SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-9

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	10YR 3/3							Sandy loam
4-8	10YR 4/2							Sandy loam
8-18	2.5Y 5/4		10YR 5/4					Sandy loam
			5YR 5/8		C	M, PL		Sandy loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ___ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Oxidized rhizospheres may be relict features

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 - Km 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: July 19, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PNA PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-10

Investigator(s): José Sepulveda, Juan Fernandez Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): slope Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation X, Soil X, or Hydrology X 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 _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No _____	

Remarks: Area affected by irrigation. Near border with pondera soil type

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Cynodon plectostachyus			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-10

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-3	10YR 3/3		10YR 4/1		C	M		Sandy clay loam
3-7	10YR 3/3							
7-11	10YR 4/2, 6/1							
11-18	10YR 5/8							
13-18	10YR 6/1							
	5GY 6/1							

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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: Redox concentrations

OP within range of various sprinklers.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- X Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Area affected by irrigation pipes.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR- 935 Km 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: July 20, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: OD-11

Investigator(s): José Sepulveda, Juan Fernandez Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): _____ Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation X, Soil X, or Hydrology X 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 _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks: OP within range of various sprinklers

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Cynodon plectostachyus			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: TP-11

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-7	10YR 3/2							Sandy loam
7-11	10YR 4/2		10YR 5/6					
			5YR 5/8		C	M		
11-18	10YR 4/2							
	10YR 5/6							
	10YR 6/1		10YR 3/3					
	5GY 6/1		5YR 5/8					

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

Redox concentration
+ Redox depletions
Colors in the soil may be caused by irrigation activities

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ___ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Area is irrigated intensively for forage production.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: July 20, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG CMA PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-12

Investigator(s): Jared Sepulveda Juan Fernandez Ward/Estate: Ceiba North

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): _____ Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation X, Soil X, or Hydrology X 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 _____	No ✓	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks: Area on sprinklers range

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Cynodon dactylon			N
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks: Area irrigated by sprinklers.

SOIL

Sampling Point: CP-12

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-7	10YR 5/2							Sandy loam
7-11	10YR 4/2		10YR 5/4					
			10YR 5/2		C	M		
11-18	10YR 4/2							
	10YR 5/4							
	10YR 4/1		10YR 5/3					Sandy clay loam
	5GY 6/1		5YR 5/8					

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:
Colors may be redox concentration & redox depletions by intensive irrigation for forage production or past relocation of drainages

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No _____ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Intensive irrigation activity occurs for forage production

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR 935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Jul. 30, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG N/A PR or USV]: PR Sampling Point: DP-14

Investigator(s): José A. Sepulveda, Juan Fernández Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): drainage Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation X, Soil X, or Hydrology X 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 X	No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No _____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No _____

Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes X No _____

Remarks: the DP is located in a drainage channel at approximate 1.0mts below the surrounding area.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Hymenachne amplexicaulis			OBL
2. Heteranthera reniformis			OBL
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No _____

Remarks: Area irrigated by sprinklers.

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-14

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 3/1							clay
6-11	10YR 3/2							clay
	10YR 2/1							
	5GY 5/1							
11-18	5GY 5/1		10YR 5/8		C	M		clay
	N 2.5/							

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- X Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- X Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- X 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- X Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes X No ___ Depth (inches): 12

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: The OP is located on a drainage channel.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Jul 30, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: OP-15 y 13

Investigator(s): José A. Sepulveda, Juan Fernandez Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): _____ Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

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 _____	No ✓	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks: The OP is located in an area surrounded by drainage channel

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Cynodon dactylon		Yes	FAC
2. Sida acuta		No	FACU
3. Paspalum conjugatum		Yes	FAC
4. Eleusine indica		Yes	FACU
5. Urena lobata		No	FACU
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

__ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

__ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

__ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

__ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✗

Remarks: Areas irrigated by sprinklers.

SOIL

Sampling Point: P-15

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-11	10YR 3/2							Clay
11-13	10YR 3/2		10YR 3/6					
13-16	2.5Y 5/4							
16-18	10YR 3/2							Clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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: Conditions observed

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ___ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Jul 30, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG CMA PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: CP-16

Investigator(s): José A Sepulveda, Juan Fernandez Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): Flat Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: MaB NWI classification: not classified

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation X, Soil ✓, or Hydrology ✓ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes _____ No X

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 ✓	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Cynodon nlemfluensis			FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: [illegible]

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	10YR 3/2		[illegible]		C	M		clay
9-13	10YR 4/1		10YR 4/1		D	[illegible]		[illegible]
			10YR 3/6		C	[illegible]		
13-18	10YR 3/6							
	2.5Y 7/3							

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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: [illegible] 10YR 3/2

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Area is irrigated by [illegible] pipes piped to the area. OP on higher area

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR 935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Jul 30, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG CMA PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: CP-17

Investigator(s): Jose Arpulveda, Juan Fernandez Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): drainage Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: MaB NWI classification: not classified

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 _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks: The area is in a drainage.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Cynodon nlemfluensis			FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: CP-17

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-18	10YR3/1							clay/silt

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ✓ Redox Dark Surface (F6) similar to
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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: The area receives artificial irrigation for forage production.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) low
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ___ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No ___ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ___ No ___ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Area located on a drainage approx. 2ft lower than the surrounding area.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR 535 Km 97 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: July 30, 2012
Applicant/Owner: NRG CMA PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-8
Investigator(s): José A. Sepulveda, Juan Fernandez Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): Footslope Slope (%): _____
Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
Soil Map Unit Name: MaD2, MaB NWI classification: not classified
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 _____	No ✓	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks: The DP is located on hillfoot slope close to dirt road

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Digitaria eriantha		✓	FACU
2. Paspalum conjugatum			FAC
3. Digitaria sanguinalis		✓	FACU
4. Bidens pilosa		✓	FACW
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Urochloa mutica

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 25% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species		x 1 = 0
FACW species		x 2 = 2
FAC species		x 3 = 3
FACU species	2	x 4 = 8
UPL species		x 5 = 0
Column Totals:		(A) 13 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.25

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: EP-14

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-18	10YR 3/1							

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ____ No X Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ____ No X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR 935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 07, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: OP-19

Investigator(s): Jose A. Sepulveda CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace, floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

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 ✓	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No _____	

Remarks: The area is intensively managed for forage production

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Brachiaria purpurascens		✓	FACW
2. Ludwigia octovalvis		✓	OBL
3. Aeschynomene sensitiva		✓	OBL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

__ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

__ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

__ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-19

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-7	10YR 3/2		10YR 5/6					Very loam
7-11	10YR 3/2		10YR 5/6					Clay loam
11-18	10YR 5/1		10YR 5/6					Clay loam
			5GY 6/1					Clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- X Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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: Aquifer below 11"

Soil colors may be by irrigation activities

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Soil moist at 18" and 6". [illegible] rhizospheres and [illegible] on soil. The only indicator was oxidized rhizospheres. Redox features in national aerial photo the area was filled & pipeline installation was made near the area

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR 935 Km 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 27 2010

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: 27-20

Investigator(s): Jose Izquierdo CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba North

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace floodplain Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CrB NWI classification: not classified

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 _____	No ✓	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks: The area is intensively irrigated

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Paspalum denticulatum			FAC
2. Sida acuta			FACU
3. Digitaria sanguinalis			FACU
4. Cynodon dactylon			FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	
FACW species		x 2 =	
FAC species	2	x 3 =	6
FACU species	2	x 4 =	8
UPL species		x 5 =	
Column Totals:	4 (A)		13 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.25

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✗

Remarks: Area affected by irrigation and cattle. Installation of pipeline nearby.

SOIL

Sampling Point: CP-20

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-7	10YR 5/2		10YR 5/6					clay loam
7-11	10YR 5/2		10YR 5/6					clay loam
11-18	10YR 5/1		10YR 5/6					clay loam
			5GY 4/1					clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

depleted matrix below 11".
Soil color & indicators caused by irrigation activities.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ___ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 07, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-21

Investigator(s): JDS Houlwida CMA Ward/Estate: Cuba Nuevo

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Upper Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: Te NWI classification: not classified

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 _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Urena Lobata			FACU
2. Sida Cordata			FACU
3. Aparabolus racemosus			UPL
4. Panicum maximum			FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-21

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10YR 3/2							with rock
								hard to dig

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: On toe of slope of hill

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR - 935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug. 07, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: WP-22

Investigator(s): Jose Izquierdo CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba North

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

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 ✓	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No _____	

Remarks: Located near irrigated area recently. It shows the 3 criteria but maybe by irrigation.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Paspalum denticulatum			FAC
2. Brachiaria mutica			FACW
3. Alternanthera sessilis			OBL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks: Area covered with cattle hoof holes covered by water

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-22

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-7	10YR 3/2		10YR 3/1					clay loam
			10YR 5/6		C	M		
7-12	10YR 4/1		10YR 5/8					
			10YR 3/1					
12-18	10YR 3/2		5G 4/1					
	10YR 4/1							

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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: Fe concentrations. Hydric soil indicators caused by irrigation activities.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: area affected by irrigation & inundation by rain or cattle hoof holes.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 km-19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 07, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: WP-23

Investigator(s): Jose A. Sepulveda (INA) Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

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 ✓	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Aeschynomene sensitiva			OBL
2. Brachiaria purpurascens			FACW
3. Cyperus odorata			FACW
4. Cyperus ira			FACW
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-23

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10YR 4/2		10YR 5/6		C	M		Loamy Sand
8-13	10YR 4/2							
	10YR 3/2							
13-18	5GY 6/1		10YR 4/1					
			10YR 5/6					

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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: [illegible] concentrations. Area [illegible] by [illegible].

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): ___

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): ___

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes X No ___ Depth (inches): 5"

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Concave area near drainage.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug. 07, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: OP-24

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): drainage Local relief (concave, convex, none): drainage Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: Not classified

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ✓ No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation X, Soil X, or Hydrology X 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 ✓	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks: The OP is within a drainage channel.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Mimosa casta			OBL
2. Aeschynomene sensitiva			OBL
3. Eleocharis interstincta			OBL
4. Ludwigia octovalvis			OBL
5. Cynodon dactylon			FACW
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks: The OP is located within the drainage or stream channel.

SOIL

Sampling Point: D2-24

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-18	10BG 5/1		5GY 5/1					Sandy clay loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- X Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- X 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- X Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes X No ___ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No X Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes X No ___ Depth (inches): 1"

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: DP located on a drainage or stream channel.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR 935 Km. 19-7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 07, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NKG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: JDP-25

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: OdB NWI classification: not classified

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 ✓	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Paspalum vaginatum			FACW
2. Bacharis purpurascens			FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-25

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 4/2		10YR 5/6					Sandy clay loam
6-18	5GY 6/1		10YR 5/6	50				
	N 6/		10YR 5/8	50				

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- X Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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: Fe concentration

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ___ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No ___ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes X No ___ Depth (inches): 12

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Area affected by irrigation

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR - 935 Km 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug. 08, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: UOP-26

Investigator(s): José Sepúlveda CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): slope Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: PaE2 / CdC2 NWI classification: Not classified

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 _____	No ✓	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Cynodon dactylon			FACU
2. Paspalum conjugatum			FAC
3. Sporobolus junceus			UPL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks: Sporobolus junceus located on channel banks.

SOIL

Sampling Point: DP-26

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-18	10YR 3/2							

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ___ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR 935 Km 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 07, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: OP-27

Investigator(s): José Sepulveda CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdC2 NWI classification: Not classified

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 ✓	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks: OP located on top of the hill.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Flourensia urdica			FACU
2. Panicum maximum		✓	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: DP-27

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	10YR 3/2							Sandy clay loam
9-18	10YR 4/6		10YR 5/6					

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug. 08, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-28

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda / MH Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): _____ Local relief (concave, convex, none): _____ Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdC2 NWI classification: not classified

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 ___	No ✓	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ___ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ___	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ___	No ✓	

Remarks: The DP is located on a slope.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	___ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	___ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Paspalum conjugatum			FAC
2. Eleusine indica			FACU
3. Sporobolus indicus			UPL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	___ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	___ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	___	x 1 = ___
FACW species	___	x 2 = ___
FAC species	___	x 3 = ___
FACU species	___	x 4 = ___
UPL species	___	x 5 = ___
Column Totals:	___ (A)	___ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ___ No ✓

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-28

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	10YR 3/2							clay
10-18	10YR 4/2							sandy clay loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

OP-27

OP-28

OP-29

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- FCW ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR - 935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 08 2012
Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: OP-29
Investigator(s): José Arsuluaga CMA Ward/Estate: Coros Norte
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): drainage Local relief (concave, convex, none): drainage Slope (%): _____
Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____
Soil Map Unit Name: CdC2 NWI classification: not classified
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 ✓	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks: The OP is located within a drainage

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Paspalum conjugatum			FAC
2. Leptochloa sensitiva			OBL
3. Eleusine indica			FACU
4. Sporobolus indicus			UPL
5. Cyperus iria			FACW
6. Ipomoea asarifolia			FACW
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-29

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	10YR 4/2							clay
4-14	10YR 4/2		10YR 5/6					sandy loam
			10YR 2/1					
14-18			N 4/1					sandy
			10Y 5/1					sandy

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- X Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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: [illegible]

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ___ Depth (inches): ___

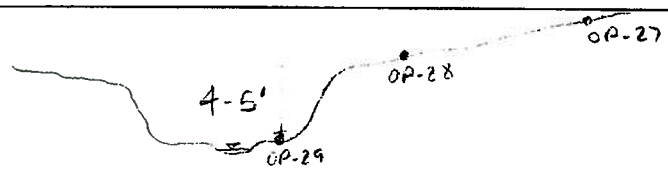
Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): 16

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): 12

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:



WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR 135 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug. 08, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-30

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda CNA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Footslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB / CdC2 NWI classification: not classified

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 _____	No ✓	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Sporobolus juncea			FACU
2. Paspalum conjugatum			FAC
3. Digitaria eriantha			FACU
4. Digitaria sanguinalis			FACU
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 25 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	
FACW species		x 2 =	
FAC species	1	x 3 =	3
FACU species	3	x 4 =	12
UPL species		x 5 =	
Column Totals:	4 (A)		15 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.75

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

__ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

__ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

__ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: P-30

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	10YR 3/2							Sandy clay
4-8	10YR 4/4							Sandy loam
8-16	5Y 6/3		10YR 5/6					clay
			10YR 3/6					
			10YR 4/6					
16-24	5GY 6/1							Sandy clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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: [illegible] to [illegible]

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: The area is surrounded by drainage.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug. 08, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-31

Investigator(s): José Sepulveda CMT Ward/Estate: Cerro Navo

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): drainage Local relief (concave, convex, none): drainage Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

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 ✓	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks: The DP is located within a channel

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Eriochloa polystachia			OBL
2. Cyrtomonas sensitiva			OBL
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks: DP located on toe of slope of drainage channel

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-31

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	10YR 4/2							clay
4-10	2.5Y 6/6							sandy clay
10-18	10GY 6/1							clay
	N 5/1							sandy clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- X Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- X Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): ___

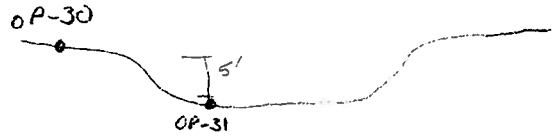
Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): 16

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): 9

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:



WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 08, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-32

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

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 _____	No ✓	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
		= Total Cover	

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
		= Total Cover	

Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. Paspalum conjugatum		✓	FAC
2. Eleusine indica		✓	FACU
3. Sporobolus indicus		✓	FACU
4. Fimbristylis dichotoma			FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
		= Total Cover	

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 25 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	
FACW species		x 2 =	
FAC species	2	x 3 =	6
FACU species	2	x 4 =	8
UPL species		x 5 =	
Column Totals:	4 (A)		14 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.5

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks: Area surrounded by drainage and subject to inundation

SOIL

Sampling Point: CP-32

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-7	10YR 4/3							clay loam
7-12	10YR 4/2		10YR 5/6		C	M		
12-18	10YR 5/2		10YR 5/6		C	M		sandy loam
			10YR 6/6					

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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: FC concentrations. Most of feature seems to be relict.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- FACW X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): ___

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): ___

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): ___

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ___ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR - 935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 08, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: OP-32a

Investigator(s): Jose Izquierdo CMH Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): Complex Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdD NWI classification: not classified

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 _____	No ✓	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
		= Total Cover	

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
		= Total Cover	

Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Paspalum conjugatum			FAC
2. Digitaria eriantha			FACU
3. Sporobolus indicus			FACU
4. Eleusine indica			FACU
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
		= Total Cover	

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: DP-32a

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10YR 4/3							Sandy loam
8-10	10YR 4/3		10YR 5/6		C	M		Sandy
			10YR 6/6, 5/4		C	M		
10-14	10YR 5/6, 7/6		10YR 4/2					Sandy
14-18	10YR 5/6							
18-24	2.5Y 7/2, 7/3							Sandy clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug. 10, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-33

Investigator(s): José Sepulveda, CMA Ward/Estate: Caras Nado

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

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 ✓	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No _____	

Remarks: DP located within range of various species for forage production

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Paspalum conjugatum			FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: DP-33

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	10YR 3/2							Sandy clay
4-8	10YR 3/2							Sandy Clay
8-18	10YR 4/1							Sandy loam
18-24	5GY 6/1		10YR 5/6, 6/6					clay
	5GY 5/1							sandy

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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: DP near drainage most of features below 18" Hydric soil colors may be by irrigation activities.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): 20

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Maybe the area was recently irrigated (day before or in the morning)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR 935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 10, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-34

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba North

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Ladera Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB / CdC2 NWI classification: not classified

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 ✓	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks: DP located within a channel. Sprinklers are located near the DP

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Eriochloa polystachia			OBL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks: DP located within drainage channel.

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-34

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	10YR3/1							Sandy clay
4-8	10YR3/1		10YR4/2					Sandy clay
8-20	10YR3/1		10YR4/2					Sandy clay
			5GY 5/1					" " "
			5GY 6/1					"
			N 2.5/					"
			10YR 6/1					"

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- X 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: OP located within drainage channel.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 10, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: FP-35

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

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 ✓	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks: OP. surrounded by drainages

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Paspalum conjugatum			FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: DP-35

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 4/2							Sandy clay
6-10	10YR 4/2		10YR 5/6, 5/4					Sandy clay
			10YR 6/6					Sandy loam
			10YR 2/1					
10-18	10YR 5/6		10YR 6/6					

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Fe concretions below 18"

Area is irrigated with sprinklers.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km-19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug. 10, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-36

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda Ward/Estate: Coiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdC2 NWI classification: not classified

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 _____	No ✓	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Paspalum conjugatum			FACW
2. Spilanthes funcea			FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-36

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10YR 4/3							sandy
8-11	10YR 4/3							sandy
11-18	10YR 5/8		7.5YR 5/8		C			
	7.5YR 5/8		10YR 4/3		MS		M	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 12, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-37

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda Juan Fernandez CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terraza Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

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 ✓	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Paspalum conjugatum			FAC
2. Panicum maximum			FAC
3. Urochloa maximus			FAC
4. Ludwigia octovalvis			OBL
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-37

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 4/2							clay loam
6-8	10YR 4/2		10YR 5/6					sandy clay loam
8-10	10YR 6/1		10YR 5/6					clay (oil spot)
10-18	10YR 4/2		10YR 5/6		C	PL, M		sandy loam
18-24	10YR 4/2		10YR 5/8, 5/6		C	M		sandy
	10YR 5/1							
24	10Y 5/1							sandy loam

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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: Some features present below 18" on cattle hoof holes & other soil cracks.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): 24

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Area located near drainage. Area affected by irrigation.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 10, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-38

Investigator(s): José Sepulveda, Juan Fernandez CNA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

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 _____	No ✓	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Paspalum conjugatum			FAC
2. Digitaria ciliaris		✓	FACU
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: D2-38

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-7	10YR 4/2							Sandy loam
7-13	10YR 4/2		10YR 5/4					Sandy loam
13-18	10YR 4/2		10YR 5/4	10%				Sandy
			5/8					

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- Few X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ___ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Area affected by irrigation. OP near drainage area.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR - 935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug. 14, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-39

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillfoot slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdC2 NWI classification: not classified

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 _____	No ✓	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Sida acuta			UPL
2. Paspalum conjugatum		✓	FAC
3. Digitaria ciliaris		✓	FACU
4. Cynodon nlemfluensis			FAC
5. Urena lobata			FACU
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	0	x 1 = _____
FACW species	0	x 2 = _____
FAC species	2	x 3 = 6
FACU species	2	x 4 = 8
UPL species	1	x 5 = 5
Column Totals:	5 (A)	19 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.8

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks: Area irrigated with sprinklers. DP near drainage on a slope

SOIL

Sampling Point: OV-39

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-10	7.5YR 3/2							Loamy Sand
10-18	10YR 3/2							Loamy Sand
18-24	10YR 3/2							Loamy Sand

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR 935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug. 14, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: OP-40

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): drainage Local relief (concave, convex, none): drainage Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: CdB NWI classification: not classified

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 ✓	No _____	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks: Of near sprinkler connection & channel. Area irrigated recently

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Eriochloa polystachia			OBL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks: The area is irrigated with sprinklers. Pipelines are nearby

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-40

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	10YR 3/4							Sandy
5-18	10YR 5/1		10YR 3/2					
			5/6					
			4/6		C	M		Sandy

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ✓ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): ___

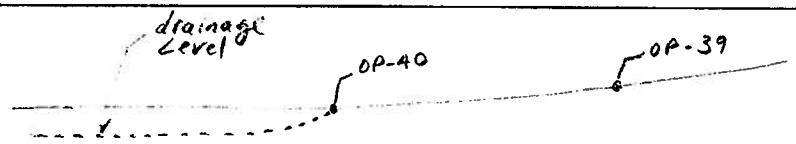
Water Table Present? Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): 10"

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): 6"

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:



WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km.19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 14, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: OP-41

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda CMA Ward/Estate: Reina Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace/Footslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: Me NWI classification: not classified

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 ✓	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Cyperus iria		✓	FACW
2. Echinochloa colona		✓	
3. Paspalum millegrana		✓	FACW
4. Urochloa maxima			FACU
5. Eleusine indica			FACU
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: CP-41

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	10YR 3/1		10YR 5/6		C	M		Sandy clay
4-8	10YR 3/1, 3/2		10YR 5/6	50%	C	PL, M		clay
8-18	10YR 4/1							
	N 4/		10YR 5/6		1	PL, M		clay
18-24	10GY 5/1		10YR 6/6	5%	C	M		clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ✓ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- X Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): 18"

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug. 14, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-42

Investigator(s): José Sepulveda CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Footslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: Me NWI classification: not classified

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 ✓	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ✓ No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Typha dominguensis			OBL
2. Aeschynomene sensitiva			OBL
3. Acrostichum			OBL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks: Area near a swale. Soils Me and CgC2 are close

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-42

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-18	5G 5/1							clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ✓ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- X 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)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- X Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ✓ No ___ Depth (inches): 2"

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No ___ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ___ No ___ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 15, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-43

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda Juan Fernandez CNA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: MaB NWI classification: not classified

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 _____	No ✓	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Panicum hemitomon		✓	FAC
2. Sida acuta			UPL
3. Sporobolus junceus		✓	FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-43

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-3	10YR 3/1							clay
3-7	10YR 3/2							
7-15	10YR 3/1		10YR 2/1					
15-24	10YR 3/1		10YR 2/1					
24-	10YR 5/4							

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ___ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ___ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Earth movement done in the parcel.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR-935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 15, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: OP-44

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda, Juan Fernandez CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): drainage Local relief (concave, convex, none): drainage Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: MaB NWI classification: Not classified

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 _____	No ✓	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Spartina patens		✓	FACU
2. Sida acuta		✓	NPL
3. Paspalum millegiana			FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No ✓

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: OP-44

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 3/2							clay
6-18	10YR 4/4							clay
18-24	10YR 4/4							clay

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes ____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ____ No ✓

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Caribbean Islands Region

Project/Site: PR - 935 Km. 19.7 Municipality/Town: Juncos Sampling Date: Aug 15, 2012

Applicant/Owner: NRG PR or USVI: PR Sampling Point: DP-45

Investigator(s): Jose Sepulveda, Juan Fernandez CMA Ward/Estate: Ceiba Norte

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): _____

Lat: _____ Long: _____ Datum: _____

Soil Map Unit Name: Me, NaB, CaC2 NWI classification: not classified

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 ✓	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No ✓
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes _____	No ✓	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ✓	No _____	

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1. Paspalum conjugatum		✓	FAC
2. Sporobolus indicus			FACU
3. Digitaria mulleganna			FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	_____ = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	_____ = Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:
OBL species	_____	x 1 = _____
FACW species	_____	x 2 = _____
FAC species	_____	x 3 = _____
FACU species	_____	x 4 = _____
UPL species	_____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals:	_____ (A)	_____ (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = _____

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: CP-45

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-7	10YR3/2							Clay loam
7-13	10YR3/2		10YR5/6		C	PL		
13-18	10YR4/6							
	10YR5/6		10YR3/2	10%				Sandy loam
			10YR5/6					

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Organic Bodies (A6)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)
- ___ Muck Presence (A8)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]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:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)

- ___ 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)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- FPW X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Fiddler Crab Burrows (C10)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Water Table Present? Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No ✓ Depth (inches): _____

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ✓ No _____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Appendix No.2
NRCS Web Soil Survey Information

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United States Department of Agriculture
NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

Caribbean Area

Humacao, PR Hydric Soils List

Updated July 01, 2008

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Percent of Map Unit	Landform	Hydric Rating	Hydric Criteria
Ad: Aguadilla loamy sand	Bajura	2	Depressions	Yes	2B3
Ag: Aguadilla sandy loam, moderately wet	Bajura	10	Depressions	Yes	2B3
Ba: Bajura silty clay, saline	Bajura	100	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
Bc: Bajura clay, frequently flooded	Bajura	100	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
CdB: Candelero loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Cayagua	10	Terraces	Yes	2B3
CdC2: Candelero loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Cayagua	5	Terraces	Yes	2B3
Ce: Cartagena clay	Aguirre	5	Depressions	Yes	2A, 3
Cf: Catano loamy sand	Reparada	5	Coastal plains	Yes	2B3, 4
CgC2: Cayagua sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Cayagua	100	Hillslopes	Yes	2B3
CgD2: Cayagua sandy loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded	Cayagua	100	Hillslopes	Yes	2B3
Cm: Coastal beaches	Hydraquents	5	Tidal flats	Yes	2B3, 3, 4
Cn: Cobbly alluvial land	Hydraquents	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3, 4
Co: Coloso silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	Bajura	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
Cr: Coloso silty clay	Bajura	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
Cs: Corcega sandy loam	Bajura	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
FaC: Fajardo clay, 2 to 10 percent slopes	Bajura	3	Depressions	Yes	2B3
FaC2: Fajardo clay, 2 to 10 percent	Bajura	3	Depressions	Yes	2B3

slopes, eroded					
Fo: Fortuna clay	Fortuna	100	Flood plains	Yes	3
FrA: Fraternidad clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Aguirre	5	Depressions	Yes	2A, 3
FrB: Fraternidad clay, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Aguirre	3	Depressions	Yes	2A, 3
GuE2: Guayabota silty clay loam, 20 to 40 slopes, eroded	Guayabota	90	Mountain slopes	Yes	2B3
	Ciales	10	Hillslopes	Yes	2B3
MaB: Mabi clay, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Bajura	3	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
McA: Machete loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Cayagua	3	Terraces	Yes	2B3
Me: Maunabo clay	Bajura	10	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
MrB: Meros sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes	Tidal flats	3	Tidal flats	Yes	2B3
PlB: Paso Seco clay, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Aguirre	2	Depressions	Yes	2A, 3
Pn: Pinones silty clay	Pinones	100	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 4
Po: Poncena clay	Reparada	3	Coastal plains	Yes	2B3, 4
Re: Reilly soils	Bajura	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
Rp: Reparada clay	Reparada	100	Coastal plains	Yes	2B3, 4
Sm: Salt water marsh	Salt water marsh	100	Salt marshes	Yes	2B3, 3, 4
Ta: Talante soils	Fortuna	10	Flood plains	Yes	3
Tf: Tidal flats	Tidal flats	100	Tidal flats	Yes	2B3
Ts: Tidal swamp	Tidal swamp	100	Tidal marshes	Yes	2B3, 3, 4
Tt: Toa silty clay loam	Bajura	5	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
Va: Vayas silty clay loam, occasionally flooded	Vayas	10	Flood plains	Yes	4
Vc: Vayas silty clay, frequently flooded	Vayas	100	Flood plains	Yes	4
VeB: Vega Alta silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Bajura	2	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
VeC:	Bajura	1	Flood plains	Yes	2B3

Vega Alta silty clay loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes					
VgA: Vega Baja silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Bajura	3	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
Vw: Vivi loam	Bajura	2	Flood plains	Yes	2B3
Wa: Wet alluvial land	Wet alluvial land	100	Flood plains	Yes	2B3, 3, 4

Explanation of hydric criteria codes:

1. 1. All Histels except for Folistels, and Histosols except for Folists.
2. 2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Historthels great group, Histoturbels great group, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that:

