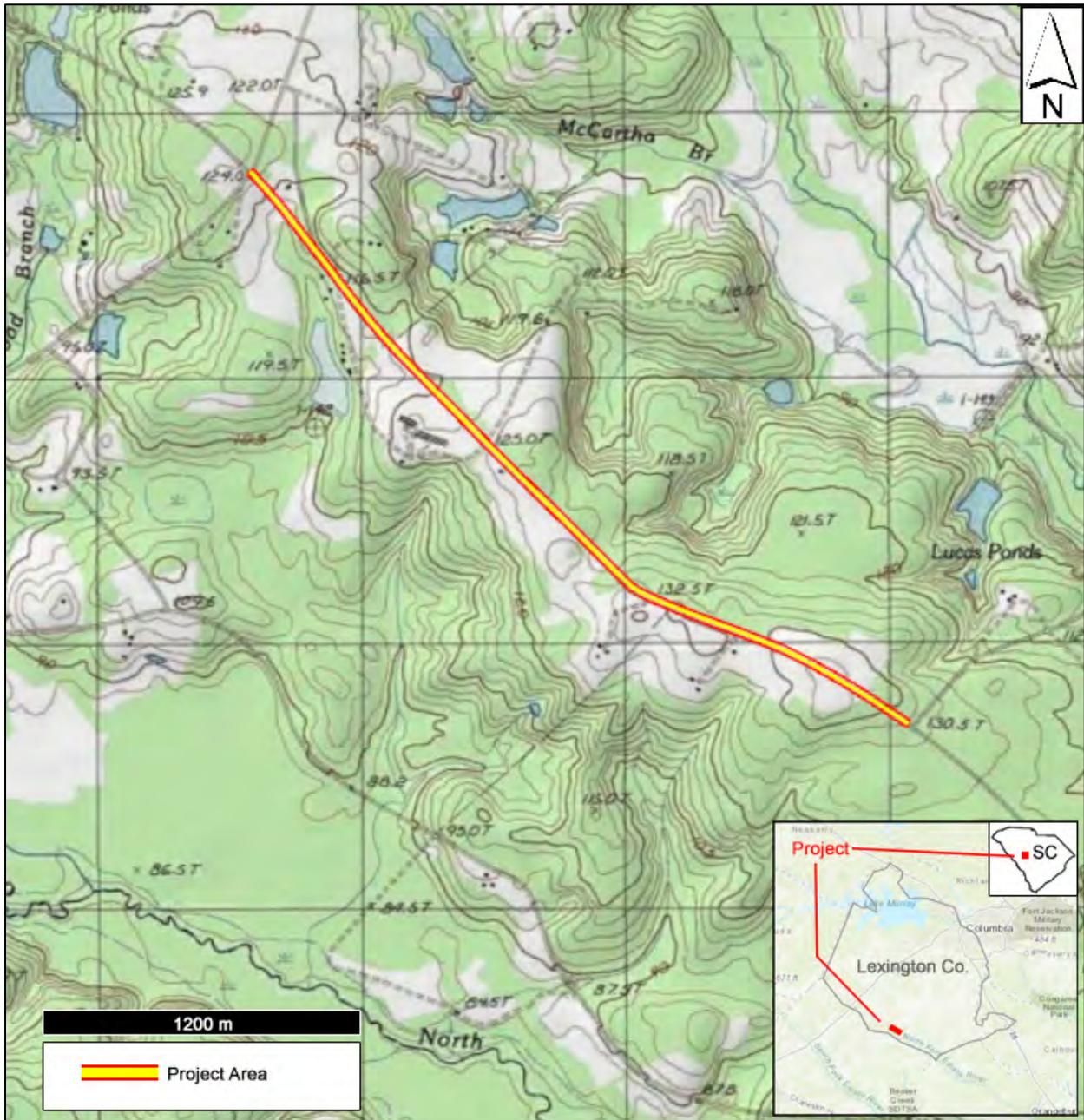
Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements

Address:

Covenant Church Road to Hartley Quarter Road



Map 1. Location of the Charles Town Road Improvements on a Portion of the *Wagener, SC*, USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Map (1986 Edition)

