

July 9, 2021

**Proposed Dada Bhagwan Institute
Block 37.02; Lot 46.03
Franklin Township
Somerset County, New Jersey
AGE Project # 4651**

On behalf of John and Ray Snyder, Amy Greene Environmental, a Davey Company “AGE” has reviewed the site plans, environmental assessment (EA) and additional pertinent information for the proposed development of Block 37.02, Lot 46.03 located in Franklin Township, Somerset County, NJ. The referenced site plans and EA were evaluated for compliance with applicable Franklin Township ordinances, municipal planning documents, and Federal and State statutes and regulations pertaining to ecological resources, as identified in each item below.

The site developer is seeking site plan approval from the Franklin Township Zoning Board for construction of a building which will serve as a house of worship and associated parking lot, stormwater management features, and landscaping, and is also requesting variances.

After reviewing the plans and Environmental Assessment and conducting a site visit to the adjacent Snyder Farm property on November 4, 2020, and an adjacent public open space parcel known as South Middlebush Conservation parcel on May 19, 2021, AGE provides the following comments and recommendations regarding the potential environmental impacts of the proposed development:

- 1) The Environmental Assessment fails to provide information pertaining to the presence or absence of the federally endangered Indiana bat and Northern long eared bat and fails to provide evidence of project concurrence from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.**

The EA states that the site does not contain any threatened or endangered species. However, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information, Planning and Consultation (IPAC) report indicates that the site may contain suitable habitat for the federally endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and federally threatened northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*). The USFWS IPAC report dated July 8, 2021 is attached as Exhibit A.

Forest conditions observed by AGE on the adjacent Snyder Farm property are consistent with habitat typically utilized by Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat, including the presence of mature trees with snags and flaking/peeling bark that are natural roosting places for bats.

The EA and site plans indicate that trees will be cut down for the construction of the proposed project. These trees may provide suitable habitat for federally listed bat species; therefore, the site plan should not be approved unless the Applicant provides concurrence from the USFWS that the project will not adversely affect Indiana bat or Northern long-eared bat.

The requested concurrence can be provided as a “Consistency Letter” from USFWS demonstrating that the proposed activities are consistent with the USFWS 4(d) rule. This analysis can be conducted entirely online, results are instantaneous, and there is no cost associated with this.

The iPAC also indicates the potential presence of migratory birds protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. It is common for migratory birds to inhabit both forested and non-forested habitats in NJ, and at least one migratory species, American kestrel, was observed on adjacent areas of the Snyder farm during the November 4, 2020 field investigation. Since the proposed project will include tree clearing which, as stated on Page 12 of the applicant's Environmental Assessment (EA) “*loss of some of the on-site wooded areas represents a loss of cover (all wildlife species) and nesting habitat (avian species) as well as a source of food (primarily smaller mammals and avian species)*” it is recommended that the applicant comply with the USFWS NJ Field Office recommendation to avoid tree clearing from April 1 to August 31 to avoid injuring or killing nesting migratory birds.

2) The Environmental Assessment fails to acknowledge that there is a stream shown on the SCS Soils Map approximately 100 feet south of the subject property. This stream flows into Nine Mile Run (FW2-NT-C1) within the same sub-watershed (HUC 14), and is therefore subject to a 300 foot riparian zone in accordance with the NJ Flood Hazard Area Control Act Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:13.

With few exceptions, NJ streams and surface waters with a discernible channel are regulated under the NJ Flood Hazard Area Control Act Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:13.

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Soil Survey of Somerset County map containing the subject property indicates the presence of a stream located approximately 100 feet south of the property, on an adjoining, open space parcel (see Exhibit B, attached). An AGE staff biologist visited the public parcel on May 19, 2021 to assess whether this feature is present in the field. A feature with a discernible channel was observed at the location of the Soil Survey mapped stream (see Exhibit C - Site Photo, attached). Since this feature has a discernible channel, and does not meet any of the exemptions provided for at 7:13-2.2(a)1-4, it is probable that this feature would be considered a “regulated water” subject to the NJ Flood Hazard Area Control Act Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:13.

