CZMA CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION REQUEST



BAY RIVER APARTMENTS 1 FAIRVIEW COURT BAYBORO, PAMLICO COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

ECS PROJECT NO. 49:25311-A

FOR: DANIEL GOVONI, NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

MARCH 11, 2025







Geotechnical • Construction Materials • Environmental • Facilities

March 11, 2025

Mr. Daniel Govoni North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality 1022 Ashes Drive Wilmington, North Carolina 28405

ECS Project No. 49:25311-A

Reference: Consistency Determination Request, Bay River Apartments, 1 Fairview Court, Bayboro, Pamlico County, North Carolina

Mr. Govoni:

ECS Southeast, LLC (ECS) is pleased to submit this Consistency Determination Request in order to ensure compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), for the above-referenced site, and to fulfill the environmental review requirements for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). If there are questions regarding this request, or a need for further information, please contact the undersigned.

ECS Southeast, LLC

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1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This review is requested in order to meet the environmental review requirements for potential HUD funding of the Bay River Apartments Project located at 1 Fairview Court in Bayboro, Pamlico County, North Carolina. The site consists of one parcel totaling approximately 4 acres and identified on the Pamlico County Geographic Information System (GIS) website as Parcel Number 6561301128000. The proposed project will include a 20-unit housing development with renovations to ancillary access roads, paved parking lots, and stormwater features necessary for the development. Site plans are included in Appendix III.

2.0 DESKTOP REVIEW

ECS reviewed the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) website, available topographic maps, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, the USFWS Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS) Mapper Documentation, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Mapper, and the North Carolina DEQ Surface Water Classifications website. A summary of these resources is provided below:

- According to the USFWS NWI website, the subject property is located in HUC 03020204 (Lower Neuse) watershed. No wetlands or surface waters were depicted on the subject property. The nearest depicted feature is the South Prong Bay River approximately 915 feet north of the subject property. Neal Creek is located approximately 1,615 feet east of the subject property.
- Available topographic maps dated 1951, 1968, 1974, 1983, 2013, 2016, 2019, and 2022 for the Bayboro Quadrangle were reviewed and no surface waters or wetland were historically depicted on the subject property.
- The USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey was accessed on February 21, 2025. According to the website, the subject property is mapped to contain Fork loamy fine sand (Fo). Fork loamy fine sand is not a hydric soil.
- The USFWS CBRS Mapper Documentation reported that the subject property is not located with a CBRS unit. The nearest CBRS unit is located approximately 33.6 miles southeast of the subject property and described as Cape Lookout National Seashore (CBRS Unit NC-03P).
- According to the NOAA EFH Mapper, the subject property does not contain EFH, habitat areas of particular concern, or EFH areas protected from fishing. The nearest unit to the subject property depicted on the EFH Mapper is located approximately 1,400 feet to the northwest, along the South Prong Bay River, and was reported as an EFH for Snapper Grouper. A unit located approximately 1,800 feet to the northeast, along the South Prong Bay River is reported as an EFH for shrimp.
- The North Carolina DEQ Surface Water Classifications website depicts that there are no classified resources located on the subject property. Neal Creek, located approximately 2,100 feet east of the subject property, was reported with a classification of SC (aquatic life, secondary contact recreation, tidal salt water), Sw (swamp waters) and NSW (nutrient Sensitive Water). South Prong Bay river, located approximately 885 feet northwest of the subject property, was reported with a classification of SC (aquatic life, secondary contact recreation, tidal salt water), SW (swamp waters) and NSW (nutrient subject property, was reported with a classification of SC (aquatic life, secondary contact recreation, tidal salt water), SW (swamp waters) and NSW (nutrient Sensitive Water).



3.0 SITE RECONNAISSANCE

ECS did not perform a formal wetland/stream delineation and subsequent agency verification for this project. ECS conducted a site visit to the subject property on March 7, 2025. The subject property is developed with five multi tenant residential structures, an office building, and associated parking areas. Landscaped areas consisting of regularly maintained grass bordered by tree growth are located along the eastern, northern, and southern boundaries of the subject property. Several stands of immature pines were observed on the northern and eastern portion of the subject property. According to historical research, the subject property consisted of agricultural land from at least 1950 until at least 1998. In 2000, the current apartment complex was constructed. Since that time to the present, the subject property has been developed with the current apartment complex, consisting of a leasing office/community building, five multi-tenant residential buildings, paved parking areas, and wooded land. The apartment complex is currently occupied by Bay River Apartments.