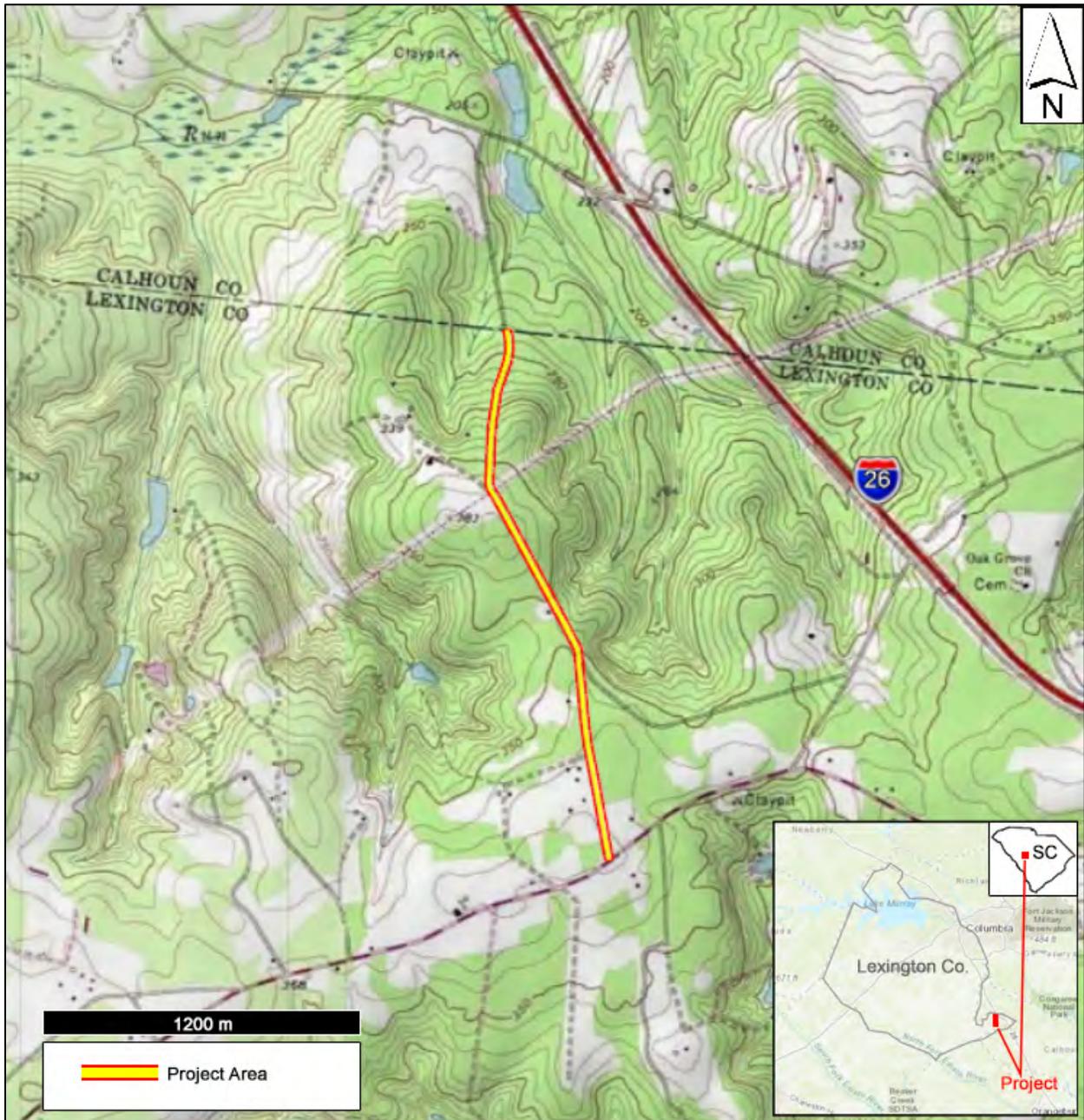
BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT Culler Road Improvements

Address: Calvary Church Road to Calhoun  
County Line



Map 2. Location of the Cullers Road Improvement Project on Portions of the *Gaston, SC* (left), and *Saylor's Lake, SC* (right), USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Maps ((1972 Editions; Photorevised 1982)