Each regulated water has two distinct regulated areas associated with it: a “riparian zone” and a “flood hazard area”. A flood hazard area exists along every regulated water that has a contributing drainage area of 50 acres or greater.

Regulated Riparian Zones extend 50 ft, 150 ft or 300 ft from the top of bank based on site-specific circumstances. 300 ft riparian zones are assigned to certain waters which are classified as, or drain to waters classified as, “Category 1” (C1) per the NJ Surface Water Quality Standards at N.J.A.C. 7:9B. Category 1 (C1) waters are protected from any measurable change in existing water quality because of their exceptional ecological significance, exceptional recreational significance, exceptional water supply significance, or exceptional fisheries resources.

The Category 1 water quality designations were updated by NJDEP in April, 2020. Since the observed stream drains to Nine Mile Run which has been upgraded to C1 and is located within the same sub-watershed (HUC-14), it is anticipated that the regulated riparian zone associated with this feature would be 300 ft in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:13-4.1(c)1 (see Exhibit E, attached).

AGE recorded a reference point with a global positioning system (GPS) device to document the location of the observed stream in the field. AGE then mapped the approximate limits of the 300’ riparian zone, and overlaid the proposed site plan onto the SCS Soil Survey map. The mapping indicates that portions of

the regulated riparian zone would extend onto the subject property, to a distance of approximately twenty-three (23) feet from an outfall associated with the proposed detention basin (see Exhibit D, attached).

AGE utilized the online USGS StreamStats application to estimate the contributing drainage area to the observed stream to assess whether it has a regulated Flood Hazard Area. The results indicate that the contributing drainage area is less than 19 acres. Since this is well below the 50 acre threshold used to determine the presence of a flood hazard area, it is the conclusion of AGE that this feature is likely not contain a regulated flood hazard area.

Since regulated riparian zone likely extends onto the subject property and within the proximity of a proposed outfall, the applicant should provide a Flood Hazard Area Verification from NJDEP pursuant to the NJ Flood Hazard Area Control Act Rules at N.J.A.C. 7:13. Similar to the Letter of Interpretation (LOI) already obtained by the applicant to verify the extent of wetlands and transition area on the property, the Verification would verify and legally document the jurisdictional limits of riparian zone limits regulated under N.J.A.C. 7:13. The cost of a Flood Hazard Area Verification, for riparian zone only, is currently \$1,000.00.

3) The Environmental Assessment identifies that approval is required from the D&R Canal Commission (DRCC), since the property is located in Review Zone B; however, the remainder of the EA fails to demonstrate how the project complies with N.J.A.C. 7:45.

The Applicant should provide a copy of the DRCC approval to demonstrate that project complies with DRCC requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:45 regarding Stormwater runoff and water quality impact. Based on the potential presence of a stream located approximately 100 feet south of the property, the site may contain DRCC regulated Stream Corridors. The site plan should not be approved until the Applicant demonstrates compliance with DRCC regulations.

LIST OF ATTACHED EXHIBITS

- Exhibit A – USFWS IPaC Report, Dated July 8, 2021
- Exhibit B – SCS Soil Survey Map
- Exhibit C – Site Photo
- Exhibit D - SCS Soils Map with Site Plan Overlay
- Exhibit E – Sub-Watershed HUC-14 Boundary Map

Exhibit A – USFWS IPaC Report, Dated July 8, 2021



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New Jersey Ecological Services Field Office
4 E. Jimmie Leeds Road, Suite 4
Galloway, NJ 08205
Phone: (609) 646-9310 Fax: (609) 646-0352

<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/Endangered/consultation.html>

In Reply Refer To:

July 08, 2021

Consultation Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-SLI-1348

Event Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-E-03268

Project Name: AGE 4651 Block 37.02; Lot 46.03 Franklin Township Somerset County, New Jersey

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

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species that may occur in your proposed action area and/or may be affected by your proposed project. This species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*)

If the enclosed list indicates that any listed species may be present in your action area, please visit the New Jersey Field Office consultation web page as the next step in evaluating potential project impacts: <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/njfieldoffice/Endangered/consultation.html>

On the New Jersey Field Office consultation web page you will find:

- habitat descriptions, survey protocols, and recommended best management practices for listed species;
- recommended procedures for submitting information to this office; and
- links to other Federal and State agencies, the Section 7 Consultation Handbook, the Service's wind energy guidelines, communication tower recommendations, the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines, and other resources and recommendations for protecting wildlife resources.