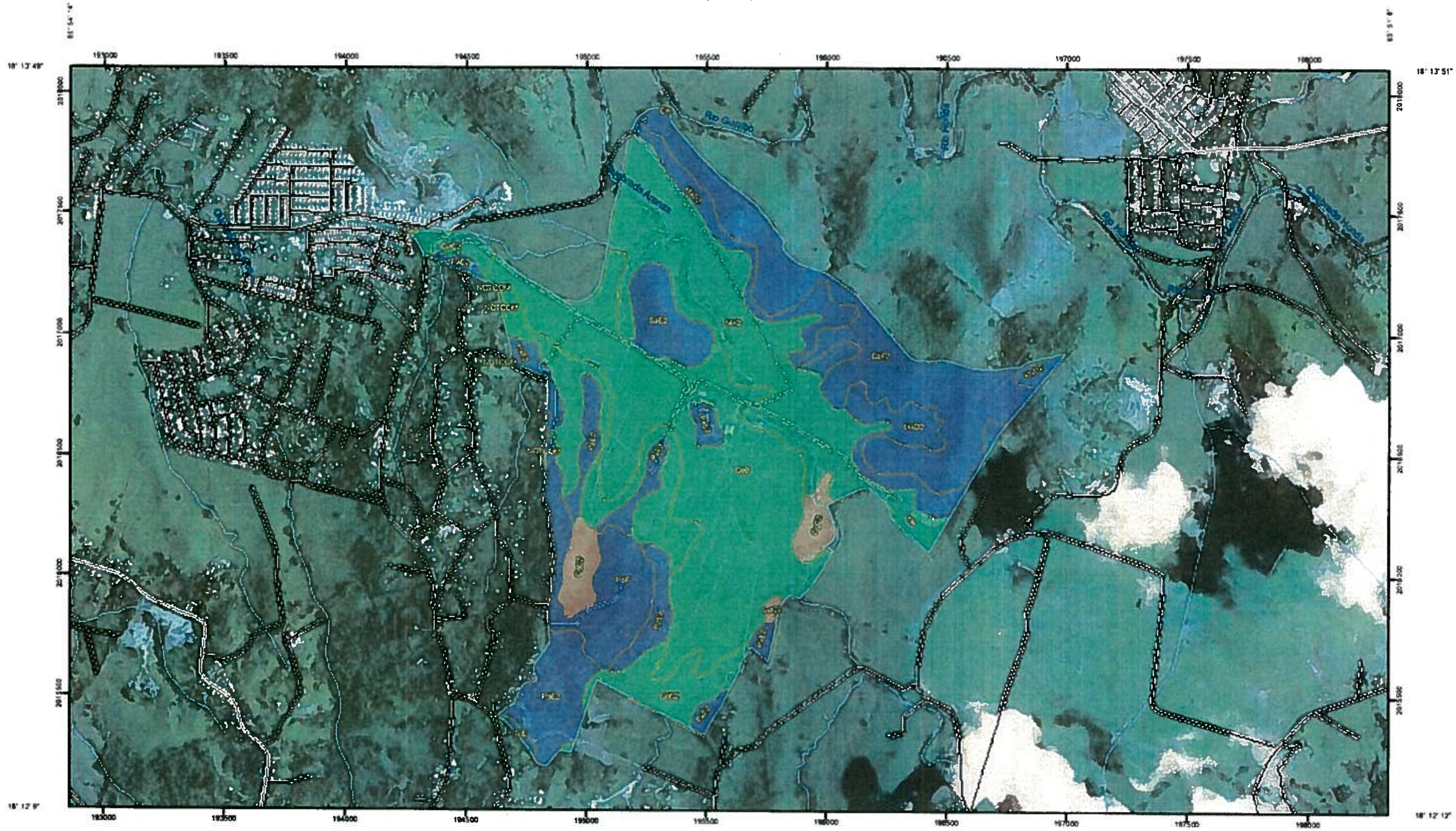
   A. are somewhat poorly drained and have a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season, or during the growing season, or

   B. are poorly drained or very poorly drained and have either: 1.) a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season if textures are coarse sand, sand, or fine sand in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or 2.) a water table at a depth of 0.5 foot or less during the growing season if permeability is equal to or greater than 6.0 in/hr in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or 3.) a water table at a depth of 1.0 foot or less during the growing season if permeability is less than 6.0 in/hr in any layer within a depth of 20 inches.

3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long or very long duration during the growing season.
4. Soils that are frequently flooded for long or very long duration during the growing season.

For additional information on Caribbean Area Soils, please contact: Carmen L. Santiago

Hydric Rating by Map Unit—Caribbean National Forest and Luquillo Experimental Forest, Puerto Rico, and Humacao Area, Puerto Rico Eastern Part
(JUNCOS)



Map Scale: 1:15,100 if printed on B size (11" x 17") sheet.

Meters: 0 250 500 1 000 1 500

Feet: 0 1 000 2 000 4,000 6 000

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Units

Soil Ratings

All Hydric

Partially Hydric

Not Hydric

Unknown Hydric

Not rated or not available

Political Features

Cities

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:15,100 if printed on B size (11" × 17") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 20N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Caribbean National Forest and Luquillo Experimental Forest, Puerto Rico
Survey Area Data: Not available

Soil Survey Area: Humacao Area, Puerto Rico Eastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 3, Aug 19, 2008

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 2004

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.

Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Hydric Rating by Map Unit— Summary by Map Unit — Caribbean National Forest and Luquillo Experimental Forest, Puerto Rico (PR700)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
No soil data available for this soil survey area.				
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area			—	—
Totals for Area of Interest			**735.3**	**100.0%**

Hydric Rating by Map Unit— Summary by Map Unit — Humacao Area, Puerto Rico Eastern Part (PR689)				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
CbF2	Caguabo clay loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes, eroded	Not Hydric	107.9	14.7%
CdB	Candelero loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Partially Hydric	190.9	26.0%
CdC2	Candelero loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	Partially Hydric	85.2	11.6%
CgC2	Cayagua sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	All Hydric	22.7	3.1%
Cn	Cobbly alluvial land	Partially Hydric	0.0	0.0%
MaB	Mabi clay, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Partially Hydric	119.4	16.2%
MaD2	Mabi clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded	Not Hydric	53.1	7.2%
Me	Maunabo clay	Partially Hydric	8.5	1.1%
MuD2	Mucara silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded	Not Hydric	3.6	0.5%
NOTCOM	Not Complete	Unknown Hydric	0.8	0.1%
PaE2	Pandura loam, 12 to 40 percent slopes, eroded	Not Hydric	76.6	10.4%
PdF	Pandura-Very stony land complex, 40 to 60 percent slopes	Not Hydric	42.7	5.8%
SaE2	Sabana silty clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded	Not Hydric	22.5	3.1%
TeE	Teja gravelly sandy loam, 12 to 40 percent slopes	Not Hydric	1.5	0.2%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area			**735.3**	**100.0%**
Totals for Area of Interest			**735.3**	**100.0%**

Description

This rating indicates the proportion of map units that meets the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more map unit components or soil types, each of which is rated as hydric soil or not hydric. Map units that are made up dominantly of hydric soils may have small areas of minor nonhydric components in the higher positions on the landform, and map units that are made up dominantly of nonhydric soils may have small areas of minor hydric components in the lower positions on the landform. Each map unit is designated as "all hydric," "partially hydric," "not hydric," or "unknown hydric," depending on the rating of its respective components.

"All hydric" means that all components listed for a given map unit are rated as being hydric, while "not hydric" means that all components are rated as not hydric. "Partially hydric" means that at least one component of the map unit is rated as hydric, and at least one component is rated as not hydric. "Unknown hydric" indicates that at least one component is not rated so a definitive rating for the map unit cannot be made.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Absence/Presence

Tie-break Rule: Lower

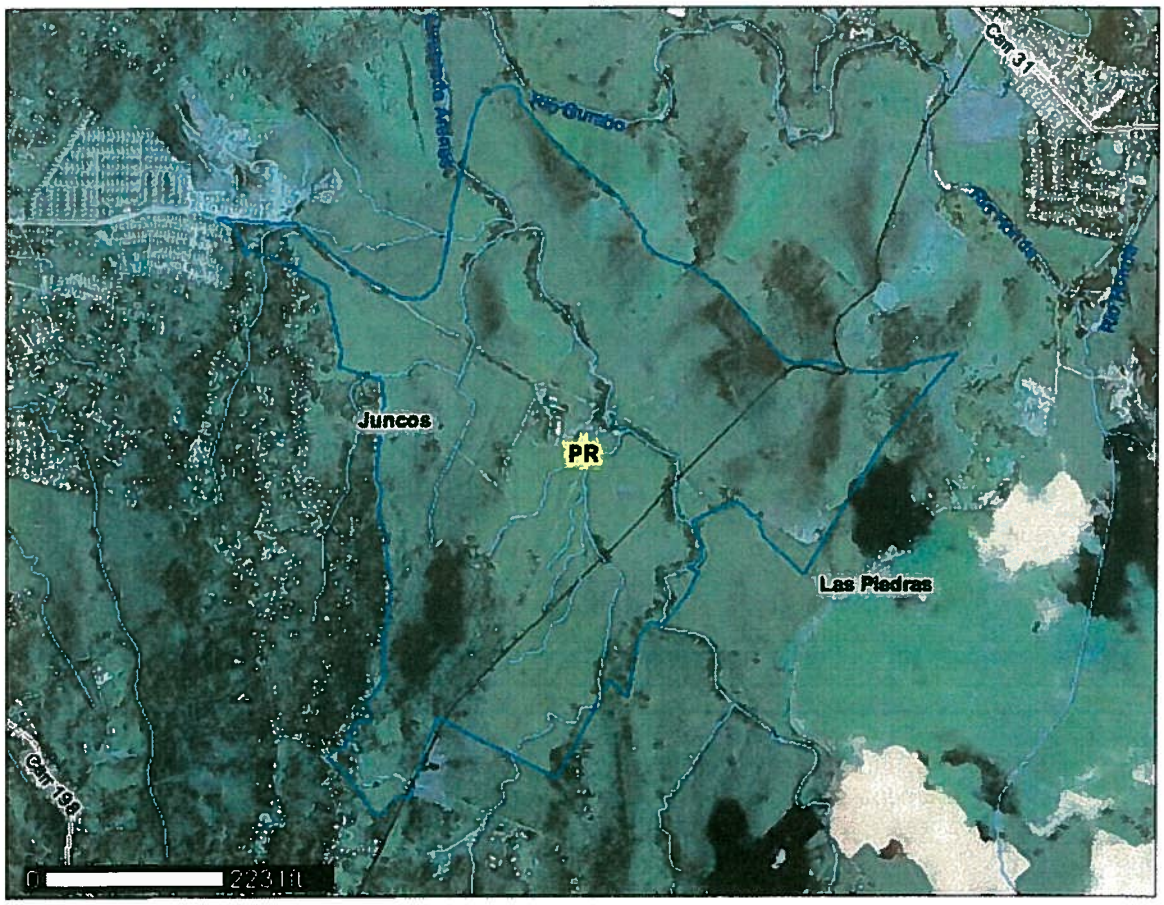
United States Department of Agriculture

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 Caribbean National Forest and Luquillo Experimental Forest, Puerto Rico, and Humacao Area, Puerto Rico Eastern Part

JUNCOS HYDRIC SOILS



July 13, 2012

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://soils.usda.gov/sqi/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://soils.usda.gov/contact/state_offices/).

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 Soil Data Mart Web site or the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The Soil Data Mart is the data storage site for the official soil survey information.

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MaB—Mabi clay, 0 to 5 percent slopes.....17
MaD2—Mabi clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded.....18
Me—Maunabo clay.....18
MuD2—Mucara silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded.....19
NOTCOM—Not Complete.....20
PaE2—Pandura loam, 12 to 40 percent slopes, eroded.....20
PdF—Pandura-Very stony land complex, 40 to 60 percent slopes.....21
SaE2—Sabana silty clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded.....22
TeE—Teja gravelly sandy loam, 12 to 40 percent slopes.....23
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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.

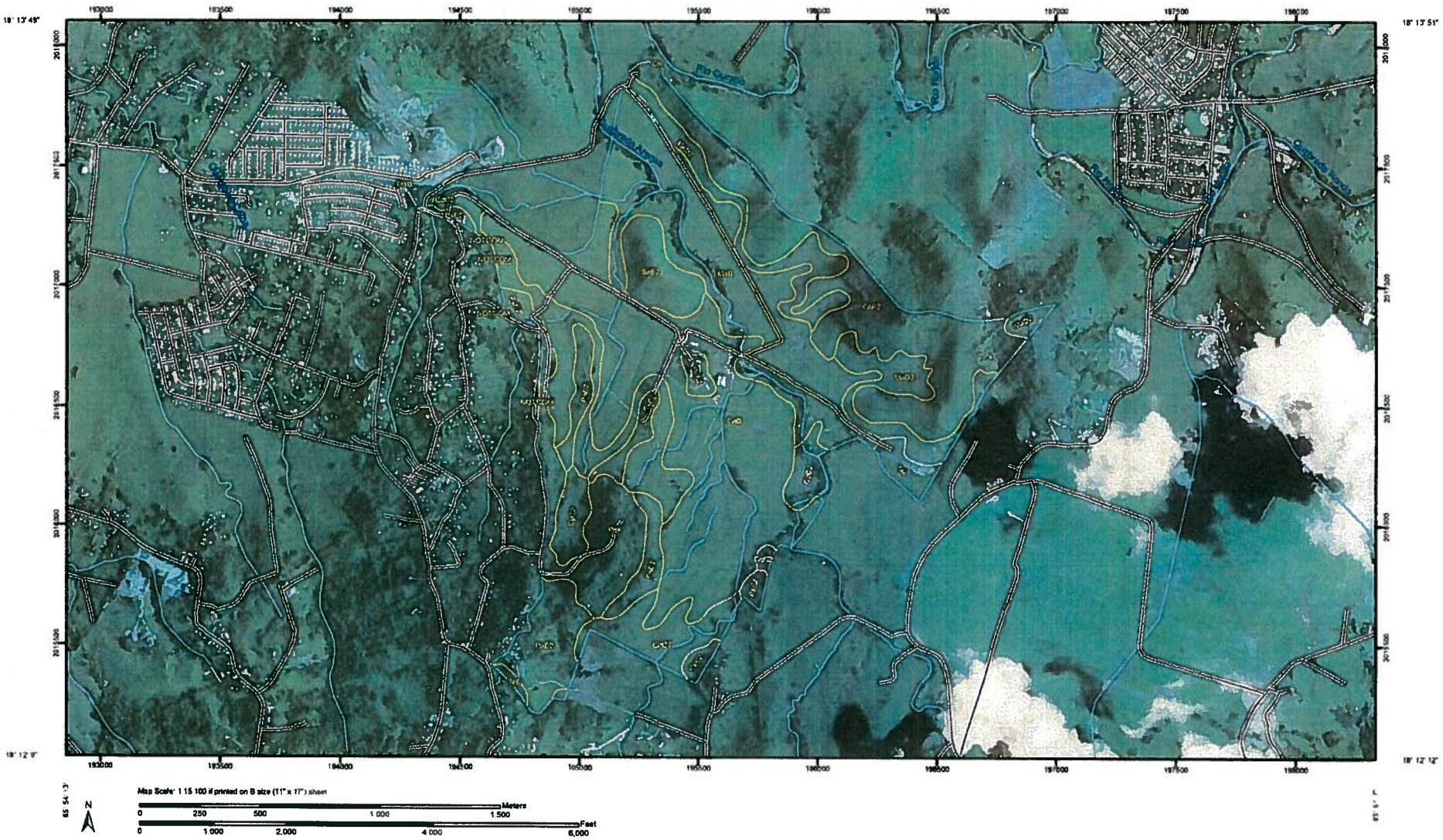
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree 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.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Units

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

- Gully
- Short Steep Slope
- Other

Political Features

- Cities

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:15,100 if printed on B size (11" × 17") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 20N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Caribbean National Forest and Luquillo Experimental Forest, Puerto Rico
Survey Area Data: Not available

Soil Survey Area: Humacao Area, Puerto Rico Eastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 3, Aug 19, 2008

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 2004

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

Caribbean National Forest and Luquillo Experimental Forest, Puerto Rico (PR700)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
No soil data available for this soil survey area.			
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		—	—
Totals for Area of Interest		**735.3**	**100.0%**

Humacao Area, Puerto Rico Eastern Part (PR689)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
CbF2	Caguabo clay loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes, eroded	107.9	14.7%
CdB	Candelero loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	190.9	26.0%
CdC2	Candelero loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	85.2	11.6%
CgC2	Cayagua sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	22.7	3.1%
Cn	Cobbly alluvial land	0.0	0.0%
MaB	Mabi clay, 0 to 5 percent slopes	119.4	16.2%
MaD2	Mabi clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded	53.1	7.2%
Me	Maunabo clay	8.5	1.1%
MuD2	Mucara silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded	3.6	0.5%
NOTCOM	Not Complete	0.8	0.1%
PaE2	Pandura loam, 12 to 40 percent slopes, eroded	76.6	10.4%
PdF	Pandura-Very stony land complex, 40 to 60 percent slopes	42.7	5.8%
SaE2	Sabana silty clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded	22.5	3.1%
TeE	Teja gravelly sandy loam, 12 to 40 percent slopes	1.5	0.2%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		**735.3**	**100.0%**
Totals for Area of Interest		**735.3**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

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.

