

FINAL

SOCIOCULTURAL EFFECTS EVALUATION

Florida Department of Transportation

Florida's Turnpike District

Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) Widening

Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study

From South of I-595 to Wiles Road

Broward County, Florida

Financial Project ID Number: 442212-1-22-01

ETDM Number: 14350

Date: December 2023

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Summary

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), Florida's Turnpike Enterprise (the Enterprise), is evaluating alternatives to widen the Florida's Turnpike Mainline from south of I-595 (Milepost [MP] 53) to Wiles Road (MP 70), approximately 17 miles. The project is located in Broward County, Florida and is contained within the following eleven municipalities Coconut Creek, Davie, Deerfield Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderhill, Margate, North Lauderdale, Plantation, Pompano Beach and Tamarac. **Figure 1-1** shows the limits of the PD&E Study.

Figure 1-1: Project Location Map



1.2 Conceptual Alternatives

This PD&E study is evaluating the feasibility of widening Florida's Turnpike Mainline to ten lanes plus an auxiliary lane from south of I-595 (MP 53) to south of Atlantic Boulevard (MP 66) and widening to ten lanes from Atlantic Boulevard (MP 66) to Wiles Road (MP 70).

The improvements being evaluated also include milling and resurfacing, bridge construction and existing interchange improvements. The existing interchanges within the limits of the study include I-595, Sunrise Boulevard, Commercial Boulevard, Atlantic Boulevard, Coconut Creek Parkway and Sample Road. The evaluation for two potential new reliever interchanges, one at Cypress Creek Road/McNab Road and one at Oakland Park Boulevard, is also part of the PD&E Study.

1.2.1 Turnpike Mainline Widening

The mainline evaluation is divided into two segments due to the existing conditions particular to each segment. Segment 1 extends from the begin study limits south of the I-595 interchange to south of the Atlantic Boulevard interchange and Segment 2 continues north from south of Atlantic Boulevard to the end of the study at Wiles Road. A key characteristic along the corridor is the presence of the Florida Gas Transmission (FGT) facility running parallel to the northbound lanes within the Florida's Turnpike right-of-way. The horizontal distance between the northbound lanes and FGT varies across both segments. For Segment 1, the FGT single 36-inch line specified width is typically 45 feet from the edge of shoulder as shown on **Figure 1-2**. For Segment 2, portions of the existing outside shoulder encroach into FGT's specified width for the double 24-inch and 18-inch gas lines see **Figure 1-3**.

Figure 1-2: Existing Typical Section from South of I-595 Interchange to South of Atlantic Boulevard

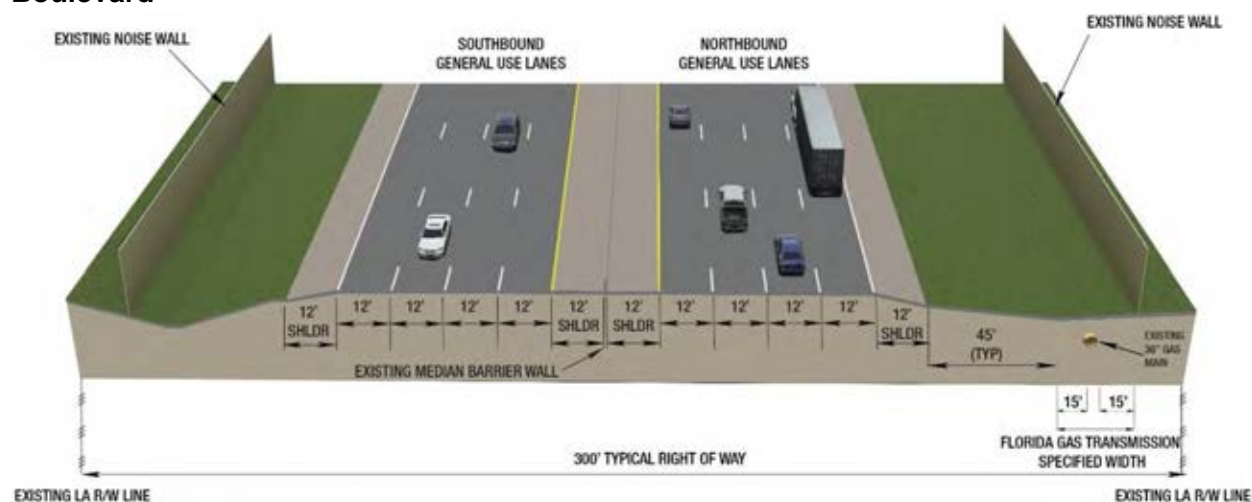
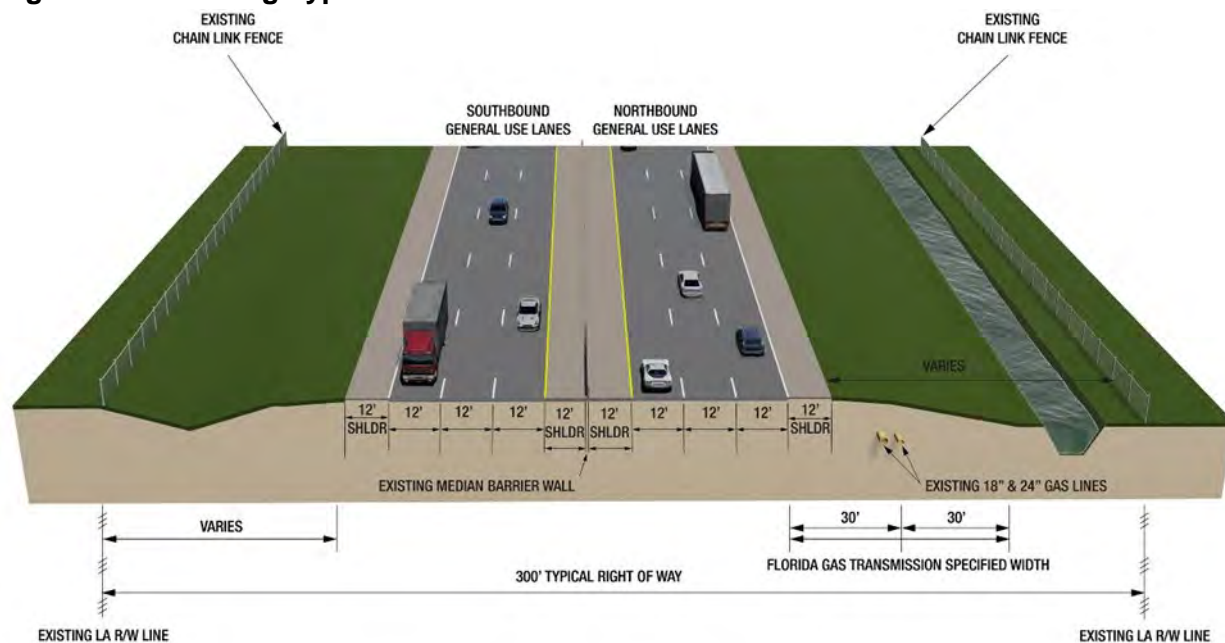
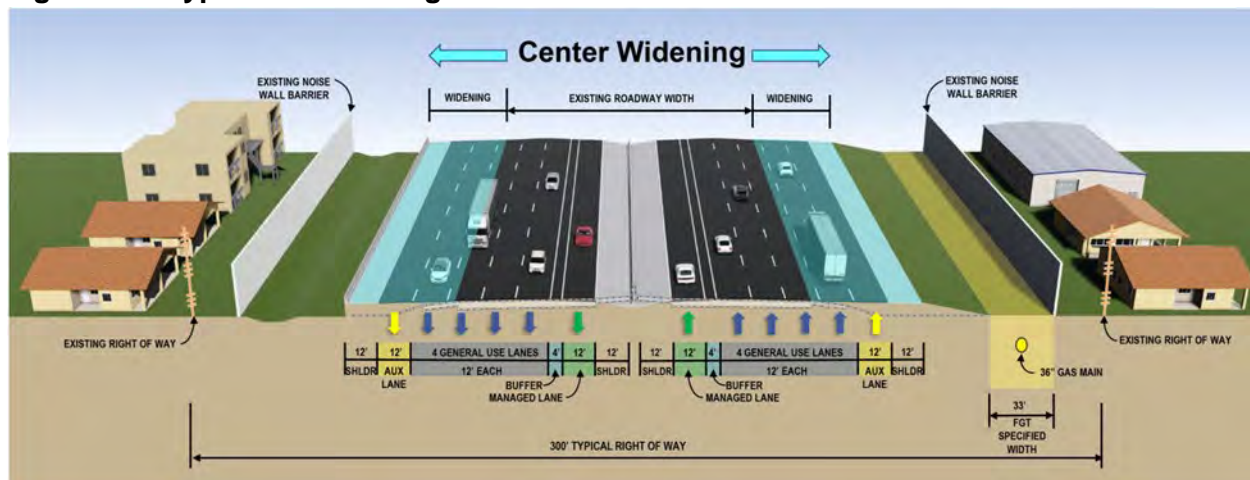


Figure 1-3 - Existing Typical Section from South of Atlantic Blvd. to Wiles Road

1.2.1.1 From South of I-595 to South of Atlantic Boulevard – Segment 1

This segment of Turnpike's mainline is currently an eight lanes section, four lanes in each direction, plus single or double auxiliary lanes at the three interchange locations: I-595 interchange, Sunrise Boulevard interchange and Commercial Boulevard interchange. Travel lane and auxiliary lanes are 12 feet wide with inside and outside paved shoulders 12 feet wide. There is a median barrier wall along the extends of this mainline segment. On the outside, the end treatments vary and include sections with shoulder barrier wall and guardrail.

For this segment, this PD&E study is evaluating the feasibility of center widening to accommodate ten 12-foot lanes, five lanes in each direction, plus 12- foot auxiliary lanes between interchanges by widening to the outside as shown on proposed typical section on **Figure 1-4**. The median is depressed and the two inside lanes and inside shoulder are sloped to the inside for adequate drainage of the roadway. The right-of-way impacts for this center widening build alternative are limited to a localized area located on the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Broward Boulevard and Turnpike's mainline, and result in partial right-of-way take and permanent maintenance easement. No right-of-way relocations are anticipated for the mainline widening.

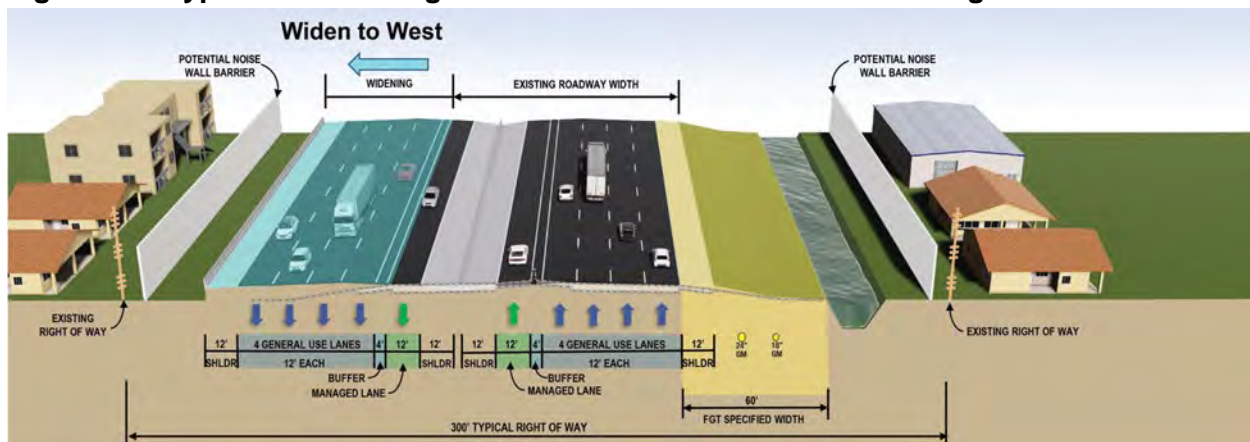
Figure 1-4: Typical Section Segment 1

1.2.1.2 From South of Atlantic Boulevard to Wiles Road – Segment 2

The northerly segment of the study is currently a six-lane section, with three lanes in each direction, plus an auxiliary lane at the three interchanges located within this segment: Atlantic Boulevard interchange, Coconut Creek Parkway interchange, and Sample Road Interchange. Travel Lanes and auxiliary lanes are 12 feet wide. Inside and outside paved shoulders are 12 feet wide with guardrail on the outside and barrier wall in the median.

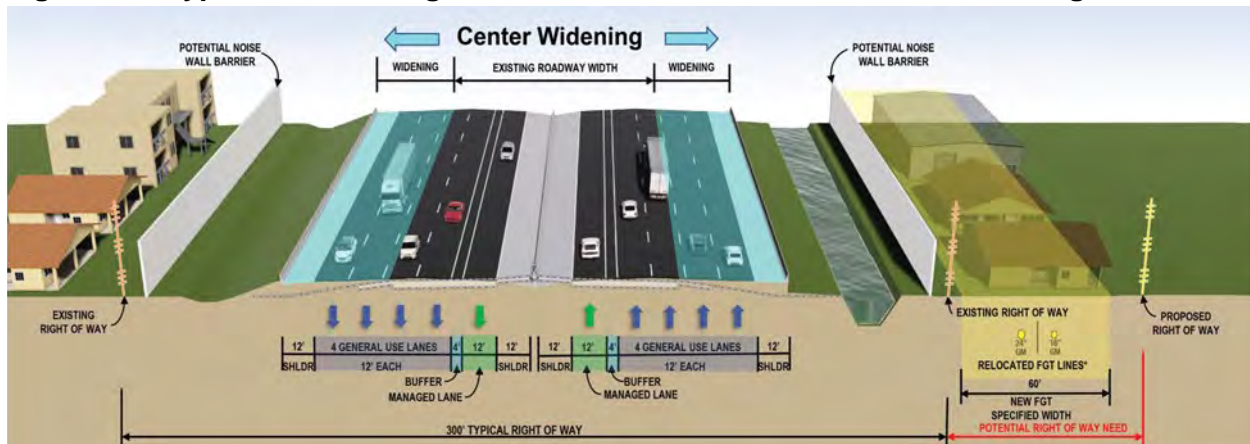
For this segment, three mainline widening Build Alternatives were evaluated to accommodate a ten lane section, while limiting the various impacts. Build Alternative 1 is evaluating the feasibility of widening to the west, maintaining the existing northbound lanes' edge of pavement, and shifting the Turnpike's centerline to the west as shown on the proposed typical section on **Figure 1-5**.

Build Alternative 1 improvements can be constructed within the available Turnpike's right-of-way and would avoid additional impacts to the FGT Specified Width.

Figure 1-5: Typical Section Segment 2 - Build Alternative 1 – Widening to the West

Build Alternative 2 is evaluating the feasibility of maintaining the Turnpike's centerline by widening to the outside as shown on **Figure 1-6**. Widening to the outside can be done with in the existing right-of-way, however, the widening of the northbound lanes to the east would further encroach FGT Specified Width triggering the need for relocation of the FGT gas lines outside of Turnpike's right-of-way potentially impacting businesses/homes adjacent to the Turnpike.

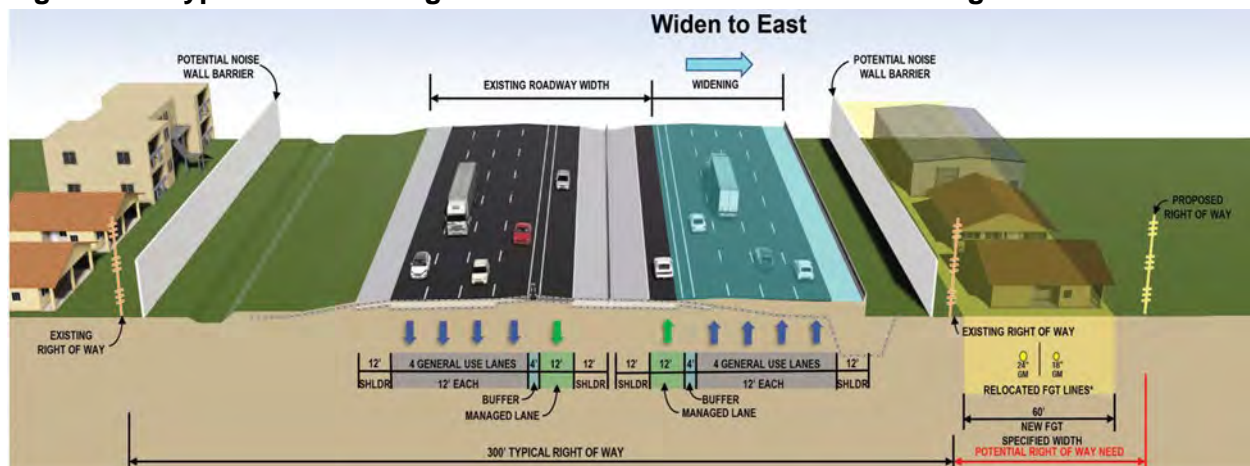
Figure 1-6: Typical Section Segment 2 - Build Alternative 2 – Center Widening



Build Alternative 3 evaluated the impacts of shifting the centerline to the east, maintaining the southbound lanes' edge of pavement and widening to the east as shown on **Figure 1-7**. This Build Alternative would address the concerns of the residential communities to the west of Turnpike's mainline regarding the corridor improvements moving closer to their community. Widening to the east would encroach FGT specified with and Broward County's C-3 Canal. Build Alternative 3 did not advance due to the need for right-of-way acquisition to relocate the existing FGT gas lines and the Broward County's C-3 Canal to the outside of Turnpike's existing right-of-way.

Evaluation of the anticipated impacts for all three Build Alternatives deemed Build Alternative 1 as the recommended alternative for the Segment 2 widening.

Figure 1-7: Typical Section Segment 2 - Build Alternative 3 – Widening to the East



1.2.2 Interchange Improvements

Improvements to the six (6) existing interchanges within the study limits are being evaluated as part of this PD&E Study which include:

- I-595 (Exit 54)
- Sunrise Boulevard (Exit 58)
- Commercial Boulevard (Exit 62)
- Atlantic Boulevard (Exit 66)
- Coconut Creek Parkway (Exit 67)
- Sample Road (Exit 69)

The PD&E Study also is assessing the feasibility and impacts of two new potential interchanges at Oakland Park Boulevard (Milepost 65) and Cypress Creek Road/McNab Road (Milepost 63).

The Project Location Map on **Figure 1-8** shows the location of the existing and potential new interchanges within the study limits.

Figure 1-8: Interchange Location Map



1.2.2.1 I-595 Interchange Modifications

Alternative 1 proposes a “practical” design to add a sixth (auxiliary) lane in the southbound direction between Sunrise Boulevard and the exit to I-595. This alternative would use reduced criteria to accommodate the additional sixth lane on the existing southbound mainline pavement/bridge. This option reduces the mainline travel/auxiliary lanes to 11 feet, except for the outside travel lane. The outside travel lane would remain at 12 feet. The first two feet were added to the outside shoulder to provide a minimum 10-foot shoulder. The remaining three feet were allocated to the inside shoulder, resulting in a five-foot-wide inside shoulder. The auxiliary lane and four travel lanes are reduced to 11 feet for approximately 1,620 feet. The inside shoulder is reduced to five feet for approximately 1,620 feet. The total length of transitions for the inside shoulder and travel lanes is approximately 2,835 feet. The outside shoulder is reduced in width to 10 feet for approximately 1,200 feet. The total length of transitions for the outside shoulder is approximately 330 feet. It provides a cross slope at typical section C-D with one lane sloped to the inside and five lanes sloped to the outside.

1.2.2.2 Sunrise Interchange Modifications

Alternative 1 replaces the existing ramp bridge over the Turnpike mainline. The ramp bridge replacement is required due to existing substandard vertical clearance as well as horizontal clearance once the Turnpike mainline is widened. The replacement of the ramp bridge will require the relocation of the existing toll gantry for traffic entering southbound Turnpike mainline. The toll facilities will be moved to the interchange area east of the mainline. In addition, the ramps to and from the north will need to be realigned to tie into the widened Turnpike mainline. The realignment of the ramps will create right-of-way (ROW) impacts on both sides of the mainline (six parcels on the west side and five parcels on the east side).

This alternative also widens eastbound Sunrise Boulevard between NW 47th Avenue and SR 7 to create an additional traffic lane in that segment of Sunrise Boulevard. This will help to relieve some of the weaving between the NB Turnpike mainline off-ramp to Sunrise Boulevard and NW 47th Avenue. The off-ramp from the mainline becomes a right turn only lane at NW 47th Avenue. It will also provide additional capacity for EB Sunrise Boulevard between NW 47th Avenue and SR 7. This alternative will impact the C-12 canal. The existing Turnpike mainline ramps to and from the south will remain. Also, a private bridge at NW 45th Avenue across the C-12 canal will need to be replaced.

1.2.2.3 Oakland Park Boulevard New Reliever Interchange

Alternative 1 introduces a potential new reliever interchange at Oakland Park Boulevard (OPB) to be located in the vacant parcel on the north-west quadrant. The vacant parcel was formerly occupied by the Inverrary Country Club South Course.

Potential improvements realign and widen OPB and replace the existing OPB bridge over Turnpike’s mainline to accommodate potential mainline ultimate widening of 4 General Toll Lanes + 1 Managed Lane + 4-foot buffer (the geometry for mainline improvements are being submitted for review separately).

This full access interchange introduces a half diamond interchange just north of Oakland Park Blvd. crossing. Florida’s Turnpike mainline is shifted to the west to create space for northbound

ramps while avoiding FGT Specified Width. Turnpike ramp connector ties in with the realigned segment of Rock Island Road (RIR) on the west side. RIR is realigned between OPB and South Florida Water Management District C-13 Canal to provide adequate vertical and horizontal geometry, and to accommodate anticipated traffic volumes.

This interchange alternative includes a grade-separated Displaced Left Turn (DLT) for the EB OPB to NB RIR and SB RIR to EB OPB left turn movement at the intersection of RIR with OPB. The proposed interchange ramps to-and-from the south include toll gantries. The NB off-ramp incorporates a reduced width tolling site due to the horizontal constraints by Turnpike's mainline and FGT Specified Width.

1.2.2.4 Commercial Boulevard Interchange Modifications

The existing interchange PARCLO configuration remains unchanged. This Alternative 1 proposes replacement of Commercial Blvd. bridge over Turnpike's mainline to accommodate the ultimate mainline widening section of 4 GTL + 1ML + 4-FT Buffer. Ramp improvements include an increase in curve radius for the SB loop-ramps to improve drivability and maintain a minimum design speed of 30 MPH. The NB off-ramp toll gantry recently constructed under the AET Phase 5A project (FPID 429339-1-52-0) will remain. The toll gantries at the WB to SB on-ramp and EB to SB on-ramp will be reconstructed.

1.2.2.5 Cypress Creek Road New Reliever Interchange

Alternative 1 introduces a potential new reliever interchange at Cypress Creek Rd. It is a partial cloverleaf interchange with a new intersection on the east side of Turnpike mainline for the NB on-ramp movements that loop around the existing stormwater management pond owned by Turnpike. The SB off-ramp is a tight diamond ramp that connects to Cypress Creek Road on the west side of Turnpike mainline.

To address structural constructability issues and improve safety, a signalized SB off-ramp and WB Cypress Creek intersection is introduced. The SB to EB double left turning traffic enter the double turbo lanes (separated from the EB through lanes with traffic separators), then merges into a single lane before continuing east to the new signalized intersection, beyond the intersection the inside through lane is dropped at Hawkins Road. The SB to WB traffic will be signal controlled to eliminate traffic weaving condition with a driveway downstream. The existing 6-lane Cypress Creek bridge over will be reconstructed to accommodate the mainline Widening.

1.2.2.6 Atlantic Boulevard Interchange Modifications

The proposed improvements in this Alternative were identified during the Enterprise's Traffic Planning analysis as modifications needed for adequate existing interchange operation based on the 2045 traffic volumes forecast:

- Two-lane NB off-ramp with a double right-turn and left-turn
- Double EB right-turn onto Turnpike's on-ramps

The proposed auxiliary lane for the two-lane NB off-ramp results in reconstruction of the existing NB toll gantry and tolling equipment near the Pompano Service Plaza. No impacts to the existing toll building are anticipated.

Additional improvement needs for adequate intersection operation in year 2045 were identified at the intersection of Atlantic Blvd. and Lyons Rd.

- Double right-turn for EB Atlantic Blvd. to SB Lyons Rd.
- Double right-turn for NB Lyons Rd. to EB Atlantic Blvd

These intersection improvements are located outside of the interchange limits and are therefore to be done by others.

1.2.2.7 Coconut Creek Parkway Interchange Modifications

Alternative 2 includes new diamond type SB on and NB off ramps from/to Coconut Creek and grade separated NB off ramp direct connection to the proposed roundabout at Blount Rd to provide a dedicated Turnpike ramp access for the Florida's Turnpike industrial park as this area serves substantial amount of truck traffic. This alternative was modified from the base concept with a triple left turn movement from SB Turnpike Ramp to EB Coconut Creek Blvd. Additionally, to take advantage of the removed existing SB loop onramp, the alignment of SB off-ramp was refined to a directional flyover at an optimum angle instead of a tight loop ramp. This refinement improves safety and shifts further from the existing LA R/W.

This interchange alternative was developed and comprehensively analyzed as part of the mainline widening design project from Atlantic Blvd. to Wiles Rd. (FPID 406150-1) that was carried up to 60% stage prior to being included as part of this PD&E Study for reevaluation.

This alternative was found to still be viable. A System Interchange Modification Report (SIMR) was approved for the base concept.

1.2.2.8 Sample Road Interchange Modifications

Alternative 1 proposed the relocation of the existing SB loop ramps and removal of the ramps bridge. It introduces new diamond type SB ramps to/from Sample Rd as well as grade separated Tradewinds Park Access Rd under Sample Rd. It realigns Sample Rd and replaces the bridge over Turnpike's mainline to accommodate the proposed mainline widening.

This Sample Rd. interchange alternative was also developed and comprehensively analyzed as part of the mainline widening design project from Atlantic Blvd. to Wiles Rd. (FPID 406150-1) that was carried up to 60% stage prior to being included as part of this PD&E Study for reevaluation. This alternative was found to still be viable.

A System Interchange Modification Report (SIMR) was approved for the base concept.

1.2.3 **Proposed Pond Sites**

A Pond Siting Report was prepared under a separate cover to document the analysis associated with the selection of the preferred pond site alternatives. As part of this analysis, pond site alternatives or stormwater management scenarios were analyzed for six major basins and 13 sub-basins. A preferred alternative was selected based on this analysis with the preferred alternative or scenario and the estimated R/W needs summarized in **Table 1-1**. The information included herein is preliminary and refinement will be required during the design phase once the interchange improvements and proposed profile grade lines are finalized. It is important to note that a closer examination of the available R/W during the design phase will reveal areas where

extended linear extended detention systems could be located providing additional flexibility to the designer and perhaps further reducing the need for offsite R/W.

Table 1-1: Preferred Pond Alternatives and Anticipated Right of Way

BASIN	PREFERRED POND ALTERNATIVE	ANTICIPATED R/W REQUIRED (acres)	IMPACTED PARCEL USE
C-11/N-4	Alternative 1	0.00	Turnpike right of way
NNR	Alternative 1	0.00	Turnpike right of way
C-12	Alternative 1	0.00	Turnpike right of way
C-13	Alternative 1	3.19	Vacant parcel
C-14 (SR 7 to C-14)	Alternative 1	12.91	Fern Forest Nature Park
C-14 (C-14 to Sample)	Alternative 1	0.00	Turnpike right of way
Hillsboro	Alternative 1	0.00	Turnpike right of way

Table 1-2: Preferred Floodplain Compensation Sites and Anticipated Right of Way

BASIN	PREFERRED FLOODPLAIN COMPENSATION SITES	ANTICIPATED R/W REQUIRED (acres)	IMPACTED PARCEL USE
C-11/N-4	FPC-1	1.83	Heavy equipment parking
NNR	FPC-1	1.65	Within FPL Easement
C-12	FPC-1A	6.13	Within FPL Easement
	FPC-1B	9.77	Undeveloped parcel/park
C-13	FPC-1	16.91	Abandoned golf course
C-14 (SR 7 to C-14)	FPC-2	7.25	Linear adjacent to Lyons Road
C-14 (C-14 to Sample)	FPC-2A/2B/2C	14.58	Turnpike right of way
Hillsboro	FPC-2	4.55	Outside Tradewinds Park

2.0 Community Characteristics Summary and Map

A sociocultural effects (SCE) evaluation assesses social, economic, land use changes, mobility, aesthetic effects, and relocations, including potential issues associated with Environmental Justice (EJ), Civil Rights, and other nondiscrimination laws. Project benefits and effects on communities are assessed in the SCE evaluation with special consideration for minority, low-income, and other potentially underrepresented populations. The SCE evaluation is a process used to evaluate and address the effects of a transportation action on a community and its quality of life.

There are six major steps in an SCE evaluation process:

1. Review Project Information
2. Define the Study Area
3. Prepare Community Information
4. Evaluate Sociocultural Effects
5. Identify Solutions to Project Impacts
6. Document Results.

The data used for the community information and sociocultural effects evaluation is downloaded from the Florida Geographic Data Library (FGDL) and other sources as listed in this document. A Sociocultural Data Report was generated in the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM), Environmental Screening Tool (EST) and was used to understand general population trends. The study area for the sociocultural effects evaluation is the proposed corridor for the widening of Florida's Turnpike between I-595 and Wiles Road and a 1,320-foot buffer around the existing roadway and proposed interchange improvements for the resources evaluated. The project was screened through the ETDM EST and the programming screen was published August 21, 2018 (ETDM #14350 -<https://etdmpub.flas-etat.org/est/>).

This report was prepared in accordance with the FDOT PD&E Manual, Part 2, Chapter 4, Sociocultural Effects Evaluation, dated July 1, 2020.

2.1 Existing Land Use

The study area spans eleven (11) municipalities, including Coconut Creek, Davie, Deerfield Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderhill, Margate, North Lauderdale, Plantation, Pompano Beach and Tamarac, as shown in **Figure 2-1**. Existing land use within the study area was determined through review of land cover GIS data obtained from the SFWMD. Existing land use was mapped within a quarter mile of the project limits based on the Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) (SFWMD, 2019) for the project area and is summarized in **Table 2-1** and shown in **Figure 2-2**.

Table 2-1: Existing Land Use Composition Summary

FLUCCS CODES	DESCRIPTION	PERCENTAGE
1100, 1200, and 1300	Residential	42.1%
8000	Transportation & Utilities	19.3%
1400	Commercial and Services	7.8%
1800 and 1900	Recreation and Open Space	7.5%
5000	Water	7.2%
1700	Institutional	4.8%
6000	Wetlands	3.9%
3100, 4200, and 4300	Bushlands and Uplands	3.8%
1500	Industrial	2.5%
7000	Disturbed Land	1.1%
1600	Extractive	0.1%

Residential land comprises the largest percentage of the corridor with 2,980.7 acres (42%), followed by transportation and utilities 1,366.4 acres (19.3%). Commercial land and recreation/open space comprise the next largest share of the corridor with 7.8% and 7.5%, respectively. Approximately 11.1% of the corridor is water or wetlands, and 3.8% of the corridor is uplands including dry prairies and forested land. Institutional uses comprise 4.8% of the corridor, and 2.5% of the corridor is industrial land. Disturbed land accounts for 1.1% of the corridor's land use, followed by less than 1% extractive land.

The Florida's Turnpike corridor between I-595 and Wiles Road is a highly developed corridor spanning the center of built-out Broward County, with little to no developable land. Land use patterns throughout the corridor include low, medium, and high-density residential development directly adjacent to Florida's Turnpike. Commercial, institutional, and industrial development can all be found at the corridor's interchanges. Recreation and open space can be found as golf courses surrounded by neighborhoods such as the Fort Lauderdale Country Club near Broward Boulevard, and Palm Aire Country Club near Atlantic Boulevard. Other major recreation land uses include Plantation Heritage Park off Peters Road, Fern Forest Nature Center near Atlantic Boulevard, and Tradewinds Park west of Florida's Turnpike between Sample Road and Copans Road.

