



Ray Magruder
Manager - Property Services

500 Water Street - J200
Jacksonville, FL 32202
(904) 633-1542
FAX (904) 245-3923

December 13, 2010

Surface Transportation Board
Office of Environmental Analysis
395 East Street, SW
Washington, DC 20423-0001

RE: CSXT Abandonment
Robinson Spur, Chesterfield and Darlington Counties, SC
STB Docket AB-55 (Sub-No. 703X)

Dear STB - OEA:

This refers to CSX Transportation's Petition for Exemption filed on October 1, 2010 requesting authority to abandon its rail line described above. Enclosed please find copies of the following:

Letter dated October 8, 2010 from Mr. Jay B. Herrington, Field Supervisor, of the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service stating "*It is the Service's opinion that the proposed project will not affect resources currently protected by the Endangers Species Act of 1973...*"

Letter dated October 13, 2010 from Ms. Caroline Dover Wilson, Review and Compliance Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office of South Carolina stating "*...our office concurs with the assessment that no properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by this project...*"

Letter dated October 18, 2010 from Mr. Joshua Mitchell of the Department of the Army Corps of Engineers stating that "*...a permit is not required and you may proceed with the project...*"

Letter dated December 5, 2010 from Mr. Kenneth W. Cowell, District Conservationist of United States Department of Agriculture stating "*... have found that no soils are classified as Prime Agricultural Land...*"

Sincerely,

Attachment

Copy: Ms. Kate Barney, 500 Water Street-J150, Jacksonville, FL, 32202
Mr. Louis Gitomer, 600 Baltimore Ave, Suite 301, Towson, MD 21204



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200
Charleston, South Carolina 29407

October 8, 2010

Mr. Ray Magruder
CSX Transportation
500 Water Street- J200
Jacksonville, FL 32202

Re: Abandonment of a Portion of Robinson Spur
Chesterfield and Darlington Counties, SC
FWS Log No. 2010-TA-0619

Dear Mr. Magruder:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed your submitted plans for the proposed project. Based on the information received and our subsequent review:

- It is the Service's opinion that the proposed project will not affect resources currently protected by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)(Act).
- The Service agrees that the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect resources currently protected by the Act.

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

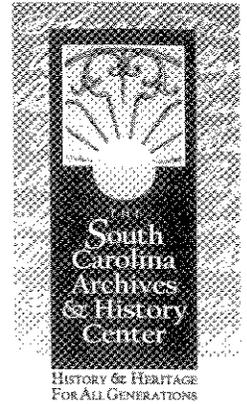
Please contact the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources regarding potential impacts to state protected species. If the proposed project will impact wetlands, please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District. If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Morgan Wolf at (843)727-4707, ext. 219 and reference FWS Log No. 2010-TA-0619.

Sincerely,


 Jay B. Herrington
Field Supervisor

JBH/MKW

October 13, 2010



Ray Magruder
CSX Transportation
500 Water Street – J200
Jacksonville, FL 32202

Re: CSX Railroad Abandonment, Chesterfield and Darlington Counties, SC
SHPO #: 10CW0674

Dear Mr Magruder:

Thank you for your letter of September 9, which we received on September 13, regarding the above referenced project. We also received maps as supporting documentation for this undertaking. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is providing comments to the Surface Transportation Board pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800. Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes, local governments, or the public.

Based on the description of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and the identification of historic properties within the APE, our office concurs with the assessment that no properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by this project.

If archaeological materials are encountered during construction, the procedures codified at 36 CFR 800.13(b) will apply. Archaeological materials consist of any items, fifty years old or older, which were made or used by man. These items include, but are not limited to, stone projectile points (arrowheads), ceramic sherds, bricks, worked wood, bone and stone, metal and glass objects, and human skeletal materials. The federal agency or the applicant receiving federal assistance should contact our office immediately.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (803) 896-6169 or cwilson@scdah.state.sc.us.

