

PUCO Case No. 19-1781-EL-BLN

Submitted to:

The Ohio Power Siting Board Pursuant to Ohio Administrative Code Section 4906-6-05

Submitted by:

AEP Ohio Transmission Company, Inc.

October 2, 2019

Letter of Notification

AEP Ohio Transmission Company, Inc. (AEP Ohio Transco) East Lima-Maddox Creek 345 kV Transmission Line Reconductoring Project

4906-6-05

AEP Ohio Transmission Company, Inc. ("AEP Ohio Transco") provides the following information in accordance with the requirements of Ohio Administrative Code Section 4906-6-05.

4906-6-5(B) General Information

B(1) Project Description

The name of the project and applicant's reference number, names and reference number(s) of resulting circuits, a brief description of the project, and why the project meets the requirements for a Letter of Notification.

AEP Ohio Transco proposes the East Lima-Maddox Creek 345 kV Transmission Line Reconductoring Project ("Project"), which is located in Allen, Putnam, and Van Wert Counties, Ohio. The Project involves reconductoring approximately 30 miles of 345 kV transmission line between East Lima Station and Maddox Creek Station, on the East Lima-Sorenson 345kV Transmission Line. This Project also requires replacing three existing structures and installing one new structure to support the reconductered line. The proposed Project location is illustrated in Map 1.

The Project meets the requirements for a LON because it is within the types of projects defined by item 2(a) of Ohio Administrative Code Section 4906-1-01 Appendix A of the Application Requirement Matrix For Electric Power Transmission Lines:

- (2) Adding new circuits on existing structures designed for multiple circuit use, replacing conductors on existing structures with larger or bundled conductors, adding structures to an existing transmission line, or replacing structures with a different type of structure, for a distance of:
 - a. More than two miles

The Project has been assigned PUCO Case No. 19-1781-EL-BLN

B(2) Statement of Need

If the proposed project is an electric power transmission line or gas or natural gas transmission line, a statement explaining the need for the proposed facility.

This Project is a baseline project necessary to resolve a reliability criteria violation along the East Lima-Maddox Creek 345 kV circuit. In PJM's 2016 and 2017 Winter Generation Deliverability analysis, the East Lima-Maddox Creek 345 kV circuit was found to be overloaded beyond its capability for the single contingency loss of the Marysville – Sorenson 765 kV circuit during winter conditions. The recommended

solution is to reconductor the Maddox Creek – East Lima 345 kV circuit with 2-954 ACSS Cardinal conductor, as the reconductoring resolves the reliability criteria violation and is the most cost effective long-term solution.

The East Lima-Maddox Creek 345kV project area is north of the Marysville-Sorenson 765kV line, and parallels the Marysville-Sorenson 765kV circuit. In evaluating the East Lima-Maddox Creek circuit for reconductoring, it was determined there was a need to replace three existing structures and install one additional structure. The locations of the replacement structures and the additional structure are provided in Appendix A.

The PJM baseline project identification numbers are b2833 and b2969. This Project was included in the Company's 2019 Long-Term Forecast on page 47.

B(3) Project Location

The applicant shall provide the location of the project in relation to existing or proposed lines and substations shown on an area system map of sufficient scale and size to show existing and proposed transmission facilities in the Project area.

Maps 2A-2R show the location of the Project area in relation to the existing East Lima-Maddox Creek transmission line. The Project area includes proposed access roads, work pads (including helicopter pads), and steel lattice tower replacement structures.

B(4) Alternatives Considered

The applicant shall describe the alternatives considered and reasons why the proposed location or route is best suited for the proposed facility. The discussion shall include, but not be limited to, impacts associated with socioeconomic, ecological, construction, or engineering aspects of the project.

This Project is to reconductor an existing 345kV transmission line with helicopters. This offers minimal impact relative to other alternatives such as reroutes and rebuild. Further, PJM identified this Project as the most cost effective long-term solution to resolve the reliability criteria violations on the line. Therefore, no significant alternatives were considered. The structure replacement of three structures, installation of one structure will be completed by traditional construction methods. Socioeconomic, land use, and ecological information is presented in Section B(10).

B(5) Public Information Program

The applicant shall describe its public information program to inform affected property owners and tenants of the nature of the project and the proposed timeframe for project construction and restoration activities.

Within seven days of filing this LON, AEP Ohio Transco will issue a public notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the Project area. The notice will comply with all requirements under O.A.C. Section 4906-6-08(A)(1-6). Further, AEP Ohio Transco mailed a letter, via first class mail, to affected landowners, tenants, contiguous owners, and any other landowner AEP Ohio Transco approached for an easement necessary for the construction, operation, or maintenance of the facility. The letter complies with all the requirements of O.A.C. Section 4906-6-08(B). AEP Ohio Transco also maintains a website (http://aeptransmission.com/ohio/) which provides the public access to an electronic copy of this LON and the public notice for this LON. A paper copy of the LON will be served to the public library in each political subdivision affected by this proposed Project. Lastly, AEP Ohio Transco retains ROW land agents who discuss project timelines, construction and restoration activities with affected owners and tenants.

B(6) Construction Schedule

The applicant shall provide an anticipated construction schedule and proposed in-service date of the project.

Construction of the Project is planned to begin in first quarter of 2020, and the anticipated in-service date will be November 2021.

B(7) Area Map

The applicant shall provide a map of at least 1:24,000 scale clearly depicting the facility with clearly marked streets, roads, and highways, and an aerial image.

Map 1 in Appendix A provides the proposed Project area on a map of 1:190,080-scale (1 inch equals 3 miles), and provides the locations of the approximately 30-mile long existing East Lima-Maddox Creek 345 kV transmission line, and the East Lima and Maddox Creek substations on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map of the Scott, Ohio, Wetsel, Ohio, Ottoville, Ohio, Delphos, Ohio, Elida, Ohio, and Cairo, Ohio quadrangles. Maps 2A-2R in Appendix A show the Project area on recent aerial photography, as provided by Bing Maps at a scale of 1:12,000-scale (1 inch equals 1,000 feet).

To visit the Project site from Columbus, Ohio, take I-70 West to I-270 North towards Cleveland for approximately 9 miles. Take Exit 17B to merge onto Ohio State Route 161 West/U.S. 33 West. Follow U.S. 33 for approximately 46.5 miles. Exit onto OH-117 West towards OH-366/Huntsville/Lima and follow OH-117 West for 12.7 miles. Turn right onto Holden County Line Road and proceed for 1.4 miles before turning left onto Gossard East Road. Proceed on Gossard East Road for approximately 1.5 miles and then turn right onto OH-117 West and proceed for approximately 12 miles, then turn left onto OH-117 West/OH-309 West and take the on-ramp to I-75 North on the right. After following I-75 North for 4.4 miles, take exit 130 for Bluelick Road and turn left onto East Bluelick Road to proceed for one-third mile, then turn right onto Wolfe Road. The approximate address of the East Lima Station site is 4390 Wolf Road, Elida, Ohio 45807, at latitude 40.800663, longitude -84.032244.

B(8) Property Agreements

The applicant shall provide a list of properties for which the applicant has obtained easements, options, and/or land use agreements necessary to construct and operate the facility and a list of the additional properties for which such agreements have not been obtained.

The Project area is located within existing right-of-way (ROW). No new permanent ROW is necessary.

B(9) Technical Features

The applicant shall describe the following information regarding the technical features of the project:

B(9)(a) Operating characteristics, estimated number and types of structures required, and right-of-way and/or land requirements.

The East Lima-Maddox Creek 345 kV transmission line construction will include the following:

Voltage:	345kV
Conductors:	2- 954 kcmil 54/7 ACSS Cardinal (double bundled conductor)
Static Wire:	OPGW, 0.646in Diameter
Insulators:	Ceramic/Glass
ROW Width:	150 Feet
Structure types to reconductor	Double Circuit Lattice Tower (only one circuit on tower currently)
Structures to be replaced/added:	Str 52 & 102 – Remove existing double circuit lattice tower (only 1 circuit installed). Install single circuit steel monopole dead-end structure. Str 127A - Remove existing steel monopole dead-end structure. Install single circuit steel monopole dead-end structure. Str A – Install single circuit steel monopole dead-end structure.

B(9)(b) Electric and Magnetic Fields

For electric power transmission lines that are within one hundred feet of an occupied residence or institution, the production of electric and magnetic fields during the operation of the proposed electric power transmission line.

B(9)(b)(i) Calculated Electric and Magnetic Field Strength Levels

i) Calculated Electric and Magnetic Field Levels

Three loading conditions were examined: (1) Normal Maximum Loading, (2) Emergency Loading, and (3) Winter Normal Conductor Rating, consistent with the OPSB requirements. Normal Maximum Loading represents the peak flow expected with all system facilities in service; daily/hourly flows fluctuate below this level. Emergency loading is the maximum current flow during unusual (contingency) conditions, which exist only for short periods of time. Winter Normal (WN) Conductor Rating represents the maximum current flow that a line, including its terminal equipment, can carry during winter conditions. It is not anticipated that either circuit of this line would operate at its WN rating in the foreseeable future. Loading levels and the calculated electric and magnetic fields (EMF) are summarized below.

EAST LIMA-MADDOX CREEK 345 KV EMF CALCULATIONS				
Condition	Circuit Load (A)	Ground Clearance (feet)	Electric Field (kV/m)*	Magnetic Field (mG)*
(1) Normal Maximum Loading^	818.36	25.4	1.54/8.22/.98	39.79/185.90/47.41
(2) Emergency Line Loading^^	876.93	25.4	1.54/8.22/0.98	42.64/199.20/50.80
(3) Winter Normal Conductor Rating^^^	4680.86	35	1.4/5.07/1.02	201.35/673.56/239.07

^{*} EMF levels (left ROW edge/maximum/right ROW edge) computed one meter above ground at the point of minimum ground clearance, assuming balanced phase currents and 1.0 P.U. Voltages. ROW width is 75 feet (left) and 75 feet (right) of centerline, respectively.

The above EMF levels are well within the limits of the specified IEEE Standard C95.6tm-2002. Those limits have been established to "prevent harmful effects in human beings exposed to electromagnetic fields in the frequency range of 0-3kHz".

[^] Peak line flow expected with all system facilities in service

^{^^} Maximum flow during a critical system contingency

^{^^^} Maximum continuous flow that the line, including its terminal equipment, can withstand during winter conditions

B(9)(b)(ii) Design Alternatives

A discussion of the applicant's consideration of design alternatives with respect to electric and magnetic fields and their strength levels, including alternate conductor configuration and phasing, tower height, corridor location, and right-of-way width.

Design alternatives were not considered due to EMF strength levels. Transmission lines, when energized, generate EMF. Laboratory studies have failed to establish a strong correlation between exposure to EMF and effects on human health. However, some people are concerned that EMF have impacts on human health. Due to these concerns, EMF associated with the new circuits was calculated and set forth in the table above. The EMF was computed assuming the highest possible EMF values that could exist along the proposed transmission line rebuild. Normal daily EMF levels will operate below these maximum load conditions. Based on studies from the National Institutes of Health, the magnetic field (measured in milliGauss, or mG) associated with emergency loading at the highest EMF value for this transmission line is lower than those associated with normal household appliances like microwaves, electric shavers and hair dryers, shavers and hair dryers. For additional information regarding EMF, the National Institutes of Health has posted information on their website: http://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/agents/emf/. Additionally, magnetic fields is available on AEP Ohio's information electric and https://www.aepohio.com/info/projects/emf/OurPosition.aspx. The information found on AEP Ohio's website describes the basics of electromagnetic field theory, scientific research activities, and EMF exposures encountered in everyday life. Similar material will be made available for those affected by the construction activities for this Project.

B(9)(c) Project Cost

The estimated capital cost of the project.

The capital cost estimate for the proposed Project, which is comprised of applicable tangible and capital costs, is approximately \$37,000,000, from Class 3 and 4 estimates.

B(10) Social and Economic Impacts

The applicant shall describe the social and ecological impacts of the project:

B(10)(a) Land Use Characteristics

Provide a brief, general description of land use within the vicinity of the proposed project, including a list of municipalities, townships, and counties affected.

The Project consists of reconductoring approximately 30-miles of East Lima-Maddox Creek 345 kV transmission line, which will be performed by helicopter. The structure replacement of three structures, installation of one structure will be completed by traditional construction methods. The Project does not cross any municipality boundaries within Allen, Putnam, and Van Wert, Ohio Counties. The Project crosses Bath, Monroe, and Sugar Creek Townships in Allen County; Sugar Creek, Jennings, and Monterey Townships in Putnam County, and Washington, Jackson, and Hoaglin Townships in Van Wert County. The Project vicinity is rural in nature and is comprised primarily of maintained agricultural land used for row

crops, and lesser amounts of old fields, forested land, landscaped areas, and scattered residences (See Maps 2A-2R). Tree clearing is not anticipated and in-water work is not planned for the Project.

The Delphos Country Club Golf Course is crossed by a portion of the project. There are no other churches, schools, parks, preserves, or wildlife management areas located within 1,000 feet of the project.

B(10)(b) Agricultural Land Information

Provide the acreage and a general description of all agricultural land, and separately all agricultural district land, existing at least sixty days prior to submission of the application within the potential disturbance area of the project.

The Allen, Putnam, and Van Wert County Auditors provided a list of parcels registered as Agricultural District Land in September 2019. The proposed East Lima-Maddox Creek transmission line intersects 39 parcels in Allen County, 11 parcels in Putnam County, and 8 parcels in Van Wert Count that were identified as Agricultural District Land parcels for a total of 58 Agricultural District Land parcels crossed. Approximately 12.1 miles of the proposed East Lima-Maddox Creek 345 kV transmission line crosses agricultural district land. Overall, the proposed East Lima-Maddox Creek 345 kV transmission line crosses approximately 27.6 miles of agricultural land. As a reconductoring project, no farmland conversion is anticipated.

B(10)(c) Archaeological and Cultural Resources

Provide a description of the applicant's investigation concerning the presence or absence of significant archaeological or cultural resources that may be located within the potential disturbance area of the project, a statement of the findings of the investigation, and a copy of any document produced as a result of the investigation.

A cultural report was completed and will be coordinated directly with the OPSB.

B(10)(d) Local, State, and Federal Agency Correspondence

Provide a list of the local, state, and federal governmental agencies known to have requirements that must be met in connection with the construction of the project, and a list of documents that have been or are being filed with those agencies in connection with siting and constructing the project.

A Notice of Intent will be filed with the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency for authorization of construction storm water discharges under General Permit OHCD000005. AEP Ohio Transco will also coordinate storm water permitting needs with local government agencies, as necessary. AEP Ohio Transco will implement and maintain best management practices as outlined in the Project-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan to minimize erosion control sediment to protect surface water quality during storm events.

There are no other known local, state, or federal requirements that must be met prior to commencement of the proposed Project.

B(10)(e) Threatened, Endangered, and Rare Species

Provide a description of the applicant's investigation concerning the presence or absence of federal and state designated species (including endangered species, threatened species, rare species, species proposed for listing, species under review for listing, and species of special interest) that may be located within the potential disturbance area of the project, a statement of the findings of the investigation, and a copy of any document produced as a result of the investigation.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) *Ohio County Distribution of Federally-Listed Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Species* (available at https://www.fws.gov/midwest/Endangered/lists/pdf/OhioCtyList29Jan2018.pdf) was reviewed to identify the threatened and endangered species known to occur in the Project counties. This USFWS publication lists the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalist*; federally endangered) and northern long-eared bat (*Myotis sepententrionalis*; federally threatened). On March 7, 2019, coordination letters were sent to USFWS and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) soliciting responses. Responses were received from the USFWS on March 18, 2019 and from the ODNR on April 19, 2019.

The ODNR indicated that the Project area is within the range of the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), a state and federally endangered species; similarly, the USFWS stated that the Project area is within the range of the Indiana bat, in addition to the Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), a state and federally threatened species. The USFWS recommended that if no caves or abandoned mines are present and trees ≥ 3 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) cannot be avoided, seasonal tree cutting (clearing of trees ≥ 3 inches dbh between October 1 and March 31) should be implemented to avoid impacts to Indiana bats and Northern long-eared bats, if suitable habitat occurs within the Project area. The ODNR similarly recommended seasonal tree cutting (clearing of trees ≥ 3 inches dbh between October 1 and March 31) for the Indiana bat.

The ODNR identified several mussel and fish species with known ranges within the Project area: the state and federally endangered Northern riffle (*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*), the state and federally endangered clubshell (*Pleurobema clava*), the state and federally endangered rayed bean (*Villosa fabalis*), the state and federally endangered white catspaw (*Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua*), the state endangered wartyback (*Quadrula nodulata*), the state endangered purple Lilliput (*Toxolasma lividus*), the state endangered rabbitsfoot (*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*), the state threatened pondhorn (*Uniomerus tetralasmus*), the pugnose minnow (*Opsopoeodus emiliae*), and the greater redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*). The ODNR indicated that the mussel and fish may be impacted if in-water work is planned as part of the Project; however, no in-water work is planned as part of the Project. No impacts to these aquatic species and their habitat are anticipated for the Project.

The ODNR identified the state endangered upland sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*), the state endangered Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) and the federally recovering bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), which have known ranges within the Project area. The upland sandpiper most utilizes dry grasslands (both native and seeded), grazed and ungrazed pasture, and hayfields. The Northern harrier is a common migrant and winter species in Ohio. Nesters are much rarer, although they occasionally breed in large marshes and grasslands, usually in loose colonies and often on top of a mound. Northern harriers hunt over grasslands.

Much of the Project area consists of maintained agricultural fields with scattered residences. No habitat suitable for the upland sandpiper was observed.

The ODNR indicated that there are Natural Heritage Database records of the federally recovered bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) within a one-mile radius of the Project area. The bald eagle requires a good food base, perching areas, and nesting sites. Their habitat includes estuaries, large lakes, reservoirs, rivers, and some seacoasts. In winter, bald eagles congregate near open water in tall trees for hunting and roosting. The Project area does not include potentially suitable habitat for the bald eagle and no impacts to the bald eagle and its habitat are anticipated for the Project.

Based on the primarily agricultural nature of the Project area and no anticipated requirement of tree clearing or in-water work, no impacts to state or federally listed species are anticipated. Additional details regarding species are provided in Appendix B.

B(10)(f) Areas of Ecological Concern

Provide a description of the applicant's investigation concerning the presence or absence of areas of ecological concern (including national and state forests and parks, floodplains, wetlands, designated or proposed wilderness areas, national and state wild and scenic rivers, wildlife areas, wildlife refuges, wildlife management areas, and wildlife sanctuaries) that may be located within the potential disturbance area of the project, a statement of the findings of the investigation, and a copy of any document produced as a result of the investigation.

An AEP Ohio Transco consultant prepared a Wetland Delineation and Stream Assessment Report. No impacts to wetlands or streams are anticipated. Copies of the Wetland Delineation and Stream Assessment Reports for the Project are included as Appendix B. A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) will also be prepared prior to construction.

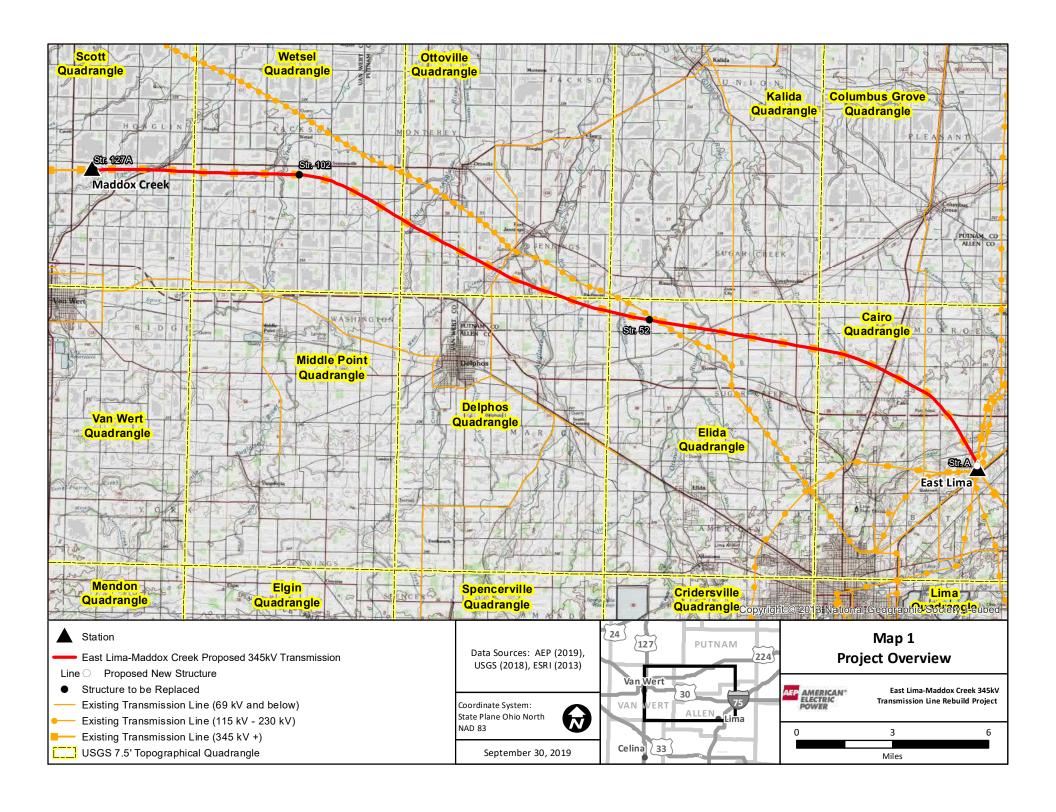
B(10)(g) Unusual Conditions

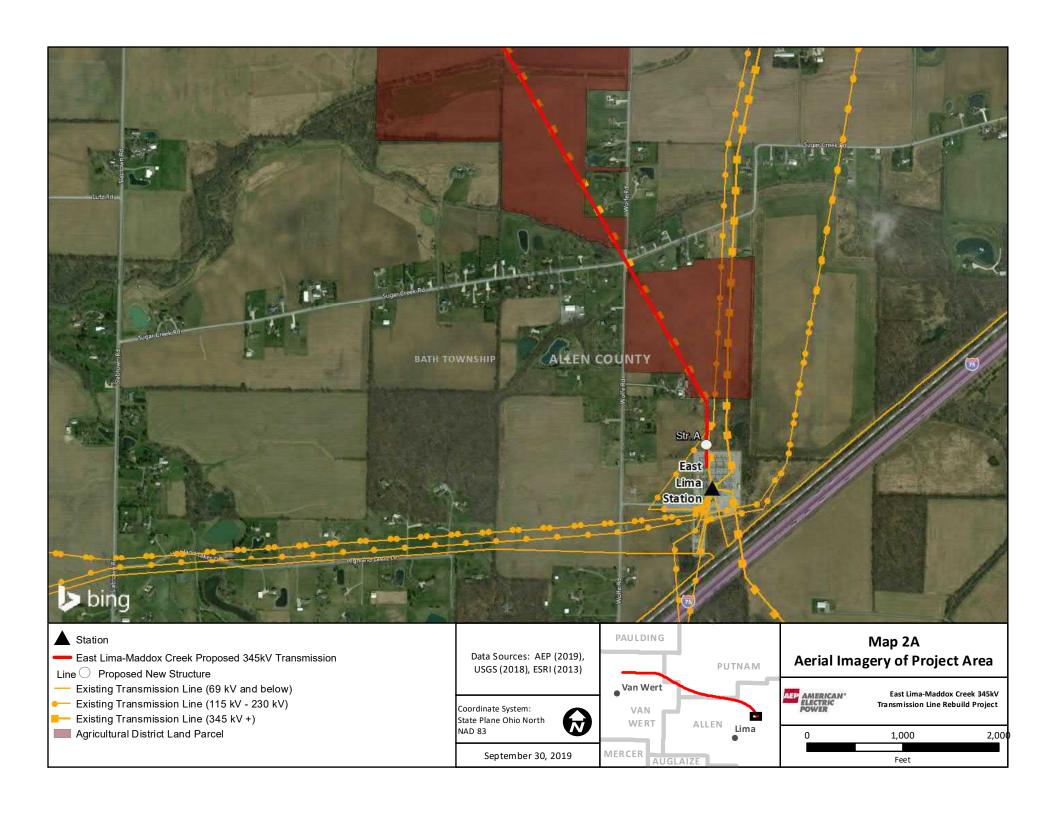
Provide any known additional information that will describe any unusual conditions resulting in significant environmental, social, health, or safety impacts.

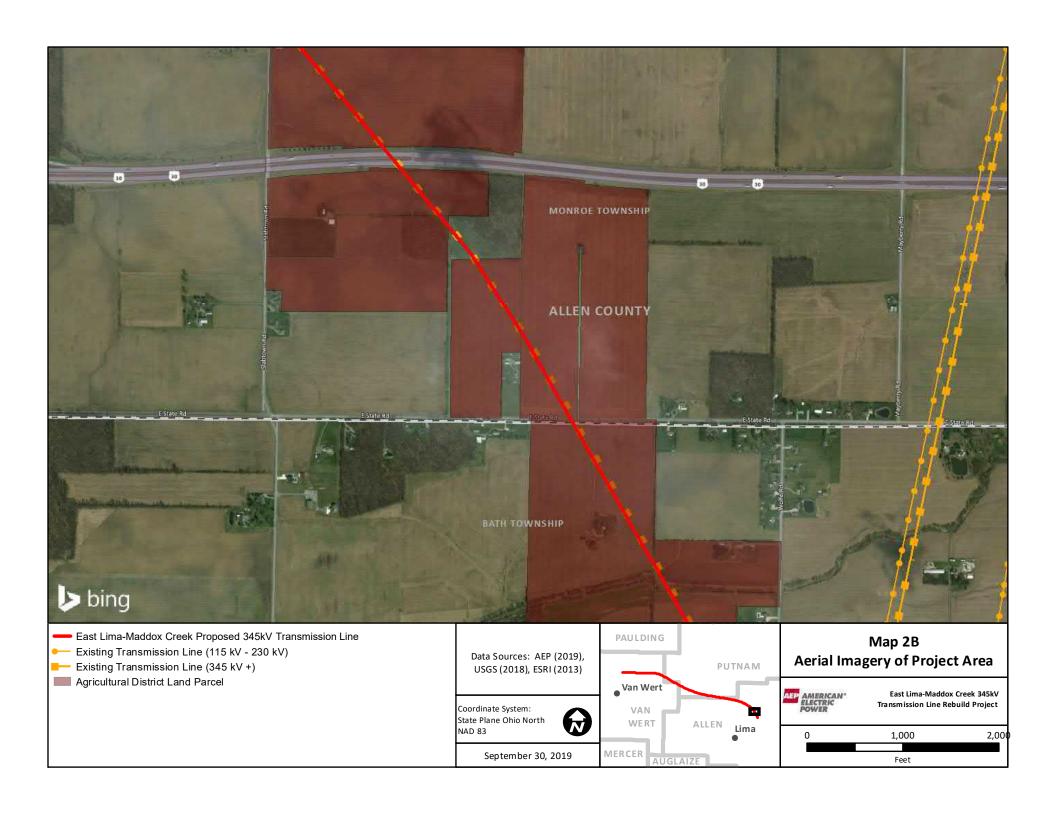
To the best of AEP Ohio Transco's knowledge, no unusual conditions exist that would result in significant environmental, social, health, or safety impacts.

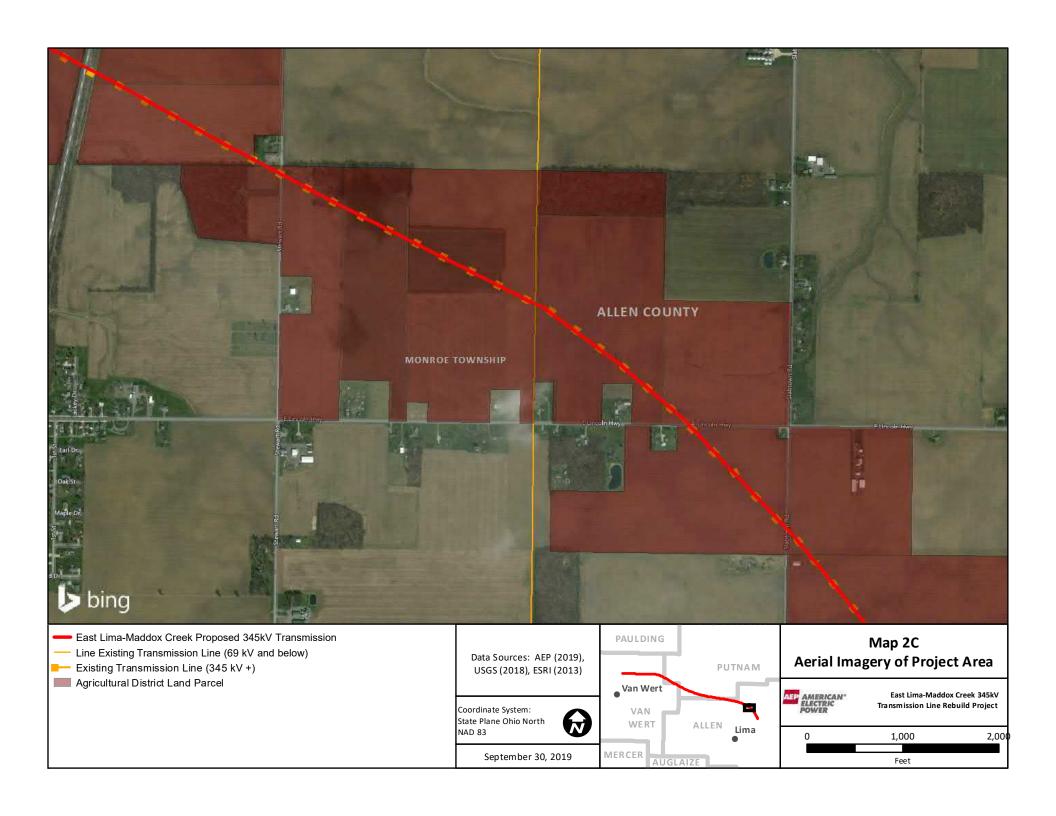
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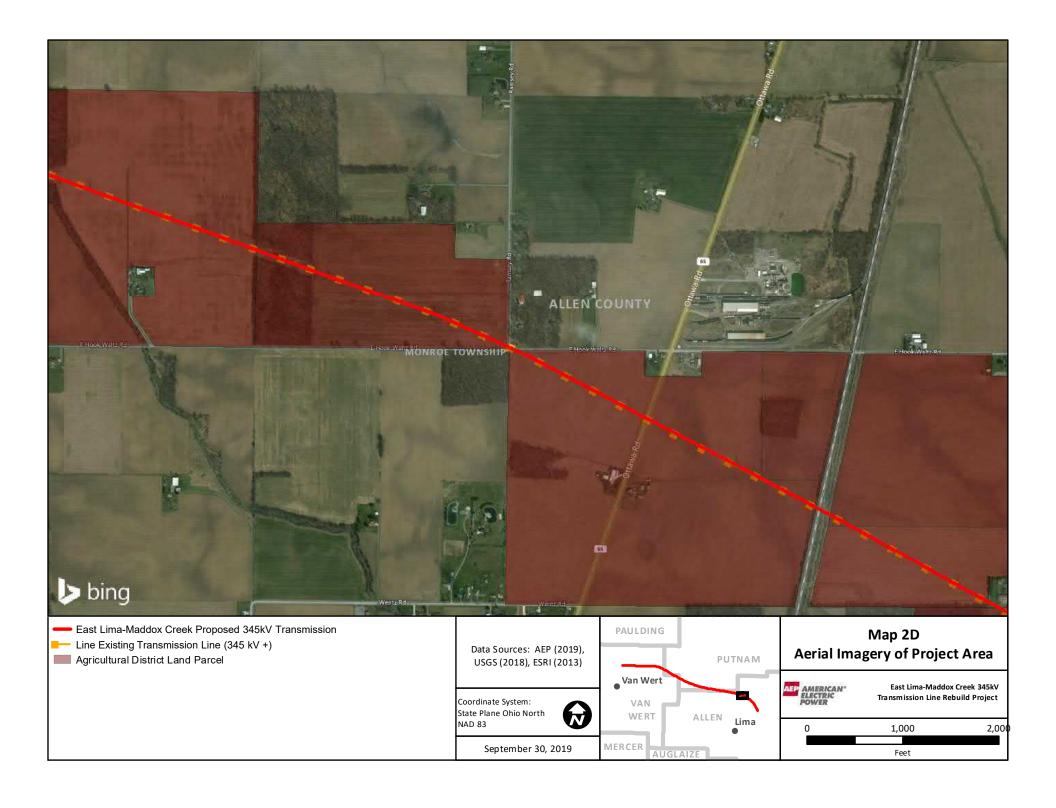
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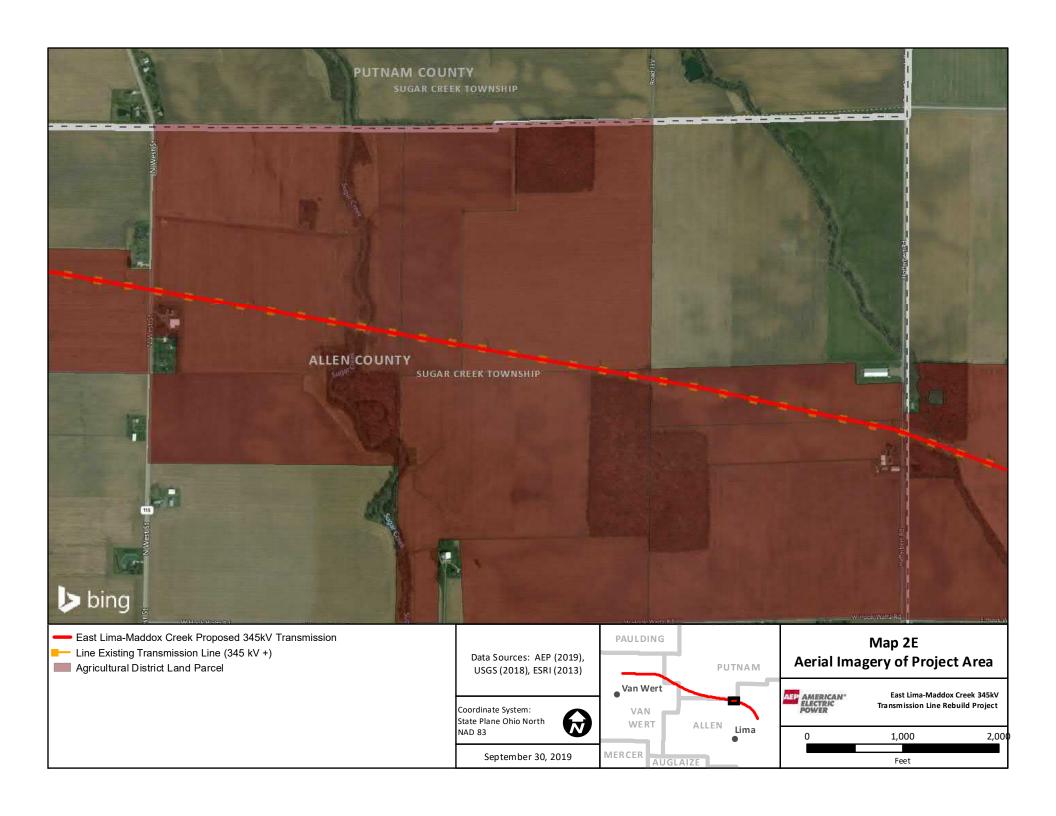


