

ATTACHMENT A

UMAM Worksheets - Jackson County

**PART I – Qualitative Description
(See Section 62-345.400, F.A.C.)**

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3		Application Number		Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-380B	
FLUCCs code 630		Further classification (optional)		Impact or Mitigation Site? Existing Condition	
Basin/Watershed Name/Number Apalachicola River		Affected Waterbody (Class)		Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)	
Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands Assessment area is surrounded by forested uplands, and connects to other wetland systems.					
Assessment area description The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isolated Mixed Forested wetlands (630) comprises red maple, bald-cypress, sweetbay, sweetgum, loblolly pine (recruited), water oak, and swamp chestnut oak, with occurrences of planted loblolly pine along the edges. The subcanopy stratum comprises red maple, loblolly pine, sweetbay, American hornbeam, and sweetgum. The shrub stratum comprises highbush blueberry, wax myrtle, giant cane, fetterbush, needlepalm, Florida anise, and bluestem palmetto. The groundcover comprises of a variety of species including Virginia chain fern, flatsedge, greenbrier, dogfennel, yelloweyed grass, cinnamon fern, blackberry, grape vine, and shield ferns (<i>Thelypteris</i> sp.), among others.					
Significant nearby features Intertate highway and Apalachicola River			Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.) Not rare in relation to regional landscape		
Functions Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage			Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use N/A		
Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found) Wading birds, herpetofauna			Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area) Possible occasional use by wading birds such as white ibis (SSC), wood stork (E), little blue heron (SSC), snowy egret (SSC), and tricolor heron (SSC).		
Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):					
Additional relevant factors:					
Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington/M. Goff			Assessment date(s): 4/16/2019		

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-380B
Impact or Mitigation Impact (Clearing)	Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington	Assessment date: 4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	Loss of canopy species associated with clearing the transmission line ROW would reduce the location and landscape support variable for wetland forests through loss of contiguous forested parcels and conversion to herbaceous community. Individual parameter scores: a) Support to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside habitats = 7 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 9 (negligible coverage); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 6 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 6 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7 (normal connectivity); g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 7 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).	
	w/o pres or current 7	with 5
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	Clearing the canopy will temporarily impact the water environment variable, converting forested system to a freshwater marsh, although silt fencing will reduce temporary turbidity impacts. Individual parameter scores: a) water levels and flows = 8 (normal); b) water level indicators = 8, (consistent with expected); c) soil moisture = 7, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 6, (existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (normal); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (typical for forested wetland); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7; j) direct observation of water quality = 6, receives road runoff. K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.	
	w/o pres or current 7	with 7
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	Clearing of canopy will convert the system to a freshwater marsh community with significant loss of functional value compared to existing forested system. Individual parameter scores: a) plant community species in the canopy, shrub, or ground stratum = 5 (lacking shrubs and groundcover); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (few nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 5, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 5; e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 5; f) plant condition = 7, ; g) land management practices = 5, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 7 (normal).	
	w/o pres or current 5	with 3

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	
or w/o pres	with
0.63	0.5

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
0.13x3.126 = 0.406

Delta = [with-current]
-0.13

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-380B
Impact or Mitigation Impact (Fill)	Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington	Assessment date: 4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	Loss of canopy species associated with clearing the transmission line ROW would reduce the location and landscape support variable for wetland forests through loss of contiguous forested parcels and conversion to herbaceous community. Individual parameter scores: a) Support to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside habitats = 7 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 9 (negligible coverage); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 6 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 6 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7 (normal connectivity); g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 7 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).	
	w/o pres or current 7	with 0
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	Clearing the canopy will temporarily impact the water environment variable, converting forested system to a freshwater marsh, although silt fencing will reduce temporary turbidity impacts. Individual parameter scores: a) water levels and flows = 8 (normal); b) water level indicators = 8, (consistent with expected); c) soil moisture = 7, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 6, (existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (normal); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (typical for forested wetland); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7; j) direct observation of water quality = 6, receives road runoff. K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.	
	w/o pres or current 7	with 0
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	Clearing of canopy will convert the system to a freshwater marsh community with significant loss of functional value compared to existing forested system. Individual parameter scores: a) plant community species in the canopy, shrub, or ground stratum = 5 (lacking shrubs and groundcover); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (few nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 5, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 5; e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 5; f) plant condition = 7, ; g) land management practices = 5, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 7 (normal).	
	w/o pres or current 5	with 0

