

Construction Notice for the Fremont- Sandusky Bay 138 kV Transmission Line Adjustment Project



An **AEP** Company

PUCO Case No. 26-0632-EL-BNR

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

Submitted by:
Ohio Power Company

May 28, 2026

**CONSTRUCTION NOTICE FOR THE FREMONT-SANDUSKY BAY 138 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
ADJUSTMENT PROJECT**

CONSTRUCTION NOTICE

Ohio Power Company

Fremont-Sandusky Bay 138 kV Transmission Line Adjustment Project

4906-6-05 Accelerated Application Requirements

Ohio Power Company (the Company) provides the following information to the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) in accordance with the accelerated application requirements of Ohio Administrative Code Section 4906-6-05.

4906-6-05(B) General Information

B(1) Project Description

Provide 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 or construction notice application.

The Company proposes the Fremont-Sandusky Bay 138 kV Transmission Line Adjustment Project (the "Project"), in Sandusky Township, Sandusky County, Ohio. The Company plans to replace a transmission structure along the Fremont-Sandusky Bay 138 kV Transmission Line outside Fremont Station, a distribution substation, which is being expanded. The current single-pole, guyed structure will be replaced with a self-supporting, single steel monopole resulting in a slight realignment into the new distribution station bay totaling less than 0.1 mile. No additional right-of-way (ROW) will be needed for the Project, as it will remain entirely on Company property. The location of the Project is shown on Figures 1 and 2 in **Appendix A**.

The Project meets the requirements for a Construction Notice (CN) as defined by Item 1(a) of Appendix A to Ohio Administrative Code Section 4906-1-01, *Application Requirement Matrix for Electric Power Transmission Lines*:

- (1) *New construction, extension, or relocation of single or multiple circuit electric power transmission line(s), or upgrading existing transmission or distribution line(s) for operation at a higher transmission voltage, as follows:*

- (a) *Line(s) not greater than 0.2 miles in length.*

The Project has been assigned Case No. 26-0632-EL-BNR.

**CONSTRUCTION NOTICE FOR THE FREMONT-SANDUSKY BAY 138 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
ADJUSTMENT PROJECT**

B(2) Statement of Need

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

The Project is necessary to accommodate PJM baseline work required at the Company's Fremont Station. PJM has identified low voltage violations in the Fremont Area and overloads on the Fremont Center - Riverview 69kV line due to the breaker failure contingency on the Fremont Center 138kV "C" breaker. Due to work required at Fremont Station to address the low voltage violations, the Company must replace and relocate an existing structure on the Fremont-Sandusky Bay 138 kV Transmission Line because the existing guys are within the station expansion area.

Failure to implement the proposed project in the specified period of time could result in PJM implementing operational controls which may include preemptive shedding of a significant amount of load served from the area transmission and distribution network in order to alleviate the thermal issues associated with the scenario identified above. Although load shedding is an approved PJM operational procedure to control thermal overloads, load shedding is not deemed acceptable from AEP Ohio's perspective and directly impacts both large commercial and residential customers in the area. The proposed solution for this baseline identified need is necessary for AEP Ohio to continue to provide safe, reliable service to their customers. Completing the substation upgrades will mitigate the thermal overload and address the low voltage issues, which economically resolves the overload concern and avoids the need to fully reconductor or rebuild the line to address the identified issues.

The baseline solution was presented and reviewed with stakeholders at the November 4, 2020 Committee Western Meeting. The project was subsequently assigned PJM identifier b3271. This Project is included on page 85 of the Company's 2026 Long-Term Forecast Report (LTFR) (See **Appendix B**).

B(3) Project Location

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.

The location of the Project in relation to existing transmission lines and substations is shown on **Figure 1**, in **Appendix A**.

B(4) Alternatives Considered

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

The Project replaces a transmission line structure to allow expansion of the existing Fremont distribution substation. Some minor engineering flexibility with the location of the new structure was explored. The current structure is located in a delineated wetland that extends across much of the

CONSTRUCTION NOTICE FOR THE FREMONT-SANDUSKY BAY 138 KV TRANSMISSION LINE ADJUSTMENT PROJECT

undeveloped portion of the substation property. Wetland permitting and mitigation has been completed for the substation expansion. The Company proposes relocating the structure within the permitted wetland fill area, approximately 20 feet to the south of the current structure location. No guy wires will be necessary. No additional permitting will be necessary. The selected location also avoids shifting the centerline going north across U.S. 20 Bypass. Other alternatives would potentially require impacting neighboring properties, as opposed to remaining entirely on the Company's property or existing ROW and would add additional transmission length to the Project without any additional benefit. The proposed Project will result in no additional impacts to streams or known cultural resource areas eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Tree clearing is limited to less than five small trees adjacent to the substation. Therefore, this alternative represents the most suitable location and is the most appropriate solution for meeting the Company and specific customer's needs in the area.

B(5) Public Information Program

Describe its public information program to inform affected property owners and residents of the nature of the project and the proposed timeframe for project construction and restoration activities.

The Project will be located entirely within Company owned property, with no additional property owners or tenants affected. The Company maintains a website (<http://aeptransmission.com/ohio/>) on which an electronic copy of this CN is available. An electronic copy of the CN will be served to the public library in each political subdivision affected by this Project.

B(6) Construction Schedule

Provide an anticipated construction schedule and proposed in-service date of the project.

Construction of the Project is planned to begin in September 2026 with an anticipated in-service date of January 2027.

B(7) Area Map

Provide a map of at least 1:24,000 scale clearly depicting the facility and proposed limits of disturbance with clearly marked streets, roads, and highways, and an aerial image.

Figure 1, in Appendix A, identifies the location of the Project area on a United States Geological Survey 1:24,000 Harrisburg, Ohio quadrangle map. **Appendix A, Figure 2** displays the Project components on a 2024 aerial photograph.

B(8) Property Agreements

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.

A list of properties required for the Project are provided in **Table 1**, below.

**CONSTRUCTION NOTICE FOR THE FREMONT-SANDUSKY BAY 138 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
ADJUSTMENT PROJECT**

Table 1 – Property Agreements

Property Parcel Number	Agreement Type	Easement or Option Obtained (Yes/No)
13-29-00-0017-15	Ohio Power Company Owned	N/A

B(9) Technical Features

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 transmission line is estimated to include the following:

- Voltage: 138kV
- Conductors: 795 kcm 45/7 (Tern/ACSR)
- Static Wire: 7#10 Alumoweld
- Insulators: Polymer
- ROW Width: Not Applicable
- Structure Type: One (1) single circuit, steel monopole dead end

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.

No occupied residences or institutions are located within 100 feet of the Project.

B(9)(c) Project Cost

The estimated capital cost of the project.

The cost estimate for the proposed Project, which is comprised of applicable tangible and capital costs, is approximately \$370,000 using a Class 4 estimate. Pursuant to the PJM OATT, the costs for this Project will be recovered in the Company’s FERC formula rate (Attachment H-14 to the PJM OATT) and allocated to the AEP Zone.

**CONSTRUCTION NOTICE FOR THE FREMONT-SANDUSKY BAY 138 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
ADJUSTMENT PROJECT**

B(10) Social and Ecological Impacts

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

B(10)(a) Land Use

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 is located on the edge of an urban area on an existing distribution substation parcel in Sandusky Township, Sandusky County, Ohio. The Northcoast Inland Bike Path, a converted railroad corridor, is adjacent to the southwest of the substation property. No impacts to the bike path are anticipated. Adjacent areas to the east, west, and south are urban with commercial and industrial land uses. The U.S. 20 Bypass, a limited access highway, is adjacent to the north followed by a fallow portion of a larger agricultural field. The Project will require clearing less than five small trees adjacent to the substation. An aerial photograph of the Project vicinity is provided as **Figure 2** in **Appendix A**.

B(10)(b) Agricultural Land

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 Project Area is characterized by a mix of urban and rural areas with agricultural land use located across the U.S. 20 Bypass to the north, however, no work associated with the Project is expected on this agricultural property. No agricultural land is within the potential disturbance area of the Project.

Based on data received from the Sandusky County Auditor's office on May 7, 2026, there are no agricultural district parcels within the potential disturbance area of the Project. No Ohio Department of Agriculture easements were identified on the parcels affected by the Project.

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 resource survey and reports were conducted by the Company's consultant for the Project in February 2026. Correspondence from the State Historic Preservation Office ("SHPO") was received in March 2026, see **Appendix C**. The SHPO stated that that the Project will have no adverse effect on historic properties and that no further archaeological work is necessary.

**CONSTRUCTION NOTICE FOR THE FREMONT-SANDUSKY BAY 138 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
ADJUSTMENT PROJECT**

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 summary of anticipated permits and authorizations for the Project is provided in the **Table 2**, below. There are no other known local, state, or federal requirements that must be met prior to commencement of the Project.

Table 2 – Anticipated Permits

Permit/Authorization/Coordination	Agency	Date
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency	Expected August 2026
Notice Criteria	Federal Aviation Administration	Submitted through Criteria Tool on 5/13/2026, no further action required
Clean Water Act Section 404/401	United States Army Corps of Engineers	NWP 57 issued 10/16/2023. No additional wetland permitting needed.
	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency	
Archaeology/Architectural	Ohio Historic Preservation Office	Coordination complete 3/10/2026, no additional work required
Threatened and Endangered Species	United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Consultation complete 2/18/2026
Threatened and Endangered Species	Ohio Department of Natural Resources	Consultation complete 3/10/2026
Highway Crossing	Ohio Department of Transportation	Span over U.S. 20 Bypass will be moved to the new structure during construction although no work will occur north of U.S. 20 Bypass. Anticipated filing for crossing permit, June 2026

**CONSTRUCTION NOTICE FOR THE FREMONT-SANDUSKY BAY 138 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
ADJUSTMENT 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.

Coordination letters were submitted to the United State Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Ohio Natural Heritage Program (ONHP) and Division of Wildlife (DOW), seeking an environmental review of the Project for potential impacts to state and/or federally protected species. ODNR and USFWS provided responses on February 18, 2026 and March 10, 2026, respectively. Copies of the agencies' responses are presented in **Appendix C**.

A table of rare, threatened, or endangered species habitat in **Appendix D** provides the full evaluation of the federal and state threatened or endangered species.

Based on the nature of the proposed Project activities and habitat characteristics of the surrounding vicinity, construction impacts to protected species are not anticipated.

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.

The Company's consultant conducted a wetland and stream delineation survey in the Project study area on March 2, 2022 and prepared an Ecological Survey Report, which is provided in **Appendix D**. The survey of the Project area identified two wetlands and no streams. The current and proposed structures are located in one of the wetlands that extends across much of the undeveloped portion of the substation property. Wetland permitting and mitigation have been completed for the substation expansion as part of a Nationwide Permit 57. The Company proposes relocating the structure within the permitted wetland fill area, approximately 20 feet to the south of the current structure location. No additional wetland permitting is needed.

Based on a review of the Protected Areas Database of the United States as well as the Conservation Easement Database, there are no state or national parks, forests, wildlife areas or mapped conservation easements in the vicinity of the Project.

**CONSTRUCTION NOTICE FOR THE FREMONT-SANDUSKY BAY 138 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
ADJUSTMENT PROJECT**

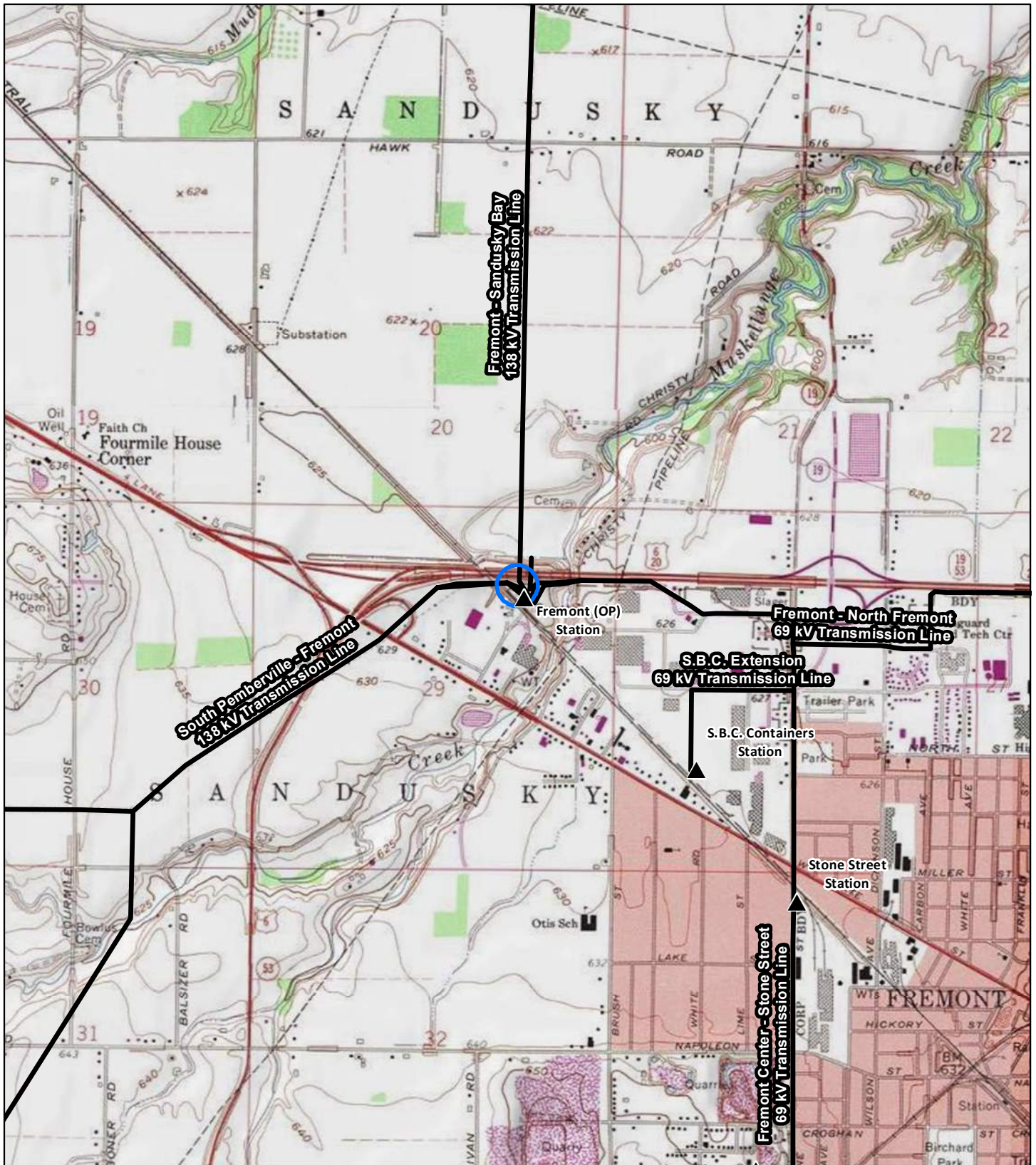
The FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (“FIRM”) was reviewed to identify any floodplains/flood hazard areas that have been mapped within the Project Area (specifically, map number 39147C0075D). Based on this mapping, no FEMA-designated 100-year floodplains or floodways are crossed by the proposed alignment, therefore, local floodplain permitting is unnecessary for the Project.




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 the Company’s knowledge, no unusual conditions exist that would result in significant environmental, social, health, or safety impacts.

