

**TABLE 3-30  
WATERS OF THE U.S. AND WETLAND TYPES  
PRESENT WITHIN THE PROJECT CORRIDOR**

<b>Classification<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Size (Acres)<sup>2</sup></b>
POWHx	An excavated, palustrine system, open water class, with a permanently flooded water regime	87.789
LIOWHx	Lacustrine system, limnetic subsystem, with open water/unknown bottom class, permanently flooded water regime, and excavated	46.734
POWHh	Palustrine system, open water/unknown bottom class, permanently flooded water regime and diked/impounded	1.389
R2OWH	Riverine system, lower perennial subsystem, open water/unknown bottom class, and a permanently flooded water regime	7.962
R4SBC	Riverine system, intermittent subsystem, streambed class, seasonally flooded water regime	10.6018
R4SBCx	An excavated riverine system, intermittent subsystem, streambed class, seasonally flooded water regime.	0.403
PEMIA	An emergent palustrine system that is persistent and temporarily flooded.	0.316
Emergent Wetland	Characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes that are present for most of the growing season in most years	0.451
Total		155.645

<sup>1</sup> Based on the USFWS classification (Cowardin et al. 1979 as modified for National Wetland Inventory Mapping Convention)  
<sup>2</sup> Acres of water resources within the 300-ft corridor

Source: Geo-Marine, 2005

During the field surveys of the Project Corridor, 24 potentially jurisdictional waters were identified, including 18 waters and 6 wetlands. Detailed descriptions and photographs are included in the **Existing Conditions Technical Memorandum** (DART, 2005). The length and area of these water bodies within the Project Corridor and station areas are presented in **Table 3-31**. Descriptions of the potentially jurisdictional waters of the U.S. within the Project Corridor are listed in the table in order from east to west. **Figures 3-26** through **3-37** illustrate the locations of the potential waters of the U.S. within the Project Corridor and within a 0.25 mile radius around each station. Each potential water of the U.S. was given a classification based upon the naming conventions of the USFWS (Cowardin et al. 1979).

Wetlands are those areas inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (Environmental Laboratory 1987). Wetlands are transitional lands between terrestrial and deep-water habitats. At the most general level of the classification system, wetlands are grouped into three ecological systems: palustrine, estuarine, and marine. Wetlands are then classified on the basis of their hydrology, vegetation, and substrate.

There were six wetlands identified and delineated. The classification and area are shown in **Table 3-32**. The delineation and location of these wetlands are provided on aerial photographic maps (**Figures 3-26** through **3-37**).