ATTACHMENT A
UMAM - Gadsden County

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

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-296A

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Wetland that has been isolated by a road and rail line and adjacent to light industrial facilities.

Assessment area description

The canopy and shrub strata in the Mixed Forested wetlands (630) are dominated by red maple,water oak, and southern bayberry. The ground cover is dominated by slender crown grass and water oak and cinnamon fern.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Industrial operations, roadways, rail	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-296A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 4	with: 3	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 = 2 (situated between raised road and railway) and subject to public use; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 2 (access restricted by roads and railway; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 4; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 4, minimal benefit to downstream areas.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 6	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to ditching); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, grouncover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); 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).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0.4

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.17

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-298

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Wetland is surrounded by forested upland and commercial development, connects directly to other wetland systems up and downstream.

Assessment area description

The canopy and shrub strata in the Mixed Forested wetlands (630) are dominated by red maple,water oak, and southern bayberry. The ground cover is dominated by slender crown grass and water oak and cinnamon fern.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Roadways and railways	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-298
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 4	with: 3	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 = 2 (situated between raised road and railway) and subject to public use; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 2 (access restricted by roads and railway; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 4; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 4, minimal benefit to downstream areas.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 6	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to ditching); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, grouncover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); 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).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0.4	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.17

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-300

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Wetland that has been isolated by a road and rail line and adjacent to commercial facilities.

Assessment area description

The canopy and shrub strata in the Mixed Forested wetlands (630) are dominated by red maple,water oak, and southern bayberry. The ground cover is dominated by slender crown grass and water oak and cinnamon fern.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Commerical operations, roadways, rail	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-300
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 4	with: 3	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 = 2 (situated between raised road and railway) and subject to public use; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 2 (access restricted by roads and railway; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 4; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 4, minimal benefit to downstream areas.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 6	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to ditching); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, grouncover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); 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).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0.4	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.17

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-300
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 4	with: 0	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 = 2 (situated between raised road and railway) and subject to public use; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 2 (access restricted by roads and railway; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 4; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 4, minimal benefit to downstream areas.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 0	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to ditching); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, grouncover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); 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).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.015 ac. x 0.57 = 0.009

Delta = [with-current]
-0.57

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-302

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Wetland that is surrounded by roads and upland forest, connects directly to other wetland systems.

Assessment area description

The canopy and shrub strata in the Mixed Forested wetlands (630) are dominated by red maple,water oak, and southern bayberry. The ground cover is dominated by slender crown grass and water oak and cinnamon fern.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Commerical operations, roadways, rail	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-302
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 4	with: 3
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 = 2 (situated between raised road and railway) and subject to public use; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 2 (access restricted by roads and railway; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 4; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 4, minimal benefit to downstream areas.		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 6
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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to ditching); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3
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Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0.4

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.17

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-303

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Wetland that is surrounded by roads, railroad tracks, and upland forest, connects directly to other wetland systems.

Assessment area description

The canopy and shrub strata in the Mixed Forested wetlands (630) are dominated by red maple,water oak, and southern bayberry. The ground cover is dominated by slender crown grass and water oak and cinnamon fern.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Commerical operations, roadways, rail	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
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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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-303
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 4	with: 3	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 = 2 (situated between raised road and railway) and subject to public use; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 2 (access restricted by roads and railway; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 4; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 4, minimal benefit to downstream areas.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 6	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to ditching); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, grouncover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); 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).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0.4

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.17

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-304B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Wetland that is surrounded by roads, railroad tracks, and upland forest, connects directly to other wetland systems.

Assessment area description

The canopy and shrub strata in the Mixed Forested wetlands (630) are dominated by red maple,water oak, and southern bayberry. The ground cover is dominated by slender crown grass and water oak and cinnamon fern.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Utility substation, roadways, railways	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-304B
Impact or Mitigation	Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date:
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 4	with: 3	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 = 2 (situated between raised road and railway) and subject to public use; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 2 (access restricted by roads and railway; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 4; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 4, minimal benefit to downstream areas.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 6	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to ditching); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, grouncover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); 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).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0.4

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.17

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-304B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 4	with: 0	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 = 2 (situated between raised road and railway) and subject to public use; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 2 (access restricted by roads and railway; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 4; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 4, minimal benefit to downstream areas.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 0	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to ditching); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, grouncover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); 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).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.005 ac. x 0.57 = 0.003

Delta = [with-current]
-0.57

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-306

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Wetland that is surrounded by roads, railroad tracks, and upland forest, connects directly to other wetland systems.