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	
or w/o pres	
with	
0.63	0

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.055 ac. x 0.63 = 0.035

Delta = [with-current]
-0.63

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

**PART I – Qualitative Description
(See Section 62-345.400, F.A.C.)**

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3		Application Number		Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-382	
FLUCCs code 630		Further classification (optional)		Impact or Mitigation Site? Existing Condition	
Basin/Watershed Name/Number Apalachicola River		Affected Waterbody (Class)		Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)	
Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands Assessment area is surrounded by silviculture, and connects to other wetland systems.					
Assessment area description The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isolated Mixed Forested wetlands (630) comprises red maple, bald-cypress, sweetbay, sweetgum, loblolly pine (recruited), water oak, and swamp chestnut oak, with occurrences of planted loblolly pine along the edges. The subcanopy stratum comprises red maple, loblolly pine, sweetbay, American hornbeam, and sweetgum. The shrub stratum comprises highbush blueberry, wax myrtle, giant cane, fetterbush, needlepalm, Florida anise, and bluestem palmetto. The groundcover comprises of a variety of species including Virginia chain fern, flatsedge, greenbrier, dogfennel, yelloweyed grass, cinnamon fern, blackberry, grape vine, and shield ferns (<i>Thelypteris</i> sp.), among others.					
Significant nearby features Silvicultural operations, roadways			Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.) Not rare in relation to regional landscape		
Functions Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage			Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use N/A		
Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found) Wading birds, herpetofauna			Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area) Possible occasional use by wading birds such as white ibis (SSC), wood stork (E), little blue heron (SSC), snowy egret (SSC), and tricolor heron (SSC).		
Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):					
Additional relevant factors:					
Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington/M. Goff			Assessment date(s): 4/16/2019		

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-382
Impact or Mitigation Impact (Clearing)	Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington	Assessment date: 4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	Loss of canopy species associated with clearing the transmission line ROW would reduce the location and landscape support variable for wetland forests through loss of contiguous forested parcels and conversion to herbaceous community. Individual parameter scores: a) Support to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside habitats = 7 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 9 (negligible coverage); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 6 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 6 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7 (normal connectivity); g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 7 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).	
	w/o pres or current 7	with 5
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	Clearing the canopy will temporarily impact the water environment variable, converting forested system to a freshwater marsh, although silt fencing will reduce temporary turbidity impacts. Individual parameter scores: a) water levels and flows = 8 (normal); b) water level indicators = 8, (consistent with expected); c) soil moisture = 7, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 6, (existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (normal); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (typical for forested wetland); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7; j) direct observation of water quality = 6, receives road runoff. K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.	
	w/o pres or current 7	with 7
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	Clearing of canopy will convert the system to a freshwater marsh community with significant loss of functional value compared to existing forested system. Individual parameter scores: a) plant community species in the canopy, shrub, or ground stratum = 5 (lacking shrubs and groundcover); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (few nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 5, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 5; e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 5; f) plant condition = 7, ; g) land management practices = 5, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 7 (normal).	
	w/o pres or current 5	with 3

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	
or w/o pres	with
0.63	0.5

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 2.338 ac. x 0.133 = 0.312

Delta = [with-current]
-0.13

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-382
Impact or Mitigation Impact (Fill)	Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington	Assessment date: 4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	Loss of canopy species associated with clearing the transmission line ROW would reduce the location and landscape support variable for wetland forests through loss of contiguous forested parcels and conversion to herbaceous community. Individual parameter scores: a) Support to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside habitats = 7 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 9 (negligible coverage); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 6 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 6 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7 (normal connectivity); g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 7 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).	
	w/o pres or current 7	with 0
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	Clearing the canopy will temporarily impact the water environment variable, converting forested system to a freshwater marsh, although silt fencing will reduce temporary turbidity impacts. Individual parameter scores: a) water levels and flows = 8 (normal); b) water level indicators = 8, (consistent with expected); c) soil moisture = 7, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 6, (existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (normal); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (typical for forested wetland); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7; j) direct observation of water quality = 6, receives road runoff. K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.	
	w/o pres or current 7	with 0
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	Clearing of canopy will convert the system to a freshwater marsh community with significant loss of functional value compared to existing forested system. Individual parameter scores: a) plant community species in the canopy, shrub, or ground stratum = 5 (lacking shrubs and groundcover); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (few nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 5, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 5; e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 5; f) plant condition = 7, ; g) land management practices = 5, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 7 (normal).	
	w/o pres or current 5	with 0