Sincerely,

Caroline Dover Wilson
Review and Compliance Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CHARLESTON DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1949 INDUSTRIAL PARK ROAD – ROOM 140
CONWAY, SOUTH CAROLINA 29526

October 18, 2010

Regulatory Division

CSX Transportation, Inc.
c/o Ray Magruder
500 Water Street – J200
Jacksonville, FL 32202

RE: SAC# 2010-01075-4JM
Darlington/Chesterfield County

Dear Mr. Magruder:

This is in response to your letter received in our office on August 30, 2010 wherein you inquired as to obtaining a letter of support for your proposed action. The activity has been described as abandonment, for the purposes of reclassifying the track, of approximately 2.71 miles of rail line between Railroad Milepost SJ 304.75 to Railroad Milepost SJ 307.46 known as a portion of the Robinson Spur in Chesterfield and Darlington Counties, South Carolina.

A review of the information you provided indicates that the work will not be within a Navigable Water of the United States, and will not entail the placement of fill material in wetlands/waters of the United States. Therefore, a Department of the Army permit is not required, and you may proceed with the project.

In future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to SAC 2010-01075-4JM. You may need state or local assent. Prior to performing any work, you should contact the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Bureau of Water. A copy of this letter is being sent for their information. Please see below for the address for this agency.

In order to assist us in improving our service to you, please complete the online survey found at <http://regulatory.usacesurvey.com>. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me at 843-365-0583.