Assessment area description

The canopy and shrub strata in the Mixed Forested wetlands (630) are dominated by red maple,water oak, and southern bayberry. The ground cover is dominated by slender crown grass and water oak and cinnamon fern.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Utility substation, roadways, railways	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-306
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 4	with: 3	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 = 2 (situated between roadways/highways) and subject to public use; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 2 (access restricted by roads and railway; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 4; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 4, minimal benefit to downstream areas.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 6	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to ditching); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, grouncover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); 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).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0.4

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.17

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-307A

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Wetland that is surrounded by roads, railroad tracks, and upland forest, connects directly to other wetland systems.

Assessment area description

The canopy and shrub strata in the Mixed Forested wetlands (630) are dominated by red maple,water oak, and southern bayberry. The ground cover is dominated by slender crown grass and water oak and cinnamon fern.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Roadways, railways	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-307A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 4	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 7 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 5 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 5 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 6	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to ditching); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, grouncover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); 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).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current or w/o pres: 0.63	with: 0.43333

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-307A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 0
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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 7 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 5 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 5 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 0
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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to ditching); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0
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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, grouncover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); 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).		

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

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.01 ac. x 0.63 = 0.006

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-308A

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Assessment area is surrounded by forested uplands and commercial development, and connects to other wetland systems.

Assessment area description

The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Junkyard, Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-308A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 4	with: 3
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 = 2 (situated between roadways/highways); b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 2 (access restricted by highway and fencing); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 4; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 4, minimal benefit to downstream areas.		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 6
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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to road runoff); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3
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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, grouncover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); 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).		

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0.4

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.17

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-309B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Assessment area is surrounded by forested uplands and commercial development, and connects to other wetland systems.

Assessment area description

The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway and other roads	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-309B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 4	with: 3	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 = 2 (situated between roadways/highways); b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 2 (access restricted by highway and fencing); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 4; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 4, minimal benefit to downstream areas.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 6	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to roadway); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, grouncover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 (very minor).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0.4

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.17

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-309B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 4	with: 0
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 = 2 (situated between roadways/highways); b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 2 (access restricted by highway and fencing); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 4; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 4, minimal benefit to downstream areas.		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 0
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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to roadway); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0
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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, grouncover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 (very minor).		

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.005 ac. x 0.57 = 0.003

Delta = [with-current]
-0.57

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-309C

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Assessment area is surrounded by forested uplands and commercial development, and connects to other wetland systems.

Assessment area description

The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway and other roads	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-309C
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 4	with: 3	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 = 2 (situated between roadways/highways); b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 2 (access restricted by highway and fencing); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 4; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 4, minimal benefit to downstream areas.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 6	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to roadway); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, groundcover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 (very minor).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0.4

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.17

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-309C
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 4	with: 0
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 = 2 (situated between roadways/highways); b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 2 (access restricted by highway and fencing); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 4; f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 4, minimal benefit to downstream areas.		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 0
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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 5 (altered hydroperiod due to to roadway); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 5 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 5 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0
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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, groundcover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 (very minor).		

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.005 ac. x 0.57 = 0.003

Delta = [with-current]
-0.57

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-310A

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Assessment area is surrounded by silviculture and commercial development, and connects to other wetland systems.

Assessment area description

The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Silvicultural operations, roadways	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-310A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 4	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 7 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 5 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 5 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 7 (altered hydroperiod due to to roadway); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 7 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 6 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, groundcover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 (very minor).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current or w/o pres: 0.67	with: 0.46667

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-310A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 0	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 7 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 5 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 5 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 7 (altered hydroperiod due to to roadway); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 7 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 6 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, groundcover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 (very minor).

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

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.005 ac. x 0.67 = 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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-311

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Assessment area is surrounded by silviculture and commercial development, and connects to other wetland systems.

Assessment area description

The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Silvicultural operations, roadways	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-311
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 4	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 7 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 5 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 5 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 7 (altered hydroperiod due to to roadway); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 7 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 6 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, groundcover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 (very minor).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.67	with: 0.46667

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-312

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Assessment area is surrounded by forested uplands and commercial development, and connects to other wetland systems.

Assessment area description

The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway, other roadways	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-312
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 4	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 7 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 5 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 5 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 7 (altered hydroperiod due to to roadway); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 7 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 6 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, groundcover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 (very minor).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.67	with: 0.46667

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-312
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with:
	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 7 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 5 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 5 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).	
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with:
	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 (appropriate for time of year; b) water level indicators = 7 (altered hydroperiod due to to roadway); c) soil moisture = 7 (consistent with expected); d) soil erosion or deposition = 7 (some existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 7 (consistent with expected); f) vegetation community zonation = 7 (consistent with expected); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 7 (consistent with expected); h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 7 (consistent with expected); i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7 (consistent with expected); j) direct observation of water quality = 6 (receives direct road runoff); K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.	
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with:
	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 = 7 (generally consistent eith expected, groundcover somewhat lacking); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7 (recruitment of canopy species somewhat lacking; d) age & size distribution = 7 (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7 (consistent with expected); f) plant condition = 7 (consistent with expected); g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 (very minor).	