Humacao Area, Puerto Rico Eastern Part

CbF2—Caguabo clay loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 600 to 2,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 80 to 100 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 72 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Caguabo and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Caguabo

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Residuum and colluvium

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Clay loam
4 to 10 inches: Very gravelly clay loam
10 to 16 inches: Weathered bedrock
16 to 20 inches: Unweathered bedrock

CdB—Candelero loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 80 to 90 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 75 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Candelero and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Candelero

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sediments

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Typical profile

0 to 9 inches: Loam
9 to 26 inches: Sandy clay loam
26 to 60 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Cayagua

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

CdC2—Candelero loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 80 to 90 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 75 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Candelero and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Candelero

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sediments

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical profile

0 to 7 inches: Loam
7 to 24 inches: Sandy clay loam
24 to 64 inches: Sandy clay loam

Minor Components

Cayagua

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

CgC2—Cayagua sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 200 to 600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 80 to 90 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 75 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Cayagua and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Cayagua

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Regolith

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
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 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 7.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3e

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Sandy loam
4 to 20 inches: Clay
20 to 60 inches: Sandy loam

Cn—Cobbly alluvial land

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 10 feet
Frost-free period: 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Cobbly alluvial land: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Cobbly Alluvial Land

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Minor Components

Hydraquents

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

MaB—Mabi clay, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 70 to 85 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 75 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Mabi and similar soils: 97 percent
Minor components: 3 percent

Description of Mabi

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sediments

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 2e

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Clay
6 to 18 inches: Clay
18 to 56 inches: Clay

Minor Components

Bajura

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

MaD2—Mabi clay, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 10 to 400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 70 to 80 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 77 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Mabi and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Mabi

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sediments

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Clay
5 to 18 inches: Clay
18 to 60 inches: Clay

Me—Maunabo clay

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 0 to 50 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 80 to 90 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 75 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 365 days

Map Unit Composition
Maunabo and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Description of Maunabo

Setting
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine textured sediments

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: High (about 10.1 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability (nonirrigated): 3w

Typical profile
0 to 10 inches: Clay
10 to 39 inches: Clay
39 to 48 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components

Bajura
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

MuD2—Mucara silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 600 to 2,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 80 to 100 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 72 to 79 degrees F
Frost-free period: 365 days

Map Unit Composition
Mucara and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Mucara

Setting
Landform: Mountain slopes, hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, head slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Parent material: Residuum

Properties and qualities
Slope: 12 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 36 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability (nonirrigated): 4e

Typical profile
0 to 7 inches: Silty clay loam
7 to 18 inches: Silty clay
18 to 32 inches: Weathered bedrock
32 to 36 inches: Unweathered bedrock

NOTCOM—Not Complete

Map Unit Composition
Not complete: 100 percent

PaE2—Pandura loam, 12 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting
Elevation: 600 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 75 to 85 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 75 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Pandura and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Pandura

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Weathered materials

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 40 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Loam
3 to 19 inches: Sandy loam
19 to 35 inches: Weathered bedrock

PdF—Pandura-Very stony land complex, 40 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 600 to 3,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 85 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 150 to 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Pandura and similar soils: 70 percent
Very stony land: 30 percent

Description of Pandura

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Parent material: Weathered materials

Properties and qualities

Slope: 40 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 20 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.06 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7e

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Loam
3 to 19 inches: Sandy loam
19 to 35 inches: Weathered bedrock

Description of Very Stony Land

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Properties and qualities

Slope: 40 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 in/hr)
Available water capacity: Very low (about 2.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 8s

Typical profile

0 to 60 inches: Fragmental material

SaE2—Sabana silty clay loam, 20 to 40 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 600 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 80 to 90 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 77 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Sabana and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Sabana

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine textured residuum

Properties and qualities

Slope: 20 to 40 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Silty clay loam
4 to 18 inches: Silty clay
18 to 22 inches: Unweathered bedrock

TeE—Teja gravelly sandy loam, 12 to 40 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 50 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 80 to 90 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 77 to 81 degrees F
Frost-free period: 365 days

Map Unit Composition

Teja and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Teja

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Parent material: Gravelly residuum

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 40 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to very high (0.06 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Very low (about 0.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 7s

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Gravelly sandy loam
6 to 14 inches: Gravelly sandy loam
14 to 18 inches: Unweathered bedrock

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Appendix No. 3
Irrigation System Drawings

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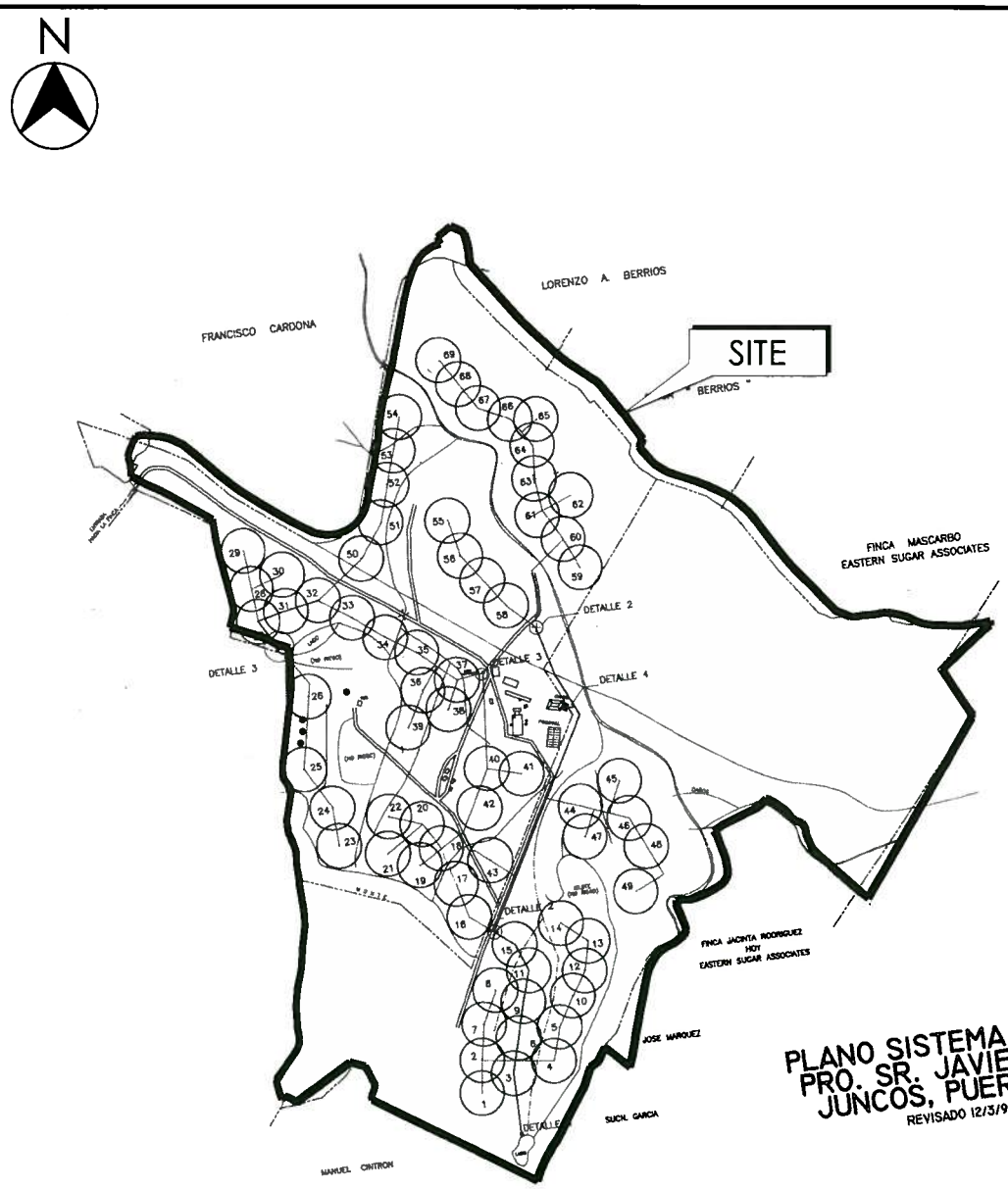

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NOTE: Scaling and superposition of scanned images relative to the surveyed property limit is approximate.

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IRRIGATION SYSTEM

FIGURE B

Apéndice E – Evaluación Arqueológica Fase 1A

EVALUACION ARQUEOLOGICA FASE 1A

PREPARADO PARA:

NRG SOLAR JUNCOS LLC
JUNCOS – LAS PIEDRAS, PUERTO RICO

PREPARADO POR:

Arqueología, Inc.

SEPTIEMBRE 2012

EVALUACIÓN ARQUEOLÓGICA: FASE IA

Proyecto:

Juncos Solar Project

Juncos, P.R.

Sometido a:

CMA Architects & Engineers, LLP.

Presentado por:

Arqueología Inc.

10 de septiembre de 2012

Proyecto: **EVALUACIÓN ARQUEOLÓGICA: FASE IA**

Juncos Solar Project

Juncos, P.R.

Sometido a: CMA Architects & Engineers, LLP.

Preparado por: Arqueología Inc.

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Fecha: **10 de septiembre de 2012**

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A todos gracias...

Resumen Ejecutivo

CMA Architects & Engineers, LLP ha contratado a la firma Arqueología Inc. para realizar una Evaluación Arqueológica Fase IA para el proyecto Juncos Solar Project, en Juncos. El objetivo principal de esta investigación es determinar y emitir comentario sobre la sensitividad del área a ser impactada por el proyecto, en base a la presencia o ausencia de recursos culturales. Este estudio ha sido desarrollado de manera que cumple con los parámetros delineados por el *Reglamento para la Radicación y Evaluación Arqueológica de Proyectos de Construcción y Desarrollo* del Consejo para la Protección del Patrimonio Terrestre de Puerto Rico (1992), y con los requerimientos de la *Guía para Hacer Investigaciones Arqueológicas, Fase I, II y III* de la Oficina Estatal de Conservación Histórica (1993).

Basado en los resultados anteriormente expuestos, se pudo establecer que la región donde localiza el proyecto es arqueológicamente sensitiva, y que los sistemas ecológicos originarios hace mucho fueron alterados por la expansión del hombre en el área general, así como en el predio a desarrollarse. Este fue desprovisto de vegetación arbórea y sometido al arado para la siembra de caña de azúcar por décadas, quizás por siglos.

En términos del periodo prehistórico e histórico (5000 a.C. hasta el Presente) se considera el predio bajo estudio uno de alta sensitividad arqueológica por la proximidad inmediata de varios yacimientos prehistóricos [Figura 2], por la ubicación de remanentes estructurales históricos, y áreas asociadas dentro de los límites del mismo [Figura 5-7, y 25], por la presencia de puentes relacionados a las vías del tren de arrimo de caña de azúcar, cual cruza la finca de un extremo a otro [Figura 17], y por su entorno ecológico cual incluye varios cuerpos de agua y un llano con suelos propicios para cultivo. Por estas razones se recomiendan estudios adicionales, para identificar con más precisión los elementos ya encontrados y aquellos que pudieran encontrarse en el subsuelo.

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I. Introducción

CMA Architects & Engineers, LLP ha contratado a la firma Arqueología Inc. para realizar una Evaluación Arqueológica Fase IA para el proyecto Juncos Solar Project, en Juncos. El objetivo principal de esta investigación es determinar y emitir comentario sobre la sensitividad del área a ser impactada por el proyecto, en base a la presencia de recursos culturales. La misma se basa en los parámetros delineados por el *Reglamento para la Radicación y Evaluación Arqueológica de Proyectos de Construcción y Desarrollo* (ICP 1992).

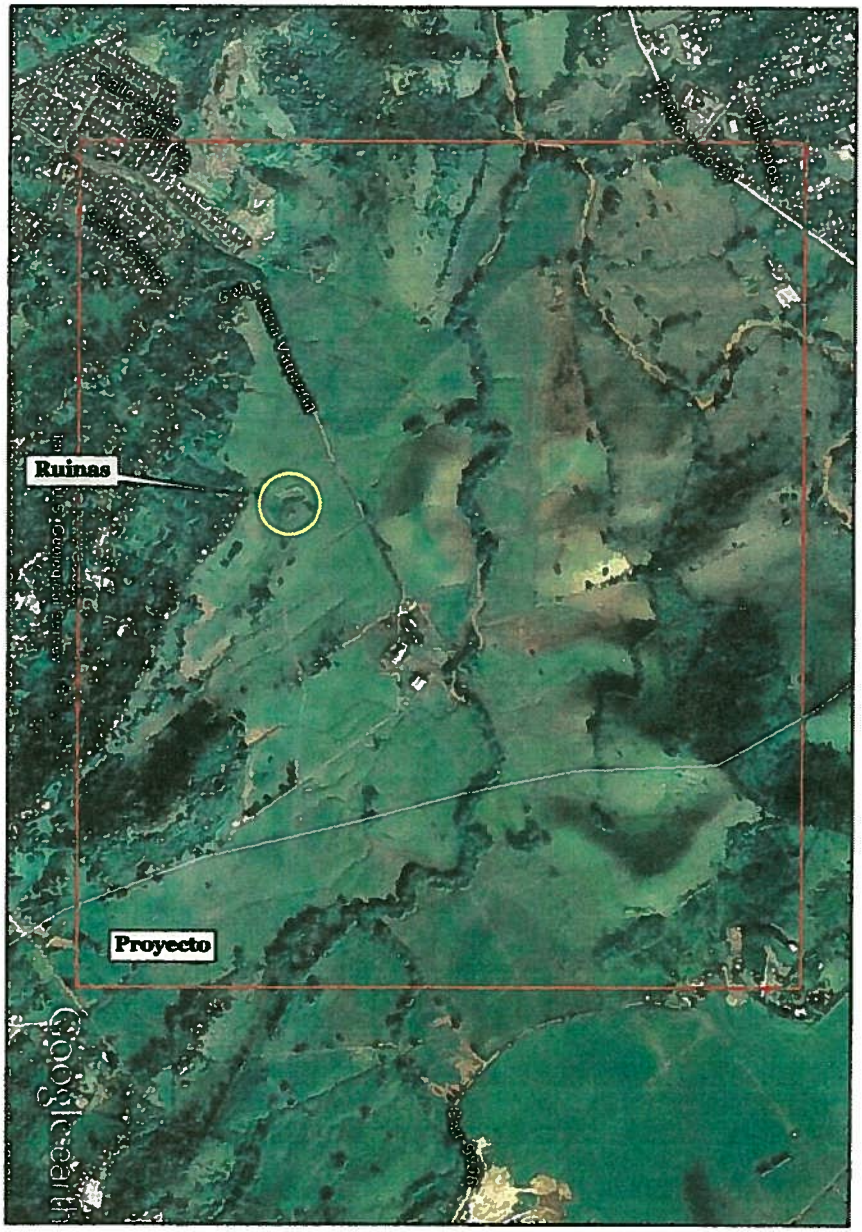

Figura 1: Aérea del Proyecto [Google Earth 2011].