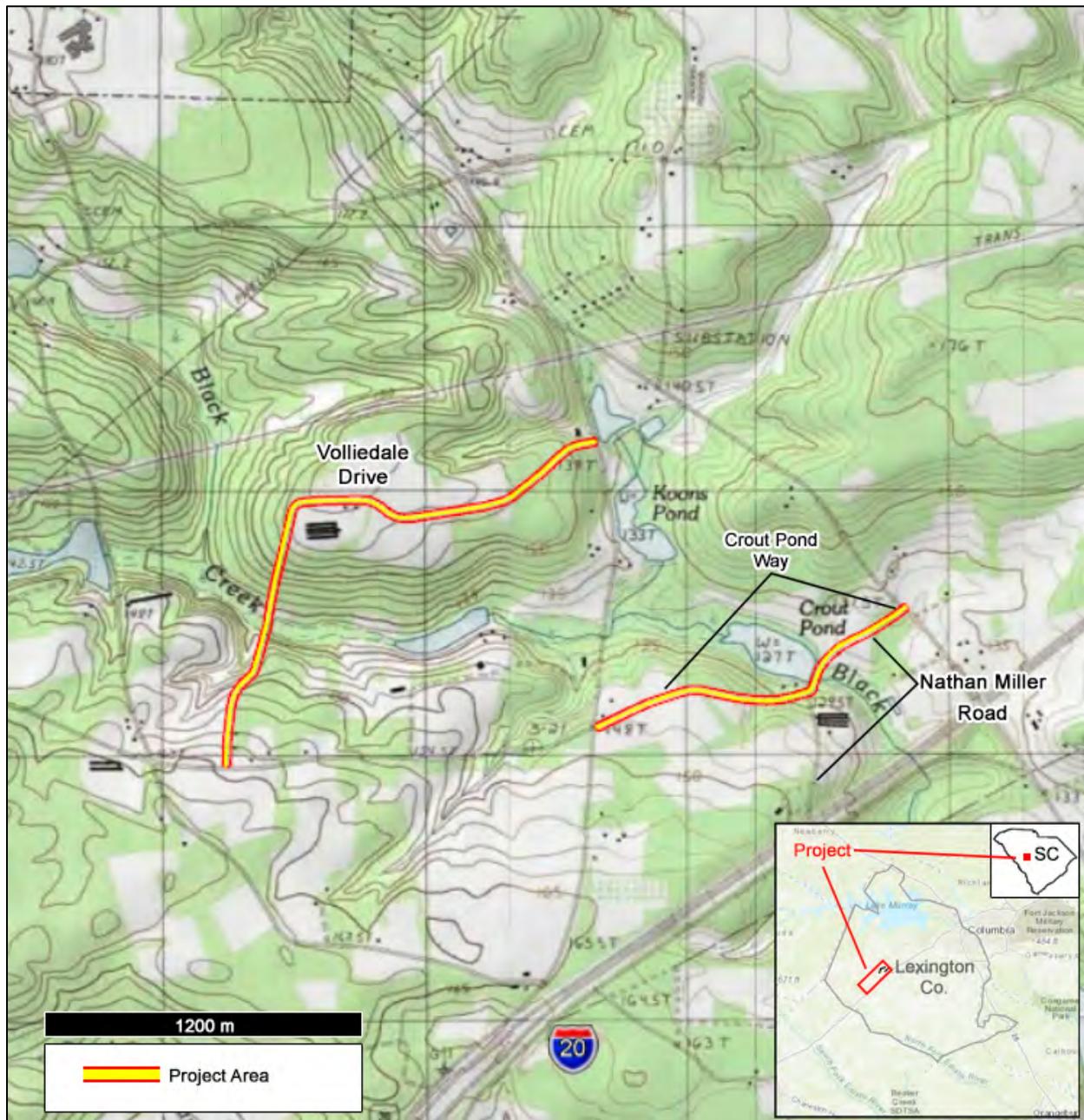
BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH

Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant  
Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington  
County Road Improvements

Address: Volliedale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and  
Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 3A. Locations of the Volliedale Drive and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Projects as Shown on Portions of the *Gilbert, SC* (left), and *Barr Lake, SC* (right), USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Maps (1986 Editions).

The western three-quarters of the Volliedale Drive Project is shown on the *Gilbert, SC*, quadrangle, while the eastern quarter of the Volliedale Drive Project and all of the Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road Project appears on the *Barr Lake, SC*, quadrangle.