Figure 2-1: Municipal Boundaries Map

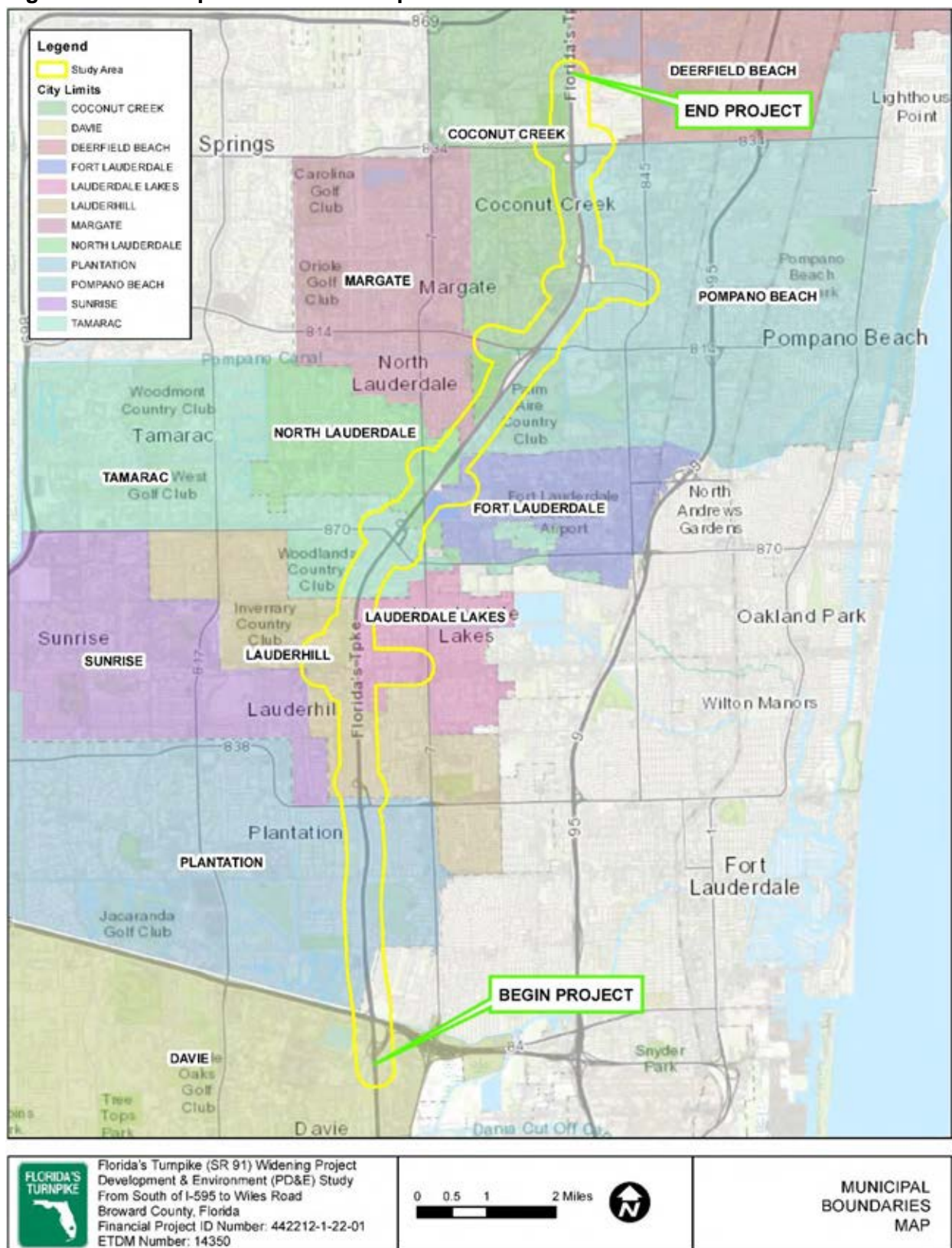
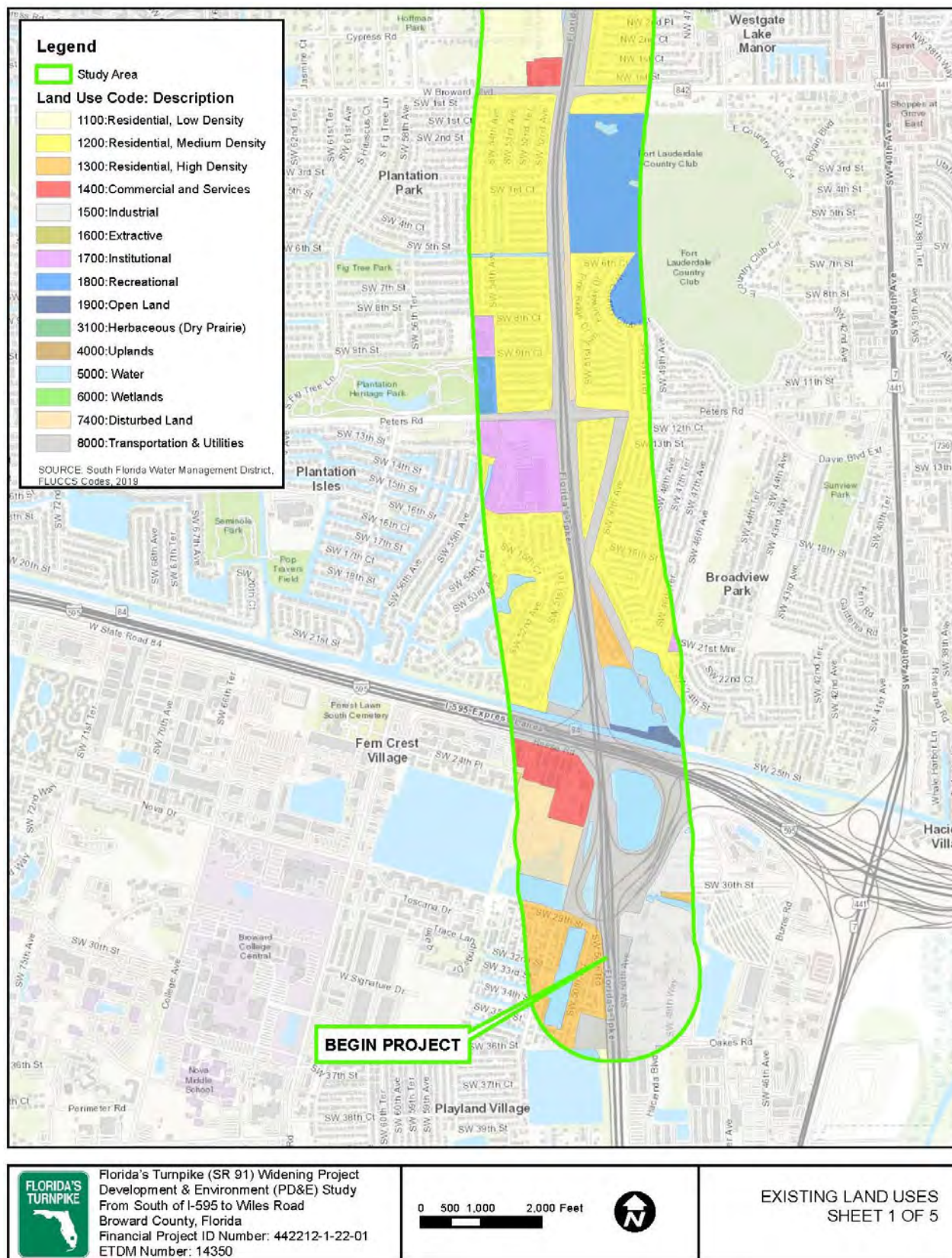
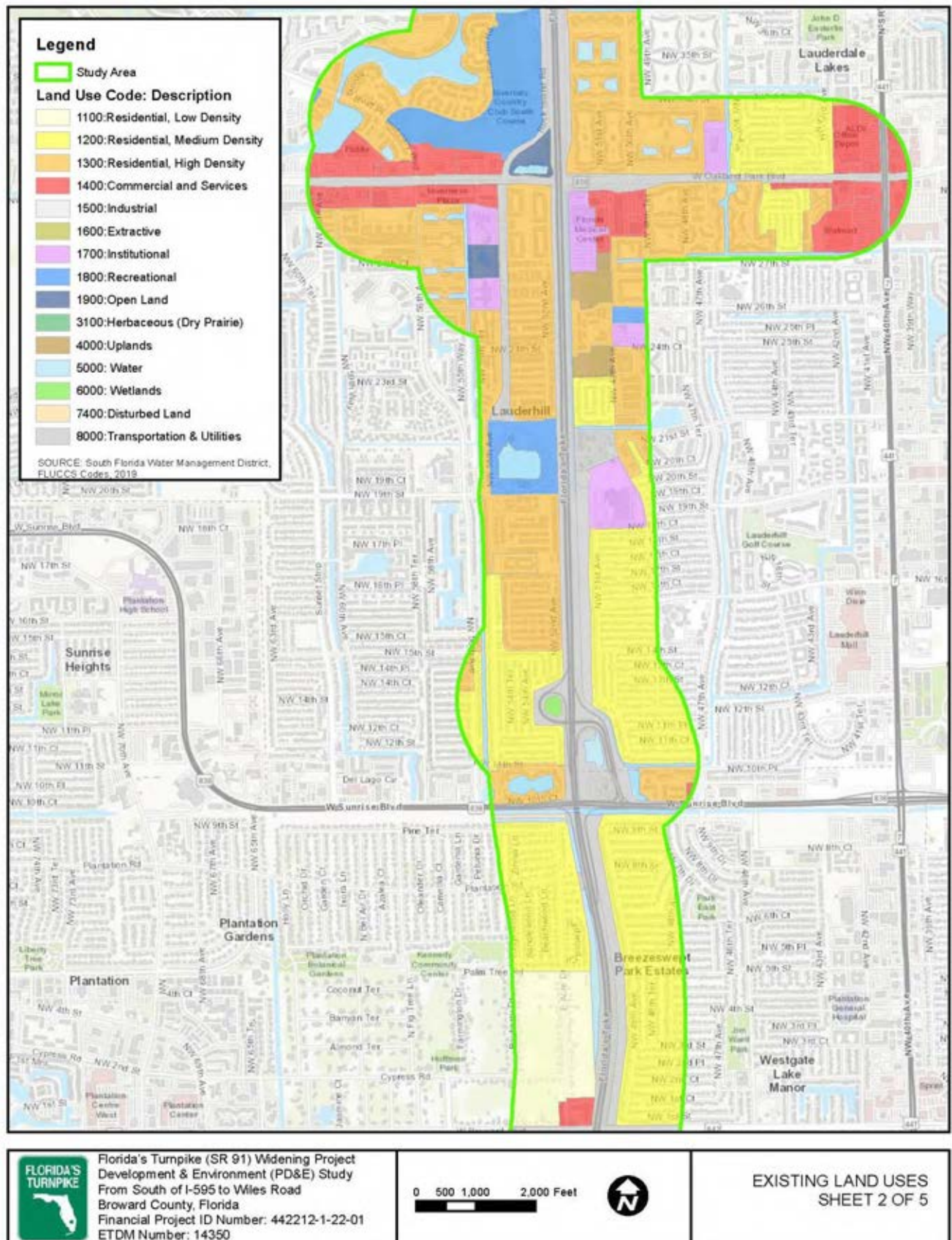


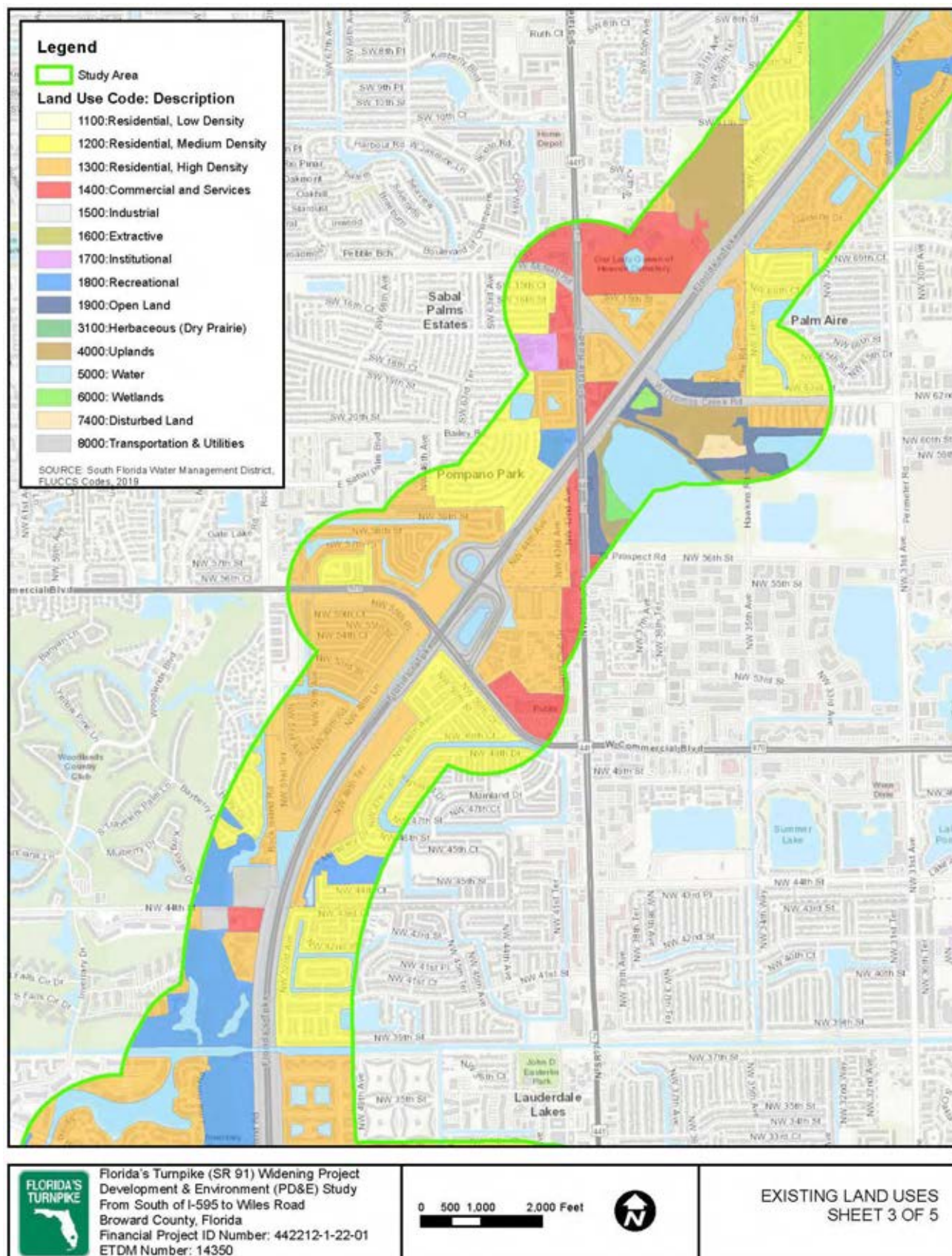
Figure 2-2: Existing Land Use Map



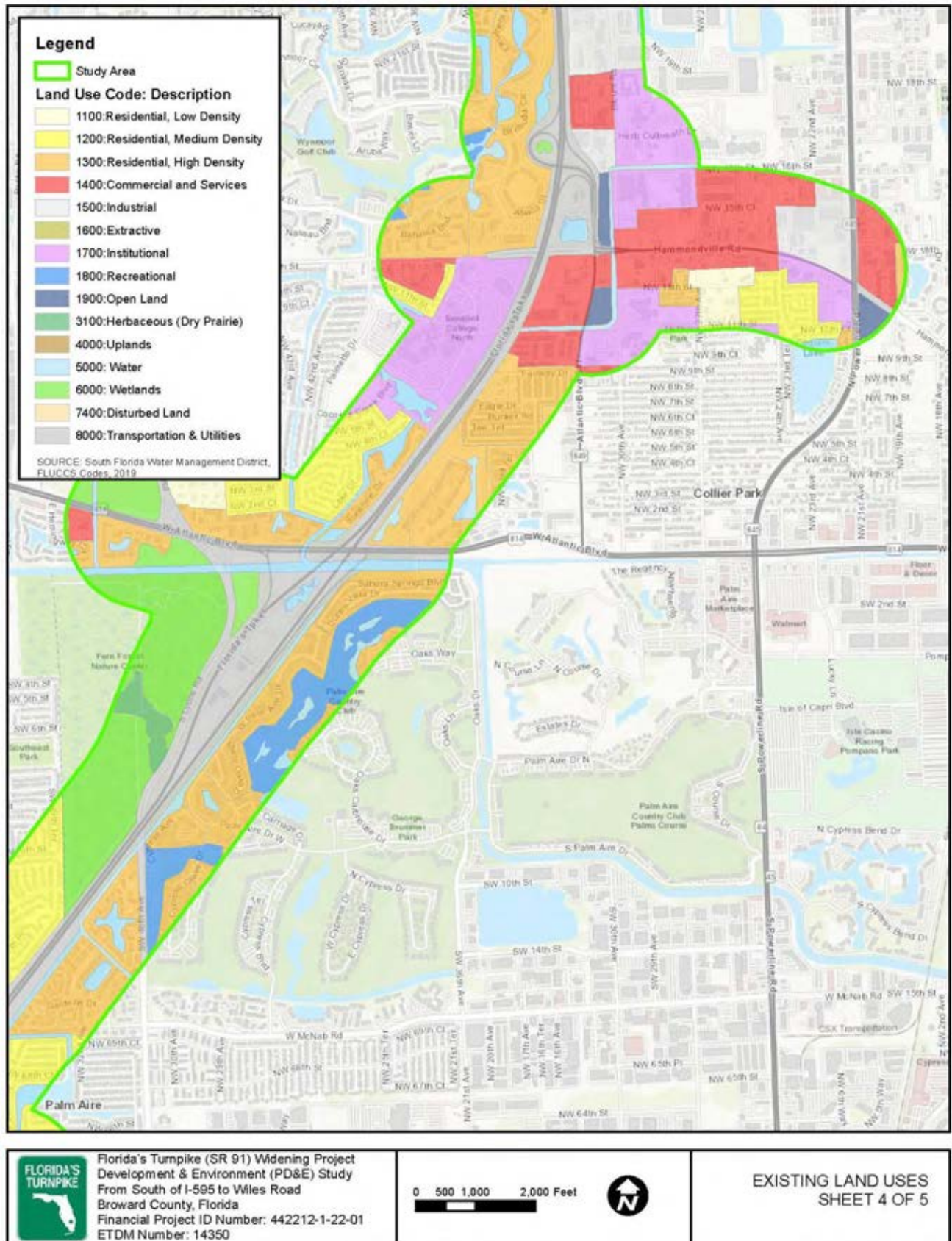
Florida's Turnpike from I-595 to Wiles Road— Final Sociocultural Effects Evaluation Report Page 2-5



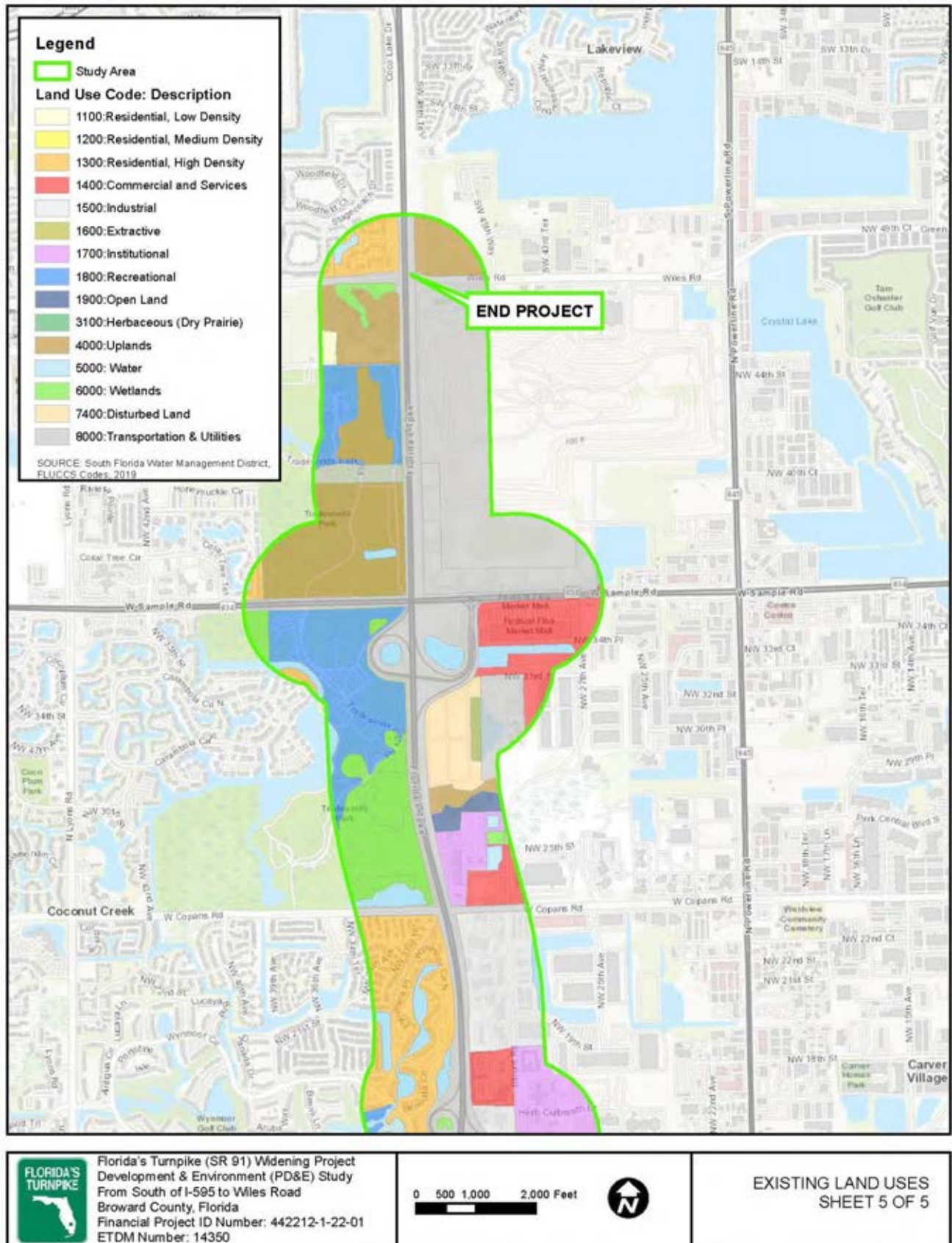
SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



2.2 Future Land Use

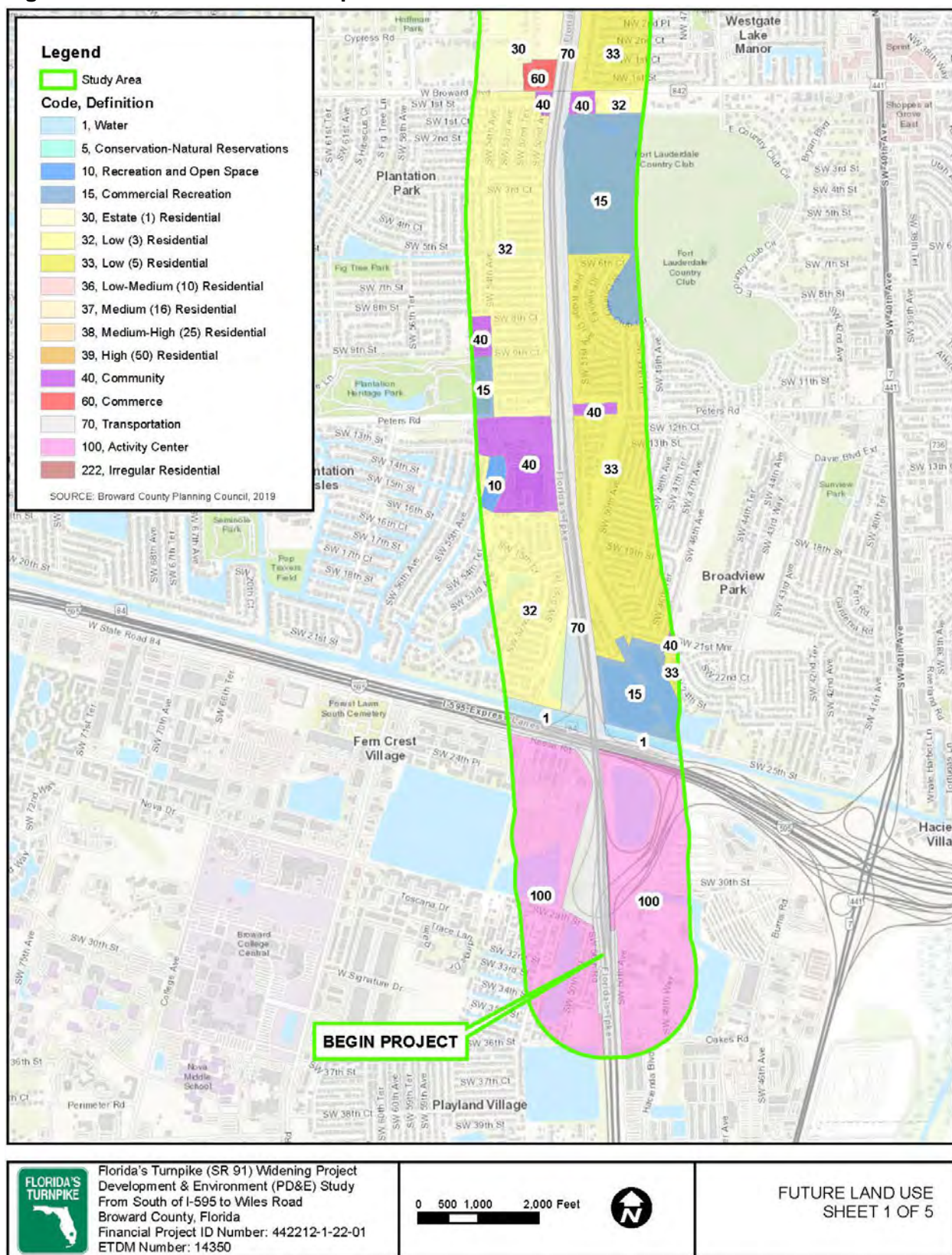
Broward Planning Council's Future Land Use (FLU) data (2019) located within a quarter-mile of Florida's Turnpike within the project limits was collected, mapped, and analyzed to determine the corridor's future land use composition as summarized in **Table 2-2**. The Future Land Use Map provides the planned land uses throughout the corridor as shown in **Figure 2-3**.

Table 2-2: Future Land Use Composition Summary

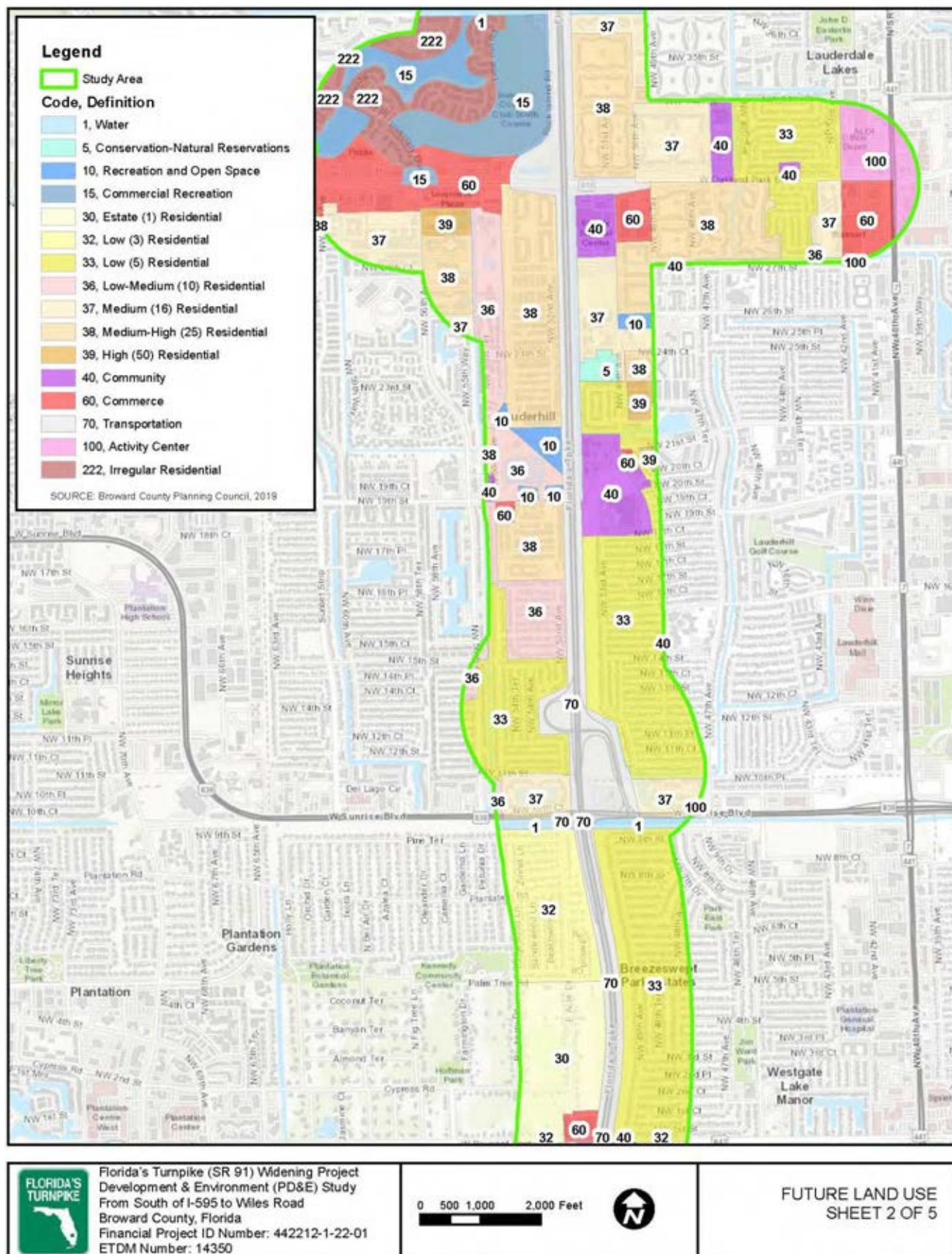
FUTURE LAND USE	PERCENTAGE
Residential	46%
Commerce	15%
Transportation	12%
Recreation and Open Space	8%
Commercial Recreation	6%
Community	5%
Activity Center	4%
Conservation-Natural Reservations	3%
Water	1%

The corridor's future land use closely mirrors the corridor's existing land use as Broward County is considered built-out. The corridor's land uses remain predominantly residential (46%) followed by commercial (15%). Transportation, which includes Florida's Turnpike within the project limits, accounts for approximately 12% of the corridor's future land use. Recreation and open space comprise 8% of the corridor's future land use, followed by commercial recreation (6%), community use (5%), and activity centers (4%). Conservation-natural reservations account for 3% of the corridor's future land use, followed by water (1%).

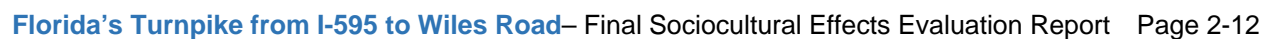
Figure 2-3: Future Land Use Map



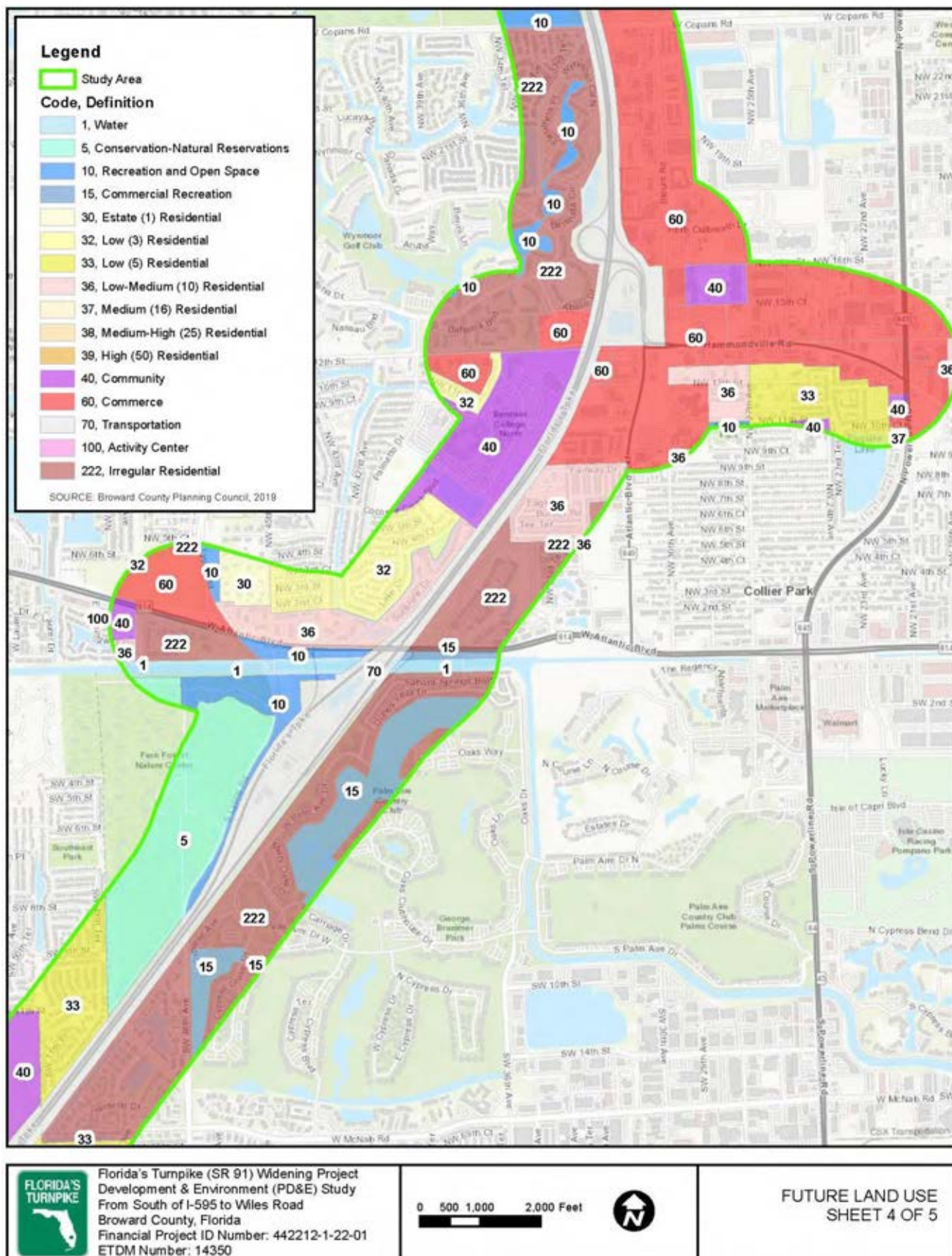
SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



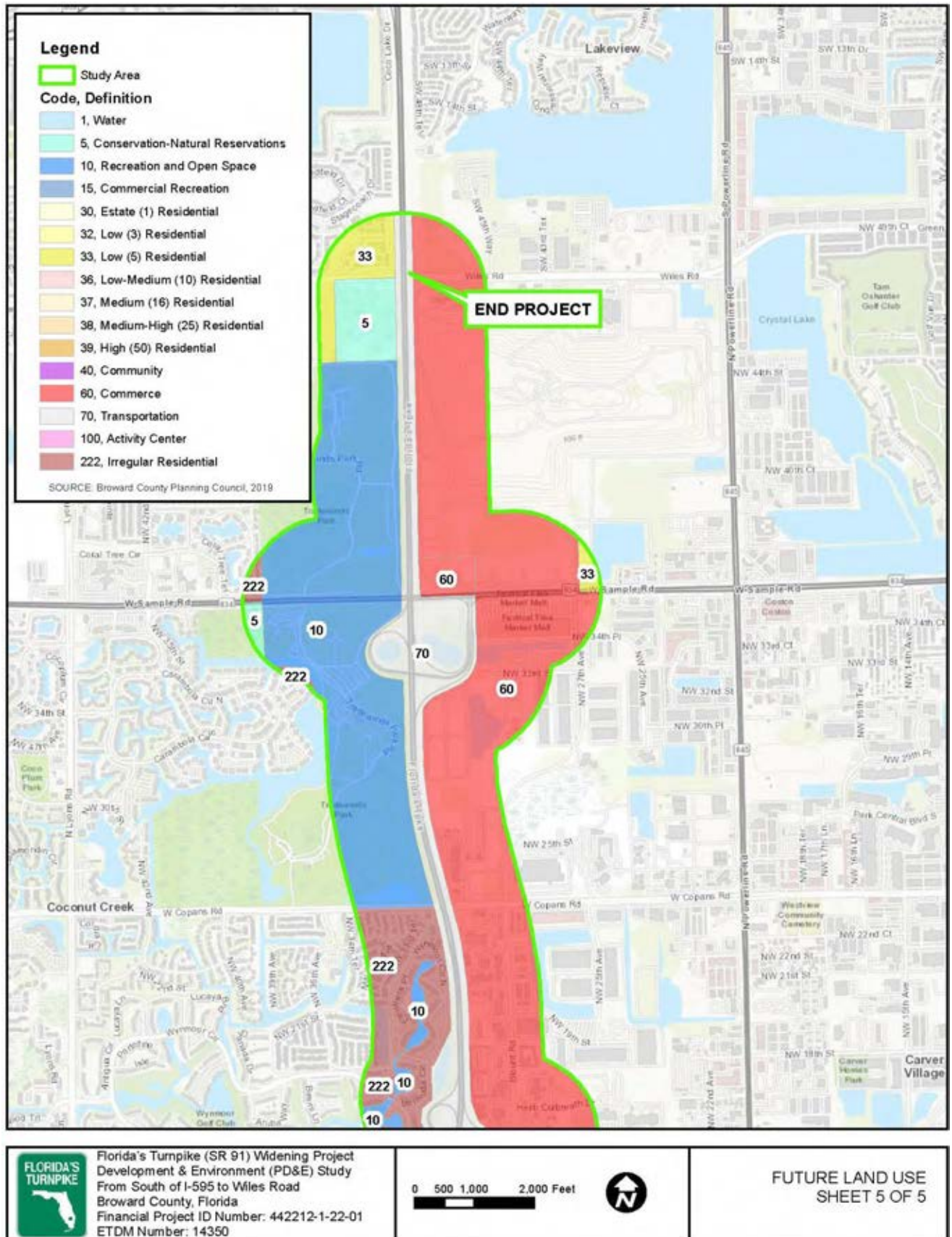
Florida's Turnpike from I-595 to Wiles Road— Final Sociocultural Effects Evaluation Report Page 2-12



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



2.3 Community Focal Points

Community focal points are public or private locations, facilities, or organizations that are important to local residents and communities. Community focal points include schools, religious facilities, community centers, parks, cemeteries, fire stations, law enforcement facilities, government buildings, cultural centers, healthcare facilities, and social service facilities. The following sections describe the community focal points within the SCE study area, defined as the area within a quarter mile of the project limits.