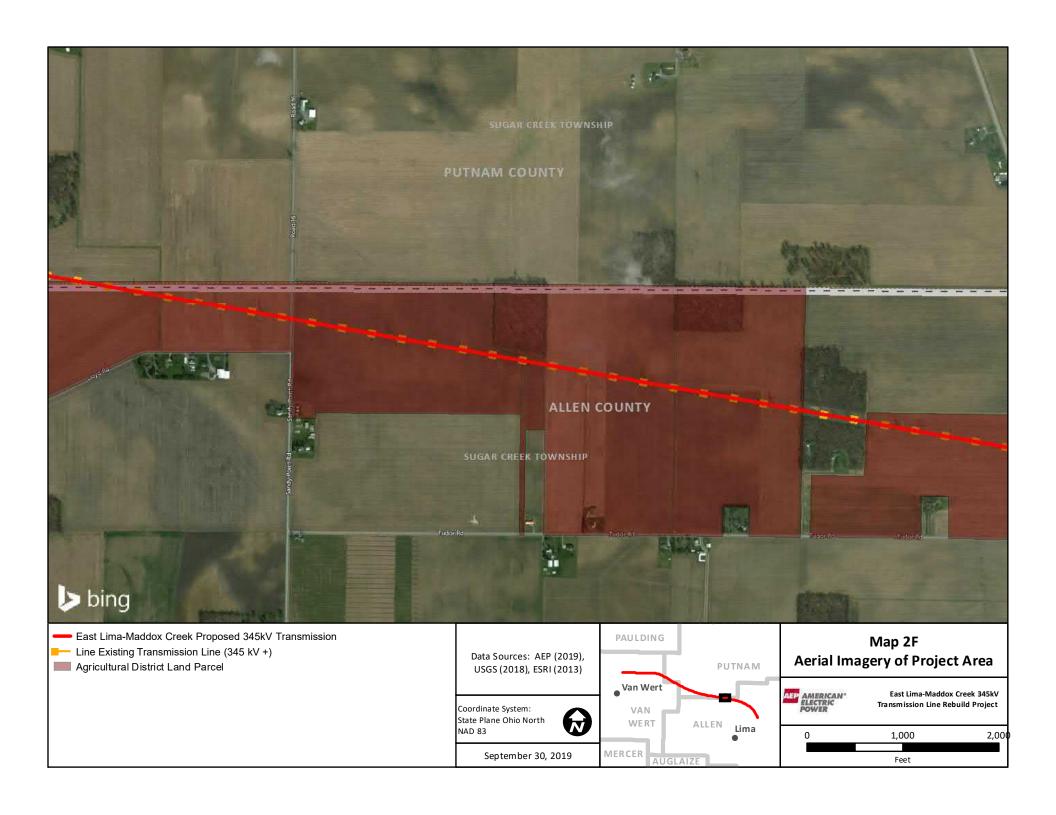


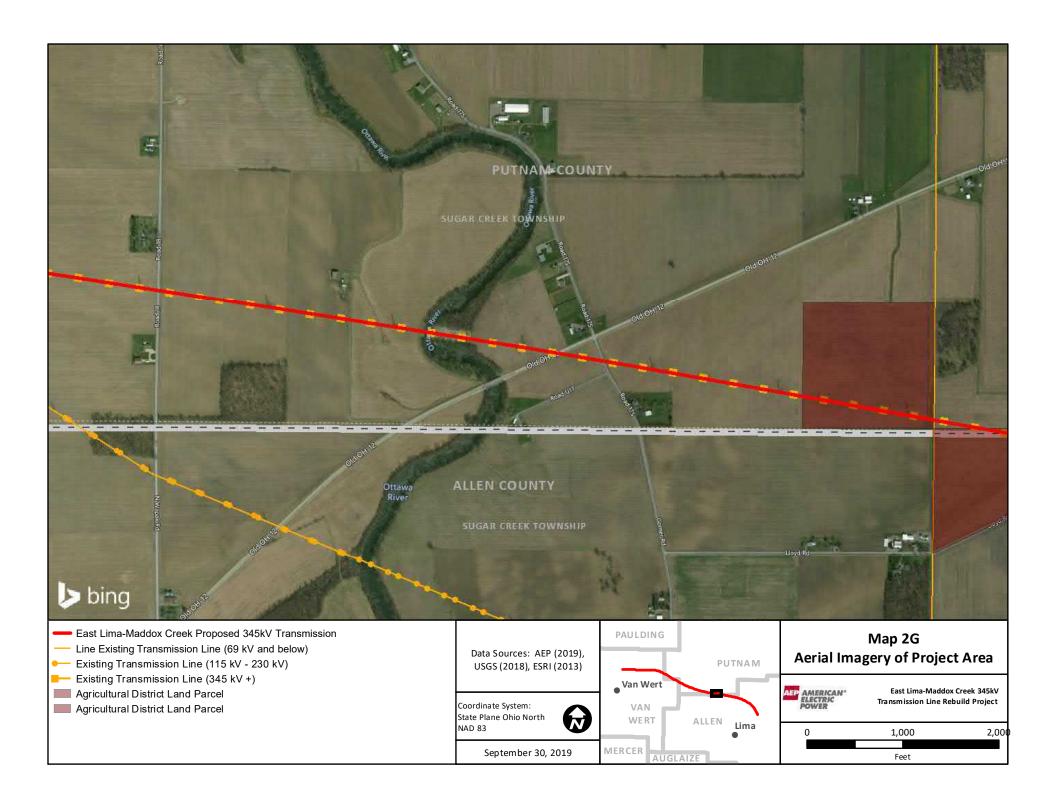


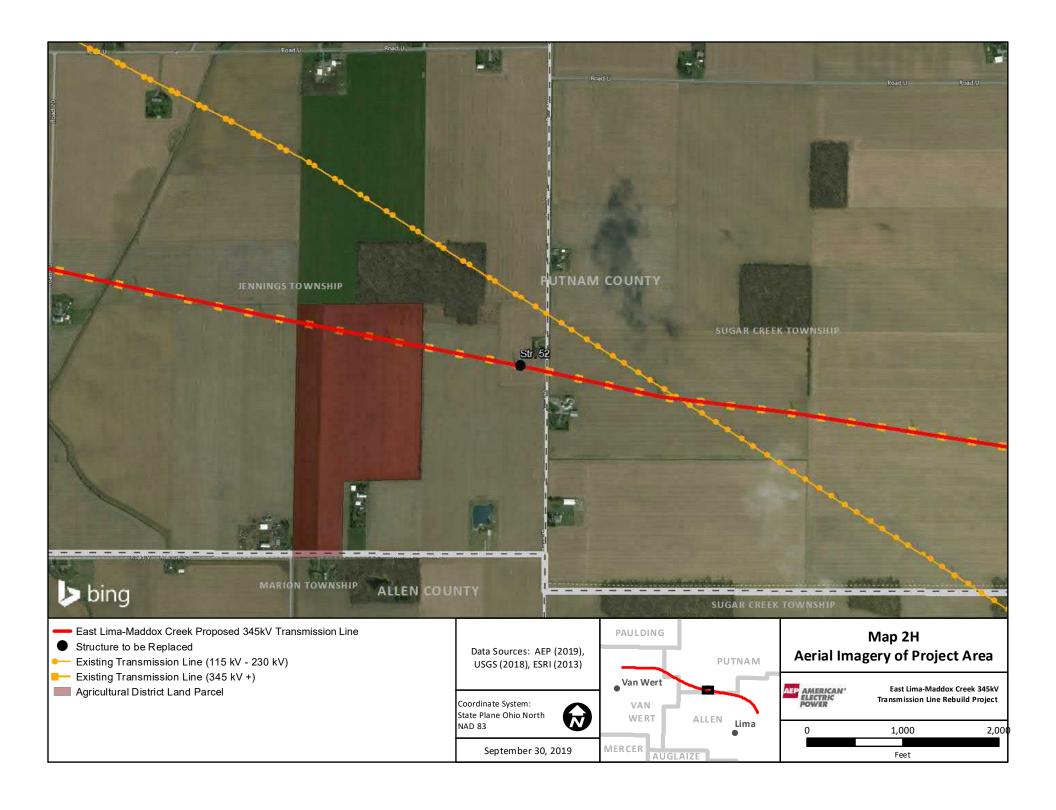


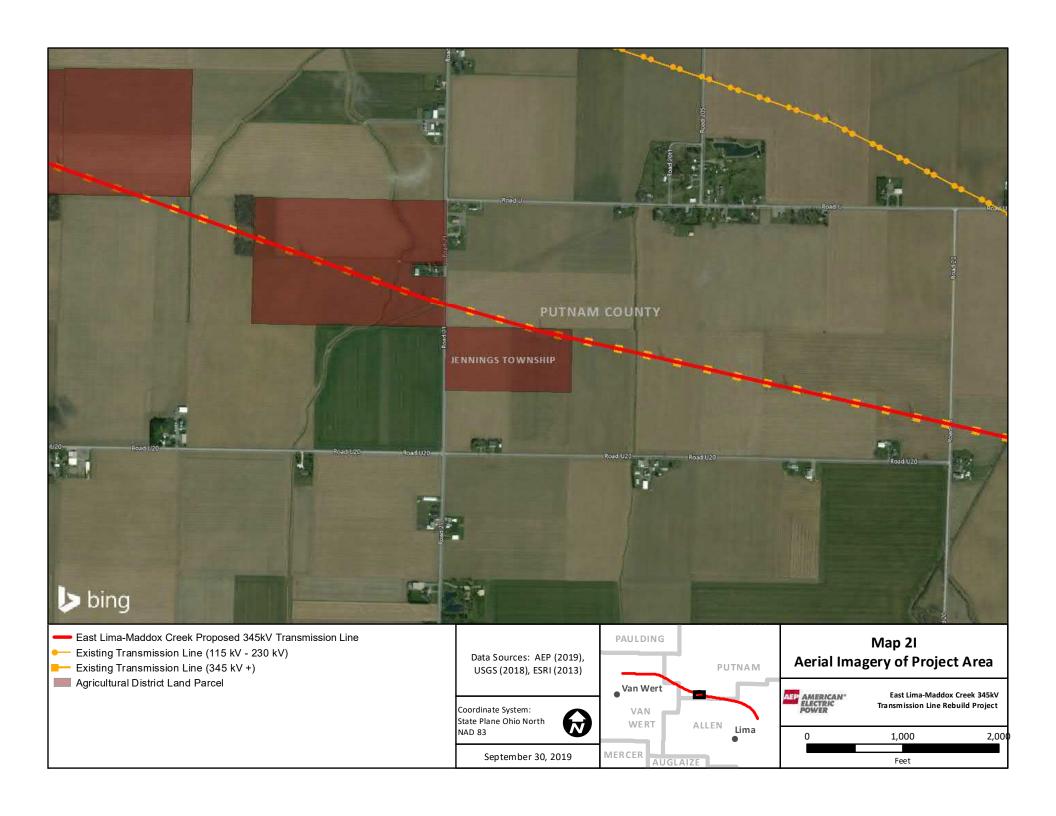


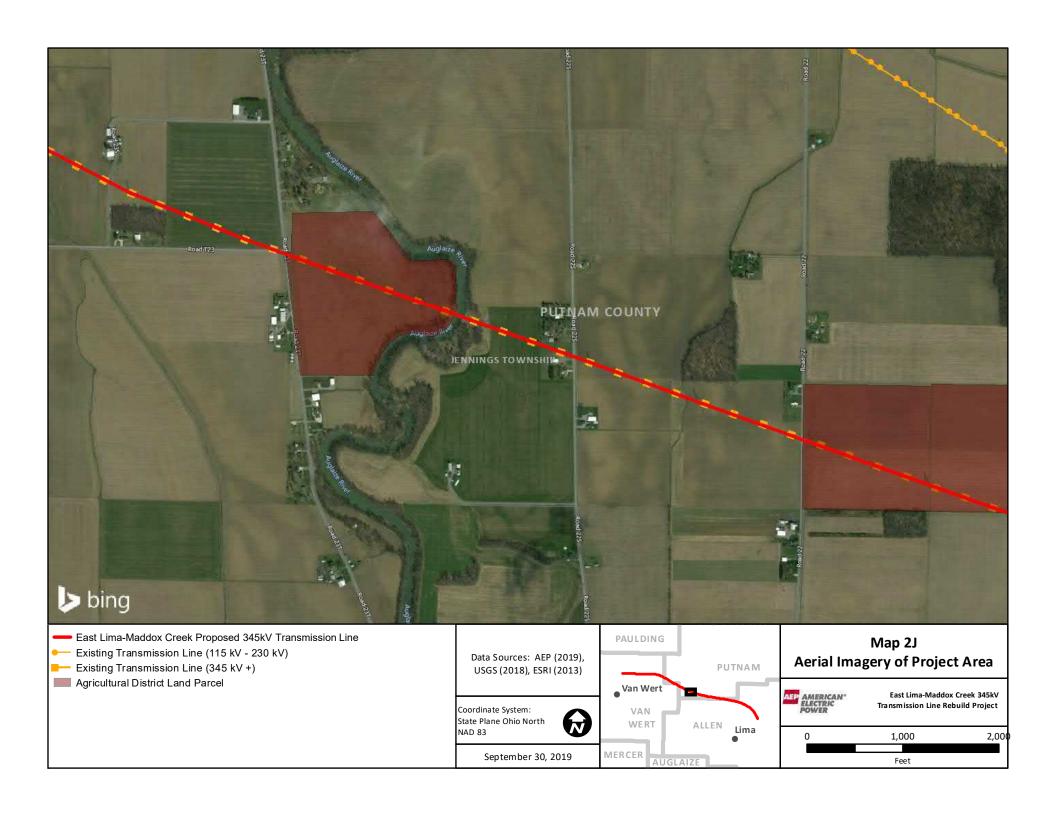


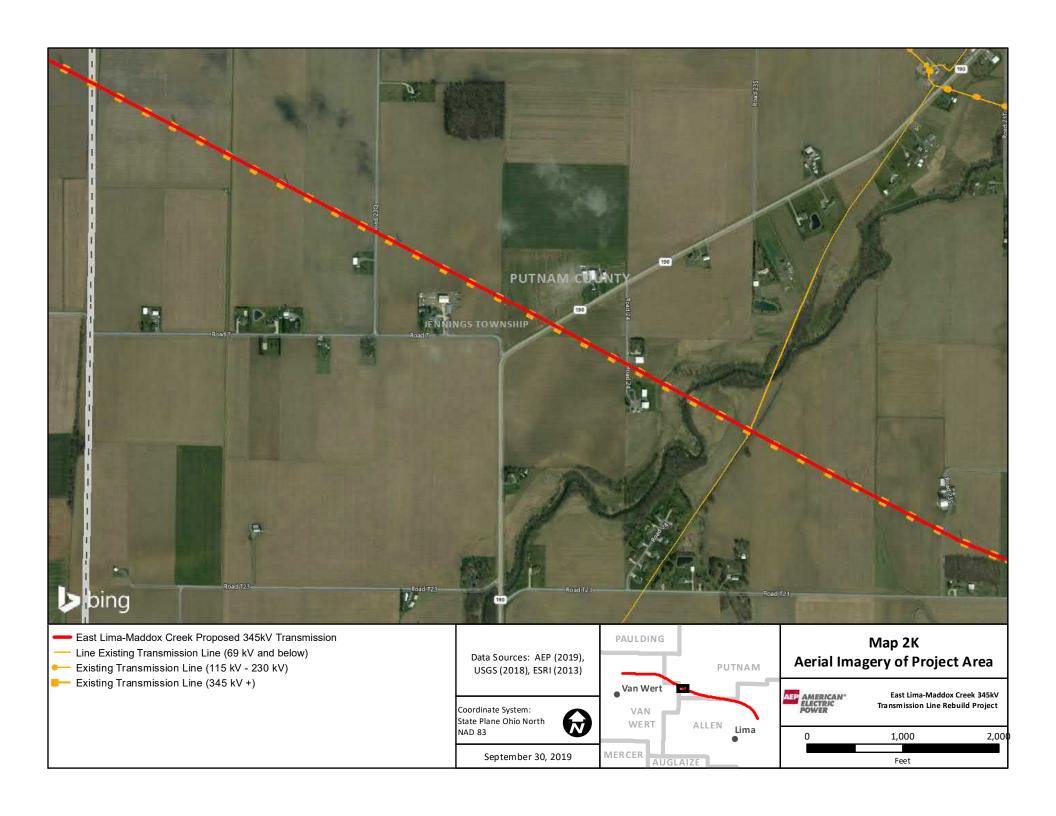


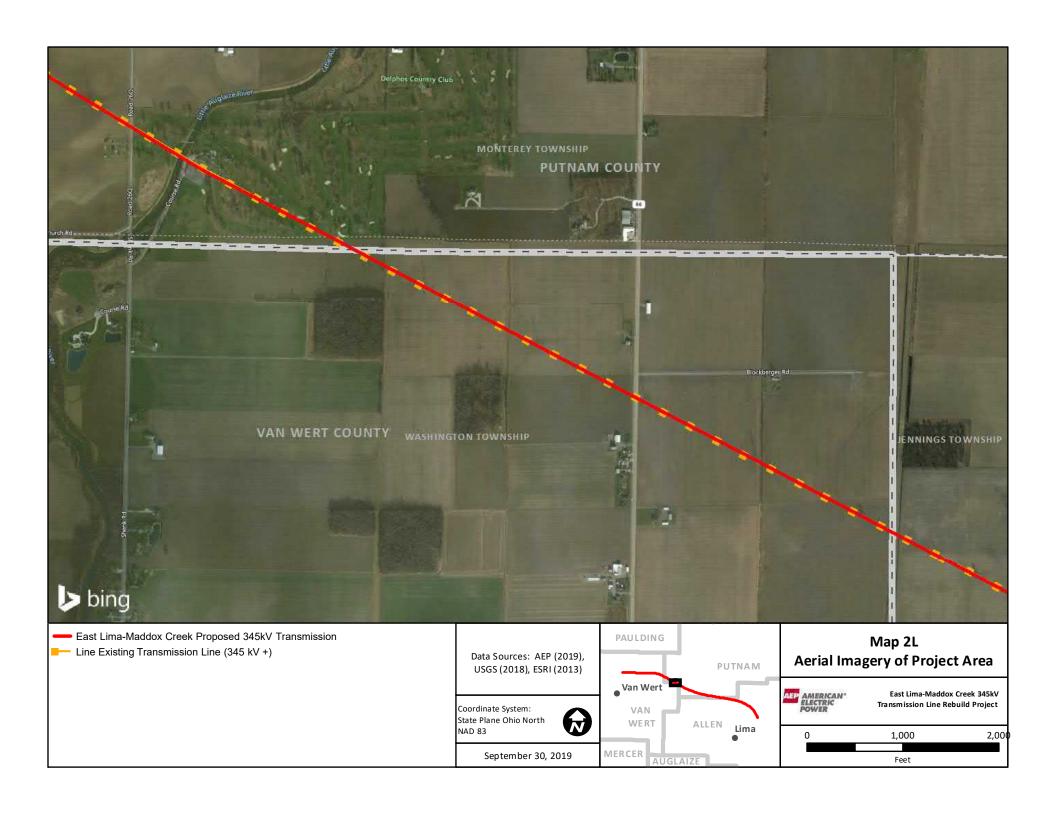


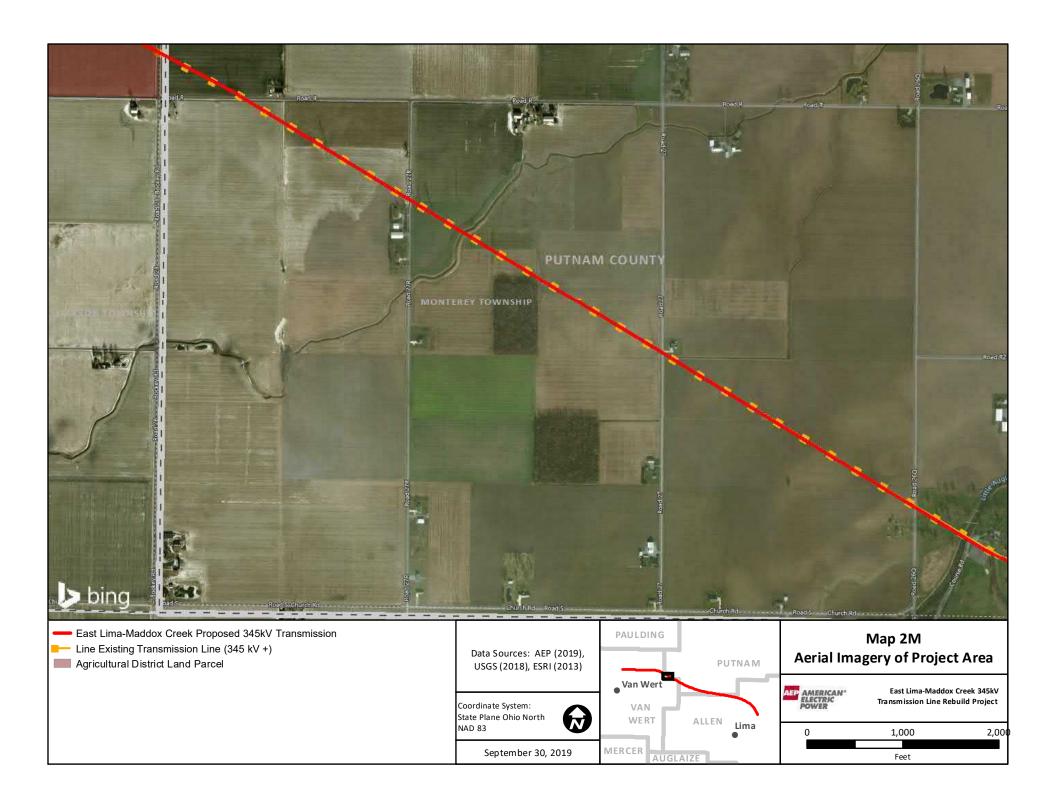


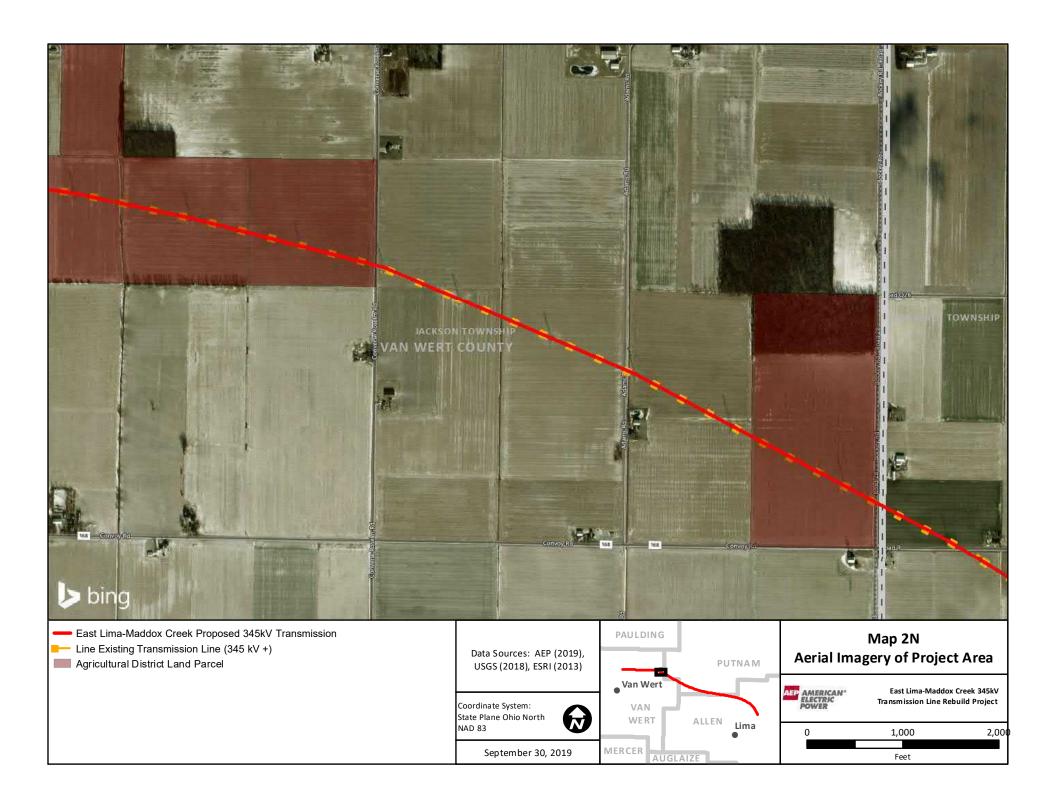


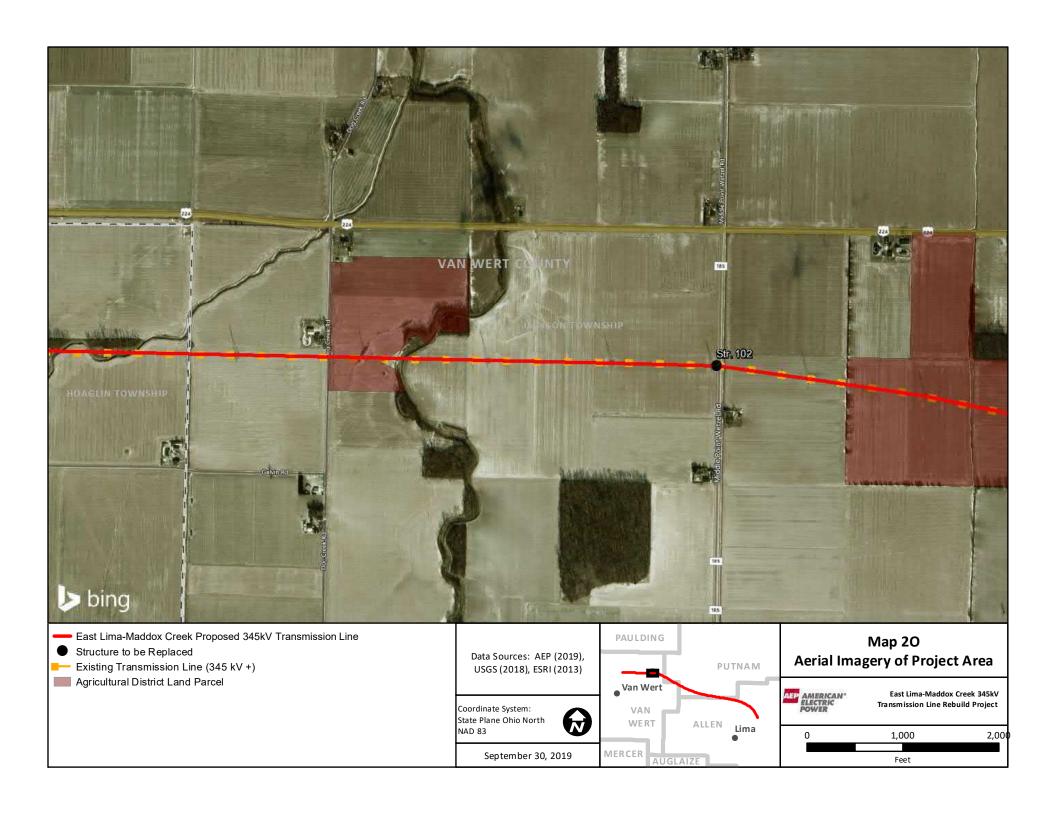


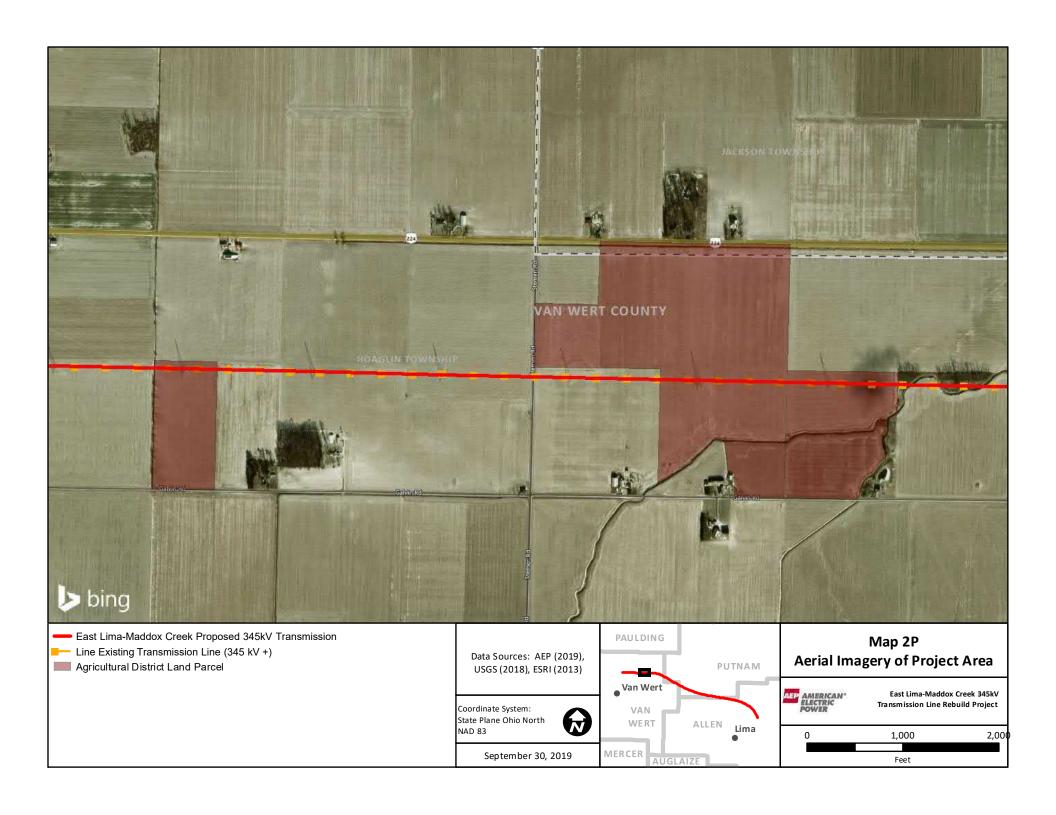


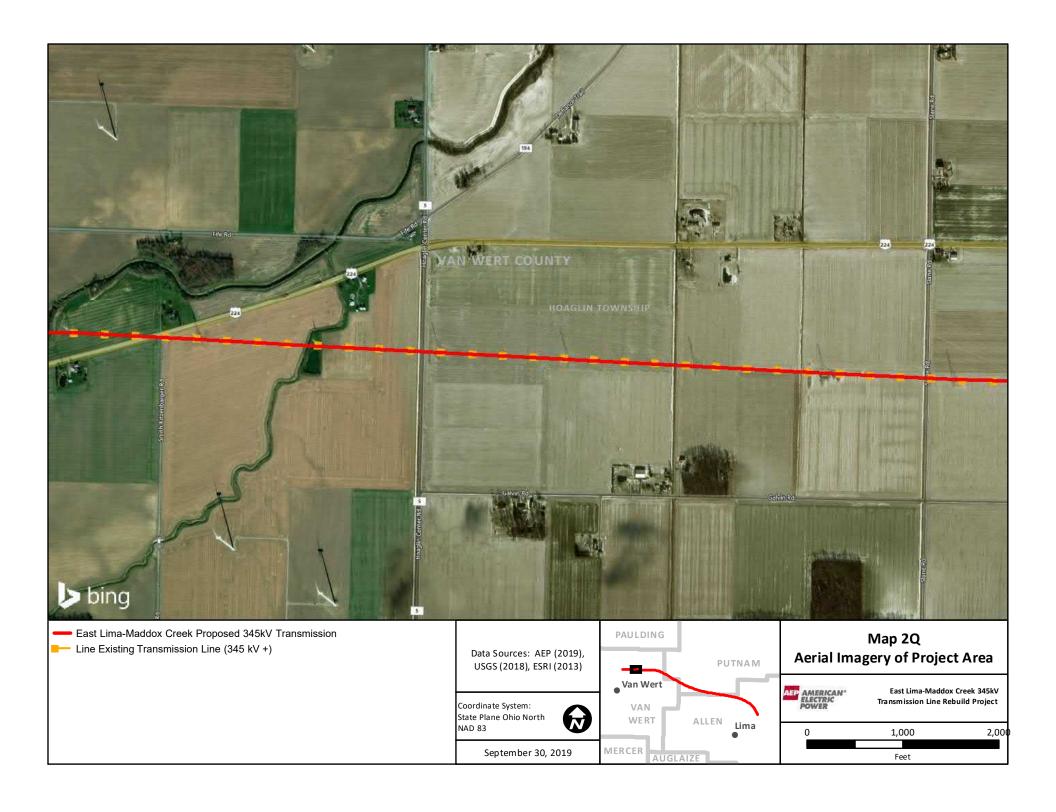


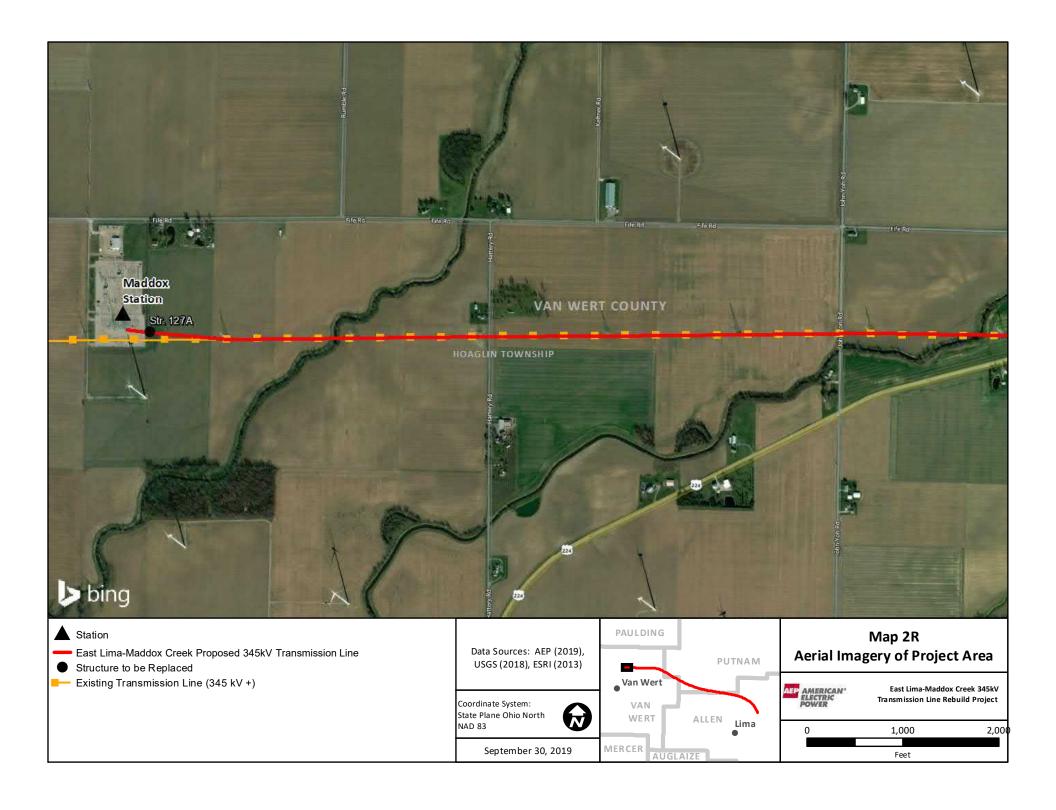












APPENDIX B

WETLAND DELINEATION AND STREAM ASSESSMENT REPORT

EAST LIMA-MADDOX 345KV RE-CONDUCTORING PROJECT, ALLEN, PUTNAM, AND VAN WERT COUNTIES, OHIO

WETLAND DELINEATION AND STREAM ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prepared for:

American Electric Power Ohio Transmission Company 700 Morrison Road Gahanna, Ohio 45230



Prepared by:



Project #: 60601386

September 2019

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LIST OF ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

AECOM Technical Services, Inc.

AEP Ohio Transco American Electric Power Ohio Transmission Company

DBH Diameter at Breast Height

DOW Division of Wildlife

DWR Division of Water Resources

FAC Facultative

FACU Facultative upland FACW Facultative wetland

GIS Geographic Information System

GPS Global Positioning System

HHEI Headwater Habitat Evaluation Index

IBI Index of Biotic Integrity

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

NWI National Wetlands Inventory

OBL Obligate wetland

ODNR Ohio Department of Natural Resources
OEPA Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

OHWM Ordinary High Water Mark

ONHD Ohio Natural Heritage Database
ORAM Ohio Rapid Assessment Method

PEM Palustrine emergent
PFO Palustrine forested
PSS Palustrine scrub/shrub

PUB Palustrine unconsolidated bottom

PHWH Primary Headwater Habitat

QHEI Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index

ROW Right-of-way

UPL Upland

U.S. United States

USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS United States Geological Survey

WOTUS Waters of the U.S.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

American Electric Power Ohio Transmission Company (AEP Ohio Transco) is re-conductoring approximately 30 miles of 345 kV line between East Lima Station to Maddox Station through Allen, Putnam, and Van Wert Counties, Ohio (Project). AECOM understands that AEP intends to replace only nine non-consecutive steel lattice towers of the 127 total structures. Approximately 3.2 miles of access roads to these nine steel lattice towers will also be required. The remaining portion of the Project will be reconductored utilizing helicopters. In addition to work areas for structure replacements, AEP requires additional work pad areas ranging in size from 50'x50' to 50'x100' in the vicinity of approximately 18 other structures. Also, 100'x100' helipads will be required about every two miles along the project. The proposed Project location is illustrated on Figure 1.

The purpose of the field survey was to assess whether wetlands and other "waters of the United States (U.S.)" exist within the Project survey area. Secondarily, land uses were recorded to classify and characterize potential habitat for rare, threatened, and endangered species. This report will be used to assist AEP Ohio Transco's efforts to identify potential waters of the U.S. and rare, threatened and endangered species habitat potentially present within the Project survey area and methods to avoid or minimize impacts to the resources during construction activities.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Prior to conducting field surveys, digital and published county U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil surveys, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps, and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic maps were reviewed to identify the occurrence and location of potential wetland areas.

In September 2019, AECOM ecologists walked the Project survey area to conduct a wetland delineation and stream assessment. The Project survey area includes a 25-foot corridor around access roads and work pads in addition to a 100-foot radius? area around replacement structures. During the field survey, the physical boundaries of observed water features were recorded using sub-decimeter capable Trimble Global Positioning System (GPS) units. The GPS data was imported into ArcMap Geographic Information System (GIS) software, where the data was then reviewed and edited for accuracy. Land uses observed within the Project survey area were assigned a general classification based upon the principal land characteristics of the location as observed through aerial photography review and observations during the field surveys.

2.1 WETLAND DELINEATION

The Project survey area was evaluated according to the procedures outlined in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual (1987 Manual) (Environmental Laboratory, 1987)



as well as the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Midwest Region (Version 2.0) (MW Regional Supplement) (USACE, 2010), or the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region (Version 2.0) (NCNE Regional Supplement), which ever was applicable. The Regional Supplements were released by the USACE in August 2010 and January 2012, respectively, to address regional wetland characteristics and improve the accuracy and efficiency of wetland delineation procedures. The 1987 Manual and Regional Supplements define wetlands as areas that have positive evidence of three environmental parameters: hydric soils, wetland hydrology, and hydrophytic vegetation. Wetland boundaries are placed where one or more of these parameters give way to upland characteristics.

Since quantitative data were not available for any of the identified wetlands, AECOM utilized the routine delineation method described in the *1987 Manual* and *Regional Supplement* that consisted of a pedestrian site reconnaissance, including soils identification, geomorphologic assessment of hydrology, identification of vegetative communities, and notation of disturbance. The methodology used to examine each parameter is described in the following sections.

2.1.1 **SOILS**

Soils were examined for hydric soil characteristics using a spade shovel to extract soil samples. A *Munsell Soil Color Chart* (Kollmorgen Corporation, 2010) was used to identify the hue, value, and chroma of the matrix and mottles of the soils. Generally, mottled soils with a matrix chroma of two or less, or unmottled soils with a matrix chroma of one or less are considered to exhibit hydric soil characteristics (Environmental Laboratory, 1987). In sandy soils, mottled soils with a matrix chroma of three or less, or unmottled soils with a matrix chroma of two or less are considered to be hydric soils.

2.1.2 HYDROLOGY

The 1987 Manual requires that an area be inundated or saturated to the surface for an absolute minimum of five percent of the growing season (areas saturated between five percent and 12.5 percent of the growing season may or may not be wetlands, while areas saturated over 12.5 percent of the growing season fulfill the hydrology requirements for wetlands). The Regional Supplements state that the growing season dates are determined through onsite observations of the following indicators of biological activity in a given year: (1) above-ground growth and development of vascular plants, and/or (2) soil temperature (12-in. depth) is 41-degree Fahrenheit (°F) or higher as an indicator of soil microbial activity. Therefore, the beginning of the growing season in a given year is indicated by whichever condition occurs earlier, and the end of the growing season by whichever persists later.

The *Regional Supplements* also state that if onsite data gathering is not practical, the growing season can be approximated by the number of days between the average (five years out of 10, or 50 percent probability) date of the last and first 28° F air temperature in the spring and fall, respectively. The National Weather



Service WETS data obtained from the NRCS National Water and Climate Center reveals for Allen County that in an average year, this period lasts from April 10 to November 3, or 207 days. In Putnam County, in an average year, this period lasts from April 15 to October 27, or 195 days. In Van Wert County, in an average year, this period lasts from April 10 to October 31, or 205 days. In the Project area, five percent of the growing season equates to approximately ten days.

The soils and ground surface were examined for evidence of wetland hydrology in lieu of detailed hydrological data. This is an acceptable approach according to the 1987 Manual and the Regional Supplements. Evidence indicating wetland hydrology typically includes primary indicators such as surface water, saturation, water marks, drift deposits, water-stained leaves, sediment deposits and oxidized rhizospheres on living roots; and secondary indicators such as drainage patterns, geomorphic position, micro-topographic relief, and a positive Facultative (FAC)-neutral test (USACE, 2012).

2.1.3 VEGETATION

Dominant vegetation was visually assessed for each stratum (tree, sapling/shrub, herb and woody vine) and an indicator status of obligate wetland (OBL), facultative wetland (FACW), FAC, facultative upland (FACU), and/or upland (UPL) was assigned to each plant species based on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2016 National Wetland Plant List: Midwest Region (Lichvar et al, 2016) and the 2016 National Wetland Plant List: Northcentral and Northeast Region (Lichvar et al, 2016), which encompass the area of the Project survey area. An area is determined to have hydrophytic vegetation when, under normal circumstances, more than 50 percent of the composition of the dominant species are OBL, FACW and/or FAC species. Vegetation of an area was determined to be non-hydrophytic when 50 percent or more of the composition of the dominant species was FACU and/or UPL species. In addition to the dominance test, the FAC-Neutral test and prevalence tests are used to determine if a wetland has a predominance of hydrophytic vegetation. Recent USACE guidance indicates that to the extent possible, the hydrophytic vegetation decision should be based on the plant community that is normally present during the wet portion of the growing season in a normal rainfall year (USACE, 2010 and USACE, 2012).

2.1.4 WETLAND CLASSIFICATIONS

Wetlands were classified based on the naming convention found in *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* (Cowardin *et al*, 1979). There are five main classes of wetlands and deepwater habitats. They include: marine, estuarine, riverine, lacustrine, and palustrine. Marine and estuarine wetlands are not found in this area of the U.S. Freshwater, Palustrine systems, which includes non-tidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, or emergent vegetation, are potential wetland types which may be identified within the Project area. The possible palustrine wetland classification types are as follows:



PEM – Palustrine emergent wetlands are characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes, excluding mosses and lichens. This vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years. These wetlands are usually dominated by perennial plants.

PSS – Palustrine scrub/shrub wetlands are characterized by woody vegetation that is less than three inches diameter at breast height (DBH), and greater than 3.28 feet tall. The woody angiosperms (i.e. small trees or shrubs) in this broad-leaved deciduous community have relatively wide, flat leaves that are shed annually during the cold or dry season.

PFO – Palustrine forested wetlands are characterized by woody vegetation that is three inches or more DBH, regardless of total height. These wetlands generally include an overstory of broadleaved and needle-leaved trees, an understory or young saplings and shrubs, and an herbaceous layer.

PUB – Palustrine unconsolidated bottom wetlands includes all open water wetlands and deepwater habitats with at least 25 percent cover of particles smaller than stones, and a vegetative cover less than 30 percent. Palustrine open water wetlands are characterized by the lack of large stable surfaces for plant and animal attachment.

For some wetlands, multiple Cowardin classifications may be present where more than one classification's vegetation is dominant (vegetation covers 30 percent or more of the substrate). Where multiple Cowardin classifications are present, the Cowardin classification of the plants that constitute the uppermost layer of vegetation is listed.

2.1.5 OHIO RAPID ASSESSMENT METHOD v. 5.0

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) *Ohio Rapid Assessment Method for Wetlands v. 5.0* (ORAM) was developed to determine the relative ecological quality and level of disturbance of a particular wetland in order to meet requirements under the Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification. Wetlands are scored on the basis of hydrology, upland buffer, habitat alteration, special wetland communities, and vegetation communities. Each of these subject areas is further divided into subcategories under the ORAM resulting in a score that describes the wetland using a range from 0 (low quality and high disturbance) to 100 (high quality and low disturbance). Wetlands scored from 0 to 29.9 are grouped into "Category 1", 30 to 59.9 are "Category 2" and 60 to 100 are "Category 3". Transitional zones exist between "Categories 1 and 2" from 30 to 34.9 and between "Categories 2 and 3" from 60 to 64.9. However, according to the OEPA, if the wetland score falls into the transitional range, it must be given the higher Category unless scientific data can prove it should be in a lower Category (Mack, 2001).



Category 1 Wetlands

Category 1 wetlands support minimal wildlife habitat, hydrological and recreational functions, and do not provide for or contain critical habitats for threatened or endangered species. In addition, Category 1 wetlands are often hydrologically isolated and have some or all of the following characteristics: low species diversity, no significant habitat for wildlife use, limited potential to achieve wetland functions, and/or a predominance of non-native species. These limited quality wetlands are considered to be a resource that has been severely degraded or has a limited potential for restoration, or, is of low ecological functionality.

Category 2 Wetlands

Category 2 wetlands "...support moderate wildlife habitat, or hydrological or recreational functions," and as wetlands which are "...dominated by native species but generally without the presence of, or habitat for, rare, threatened or endangered species; and wetlands which are degraded but have a reasonable potential for reestablishing lost wetland functions." Category 2 wetlands constitute the broad middle category of "good" quality wetlands, and can be considered a functioning, diverse, healthy water resource that has ecological integrity and human value. Some Category 2 wetlands are lacking in human disturbance and considered to be naturally of moderate quality; others may have been Category 3 wetlands in the past but have been degraded to Category 2 status.

Category 3 Wetlands

Wetlands that are assigned to Category 3 have "...superior habitat, or superior hydrological or recreational functions." They are typified by high levels of diversity, a high proportion of native species, and/or high functional values. Category 3 wetlands include wetlands which contain or provide habitat for threatened or endangered species, are high quality mature forested wetlands, vernal pools, bogs, fens, or which are scarce regionally and/or statewide. A wetland may be a Category 3 wetland because it exhibits one or all of the above characteristics. For example, a forested wetland located in the flood plain of a river may exhibit "superior" hydrologic functions (e.g., flood retention, nutrient removal), but not contain mature trees or high levels of plant species diversity.

2.2 STREAM ASSESSMENT

Regulatory activities under the Clean Water Act provide authority for states to issue water quality standards and "designated uses" to all waters of the U.S. upstream to the highest reaches of the tributary streams. In addition, the Clean Water Act requires knowledge of the potential fish or biological communities that can be supported in a stream or river, including upstream headwaters. Streams were identified by the presence of a defined bed and bank, and evidence of an ordinary high water mark (OHWM). The USACE defines OHWM as "that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of



soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas" (USACE, 2005).

Stream assessments were performed using one of two methods:

- OEPA's Methods for Assessing Habitat in Flowing Waters: Using OEPA's Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (Rankin, 2006), or
- OEPA's Field Evaluation Manual for Ohio's Primary Headwater Habitat Streams (OEPA, 2012).

2.2.1 OEPA QUALITATIVE HABITAT EVALUATION INDEX

The Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (QHEI) is designed to provide a rapid determination of habitat features that correspond to those physical factors that most affect fish communities and which are generally important to other aquatic life (e.g., macroinvertebrates). The quantitative measure of habitat used to calibrate the QHEI score are Indices (or Index) of Biotic Integrity (IBI) for fish. In most instances the QHEI is sufficient to give an indication of habitat quality, and the intensive quantitative analysis used to measure the IBI is not necessary. It is the IBI, rather than the QHEI, that is directly correlated with the aquatic life use designation for a particular surface water, per OEPA regulations.

The QHEI method is generally considered appropriate for waterbodies with drainage basins greater than one mile², if natural pools are greater than 40 cm, or if the water feature is shown as blue-line waterways on USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps. In order to convey general stream habitat quality to the regulated public, the OEPA has assigned narrative ratings to QHEI scores. The ranges vary slightly for headwater streams (H are those with a watershed area less than or equal to 20 mile²) versus larger streams (L are those with a watershed area greater than 20 mile²). The Narrative Rating System includes: Very Poor (<30 H and L), Poor (30 to 42 H, 30 to 44 L), Fair (43 to 54 H, 45 to 59 L), Good (55 to 69 H, 60 to 74 L) and Excellent (70+ H, 75+ L).

2.2.2 OEPA PRIMARY HEADWATER HABITAT EVALUATION INDEX

Headwater streams are typically considered to be first-order and second-order streams, meaning streams that have no upstream tributaries (or "branches") and those that have only first-order tributaries, respectively. The stream order concept can be problematic when used to define headwater streams because stream-order designations vary depending upon the accuracy and resolution of the stream delineation. Headwater streams are generally not shown on USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles and are sometimes difficult to distinguish on aerial photographs. Nevertheless, headwater streams are now recognized as useful monitoring units due to their abundance, widespread spatial scale and landscape position (Fritz, et al. 2006). Impacts to headwater streams can have a cascading effect on the downstream water quality and habitat value. The headwater habitat evaluation index (HHEI) is a rapid field assessment



method for physical habitat that can be used to appraise the biological potential of most Primary Headwater Habitat (PHWH) streams. The HHEI was developed using many of the same techniques as used for QHEI, but has criteria specifically designed for headwater habitats. To use HHEI, the stream must have a "defined bed and bank, with either continuous or periodically flowing water, with watershed area less than or equal to 1.0 mile², <u>and</u> a maximum depth of water pools equal to or less than 15.75 inches" (OEPA, 2012).

Headwater streams are scored on the basis of channel substrate composition, bankfull width, and maximum pool depth. Assessments result in a score (0 to 100) that is converted to a specific PHWH stream class. Streams that are scored from 0 to 29.9 are typically grouped into "Class 1 PHWH Streams", 30 to 69.9 are "Class 2 PHWH Streams", and 70 to 100 are "Class 3 PHWH Streams". Technically, a stream can score relatively high, but actually belong in a lower class, and vice-versa. According to the OEPA, if the stream score falls into a class and the scorer feels that based on site observations that score does not reflect the actual stream class, a decision-making flow chart can be used to determine appropriate PHWH stream class using the HHEI protocol (OEPA, 2012). Evidence of anthropogenic alterations to the natural channel will result in a "Modified" qualifier for the stream.

Class 1 PHWH Streams: Class 1 PHWH Streams are those that have "normally dry channels with little or no aquatic life present" (OEPA, 2012). These waterways are usually ephemeral, with water present for short periods of time due to infiltration from snowmelts or rainwater runoff.

Class 2 PHWH Streams: Class 2 PHWH Streams are equivalent to "warm-water habitat" streams. This stream class has a "moderately diverse community of warm-water adapted native fauna either present seasonally or on an annual basis" (OEPA, 2012). These species communities are composed of vertebrates (fish and salamanders) and/or benthic macroinvertebrates that are considered pioneering, headwater temporary, and/or temperature facultative species.

Class 3 PHWH Streams: Class 3 PHWH Streams usually have perennial water flow with cool-cold water adapted native fauna. The community of Class 3 PHWH Streams is comprised of vertebrates (either cold water adapted species of headwater fish and or obligate aquatic species of salamanders, with larval stages present), and/or a diverse community of benthic cool water adapted macroinvertebrates present in the stream continuously (on an annual basis).

2.3 RARE, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

AECOM conducted a rare, threatened, and endangered species review and general field habitat surveys within areas within the Project survey area. The first phase of the review involved a review of online lists of federally and state-listed species. In addition to the review of available lists, AECOM submitted a request to Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Office of Real Estate – Environmental Review Section soliciting comments on the Project. AECOM also submitted a coordination letter to the USFWS soliciting



technical assistance on the Project. Agency-identified species and available species-specific information was reviewed to identify the various habitat types that listed species are known to inhabit.

AECOM field ecologists conducted a general habitat survey in conjunction with the stream and wetland field surveys as part of the second phase of assessing rare, threatened, and endangered species. Land uses observed by the Project survey area were assigned a general classification based upon the principal land characteristics of the location as observed through aerial photography review and observations during the field surveys.

3.0 RESULTS

Within the Project survey area, AECOM delineated one wetland, five streams and no ponds. These features are discussed in detail in the following sections.

3.1 WETLAND DELINEATION

3.1.1 Preliminary Soils Evaluation

Soils in the delineated wetland were observed and documented as part of the delineation methodology. According to the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey of Allen, Putnam, and Van Wert Counties, Ohio (USDA NRCS, 2017), and the USDA NRCS Hydric Soils Lists of Ohio, 14 soil series are mapped within the Project survey area (USDA NRCS 2017). Of these 214 soil series, six units are listed as hydric. Table 1 provides a detailed overview of all soil series and soil map units within the Project survey area. Soil map units located within the Project survey area are shown on Figure 2.

TABLE 1
SOIL MAP UNITS AND DESCRIPTIONS WITHIN THE EAST LIMA-MADDOX 345 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
RE-CONDUCTORING PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Soil Series	Symbol	Map Unit Description	Topographic Setting	Hydric	Hydric Component (%)
Belmore	BIB	Belmore sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Outwash terraces, outwash plains	Not Hydric	NA
	Ble1A1	Blount silt loam, end moraine, 0 to 2 percent slopes	End moraines, till plains	Not Hydric	Pewamo, end moraines (6)
Blount	Ble1B1	Blount silt loam, end moraine, 2 to 4 percent slopes	End moraines, till plains	Not Hydric	Pewamo, end moraines (6)
BIOUIT	Blg1A1	Blount silt loam, ground moraine, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Ground moraines, till plains	Not Hydric	Pewamo, end moraines (9)
	BrA	Blount-Jenera complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Rises on ground moraines	Not Hydric	Pewamo (5)
Digby	DnA	Digby loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Outwash terraces, outwash plains	Not Hydric	Millgrove and Mermill (5)

TABLE 1
SOIL MAP UNITS AND DESCRIPTIONS WITHIN THE EAST LIMA-MADDOX 345 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
RE-CONDUCTORING PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Soil Series	Symbol	Map Unit Description	Topographic Setting	Hydric	Hydric Component (%)
	DnB	Digby loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Outwash terraces, outwash plains	Not Hydric	Millgrove, Mermill (5)
Glynwood	Gwe1B1	Glynwood silt loam, end moraine, 2 to 6 percent slopes	End moraines, till plains	Not Hydric	Pewamo (6)
Hoytville	HcA	Hoytville silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Wave-worked till plains	Hydric	Hoytville (90)
поусчіне	HtA	Hoytville silty clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Wave-worked till plains	Hydric	Hoytville (90)
Haskins	HnA	Haskins loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Depressions	Not Hydric	Mermill, Hoytville (3)
Houcktown	НрВ	Houcktown sandy loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Depressions, ground moraines	Not Hydric	Alvada (5)
Mermill	Me	Mermill silty clay loam	Flats and drainages on lake plains	Hydric	Mermill (95)
	NaA	Nappanee loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Lake plains	Not Hydric	Hoytville, Latty (5)
	NpA	Nappanee silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Lake plains	Not Hydric	Hoytville, Latty (5)
Nappanee	NpB	Nappanee silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Lake plains	Not Hydric	Hoytville, Latty (5)
	NtA	Nappanee silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Lake plains	Not Hydric	Hoytville, Latty (5)
	NtB2	Nappanee silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Lake plains	Not Hydric	Hoytville, Latty (1)
Pewamo	PmA	Pewamo silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Depressions, till plains	Hydric	Pewamo, Minster (91)
St. Clair	ScB	St. Clair silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Ground moraines, end moraines, lake plains	Not Hydric	NA
Shawtown	SfB	Shawtown loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Knolls on lake plains	Not Hydric	NA
Sloan	SrA	Sloan silty clay loam, till substratum, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Backswamps and flats on flood plains	Hydric	Sloan (90)
Wabasha	Wh	Wabasha silty clay	Flood plains	Hydric	Wabasha (100)

USDA NRCS. 2017 Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database. Available online at: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm USDA NRCS. 2017. National Hydric Soils List by State. Available online at: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/use/hydric/

3.1.2 National Wetland Inventory Map Review

National Wetland Inventory wetlands are areas of potential wetland that have been identified from USFWS aerial photograph interpretation which have typically not been field verified. Forested and heavy scrub/shrub wetlands are often not shown on NWI maps as foliage effectively hides the visual signature that indicates the presence of standing water and moist soils from an aerial view. Additionally, small wetlands are typically not identified on the NWI maps due to the scale of the aerial photography. The USFWS website states that the NWI maps are not intended or designed for jurisdictional wetland



identification or location. As a result, NWI maps do not show all the wetlands found in a particular area nor do they necessarily provide accurate wetland boundaries. NWI maps are useful for providing indications of potential wetland areas, which are often supported by soil mapping and hydrologic predictions, based upon topographical analysis using USGS topographic maps.

According to the NWI maps of the Scott, Wetsel, Ottoville, Delphos, Elida, and Cairo, Ohio quadrangles, the Project survey area contains five mapped NWI wetlands. The NWI wetlands were identified as follows: five riverine, intermittent, stream bed, seasonally flooded wetlands (R4SBC). The location of the NWI mapped wetlands are shown on Figure 2.

3.1.3 Delineated Wetlands

During the field survey, AECOM identified one PEM wetland, approximately 0.006 acre (268 square feet) in area within the Project survey area, along the proposed access to Structure 01. The wetland boundaries extend beyond the Project survey corridor, but only what was identified within the Project survey area was assessed.

The location and approximate extent of the wetland identified within the Project survey area is shown on Figure 3A. Completed USACE and ORAM wetland delineation forms are provided in Appendix A and B, respectively. Color photographs taken of the wetlands are provided in Appendix D.

TABLE 2
DELINEATED WETLANDS WITHIN THE EAST LIMA-MADDOX 345 KV RE-CONDUCTORING PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Wetland Name	Project Component	Latitude	Longitude	Cowardin Wetland Type ^a	ORAM Score	()K VIVI	Acreage within Project Survey Area
Wetland 01	Access Road	40.802090	-84.029804	PEM	18	Category 1	0.006
Totals:							0.006

^a Cowardin Wetland Type: PEM = palustrine emergent

3.1.4 Delineated Wetlands ORAM V5.0 Results

Wetland 01 is a Category 1 wetland. No Category 2 or Category 3 wetlands were observed during the field surveys. A summary of the delineated wetland can be found in Table 2 and Table 3. The completed ORAM form is provided in Appendix B

Category 1 Wetlands



The Category 1 wetland delineated within the Project survey area (Wetland 01) consisted of a PEM wetland that received a score of 18. This wetland exhibited medium upland buffers and a range of moderately high (residential) to high intensive surrounding land use (agricultural and industrial). The wetland also exhibited poor to fair plant community development with a sparse percentage of invasive species, with habitat and hydrology recovering from previous manipulation due to clear cutting, selective cutting, toxic pollutants, shrub/sapling removal, sedimentation, and farming.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF DELINEATED WETLANDS WITHIN THE EAST LIMA-MADDOX 345 KV RE-CONDUCTORING
PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Cowardin Wetland Type ^a	ORAM Category 1	ORAM Category 2	ORAM Category 3	Number of Wetlands	Acreage within Project Survey Area
PEM	1	0	0	1	0.006
Totals:	1	0	0	1	0.006

^aCowardin Wetland Type: PEM = palustrine emergent

3.2 STREAM CROSSINGS

AECOM identified four ephemeral streams, totaling 232 linear feet, along the proposed access roads within the Project survey area, as listed in Table 4. The locations of the streams identified within the survey Area are shown on Figures 3K, 3Q, 3R, 3T, and 3V.

HHEI evaluations conducted on all four ephemeral streams determined them to be Modified Class 1 streams. No Class 2 or Class 3 streams were identified within the Project survey area. These streams were identified using USGS topographic maps, aerial photography, and field reconnaissance.

AECOM has preliminarily determined that all assessed streams within the Project survey area appear to be jurisdictional (i.e., waters of the U.S.), as they all appear to be tributaries that flow into or combine with other streams (waters of the U.S).



TABLE 4
STREAMS IDENTIFIED IN THE EAST LIMA-MADDOX 345 KV RE-CONDUCTORING PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Stream Report Name	Project Component	Latitude	Longitude	Flow Regime	Average Bankfull Width (feet)	Maximum Pool Depth (in)	Form ^a	Score	Class/ Narrative Rating	Length (feet) within Project Survey Area
Stream 01	Access Road	40.876020	-84.282083	Ephemeral	0.5	0.5	HHEI	18	Modified Class 1	91
Stream 02	Access Road	40.910592	-84.379517	Ephemeral	0.5	0.5	HHEI	19	Modified Class 1	26
Stream 03	Access Road	40.923241	-84.408115	Ephemeral	1	0.5	HHEI	19	Modified Class 1	50
Stream 04	Access Road	40.927688	-84.436729	Ephemeral	1	0.5	HHEI	18	Modified Class 1	65
Totals:									232	

^a Form Used: HHEI = Headwater Habitat Evaluation Index



3.2.1 Primary Headwater Habitat Evaluation Index

A total of four headwater streams, totaling 232 linear feet, were identified along the Project survey area. All four watercourses were identified as Modified Class 1 streams. Completed HHEI forms for each stream are provided in Appendix C. Color photographs of each stream are provided in Appendix D.

Modified Class 1 Headwater Streams – Four Modified Class 1 headwater streams, totaling 232 linear feet, with scores ranging from 18 to 19, were identified during the field investigations. All four of the streams were identified as ephemeral. The substrates of the streams generally consisted of leaf pack and woody debris, with lesser amounts of silt. The streams showed evidence of stream channel modification (e.g., channelization, vehicle crossings, culverting, etc.) that resulted in all three streams receiving a Modified designation. The maximum pool depth recorded for all streams was one-half inch and the average bankfull width ranged from 6 inches to one foot.

3.3 PONDS

During the field survey, AECOM delineated no ponds within the Project survey area.

3.4 VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE PROJECT SURVEY AREA

AECOM field ecologists conducted a general habitat survey in conjunction with the stream and wetland field surveys in September 2019. Portions of the Project survey area were identified as agricultural land, old field areas, landscaped areas, roadside stream and wetland areas, and urban areas. Habitat descriptions applicable to the Project and details on the expected impacts of construction are provided below. Vegetated land cover can be seen visually from aerial imagery provided on Figure 4.

TABLE 5
VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE EAST LIMA-MADDOX 345 KV RECONDUCTORING PROJECT SURVEY AREA

	OUR VET AREA		
Vegetative Community	Description	Approximate Acreage Within the Project Survey Area	Approximate Percentage within the Project Survey Area
Agricultural Land	Agricultural land consisting of soybean and corn fields was present in much of the Project survey area. Some of this land had been recently tilled with no crops planted. The agricultural land contains row crops and is not used for pasture or hay fields.	31.1	82%



TABLE 5
VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE EAST LIMA-MADDOX 345 KV RECONDUCTORING PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Vegetative	Description	Approximate Acreage Within	Approximate Percentage
Community	2550.1510.1	the Project Survey Area	within the Project Survey Area
Old Field	Herbaceous cover exists alongside roads, field borders, and abandoned fields within the Project survey area in the form of successional old-field communities. These communities are the earliest stages of recolonization by plants following disturbance. This community type is typically short-lived, giving way progressively to shrub and forest communities unless periodically re-disturbed, in which case they remain as old fields. The old-field areas within the study areas and adjacent areas are infrequently mowed areas of grasses, forbs, and occasional shrubs.	1.65	4%
Landscaped Area	Landscaped areas, including residential properties and commercial properties, were observed within the Project study area. These areas are maintained grass and/or herbaceous cover and were devoid of significant woody vegetation.	0.5	1%
Streams/Wetlands	Wetlands and roadside streams were observed both within and beyond the Project survey area.	0.1	1%
Urban	Urban areas observed within the Project study area Urban contained paved, impervious roadways that were generally devoid of significant woody or herbaceous vegetation.		12%
Totals:		38	100%

3.5 RARE, THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AGENCY COORDINATION

Protected Species Agency Consultation -

AECOM conducted a rare, threatened, and endangered species review for areas within the Project survey area. A summary of the agency coordination is provided below. Correspondence letters from the USFWS and ODNR are included as Appendix E. Table 6 provides a list of these species of concern identified in the Project area during the rare, threatened, and endangered species review.



TABLE 6
ODNR AND USFWS LISTED SPECIES WITHIN THE EAST LIMA-MADDOX 345 KV RECONDUCTORING PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Common Name (Scientific Name)	State Status	Federal Status	Habitat Description	Potential Habitat Observed in the Project Survey Area	Impact Assessment	Agency Comments
Mammals						
Indiana Bat (<i>Myoti</i> s sodalis)	Endangered	Endangered	Winter Indiana bat hibernacula include caves and mines, while summer habitat typically includes tree species exhibiting exfoliating bark or cavities that can be used for roosting. The 8- to 10-inch diameter size classes of several species of hickory (<i>Carya</i> spp.), oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), and elm (<i>Ulmus</i> spp.) have been found to be utilized by the Indiana bat. These tree species and many others may be used when dead, if there are adequately sized patches of loosely-adhering bark or open cavities. The structural configuration of forest stands favored for roosting includes a mixture of loose-barked trees with 60 to 80 percent canopy closure and a low-density sub-canopy (less than 30 percent between about 6 feet high and the base canopy). The suitability of roosting habitat for foraging or the proximity to suitable foraging habitat is critical to the evaluation of a particular tree stand. An open subcanopy zone, under a moderately dense canopy, is important to allow maneuvering while catching insect prey.	No	No tree clearing is planned as part of the Project. No impacts to the Indiana bat are anticipated.	USFWS commented that if no caves or abandoned mines are present and trees >3 inches dbh cannot be avoided, USFWS recommends that any cutting of trees ≥3 inches DBH occur between October 1 and March 31. ODNR similarly requested that suitable Indiana bat habitat should be conserved or cut between October 1 and March 31.
Northern Long- eared Bat (<i>Myotis</i> septentrionalis)	Threatened	Threatened	Winter hibernacula include caves and mines, while summer habitat typically includes tree species exhibiting exfoliating bark or cavities that can be used for roosting. The 8- to 10-inch diameter size classes of several species of hickory (<i>Carya</i> spp.), oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.), birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.), and elm (<i>Ulmus</i> spp.) have been found to be utilized by northern long-eared bats. These tree species and many others may be used when dead, if there are adequately sized patches of loosely-adhering bark or open cavities. The structural configuration of forest stands favored for roosting includes a mixture of loose-barked trees with 60 to 80 percent canopy closure and a low-density sub-canopy (less than 30 percent between about 6 feet high and the base canopy). The suitability of roosting habitat for foraging or the proximity to suitable foraging habitat is critical to the evaluation of a particular tree stand. An open subcanopy zone, under a moderately dense canopy, is important to allow maneuvering while catching insect prey. Northern long-eared bats have also been found, albeit rarely, roosting in structures like barns and sheds.	No	No tree clearing is planned as part of the Project. No impacts to the Northern long eared bat are anticipated.	USFWS commented that if no caves or abandoned mines are present and trees >3 inches dbh cannot be avoided, USFWS recommends that any cutting of trees ≥3 inches DBH occur between October 1 and March 31. ODNR did not comment on this species.