II. Descripción del Proyecto

NRG Solar Juncos LLC propone la construcción de un proyecto de energía renovable generada por tecnología solar para proveer electricidad a la Autoridad de Energía Eléctrica (AEE). Juncos Solar Project consistirá de una instalación de energía solar fotovoltaica (PV) que producirá 52 megavatios (MW) de corriente alterna (AC). Esta instalación estará localizada en una propiedad de 710 cuerdas, de las cuales 500 aproximadamente serán desarrolladas como parte del Proyecto. La propiedad está ubicada en la Carretera Estatal PR-935 en el barrio Ceiba Norte del municipio de Juncos y barrio Quebrada Arenas del municipio de Las Piedras. La electricidad que genere el Proyecto será enviada al Centro de Transmisión Juncos mediante una línea de interconexión de 115 kV.

III. Medio Ambiente

Localización

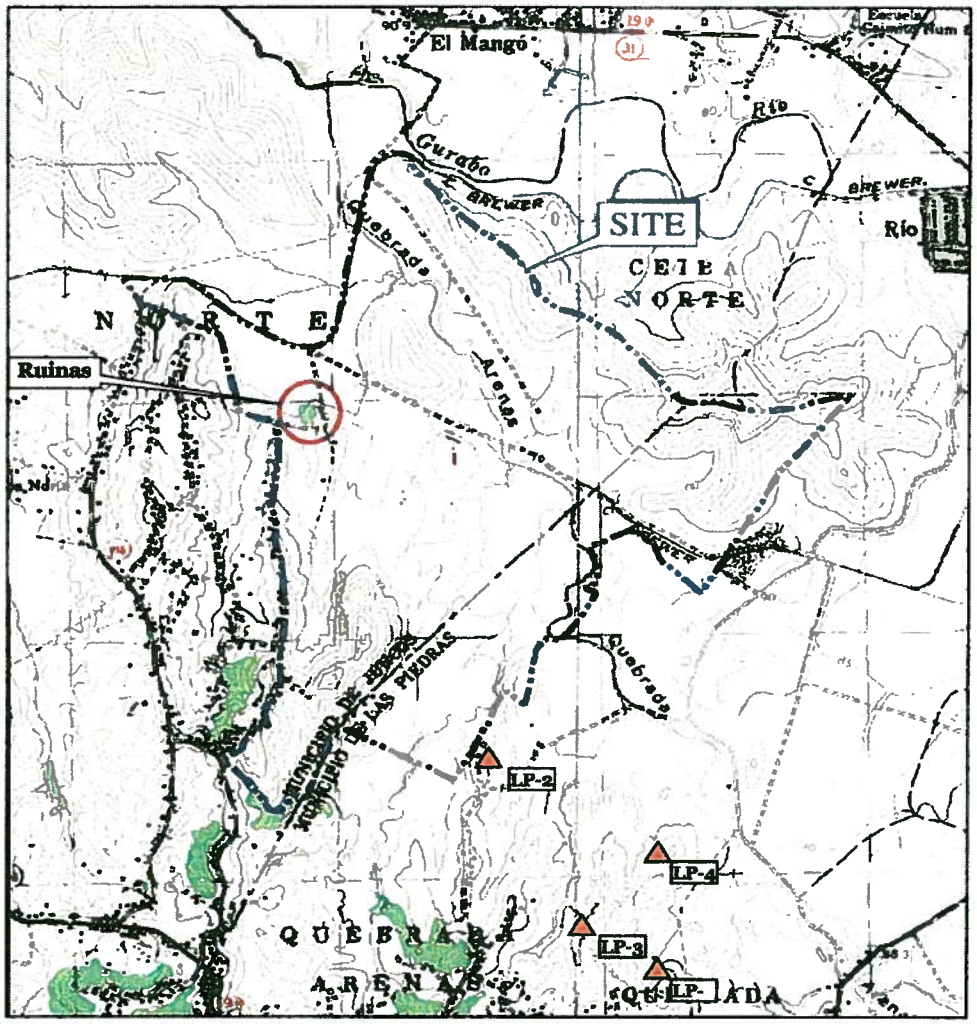

Figura 2: Localización Proyecto & Yacimientos [USGS 1982].

Los Municipios de Juncos y Las Piedras están situados en la Región Central Este de Puerto Rico. Juncos colinda al Norte con los municipios de Carolina y Canóvanas, al Sur con San Lorenzo y Las Piedras, al Este Las Piedras y al Oeste con el Municipio de Gurabo. El territorio municipal posee un área de 67.6 km^2, dividido en 9 barrios y su zona urbana, como sigue: Caimito, Ceiba Norte, Ceiba Sur, Gurabo Abajo, Gurabo Arriba, Lirios, Mamey, Valenciano Abajo y Valenciano Arriba. La parte norte del predio a desarrollarse ubica en el Bo. Ceiba Norte de Juncos.

Las Piedras comprende un área de 33 millas o 85 kilómetros cuadrados. Colinda con San Lorenzo y Juncos al Oeste, con Humacao y Naguabo al Este y con Yabucoa al Sur. El municipio está constituido por los siguientes barrios: Pueblo, El Río, Tejas, Collores, Ceiba, Montones, Boquerón y Quebrada Arenas. El restante sur del predio a desarrollarse ubica en el Bo. Quebrada Arenas de Las Piedras.

Topografía

El territorio Municipal de Juncos y Las Piedras ubican geográficamente en el área denominada Llanuras del Interior Montañoso del Este, al sureste centro de la Isla (Pico 1969:45). La topografía presenta estribaciones menores de la Sierra de Luquillo, que sirven de línea divisora con Canóvanas al norte, donde se eleva unos 700m SNM. Al sur la elevación alcanza unos 500m. En general la topografía es una accidentada. Según Pico (1975:367), el Valle de Caguas fue formado por la acción erosiva de la cuenca del Río Grande de Loíza y el Río Gurabo, su principal tributario. Como resultado, el Valle es un gran depósito de aluvión [Qa] del Holoceno o Pleistoceno (Briggs 1965).

El predio a desarrollarse conforma un pequeño valle rodeado por colinas de poca altura de pendientes suaves. Solo un promontorio al sur del predio evidencia pendientes abruptas, sobre la cual se identifican enormes plutones de grano diorita.

Geología

El territorio Municipal de Juncos y Las Piedras forman parte de la llanura más grande del interior montañoso, El Batolito de San Lorenzo, cual se extiende entre Las Piedras y Maunabo y entre San Lorenzo y Humacao y Vieques. Se compone principalmente de intrusiones discordantes irregulares de plutones de roca ígnea, en específico grano diorita. La numerosidad de batolitos se debe a una cantidad excesiva y constante producción de magma durante periodos de orogénesis, hace 85 millones de años, en el Cretácico Superior (Geo-Cim, CSA

Group 2007; Wikipedia 2012). Es de carácter masivo y sumamente dura, y de las características más sobresalientes es su ocurrencia en grandes formaciones masivas. Según el cuadrángulo hidrogeológico de Puerto Rico, las rocas en esta región se describen de la siguiente manera (Briggs 1965; Broedel 1961).

> TKp - Rocas plutónicas, en su mayoría granodiorita y diorita de cuarzo; alguna diorita; gabro y anfibolita; se entiende que fue depositada durante el Cretáceo tardío, Paleoceno o Eoceno. Incluye alguna piedra alterada hidrotermalmente y algunas áreas de piedra plutónica y volcánica compleja e íntimamente asociadas. Profundamente meteorizados en áreas locales.
> Kl / Kll - Lava, breccia de la lava, tuffa, y breccia tuffácea: Grandemente depositado en un ambiente marino, algunas camas delgadas de piedra arenisca y cienosa; Kll, algunos lentes de la caliza; algunas piedras hidrotermalmente alteradas; algo de anfibolita. Desgaste profundo extenso. Algunos estratos del Cretáceo Tardío pueden ser incluidos dentro de esta unidad del mapa. El espesor total puede exceder 30,000 pies.
> Qa - Depósitos Aluviales, y depósitos de llanos y terrazas aluviales con cieno, arcilla y gravilla, y los depósitos de abanico de *piedmont* como también incluye *colluvium* en los márgenes de depósitos aluviales, rinden inconstantes, dependiendo del espesor y tamaño de grano, contienen gran cantidad de agua, tiene rendimiento grandes llanuras costeras al sur donde los depósitos son más espesos y se recargan prontamente de las fuentes de agua superficiales, rinde volúmenes grandes de agua en valles a lo largo de los arroyos más grandes.
> KT/Ktl - Piedra arenisca tuffácea, cienosa, breccia, conglomerado, lava y tuffa: Lava marina, tuffa, y piedra arenisca volcánica y cienosa predominan en las partes más bajas; en la parte superior conglomerado tufáceo subaério y marino y tuffa subaéria y marina y breccia tuffácea predominan; Ktl, algunos lentes puros y otros impuros de la caliza más común en las partes del sudoeste y sur-centrales del mapa; algunas piedras hidrotermalmente alteradas.

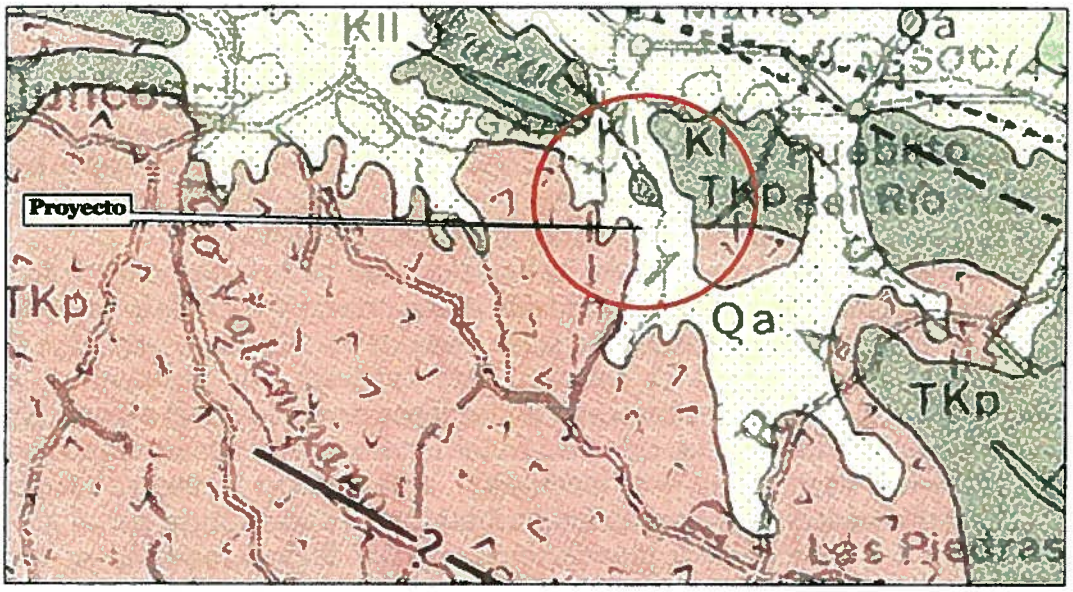

Figura 3: Hidrogeológico Juncos - Las Piedras [Briggs 1965].

Suelos

A través del territorio municipal de estos pueblos la granodiorita que se encuentra en las capas superiores se ha descompuesto hasta formar una capa gruesa de suelo arcilloso, resultado directo de la meteorización. De apariencia marrón rojiza a grisácea, debido al alto contenido de hierro en los minerales de la roca, este suelo posee baja permeabilidad promoviendo condiciones de estancamiento de aguas. Según el Soil Survey of the Humacao Area of Eastern Puerto Rico (Boccheciamp 1977) en el área del proyecto existen los siguientes suelos:

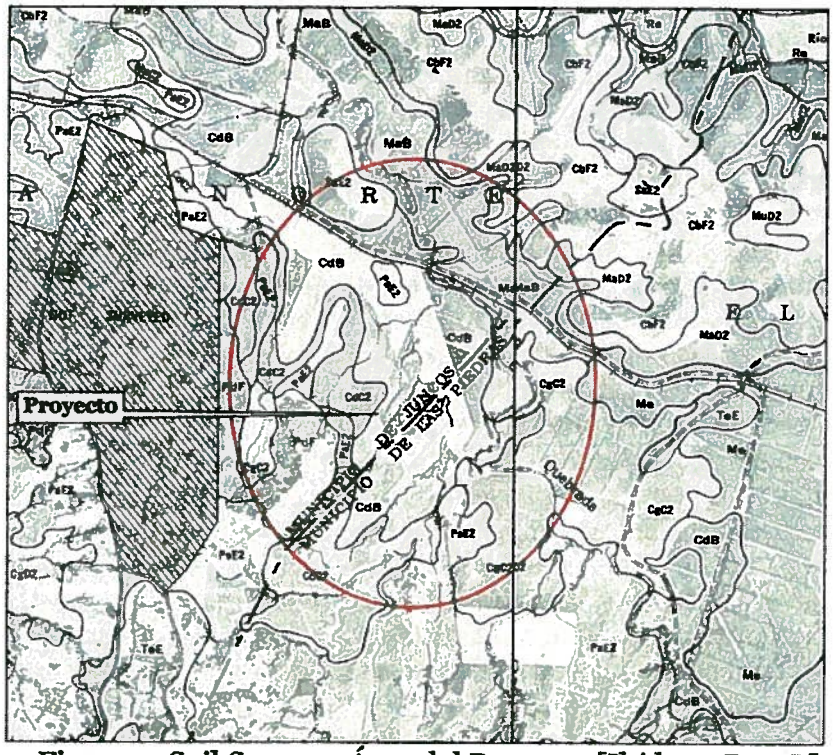

Figura 4: Soil Survey - Área del Proyecto [Ibíd.: 25R-25L].