The enclosed list may change as new information about listed species becomes available. As per Federal regulations at 50 CFR 402.12(e), the enclosed list is only valid for 90 days. Please return to the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation to obtain an updated species list. When using ECOS-IPaC, be careful about drawing the boundary of your Project Location. Remember that your action area under the ESA is not limited to just the

footprint of the project. The action area also includes all areas that may be indirectly affected through impacts such as noise, visual disturbance, erosion, sedimentation, hydrologic change, chemical exposure, reduced availability or access to food resources, barriers to movement, increased human intrusions or access, and all areas affected by reasonably foreseeable future that would not occur without ("but for") the project that is currently being proposed.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal and non-Federal project proponents to consider listed, proposed, and candidate species early in the planning process. Feel free to contact this office if you would like more information or assistance evaluating potential project impacts to federally listed species or other wildlife resources. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any correspondence about your project.

Attachment(s):

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

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

New Jersey Ecological Services Field Office

4 E. Jimmie Leeds Road, Suite 4

Galloway, NJ 08205

(609) 646-9310

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-SLI-1348

Event Code: 05E2NJ00-2021-E-03268

Project Name: AGE 4651 Block 37.02; Lot 46.03 Franklin Township Somerset County,
New Jersey

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: Proposed Dada Bhagwan Institute

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: [https://](https://www.google.com/maps/@40.45667085,-74.54971413765352,14z)

www.google.com/maps/@40.45667085,-74.54971413765352,14z



Counties: Somerset County, New Jersey

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 2 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened

Critical habitats

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

USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

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

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

Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

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

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

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

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31
Blue-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora pinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 1 to Jun 30

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Prairie Warbler <i>Dendroica discolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Rusty Blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

Probability Of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (|)

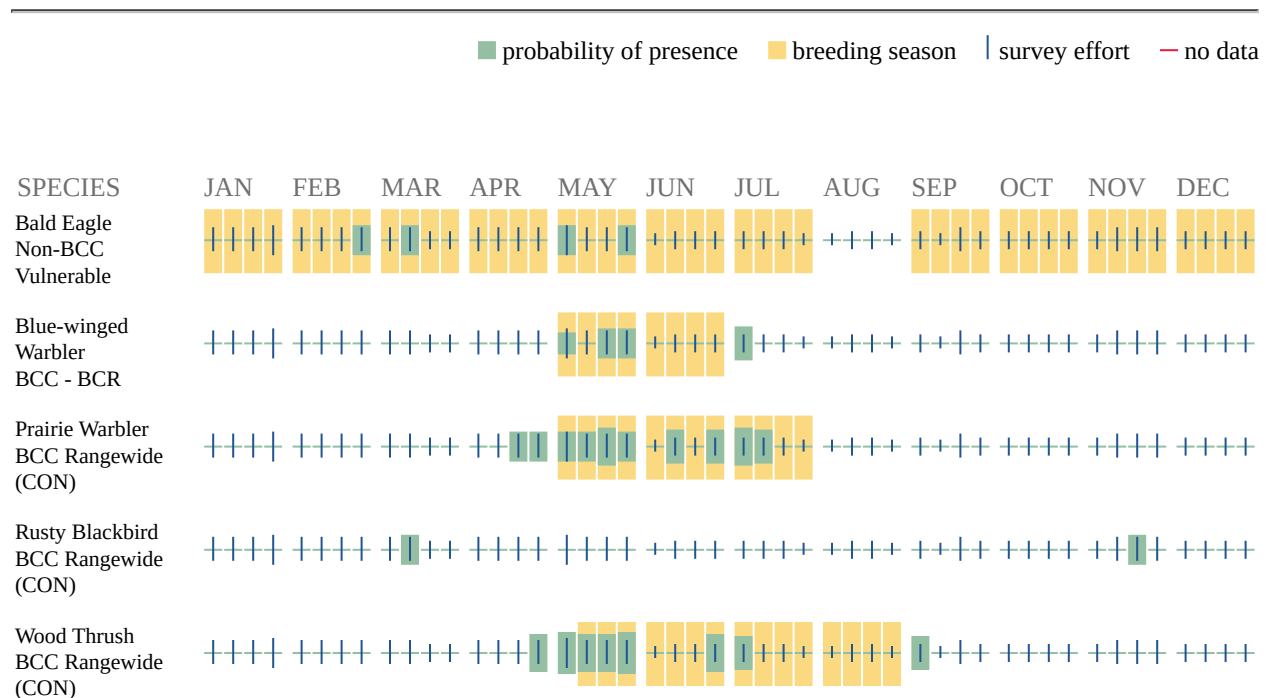
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