Appendix A Project Maps



-  Project Area
-  Existing Transmission Line
-  Existing Station

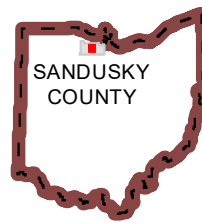
Data Sources: AEP, USGS 7.5'
Topographic Quadrangle
(Harrisburg, Ohio)

Ohio State Plane North
NAD 1983



May 19, 2026

PROJECT LOCATION

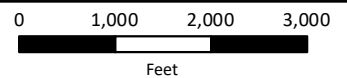


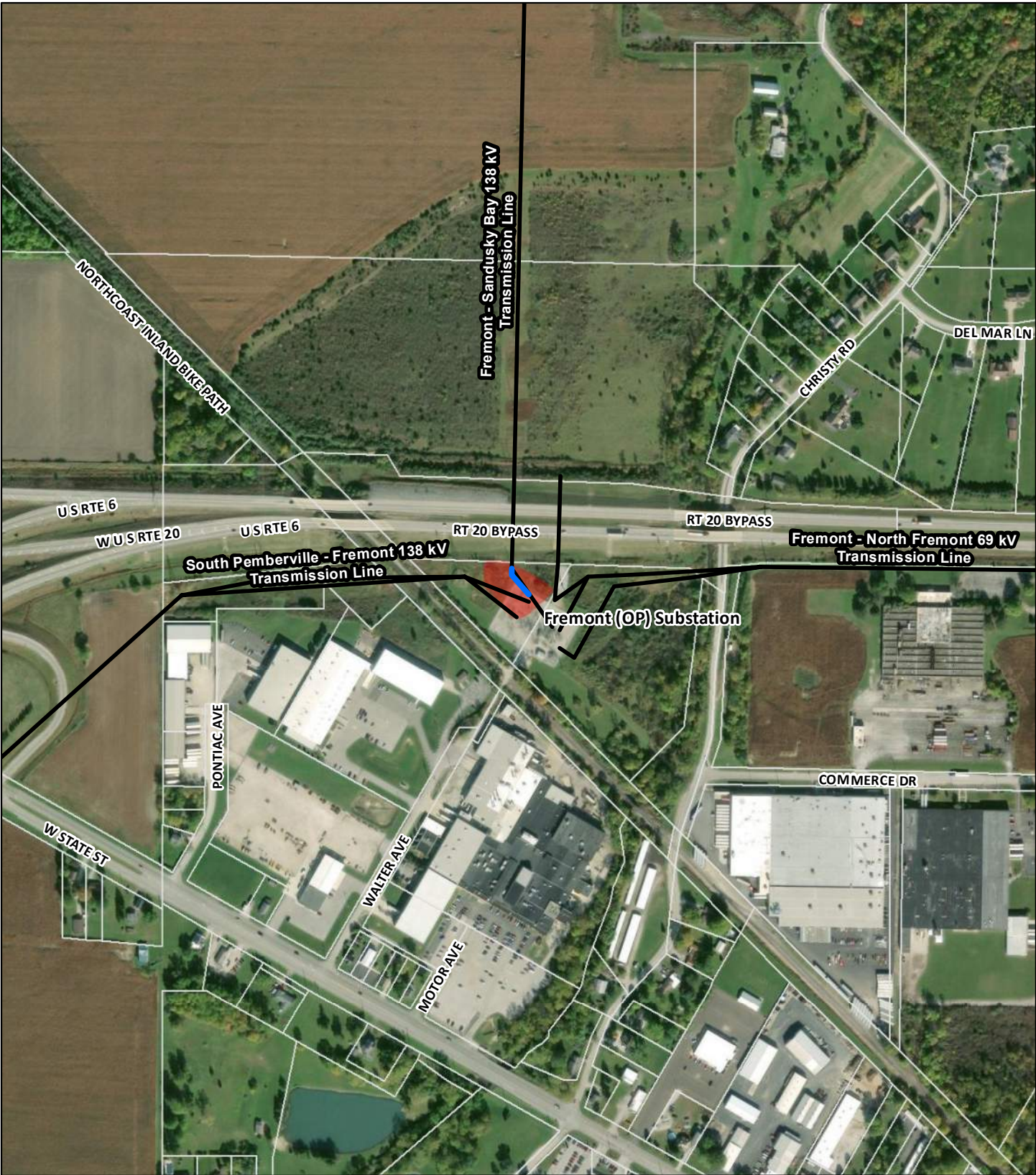
SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO

FIGURE 1
TOPOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW



Fremont-Sandusky Bay
138 kV Transmission Line
Adjustment Project





- Proposed Transmission Line
- Project Corridor
- Existing Transmission Line
- Parcel Boundary

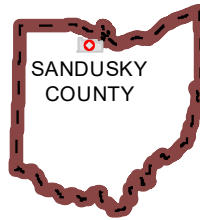
Data Sources: AEP,
ESRI World Imagery

Ohio State Plane North
NAD 1983



May 26, 2026

PROJECT LOCATION



SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO

FIGURE 2
PROJECT AERIAL MAP



Fremont-Sandusky Bay
138 kV Transmission Line
Adjustment Project

0 250 500 750



Feet

Appendix B Long Term Forecast Report

10	PARTICIPATION WITH OTHER UTILITIES	N/A
11	PURPOSE OF THE PLANNED TRANSMISSION LINE	N-1-1 of the Ripley 138/69 kV 130 MVA transformer and the Ravenswood – Racine 69 kV and the N-1-1 of the Leon - Ripley 138 kV and the Ravenswood – Racine 69 kV overloads the 4/0 conductor on the line
12	CONSEQUENCES OF LINE CONSTRUCTION DEFERMENT OR TERMINATION	Increased risk of equipment failure, reliability, and operational issues
13	MISCELLANEOUS:	
14	Advanced Transmission Technologies	Advanced Transmission Technologies do not offer enough benefits in lieu of a traditional/robust solution needed for this specific case.
1	LINE NAME AND NUMBER:	East Huntington – North Proctorville #2 138kV (B2602 TP2019292)
2	POINTS OF ORIGIN AND TERMINATION	East Huntington – North Proctorville #2 INTERMEDIATE STATIONS - N/A
3	RIGHTS-OF-WAY: LENGTH / WIDTH / CIRCUITS	4.5 miles/ 100 ft / 2 circuit
4	VOLTAGE: DESIGN / OPERATE	138 kV / 138 kV
5	APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE:	2025
6	CONSTRUCTION:	2025- 2026
7	CAPITAL INVESTMENT:	\$7.0M
8	PLANNED SUBSTATION:	N/A
9	SUPPORTING STRUCTURES:	Steel
10	PARTICIPATION WITH OTHER UTILITIES	N/A
11	PURPOSE OF THE PLANNED TRANSMISSION LINE	To fix a N-1-1 overload
12	CONSEQUENCES OF LINE CONSTRUCTION DEFERMENT OR TERMINATION	Increased risk of equipment failure, reliability, and operational issues
13	MISCELLANEOUS:	
14	Advanced Transmission Technologies	Advanced Transmission Technologies do not offer enough benefits in lieu of a traditional/robust solution needed for this specific case.
1	LINE NAME AND NUMBER:	Darrah - North Proctorville (B2602 TP2019292)
2	POINTS OF ORIGIN AND TERMINATION	Darrah - North Proctorville INTERMEDIATE STATIONS - N/A
3	RIGHTS-OF-WAY: LENGTH / WIDTH / CIRCUITS	0.1 miles / 100 ft / 1 circuit
4	VOLTAGE: DESIGN / OPERATE	138 kV / 138 kV
5	APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE:	2025
6	CONSTRUCTION:	2025- 2026
7	CAPITAL INVESTMENT:	\$0.5M
8	PLANNED SUBSTATION:	BREC Switching Station
9	SUPPORTING STRUCTURES:	Steel
10	PARTICIPATION WITH OTHER UTILITIES	N/A
11	PURPOSE OF THE PLANNED TRANSMISSION LINE	To fix a N-1-1 overload
12	CONSEQUENCES OF LINE CONSTRUCTION DEFERMENT OR TERMINATION	Increased risk of equipment failure, reliability, and operational issues
13	MISCELLANEOUS:	
14	Advanced Transmission Technologies	Advanced Transmission Technologies do not offer enough benefits in lieu of a traditional/robust solution needed for this specific case.
1	LINE NAME AND NUMBER:	Terrapin - Dixon Run 138 kV (AC1-188 TP2018191)
2	POINTS OF ORIGIN AND TERMINATION	Terrapin - Dixon Run INTERMEDIATE STATION - N/A
3	RIGHTS-OF-WAY: LENGTH / WIDTH / CIRCUITS	0.1 miles / 100 ft / 1 circuit
4	VOLTAGE: DESIGN / OPERATE	138 kV / 138 kV
5	APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE:	2025
6	CONSTRUCTION:	2025
7	CAPITAL INVESTMENT:	\$0.259 M
8	PLANNED SUBSTATION:	Terrapin
9	SUPPORTING STRUCTURES:	Steel
10	PARTICIPATION WITH OTHER UTILITIES	N/A
11	PURPOSE OF THE PLANNED TRANSMISSION LINE	Provide service to new generation customer.
12	CONSEQUENCES OF LINE CONSTRUCTION DEFERMENT OR TERMINATION	Unable to provide requested service to customer
13	MISCELLANEOUS:	
14	Advanced Transmission Technologies	Advanced Transmission Technologies do not offer enough benefits in lieu of a traditional/robust solution needed for this specific case.
1	LINE NAME AND NUMBER:	East Wheelersburg - Texas Eastern 138 kV (TP2015095 s2464)
2	POINTS OF ORIGIN AND TERMINATION	East Wheelersburg - Texas Eastern INTERMEDIATE STATION - N/A
3	RIGHTS-OF-WAY: LENGTH / WIDTH / CIRCUITS	~2 miles / 100 feet / 1 circuit
4	VOLTAGE: DESIGN / OPERATE	138 kV / 138 kV
5	APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE:	2024
6	CONSTRUCTION:	2023 - 2026
7	CAPITAL INVESTMENT:	\$3.41 M
8	PLANNED SUBSTATION:	N/A
9	SUPPORTING STRUCTURES:	Steel
10	PARTICIPATION WITH OTHER UTILITIES	N/A
11	PURPOSE OF THE PLANNED TRANSMISSION LINE	Rebuild aging infrastructure
12	CONSEQUENCES OF LINE CONSTRUCTION DEFERMENT OR TERMINATION	Potential for increased transmission line outages
13	MISCELLANEOUS:	
14	Advanced Transmission Technologies	Advanced Transmission Technologies do not offer enough benefits in lieu of a traditional/robust solution needed for this specific case.
1	LINE NAME AND NUMBER:	Erin Hills Extension 69 kV(TP2024191)
2	POINTS OF ORIGIN AND TERMINATION	Madison - Harrison 69kV INTERMEDIATE STATION- N/A
3	RIGHTS-OF-WAY: LENGTH / WIDTH / CIRCUITS	~1 mi / 60ft / 1 circuit
4	VOLTAGE: DESIGN / OPERATE	69 kV / 69 kV
5	APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE:	TBD
6	CONSTRUCTION:	2025
7	CAPITAL INVESTMENT:	\$ 5.711 M
8	PLANNED SUBSTATION:	N/A
9	SUPPORTING STRUCTURES:	Steel
10	PARTICIPATION WITH OTHER UTILITIES	N/A
11	PURPOSE OF THE PLANNED TRANSMISSION LINE	Service to new customer
12	CONSEQUENCES OF LINE CONSTRUCTION DEFERMENT OR TERMINATION	Unable to serve new customer
13	MISCELLANEOUS:	
14	Advanced Transmission Technologies	Advanced Transmission Technologies do not offer enough benefits in lieu of a traditional/robust solution needed for this specific case.
1	LINE NAME AND NUMBER:	Blackbird Extension 138 KV (TP2024042)
2	POINTS OF ORIGIN AND TERMINATION	Blackbird extension 138 KV INTERMEDIATE STATION - N/A
3	RIGHTS-OF-WAY: LENGTH / WIDTH / CIRCUITS	~0.01 mi / 100ft / 1 Circuit
4	VOLTAGE: DESIGN / OPERATE	138 kV / 138 kV
5	APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE:	TBD
6	CONSTRUCTION:	2025
7	CAPITAL INVESTMENT:	\$0.446 M
8	PLANNED SUBSTATION:	N/A
9	SUPPORTING STRUCTURES:	Steel
10	PARTICIPATION WITH OTHER UTILITIES	N/A
11	PURPOSE OF THE PLANNED TRANSMISSION LINE	Service to new customer
12	CONSEQUENCES OF LINE CONSTRUCTION DEFERMENT OR TERMINATION	Unable to serve new customer
13	MISCELLANEOUS:	
14	Advanced Transmission Technologies	Advanced Transmission Technologies do not offer enough benefits in lieu of a traditional/robust solution needed for this specific case.
1	LINE NAME AND NUMBER:	Fremont (OP) - Fremont Center 138 KV (TP2020896 b3271 s2811)
2	POINTS OF ORIGIN AND TERMINATION	Fremont (OP) - Fremont Center 138 KV INTERMEDIATE STATION - N/A
3	RIGHTS-OF-WAY: LENGTH / WIDTH / CIRCUITS	~ 0.1 mi / 100 ft / 1 Circuit
4	VOLTAGE: DESIGN / OPERATE	138 kV / 138 kV
5	APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE:	2026
6	CONSTRUCTION:	2026-2027
7	CAPITAL INVESTMENT:	\$0.37M
8	PLANNED SUBSTATION:	N/A
9	SUPPORTING STRUCTURES:	Steel
10	PARTICIPATION WITH OTHER UTILITIES	N/A
11	PURPOSE OF THE PLANNED TRANSMISSION LINE	To fix N-1-1 overloads
12	CONSEQUENCES OF LINE CONSTRUCTION DEFERMENT OR TERMINATION	Increased risk of equipment failure, reliability, and operational issues
13	MISCELLANEOUS:	

Appendix C Agency Correspondence



In reply refer to:
2022-SAN-55150

March 10, 2026

Seth T. Cooper
Principal Investigator
Weller & Associates, Inc.
1395 W 5th Ave.
Columbus, OH 43212
Email: s.cooper@wellercrm.com

RE: **Section 106 Review: Fremont Station Improvements Project, Sandusky County, Ohio**

Dear Mr. Cooper:

This letter is in response to the correspondence received on February 12, 2026, regarding the proposed Fremont Station Improvements Project in Sandusky County, Ohio. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this project. The comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are made in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. 306108 [36 CFR 800]).

The following comments pertain to the *Cultural Resource Management Review Letter for the Fremont Station Project in Sandusky Township, Sandusky County, Ohio* (Weller & Associates, Inc., 2026). The investigations did not result in the identification of any new cultural resources, archaeological or architectural, as the project area is contained in disturbed and/or previously investigated areas. Our office agrees that no additional archaeological survey is necessary.

Based on the information provided, our office continues to agree that the project, as proposed, will have no effect on historic properties. Therefore, no further coordination is required, unless the project changes or additional cultural resources are discovered during the implementation of this project. In such a situation, this office should be contacted as required by 36 CFR § 800.13. If you have any questions concerning this review, please contact me via email at broddy@ohiohistory.org. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bridget C. Roddy".

Bridget C. Roddy, Project Reviews Manager-Archaeology
Resource Protection and Review
State Historic Preservation Office

RPR Serial No. 1112861

"Please be advised that this is a Section 106 decision. This review decision may not extend to other SHPO programs."

Tyler Russell

From: Ohio, FW3 <ohio@fws.gov>
Sent: Friday, May 20, 2022 12:25 PM
To: Tyler Russell
Cc: nathan.reardon@dnr.state.oh.us; Scott Denham
Subject: AEP Fremont Station Improvements Project, Sandusky County, Ohio

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of our organization. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe!



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



Project Code # 2022-0018858

Dear Mr. Russell,

The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has received your recent correspondence requesting information about the subject proposal. We offer the following comments and recommendations to assist you in minimizing and avoiding adverse impacts to threatened and endangered species pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq), as amended (ESA).

Federally Threatened and Endangered Species: The endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and threatened northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) occur throughout the State of Ohio. The Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat may be found 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 breed that may also include adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats such as emergent wetlands and adjacent edges of agricultural fields, woodlots, fallow fields, and pastures. Roost trees for both species include live and standing dead trees ≥ 3 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) that have any exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, hollows and/or cavities. These roost trees may be located in forested habitats as well as linear features such as fencerows, riparian forests, and other wooded corridors. Individual trees may be considered suitable habitat when they exhibit the characteristics of a potential roost tree and are located within 1,000 feet 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, rock crevices and abandoned mines.

Seasonal Tree Clearing for Federally Listed Bat Species: Should the proposed project site contain trees ≥ 3 inches dbh, we recommend avoiding tree removal 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 removal of any trees ≥ 3 inches dbh only occur between October 1 and March 31. Seasonal clearing

is 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, a summer presence/absence survey may be conducted for Indiana bats. If Indiana bats are not detected during the survey, then tree clearing may occur at any time of the year. Surveys must be conducted by an approved surveyor and be designed and conducted in coordination with the Ohio Field 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.

Section 7 Coordination: If there is a federal nexus for the project (e.g., federal funding provided, federal permits required to construct), then 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 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. This letter provides technical assistance only and does not serve as a completed section 7 consultation document.

Stream and Wetland Avoidance: Over 90% of the wetlands in Ohio have been drained, filled, or modified by human activities, thus is it important to conserve the functions and values of the remaining wetlands in Ohio (https://epa.ohio.gov/portals/47/facts/ohio_wetlands.pdf). We recommend avoiding and minimizing project impacts to all wetland habitats (e.g., forests, streams, vernal pools) to the maximum extent possible in order to benefit water quality and fish and wildlife habitat. Additionally, natural buffers around streams and wetlands should be preserved to enhance beneficial functions. If streams or wetlands will be impacted, the U.S. Army 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. Disturbed areas should be mulched and revegetated with native plant species. In addition, prevention of non-native, invasive plant establishment is critical in maintaining high quality habitats.

Due to the project type, size, and location, we do not anticipate adverse effects to any other federally endangered, threatened, or proposed species, or proposed or designated critical habitat. Should the project design change, or 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, coordination with the Service should be initiated to assess any potential impacts.

Thank you for your efforts to conserve listed species and sensitive habitats in Ohio. We recommend coordinating with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources due to the potential for the proposed project to affect state listed species and/or state lands. Contact Mike Pettegrew, Acting Environmental Services Administrator, at (614) 265-6387 or at mike.pettegrew@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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Patrice M. Ashfield". The signature is stylized with large, flowing loops and a prominent initial "P".