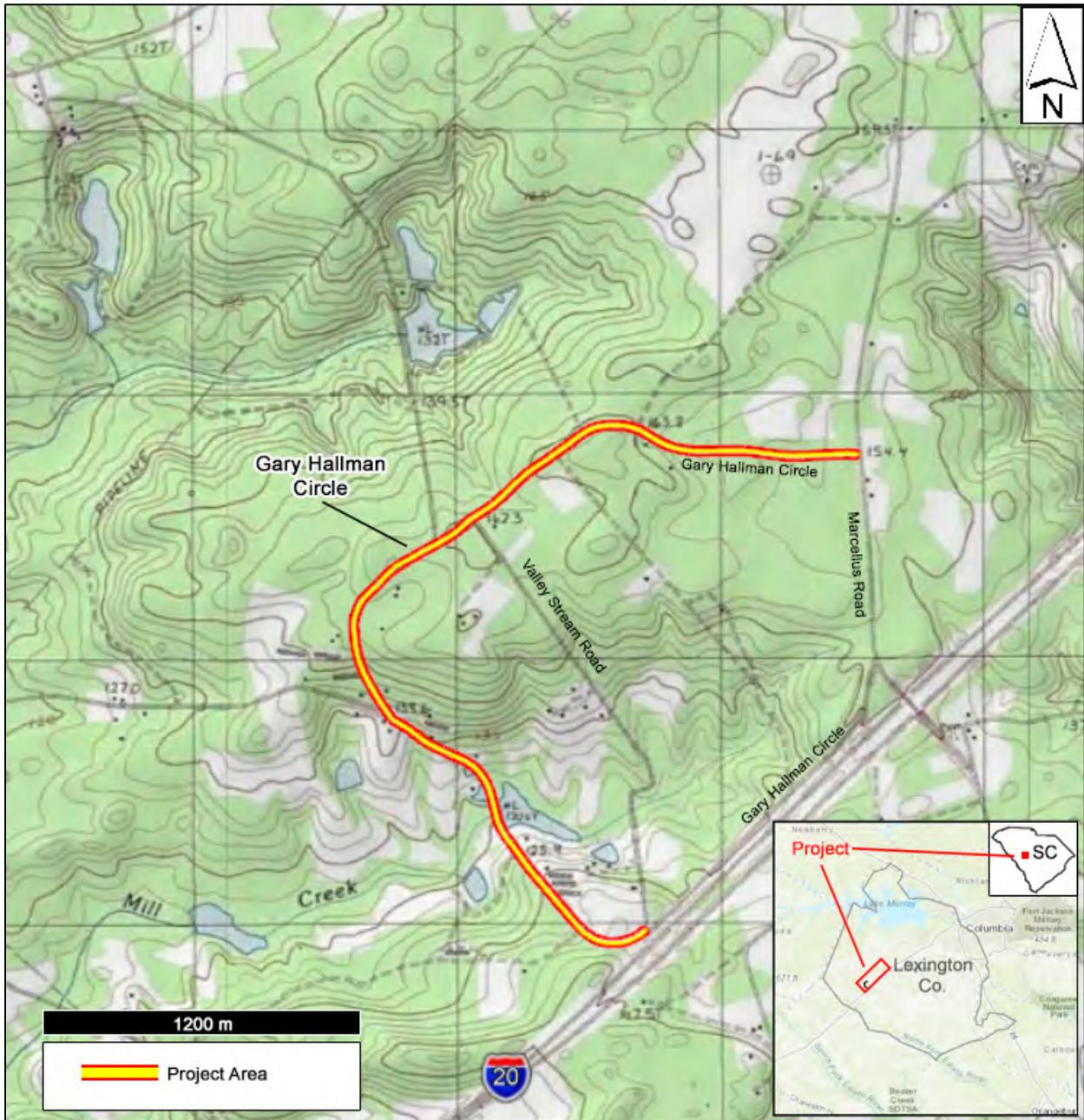
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Lexington County, South Carolina, Part 58 Environmental Review for HUD Grant Request for Section 106 Comment on Potential Effects of Proposed Activity

Attachment A

Project: CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements

Address: Vollidale Drive, Gary Hallman Circle, and Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road



Map 3B. Location of the Gary Hallman Circle Project as Shown on a Portion of the Steedman, SC, USGS 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle Map (1986 Edition).

BASE IMAGE SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH



# County of Lexington

212 South Lake Drive, Ste. 401, Lexington SC 29072 Phone: (803)785-8121 Fax: (803)785-8188

## DISASTER RECOVERY PROGRAM

May 26, 2021

VIA E-MAIL

Ms. Corain Lowe-Zepeda  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Muscogee (Creek) Nation  
P.O. Box 580  
Okmulgee, OK 74447

**Subject: Invitation to Comment Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act**  
**CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements, Fairview Crossroads Vicinity**  
**CDBG-MIT Culler Road Improvements, Swansea Vicinity**  
**CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements (Three Road Segments), Gilbert Vicinity and Samaria Vicinity**  
**Lexington County, South Carolina**  
**Respond by June 28, 2021**

Dear Ms. Lowe-Zepeda:

Lexington County, South Carolina, is proposing to make improvements to five sections of existing dirt roads in the southwestern, southeastern, and south-central parts of the county (Attachment A, maps). The proposed projects are intended to improve the resistance of the roads to flood damage and to enhance the county's storm resilience and public safety. Funding for the proposed improvements is being provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under a Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) grant. Lexington County is a direct recipient of the CDBG-MIT grant, and it has assumed, pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58, responsibility for the federal agency's obligations to address various environmental and related laws, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. § 306108). We are hereby inviting your comment on the project as a representative of the federally recognized Muscogee (Creek) Nation, which has an established historical interest in the cultural resources of Lexington County.