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	
or w/o pres	with
0.63	0

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.015 ac. x 0.63 = 0.01

Delta = [with-current]
-0.63

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

**PART I – Qualitative Description
(See Section 62-345.400, F.A.C.)**

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3		Application Number		Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-383	
FLUCCs code 630		Further classification (optional)		Impact or Mitigation Site? Existing Condition	
Basin/Watershed Name/Number Apalachicola River		Affected Waterbody (Class)		Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)	
Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands May connect to an adjacent wetland during heavy rains, otherwise is surrounded by uplands.					
Assessment area description This is a beaver pond, consisting mainly of open water with a few scattered sweetgum and red maple trees around the perimeter and in the pond. There is no groundcover or shrub layer.					
Significant nearby features Silvicultural operations			Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.) Not rare in relation to regional landscape		
Functions Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage			Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use N/A		
Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found) Wading birds, herpetofauna			Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area) Possible occasional use by wading birds such as white ibis (SSC), wood stork (E), little blue heron (SSC), snowy egret (SSC), and tricolor heron (SSC).		
Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):					
Additional relevant factors:					
Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington/M. Goff			Assessment date(s): 4/16/2019		

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-383
Impact or Mitigation Impact (Clearing)	Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington	Assessment date: 4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	Loss of canopy species associated with clearing the transmission line ROW would reduce the location and landscape support variable for wetland forests through loss of contiguous forested parcels and conversion to herbaceous community. Individual parameter scores: a) Support to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside habitats = 7 (reduced by surrounding silviculture); b) Invasive exotic species = 9 (negligible coverage); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 7 (reduced due to surrounding silviculture); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (reduced due to silviculture); e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to silviculture); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7 (normal connectivity); g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 5 (downstream areas marginally dependent).	
	w/o pres or current 7	with 5
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	Clearing canopy trees will temporarily impact the water environment variable, although silt fencing will reduce temporary turbidity impacts. Individual parameter scores: a) water levels and flows = 8 (normal); b) water level indicators = 8, (consistent with expected); c) soil moisture = 7, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 6, (existing erosion from adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (normal); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (typical for forested wetland); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7; j) direct observation of water quality = 7 (consistent with expected. K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.	
	w/o pres or current 7	with 7
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	Clearing of canopy trees will convert the system to a freshwater marsh community with loss of functional value compared to existing forested system. Individual parameter scores: a) plant community species in the canopy, shrub, or ground stratum = 5 (lacking shrubs and groundcover); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (few nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 5, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 5; e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 5; f) plant condition = 7, ; g) land management practices = 5, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 7 (normal).	
	w/o pres or current 5	with 3

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	
or w/o pres	with
0.63	0.5

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.088 ac. x 0.133 = 0.012

Delta = [with-current]
-0.13

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

**PART I – Qualitative Description
(See Section 62-345.400, F.A.C.)**

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3		Application Number		Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-384A	
FLUCCs code 630		Further classification (optional)		Impact or Mitigation Site? Existing Condition	
Assessment Area Size		Basin/Watershed Name/Number Apalachicola River		Affected Waterbody (Class)	
Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)					
Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands May connect to an adjacent wetland during heavy rains, otherwise is surrounded by uplands.					
Assessment area description Forested wetland with a sparse canopy stratum comprised of red maple and spruce pine with occurrences of planted loblolly pine and longleaf pine along the edges.					
Significant nearby features Silvicultural operations			Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.) Not rare in relation to regional landscape		
Functions Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage			Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use N/A		
Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found) Wading birds, herpetofauna			Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area) Possible occasional use by wading birds such as white ibis (SSC), wood stork (E), little blue heron (SSC), snowy egret (SSC), and tricolor heron (SSC).		
Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):					
Additional relevant factors:					
Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington/M. Goff			Assessment date(s): 4/16/2019		