CgC2 — Cayagua marga arenosa – de 5 a 12 % de inclinación, erosionado. Este suelo posee limitaciones moderadas para la agricultura por su pobre drenaje y lenta permeabilidad. Ha sido sembrado en piña por muchos años. Si se le aplica cal y se drena adecuadamente también sirve para caña de azúcar y pastos.
PaE2-Pandura Marga, 12 a 40% de inclinación. Este suelo está en los lados y cimas del espinazo. La erosión ha removido la mayoría de la capa de la superficie original, y el arado ha mezclado la parte restante de esa capa con algo del subsuelo. En algunas áreas el subsuelo está expuesto. Su pendiente, poca profundidad, y el riesgo de erosión son limitaciones severas para el cultivo. Esta se usa ocasionalmente para las cosechas frutos menores, y ha estado en pastura.
CdC2-Candelero loam, 5 a 12 % de inclinación. Este suelo se encuentra abanicos aluviales y pie montes, con severas limitaciones para la agricultura por el pobre drenaje, por ser susceptible a inundaciones y posee fluctuaciones en su nivel freático por temporadas. Ha sido sembrado en caña de azúcar y pastos.

CdB-Candelero loam, 2 a 5 % de inclinación Este suelo se encuentra en terrazas y abanicos aluviales, con severas limitaciones para la agricultura por el pobre drenaje, es susceptible a inundaciones y posee fluctuaciones en su nivel freático por temporadas.
CdC2- CdB-Candelero loam, 2 a 12 % de inclinación. Este suelo se encuentra en abanicos aluviales y pie montes con severas limitaciones para la agricultura por su pobre drenaje, una vez arado en susceptible a la erosión.

Climatología

Juncos y Las Piedras sitúan en los Valles Húmedos del Este (Picó 1969:171), entre la Sierra de Luquillo y la de Cayey, región que posee un clima húmedo subtropical, con temperatura anual media de 76 °F, y una precipitación pluvial promedio de 69.1 pulgadas anuales, las cuales se distribuyen en dos máximas, una corta entre abril y junio, y otra más extensa entre agosto y noviembre.

Hidrología

Entre los recursos hidrológicos dentro de los Municipios se encuentran los ríos Valenciano y Gurabo, el primero cruza el territorio de sur a norte, el segundo de este a oeste. El sistema cuenta además con las quebradas: Ceiba, De Los Muertos, Montones, La Santa, Don Víctor y Arenas. Esta última ubica dentro del proyecto de atravesándolo de norte a sur. Juncos cuenta también con hidrografía subterránea, el acuífero aluvial más importante, de Caguas a Juncos y también el más importante de la región geográfica conocida como Provincia Interior de Puerto Rico (Picó 1969:172). En Las Piedras existen cuatro (4) ríos importantes: el Río Valenciano, el Río Blanco, el Río Humacao y el Río Gurabo.

Flora & Fauna

No hay duda, que el uso y manejo de las tierras en el predio bajo estudio y en el área circundante durante los últimos 400 años alteró extensamente la ecología de la región. La explotación de bosques para madera, combustible, agricultura y ganadería destruyó la vegetación original de tal manera, que se hace difícil determinar fronteras de asociación vegetal originarias (Abbad y Lasierra 1979; Little y Wadsworth1977). En términos generales la vegetación original de los Municipios de Juncos y Las Piedras corresponde a los Bosque de las Alturas (Pico 1969:196). La fauna, como la vegetación, existente en el área del proyecto no es muy variada, dado a que la finca sirve de vaquería. Los bosques secundarios representan una etapa sucesión en áreas que fueron alterados por efectos naturales o por la mano del hombre. En los afloramientos de las granodioritas todavía se encuentra vegetación madura.

Alteraciones al Terreno

A continuación se presenta una serie de imágenes históricas que evidencian la evolución de la Finca #3371, detallando el área donde ubica el proyecto. Los sistemas ecológicos originarios hace mucho fueron alterados por la expansión del hombre. La foto aérea tomada en 1936 muestra las condiciones en que se encontraba el predio 8 décadas atrás. El terreno carece de vegetación arbórea madura resultado de la siembra de caña de azúcar. La distribución de las piezas de caña posee gran variedad en forma dentro del organigrama de cultivo y acareo. Donde hoy ubican ruinas en ladrillo, se evidencia todo un complejo de estructuras donde se entiende, se corría y administraba la finca para el cultivo de caña.

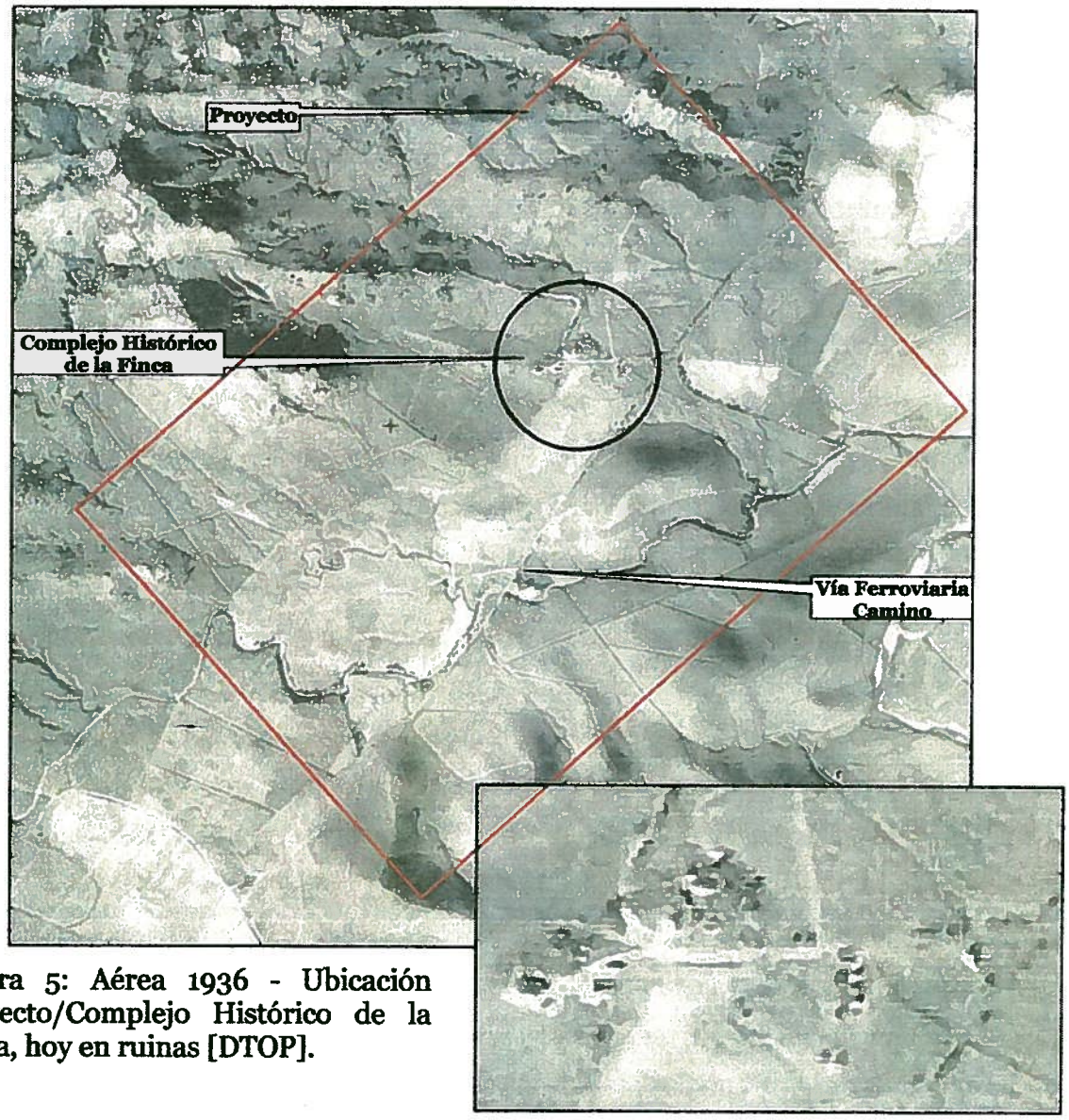

Figura 5: Aérea 1936 - Ubicación Proyecto/Complejo Histórico de la Finca, hoy en ruinas [DTOP].

Durante la mayor parte del siglo 18, Las Piedras era la jurisdicción principal de la región, incluyendo a Humacao. Su origen debió estar relacionado con la configuración de los grandes hatos ganaderos de siglos anteriores. La descripción del Mariscal Alejandro O'Reilly (1765) nos dice que la población de "Piedras" era de 834 personas, con 3,012 cabezas de ganado, de las cuales 1,090 eran vacuno (Fernández Méndez 1995:237). Fernando Miyares González en 1775, describe a Las Piedras;

> "Esta agradable ribera se halla situada a un lado y a otro del río que toma su nombre, el cual es preciso atravesar varias veces para seguir el camino, cuyos territorios hasta Quebrada Honda son de la misma jurisdicción. La iglesia con veinte casuchas, se halla establecida en una pequeña loma llamada Las Piedras (Ibíd.: 291-292).

Para 1776 la población de Humacao, de acuerdo a Abbad y La Sierra es de 1,515 personas. Fray Iñigo nos describe la región de la siguiente manera:

> "La parroquia de este partido está dividida en dos partes. La iglesia principal está en la cumbre de las montañas en el nacimiento del río, en el sitio que llaman Las Piedras (énfasis nuestro), en donde solo hay tres casas, las demás hasta el número de 254 con 1,515 almas, están a uno y otro lado de la montaña, parte el territorio que media hasta el pueblo de Caguas y parte en la ribera del río Humacao, que es un fertilísimo valle formado entre dos cordilleras de altas serranías, que lo hacen opaco, y sombrío aunque sus tierras son excelentes para todo género de producciones" (Abbad y La Sierra 1966:153).

Las Piedras conocida entonces por "Ribera de Las Piedras", situaba entre Humacao y Caguas en la cumbre de la montaña donde nace el Río Humacao. Aparentemente la aldea y su ermita eran un punto de reunión ideal para los vecinos del área que encontraban a Humacao y Caguas muy distantes. La relación entre Humacao y Las Piedras influyó mutuamente su desarrollo. Vélez (1991:11) señala que para el 1790 Humacao, para entonces un pequeño pueblo, solicita segregarse de Las Piedras. De esta referencia se puede inferir que Las Piedras ocupó un lugar distinguido en el desarrollo temprano de la región, pero luego fue aventajado por el rápido desarrollo económico y político de los otros municipios circundantes.

Benito López (1847) describe a Las Piedras para el 1797;

> "...Este pueblo cuenta dos épocas de fundación, la primera es de más de cien años. Pero en 1797, por orden del Gobierno Civil y eclesiástico y a pedimiento de varios vecinos, fue trasladada la parroquia con todas sus alhajas y fundaciones al barrio de Juncos; el descontento de sus vecinos que vivían inmediatos al lugar antiguo fe tal que reuniéndose y nombrando un apoderado, pidieron al Gobierno nueva parroquia en el mismo punto en el que se hallaba la antigua, comprometiéndose a dar 16 cuerdas, planos de terreno para la población y costear de nuevo ornamentos y alhaja, mas el pago de 300 pesos para el cura y 25 para el sacristán en cuya virtud se les concedía la petición y en el ano de 1801

volvieron a fundar el pueblo en el mismo sitio donde estaba la antigua parroquia, la que concluida fue dedicada a Nuestra Sra. De La Concepción... la iglesia es de mampostería y cubierta de tejas, en un estado regular... El cementerio es de mayas en tanto que se reúne el capital necesario para hacerlo de madera a cuyo efecto hay un impuesto de 4 reales, sobre guisas y pasaportes... La casa del Rey es de alto de madera y pajas, no hay casa de cuartel porque no hay tropas como en otros pueblos... El pueblo tiene dos calles, la de Gracia de N. a S. y la del Comercio de Noroeste a Sudoeste, el número de casas en la población es de 27, su valor 211 pesos: casas en el campo 252, su valor 2,598 pesos. Censo de almas: 4,801 calificados, en la población 253 y en el campo 4,548" (Sepúlveda, 2004: T2:111).

En sus comienzos como pueblo, Las Piedras estaba dividido en los siguientes barrios: Pueblo, El Río, Montones y Tejas. Ya los caseríos vecinos habían conseguido su categoría como pueblos, Caguas en 1775 y Humacao en 1793.

Pedro Tomás de Córdova (1968:320-325) menciona que para el año 1824 el partido contaba con 3,058 habitantes. Para el 1827 Las Piedras contaba con una población de 3,643 habitantes, de estos 1,944 eran blancos, 641 negros, 644 mulatos, 94 esclavos y 270 agregados. Estos vivían en 17 casas y 14 bohíos en la zona urbana, 93 casas y 210 bohíos dispersos por todo el litoral rural. Su economía consistía de 11 trapiches azucareros, 24,444 palitos de café que producían 80 quintales del mismo, poseían 335 vacas y producían 2,000 cuartos de miel anualmente. Además de la caña sembraban tabaco el cual era de magnífica calidad. En este siglo el tabaco se siguió produciendo en gran escala. En total el partido tuvo una producción total montante a 780,421 pesos, muy importante para la economía del Isla. Para este año se hace compra del terreno para erigir la Casa del Rey.

En 1853 José Rafael Gómez relata sobre Las Piedras,

"...Tendrán tres cuerdas de extensión los ejidos de esta población. Hay edificios públicos los siguientes: una iglesia de material, tejas y azotea; un cementerio cercado de madera; una Casa de Rey destruida, estándose acopiando maderas para construcción de una nueva...No hay casa de piedra; hay de madera 27, bohíos 31. Hay dos calles nombradas las del comercio y la de la gracia, la primera de E. a O. y la segunda de N. a S.; hay una plaza en frente a la iglesia que contendrá media cuerda" (Sepúlveda, 2004: T2:111).

En 1878 Úbeda y Delgado describe a Las Piedras,

"...La riqueza agrícola se calcula en 19,500 pesos, en 1,087-40 la urbana y en 12,150 la pecuaria...El siguiente estado da a conocer los barrios de que se compone la jurisdicción, la situación de ellos respecto al pueblo, y el número de casas, bohíos, familias y establecimientos comerciales de cada uno. Pueblo 61 casas, 86 bohíos, 158 familias, 3 tiendas mixtas, 5 pulperías. Totales: 267 casas, 1,079 bohíos, 1365 familias, 5 tiendas mixtas, 8 pulperías, 24 ventorrillos. Existen

> en el territorio cuatro escuelas: dos completas (de ambos sexos) en la población...Tiene una plaza, cuatro calles, una traviesa y los edificios públicos siguientes: iglesia de mampostería y madera, techada de teja de barro y en buen estado; casa-Ayuntamiento de madera y dos pisos, ocupada por la oficina , la cárcel y el juzgado de paz; cementerio de mampostería, carnicería en buen estado; y cuarteles de Guardia civil y orden público, que ocupan casa de propiedad particular...Sus vías de comunicación son: la carretera de primer orden a Humacao y la prolongación de la misma hasta Juncos" (en Sepúlveda 2004:T3:232).

Para entonces la jurisdicción comprende los barrios Pueblo, Río, Boquerón, Collores, Montones, Tejas, Ceiba y Quebrada Arenas, y se encontraba adscrito al Departamento de Humacao tanto en lo civil como en lo judicial y militar. Hasta el 1793 Humacao formaba parte del la jurisdicción de Las Piedras. Esto ocurre por el desarrollo acelerado de Humacao, cual logra establecer "...su comandancia militar en el año 1819, declarándose Villa en el 1881 y como Ciudad en 1894" (De Hostos 1976:510). Para entonces el pueblo contaba con 200 casas, 3 ingenios azucareros y una industria ganadera bien desarrollada (De Hostos 1976: 512).