A sewer lift station owned and maintained by Pamlico County is located on the southwestern portion of the subject property. Evidence of suspect hydrophytic vegetation, open waters, standing water, or suspected wetlands were not observed on the subject property.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on our site observations and review of available resources, it does not appear that surface waters or wetlands are located on the subject property. ECS is requesting a Federal Consistency Determination in order to ensure compliance with the CZMA for the Bay River Apartments Project as part of a HUD Environmental Assessment being completed on behalf of DHIC, Inc. ECS looks forward to the NCDEQ's attention and review of this request.



Appendix I: Figures





Figure 2 USGS Topographic Map Bay River Apartments 1 Fairview Court Bayboro, North Carolina 28515







Figure 1 Site Location Map Bay River Apartments 1 Fairview Court Bayboro, North Carolina 28515







Figure 3 Site and Area Features Map Bay River Apartments 1 Fairview Court Bayboro, North Carolina 28515



Appendix II: Desktop Review Resources



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service **National Wetlands Inventory**

Bay River Apartments



February 24, 2025

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

Estuarine and Marine Deepwater

- **Freshwater Pond**

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Lake Other Riverine This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

> National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) This page was produced by the NWI mapper

Bay River Apartments 1 Fairview Court Bayboro, NC 28515

Inquiry Number: 7906439.4 February 24, 2025

EDR Historical Topo Map Report with QuadMatch™



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor Shelton, CT 06484 Toll Free: 800.352.0050 www.edrnet.com

EDR Historical Topo Map Report

Site Name:

Client Name:

Bay River Apartments 1 Fairview Court Bayboro, NC 28515 EDR Inquiry # 7906439.4

ECS Southeast, LLP 4811 Koger Blvd Greensboro, NC 27407 Contact: Olivia Richard



EDR Topographic Map Library has been searched by EDR and maps covering the target property location as provided by ECS Southeast, LLP were identified for the years listed below. EDR's Historical Topo Map Report is designed to assist professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDRs Historical Topo Map Report includes a search of a collection of public and private color historical topographic maps, dating back to the late 1800s.

Search Results:		Coordinates:		
P.O.#	Bay River Apartments	Latitude:	35.131483 35° 7' 53" North	
Project:	49-25311	Longitude:	-76.781828 -76° 46' 55" West	
•		UTM Zone:	Zone 18 North	
		UTM X Meters:	337656.85	
		UTM Y Meters:	3889077.10	
		Elevation:	10.75' above sea level	
Maps Provided:				
2022	1951			
2019				
2016				
2013				
1993				
1983				
1974				
1968				

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Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

2022 Source Sheets





Bayboro 2022 7.5-minute, 24000

Arapahoe 2022 7.5-minute, 24000

2019 Source Sheets



Bayboro 2019 7.5-minute, 24000

Arapahoe 2019 000 7.5-minute, 24000

2016 Source Sheets



Bayboro 2016 7.5-minute, 24000



Arapahoe 2016 7.5-minute, 24000

2013 Source Sheets



Bayboro 2013 7.5-minute, 24000



2013 7.5-minute, 24000

Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

1993 Source Sheets



Arapahoe 1993 7.5-minute, 24000 Aerial Photo Revised 1988

1983 Source Sheets





Bayboro 1983 7.5-minute, 24000 Aerial Photo Revised 1980

1983 7.5-minute, 24000 Aerial Photo Revised 1980

1974 Source Sheets



Bayboro 1974 7.5-minute, 24000 Aerial Photo Revised 1974

1968 Source Sheets



Bayboro 1968 7.5-minute, 24000 Aerial Photo Revised 1964

Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

1951 Source Sheets



Arapahoe 1951 7.5-minute, 24000 Aerial Photo Revised 1946













SITE NAME: Bay River Apartments

1 Fairview Court Bayboro, NC 28515

ECS Southeast, LLP

ADDRESS:

CLIENT:





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Bayboro, NC 28515

ECS Southeast, LLP

CLIENT:



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ADDRESS:

CLIENT:

1 Fairview Court Bayboro, NC 28515

ECS Southeast, LLP





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United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Pamlico County, North Carolina

Bay River Apartments HUD



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/? cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.