Patrice M. Ashfield
Field Office Supervisor

cc: Nathan Reardon, ODNR-DOW

Mia R Hall

From: Liseli Sklenar <lsklenar@envsi.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 18, 2026 11:13 AM
To: Mia R Hall
Cc: Shaun Kline
Subject: Fw: [EXTERNAL] Project Submittal for Review (IPaC 2026-0046630)

This Message Is From an EXTERNAL Sender

This is an **EXTERNAL** email. **STOP. THINK** before you click links or open attachments. If suspicious, please click the 'Report to Incidents' button. No button, forward to incidents@aep.com.

See FWS approval.

Liseli

From: Ohio, FW3 <ohio@fws.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 18, 2026 10:27 AM
To: Liseli Sklenar <lsklenar@envsi.com>
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Project Submittal for Review (IPaC 2026-0046630)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of our organization. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe!

2023-0089408
2022-0018858

Good Morning,

We have reviewed the project modification and current species records and determined that our May 20, 2022 letter remains valid. If you have any questions, please contact Jenny at jennifer_finfera@fws.gov.

In the future, we suggest that instead of creating a new project in IPaC when the project changes, that you modify the original project instead and ask for updated review. When there are multiple project codes for a single project this creates a more complex review requiring additional time.

Sincerely,

USFWS

From: Liseli Sklenar <lsklenar@envsi.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 12, 2026 2:48 PM
To: Ohio, FW3 <ohio@fws.gov>
Cc: Shaun Kline <skline@envsi.com>; Mia R Hall <mrhall@aep.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Project Submittal for Review (IPaC 2026-0046630)

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.

Good afternoon:

I am requesting a review for the Fremont Station Improvement Project in Sandusky County, Ohio. Please see the attached review request letter with site plan, iPaC, and previous agency coordination attached.

Thank you,

|
— **Liseli Sklenar, P.E.***

Engineering Group Manager

Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.

1158 Dutilh Road

Mars, Pennsylvania 16046-9448

c: 224.805.0935

lsklenar@envsi.com | www.envsi.com

*Licensed in PA, WV, VA, MD, MI, NC, IN, GA, AL, MO, AR, NJ



Office of Real Estate & Land Management

Tara Paciorek - Chief
2045 Morse Road – E-2
Columbus, Ohio 43229-6693

March 10, 2026

Liseli Sklenar
Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.
1158 Dutilh Road
Mars, Pennsylvania 16046

Re: 26-0269_Fremont Station

Project: The proposed project involves expanding and improving the Fremont Station.

Location: The proposed project is located in Sandusky Township, Sandusky County, Ohio.

Center Coordinates: (41.3677, -83.1514)

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 data within one mile of the project area:

Slippershell Mussel (*Alasmidonta viridis*), T

Conservation status abbreviations are as follows: E = state endangered; T = state threatened; P = state potentially threatened; SC = state species of concern; SI = state special interest; U = state status under review; X = presumed extirpated in Ohio; FE = federally endangered, and FT = federally threatened. The review was performed on the specified project area as well as an additional one-mile radius. Records searched date from 1980. Features searched include locations of rare and endangered plants and animals determined to be of value to the conservation of their species, high quality plant communities, animal breeding assemblages, and outstanding geological features.

The species listed above is not recorded within the boundaries of the specified project area. However, please note that Ohio has not been completely surveyed and we rely on receiving information from many sources. Therefore, a lack of records for an area is not a statement that rare species or unique features are absent from that area.

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 entire state of Ohio is within the range of the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), a state endangered and federally endangered species, the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), a state endangered and federally endangered species, the little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*), a state endangered species, and the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), a state endangered species. During the spring and summer (April 1 through September 30), these species of bats predominately roost in trees behind loose, exfoliating bark, in crevices and cavities, or in clusters of dead leaves on tree limbs. However, these species are also dependent on the forest structure surrounding roost trees. If trees are present within the project area, and trees must be cleared, the DOW recommends tree and/or tree limb clearing only occur from October 1 through March 31, conserving trees with loose, shaggy bark and/or crevices, holes, or cavities, as well as trees with a Diameter Breast Height (DBH) ≥ 20 " if possible. If trees are present within the project area, and trees and/or tree limbs must be cleared during the summer months, the DOW recommends a mist net survey or acoustic survey be conducted from June 1 through August 15, prior to any clearing. Mist net and acoustic surveys should be conducted in accordance with the most recent version of the [OHIO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE AND U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE \(OH-FIELD OFFICE\) JOINT GUIDANCE FOR BAT SURVEYS](#). If state-listed bats are documented, DOW recommends tree clearing only occur from October 1 through March 31. However, limited summer tree clearing may be acceptable after consultation with the DOW (contact Eileen Wyza at Eileen.Wyza@dnr.ohio.gov).

For every project, the DOW also recommends that a winter bat habitat assessment is conducted to determine if potential hibernacula are present within the project area. This is to limit possible disturbances that seasonal tree clearing and/or subsurface work (e.g., trenching, blasting, etc.) may cause to hibernating bats. Potential hibernacula include rocky outcroppings, caves, and underground mines. Direction on how to conduct winter habitat assessments can be found in the joint guidance linked above. If a potential or known hibernaculum is found, the DOW recommends a 0.25-mile permanent tree clearing buffer around the hibernaculum entrance. Limited summer or winter tree clearing may be acceptable after consultation with the DOW. If a habitat assessment for projects involving subsurface disturbance finds that a potential hibernaculum is present within 5 miles of the project area, please consult with Eileen Wyza for project recommendations. If no tree clearing or subsurface impacts to a hibernaculum are proposed, this project is not likely to impact these species.

The project is within the range of the following listed mussel species.

State Threatened

pondhorn (*Unio merus tetralasmus*)

Due to the location, and that there is no in-water work proposed in a perennial stream, this project is not likely to impact this or other mussel species.

The project is within the range of the following listed fish species.

State Endangered

lake sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*)

western banded killifish (*Fundulus diaphanous menona*)

State Threatened

American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*)

greater redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*)

Due to the location, and that there is no in-water work proposed in a perennial stream, this project is not likely to impact these species.

The project is within the range of the eastern massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus*), a state endangered and federally threatened snake species. The eastern massasauga uses a range of habitats including wet prairies, fens, and other wetlands, as well as adjacent drier upland habitat. Due to the location, the type of habitat within the project area, and the type of work proposed, this project is not likely to impact this species.

The project is within the range of the Blanding's turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*), a state threatened species. This species inhabits marshes, ponds, lakes, streams, wet meadows, and swampy forests. Although essentially aquatic, the Blanding's turtle will travel over land as it moves from one wetland to the next. Due to the location, the type of habitat within the project area, and the type of work proposed, this project is not likely to impact this species.

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

Water Resources: The Division of Water Resources has not conducted a project specific review and/or comments, however, the guidance provided below should be reviewed by the Environmental Review applicant for applicability on this project and subsequent compliance.

If the subject project is in a floodplain regulated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the [local floodplain administrator](#) should be contacted concerning the possible need for any floodplain permits or approvals. The FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer (NHFL) Viewer [website](#) can be utilized to see if the project is in a FEMA regulated floodplain. If the project is not in a FEMA regulated floodplain, then no further action is required.

Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 1521.16 mandates that any owner of a property or a facility that has the capacity of withdrawing 100,000 gallons per day (gpd) of water from groundwater, surface water, or both must register with the Division of Water Resources' [Water Withdrawal Facilities Registration \(WWFR\) Program](#) and report their withdrawals annually.

Additional coordination may be required depending on the location of the withdrawal and consumptive use. Restrictions or permitting may be required for:

- New or increased consumptive use of water averaging 2 million gallons per day (mgd) within 30 days within the Ohio River basin.
- New or increased withdrawal and consumptive water use in the Lake Erie watershed averaging 1 million gallons per day (mgd) or more in 90 days.
- New or increased water withdrawal directly from Lake Erie averaging 2.5 million gallons per day (mgd) or more in 90 days.
- Diversion or movement of water across the Ohio River and Lake Erie basin divide.

If the project does not involve activities that are subject to water withdrawal regulatory requirements as described above, then no further action is required. For more information, visit the [Water Inventory & Planning website](#).

ODNR appreciates the opportunity to provide these comments. Please contact Mike Pettegrew (Environmental Services Administrator) at mike.pettegrew@dnr.ohio.gov if you have questions about these comments or need additional information.

Expiration: *ODNR Environmental Reviews are typically valid for 2 years from the issuance date. If the scope of work, project area, construction limits, and/or anticipated impacts to natural resources have changed significantly from the original project submittal, then a new Environmental Review request should be submitted.*

Appendix D Ecological Survey Report

ECOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT
FREMONT STATION IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
SANDUSKY TOWNSHIP
SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO

Original Submission: 24 January 2023
Revised: 15 May 2026

Prepared for:



BOUNDLESS ENERGYSM
American Electric Power
8500 Smith's Mill Road
New Albany, OH 43054

Prepared by:



Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.

4525 Este Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45232
Phone: (513) 451-1777
Fax: (513) 451-3321

Ravenna, OH • Indianapolis, IN • Orlando, FL • Springfield, MO • Pittsburgh, PA • Teays Valley, WV

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 METHODS	1
2.1 Desktop Evaluation	1
2.2 Threatened and Endangered Species	1
2.3 Aquatic Resource Delineations	1
3.0 RESULTS	2
3.1 Desktop Evaluation	2
3.1.1 Topography and Drainage	2
3.1.2 Soil Survey	2
3.1.3 National Wetlands Inventory	2
3.1.4 Aerial Imagery	2
3.2 Threatened and Endangered Species	2
3.3 Aquatic Resource Delineations	3
4.0 CONCLUSION	3
5.0 LITERATURE CITED	3

Appendices

- Appendix A: Figures
- Appendix B: Agency Correspondence/Desktop Assessment
- Appendix C: Soil Report
- Appendix D: RTE Table
- Appendix E: Wetland Table
- Appendix F: Site Photos
- Appendix G: Wetland and Upland Datasheets

Copyright ©2026 by Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.



1.0 Introduction

American Electric Power (AEP) retained Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc. (ESI) to perform an ecological survey for the Fremont Station Improvements Project in Sandusky Township, Sandusky County, Ohio within the project's proposed Area of Investigation (AOI; Appendix A, Figures 1 and 2). ESI completed a field review of the AOI on 2 March 2022. Additional AOI was added to the Project on 2 February 2026. Resources identified in 2022 were noted to exit the original AOI and were mapped outside of the original AOI. The additional AOI added in 2026 was within the areas previously mapped, so no additional field surveys were conducted in 2026. This report outlines reviews of published resource materials, existing site conditions, agency coordination, and results of the field investigation.

2.0 Methods

2.1 Desktop Evaluation

Prior to visiting the site, available topographic, aerial, soils, flood, and National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) mapping is reviewed to determine onsite areas that may contain aquatic resources. State stream designations, navigability, and other criteria that would determine agency jurisdiction are also reviewed.

2.2 Threatened and Endangered Species

To assist with Endangered Species Act (ESA), Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA), and Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) compliance, a project review was requested, and a response was received 20 May 2022 from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Ohio Field Office (Appendix B). To identify potential conflicts with state-listed species and appropriately complete Ohio Rapid Assessment Methods (ORAMs), a request was submitted to Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), and a response was received on 1 April 2022 (Appendix B). Letters were resubmitted to USFWS and ODNR in 2026 with the additional AOI added. Responses were received from USFWS on 18 February 2026 and from ODNR on 10 March 2026.

2.3 Aquatic Resource Delineations

Wetland delineation procedures follow the 2012 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region ERDC/EL TR-12-1, Version 2.0 (USACE 2012) and the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (USACE 1987). The federally regulated Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) of streams is delineated using the USACE Regulatory Guidance Letter 05-

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 METHODS	1
2.1 Desktop Evaluation	1
2.2 Threatened and Endangered Species	1
2.3 Aquatic Resource Delineations	1
3.0 RESULTS	2
3.1 Desktop Evaluation	2
3.1.1 Topography and Drainage	2
3.1.2 Soil Survey	2
3.1.3 National Wetlands Inventory	2
3.1.4 Aerial Imagery	2
3.2 Threatened and Endangered Species	2
3.3 Aquatic Resource Delineations	3
4.0 CONCLUSION	3
5.0 LITERATURE CITED	3

Appendices

- Appendix A: Figures
- Appendix B: Agency Correspondence/Desktop Assessment
- Appendix C: Soil Report
- Appendix D: RTE Table
- Appendix E: Wetland Table
- Appendix F: Site Photos
- Appendix G: Wetland and Upland Datasheets

Copyright ©2026 by Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.



1.0 Introduction

American Electric Power (AEP) retained Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc. (ESI) to perform an ecological survey for the Fremont Station Improvements Project in Sandusky Township, Sandusky County, Ohio within the project's proposed Area of Investigation (AOI; Appendix A, Figures 1 and 2). ESI completed a field review of the AOI on 2 March 2022. Additional AOI was added to the Project on 2 February 2026. Resources identified in 2022 were noted to exit the original AOI and were mapped outside of the original AOI. The additional AOI added in 2026 was within the areas previously mapped, so no additional field surveys were conducted in 2026. This report outlines reviews of published resource materials, existing site conditions, agency coordination, and results of the field investigation.

2.0 Methods

2.1 Desktop Evaluation

Prior to visiting the site, available topographic, aerial, soils, flood, and National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) mapping is reviewed to determine onsite areas that may contain aquatic resources. State stream designations, navigability, and other criteria that would determine agency jurisdiction are also reviewed.

2.2 Threatened and Endangered Species

To assist with Endangered Species Act (ESA), Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA), and Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) compliance, a project review was requested, and a response was received 20 May 2022 from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Ohio Field Office (Appendix B). To identify potential conflicts with state-listed species and appropriately complete Ohio Rapid Assessment Methods (ORAMs), a request was submitted to Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), and a response was received on 1 April 2022 (Appendix B). Letters were resubmitted to USFWS and ODNR in 2026 with the additional AOI added. Responses were received from USFWS on 18 February 2026 and from ODNR on 10 March 2026.

2.3 Aquatic Resource Delineations

Wetland delineation procedures follow the 2012 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region ERDC/EL TR-12-1, Version 2.0 (USACE 2012) and the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (USACE 1987). The federally regulated Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) of streams is delineated using the USACE Regulatory Guidance Letter 05-

05 – Guidance on Ordinary High Water Mark Identification. Each stream is categorized in regard to its flow regime as perennial, intermittent, or ephemeral, as defined by the USACE. Delineated aquatic resources are classified according to the Classification of Wetland and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (Cowardin et al. 1979). Each wetland identified is evaluated consistent with the Ohio Rapid Assessment Method (ORAM, Version 5.0), developed by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA). Streams with drainage areas less than one square mile are evaluated using the Field evaluation manual for Ohio’s primary headwater habitat streams (OEPA 2020). Aquatic resource boundaries and sample points are surveyed using a GPS with sub-meter accuracy.

3.0 Results

3.1 Desktop Evaluation

3.1.1 Topography and Drainage

The project appears on the Fremont West, Ohio U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Appendix A, Figure 1). The AOI consists of high intensity development with elevations ranging from approximately 623 feet to 627 feet. The site drains to Muskellunge Creek.

3.1.2 Soil Survey

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) maps one soil series considered hydric or partially hydric within the AOI. The NRCS soil map and hydric soils list is provided in Appendix C.

3.1.3 National Wetlands Inventory

No NWI wetlands were identified within the AOI. Note that NWI maps are derived from aerial photo interpretation and are suitable for general planning purposes only; they typically do not show all the wetland or watercourse resources within any given area.

3.1.4 Aerial Imagery

Aerial mapping from 1985 through 2022 shows the site as highly developed. Aerial representation of the site is provided in Appendix A, Figure 2.

3.2 Threatened and Endangered Species

The project is within range of multiple federal and state listed species. A summary table of rare, threatened, and endangered species potentially occurring within the AOI is provided in Appendix D.

3.3 Aquatic Resource Delineations

Two wetlands were identified and delineated within the AOI and are summarized in Appendix E. Representative photographs of aquatic resources are provided in Appendix F. Field data sheets for wetland and upland sample points, and ORAM forms are provided in Appendix G. The aquatic resource delineation map depicting resource locations is provided in Appendix A, Figure 2.

4.0 Conclusion

Results of desktop review and field investigations completed on 2 March 2022, identified two wetlands (Appendix A, Figure 2). Temporary or permanent impacts to these resources may require permits from the USACE and or OEPA.