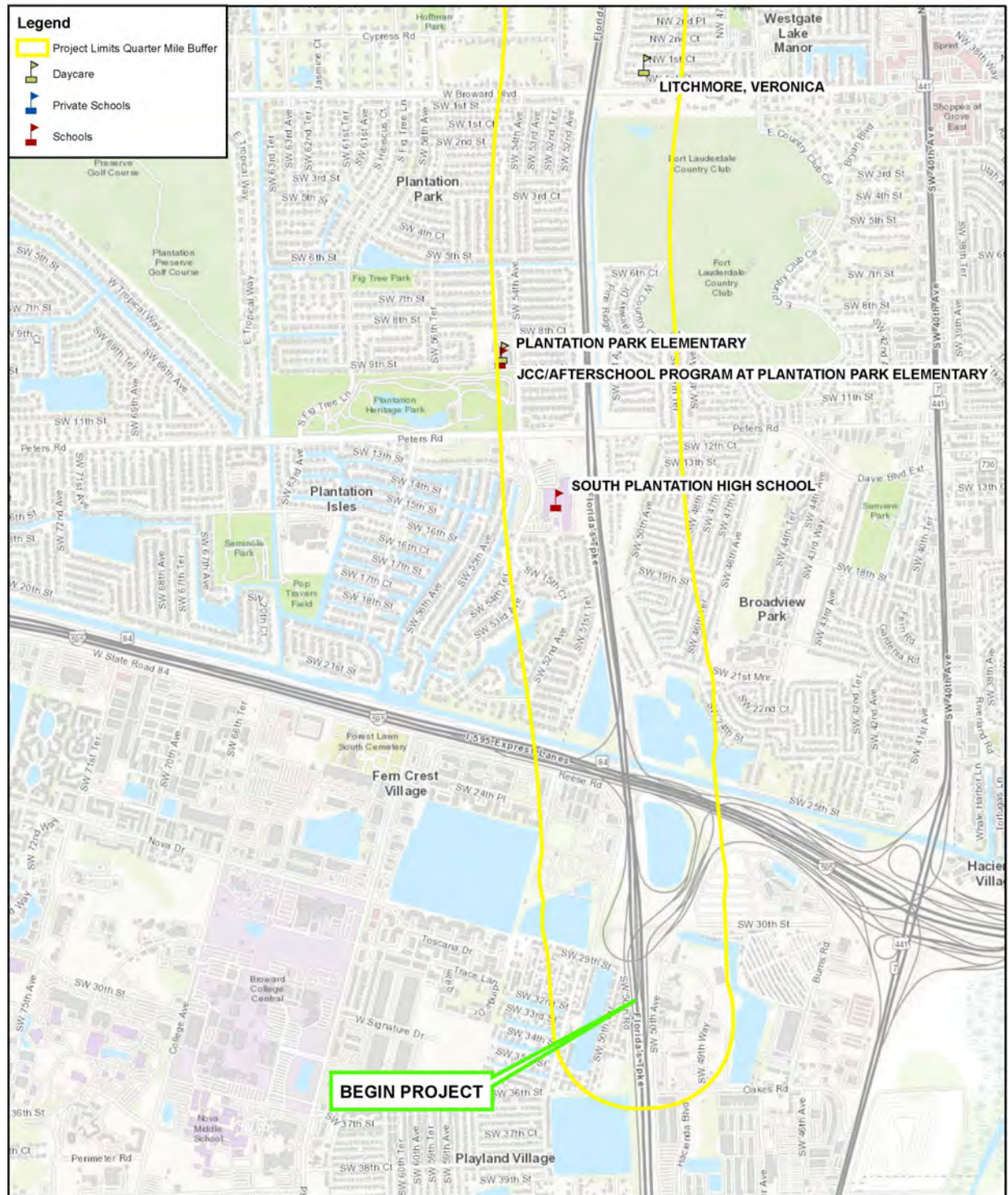
2.3.1 Schools and Daycares

There are thirty-six schools located within the 17-mile study area, including twenty-three daycares, eight public schools, and five private schools. The schools located within the study area boundary are shown in **Figure 2-4** and listed in **Table 2-3**. Close coordination with these schools before and during the construction phase will be implemented to ensure appropriate access and minimize disruptions. Coordination with Broward County Schools will be necessary to ensure safety concerns are addressed and school bus and route operation disruptions are minimized during construction.

Table 2-3: Study Area Schools and Daycares

NAME	ADDRESS
Broadview Elementary School	1800 SW 62nd Ave
South Plantation High School	1300 Paladin Way
Plantation Park Elementary	875 SW 54th Ave
Lauderhill 6-12	1901 NW 49th Ave
Broward College - North Campus	1000 Coconut Creek Blvd
Florida Career College-Lauderdale Lakes	3383 North State Road 7
Cross Creek School	1010 NW 31st Ave
Charles Drew Elementary School	1000 NW 31st Ave
Fountain of Love Enrichment Center	5460 North State Road Ste 109
Piney Grove Boys Academy	4699 W. Oakland Park Blvd.
South Florida Jewish Academy	3700 Coconut Creek Pkwy
Premier Academy School	3720 Coconut Creek Pkwy Ste J
Head Start Preschool IV	1401 S State Road 7
Broward College Early Childhood Demonstration Laboratory School	1150 Coconut Creek Parkway
Clark, Meliah / Db a Advanced Achievers Academy Preschool, LLC	2541 NW 12 Court
Creative Bright Beginnings	2990 NW 43 Avenue
Cynthia & Junica's Pre-School	1081 NW 24 Avenue
Doby, Gloria (Private Daycare)	2541 NW 11 Street
Open Bible Preschool I	4767 NW 24 Ct
Open Bible Preschool II	2030 NW 49 Avenue
Greater Horizons Academy	5750 Oakland Park Blvd.
Greenwood, Sadia (Private Daycare)	4900 NW 17 Street
Head Start Preschool Inc. IV	1401 South State Road 7
James, Betty (Private Daycare)	2491 NW 12 Court
JCC/Afterschool Program at Plantation Park Elementary	875 SW 54 Avenue
Josiah's Christian Academy	5553 N. State Road 7
Kindergarten Infant Daycare Specialists	2799 NW 55 Avenue
Litchmore, Veronica	4860 NW 1 Court
Montgomery, Shalonda / db a Beautiful Creations Home Child Care - LLC	5200 NW 22 Court
New Life Child Care and Education Center	4440 W Oakland Park Blvd
YMCA After School Child Care at Charles Drew Elementary	1000 NW 31 Street
Youth Impact Center	5700 West Oakland Park Blvd.
Success Camp at First Baptist Church Piney Grove	4699 West Oakland Park Boulevard
Sunshine After Care at Broadview Elementary	1800 SW 62 Avenue
Teddy Bear Child Care Learning Center	4340 W. Oakland Park Blvd.
Carswell, Priscilla (Private Daycare)	4862 NW 8 Street

Figure 2-4: Study Area Schools and Daycares



	<p>Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) Widening Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study From South of I-595 to Wiles Road Broward County, Florida Financial Project ID Number: 442212-1-22-01 ETDM Number: 14350</p>	<p>0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet</p>	<p>SCHOOLS SHEET 1 OF 5</p>
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Legend

- Project Limits Quarter Mile Buffer
- Daycare
- Private Schools
- Schools

Map Labels:

- SUCCESS CAMP AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH PINEY GROVE
- TEDDY BEAR CHILD CARE LEARNING CENTER
- CREATIVE BRIGHT BEGINNINGS
- NEW LIFE CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION CENTER
- KINDERGARTEN INFANT DAYCARE SPECIALISTS
- OPEN BIBLE PRESCHOOL I
- MONTGOMERY, SHALONDA / DBA BEAUTIFUL CREATIONS HOME CHILD CARE - LLC
- OPEN BIBLE PRESCHOOL II
- LAUDERHILL 6-12
- GREENWOOD, SADIA
- CARSWELL, PRISCILLA
- Breezesweat Park Estates
- LITCHMORE, VERONICA
- Plantation Gardens
- Plantation
- Sunny Hills
- Lauderdale Lakes
- Westgate Lake Manor

Map Scale: 0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

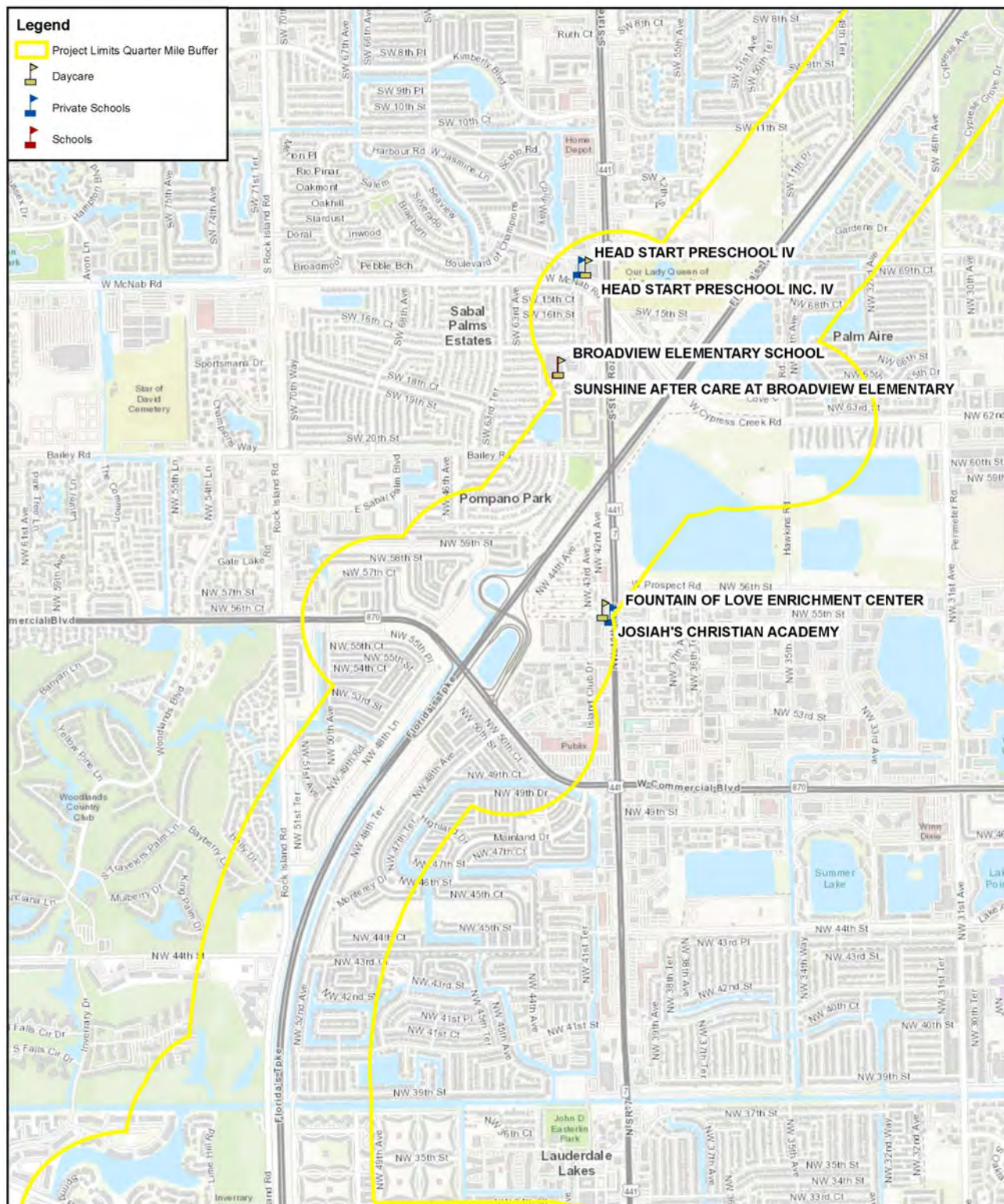
Map Orientation: North Arrow

Map Title: SCHOOLS SHEET 2 OF 5

Map Footer:

Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) Widening Project
Development & Environment (PD&E) Study
From South of I-95 to Wiles Road
Broward County, Florida
Financial Project ID Number: 442212-1-22-01
ETDM Number: 14350

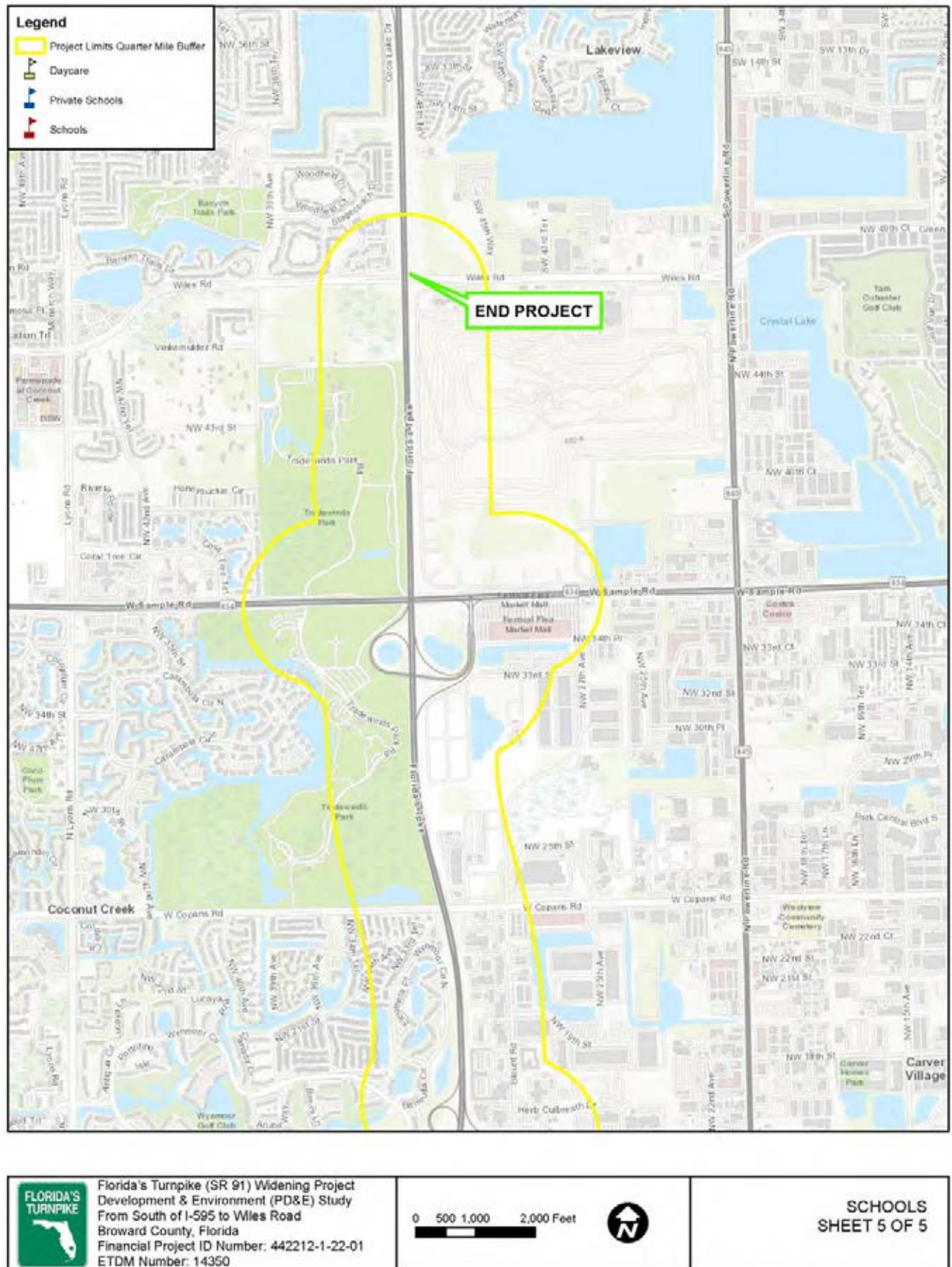
SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



	<p>Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) Widening Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study From South of I-595 to Wiles Road Broward County, Florida Financial Project ID Number: 442212-1-22-01 ETDM Number: 14350</p>	<p>0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet</p>		<p>SCHOOLS SHEET 3 OF 5</p>
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SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



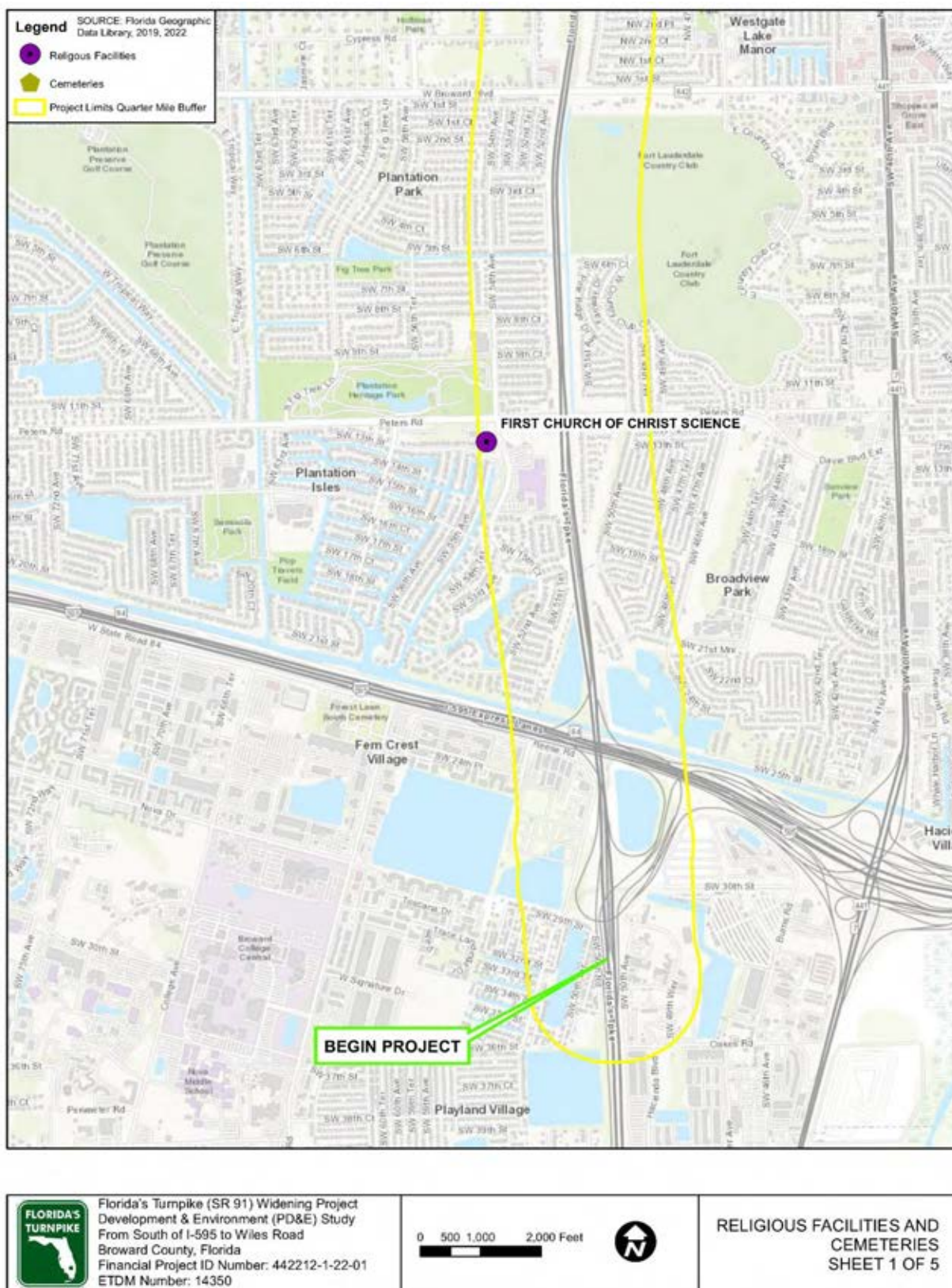
2.3.2 Religious Facilities and Cemeteries

There are twenty-seven religious facilities located within the 17-mile study area. A majority are located in the central boundary of the study area, and none are directly adjacent to Florida's Turnpike. The First Church of the Open Bible is the closest religious facility to the project and is located just east of Florida's Turnpike in Lauderdale Lakes, Florida. **Figure 2-5** depicts all of the religious facilities in the SCE study area and **Table 2-4** lists the names of the religious facilities and their address. Our Lady Queen of Heaven Cemetery is the only cemetery located in the study area. The cemetery is located adjacent to Florida's Turnpike on the west and offers family and individual burial services.

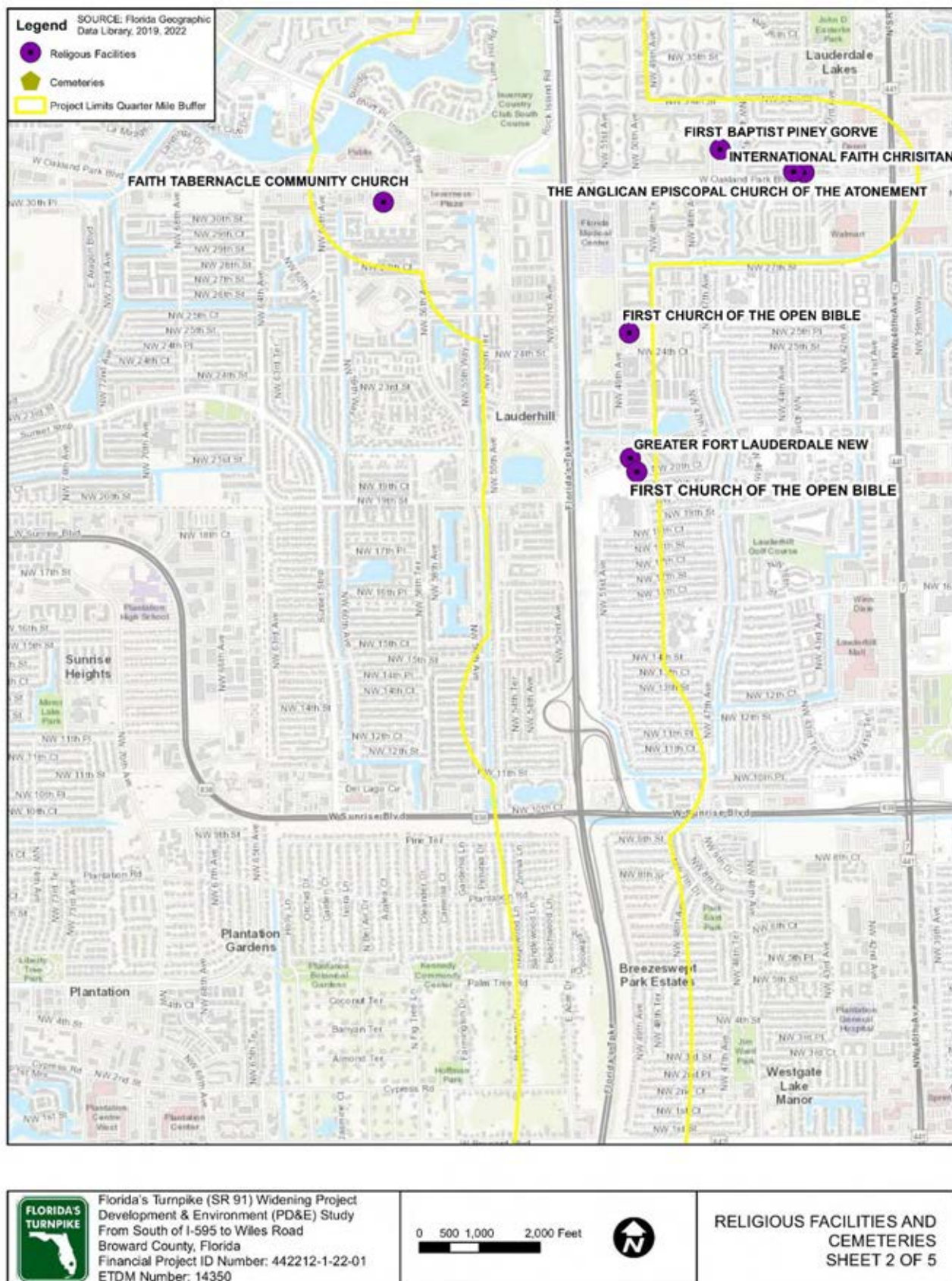
Table 2-4: Study Area Religious Facilities and Cemeteries

NAME	ADDRESS
True Gospel Ministry	5340 SW 9th St
First Church of Christ Science	1260 SW 55th Terrace
First Baptist Piney Grove	4699 W Oakland Park Boulevard
International Faith Christian	4351 W Oakland Park Boulevard
Church of God of Prophecy	1665 S State Road 7
Evangelical of the Salem	1641 S State Road 7
Church of Faith	1299 NW 27th Ave
Greater Fort Lauderdale New	2052 NW 49th Avenue
First Church of the Open Bible	4767 Northwest 24th Court
Broadview Baptist Church-GARBC	1640 Southwest 61st Avenue
Church Of Christ Broadview	6080 SW 17th Street
Our Lady Queen of Heaven - Religious Education	1400 South State Road 7
Atlantic Baptist Church	4850 W Atlantic Boulevard
Brown's Temple	1031 N Powerline Road
The Anglican Episcopal Church of the Atonement	4401 West Oakland Park Boulevard
Joy Fellowship Church	1395 S State Road 7 # 441
Jesus Compassion Ministries	1401 S State Road 7
Tabernacle of Faith Ministries	2821 Northwest 13th Street
Truth Tabernacle of God	2881 NW 13th Street
Ebenezer Seventh Day Adventist Church	1210 NW 27th Avenue
San Isidro Catholic Church	2310 Martin Luther King Boulevard
St Laurence Chapel Caring Center	1700 Blount Road
Our Father's House	2380 Hammondville Rd
First Church of the Open Bible	2030 NW 49th Avenue
Living Word Community Church	5770 W Oakland Park Boulevard
Community Church of God in Christ	2250 Hammondville Rd
Faith Tabernacle Community Church	5700 W Oakland Park Blvd
Our Lady Queen of Heaven Cemetery	1500 State Road 7

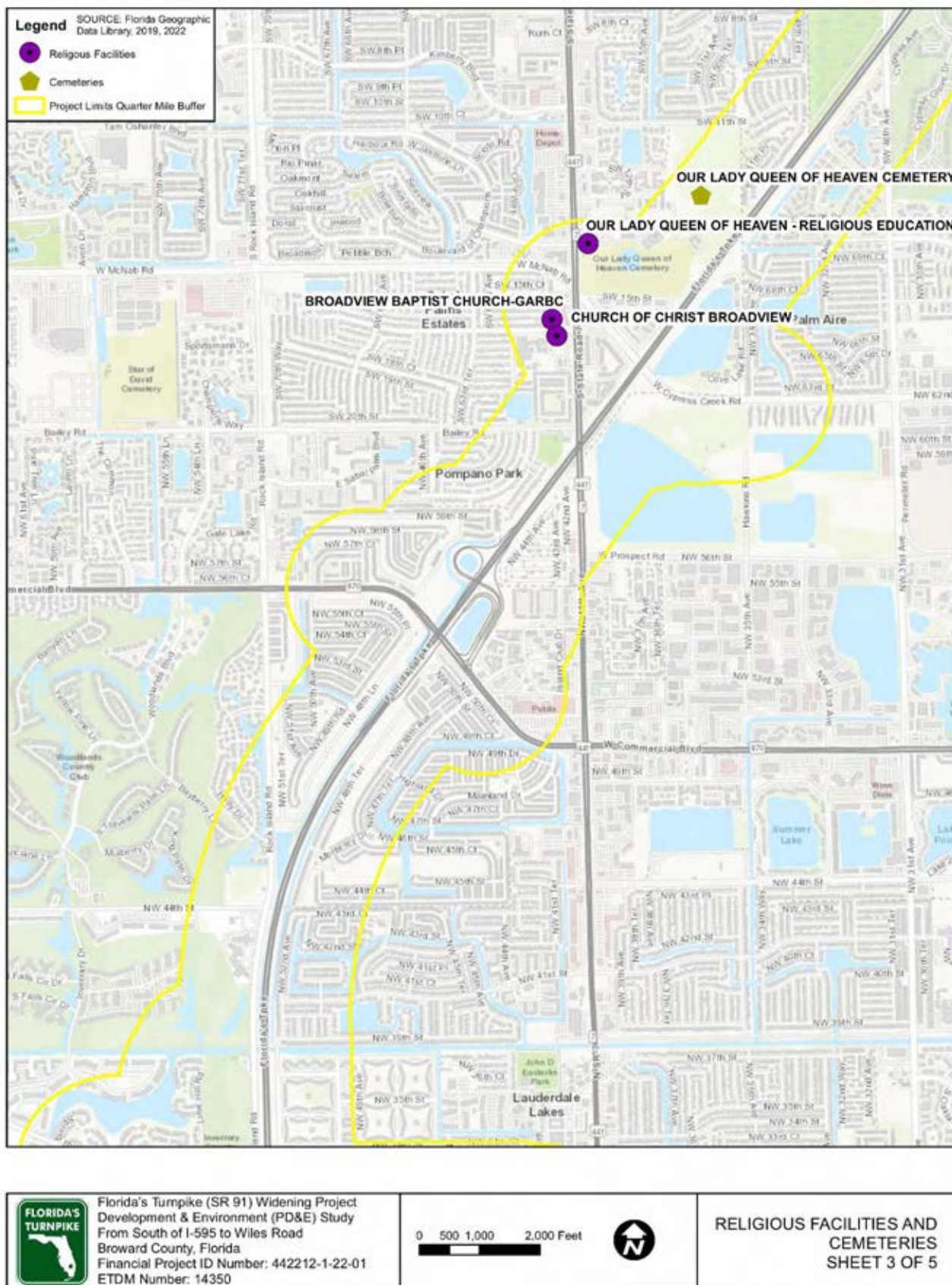
Figure 2-5: Study Area Religious Facilities and Cemeteries