No Data (-)

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

Survey Timeframe

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



Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

Migratory Birds FAQ

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

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

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

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

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

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

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

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

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

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

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your

project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no

data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Wetlands

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

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

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

- [PFO1D](#)
-

Exhibit B – SCS Soil Survey Map



Legend

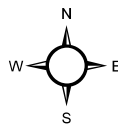
 Site Location

Streams, double-line

Perennial 
 Intermittent 

Streams, single-line

Perennial 
 Intermittent
 Crossable with tillage implements 
 Not crossable with tillage implements 
 Unclassified 

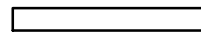


SCS Soils Map

Proposed Dada Bhagwan Institute
 Block 37.02; Lot 46.03
 Franklin Township
 Somerset County, New Jersey

AGE Project # 4651

600



Feet



Source:
 Soil Survey Somerset County New Jersey, United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Cook College, Rutgers, the State University and the New Jersey Department of Agriculture State Soil Conservation Committee, issued October 1971.

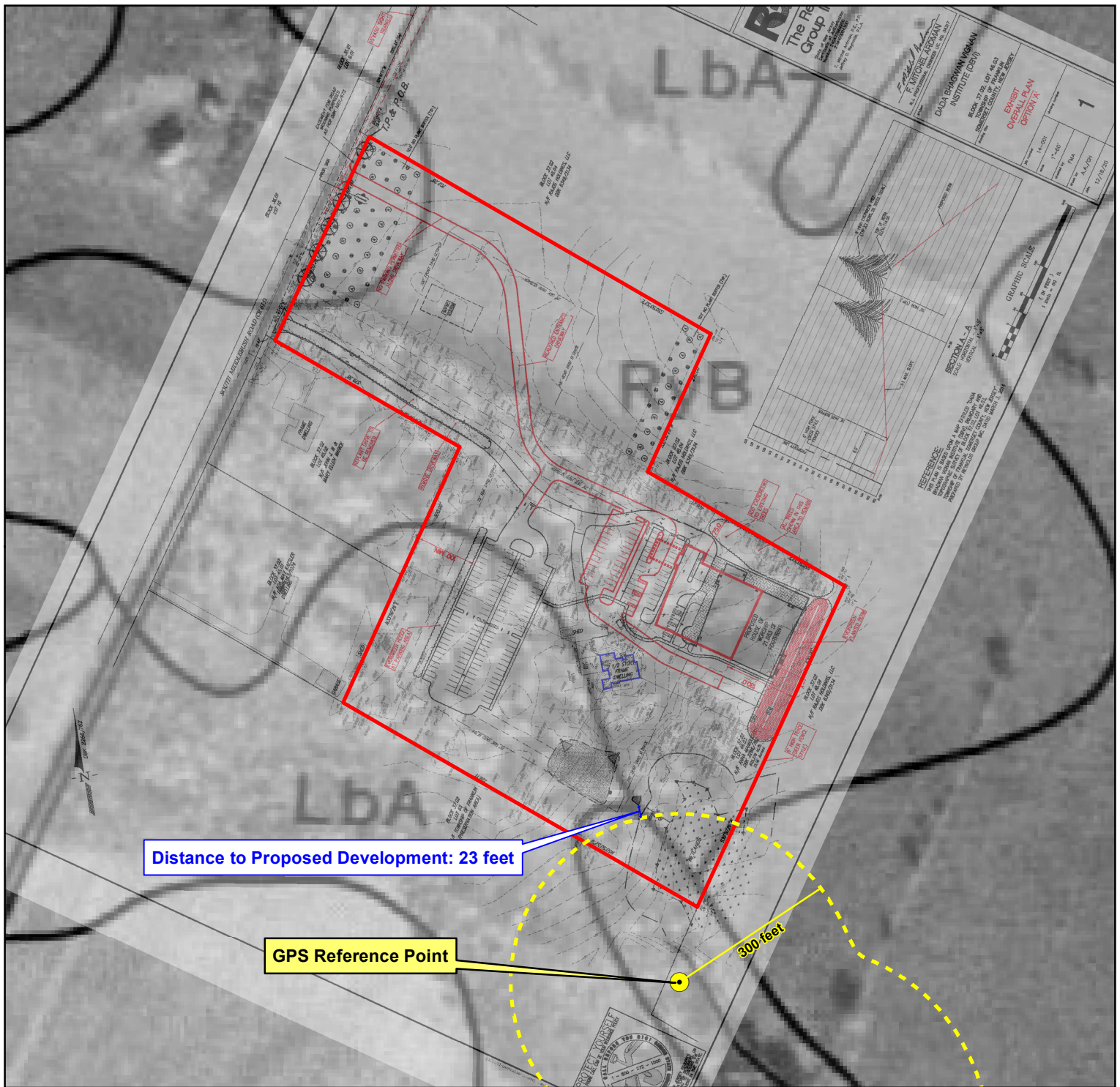
Exhibit C – Site Photo

Proposed Dada Bhagwan Institute
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Franklin Township
Somerset County, New Jersey
AGE Project # 4651

Site Photograph – SCS mapped stream location



Exhibit D - SCS Soils Map with Site Plan Overlay












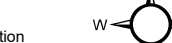
Distance to Proposed Development: 23 feet

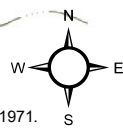
GPS Reference Point

300 feet

Legend

-  Site Location (from Overall Plan - Option 'A')
-  GPS Reference Point of Tributary Headwaters
- Approximate 300-foot Riparian Zone Extent
-  Utilizing SCS Soils Stream and Field Observation

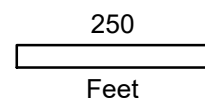
Streams, double-line		
Perennial	
Intermittent	
Streams, single-line		
Perennial	
Intermittent	
Crossable with tillage implements	
Not crossable with tillage implements	
Unclassified	