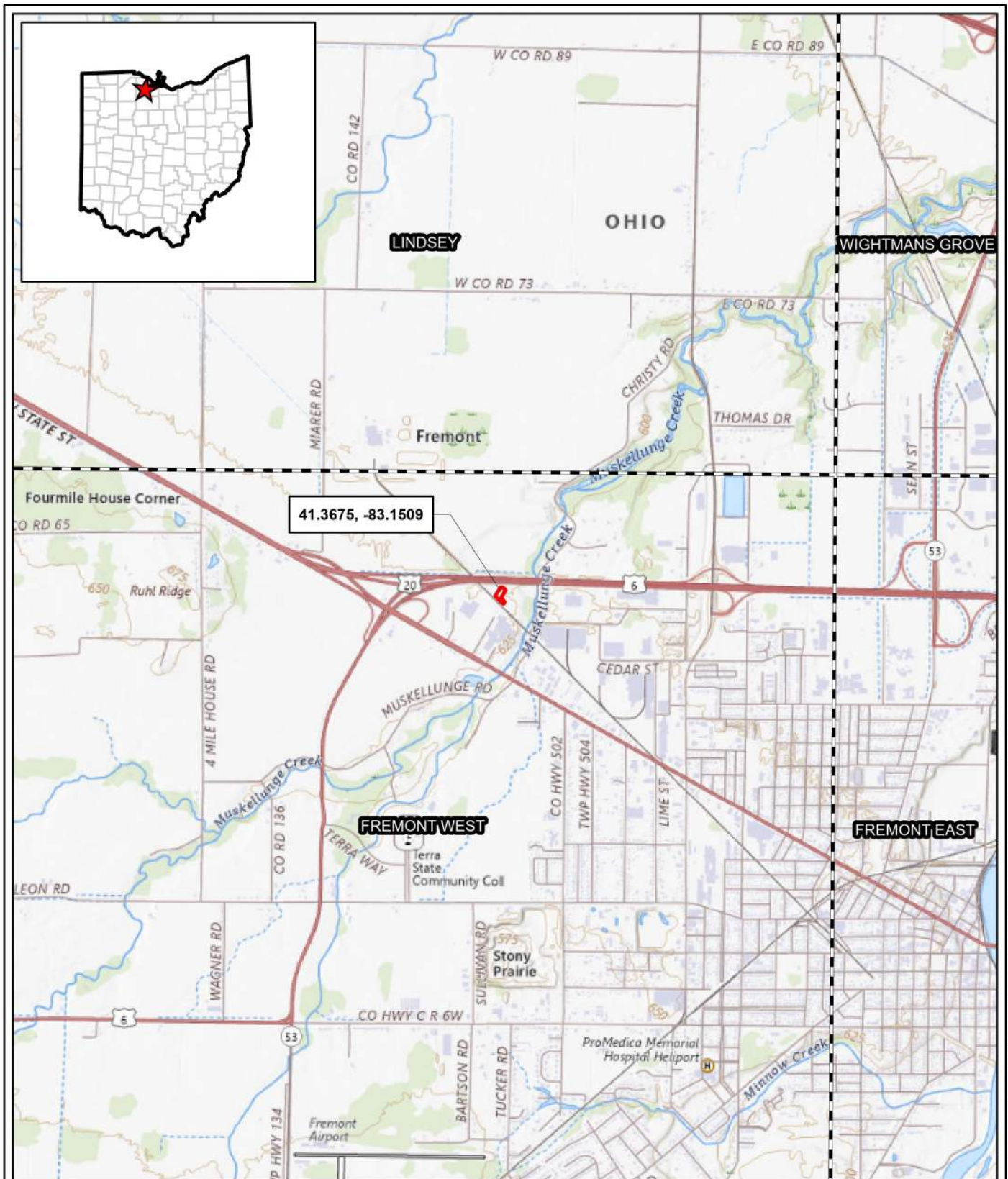
ODNR and USFWS recommend seasonal tree clearing to avoid impacts to state and federally listed bat species. If construction cannot adhere to seasonal tree clearing dates, additional coordination with the agencies and/or surveys may be needed.

5.0 Literature Cited

- Cowardin, L. M., V. Carter, F. C. Golet, and E. T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States. FWSOBS 79/31, December 1979. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 79 pp.
- OEPA. 2020. Field methods for evaluating primary headwater streams in Ohio. Version 4.1. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Surface Water, Columbus, Ohio. 130 pp.
- USACE. 1987. Corps of Engineers wetlands delineation manual. Final Report. Wetlands Research Program Technical Report Y-87-1 (on-line edition), Waterways Experiment Station, Environmental Laboratory, Vicksburg, Mississippi. 143 pp.
- USACE. 2012. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region, ERDC/EL TR-12-1 (Version 2.0). U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

**APPENDIX A
FIGURES**





Area of Investigation (AOI) USGS 7.5-minute Quad Boundary

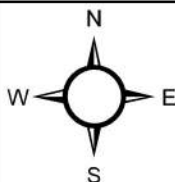


Figure 1. Location of the AEP Fremont Station Improvements Project in Sandusky County, Ohio.

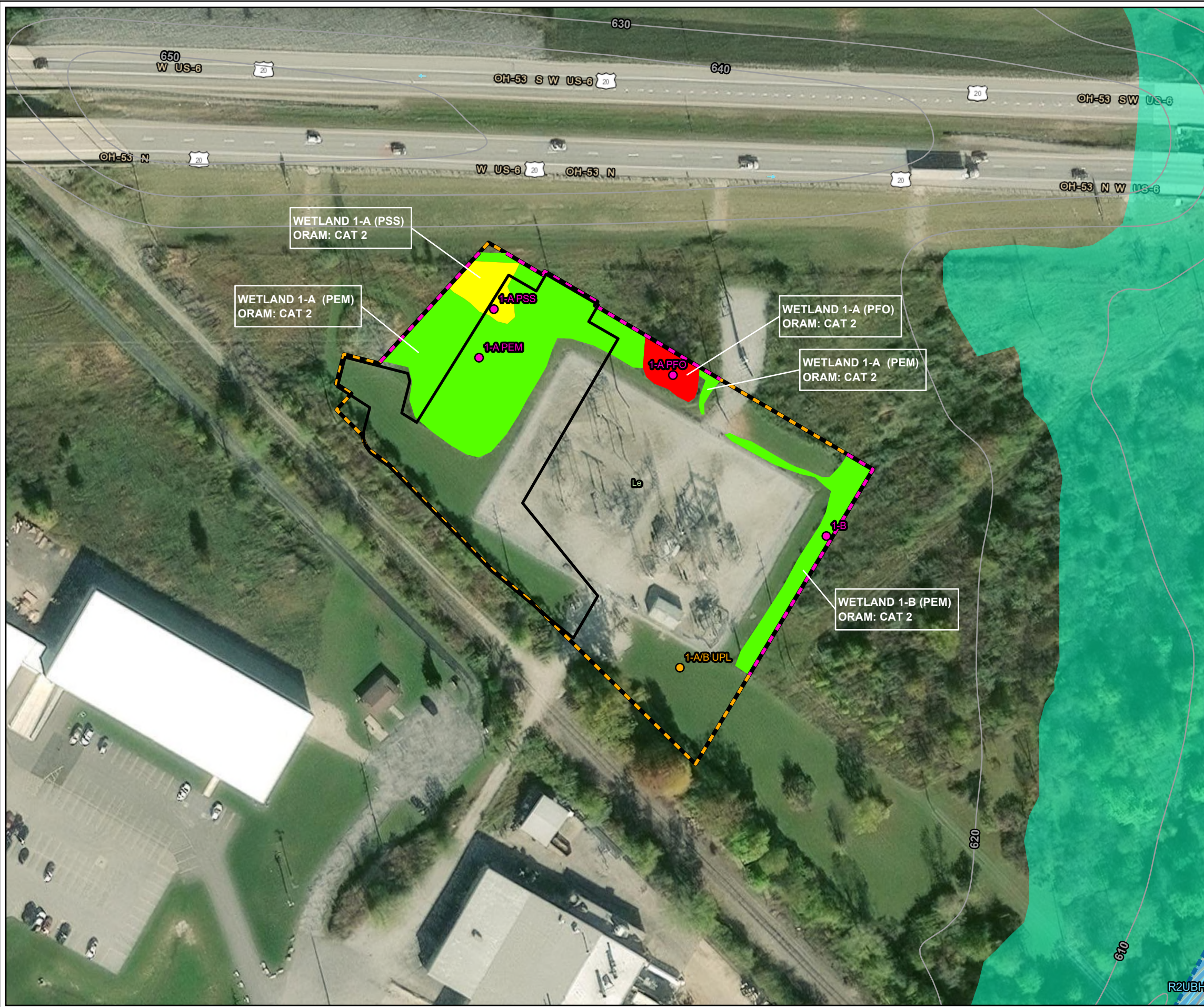
Project No.
1847

0 0.5 1
Mile
Base Map: USGS Topographic Map

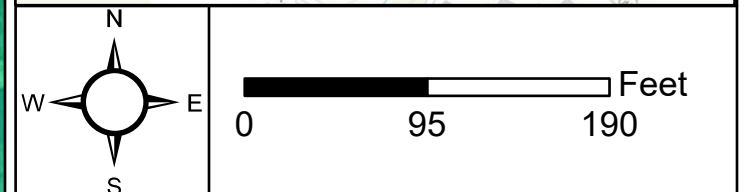
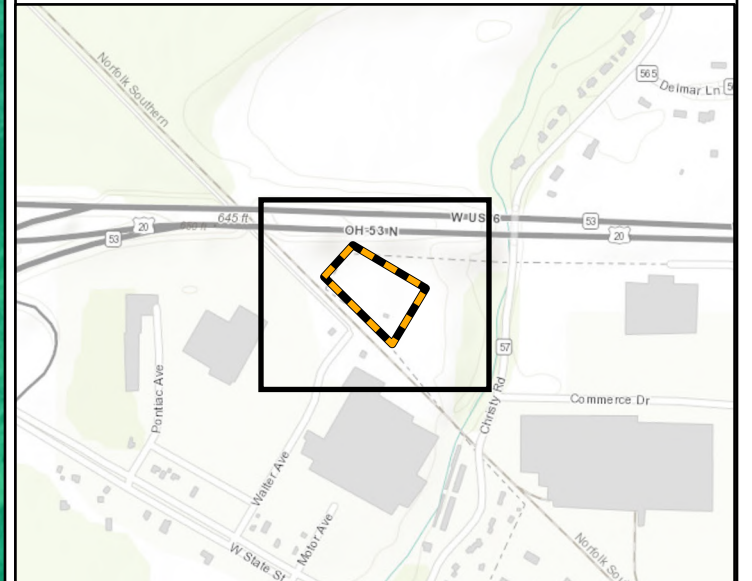


ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
& INNOVATIONS, INC.

Figure 2. Ecological Survey on the AEP Fremont Station Improvements Project in Sandusky County, Ohio.



- National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) Stream
- Resource Continues Off-Site
- Project Area
- Area of Investigation (AOI)
- Soils
- 10-Foot USGS Contour
- FEMA 100-Year Floodplain
- Field-Delineated Wetland**
- PEM
- PSS
- PFO
- National Wetland Inventory (NWI)**
- Riverine
- Sample Point**
- Upland
- Wetland



Service Layer Credits: World Transportation: Esri, HERE, iPC
 World Imagery: Source: Esri, Vantor, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community
 World Topographic Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, Intermap, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA

ESI ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS & INNOVATIONS, INC.
 Project No. 1847

APPENDIX B
AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE





Ohio Department of Natural Resources

MIKE DEWINE, GOVERNOR

MARY MERTZ, DIRECTOR

Office of Real Estate
John Kessler, Chief
2045 Morse Road – Bldg. E-2
Columbus, OH 43229
Phone: (614) 265-6621
Fax: (614) 267-4764

April 1, 2022

Tyler Russell
Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.
4300 Lynn Rd, Suite 205
Ravenna, OH 44266

Re: 22-0235; Fremont Station Improvements

Project: The proposed project involves improvements to the existing Fremont Station.

Location: The proposed project is located in Sandusky Township, Sandusky County, 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: A review of the Ohio Natural Heritage Database indicates there are no records of state or federally listed plants or animals within one mile of the specified project area. Records searched date from 1980.

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.

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 entire state of Ohio is within the range of the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), a state endangered and federally endangered species, the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), a state endangered and federally threatened species, the little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*), a state endangered species, and the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), a state endangered species. During the spring and summer (April 1 through September 30), these species of bats predominately roost in trees behind loose, exfoliating bark, in crevices and cavities, or in the leaves. However, these species are also dependent on the forest structure surrounding roost trees.

If trees are present within the project area, and trees must be cut, the DOW recommends cutting only occur from October 1 through March 31, conserving trees with loose, shaggy bark and/or crevices, holes, or cavities, as well as trees with DBH \geq 20 if possible. If trees are present within the project area, and trees must be cut during the summer months, the DOW recommends a mist net survey or acoustic survey be conducted from June 1 through August 15, prior to any cutting. Mist net and acoustic surveys should be conducted in accordance with the most recent version of the “OHIO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE GUIDANCE FOR BAT SURVEYS AND TREE CLEARING”. If state listed bats are documented, DOW recommends cutting only occur from October 1 through March 31. However, limited summer tree cutting may be acceptable after consultation with the DOW (contact Erin Hazelton at Erin.hazelton@dnr.ohio.gov).

The DOW also recommends that a desktop habitat assessment is conducted, followed by a field assessment if needed, to determine if a potential hibernaculum is present within the project area. Direction on how to conduct habitat assessments can be found in the current USFWS “Range-wide Indiana Bat Survey Guidelines.” If a habitat assessment finds that a potential hibernaculum is present within 0.25 miles of the project area, please send this information to Erin Hazelton for project recommendations. If a potential or known hibernaculum is found, the DOW recommends a 0.25-mile tree cutting and subsurface disturbance buffer around the hibernaculum entrance, however, limited summer or winter tree cutting may be acceptable after consultation with the DOW. If no tree cutting or subsurface impacts to a hibernaculum are proposed, this project is not likely to impact these species.

The project is within the range of the following listed mussel species.

State Threatened

black sandshell (*Ligumia recta*)

pondhorn (*Unio merus tetralasmus*)

threehorn wartyback (*Obliquaria reflexa*)

Due to the location, and that there is no in-water work proposed in a perennial stream of sufficient size, this project is not likely to impact these species.

The project is within the range of the following listed fish species.

State Endangered

lake sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*)

western banded killifish (*Fundulus diaphanous menona*)

State Threatened

American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*)

greater redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*)

The DOW recommends no in-water work in perennial streams from March 15 through 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 eastern massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus*), a state endangered and federally threatened snake species. The eastern massasauga uses a range of habitats including wet prairies, fens, and other wetlands, as well as adjacent drier upland habitat. Due to the location, the type of habitat within the project area, and the type of work proposed, this project is not likely to impact this species.

The project is within the range of the Blanding's turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*), a state threatened species. This species inhabits marshes, ponds, lakes, streams, wet meadows, and swampy

forests. Although essentially aquatic, the Blanding's turtle will travel over land as it moves from one wetland to the next. Due to the location, the type of habitat within the project area, and the type of work proposed, this project is not likely to impact this species.

The project is within the range of the American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*), a state endangered bird. Nesting bitterns prefer large undisturbed wetlands that have scattered small pools amongst dense vegetation. They occasionally occupy bogs, large wet meadows, and dense shrubby swamps. If this type of habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of May 1 through 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 black-crowned night-heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), a state-threatened bird. Night-herons are so named because they are nocturnal, conducting most of their foraging in the evening hours or at night, and roost in trees near wetlands and waterbodies during the day. Night herons are migratory and are typically found in Ohio from April 1 through December 1 but can be found in more urbanized areas with reliable food sources year-round. Black-crowned night-herons primarily forage in wetlands and other shallow aquatic habitats, and roost in trees nearby. These night-herons nest in small trees, saplings, shrubs, or sometimes on the ground, near bodies of water and wetlands. If this type of habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of May 1 through 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 black tern (*Chlidonias niger*), a state endangered bird. The black tern prefers large, undisturbed inland marshes with fairly dense vegetation and pockets of open water. They nest in various kinds of marsh vegetation but cattail marshes are generally favored. Nests are built on top of muskrat houses or on top of floating vegetation. If this type of habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat from April 1 through June 30 to reduce impacts to this species. 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 common tern (*Sterna hirundo*), a state endangered bird. The preferred nesting sites of common terns are natural or man-made islands that are free of mammalian predators and human disturbance. They will also utilize mainland beaches and dredge disposal areas but only when islands are unavailable. The common tern nests in colonies. Their eggs are laid in a grass-lined depression in the sand. If this type of habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of May 1 through July 31. If no wetland habitat will be impacted, the project is not likely to impact this species.

The project is within the range of the king rail (*Rallus elegans*), a state endangered bird. Nests for this species are deep bowls constructed out of grass and usually hidden very well in marsh vegetation. If this type of habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of May 1 through 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 least bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*), a state threatened bird. This secretive marsh species prefers dense emergent wetlands with thick stands of cattails, sedges, sawgrass or other semiaquatic vegetation interspersed with woody vegetation and open water. If this type of habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of May 1 through 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 loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), a state endangered bird. The loggerhead shrike nests in hedgerows, thickets and fencerows. They hunt over hayfields, pastures, and other grasslands. If thickets or other types of dense shrubbery habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of April 1 through July 31. If this 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 hudsonis*), 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 April 15 through July 31. If this habitat will not be impacted, the project is not likely to impact this species.