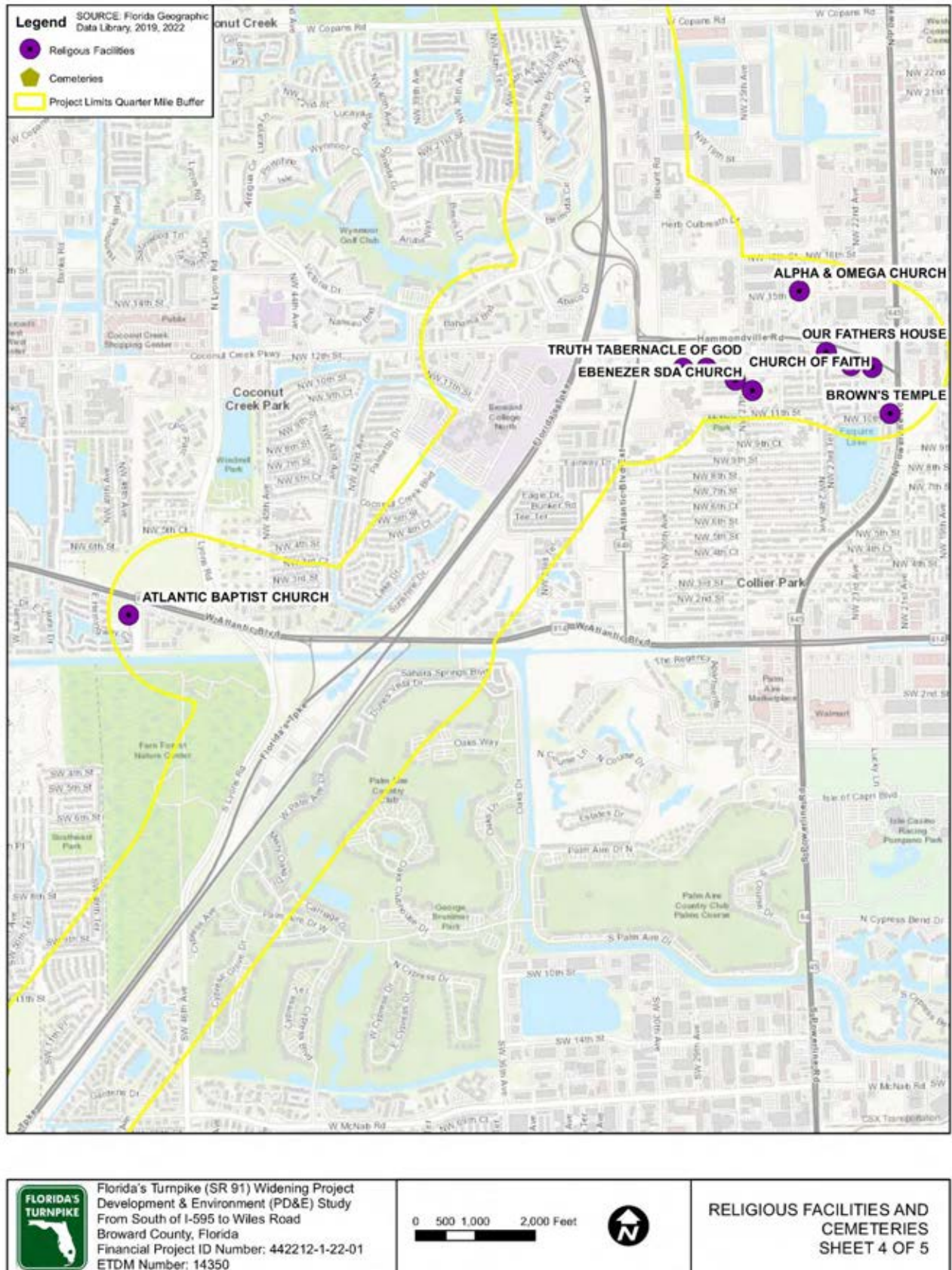
SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



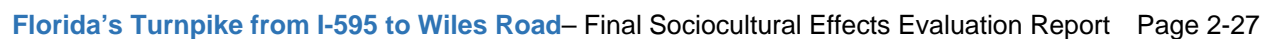
SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



Florida's Turnpike from I-595 to Wiles Road— Final Sociocultural Effects Evaluation Report Page 2-27



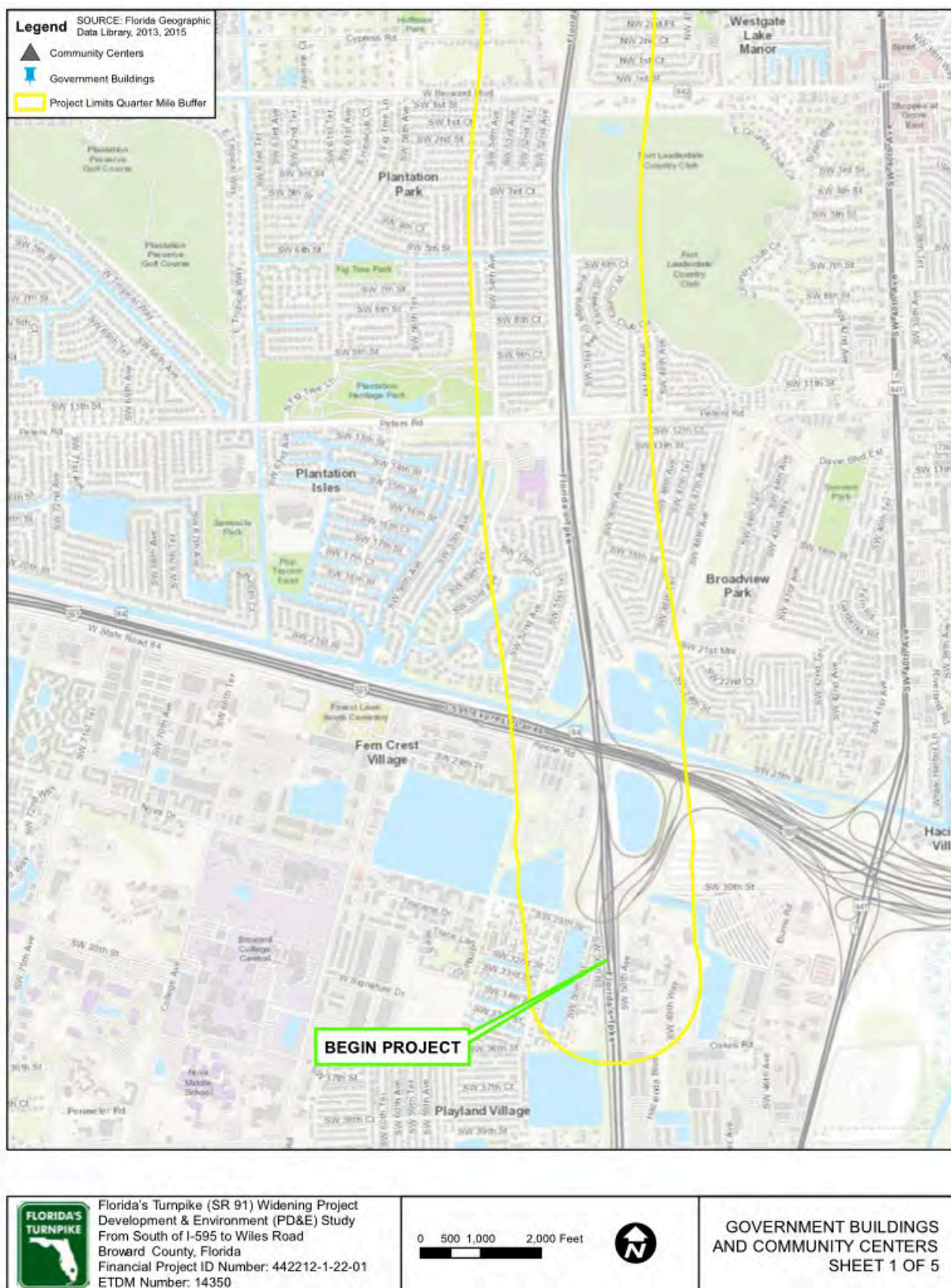
2.3.3 Government Buildings and Community Centers

There are three United States Postal Service facilities and one city hall located in the study area. The City of Lauderhill City Hall is located just west of Florida's Turnpike as depicted in **Figure 2-6**. Five community centers are located in the study area, including two YMCA facilities, one Boys and Girls club, one Knights of Columbus, and the Wynmoor Community Council facility. None of these features are located adjacent to Florida's Turnpike. **Figure 2-6** shows the government buildings and community centers in the study area and **Table 2-5** lists their names and addresses.

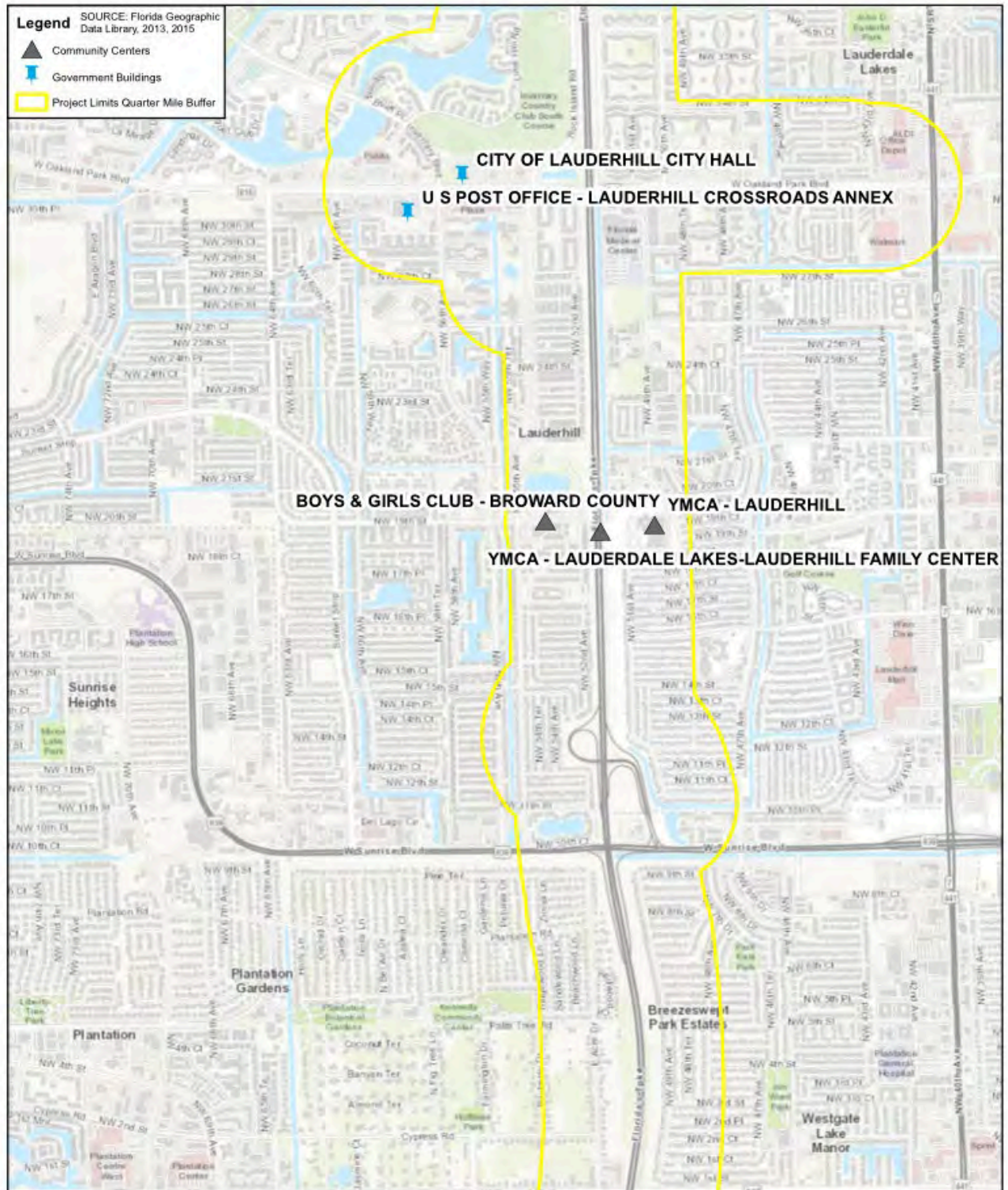
Table 2-5: Study Area Government Buildings and Community Centers

NAME	ADDRESS
U S Post Office - Lauderhill Crossroads Annex	5880 W Oakland Park Blvd
U S Post Office - North Lauderdale Annex	1401 S State Road 7
City Of Lauderhill City Hall	5581 W Oakland Park Blvd
U S Post Office - Sabal Palm Postal Store	5451 N State Road 7
Knights of Columbus 13334 - Our Lady Queen of Heaven	1400 S State Rd 7
YMCA - Lauderhill	1901 NW 49 Ave
Boys & Girls Club - Broward County	5455 NW 19th St
YMCA - Lauderdale Lakes-Lauderhill Family Center	1910 NW 55th Ave
Wynmoor Community Council Inc	1310 Ave of The Stars

Figure 2-6: Government Buildings and Community Centers



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) Widening Project
Development & Environment (PD&E) Study
From South of I-595 to Wiles Road
Broward County, Florida
Financial Project ID Number: 442212-1-22-01
ETDM Number: 14350

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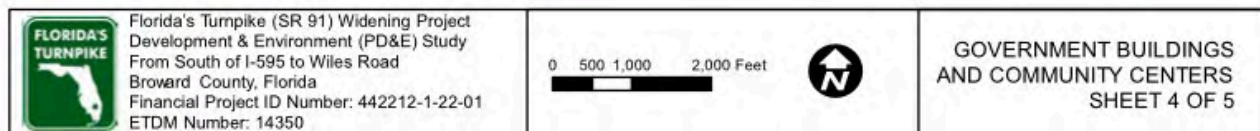
GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS
AND COMMUNITY CENTERS
SHEET 2 OF 5

SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP

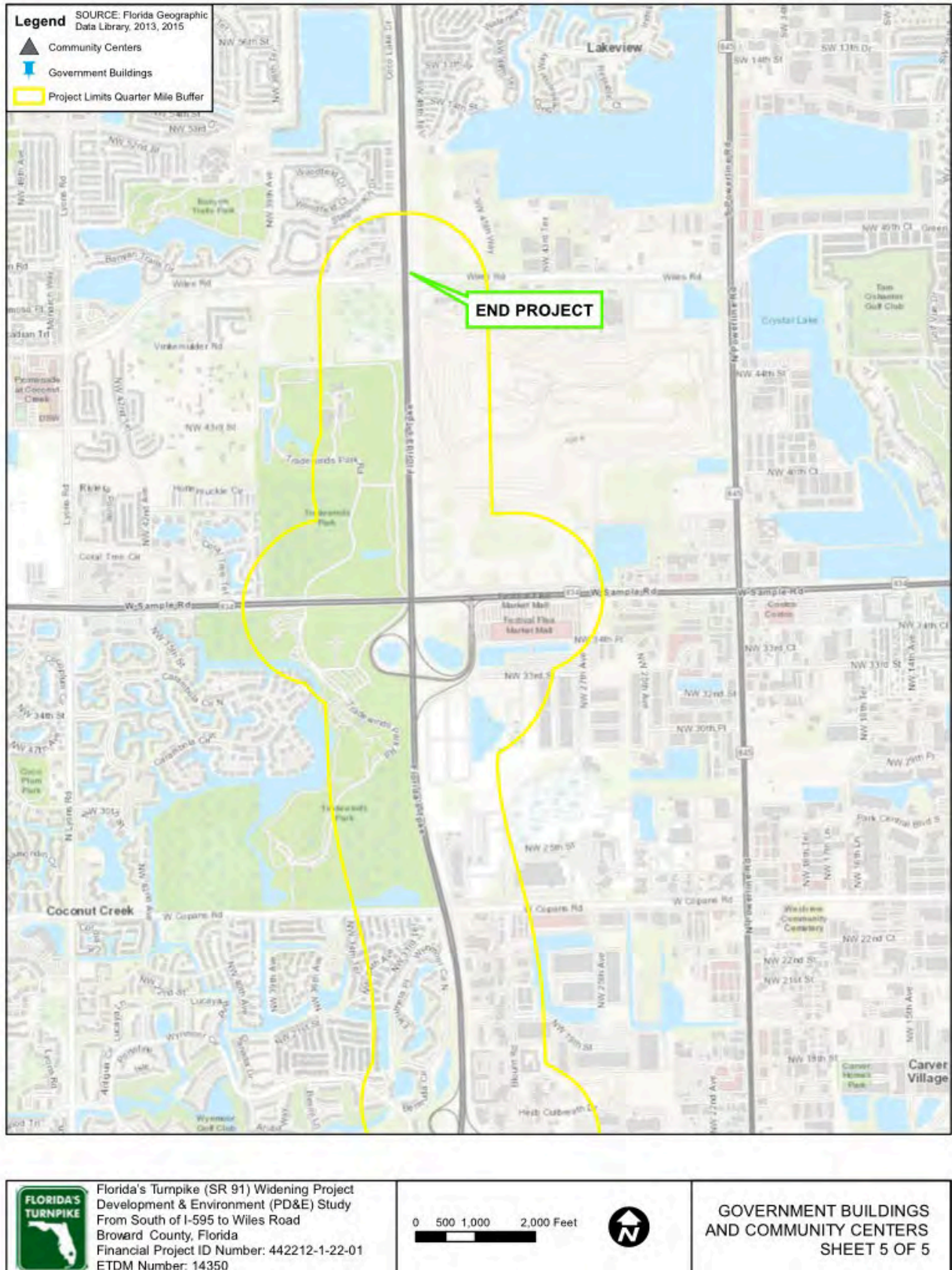


	<p>Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) Widening Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study From South of I-95 to Wiles Road Broward County, Florida Financial Project ID Number: 442212-1-22-01 ETDM Number: 14350</p>	<p>0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND COMMUNITY CENTERS SHEET 3 OF 5</p>
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Florida's Turnpike from I-595 to Wiles Road— Final Sociocultural Effects Evaluation Report Page 2-32



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



2.3.4 Parks

There are twenty-eight parks located within the study area. Five parks are located adjacent to Florida's Turnpike. **Figure 2-7** depicts the parks in the study area and **Table 2-6** lists their names and addresses.

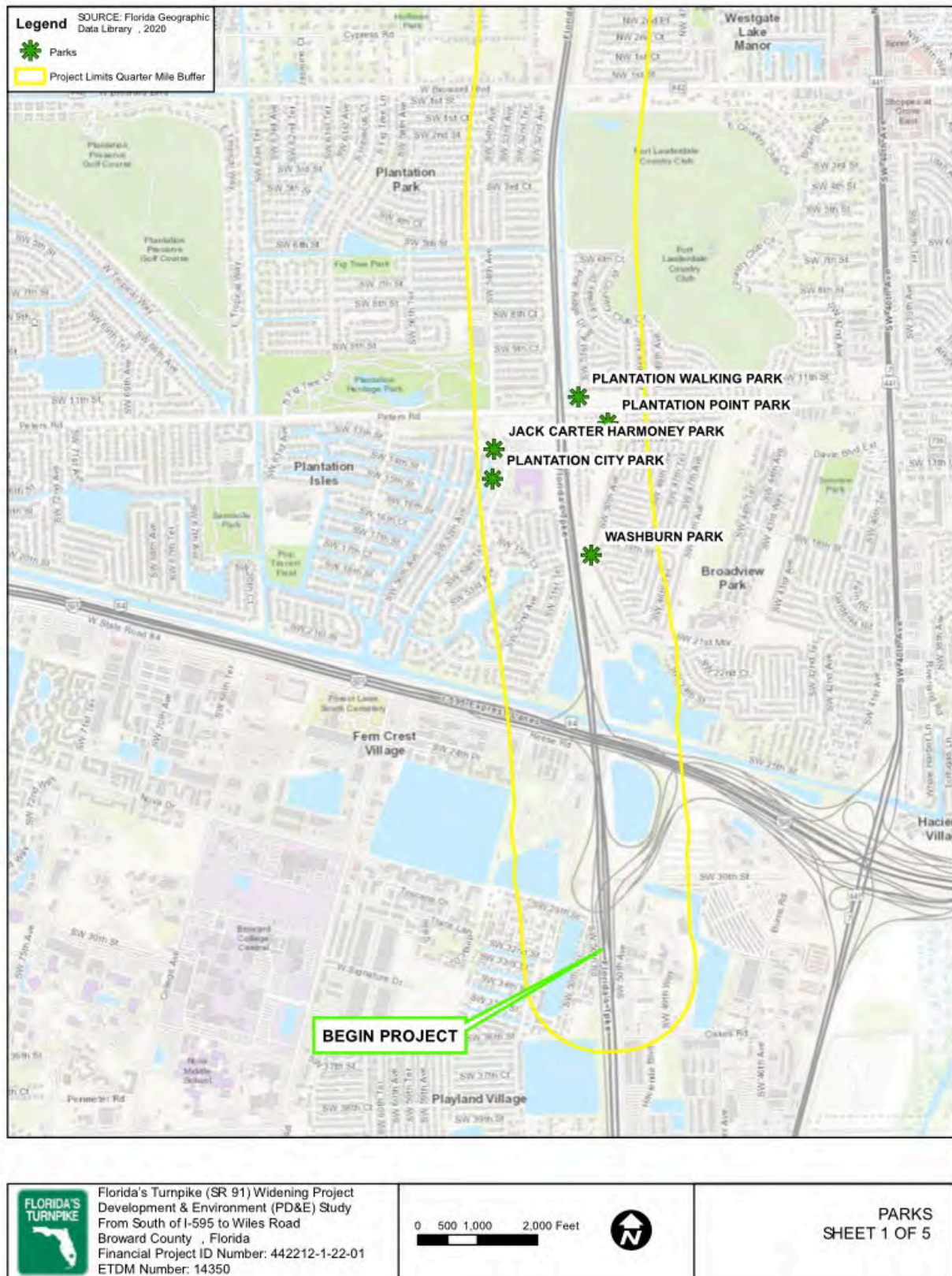
Plantation Heritage Park and Washburn Park are both considered neighborhood parks and walking paths in the southern portion of the study area. Plantation heritage walk is located just west of Florida's Turnpike and includes a lake, fitness trail, and disc golf course. Washburn Park is part of the Broward Municipal Services District and includes a walking path and seating area. The Lauderdale 6-12 school field is located adjacent to the Lauderdale 6-12 STEM-MED Magnet school, east of Florida's Turnpike, and is used as a multi-recreational field. John E Mullin Park is located just west of Florida's Turnpike and has an aquatic center, tennis courts, basketball courts, a baseball field, a cricket field, fitness stations, a lake, a meeting room, playgrounds, and a multi-use path. Tradewinds Park is located adjacent to Florida's Turnpike and just south of West Sample Road. Tradewinds Park is one of Broward County's largest parks at 638.5 acres. Amenities of the park include basketball courts, softball fields, a multi-use path, Butterfly World, cricket field, disc golf course, educational farm, equestrian trail, fishing, football fields, soccer fields, model steam train rides, nature trail, picnic area, playground, shelter and room rentals. Fern Forest Nature Center is a 247-park located adjacent to Florida's Turnpike in the SW quadrant of the Turnpike/Atlantic Boulevard interchange featuring a nature trail, amphitheater, exhibit hall, meeting room rental, picnic area and shelters, and public art.

Table 2-6: Study Area Parks

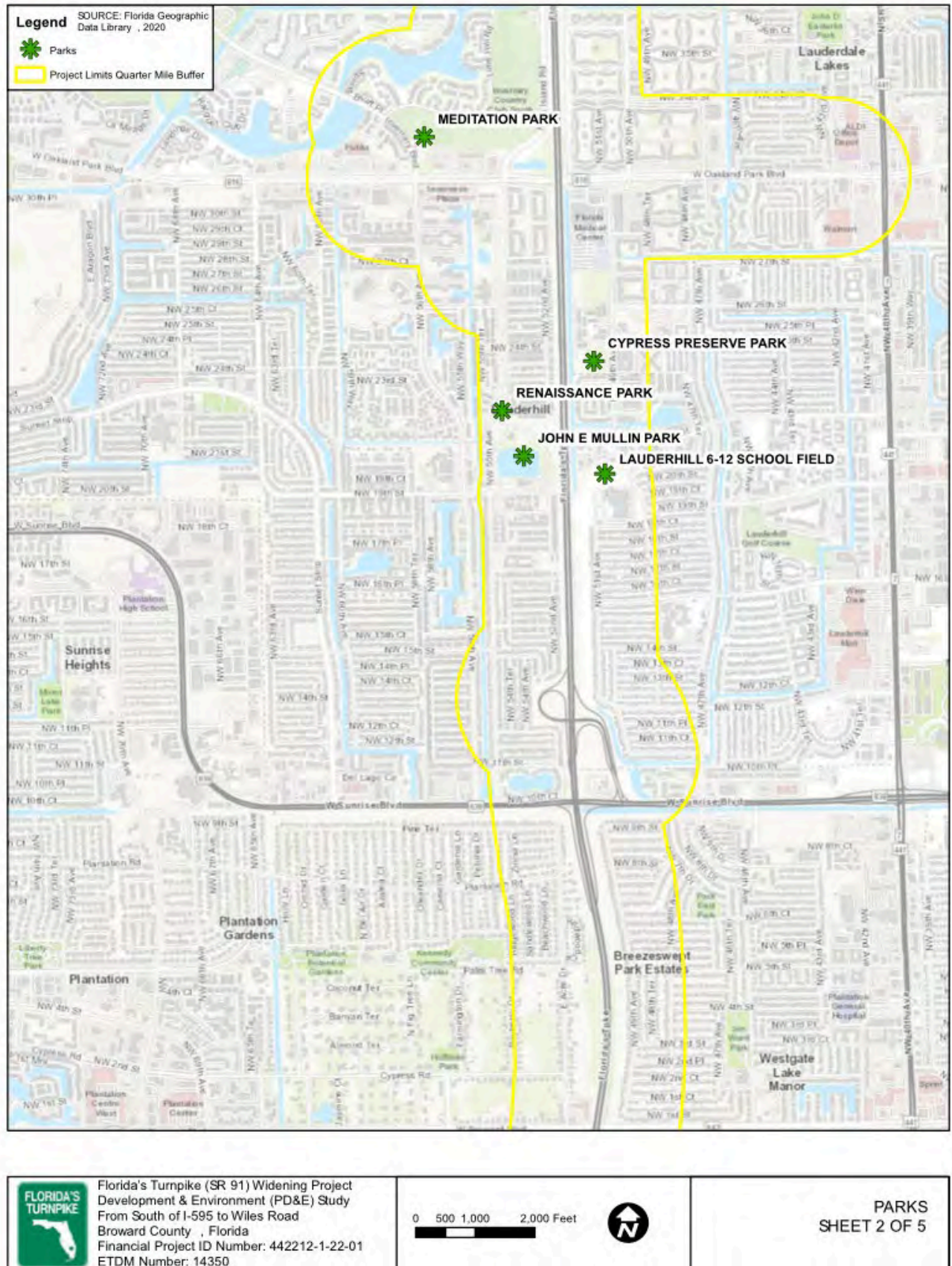
NAME	ADDRESS
Sunshine Drive Park	346 Sunshine Dr
Fern Forest Nature Center	201 S Lyons Rd
Tradewinds Park	3600 W Sample Rd
Palm Aire Playground	3354 NW 63rd St
Jack Carter Harmony Park	1301 SW 54th Ave
Plantation Point Park	1200 SW 51st Ave
Plantation City Park	1301 SW 54 Ave
John E Mullin Park	1900 NW 55th Ave
Pompano Park	4001 Bailey Rd
Mainlands Park	4500 Monterey Dr
Cypress Preserve Park	2525 NW 49th Ave
Renaissance Park	2500 NW 55th Ave
Meditation Park	3310 Inverrary Blvd
Plantation Walking Park	SW 6 Ct
Washburn Park	1955 SW 50 Ave
Lauderhill 6-12 School Field	1901 NW 49th Ave

SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP

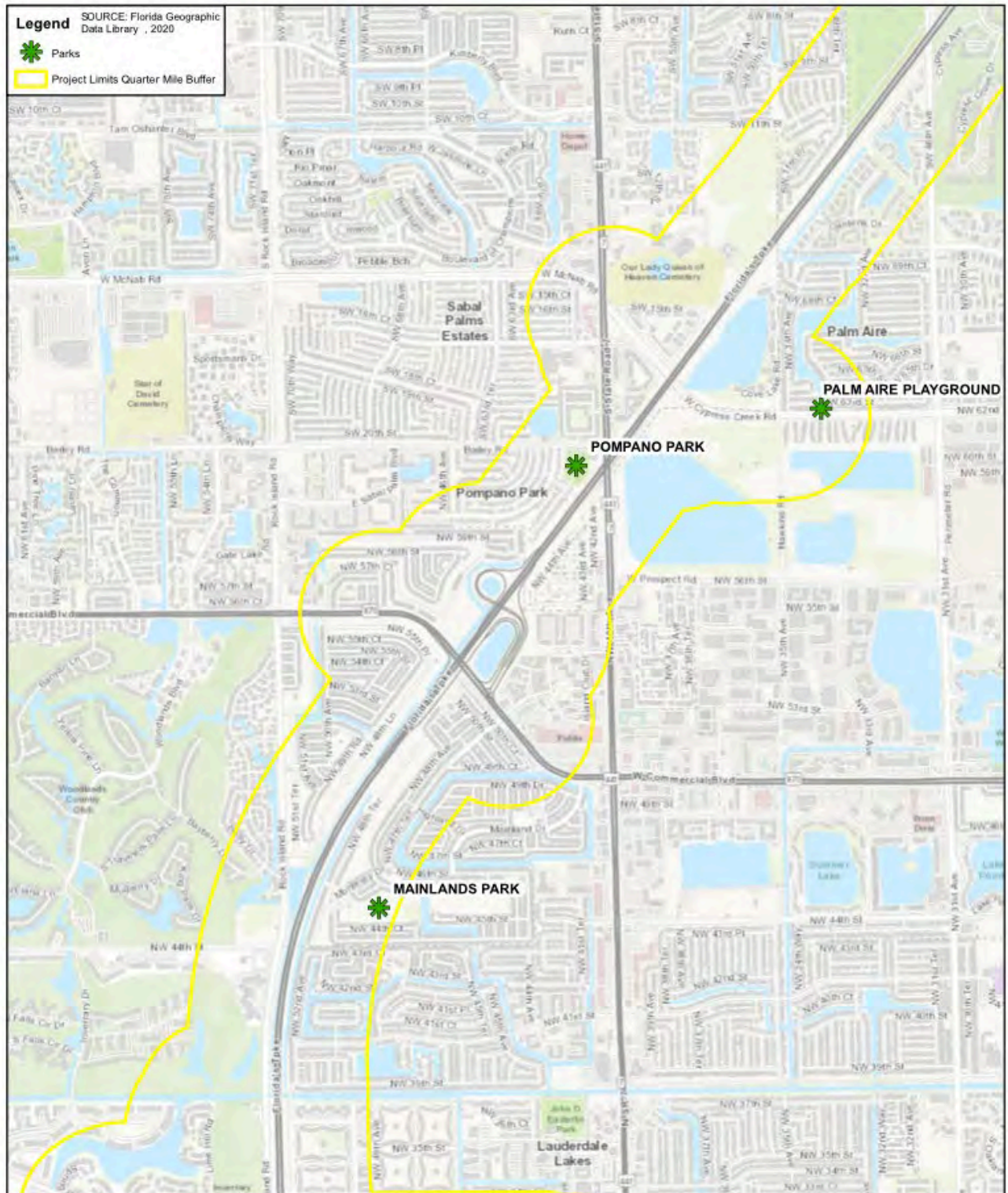
Figure 2-7: Study Area Parks



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP

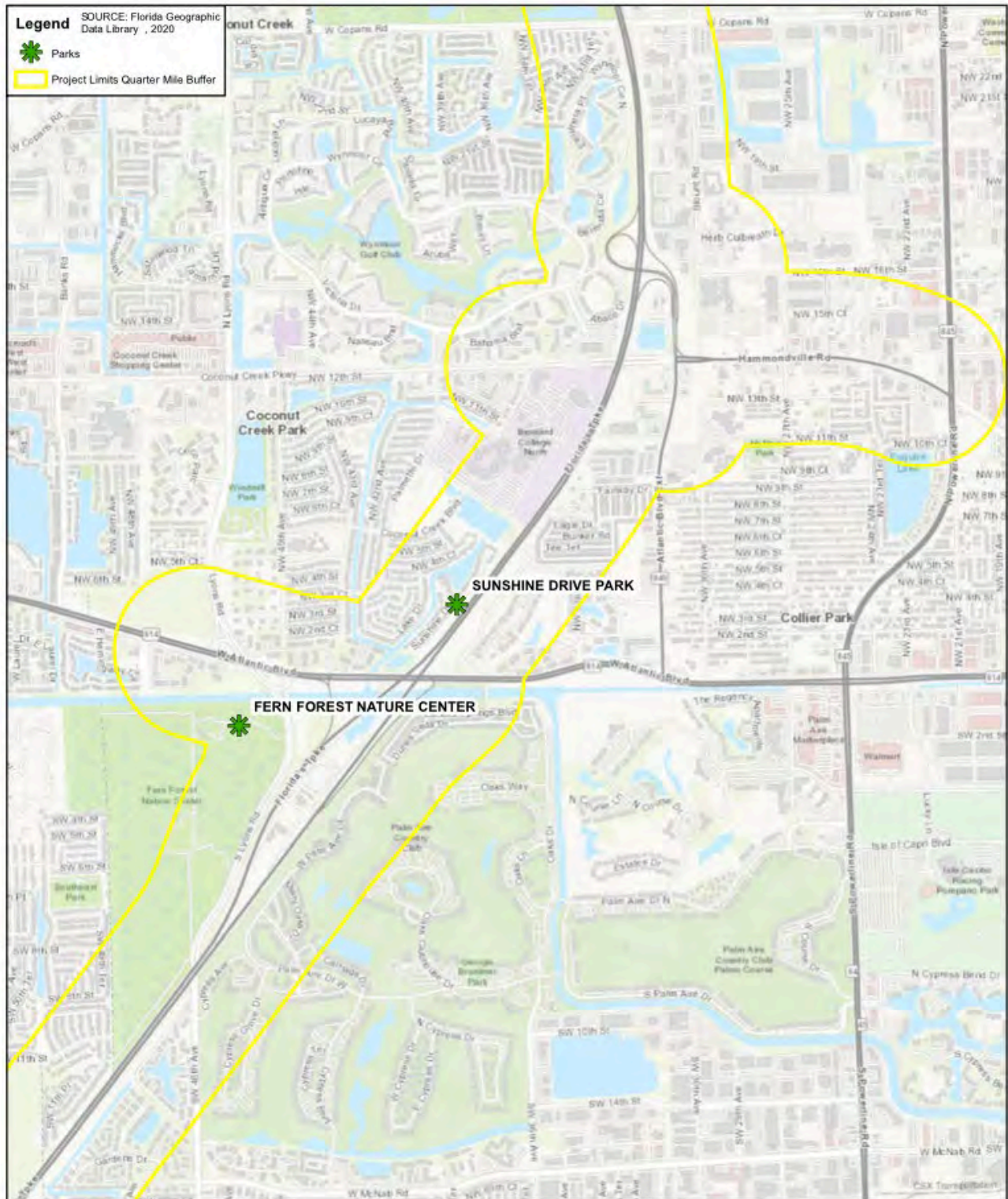


SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



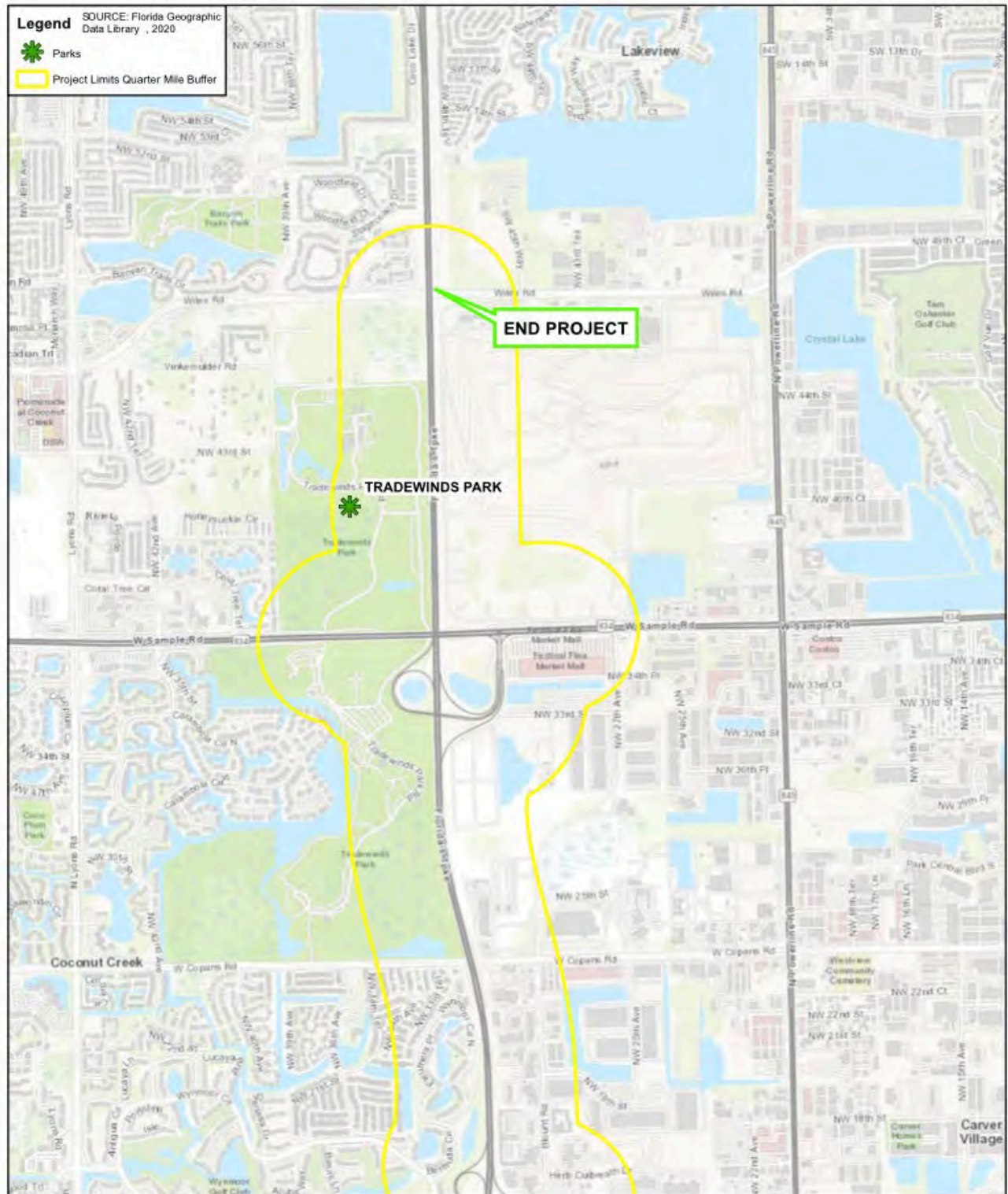
	<p>Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) Widening Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study From South of I-95 to Wiles Road Broward County, Florida Financial Project ID Number: 442212-1-22-01 ETDM Number: 14350</p>	<p>0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet</p>	<p>PARKS SHEET 3 OF 5</p>
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SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



	<p>Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) Widening Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study From South of I-595 to Wiles Road Broward County, Florida Financial Project ID Number: 442212-1-22-01 ETDM Number: 14350</p>	<p>0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet</p>	<p>PARKS SHEET 4 OF 5</p>
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SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



	<p>Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) Widening Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study From South of I-595 to Wiles Road Broward County, Florida Financial Project ID Number: 442212-1-22-01 ETDM Number: 14350</p>	<p>0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet</p>	<p>PARKS SHEET 5 OF 5</p>
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2.3.5 Law Enforcement and Fire Stations

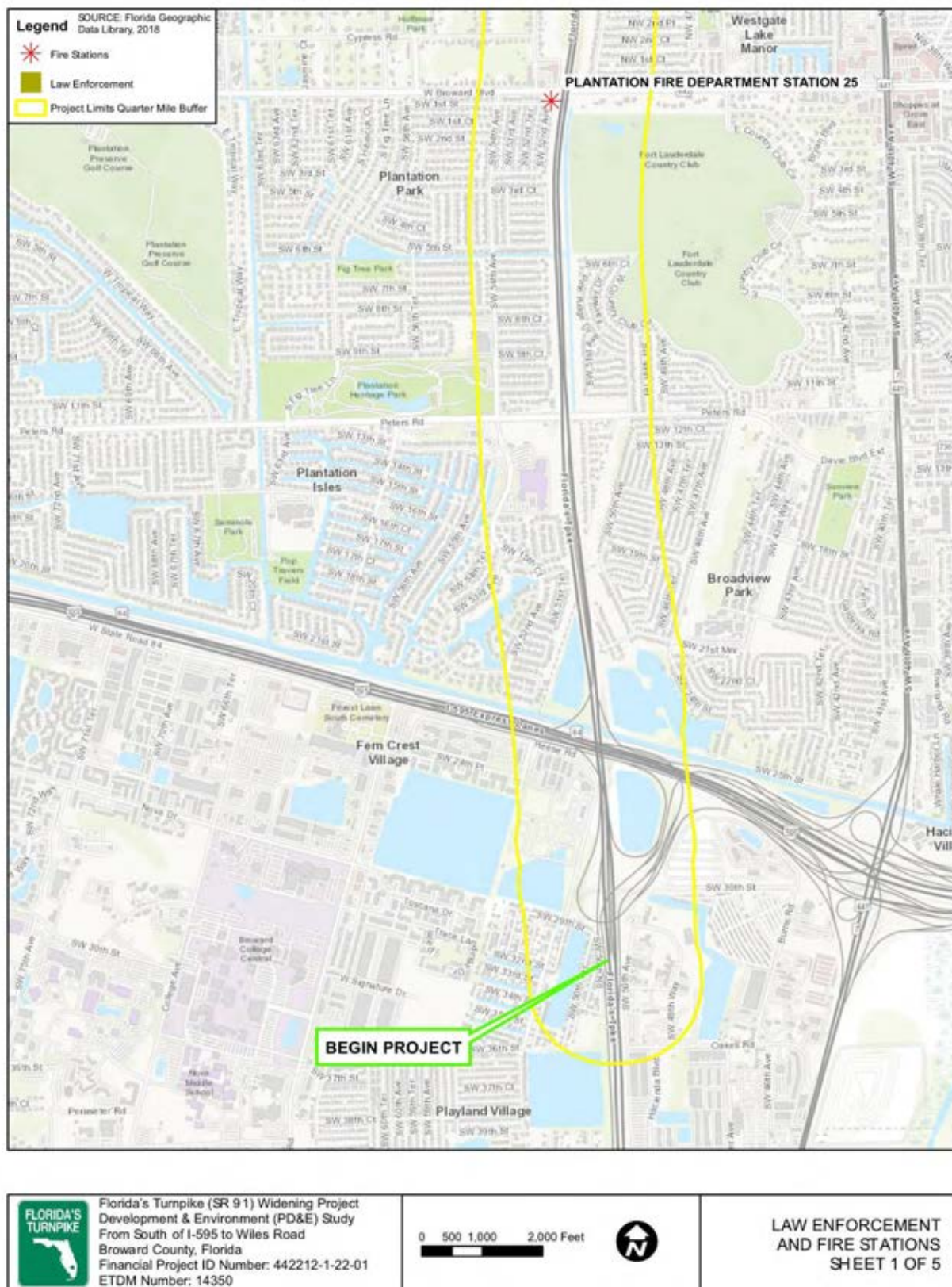
The Florida Highway Patrol Troop K auxiliary facility is located in the study area, within the interchange of Florida's Turnpike and Sunrise Blvd. There are four fire stations located in the study area. Plantation Fire Department Station 1 is the closest fire station to the project and is located to the west of Florida's Turnpike and south of W Broward Blvd. Plantation Fire Department Station 1 is one of six fire departments operating in Plantation City, Florida. Tamarac Fire and Rescue Station 78 is also located in close proximity east of Florida's Turnpike. Tamarac Fire and Rescue Station 78 is one of four stations located in Tamarac, Florida and the facility was rebuilt in 2017. **Figure 2-8** depicts the fire stations and one law enforcement facility in the study area. **Table 2-7** lists names and addresses of the fire stations and law enforcement facility.

Table 2-7: Law Enforcement and Fire Stations

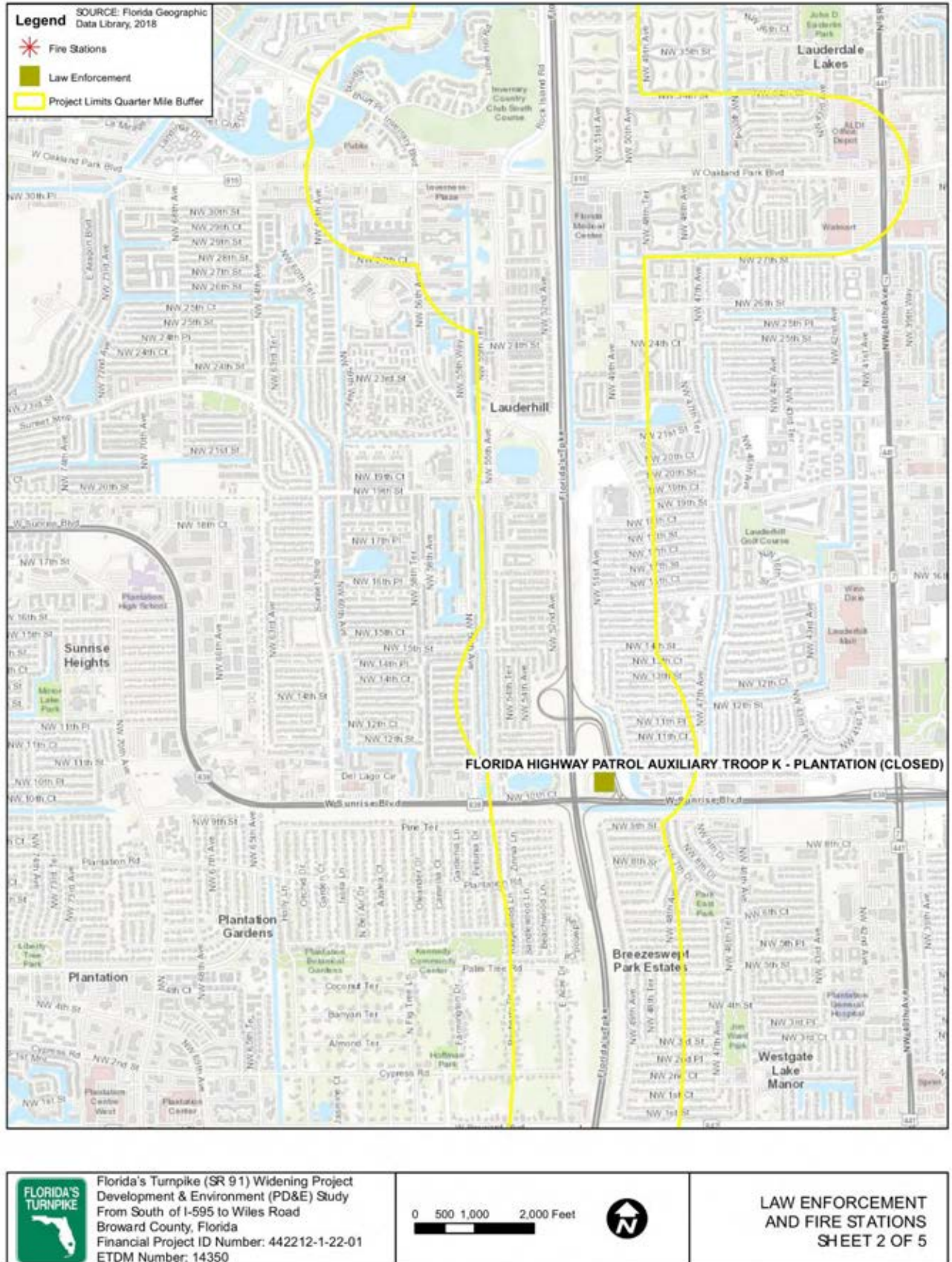
NAME	ADDRESS
Florida Highway Patrol Auxiliary Troop K - Plantation	5101 W Sunrise Blvd
Plantation Fire Department Station 1	5200 W Broward Blvd
North Lauderdale Fire Department and Rescue Station 34	6151 Bailey Rd
Tamarac Fire Department and Rescue Station 78	4801 W Commercial Blvd
Coconut Creek Fire Department and Rescue Station 113 (Proposed)	3100 Wiles Rd

SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP

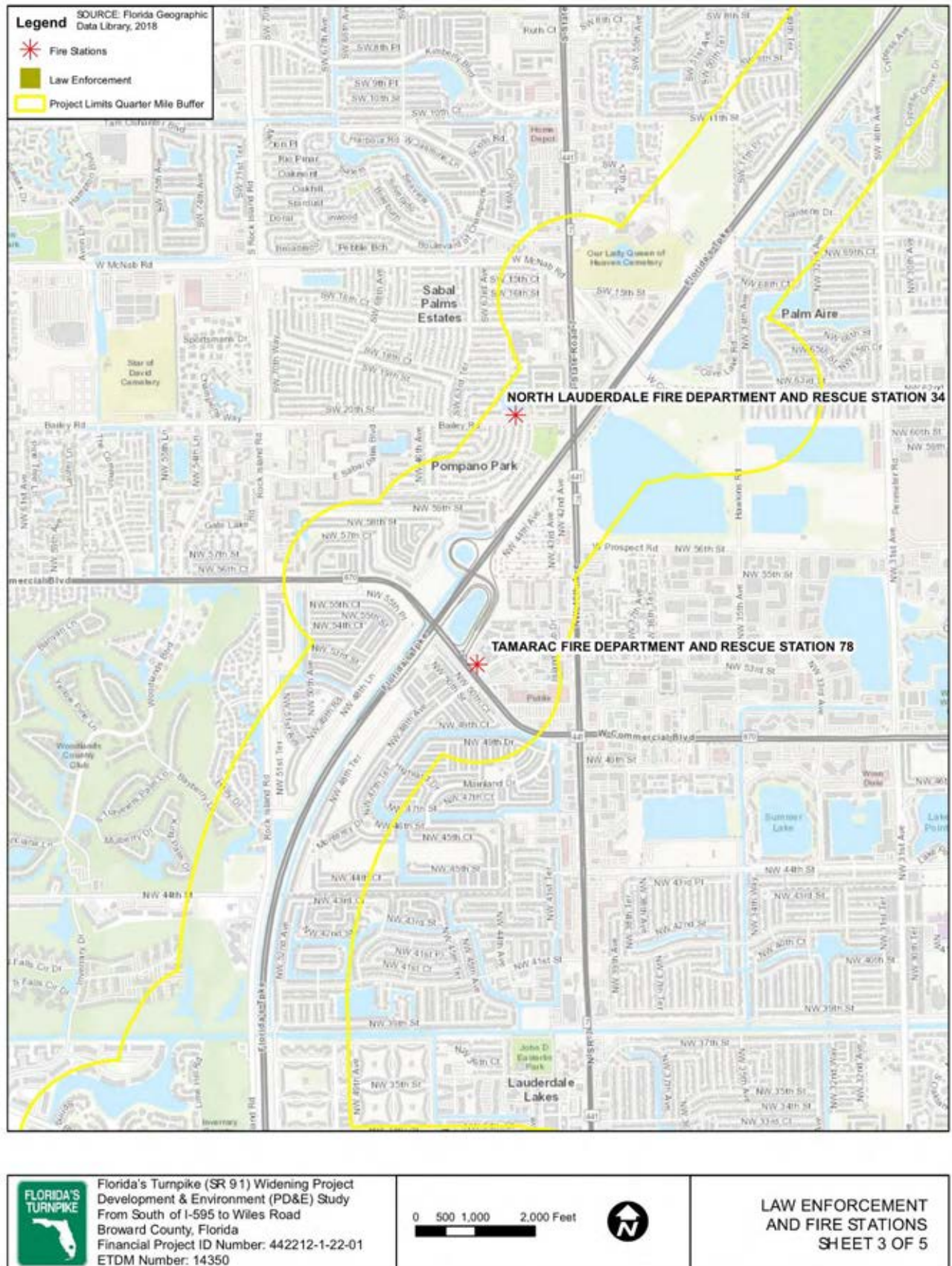
Figure 2-8: Law Enforcement and Fire Stations



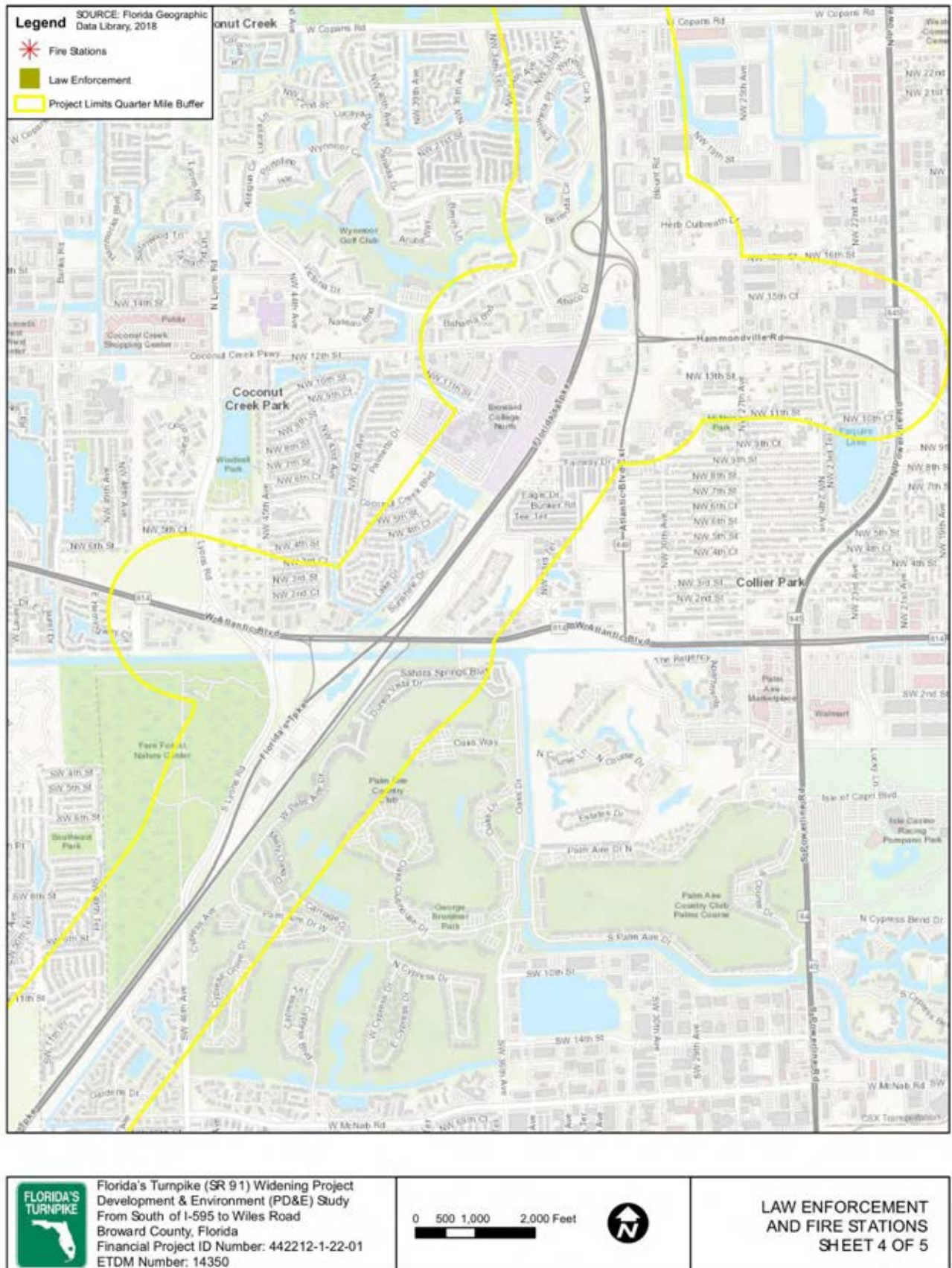
SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



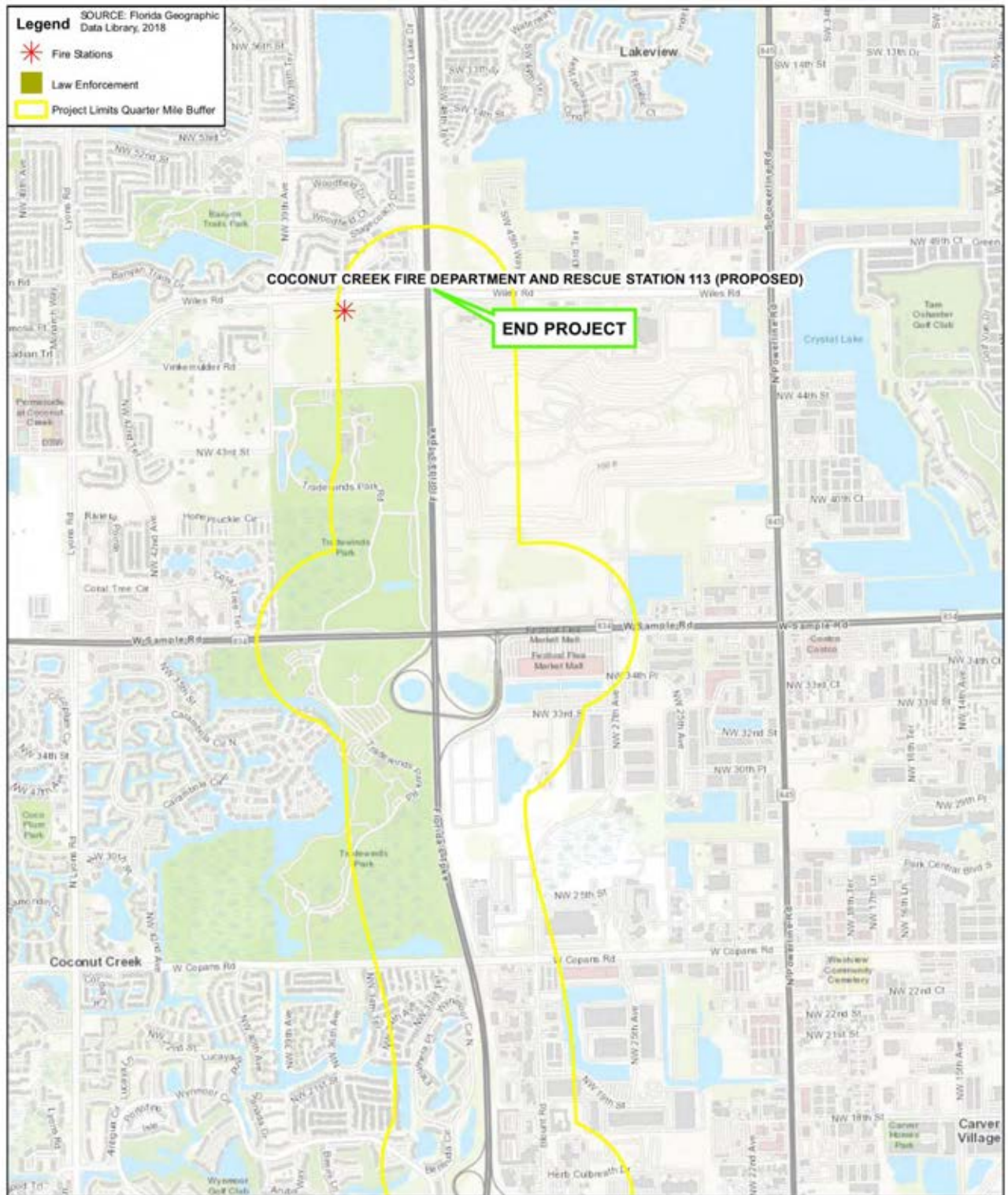
SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



	<p>Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) Widening Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study From South of I-95 to Wiles Road Broward County, Florida Financial Project ID Number: 442212-1-22-01 ETDM Number: 14350</p>	<p>0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet</p>	<p>LAW ENFORCEMENT AND FIRE STATIONS SHEET 5 OF 5</p>
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2.3.6 Healthcare Facilities

There are forty-five healthcare features and one hospital located in the study area. There are more healthcare facilities located in the study area than any other community focal point. A majority of the healthcare facilities are located near the Florida's Turnpike and W Oakland Blvd interchange. The Florida Medical Center – A Campus of North Shore is a 459-bed acute care hospital located adjacent to Florida's Turnpike and south of W Oakland Blvd. **Figure 2-9** shows the healthcare facility locations that are also listed in **Table 2-8**.

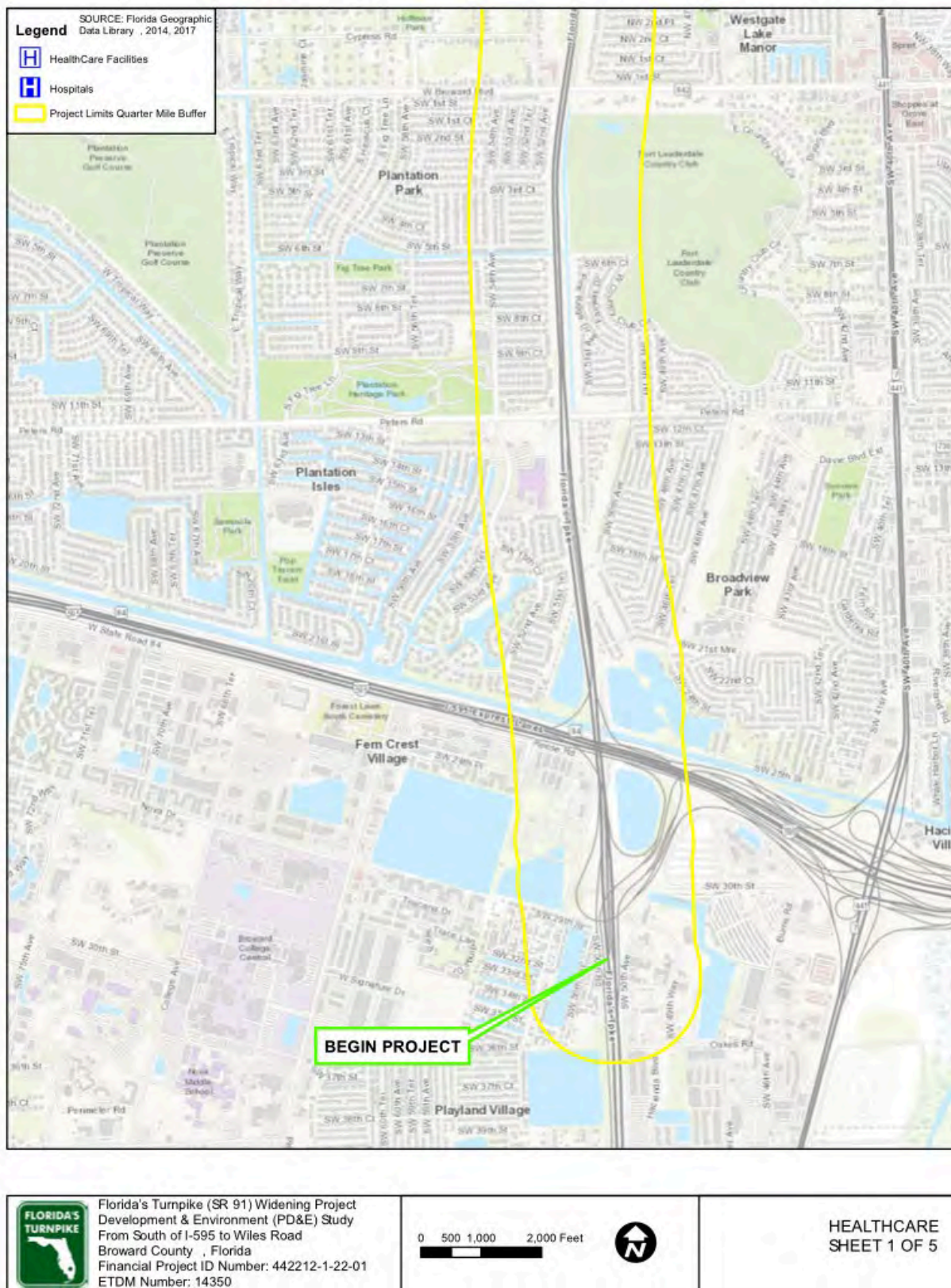
Table 2-8: Healthcare Facilities

NAME	ADDRESS
Lauderhill Middle School Walk-In Clinic	1901 NW 49 Avenue
South Florida Heart and Lung Institute	4900 W Oakland Park Boulevard, Suite 105
Pediatric Associates - Fort Lauderdale	3250 N State Road 7, Suite 102
The Palms Rehabilitation & Nursing Center	3370 NW 47 Terrace
Florida Institute of Health - Murray J. Miller MD	3001 NW 49 Avenue, Suite 305
Diagnostic Cardiology Associates	3001 NW 49 Avenue 100
Learn, Lisa	4900 W Oakland Park Boulevard, Suite 300
Armor Correctional Health Services, Inc.	1351 NW 27th Avenue
Life Care Center at Inverrary	4300 Rock Island Road
Lauderhill Dialysis	2916 N State Road 7
West Broward Nephrology PA	2951 NW 49 Avenue, Suite 301
Epstein, Herman M MD PA	4850 W Oakland Park Boulevard 118
Total Orthopedic Care	4850 W Oakland Park Boulevard 201
We Care Family Clinic	4410 W Oakland Park Boulevard
South Florida Nephrology Associates	2951 NW 49 Avenue 101
Doctor's Health Group of South Florida	3850 Coconut Creek Parkway, Suite 3
Vita Health & Medical Center, Inc. - Concept Clinic	4600 W Commercial Road, Suite 1
Mendez, Oscar	2951 NW 49 Avenue, Suite 306
Cross Creek School	1010 NW 31 Avenue
Kovacs, Bela L MD	2951 NW 49 Avenue 307
Malcolm, Dorman	3001 NW 49 Avenue, Suite 104
Heartland Health Care Center	2599 NW 55 Avenue
Martindale, Patricia MD PA	3001 NW 49 Avenue, Suite 204
MCCI Group Holdings, LLC	4850 W Oakland Park Boulevard, Suite 148
Mohiuddin, Fawwaz	3001 NW 49th Avenue, Suite 301
Florida Institute of Health - Ralph Zagha	2951 NW 49th Avenue, Suite 207
Esposito, Paul MD FACS PA	4900 W Oakland Park Bl #306
Polakoff, Richard B MD PA	4850 W Oakland Park Boulevard 143
Frankel, Joel MD PA	2951 NW 49 Avenue 202
Brumer, Marshall J MD	3001 NW 49 Avenue 307
Zalcberg, Laura J MD PA	2951 NW 49th Avenue, Suite 208
Portnova, Regina	2951 NW 49 Avenue 201
Harris Medical Associates, Inc.	4620 W Commercial Boulevard 5
Khan, Aslam M MD PA	4900 W Oakland Park Boulevard 207
Sieracki, Lynette DO PA	4900 W Oakland Park Boulevard 203
Senior Medical Associates, LLC	3840 Coconut Creek Parkway
Zahalsky, Michael MD PA	2951 NW 49th Avenue, Suite 308