TABLE 6
ODNR AND USFWS LISTED SPECIES WITHIN THE EAST LIMA-MADDOX 345 KV RECONDUCTORING PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Common Name (Scientific Name)	State Status	Federal Status	Habitat Description	Potential Habitat Observed in the Project Survey Area	Impact Assessment	Agency Comments
Northern Riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma</i> <i>torulosa</i> <i>rangiana</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	This mussel species prefers packed sand and gravel substrates in swift current riffles and runs.	No	No in-water work is planned as part of the Project. No impacts to mussel species and their habitat are anticipated.	The ODNR-DOW indicated that if in-water work is planned, the DOW recommends the applicant provide information to indicate no mussel impacts will occur. The DOW stated if no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, this project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.
Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema</i> <i>clava</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	This mussel species prefers clean, loose sand and gravel in medium to small rivers.	No	No in-water work is planned as part of the Project. No impacts to mussel species and their habitat are anticipated.	The ODNR-DOW indicated that if in-water work is planned, the DOW recommends the applicant provide information to indicate no mussel impacts will occur. The DOW stated if no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, this project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.
Rayed Bean (<i>Villosa fabalis</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	This mussel species prefers gravel or sand substrates and is often found in and around roots of aquatic vegetation in smaller, headwater creeks.	No	No in-water work is planned as part of the Project. No impacts to mussel species and their habitat are anticipated.	The ODNR-DOW indicated that if in-water work is planned, the DOW recommends the applicant provide information to indicate no mussel impacts will occur. The DOW stated if no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, this project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.



TABLE 6
ODNR AND USFWS LISTED SPECIES WITHIN THE EAST LIMA-MADDOX 345 KV RECONDUCTORING PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Common Name (Scientific Name)	State Status	Federal Status	Habitat Description	Potential Habitat Observed in the Project Survey Area	Impact Assessment	Agency Comments
White Catspaw (<i>Epioblasma</i> obliquata perobliqua)	Endangered	Endangered	This mussel species prefers coarse and stable substrates, consisting of gravel and pebble, in riffles and runs of high-gradient headwater streams, small to medium in size.	No	No in-water work is planned as part of the Project. No impacts to mussel species and their habitat are anticipated.	The ODNR-DOW indicated that if in-water work is planned, the DOW recommends the applicant provide information to indicate no mussel impacts will occur. The DOW stated if no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, this project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.
Wartyback (Quadrula nodulata)	Endangered	None	This mussel species prefers medium to large rivers and reservoirs with a mud, sand, or gravel bottom.	No	No in-water work is planned as part of the Project. No impacts to mussel species and their habitat are anticipated.	The ODNR indicated that this project must not have an impact on freshwater native mussels at the project site. This applies to both listed and non-listed species. If in-water work is planned, the DOW recommends the applicant provide information to indicate no mussel impacts will occur. If this is not possible, the DOW recommends a professional malacologist conduct a mussel survey in the project area.



TABLE 6
ODNR AND USFWS LISTED SPECIES WITHIN THE EAST LIMA-MADDOX 345 KV RECONDUCTORING PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Common Name (Scientific Name)	State Status	Federal Status	Habitat Description	Potential Habitat Observed in the Project Survey Area	Impact Assessment	Agency Comments
Purple Lilliput (<i>Toxolasma</i> <i>lividus</i>)	Endangered	None	This mussel species most often occurs in small to medium streams with well packed sand or gravel substrate, in depths less than 1 meter	No	No in-water work is planned as part of the Project. No impacts to mussel species and their habitat are anticipated.	The ODNR-DOW indicated that if in-water work is planned, the DOW recommends the applicant provide information to indicate no mussel impacts will occur. The DOW stated if no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, this project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.
Rabbitsfoot (Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica)	Endangered	None	This mussel species most often occurs in small to medium sized streams and some larger rivers, with gravel and sand substrates. The mussel usually occurs in shallower water areas along the bank and adjacent runs and shoals with reduced water velocity, but some specimens have been recorded in up to 2.7 to 3.7 meters of water.	No	No in-water work is planned as part of the Project. No impacts to mussel species and their habitat are anticipated.	The ODNR-DOW indicated that if in-water work is planned, the DOW recommends the applicant provide information to indicate no mussel impacts will occur. The DOW stated if no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, this project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.
Pondhorn (Uniomerus tetralasmus)	Threatened	None	This mussel species occurs in standing water in ponds, creeks, and headwaters of streams with mud and sand bottoms.	No	No in-water work is planned as part of the Project. No impacts to mussel species and their habitat are anticipated.	The ODNR-DOW indicated that if in-water work is planned, the DOW recommends the applicant provide information to indicate no mussel impacts will occur. The DOW stated if no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, this project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.



TABLE 6
ODNR AND USFWS LISTED SPECIES WITHIN THE EAST LIMA-MADDOX 345 KV RECONDUCTORING PROJECT SURVEY AREA

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Common Name (Scientific Name)	State Status	Federal Status	Habitat Description	Potential Habitat Observed in the Project Survey Area	Impact Assessment	Agency Comments
Pugnose Minnow (<i>Opsopoeodus</i> <i>emiliae</i>)	Endangered	None	This fish prefers sluggish rivers with lots of woody debris with moderately turbidity and aquatic vegetation, where the bottom is composed of organic debris or sand. The fish are often found in oxbows or floodplain pools of slow meandering rivers, but also occur in natural lakes along with harbors and coastal marshes of Lake Erie.	No	No suitable habitat is located within the Project survey area.	The DOW recommends no in-water work in perennial streams from April 15 to June 30 to reduce impacts to indigenous aquatic species and their habitat. If no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, this project is not likely to impact these or other aquatic species.
Greater Redhorse (Moxostoma valenciennesi)	Threatened	None	This fish is found in medium to large rivers in the Lake Erie drainage system of Ohio, only found in limited portions of the Sandusky, Maumee, and Grand River systems. The fish are most often found in pools with clean sand or gravel substrate and clear water, as they are intolerant of pollution and turbidity.	No	No suitable habitat is located within the Project survey area.	The DOW recommends no in-water work in perennial streams from April 15 to June 30 to reduce impacts to indigenous aquatic species and their habitat. If no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, this project is not likely to impact these or other aquatic species.
Birds						
Upland Sandpiper (<i>Bartramia</i> <i>longi</i> cauda)	Endangered	None	This species utilizes dry grasslands including native grasslands, seeded grasslands, grazed and ungrazed pasture, hayfields, and sometimes the grassy extensions of airports.	No	No suitable habitat was observed within the Project survey area	The DOW recommends if suitable habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of April 15 to July 31. If this habitat will not be impacted, this project is not likely to impact this species.



TABLE 6
ODNR AND USFWS LISTED SPECIES WITHIN THE EAST LIMA-MADDOX 345 KV RECONDUCTORING PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Common Name (Scientific Name)	State Status	Federal Status	Habitat Description	Potential Habitat Observed in the Project Survey Area	Impact Assessment	Agency Comments
Northern Harrier (Circus cyaneus)	Endangered	None	This is a common migrant and winter species. Nesters are much rarer, although they occasionally breed in large marshes and grasslands. Harriers often nest in loose colonies. The female builds nests out of sticks on the ground, often on top of a mound. This species hunts over grasslands.	No	No suitable habitat was observed within the Project survey area.	The DOW recommends if suitable habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of May 15 to August 1. If this habitat will not be impacted, this project is not likely to impact this species.
Bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)	None	Recovered	Bald eagles require a good food base, perching areas, and nesting sites. Their habitat includes estuaries, large lakes, reservoirs, rivers, and some seacoasts. In winter, the birds congregate near open water in tall trees for spotting prey and night roosts for sheltering.	No	No potentially suitable habitat was observed within the Project area.	ODNR indicated that there are Natural Heritage Database records of bald eagles within a one-mile radius of the project area. USFWS did not comment on this species.



ODNR Coordination -

On April 19, 2019, the ODNR Office of Real Estate Environmental Review Section provided comments on the Project based on an inter-disciplinary review. The Ohio Natural Heritage Database (ONHD), Division of Wildlife (DOW), and the Division of Water Resources (DWR) provided comments regarding their respective regulatory authorities.

ONHD indicated that records of four state species of concern (Purple wartyback (*Cyclonaias tuberculata*), Wavy-rayed lampmussel (*Lampsilis fasciola*), Creek heelsplitter (*Lasmigona compressa*), and Deertoe (*Truncilla truncata*)), two state endangered species (Clubshell (*Pleurobema clava*) and Purple lilliput (*Toxolasma lividus*)), one state threatened species (Greater redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*)), and one federal species of concern (Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)) were found within a one-mile radius of the Project survey area.

The DOW noted that the Project is within the range of the Indiana bat, a state endangered species and federally endangered species. If suitable habitat occurs within the Project area and the trees must be cut, the DOW recommends cutting occur between October 1 to March 31. If no tree removal is proposed, this project is not likely to impact this species.

The DOW noted that the Project is within the range of several state endangered and threatened aquatic species; including eight mussel species and two fish species. The DOW stated that this project must not have an impact on freshwater native mussel species at the project site. The DOW stated that if no in-water work is proposed within perennial streams, this project is not likely to impact the mussels, fish or other aquatic species.

The DOW noted that the Project is within the range of the upland sandpiper and the northern harrier, which are state endangered birds. ODNR indicated that construction should be avoided during the upland sandpiper's nesting period (April 15 to July 31) to avoid impacts to grasslands, pasture, and hayfield habitats, and construction should be avoided during the northern harrier's nesting period (May 15 to August 1) to avoid impacts to grasslands and marshes. ODNR-DOW has also indicated that the potential habitat ground cover types smaller than one acre in size and commercial or residential landscaped areas do not constitute adequate nesting habitat for these two species. Landscaped areas are frequently mechanically maintained and, therefore, do not provide suitable grassland habitat for nesting. These areas within the Project survey area were observed to be disturbed and devoid of grasses or maintained such that grasses were too short to provide nesting habitat. Based on general observations during the ecological survey, no suitable nesting habitat was observed within the Project survey area for the upland sandpiper nor the northern harrier.

USFWS Coordination –



Coordination with the USFWS was initiated during the planning stages of the Project to obtain technical assistance in regard to federally listed species that may occur within the project vicinity. In a letter dated March 18, 2019, the USFWS indicated that there are no Federal wildlife refuges, wilderness areas, or critical habitat within the vicinity of the Project.

The USFWS noted that the Project lies within the range of the federally endangered Indiana bat, and the federally threatened Northern long-eared bat. USFWS recommends that should the proposed site contain trees ≥3 inches dbh, that trees be saved wherever possible. If tree clearing cannot be avoided, USFWS recommends that tree removal occur between October 1 and March 31 to avoid adverse effects to Indiana bats and Northern long-eared bats during the brood-rearing months. No tree clearing is planned as part of the Project.

4.0 SUMMARY

The ecological survey of the Project survey area identified a total of four ephemeral, Modified Class 1 streams and one palustrine emergent, Category 1 wetland.

No ponds were delineated within the Project survey corridor.

With regard to state and/or federally-listed threatened and endangered species that may occur within the Project vicinity, 14 species of concern with ranges located within the Project survey area were listed by the ODNR-DOW or USFWS, include the following: Indiana bat, Northern long-eared bat, northern riffleshell, white cat's paw, clubshell, rabbitsfoot, rayed bean, purple lilliput, wartyback, pondhorn, pugnose minnow, greater redhorse upland sandpiper, and northern harrier. No in-stream work and no tree clearing are anticipated as part of the Project.

Based on general observations during the ecology survey, the Project survey area does not contain successional woodland habitat which could be potential summer habitat for the Indiana bat and the Northern long-eared bat. No tree is clearing is planned as part of the Project.

ODNR indicated that if no in-water work is proposed within perennial streams, this project is not likely to impact mussels, fish or other aquatic species. No in-stream work is proposed as part of the Project.

ODNR indicated that construction should be avoided during the upland sandpiper's nesting period between April 15 to July 31 to avoid impacts to grasslands, pasture, and hayfield. Based on general observations during the ecology survey, no upland sandpiper nesting habitat is expected to be impacted as a result of the Project.



ODNR indicated that construction should be avoided during the Northern harrier's nesting period between May 15 to August 1 to avoid impacts to marshes and grasslands. Based on general observations during the ecology survey, no Northern harrier nesting habitat is expected to be impacted as a result of the Project.

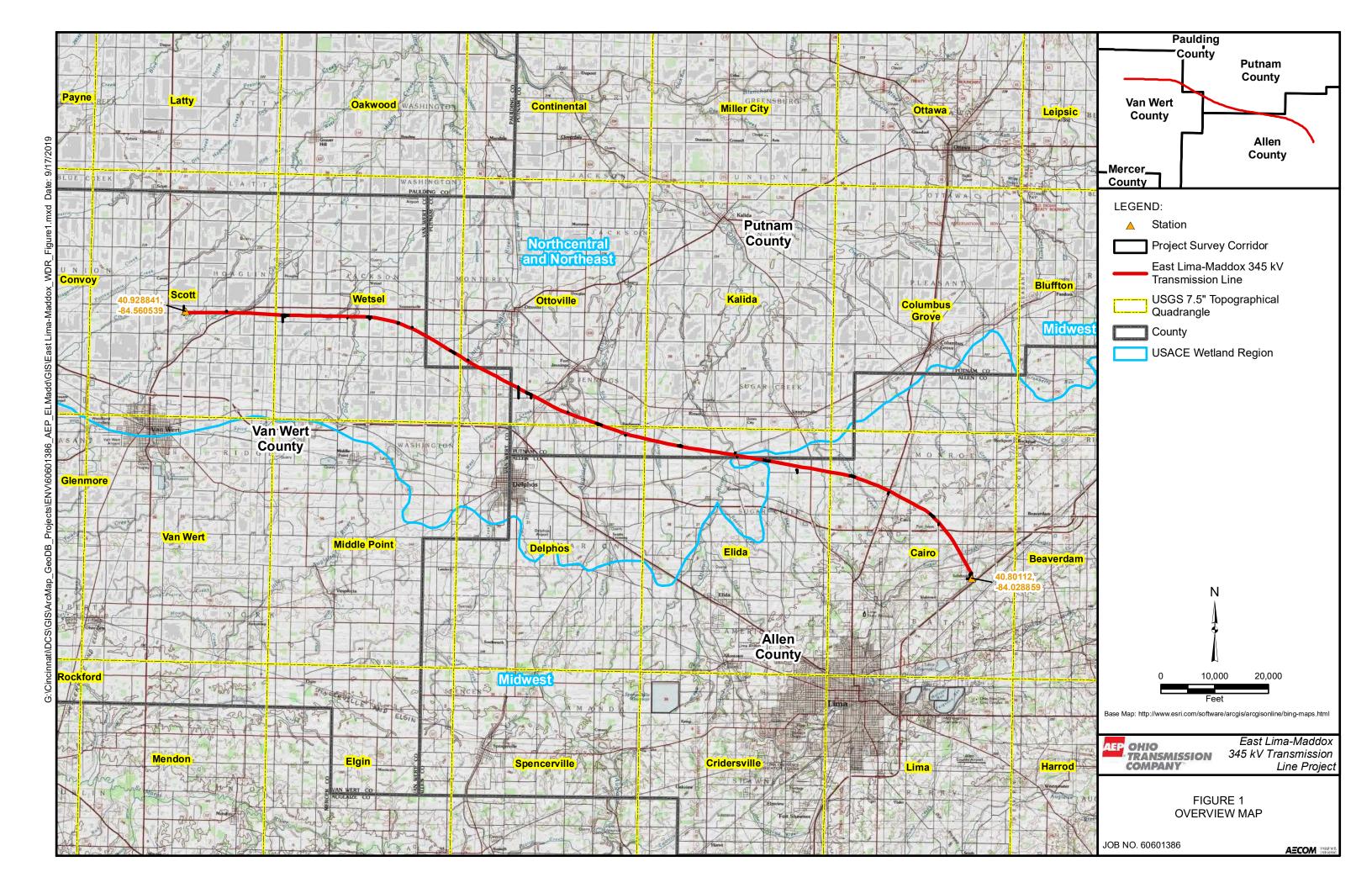
The reported results of the ecological survey conducted by AECOM on this Project are limited to the areas within the Project survey boundary provided in Figure 3: Wetland Delineation and Stream Assessment Map. Areas that fall outside of the Project survey boundary were not evaluated in the field and are not included in the reporting of this survey.

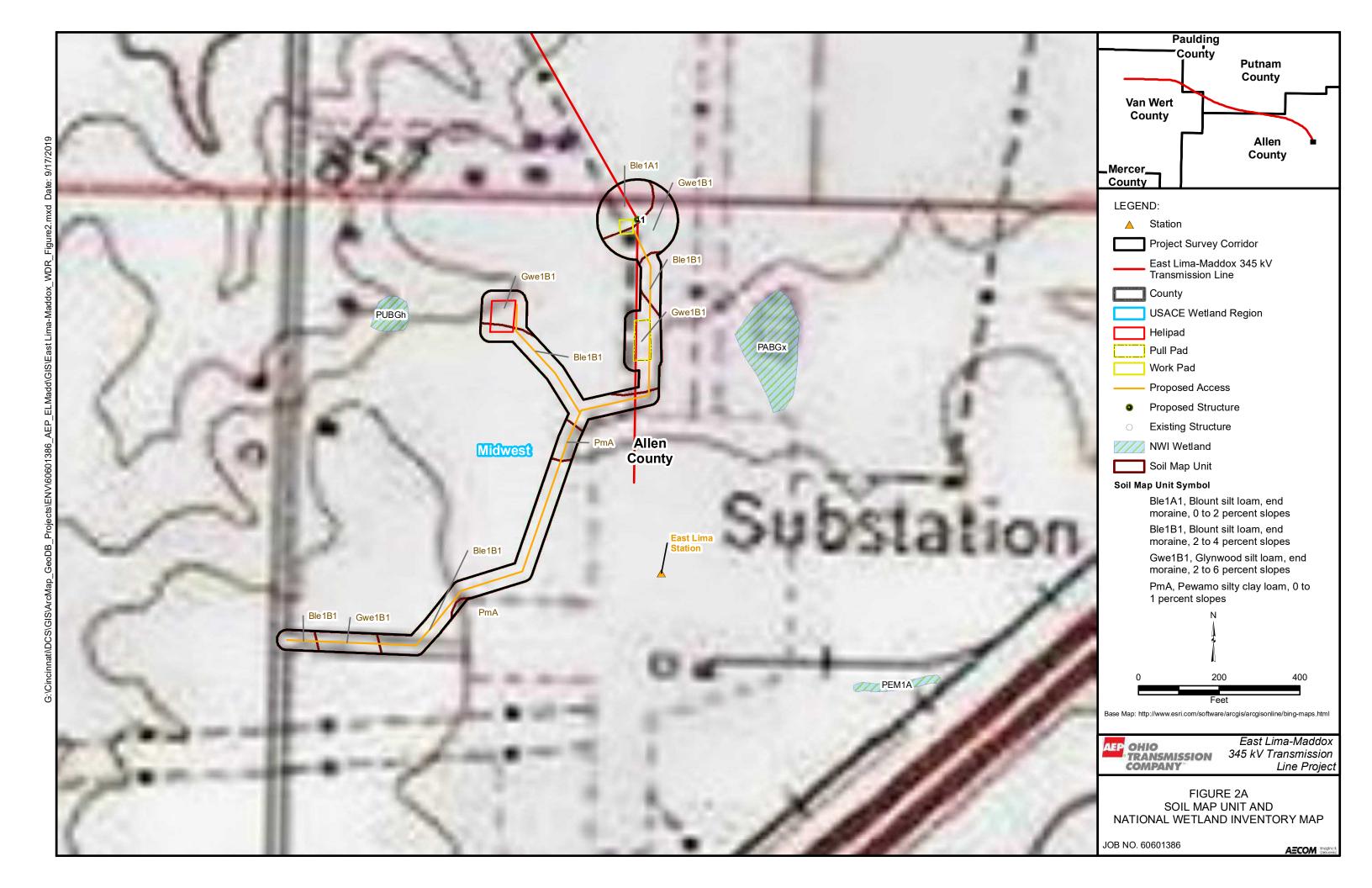
The field survey results presented herein apply to the existing and reasonably foreseeable site conditions at the time of our assessment. They cannot apply to site changes of which AECOM is unaware and has not had the opportunity to review. Changes in the condition of a property may occur with time due to natural processes or human impacts at the project site or on adjacent properties. Changes in applicable standards may also occur as a result of legislation or the expansion of knowledge over time. Accordingly, the findings of this report may be invalidated, wholly or in part, by changes beyond the control of AECOM. Final jurisdictional determination of WOTUS can only be verified by the USACE.

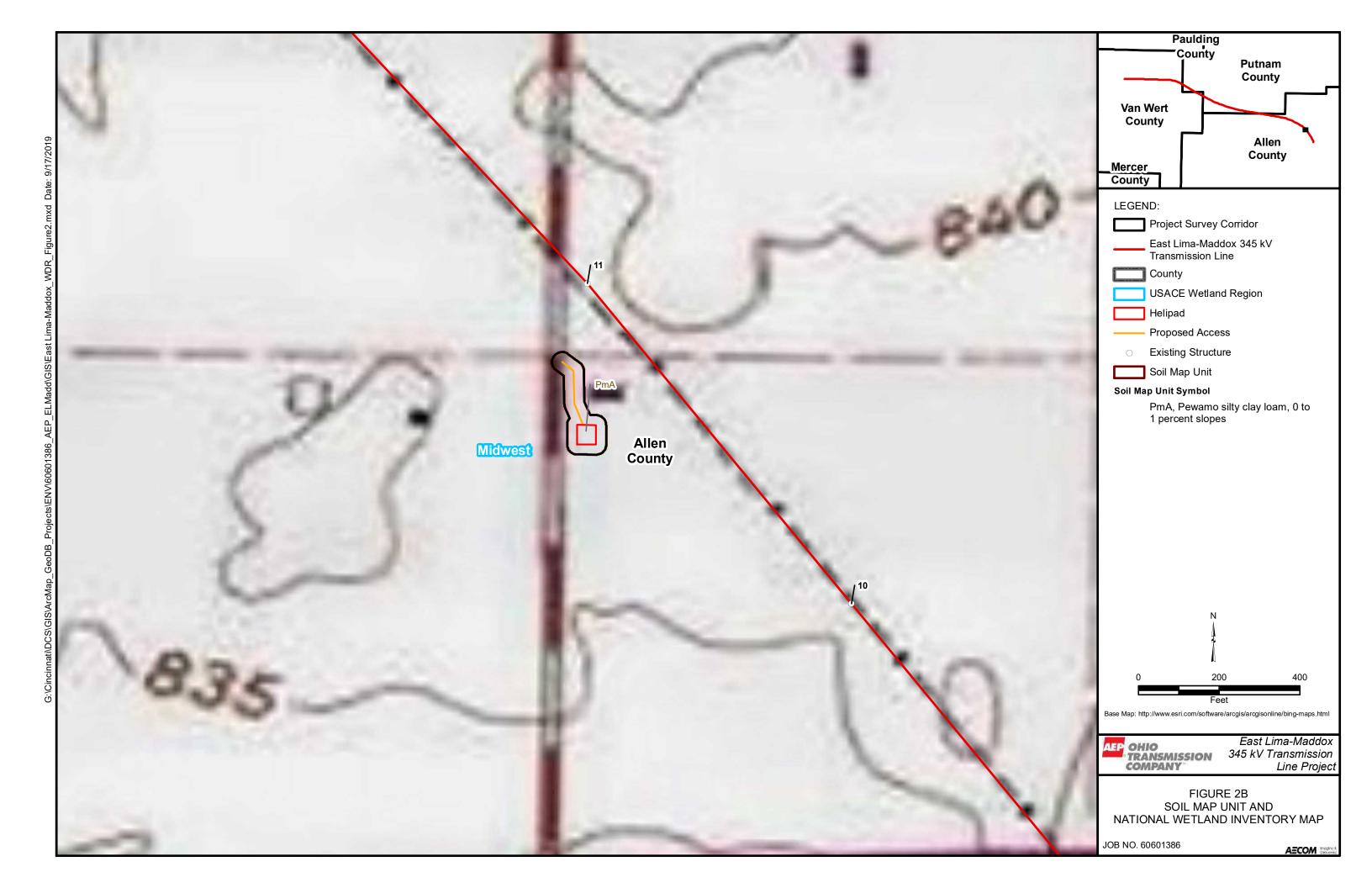
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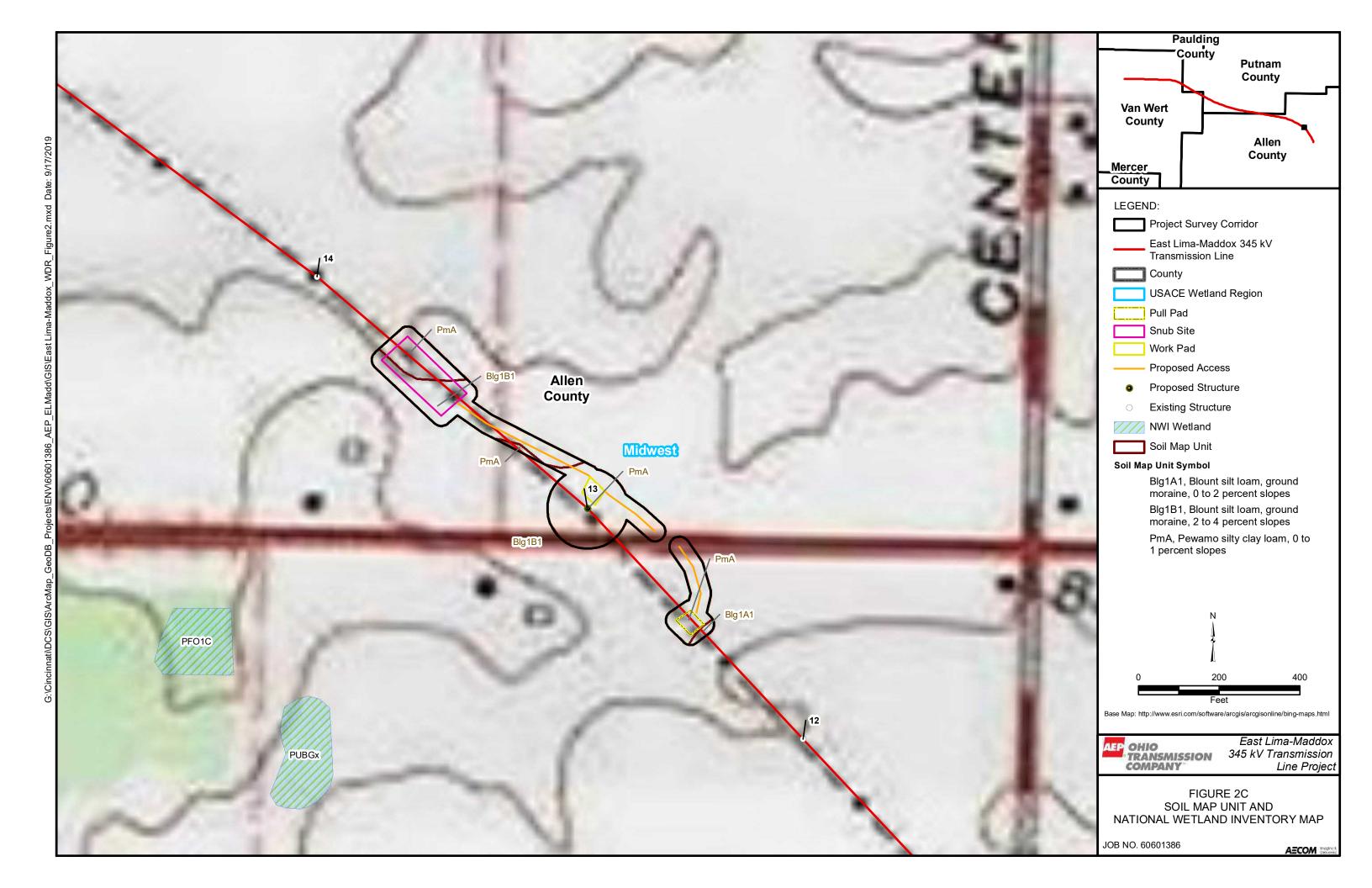
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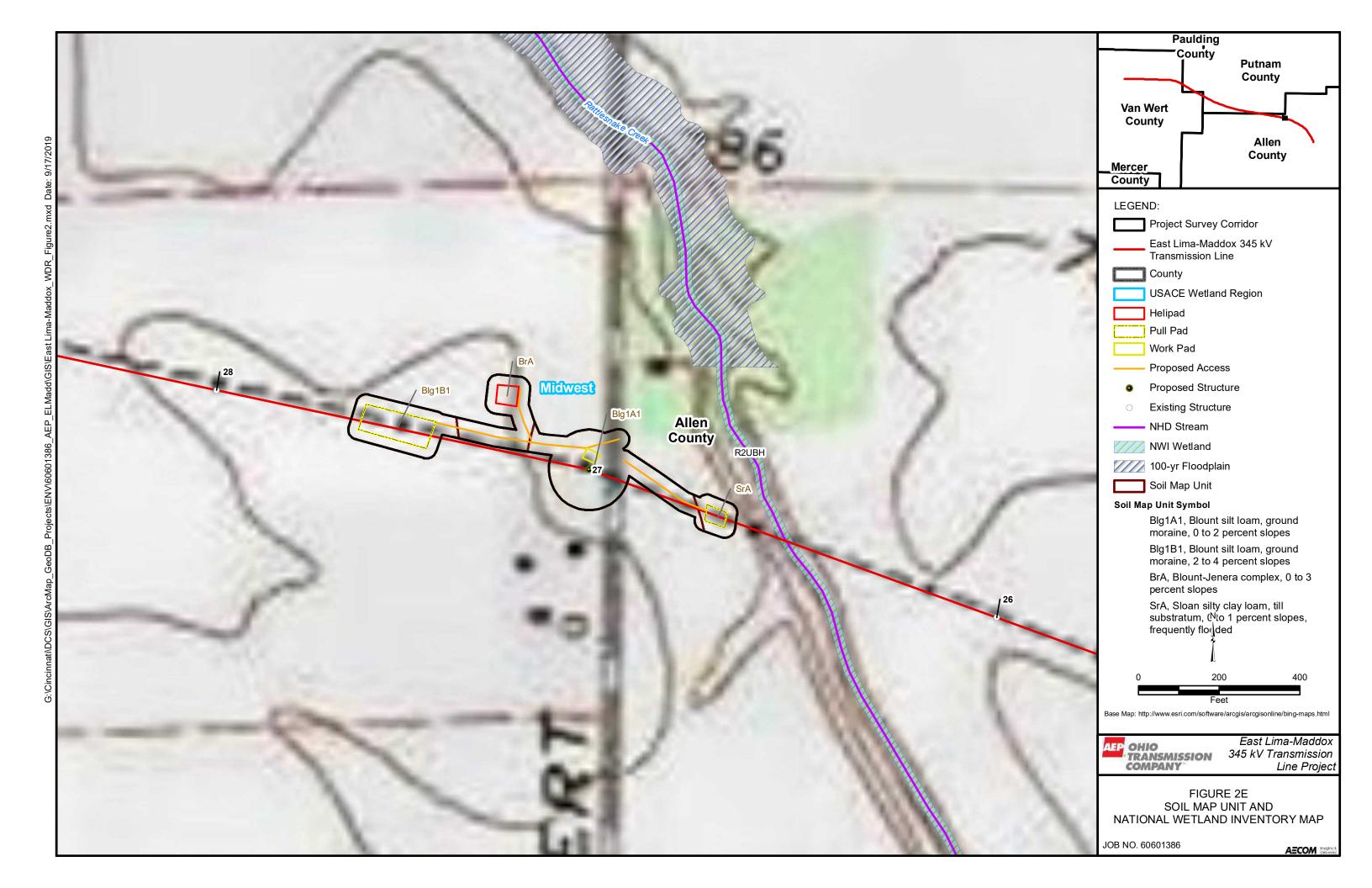