The projects and the involved road segments are as follows:

**CDBG-MIT Charles Town Road Improvements:** The proposed improvements to Charles Town Road involve an approximately 2.06-mile section of the road between Convent Church Road (33.745529°N, 81.339044°W) and Hartley Quarter Road (33.726704°N, 81.312052°W) (Attachment A, Map 1), 1.8 miles southeast of Fairview Crossroads and approximately 17.5 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville, in southwestern Lexington County. The project's area of potential effects (APE), involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 25 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.

**CDBG-MIT Culler Road Improvements:** The proposed improvements to Culler Road involve an approximately 1.44-mile section of the road from Calvary Church Road (33.761312°N, 80.989015°W) to the Calhoun County line (33.779363°N, 80.993206°W) (Attachment A, Map 2), approximately 6.5 miles east-northeast of Swansea and 15.8 miles south of the state capital at Columbia in southeastern Lexington County. The project's APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 17 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.

**CDBG-MIT South Central Lexington County Road Improvements:** This project includes three non-contiguous road segments in the south-central section of Lexington County. The segments are:

- *Volliedale Drive:* The proposed improvements involve an approximately 1.39-mile section of Volliedale Drive between Crout Pond Way (33.891243°N, 81.386495°W) and Juniper Springs Road (33.902340°N, 81.371294°W) (Attachment A, Map 3A), 8.6 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The segment APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 17 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.
- *Gary Hallman Circle:* The proposed improvements involve an approximately 2.20-mile section of the road from west and north of Valley Stream Road/Interstate 20 (33.837617°N, 81.427578°W) to Marcellus Road 0.5 mile north of the Interstate 20 overpass (33.853386°N, 81.415688°W) (Attachment A, Map 3B), 7.7 miles southeast of Batesburg-Leesville. The segment APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 27 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.
- *Crout Pond Way/Nathan Miller Road:* The proposed improvements involve an approximately 1.20-mile section of the road between Juniper Springs Road (33.892566°N, 81.371298°W) and Old Charleston Road (33.896722°N, 81.358548°W) (Attachment A, Map 3A), 9.7 miles east of Batesburg-Leesville. The segment APE, involving a corridor 100 feet wide, is estimated to be 15 acres, with a depth of disturbance of up to 6 feet.