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-384A
Impact or Mitigation Impact (Clearing)	Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington	Assessment date: 4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	Loss of canopy species associated with clearing the transmission line ROW would reduce the location and landscape support variable for wetland forests through loss of contiguous forested parcels and conversion to herbaceous community. Individual parameter scores: a) Support to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside habitats = 7 (reduced by proximity of silviculture); b) Invasive exotic species = 9 (negligible coverage); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 7 (reduced due to silviculture); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 6 (reduced due to silviculture); e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (surrounded by pine plantation); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7 (normal connectivity); g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 5 (downstream areas marginally dependent).	
	w/o pres or current 7	with 5
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	Clearing the canopy will temporarily impact the water environment variable, converting forested system to a freshwater marsh, although silt fencing will reduce temporary turbidity impacts. Individual parameter scores: a) water levels and flows = 8 (normal); b) water level indicators = 8, (consistent with expected); c) soil moisture = 7, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 6, (existing erosion from adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (normal); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (typical for forested wetland); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7; j) direct observation of water quality = 6, receives road runoff. K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.	
	w/o pres or current 7	with 7
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	Clearing of canopy will convert the system to a freshwater marsh community with significant loss of functional value compared to existing forested system. Individual parameter scores: a) plant community species in the canopy, shrub, or ground stratum = 5 (lacking shrubs and groundcover); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (few nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 5, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 5; e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 5; f) plant condition = 7, ; g) land management practices = 5, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 7 (normal).	
	w/o pres or current 5	with 3

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	
or w/o pres	with
0.63	0.5

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.239 ac. x 0.133 = 0.032

Delta = [with-current]
-0.13

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-384A
Impact or Mitigation Impact (Fill)	Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington	Assessment date: 4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	Loss of canopy species associated with clearing the transmission line ROW would reduce the location and landscape support variable for wetland forests through loss of contiguous forested parcels and conversion to herbaceous community. Individual parameter scores: a) Support to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside habitats = 7 (reduced by proximity of silviculture); b) Invasive exotic species = 9 (negligible coverage); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 7 (reduced due to silviculture); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 6 (reduced due to silviculture); e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (surrounded by pine plantation); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7 (normal connectivity); g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 5 (downstream areas marginally dependent).
w/o pres or current	with
7	0
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	Clearing the canopy will temporarily impact the water environment variable, converting forested system to a freshwater marsh, although silt fencing will reduce temporary turbidity impacts. Individual parameter scores: a) water levels and flows = 8 (normal); b) water level indicators = 8, (consistent with expected); c) soil moisture = 7, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 6, (existing erosion from adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (normal); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (typical for forested wetland); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7; j) direct observation of water quality = 6, receives road runoff. K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
w/o pres or current	with
7	0
.500(6)(c)Community structure	Clearing of canopy will convert the system to a freshwater marsh community with significant loss of functional value compared to existing forested system. Individual parameter scores: a) plant community species in the canopy, shrub, or ground stratum = 5 (lacking shrubs and groundcover); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (few nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 5, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 5; e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 5; f) plant condition = 7, ; g) land management practices = 5, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 7 (normal).
1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	
w/o pres or current	with
5	0

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	
or w/o pres	with
0.63	0

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.005 ac. x 0.63= 0.003

Delta = [with-current]
-0.63

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

**PART I – Qualitative Description
(See Section 62-345.400, F.A.C.)**

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3		Application Number		Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-384B	
FLUCCs code 641		Further classification (optional)		Impact or Mitigation Site? Existing Condition	
Basin/Watershed Name/Number Apalachicola River		Affected Waterbody (Class)		Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)	
Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands Smaller isolated and outer edges of mixed forested wetlands that are isolated and receive surface water runoff from adjacent silviculture lands.					
Assessment area description The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isolated Mixed Forested wetlands (630) comprises red maple, bald-cypress, sweetbay, sweetgum, slash pine (recruited), and dahoon (Ilex cassine), with occurrences of loblolly bay (Gordonia lasianthus) and planted slash pine along the edges. The subcanopy stratum comprises red maple, slash pine, loblolly bay, and wax myrtle. The shrub stratum comprises slash pine, fetterbush, highbush blueberry, wax myrtle, and saw palmetto. The groundcover comprises of a variety of species including wax myrtle, Virginia chain fern, flatsedge, greenbrier, dogfennel, yelloweyed grass, cinnamon fern, blackberry, maidencane, fetterbush, grape vine, and spikerush (<i>Eleocharis sp.</i>), among others.					
Significant nearby features Silvicultural operations, roadways			Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.) Not rare in relation to regional landscape		
Functions Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage			Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use N/A		
Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found) Wading birds, herpetofauna			Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area) Possible occasional use by wading birds such as white ibis (SSC), wood stork (E), little blue heron (SSC), snowy egret (SSC), and tricolor heron (SSC).		
Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):					
Additional relevant factors:					
Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington/M. Goff			Assessment date(s): 4/16/2019		