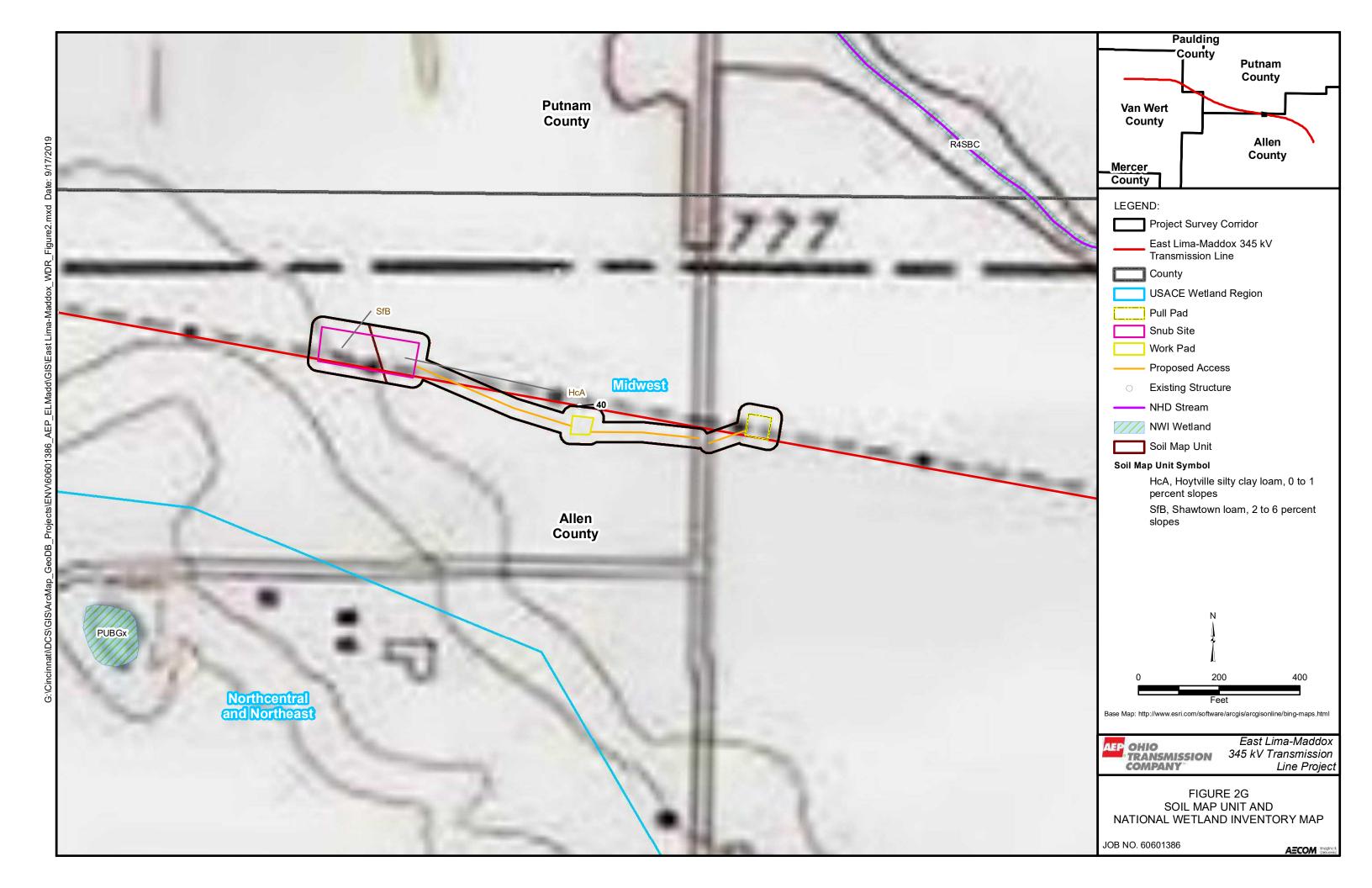






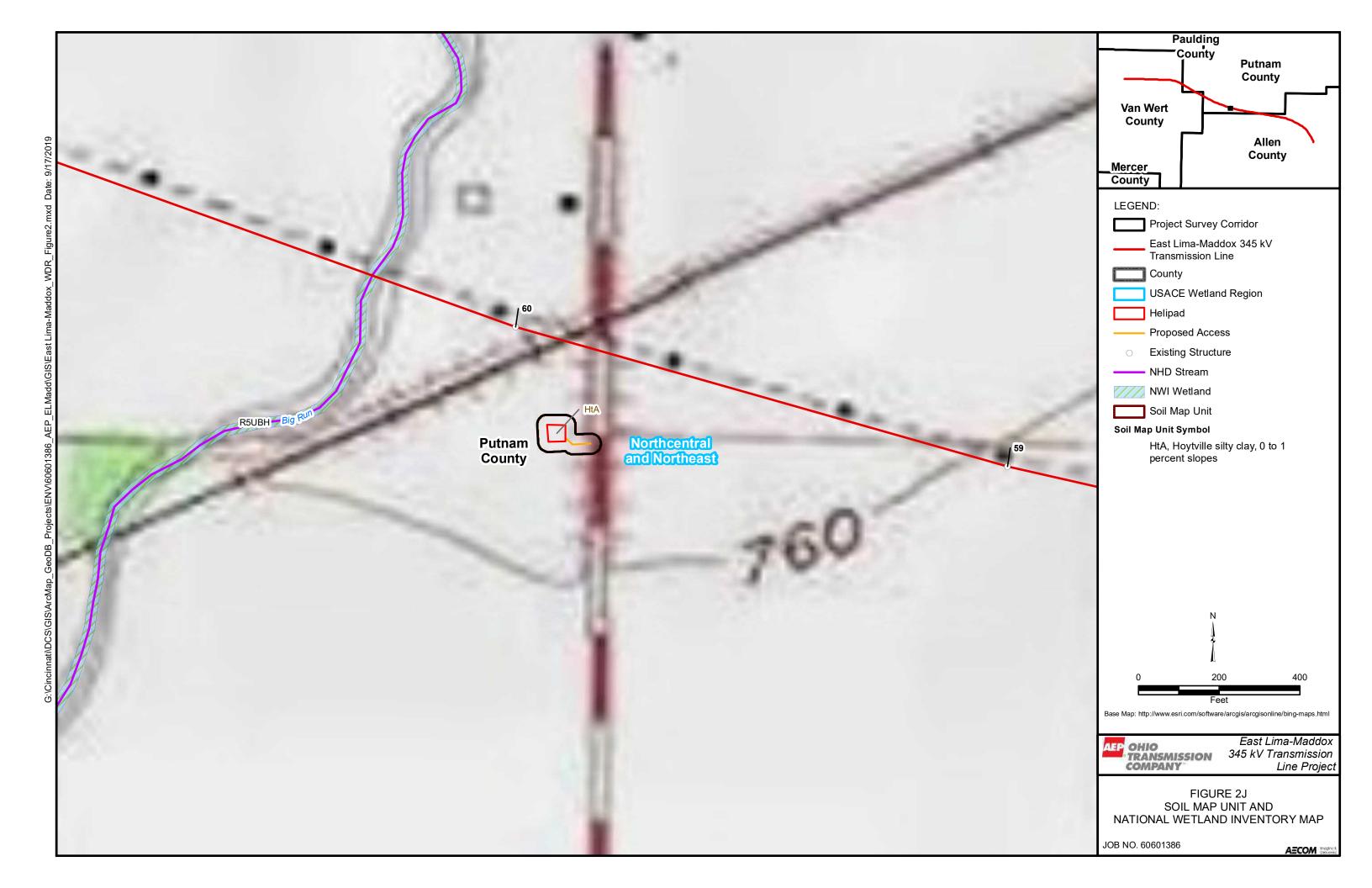




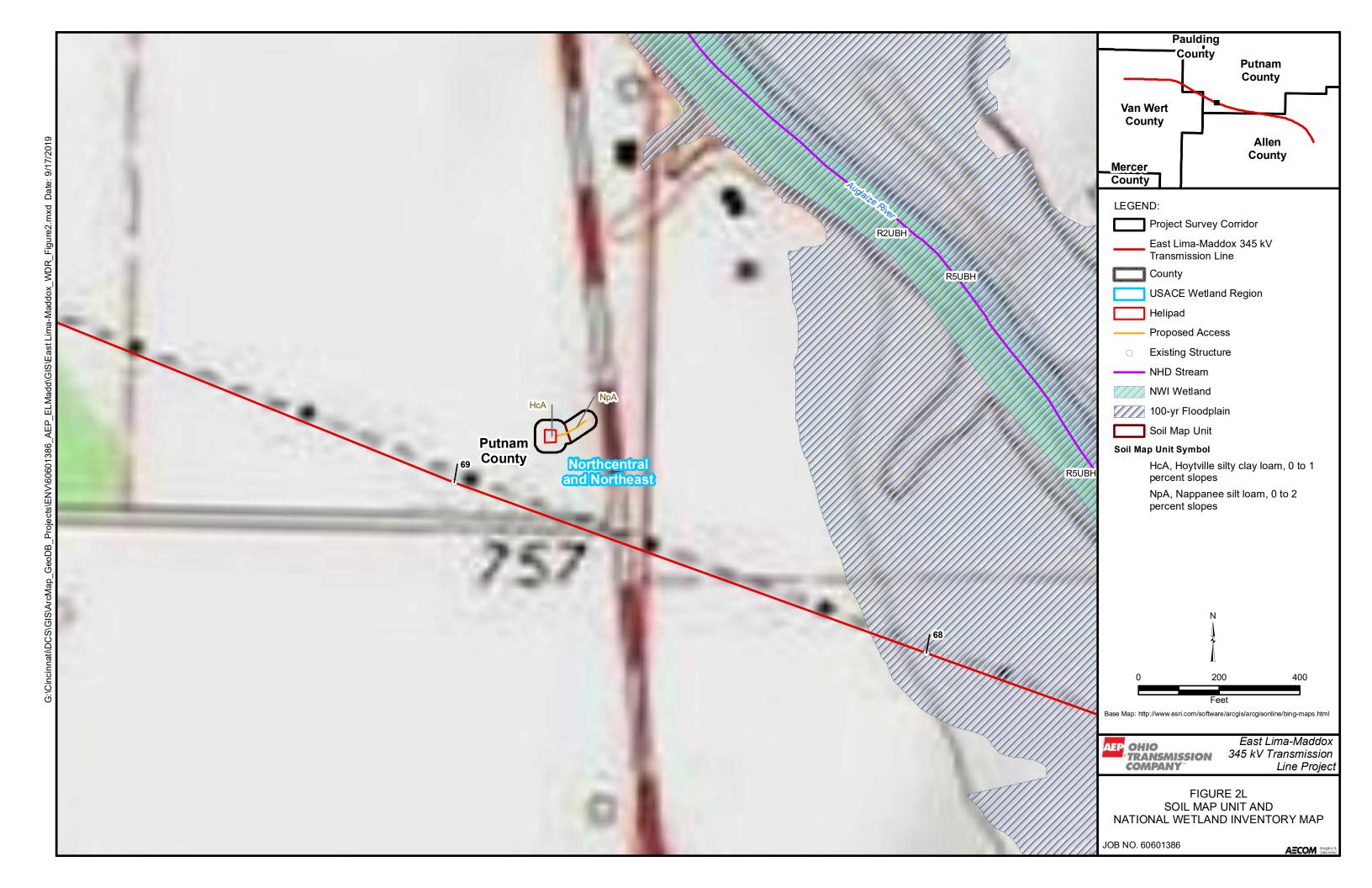


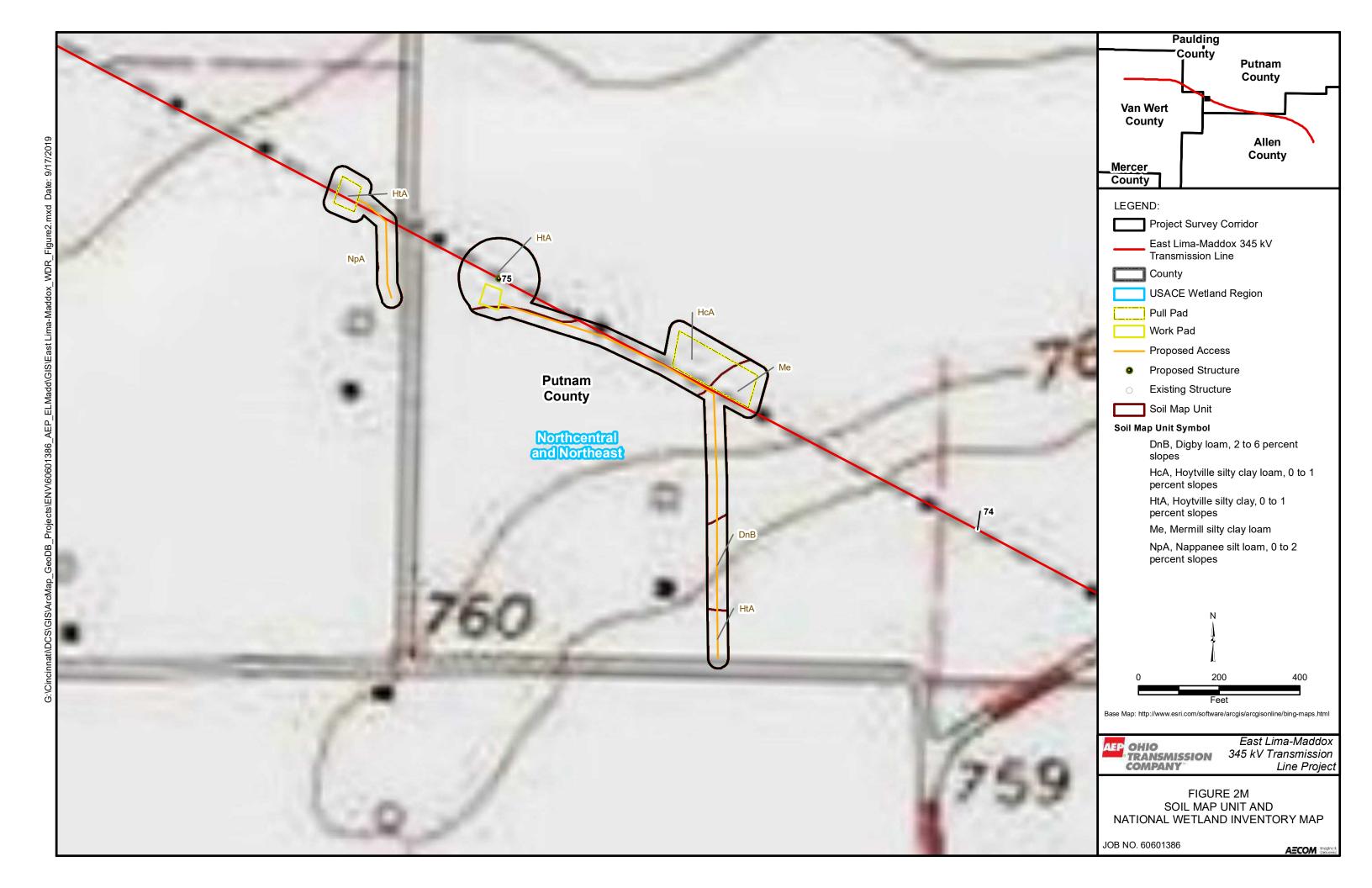




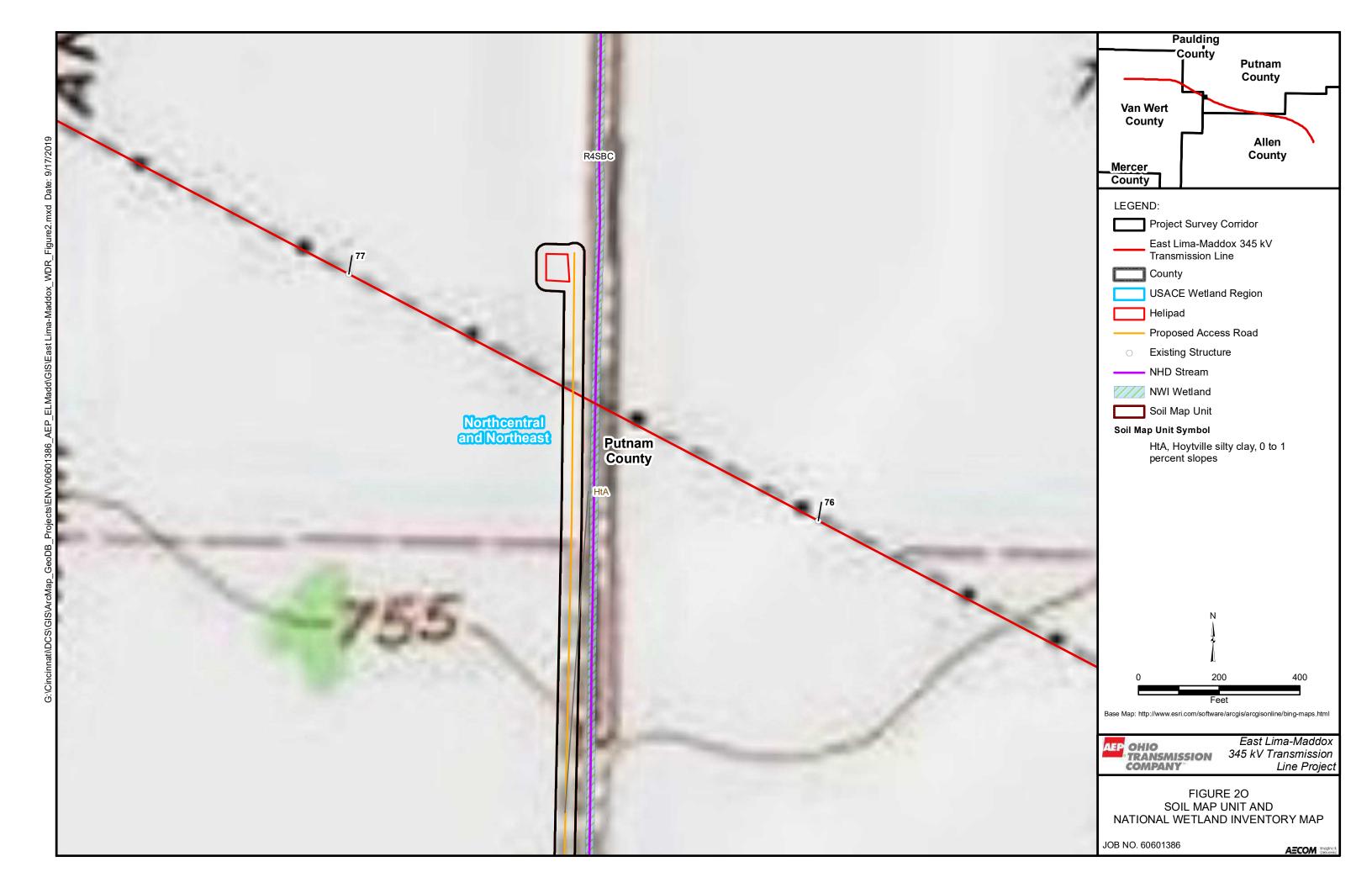


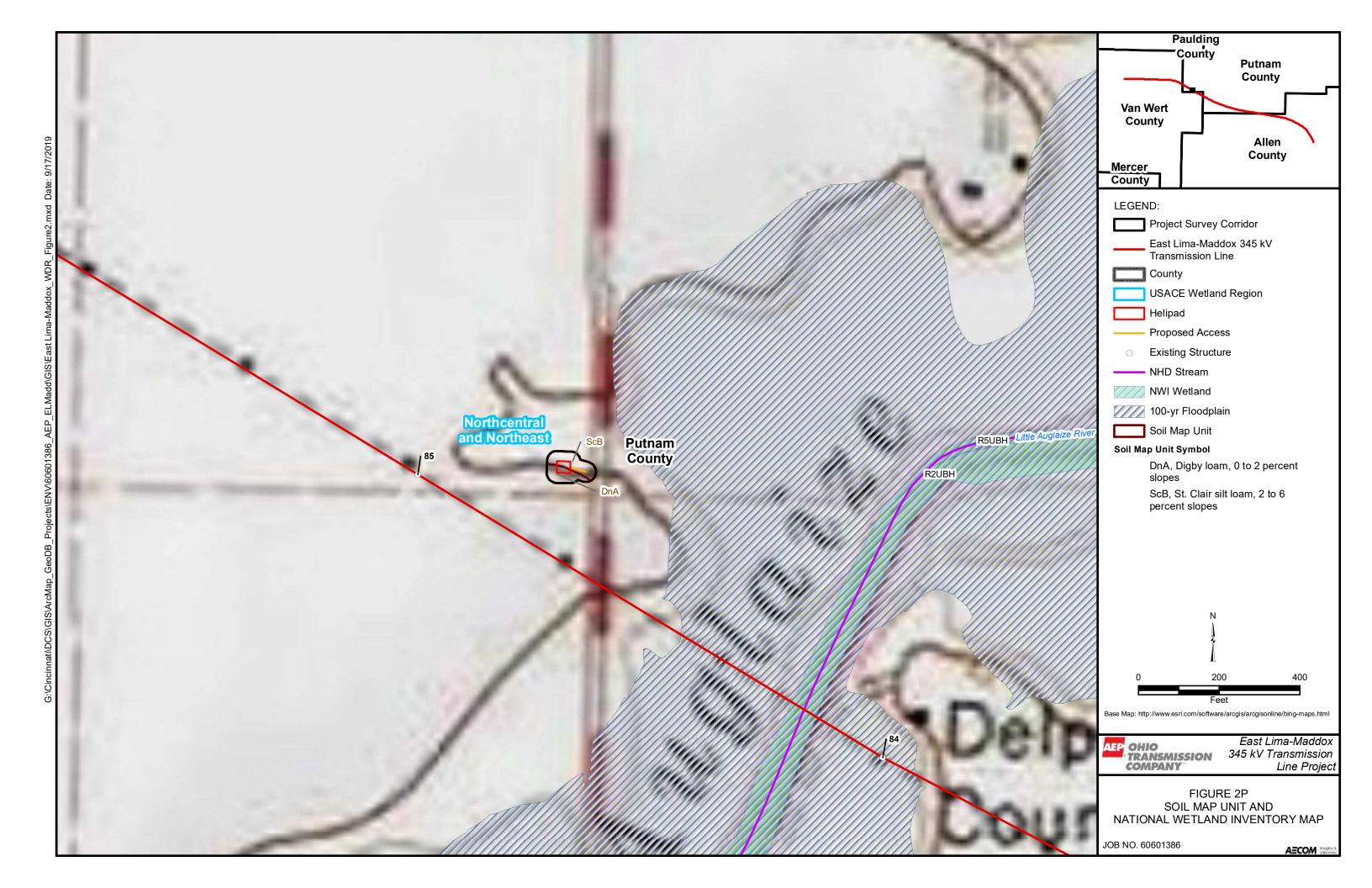




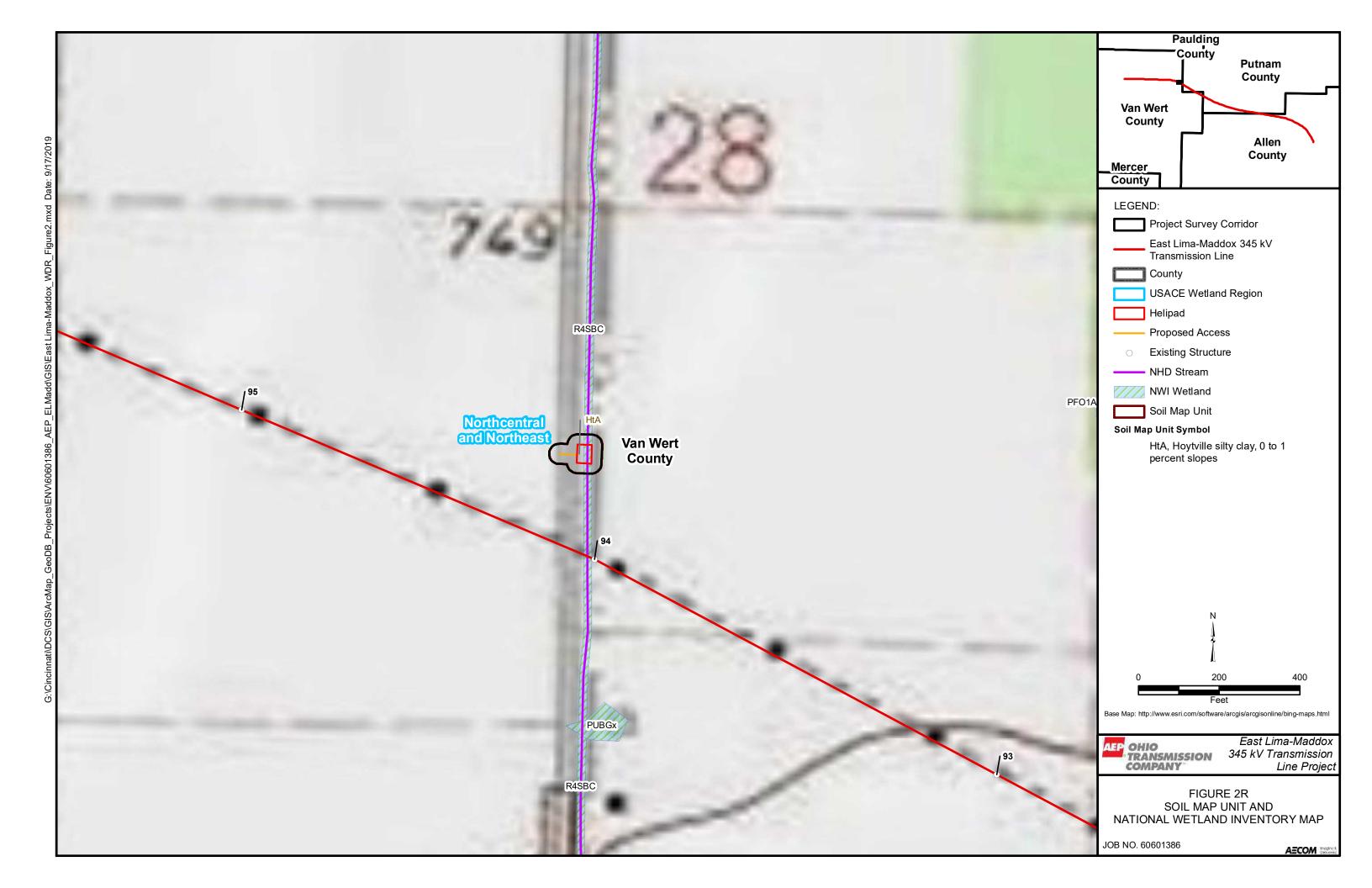


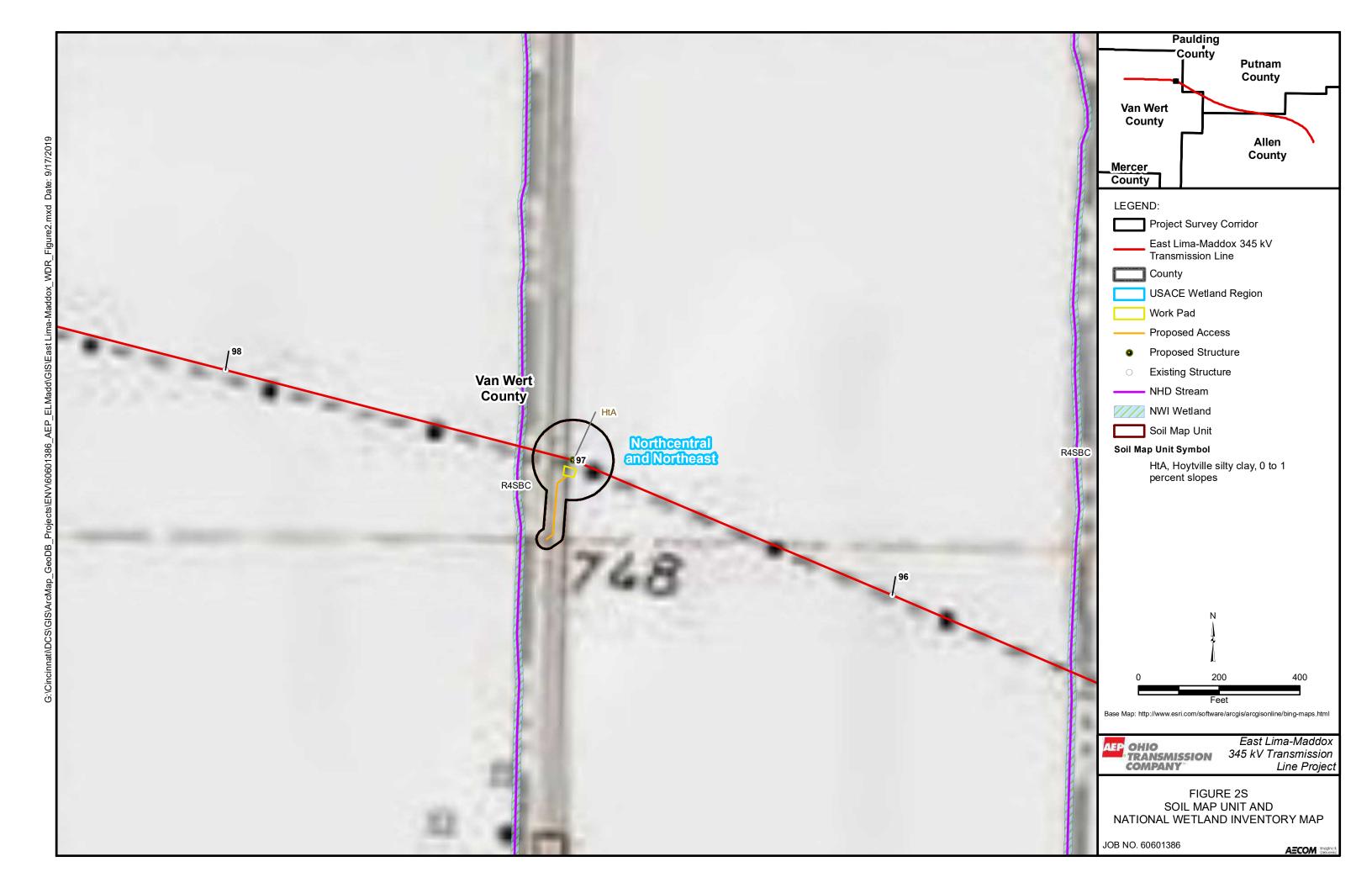


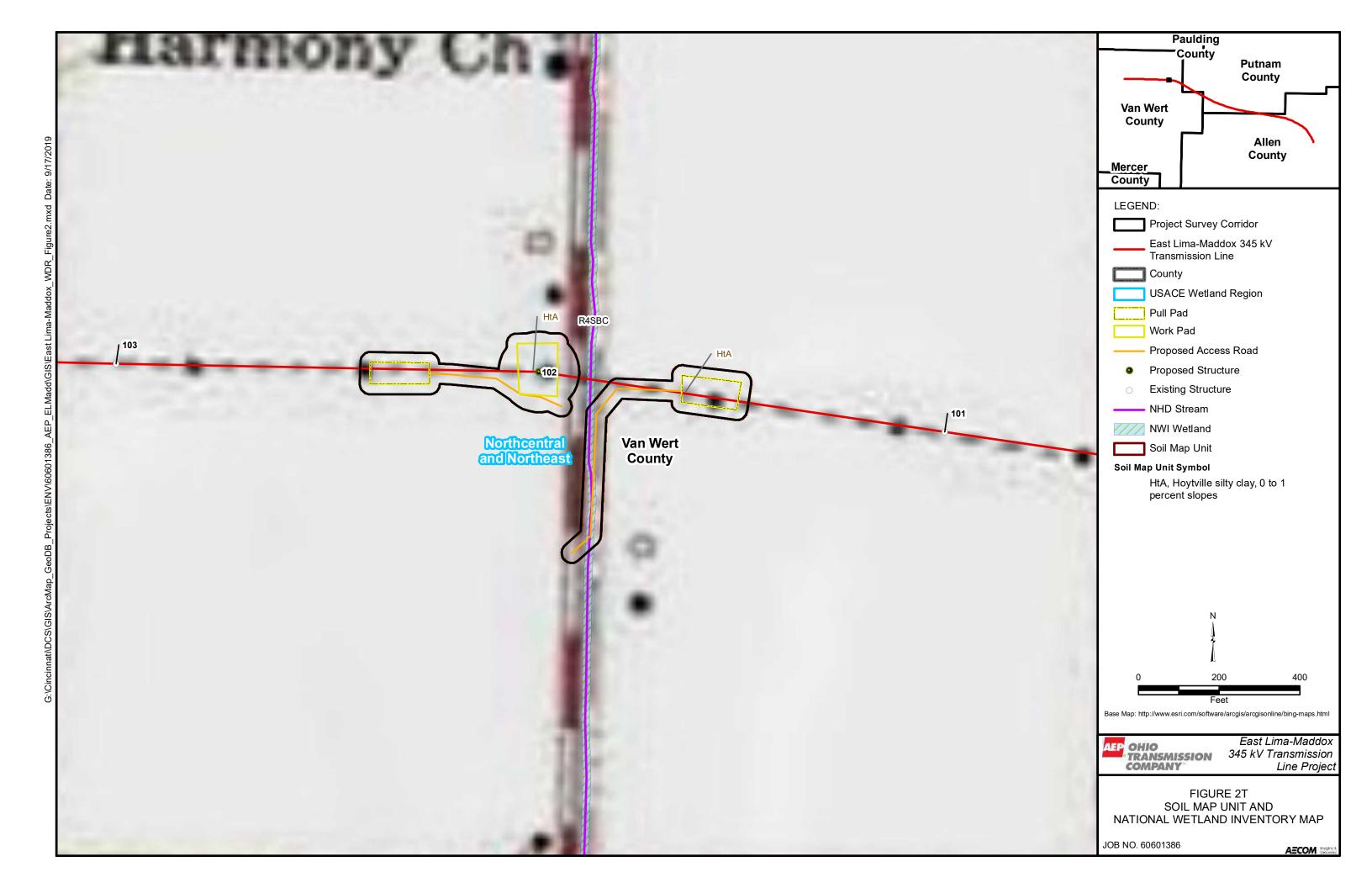




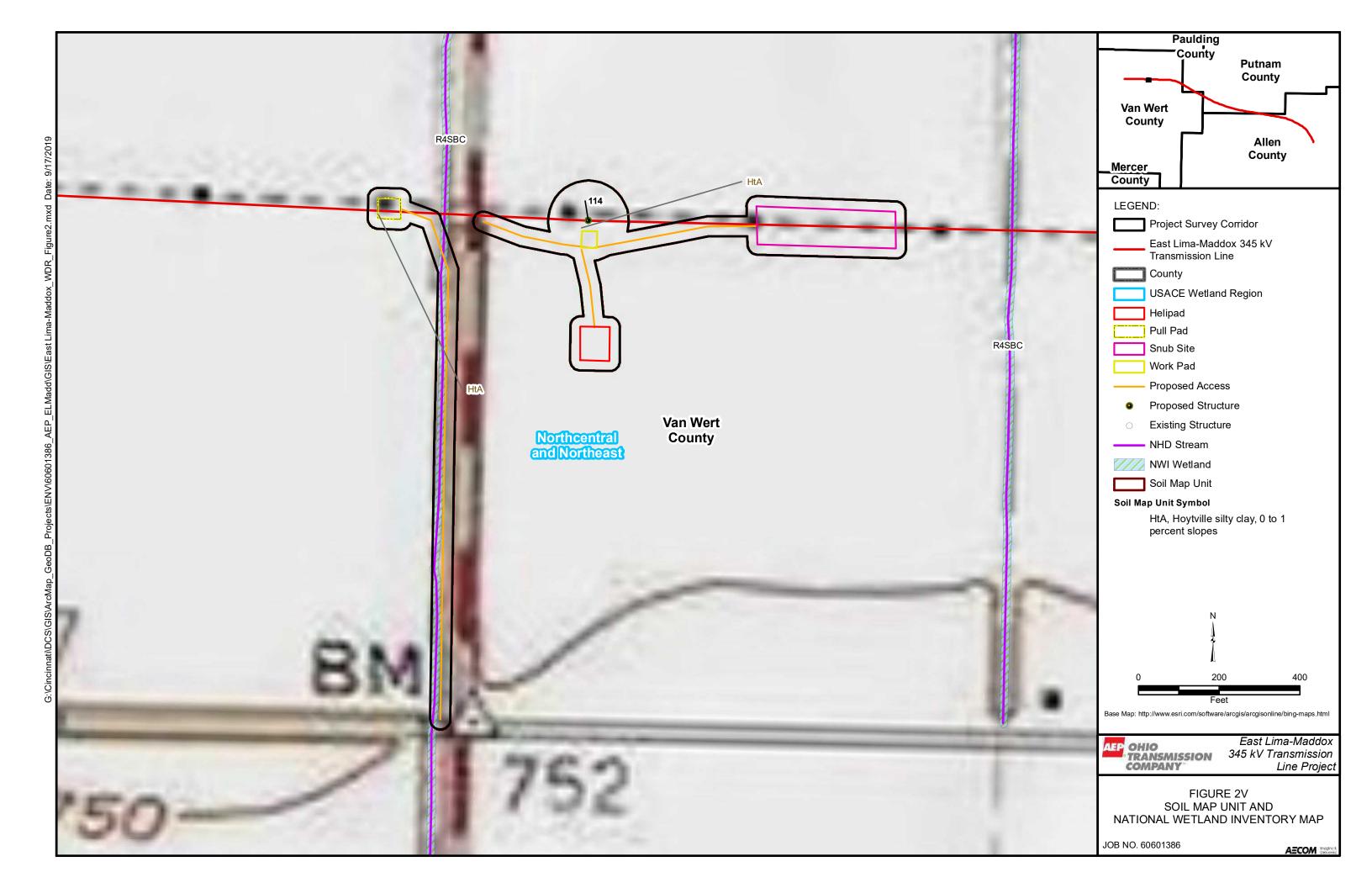


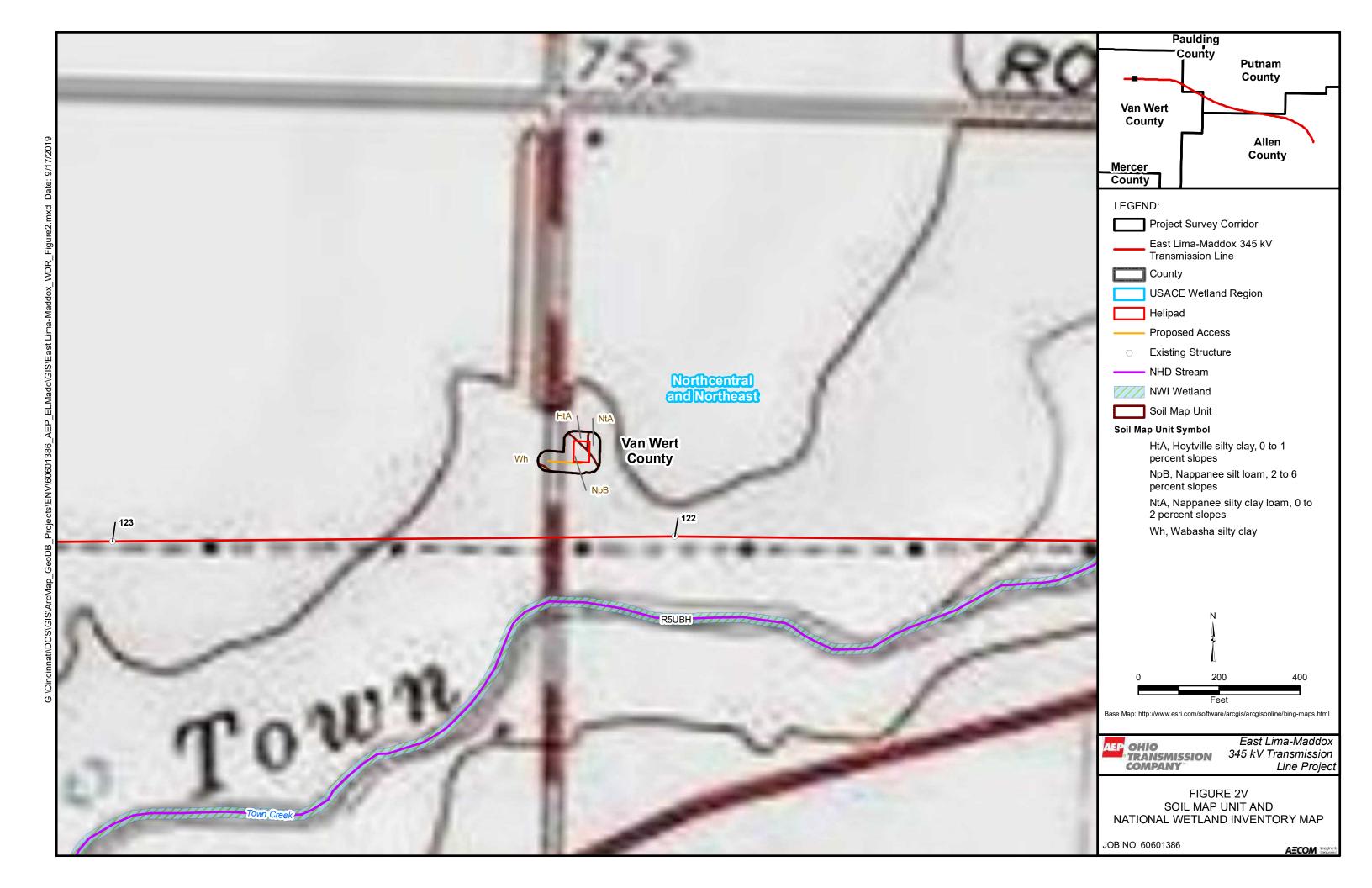




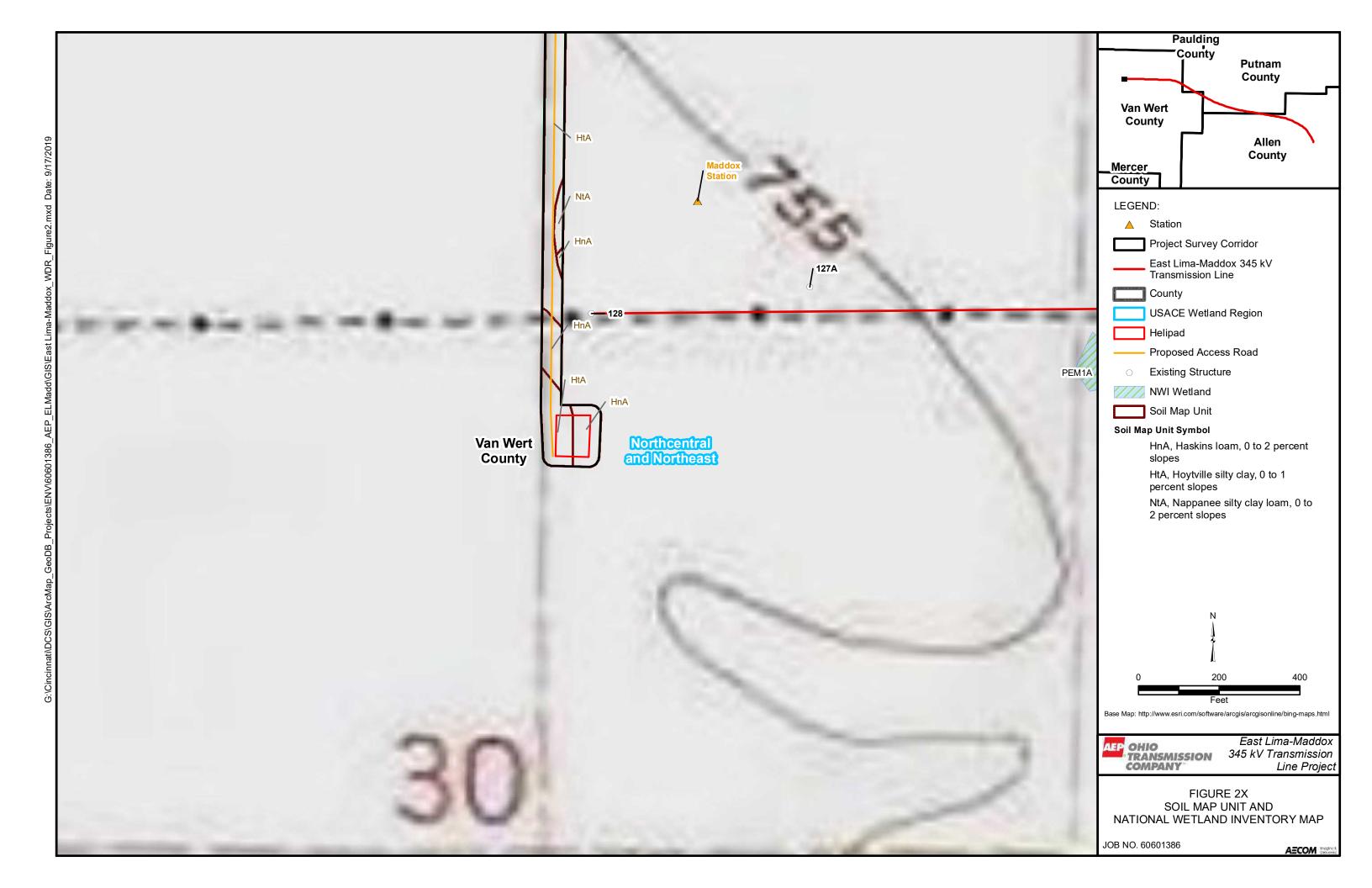


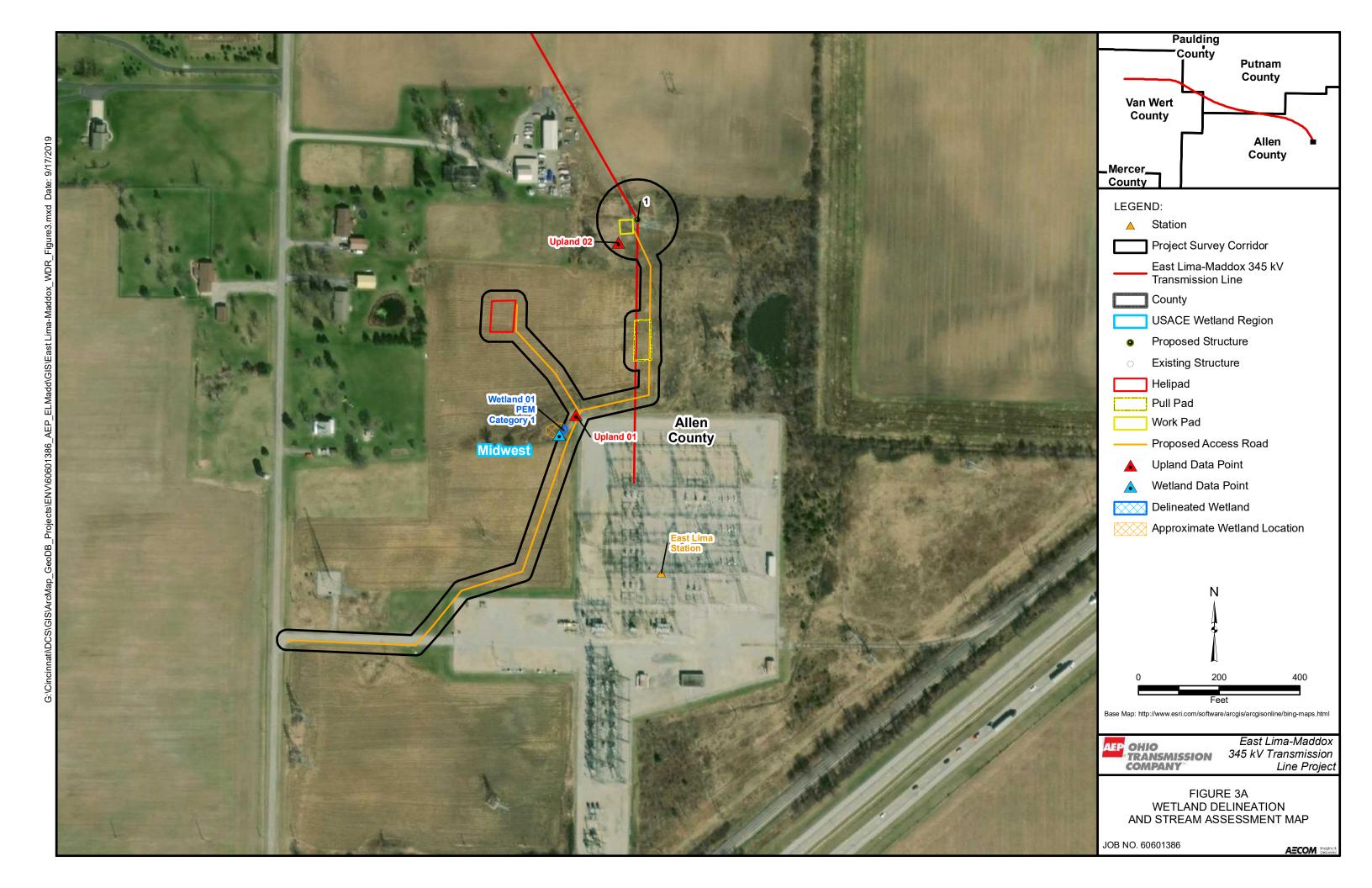


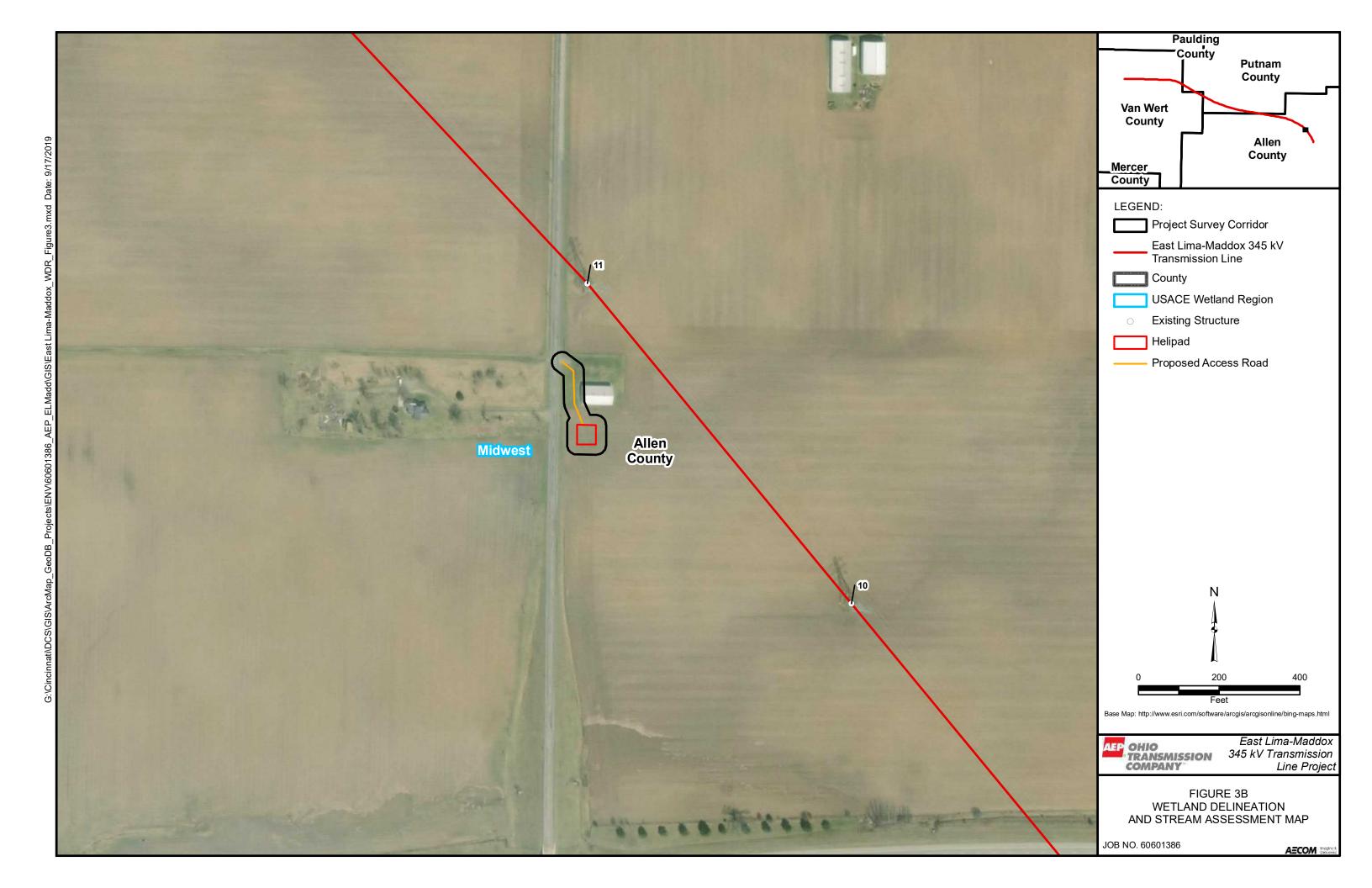


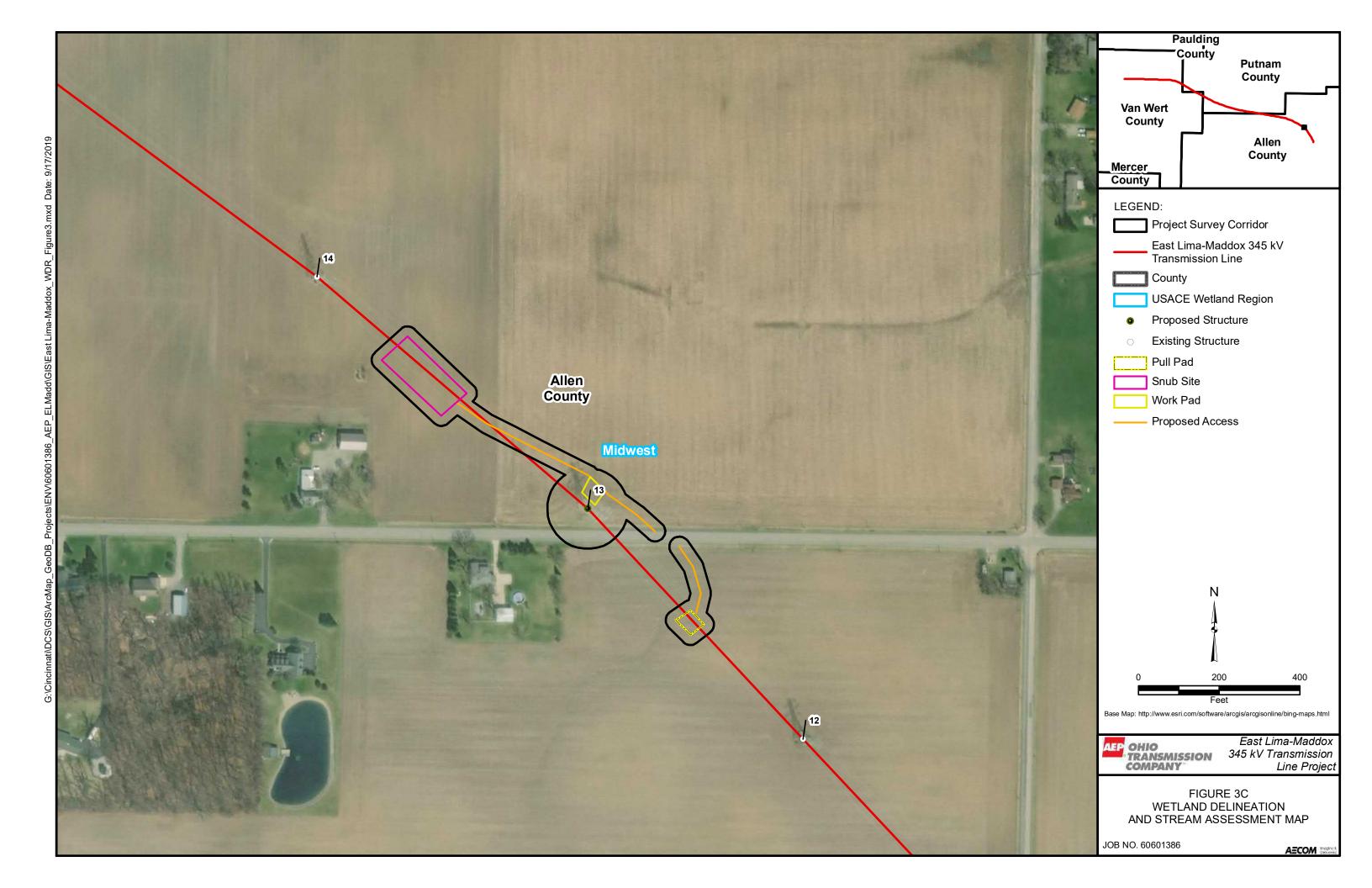


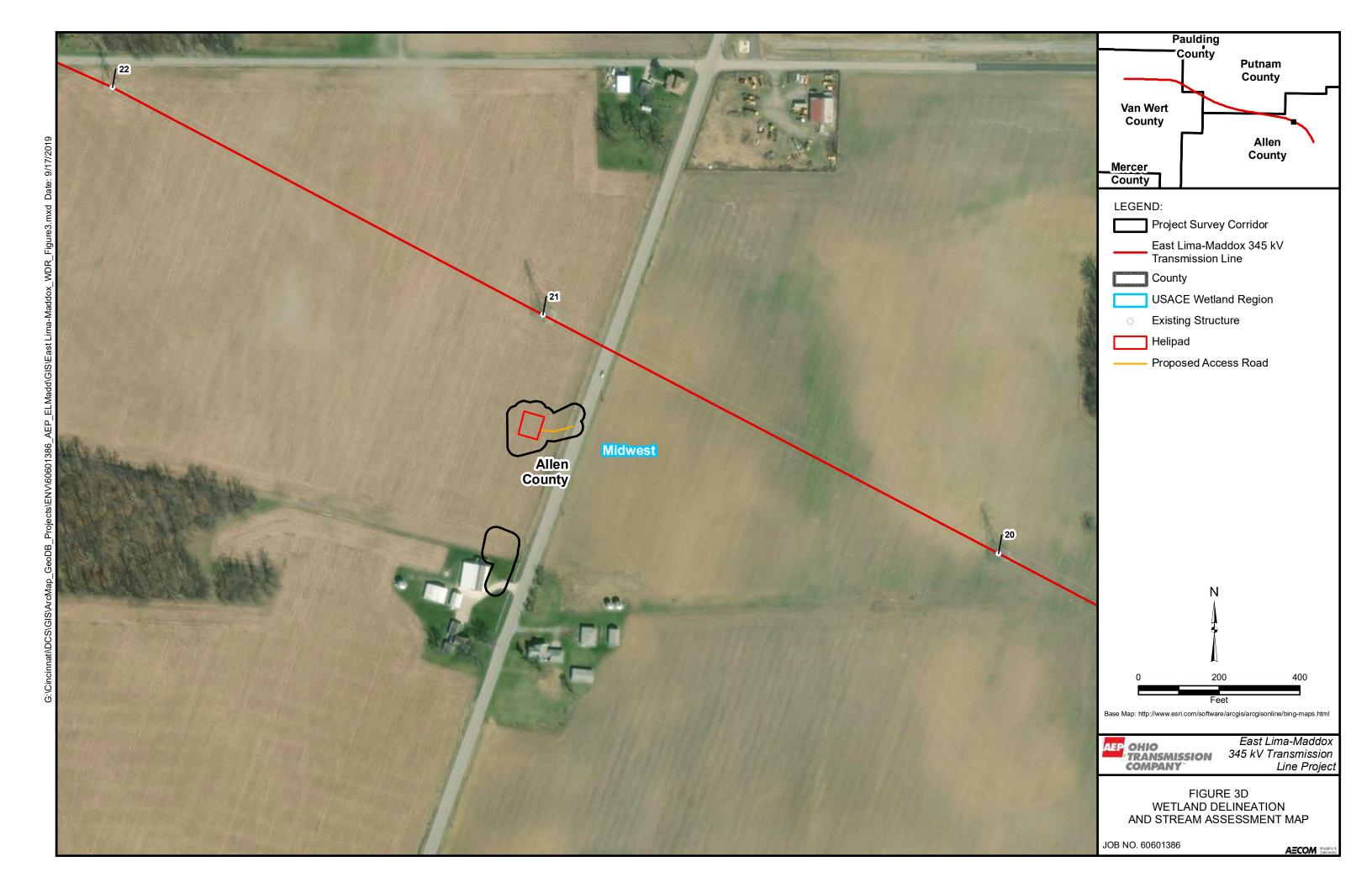


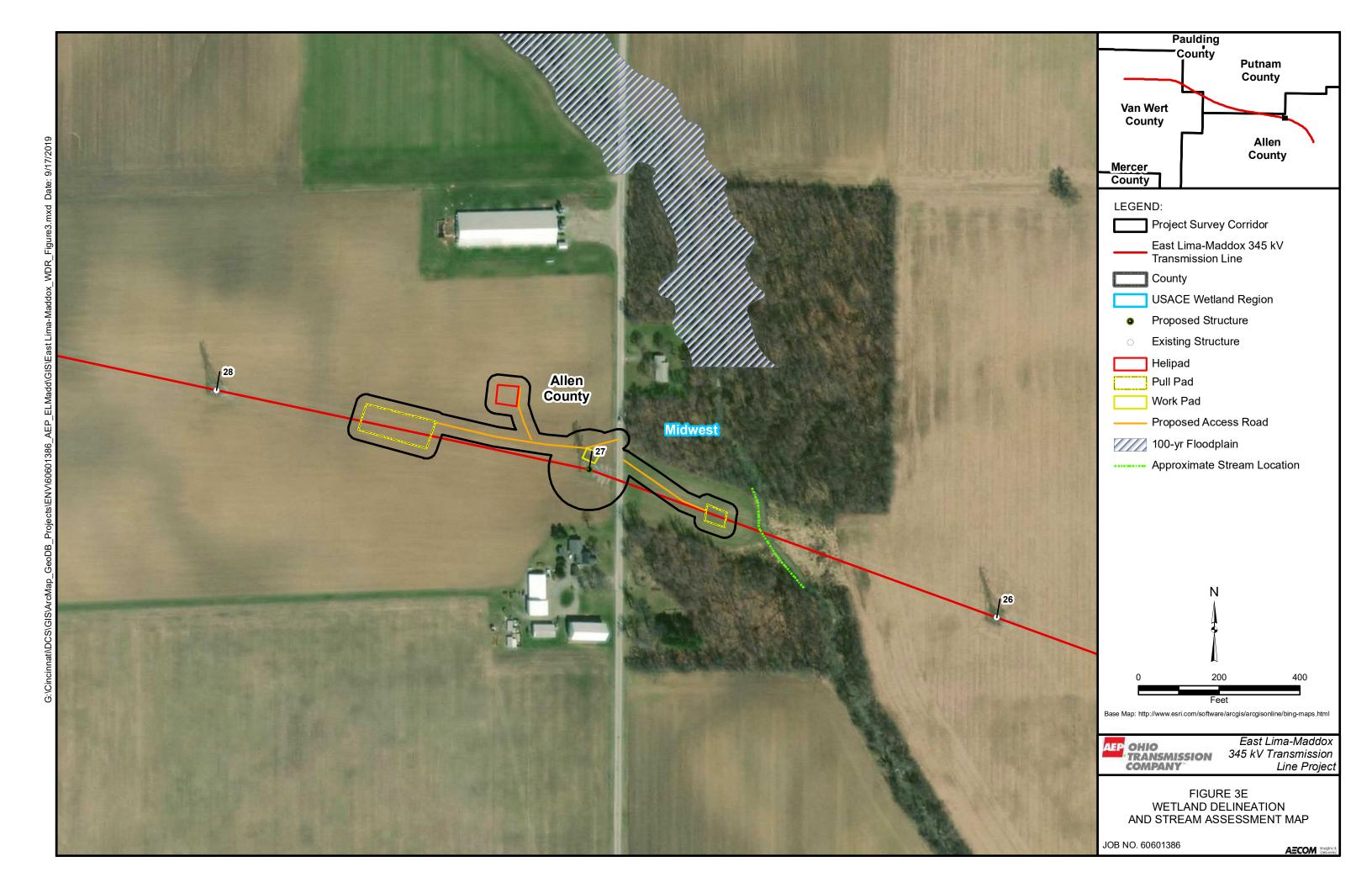


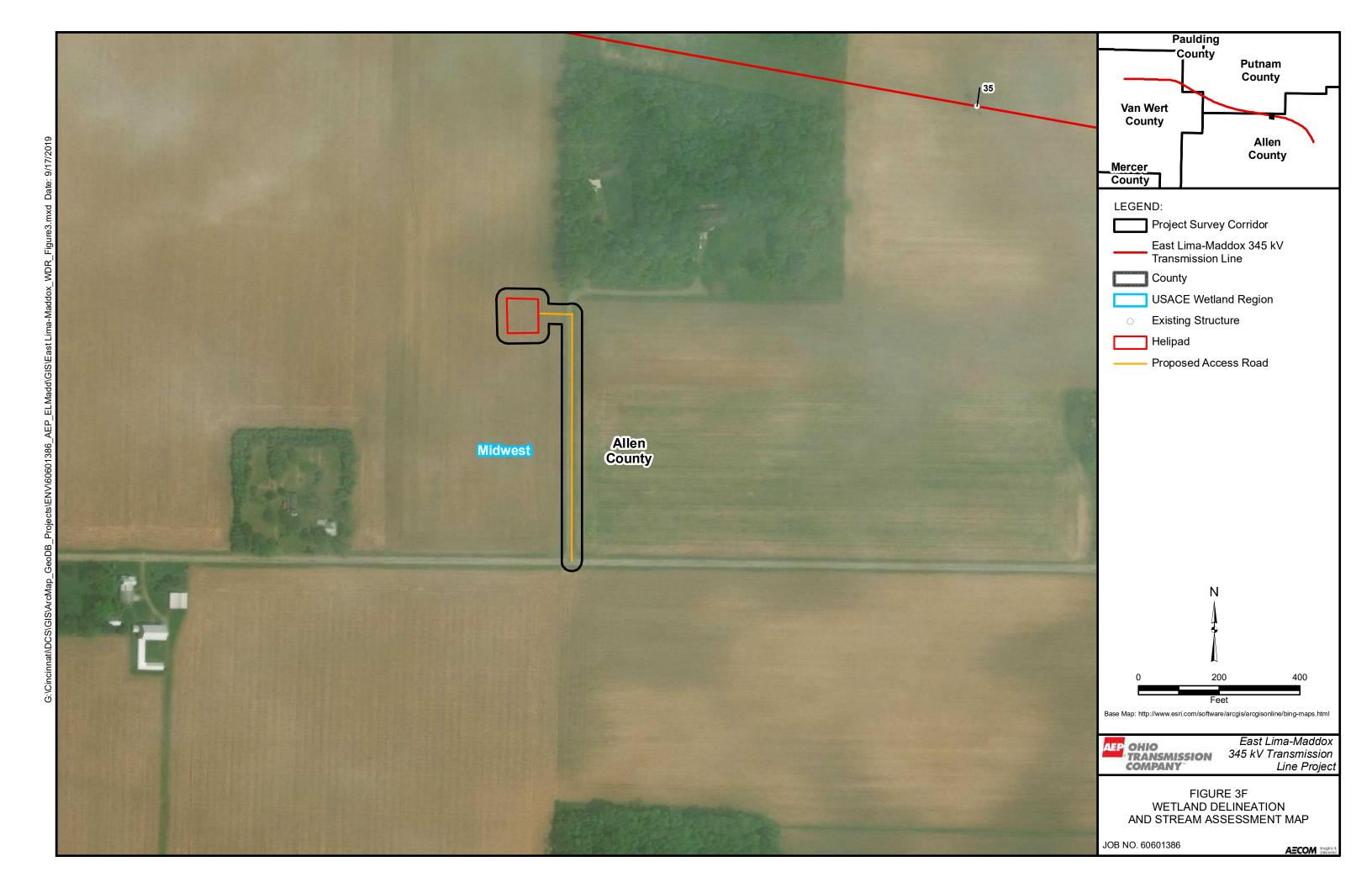


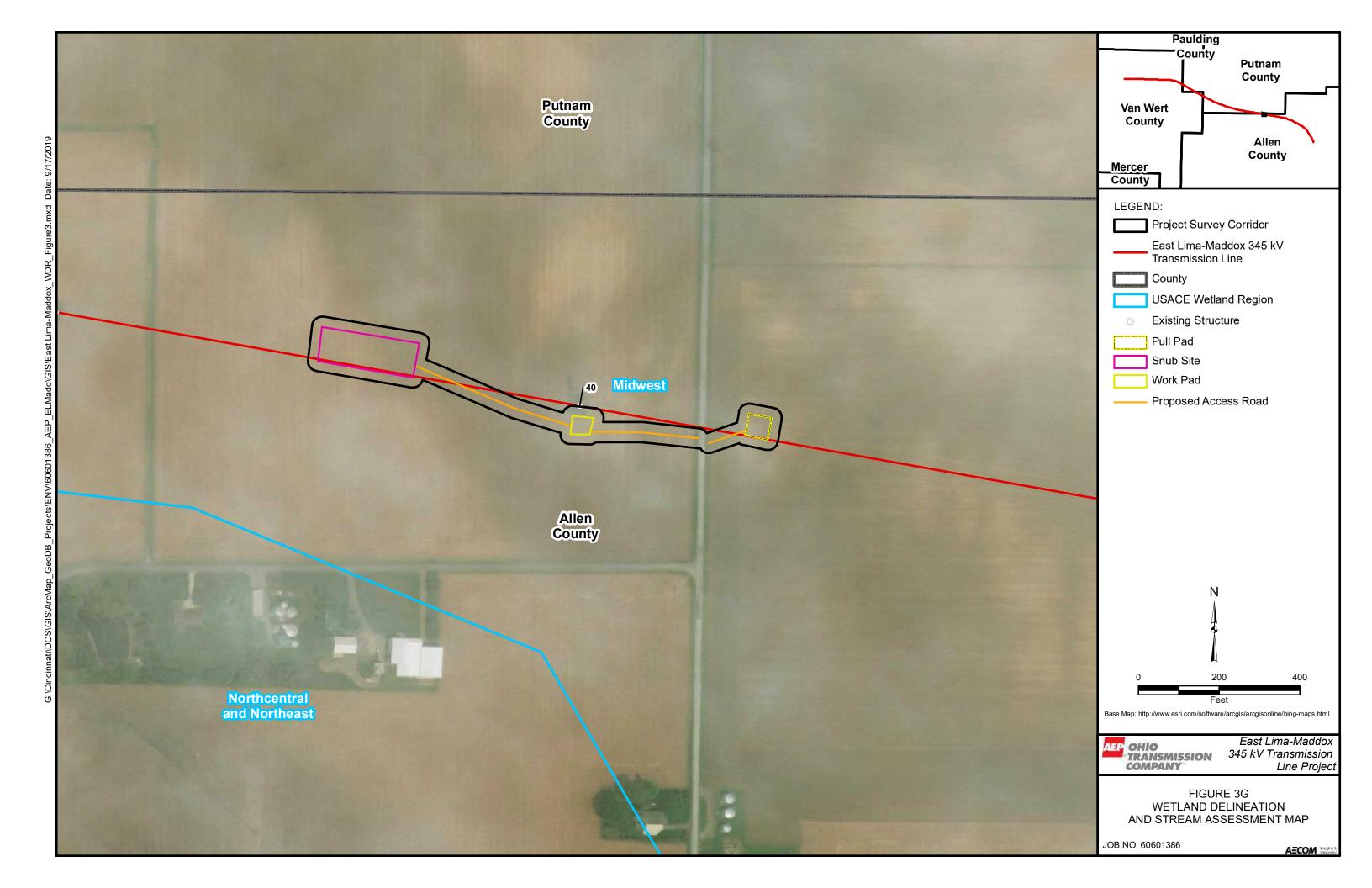


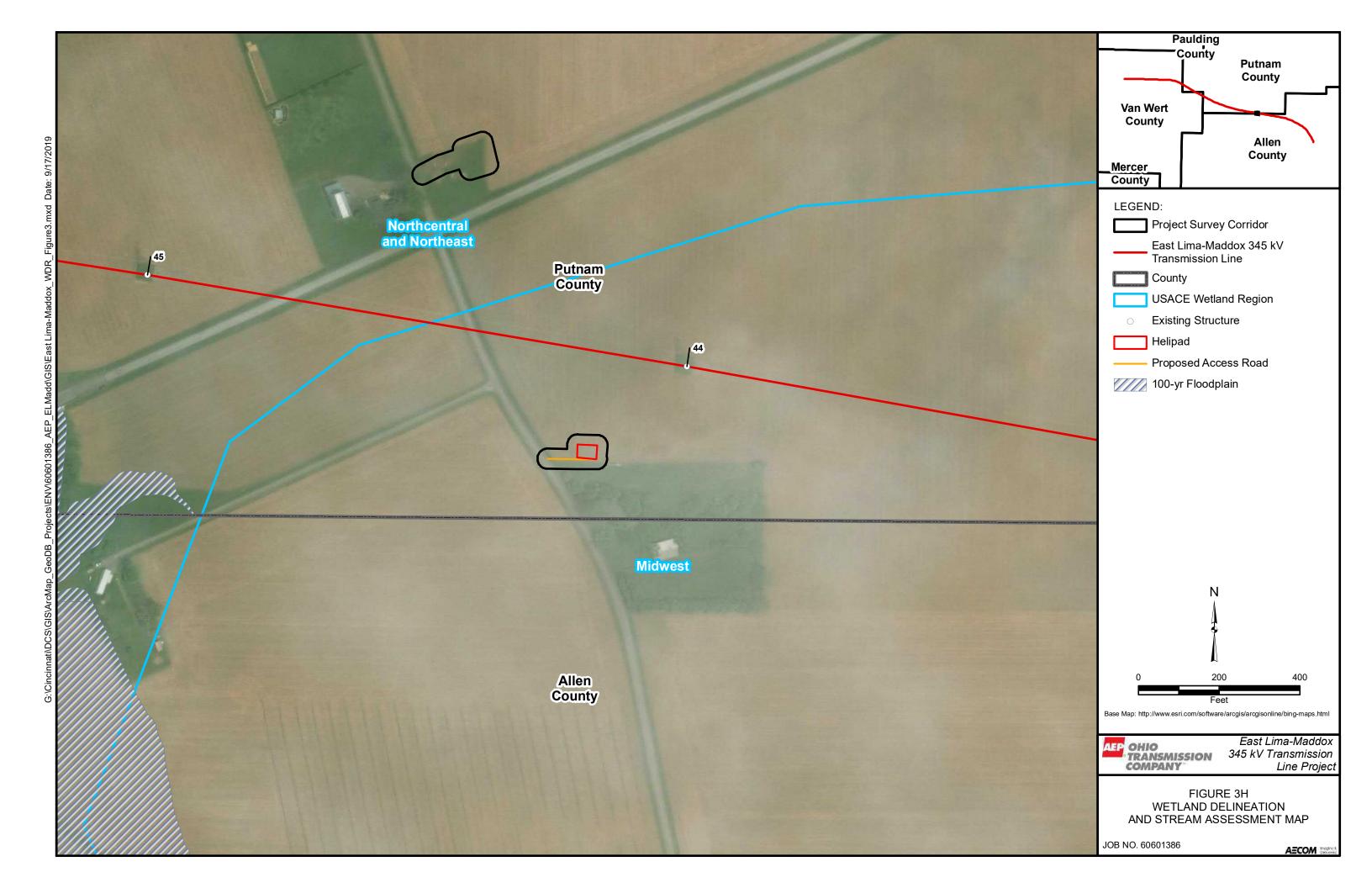


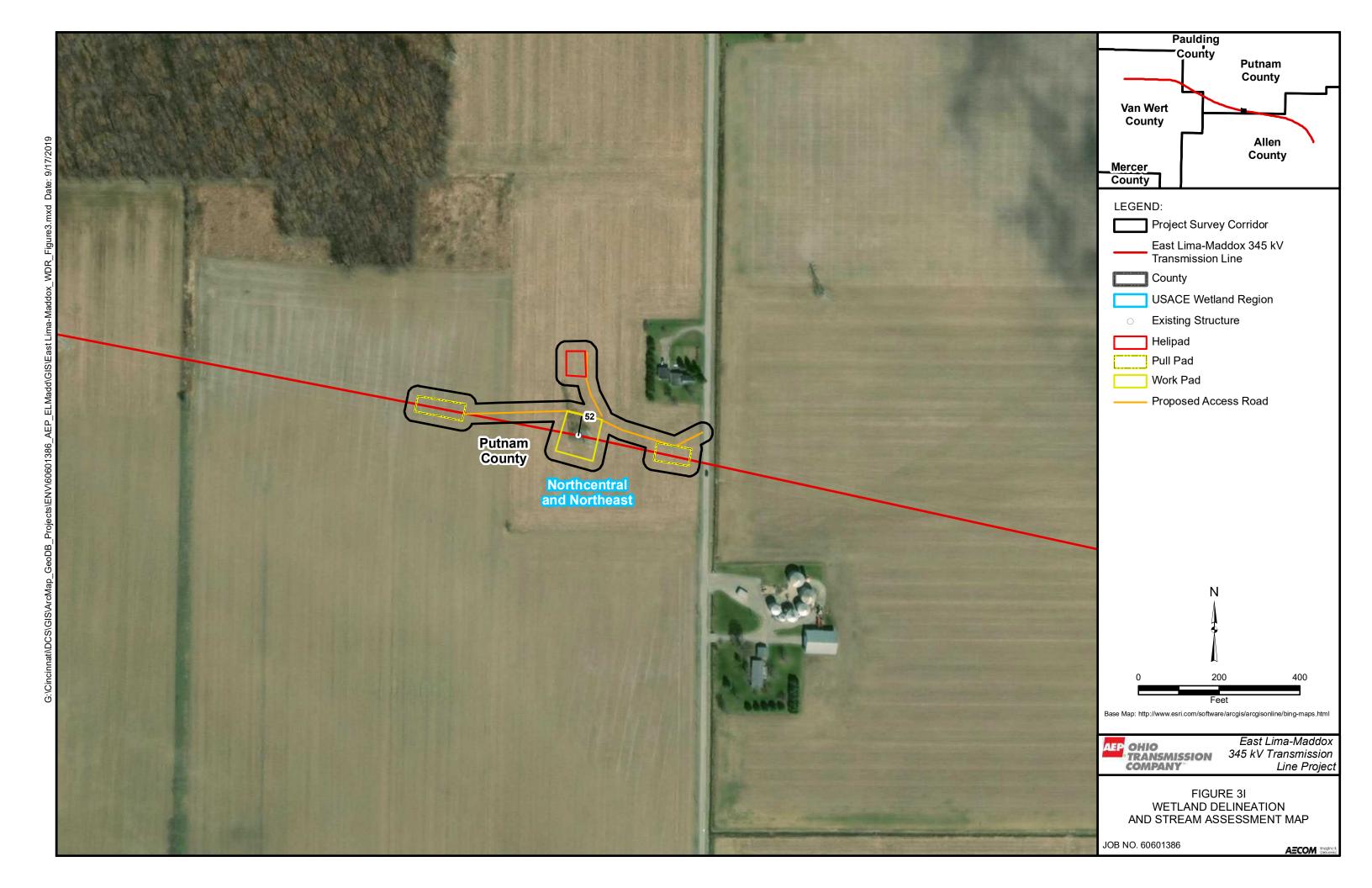


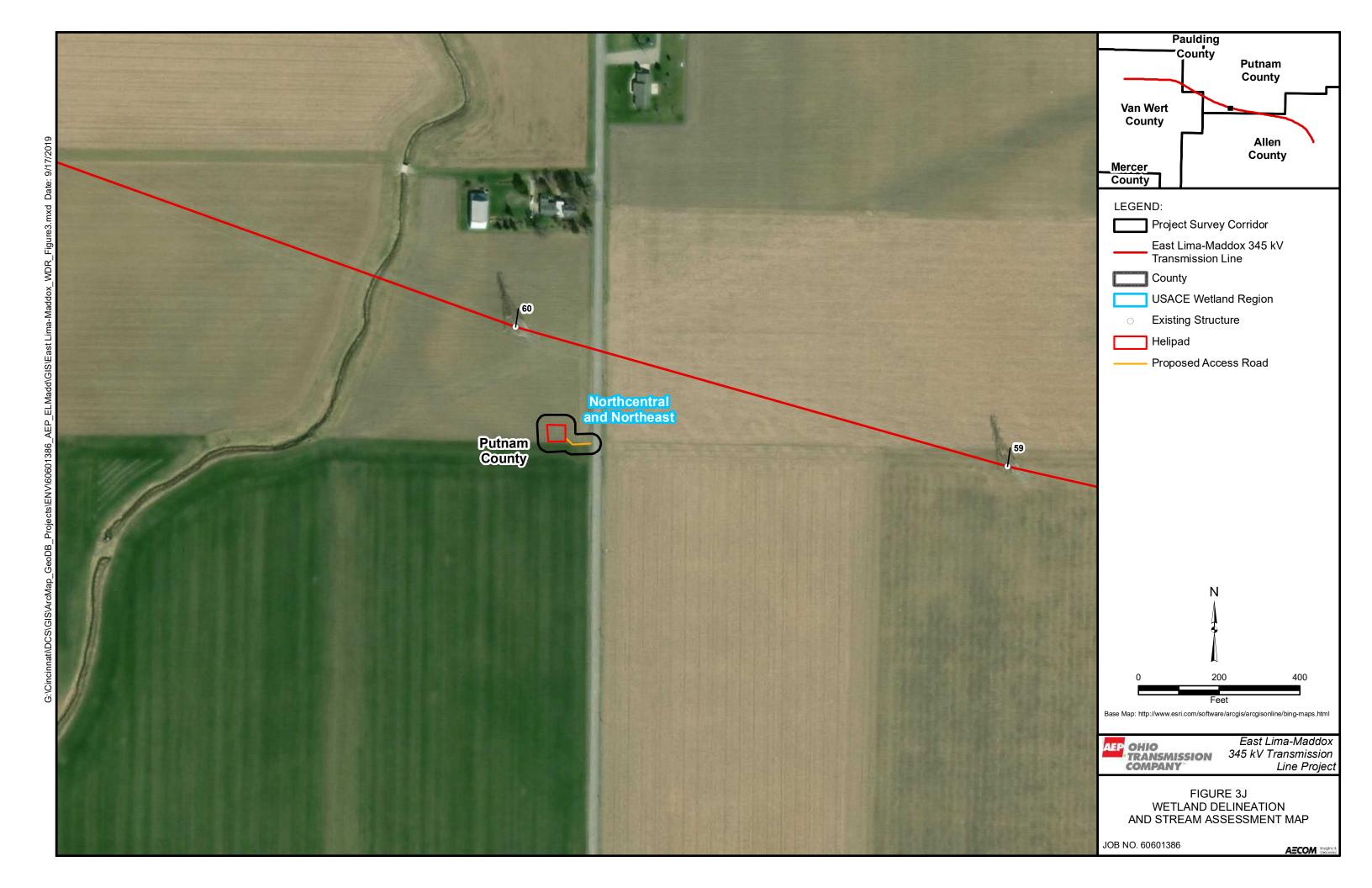


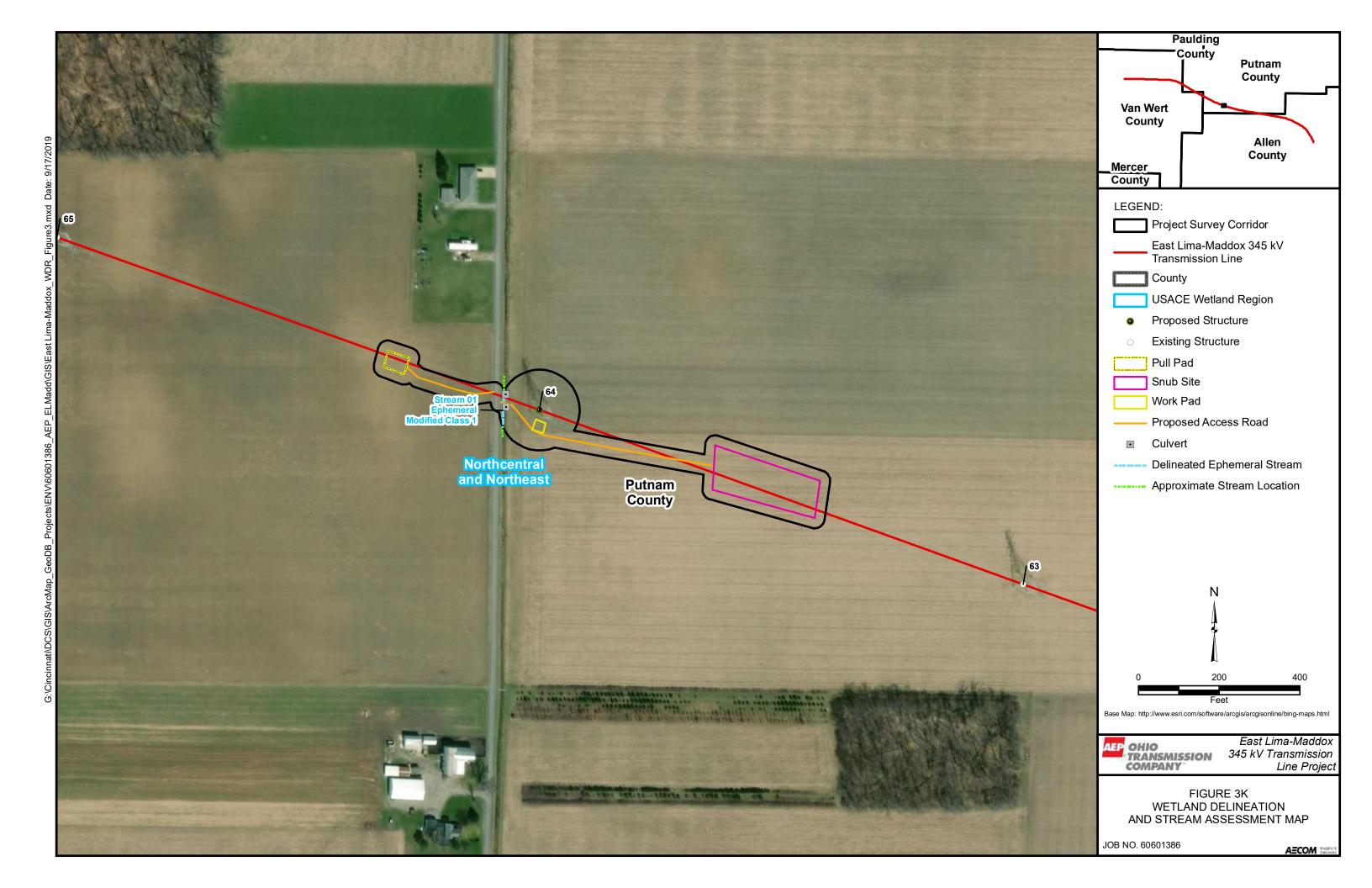


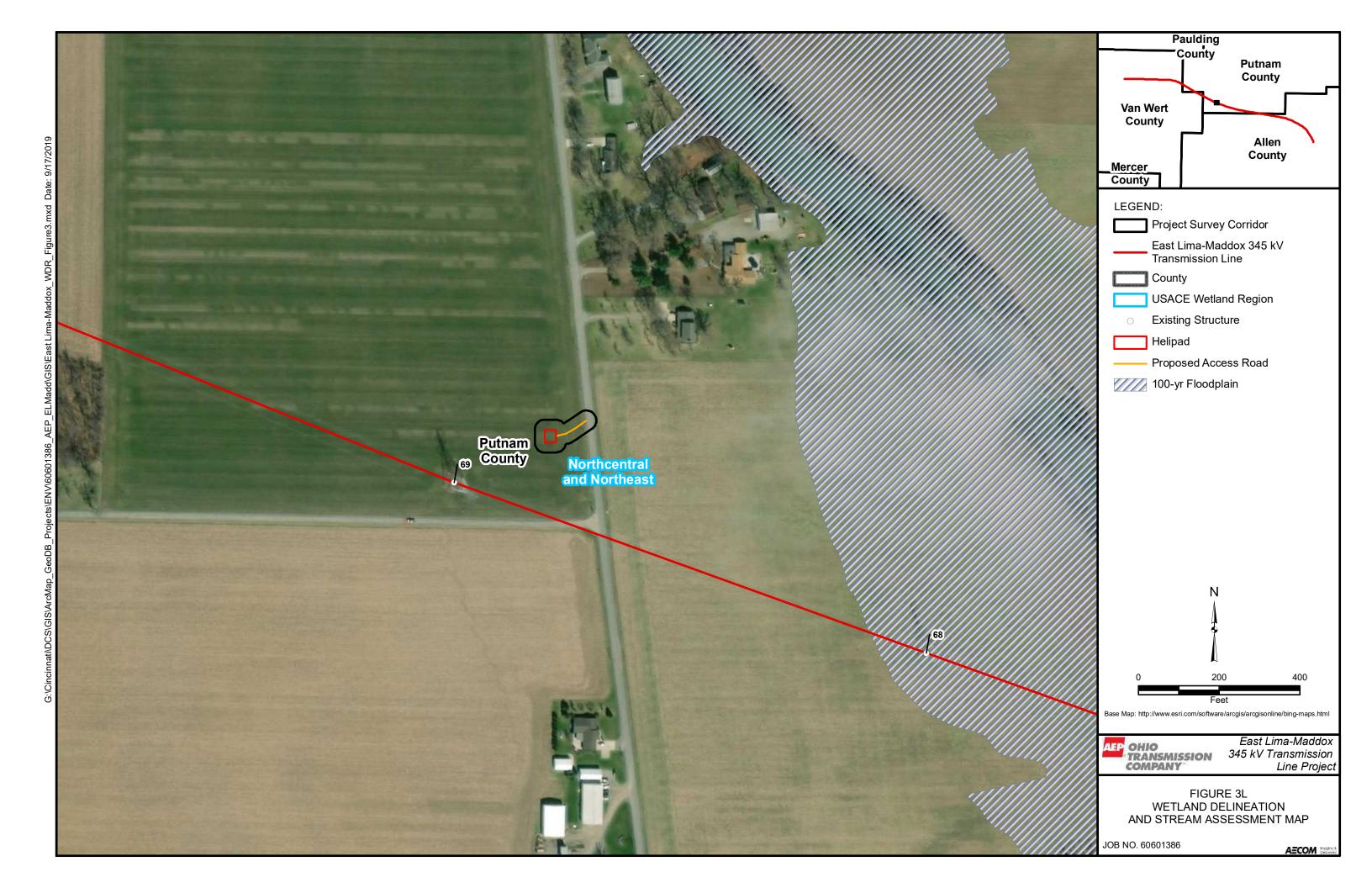


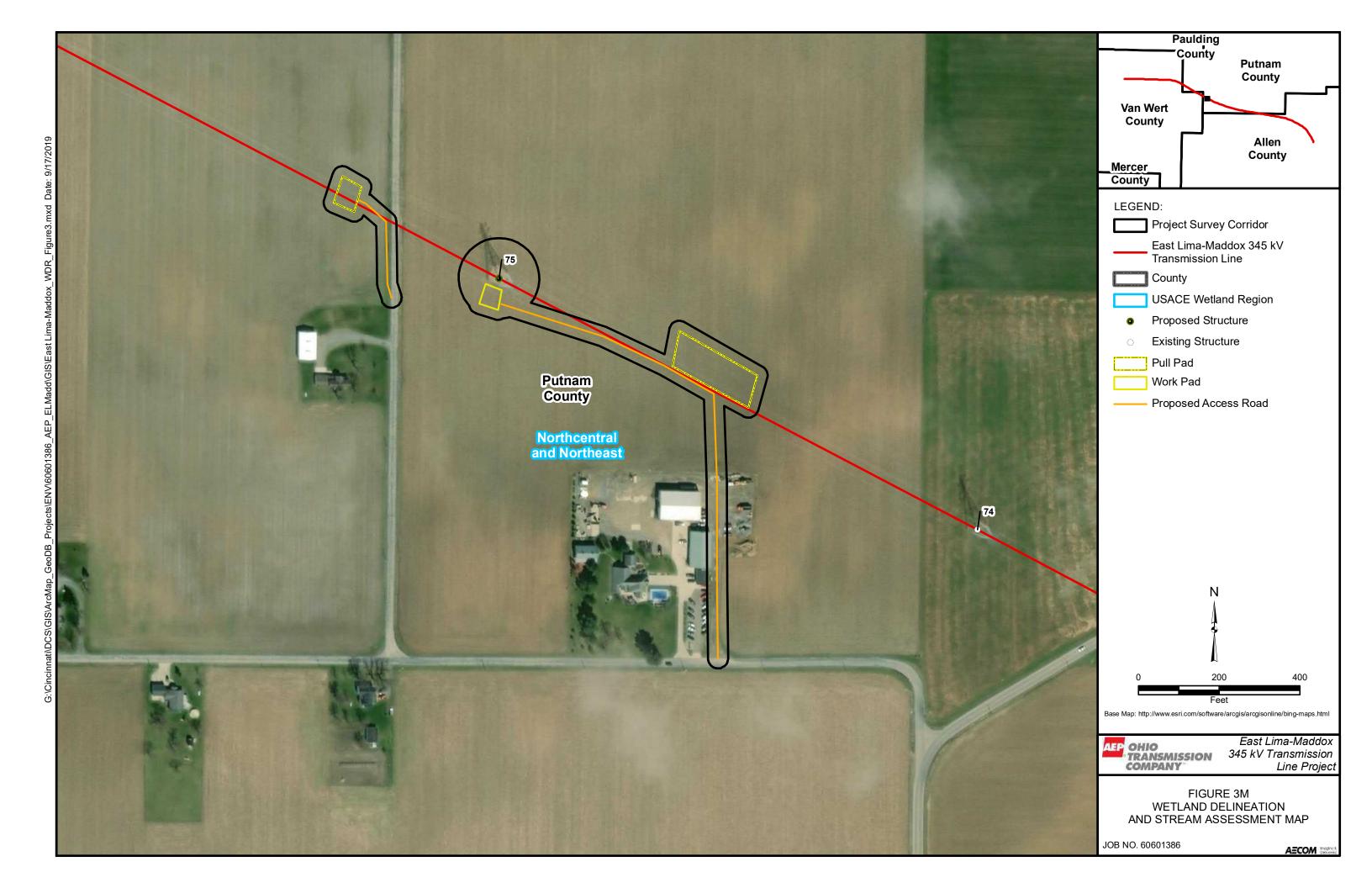


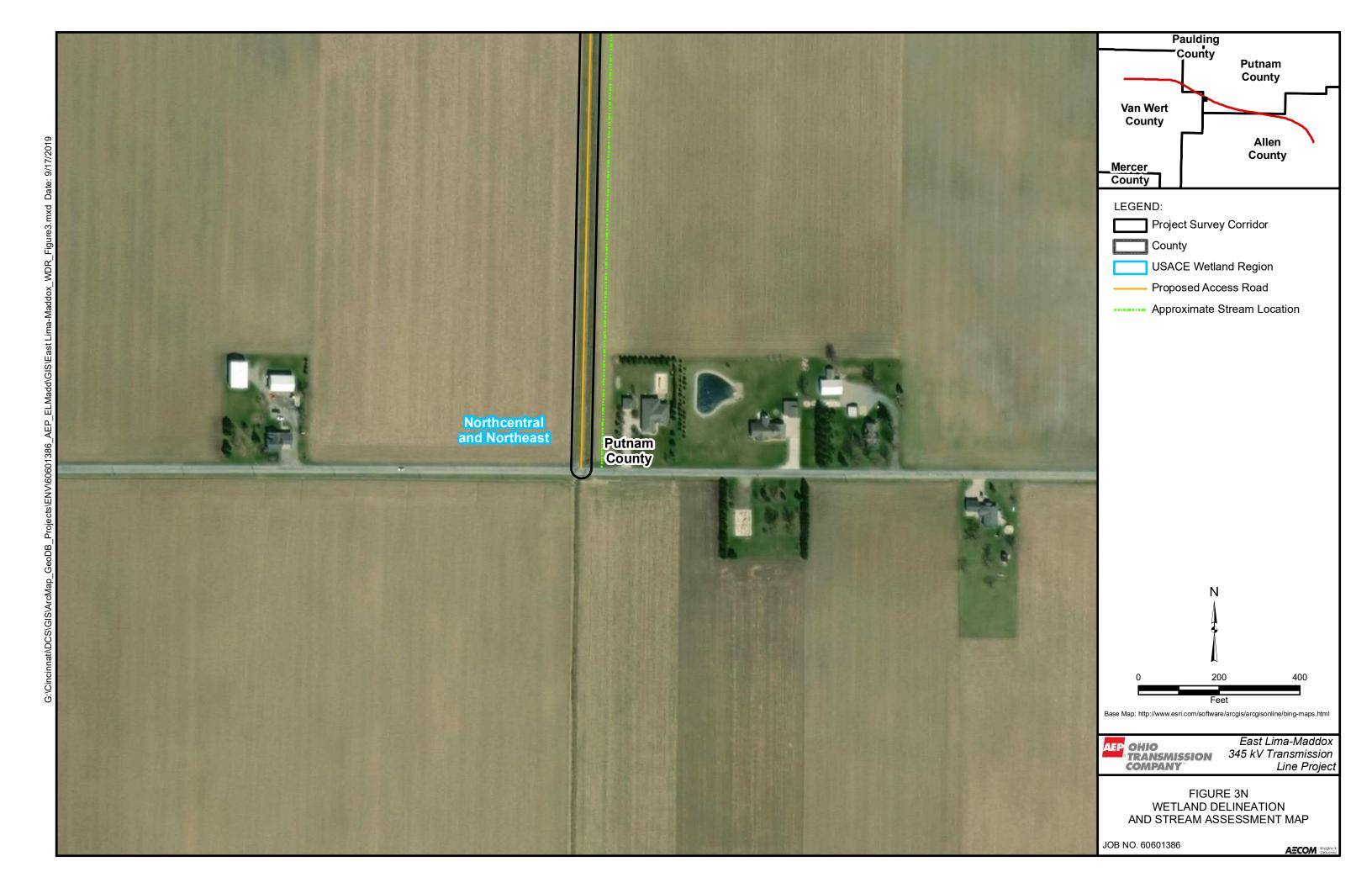


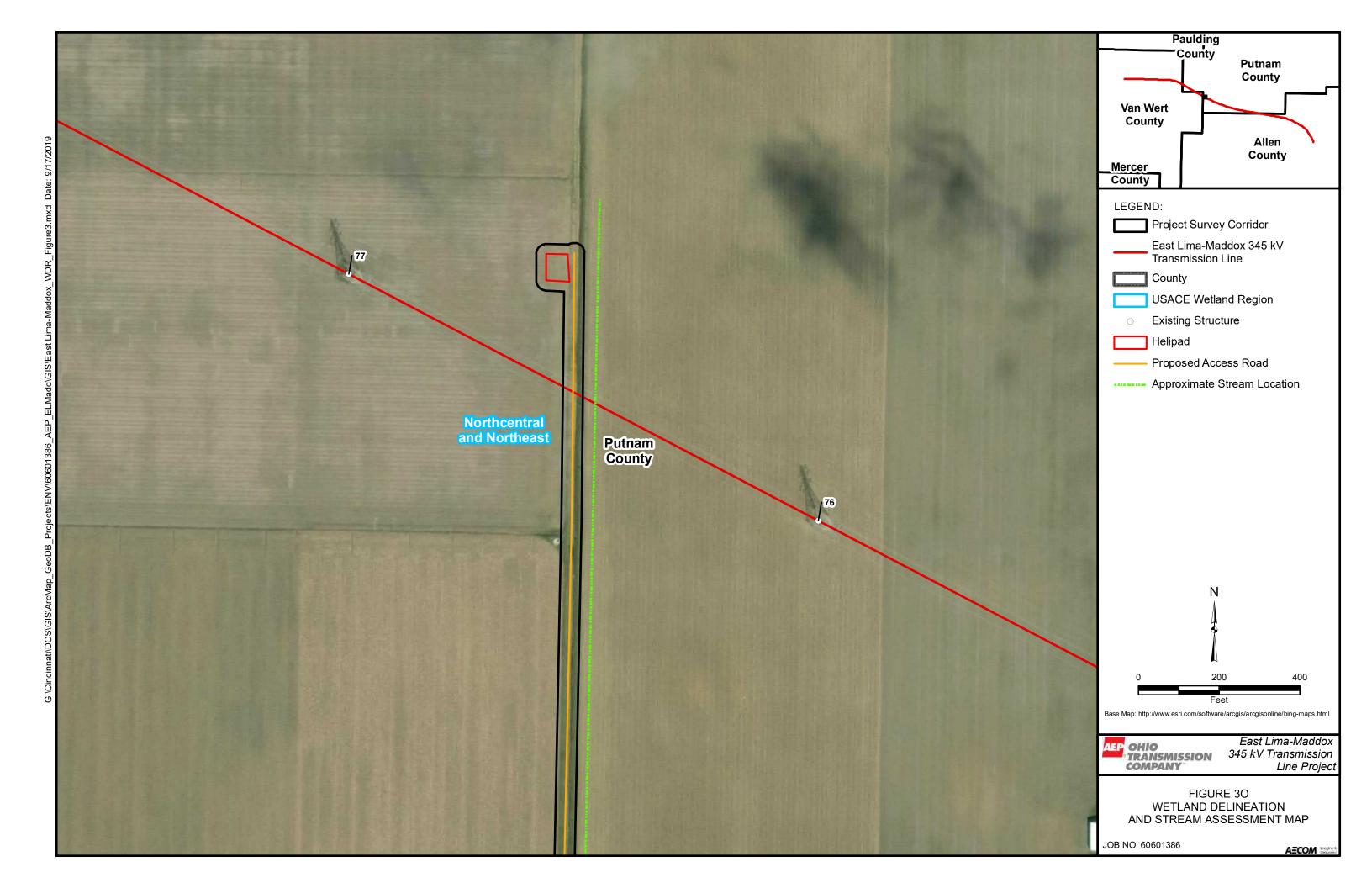


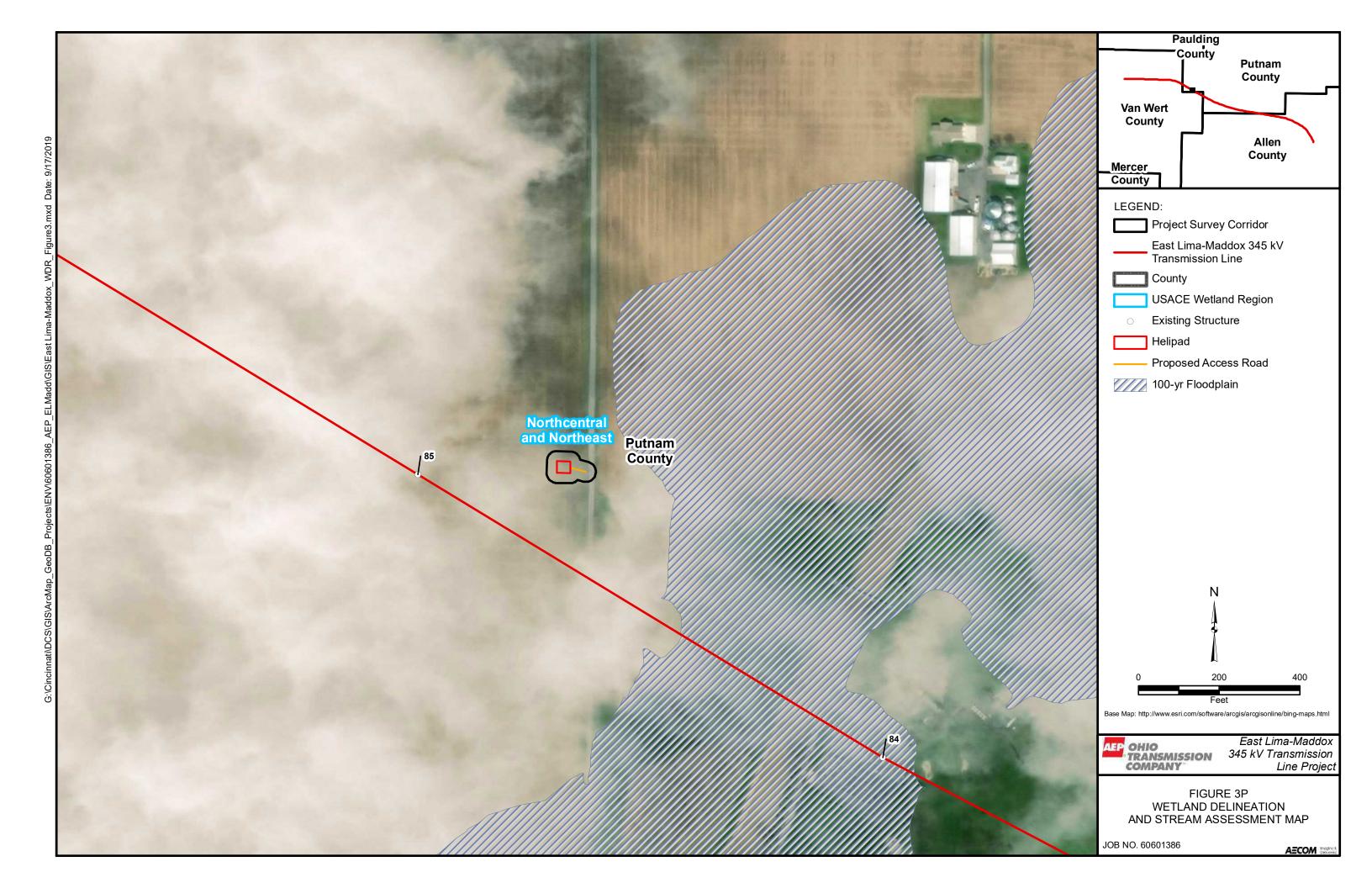


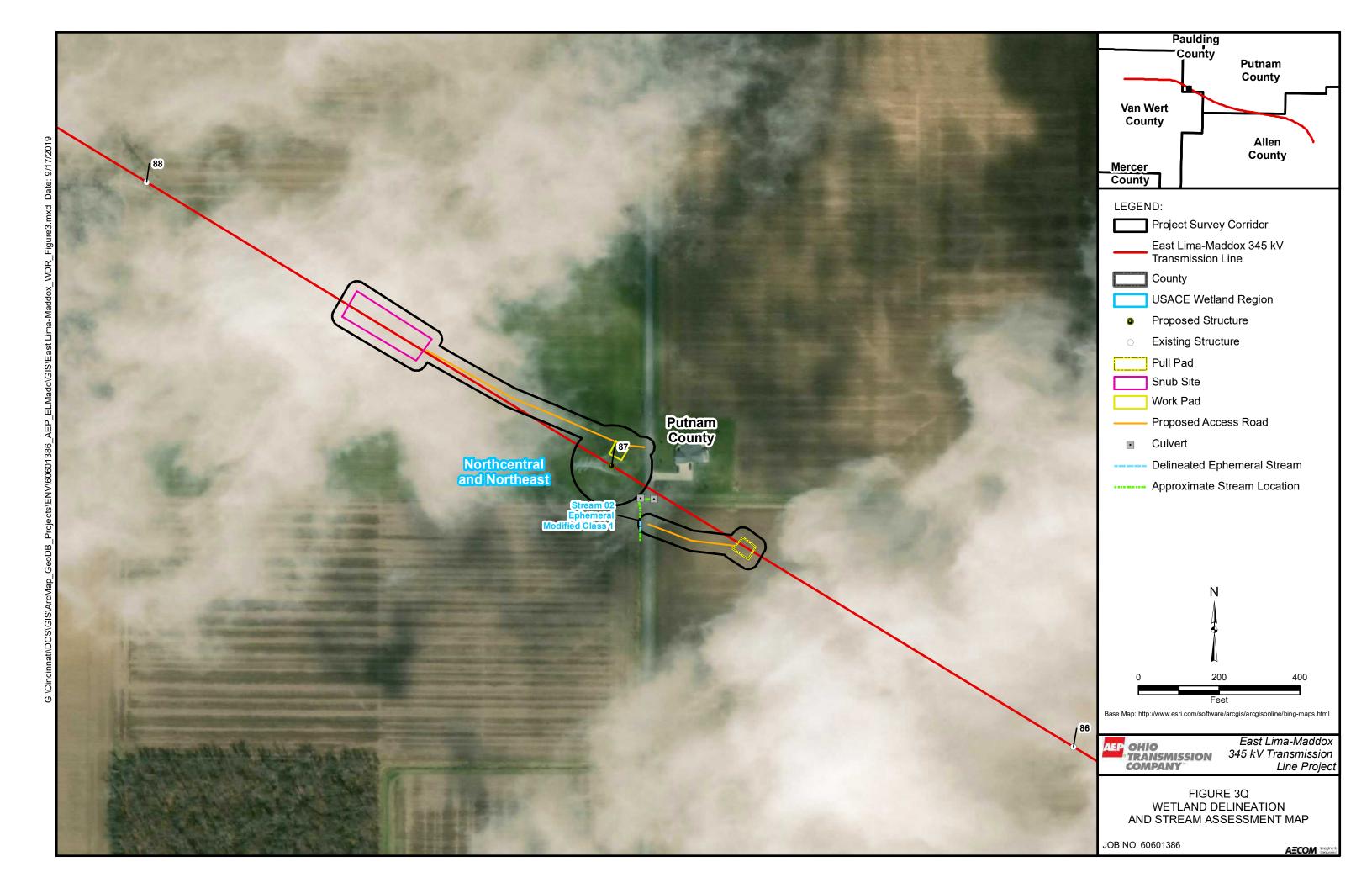






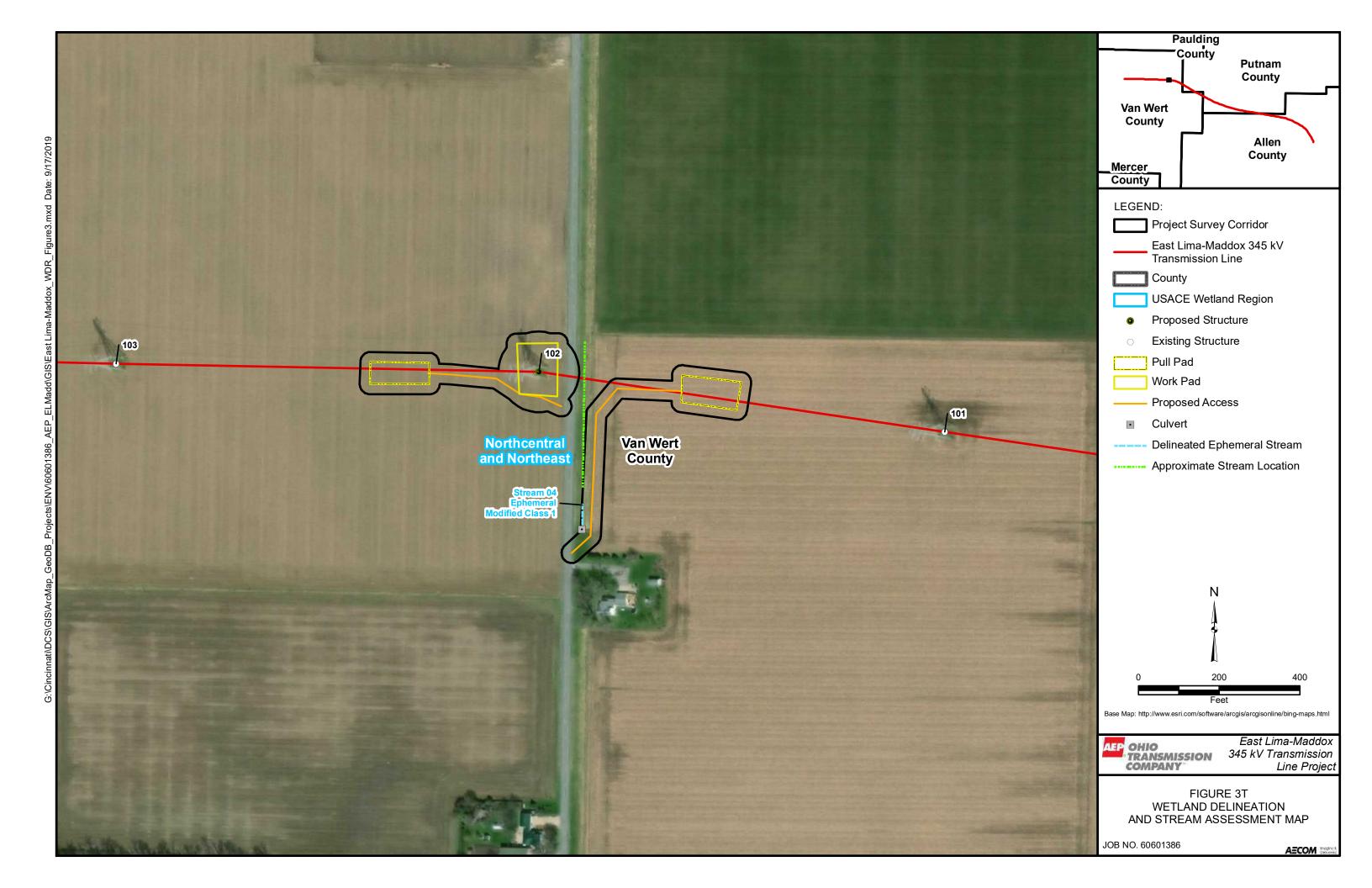


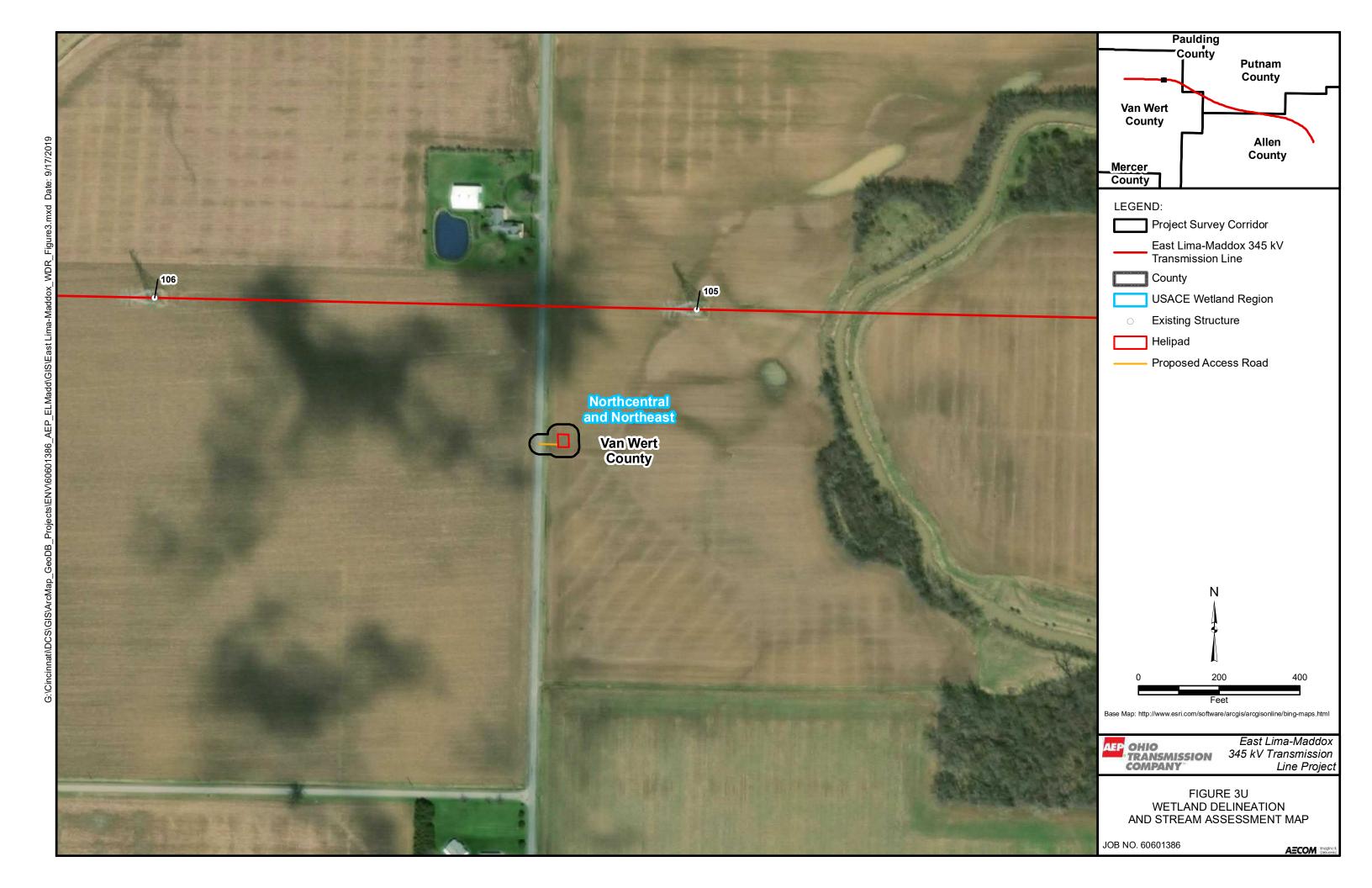


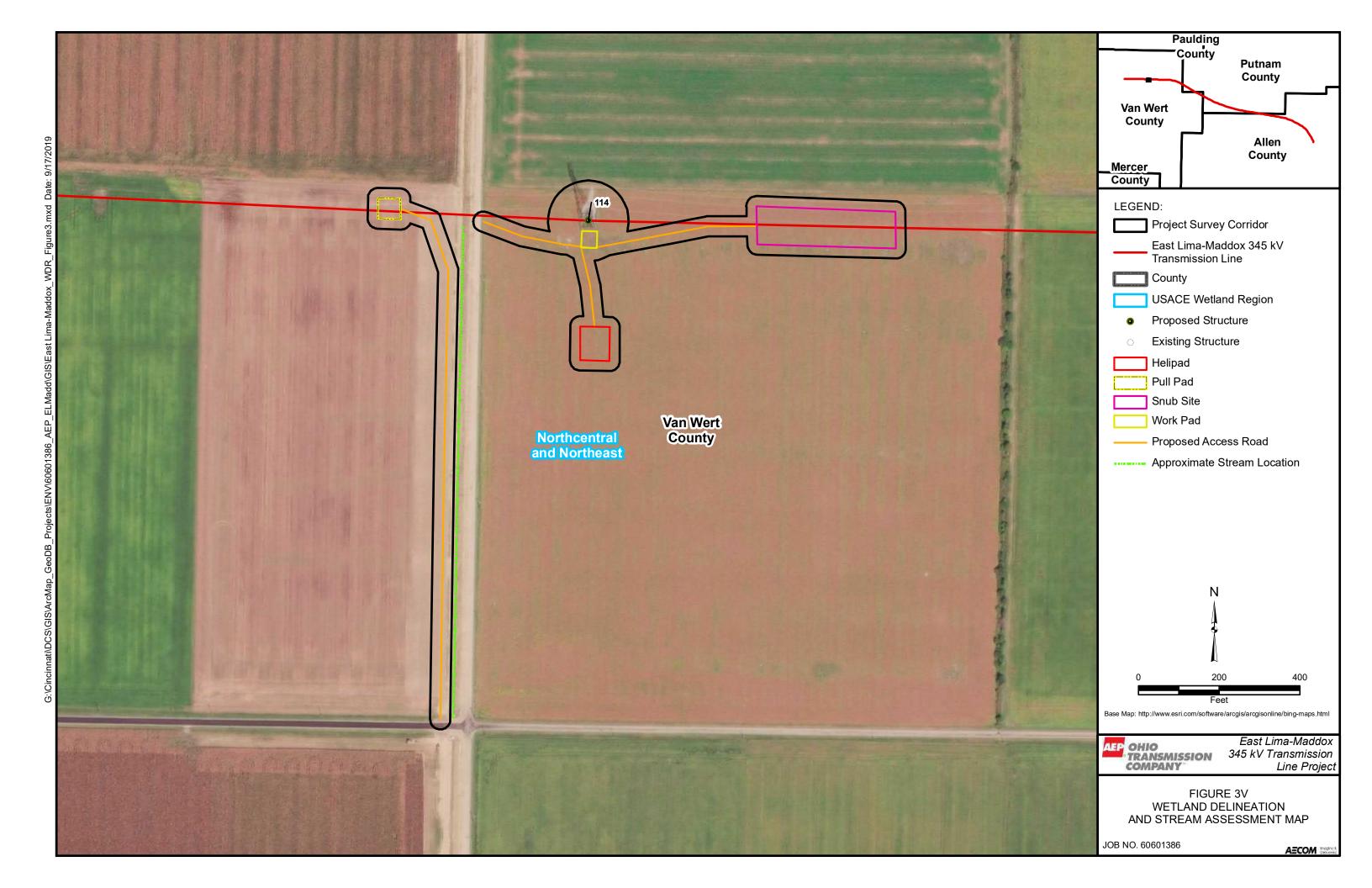






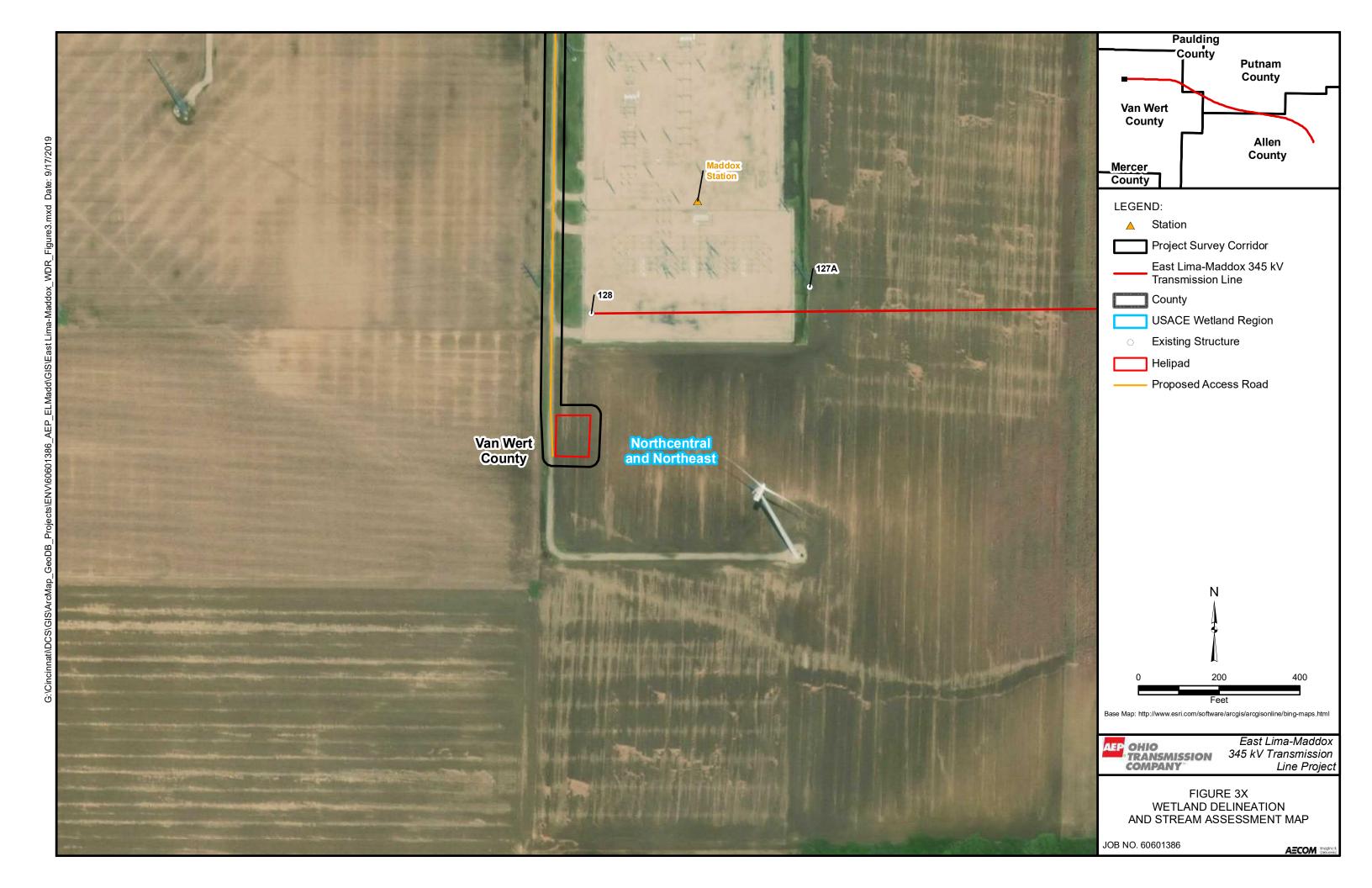


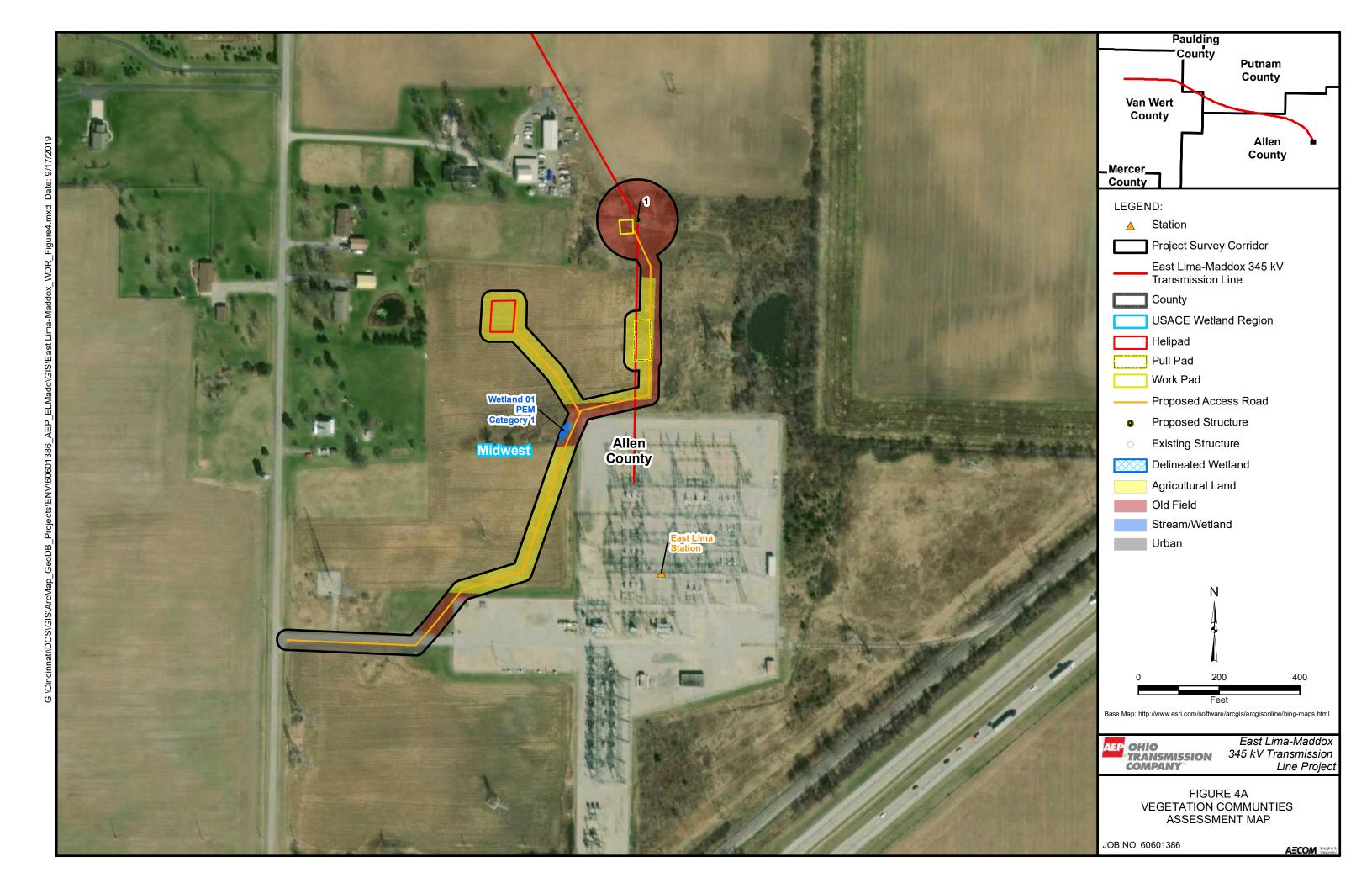


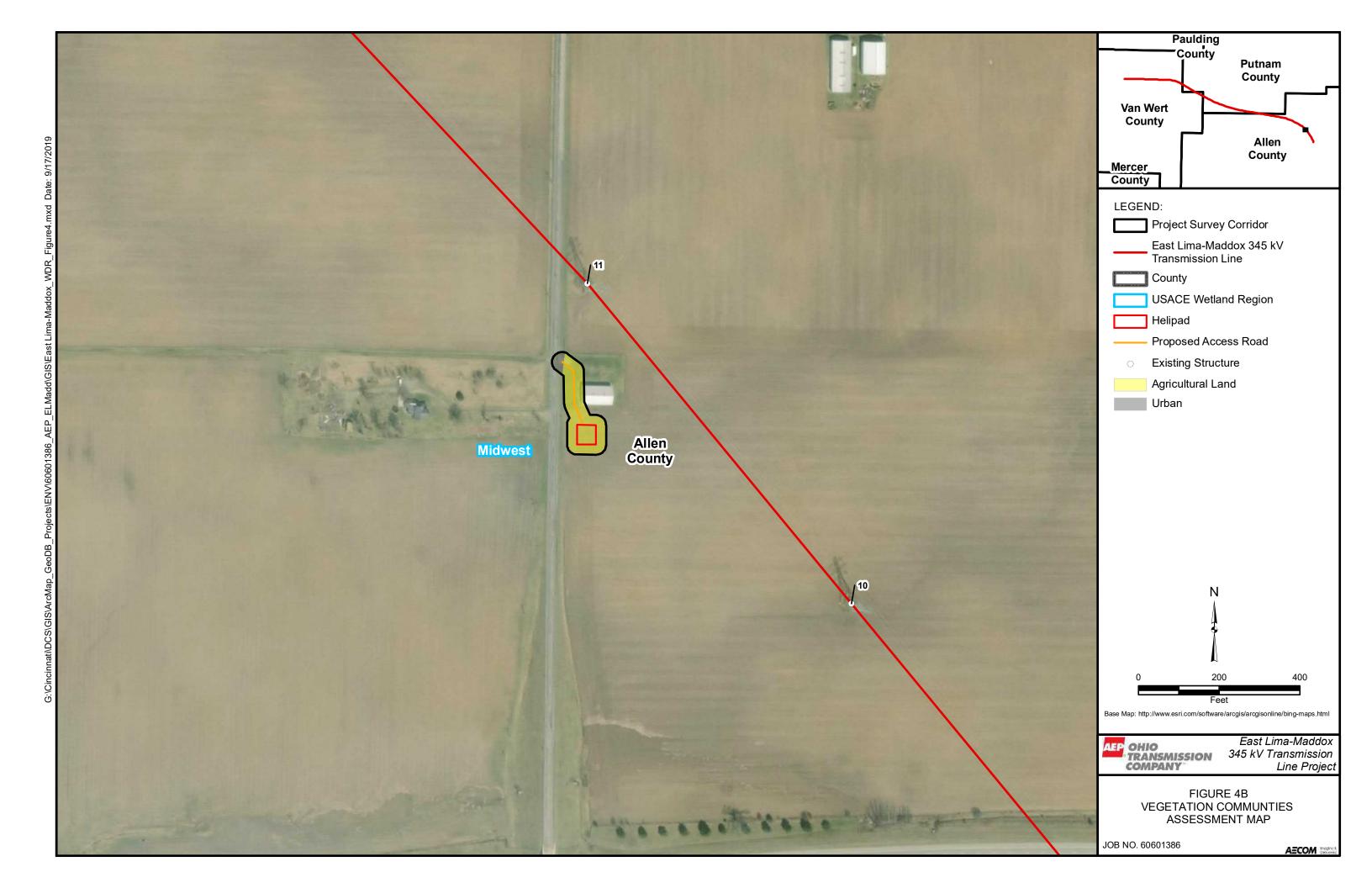


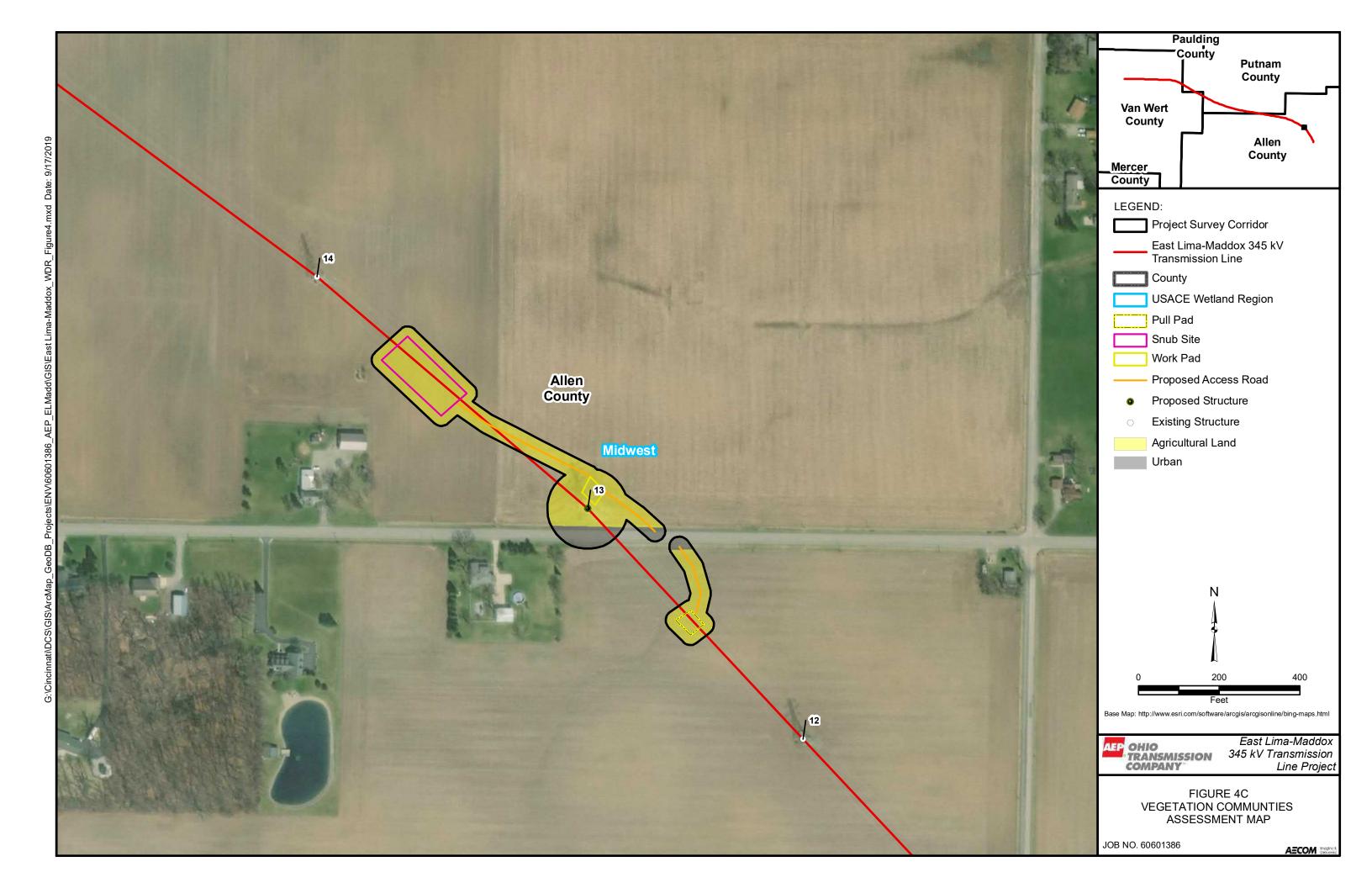


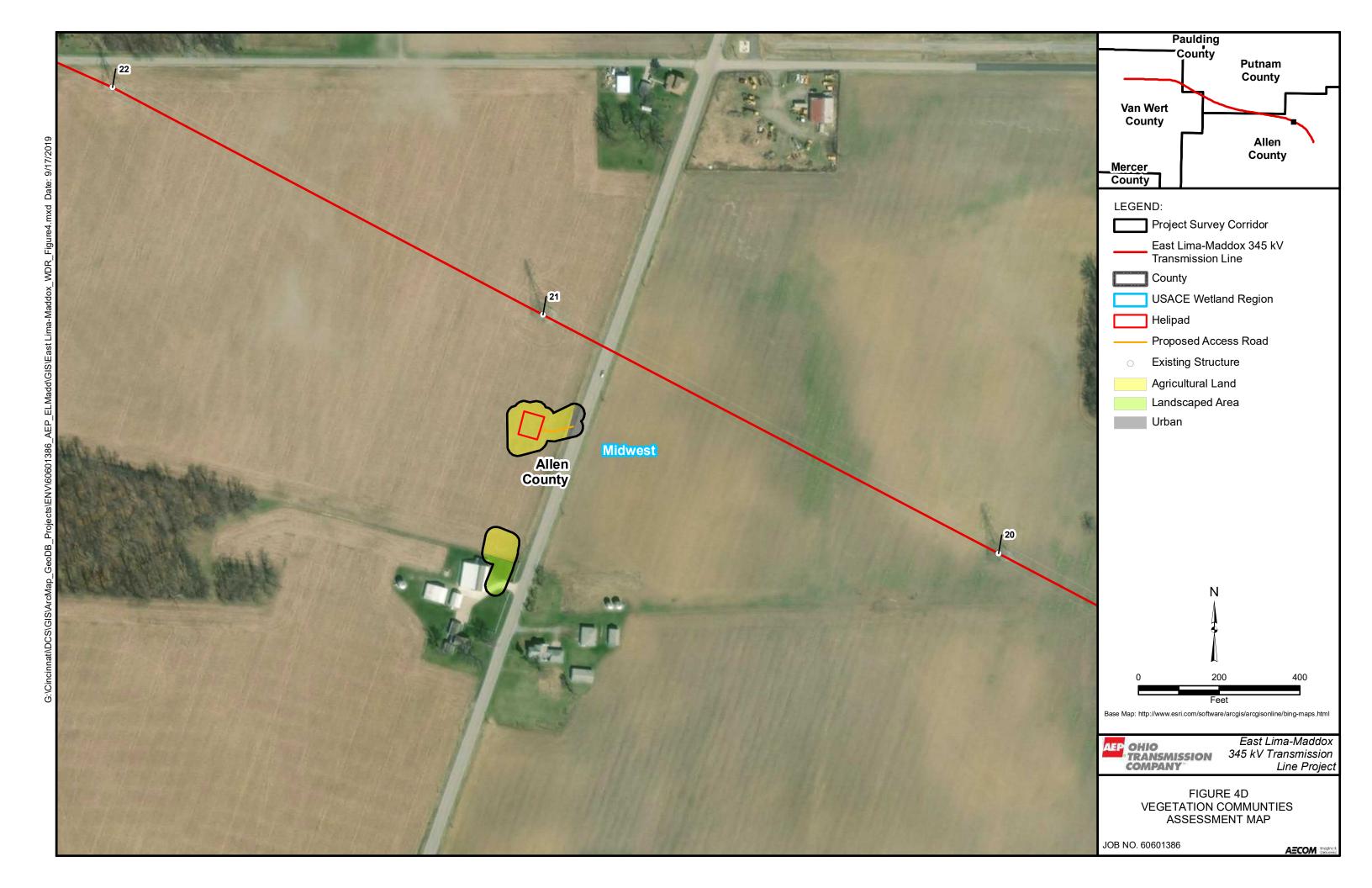


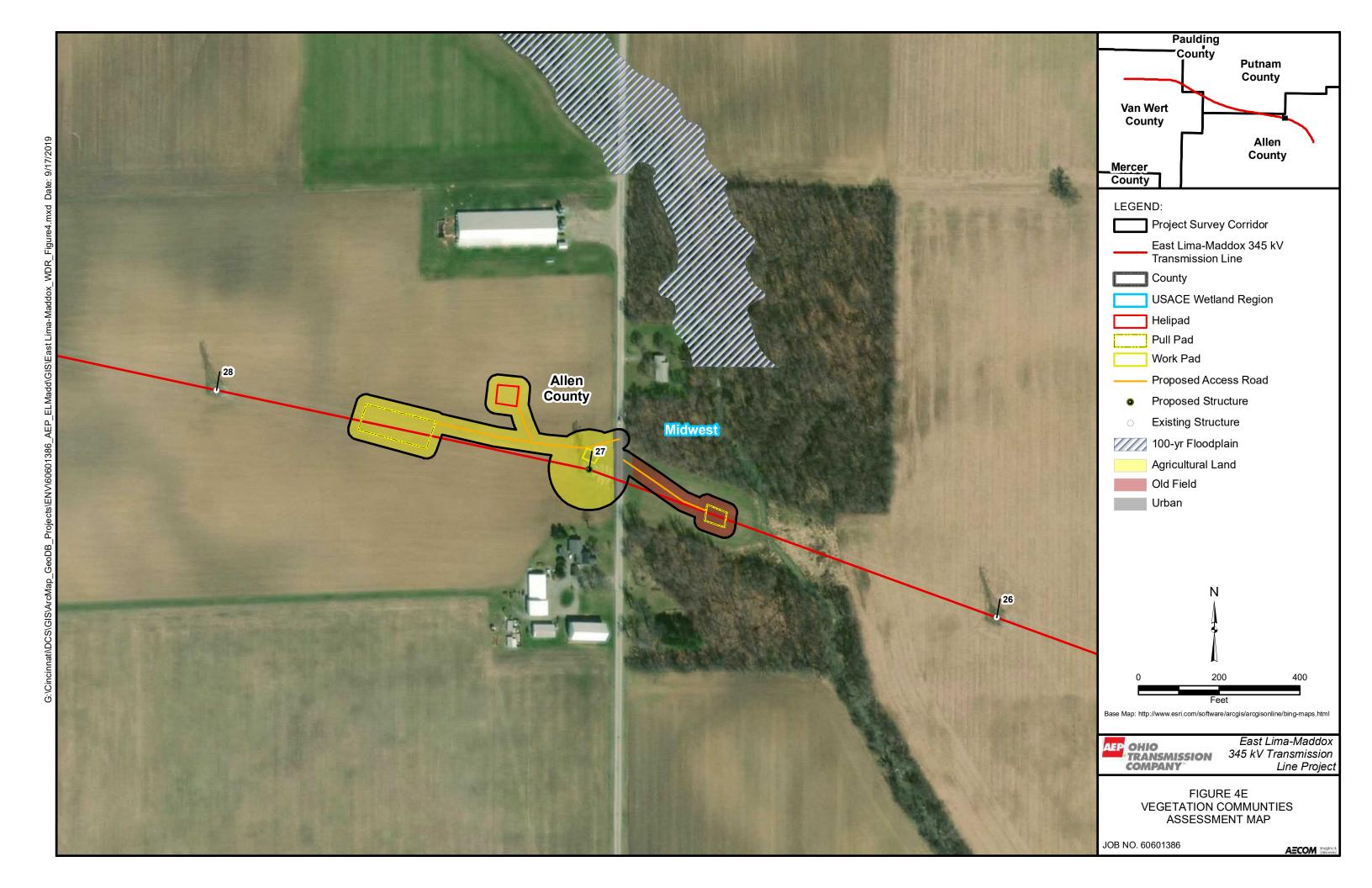


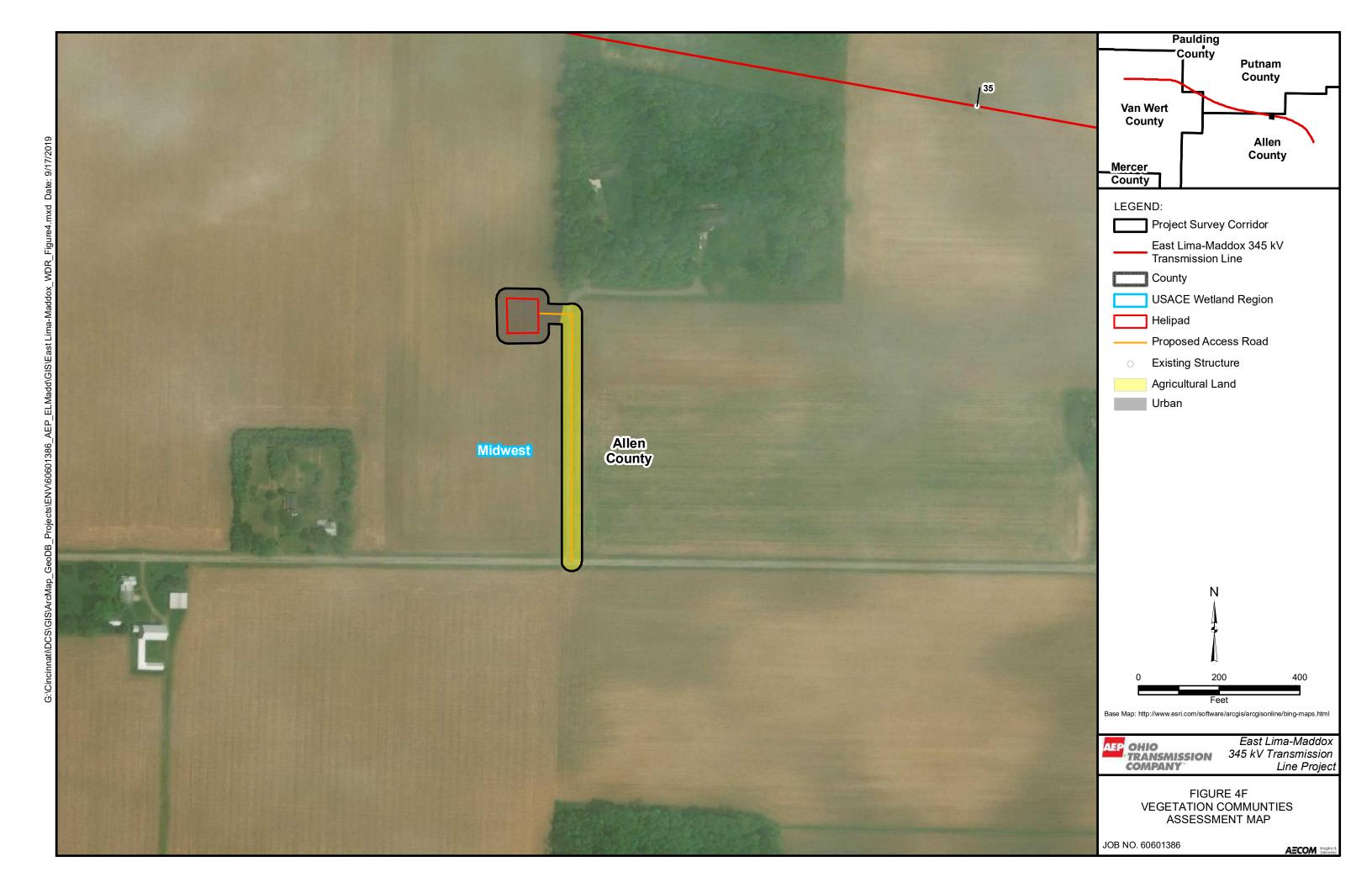


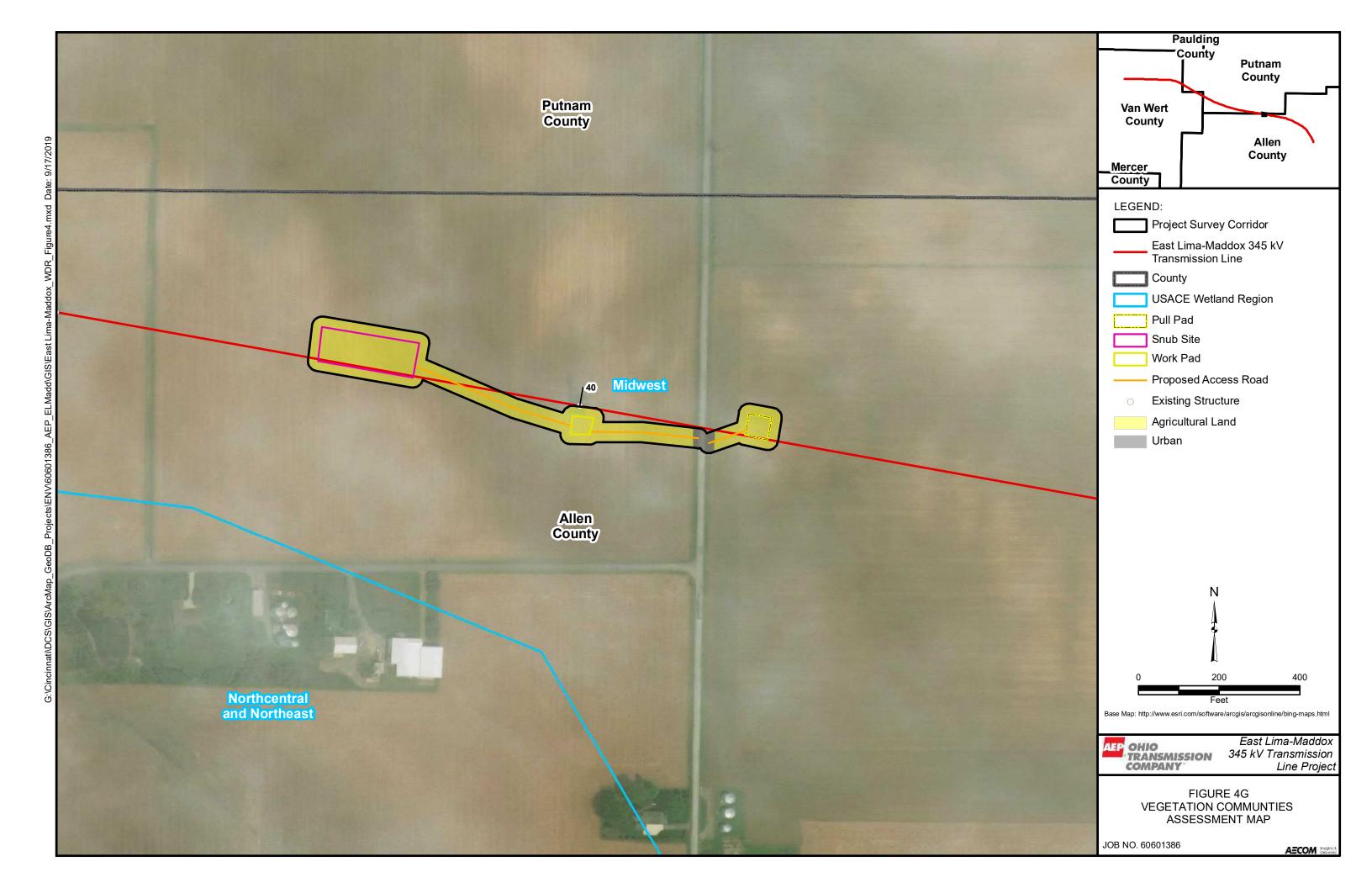


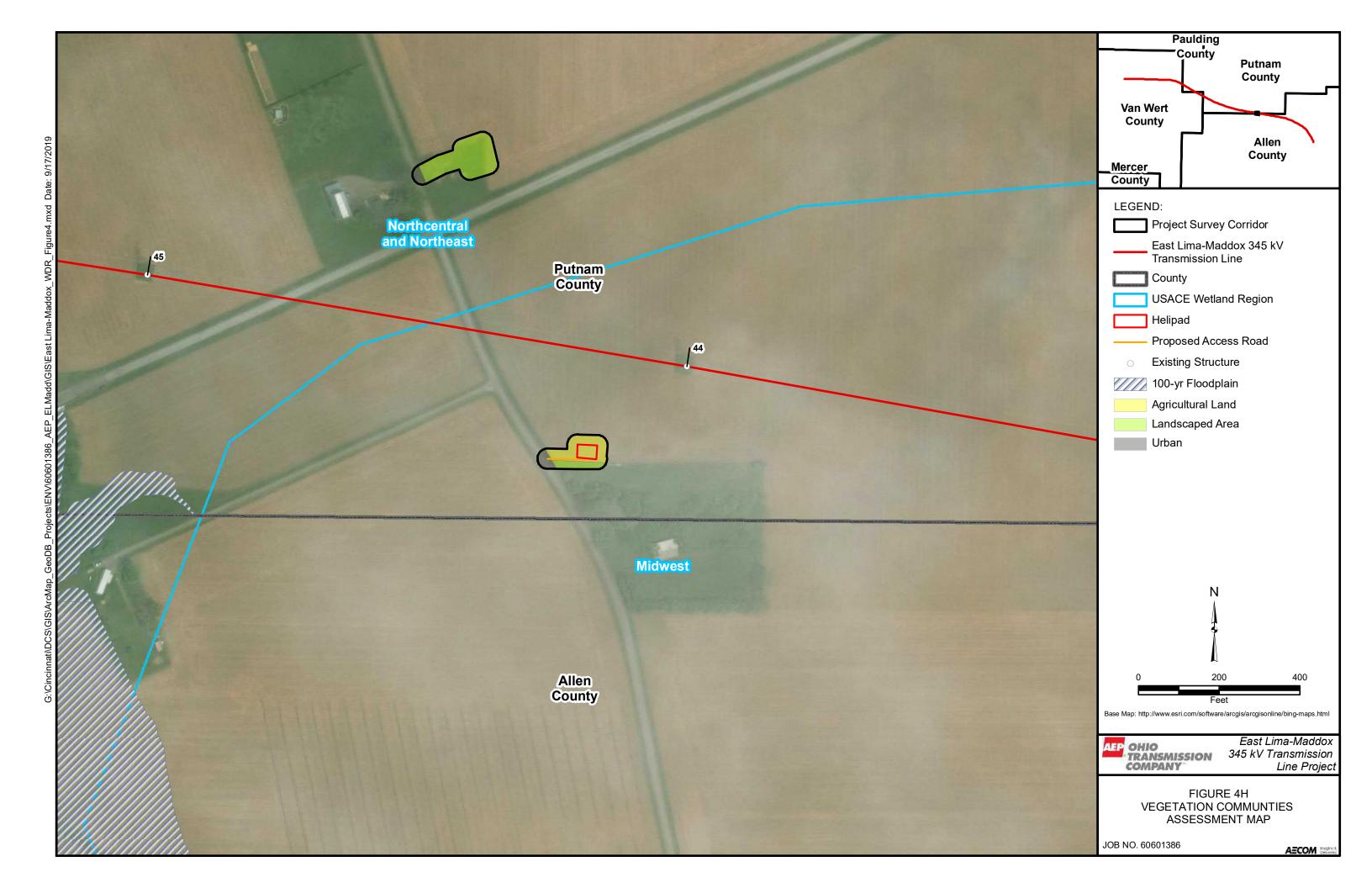


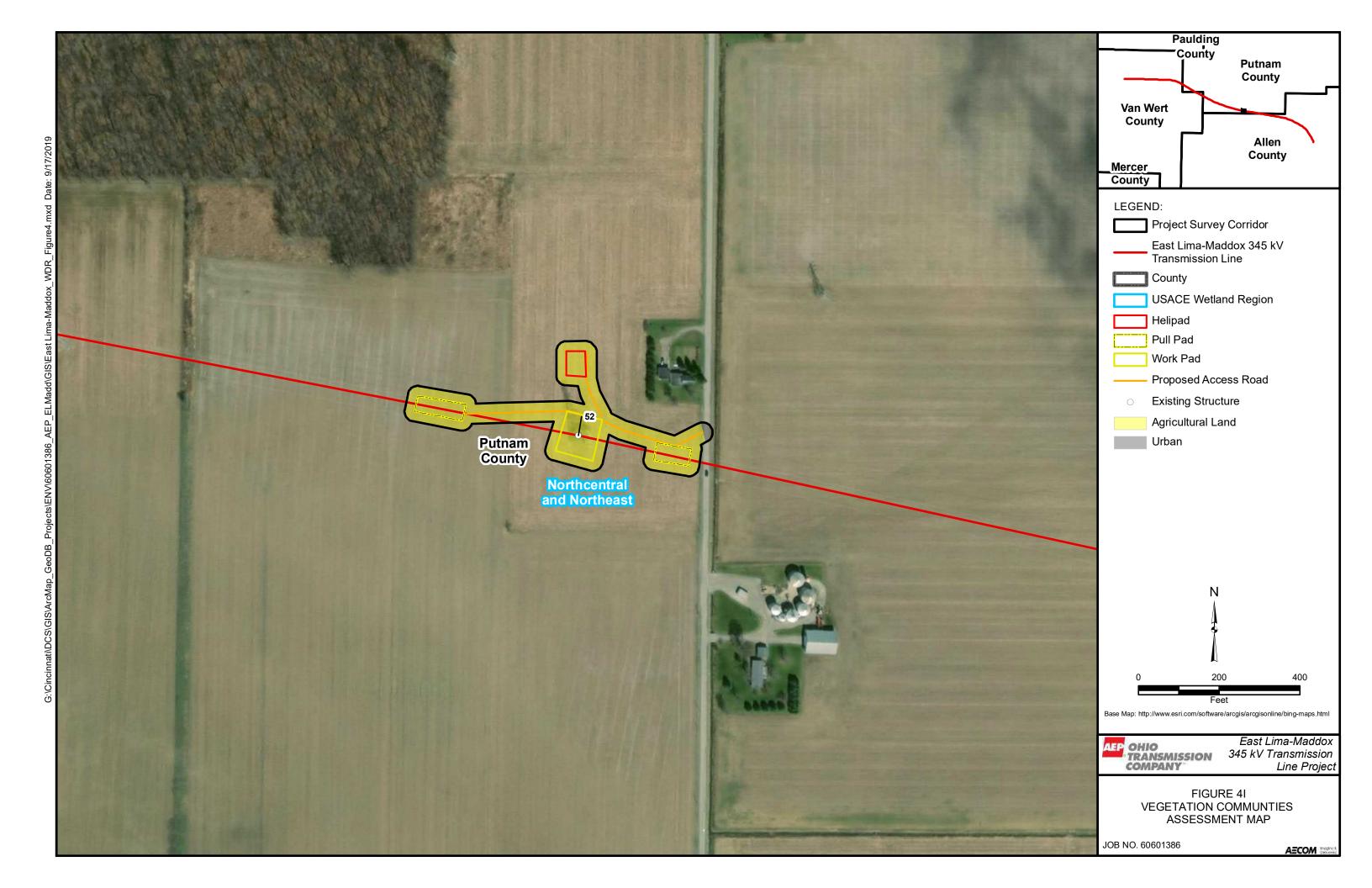


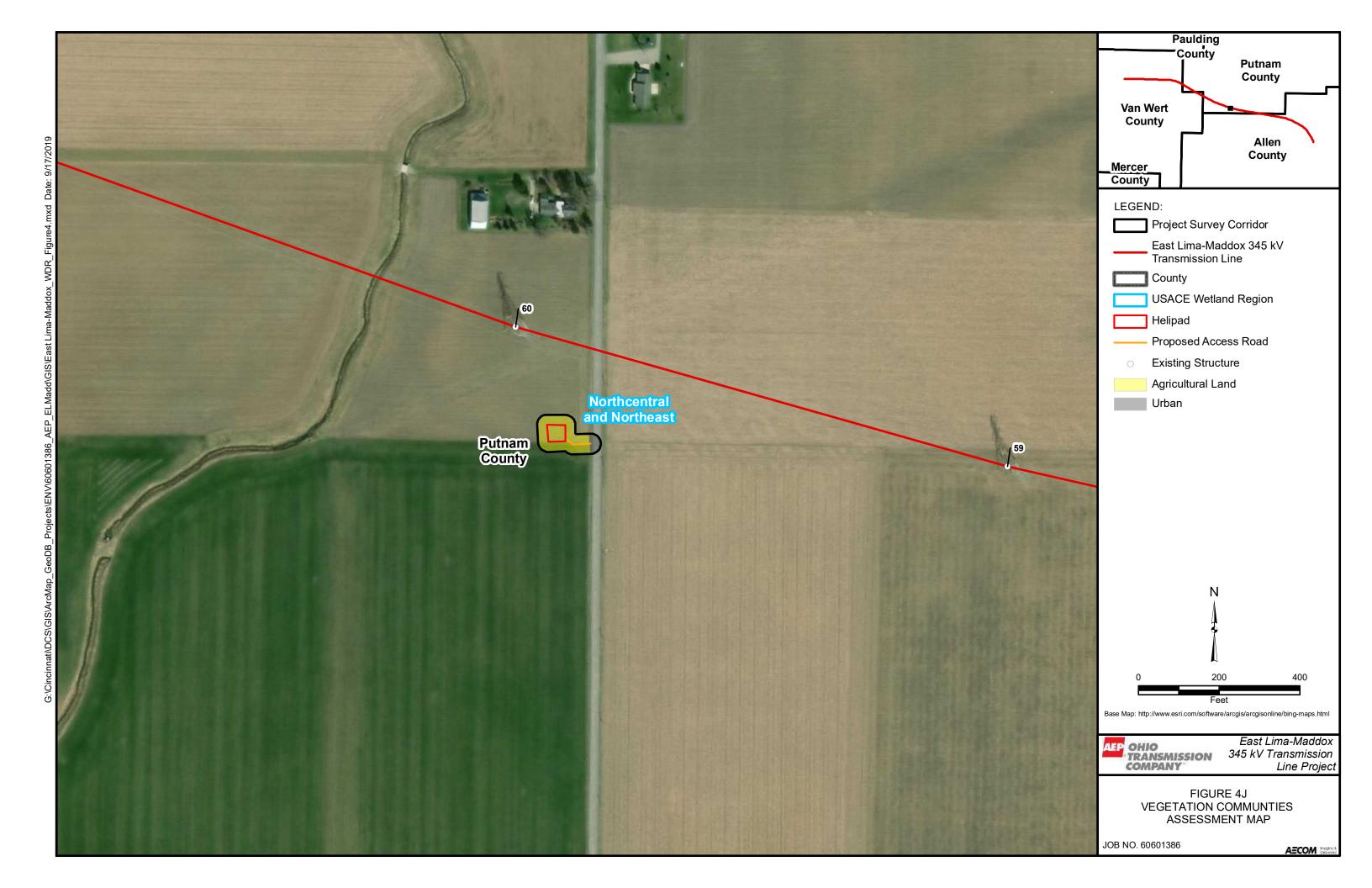


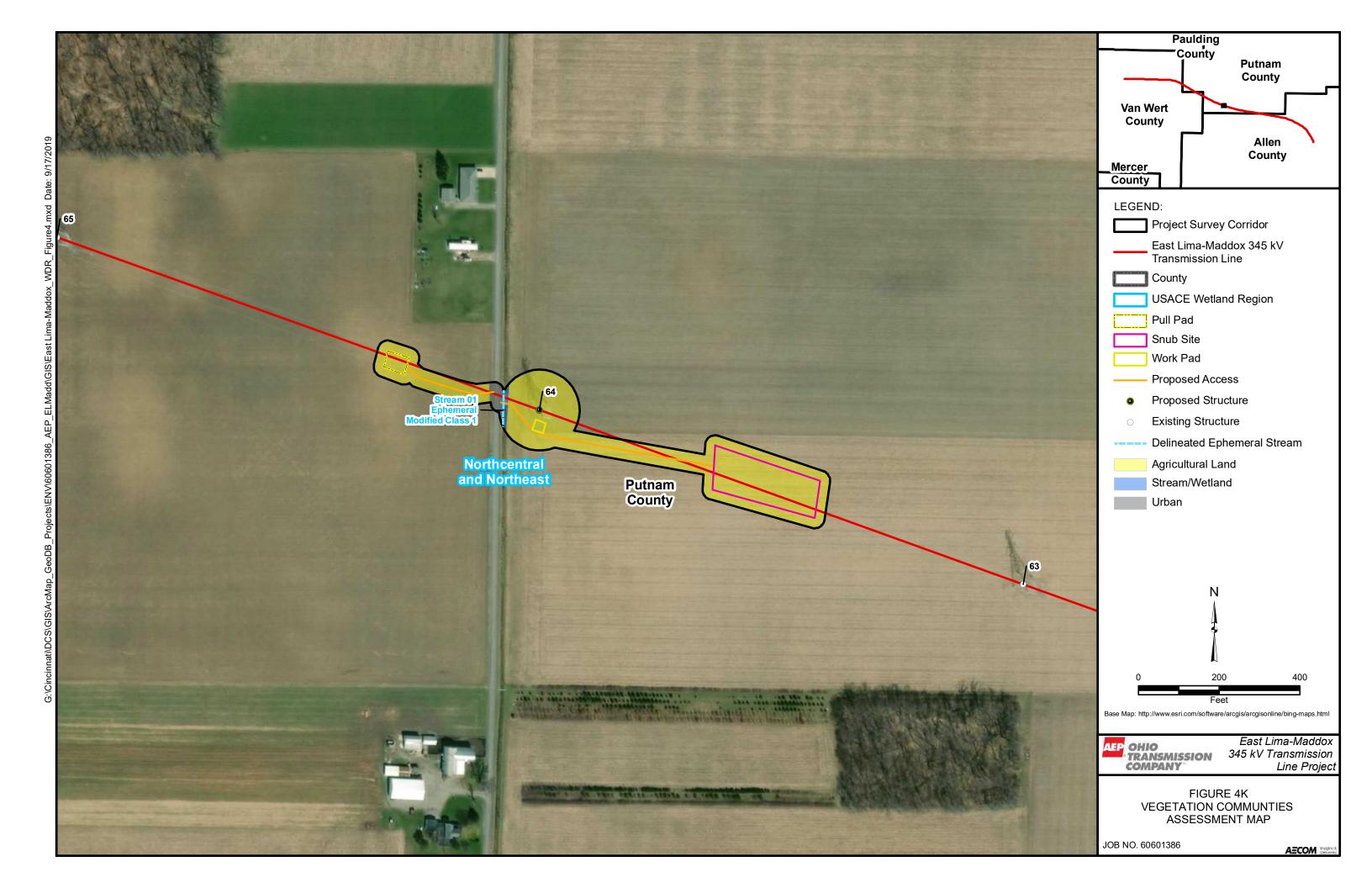


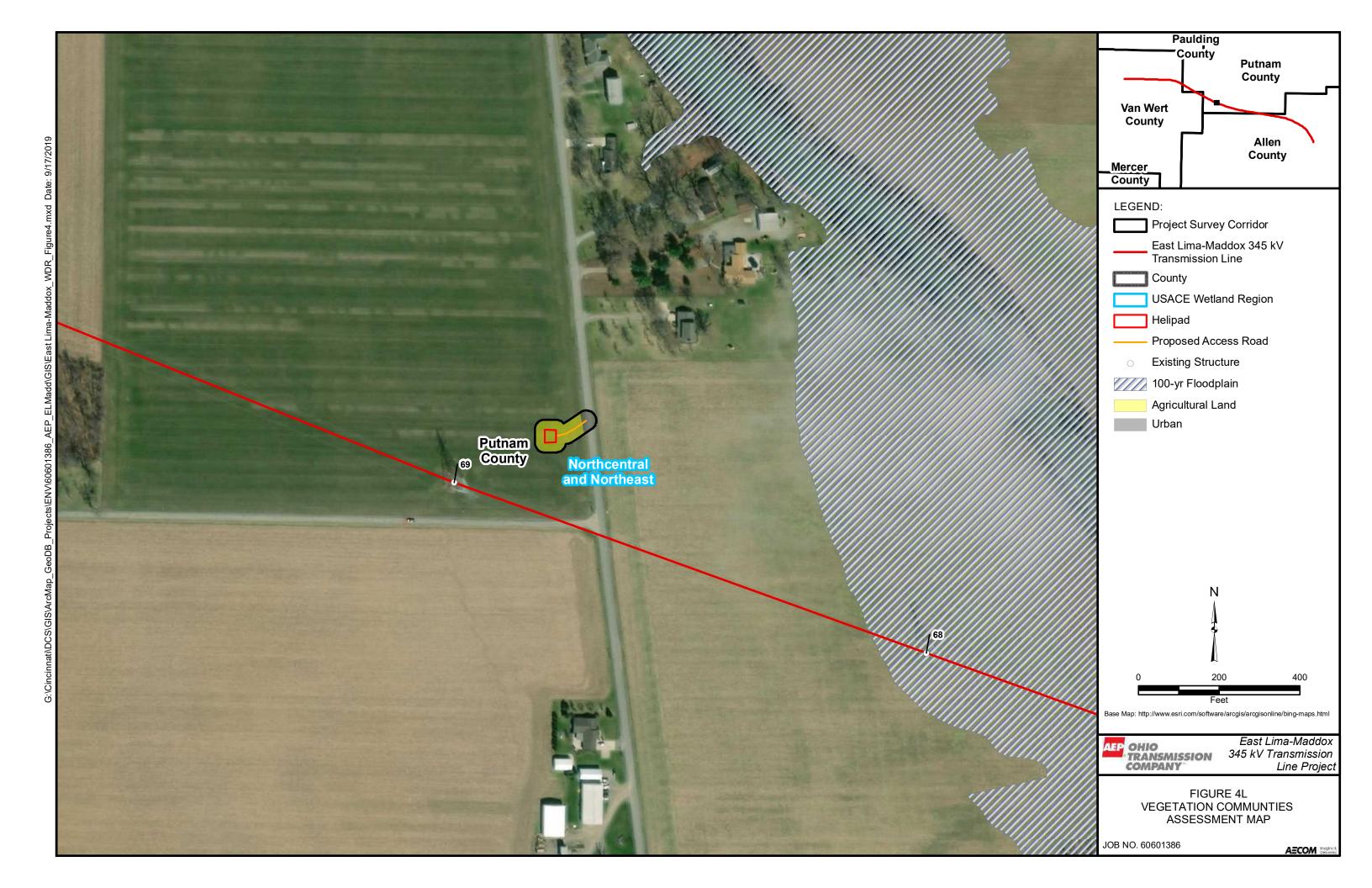


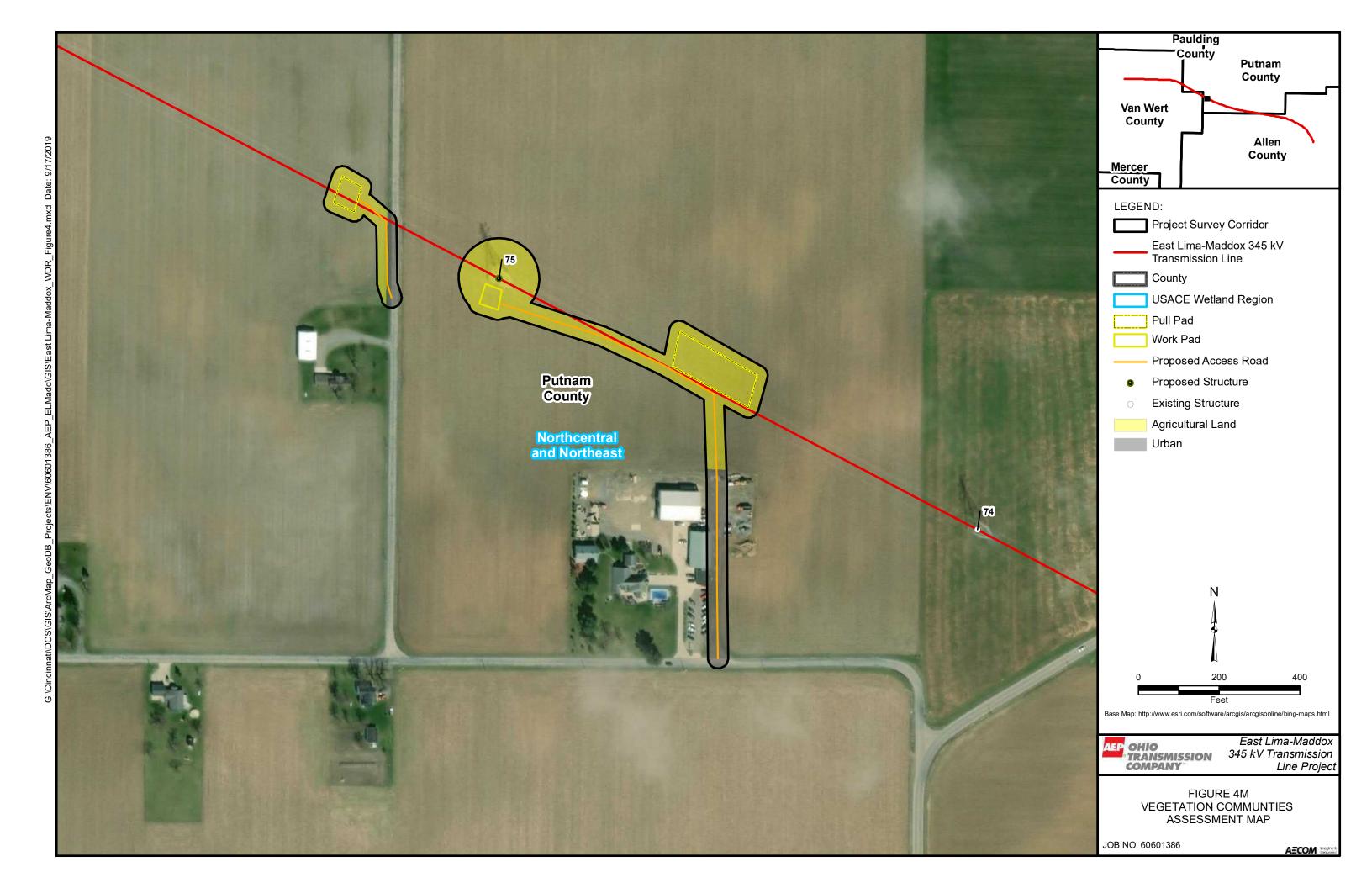


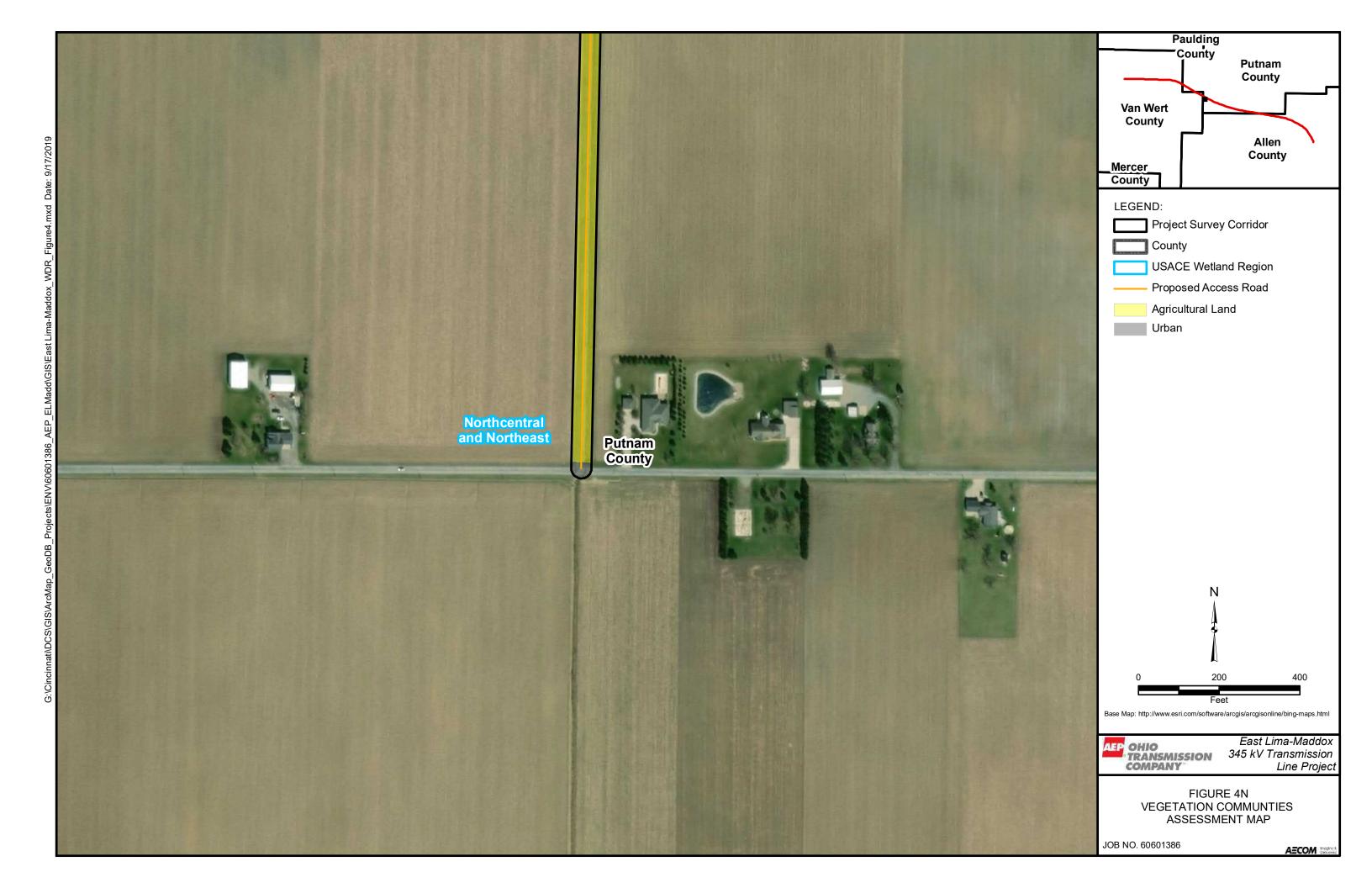


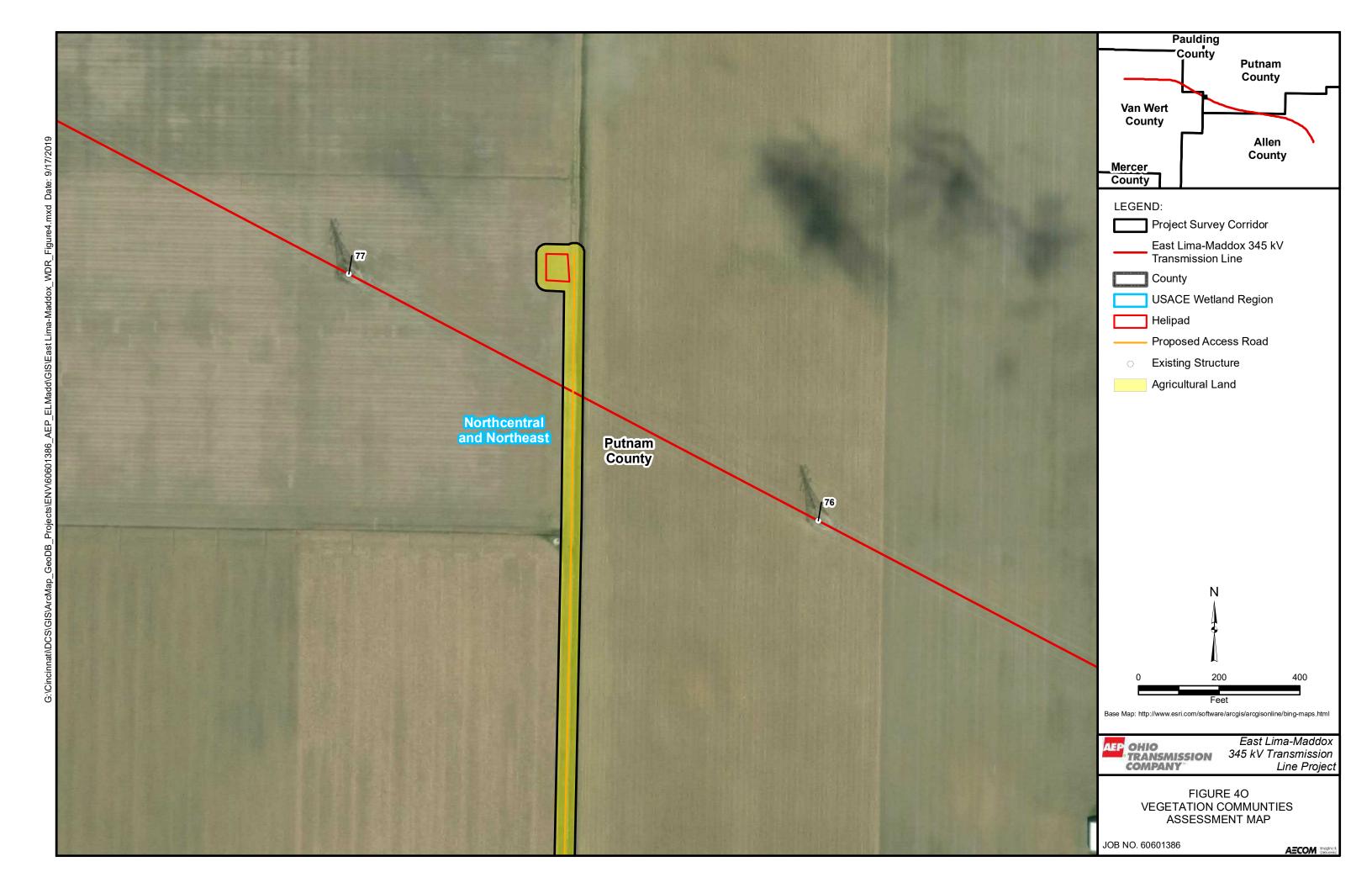


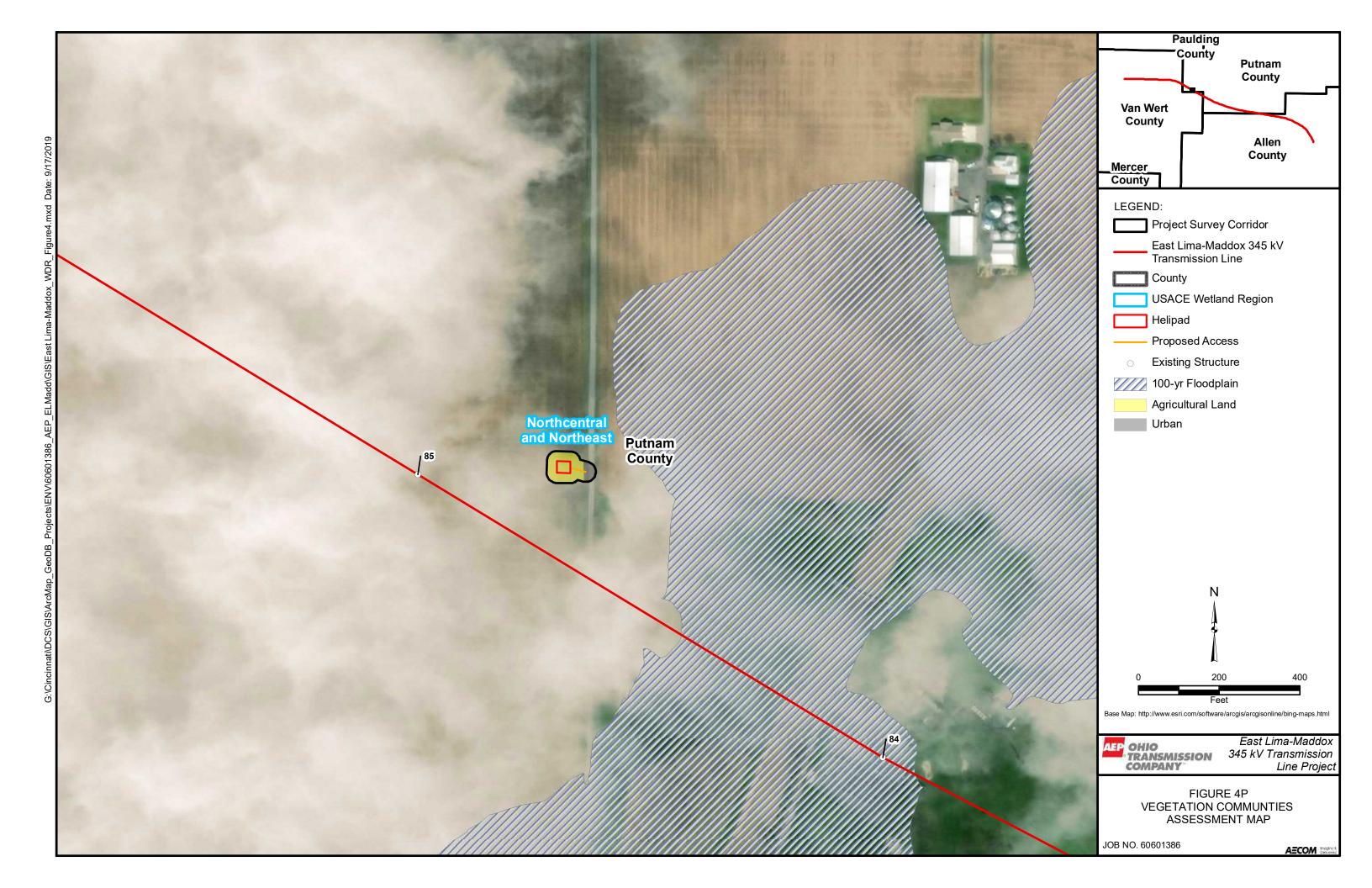


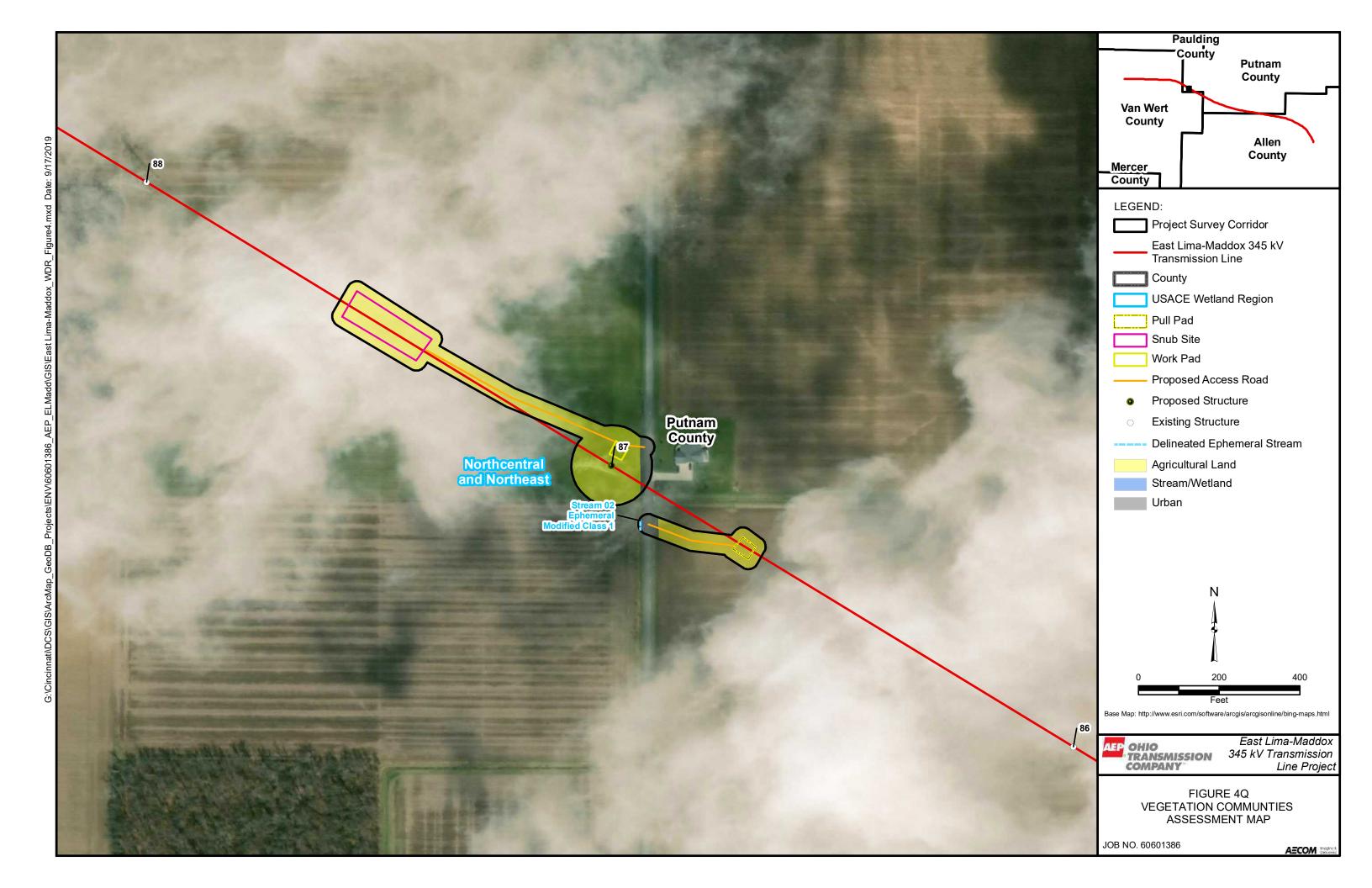






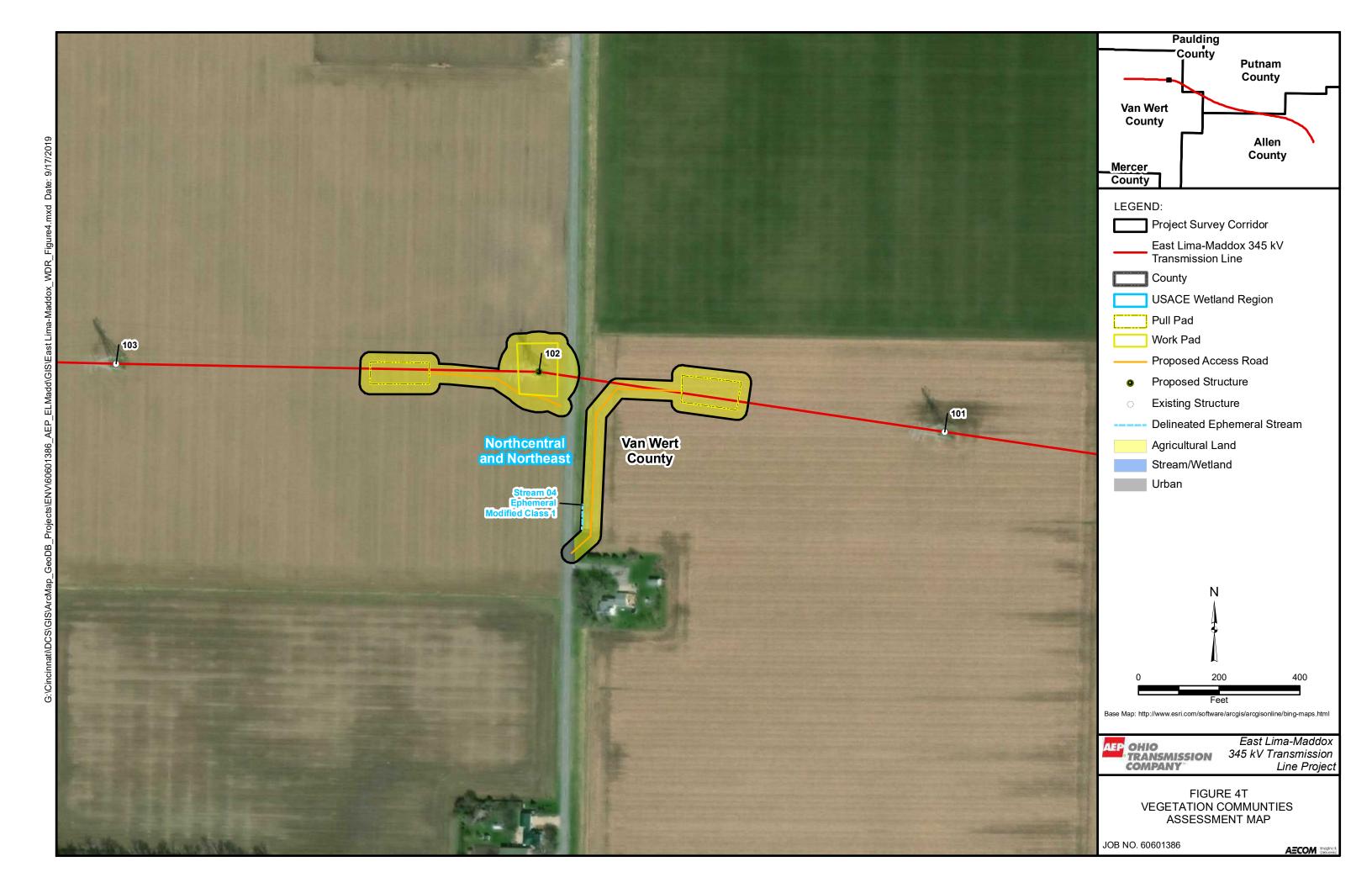


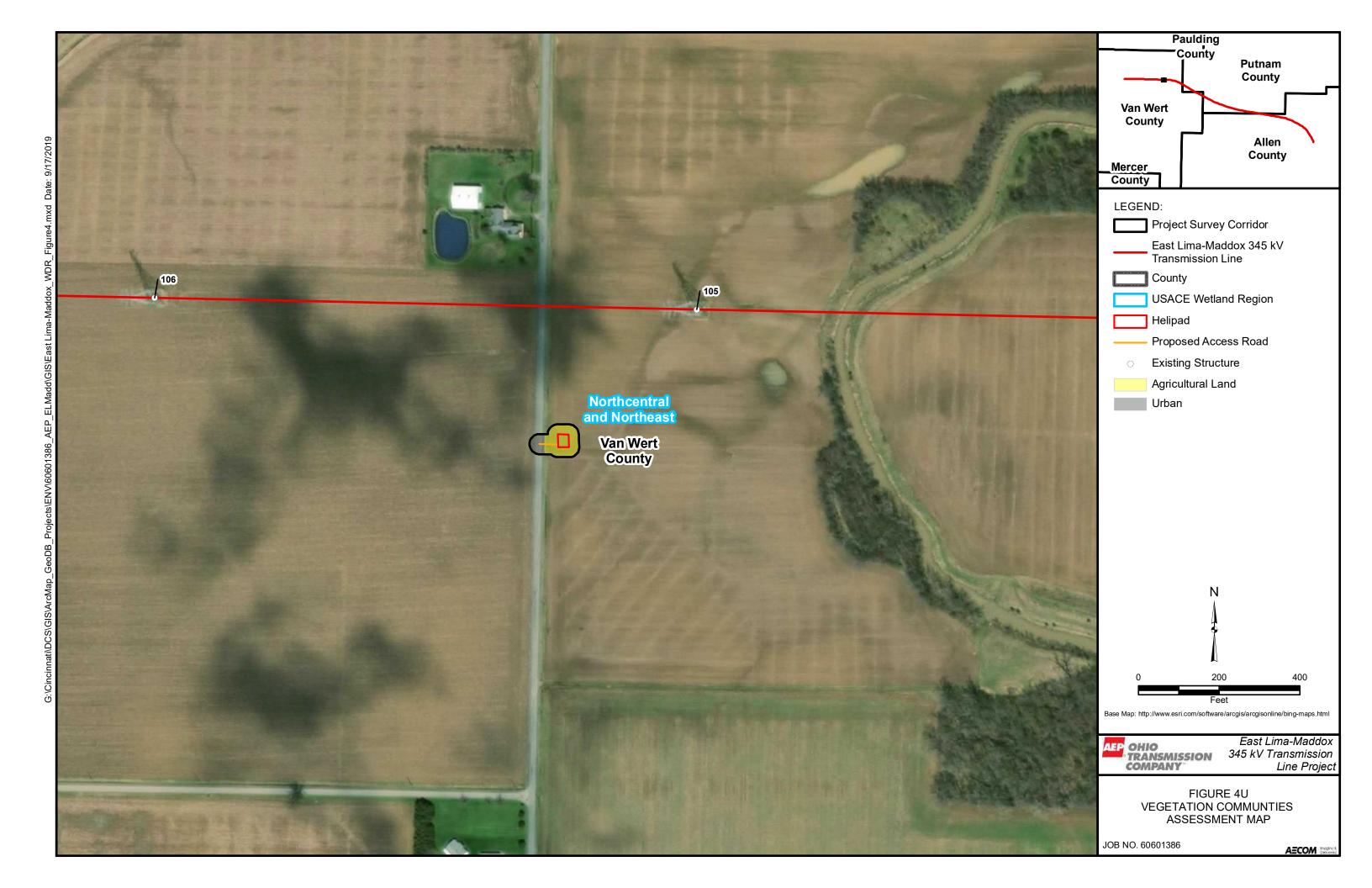


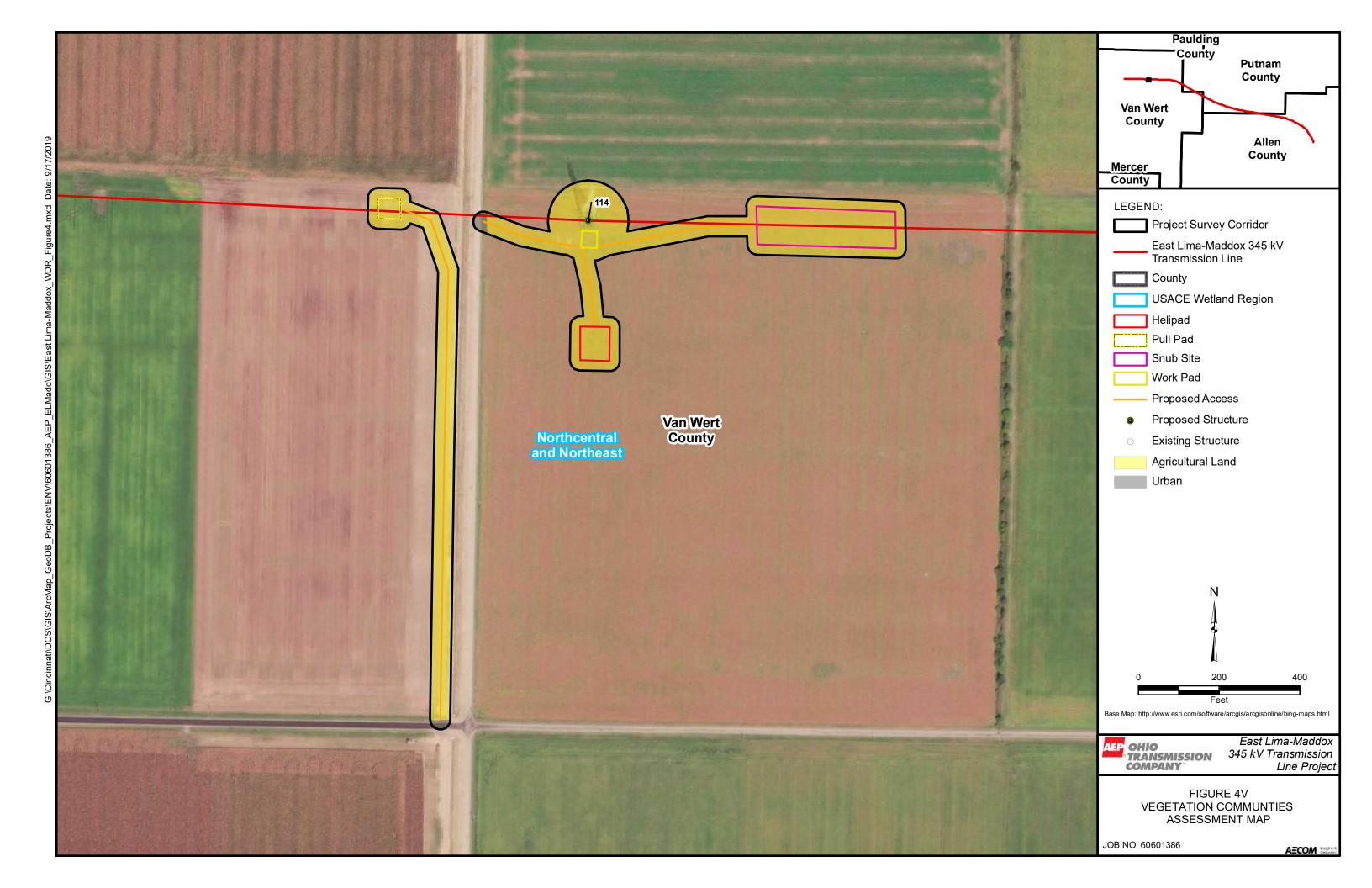






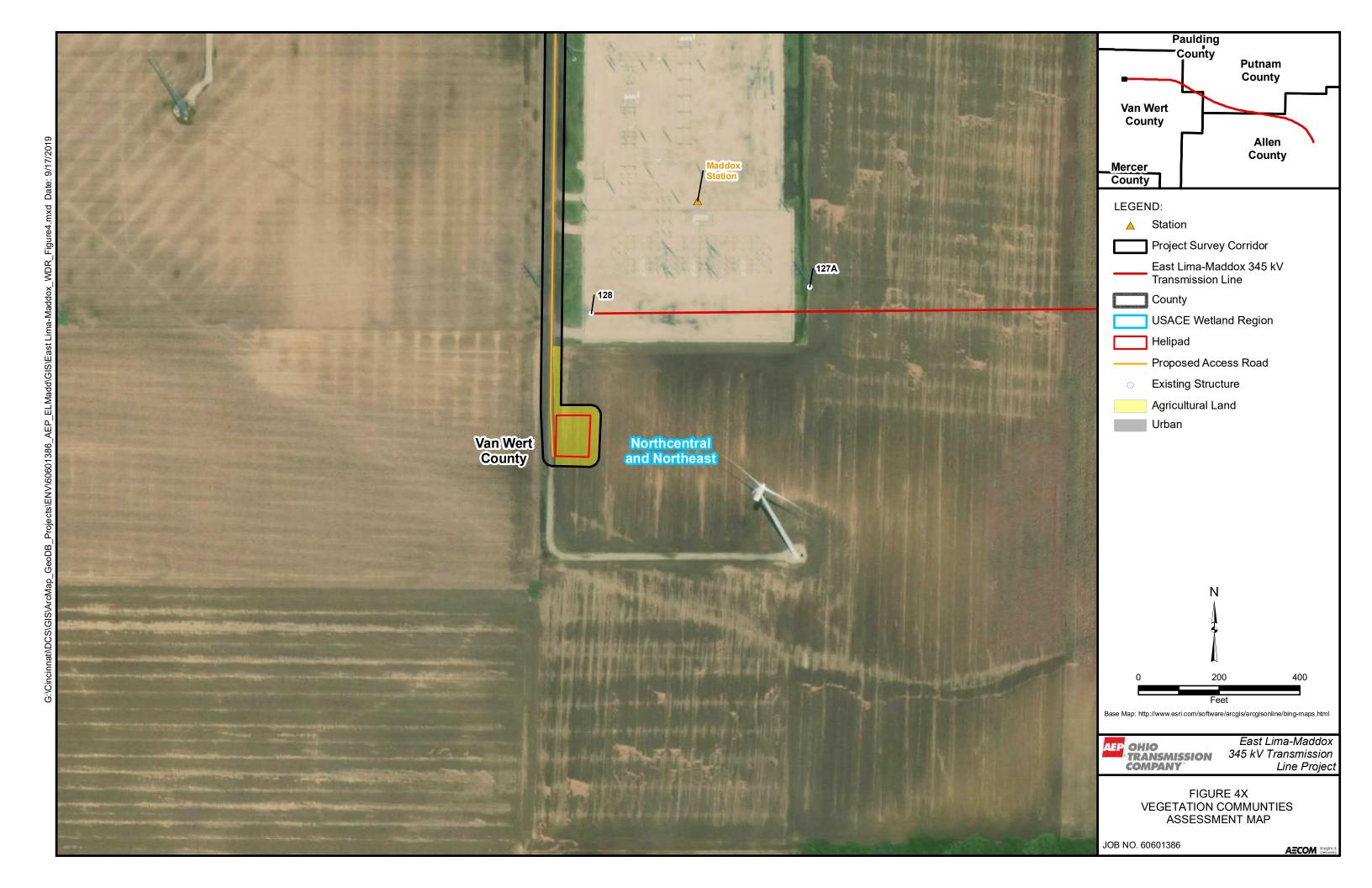












APPENDIX A

U.S. ARMY CORPS of ENGINEERS WETLAND AND UPLAND FORMS

Wetland 01

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Midwest Region

Project/Site East Lima to Maddox	Ci	ity/County	Allen	Sampling Date: 04-Sep-19
Applicant/Owner AEP			State:	: OH Sampling Point: w-aeh-20190904-01
Investigator(s) AEH, SM		Section, Town	nship, Range	: 11 T 3S R 7E
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.) Swale		l	Local relief (concave, convex, none none
Slope: 0.0% / 0.0 ° Lat.: 40.803361		Long.: -	84.029292	Datum: NAD 83
Soil Map Unit Name Glynwood silt loam, end moraine, 2 to 6	5 nercent slo			
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of		No O		explain in Remarks.)
	significantly dis	sturbed?		ormal Circumstances" present? Yes No
	naturally probl	ematic?		eded, explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map show	wing sam	pling poin	t locatio	ns, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No O				
Hydric Soil Present? Yes No No			e Sampled	v. (a) v. (
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes No No		Area	n a Watlan	Yes ● No ○
Remarks:				
VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plan	nts.	Dominan		
	Absolut	– t Species?	Indicato	Dominance Test workshee
<u>Tree Stratu</u> (Plot size:)	<u>e</u>	Rel.Strat	r	Number of Dominant Species
1		0.0%		That are OBL, FACW, or FAC:3(A)
2	_	0.0%		Total Number of Dominant
3		0.0%		Species Across All Strata:3(B)
4		0.0%	0	Percent of dominant Species
5.———	0	= Total Cover		That Are OBL, FACW, or
_Sapling/Shrub Stratu (Plot size:)		- Total Cover		Prevalence Index workshee
1.	0	0.0%		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
2.	•	0.0%		OBL species 45 x 1 = 45
3.		0.0%		FACW species $35 \times 2 = 70$
4.	0	0.0%		FAC species 10 x 3 = 30
5	0	0.0%		FACU species <u>15</u> x 4 = <u>60</u>
_Herb Stratu (Plot size:)	0	= Total Cover	r	UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u>
1. Juncus effusus	25	✓ 23.8%	OBL	Column Totals: <u>105</u> (A) <u>205</u> (B)
2 Scirpus atrovirens	20	19.0%	OBL	Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.952
3. Carex cristatella	20	19.0%	FACW	· —
4. Echinochloa crus-galli	15	14.3%	FACW	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicato 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetati
5. Apocynum cannabinum	10	9.5%	FAC	✓ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetati ✓ 2 - Dominance Test is > 50
6. Dipsacus fullonum	10	9.5%	FACU	✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3. 1
7. Solidago canadensis		4.8%	FACU	4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide
8.		0.0%		supporting data in Remarks or on a separate
9.	0	0.0%		Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Expla
10	105	= Total Cover	r	$\frac{1}{a}$ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology
_Woody Vine Stratu (Plot size:)		_ Total Cove	•	must
1	0	0.0%		Understadi
2		0.0%		Hydrophyti c
	0	= Total Cover	r	Vegetation Yes No
				1
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s	heet.)			

	6 Type 1 Loc² Texture L0 C M Silty Clay Loam	Remarks
0-18	LO C M Silty Clay Loam	
rpe: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or		
ydric Soil Indicators:	Indicators for Problem	natic Hydric Soils ³
☐ Histosol (A1) ☐ Sandy Gleyed Mati ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2) ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)	x (S4) Coast Prairie Redox (A	A 1
Sundy Redox (SS)	Dark Surface (S7	
Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	I Iron Manganese Mass	ses (F1
Stratified Layers (A5)	ral (F1) Very Shallow Dark Su	
2 cm Muck (A10)	IX (F2)	
Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	P)	IUI N
Thick Dark Surface (A12)		
Sandy Muck Mineral (S1)	Thereacons of Hydrophy	tic vegetation
Redox Depressions		av must be
5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3)	wetland hydrolog	ly must be
estrictive Layer (if observed		
Type:		
Double (in shoot)	Hydric Soil Present	Yes No
Depth (inches):	Hydric Soil Present	Yes No
Remarks:	Hydric Soil Present	Yes No
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicator	Hydric Soil Present	Yes No
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicator Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicato	rs (minimum of two requir
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicator Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicato	rs (minimum of two requir
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicator Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicator aves (B9) Secondary Indicator	rs (minimum of two requir acks (B6)
YDROLOGY /etland Hydrology Indicator /rimary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained L	Secondary Indicato aves (B9) Surface Soil Cra Drainage Patter	rs (minimum of two requir acks (B6) ms (B10)
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicator Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B	Secondary Indicator aves (B9) I Surface Soil Cra Drainage Patter ts (B14) Dry Season Wa	rs (minimum of two requir acks (B6) rns (B10) ter Table (C2)
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicator Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide	Secondary Indicator aves (B9) I Surface Soil Cra Drainage Patter ts (B14) Odor (C1) Crayfish Burrow	rs (minimum of two requir acks (B6) rns (B10) ter Table (C2)
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicator Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide	Secondary Indicato aves (B9) I3) I Drainage Patter ts (B14) Odor (C1) Crayfish Burrow neres on Living Roots (C3) Saturation Visib	rs (minimum of two requir acks (B6) rns (B10) ter Table (C2) rs (C8)
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicator Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Velocity Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3)	Secondary Indicato aves (B9) I3) I Drainage Patter ts (B14) Odor (C1) Crayfish Burrow neres on Living Roots (C3) Saturation Visib	rs (minimum of two requir acks (B6) rns (B10) ter Table (C2) /s (C8) ele on Aerial Imagery (C9) ssed Plants (D1)
Remarks: YDROLOGY	Secondary Indicator aves (B9) ISURFACE Soil Cra 13) Drainage Patter ts (B14) Odor (C1) Crayfish Burrow neres on Living Roots (C3) Saturation Visib ced Iron (C4) Stunted or Stree Geomorphic Pos	rs (minimum of two requir acks (B6) rns (B10) ter Table (C2) /s (C8) ele on Aerial Imagery (C9) ssed Plants (D1) sition (D2)
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicator Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Very Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Wetland Hydrology Indicator Water Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Red Thin Muck Surfa	Secondary Indicator aves (B9) Is Surface Soil Cra Drainage Patter by Surface Soil Cra To Drainage Patter crayfish Burrow Crayfish Burrow Saturation Visib ced Iron (C4) Ction in Tilled Soils (C6) Geomorphic Pose E (C7) FAC-Neutral Teres	rs (minimum of two requir acks (B6) rns (B10) ter Table (C2) /s (C8) ele on Aerial Imagery (C9) ssed Plants (D1) sition (D2)
YDROLOGY /etland Hydrology Indicator /rimary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) WYDROLOGY Water Algal Mater Apply) Water Apulatic Flauna (I) Hydrogen Sulfide Oxidized Rhizosp Presence of Red	Secondary Indicator aves (B9) Is Surface Soil Cra Drainage Patter Dry Season Wa Odor (C1) Crayfish Burrow neres on Living Roots (C3) Saturation Visib ced Iron (C4) Stunted or Stre ction in Tilled Soils (C6) e (C7) ta (D9)	rs (minimum of two requir acks (B6) rns (B10) ter Table (C2) /s (C8) ele on Aerial Imagery (C9) ssed Plants (D1) sition (D2)