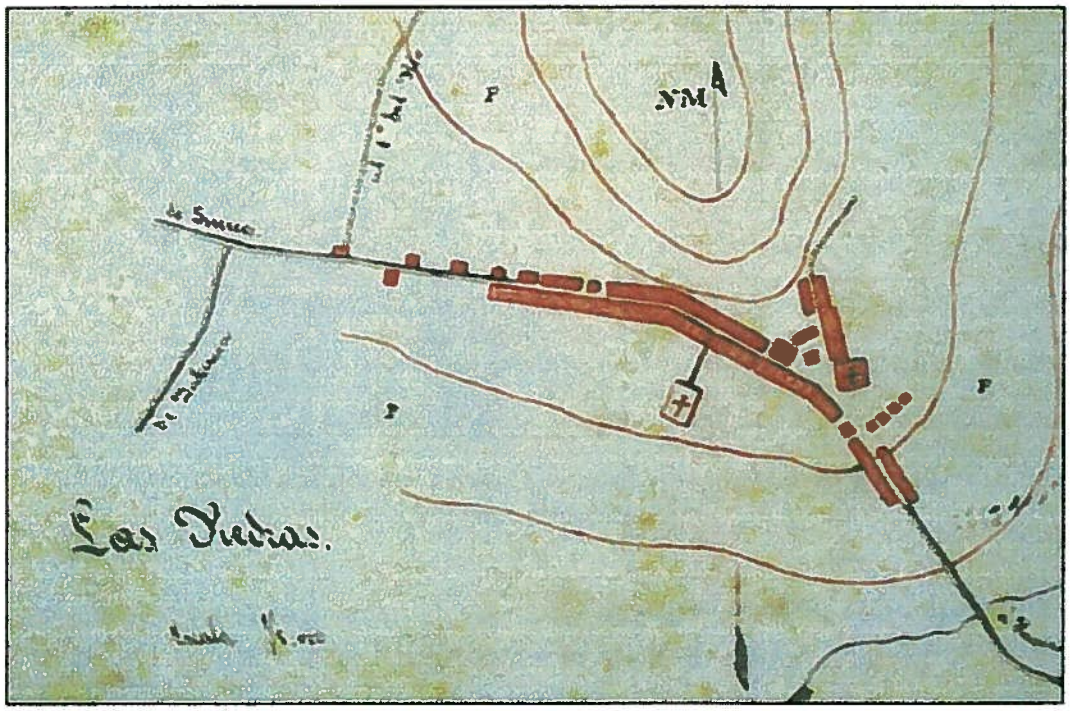

Figura 15: Croquis de Las Piedras, Cuerpo Ingenieros Militares – 1885 [Sepúlveda 2004:T3: 232].

Para comienzos del 1900 se construyo una escuela frente a la plaza, la manera de transportación eran los carros de bueyes y los caballos, y ya tenían carnicería. En el 1914 Las Piedras obtuvo de nuevo su municipalidad, después de estar anexado a Humacao. Para el 1948 la población había aumentado de tal forma que la Junta de Planificación se vio obligada a ampliar los límites de la zona urbana tomando así como áreas constituyentes a los barrios Collores, Tejas, Montones y Quebrada Arenas.

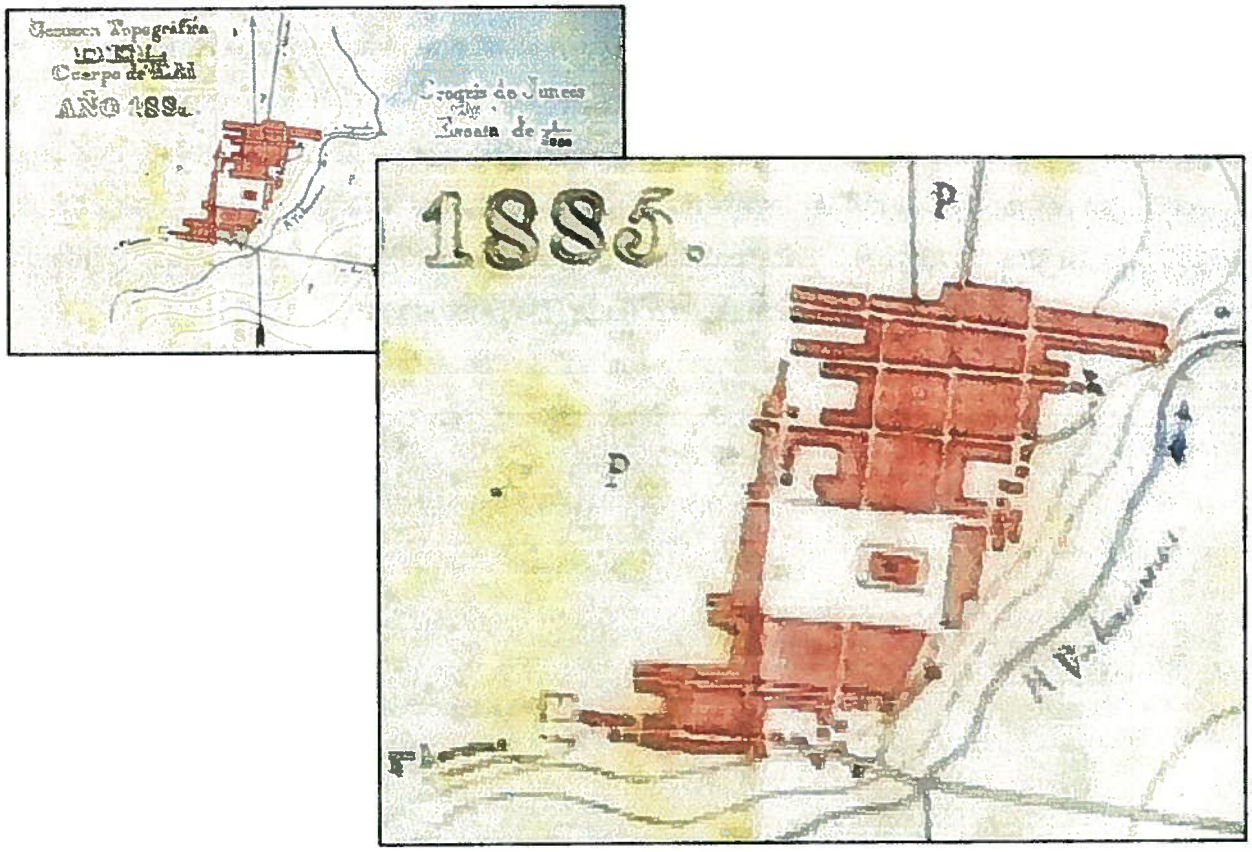

Figura 16: Croquis de Juncos, Cuerpo Ingenieros Militares – 1885 [Sepúlveda 2004:T3: 218].

Juncos por otra parte se origino;

"...en el llamado hatillo de los Juncos, parte del gran Hato de los Delgado. A fines del siglo XVIII (1797) comenzó a poblarse una aldea que comprendía a Las Piedras, Gurabo y Juncos, siendo este ultimo la cabeza de la jurisdicción. Su territorio abarcaba los barrios Pueblo, Gurabo, Valenciano, Ceiba y lirios. Parte del territorio se segrego en 1811 y 1814 para constituir los barrios de San Lorenzo y Gurabo" (Enciclopedia A-Zeta 1976:T4:160).

Por otro lado Roberto Rivera Martínez (2012) indica que:

"La historia del surgimiento de Juncos está atada directamente a los eventos y controversias acaecidos con los "partidos" o territorios de Las Piedras y Humacao. Las Piedras tenía su poblado e iglesia levantados, pero el templo experimentaba "destrucción o estado ruinoso, lo que había motivado la erección de la de Humacao" (así se informaba en el año de 1766, según consta en el folio 4-b del Documento titulado "Testimonio del Expediente sobre translación de la Iglesia Parroquial Las Piedras al sitio de Juncos", que se conserva en los archivos de nuestra Parroquia de Juncos. Con todo, los vecinos de Las Piedras pedían insistentemente que se mantuviese su poblado separado del de Humacao y que se les permitiese levantar nuevamente su templo. El de Humacao sería reconocido como pueblo con sus diversos organismos oficiales en el 1781."

Para 1831 de Córdova (1968: 326-330) ofrece la siguiente descripción:

"...Esta situado en el centro de la isla hacia la parte este. Colinda por el norte con Loiza, por el sur con Hato Grande, por el este con Las Piedras y por el oeste con Gurabo. Tiene legua y media de extensión en todas direcciones. Se fundó en 1797...Pasan por este territorio los ríos Valenciano y Gurabo, abundantes de aguas con las que enriquecen el de Loiza, las quebradas Mamey, Seiba, Arenas, Asonante, Honda, Coyor y Cedros, vierten sus aguas en el rio Gurabo; las de Culebras, Motones y acao, en el Valenciano, y todas son permanentes...Sus tierras son buenas, particularmente las bajuras o vegas de los ríos, produciéndose toda clase de granos y café, y tienen muy buenos pastos para la cria y ceba de reses. Las maderas escasean...Es dividida la jurisdicción...en 1828 de 3,261, de estas 374 blancos, 1,544 pardos, 264 morenos, 74 agregados y 375 esclavos. Varones 1,589 y hembras 1,672. En 1830 nacieron 18 murieron 80 y hubo 14 matrimonios y 1 suicido. Entre los vecinos había 10 artesanos, 1 extranjero y dos curiosos en medicina. En el pueblo 63 casa y 12 bohíos, y en campo 115 casa y 84 bohíos; y 7 ventorrillos".

Teodoro Saldaña para el 1853 destaca lo siguiente referente a Juncos:

"12. Los ejidos de la población se componen de 7 cuerdas...
14. Los edificios públicos que ahí se componen de un edificio de mampostería, un cementerio de misma materia, una casa de Rey y otra que sirve de cuartel. Ambas de madera y cobijadas de tejas de barro.
16. La población se compone de nueve calles que se denominan: Calle de Hornos con su salida a hato Grande, de la cárcel con si salida a la Carnicería, otras nombradas de la Cárcel que sale al barrio de los Lirios, otra del Comercio con su salida al camino de Gurabo, otra denominada la calla chica que tiene su salida al barrio de Ceiba, otra nombrada de la iglesia que sale a Humacao, otra denominada del Caracol que sale al rio Valenciano, otra denominada del ríos que tiene su salida al rio mencionado otra denominada de Naguabo, que sale a la carretera del mismo nombre. 17. En la población se encuentra una sola plaza denominada Plaza Pública, cuya superficie es de 5,929 varas cuadradas." (Sepúlveda 2004:T2:108)

Úbeda y Delgado en 1853 destaca lo siguiente referente a Juncos:

> "La riqueza agrícola está calculada en 52,833 pesos 40 centavos, en 3,937-80 la urbana y en 23,646 – 60 la pecuaria...Cuenta esta Jurisdicción con 6,511 almas. El siguiente esta demuestra los barrios que lo forman, la situación de estos con respecto al pueblo, y el número de casa, bohíos, familias y establecimientos comerciales de cada uno:
> Pueblo: 139 casas, 89 bohíos, 233 familias, 1 mercería, 2 tiendas mixtas, 12 pulperías, 5 ventorrillos. Totales: 325 casas, 709 bohíos, 1039 familias, i mercería, 2 tiendas mistas, 17 pulperías, 6 ventorrillos. Existen el territorio 5 escuelas: una completa de varones y otra de niñas en la población...Tiene una plaza y nueve calles, siendo la principal de estas Comercio. Sus edificios públicos son: iglesia de mampostería en buen estado, con una torrecilla donde se encuentra el reloj público; casa-ayuntamiento, también de mampostería de un solo piso, ocupada por las oficinas cárcel, juzgado de paz y estación telegráfica; cementerio en buen estado, de mampostería; y cuartel de Guardia civil, de madera de un solo piso, y de propiedad particular. Comunica este pueblo con Gurabo por carretera de primer orden 96.5 kilómetros) y con Piedras por la prolongación de la misma (8 kilómetros)" (en Sepúlveda 2004:T3: 218)

En el barrio Ceiba Norte existía un yacimiento de hierro que para el 1878 ya estaba siendo explotado. En 1898 la zona urbana se divide en los barrios Pueblo, Norte y Sur. En 1902 Juncos fue anexado al entonces municipio de Hato Grande, hoy San Lorenzo, pero tal anexión se revoco en 1905 (Questell 2006:15).

Un nuevo siglo inicia para la Isla de Puerto Rico a partir del inicio de la Guerra Hispanoamericana. En términos económicos la inversión de capital norteamericano arropa también las industrias del azúcar y el tabaco en la Isla. En poco tiempo, la economía de la Isla, pasa a ser propiedad de grandes corporaciones absentistas norteamericanas. Con el advenimiento del capital norteamericano la economía de haciendas paso a la historia y surgen los grandes complejos industriales o las centrales. Sidney W. Mintz (1974:25) describe el fenómeno trasformador:

> "When the American Occupation took place sugar was no longer Puerto Rico's main crop. But them American capital flowed heavily into the sugar industry and transformed it completely. This process was especially marked in the south coast region. Great grinding mills -centrales- were built and the lands of scores of small haciendas were bought up to form the "farms" of such mills. These new centrals were very modern in economic and industrial organization, enormous in scale, and a symbol of the kind of changes in Puerto Rican life brought by the Americans. The hacendado class of the south coast, as elsewhere in the island sold out its holdings to the Americans and moved away".

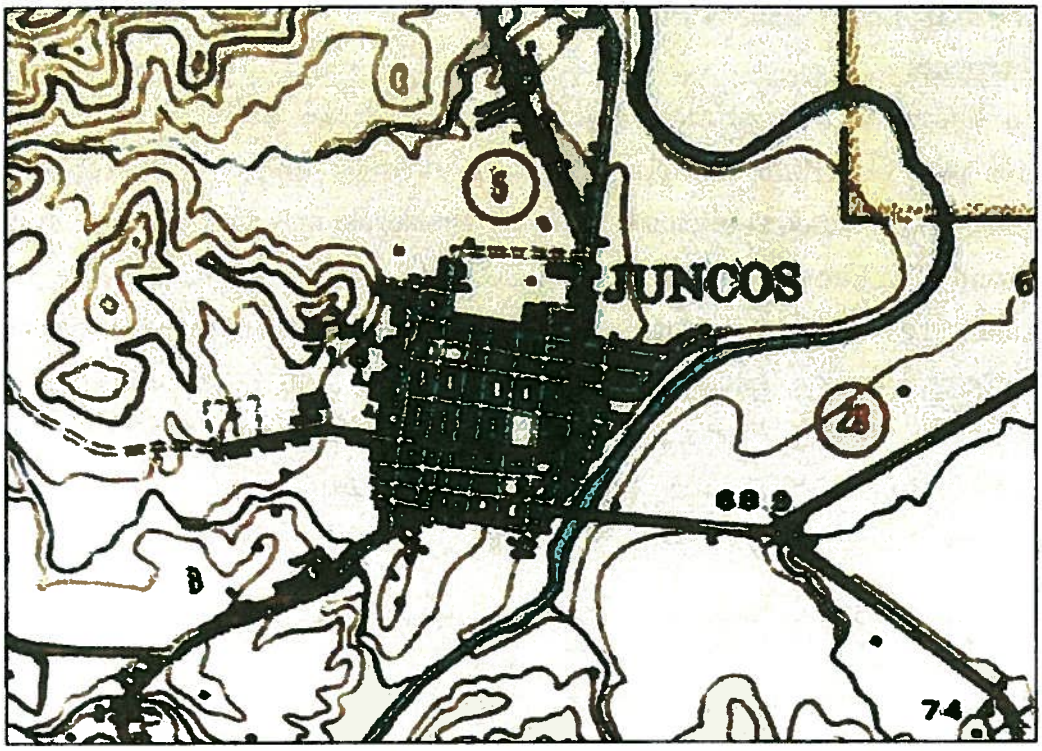

Figura 17: Juncos 1946 - USGS [Sepúlveda 2004:T3:237].