MAP L	EGEND	MAP INFORMATION
Area of Interest (AOI) Area of Interest (AOI)	Spoil AreaStony Spot	The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.
Soils Soil Map Unit Polygons Soil Map Unit Lines Soil Map Unit Lines Soil Map Unit Lines Solit Map Unit Points Special Point Features Blowout Borrow Pit Clay Spot Closed Depression Gravel Pit Gravelly Spot	 Very Stony Spot Wet Spot Other Special Line Features Water Features Streams and Canals Transportation Rails Interstate Highways US Routes 	 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)
 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 	Local Roads Local Roads Aerial Photography	 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: Pamlico County, North Carolina Survey Area Data: Version 27, Sep 9, 2024 Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger. Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 20, 2020—Nov 29, 2020 The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

Map Unit Legend (Bay River Apartments HUD)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Fo	Fork loamy fine sand	4.4	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		4.4	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions (Bay River Apartments HUD)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the

development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.
Pamlico County, North Carolina

Fo—Fork loamy fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3wv2 Elevation: 0 to 20 feet Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 58 inches Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F Frost-free period: 190 to 270 days Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Fork and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 5 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fork

Setting

Landform: Marine terraces Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Sandy and loamy fluviomarine deposits and/or marine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam BE - 8 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam Bt - 12 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam Btg - 17 to 41 inches: sandy clay loam BCg - 41 to 46 inches: fine sandy loam Cg - 46 to 80 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D Ecological site: F153AY040NC - Moist Loamy Rises and Flats, F153BY040NC -Moist Loamy Rises and Flats Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Yonges, undrained

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flats on marine terraces Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Ecological site: F153AY060NC - Wet Loamy Flats and Depressions, F153BY060NC - Wet Loamy Flats and Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Land Classifications

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

Farmland Classification (Bay River Apartments HUD)

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.





Custom Soil Resource Report

Prime farmland if Farmland of statewide Farmland of statewide Farmland of unique Prime farmland if 1 A الريادي -----subsoiled, completely importance, if drained and importance, if irrigated importance subsoiled, completely removing the root either protected from and reclaimed of excess removing the root Not rated or not available $\mathcal{F}^{(1)}(\mathcal{F})$ inhibiting soil layer flooding or not frequently salts and sodium inhibiting soil layer flooded during the Soil Rating Points Prime farmland if irrigated Farmland of statewide Prime farmland if arowing season and the product of I (soil importance, if drained or irrigated and the product Not prime farmland erodibility) x C (climate Farmland of statewide either protected from of I (soil erodibility) x C factor) does not exceed importance, if irrigated flooding or not frequently All areas are prime (climate factor) does not and drained flooded during the farmland exceed 60 60 growing season Prime farmland if irrigated Farmland of statewide Prime farmland if drained Prime farmland if --and reclaimed of excess importance, if irrigated Farmland of statewide irrigated and reclaimed -Prime farmland if salts and sodium and either protected from importance, if warm of excess salts and protected from flooding or flooding or not frequently enough, and either sodium Farmland of statewide not frequently flooded flooded during the drained or either Farmland of statewide importance during the growing growing season protected from flooding or importance Farmland of statewide not frequently flooded season a 🖬 Farmland of statewide Farmland of statewide importance, if drained during the growing Prime farmland if irrigated importance, if subsoiled. importance, if drained Farmland of statewide season completely removing the importance, if protected Prime farmland if drained Farmland of statewide root inhibiting soil layer Farmland of statewide from flooding or not and either protected from importance, if protected importance, if warm Farmland of statewide 100 frequently flooded during flooding or not frequently from flooding or not enough importance, if irrigated the growing season flooded during the frequently flooded during and the product of I (soil Farmland of statewide growing season the growing season Farmland of statewide 1990 B erodibility) x C (climate importance, if thawed importance, if irrigated Prime farmland if irrigated Farmland of statewide factor) does not exceed Farmland of local 1000 and drained importance, if irrigated 60 importance Prime farmland if irrigated Farmland of local ----and either protected from importance, if irrigated flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Custom Soil Resource Report