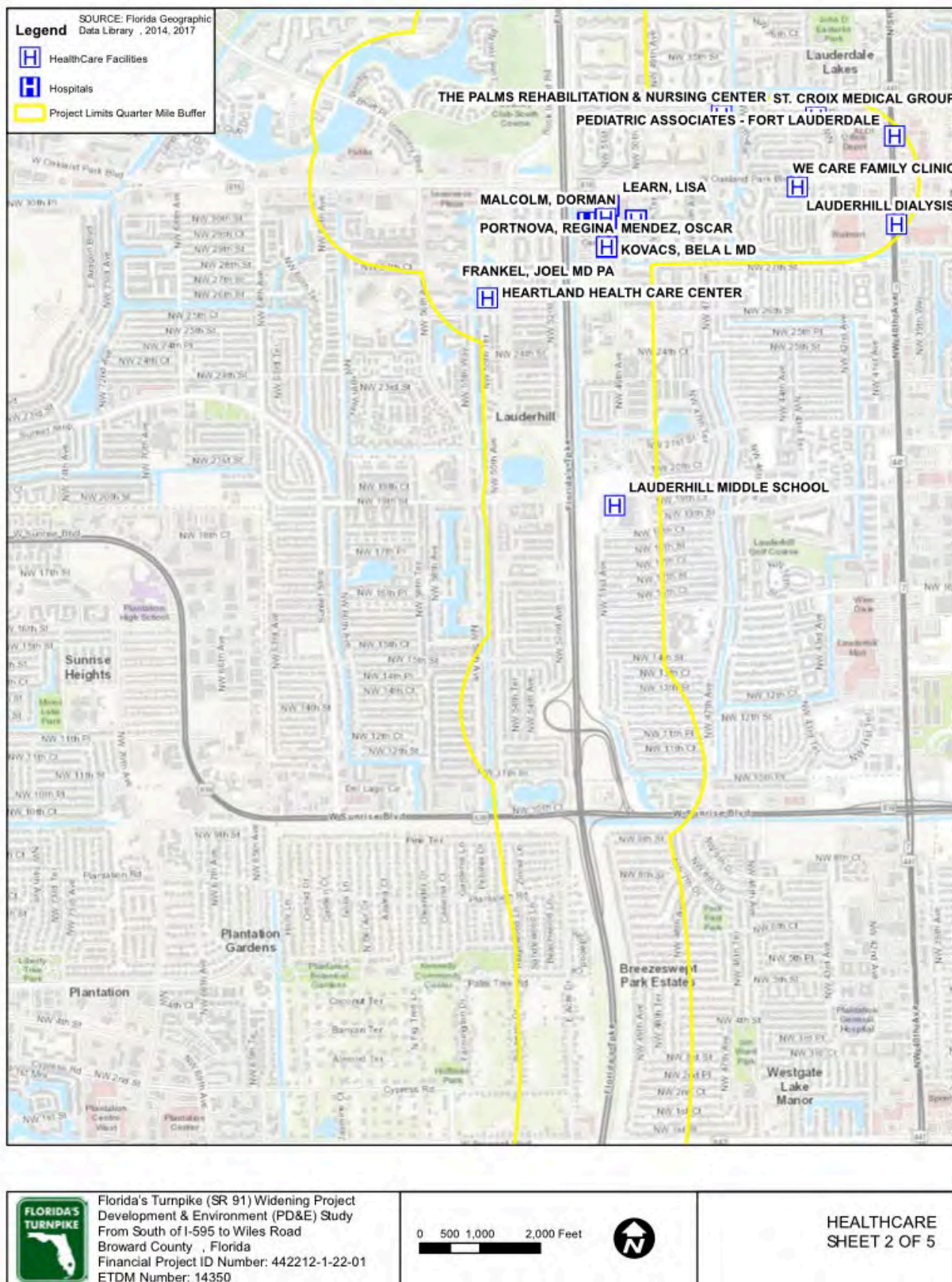
SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP

NAME	ADDRESS
Kesden, Daniel MD PA	4850 W Oakland Park Boulevard 209
Florida Institute of Health - Stacy Frankel	2951 NW 49th Avenue, Suite 207
St. Croix Medical Group	4050 NW 34th Street
Armor Correctional Health Services, Inc.	1550 NW 30th Avenue
Broward P.E.T. Imaging Center, LLC	4850 W Oakland Park Boulevard, Suite A
Broward College - North	1000 Coconut Creek Parkway
Fingerer, Walter MD	3001 NW 49 Avenue 207
Rodriguez, Ignacio MD	4850 W Oakland Park Boulevard 102
Florida Medical Center - A Campus of North Shore	5000 W Oakland Park Blvd

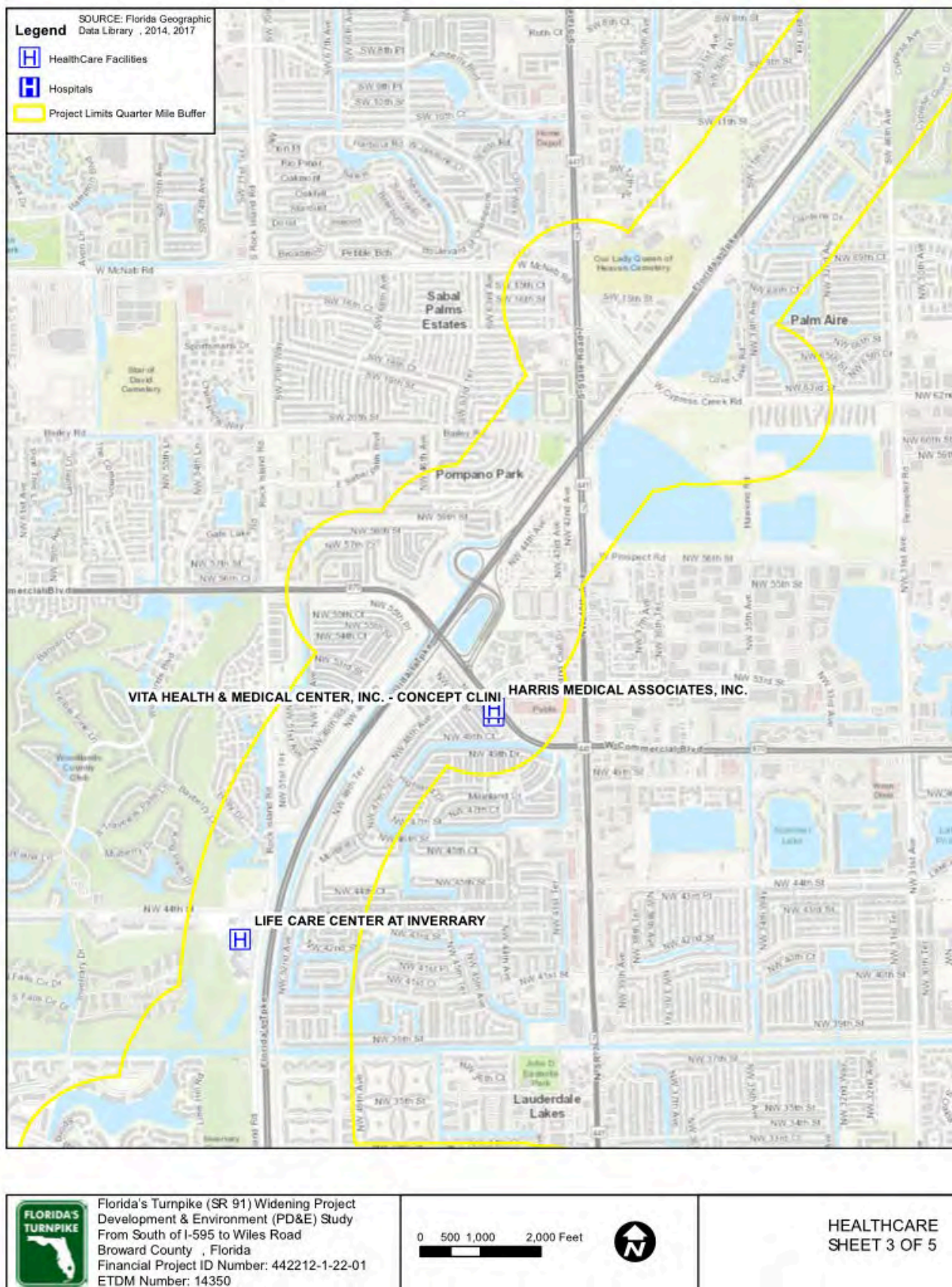
Figure 2-9: Healthcare Facilities



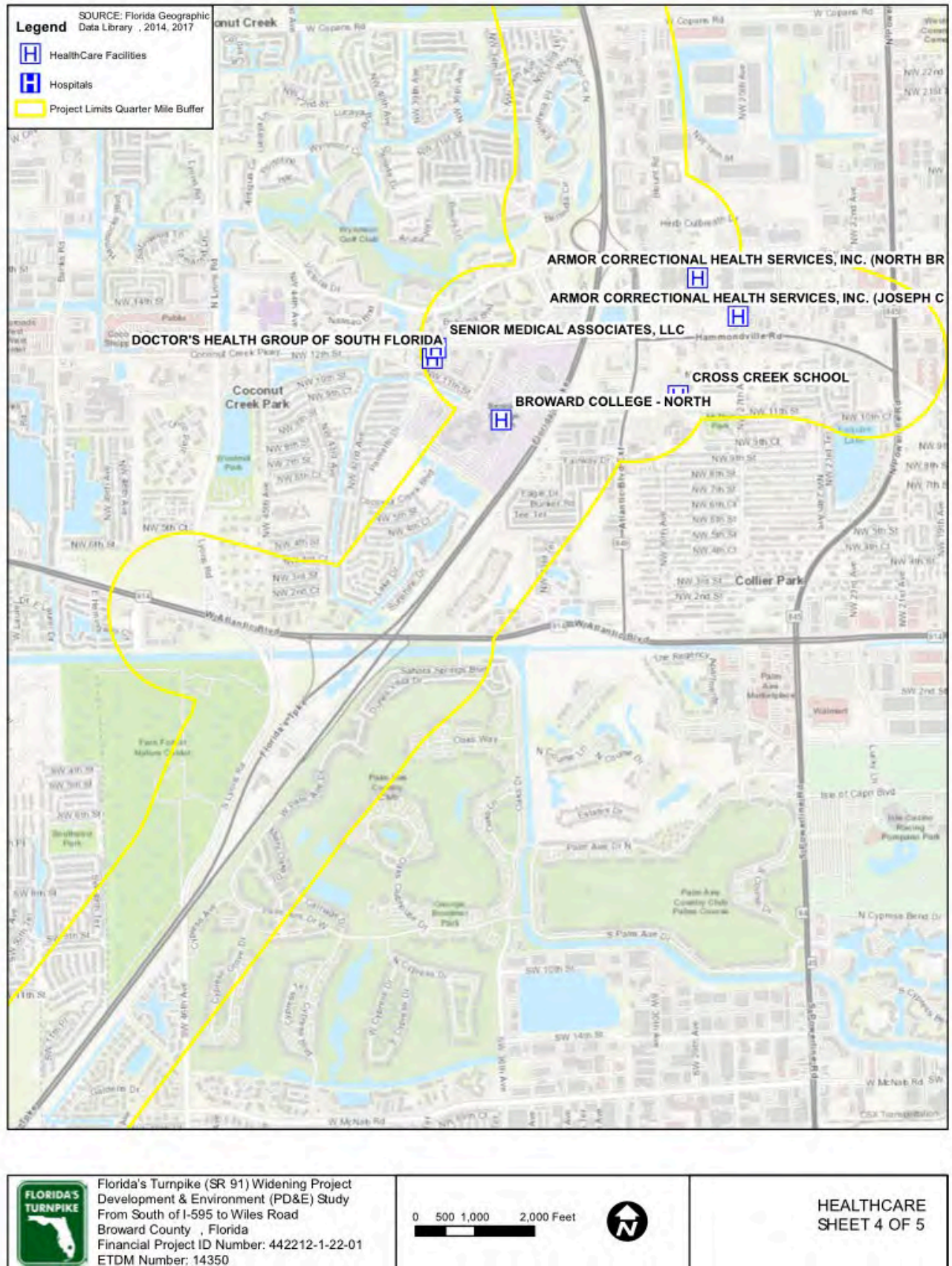
SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



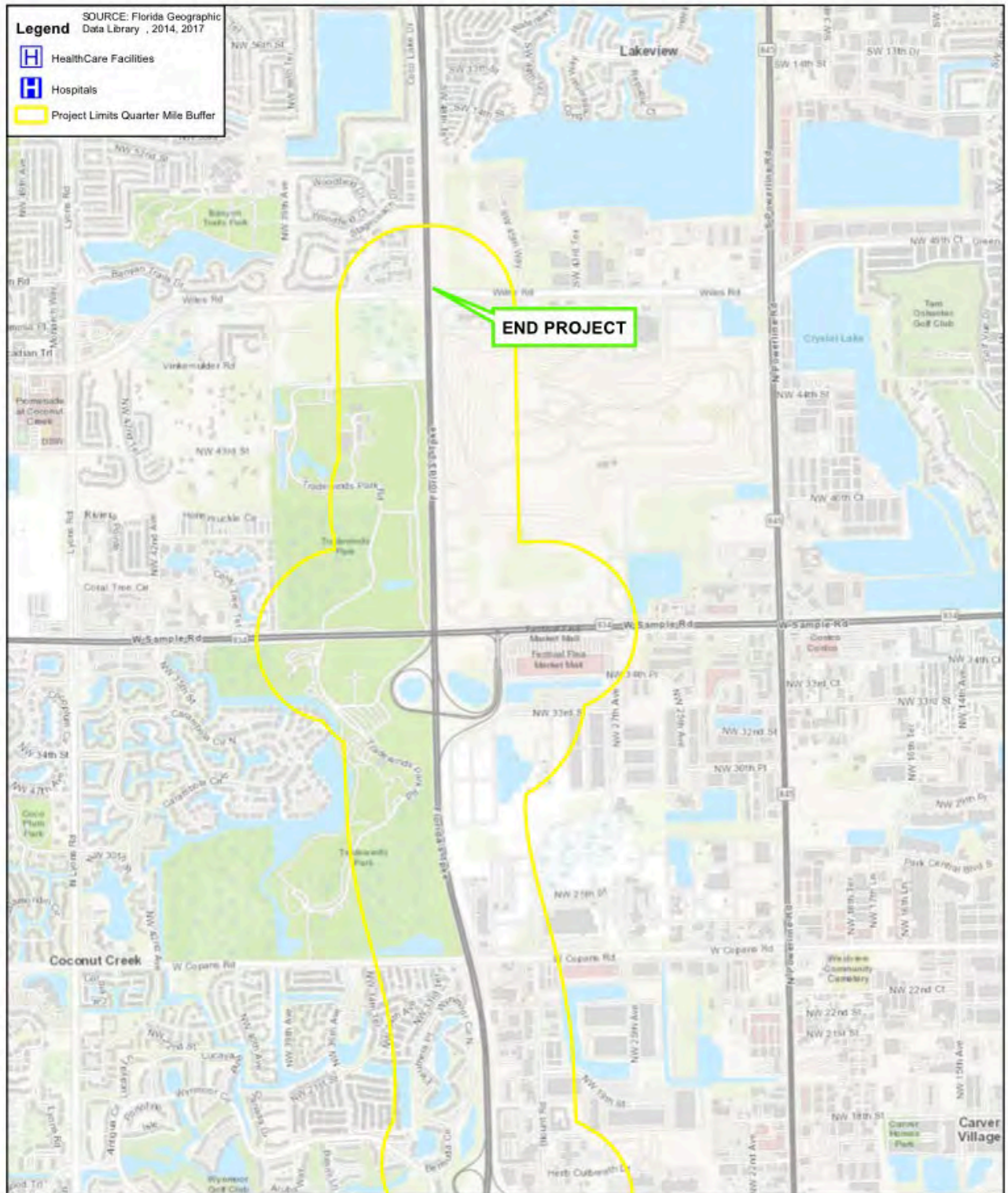
SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) Widening Project
Development & Environment (PD&E) Study
From South of I-95 to Wiles Road
Broward County , Florida
Financial Project ID Number: 442212-1-22-01
ETDM Number: 14350

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet



HEALTHCARE
SHEET 5 OF 5

2.3.7 Social Services and Cultural Facilities

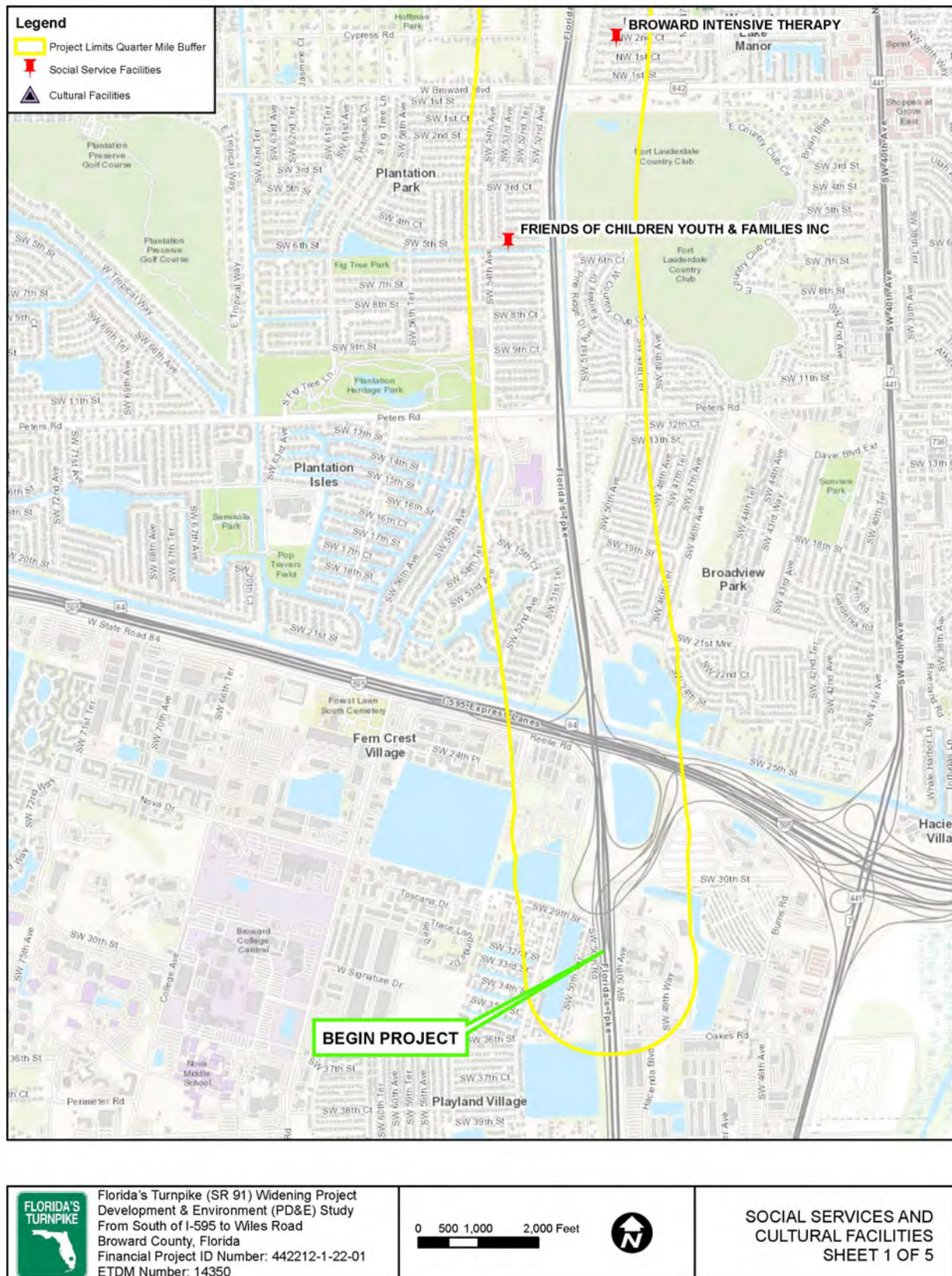
There are thirty-four social service facilities located in the study area. The only social service facilities located directly adjacent to Florida's Turnpike are two elder care facilities (The Garden Plaza and The Bridge) located just west of Florida's Turnpike. There are three cultural facilities located in the study area within 17.5 miles of the northern project limits. The North Campus Library and the North Regional Library are located in Broward College. Butterfly World is located within Tradewinds Park and adjacent to Florida's Turnpike. The social service and cultural facilities are shown in Figure 2-10 and listed in **Table 2-9**.

Table 2-9: Social Services and Cultural Facilities

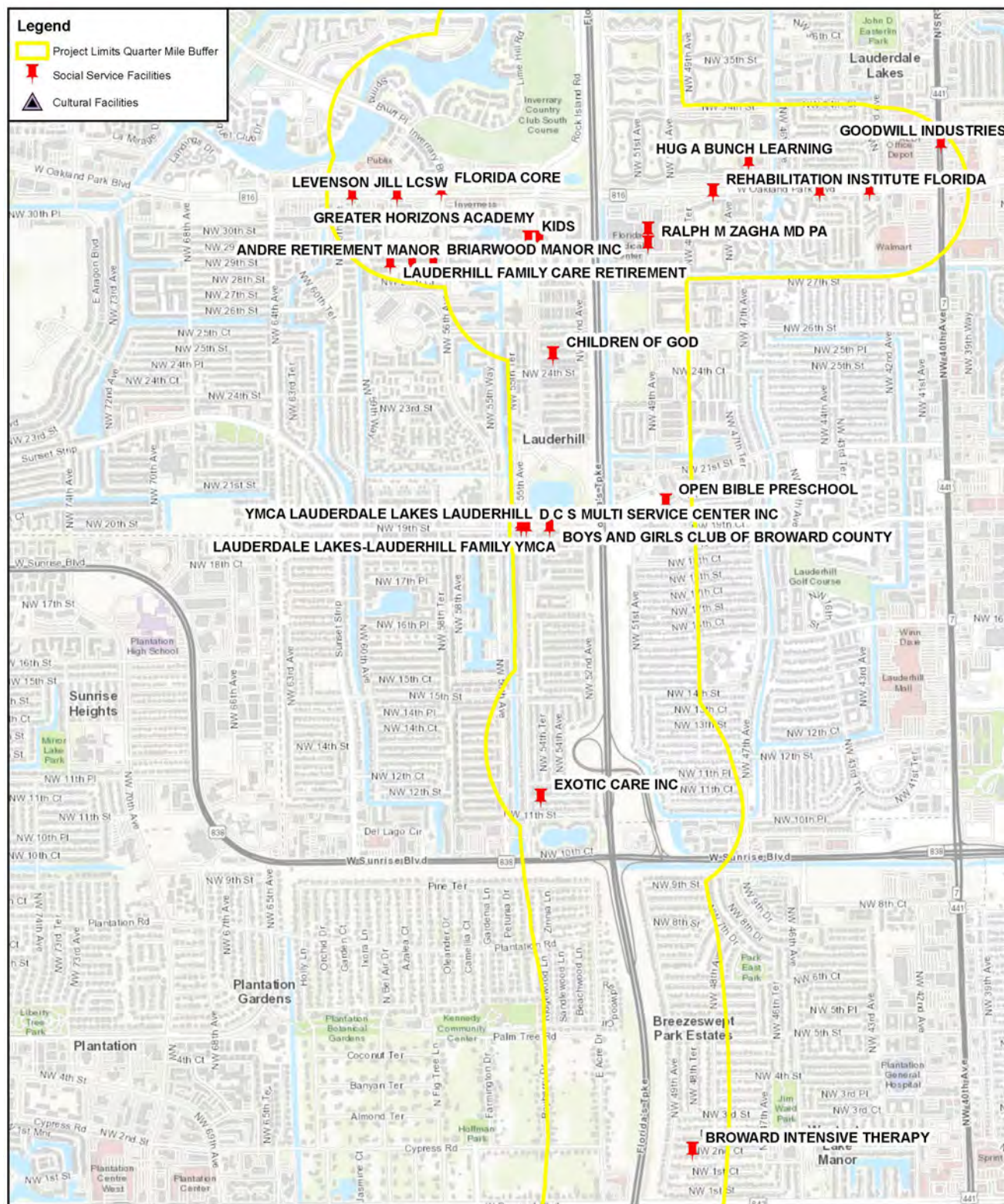
NAME	ADDRESS
Rejtman Jaime S MD PA	3001 Northwest 49th Avenue
Sunshine Holistic Health Care II - Inc	5100 West Commercial Suite 14
YMCA Lauderdale Lakes Lauderhill	1900 NW 55th Ave
Open Bible Preschool	2030 NW 49th Ave
Greater Horizons Academy	5770 W Oakland Park Blvd
Hug A Bunch Learning	3161 NW 47th Ter
New Life Childcare & Educational Center	4440 W Oakland Park Blvd
Teddy Bear Child Care and Learning Center	4340 W Oakland Park Blvd
Josiah's Christian Academy	5553 N State Road 7
Children of God	5302 Northwest 24 Court
Kids	2799 Northwest 55th Avenue
Home Health Care Avner	4800 West Commercial Boulevard
Cynthia & Ju-Nica's Preschool	1081 Northwest 24th Avenue
Lauderhill Family Care Retirement	5821 Northwest 28th Street
Park Regency Retirement Assisted Living	2801 Northwest 55th Avenue
Andre Retirement Manor	5725 Northwest 28th Street
The Bridge at Inverrary	4291 Rock Island Road
Ralph M Zagha MD PA	2951 Northwest 49th Avenue
Levenson Jill LCSW	5950 West Oakland Park Boulevard
Florida Core	3300 Inverrary Blvd
Devereux Family Care	4782 West Commercial Boulevard
Our Father's House Soup Kitchen	2380 Hammondville Road
Horses & The Handicapped of South Florida	3600 West Sample Road
Friends of Children Youth & Families Inc	5291 SW 5th St
Briarwood Manor Inc	5631 Northwest 28th Street
Rehabilitation Institute Florida	4850 W Oakland Park Blvd
Broward Intensive Therapy	4853 NW Second Ct
D C S Multi Service Center Inc	5482 NW 19th St
Goodwill Industries	3282 N State Rd 7
Garden Plaza at Inverrary	4251 Rock Island Road
Exotic Care Inc	5440 NW 12th Street
Staff For U Assisted Living Credit Uni*	1629 Cove Lake Road
Boys And Girls Club of Broward County	5455 Northwest 19th Street
Lauderdale Lakes-Lauderhill Family YMCA	1910 NW 55th Avenue
Butterfly World	3600 W Sample Rd
Broward College - North Campus Library	1000 Coconut Creek Blvd
North Regional\BC Library	1100 Coconut Creek Blvd

SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP

Figure 2-10: Social Services and Cultural Facilities



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



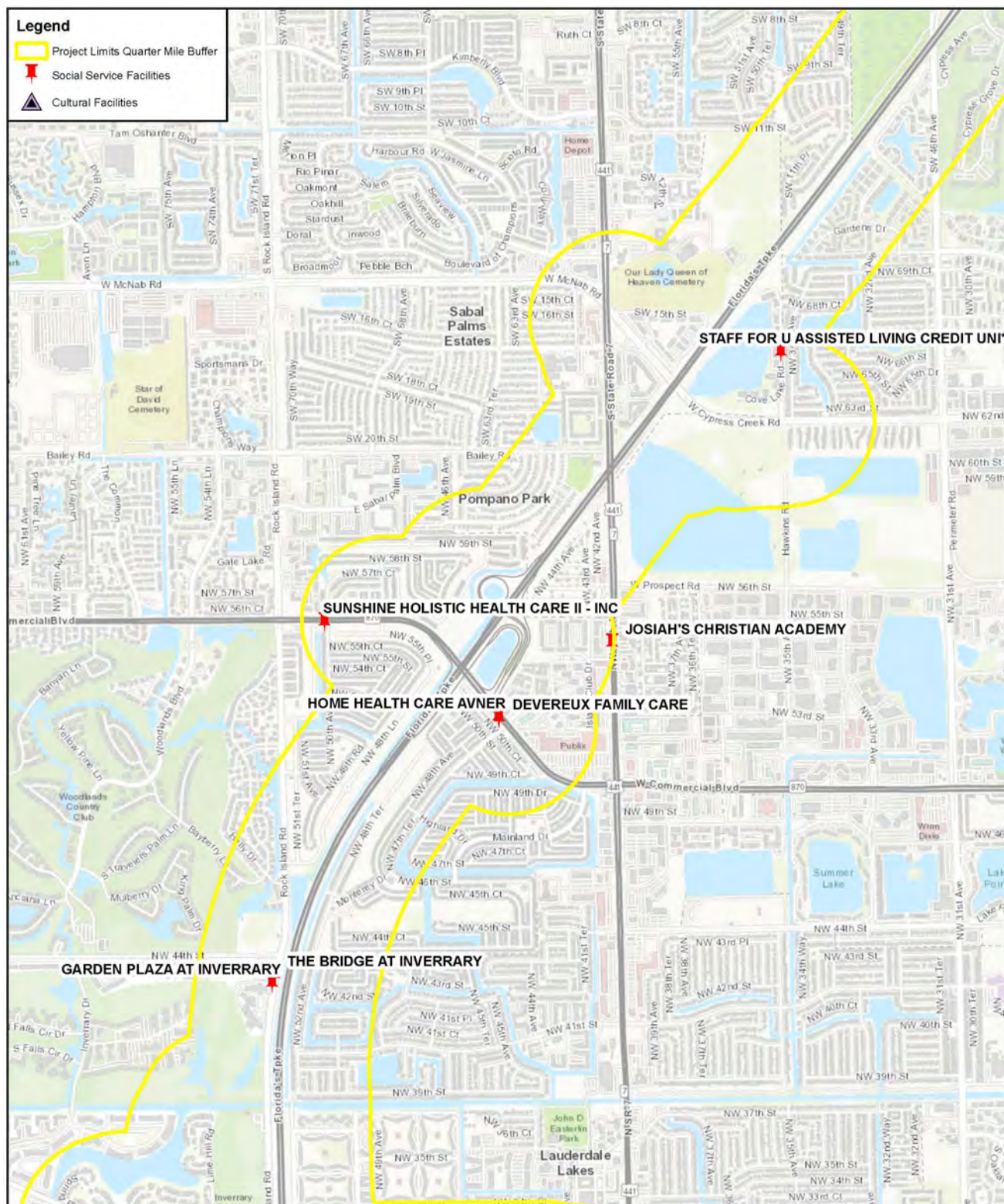
Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) Widening Project
Development & Environment (PD&E) Study
From South of I-595 to Wiles Road
Broward County, Florida
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0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