VI. Resultado Específicos del Sitio

Sistema Ferrovial

En Puerto Rico la primera aplicación de ferrovías se desarrolla en las hacienda azucareras para el arrimo de caña al batey (Pumarada 1987). A diferencia del Tren de Circunvalación brindando servicios de carga y pasajeros, que para el 1898 operaba de San Juan a Camuy, y a Carolina; de Aguadilla a Hormigueros; y de Yauco a Ponce y Mayagüez a San Germán. Las vías ferroviarias dentro de la Finca #3371 se empleaban para el arrimo de cana a la Central Juncos. La Figura 18, Topográfico del 1950, muestra la ruta del ferrocarril de acareo de la Eastern Sugar Association, y la Figura 19 muestra el mismo sistema a nombre de C. Brewer Puerto Rico Incorporates. Las Figuras 20-21 muestran un puente en hormigón para las vías del tren de arrimo de caña dentro de la finca.

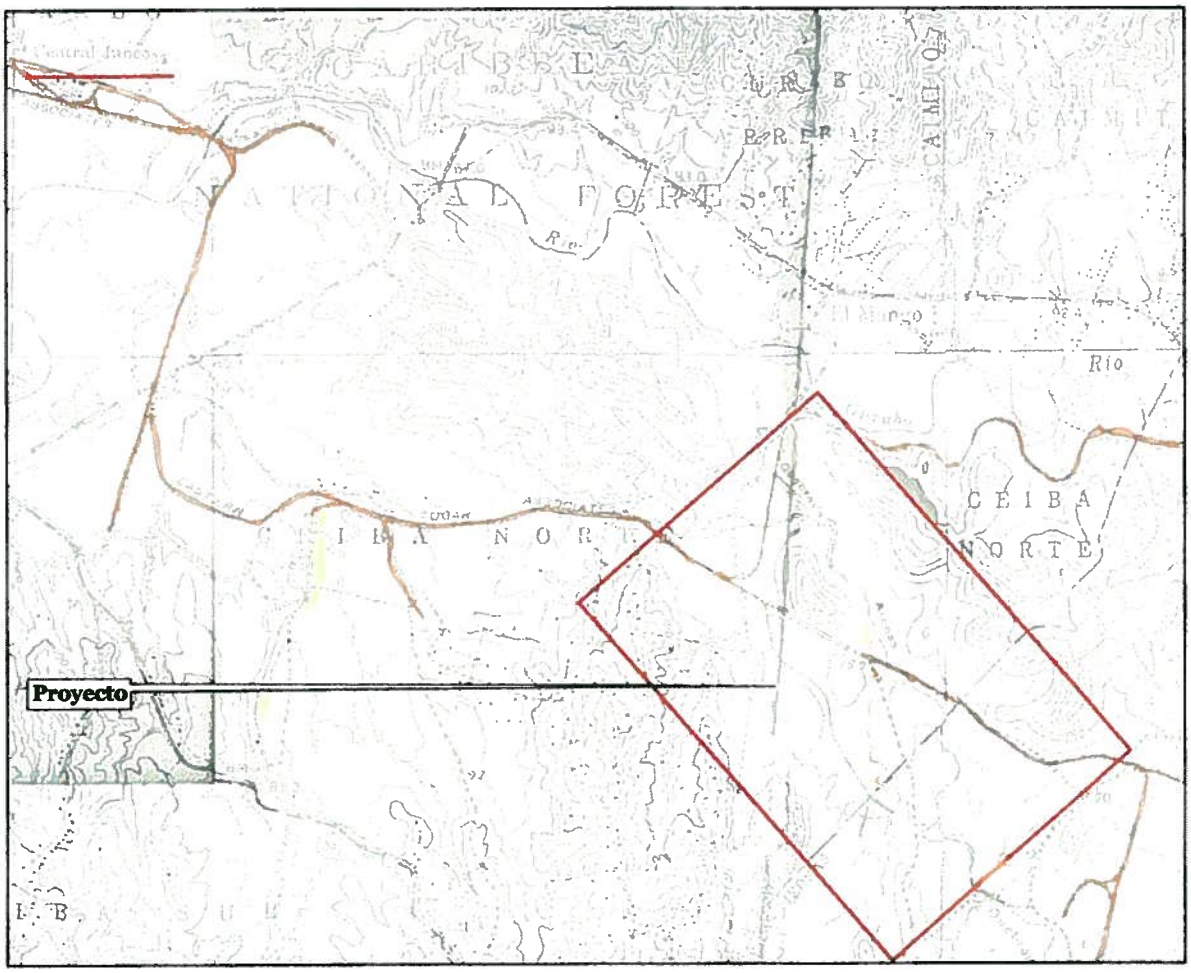

Figura 18: Mapa Rutas Ferroviarias de la "Eastern Sugar Association" [ferrocarrilesprrogerseducationalpage.com].

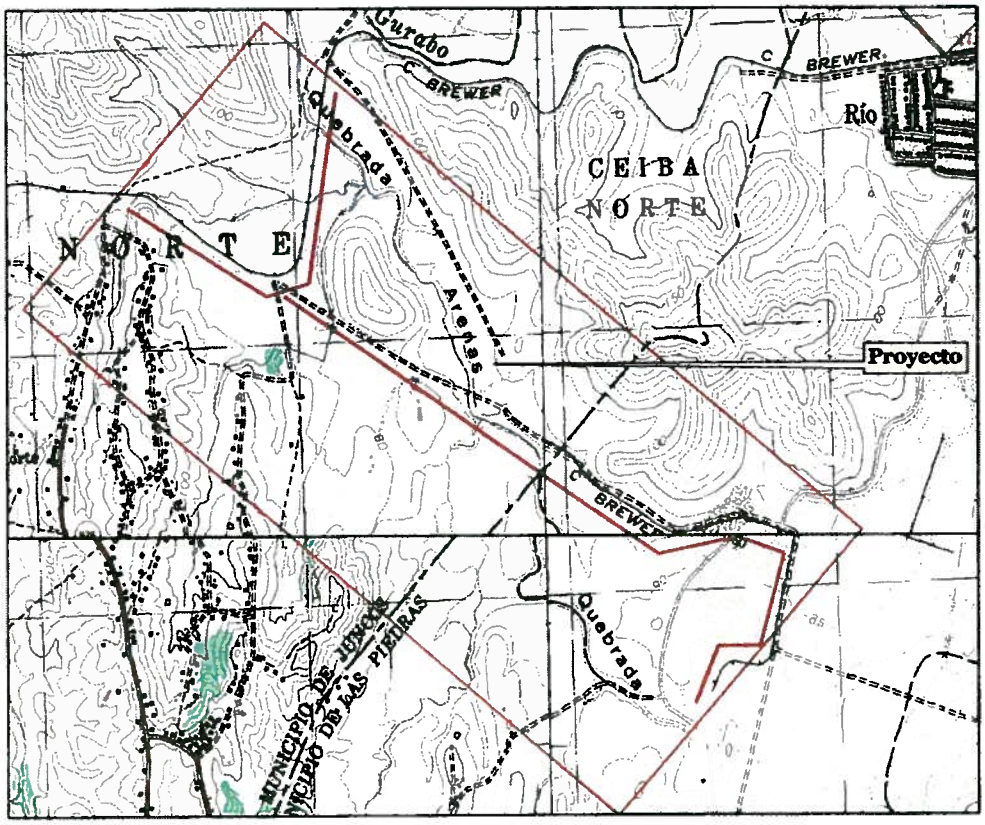

Figura 19: Rutas Ferroviarias C. Brewer [Topográfico 1982 USGS].

Figura 20: Puente en hormigón para las vías del tren de arrimo de caña.

Figura 21: Puente en hormigón para las vías del tren de arrimo de caña.

Informes Positivos cercanos al Predio

No sea realizado estudio alguno en el área circundante al proyecto que tuviera resultados positivos a la presencia de recursos culturales.

Registro de la Propiedad

Finca #3371
Folio 231; Tomo 280 de Junco.

Inscripción 7ª.
Rustica: "A" predio de terreno compuesto por setecientas nueve punto setecientos setenta y cuatro cuerdas (709.774crds.) la cual radica en los barrios Ceiba Norte de Juncos y Quebrada Arenas La Piedras 507.013 en Juncos 202.76 Las Piedras. Cargas: A efectos de arrendamiento a firma de Eastern Sugar Assoc. De C Brewer Puerto Rico Incorporated hipoteca por 110,000 a favor de los esposos Aurelio Rivera Gómez y Haydez Mojica por 185,000. Insta a favor de Hilda Sofía Marín Santella propietaria y vecina de Guaynabo.
Inscripción 6ª.
Fideicomiso para la administración de bienes. Instancia de fecha 26 de febrero de 1991. Notas marginales – Cancelada totalmente la hipoteca por $770,000.00 a favor de Scotiabank de PR o a su orden por pago de la deuda y solicitado así Javier Américo Rivera Muñoz mayor de edad vecino de San Juan, agricultor bonafide.
Inscripción 4ª.
Rustica: porción de terreno radicada en los barrios Ceida Norte de juncos y Quebrada arenas de las Piedras, compuesta de setecientas nueve cuerdas... arrendamiento a favor de Eastern Sugar Associates; C. Breewer Puerto Rico Incorporates y por si a Arturo rivera Gómez y Haydee Mojica por ciento diez mil dólares de principal.

No existe mención de estructura alguna dentro de la finca bajo estudio.

Vaquería

La Finca #3371 se ocupa en la actualidad como vaquería de leche, constituyendo cientos de cabezas de reces, facilidades para el manejo de estas y la extracción del líquido preciado, bebederos, maquinaria, almacenes y oficina.

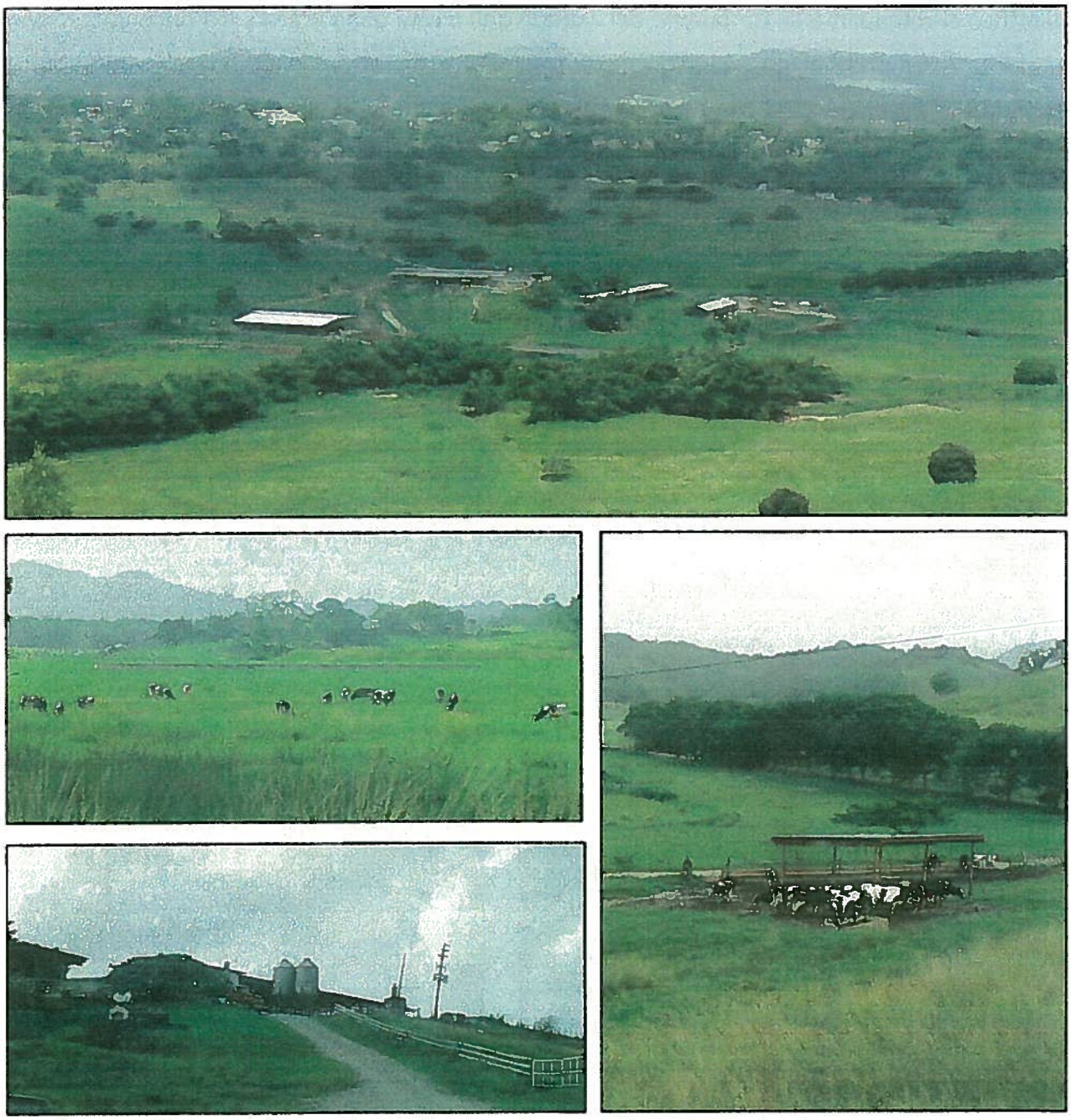

Figura 22: Vaquería dentro del predio a desarrollar.

Ruinas Dentro del Predio

Situado en un pequeño promontorio se encuentra una estructura en ladrillo sobre la cual han crecido varios árboles. Ésta constituye de dos paredes masivas paralelas como si entre ellas debió pasar algo, y un piso de igual forma contundente alrededor de estas. En su entorno inmediato también se identificaron otros elementos estructurales en superficie, al oeste se identifico el remanente de un puente del camino que a esta daba acceso, y a unos 30m este, en las raíces de un árbol caído, se encontraron fragmentos de tejas. Donde hoy ubican las ruinas, las Figuras 5-7 evidencian todo un complejo de estructuras donde se entiende, se corría y administraba la finca cuando esta cultivaba caña [Figura 25].

Figura 23: Elemento en ladrillo - paredes masivas paralelas.