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicator Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Y Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) Veter Marks: Water Marks (B1) Presence of Red Recent Iron Red Gauge or Well D Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) Other (Explain in	Secondary Indicator aves (B9) Is Surface Soil Cra Drainage Patter Dry Season Wa Odor (C1) Crayfish Burrow neres on Living Roots (C3) Saturation Visib ced Iron (C4) Stunted or Stre ction in Tilled Soils (C6) e (C7) ta (D9)	rs (minimum of two requir acks (B6) rns (B10) ter Table (C2) /s (C8) ele on Aerial Imagery (C9) ssed Plants (D1) sition (D2)
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicator Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Versent Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) Versent Indicators Gauge or Well D Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) Ovidized Rhizosp Presence of Red Recent Iron Red Gauge or Well D Other (Explain in	Secondary Indicator aves (B9) Is Surface Soil Cra Drainage Patter Dry Season Wa Odor (C1) Crayfish Burrow neres on Living Roots (C3) Saturation Visib ced Iron (C4) Stunted or Stre ction in Tilled Soils (C6) e (C7) ta (D9)	rs (minimum of two requir acks (B6) rns (B10) ter Table (C2) /s (C8) ele on Aerial Imagery (C9) ssed Plants (D1) sition (D2)
YDROLOGY Vetland Hydrology Indicator Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Versions Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) Pepth (inches)	Secondary Indicator aves (B9) 13) In Drainage Patter Dry Season Wa Odor (C1) Incress on Living Roots (C3) Ced Iron (C4) Incress on Living Roots (C6) Incress on Living Roots (C7) Incress on Living Roots (C8) Incress on Living Roots (C6) Incress on Living Roots (C7) Incress on Living Roots (C7)	rs (minimum of two requir acks (B6) rns (B10) ter Table (C2) vs (C8) ale on Aerial Imagery (C9) ssed Plants (D1) sition (D2) st (D5)
Remarks: IYDROLOGY Wetland Hydrology Indicator Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Verseliment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) Depth (inches)	Secondary Indicator aves (B9) 13) Its (B14) Odor (C1) Ineres on Living Roots (C3) ced Iron (C4) ction in Tilled Soils (C6) e (C7) ta (D9) Remarks) Secondary Indicator V Surface Soil Cra Grayfish Burrow Saturation Visib Geomorphic Pore FAC-Neutral Teres Wetland Hydrology Presen	rs (minimum of two requir acks (B6) rns (B10) ter Table (C2) /s (C8) ele on Aerial Imagery (C9) ssed Plants (D1) sition (D2)

Upland 01

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Midwest Region

Project/Site East Lima to Maddox		Ci	ty/County	Allen	Sampling Date: 04-Sep-19
Applicant/Owner AEP				State:	: OH Sampling Point: upl-aeh-20190904-01
Investigator(s) AEH, SM			Section, Town	 Iship, Range:	: 11 T 3S R 7E
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.) Flat			·	Local relief (concave, convex, none none
-	40.002056				NAD 03
	40.802056			84.029791	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Soil Map Unit Name <u>Pewamo silty cla</u>					NWI classification N/A
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on the	_	,	No	(If no, ex	explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil	, or Hydrology s	ignificantly dis	sturbed?	Are "No	ormal Circumstances" present? Yes No
Are Vegetation, Soil	, or Hydrology $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	aturally probl	ematic?	(If nee	eded, explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - A	ttach site map show	wing sam	pling poin	t locatio	ons, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes O No •				
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ● No ○			Sampled	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ○ No •		Area within	n a Wetland	Yes ○ No •
Remarks:					
Remarks.					
VEGETATION - Use scien	ntific names of plan	its.	Dominan		
		Absolut	– t Species?	Indicato	Dominance Test workshee
		<u>e</u>	Rel.Strat	r	Number of Dominant Species
1			0.0%		That are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A)
2			0.0%		Total Number of Dominant
3			0.0%		Species Across All Strata:1(B)
4			0.0%		Percent of dominant Species
5			= Total Cover	0	That Are OBL, FACW, or
Sapling/Shrub Stratu (Plot size:)		- Total Cover	!	Prevalence Index workshee
		0	0.0%		
2			0.0%		Total % Cover of: Multiply by: OBL species $0 \times 1 = 0$
3			0.0%		FACW species $5 \times 2 = 10$
4.		•	0.0%		FAC species $0 \times 3 = 0$
5.		0	0.0%		FACU species $100 \times 4 = 400$
Herb Stratu (Plot size:)	0	= Total Cover	r	UPL species $10 \times 5 = 50$
1. Dipsacus fullonum		65	✓ 56.5%	FACU	Column Totals: 115 (A) 460 (B)
2 Dastrilis alements		20	17.4%	FACU	
3. Solidago canadensis		15	13.0%	FACU	Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.000
4 Daucus carota		10	8.7%	UPL	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicato
5 Carex cristatella		5	4.3%	FACW	1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetati
		0	0.0%		2 - Dominance Test is > 50
7			0.0%		3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3. 1
		0	0.0%		4 - Morphological Adaptations 1 (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate
		0	0.0%		Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Expla
		0	0.0%		
)	115	= Total Cover	r	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
1.		0	0.0%		
2.		0	0.0%		Hydrophyti
		0	= Total Cover	r	C Vegetation Yes ○ No ●
Remarks: (Include photo numbers	here or on a separate sl	neet.)			