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-384B
Impact or Mitigation Impact (Clearing)	Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington	Assessment date: 4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	Loss of canopy species associated with clearing the transmission line ROW would reduce the location and landscape support variable for wetland forests through loss of contiguous forested parcels and conversion to herbaceous community. Individual parameter scores: a) Support to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside habitats = 6; b) Invasive exotic species = 8; c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 7; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 6; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 8; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6, benefit to downstream areas.
w/o pres or current 6	with 5
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	Clearing the canopy will temporarily impact the water environment variable, converting forested system to a freshwater marsh, although silt fencing will reduce temporary turbidity impacts. Individual parameter scores: a) water levels and flows = 7; b) water level indicators = 7, altered hydroperiod due to silvicultural practices; c) soil moisture = 7, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 5, erosion during clearing, coupled with existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses; e) evidence of fire history = 6; f) vegetation community zonation = 5, removal of canopy, conversion to herbaceous; g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 5, canopy removal, routine maintenance; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 8; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7; j) direct observation of water quality = 6, temporary impact during clearing coupled with existing minor sedimentation due to recreational activities. K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
w/o pres or current 7	with 7
.500(6)(c)Community structure	Clearing of canopy will convert the system to a freshwater marsh community with significant loss of functional value compared to existing forested system. Individual parameter scores: a) plant community species in the canopy, shrub, or ground stratum = 4, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, very little nuisance species; c) regeneration and recruitment = 3, removal of canopy, recruitment affected by maintenance; d) age & size distribution = 4, atypical of forested wetland; e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 4; f) plant condition = 4, ; g) land management practices = 6, silvicultural practices and access roads, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.
1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	
w/o pres or current 7	with 7

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	
or w/o pres	
with	
0.67	0.63333

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.03

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-384B
Impact or Mitigation Impact (Fill)	Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington	Assessment date: 4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	Loss of canopy species associated with clearing the transmission line ROW would reduce the location and landscape support variable for wetland forests through loss of contiguous forested parcels and conversion to herbaceous community. Individual parameter scores: a) Support to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside habitats = 6; b) Invasive exotic species = 8; c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 7; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 6; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 8; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6, benefit to downstream areas.
w/o pres or current 6	with 0
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	Clearing the canopy will temporarily impact the water environment variable, converting forested system to a freshwater marsh, although silt fencing will reduce temporary turbidity impacts. Individual parameter scores: a) water levels and flows = 7; b) water level indicators = 7, altered hydroperiod due to silvicultural practices; c) soil moisture = 7, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 5, erosion during clearing, coupled with existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses; e) evidence of fire history = 6; f) vegetation community zonation = 5, removal of canopy, conversion to herbaceous; g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 5, canopy removal, routine maintenance; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 8; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7; j) direct observation of water quality = 6, temporary impact during clearing coupled with existing minor sedimentation due to recreational activities. K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
w/o pres or current 7	with 0
.500(6)(c)Community structure	Clearing of canopy will convert the system to a freshwater marsh community with significant loss of functional value compared to existing forested system. Individual parameter scores: a) plant community species in the canopy, shrub, or ground stratum = 4, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, very little nuisance species; c) regeneration and recruitment = 3, removal of canopy, recruitment affected by maintenance; d) age & size distribution = 4, atypical of forested wetland; e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 4; f) plant condition = 4, ; g) land management practices = 6, silvicultural practices and access roads, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.
1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	
w/o pres or current 7	with 0