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Title VI and Grants Manager

On behalf of Lynn Sturkie, Lexington County Certifying Officer

Attachment A – Maps

Cc: David Hill, Principal Chief, Muscogee (Creek) Nation

## **Attachment A**

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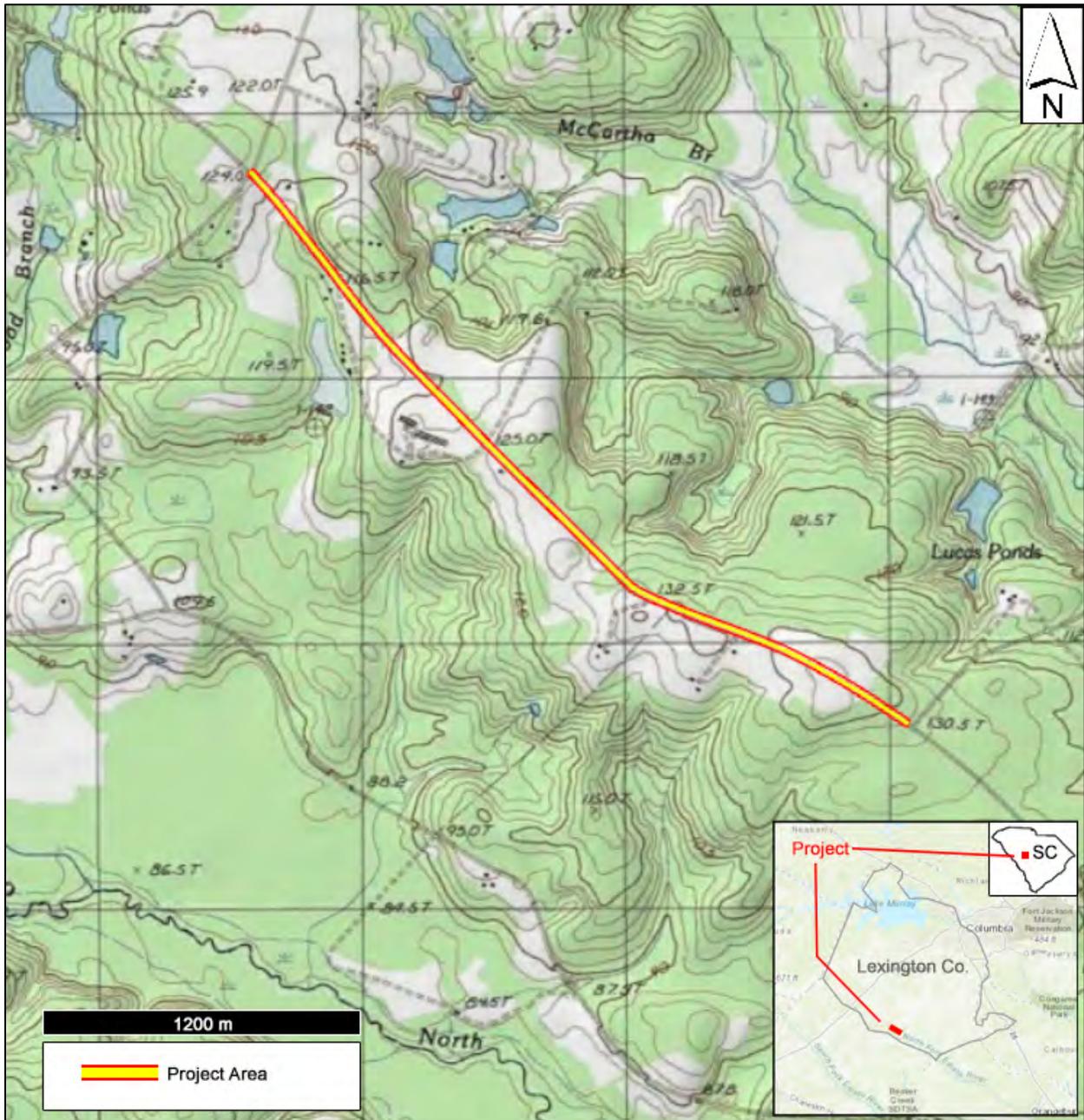
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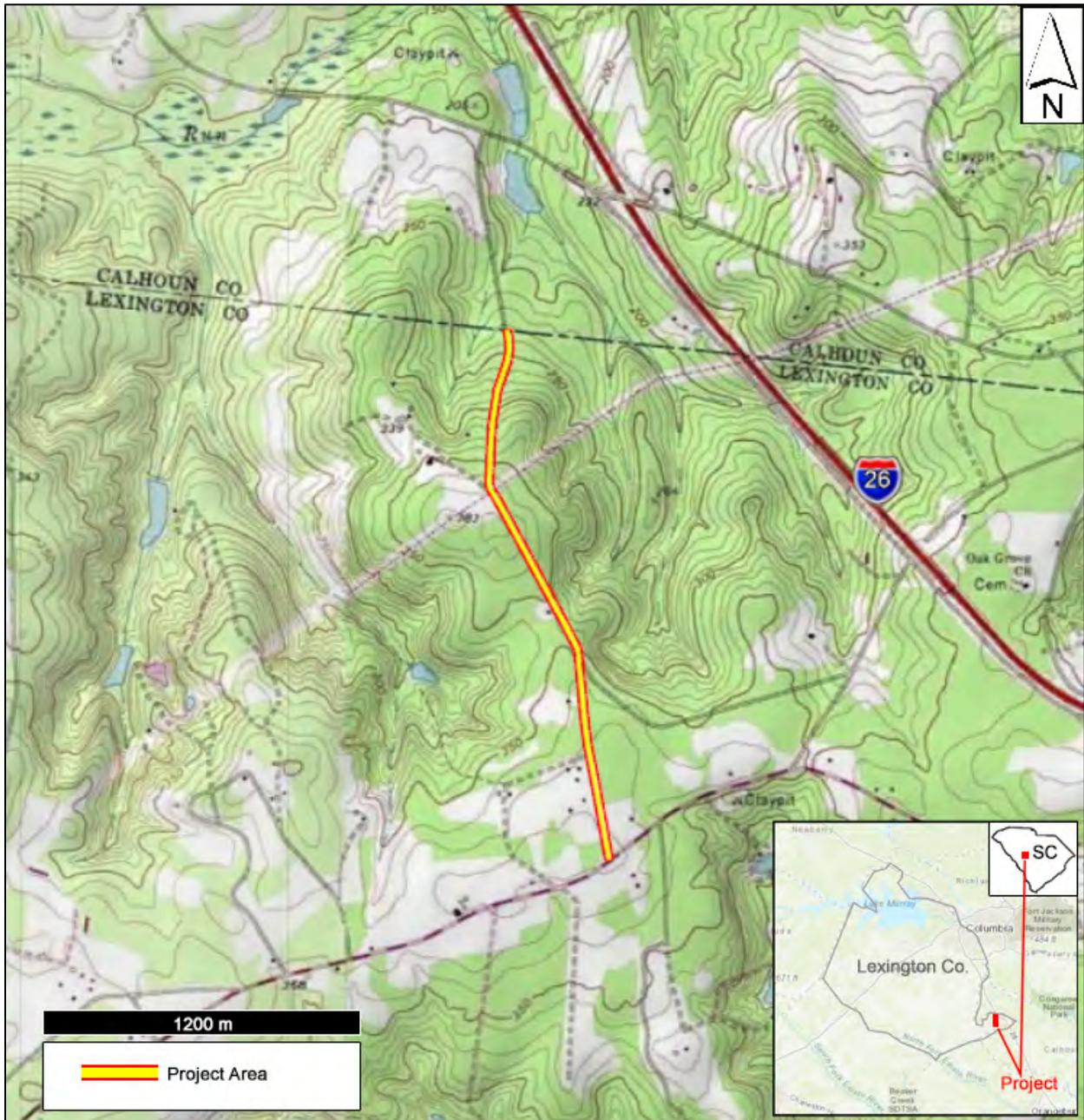