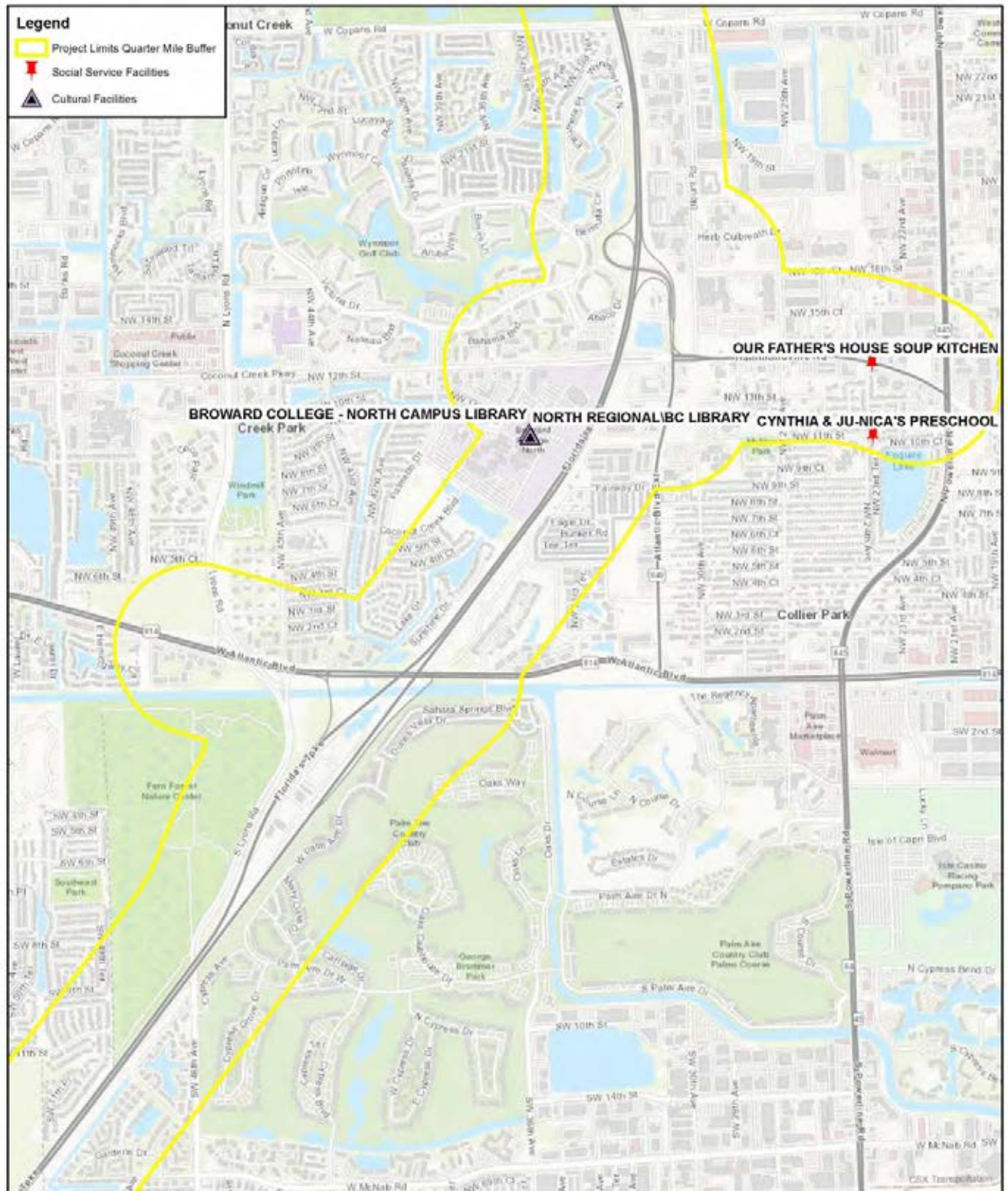


SOCIAL SERVICES AND
CULTURAL FACILITIES
SHEET 2 OF 5

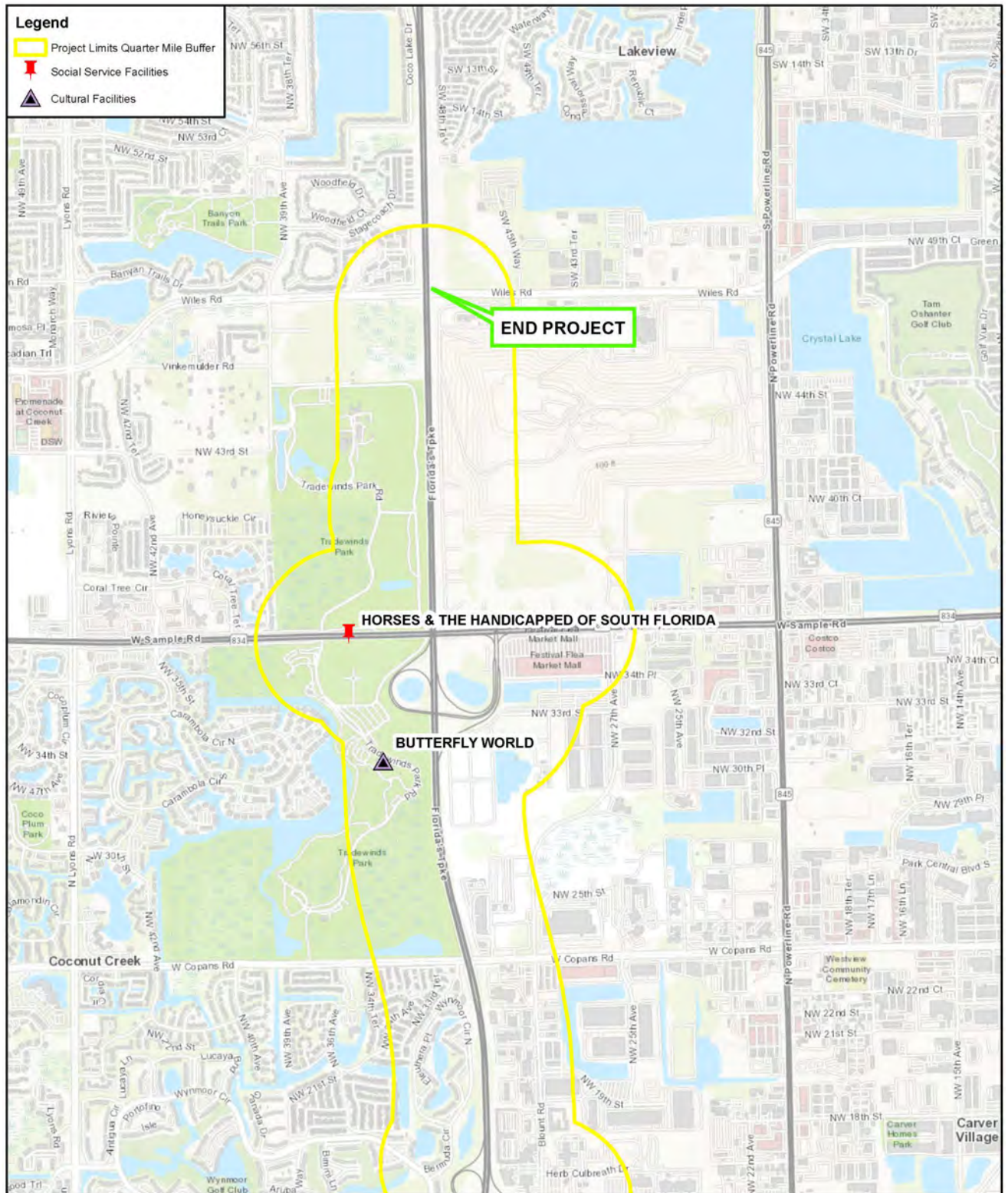
SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



SECTION 2 – COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY AND MAP



3.0 Potential Effects

3.1 Social

3.1.1 Demographics

A demographic analysis of the study area was conducted using American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates (2016-2020) data within the project area, which was defined as the 81 Census blocks located within a quarter mile of the project limits. The demographic analysis was conducted by comparing the population characteristics of each Census block group in the project area to the Broward County community of comparison. The ACS defines minority population percentage as “the percent of individuals in a block group who list their racial status as a race other than white alone and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino. That is, all people other than non-Hispanic white-alone individuals. The word ‘alone’ in this case indicates that the person is of a single race, not multiracial.” The ACS defines percent low-income as the “percent of individuals whose ratio of household income to poverty level in the past 12 months was less than 2 (as a fraction of individuals for whom ratio was determined).” The poverty level is set by the U.S. Census Bureau each year. Between 2016 and 2020, the weighted average federal poverty level ranged from \$12,228 to \$13,171 for a single member household, and from \$46,400 to \$50,035 for an 8-person household.

Table 3-1: Project Area and Broward County Demographic Summary

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE	PROJECT AREA	BROWARD COUNTY
Minority Population	78%	64%
Low Income Population	43%	31%
Unemployment Rate	7%	6%
Limited English-Speaking Households	10%	9%
Less than High School Education	16%	11%
Under Age 5	7%	6%
Population Over Age 64	18%	17%

Source: American Community Survey Five Year Estimates, 2016-2019

The project area has a majority minority population (78%), which is higher than Broward County’s minority population (64%). The project area’s 43% low-income population is also higher than Broward County’s 32% low-income population. The project area has a similar unemployment rate and percentage of limited English-speaking households as compared to Broward County. The project area also has a similar percentage of the population under age 5 (7%) and over age 64 (18%) as compared to Broward County. The project area’s population with less than a high school education is slightly higher (16%) than Broward County’s 11%.

3.1.2 Community Cohesion

The initial stretch of Florida’s Turnpike was constructed in the 1950s and extended 110 miles from what is now the Golden Glades Interchange to SR 70 in Fort Pierce. Florida’s Turnpike has been a feature serving Broward County’s development ever since it was completed in 1957. Since

Florida's Turnpike pre-dated much of Broward County's development, the proposed widening of Florida's Turnpike Mainline is not anticipated to result in any changes in population or in any new community division or creation of isolated areas.

Similarly, the proposed interchange improvements at I-595, Sunrise Boulevard, Commercial Boulevard, Atlantic Boulevard, Coconut Creek Parkway, and Sample Road all modify existing interchanges that coincide with the development of the surrounding communities they serve. The new interchanges proposed at Oakland Park Boulevard and Cypress Creek Road both connect to the Turnpike at undeveloped locations with vacant land. For the proposed Oakland Park Boulevard interchange, the improvements are constructed on a vacant golf course property no longer used by the surrounding neighborhood. For the Cypress Creek Road interchange, the improvements are proposed to be built on vacant land currently used as a stormwater retention area. In both cases, the new interchanges are not anticipated to impact community cohesion.

3.1.3 Safety

Between 2012 and 2016, there were just under 3,000 crashes with 977 injuries and 13 fatalities. The proposed widening of Florida's Turnpike Mainline and the associated interchange improvements are expected to enhance safety by reducing crashes. The mainline widening is expected to reduce congestion and improve travel time reliability, and the proposed interchange modifications would enhance access to Florida's Turnpike, which is anticipated to improve emergency response times.

3.1.4 Community Goals/Quality of Life

An analysis of public comments collected as part of this study's public outreach efforts was conducted to identify public concerns related to the proposed improvements. Approximately 31% of comments submitted expressed concern over the impact of the proposed improvements on quality of life. Impacts on quality of life was the single most common concern expressed in the public comment record followed by noise (28%). Residents of Sunshine Drive (located northwest of the Turnpike/Atlantic Boulevard interchange) and Wynmoor Village (located northwest of the Turnpike/Coconut Creek Road interchange) expressed concern over quality of life impacts associated with the proximity of proposed improvements to their communities.

Although public comments were generally opposed to the proposed capacity and interchange improvements, these comments came predominantly from the Wynmoor Village community. The proposed improvements are anticipated to improve quality of life by reducing congestion and crashes, improving travel time reliability and emergency response times. The project limits span eleven municipalities Coconut Creek, Davie, Deerfield Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderhill, Margate, North Lauderdale, Plantation, Pompano Beach, and Tamarac. No local government strategies indicated opposition to the proposed project.

3.1.5 Special Community Designations

Plantation Gardens Historic District is comprised of approximately 620 acres and is located in the eastern portion of the City of Plantation, just west of the Turnpike, east of the East Holloway Canal, north of Broward Boulevard, and south of Sunrise Boulevard. According to the City of Plantation, Plantation Gardens Historic District is a thriving and diverse community made up approximately 2,755 residents in over approximately 1,035 households. The housing stock ranges

in appearance from cottage and ranch to custom. The neighborhood is considered stable, and includes both long-term homeowners, as well as newcomers.

The Central Lauderhill Community Redevelopment Area (Central CRA) is bordered by the City of Sunrise to the West, the Florida Turnpike to the East, Oakland Park Boulevard to the North, and Sunrise Blvd. to the South. The CRA comprises approximately 619 acres. The City of Lauderhill and the Lauderhill Community Redevelopment Agency have been working hard to revitalize and redevelop the Central CRA through infrastructure improvements, initiatives, community programming, and more. The CRA's goal is to elevate the community and transform the Central CRA into a safer and more prosperous district.

The City of Pompano Beach has a Northwest Community Redevelopment Area located in the SE quadrant of the Turnpike's interchange at Coconut Creek Parkway. It is bounded on the west by NW 31st Avenue and on the north by Hammondville Road and extends east to US 1. The purpose of the CRA is to direct investment to build a downtown with new commercial businesses and developments, attract and retain the area's existing industrial base, and support improvements to the neighborhoods.

The proposed improvements are not anticipated to adversely affect any specially designated communities. No negative impacts to Plantation Gardens, the Central Lauderhill CRA, or the City of Pompano's Northwest CRA are anticipated. Both the Central Lauderhill CRA and the City of Pompano's Northwest CRA may benefit from the proposed transportation improvements as the preferred alternative would improve access to these areas targeted for redevelopment.

3.2 Economic

Florida's Turnpike Mainline is a critical component of the surface transportation system in Broward County. It promotes the movement of goods and people between airports, seaports, employment centers and residential areas throughout South Florida. The corridor also provides access to facilities of regional and statewide significance. Additionally, it is part of the Florida Strategic Intermodal System (SIS).

3.2.1 Business and Employment

The widening of Florida's Turnpike Mainline, the proposed improvements to existing interchanges, and the proposed new interchanges will aid in the efficient movement of goods, people and services and thereby enhance the stated purpose of the SIS, which directly benefits the local and state economy. The proposed improvements are anticipated to enhance business and employment opportunities both locally and regionally.

3.2.2 Tax Base

Additional right-of-way will be required to accommodate the proposed improvements, including partial and total acquisition of properties that will be converted from private to public use. Any property converted from private to public use will no longer be generating property tax income for Broward County. Partial acquisitions are anticipated for nine (9) privately owned parcels, which is anticipated to reduce their assessed value and lower the amount of tax they generate. In addition, total acquisition of twenty-three (23) privately owned parcels is anticipated, which would reduce Broward County's tax revenue by approximately \$90,828.71 per year. The properties anticipated to be acquired by the Enterprise and converted to public use are shown in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2: Total Acquisition Properties to be Converted to Public Use

ID	FOLIO	LAND USE	ADDRESS	ASSESSED VALUE	ESTIMATED TAX REVENUE LOSS
1	494135041920	01- Single Family	5220 NW 14 PL. LAUDERHILL 33313-5408	\$268,460	\$4,614.77
2	494135041930	01- Single Family	5210 NW 14 PL. LAUDERHILL 33313-5408	\$260,150	\$5,098.52
3	494135041940	01- Single Family	5200 NW 14 PL. LAUDERHILL 33313-5408	\$261,570	\$2,367.12
4	494135041950	01- Single Family	1400 NW 52 AVE. LAUDERHILL 33313-5431	\$342,210	\$8,964.42
5	494135041960	01- Single Family	1420 NW 52 AVE. LAUDERHILL 33313-5431	\$260,140	\$2,352.29
6	494135041970	01- Single Family	1440 NW 52 AVE. LAUDERHILL 33313	\$266,310	\$3,104.34
7	4941 12 08 0350	01- Single Family	5911 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$140,960	\$3,115.52
8	494112080340	01- Single Family	5901 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$183,480	\$5,578.47
9	494112080330	01- Single Family	5891 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$174,530	\$5,709.90
10	494112080320	01- Single Family	5881 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$52,220	\$1,525.31
11	494112080310	01- Single Family	5871 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$198,400	\$4,369.11
12	494112080300	01- Single Family	5861 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$191,550	\$4,219.62
13	494112080290	01- Single Family	5851 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$75,790	\$1,693.24
14	494112080280	01- Single Family	5820 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$96,500	\$2,145.23
15	494112080270	01- Single Family	5830 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$144,570	\$3,194.30
16	494112080260	01- Single Family	5840 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$91,290	\$2,031.52
17	494112080250	01- Single Family	5850 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$202,640	\$5,670.63
18	494112080240	01- Single Family	5860 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$223,740	\$6,169.26
19	494112080230	01- Single Family	5870 NW 41ST TERRACE	\$262,770	\$5,664.81

SECTION 3 – POTENTIAL EFFECTS

ID	FOLIO	LAND USE	ADDRESS	ASSESSED VALUE	ESTIMATED TAX REVENUE LOSS
			NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319		
20	494112080220	01- Single Family	5880 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$228,430	\$5,950.30
21	494112080210	01- Single Family	5890 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$175,890	\$5,351.05
22	494112080200	01- Single Family	5900 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$219,140	\$4,821.73
23	494112080190	01- Single Family	5910 NW 41ST TERRACE NORTH LAUDERDALE, FL 33319	\$284,700	\$6,252.55
TOTAL:					\$90,828.71

3.2.3 Traffic Patterns

The proposed improvements include the addition of two new interchanges: one at Oakland Park Boulevard and one at Cypress Creek Road. These new interchanges are anticipated to divert some traffic away from the adjacent interchanges, which could reduce traffic near Florida's Turnpike on Commercial Boulevard, Atlantic Boulevard, and Sunrise Boulevard. The new interchanges are anticipated to increase traffic on Rock Island Road, Oakland Park Boulevard, and Cypress Creek Road as motorists begin to use these roads to access Florida's Turnpike.

The proposed improvements to the Coconut Creek Parkway interchange add a direct connection from adjacent industrial uses to Florida's Turnpike via a roundabout on Blount Road. This direct connection is anticipated to remove Turnpike-bound truck traffic from Coconut Creek Parkway. The direct connection is anticipated to alter truck travel patterns through an efficient connection that benefits local traffic.

3.2.4 Business Access

Business access is anticipated to be preserved or enhanced through the proposed improvements. The conceptual design preserves existing business access, including improvements on cross streets intersecting Florida's Turnpike. Additionally, the two new proposed interchanges at Oakland Park Boulevard and Cypress Creek Road will expand business access for motorists exiting Florida's Turnpike at these new locations.

3.2.5 Special Needs Patrons

The proposed improvements are not anticipated to have any impact on special needs patrons of businesses in the project limits.

3.3 Land Use Changes

3.3.1 Land Use – Urban Form

Land use changes are anticipated to result from the proposed improvements, initially with the direct conversion of existing land uses to transportation right-of-way. Twenty-three (23) single family homes will be converted from residential to transportation right-of-way with the proposed improvements to the Sunrise Boulevard interchange and the proposed pond site in Pompano Park. In addition, the proposed new interchanges at Oakland Park Boulevard and Cypress Creek Road could indirectly result in land use changes along these two roadways. Both new interchanges are in locations that are already developed, but the new connection with Florida's Turnpike could potentially create redevelopment opportunities within these corridors to serve Turnpike users.

The proposed improvements impact two regional parks: Tradewinds Park, and Fern Forest Nature Center. Tradewinds Park is a 638.5-acre Broward County Park located just west of Florida's Turnpike at Sample Road. The proposed interchange improvements at Sample Road require 8.85 acres from Tradewinds Park associated with the re-alignment of Tradewinds Park Road. Fern Forest Nature Center is a 247.1-acre Broward County Park located just west of Florida's Turnpike south of Atlantic Boulevard. The preferred pond site alternative for the C-14 Basin between SR 7 and the C-14 Canal would require 12.91 acres from the southern tip of Fern Forest Nature Center property.

Since regional parks are being impacted, as part of the Broward County, FL Code of Ordinances, "Regional Parks may not be sold, transferred, or used for purposes other than as a regional park unless such action is approved by an affirmative vote of no less than sixty percent (60%) of the electors of Broward County voting in a referendum at either a general election or a special election." All other alternatives have been assessed to minimize impacts to the regional parks, and the selected preferred alternative was able to minimize the most impacts.

3.3.2 Plan Consistency

Widening Florida's Turnpike Mainline from south of I-595 (MP 53) to Wiles Road (MP 70) from eight to ten lanes is included in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) for the PD&E phase between Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 and FY 2021. However, no future phases are currently included in the STIP.

Within the project limits, a segment of this project is included in the Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) for FY 2018 to FY 2022 as well as the Broward MPO Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), Commitment 2040. The Broward MPO TIP and LRTP include widening the Turnpike Mainline from Atlantic Boulevard (MP 66) to Wiles Road (MP 70) from six to eight lanes for the right-of-way and construction phases. Widening of the Turnpike Mainline to ten lanes through the project limits is not currently included in the LRTP or TIP.

3.3.3 Growth Trends and Issues (past and present)

In 1960, the regional population was just under 1.5 million people, and it grew to over 6 million people by 2019. The regional population is forecasted to be just over 7.5 million people by the

year 2045. Population and employment projections referenced in the Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPO) Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), Commitment 2040, indicate that the population of Broward County alone is expected to grow from 1,748,800 to 1,962,000 (12.2% increase) between 2010 and 2040. Employment is projected to grow 10.4% between 2010 and 2040.

The Enterprise document entitled *Florida Traffic Trends Report*, July 2017, identifies the need to widen the mainline for the following segments within the project limits; from eight/ten lanes to twelve lanes by 2040 between south of I-595 Milepost (MP) 53 and Commercial Boulevard (MP 62), and from six/eight lanes to ten lanes by 2030 between Commercial Boulevard (MP 62) and north of Sample Road (MP 70). The segment from Griffin Road (MP 53) to Atlantic Boulevard (MP 66) is ranked number six for the unfunded widening needs by the year 2020. In addition, improvements at the Commercial Boulevard (MP 62) interchange are also needed by the year 2020, and this improvement is identified as number two ranked for the unfunded interchange needs.

3.3.4 Focal Points

A number of community focal points are located in the study area and are identified in Section 2.3. Two community focal points are anticipated to be directly impacted by the proposed improvements: Tradewinds Park and Fern Forest Nature Center. The proposed interchange improvements at Sample Road require 8.85 acres from Tradewinds Park associated with the re-alignment of Tradewinds Park Road. The preferred pond site alternative for the C-14 Basin between SR 7 and the C-14 Canal would require 12.91 acres from the southern tip of Fern Forest Nature Center property.

There are 55 bridges located within the project limits, but none of them appear to be distinctive community focal points. There are eight proposed interchange alternatives that will require replacements or renewal of bridges in the study area. The Sunrise Blvd alternative will replace two bridges, the Oakland Park Blvd alternative will replace one bridge, the Cypress Creek Road Alternative will replace one bridge, and the Sample Road alternative will replace one bridge. Two new bridges are proposed at the Commercial Boulevard interchange.

3.4 Mobility

The purpose of this project is to increase operational capacity to provide for future travel demand while improving safety, addressing roadway and structural improvements and enhancing travel conditions / operations throughout the study limits. Thus, mobility is enhanced with the recommended alternative.

3.4.1 Mobility Choices

The proposed concepts offer improved service to motorists with the addition of capacity on Florida's Turnpike mainline, while preserving existing bicycle and pedestrian facilities at interchange locations where they currently exist. Improved access to Florida's Turnpike with modifications to existing interchanges and the addition of two new interchanges is anticipated to benefit transit users taking Broward County Transit Routes that use Florida's Turnpike (Routes 18, 19, and Breeze express bus service).

3.4.2 Accessibility

The proposed Turnpike Mainline widening and interchange improvements are not anticipated to have a significant affect accessibility within the project limits. All the proposed improvements to existing interchanges at I-595, Sunrise Boulevard, Commercial Boulevard, Atlantic Boulevard, Coconut Creek Parkway, and Sample Road maintain existing bicycle and pedestrian connections over or under Florida's Turnpike to preserve access for non-driving population groups. The proposed new interchanges at Oakland Park Boulevard and Cypress Creek Road would be in locations where the existing cross street and its associated bicycle and pedestrian facilities are bridged over Florida's Turnpike mainline. Although existing access across Florida's Turnpike is preserved for the benefit of non-motorized users, the addition of ramps at these two bridge locations to connect vehicle traffic with Florida's Turnpike mainline is anticipated to create additional conflict points where pedestrians and bicyclist will have to cross if they are travelling over Florida's Turnpike, which could be an impediment for users. Crosswalks have been included in the conceptual design to assist non-driving populations crossing at ramp terminals.

3.4.3 Connectivity

The proposed interchange concepts are designed to improve connectivity to Florida's Turnpike, with interchange modifications designed to offer better connections at existing interchanges at I-595, Sunrise Boulevard, Commercial Boulevard, Atlantic Boulevard, Coconut Creek Parkway, and Sample Road. In addition, the two new interchanges proposed at Oakland Park Boulevard and Cypress Creek Road will provide new connections to Florida's Turnpike, which will also improve the function of the adjacent existing interchanges at Sunrise Boulevard, Commercial Boulevard, and Atlantic Boulevard. Connectivity across Florida's Turnpike mainline for bicycle and pedestrian modes is preserved for all existing and new proposed interchange locations.

3.4.4 Traffic Circulation

Traffic circulation is anticipated to be enhanced with the addition of more capacity on Florida's Turnpike mainline, improvements to existing interchanges, and the addition of the two new interchanges at Oakland Park Boulevard and Cypress Creek Road.

The proposed Cypress Creek Road interchange would add access to Florida's Turnpike to and from the north only, which is expected to divert traffic away from the adjacent interchanges at Commercial Boulevard and Atlantic Boulevard. Adding access to Florida's Turnpike at this location is anticipated to increase traffic on Cypress Creek Road near Florida's Turnpike due to motorists seeking access at this new location.

The proposed Oakland Park Boulevard interchange is anticipated to reduce traffic at the Sunrise Boulevard interchange and the Commercial Boulevard interchange. Additionally, traffic on Oakland Park Boulevard, 52nd Avenue, and Rock Island Road near Florida's Turnpike is expected to increase as motorists seek Turnpike access. The associated realignment of 52nd Avenue and Rock Island Road preserves existing access, so no changes in circulation are expected.

The proposed improvements to the Commercial Boulevard interchange and the Coconut Creek Parkway interchange may have minor effects on traffic circulation. The Commercial Boulevard interchange includes a proposed median closure on Commercial Boulevard at the western approach to the NW 47th Terrace signalized intersection, but the proposed closure would not

result in a restriction of access. The proposed improvements to the Coconut Creek Parkway interchange add a direct connection from adjacent industrial uses to Florida's Turnpike via a roundabout on Blount Road. This direct connection is anticipated to remove Turnpike-bound truck traffic from Coconut Creek Parkway. The proposed Coconut Creek Parkway interchange improvements also include a new direct northbound on ramp and southbound off ramp south of Coconut Creek Parkway, which is anticipated to remove traffic from the existing ramp terminal's signalized intersection.

3.4.5 Public Parking

No impacts on public parking are anticipated with the proposed improvements.

3.5 Aesthetic Effects

3.5.1 Noise/Vibration

For the year 2045 Build condition, noise levels were modelled in TNM at 1,956 receptor locations representing 10,441 residential and 177 special land use noise sensitive sites. Noise levels at 4,424 residences and 67 non-residential "special land use" sites, are predicted to approach or exceed the NAC for the year 2045 Build Alternative and therefore considered "impacted".

Analyses were performed of the impacted locations to determine if noise abatement was potentially feasible and reasonable under FDOT policy, including the no-barrier analysis of existing noise barriers. The noise barrier analysis performed to date and summarized in Table 6-1 below indicates that noise barriers could potentially provide reasonable and feasible noise abatement for 3,142 of the 4,424 impacted residences (including existing barrier "no-barrier" analysis impacts), as well as provide a 5 dB(A) noise reduction benefit to 2,200 non-impacted residences. Noise abatement was not determined feasible and reasonable for any of the 67 impacted special use sites; however, some of the special use locations will receive incidental benefits from noise barriers for the residential areas. The results of the noise barrier evaluations where noise abatement was determined to be potentially feasible and reasonable are summarized by noise sensitive area in the *Noise Study Report (NSR)* prepared under a separate cover.

The PD&E study phase analysis indicates that noise barriers are potentially feasible and reasonable at 20 noise sensitive areas. The potentially feasible and reasonable noise barriers meet the FDOT's cost per benefit criteria with a preliminary cost of under the \$42,000 per benefited receptor criterion. Noise barriers at these 20 locations will be given further consideration during the Design phase of this project. The dimensions of noise walls are subject to change during the design phase of the project. Furthermore, it should be noted that as part of the conceptual PD&E assessment process, several noise wall locations appear to have engineering constraints that may render them non-constructible, or which could result in them not being cost-reasonable. While these constraints will be assessed with greater scrutiny in future design projects, an effort was made to identify those walls that may have such potential constraints in the *NSR*.

3.5.2 Viewshed

Viewshed impacts are anticipated as part of the proposed improvements. The widening of Florida's Turnpike mainline to the west will result in additional pavement closer to adjacent land

uses. In some locations, proposed noise barriers may be constructed that would block the view of Florida's Turnpike from adjacent properties. The proposed interchange improvements will alter the appearance of the current interchanges at all six locations. At the Coconut Creek Parkway interchange, public comments submitted by condominium residents expressed concern regarding traffic headlights shining into their homes, and the southbound off ramp at the Coconut Creek Interchange was shifted to reduce potential impacts from motorist headlights.

The proposed new interchange at Oakland Park Boulevard is anticipated to impact the viewshed of surrounding properties. Currently, Oakland Park Boulevard is already bridged over Florida's Turnpike as shown in **Figure 3-1**. As shown in **Figure 3-2**, the proposed Oakland Park Boulevard interchange concept includes an additional bridge over Florida's Turnpike in front of the Hawaiian Gardens Condominiums. Although the existing noise wall shields the view of Florida's Turnpike from the condominiums, the bridge and ramps signage and lighting could potentially be visible from Hawaiian Gardens Condominiums. The re-alignment of Rock Island Road associated with the Oakland Park Boulevard interchange would also bring elevated travel lanes and a new bridge within the viewshed of the Hills of Inverrary condominiums along Lime Hill Road.

Figure 3-1: Oakland Park Boulevard – Existing



Figure 3-2: Oakland Park Boulevard – Proposed



Currently Cypress Creek Road is bridged over Florida's Turnpike as shown in **Figure 3-3**. The proposed interchange concept would add a loop ramp that connects to the elevated bridge as shown in **Figure 3-4**. The loop ramp is located in the south quadrant of the intersection where no residential development is present. Impacts to the viewsheds of the surrounding residential communities on the opposite quadrants are anticipated to be minimal as views from these communities are already obscured by existing vegetation and distance from the proposed loop ramp.

Figure 3-3: Cypress Creek Road – Existing



Figure 3-4: Cypress Creek Road - Proposed



3.5.3 Compatibility

Florida's Turnpike is an existing, limited-access transportation facility extending through highly developed Broward County. Florida's Turnpike pre-dates most of the surrounding community's development. The proposed infrastructure improvements enhance the transportation corridor's function and are compatible with the existing facility's relationship to the surrounding community.

3.6 Relocation Potential

3.6.1 Residential

There are twenty-three (23) residential relocations associated with the proposed improvements as listed in **Table 3-3**. The widening of the mainline to ten lanes will require the Sunrise Boulevard ramp bridge to be replaced, lengthening the spans in order to accommodate the 10-lane ultimate section. The replacement of the ramp bridge will impact the existing toll gantry for the southbound on-ramp. The replacement toll gantry will be located on the east side of the Turnpike Mainline. The location of the replacement toll gantry requires the bridge to be shifted north approximately 130 feet. This pushes the loop ramp north accordingly. In addition, the southbound exit ramp to the loop ramp is designed for a gradual design speed of reduction from 50 mph to 30 mph. The geometry of the ramp allows for the safe travel of vehicles entering the loop ramp. Shifting the loop ramp to the north requires six (6) residential relocations. An additional seventeen (17) residential relocations are associated with a proposed stormwater pond (Pond Alternative 3B-2) near the Commercial Boulevard interchange

A *Conceptual Stage Relocation Plan (CSRP)* prepared under a separate cover determined that sufficient comparable replacement sites are available or will be made available for residences.

In order to minimize the unavoidable effects of Right of Way acquisition and displacement of people, the Enterprise will carry out a Right of Way and Relocation Assistance Program in accordance with Florida Statute 421.55, Relocation of Displaced Persons.

Table 3-3: Residential Relocations Summary

I D	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	AREA*	TYPE	BUILT	*OWNER/TENANT
1	5220 NW 14 th Place Lauderhill, FL 33313	3 Bed/2 Bath	1791 SF	SFR	1970	Owner
2	5210 NW 14 th Place Lauderhill, FL 33313	3 Bed/2 Bath	1851 SF	SFR	1970	Owner
3	5200 NW 14 th Place Lauderhill, FL 33313	3 Bed/2 Bath	1791 SF	SFR	1970	Owner
4	1400 NW 52 nd Avenue Lauderhill, FL 33313	3 Bed/2 Bath	2203 SF	SFR	1970	Owner
5	1420 NW 52 nd Avenue Lauderhill, FL 33313	3 Bed/2 Bath	1820 SF	SFR	1969	Owner

SECTION 3 – POTENTIAL EFFECTS

I D	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	AREA*	TYPE	BUILT	*OWNER/TENANT
6	1440 NW 52 nd Avenue Lauderhill, FL 33313	3 Bed/2 Bath	1820 SF	SFR	1970	Owner
7	5911 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	3 Bed/1 Bath	1122 SF	SFR	1961	Owner
8	5901 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	2 Bed/2 Bath	1216 SF	SFR	1961	Tenant
9	5891 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	3 Bed/1 Bath	1122 SF	SFR	1960	Tenant
10	5881 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	2 Bed/1 Bath	955 SF	SFR	1961	Owner
11	5871 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	2 Bed/1 Bath	955 SF	SFR	1961	Owner
12	5861 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	2 Bed/2 Bath	1027 SF	SFR	1960	Owner
13	5851 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	2 Bed 1 Bath	955 SF	SFR	1960	Owner
14	5820 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	4 Bed/2 Bath	1456 SF	SFR	1960	Owner
15	5830 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	4 Bed/2 Bath	1279 SF	SFR	1961	Owner
16	5840 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	2 Bed/1 Bath	902 SF	SFR	1961	Owner
17	5850 NW 41 st Terrace	2 Bed/1 Bath	955 SF	SFR	1961	Tenant

SECTION 3 – POTENTIAL EFFECTS

I D	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	AREA*	TYPE	BUILT	*OWNER/TENANT
	North Lauderdale, FL 33319					
18	5860 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	3 Bed/2Bath	955 SF	SFR	1961	Tenant
19	5870 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	2 Bed/1 Bath	1207 SF	SFR	1960	Owner
20	5880 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	2 Bed/1 Bath	902 SF	SFR	1960	Tenant
21	5890 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	2 Bed/1 Bath	955 SF	SFR	1960	Owner
22	5900 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	3 Bed/2 Bath	1391 SF	SFR	1961	Owner
23	5910 NW 41 st Terrace North Lauderdale, FL 33319	4 Bed/2 Bath	1406 SF	SFR	1960	Owner

3.6.2 Business Relocations

The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 recognizes the act of renting property to another person or entity as a business. As such, landlords are entitled to business relocation benefits. The *CSRP* identified five (5) of the twenty-three (23) single family homes to be relocated are landlord businesses. As such, landlords are entitled to business relocation benefits. None of the businesses proposed for acquisition are major employers.

3.6.3 Public Facilities

An existing parcel owned by the Department within the Florida Turnpike's interchange at Sunrise Boulevard will be used as a pond site. The existing uses, such as the park and ride, FHP Office, FTE office and AT&T communications tower will be discontinued at this site.