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

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.005 ac. x 0.67 = 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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-313A

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Assessment area is surrounded by forested uplands and commercial development, and connects to other wetland systems.

Assessment area description

The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway, other roadways	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-313A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-314

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Silvicultural operations, roadways	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-314
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-314
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).	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 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.	7	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.	7	0	

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
	current or w/o pres	with
	0.70	0

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.005 ac. x 0.70 = 0.004

Delta = [with-current]
-0.70

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-315

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Silvicultural operations, roadways	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-315
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-316

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Silvicultural operations, roadways	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-316
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-317B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-317B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-318B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-318B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-319B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-319B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-320

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-320
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-321A

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-321A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 8	with: 6	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 = 10 (no coverage); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 7 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 9 (no barriers); g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 7 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 8	with: 8	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 = 8, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 7, (erosion during clearing, coupled with existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 8 (normal); f) vegetation community zonation = 8 (consisten with expected; g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 8; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 8; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 9 (none observed); j) direct observation of water quality = 8 (water appears normal). K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 8	with: 3	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 = 8, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 8; d) age & size distribution = 9, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7; f) plant condition = 4, ; g) land management practices = 7, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.80	with: 0.56667

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.23

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-321A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 8	with: 0
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 = 10 (no coverage); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 7 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 9 (no barriers); g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 7 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 8	with: 0
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 = 8, consistent with expected; d) soil erosion or deposition = 7, (erosion during clearing, coupled with existing erosion from roadway, adjacent landuses); e) evidence of fire history = 8 (normal); f) vegetation community zonation = 8 (consisten with expected; g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 8; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 8; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 9 (none observed); j) direct observation of water quality = 8 (water appears normal). K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 8	with: 0
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 = 8, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 8 (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 8; d) age & size distribution = 9, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 7; f) plant condition = 4, ; g) land management practices = 7, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.		

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.80	with: 0

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.015 ac. x 0.80 = 0.012

Delta = [with-current]
-0.80

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-322B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-322B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-323

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-323
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-324

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-324
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-325B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-325B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5
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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7
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.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3
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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.		

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-285A_1

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
530		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-285A_1
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 7 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); 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 = 6; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).	6	6	
.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 (normal; b) water level indicators = 7 (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 = 6 (lacking groundcover); g) hydrologic stress on vegetation = 6; h) use by animal species with specific hydrological requirements = 6; i) vegetative species tolerant of and associated with water quality degradation = 7; j) direct observation of water quality = 5, receives road runoff. K) existing water quality data = N/A; l) water depth wave, wave energy, currents and light penetration = N/A.	6	6	
.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 = 6 (lacking canopy recrutiment and groundcover); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 6, (some nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 6 (lacking camopy recrutiment); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 5; f) plant condition = 6, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 6, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 7 very minor.	6	6	

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current		
or w/o pres	with	
0.60	0.6	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
0.00

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-283B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-283B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		WB-GOL-328B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		WB-GOL-328B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		WB-GOL-328B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).	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 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.	7	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.	7	0	

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current		
or w/o pres	with	
0.70	0	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.005 ac. x 0.70 = 0.004

Delta = [with-current]
-0.70

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		D-GOL-281

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
510		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (Eleocharis sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		D-GOL-281
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with
.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.	7	6
.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 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.	6	6
.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 = 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.	4	3

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres	with
	0.57	0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.07

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		D-GOL-330

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
510		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (Eleocharis sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	4/16/2019

Form 62-345.900(1), F.A.C. [effective date]

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

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		D-GOL-330
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

	w/o pres or current	with	
.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	7	6	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.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	6	6	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 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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	4	3	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.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres	with
	0.57	0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.07

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		D-GOL-331A

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
510		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (Eleocharis sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		D-GOL-331A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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.	7	6	
.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 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.	6	6	
.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 = 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.	4	3	

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres	with
	0.57	0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.07

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-332

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-332
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-332
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0
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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0
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.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0
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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.		

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: .005 ac. x 0.70 = 0.004

Delta = [with-current]
-0.70

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-333

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-333
Impact or Mitigation	Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date:
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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 w/o pres or current: 7 with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).	
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands) w/o pres or current: 7 with: 7	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.	
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community w/o pres or current: 7 with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.	