	·	-			

0-18	Color (moist	V/C	Calan (market	O/ T 1	1 2	T	B
<u></u> -	10YR 5/1	<u>%</u>	Color (moist 10YR 5/4	<u>%</u> <u>Tvpe</u> ¹	Loc ²		Remarks
	101K 3/1					Sity City Loan	
·	entration, D=Depletion	 າ, RM=Reduce	d Matrix, CS=Covere	ed or Coated Sand G	ains.	Location: PL=Pore Lining.	М
ydric Soil In						Indicators for Problem	matic Hydric Soils ³
Histosol (A1	•		Sandy Gleyed			Coast Prairie Redox	(A1
Histic EpipeBlack Histic	` '		Sandy Redox			Dark Surface (S7	
Hydrogen S	` '		Stripped Matri	` '		Iron Manganese Mas	sses (F1
Stratified La			Loamy Mucky			☐ Very Shallow Dark S	
2 cm Muck			Loamy Gleyed			Other (Explain in Re	-
_	elow Dark Surface (A1	11)	✓ Depleted Matr			Care (Explain in Ne	
_ '	Surface (A12)	•	Redox Dark S			3	
	k Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark			³ Indicators of hydroph and	
5 cm Mucky	Peat or Peat (S3)		Redox Depres	ssions (F8)		wetland hydrolo	
	er (if observed						<u> </u>
Type:							
Type: Depth (inche Remarks:	25):					Hydric Soil Present	Yes No
Depth (inche Remarks:						Hydric Soil Present	Yes No
Depth (inche						Hydric Soil Present	Yes No
Depth (inche Remarks: YDROLOG Vetland Hydro	GY	is required; che	eck all that apply)				Yes No ors (minimum of two requir
Depth (inche Remarks: YDROLOG Vetland Hydro	GY plogy Indicator ors (minimum of one i	is required; che	eck all that apply)	ed Leaves (B9)			ors (minimum of two requir
Depth (inche Remarks: YDROLOG Vetland Hydro Primary Indicator	GY blogy Indicator ors (minimum of one i ter (A1)	is required; che				Secondary Indicat	ors (minimum of two requir racks (B6)
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YDROLOG Vetland Hydro Primary Indicato Surface Wa High Water Saturation (Water Mark	GY plogy Indicator ors (minimum of one inter (A1) Table (A2) (A3) (A3) (A3) (A3) (A3) (A3) (A3) (A3	is required; che	Water-Stain Aquatic Fau True Aquatic Hydrogen St	na (B13) c Plants (B14) ulfide Odor (C1)	Roots (C3)	Secondary Indicat Surface Soil Co Drainage Patte Dry Season W Crayfish Burro Saturation Visi	ors (minimum of two requir racks (B6) erns (B10) ater Table (C2) ws (C8)
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Upland 02

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Midwest Region

Project/Site East Lima to Maddox		Cit	ty/County	Allen	Sampling Date: 04-Sep-19
Applicant/Owner AEP			-	State:	OH Sampling Point: upl-aeh-20190904-02
Investigator(s) AEH, SM			Section, Town	ship, Range:	: 11 T 3S R 7E
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.) Flat					concave, convex, none none
Slope: 0.0% / 0.0 ° Lat.:	40.002106				NAP OR
				84.029657	
Soil Map Unit Name Blount silt loam,			● No ○	(75	NWI classification N/A
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on the s		or ye		,	xplain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil	, or Hydrology	significantly dis	sturbed?	Are "No	ormal Circumstances" present? Yes No
	, or Hydrology	naturally proble		•	eded, explain any answers in Remarks.)
SUMMART OF FINDINGS - AC		lowing Sanip	pinig poni	it iocatio	ns, transects, important features, etc.
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes No •		Te the	Sampled	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes • No O		Area	-	Yes ○ No •
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ○ No ●		withi	n a Watland	4 ን
Remarks:					
VECETATION	.+:£:				
VEGETATION - Use scien	itilic hames of pi	diits.	Dominan – t		
)	Absolut e	Species?	Indicato r	Dominance Test workshee
1		-	Rel.Strat	•	Number of Dominant Species That are OBL, FACW, or FAC:1 (A)
2			0.0%		That are obt, facw, of fac.
3		_	0.0%		Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)
4		_	0.0%		Species Across Air Strata.
5.—			0.0%	0	Percent of dominant Species
0		0	= Total Cover	r	That Are OBL, FACW, or25.0%(A/B)
<u>Saplina/Shrub Stratu</u> (Plot size:)				Prevalence Index workshee
1		0	0.0%		Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
2			0.0%		OBL species
3			0.0%		FACW species <u>15</u> x 2 = <u>30</u>
4			0.0%		FAC species <u>10</u> x 3 = <u>30</u>
5					FACU species 80 x 4 = 320
_Herb Stratu(Plot size:)	0	= Total Cover	ſ	UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u>
1. Dipsacus fullonum		25	23.8%	FACU	Column Totals: <u>105</u> (A) <u>380</u> (B)
•			19.0%	FACU	Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.619
3. Setaria faberi			14.3%	FACU	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicato
4. Echinochloa crus-galli			14.3%	FACW	1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetati
5. Dactylis glomerata			9.5%	FACU	2 - Dominance Test is > 50
Catavia mumila		_	4.8%	FAC FAC	
/			4.8%	FACU	4 - Morphological Adaptations 1 (Provide
8. Melilotus officinale			4.8%	FACU	supporting data in Remarks or on a separate
9.			0.0%		Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Expla
10		105	= Total Cover	r	Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology
Woody Vine Stratu (Plot size:					must
1			0.0%		Hydrophyti
2					C No No (a)
		0	= Total Cover	r	Vegetation fes Vegetation
Dompeles (Include whate winds and	2010 OF OD 2 2222	a shoot \			
Remarks: (Include photo numbers l	iere or on a separate	e sneet.)			

Dee: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Dee: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Dee: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Dee: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Dee: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Dee: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Decided Sand Redox (55) Dear Surface (A1) Depletic Layers (A5) Depletic Layers (A5) Depletic Matrix (F3) Redox Depressions (F8) Depletic Matrix (F2) Depletic Matrix (F3) Redox Depressions (F8) Depletic Matrix (F3) Sand Matrix (F3) Depletic Matrix (F3) Secondary Indicators of hydrophytic veglation and wetland hydrology must be trutterible Layer (if observed Type: Depth (inches): DROLOGY Tand Hydrology Indicator The Aquabic Fasura (B13) Santuration (A3) Prace Aquabic Fasura (B13) Santuration (A3) Prace Aquabic Fasura (B13) Depletic Matrix (B1) Depletic Matrix (B1) Depletic Matrix (B1) Depletic Matrix (B1) Depletic Matrix (B2) Depletic Matrix (B1) Depletic Matrix (B2) Depletic Matrix (B3) Depletic Matrix (B4) Depletic Matrix (B3) Depletic Matrix (B4) Depletic Matrix (nches Coloi (III	oict 0/-		Features M Type 1	Loc ²	Texture	Domarko
e: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. Accation: PL=Pore Lining, M	1.18 10VP		Color (moist				Remarks
Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils 3 Sandy Gleyed Matrix (54) Coast Prairie Redox (A1 Sistic Epipedon (A2) Sandy Redox (55) Dark Surface (57 Tron Manganese Masses (F1 Tron Manganese (F1 Tron Manganese (F1 Tron Manganese Masses (F1 Tron Manganese (F1 Tron Manganese (F1 Tron Manganese (F1 Tron Manganese (F		3,1 30 -	3,0				
iscosil Indicators: Isistos (A1)							
Isistos (A1) Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4) Coast Prairie Redox (A1 Isistic Epipedon (A2) Sandy Redox (S5) Dark Surface (S7 Dark Surface (S1 Dark Surface (S1 Dark Surface (S1 Dark Surface (S7 Dark Surface (S1 Dark Surface (S1 Dark Surface (S7 Dark Surface (S1 Dark Surface (S1	: C=Concentration, D=	Depletion, RM=Reduce	d Matrix, CS=Covered	or Coated Sand Gra	ins.	Location: PL=Pore Lining. M	
listic Epipedon (A2) lack Histor (A3)						Indicators for Problem	atic Hydric Soils ³
llack Histic (A3)	, ,					Coast Prairie Redox (A	1
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c m Muck (A10) Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Redox Dark Surface (F6) Depleted Mark (F3) Depleted Below Dark Surface (A12) Depleted Dark Surface (F7) Depleted Dark Surface (F8) Metand hydrology must be Hydric Soil Present						Very Shallow Dark Sur	face (TF1
Redox Dark Surface (A11)						Other (Explain in Rem	ark
Thick Dark Surface (A12)	Depleted Below Dark Su	rface (A11)					
Sandy Muck Mineral (S1)	Thick Dark Surface (A12)		` '		3 Indiana central 1	ia vaaatatiss
Som Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) wetland hydrology must be furcive Layer (if observed Type:	Sandy Muck Mineral (S1))		` ,			ic vegetation
Por (inches):	5 cm Mucky Peat or Pea	t (S3)	Redox Depressi	51.5 (1.6)		wetland hydrolog	y must be
DROLOGY Interval	trictive Layer (if obser	rved					
DROLOGY tland Hydrology Indicator mary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Secondary Indicators (minimum of two requir Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained Leaves (B9) Surface Soil Cracks (B6) High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13) True Aquatic Plants (B14) Drainage Patterns (B10) Saturation (A3) True Aquatic Plants (B14) Dry Season Water Table (C2) Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Crayfish Burrows (C8) Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) Geomorphic Position (D2) Iron Deposits (B5) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Gauge or Well Data (D9) Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) Other (Explain in Remarks) Wetland Hydrology Presen Yes No Depth (inches): Wetland Hydrology Presen Yes No Depth (inches): United or Stressed Wetland Hydrology Presen Yes No Depth (inches): Undesc capillary fringe)	Туре:						
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imary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) Secondary Indicators (minimum of two requir Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13) Saturation (A3) True Aquatic Plants (B14) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) Depth (inches): Inface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches): Depth (inches): Inturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches):							
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Saturation (A3)	etland Hydrology Indica mary Indicators (minimum			Leaves (B9)			
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eld Observations: rface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches): ater Table Present? Yes No Depth (inches): turation Present? yes No Depth (inches): Wetland Hydrology Presen Yes No Depth (inches):	etland Hydrology Indicatimary Indicators (minimum) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4)		Water-Stained Aquatic Fauna True Aquatic F Hydrogen Sulf Oxidized Rhize Presence of Re Recent Iron R	(B13) Plants (B14) Tide Odor (C1) Ospheres on Living Feduced Iron (C4) eduction in Tilled Sc		Surface Soil Cra Drainage Pattern Dry Season Wat Crayfish Burrow: Saturation Visibl Stunted or Stres Geomorphic Pos	cks (B6) ns (B10) er Table (C2) s (C8) e on Aerial Imagery (C9) sed Plants (D1) ition (D2)
face Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches): ter Table Present? Yes No Depth (inches): uration Present? Yes No Depth (inches): Uration Present? Yes No Depth (inches): Uration Present? Yes No Depth (inches):	etland Hydrology Indica mary Indicators (minimum Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Inundation Visible on Ae	n of one is required; ch	Water-Stained Aquatic Fauna True Aquatic F Hydrogen Sulf Oxidized Rhize Presence of R Recent Iron R Thin Muck Sur	(B13) Plants (B14) ide Odor (C1) ospheres on Living Feduced Iron (C4) eduction in Tilled Soface (C7)		Surface Soil Cra Drainage Pattern Dry Season Wat Crayfish Burrow: Saturation Visibl Stunted or Stres Geomorphic Pos	cks (B6) ns (B10) er Table (C2) s (C8) e on Aerial Imagery (C9) sed Plants (D1) ition (D2)
ter Table Present? Yes No Depth (inches): Turation Present? Yes No Depth (inches): Depth (inches): Depth (inches): Depth (inches): Wetland Hydrology Presen Yes No Depth (inches):	etland Hydrology Indica mary Indicators (minimum Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5)	n of one is required; ch	Water-Stained Aquatic Fauna True Aquatic F Hydrogen Sulf Oxidized Rhize Presence of R Recent Iron R Thin Muck Sur	(B13) Plants (B14) ide Odor (C1) ospheres on Living Feduced Iron (C4) eduction in Tilled Sc face (C7) Data (D9)		Surface Soil Cra Drainage Pattern Dry Season Wat Crayfish Burrow: Saturation Visibl Stunted or Stres Geomorphic Pos	cks (B6) ns (B10) er Table (C2) s (C8) e on Aerial Imagery (C9) sed Plants (D1) ition (D2)
turation Present? Cludes capillary fringe) Yes No Depth (inches): Wetland Hydrology Presen Yes No O	etland Hydrology Indicationary Indicators (minimum Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Inundation Visible on Ae Sparsely Vegetated Conde	n of one is required; cherial Imagery (B7) cave Surface (B8)	Water-Stained Aquatic Fauna True Aquatic F Hydrogen Sulf Oxidized Rhize Presence of Re Recent Iron R Thin Muck Sur Gauge or Well Other (Explain	(B13) Plants (B14) ide Odor (C1) ospheres on Living Feduced Iron (C4) eduction in Tilled Soface (C7) I Data (D9) I in Remarks)		Surface Soil Cra Drainage Pattern Dry Season Wat Crayfish Burrow: Saturation Visibl Stunted or Stres Geomorphic Pos	cks (B6) ns (B10) er Table (C2) s (C8) e on Aerial Imagery (C9) sed Plants (D1) ition (D2)
cludes capillary fringe) Yes No Depth (inches):	etland Hydrology Indicatimary Indicators (minimum) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Inundation Visible on Ae Sparsely Vegetated Concella Observations: rface Water Present?	erial Imagery (B7) cave Surface (B8) Yes No	Water-Stained Aquatic Fauna True Aquatic F Hydrogen Sulf Oxidized Rhize Presence of R Recent Iron R Thin Muck Sur Gauge or Well Other (Explain	(B13) Plants (B14) ide Odor (C1) ospheres on Living Feduced Iron (C4) eduction in Tilled Soface (C7) Data (D9) o in Remarks)		Surface Soil Cra Drainage Pattern Dry Season Wat Crayfish Burrow: Saturation Visibl Stunted or Stres Geomorphic Pos	cks (B6) ns (B10) er Table (C2) s (C8) e on Aerial Imagery (C9) sed Plants (D1) ition (D2)
escribe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:	etland Hydrology Indicationary Indicators (minimum) Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Inundation Visible on Ae Sparsely Vegetated Concelled Observations: Inface Water Present?	erial Imagery (B7) cave Surface (B8) Yes No Yes No No	Water-Stained Aquatic Fauna True Aquatic F Hydrogen Sulf Oxidized Rhize Presence of R Recent Iron R Thin Muck Sur Gauge or Well Other (Explain	(B13) Plants (B14) ide Odor (C1) ospheres on Living Feduced Iron (C4) eduction in Tilled Soface (C7) Data (D9) o in Remarks)	ils (C6)	Surface Soil Crai	cks (B6) ns (B10) er Table (C2) s (C8) e on Aerial Imagery (C9) sed Plants (D1) ition (D2) t (D5)
	rimary Indicators (minimum Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Saturation (A3) Water Marks (B1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Inundation Visible on Ae Sparsely Vegetated Cond eld Observations: urface Water Present? aturation Present?	erial Imagery (B7) cave Surface (B8) Yes No Yes No No	Water-Stained Aquatic Fauna True Aquatic F Hydrogen Sulf Oxidized Rhize Presence of R Recent Iron R Thin Muck Sur Gauge or Well Other (Explain	Plants (B14) Plants (B14) Fide Odor (C1) Pospheres on Living Fideduced Iron (C4) Fideduced Iron (C4) Fideduction in Tilled Sofface (C7) Fideduced Iron (D9) Fin Remarks) Fig. 1. (B14) Fig. 2. (B14) F	ils (C6)	Surface Soil Crai	cks (B6) ns (B10) er Table (C2) s (C8) e on Aerial Imagery (C9) sed Plants (D1) ition (D2) t (D5)

APPENDIX B

OEPA WETLAND ORAM FORMS

Site:AEF	P East lima	to maddox	Rater(s): Audrey	Hanner and Stacey Mu	eller	Date:	9/4/2019
			•	Field Id:			
	0	0 Metric 1. We	etland Area (size).	w-aeh-2019090	04-01		
max 6 pts	subtotal	>50 acres (>20.2ha 25 to <50 acres (10 10 to <25 acres (4 3 to <10 acres (1.2 0.3 to <3 acres (0.1	0.1 to <20.2ha) (5 pts) to <10.1ha) (4 pts) to <4ha) (3 pts) 12 to <1.2ha) (2pts) 0.04 to <0.12ha) (1 pt)	0.05	acres		
	6		oland buffers and su	rrounding land use.			
max 14 pts.	subtotal	WIDE. Buffers ave X MEDIUM. Buffers a NARROW. Buffers VERY NARROW. I 2b. Intensity of su VERY LOW. 2nd g LOW. Old field (>1) X MODERATELY HIG	rage 50m (164ft) or more around average 25m to <50m (82 to <16-average 10m to <25m (32ft to <-30ffers average <10m (<32ft) arc rrounding land use. Select one rowth or older forest, prairie, sav 0 years), shrubland, young secor	4ft) around wetland perimeter (4) 82ft) around wetland perimeter (1) bund wetland perimeter (0) e or double check and average. annah, wildlife area, etc. (7) and growth forest. (5) park, conservation tillage, new fallow			
	6.0 12	.0 Metric 3. Hy	drology.				
max 30 pts.	subtotal	High pH groundwar Other groundwater x Precipitation (1) Seasonal/Intermitte Perennial surface v 3c. Maximum wate >0.7 (27.6in) (3) 0.4 to 0.7m (15.7 to x <0.4m (<15.7in) (1) 3e. Modifications None or none appa Recovered (7) x Recovering (3) Recent or no recov	ent surface water (3) vater (lake or stream) (5) er depth. Select one. 2 27.6in) (2) to natural hydrologic regime. Serent (12) ery (1)	3b. Connectivity. Scor 100 year floodplain (1) Between stream/lake an Part of wetland/upland of Part of riparian or uplan 3d. Duration inundation Semi- to permanently in Regularly inundated/sat Seasonally inundated (2) X Seasonally saturated in Score one or double check and ave Check all disturbance ditch tile dike weir x stormwater input	nd other human u (e.g. forest), com id corridor (1) on/saturation. So nundated/saturate turated (3) 2) upper 30cm (12 rage. s observed x point so x filling/gra	use (1) aplex (1) core one or dbl check. ed (4) in) (1) urce (nonstormwater) ading d/RR track	
	5 1	Metric 4. Ha	bitat Alteration and	Development.			
max 20 pts.	subtotal	None or none apparaments appar	ery (1) pment. Select only one and as ion. Score one or double checker (9)	sign score.	x shrub/sa herbace x sedimen dredging x farming		
		his page ORAM v. 5.0 Field	Form Quantitative Rating				

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Wetland 01

Site:AEP	East lima to	o maddox	Rater(s):	Audrey Hanr	ner	and Stacey Mueller	Date:	9/4/2019
						Field Id:		
	17	1				w-aeh-20190904-01		
	17]				W-ae11-20190904-01		
-	subtotal this	page						
	0 17	Metric 5. Sp	ecial Wetlan	ds.				
max 10 pts.	subtotal	Check all that	apply and sco	re as indicated.				
		Bog (10)						
		Fen (10)						
		Old growth forest (1	0)					
		Mature forested wet	` '					
			•	estricted hydrology (1	0)			
		Lake Erie coastal/tri	•	,				
		Lake Plain Sand Pra Relict Wet Praires (, , ,	js) (10)				
			•	ened or endangered s	spec	es (10)		
				wl habitat or usage (1		()		
		Category 1 Wetland	. See Question 5 C	ualitative Rating (-10)			
	1 18	Metric 6. Pla	nt commun	ities, interspe	ers	ion, microtopography.		
max 20pts.	subtotal	6a. Wetland Ve	getation Com	munities.		Vegetation Community Cov	er Scale	
		Score all present us	ing 0 to 3 scale.			Absent or comprises <0.1ha (0.2471 ad		
		Aquatic bed			1	Present and either comprises small par		
		1 Emergent				vegetation and is of moderate quality, o	or comprises a	
		Shrub				significant part but is of low quality	at next of wetlendle O	
		0 Forest Mudflats			2	Present and either comprises significar vegetation and is of moderate quality o	•	
		Open water				part and is of high quality	Comprises a small	
		Other			3	Present and comprises significant part,	or more, of wetland's 3	
		6b. horizontal (plai	n view) Interspersi	on.		vegetation and is of high quality	•	
		Select only one.						
		High (5)				Narrative Description of Vegetation		
		Moderately high(4)				Low spp diversity and/or predominance	e of nonnative or low	
		Moderate (3)				disturbance tolerant native species	the vegetation med	
		Moderately low (2) x Low (1)				Native spp are dominant component of although nonnative and/or disturbance		
		None (0)				can also be present, and species diver		
		6c. Coverage of in	vasive plants. Refe	er		moderately high, but generallyw/o pres	•	
		Table 1 ORAM long	•			threatened or endangered spp to		
		or deduct points for	coverage			A predominance of native species, with	nonnative spp high	
		Extensive >75% co	` '			and/or disturbance tolerant native spp	•	
		Moderate 25-75% c	, ,			absent, and high spp diversity and ofte		
		x Sparse 5-25% cove	` '			the presence of rare, threatened, or en	dangered spp	
		Nearly absent <5% Absent (1)	cover (u)			Mudflat and Open Water Class Quali	h.	
		6d. Microtopograp	hv.		0	Absent <0.1ha (0.247 acres)	ıy	
		Score all present us	-		1	Low 0.1 to <1ha (0.247 to 2.47 acres)		
		0 Vegetated hummuc	-	•	2	Moderate 1 to <4ha (2.47 to 9.88 acres)	
		0 Coarse woody debr	is >15cm (6in)	•	3	High 4ha (9.88 acres) or more		
		0 Standing dead >250						
		0 Amphibian breeding	pools			Microtopography Cover Scale		
						Absent Present very small amounts or if more	common	
					'	of marginal quality	COMMICH	
					2	Present in moderate amounts, but not	of highest	
Category 1					-	quality or in small amounts of highest q	•	
	18 GRANI	O TOTAL(max 100 p	ots)	,	3	Present in moderate or greater amount	s	

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and of highest quality

APPENDIX C

OEPA HHEI STREAM FORMS

Stream 01 **Modified Class 1**



18

SITE NAME/LOCATION AEP East Lima to Maddox	
hh-aeh-20190904-01 SITE NUMBER RIVER BASIN DRAINAGE AREA (mi	²) 0.01
ENGTH OF STREAM REACH (ft) 200 LAT. 40.87605 LONG84.28208 RIVER CODE RIVER MIL	E
DATE 09/04/19 SCORER aeh COMMENTS Ephemeral	
NOTE: Complete All Items On This Form - Refer to "Field Evaluation Manual for Ohio's PHWH Streams" for I	nstructions
STREAM CHANNEL NONE / NATURAL CHANNEL RECOVERED RECOVERING RECENT OR NO MODIFICATIONS: Channelized, culverted	RECOVERY
1. SUBSTRATE (Estimate percent of every type of substrate present. Check ONLY two predominant substrate TYPE box	es I HHEI
(Max of 32). Add total number of significant substrate types found (Max of 8). Final metric score is sum of boxes A & B. TYPE PERCENT TYPE PERCENT	Metric
BLDR SLABS [16 pts]	Points
BOULDER (>256 mm) [16 pts] BEDROCK [16 pt] O LEAF PACK/WOODY DEBRIS [3 pts] S5% FINE DETRITUS [3 pts] O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Substrate
COBBLE (65-256 mm) [12 pts] 0% CLAY or HARDPAN [0 pt]	Max = 40
GRAVEL (2-64 mm) [9 pts] O% MUCK [0 pts] O% ARTIFICIAL [3 pts] O%	8
CANAD (42 mm) [6 ptd]	
Total of Percentages of O.00% (A) Substrate Percentage Check (B)	_ A + B
SCORE OF TWO MOST PREDOMINATE SUBSTRATE TYPES: 6 TOTAL NUMBER OF SUBSTRATE TYPES: 2	
2. Maximum Pool Depth (Measure the maximum pool depth within the 61 meter (200 ft) evaluation reach at the time of	Pool Dept
evaluation. Avoid plunge pools from road culverts or storm water pipes) (Check ONLY one box): > 30 centimeters [20 pts] > 5 cm - 10 cm [15 pts]	Max = 30
> 22.5 - 30 cm [30 pts] < 5 cm [5 pts]	L
> 10 - 22 5 cm [25 nts] NO WATER OR MOIST CHANNEL [0 nts]	
> 10 - 22.5 cm [25 pts] NO WATER OR MOIST CHANNEL [0 pts] COMMENTS MAXIMUM POOL DEPTH (Inches): 0.5	5
COMMENTS MAXIMUM POOL DEPTH (Inches): 0.5	0
COMMENTS MAXIMUM POOL DEPTH (Inches): 0.5 3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 1.0 m - 1.5 m (> 3' 3" - 4' 8") [15 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts]	0 Bankfull
COMMENTS MAXIMUM POOL DEPTH (Inches): 0.5 3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] ANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box):	Bankfull Width Max=30
COMMENTS MAXIMUM POOL DEPTH (Inches): 0.5 3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 1.0 m - 1.5 m (> 3' 3" - 4' 8") [15 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts]	Bankfull Width Max=30
COMMENTS BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): 0.5 This information must also be completed	Bankfull Width Max=30
COMMENTS BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): 0.5	Bankfull Width Max=30
BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): 3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): 3. 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] 3. 0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] 3. 0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] 3. 0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ANOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstreams. RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) L R (Most Predominant per Bank) L R	Bankfull Width Max=30
AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) L R (Most Predominant per Bank) L R (Most Predominant per Bank) L R (Most Predominant per Bank) Wide >10 m (Inches): 0.5 MAXIMUM POOL DEPTH (Inches): 0.5 (Check ONLY one box): > 1.0 m - 1.5 m (> 3' 3" - 4' 8") [15 pts] > 1.0 m (<=3' 3") [5 pts] AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): 0.5	Bankfull Width Max=30
BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ANOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstreams: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) Wide >10m Mature Forest, Wetland Moderate 5-10m Moderate 5-10m MAXIMUM POOL DEPTH (Inches): 0.5 Check ONLY one box): > 1.0 m - 1.5 m (> 3' 3" - 4' 8") [15 pts] > 1.0 m (<=3' 3") [5 pts] > 1.0 m (<=3' 3") [5 pts] > 1.0 m (<=3' 3") [5 pts]	Bankfull Width Max=30 5
MAXIMUM POOL DEPTH (Inches): 0.5 BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box):	Bankfull Width Max=30 5
BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ANOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstreams: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) Wide >10m Mature Forest, Wetland Moderate 5-10m Moderate 5-10m MAXIMUM POOL DEPTH (Inches): 0.5 Check ONLY one box): > 1.0 m - 1.5 m (> 3' 3" - 4' 8") [15 pts] > 1.0 m (<=3' 3") [5 pts] > 1.0 m (<=3' 3") [5 pts] > 1.0 m (<=3' 3") [5 pts]	Bankfull Width Max=30 5
BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet):	Bankfull Width Max=30 5
AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ANOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstreams RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) Wide > 10 m Mature Forest, Wetland Wide > 10 m Mature Forest, Wetland Moderate 5-10 m Mature Forest, Shrub or Old Field Narrow <5m Residential, Park, New Field None COMMENTS FLOW REGIME (At Time of Evaluation) (Check ONLY one box): Stream Flowing Moist Channel, isolated pools, no flow (Intermined) Moist Channel, isolated pools, no flow (Intermined) Moist Channel, isolated pools, no flow (Intermined) Moist Channel, isolated pools, no flow (Intermined)	Bankfull Width Max=30 5 Control of the control of
AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ↑ NOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstreams: RIPARIAN WIDTH L R (Per Bank)	Bankfull Width Max=30 5 Control of the control of
BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ANOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstreams: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) Wide >10 m Mature Forest, Wetland Wide >10 m Mature Forest, Shrub or Old Field Narrow <5 m Residential, Park, New Field Open Pasture, Row None COMMENTS FLOW REGIME (At Time of Evaluation) (Check ONLY one box): Stream Flowing Subsurface flow with isolated pools (Interstitial) Moderate, 13' 10 m (> 10 check ONLY one box): Stream Flowing Subsurface flow with isolated pools (Interstitial) MAXIMUM POOL DEPTH (Inches): 0.5 AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): 1.0 m (<=3' 3") [5 pts] > 1.0 m (<=3' 3") [5 pts]	Bankfull Width Max=30 5 Control of the control of
BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): 3.	Bankfull Width Max=30 5 Control of the control of
Sank Full Width (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements)	Bankfull Width Max=30 5 Control of the street of the str
BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 1.0 m - 1.5 m (> 3' 3' - 4' 8') [15 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY	Bankfull Width Max=30 5 Control of the street of the str

ADDITIONAL STREAM INFORMATION (This Information Must Also be Completed):	
QHEI PERFORMED? - Yes V No QHEI Score (If Yes, Atta	ach Completed QHEI Form)
DOWNSTREAM DESIGNATED USE(S)	
WWH Name:	
CWH Name:EWH Name:	Distance from Evaluated Stream Distance from Evaluated Stream
	-
USGS Quadrangle Name: NRCS Soil Map F	
MISCELLANEOUS	
Base Flow Conditions? (Y/N): Y Date of last precipitation:	Quantity:
Photograph Information: 3 photos, upstream, downsteam and substrate	
Elevated Turbidity? (Y/N): N Canopy (% open): 100%	
Were samples collected for water chemistry? (Y/N): Note lab sample no. or id. a	and attach results) Lab Number:
Field Measures: Temp (°C) Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l) pH (S.U.)	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)
Is the sampling reach representative of the stream (Y/N) If not, please explain:	
Additional comments/description of pollution impacts:	
	tely Stable Unstable
	I. NOTE: all voucher samples must be labeled with the site mary Headwater Habitat Assessment Manual) Voucher? (Y/N)
Overall Stability of BOTH Stream Banks (check one): Stable Modera BIOTIC EVALUATION Performed? (Y/N): N (If Yes, Record all observations. Voucher collections optional ID number. Include appropriate field data sheets from the Prince of Tadpoles Observed? (Y/N) N Salamanders Observed? (Y/N) N Frogs or Tadpoles Observed? (Y/N) N Aquatic Macroinvertebrate	I. NOTE: all voucher samples must be labeled with the site mary Headwater Habitat Assessment Manual) Voucher? (Y/N) Voucher? (Y/N) Voucher? (Y/N) REACH (This must be completed):



Stream 02 Modified Class 1



19

SITE NAME/LOCATION AEP East Lima to Maddox	
hh-aeh-20190904-02 SITE NUMBER RIVER BASIN DRAINAGE AREA (mi²)	0.01
ENGTH OF STREAM REACH (ft) 200 LAT. 40.91048 LONG84.37951 RIVER CODE RIVER MILE	
DATE 09/04/19 SCORER aeh COMMENTS Ephemeral	
NOTE: Complete All Items On This Form - Refer to "Field Evaluation Manual for Ohio's PHWH Streams" for Instru	uctions
STREAM CHANNEL NONE / NATURAL CHANNEL RECOVERED RECOVERING RECENT OR NO RECOVERING CHANNEL CHANNEL RECOVERED RECOVERING RECENT OR NO RECOVERED CHANNEL CHANNEL CHANNEL RECOVERED CHANNEL CHANNEL CHANNEL RECOVERED CHANNEL	OVERY
1. SUBSTRATE (Estimate percent of every type of substrate present. Check ONLY two predominant substrate TYPE boxes (Max of 32). Add total number of significant substrate types found (Max of 8). Final metric score is sum of boxes A & B. TYPE BLDR SLABS [16 pts] BOULDER (>256 mm) [16 pts] BEDROCK [16 pt] BEDROCK [16 pt] TYPE PERCENT O% SILT [3 pt] LEAF PACK/WOODY DEBRIS [3 pts] O% FINE DETRITUS [3 pts]	HHEI Metric Points Substrate Max = 40
☐ COBBLE (65-256 mm) [12 pts] 0% ☐ CLAY or HARDPAN [0 pt] 0% ☐ GRAVEL (2-64 mm) [9 pts] 0% ☐ MUCK [0 pts] 0% ☐ SAND (<2 mm) [6 pts]	9
Total of Percentages of Bldr Slabs, Boulder, Cobble, Bedrock SCORE OF TWO MOST PREDOMINATE SUBSTRATE TYPES: 6 Substrate Percentage 100% TOTAL NUMBER OF SUBSTRATE TYPES: 3	A + B
2. Maximum Pool Depth (Measure the maximum pool depth within the 61 meter (200 ft) evaluation reach at the time of	Pool Dept
evaluation. Avoid plunge pools from road culverts or storm water pipes) (Check ONLY one box): > 30 centimeters [20 pts] > 5 cm - 10 cm [15 pts]	Max = 30
> 22.5 - 30 cm [30 pts] < 5 cm [5 pts]	
> 10 - 22.5 cm [25 pts] NO WATER OR MOIST CHANNEL [0 pts] COMMENTS MAXIMUM POOL DEPTH (Inches): 0.50	5
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box):	Bankfull
> 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] Crieck ONLY one box). Crieck ONLY one box). 1.0 m - 1.5 m (> 3' 3" - 4' 8") [15 pts] ≤ 1.0 m (<=3' 3") [5 pts]	Width Max=30
> 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts]	
COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): 0.50	5
This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ☆NOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream ☆ RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Most Predominant per Bank) L R	
Wide >10m	L
Moderate 5-10m Immature Forest, Shrub or Old Immature Forest, Shru	L

ADDITIONAL STREAM INFORMATION (This Information Must Also be Completed):	
QHEI PERFORMED? - Yes V No QHEI Score (If Yes, At	ttach Completed QHEI Form)
DOWNSTREAM DESIGNATED USE(S)	
WWH Name:	Distance from Evaluated Stream
CWH Name:	Distance from Evaluated Stream Distance from Evaluated Stream
MAPPING: ATTACH COPIES OF MAPS, INCLUDING THE ENTIRE WATERSHE	
USGS Quadrangle Name: NRCS Soil Map	
MISCELLANEOUS	
Base Flow Conditions? (Y/N): Date of last precipitation:	Quantity:
Photograph Information: 3 photos, upstream, downsteam and substrate	
Elevated Turbidity? (Y/N): N Canopy (% open): 100%	
Were samples collected for water chemistry? (Y/N): N (Note lab sample no. or id.	. and attach results) Lab Number:
Field Measures: Temp (°C) Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l) PH (S.U.)	
Is the sampling reach representative of the stream (Y/N) If not, please explain:	
Additional comments/description of pollution impacts:	
Overall Stability of BOTH Stream Banks (check one): Stable Moder	rately Stable Unstable
ID number. Include appropriate field data sheets from the P Fish Observed? (Y/N) N Voucher? (Y/N) Salamanders Observed? (Y/N)	
DRAWING AND NADDATIVE DESCRIPTION OF STREAM	DEACH (This word has a gray lated).
DRAWING AND NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF STREAM Include important landmarks and other features of interest for site evaluation a	
	maintained lawn
ag field road	ag field
'	

Stream 03 Modified Class 1



19

SITE NAME/LOCATION AEP East Lima to Maddox	
hh-aeh-20190904-03 SITE NUMBER RIVER BASIN DRAINAGE AREA (m	i²) 0.01
LENGTH OF STREAM REACH (ft) 200 LAT. 40.92326 LONG84.08115 RIVER CODE RIVER MII	LE
DATE 09/04/19 SCORER aeh COMMENTS Ephemeral	
NOTE: Complete All Items On This Form - Refer to "Field Evaluation Manual for Ohio's PHWH Streams" for I	Instructions
STREAM CHANNEL	RECOVERY
 SUBSTRATE (Estimate percent of every type of substrate present. Check ONLY two predominant substrate TYPE box (Max of 32). Add total number of significant substrate types found (Max of 8). Final metric score is sum of boxes A & B. 	es ı HHEI
TYPE PERCENT TYPE PERCENT PERCENT	Metric
BLDR SLABS [16 pts]	Points
BEDROCK [16 pt]	Substrate
COBBLE (65-256 mm) [12 pts] 0% CLAY or HARDPAN [0 pt]	Max = 40
☐ GRAVEL (2-64 mm) [9 pts] ☐ MUCK [0 pts] ☐ 0% ☐ ARTIFICIAL [3 pts] 5%	9
Total of Percentages of O OOV (A) Substrate Percentage (B)	A + B
Bldr Slabs, Boulder, Cobble, Bedrock	
2. Maximum Pool Depth (Measure the maximum pool depth within the 61 meter (200 ft) evaluation reach at the time of	Pool Dept
evaluation. Avoid plunge pools from road culverts or storm water pipes) (Check ONLY one box): > 30 centimeters [20 pts] > 5 cm - 10 cm [15 pts]	Max = 30
> 22.5 - 30 cm [30 pts] < 5 cm [5 pts]	
> 10 - 22.5 cm [25 pts] NO WATER OR MOIST CHANNEL [0 pts]	_ 5
COMMENTS MAXIMUM POOL DEPTH (Inches): 0.5	
	00
3 BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box):	Bankfull
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 1.0 m - 1.5 m (> 3' 3" - 4' 8") [15 pts]	Bankfull Width
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] (Check ONLY one box): > 1.0 m - 1.5 m (> 3' 3" - 4' 8") [15 pts] ≤ 1.0 m (<=3' 3") [5 pts]	Bankfull Width Max=30
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] (Check ONLY one box): > 1.0 m - 1.5 m (> 3' 3" - 4' 8") [15 pts] > 1.0 m (<=3' 3") [5 pts]	Bankfull Width Max=30
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): 1.0 This information must also be completed	Bankfull Width Max=30
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY AVOITE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstreams RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY	Bankfull Width Max=30
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ANOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstreams RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) L R (Most Predominant per Bank) L R	Bankfull Width Max=30
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ANOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) Wide >10m Mature Forest, Wetland Conservation Tillage impacts for the complete of the	Bankfull Width Max=30
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ☆NOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) Wide >10 Mature Forest, Wetland Moderate 5-10m Moderate 5-10m Conservation Tillage (Per Bank) (Per	Bankfull Width Max=30
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ANOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH L R (Per Bank) Wide >10m Wide >10m Mature Forest, Wetland Mature Forest, Wetland Moderate 5-10m Residential, Park, New Field Open Pasture, Rot	Bankfull Width Max=30 5
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ANOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH L R (Per Bank) Wide >10m Mature Forest, Wetland Wide >10m Moderate 5-10m Moderate 5-10m Residential, Park, New Field Open Pasture, Rot	Bankfull Width Max=30 5
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY **NOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstreams RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) Wide >10m Mature Forest, Wetland Wide >10m Moderate 5-10m Moderate 5-10m Residential, Park, New Field Open Pasture, Rot None Mining or Construct	Bankfull Width Max=30 5
BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ANOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) Wide >10m Mature Forest, Wetland Wide >10m Mature Forest, Wetland Wide >10m Mature Forest, Shrub or Old Field Narrow <5m Residential, Park, New Field Open Pasture, Roy None COMMENTS FLOW REGIME (At Time of Evaluation) (Check ONLY one box): Stream Flowing Moist Channel, isolated pools, no flow (Intermine)	Bankfull Width Max=30 5
BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ANOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) Wide >10m Mature Forest, Wetland Wide >10m Mature Forest, Wetland Wide >10m Mature Forest, Shrub or Old Field Narrow <5m Residential, Park, New Field Open Pasture, Roy None COMMENTS FLOW REGIME (At Time of Evaluation) (Check ONLY one box): Stream Flowing Moist Channel, isolated pools, no flow (Intermine)	Bankfull Width Max=30 5
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY **NOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) Wide >10m	Bankfull Width Max=30 5
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY	Bankfull Width Max=30 5
BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH (Reet): 1.0 RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH (Reet): 1.0 RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH (Reet): 1.0 RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY *XNOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH (Reet): 1.0 RIPARIAN WIDTH (Reet): 1.0 RIPARIAN WIDTH (Reet): 1.0 RIPARIAN	Bankfull Width Max=30 5
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY **NOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY **NOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY **NOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream: RIPARIAN OF Bank) Mature Forest, Wetland Mature Forest, Wetland Mature Forest, Shrub or Old Plant of Industrial Field None COMMENTS FLOW REGIME (At Time of Evaluation) (Check ONLY one box): Stream Flowing Subsurface flow with isolated pools (Interstitial) SINUOSITY (Number of bends per 61 m (200 ft) of channel) (Check ONLY one box): None 1.0 1.5 **STREAM GRADIENT ESTIMATE**	Bankfull Width Max=30 5

ADDITIONAL STREAM INFORMATION (This Information Must Also be Completed):	
QHEI PERFORMED? - Yes ✓ No QHEI Score (If Yes, Atta	ch Completed QHEI Form)
DOWNSTREAM DESIGNATED USE(S)	
WWH Name:	Distance from Evaluated Stream
CWH Name:EWH Name:	Distance from Evaluated Stream Distance from Evaluated Stream
USGS Quadrangle Name: NRCS Soil Map P	
County: Township / City:	
MISCELLANEOUS	
Base Flow Conditions? (Y/N): Y Date of last precipitation:	Quantity:
Photograph Information: 3 photos, upstream, downsteam and substrate	
Elevated Turbidity? (Y/N): N Canopy (% open): 100%	
Were samples collected for water chemistry? (Y/N): Note lab sample no. or id. a	and attach results) Lab Number:
Field Measures: Temp (°C) Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l) pH (S.U.)	Conductivity (µmhos/cm)
Is the sampling reach representative of the stream (Y/N) If not, please explain:	
Additional comments/description of pollution impacts:	
	tely Stable Unstable
	. NOTE: all voucher samples must be labeled with the site mary Headwater Habitat Assessment Manual) Voucher? (Y/N)
Overall Stability of BOTH Stream Banks (check one): Stable Moderate BIOTIC EVALUATION Performed? (Y/N): N (If Yes, Record all observations. Voucher collections optional ID number. Include appropriate field data sheets from the Prince of Tadpoles Observed? (Y/N) N Salamanders Observed? (Y/N) N Frogs or Tadpoles Observed? (Y/N) N Aquatic Macroinvertebrate	NOTE: all voucher samples must be labeled with the site mary Headwater Habitat Assessment Manual) Voucher? (Y/N) N Voucher? (Y/N) Voucher? (Y/N) REACH (This must be completed):



Stream 04 Modified Class 1



18

SITE NAME/LOCATION AEP East Lima to Maddox	
hh-aeh-20190904-04 SITE NUMBER RIVER BASIN DRAINAGE AREA (mi²	0.01
LENGTH OF STREAM REACH (ft) 200 LAT. 40.92724 LONG84.43673 RIVER CODE RIVER MIL	=
DATE 09/04/19 SCORER aeh COMMENTS Ephemeral	
NOTE: Complete All Items On This Form - Refer to "Field Evaluation Manual for Ohio's PHWH Streams" for Ir	structions
STREAM CHANNEL NONE / NATURAL CHANNEL RECOVERED RECOVERING RECENT OR NO F MODIFICATIONS: Channelized, culverted	RECOVERY
1. SUBSTRATE (Estimate percent of every type of substrate present. Check ONLY two predominant substrate TYPE boxe	s HHEI
(Max of 32). Add total number of significant substrate types found (Max of 8). Final metric score is sum of boxes A & B. TYPE PERCENT TYPE PERCENT	Metric
BLDR SLABS [16 pts]	Points
BEDROCK [16 pt]	Substrate
☐ ☐ COBBLE (65-256 mm) [12 pts] ☐ ☐ CLAY or HARDPAN [0 pt] ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Max = 40
☐ GRAVEL (2-64 mm) [9 pts] ☐ MUCK [0 pts] ☐ 0% ☐ ARTIFICIAL [3 pts] ☐ 0% ☐ 0% ☐ O% ☐ O% ☐ O% ☐ O% ☐ O% ☐ O%	8
Table (Partition of the Control of t	
Bldr Slabs, Boulder, Cobble, Bedrock	_ A+B
SCORE OF TWO MOST PREDOMINATE SUBSTRATE TYPES: 6 TOTAL NUMBER OF SUBSTRATE TYPES: 2	」
2. Maximum Pool Depth (Measure the maximum pool depth within the 61 meter (200 ft) evaluation reach at the time of evaluation. Avoid plunge pools from road culverts or storm water pipes) (Check ONLY one box):	Pool Dept
> 30 centimeters [20 pts] > 5 cm - 10 cm [15 pts]	IVIAX - 30
> 22.5 - 30 cm [30 pts]	5
COMMENTS MAXIMUM POOL DEPTH (Inches): 0.50	¬
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 1.0 m - 1.5 m (> 3' 3" - 4' 8") [15 pts]	Bankfull Width
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box):	Bankfull
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] (Check ONLY one box): > 1.0 m - 1.5 m (> 3' 3" - 4' 8") [15 pts] ≤ 1.0 m (<=3' 3") [5 pts]	Bankfull Width Max=30
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] (Check ONLY one box): > 1.0 m - 1.5 m (> 3' 3" - 4' 8") [15 pts] ≤ 1.0 m (<=3' 3") [5 pts]	Bankfull Width Max=30
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): 1.00 This information must also be completed	Bankfull Width Max=30
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): 1.00	Bankfull Width Max=30
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): 1.00 This information must also be completed RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) L R (Most Predominant per Bank) L R	Bankfull Width Max=30
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ANOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream PLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) U RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Most Predominant per Bank) Wide >10m Mature Forest, Wetland Conservation Tillag Immature Forest, Shrub or Old Urban or Industrial	Bankfull Width Max=30
3. BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY ☆ NOTE: River Left (L) and Right (R) as looking downstream ☆ RIPARIAN WIDTH L R (Per Bank) L R (Most Predominant per Bank) Wide >10 m Mature Forest, Wetland Moderate 5-10 m Moderate 5-10 m Conservation Tillag Immature Forest, Shrub or Old Field Conservation Power Pasture Power Conservation Power Cons	Bankfull Width Max=30
BANK FULL WIDTH (Measured as the average of 3-4 measurements) (Check ONLY one box): > 4.0 meters (> 13') [30 pts] > 3.0 m - 4.0 m (> 9' 7" - 13') [25 pts] > 1.5 m - 3.0 m (> 9' 7" - 4' 8") [20 pts] COMMENTS This information must also be completed RIPARIAN ZONE AND FLOODPLAIN QUALITY AVERAGE BANKFULL WIDTH (Feet): 1.00 This information must also be completed RIPARIAN WIDTH FLOODPLAIN QUALITY L R (Per Bank) Wide >10 m Mature Forest, Wetland Conservation Tillag Moderate 5-10 m Mature Forest, Shrub or Old Urban or Industrial Moderate 5-10 m Residential, Park, New Field Open Pasture, Row	Bankfull Width Max=30 5
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ADDITIONAL STREAM INFORMATION (This Information Must Also be Compl	eted):
QHEI PERFORMED? - Yes V No QHEI Score (If Y	es, Attach Completed QHEI Form)
DOWNSTREAM DESIGNATED USE(S)	
WWH Name:	_ Distance from Evaluated Stream
CWH Name:	Distance from Evaluated Stream
EWH Name:	Distance from Evaluated Stream
MAPPING: ATTACH COPIES OF MAPS, INCLUDING THE ENTIRE WATE	ERSHED AREA. CLEARLY MARK THE SITE LOCATION
JSGS Quadrangle Name:NRCS So	il Map Page:NRCS Soil Map Stream Order
County: Township / City:	
MISCELLANEOUS	
Base Flow Conditions? (Y/N): Y Date of last precipitation:	Quantity:
Photograph Information: 3 photos, upstream, downsteam and substrate	
Elevated Turbidity? (Y/N): N Canopy (% open): 100%	
Vere samples collected for water chemistry? (Y/N): Note lab sample no	o. or id. and attach results) Lab Number:
	S.U.) Conductivity (µmhos/cm)
s the sampling reach representative of the stream (Y/N) If not, please exp	lain:
Additional comments/description of pollution impacts:	
	Moderately Stable / Unstable
DIOTO EVALUATOR	V
BIOTIC EVALUATION N	
Performed? (Y/N): (If Yes, Record all observations. Voucher collections	optional. NOTE: all voucher samples must be labeled with the site n the Primary Headwater Habitat Assessment Manual)
N N	N N
Fish Observed? (Y/N) Voucher? (Y/N) Salamanders Observed? (
Frogs or Tadpoles Observed? (Y/N) N Aquatic Macroinv Comments Regarding Biology:	Vodolici: (1714)
DRAWING AND NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF STR	FAM REACH (This must be completed):
Include important landmarks and other features of interest for site evalue	·
	•
ag field	culvert
	mainta
	(∫ lawn
	lawn
FLOW Toadway	lawn



APPENDIX D DELINEATED FEATURES PHOTOGRAPHS

D1 – DELINEATED WETLANDS



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD WETLANDS

Client Name:

Site Location:

Project No.

AEP Ohio Transco

East Lima-Maddox 345kV Re-Conductoring Project

60601386

Date:

September 04, 2019

Description:

Wetland 01

PEM wetland

Category 1



Facing North



Facing South



Facing East



Facing West



Soil

D2 - DELINEATED STREAMS



Client Name:Site Location:Project No.AEPEast Lima-Maddox 345kV Re-Conductoring Project60601386

Date:

September 4,

Description:

Stream 01

Ephemeral



Facing Upstream



Facing Downstream



Substrate



Client Name:

Site Location:

Project No.

AEP

East Lima-Maddox 345kV Re-Conductoring Project

60601386

Date:

September 4,

Description:

Stream 02

Ephemeral



Facing Upstream



Facing Downstream



Substrate



Client Name:

Site Location:

Project No.

AEP

East Lima-Maddox 345kV Re-Conductoring Project

60601386

Date:

September 4,

Description:

Stream 03

Ephemeral



Facing Upstream



Facing Downstream



Substrate



Client Name:Site Location:Project No.AEPEast Lima-Maddox 345kV Re-Conductoring Project60601386

Date:

September 4,

Description:

Stream 04

Ephemeral



Facing Upstream



Facing Downstream



Substrate

APPENDIX E

CORRESPONDENCE LETTERS FROM USFWS AND ODNR



Ohio Department of Natural Resources

MIKE DEWINE, GOVERNOR

MARY MERTZ, DIRECTOR

Office of Real Estate
Paul R. Baldridge, Chief
2045 Morse Road – Bldg. E-2
Columbus, OH 43229

Phone: (614) 265-6649 Fax: (614) 267-4764

April 19, 2019

Charlotte Stallone AECOM 525 Vine Street, Suite 1800 Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Re: 19-251; East Lima-Maddox 345 kV Re-conductoring Project

Project: The proposed project involves the re-conductoring approximately 30 miles of 345 kV line between East Lima Station in Allen County to Maddox Station in Van Wert County.

Location: The proposed project is located in Allen, Putnam and Van Wert Counties, Ohio.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) has completed a review of the above referenced project. These comments were generated by an inter-disciplinary review within the Department. These comments have been prepared under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), the National Environmental Policy Act, the Coastal Zone Management Act, Ohio Revised Code and other applicable laws and regulations. These comments are also based on ODNR's experience as the state natural resource management agency and do not supersede or replace the regulatory authority of any local, state or federal agency nor relieve the applicant of the obligation to comply with any local, state or federal laws or regulations.

Natural Heritage Database: The Natural Heritage Database has the following records at or within a one-mile radius of the project area:

Purple wartyback (*Cyclonaias tuberculata*), SC Wavy-rayed lampmussel (*Lampsilis fasciola*), SC Creek heelsplitter (*Lasmigona compressa*), SC Clubshell (*Pleurobema clava*), E, FE Purple lilliput (*Toxolasma lividus*), E, FSC Deertoe (*Truncilla truncata*), SC Greater redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*), T, FSC Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), FSC

The review was performed on the project area you specified in your request as well as an additional one-mile radius. Records searched date from 1980. This information is provided to inform you of features present within your project area and vicinity.

Please note that Ohio has not been completely surveyed and we rely on receiving information from many sources. Therefore, a lack of records for any particular area is not a statement that

rare species or unique features are absent from that area. Although all types of plant communities have been surveyed, we only maintain records on the highest quality areas.

Statuses are defined as: E = state endangered; T = state threatened; P = state potentially threatened; SC = state species of concern; SI = state special interest; A = species recently added to state inventory, status not yet determined; X = presumed extirpated in Ohio; FE = federal endangered, FT = federal threatened, FSC = federal species of concern, FC = federal candidate species.

Fish and Wildlife: The Division of Wildlife (DOW) has the following comments.

The DOW recommends that impacts to streams, wetlands and other water resources be avoided and minimized to the fullest extent possible, and that best management practices be utilized to minimize erosion and sedimentation.

The project is within the range of the Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis), a state endangered and federally endangered species. The following species of trees have relatively high value as potential Indiana bat roost trees to include: shagbark hickory (Carya ovata), shellbark hickory (Carya laciniosa), bitternut hickory (Carya cordiformis), black ash (Fraxinus nigra), green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica), white ash (Fraxinus americana), shingle oak (Quercus imbricaria), northern red oak (Ouercus rubra), slippery elm (Ulmus rubra), American elm (Ulmus americana), eastern cottonwood (Populus deltoides), silver maple (Acer saccharinum), sassafras (Sassafras albidum), post oak (Ouercus stellata), and white oak (Ouercus alba). Indiana bat roost trees consists of trees that include dead and dying trees with exfoliating bark, crevices, or cavities in upland areas or riparian corridors and living trees with exfoliating bark, cavities, or hollow areas formed from broken branches or tops. However, Indiana bats are also dependent on the forest structure surrounding roost trees. If suitable habitat occurs within the project area, the DOW recommends trees be conserved. If suitable habitat occurs within the project area and trees must be cut, the DOW recommends cutting occur between October 1 and March 31. If suitable trees must be cut during the summer months, the DOW recommends a net survey be conducted between June 1 and August 15, prior to any cutting. Net surveys should incorporate either nine net nights per square 0.5 kilometer of project area, or four net nights per kilometer for linear projects. If no tree removal is proposed, this project is not likely to impact this species.

The project is within the range of the northern riffleshell (Epioblasma torulosa rangiana), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the clubshell (Pleurobema clava), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the rayed bean (Villosa fabalis), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the white catspaw (Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the wartyback (Ouadrula nodulata), a state endangered mussel, the purple lilliput (Toxolasma lividus), a state endangered mussel, the rabbitsfoot (Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica), a state endangered mussel, and the pondhorn (Uniomerus tetralasmus), a state threatened mussel. This project must not have an impact on freshwater native mussels at the project site. This applies to both listed and non-listed species. Per the Ohio Mussel Survey Protocol (2018), all Group 2, 3, and 4 streams (Appendix A) require a mussel survey. Per the Ohio Mussel Survey Protocol, Group 1 streams (Appendix A) and unlisted streams with a watershed of 10 square miles or larger above the point of impact should be assessed using the Reconnaissance Survey for Unionid Mussels (Appendix B) to determine if mussels are present. Mussel surveys may be recommended for these streams as well. This is further explained within the Ohio Mussel Survey Protocol. Therefore, if in-water work is planned in any stream that meets any of the above criteria, the DOW recommends the applicant provide information to indicate no mussel impacts will occur. If this is not possible, the DOW recommends a professional malacologist conduct a mussel survey in the project area. If mussels that cannot be avoided are found in the project area, as a last resort, the DOW recommends a

professional malacologist collect and relocate the mussels to suitable and similar habitat upstream of the project site. Mussel surveys and any subsequent mussel relocation should be done in accordance with the Ohio Mussel Survey Protocol. The Ohio Mussel Survey Protocol (2018) can be found at:

 $\frac{http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov/portals/wildlife/pdfs/licenses\%20\&\%20permits/OH\%20Mussel\%20Survey\%20Protocol.pdf}{}$

The project is within the range of the pugnose minnow (*Opsopoeodus emiliae*), a state endangered fish, and the greater redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*), a state threatened fish. The DOW recommends no in-water work in perennial streams from April 15 to June 30 to reduce impacts to indigenous aquatic species and their habitat. If no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, this project is not likely to impact these or other aquatic species.

The project is within the range of the upland sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*), a state endangered bird. Nesting upland sandpipers utilize dry grasslands including native grasslands, seeded grasslands, grazed and ungrazed pasture, hayfields, and grasslands established through the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). If this type of habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of April 15 to July 31. If this type of habitat will not be impacted, this project is not likely to impact this species.

The project is within the range of the northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), a state endangered bird. This is a common migrant and winter species. Nesters are much rarer, although they occasionally breed in large marshes and grasslands. Harriers often nest in loose colonies. The female builds a nest out of sticks on the ground, often on top of a mound. Harriers hunt over grasslands. If this type of habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of May 15 to August 1. If this habitat will not be impacted, this project is not likely to impact this species.

Due to the potential of impacts to federally listed species, as well as to state listed species, we recommend that this project be coordinated with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Water Resources: The Division of Water Resources has the following comment.

The local floodplain administrator should be contacted concerning the possible need for any floodplain permits or approvals for this project. Your local floodplain administrator contact information can be found at the website below.

http://water.ohiodnr.gov/portals/soilwater/pdf/floodplain/Floodplain%20Manager%20Community%20Contact%20List 8 16.pdf

ODNR appreciates the opportunity to provide these comments. Please contact Sarah Tebbe, Environmental Specialist, at (614) 265-6397 or <u>Sarah.Tebbe@dnr.state.oh.us</u> if you have questions about these comments or need additional information.

John Kessler Environmental Services Administrator

Tucker, Jason

From: susan_zimmermann@fws.gov on behalf of Ohio, FW3 <ohio@fws.gov>

Sent: Monday, March 18, 2019 1:01 PM

To: Stallone, Charlotte

Cc: nathan.reardon@dnr.state.oh.us; kate.parsons@dnr.state.oh.us

Subject: East Lima - Maddox 345 kV Re-conductoring & Structure Replacement



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services Office
4625 Morse Road, Suite 104
Columbus, Ohio 43230
(614) 416-8993 / Fax (614) 416-8994



TAILS# 03E15000-2019-TA-0907

Dear Ms. Stallone,

We have received your recent correspondence requesting information about the subject proposal. There are no federal wilderness areas, wildlife refuges or designated critical habitat within the vicinity of the project area. The following comments and recommendations will assist you in fulfilling the requirements for consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) recommends that proposed developments avoid and minimize water quality impacts and impacts to high quality fish and wildlife habitat (e.g., forests, streams, wetlands). Additionally, natural buffers around streams and wetlands should be preserved to enhance beneficial functions. If streams or wetlands will be impacted, the Corps of Engineers should be contacted to determine whether a Clean Water Act section 404 permit is required. Best management practices should be used to minimize erosion, especially on slopes. All disturbed areas should be mulched and revegetated with native plant species. Prevention of non-native, invasive plant establishment is critical in maintaining high quality habitats.

FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES COMMENTS: All projects in the State of Ohio lie within the range of the federally endangered **Indiana bat** (*Myotis sodalis*) and the federally threatened **northern long-eared bat** (*Myotis septentrionalis*). In Ohio, presence of the Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat is assumed wherever suitable habitat occurs unless a presence/absence survey has been performed to document absence. Suitable summer habitat for Indiana bats and northern long-eared bats consists of a wide variety of forested/wooded habitats where they roost, forage, and travel and may also include some adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats such as emergent wetlands and adjacent edges of agricultural fields, old fields and pastures. This includes forests and woodlots containing potential roosts (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥3 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) that have any exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, hollows and/or cavities), as well as linear features such as fencerows, riparian forests, and other wooded corridors. These wooded areas may be dense or loose aggregates of trees with variable amounts of canopy closure. Individual trees may be considered suitable habitat when they exhibit the characteristics of a potential roost tree and are located within 1,000 feet (305 meters) of other forested/wooded habitat. Northern long-eared bats have also been observed roosting in human-made structures, such as buildings, barns, bridges, and bat houses; therefore, these structures should also be considered potential summer habitat. In the winter, Indiana bats and northern long-eared bats hibernate in caves and abandoned mines.

Should the proposed site contain trees ≥ 3 inches dbh, we recommend that trees be saved wherever possible. If any caves or abandoned mines may be disturbed, further coordination with this office is requested to determine if fall or spring portal surveys are warranted. If no caves or abandoned mines are present and trees ≥ 3 inches dbh cannot be avoided, we recommend that removal of any trees ≥ 3 inches dbh only occur between October 1 and March 31. Seasonal clearing is being recommended to avoid adverse effects to Indiana bats and northern long-eared

bats. While incidental take of northern long-eared bats from most tree clearing is exempted by a 4(d) rule (see http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/index.html), incidental take of Indiana bats is still prohibited without a project-specific exemption. Thus, seasonal clearing is recommended where Indiana bats are assumed present.

If implementation of this seasonal tree cutting recommendation is not possible, summer surveys may be conducted to document the presence or probable absence of Indiana bats within the project area during the summer. If a summer survey documents probable absence of Indiana bats, the 4(d) rule for the northern long-eared bat could be applied. Surveys must be conducted by an approved surveyor and be designed and conducted in coordination with the Endangered Species Coordinator for this office. Surveyors must have a valid federal permit. Please note that in Ohio summer mist net surveys may only be conducted between June 1 and August 15.

If there is a federal nexus for the project (e.g., federal funding provided, federal permits required to construct), no tree clearing should occur on any portion of the project area until consultation under section 7 of the ESA, between the Service and the federal action agency, is completed. We recommend that the federal action agency submit a determination of effects to this office, relative to the Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat, for our review and concurrence.

Due to the project type, size, and location, we do not anticipate adverse effects to any other federally endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate species. Should the project design change, or during the term of this action, additional information on listed or proposed species or their critical habitat become available, or if new information reveals effects of the action that were not previously considered, consultation with the Service should be initiated to assess any potential impacts.

These comments have been prepared under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), the ESA, and are consistent with the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Service's Mitigation Policy. This letter provides technical assistance only and does not serve as a completed section 7 consultation document. We recommend that the project be coordinated with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources due to the potential for the project to affect state listed species and/or state lands. Contact John Kessler, Environmental Services Administrator, at (614) 265-6621 or at john.kessler@dnr.state.oh.us.

If you have questions, or if we can be of further assistance in this matter, please contact our office at (614) 416-8993 or ohio@fws.gov.

Sincerely,

Ohio Field Office Supervisor

cc: Nathan Reardon, ODNR-DOW Kate Parsons, ODNR-DOW Patrice Ashfield