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	
or w/o pres	
with	
0.67	0

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.005 ac. x 0067= 0.003

Delta = [with-current]
-0.67

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

**PART I – Qualitative Description
(See Section 62-345.400, F.A.C.)**

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3		Application Number		Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-385	
FLUCCs code 641		Further classification (optional)		Impact or Mitigation Site? Existing Condition	
Basin/Watershed Name/Number Apalachicola River		Affected Waterbody (Class)		Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)	
Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands Smaller isolated and outer edges of mixed forested wetlands that are isolated and receive surface water runoff from adjacent silviculture lands.					
Assessment area description The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isolated Mixed Forested wetlands (630) comprises red maple, bald-cypress, sweetbay, sweetgum, slash pine (recruited), and dahoon (Ilex cassine), with occurrences of loblolly bay (Gordonia lasianthus) and planted slash pine along the edges. The subcanopy stratum comprises red maple, slash pine, loblolly bay, and wax myrtle. The shrub stratum comprises slash pine, fetterbush, highbush blueberry, wax myrtle, and saw palmetto. The groundcover comprises of a variety of species including wax myrtle, Virginia chain fern, flatsedge, greenbrier, dogfennel, yelloweyed grass, cinnamon fern, blackberry, maidencane, fetterbush, grape vine, and spikerush (<i>Eleocharis sp.</i>), among others.					
Significant nearby features Silvicultural operations, roadways			Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.) Not rare in relation to regional landscape		
Functions Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage			Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use N/A		
Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found) Wading birds, herpetofauna			Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area) Possible occasional use by wading birds such as white ibis (SSC), wood stork (E), little blue heron (SSC), snowy egret (SSC), and tricolor heron (SSC).		
Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):					
Additional relevant factors:					
Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington/M. Goff			Assessment date(s): 4/16/2019		

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-385
Impact or Mitigation Impact (Clearing)	Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington	Assessment date: 4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	Loss of canopy species associated with clearing the transmission line ROW would reduce the location and landscape support variable for wetland forests through loss of contiguous forested parcels and conversion to herbaceous community. Individual parameter scores: a) Support to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside habitats = 6; b) Invasive exotic species = 8; c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 7; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 6; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 8; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6, benefit to downstream areas.
w/o pres or current 6	with 5
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	Clearing the canopy will temporarily impact the water environment variable, converting forested system to a freshwater marsh, although silt fencing will reduce temporary turbidity impacts. Individual parameter scores: a) water levels and flows = 7; b) water level indicators = 7, altered hydroperiod due to silvicultural practices; c) soil moisture = 7, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 5, erosion during clearing, coupled with existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses; e) evidence of fire history = 6; f) vegetation community zonation = 5, removal of canopy, conversion to herbaceous; g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 5, canopy removal, routine maintenance; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 8; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7; j) direct observation of water quality = 6, temporary impact during clearing coupled with existing minor sedimentation due to recreational activities. K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
w/o pres or current 7	with 7
.500(6)(c)Community structure	Clearing of canopy will convert the system to a freshwater marsh community with significant loss of functional value compared to existing forested system. Individual parameter scores: a) plant community species in the canopy, shrub, or ground stratum = 4, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, very little nuisance species; c) regeneration and recruitment = 3, removal of canopy, recruitment affected by maintenance; d) age & size distribution = 4, atypical of forested wetland; e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 4; f) plant condition = 4, ; g) land management practices = 6, silvicultural practices and access roads, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.
1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	
w/o pres or current 7	with 7

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	
or w/o pres	
with	
0.67	0.63333

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.03

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

**PART I – Qualitative Description
(See Section 62-345.400, F.A.C.)**

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3		Application Number		Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-386	
FLUCCs code 641		Further classification (optional)		Impact or Mitigation Site? Existing Condition	
Basin/Watershed Name/Number Apalachicola River		Affected Waterbody (Class)		Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)	
Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands Smaller isolated and outer edges of mixed forested wetlands that are isolated and receive surface water runoff from adjacent silviculture lands.					
Assessment area description The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isolated Mixed Forested wetlands (630) comprises red maple, bald-cypress, sweetbay, sweetgum, slash pine (recruited), and dahoon (Ilex cassine), with occurrences of loblolly bay (Gordonia lasianthus) and planted slash pine along the edges. The subcanopy stratum comprises red maple, slash pine, loblolly bay, and wax myrtle. The shrub stratum comprises slash pine, fetterbush, highbush blueberry, wax myrtle, and saw palmetto. The groundcover comprises of a variety of species including wax myrtle, Virginia chain fern, flatsedge, greenbrier, dogfennel, yelloweyed grass, cinnamon fern, blackberry, maidencane, fetterbush, grape vine, and spikerush (<i>Eleocharis sp.</i>), among others.					
Significant nearby features Silvicultural operations, roadways			Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.) Not rare in relation to regional landscape		
Functions Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage			Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use N/A		
Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found) Wading birds, herpetofauna			Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area) Possible occasional use by wading birds such as white ibis (SSC), wood stork (E), little blue heron (SSC), snowy egret (SSC), and tricolor heron (SSC).		
Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):					
Additional relevant factors:					
Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington/M. Goff			Assessment date(s): 4/16/2019		