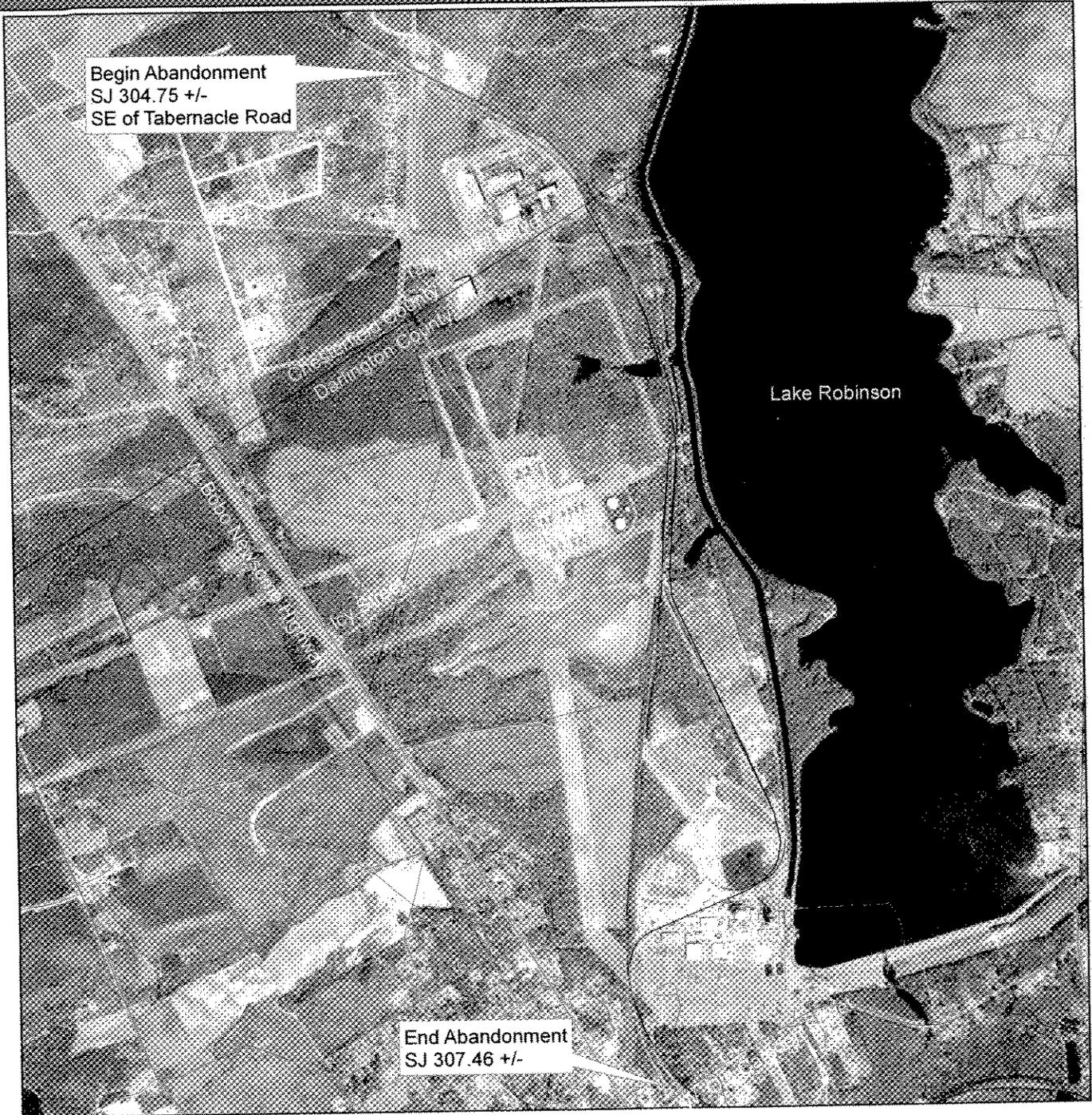
Sincerely,

Joshua Mitchell
Project Manager

Copies Furnished:

SCDHEC
Bureau of Water
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201

SAC 2010-01075-4JM
CSX Transportation, Inc.
Robinson Spur Abandonment



Begin Abandonment
SJ 304.75 +/-
SE of Tabernacle Road

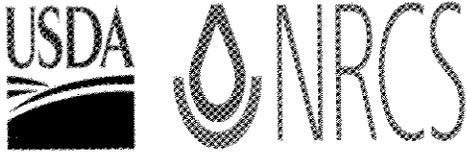
End Abandonment
SJ 307.46 +/-

Applicant:
CSX Transportation, Inc.
c/o Ray Magruder
500 Water Street - J200
Jacksonville, FL 32202



0 1,200 2,400 4,800 Feet

Drawing by Josh Mitchell, PM
Date: October 12, 2010
Sheet 1 of 1



Darlington

United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

12/5/2010 9:04 AM
300 Russell Street, Rm. 228
Darlington, SC 29532
Phone: (843) 393-0483
Fax: (843) 395-1408

Ray Magruder- Manager
CSX Transportation
500 Water Street- J200
Jacksonville, FL 32202
Phone: 904-633-1542
Fax: 904-245-3923
Email: Ray_Magruder@csx.com

Subject: Proposed Railroad Abandonment

Dear Mr. Magruder:

Upon your request, I have completed an evaluation of the soils adjacent to the CSX Railroad in Darlington County and have found that no soils are classified as Prime Agricultural Land on that portion in Darlington County. I have attached a map of the soil types that are within 50 feet of either sided of the existing Railroad tract. If you have any questions, please feel free to give me a call.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Kenneth W. Cowell'.

Kenneth W. Cowell
District Conservationist
Email: wayne.cowell@sc.usda.gov
Cell: 843-229-1637

Cc:

Helping People Help the Land

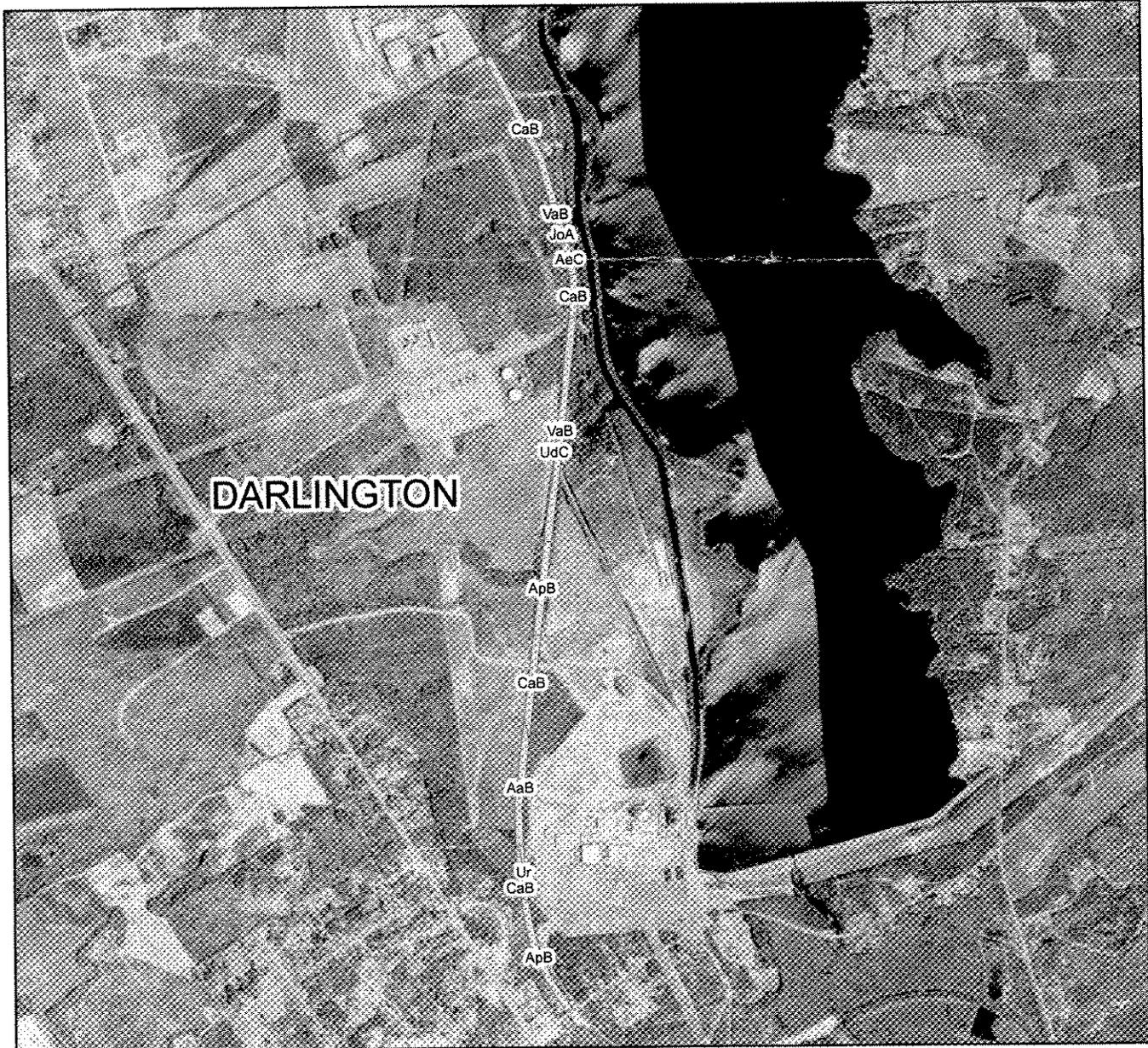
An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

CSX Rail Abandonment Soils Map

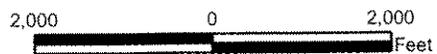
Date: 12/2//2010

Field Office: DARLINGTON SERVICE CENTER
Agency: NRCS-South Carolina
Assisted By: KENNETH COWELL

Approximate Acres: 30.1



Legend
□ Railroad Buffer Soils Map
□ sc_counties



Soils Inventory Report

Map Unit Symbol	Acres	Percent
AaB	3.5	12%
AeC	1	3%
ApB	6.5	22%
CaB	10.1	34%
JoA	0.6	2%
UdC	0.4	1%
Ur	0.7	2%
VaB	7.1	24%
Total:	29.9	100%

Prime and other Important Farmlands

This table lists the map units in the survey area that are considered important farmlands. Important farmlands consist of prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide or local importance. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

In an effort to identify the extent and location of important farmlands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local government organizations, has inventoried land that can be used for the production of the Nation's food supply.

Prime farmland is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

For some of the soils identified in the table as prime farmland, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures.

A recent trend in land use in some areas has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, such as citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, and other fruits and vegetables. It has the special combination of soil quality, growing season, moisture supply, temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, and aspect needed for the soil to economically produce sustainable high yields of these crops when properly managed. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Nearness to markets is an additional consideration. Unique farmland is not based on national criteria. It commonly is in areas where there is a special microclimate, such as the wine country in California.

In some areas, land that does not meet the criteria for prime or unique farmland is considered to be *farmland of statewide importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The criteria for defining and delineating farmland of statewide importance are determined by the appropriate State agencies.

Generally, this land includes areas of soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some areas may produce as high a yield as prime farmland if conditions are favorable. Farmland of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.

In some areas that are not identified as having national or statewide importance, land is considered to be *farmland of local importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. This farmland is identified by the appropriate local agencies. Farmland of local importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by local ordinance.

Report—Prime and other Important Farmlands

Prime and other Important Farmlands— Darlington County, South Carolina		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
AaB	Ailey sand, moderately wet, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
AeC	Ailey sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
AeD	Ailey sand, 10 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
ApB	Alpin sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
ApC	Alpin sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
ApD	Alpin sand, 10 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
AuB	Autryville sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BfA	Bibb sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Farmland of statewide importance
BnB	Blanton sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
BoB	Bonneau sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
CaB	Candor sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
CaC	Candor sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
CaD	Candor sand, 10 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CeA	Chastain-Chewacla complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
CkA	Chewacla clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Farmland of statewide importance
CmA	Chewacla-Chastain complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Farmland of statewide importance
CoC	Cowarts-Vaucluse complex, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CoD	Cowarts-Vaucluse complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CoE	Cowarts-Vaucluse complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
CxA	Coxville sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
DpA	Dorovan and Ponzer soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Farmland of statewide importance

Prime and other Important Farmlands-- Darlington County, South Carolina		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
EmB	Emporia loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
EmC	Emporia loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
EuA	Eunola loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
FaA	Faceville loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
FaB	Faceville loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
FcB2	Faceville sandy clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
FxB	Foxworth sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
GoA	Goldsboro sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HnA	Hornsville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
HnB	Hornsville loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
JnA	Johns loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
JoA	Johnston sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
KeB	Kenansville sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
LaB	Lakeland sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LaC	Lakeland sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LeA	Leon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
LmA	Lumbree sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
LuB	Lucy sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
LyA	Lynchburg sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
NbB2	Nankin sandy clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
NbC2	Nankin sandy clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland
NcA	Noboco loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
NcB	Noboco loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
NoA	Norfolk loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
NoB	Norfolk loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
OrA	Orangeburg loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
PaA	Pamlico muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
PnA	Pelion loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
PnB	Pelion loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
PrA	Persanti loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
RaA	Rains sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
RvA	Riverview silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
SmA	Smithboro silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
TbB	Tarboro sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	Not prime farmland
TrB	Troup sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
TrC	Troup sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
UcB	Uchee sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
UcC	Uchee sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance



Prime and other Important Farmlands-- Darlington County, South Carolina		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
UdC	Udorthents, loamy, 0 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
Ur	Urban land	Not prime farmland
VaB	Vaocluse loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
VaC	Vaocluse loamy sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
W	Water	Not prime farmland
WaB	Wagram sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
WcA	Wehadkee-Chastain complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
WkA	Wickham fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland
WkB	Wickham sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, rarely flooded	All areas are prime farmland

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Darlington County, South Carolina
 Survey Area Data: Version 15, Feb 3, 2010

Map Unit Description

Darlington County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: AaB - Ailey sand, moderately wet, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Ailey (85%)

The Ailey component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: AeC - Ailey sand, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Component: Ailey (85%)

The Ailey component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 9 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: ApB - Alpin sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Alpin (85%)

The Alpin component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 6 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: CaB - Candor sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Candor (85%)

The Candor component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 6 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: JoA - Johnston sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Johnston (95%)

The Johnston component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways, flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map Unit Description

Darlington County, South Carolina

Map unit: UdC - Udorthents, loamy, 0 to 10 percent slopes

Component: Udorthents (98%)

The Udorthents component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 6 percent. This component is on coastal plains. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e.

Map unit: Ur - Urban land

Component: Urban land (70%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Urban land is a miscellaneous area.

Map unit: VaB - Vaucluse loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Vaucluse (98%)

The Vaucluse component makes up 98 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on coastal plains, hills. The parent material consists of marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit Description

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 in this report, 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.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.