The project is within the range of the sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*), a state threatened species. Sandhill cranes are primarily a wetland-dependent species. On their wintering grounds, they will utilize agricultural fields; however, they roost in shallow, standing water or moist bottomlands. On breeding grounds they require a rather large tract of wet meadow, shallow marsh, or bog for nesting. If grassland, prairie, or wetland habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of April 1 through August 31. If this habitat will not be impacted, this project is not likely to have an impact on this species.

The project is within the range of the trumpeter swan (*Cygnus buccinator*), a state threatened bird. Trumpeter swans prefer large marshes and lakes ranging in size from 40 to 150 acres. They like shallow wetlands one to three feet deep with a diverse mix of plenty of emergent and submergent vegetation and open water. If this type of habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of April 15 through June 15. If this habitat will not be impacted, this project is not likely to have an impact on this 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 through July 31. If this type of 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 US 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 Mike Pettegrew at mike.pettegrew@dnr.ohio.gov if you have questions about these comments or need additional information.

Mike Pettegrew
Environmental Services Administrator

Tyler Russell

From: Ohio, FW3 <ohio@fws.gov>
Sent: Friday, May 20, 2022 12:25 PM
To: Tyler Russell
Cc: nathan.reardon@dnr.state.oh.us; Scott Denham
Subject: AEP Fremont Station Improvements Project, Sandusky County, Ohio

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of our organization. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe!



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



Project Code # 2022-0018858

Dear Mr. Russell,

The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has received your recent correspondence requesting information about the subject proposal. We offer the following comments and recommendations to assist you in minimizing and avoiding adverse impacts to threatened and endangered species pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq), as amended (ESA).

Federally Threatened and Endangered Species: The endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and threatened northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) occur throughout the State of Ohio. The Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat may be found 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 breed that may also include adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats such as emergent wetlands and adjacent edges of agricultural fields, woodlots, fallow fields, and pastures. Roost trees for both species include live and standing dead trees ≥ 3 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) that have any exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, hollows and/or cavities. These roost trees may be located in forested habitats as well as linear features such as fencerows, riparian forests, and other wooded corridors. Individual trees may be considered suitable habitat when they exhibit the characteristics of a potential roost tree and are located within 1,000 feet 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, rock crevices and abandoned mines.

Seasonal Tree Clearing for Federally Listed Bat Species: Should the proposed project site contain trees ≥ 3 inches dbh, we recommend avoiding tree removal 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 removal of any trees ≥ 3 inches dbh only occur between October 1 and March 31. Seasonal clearing

is 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, a summer presence/absence survey may be conducted for Indiana bats. If Indiana bats are not detected during the survey, then tree clearing may occur at any time of the year. Surveys must be conducted by an approved surveyor and be designed and conducted in coordination with the Ohio Field 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.

Section 7 Coordination: If there is a federal nexus for the project (e.g., federal funding provided, federal permits required to construct), then 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 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. This letter provides technical assistance only and does not serve as a completed section 7 consultation document.

Stream and Wetland Avoidance: Over 90% of the wetlands in Ohio have been drained, filled, or modified by human activities, thus is it important to conserve the functions and values of the remaining wetlands in Ohio (https://epa.ohio.gov/portals/47/facts/ohio_wetlands.pdf). We recommend avoiding and minimizing project impacts to all wetland habitats (e.g., forests, streams, vernal pools) to the maximum extent possible in order to benefit water quality and fish and wildlife habitat. Additionally, natural buffers around streams and wetlands should be preserved to enhance beneficial functions. If streams or wetlands will be impacted, the U.S. Army 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. Disturbed areas should be mulched and revegetated with native plant species. In addition, prevention of non-native, invasive plant establishment is critical in maintaining high quality habitats.

Due to the project type, size, and location, we do not anticipate adverse effects to any other federally endangered, threatened, or proposed species, or proposed or designated critical habitat. Should the project design change, or 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, coordination with the Service should be initiated to assess any potential impacts.

Thank you for your efforts to conserve listed species and sensitive habitats in Ohio. We recommend coordinating with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources due to the potential for the proposed project to affect state listed species and/or state lands. Contact Mike Pettegrew, Acting Environmental Services Administrator, at (614) 265-6387 or at mike.pettegrew@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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Patrice M. Ashfield". The signature is stylized with a large initial "P" and a long, sweeping underline.

Patrice M. Ashfield
Field Office Supervisor

cc: Nathan Reardon, ODNR-DOW



Re: [EXTERNAL] Project Submittal for Review (IPaC 2026-0046630)

From Ohio, FW3 <ohio@fws.gov>
Date Wed 2/18/2026 10:27 AM
To Liseli Sklenar <lsklenar@envsi.com>

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of our organization. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe!

2023-0089408
2022-0018858

Good Morning,

We have reviewed the project modification and current species records and determined that our May 20, 2022 letter remains valid. If you have any questions, please contact Jenny at jennifer_finfera@fws.gov.

In the future, we suggest that instead of creating a new project in IPaC when the project changes, that you modify the original project instead and ask for updated review. When there are multiple project codes for a single project this creates a more complex review requiring additional time.

Sincerely,

USFWS

From: Liseli Sklenar <lsklenar@envsi.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 12, 2026 2:48 PM
To: Ohio, FW3 <ohio@fws.gov>
Cc: Shaun Kline <skline@envsi.com>; Mia R Hall <mrhall@aep.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Project Submittal for Review (IPaC 2026-0046630)

This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.

Good afternoon:

I am requesting a review for the Fremont Station Improvement Project in Sandusky County, Ohio. Please see the attached review request letter with site plan, iPaC, and previous agency coordination attached.

Thank you,

|



Liseli Sklenar, P.E.*

Engineering Group Manager

Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.

1158 Dutilh Road

Mars, Pennsylvania 16046-9448

c: 224.805.0935

lsklenar@envsi.com | www.envsi.com

*Licensed in PA, WV, VA, MD, MI, NC, IN, GA, AL, MO, AR, NJ



**Department of
Natural Resources**
ohiodnr.gov

Mike DeWine, Governor
Jim Tressel, Lt. Governor
Mary Mertz, Director

Office of Real Estate & Land Management

Tara Paciorek - Chief
2045 Morse Road – E-2
Columbus, Ohio 43229-6693

March 10, 2026

Liseli Sklenar
Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.
1158 Dutilh Road
Mars, Pennsylvania 16046

Re: 26-0269_Fremont Station

Project: The proposed project involves expanding and improving the Fremont Station.

Location: The proposed project is located in Sandusky Township, Sandusky County, Ohio.

Center Coordinates: (41.3677, -83.1514)

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 data within one mile of the project area:

Slippershell Mussel (*Alasmidonta viridis*), T

Conservation status abbreviations are as follows: E = state endangered; T = state threatened; P = state potentially threatened; SC = state species of concern; SI = state special interest; U = state status under review; X = presumed extirpated in Ohio; FE = federally endangered, and FT = federally threatened. The review was performed on the specified project area as well as an additional one-mile radius. Records searched date from 1980. Features searched include locations of rare and endangered plants and animals determined to be of value to the conservation of their species, high quality plant communities, animal breeding assemblages, and outstanding geological features.

The species listed above is not recorded within the boundaries of the specified project area. However, please note that Ohio has not been completely surveyed and we rely on receiving information from many sources. Therefore, a lack of records for an area is not a statement that rare species or unique features are absent from that area.

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 entire state of Ohio is within the range of the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), a state endangered and federally endangered species, the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), a state endangered and federally endangered species, the little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*), a state endangered species, and the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), a state endangered species. During the spring and summer (April 1 through September 30), these species of bats predominately roost in trees behind loose, exfoliating bark, in crevices and cavities, or in clusters of dead leaves on tree limbs. However, these species are also dependent on the forest structure surrounding roost trees. If trees are present within the project area, and trees must be cleared, the DOW recommends tree and/or tree limb clearing only occur from October 1 through March 31, conserving trees with loose, shaggy bark and/or crevices, holes, or cavities, as well as trees with a Diameter Breast Height (DBH) ≥ 20 " if possible. If trees are present within the project area, and trees and/or tree limbs must be cleared during the summer months, the DOW recommends a mist net survey or acoustic survey be conducted from June 1 through August 15, prior to any clearing. Mist net and acoustic surveys should be conducted in accordance with the most recent version of the [OHIO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE AND U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE \(OH-FIELD OFFICE\) JOINT GUIDANCE FOR BAT SURVEYS](#). If state-listed bats are documented, DOW recommends tree clearing only occur from October 1 through March 31. However, limited summer tree clearing may be acceptable after consultation with the DOW (contact Eileen Wyza at Eileen.Wyza@dnr.ohio.gov).

For every project, the DOW also recommends that a winter bat habitat assessment is conducted to determine if potential hibernacula are present within the project area. This is to limit possible disturbances that seasonal tree clearing and/or subsurface work (e.g., trenching, blasting, etc.) may cause to hibernating bats. Potential hibernacula include rocky outcroppings, caves, and underground mines. Direction on how to conduct winter habitat assessments can be found in the joint guidance linked above. If a potential or known hibernaculum is found, the DOW recommends a 0.25-mile permanent tree clearing buffer around the hibernaculum entrance. Limited summer or winter tree clearing may be acceptable after consultation with the DOW. If a habitat assessment for projects involving subsurface disturbance finds that a potential hibernaculum is present within 5 miles of the project area, please consult with Eileen Wyza for project recommendations. If no tree clearing or subsurface impacts to a hibernaculum are proposed, this project is not likely to impact these species.

The project is within the range of the following listed mussel species.

State Threatened

pondhorn (*Unio merus tetralasmus*)

Due to the location, and that there is no in-water work proposed in a perennial stream, this project is not likely to impact this or other mussel species.

The project is within the range of the following listed fish species.

State Endangered

lake sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*)

western banded killifish (*Fundulus diaphanous menona*)

State Threatened

American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*)

greater redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*)

Due to the location, and that there is no in-water work proposed in a perennial stream, this project is not likely to impact these species.

The project is within the range of the eastern massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus*), a state endangered and federally threatened snake species. The eastern massasauga uses a range of habitats including wet prairies, fens, and other wetlands, as well as adjacent drier upland habitat. Due to the location, the type of habitat within the project area, and the type of work proposed, this project is not likely to impact this species.

The project is within the range of the Blanding's turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*), a state threatened species. This species inhabits marshes, ponds, lakes, streams, wet meadows, and swampy forests. Although essentially aquatic, the Blanding's turtle will travel over land as it moves from one wetland to the next. Due to the location, the type of habitat within the project area, and the type of work proposed, this project is not likely to impact this species.

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

Water Resources: The Division of Water Resources has not conducted a project specific review and/or comments, however, the guidance provided below should be reviewed by the Environmental Review applicant for applicability on this project and subsequent compliance.

If the subject project is in a floodplain regulated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the [local floodplain administrator](#) should be contacted concerning the possible need for any floodplain permits or approvals. The FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer (NHFL) Viewer [website](#) can be utilized to see if the project is in a FEMA regulated floodplain. If the project is not in a FEMA regulated floodplain, then no further action is required.

Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 1521.16 mandates that any owner of a property or a facility that has the capacity of withdrawing 100,000 gallons per day (gpd) of water from groundwater, surface water, or both must register with the Division of Water Resources' [Water Withdrawal Facilities Registration \(WWFR\) Program](#) and report their withdrawals annually.

Additional coordination may be required depending on the location of the withdrawal and consumptive use. Restrictions or permitting may be required for:

- New or increased consumptive use of water averaging 2 million gallons per day (mgd) within 30 days within the Ohio River basin.
- New or increased withdrawal and consumptive water use in the Lake Erie watershed averaging 1 million gallons per day (mgd) or more in 90 days.
- New or increased water withdrawal directly from Lake Erie averaging 2.5 million gallons per day (mgd) or more in 90 days.
- Diversion or movement of water across the Ohio River and Lake Erie basin divide.

If the project does not involve activities that are subject to water withdrawal regulatory requirements as described above, then no further action is required. For more information, visit the [Water Inventory & Planning website](#).

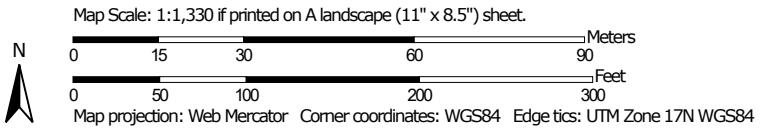
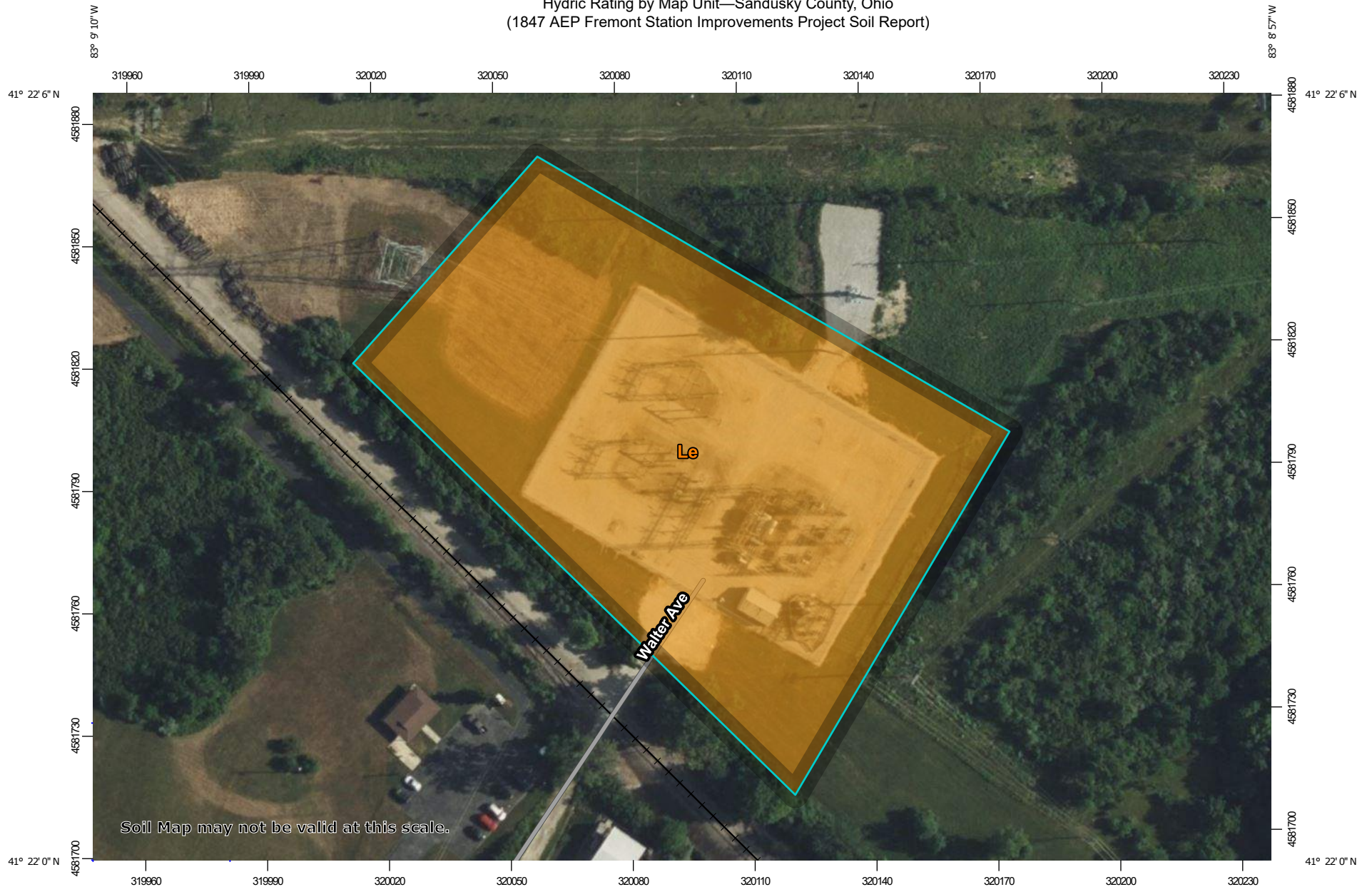
ODNR appreciates the opportunity to provide these comments. Please contact Mike Pettegrew (Environmental Services Administrator) at mike.pettegrew@dnr.ohio.gov if you have questions about these comments or need additional information.

Expiration: *ODNR Environmental Reviews are typically valid for 2 years from the issuance date. If the scope of work, project area, construction limits, and/or anticipated impacts to natural resources have changed significantly from the original project submittal, then a new Environmental Review request should be submitted.*

**APPENDIX C
SOIL REPORT**



Hydric Rating by Map Unit—Sandusky County, Ohio
(1847 AEP Fremont Station Improvements Project Soil Report)









MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)







Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils







Soil Rating Polygons

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available






Soil Rating Points

-  Hydric (100%)
-  Hydric (66 to 99%)
-  Hydric (33 to 65%)
-  Hydric (1 to 32%)
-  Not Hydric (0%)
-  Not rated or not available


Water Features

-  Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

-  Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Sandusky County, Ohio
 Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 13, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 4, 2020—Jul 5, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Le	Lenawee silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	93	3.0	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			3.0	100.0%

Description

This rating indicates the percentage of map units that meets the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more map unit components or soil types, each of which is rated as hydric soil or not hydric. Map units that are made up dominantly of hydric soils may have small areas of minor nonhydric components in the higher positions on the landform, and map units that are made up dominantly of nonhydric soils may have small areas of minor hydric components in the lower positions on the landform. Each map unit is rated based on its respective components and the percentage of each component within the map unit.