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-386
Impact or Mitigation Impact (Clearing)	Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington	Assessment date: 4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	Loss of canopy species associated with clearing the transmission line ROW would reduce the location and landscape support variable for wetland forests through loss of contiguous forested parcels and conversion to herbaceous community. Individual parameter scores: a) Support to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside habitats = 6; b) Invasive exotic species = 8; c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 7; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 6; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 8; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6, benefit to downstream areas.
w/o pres or current 6	with 5
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	Clearing the canopy will temporarily impact the water environment variable, converting forested system to a freshwater marsh, although silt fencing will reduce temporary turbidity impacts. Individual parameter scores: a) water levels and flows = 7; b) water level indicators = 7, altered hydroperiod due to silvicultural practices; c) soil moisture = 7, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 5, erosion during clearing, coupled with existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses; e) evidence of fire history = 6; f) vegetation community zonation = 5, removal of canopy, conversion to herbaceous; g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 5, canopy removal, routine maintenance; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 8; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7; j) direct observation of water quality = 6, temporary impact during clearing coupled with existing minor sedimentation due to recreational activities. K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
w/o pres or current 7	with 7
.500(6)(c)Community structure	Clearing of canopy will convert the system to a freshwater marsh community with significant loss of functional value compared to existing forested system. Individual parameter scores: a) plant community species in the canopy, shrub, or ground stratum = 4, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, very little nuisance species; c) regeneration and recruitment = 3, removal of canopy, recruitment affected by maintenance; d) age & size distribution = 4, atypical of forested wetland; e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 4; f) plant condition = 4, ; g) land management practices = 6, silvicultural practices and access roads, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.
1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	
w/o pres or current 7	with 7

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	
or w/o pres	
with	
0.67	0.63333

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.03

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

**PART I – Qualitative Description
(See Section 62-345.400, F.A.C.)**

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3		Application Number		Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-387	
FLUCCs code 641		Further classification (optional)		Impact or Mitigation Site? Existing Condition	
Basin/Watershed Name/Number Apalachicola River		Affected Waterbody (Class)		Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)	
Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands Smaller isolated and outer edges of mixed forested wetlands that are isolated and receive surface water runoff from adjacent silviculture lands.					
Assessment area description The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isolated Mixed Forested wetlands (630) comprises red maple, bald-cypress, sweetbay, sweetgum, slash pine (recruited), and dahoon (Ilex cassine), with occurrences of loblolly bay (Gordonia lasianthus) and planted slash pine along the edges. The subcanopy stratum comprises red maple, slash pine, loblolly bay, and wax myrtle. The shrub stratum comprises slash pine, fetterbush, highbush blueberry, wax myrtle, and saw palmetto. The groundcover comprises of a variety of species including wax myrtle, Virginia chain fern, flatsedge, greenbrier, dogfennel, yelloweyed grass, cinnamon fern, blackberry, maidencane, fetterbush, grape vine, and spikerush (<i>Eleocharis sp.</i>), among others.					
Significant nearby features Silvicultural operations, roadways			Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.) Not rare in relation to regional landscape		
Functions Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage			Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use N/A		
Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found) Wading birds, herpetofauna			Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area) Possible occasional use by wading birds such as white ibis (SSC), wood stork (E), little blue heron (SSC), snowy egret (SSC), and tricolor heron (SSC).		
Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):					
Additional relevant factors:					
Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington/M. Goff			Assessment date(s): 4/16/2019		

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-387
Impact or Mitigation Impact (Clearing)	Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington	Assessment date: 4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	Loss of canopy species associated with clearing the transmission line ROW would reduce the location and landscape support variable for wetland forests through loss of contiguous forested parcels and conversion to herbaceous community. Individual parameter scores: a) Support to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside habitats = 6; b) Invasive exotic species = 8; c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 7; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 6; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 8; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6, benefit to downstream areas.
w/o pres or current 6	with 5
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	Clearing the canopy will temporarily impact the water environment variable, converting forested system to a freshwater marsh, although silt fencing will reduce temporary turbidity impacts. Individual parameter scores: a) water levels and flows = 7; b) water level indicators = 7, altered hydroperiod due to silvicultural practices; c) soil moisture = 7, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 5, erosion during clearing, coupled with existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses; e) evidence of fire history = 6; f) vegetation community zonation = 5, removal of canopy, conversion to herbaceous; g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 5, canopy removal, routine maintenance; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 8; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7; j) direct observation of water quality = 6, temporary impact during clearing coupled with existing minor sedimentation due to recreational activities. K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
w/o pres or current 7	with 7
.500(6)(c)Community structure	Clearing of canopy will convert the system to a freshwater marsh community with significant loss of functional value compared to existing forested system. Individual parameter scores: a) plant community species in the canopy, shrub, or ground stratum = 4, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, very little nuisance species; c) regeneration and recruitment = 3, removal of canopy, recruitment affected by maintenance; d) age & size distribution = 4, atypical of forested wetland; e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 4; f) plant condition = 4, ; g) land management practices = 6, silvicultural practices and access roads, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.
1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	
w/o pres or current 7	with 7