Plan Overlay on SCS Soils Map with Riparian Zone Extent

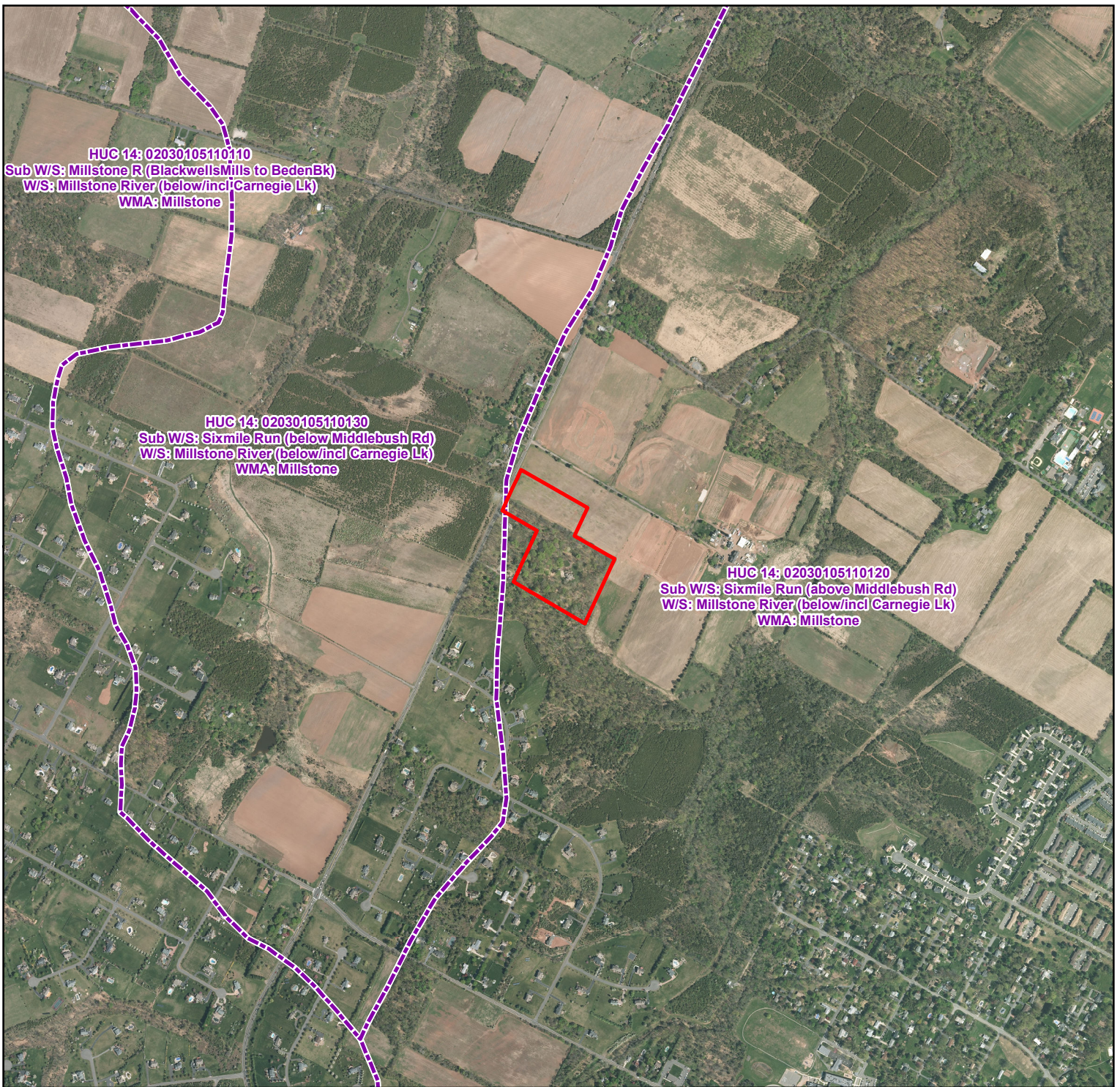
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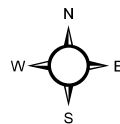
Source: Soil Survey Somerset County New Jersey, United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Cook College, Rutgers, the State University and the New Jersey Department of Agriculture State Soil Conservation Committee, issued October 1971.

Exhibit E – Sub-Watershed HUC-14 Boundary Map



Legend

-  Site Location
-  HUC 14 Boundaries

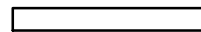


HUC 14 Boundaries Map

Proposed Dada Bhagwan Institute
 Block 37.02; Lot 46.03
 Franklin Township
 Somerset County, New Jersey

AGE Project # 4651

1,250



Feet



Sources:
 NJDEP 14 Digit Hydrologic Unit Code Delineations for New Jersey, Edition 20160309, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), NJ Geological Survey (NJGS), Trenton, NJ, March 2016.
 New Jersey 2015 High Resolution Orthophotography, NAD83 NJ State Plane Feet, MrSID Tiles, State of New Jersey - Office of Information Technology (NJGIT), Office of Geographic Information Systems (OGIS), Trenton, NJ, February 2016.