The thematic map is color coded based on the composition of hydric components. The five color classes are separated as 100 percent hydric components, 66 to 99 percent hydric components, 33 to 65 percent hydric components, 1 to 32 percent hydric components, and less than one percent hydric components.

In Web Soil Survey, the Summary by Map Unit table that is displayed below the map pane contains a column named 'Rating'. In this column the percentage of each map unit that is classified as hydric is displayed.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Percent Present

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Percent Present" returns the cumulative percent composition of all components of a map unit for which a certain condition is true. For example, attribute "Hydric Rating by Map Unit" returns the cumulative percent composition of all components of a map unit where the corresponding hydric rating is "Yes". Conditions may be simple or complex. At runtime, the user may be able to specify all, some or none of the conditions in question.

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

**APPENDIX D
RTE TABLE**



ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT, AEP FREMONT STATION IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO

Results

1 April and 20 May, 2022, Updated 15 May 2026 with correspondence received on 18 February 2026 and 10 March 2026

RARE, THREATENED, OR ENDANGERED SPECIES HABITAT

Summary of Potential Ohio State-Listed and Federally Listed Species within the AEP Fremont Station Improvements Project Area, Sandusky County, Ohio

Common/Scientific Name	Federal Listing ¹	State Listing ¹	Habitat Preference	Habitat Observed in Project Area?	Avoidance Dates	Agency Comment ²	Potential Impacts
Birds							
northern harrier/ <i>Circus hudsonis</i>	N/A	E	Although a common migrant and winter species, nesters are much rarer occasionally breeding 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.	No	15 April through 31 July	If this type of habitat is impacted, avoid construction during nesting 15 April through 31 July. If habitat is not impacted, the project is not likely to impact the species.	No
upland sandpiper/ <i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	N/A	E	Nesting upland sandpipers use dry grasslands including native grasslands, seeded grasslands, grazed and un-grazed pasture, hayfields, and grasslands established through the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).	No	15 April through 31 July	If this type of habitat is not impacted, this project is not likely to impact this species. If this type of habitat is impacted, avoid construction during nesting 15 April through 31 July.	No
sandhill crane/ <i>Grus canadensis</i>	N/A	E	Sandhill cranes are primarily a wetland-dependent species. On wintering grounds, they use agricultural fields; however, they roost in shallow, standing water or moist bottomlands. On breeding grounds a large tract of wet meadow, shallow marsh, or bog is required for nesting.	No	1 April through 31 August	If grassland, prairie, or wetland habitat is impacted, avoid construction during nesting 1 April through 31 August. If habitat is not impacted, this project is not likely to impact this species.	No
trumpeter swan/ <i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	N/A	T	Trumpeter swans prefer large marshes and lakes ranging in size from 40 to 150 acres and shallow wetlands one to three feet deep offering an abundant and diverse mix of emergent and submergent vegetation and open water.	No	15 April through 31 July	If this type of habitat is impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of 15 April through 15 June. If this habitat is not impacted, this project is not likely to have an impact on this species.	No

loggerhead Shrike/ <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	N/A	E	The loggerhead shrike nests in hedgerows, thickets and fencerows. They hunt over hayfields, pastures, and other grasslands.	No	1 April through 31 July	If thickets or other types of dense shrubbery habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of 1 April through 31 July. If this habitat will not be impacted, this project is not likely to impact this species.	No
king rail/ <i>Rallus elegans</i>	N/A	E	Nests for this species are deep bowls constructed out of grass and usually hidden very well in marsh vegetation.	No	1 May through 31 July	If this type of habitat is impacted, avoid construction during nesting 1 May through 31 July. If habitat is not impacted, the project is not likely to impact the species.	No
American bittern/ <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	N/A	E	Nesting bitterns prefer large undisturbed wetlands interspersed with scattered small pools among dense vegetation; occasionally occupy bogs, large wet meadows, and dense shrubby swamps.	No	1 May through 31 July	If this type of habitat is impacted, avoid construction during nesting 1 May through 31 July. If habitat is not impacted, the project is not likely to impact the species.	No
black-crowned night-heron/ <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	N/A	E	Night-herons primarily forage in the evening hours or at night, and roost in trees near wetlands and waterbodies during the day. The species primarily forages in wetlands and other shallow aquatic habitats. Night-herons nest in small trees, saplings, shrubs, or sometimes on the ground.	No	1 May through 31 July	If this type of habitat is impacted, avoid construction during nesting 1 May through 31 July. If habitat is not impacted, the project is not likely to impact the species.	No
black tern/ <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	N/A	E	The black tern prefers large, undisturbed inland marshes with fairly dense vegetation and pockets of open water. They nest in various kinds of marsh vegetation but cattail marshes are generally favored. Nests are built on top of muskrat houses or on top of floating vegetation.	No	1 April through 30 June	If this type of habitat is impacted, avoid construction during nesting 1 April through 30 June. If habitat is not impacted, the project is not likely to impact the species.	No
common tern/ <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	N/A	E	Common terns prefer nesting sites that are natural or man-made islands that are free of mammalian predators and human disturbances. The common tern nests in colonies and tend to lay their eggs in grass-lined depressions in the sand.	No	1 May through 31 July	If this type of habitat is impacted, avoid construction during nesting 1 May through 31 July. If habitat is not impacted, the project is not likely to impact the species.	No
least bittern/ <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	N/A	T	Least bittern, a secretive marsh species prefers dense emergent wetlands with thick stands of cattails, sedges, sawgrass or other semiaquatic vegetation interspersed with woody vegetation and open water.	No	1 May through 31 July	If this type of habitat is impacted, avoid construction during nesting 1 May through 31 July. If this type of habitat is not impacted, this project is not likely to impact this species.	No
Amphibians							

eastern massasauga/ <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	T	E	Eastern massasauga prefers wet prairies, fens, and other wetlands, in addition to adjacent drier upland habitat.	No	Year round	Based on location, project area habitat type, and work proposed, the project is not likely to impact the species.	No
Blanding's turtle/ <i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	N/A	T	Blanding's turtle prefer wet prairies, fens, and other wetlands, in addition to adjacent drier upland habitat.	No	Year round	Based on location, project area habitat type, and work proposed, the project is not likely to impact the species.	No
Mammals							
Indiana Bat/ <i>Myotis sodalis</i>	E	E	Suitable summer habitat for the Indiana bats consists of a wide variety of forested/wooded habitats where they roost, forage, and breed. Habitats potentially include adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats such as emergent wetlands, agricultural fields, woodlots, fallow fields, and pastures	Yes	1 April through 30 September	FWS and ODNR-DOW recommend conserving trees exhibiting loose, shaggy bark and/or crevices, holes, or cavities. Tree cutting is recommended between 1 October and 31 March. If suitable trees must be cut during summer months, ODNR-DOW recommends completion of a mist net or acoustic survey between 1 June and 15 August, prior to any cutting. If no tree removal is proposed, the project is not likely to impact this species. A desktop assessment for features potentially suitable as bat hibernacula was conducted and partial searches were completed within the Project's AOI. No features potentially suitable for hibernating bat use were documented.	Yes
northern long-eared bat/ <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	T	T	Suitable summer habitat for the Northern long-eared bats consists of a wide variety of forested/wooded habitats where they roost, forage, and breed. These habitats may also include adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats such as emergent wetlands, agricultural fields, woodlots, fallow fields, and pastures.	Yes	1 April through 30 September	Same as above for Indiana Bat.	Yes
little brown bat/ <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	N/A	E	During spring and summer (1 April through 30 September), the species predominately roosts in trees behind loose, exfoliating bark, in crevices and cavities, or in the leaves. However, the species is also dependent on forest structure surrounding roost trees.	Yes	1 April through 30 September	Same as above for Indiana Bat.	Yes
tricolored bat/ <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	N/A	E	During spring and summer (1 April through 30 September), the species predominately roosts in trees behind loose, exfoliating bark, in crevices and cavities, or in the leaves. However, the species is also dependent on forest structure surrounding roost trees.	Yes	1 April through 30 September	Same as above for Indiana Bat.	Yes
Fish							

lake sturgeon/ <i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	N/A	E	Found in perennial streams	No	15 March through 30 June	ODNR-DOW recommends no in-water work in perennial streams during avoidance dates. If no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, the project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.	No
western banded killifish/ <i>Fundulus diaphanus menona</i>	N/A	E	Found in perennial streams	No	15 March through 30 June	ODNR-DOW recommends no in-water work in perennial streams during avoidance dates. If no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, the project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.	No
American Eel/ <i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	N/A	T	Found in perennial streams	No	15 March through 30 June	ODNR-DOW recommends no in-water work in perennial streams during avoidance dates. If no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, the project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.	No
greater redhorse/ <i>Moxostoma valenciennesi</i>	N/A	T	Found in perennial streams	No	15 March through 30 June	ODNR-DOW recommends no in-water work in perennial streams during avoidance dates. If no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, the project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.	No
Mussels							
black sandshell/ <i>Ligumia recta</i>	N/A	T	Found in perennial streams	No	15 March through 30 June	ODNR-DOW recommends no in-water work in perennial streams during avoidance dates. If no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, the project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.	No
pondhorn/ <i>Unio merus tetralasmus</i>	N/A	T	Found in perennial streams	No	15 March through 30 June	ODNR-DOW recommends no in-water work in perennial streams during avoidance dates. If no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, the project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.	No
slippershell/ <i>Alasmidonta viridis</i>	N/A	T	Found in perennial streams	No	15 March through 30 June	ODNR-DOW recommends no in-water work in perennial streams during avoidance dates. If no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, the project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.	No

threehorn wartyrback/ <i>Obliquaria reflexa</i>	N/A	T	Found in perennial streams	No	15 March through 30 June	ODNR-DOW recommends no in-water work in perennial streams during avoidance dates. If no in-water work is proposed in a perennial stream, the project is not likely to impact this or other aquatic species.	No
¹ E=Endangered; T=Threatened; S=Species Of Concern; SI=Special Interest ² Information is based on literature review information response from ODNR-DOW and USFWS							

**APPENDIX E
WETLAND TABLE**

**AEP Fremont Station Improvements Project
WETLAND TABLE**

5/15/2026

Wetland ID	Location		Isolated?	Habitat Type	Delineated Area in Project Limits (acre)	Delineated Area in AOI (acre)	ORAM	
	Latitude	Longitude					Score	Category
1-A	41.3679	-83.1509	No	PFO	0.000	0.047	30	2
1-A	41.3681	-83.1515	No	PSS	0.017	0.060	30	2
1-A	41.3679	-83.1515	No	PEM	0.344	0.776	30	2
1-B	41.3674	-83.1504	No	PEM	0.000	0.139	30	2
Total:					0.361	1.022		

**APPENDIX F
SITE PHOTOS**



**Environmental Solutions & Innovations
Photo Documentation**

Client/Site Name:

American Electric Power (AEP)
Fremont Station Improvements Project

Site Location:

Sandusky County, OH

Project #:

1847



Wetland 1-A PFO (North)



Wetland 1-A PFO (East)



Wetland 1-A PFO (South)



Wetland 1-A PFO (West)

**Environmental Solutions & Innovations
Photo Documentation**

Client/Site Name:

American Electric Power (AEP)
Fremont Station Improvements Project

Site Location:

Sandusky County, OH

Project #:

1847



Wetland 1-A PFO (Soil)



Wetland 1-A PSS (North)



Wetland 1-A PSS (East)



Wetland 1-A PSS (South)

**Environmental Solutions & Innovations
Photo Documentation**

Client/Site Name:
American Electric Power (AEP)
Fremont Station Improvements Project

Site Location:
Sandusky County, OH

Project #:
1847



Wetland 1-A PSS (West)



Wetland 1-A PSS (Soil)



Wetland 1-A PEM (North)



Wetland 1-A PEM (East)

**Environmental Solutions & Innovations
Photo Documentation**

Client/Site Name:

American Electric Power (AEP)
Fremont Station Improvements Project

Site Location:

Sandusky County, OH

Project #:

1847



Wetland 1-A PEM (South)



Wetland 1-A PEM (West)



Wetland 1-A PEM (Soil)



Wetland 1-B PEM (North)

Environmental Solutions & Innovations
Photo Documentation

Client/Site Name:

American Electric Power (AEP)
Fremont Station Improvements Project

Site Location:

Sandusky County, OH

Project #:

1847



Wetland 1-B PEM (East)



Wetland 1-B PEM (South)



Wetland 1-B PEM (West)



Wetland 1-B PEM (Soil)

Environmental Solutions & Innovations
Photo Documentation

Client/Site Name:
American Electric Power (AEP)
Fremont Station Improvements Project

Site Location:
Sandusky County, OH

Project #:
1847



Upland 1-A/B (North)



Upland 1-A/B (East)



Upland 1-A/B (South)



Upland 1-A/B (West)

**Environmental Solutions & Innovations
Photo Documentation**

Client/Site Name:

American Electric Power (AEP)
Fremont Station Improvements Project

Site Location:

Sandusky County, OH

Project #:

1847



Upland 1-A/B (Soil)

**APPENDIX G
WETLAND AND UPLAND DATASHEETS**



WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 1847 Fremont Station City/County: Fremont/Sandusky Sampling Date: 2022-03-02
 Applicant/Owner: AEP State: Ohio Sampling Point: 1-A PEM
 Investigator(s): E. Wilson, C. Davisson Section, Township, Range: 029, 005, 015
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): L Lat: 41.367931 Long: -83.151537 Datum: WGS 84
 Soil Map Unit Name: Le NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) PEM portion of wetland 1-A.	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) _____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) _____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> Microtopographic Relief (D4) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
--	--

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>2</u> Water Table Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
---	---

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Hydrology indicators are present. Recent rainfall/snow melt.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 1-A PEM

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
			_____ = Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15 ft r</u>)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
			_____ = Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5 ft r</u>)				
1. <u>Setaria pumila</u>	<u>55</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FAC</u>	
2. <u>Panicum virgatum</u>	<u>20</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FAC</u>	
3. <u>Apocynum cannabinum</u>	<u>15</u>		<u>FAC</u>	
4. <u>Setaria faberi</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>FACU</u>	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	
11. _____	_____	_____	_____	
12. _____	_____	_____	_____	
			<u>100%</u> = Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
			_____ = Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:
 Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)
 Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)
 Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:
 Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
 OBL species 0 x 1 = 0
 FACW species 0 x 2 = 0
 FAC species 90 x 3 = 270
 FACU species 10 x 4 = 40
 UPL species 0 x 5 = 0
 Column Totals: 100 (A) 310 (B)
 Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.10

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.
Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

Hydrophytic vegetation is present.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 1847 Fremont Station City/County: Fremont/Sandusky Sampling Date: 2022-03-02
 Applicant/Owner: AEP State: Ohio Sampling Point: 1-A PFO
 Investigator(s): E. Wilson, C. Davisson Section, Township, Range: 029, 005, 015
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): L Lat: 41.367888 Long: -83.150838 Datum: WGS 84
 Soil Map Unit Name: Le NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) PFO portion of wetland 1-A.	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Fauna (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Marl Deposits (B15) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> Microtopographic Relief (D4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available: Remarks: Hydrology indicators are present.	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 1-A PFO

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status																							
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)																										
1. <u>Pyrus calleryana</u>	<u>40</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>50</u> (A/B)																						
2. _____																										
3. _____																										
4. _____																										
5. _____																										
6. _____																										
7. _____																										
	<u>40%</u>	= Total Cover																								
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15 ft r</u>)																										
1. <u>Cornus alba</u>	<u>35</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACW</u>	Prevalence Index worksheet: <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%;"></td> <td style="width:25%; text-align:center;">Total % Cover of:</td> <td style="width:25%; text-align:center;">Multiply by:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBL species</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>0</u></td> <td style="text-align:center;">x 1 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACW species</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>40</u></td> <td style="text-align:center;">x 2 = <u>80</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAC species</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>0</u></td> <td style="text-align:center;">x 3 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACU species</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>10</u></td> <td style="text-align:center;">x 4 = <u>40</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UPL species</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>0</u></td> <td style="text-align:center;">x 5 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Column Totals:</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>50</u></td> <td style="text-align:center;">(A)</td> <td style="text-align:center;"><u>120</u> (B)</td> </tr> </table> Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.40</u>		Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	OBL species	<u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>	FACW species	<u>40</u>	x 2 = <u>80</u>	FAC species	<u>0</u>	x 3 = <u>0</u>	FACU species	<u>10</u>	x 4 = <u>40</u>	UPL species	<u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>	Column Totals:	<u>50</u>	(A)	<u>120</u> (B)
	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:																								
OBL species	<u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>																								
FACW species	<u>40</u>	x 2 = <u>80</u>																								
FAC species	<u>0</u>	x 3 = <u>0</u>																								
FACU species	<u>10</u>	x 4 = <u>40</u>																								
UPL species	<u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>																								
Column Totals:	<u>50</u>	(A)	<u>120</u> (B)																							
2. <u>Lonicera maackii</u>	<u>10</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																								
3. <u>Cornus amomum</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>FACW</u>																							
4. _____																										
5. _____																										
6. _____																										
7. _____																										
	<u>50%</u>	= Total Cover																								
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5 ft r</u>)																										
1. <u>Allium vineale</u>	<u>10</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACU</u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)																						
2. _____																										
3. _____																										
4. _____																										
5. _____																										
6. _____																										
7. _____																										
8. _____																										
9. _____																										
10. _____																										
11. _____																										
12. _____																										
	<u>10%</u>	= Total Cover																								
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)																										
1. _____																										
2. _____																										
3. _____																										
4. _____																										
		= Total Cover																								