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	If preservation as mitigation,	For impact assessment areas
current or w/o pres: 0.70 with: 0.5	Preservation adjustment factor = Adjusted mitigation delta =	FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]	If mitigation	For mitigation assessment areas
-0.20	Time lag (t-factor) = Risk factor =	RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

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

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-334

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-334
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.20

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-334
Impact or Mitigation	Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date:
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0
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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 8 (minimal coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 7 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 7; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0
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.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0
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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.		

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current or w/o pres: 0.70	with: 0	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.01 ac. x 0.70 = 0.007

Delta = [with-current]
-0.70

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-335

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-335
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support		6	5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)		7	7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community		7	3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres	with
	0.67	0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.17

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-335
Impact or Mitigation	Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date:
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 0	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

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

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.005 ac. x 0.67 = 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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-336A

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-336A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 3	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current or w/o pres: 0.67	with: 0.5	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.17

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-336A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 0	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0	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 = 7, ; b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (very little nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 7, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 7, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 6; f) plant condition = 8, ; g) land management practices = 6, h) topographic features = 7, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 8 very minor.

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

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.01 ac. x 0.67 = 0.007

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-337B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-337B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).	6	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.	7	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 = 6, (some nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 4, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 5, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 4; f) plant condition = 6, ; g) land management practices = 5, h) topographic features = 6, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 5 (moderate).	5	3	

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current or w/o pres	with
0.60	0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.10

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-337B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 0
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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0
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.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 0
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 = 6, (some nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 4, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 5, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 4; f) plant condition = 6, ; g) land management practices = 5, h) topographic features = 6, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 5 (moderate).		

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current	with
	0.60	0

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.01 ac. x 0.60 = 0.006

Delta = [with-current]
-0.60

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-338B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
621		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 cyrpess wetlands (621) comprises primarily bald-cypress, with lesser amoutns of swamp tupelo, sweetbay, sweetgum, and loblolly pine along the edges. The subcanopy stratum comprises cypress and swamp tupelo. The shrub and groundcover alyers are sparse.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-338B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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 = 6, (some nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 4, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 5, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 4; f) plant condition = 6, ; g) land management practices = 5, h) topographic features = 6, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 5 (moderate).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current or w/o pres: 0.60	with: 0.5	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.10

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-339

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-339
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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 = 6, (some nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 4, (consistent with expected); d) age & size distribution = 5, (typical of forested wetland); e) density and quality of coarse woody debris, snag, den, and cavity = 4; f) plant condition = 6, ; g) land management practices = 5, h) topographic features = 6, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 5 (moderate).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current or w/o pres: 0.60	with: 0.5	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.10

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-340A

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-340A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.60	with: 0.5

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]
-0.10

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-340A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 0
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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0
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.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 0
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).		

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.60	with: 0

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.01 ac. x 0.60 = 0.006

Delta = [with-current]
-0.60

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-341

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
524		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Assessment area is surrounded by low density residential development, does not connect to wetlands

Assessment area description

This a beaver pond, consisting mostly of open water with a few scattered swamp tupelo, sweetgum, and red maple saplings along the edges and interior. Surrounded by a trailer park. Does not appear to be hydrologically connected to any other wetlands.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway and other roads	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-341
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

	w/o pres or current	with	
.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support	6	5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads); b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and development; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 6 (adjacent to highway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = N/A (isolated); g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = N/A (isolated).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	7	7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	6	6	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).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres	with
	0.63	0.6

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-342A

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway and other roads	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-342A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 6	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 = 7 (consistent with expected); b) invasive exotics or other invasive plant species = 7, (few nuisance species); c) regeneration and recruitment = 5, (canopy species lacking recrutiment); d) age & size distribution = 6; 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 = 6, ; i) siltation or algal growth in submerged aquatic plant communities = 7 (normal).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current or w/o pres: 0.63	with: 0.6	

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-343

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Assessment area is surrounded by commercial development and roads, and connects to other wetland systems.

Assessment area description

The canopy stratum in the outer edges and smaller isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Commercial development, roadways	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-343
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads and development); b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current or w/o pres: 0.60	with: 0.5	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.10

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-344

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-344
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).	6	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.	7	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).	5	3	

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current or w/o pres	with	
0.60	0.5	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.10

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-344
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 0
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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0
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.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 0
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).		

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.60	with: 0

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.015 ac. x 0.60 = 0.009

Delta = [with-current]
-0.60

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-346B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-346B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 5
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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7
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.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3
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).		

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.60	with: 0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.10

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-346B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 0
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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0
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.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 0
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).		