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	
or w/o pres	
with	
0.67	0.63333

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 5.67 ac. x 0.53= 3.01

Delta = [with-current]
-0.03

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

**PART I – Qualitative Description
(See Section 62-345.400, F.A.C.)**

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3		Application Number		Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-388	
FLUCCs code 641		Further classification (optional)		Impact or Mitigation Site? Existing Condition	
Basin/Watershed Name/Number Apalachicola River		Affected Waterbody (Class)		Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)	
Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands Smaller isolated and outer edges of mixed forested wetlands that are isolated and receive surface water runoff from adjacent silviculture lands.					
Assessment area description The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isolated Mixed Forested wetlands (630) comprises red maple, bald-cypress, sweetbay, sweetgum, slash pine (recruited), and dahoon (Ilex cassine), with occurrences of loblolly bay (Gordonia lasianthus) and planted slash pine along the edges. The subcanopy stratum comprises red maple, slash pine, loblolly bay, and wax myrtle. The shrub stratum comprises slash pine, fetterbush, highbush blueberry, wax myrtle, and saw palmetto. The groundcover comprises of a variety of species including wax myrtle, Virginia chain fern, flatsedge, greenbrier, dogfennel, yelloweyed grass, cinnamon fern, blackberry, maidencane, fetterbush, grape vine, and spikerush (<i>Eleocharis sp.</i>), among others.					
Significant nearby features Silvicultural operations, roadways			Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.) Not rare in relation to regional landscape		
Functions Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage			Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use N/A		
Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found) Wading birds, herpetofauna			Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area) Possible occasional use by wading birds such as white ibis (SSC), wood stork (E), little blue heron (SSC), snowy egret (SSC), and tricolor heron (SSC).		
Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):					
Additional relevant factors:					
Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington/M. Goff			Assessment date(s): 4/16/2019		

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Gulf NFRC Phase 3	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number W-GOL-388
Impact or Mitigation Impact (Clearing)	Assessment conducted by: M. Harrington	Assessment date: 4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	Loss of canopy species associated with clearing the transmission line ROW would reduce the location and landscape support variable for wetland forests through loss of contiguous forested parcels and conversion to herbaceous community. Individual parameter scores: a) Support to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside habitats = 6; b) Invasive exotic species = 8; c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 7; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 6; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 8; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6, benefit to downstream areas.
w/o pres or current 6	with 5
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	Clearing the canopy will temporarily impact the water environment variable, converting forested system to a freshwater marsh, although silt fencing will reduce temporary turbidity impacts. Individual parameter scores: a) water levels and flows = 7; b) water level indicators = 7, altered hydroperiod due to silvicultural practices; c) soil moisture = 7, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 5, erosion during clearing, coupled with existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses; e) evidence of fire history = 6; f) vegetation community zonation = 5, removal of canopy, conversion to herbaceous; g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 5, canopy removal, routine maintenance; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 8; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7; j) direct observation of water quality = 6, temporary impact during clearing coupled with existing minor sedimentation due to recreational activities. K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
w/o pres or current 7	with 7
.500(6)(c)Community structure	Clearing of canopy will convert the system to a freshwater marsh community with significant loss of functional value compared to existing forested system. Individual parameter scores: a) plant community species in the canopy, shrub, or ground stratum = 4, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, very little nuisance species; c) regeneration and recruitment = 3, removal of canopy, recruitment affected by maintenance; d) age & size distribution = 4, atypical of forested wetland; e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 4; f) plant condition = 4, ; g) land management practices = 6, silvicultural practices and access roads, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.
1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	
w/o pres or current 7	with 7

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	
or w/o pres	
with	
0.6667	0.63333

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.03

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =