

Northwest Florida Water Management District
In-Lieu Fee Program

Ward Creek West Mitigation Area

(Summary of 12 Elements Required by § 332.4(c) of the 2008 EPA/USACE Final Compensatory Mitigation Rule for All In-Lieu Fee Program Project Plans; See Attached Ward Creek West Mitigation Documents for Additional Explanation and Detail)

23 September 2014

1—Objectives

Restoration and enhancement of (~724 acres) of wetlands associated with Ward Creek West Mitigation Area.

- Enhancement of ~44 acres of gum swamp with cypress inclusions (FLUCCS 613 and 621)
- Enhancement of ~160 acres of cypress (FLUCCS 621)
- Restoration of ~137 acres of hydric flatwoods and savanna (FLUCCS 625 & 626)
- Restoration of ~334 acres of hydric flatwoods and savanna (FLUCCS 625)
- Restoration of ~49 acres of long leaf pine – xeric oak (FLUCCS 412)

2—Site Selection Criteria

The St. Andrew Bay watershed is the only major estuarine drainage basin entirely within the Florida Panhandle. As a SWIM waterbody, this watershed is defined as incorporating the interconnected St. Andrew, West, East, and North bays; St. Joseph Bay; the Sand Hills lakes region, and Deer Point Lake Reservoir, as well as the respective watersheds of each of these waterbodies. St. Andrew Sound, formed by Crooked Island, is a smaller embayment located between St. Andrew and St. Joseph bays. The overall surface water basin covers approximately 749,663 acres in six Florida counties. Approximately 61 percent of the watershed is located in Bay County, with 20 percent in Gulf County, 9 percent in Washington County, 4 percent in Calhoun County, 4 percent in Walton County, and 2 percent in Jackson County.

Deer Point Lake Reservoir is located at the terminus of Econfina Creek, approximately eight miles north of Panama City. The lake's major tributary is Econfina Creek, and it discharges into North Bay. The lake's drainage basin covers 442 square miles within Bay, Washington, Jackson, and Calhoun counties.

St. Andrew, North, West and East bays have a combined surface area of approximately 59,568 acres. Econfina Creek, through Deer Point Lake, provides the major freshwater inflow into the estuary, along with a number of smaller creeks. East Pass and West Pass have provided surface water communication with the Gulf of Mexico at each end of Shell Island. West Pass was artificially cut in 1934 as the primary navigation channel to the Gulf, while most exchange between the estuary and the Gulf historically occurred through East Pass. Also prominent in the St. Andrew Bay estuary area are Tyndall Air Force Base (AFB) and the cities of Panama City, Panama City Beach, Lynn Haven, Springfield, Callaway, Parker, and Cedar Grove. The primary land cover within the St. Andrew watershed is upland forests and wetlands.

Acquisition of this mitigation site fills a gap in NFWFMD lands ownership near West Bay, and is part of a larger NFWFMD effort to restore and protect aquatic resources within the St. Andrews Bay watershed. This site was set aside as property deemed appropriate for mitigation as part of the Regional General Permit (RGP) and Ecosystem Management Area (EMA) for Bay County. The District acquired the property from The St. Joe Company as part of the mitigation lands for the RGP and as such the property had been deemed appropriate for mitigation, had a comprehensive WRAP analysis conducted and management plan developed as part of the RGP. After mitigation is implemented and success criteria met, this site is expected to be ecologically self-sustaining.

3—Site Protection Instrument

The NFWFMD, a governmental entity created by the Florida Water Resources Act of 1972, given taxing authority by a Florida constitutional amendment in 1973, with jurisdictional boundaries covering 16 counties established in Florida Statutes 373.069, manages over 200,000 acres in the Florida Panhandle for water resources protection and ecosystem integrity. Florida Statutes 373.1391 mandates ecological management of NFWFMD lands, although allowing for multiple uses such as hunting and passive recreation when such uses do not conflict with ecological management goals. It is the policy of the NFWFMD Governing Board to prioritize the conservation, protection and restoration of water resources and natural ecosystems over other uses such as public access.

In accordance with the site protection clauses of the USACE/EPA compensatory mitigation Final Rule, title to the Ward Creek West mitigation area (acquired fee-simple) will be held in perpetuity by the NFWFMD and managed as conservation/mitigation lands, or with USACE approval, transferred to another suitable land stewardship entity.

4—Baseline Information

(See “Ward Creek West Mitigation Area, Supplement Revised April 15, 2008”)

Maps:

- Location within St. Andrews Bay Watershed (Figure 1)
- 2004 DOQ (Figure 2)
- 1994 DOQ (Figure 3)
- 1964 B&W Aerial (Figure 4)
- Ward Creek West WRAP/Restoration Polygons (Figure 5, 6)
- Soils (Figure 7)

At time of acquisition, this mitigation area consisted of degraded forested wetlands due to absence of fire, removal of wire grass and native understory vegetation due to bedding and shading from dense shrub cover and a pine plantation density of over 800 trees per acre. Minor alterations in hydrology were also observed as ponding associated with road and ditch placement.

5—Determination of Credits

In accordance with the USACE Regional General Permit, the WRAP analysis associated with the property generated a total of 173.76 credits. The USACE and RT associated with the FDOT wetland mitigation evaluated the WRAP analysis and management plan for the property contained in the RGP and agreed that the WRAP analysis and management plan were appropriate. The USACE and RT accepted the WRAP credit analysis and management plan.

The District then implemented the approved restoration plan for Ward Creek West. Release of mitigation credits will be determined by the USACE in consultation with the IRT.

6—Detailed Work Plan

Hydric pine flatwoods (FLUCCS 625) and hydric pine savanna (FLUCCS 626) will be restored from existing pine plantation and titi swamp via thinning of slash pine plantation, removal of dense shrub vegetation, hydrologic improvements via culvert replacement and low water crossings where applicable. Wire grass and tooth ache grass will be reintroduced within the wet prairie, and where appropriate within the hydric pine flatwoods, and prescribed fire will be introduced at 3-4 year intervals, subject to on-the-ground conditions. In the hydric pine flatwoods area, the slash pine will be thinned to no more than 112 trees per acre. Slash pine in areas to be restored to hydric pine savanna will be thinned to less than 112 trees per acre. Cypress strands and gum swamp communities will be enhanced through hydrologic improvements and by allowing fire to move into the edges of these systems as occurred historically. Areas determined in the field to be upland will have all slash pine removed and will be replanted with longleaf pine at no more than 200 trees per acre. Initial dormant-season fuel reduction fires will be followed by implementation of growing-season burns on 2 to 3-years cycles, subject to on-the-ground conditions. Nuisance and exotic species will be managed and eradicated as necessary.

Functional wetland lift will be derived from 1) hydrologic improvement due to the installation of low water crossings and culvert replacement as appropriate, 2) thinning of pines to appropriate levels for the target community, 3) shrub reduction to appropriate levels for target communities, 4) re-emergence of hydric pine flatwoods and hydric pine savanna species, re-vegetation with appropriate hydric pine flatwoods or savanna species such as wire grass and tooth ache grass, 5) re-introduction of fire, including a growing-season fire regime within restored hydric pine and hydric pine savanna, and 6) long-term management including control of nuisance and exotic species.

