

The Palmer Drought Severity Index provided by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is accessed at <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/research/prelim/drought/palmer.html> and was used to cross-reference the results calculated. The Palmer Drought Severity Index indicates that the region of the site experienced no drought conditions during the weeks prior to the site visit.

As an additional cross-reference, the U.S. Drought Monitor was accessed and evaluated. The U.S. Drought Monitor is produced through a partnership between the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and NOAA. The most recent update of the U.S. Drought Monitor (March 24, 2020) Map of Georgia exhibited “Abnormally Dry” conditions in the vicinity of the review area.

The Normal Weather Conditions Table, AgACIS data, Palmer Drought Severity Index Map, and U.S. Drought Monitor Map of Georgia are included in Appendix A.

4.0 WETLAND AND WATERS DELINEATION

4.1 Wetland Identification Methodology

TTL utilizes the *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (USACE, 1987) and *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region* (USACE, 2010) technical guidelines for determining the presence of wetlands. This determination requires that a positive wetland indicator be present for each of the three parameters (hydrology, soil, and vegetation), with the exception of areas altered by recent human activities or natural events. During field activities, TTL assessed the project area for the presence of hydrophytic vegetation and used a Dutch hand-auger to evaluate the project area for the presence of hydric soils. TTL examined the soil for hydric soil indicators as identified in the *Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, V. 8.1* (NRCS, 2017). Additionally, TTL observed the project area for indications of inundated or saturated soils, water marks, drift lines, crayfish burrows, sediment deposits and other wetland hydrology indicators. TTL used *Wetland Determination Data Forms – Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region* (2010) to record field conditions for the soil, vegetation and hydrology for wetlands and uplands located on the site. At least one data point was established in each habitat type observed within the review area.

TTL traversed the delineation area on foot and placed orange flagging labeled with Upland Data Point (UDP) or Wetland Data Point (WDP) point identification at the data point location. The location of the data point flagging was mapped with a Trimble Geo7x Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, which was set to sub-meter tolerances. Field data was post-processed using Trimble PathfinderOffice V 5.3 and exported to ESRI's ArcMap 10.7. Area features were manually digitized in