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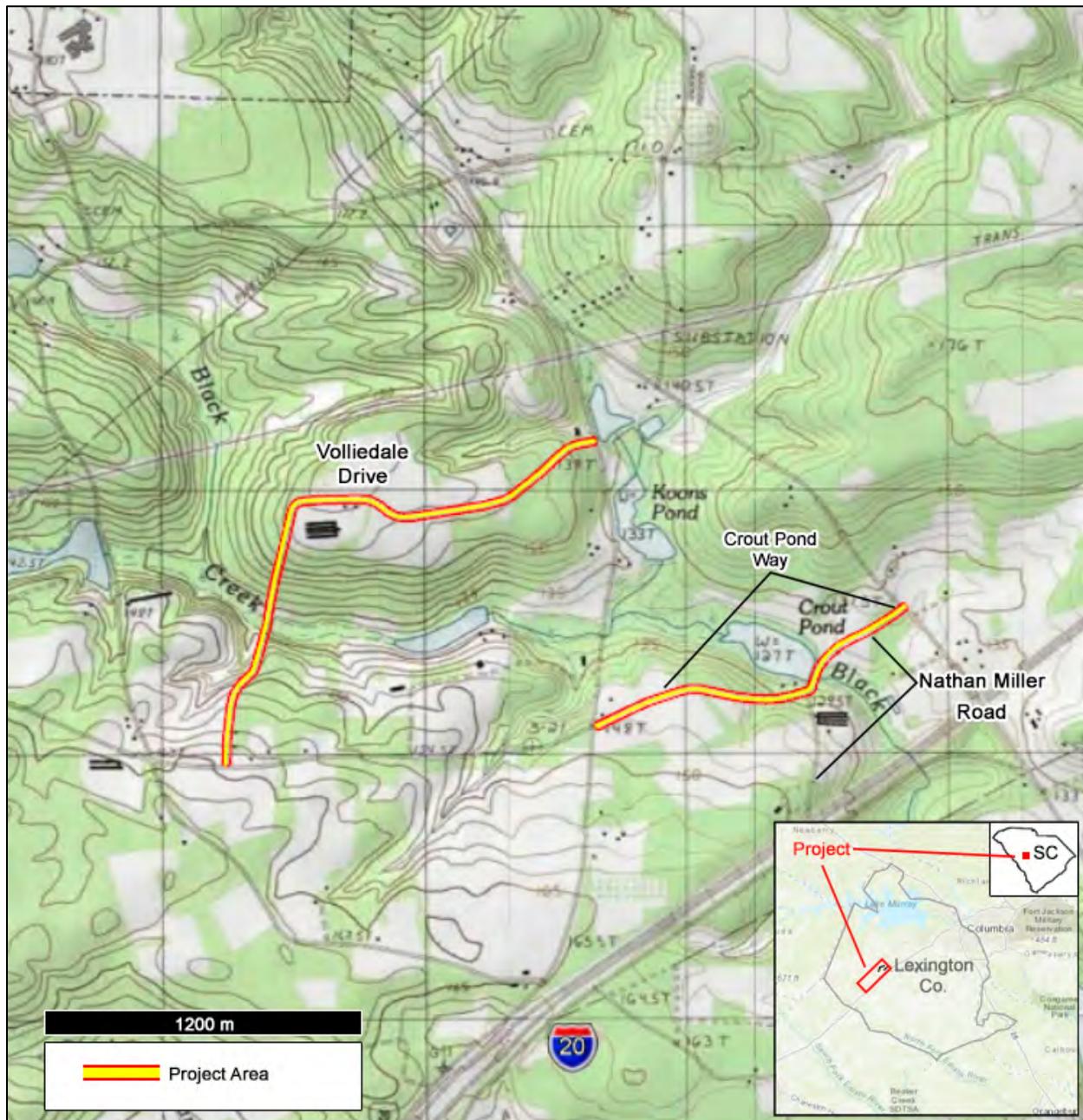
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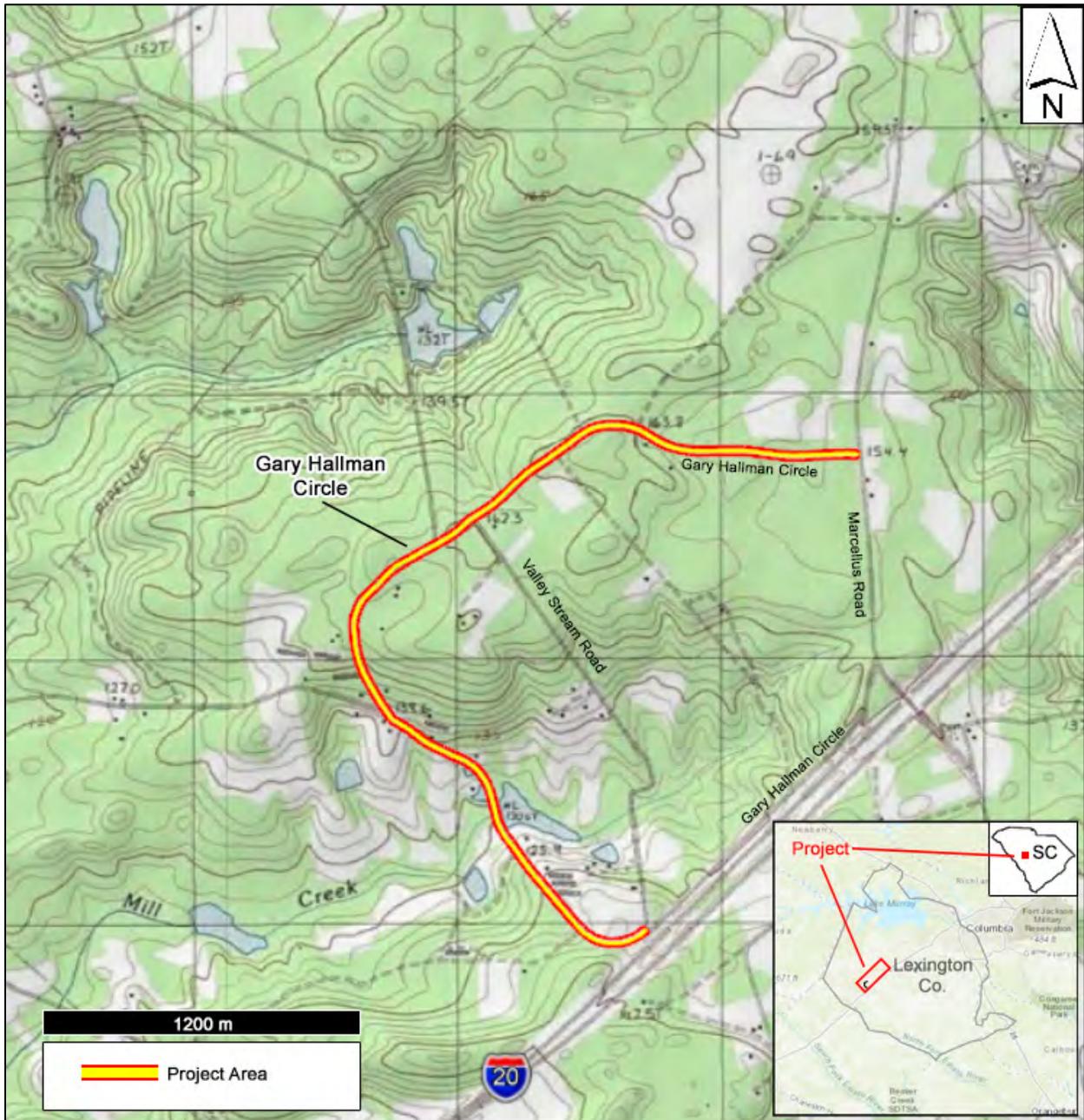
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