The site will be restored to an integrated matrix of wetland communities including FLUCCS 613 and 621, gum swamp with cypress inclusions, FLUCCS 625/626 – Hydric Pine Flatwoods and Savanna, FLUCCS 621 – Cypress, and hydric pine flatwoods (FLUCCS 625).

Areas targeted for hydric pine flatwoods and hydric pine savanna restoration may be planted with species including cypress, wire grass, tooth ache grass.

Upon completion of restoration activities, long-term ecological management will be implemented seamlessly across Ward Creek West.

Sequence of Restoration Activities—

- Hydrologic improvements (implemented 2009, culverts, low water crossings 2012).
 - Culvert replacement
 - Low water crossings
- Restoration of the wet prairie community (implemented 2008 and ongoing)
- Enhancement of cypress and gum habitat (implemented in 2008 and ongoing)
- Restoration of the hydric pine community (implemented 2009 and ongoing)
- Restoration of the sand hill community (uplands) (implemented in 2009 and ongoing).

7—Maintenance Plan

After implementation of mitigation and meeting of all success criteria, this site will be actively maintained by NFWFMD lands management personnel as part of the District's holdings in the St. Andrews Bay Watershed. Maintenance will include prescribed fire where appropriate, and exotics management. This site is expected to be largely self-sustaining.

8—Performance Standards

- Nuisance vegetation \leq 5% cover of site.
- Exotic vegetation \leq 1% cover of site.
- In the hydric pine flatwoods area, no more than 112 trees per acre.
- In the hydric pine savanna less than 112 trees per acre
- No more than 200 longleaf pine trees per acre in upland areas.
- No observable decline in vegetation community health
- Native groundcover and shrub layer species appropriate for natural community type trending toward increase in diversity and coverage.

9—Monitoring

Monitoring protocols necessary to ensure effective preservation, enhancement, restoration and management will be conducted annually for a minimum of five years from the start of mitigation activities or as required by USACE permit conditions. Monitoring will be performed by NFWFMD staff or qualified consulting firms. Annual reports will be generated and posted at www.NFWFMDwetlands.com (or any successor website).

WRAP Analysis

A WRAP analysis was conducted in conjunction with the RGP and WMA. Ward Creek West, as part of lands within the WMA, a WRAP analysis was conducted and approved for this property being included in the RGP. WRAP credit determination developed within the RGP was deemed appropriate, evaluated by the RT and accepted for the lands associated with Ward Creek West.

Exotic Vegetation

Invasive exotic species cover shall be less than 1% cover in any one acre and nuisance native species will be less than 5% in any one acre at release. Surveys for exotic and nuisance native vegetation will occur annually and percent cover will be recorded and included in the annual report. If observed, exotic vegetation will be eradicated manually or chemically to ensure that the exotic species cover is below desired cover requirements.

Quantitative Monitoring

Quantitative monitoring will be conducted annually at the end of the growing season. Percent vegetation cover will be monitored at permanent transect locations established for each site and community. One-meter square quadrats will be established along 300' transects at 10' intervals. At least two transects will be established for each restoration community for each site. The presence of any threatened or endangered species will be recorded and highlighted in the annual report, and GPS locations recorded.

Vegetation species coverage statistics will be generated from the recorded coverage of each species (or bare ground or open water) within a given quadrat. The percent coverage for each species (and bare ground or open water) was generated by adding all quadrat observations together, and dividing the total coverage by the cover of each species within each transect. This

represents a modified Daubenmire cover scale where vegetation species statistics are used to determine the percent cover by bare ground, water, individual species and groups, such as wetland species, invasive exotic and nuisance species.

Qualitative Monitoring: Materials and Methods

Qualitative vegetation monitoring will include direct observation of habitat health and a record of all species occurring within a given community at the time of the site visit. Pedestrian surveys increase site coverage and include a 30+ minute meandering walk-path intended to provide information useful in management and to determination the success of management activities. Each walk path will traverse as much habitat as possible. A plant species will be recorded along the pedestrian walk-path. The survey will continue until no additional species have been observed for 3 minutes. Representative photos and a community description and health will be included for each walk-path. Fuel load for each habitat was determined and the presence of any threatened or endangered species will be recorded and highlighted in the annual report. Plants will be listed in the annual reports in the following categories (tree, shrub, vine or herbaceous) to give a better understanding of composition of the habitat. Wildlife observations will also be recorded and included in the annual report.

Photographic Documentation

Site Photos:

In conjunction with the pedestrian surveys, representative photos will be taken of restoration communities.

Panoramic photos:

Panoramic 360 degree photographs will be taken from the permanently established stations.

Oblique aerials:

Oblique aerials may be acquired.

Wildlife Monitoring

During the vegetation monitoring and pedestrian surveys, wildlife observations will be recorded. These observations will consist of direct sightings, scat, tracks, or vocalizations. The presence of any listed species or unique wildlife observation such as a gopher tortoise burrow or wading bird colony will be noted and GPS location recorded.

Fuel loads and prescribed fires within pyrogenic communities

Annual status reports will detail the condition of the communities relative to the need and potential for a burn, the conditions required for the next desirable burn, and the anticipated timeframe for the next burn.

10—Long-term Management

Long-term management, including exotics control and limited prescribed fire, will be implemented by the NFWFMD. The NFWFMD is responsible for ensuring the perpetual management of mitigation lands. Florida Statutes sections 373.1391(1)(a) and 373.59(3) mandate the ecological management and restoration, to the extent practicable, of lands owned by the NFWFMD. Mitigation lands owned by the NFWFMD will be managed in perpetuity for ecological integrity.

11—Adaptive Management Plan

If changes in the implementation of this mitigation plan become necessary due to the stochastic nature of ecological processes, the NFWFMD will first obtain approvals from the USACE.

12—Financial Assurances

The NFWFMD is a governmental entity created by the Florida Water Resources Act of 1972 with the mission of protecting water resources protection and ecosystem integrity. Funds are specifically earmarked to implement and maintain mitigation.

As of July, 2014, the NFWFMD had greater than \$15,000,000 available in a dedicated mitigation fund. This fund was established to receive payment from sales of mitigation credits and to ensure adequate funding for the implementation and long-term management of mitigation sites, in accordance with 62-342.850 FAC.

Other Information

Any additional information requested by the USACE to determine the appropriateness, feasibility, and practicability of this compensatory mitigation project will be provided.

Detailed Mitigation Plan

WARD CREEK WEST RESTORATION PLAN

UWRMP Section 5.4.2 Supplement

Revised April 15, 2008

(Minor updates February 2014)

Site Description:

Ward Creek West is a 724-acre tract located ¼ mile west of SR 79 in Bay Co. within the West Bay subbasin of the St. Andrew Bay watershed. Approximately 675 acres (93%) are wetlands and 49 acres (7%) uplands. Although surface drainage is problematic given the flatness of the landscape, the headwaters of Ward Creek, a first-order stream flowing east to West Bay, occur within this tract.

Currently, this site consists largely of bedded slash pine plantation (FLUCCS 441), titi (FLUCCS 614), and pockets of gum swamp (FLUCCS 613) with cypress inclusions (FLUCCS 621). Historic aeriels suggest this area was once dominated by hydric pine flatwoods (FLUCCS 625) and hydric pine savanna (FLUCCS 626), with conversion to pine plantation occurring sometime after 1964. Impacts to this site include ditching, bedding and other silvicultural activities. Located within the Regional General Permit (RPG) and Ecosystem Management Area (EMA), most of the pine plantation stands in this area have according to St. Joe Co. documents been through one or more rotations. The goal of this project is restoration of hydric pine flatwoods (FLUCCS 625), hydric pine savanna (FLUCCS 626), and pockets of cypress (FLUCCS 621) coupled with enhancement of pockets of gum swamp (FLUCCS 613) and cypress (FLUCCS 621). The restored site will be owned and managed in perpetuity for ecological integrity by the NFWFMD.

Restoration Activities:

Hydric pine flatwoods (FLUCCS 625) and hydric pine savanna (FLUCCS 626) will be restored from existing pine plantation and titi areas via thinning of bedded slash pine, ditch plugs where applicable, seeding of herbaceous vegetation, prescribed fire and perpetual ecological management. In wet areas, slash pine will be thinned to no more than 112 trees per acre. Slash pine in areas to be restored to hydric pine savanna will be thinned to less than 112 trees per acre. Areas determined in the field to be upland will have all slash pine removed and will be replanted with longleaf pine at no more than 200 trees per acre. Mechanical reduction of shrubs (e.g., gyro-tracking) may be employed. Initial dormant-season fuel reduction fires will be followed by implementation of growing-season burns on 2 to 3-years cycles, subject to on-the-ground conditions. Nuisance and exotic species would be managed and eradicated as necessary. Nuisance/exotic management may include the use of approved herbicides.

Functional UMAM Units:

Per the USACE/IRT, WRAP values developed for the RGP will be applied to this site for a total of 173.76 credits.

Success Criteria:

- Nuisance vegetation \leq 5% cover of site.
- Exotic vegetation \leq 1% cover of site.
- In the hydric pine flatwoods area, no more than 112 trees per acre.
- In the hydric pine savanna less than 112 trees per acre
- No more than 200 longleaf pine trees per acre in upland areas.
- No observable decline in vegetation community health
- Native groundcover and shrub layer species appropriate for natural community type trending toward increase in diversity and coverage.

Monitoring:

Monitoring protocols necessary to ensure effective preservation, enhancement and management will be conducted annually for five years from the start of mitigation activities or as required by USACE permit conditions. Photo-points and meandering vegetation surveys by a qualified biologist are expected to comprise the monitoring for this site.

Annual reports will be generated and posted at www.NWFWMDwetlands.com.

WRAP Analysis

A WRAP analysis was conducted in conjunction with the RGP and WMA. Ward Creek West, as part of lands within the WMA, a WRAP analysis was conducted and approved for this property being included in the RGP. WRAP credit determination developed within the RGP was deemed appropriate, evaluated by the RT and accepted for the lands associated with Ward Creek West.

Exotic Vegetation

Invasive exotic species cover shall be less than 1% cover in any one acre and nuisance native species will be less than 5% in any one acre at release. Surveys for exotic and nuisance native vegetation will occur annually and percent cover will be recorded and included in the annual report. If observed, exotic vegetation will be eradicated manually or chemically to ensure that the exotic species cover is below desired cover requirements.

Quantitative Monitoring

Quantitative monitoring will be conducted annually at the end of the growing season. Percent vegetation cover will be monitored at permanent transect locations established for each site and community. One-meter square quadrats will be established along 300' transects at 10' intervals. At least two transects will be established for each restoration community for each site. The presence of any threatened or endangered species will be recorded and highlighted in the annual report, and GPS locations recorded.

Vegetation species coverage statistics will be generated from the recorded coverage of each species (or bare ground or open water) within a given quadrat. The percent coverage for each species (and bare ground or open water) was generated by adding all quadrat observations together, and dividing the total coverage by the cover of each species within each transect. This represents a modified Daubenmire cover scale where vegetation species statistics are used to determine the percent cover by bare ground, water, individual species and groups, such as wetland species, invasive exotic and nuisance species.

Qualitative Monitoring: Materials and Methods

Qualitative vegetation monitoring will include direct observation of habitat health and a record of all species occurring within a given community at the time of the site visit. Pedestrian surveys increase site coverage and include a 30+ minute meandering walk-path intended to provide information useful in management and to determination the success of management activities. Each walk path will traverse as much habitat as possible. A plant species will be recorded along the pedestrian walk-path. The survey will continue until no additional species have been observed for 3 minutes. Representative photos and a community description and health will be included for each walk-path. Fuel load for each habitat was determined and the presence of any threatened or endangered species will be recorded and highlighted in the annual report. Plants will be listed in the annual reports in the following categories (tree, shrub, vine or herbaceous) to give a better understanding of composition of the habitat. Wildlife observations will also be recorded and included in the annual report.

Photographic Documentation

Site Photos:

In conjunction with the pedestrian surveys, representative photos will be taken of each restoration community. These photos will be included following the species lists for each pedestrian survey.

Panoramic photos:

Panoramic 360 degree photographs will be taken from the permanently established stations at each transect location and will be included in the annual report.

Oblique aerials:

Annually in the fall, oblique aerials for each restoration site will be flown, starting with a baseline aerial, flown prior to implementing restoration activities. Oblique aerials will be labeled to illustrate the direction and flight path of each photo, as well as labeling any significant features such as lakes, streams and wetlands.

Wildlife Monitoring

During the vegetation monitoring and pedestrian surveys, wildlife observations will be recorded. These observations will consist of direct sightings, scat, tracks, or vocalizations. The presence of any listed species or unique wildlife observation such as a gopher tortoise burrow or wading bird colony will be noted and GPS location recorded.

Fuel loads and prescribed fires within pyrogenic communities

Annual status reports will detail the condition of the communities relative to the need and potential for a burn, the conditions required for the next desirable burn, and the anticipated timeframe for the next burn.

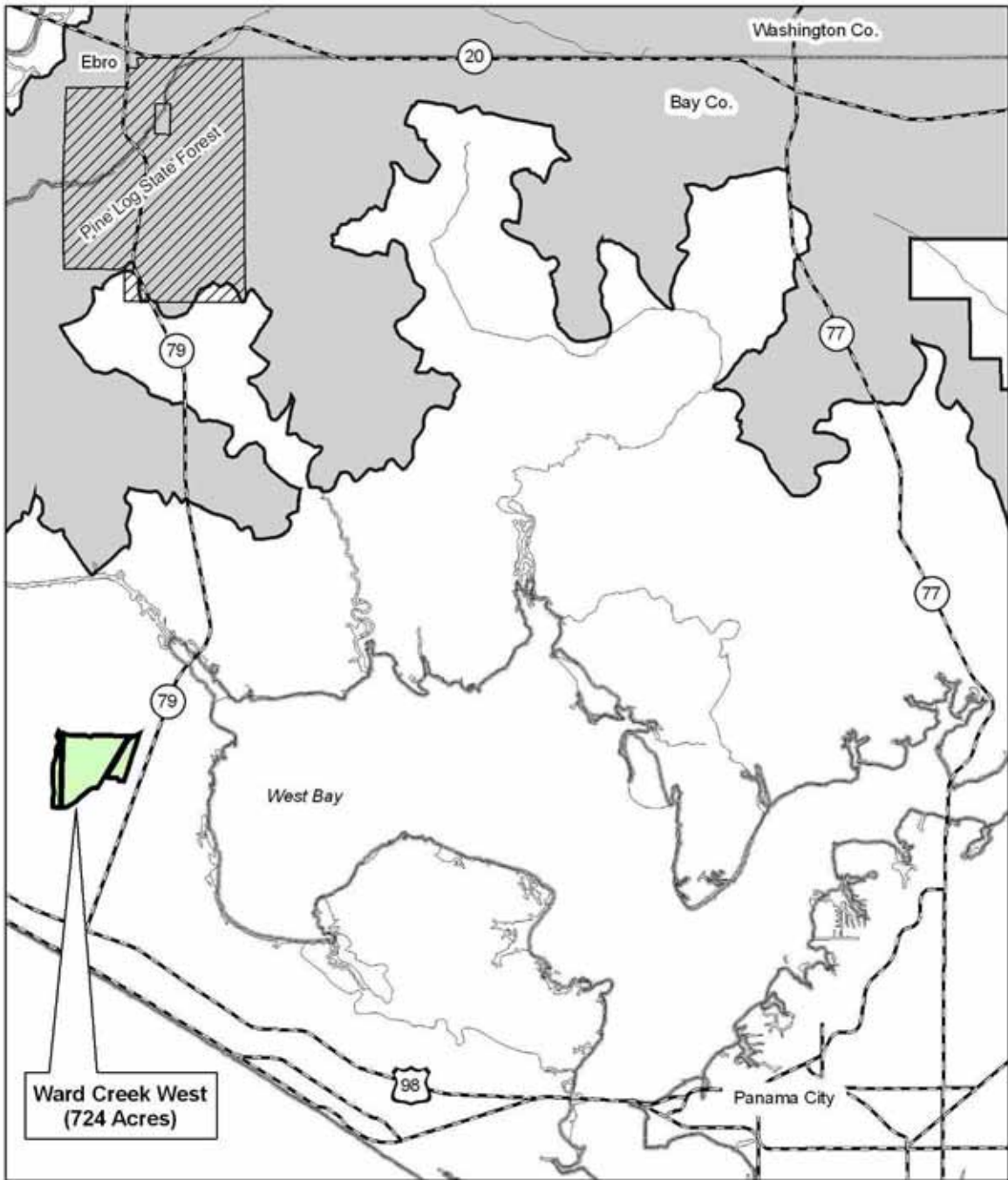
Long-term Management:

Long-term management, including exotics control and limited prescribed fire, will be implemented by the NFWFMD. The NFWFMD is responsible for ensuring the perpetual management of mitigation lands. Florida Statutes sections 373.1391(1)(a) and 373.59(3) mandate the ecological management and restoration, to the extent practicable, of lands owned by the NFWFMD. Mitigation lands owned by the NFWFMD will be managed in perpetuity for ecological integrity in accordance with the "Management Policies for Water Management Areas of the Northwest Florida Water Management District" (NFWFMD 1998).

Annual Status Reports:

Detailed annual status reports will be generated for five years following initiation of restoration activities and posted at <http://www.nwfwmdwetlands.com> (or any successor website). A summary status report for all mitigation projects, including cost accounting, will also be provided annually to the USACE.

Location



Ward Creek West
(724 Acres)

0 2.5 5 Miles

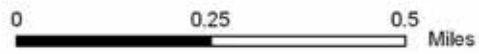


SHLMB Mitigation Service Area

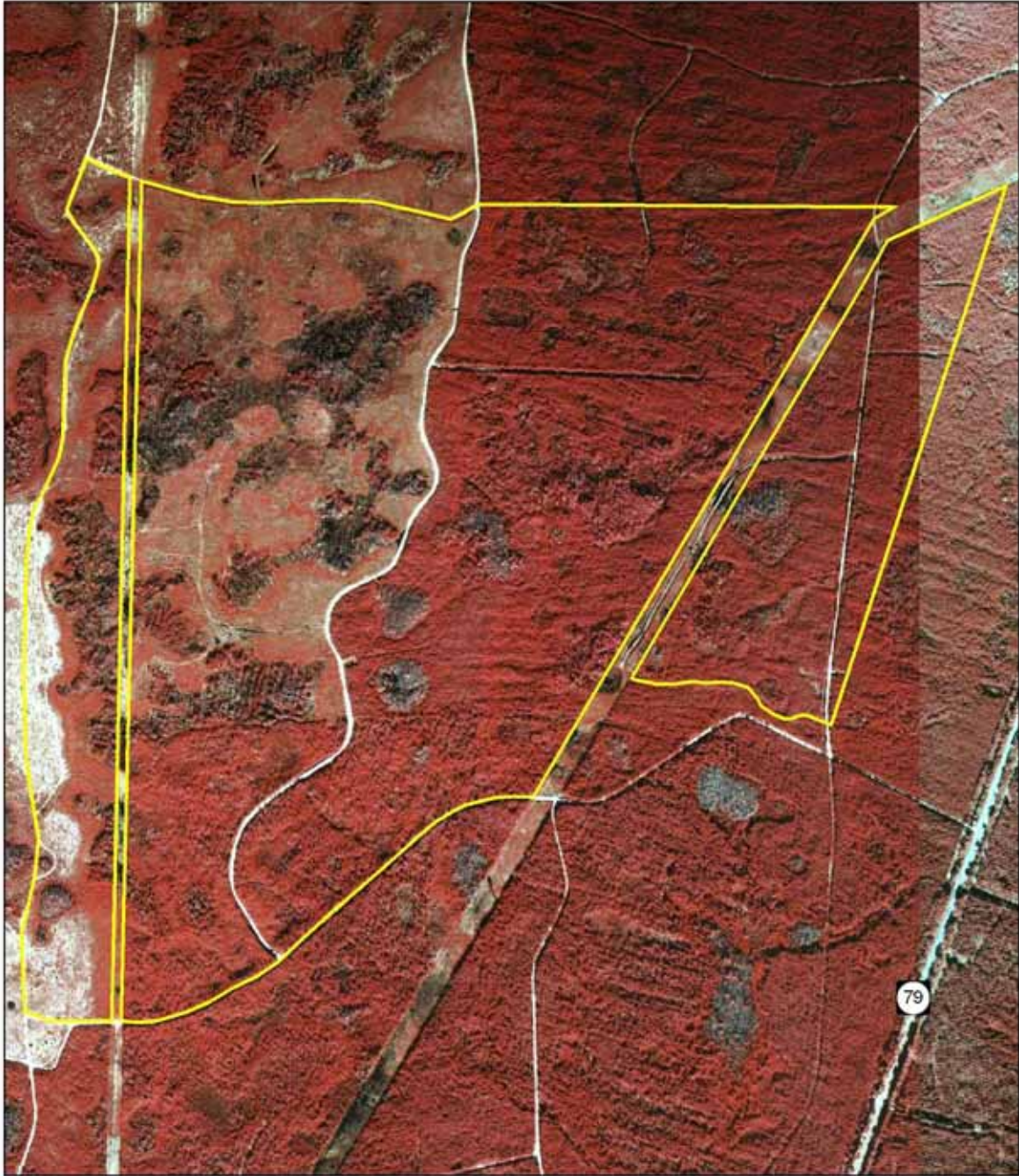
2004 DOQ



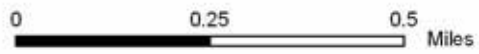
724 Acres



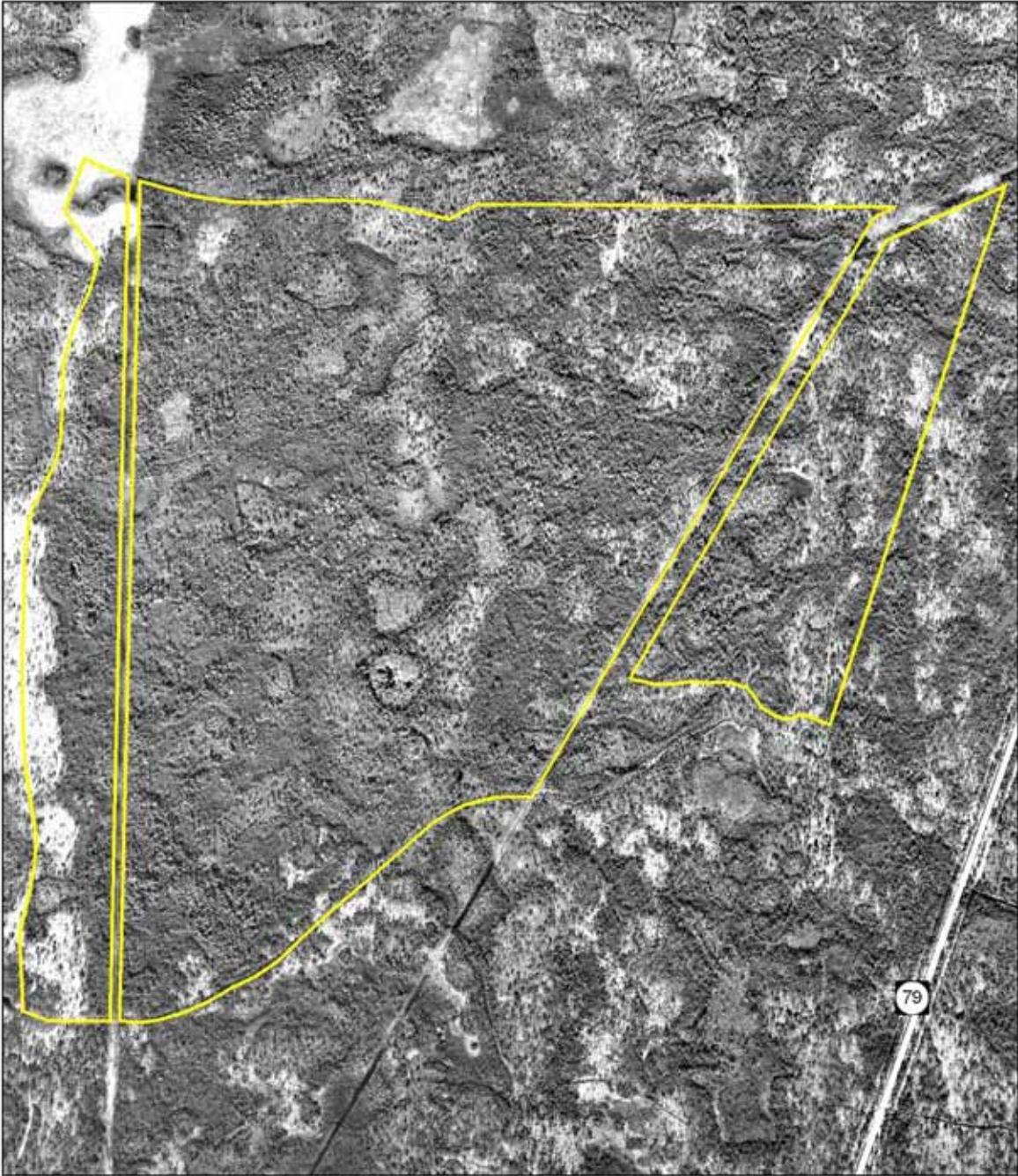
1994 DOQ



724 Acres



1964 B&W Aerial

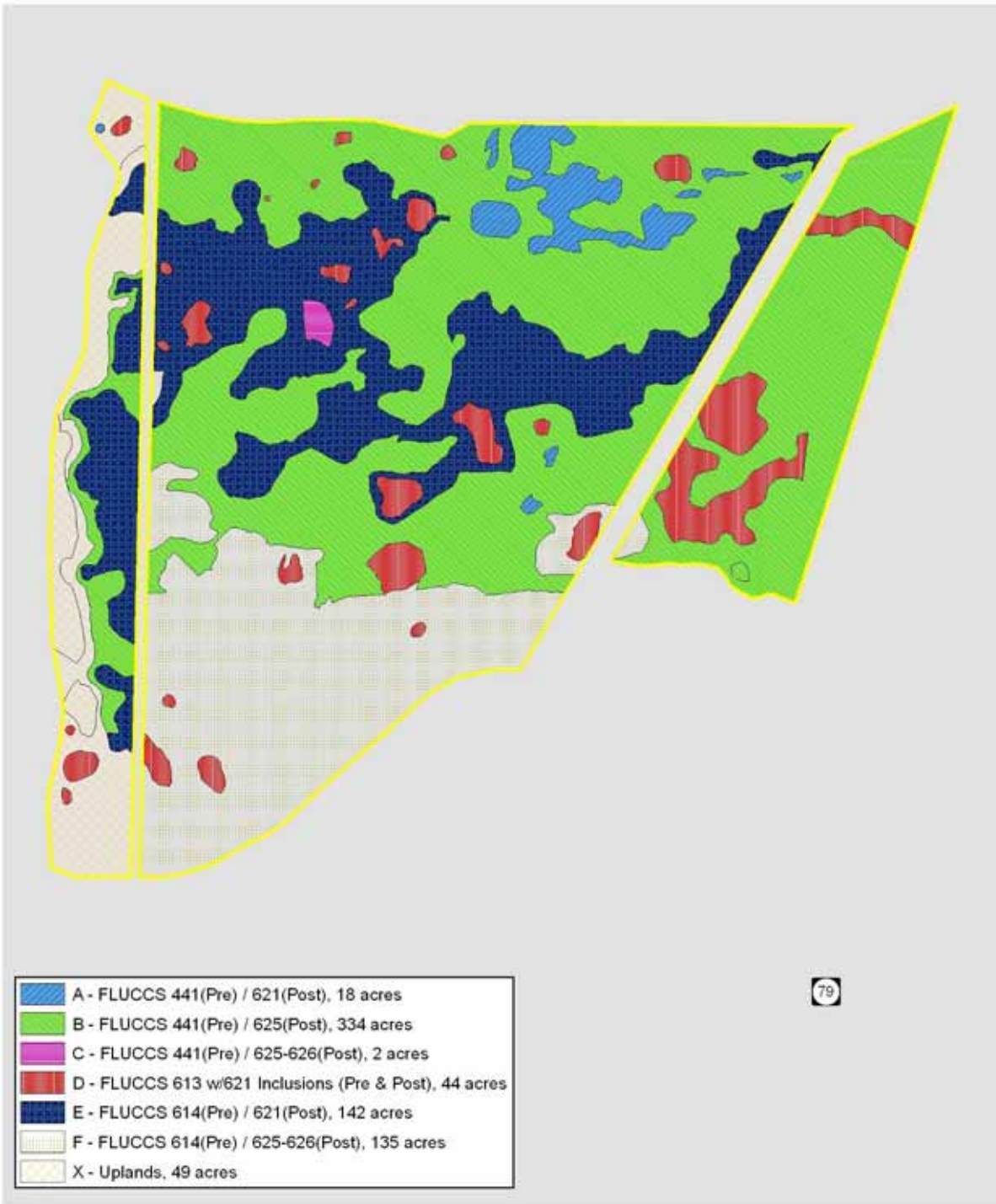


724 Acres

0 0.25 0.5 Miles



Ward Creek West - WRAP Polygons

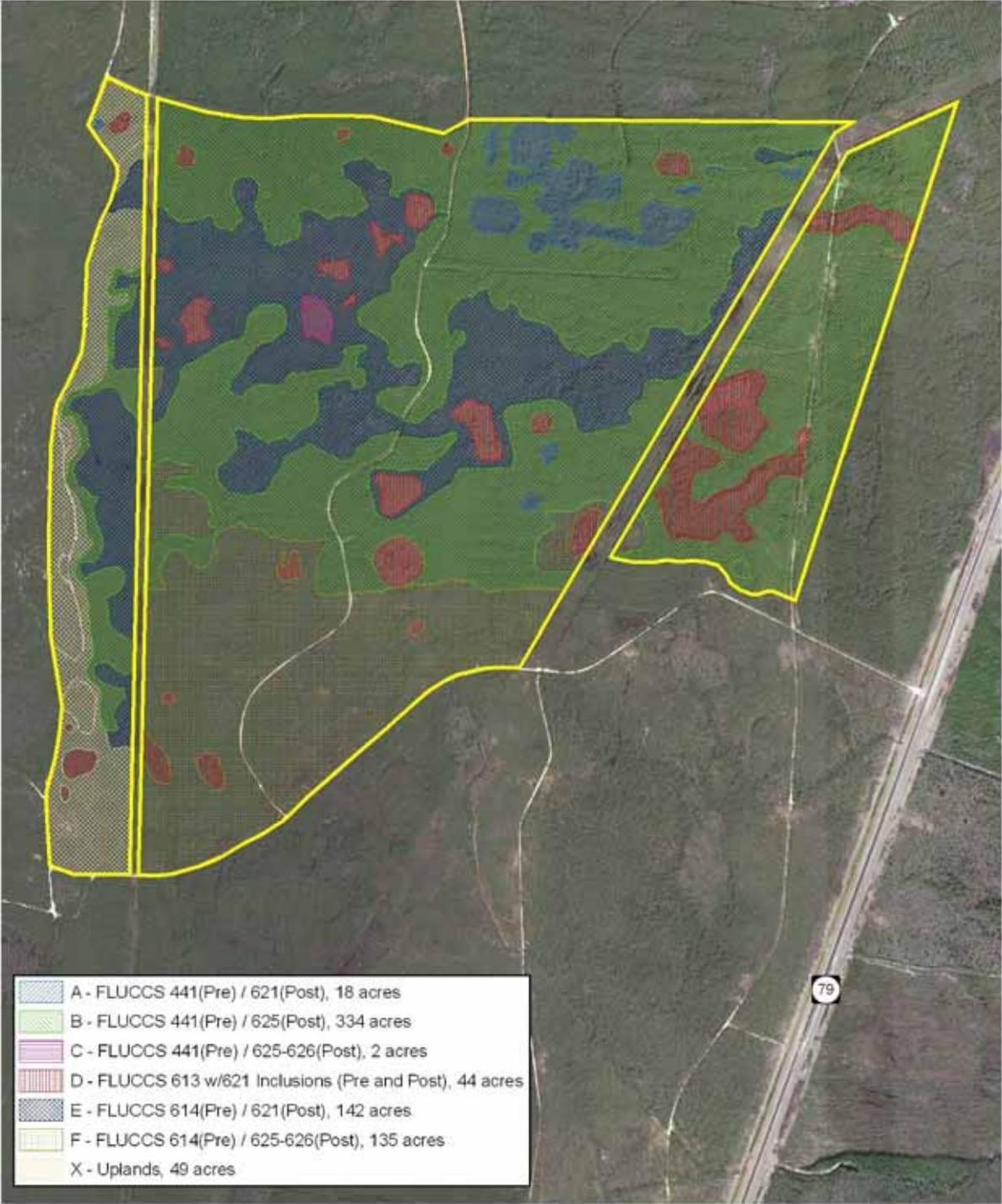


2004 DOQ
724 Acres

0 0.25 0.5 Miles



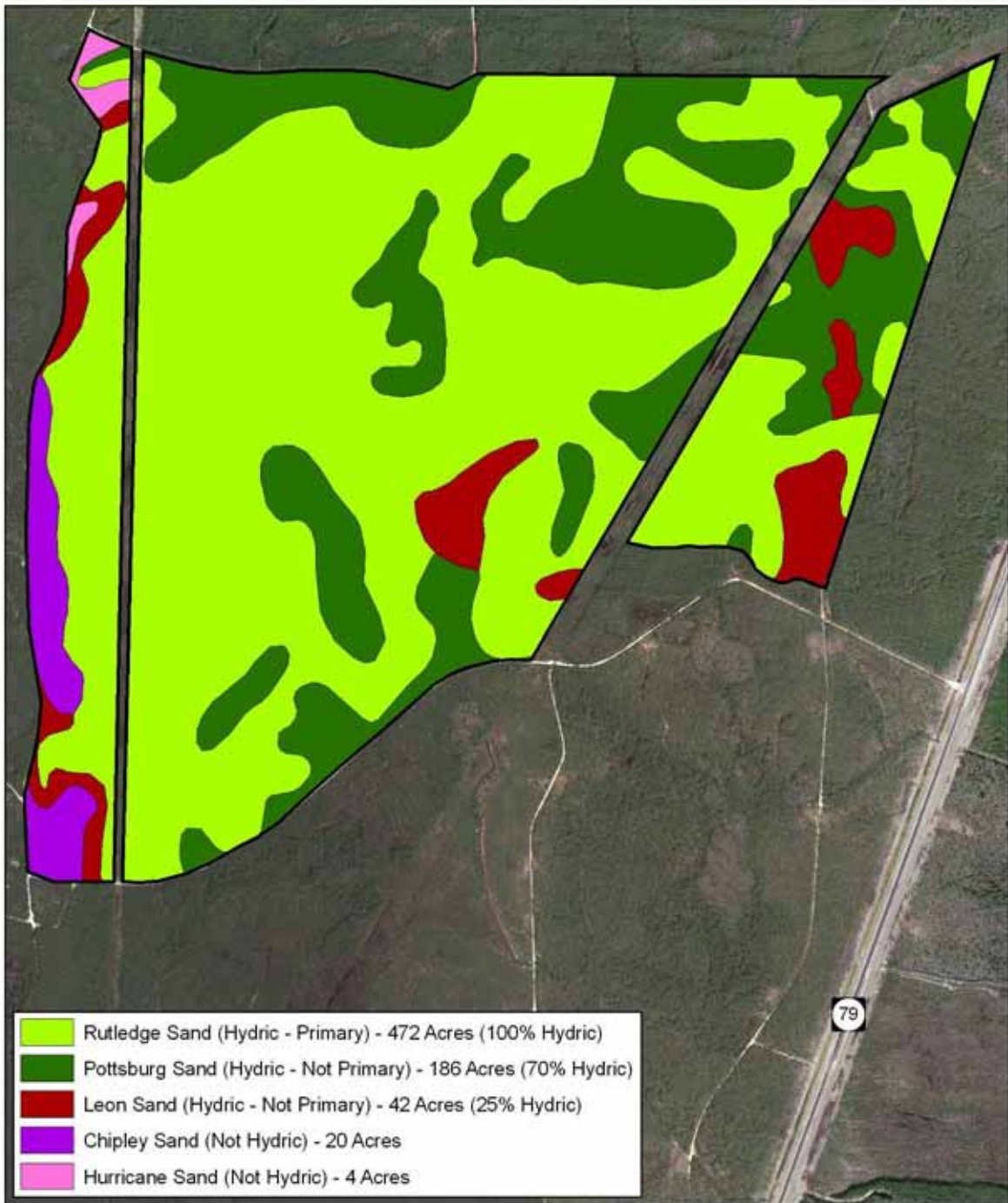
Ward Creek West - WRAP Polygons



2004 DOQ
724 Acres



NRCS (SCS) Soil Survey



Ward Creek West WRAP Scores (per RGP/DSMB)

Polygon	Acres	Existing WRAP Score	Future WRAP Score	Delta	WRAP Credits
A	18	0.65	0.96	0.31	5.58
B	334	0.65	0.96	0.31	103.54
C	2	0.65	0.96	0.31	0.62
D	44	0.92	0.99	0.07	3.08
E	142	0.75	0.97	0.22	31.24
F	135	0.75	0.97	0.22	29.70
Total:	675				173.76

**Compensatory Mitigation Plan Documentation
Devils Swamp Mitigation Bank**

ATTACHMENT B-4 – WRAP ANALYSIS

The ecological function and estimated environmental lift associated with the proposed restoration on the Devil’s Swamp Mitigation Bank (DSMB) property was assessed from spring to winter 2003. This assessment included a site visit followed by several in-office sessions. The October 1998 operational draft of the Wetland Rapid Assessment Procedure (WRAP), as implemented within the RGP and EMA and at the proposed Panama City Airport site, was used to determine the functional value of wetlands at the bank. The “lift” associated with each type of ecological change was then calculated and is displayed below. The credits from that assessment were modified by the Mitigation Bank Site Suitability Index and adjusted for time lag and risk.

WRAP Analysis

The interagency Technical Team met numerous times and agreed on the following scoring scenario, which is further described below:

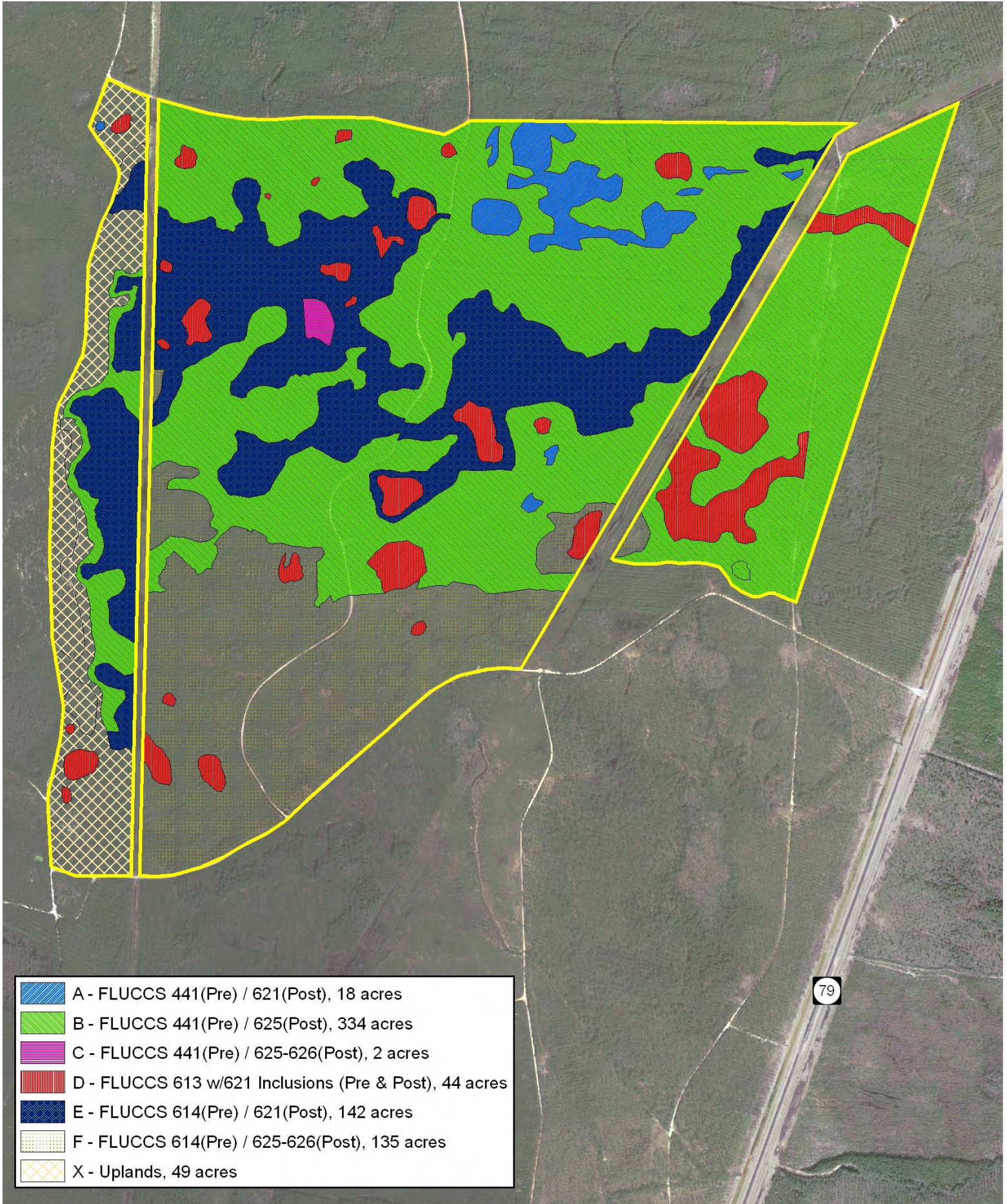
Master Credit Table: Expected Lift by Polygon Category:

Existing condition	Post restoration condition	Acres	Existing conditions score	With mitigation score	Scoring delta (Lift)	Mitigation Units (credits)
Bedded Pine Plantation	Hydric pine flatwoods	780.80	0.65	0.96	0.31	242.05
Bedded Pine Plantation	Wet prairie/Savannah	295.20	0.65	0.96	0.31	91.51
Bedded Pine Plantation	Cypress Swamp	18.70	0.65	0.96	0.31	5.80
Bedded Pine Plantation	Mixed forested wetland	153.40	0.65	0.96	0.31	47.55
Unplanted wetlands - Titi	Hydric pine flatwoods	48.20	0.75	0.97	0.22	10.60
Unplanted wetlands - Titi	Wet prairie/Savannah	79.40	0.75	0.97	0.22	17.47
Unplanted wetlands - Titi	Cypress Swamp	2.30	0.75	0.97	0.22	0.51
Unplanted wetlands - Titi	Mixed forested wetland	583.60	0.75	0.97	0.22	128.39
Unplanted wetlands-other	Hydric pine flatwoods	9.10	0.92	0.99	0.07	0.64
Unplanted wetlands-other	Wet prairie/Savannah	17.10	0.92	0.99	0.07	1.20
Unplanted wetlands-other	Cypress Swamp	53.40	0.92	0.99	0.07	3.74
Unplanted wetlands-other	Mixed forested wetland	410.00	0.92	0.99	0.07	28.70
Non-bedded pine plantation	Upland pines	545.60	n/a	n/a	0.00	0.00
Roads, waterbodies	Roads, waterbodies	52.40	0	0	0.00	0.00
Total		3,049.20				578.10

Existing conditions scores.

Existing condition scores for pine plantation were 0.65, the score assigned to “low quality” wetlands in the RGP/EMA.

Ward Creek West - WRAP Polygons

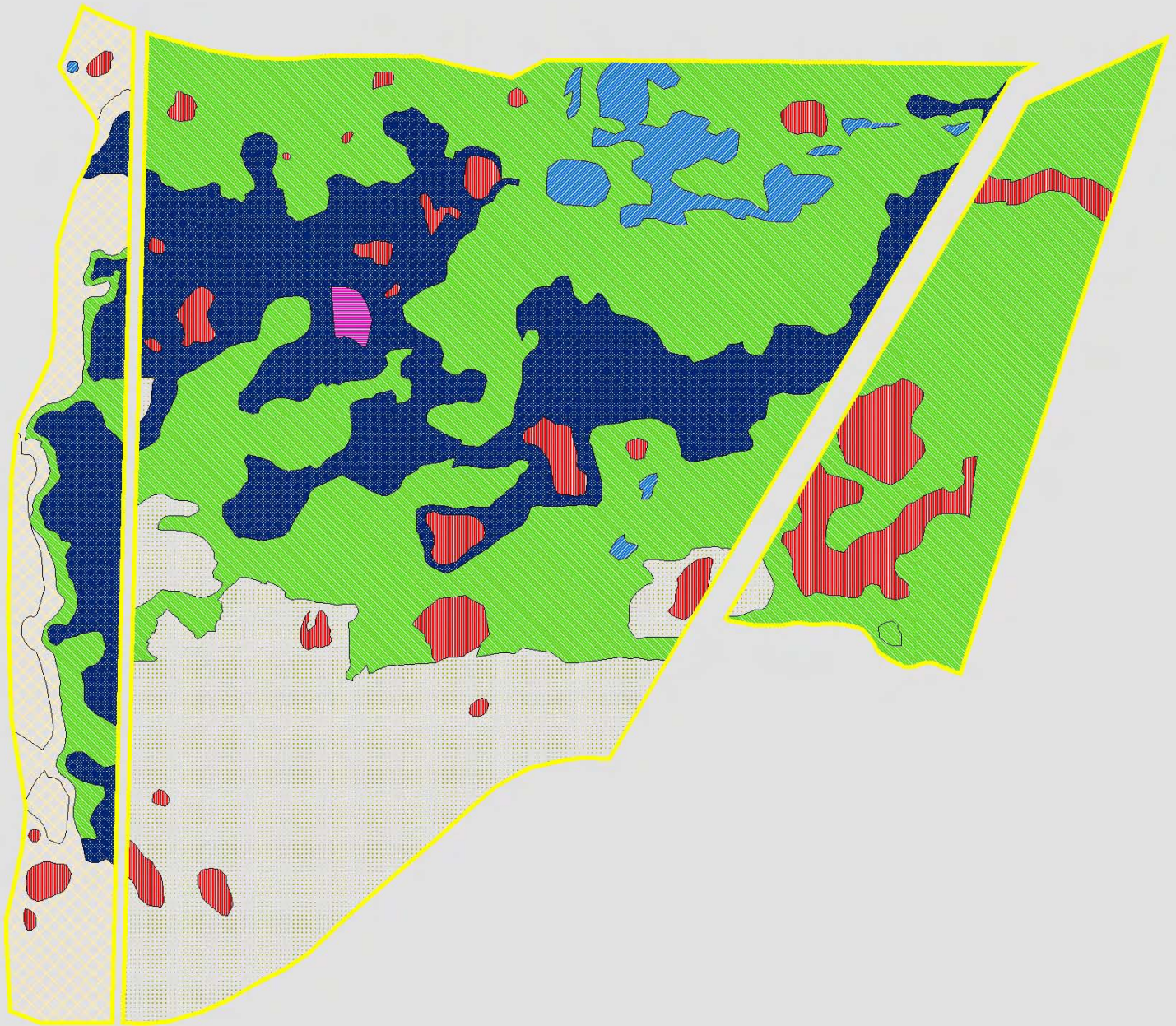


2004 DOQ
724 Acres

0 0.25 0.5 Miles



Ward Creek West - WRAP Polygons



	A - FLUCCS 441(Pre) / 621(Post), 18 acres
	B - FLUCCS 441(Pre) / 625(Post), 334 acres
	C - FLUCCS 441(Pre) / 625-626(Post), 2 acres
	D - FLUCCS 613 w/621 Inclusions (Pre & Post), 44 acres
	E - FLUCCS 614(Pre) / 621(Post), 142 acres
	F - FLUCCS 614(Pre) / 625-626(Post), 135 acres
	X - Uplands, 49 acres

79