_	importance, if drained and either protected from		importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess		Farmland of unique importance Not rated or not available	1:24,000.
	flooded during the		Farmland of statewide	atewide Water Features		Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.
_	growing season	-	importance, if drained or	\sim	Streams and Canals	
	importance, if irrigated		flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Transporta	ation	Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil
_	and drained Farmland of statewide			+++	Rails	line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of
	importance, if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either	~	Interstate Highways	contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale
	flooding or not frequently			enough, and either	~	US Routes
	flooded during the growing season		drained or either protected from flooding or	\sim	Major Roads	Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map
	Farmland of statewide		not frequently flooded	\sim	Local Roads	measurements.
	importance, if subsolled, completely removing the		season	Background		Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
_	root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed Farmland of local importance Farmland of local	Mar.	Aerial Photography	Web Soil Survey URL:
	importance, if irrigated					Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)
	and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate	Fi in Fi in				Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator
	factor) does not exceed					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
		-	importance, if irrigated			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: Pamlico County, North Carolina Survey Area Data: Version 27, Sep 9, 2024
						Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.
						Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 20, 2020—Nov 29, 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.

Table—Farmland Classification (Bay River Apartments HUD)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Fo	Fork loamy fine sand	Prime farmland if drained	4.4	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interes	st		4.4	100.0%

Rating Options—Farmland Classification (Bay River Apartments HUD)

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary Tie-break Rule: Lower

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Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Erosion Factors

Soil Erosion Factors are soil properties and interpretations used in evaluating the soil for potential erosion. Example soil erosion factors can include K factor for the whole soil or on a rock free basis, T factor, wind erodibility group and wind erodibility index.

K Factor, Whole Soil (Bay River Apartments HUD)

Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

"Erosion factor Kw (whole soil)" indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Factor K does not apply to organic horizons and is not reported for those layers.



MAP INFORMATION

Area of Interest (AOI) Area of Interest (AOI)		~	.24	Streams and Canals		The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at	
			.28			1:24,000.	
Soils			.32	Rails		Mamian Cail Man may not be valid at this casts	
Soil Rating Polygons			07			warning. Soil map may not be valid at this scale.	
	.02	· · · ·	.57		US Routes	Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause	
	.05		.43	~		misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil	
	.10	~	.49	\sim	Major Roads	line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of	
	.15	~	.55	\approx	Local Roads	scale.	
	17	~	.64	Backgrou	nd		
			Not rated or not available	Carlo and a second	Aerial Photography	Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map	
	.20					measurements.	
	.24	Soli Rat					
	.28		.02			Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service	
	32		.05			Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)	
			.10				
	.37 .43 .49		.15			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	
		_	17				
						Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more	
	.55	.20		accurate calculation		accurate calculations of distance or area are required.	
	64		.24				
			.28			as of the version date(s) listed below	
	Not rated or not available		.32				
Soil Rati	ng Lines	_	27			Soil Survey Area: Pamlico County, North Carolina	
-	.02		.51			Survey Area Data: Version 27, Sep 9, 2024	
~	.05		.43			Soil man units are labeled (as space allows) for man scales	
~	.10		.49			1:50,000 or larger.	
~	.15		.55				
~	.17		.64			Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 20, 2020—Nov 29, 2020	
~	.20		Not rated or not available				
		Water Fea	tures			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.	

Table—K Factor, Whole Soil (Bay River Apartments HUD)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Fo	Fork loamy fine sand	.20	4.4	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interes	st		4.4	100.0%

Rating Options—K Factor, Whole Soil (Bay River Apartments HUD)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified Tie-break Rule: Higher Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Surface Layer (Not applicable)

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Generate Report 200 m 600 ft



---- -76.775 35.131 Degrees

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State of North Carolina DOT, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, Intermap, USGS, METI/... Powered by Esri



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal Barrier Resources System

Bay River Apartments HUD



March 6, 2025



CBRS Units

Otherwise Protected Area

System Unit

This map is for general reference only. The Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) boundaries depicted on this map are representations of the controlling CBRS boundaries, which are shown on the official maps, accessible at https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/official-coastal-barrier-resources-system-maps. All CBRS related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the CBRS Mapper website.