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

Hydrophytic vegetation is present. The tree species in this wetland does not have an indicator status.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 1847 Fremont Station City/County: Fremont/Sandusky Sampling Date: 2022-03-02
 Applicant/Owner: AEP State: Ohio Sampling Point: 1-A PSS
 Investigator(s): E. Wilson, C. Davisson Section, Township, Range: 029, 005, 015
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): L Lat: 41.368063 Long: -83.151485 Datum: WGS 84
 Soil Map Unit Name: Le NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.) PSS portion of wetland 1-A.	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) _____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) _____ Aquatic Fauna (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) _____ Marl Deposits (B15) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) _____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) _____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) _____ Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> Microtopographic Relief (D4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>1</u> Water Table Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Hydrology indicators are present.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 1-A PSS

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status															
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>3</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>3</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)														
2. _____	_____	_____	_____															
3. _____	_____	_____	_____															
4. _____	_____	_____	_____															
5. _____	_____	_____	_____															
6. _____	_____	_____	_____															
7. _____	_____	_____	_____															
_____ = Total Cover				Prevalence Index worksheet: <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align: right;">Total % Cover of:</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align: left;">Multiply by:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 1 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACW species <u>70</u></td> <td>x 2 = <u>140</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAC species <u>25</u></td> <td>x 3 = <u>75</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACU species <u>5</u></td> <td>x 4 = <u>20</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UPL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 5 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Column Totals: <u>100</u> (A)</td> <td><u>235</u> (B)</td> </tr> </table> Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.35</u>	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>	FACW species <u>70</u>	x 2 = <u>140</u>	FAC species <u>25</u>	x 3 = <u>75</u>	FACU species <u>5</u>	x 4 = <u>20</u>	UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>	Column Totals: <u>100</u> (A)	<u>235</u> (B)
Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:																	
OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>																	
FACW species <u>70</u>	x 2 = <u>140</u>																	
FAC species <u>25</u>	x 3 = <u>75</u>																	
FACU species <u>5</u>	x 4 = <u>20</u>																	
UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>																	
Column Totals: <u>100</u> (A)	<u>235</u> (B)																	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15 ft r</u>)				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)														
1. <u>Cornus amomum</u>	<u>45</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACW</u>															
2. <u>Cornus alba</u>	<u>25</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACW</u>															
3. _____	_____	_____	_____															
4. _____	_____	_____	_____															
5. _____	_____	_____	_____															
6. _____	_____	_____	_____															
<u>70%</u> = Total Cover				Definitions of Vegetation Strata: Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height. Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall. Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height. Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____														
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5 ft r</u>)																		
1. <u>Panicum virgatum</u>	<u>25</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FAC</u>															
2. <u>Erigeron canadensis</u>	<u>5</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACU</u>															
3. _____	_____	_____	_____															
4. _____	_____	_____	_____															
5. _____	_____	_____	_____															
6. _____	_____	_____	_____															
7. _____	_____	_____	_____															
8. _____	_____	_____	_____															
9. _____	_____	_____	_____															
10. _____	_____	_____	_____															
11. _____	_____	_____	_____															
<u>30%</u> = Total Cover																		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)																		
1. _____	_____	_____	_____															
2. _____	_____	_____	_____															
3. _____	_____	_____	_____															
4. _____	_____	_____	_____															
_____ = Total Cover																		

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

Hydrophytic vegetation is present.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 1847 Fremont Station City/County: Fremont/Sandusky Sampling Date: 2022-03-02
 Applicant/Owner: AEP State: Ohio Sampling Point: 1-A/B UPL
 Investigator(s): E. Wilson, C. Davisson Section, Township, Range: 029, 005, 015
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Upland Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): L Lat: 41.367093 Long: -83.150805 Datum: WGS 84
 Soil Map Unit Name: Le NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
---	---

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

Upland sample point for complex wetland 1-A and PEM wetland 1-B.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: <u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Fauna (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Marl Deposits (B15) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> Microtopographic Relief (D4) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
--	--

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
--	---

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

No hydrology indicators present.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 1-A/B UPL

<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status															
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A/B)														
2. _____	_____	_____	_____															
3. _____	_____	_____	_____															
4. _____	_____	_____	_____															
5. _____	_____	_____	_____															
6. _____	_____	_____	_____															
7. _____	_____	_____	_____															
_____ = Total Cover				Prevalence Index worksheet: <table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align: right;">Total % Cover of:</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align: left;">Multiply by:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 1 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACW species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 2 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAC species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 3 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACU species <u>100</u></td> <td>x 4 = <u>400</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UPL species <u>0</u></td> <td>x 5 = <u>0</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Column Totals: <u>100</u> (A)</td> <td><u>400</u> (B)</td> </tr> </table> Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.00</u>	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:	OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>	FACW species <u>0</u>	x 2 = <u>0</u>	FAC species <u>0</u>	x 3 = <u>0</u>	FACU species <u>100</u>	x 4 = <u>400</u>	UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>	Column Totals: <u>100</u> (A)	<u>400</u> (B)
Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:																	
OBL species <u>0</u>	x 1 = <u>0</u>																	
FACW species <u>0</u>	x 2 = <u>0</u>																	
FAC species <u>0</u>	x 3 = <u>0</u>																	
FACU species <u>100</u>	x 4 = <u>400</u>																	
UPL species <u>0</u>	x 5 = <u>0</u>																	
Column Totals: <u>100</u> (A)	<u>400</u> (B)																	
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>15 ft r</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status															
1. _____	_____	_____	_____															
2. _____	_____	_____	_____															
3. _____	_____	_____	_____															
4. _____	_____	_____	_____															
5. _____	_____	_____	_____															
6. _____	_____	_____	_____															
7. _____	_____	_____	_____															
_____ = Total Cover				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50% <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)														
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>5 ft r</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status															
1. <u>Poa pratensis</u>	<u>55</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACU</u>		¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.													
2. <u>Trifolium repens</u>	<u>35</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACU</u>															
3. <u>Plantago lanceolata</u>	<u>10</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>FACU</u>															
4. _____	_____	_____	_____															
5. _____	_____	_____	_____															
6. _____	_____	_____	_____															
7. _____	_____	_____	_____															
8. _____	_____	_____	_____															
9. _____	_____	_____	_____															
10. _____	_____	_____	_____															
11. _____	_____	_____	_____															
12. _____	_____	_____	_____															
<u>100%</u> = Total Cover																		
<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status															
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Definitions of Vegetation Strata: Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height. Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall. Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall. Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.														
2. _____	_____	_____	_____															
3. _____	_____	_____	_____															
4. _____	_____	_____	_____															
_____ = Total Cover				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>														

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

No hydrophytic vegetation present.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 1-A/B UPL

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0 - 20	10YR 4/2	100					Clay Loam	No redox/depletions present within soil.
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								
-								

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains.

²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- Histosol (A1)
- Histic Epipedon (A2)
- Black Histic (A3)
- Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- Stratified Layers (A5)
- Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- Sandy Redox (S5)
- Stripped Matrix (S6)
- Dark Surface (S7) (LRR R, MLRA 149B)
- Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR R, MLRA 149B)
- Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR R, MLRA 149B)
- Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (LRR K, L)
- Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- Depleted Matrix (F3)
- Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils³:

- 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B)
- Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)
- 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R)
- Dark Surface (S7) (LRR K, L)
- Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)
- Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR K, L)
- Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R)
- Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)
- Mesic Spodic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)
- Red Parent Material (F21)
- Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: None
 Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No

Remarks:

No hydric soils present.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 1847 Fremont Station City/County: Fremont/Sandusky Sampling Date: 2022-03-02
 Applicant/Owner: AEP State: Ohio Sampling Point: 1-B
 Investigator(s): E. Wilson, C. Davisson Section, Township, Range: 029, 005, 015
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): L Lat: 41.367454 Long: -83.15028 Datum: WGS 84
 Soil Map Unit Name: Le NWI classification: N/A

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: _____
---	---

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

PEM wetland. Portion of wetland is dead due to chemical spraying near transmission line.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Fauna (B13) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Marl Deposits (B15) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks) _____	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1) _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Microtopographic Relief (D4) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5) _____
--	---

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>1</u> Water Table Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
---	---

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Hydrology indicators are present. Recent rainfall/snow melt.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: 1-B

	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
	_____ = Total Cover			
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15 ft r</u>)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
	_____ = Total Cover			
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5 ft r</u>)				
1. <u>Setaria pumila</u>	<u>60</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FAC</u>	
2. <u>Panicum virgatum</u>	<u>20</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>FAC</u>	
3. <u>Oenothera nuttallii</u>	<u>15</u>			
4. <u>Setaria faberi</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>FACU</u>	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	
11. _____	_____	_____	_____	
12. _____	_____	_____	_____	
	<u>100%</u> = Total Cover			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
	_____ = Total Cover			

Dominance Test worksheet:
 Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)
 Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)
 Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:
 Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
 OBL species 0 x 1 = 0
 FACW species 0 x 2 = 0
 FAC species 80 x 3 = 240
 FACU species 5 x 4 = 20
 UPL species 0 x 5 = 0
 Column Totals: 85 (A) 260 (B)
 Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.06

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
 4 - Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.
Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

Hydrophytic vegetation is present.

Background Information

Name: Ethan Wilson	
Date: 3/2/2022	
Affiliation: Environmental Solutions and Innovations, Inc.	
Address: 4300 Lynn Road, Suite 205 Ravenna, OH 44266	
Phone Number: (724) 591-0686	
e-mail address: ewilson@envsi.com	
Name of Wetland: I-A and I-B	
Vegetation Community(ies): Emergent, Scrub-shrub, Forested / Emergent	
HGM Class(es): PEM, PSS, PFO / PEM	
Location of Wetland: include map, address, north arrow, landmarks, distances, roads, etc.	
SEE APPENDIX A.	
* Wetlands connect outside of AOI.	
Lat/Long or UTM Coordinate	(41.367888, -83.150838)
USGS Quad Name	Fremont West
County	Sandusky
Township	Sandusky
Section and Subsection	N/A
Hydrologic Unit Code	041000111301
Site Visit	3/2/2022
National Wetland Inventory Map	N/A
Ohio Wetland Inventory Map	N/A
Soil Survey	Le
Delineation report/map	Attached

Name of Wetland: 1-A (PEM, PSS, PFO) + 1-B	
Wetland Size (acres, hectares):	0.761591
Sketch: Include north arrow, relationship with other surface waters, vegetation zones, etc.	
SEE APPENDIX A.	
Comments, Narrative Discussion, Justification of Category Changes:	
The wetlands (1-A + 1-B) connect outside of the AOI boundary.	
Final score: 30	Category: 2

Scoring Boundary Worksheet

INSTRUCTIONS. The initial step in completing the ORAM is to identify the “scoring boundaries” of the wetland being rated. In many instances this determination will be relatively easy and the scoring boundaries will coincide with the “jurisdictional boundaries.” For example, the scoring boundary of an isolated cattail marsh located in the middle of a farm field will likely be the same as that wetland’s jurisdictional boundaries. In other instances, however, the scoring boundary will not be as easily determined. Wetlands that are small or isolated from other surface waters often form large contiguous areas or heterogeneous complexes of wetland and upland. In separating wetlands for scoring purposes, the hydrologic regime of the wetland is the main criterion that should be used. Boundaries between contiguous or connected wetlands should be established where the volume, flow, or velocity of water moving through the wetland changes significantly. *Areas with a high degree of hydrologic interaction should be scored as a single wetland.* In determining a wetland’s scoring boundaries, use the guidelines in the ORAM Manual Section 5.0. In certain instances, it may be difficult to establish the scoring boundary for the wetland being rated. These problem situations include wetlands that form a patchwork on the landscape, wetlands divided by artificial boundaries like property fences, roads, or railroad embankments, wetlands that are contiguous with streams, lakes, or rivers, and estuarine or coastal wetlands. These situations are discussed below, however, it is recommended that Rater contact Ohio EPA, Division of Surface Water, 401/Wetlands Section if there are additional questions or a need for further clarification of the appropriate scoring boundaries of a particular wetland.

#	Steps in properly establishing scoring boundaries	done?	not applicable
Step 1	Identify the wetland area of interest. This may be the site of a proposed impact, a reference site, conservation site, etc.	✓	
Step 2	Identify the locations where there is physical evidence that hydrology changes rapidly. Such evidence includes both natural and human-induced changes including, constrictions caused by berms or dikes, points where the water velocity changes rapidly at rapids or falls, points where significant inflows occur at the confluence of rivers, or other factors that may restrict hydrologic interaction between the wetlands or parts of a single wetland.	✓	
Step 3	Delineate the boundary of the wetland to be rated such that all areas of interest that are contiguous to and within the areas where the hydrology does not change significantly, i.e. areas that have a high degree of hydrologic interaction are included within the scoring boundary.	✓	
Step 4	Determine if artificial boundaries, such as property lines, state lines, roads, railroad embankments, etc., are present. These should not be used to establish scoring boundaries unless they coincide with areas where the hydrologic regime changes.	✓	
Step 5	In all instances, the Rater may enlarge the minimum scoring boundaries discussed here to score together wetlands that could be scored separately.	✓	
Step 6	Consult ORAM Manual Section 5.0 for how to establish scoring boundaries for wetlands that form a patchwork on the landscape, divided by artificial boundaries, contiguous to streams, lakes or rivers, or for dual classifications.	✓	

End of Scoring Boundary Determination. Begin Narrative Rating on next page.

Narrative Rating

INSTRUCTIONS. Answer each of the following questions. Questions 1, 2, 3 and 4 should be answered based on information obtained from the site visit or the literature *and* by submitting a Data Services Request to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, Natural Heritage Data Services, 1889 Fountain Square Court, Building F-1, Columbus, Ohio 43224, 614-265-6453 (phone), 614-265-3096 (fax), <http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/dnap>. The remaining questions are designed to be answered primarily by the results of the site visit. Refer to the User's Manual for descriptions of these wetland types. Note: "Critical habitat" is legally defined in the Endangered Species Act and is the geographic area containing physical or biological features essential to the conservation of a listed species or as an area that may require special management considerations or protection. The Rater should contact the Region 3 Headquarters or the Columbus Ecological Services Office for updates as to whether critical habitat has been designated for other federally listed threatened or endangered species. "Documented" means the wetland is listed in the appropriate State of Ohio database.