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.60	with: 0

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.03 ac. x 0.60 = 0.018

Delta = [with-current]
-0.60

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-347C

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-347C
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current	with	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
	6	5	
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current	with	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.
	7	7	
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current	with	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).
	5	3	

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	
or w/o pres	with
0.60	0.5

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.10

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-347C
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 0
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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).		
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 0
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.		
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 0
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).		

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	current or w/o pres: 0.60	with: 0

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.015 ac. x 0.60 = 0.009

Delta = [with-current]
-0.60

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-348

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Ochlockonee River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-348
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 4	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads and railroad; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 5 (reduced to proximity of roads and railroad; d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 5 (downstream flow somewhat limited by roads and ditching; e) Impacts to wildlife listed in Part 1 by outside land uses = 5 (adjacent to highway and railway); f) Hydrologically connected areas downstream of assessment area = 5; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 5 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current or w/o pres: 0.57	with: 0.46667	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.10

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-353

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-353
Impact or Mitigation	Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date:
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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).

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

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-355

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-355
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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).	7	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.	7	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).	5	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 =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-AA-356

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway, silviculture	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-AA-356
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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).

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

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]
-0.13

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-359

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway, silviculture	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-359
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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).

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

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-360

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-360
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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).	7	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.	7	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).	5	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 =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-363

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-363
Impact or Mitigation	Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date:
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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).

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

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-365

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-365
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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).	7	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.	7	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).	5	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 =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-367

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-367
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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).	7	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.	7	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).	5	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 =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-368B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-368B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with
.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).	7	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.	7	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).	5	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 =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-370

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-370
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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).	7	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.	7	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).	5	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 =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-372

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-372
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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).	7	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.	7	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).	5	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 =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-372
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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).	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 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.	7	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).	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-373B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-373B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 6	with: 5	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 (reduced by proximity of busy roads; b) Invasive exotic species = 5 (moderate coverage of Lygodium); c) Wildlife access to and from outside = 6 (reduced to proximity of roads); d) functions that benefit fish & wildlife downstream-distance or barriers = 7 (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; g) Dependency of downstream areas on assessment area = 6 (downstream areas somewhat dependent).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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).

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)		
current or w/o pres: 0.60	with: 0.5	

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

Delta = [with-current]
-0.10

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-373C

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-373C
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support		7	5	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).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)		7	7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community		5	3	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).

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 =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-373C
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with
.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).	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 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.	7	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).	5	0

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-373D

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-373D
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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).

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

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-373E

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-373E
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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).

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

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-373E
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current	with	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).
	7	0	
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current	with	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.
	7	0	
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current	with	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).
	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-374A

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-374A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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).	7	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.	7	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).	5	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 =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-374B

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-374B
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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).	7	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.	7	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).	5	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 =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-374C

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-374C
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with
.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).	7	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.	7	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).	5	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 =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-374D

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-374D
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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).

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

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-374E

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goof	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-374E
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with
.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).	7	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.	7	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).	5	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 =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-375

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	5.67 ac. Total

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-375
Impact or Mitigation	Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date:
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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).

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

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]
-0.13

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-376

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	5.67 ac. Total

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Silvicultural operations, roadways	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-376
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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).	7	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.	7	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).	5	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: 5.67 ac. x 0.53= 3.01

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-376A

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Silvicultural operations, roadways	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-376A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 5	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).
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands)	w/o pres or current: 7	with: 7	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.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community	w/o pres or current: 5	with: 3	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).

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

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-377A

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Interstate highway	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-377A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with
.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).	7	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.	7	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).	5	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 =

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-377A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Fill)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with
.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).	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 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.	7	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).	5	0

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

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

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres =
FL: 0.02 ac. x 0.63 = 0.013

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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-380A

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact or Mitigation Site?	Assessment Area Size
630		Existing Condition	

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Apalachicola River		

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 isloated 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 (*Thelypteris* sp.), among others.

Significant nearby features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Intertate highway and Apalachicola River	Not rare in relation to regional landscape

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Wildlife habitat, water treatment and storage	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)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Wading birds, herpetofauna	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:	Assessment date(s):
M. Harrington/M. Goff	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	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
Gulf NFRC Phase 3		W-GOL-380A
Impact or Mitigation	**Assessment conducted by:**	**Assessment date:**
Impact (Clearing)	M. Harrington	4/16/2019

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with	
.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).	7	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.	7	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).	5	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 =

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

Scoring Guidance	**Optimal (10)**	**Moderate(7)**	**Minimal (4)**	**Not Present (0)**
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	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

		w/o pres or current	with
.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).	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 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.	7	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).	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: 0.055 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) =