The CBRS Buffer Zone represents the area immediately adjacent to the CBRS boundary where users are advised to contact the Service for an official determination (<u>https://www.fws.gov/service/coastal-barrier-resources-system-property-documentation</u>) as to whether the property or project site is located "in" or "out" of the CBRS.

CBRS Units normally extend seaward out to the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward This page was produced by the CBRS Mapper



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal Barrier Resources System

Bay River Apartments Approximat



February 21, 2025

CBRS Units



Otherwise Protected Area

System Unit

This map is for general reference only. The Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) boundaries depicted on this map are representations of the controlling CBRS boundaries, which are shown on the official maps, accessible at https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/official-coastal-barrier-resources-system-maps. All CBRS related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the CBRS Mapper website.

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CBRS Units normally extend seaward out to the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward This page was produced by the CBRS Mapper



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal Barrier Resources System

Bay River Apartments



February 21, 2025



CBRS Units

Otherwise Protected Area

System Unit

This map is for general reference only. The Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) boundaries depicted on this map are representations of the controlling CBRS boundaries, which are shown on the official maps, accessible at https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/official-coastal-barrier-resources-system-maps. All CBRS related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the CBRS Mapper website.

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CBRS Units normally extend seaward out to the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward This page was produced by the CBRS Mapper

Bay River Apartments CZMA





Appendix III: Site Plans





R/W Agreement



604-30	
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TAX	





REGISTER OF DEEDS

P.O. BOX 234 NEW BERN, NC 28563 (919) 638-5767 JOB 🛉 97173





R/W Agreement



604-30	
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TAX	





CONTOUR INTERVAL = 1'+ DENOTES SPOT ELEVATION ELEVATIONS BASED ON MEAN SEA LEVEL

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY AND ACCURACY NOTARY CERTIFICATE I, L. SCOTT BAGGIE , CERTIFY THAT THIS MAP NORTH CAROLINA WAS DRAWN UNDER MY SUPERVISION FROM AN ACTUAL I, ANITA L. HUFFMAN , A NOTARY PUBLIC OF THIS COUNTY AND STATE AFORESAID, CERTIFY THAT SURVEY MADE UNDER MY SUPERVISION AND BOUNDARIES NOT SURVEYED ARE SHOWN AS DASHED LINES, THAT THE L. SCOTT BAGGIE, A REGISTERED SURVEYOR, RATIO OF PRECISION AS CALCULATED IS 1:10,000; APPEARED BEFORE ME THIS DAY AND ACKNOWLEDGED THE EXECUTION OF THE FOREGOING INSTRUMENT. WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL THIS 27TH DAY OF JUNE A.D., 1997 THAT THIS MAP WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH G.S. 47-30 AS AMENDED. WITNESS MY ORIGINAL SIGNATURE, REGISTRATION NUMBER AND SEAL THIS 27TH DAY OF JUNE 1997, A.D. SCOTT BAGGIE REGISTRATIO NOTARY PUBLIC Huffman GISTERE RLS REGISTRATION NUMBER L-3450 SEAL MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: 4 / 7 /2000 - L-3450 N/F ISRAEL FISHER NO REFERENCE $\frac{PS}{X} = \frac{X}{X} = \frac{X$ 0 + *** 10 +8. +0.0 N 02'52'00"E 7.06' ELIZABETH CUMMINGS 217 - 517 N / F ALFRED FISHER 202 / 236

NORTH CAROLINA

REGISTER OF DEEDS



P.O. BOX 234 NEW BERN, NC 28563 (919) 638-5767 JOB 🛉 97173

Appendix IV: Site Photographs



1 - Northeastern view of the subject property



2 - View of storm drain on the eastern portion



3 - View of drainage ditch along Neals Creek Road



4 - View of lift station on the southwestern portion



5 - View of southern adjoining property



6 - Representative photo of surrounding forest.


7 - View of eastern adjoining property



8 - View of western adjoining property



9 - View of northern adjoining property