#	Question	Circle one	
1	Critical Habitat. Is the wetland in a township, section, or subsection of a United States Geological Survey 7.5 minute Quadrangle that has been designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as "critical habitat" for any threatened or endangered plant or animal species? Note: as of January 1, 2001, of the federally listed endangered or threatened species which can be found in Ohio, the Indiana Bat has had critical habitat designated (50 CFR 17.95(a)) and the piping plover has had critical habitat proposed (65 FR 41812 July 6, 2000).	YES Wetland should be evaluated for possible Category 3 status Go to Question 2	<u>NO</u> Go to Question 2
2	Threatened or Endangered Species. Is the wetland known to contain an individual of, or documented occurrences of federal or state-listed threatened or endangered plant or animal species?	YES Wetland is a Category 3 wetland. Go to Question 3	<u>NO</u> Go to Question 3
3	Documented High Quality Wetland. Is the wetland on record in Natural Heritage Database as a high quality wetland?	YES Wetland is a Category 3 wetland Go to Question 4	<u>NO</u> Go to Question 4
4	Significant Breeding or Concentration Area. Does the wetland contain documented regionally significant breeding or nonbreeding waterfowl, neotropical songbird, or shorebird concentration areas?	YES Wetland is a Category 3 wetland Go to Question 5	<u>NO</u> Go to Question 5
5	Category 1 Wetlands. Is the wetland less than 0.5 hectares (1 acre) in size and hydrologically isolated and either 1) comprised of vegetation that is dominated (greater than eighty per cent areal cover) by <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> , <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> , or <i>Phragmites australis</i> , or 2) an acidic pond created or excavated on mined lands that has little or no vegetation?	YES Wetland is a Category 1 wetland Go to Question 6	<u>NO</u> Go to Question 6
6	Bogs. Is the wetland a peat-accumulating wetland that 1) has no significant inflows or outflows, 2) supports acidophilic mosses, particularly <i>Sphagnum</i> spp., 3) the acidophilic mosses have >30% cover, 4) at least one species from Table 1 is present, and 5) the cover of invasive species (see Table 1) is <25%?	YES Wetland is a Category 3 wetland Go to Question 7	<u>NO</u> Go to Question 7
7	Fens. Is the wetland a carbon accumulating (peat, muck) wetland that is saturated during most of the year, primarily by a discharge of free flowing, mineral rich, ground water with a circumneutral ph (5.5-9.0) and with one or more plant species listed in Table 1 and the cover of invasive species listed in Table 1 is <25%?	YES Wetland is a Category 3 wetland Go to Question 8a	<u>NO</u> Go to Question 8a
8a	"Old Growth Forest." Is the wetland a forested wetland and is the forest characterized by, but not limited to, the following characteristics: overstory canopy trees of great age (exceeding at least 50% of a projected maximum attainable age for a species); little or no evidence of human-caused understory disturbance during the past 80 to 100 years; an all-aged structure and multilayered canopies; aggregations of canopy trees interspersed with canopy gaps; and significant numbers of standing dead snags and downed logs?	YES Wetland is a Category 3 wetland. Go to Question 8b	<u>NO</u> Go to Question 8b

8b	Mature forested wetlands. Is the wetland a forested wetland with 50% or more of the cover of upper forest canopy consisting of deciduous trees with large diameters at breast height (dbh), generally diameters greater than 45cm (17.7in) dbh?	YES Wetland should be evaluated for possible Category 3 status. Go to Question 9a	<u>NO</u> Go to Question 9a
9a	Lake Erie coastal and tributary wetlands. Is the wetland located at an elevation less than 575 feet on the USGS map, adjacent to this elevation, or along a tributary to Lake Erie that is accessible to fish?	YES Go to Question 9b	<u>NO</u> Go to Question 10
9b	Does the wetland's hydrology result from measures designed to prevent erosion and the loss of aquatic plants, i.e. the wetland is partially hydrologically restricted from Lake Erie due to lakeward or landward dikes or other hydrological controls?	YES Wetland should be evaluated for possible Category 3 status Go to Question 10	NO Go to Question 9c
9c	Are Lake Erie water levels the wetland's primary hydrological influence, i.e. the wetland is hydrologically unrestricted (no lakeward or upland border alterations), or the wetland can be characterized as an "estuarine" wetland with lake and river influenced hydrology. These include sandbar deposition wetlands, estuarine wetlands, river mouth wetlands, or those dominated by submersed aquatic vegetation.	YES Go to Question 9d	NO Go to Question 10
9d	Does the wetland have a predominance of native species within its vegetation communities, although non-native or disturbance tolerant native species can also be present?	YES Wetland is a Category 3 wetland Go to Question 10	NO Go to Question 9e
9e	Does the wetland have a predominance of non-native or disturbance tolerant native plant species within its vegetation communities?	YES Wetland should be evaluated for possible Category 3 status Go to Question 10	NO Go to Question 10
10	Lake Plain Sand Prairies (Oak Openings) Is the wetland located in Lucas, Fulton, Henry, or Wood Counties and can the wetland be characterized by the following description: the wetland has a sandy substrate with interspersed organic matter, a water table often within several inches of the surface, and often with a dominance of the gramineous vegetation listed in Table 1 (woody species may also be present). The Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Natural Areas and Preserves can provide assistance in confirming this type of wetland and its quality.	YES Wetland is a Category 3 wetland. Go to Question 11	<u>NO</u> Go to Question 11
11	Relict Wet Prairies. Is the wetland a relict wet prairie community dominated by some or all of the species in Table 1. Extensive prairies were formerly located in the Darby Plains (Madison and Union Counties), Sandusky Plains (Wyandot, Crawford, and Marion Counties), northwest Ohio (e.g. Erie, Huron, Lucas, Wood Counties), and portions of western Ohio Counties (e.g. Darke, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Van Wert etc.).	YES Wetland should be evaluated for possible Category 3 status Complete Quantitative Rating	<u>NO</u> Complete Quantitative Rating

Site: 1847 Fremont Station

Rater(s): F. Wilson

Date: 3/2/2012

3 3
max 6 pts. subtotal

Metric 1. Wetland Area (size).

* Connect outside of AOI

- Select one size class and assign score.
- >50 acres (>20.2ha) (6 pts)
 - 25 to <50 acres (10.1 to <20.2ha) (5 pts)
 - 10 to <25 acres (4 to <10.1ha) (4 pts)
 - 3 to <10 acres (1.2 to <4ha) (3 pts)
 - 0.3 to <3 acres (0.12 to <1.2ha) (2pts)
 - 0.1 to <0.3 acres (0.04 to <0.12ha) (1 pt)
 - <0.1 acres (0.04ha) (0 pts)

2 5
max 14 pts. subtotal

Metric 2. Upland buffers and surrounding land use.

CAT 2

- 2a. Calculate average buffer width. Select only one and assign score. Do not double check.
- WIDE. Buffers average 50m (164ft) or more around wetland perimeter (7)
 - MEDIUM. Buffers average 25m to <50m (82 to <164ft) around wetland perimeter (4)
 - NARROW. Buffers average 10m to <25m (32ft to <82ft) around wetland perimeter (1)
 - VERY NARROW. Buffers average <10m (<32ft) around wetland perimeter (0)
- 2b. Intensity of surrounding land use. Select one or double check and average.
- VERY LOW. 2nd growth or older forest, prairie, savannah, wildlife area, etc. (7)
 - LOW. Old field (>10 years), shrub land, young second growth forest. (5)
 - MODERATELY HIGH. Residential, fenced pasture, park, conservation tillage, new fallow field. (3)
 - HIGH. Urban, industrial, open pasture, row cropping, mining, construction. (1)

13 18
max 30 pts. subtotal

Metric 3. Hydrology.

- 3a. Sources of Water. Score all that apply.
- High pH groundwater (5)
 - Other groundwater (3)
 - Precipitation (1)
 - Seasonal/intermittent surface water (3)
 - Perennial surface water (lake or stream) (5)
- 3b. Connectivity. Score all that apply.
- 100 year floodplain (1)
 - Between stream/lake and other human use (1)
 - Part of wetland/upland (e.g. forest), complex (1)
 - Part of riparian or upland corridor (1)
- 3c. Maximum water depth. Select only one and assign score.
- >0.7 (27.6in) (3)
 - 0.4 to 0.7m (15.7 to 27.6in) (2)
 - <0.4m (<15.7in) (1)
- 3d. Duration inundation/saturation. Score one or dbl check.
- Semi- to permanently inundated/saturated (4)
 - Regularly inundated/saturated (3)
 - Seasonally inundated (2)
 - Seasonally saturated in upper 30cm (12in) (1)
- 3e. Modifications to natural hydrologic regime. Score one or double check and average.
- None or none apparent (12)
 - Recovered (7)
 - Recovering (3)
 - Recent or no recovery (1)

Check all disturbances observed	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ditch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> point source (nonstormwater)
<input type="checkbox"/> tile	<input type="checkbox"/> filling/grading
<input type="checkbox"/> dike	<input type="checkbox"/> road bed/RR track
<input type="checkbox"/> weir	<input type="checkbox"/> dredging
<input type="checkbox"/> stormwater input	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other <u>highway</u>

8 26
max 20 pts. subtotal

Metric 4. Habitat Alteration and Development.

- 4a. Substrate disturbance. Score one or double check and average.
- None or none apparent (4)
 - Recovered (3)
 - Recovering (2)
 - Recent or no recovery (1)
- 4b. Habitat development. Select only one and assign score.
- Excellent (7)
 - Very good (6)
 - Good (5)
 - Moderately good (4)
 - Fair (3)
 - Poor to fair (2)
 - Poor (1)
- 4c. Habitat alteration. Score one or double check and average.
- None or none apparent (9)
 - Recovered (6)
 - Recovering (3)
 - Recent or no recovery (1)

Check all disturbances observed	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mowing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shrub/sapling removal
<input type="checkbox"/> grazing	<input type="checkbox"/> herbaceous/aquatic bed removal
<input type="checkbox"/> clearcutting	<input type="checkbox"/> sedimentation
<input type="checkbox"/> selective cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> dredging
<input type="checkbox"/> woody debris removal	<input type="checkbox"/> farming
<input type="checkbox"/> toxic pollutants	<input type="checkbox"/> nutrient enrichment

26
subtotal this page

1-A (PEM, PSS, PPO)
and
1-B

Site: 1847 Fremont Station **Rater(s):** E. Wilson **Date:** 3/2/2022

260
subtotal first page

CAT 2

0 260
max 10 pts. subtotal

Metric 5. Special Wetlands.

Check all that apply and score as indicated.

- Bog (10)
- Fen (10)
- Old growth forest (10)
- Mature forested wetland (5)
- Lake Erie coastal/tributary wetland-unrestricted hydrology (10)
- Lake Erie coastal/tributary wetland-restricted hydrology (5)
- Lake Plain Sand Prairies (Oak Openings) (10)
- Relict Wet Prairies (10)
- Known occurrence state/federal threatened or endangered species (10)
- Significant migratory songbird/water fowl habitat or usage (10)
- Category 1 Wetland. See Question 1 Qualitative Rating (-10)

4 30
max 20 pts. subtotal

Metric 6. Plant communities, interspersions, microtopography.

6a. Wetland Vegetation Communities.

Score all present using 0 to 3 scale.

- Aquatic bed
- Emergent
- Shrub
- Forest
- Mudflats
- Open water
- Other

6b. horizontal (plan view) interspersions.

Select only one.

- High (5)
- Moderately high (4)
- Moderate (3)
- Moderately low (2)
- Low (1)
- None (0)

6c. Coverage of invasive plants. Refer to Table 1 ORAM long form for list. Add or deduct points for coverage

- Extensive >75% cover (-5)
- Moderate 25-75% cover (-3)
- Sparse 5-25% cover (-1)
- Nearly absent <5% cover (0)
- Absent (1)

6d. Microtopography.

Score all present using 0 to 3 scale.

- Vegetated hummocks/tussocks
- Coarse woody debris >15cm (6in)
- Standing dead >25cm (10in) dbh
- Amphibian breeding pools

Vegetation Community Cover Scale

0	Absent or comprises <0.1ha (0.2471 acres) contiguous area
1	Present and either comprises small part of wetland's vegetation and is of moderate quality, or comprises a significant part but is of low quality
2	Present and either comprises significant part of wetland's vegetation and is of moderate quality or comprises a small part and is of high quality
3	Present and comprises significant part, or more, of wetland's vegetation and is of high quality

Narrative Description of Vegetation Quality

low	Low spp diversity and/or predominance of nonnative or disturbance tolerant native species
mod	Native spp are dominant component of the vegetation, although nonnative and/or disturbance tolerant native spp can also be present, and species diversity moderate to moderately high, but generally w/o presence of rare threatened or endangered spp
high	A predominance of native species, with nonnative spp and/or disturbance tolerant native spp absent or virtually absent, and high spp diversity and often, but not always, the presence of rare, threatened, or endangered spp

Mudflat and Open Water Class Quality

0	Absent <0.1ha (0.247 acres)
1	Low 0.1 to <1ha (0.247 to 2.47 acres)
2	Moderate 1 to <4ha (2.47 to 9.88 acres)
3	High 4ha (9.88 acres) or more

Microtopography Cover Scale

0	Absent
1	Present very small amounts or if more common of marginal quality
2	Present in moderate amounts, but not of highest quality or in small amounts of highest quality
3	Present in moderate or greater amounts and of highest quality

30

End of Quantitative Rating. Complete Categorization Worksheets.

Table 1. Characteristic plant species.

invasive/exotic spp	fen species	bog species	Oak Opening species	wet prairie species
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	<i>Zygadenus elegans</i> var. <i>glaucus</i>	<i>Calla palustris</i>	<i>Carex cryptolepis</i>	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	<i>Cacalia plantaginea</i>	<i>Carex atlantica</i> var. <i>capillacea</i>	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>	<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i>
<i>Najas minor</i>	<i>Carex flava</i>	<i>Carex echinata</i>	<i>Carex stricta</i>	<i>Carex atherodes</i>
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	<i>Carex sterilis</i>	<i>Carex oligosperma</i>	<i>Cladium mariscoides</i>	<i>Carex buxbaumii</i>
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	<i>Carex stricta</i>	<i>Carex trisperma</i>	<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i>	<i>Carex pellita</i>
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	<i>Carex sartwellii</i>
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i>	<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	<i>Eriophorum viridicarinatum</i>	<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i>		<i>Helianthus grosseserratus</i>
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	<i>Gentianopsis</i> spp.	<i>Larix laricina</i>		<i>Liatris spicata</i>
<i>Typha xglauca</i>	<i>Lobelia kalmii</i>	<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>		<i>Lysimachia quadriflora</i>
	<i>Parnassia glauca</i>	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>		<i>Lythrum alatum</i>
	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.		<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>
	<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>		<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i>
	<i>Rhynchospora capillacea</i>	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>		<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>
	<i>Salix candida</i>	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>		<i>Spartina pectinata</i>
	<i>Salix myricoides</i>	<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>		<i>Solidago riddellii</i>
	<i>Salix serissima</i>	<i>Xyris difformis</i>		
	<i>Solidago ohioensis</i>			
	<i>Tofieldia glutinosa</i>			
	<i>Triglochin maritimum</i>			
	<i>Triglochin palustre</i>			

End of Narrative Rating. Begin Quantitative Rating on next page.

Wetland Categorization Worksheet

Choices	Circle one	Evaluation of Categorization Result of ORAM
<p>Did you answer "Yes" to any of the following questions:</p> <p>Narrative Rating Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8a, 9d, 10</p>	<p>YES <input type="radio"/> NO <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Wetland is categorized as a Category 3 wetland</p>	<p>Is quantitative rating score <i>less</i> than the Category 2 scoring threshold (<i>excluding</i> gray zone)? If yes, reevaluate the category of the wetland using the narrative criteria in OAC Rule 3745-1-54(C) and biological and/or functional assessments to determine if the wetland has been over-categorized by the ORAM</p>
<p>Did you answer "Yes" to any of the following questions:</p> <p>Narrative Rating Nos. 1, 8b, 9b, 9e, 11</p>	<p>YES <input type="radio"/> NO <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Wetland should be evaluated for possible Category 3 status</p>	<p>Evaluate the wetland using the 1) narrative criteria in OAC Rule 3745-1-54(C) and 2) the quantitative rating score. If the wetland is determined to be a Category 3 wetland using either of these, it should be categorized as a Category 3 wetland. Detailed biological and/or functional assessments may also be used to determine the wetland's category.</p>
<p>Did you answer "Yes" to</p> <p>Narrative Rating No. 5</p>	<p>YES <input type="radio"/> NO <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Wetland is categorized as a Category 1 wetland</p>	<p>Is quantitative rating score <i>greater</i> than the Category 2 scoring threshold (<i>including</i> any gray zone)? If yes, reevaluate the category of the wetland using the narrative criteria in OAC Rule 3745-1-54(C) and biological and/or functional assessments to determine if the wetland has been under-categorized by the ORAM</p>
<p>Does the quantitative score fall within the scoring range of a Category 1, 2, or 3 wetland?</p>	<p>YES <input type="radio"/> NO <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Wetland is assigned to the appropriate category based on the scoring range</p>	<p>If the score of the wetland is located within the scoring range for a particular category, the wetland should be assigned to that category. In all instances however, the narrative criteria described in OAC Rule 3745-1-54(C) can be used to clarify or change a categorization based on a quantitative score.</p>
<p>Does the quantitative score fall with the "gray zone" for Category 1 or 2 or Category 2 or 3 wetlands?</p>	<p>YES <input checked="" type="radio"/> NO <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Wetland is assigned to the higher of the two categories or assigned to a category based on detailed assessments and the narrative criteria</p>	<p>Rater has the option of assigning the wetland to the higher of the two categories or to assign a category based on the results of a nonrapid wetland assessment method, e.g. functional assessment, biological assessment, etc. and a consideration of the narrative criteria in OAC rule 3745-1-54(C).</p>
<p>Does the wetland otherwise exhibit <i>moderate OR superior</i> hydrologic OR habitat, OR recreational functions AND the wetland was <i>not</i> categorized as a Category 2 wetland (in the case of moderate functions) or a Category 3 wetland (in the case of superior functions) by this method?</p>	<p>YES <input type="radio"/> NO <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Wetland was undercategorized by this method. A written justification for recategorization should be provided on Background Information Form</p>	<p>A wetland may be undercategorized using this method, but still exhibit one or more superior functions, e.g. a wetland's biotic communities may be degraded by human activities, but the wetland may still exhibit superior hydrologic functions because of its type, landscape position, size, local or regional significance, etc. In this circumstance, the narrative criteria in OAC Rule 3745-1-54(C)(2) and (3) are controlling, and the under-categorization should be corrected. A written justification with supporting reasons or information for this determination should be provided.</p>

Final Category

Choose one Category 1 Category 2 Category 3

End of Ohio Rapid Assessment Method for Wetlands.