4.0 Recommendations and Commitments

4.1 Recommendations for Resolving Issues

In response to community feedback, three widening alternatives for the section of Turnpike from south of Atlantic Boulevard to Wiles Road were compared; one that widens the Turnpike to the west mostly within existing right of way, another that widens the Turnpike on a center alignment, and a third that widens the Turnpike to the east. All three alternatives would provide the same number of lanes. Also, the noise impacts would be comparable in all three options after mitigating with noise barriers. The center and east widening alternatives require relocation of FGT gas lines from its current location along the eastern edge of the Turnpike Mainline to an undetermined location outside of Turnpike right-of-way. This relocation of the FGT gas lines would result in significant relocations of both residential and commercial property owners. The west widening alternative requires no relocations and results in the least impacts to the region. The west widening was recommended to minimize impacts to corridor residents.

Residents of Wynmoor Village and Sunshine Drive coordinated with the Enterprise to express quality of life concerns associated with the placement of proposed improvements in close proximity to their communities. In response to Wynmoor Village's concerns, the Enterprise evaluated alternatives for a localized shift of Florida's Turnpike mainline at the Coconut Creek Road interchange to move traffic away from Wynmoor Village. The evaluation resulted in shifting the southbound edge of the mainline travel lanes approximately 11 feet to 20 feet east, providing 59 to 69 feet of distance between the southbound travel lanes and the western limited-access right-of-way line where Wynmoor Village is located. Similarly, the Enterprise shifted the southbound travel lanes adjacent to Sunshine Drive approximately 35 to 42 feet away from the western limited-access right of way line adjacent to that community.

Potential noise impacts were analyzed and documented in the *NSR* prepared under a separate cover and made available for public review prior to the Public Hearing. Analyses were performed of the impacted locations to determine if noise abatement was potentially feasible and reasonable under FDOT policy, including the no-barrier analysis of existing noise barriers. The noise barrier analysis indicated that noise barriers could potentially provide reasonable and feasible noise abatement for 3,142 of the 4,424 impacted residences (including existing barrier "no-barrier" analysis impacts), as well as provide a 5 dB(A) noise reduction benefit to 2,200 non-impacted residences. Noise abatement was not determined feasible and reasonable for any of the 67 impacted special use sites; however, some of the special use locations will receive incidental benefits from noise barriers for the residential areas. Any noise walls identified as potentially feasible and reasonable under federal and state regulations will be further assessed during the Design phase. If they then meet FDOT criteria, noise barriers would be built during construction.

Any community concerns related to visual impacts are recommended to be resolved through a landscaping plan to be prepared during this project's design phase. The landscaping plan should include elements designed to screen views of the elevated infrastructure elements associated

with the proposed interchange improvements. Any noise barriers should also be designed to add to the corridor's aesthetic appeal.

4.2 Project Commitments

To minimize the impacts of this project to the social, cultural, natural, and physical environment FDOT has made the following commitments throughout the PD&E Study:

1. The Enterprise will complete a wood stork suitable foraging habitat assessment during the project's Design phase to ensure that the proper amount of mitigation is procured for impacts to suitable wood stork foraging habitat in accordance with the wood stork consultation key.
2. The project will implement the USFWS-approved Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake (most updated version) during the proposed roadway improvements.
3. The Enterprise will reinitiate technical assistance with the USFWS during the project's design phase regarding the Florida bonneted bat.
4. A land use review will be performed during the design phase to identify all noise sensitive sites that may have received a building permit subsequent to the noise study but prior to the project's Date of Public Knowledge. The date that the State Environmental Impact Report is approved by the Enterprise will be the Date of Public Knowledge. If the review identifies noise sensitive sites that have been permitted prior to the Date of Public Knowledge, then those sensitive sites will be evaluated for traffic noise impacts and abatement considerations.
5. All High and Medium risk rated sites identified in the Contamination Screening Evaluation Report will be re- evaluated for their potential to impact the project during the design / ROW acquisition phases as applicable, to determine if a Level II Contamination Assessment is warranted. Level II Contamination Assessment activities will be completed within the project limits for those sites determined to have potential to impact construction / ROW acquisition.
6. The Enterprise is committed to the construction of feasible and reasonable noise abatement measures at locations identified in the Noise Study Report, contingent upon the following conditions during future Design phases:
 - Final recommendations on the construction of abatement measures is determined during the project's final design phase and through the public involvement process;
 - Detailed noise analyses during the final design process support the need, feasibility, and reasonableness of providing abatement;
 - Cost analysis indicates that the cost of the noise barrier(s) will not exceed the cost reasonable criterion;
 - Community input supporting types, heights, and locations of the noise barrier(s) is provided to the FTE; and
 - Safety and engineering aspects as related to the roadway user and the adjacent property owner have been reviewed and any conflicts or issues resolved.

5.0 Environmental Justice, Civil Rights, and Related Issues

Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations, signed by the President on February 11, 1994, directs federal agencies to take appropriate and necessary steps to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse effects of federal projects on the health or environment of minority and low-income populations to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law.

5.1 Protected Populations in Study Area

The Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) Environmental Justice Guidance under NEPA states: "Minority populations should be identified where either: (a) the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50 percent or (b) the minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority percentage in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis" (CEQ, 1997).

A demographic analysis of the study area indicates that the minority population in the study area (78%) exceeds the 50% threshold, and the study area's minority population is also greater than the minority percentage in Broward County (64%). The study area's low-income population (43%) does not exceed the 50% threshold but is greater than the low-income percentage in Broward County (32%). Based on this analysis, protected populations exist within the study area.

The demographics of the study area's 81 Census block groups are summarized in **Table 5-1**. A more detailed analysis of the block group data indicated that 64 block groups have minority populations percentages over 50%. Of those 64 minority block groups, 27 are located on the west side of Florida's Turnpike, and 37 are located on the east side of Florida's Turnpike. An analysis of low-income populations indicated 21 block groups have low-income populations in excess of 50%, with 10 of these located west of Florida's Turnpike and 11 located on the east side.

Table 5-1: Study Area Demographics by Census Block Group

BLOCK GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION	PERCENT MINORITY	PERCENT LOW INCOME	PERCENT LINGUISTICALLY ISOLATED	PERCENT OVER AGE 64	LOCATION RELATIVE TO TURNPIKE
120110503091	2,669	99%	72%	28%	2%	EAST
120110608021	1,210	75%	19%	14%	10%	EAST
120110608022	2,908	89%	19%	1%	6%	EAST
120110502051	2,718	40%	20%	5%	41%	EAST
120110502072	2,585	81%	60%	9%	11%	EAST
120110104061	4,680	51%	28%	4%	17%	EAST
120110412002	1,709	95%	34%	6%	5%	EAST
120110503014	688	100%	26%	0%	8%	EAST
120110503111	1,910	91%	28%	13%	15%	EAST

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BLOCK GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION	PERCENT MINORITY	PERCENT LOW INCOME	PERCENT LINGUISTICALLY ISOLATED	PERCENT OVER AGE 64	LOCATION RELATIVE TO TURNPIKE
120110503112	1,629	61%	70%	25%	45%	EAST
120110503121	1,669	89%	46%	7%	19%	EAST
120110611003	2,157	83%	39%	27%	19%	EAST
120110604011	2,766	99%	32%	0%	14%	EAST
120110502042	2,717	50%	18%	12%	19%	EAST
120110503061	5,610	100%	49%	12%	8%	EAST
120110503062	964	80%	61%	6%	27%	EAST
120110413004	3,320	100%	49%	0%	9%	EAST
120110502043	1,750	58%	28%	5%	15%	EAST
120110502041	1,714	70%	28%	3%	13%	EAST
120110502061	2,466	68%	40%	9%	16%	EAST
120110608011	1,557	52%	17%	4%	21%	EAST
120110502082	1,347	98%	91%	50%	4%	EAST
120110502083	2,009	77%	48%	11%	18%	EAST
120110503162	767	62%	48%	7%	52%	EAST
120110503151	1,425	87%	47%	13%	37%	EAST
120110503152	889	91%	56%	7%	51%	EAST
120110503161	789	34%	36%	14%	71%	EAST
120110503122	881	78%	47%	28%	56%	EAST
120110604041	2,055	92%	42%	10%	28%	EAST
120110608024	2,629	96%	45%	7%	7%	EAST
120110306021	2,166	79%	43%	18%	5%	EAST
120110306011	1,538	94%	44%	4%	10%	EAST
120110308062	2,306	43%	35%	7%	41%	EAST
120110104054	1,149	61%	71%	16%	3%	EAST
120110503131	1,341	86%	69%	9%	63%	EAST
120110611004	1,435	65%	19%	29%	27%	EAST
120110611005	2,594	90%	75%	44%	2%	EAST
120110701041	3,238	77%	64%	28%	12%	EAST
120110306012	2,972	74%	95%	0%	2%	EAST
120110306022	1,276	98%	48%	3%	10%	EAST
120110601241	2,148	80%	39%	3%	22%	WEST

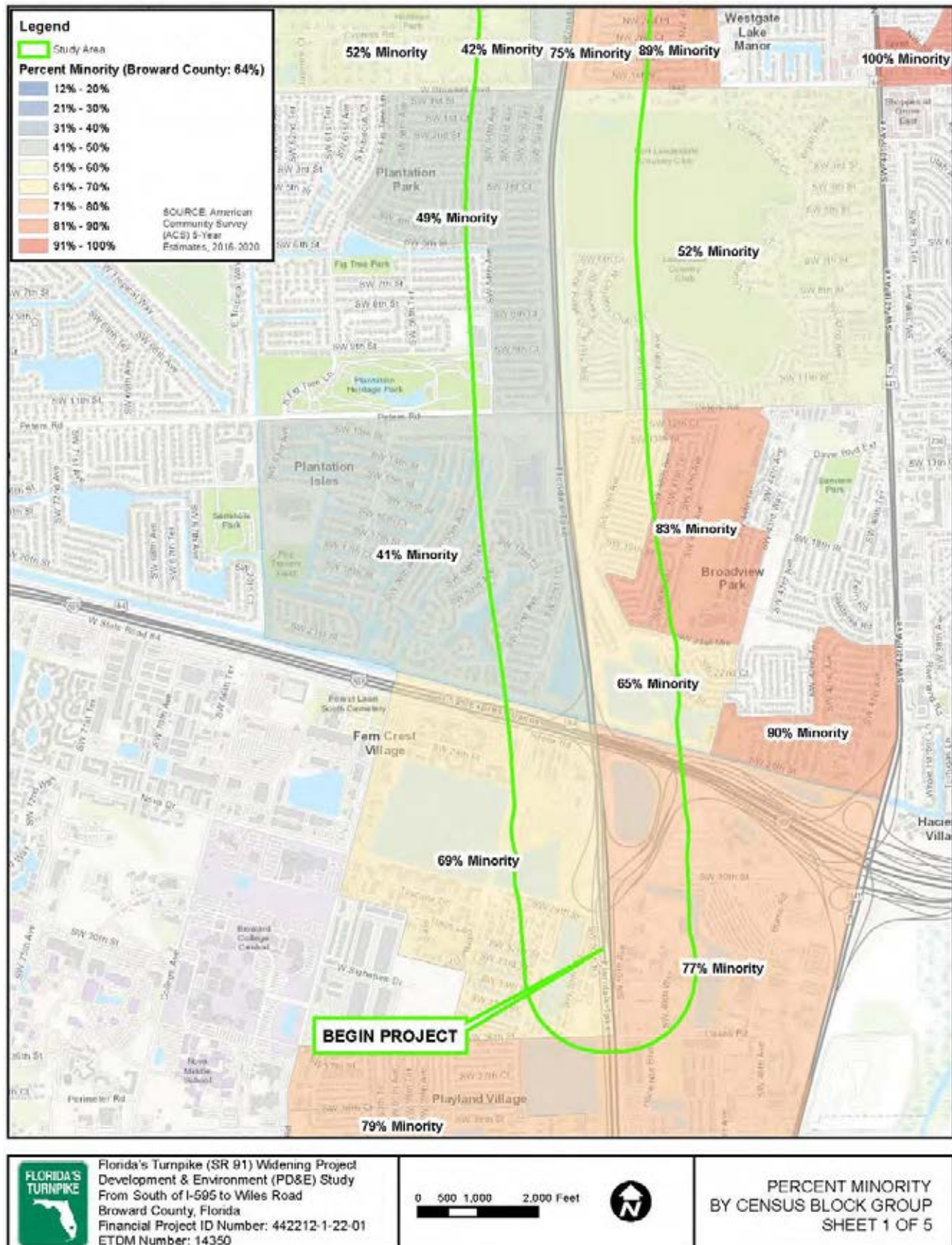
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BLOCK GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION	PERCENT MINORITY	PERCENT LOW INCOME	PERCENT LINGUISTICALLY ISOLATED	PERCENT OVER AGE 64	LOCATION RELATIVE TO TURNPIKE
120110603051	1,979	88%	44%	10%	8%	WEST
120110307022	1,446	31%	28%	0%	25%	WEST
120110603061	1,448	73%	54%	10%	29%	WEST
120110201033	1,109	48%	13%	17%	11%	WEST
120110205021	1,967	99%	68%	15%	11%	WEST
120110205022	2,265	82%	13%	4%	13%	WEST
120110601071	3,329	84%	29%	10%	21%	WEST
120110204052	1,686	94%	49%	13%	5%	WEST
120110307021	2,204	43%	13%	0%	6%	WEST
120110601091	1,865	62%	16%	5%	25%	WEST
120110601072	1,152	87%	72%	25%	22%	WEST
120110603023	2,422	88%	67%	9%	11%	WEST
120110603032	2,099	91%	66%	4%	13%	WEST
120110602083	3,343	96%	43%	11%	9%	WEST
120110603031	2,813	90%	60%	1%	2%	WEST
120110603041	1,941	100%	61%	5%	7%	WEST
120110607001	1,403	42%	24%	0%	19%	WEST
120110607002	744	22%	8%	0%	20%	WEST
120110607003	1,205	52%	29%	0%	5%	WEST
120110609001	1,837	49%	25%	0%	12%	WEST
120110610011	2,341	41%	21%	0%	21%	WEST
120110204041	2,020	93%	44%	5%	5%	WEST
120110601092	1,299	54%	23%	8%	49%	WEST
120110307031	2,528	36%	44%	8%	34%	WEST
120110307032	2,556	50%	34%	2%	24%	WEST
120110307043	411	12%	20%	25%	73%	WEST
120110307042	2,052	48%	13%	3%	26%	WEST
120110601281	2,955	79%	30%	17%	21%	WEST
120110701021	1,437	59%	34%	15%	18%	WEST
120110307051	1,159	29%	47%	3%	73%	WEST
120110201031	2,104	53%	43%	10%	9%	WEST
120110204053	1,392	89%	53%	9%	13%	WEST

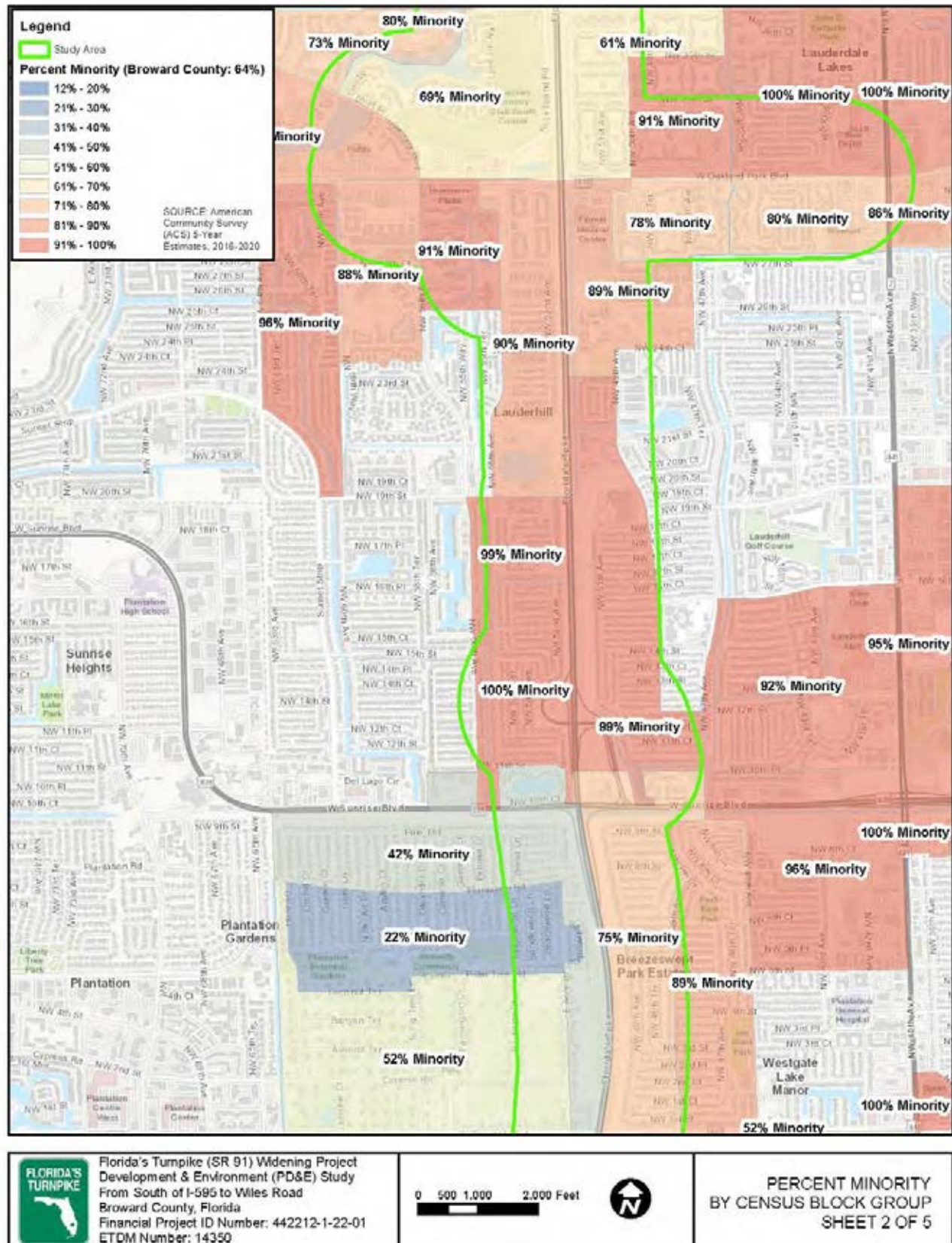
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BLOCK GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION	PERCENT MINORITY	PERCENT LOW INCOME	PERCENT LINGUISTICALLY ISOLATED	PERCENT OVER AGE 64	LOCATION RELATIVE TO TURNPIKE
120110603042	1,408	99%	56%	9%	8%	WEST
120110603062	331	69%	5%	5%	37%	WEST
120110106153	1,661	64%	21%	12%	17%	WEST
120110106151	2,478	30%	6%	0%	7%	WEST
120110106141	3,102	70%	29%	1%	10%	WEST
120110701032	3,851	69%	28%	7%	6%	WEST
120110307053	1,959	13%	31%	0%	73%	WEST
120110701042	2,206	79%	61%	30%	9%	WEST

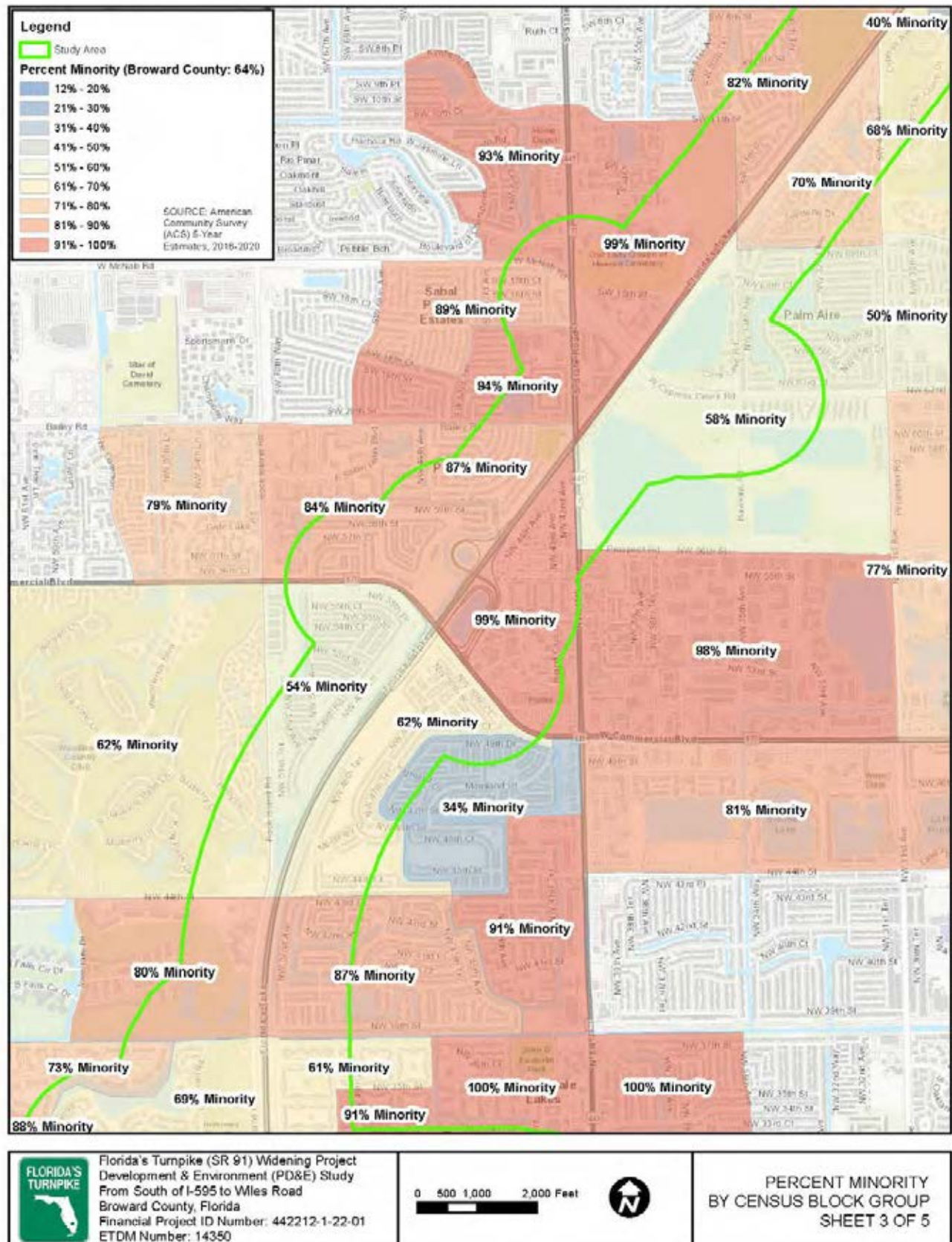
Figure 5-1: Percent Minority by Census Block Group



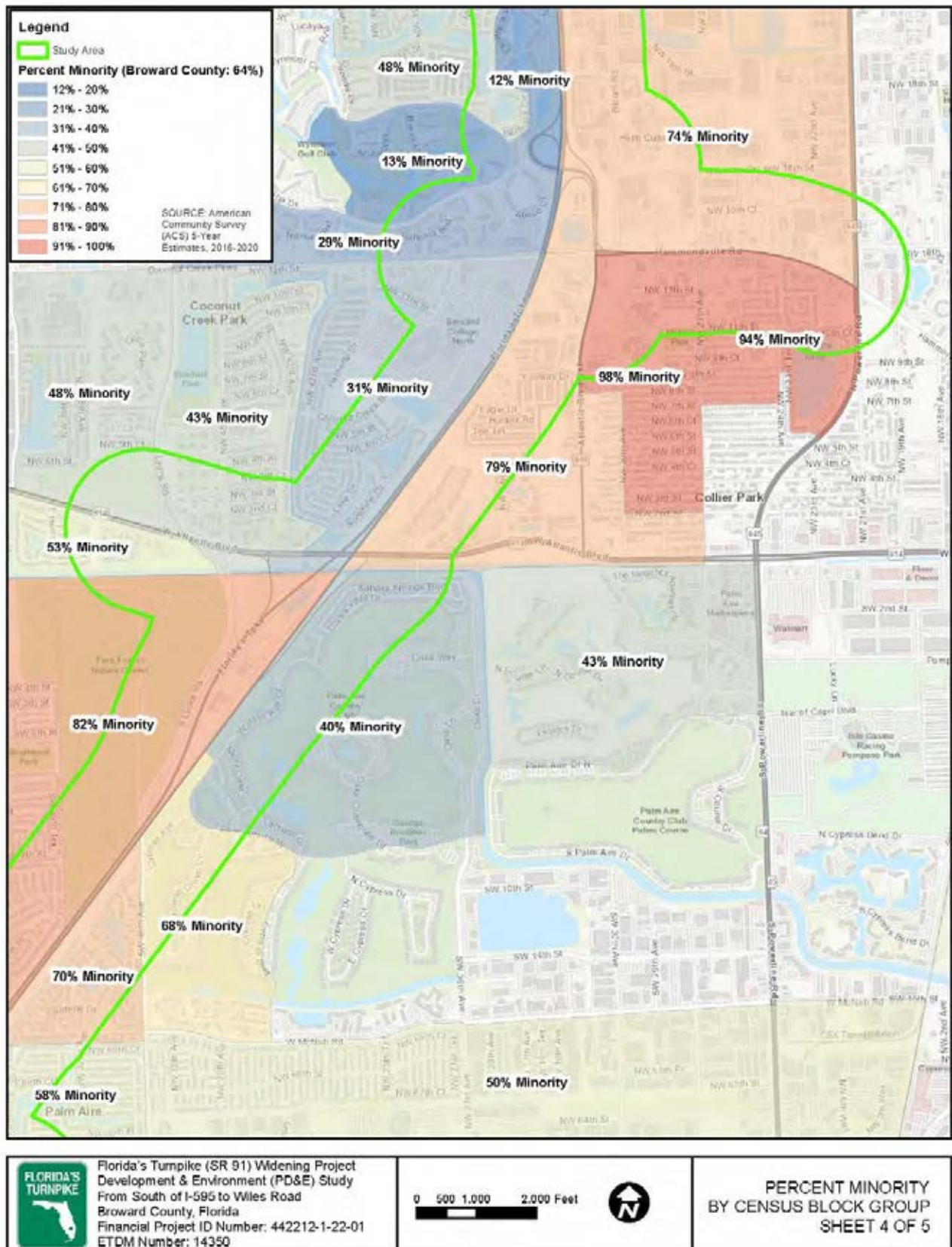
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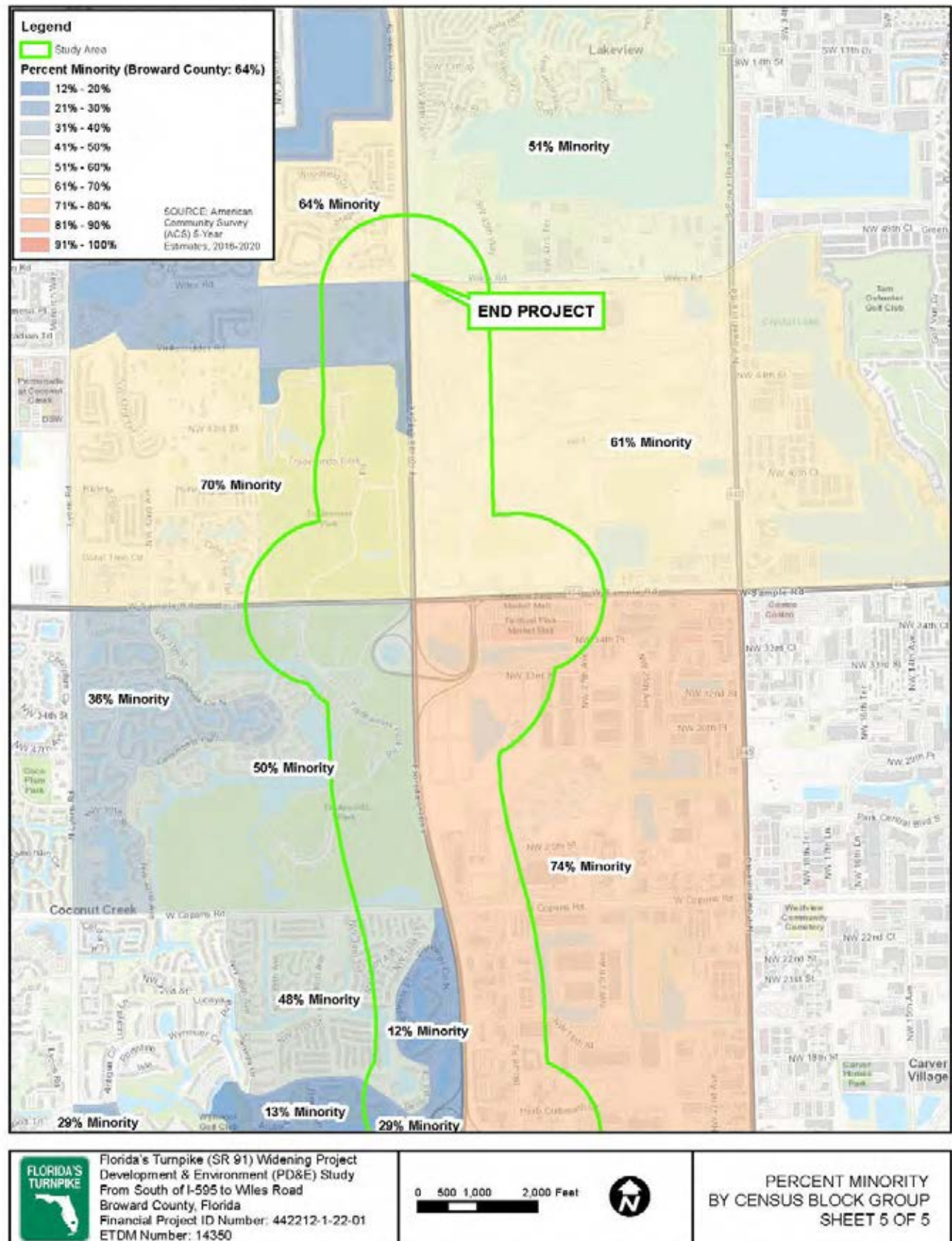
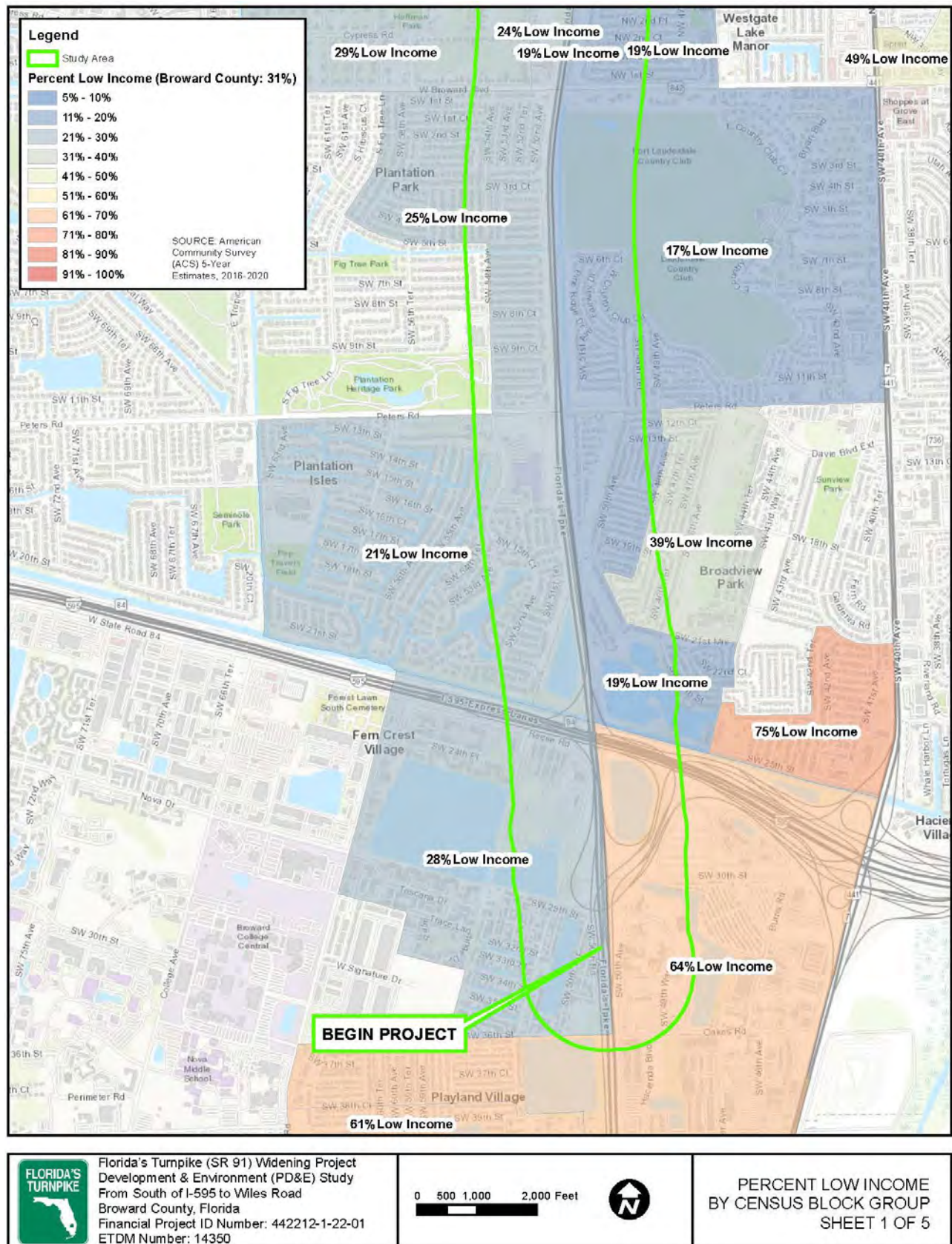
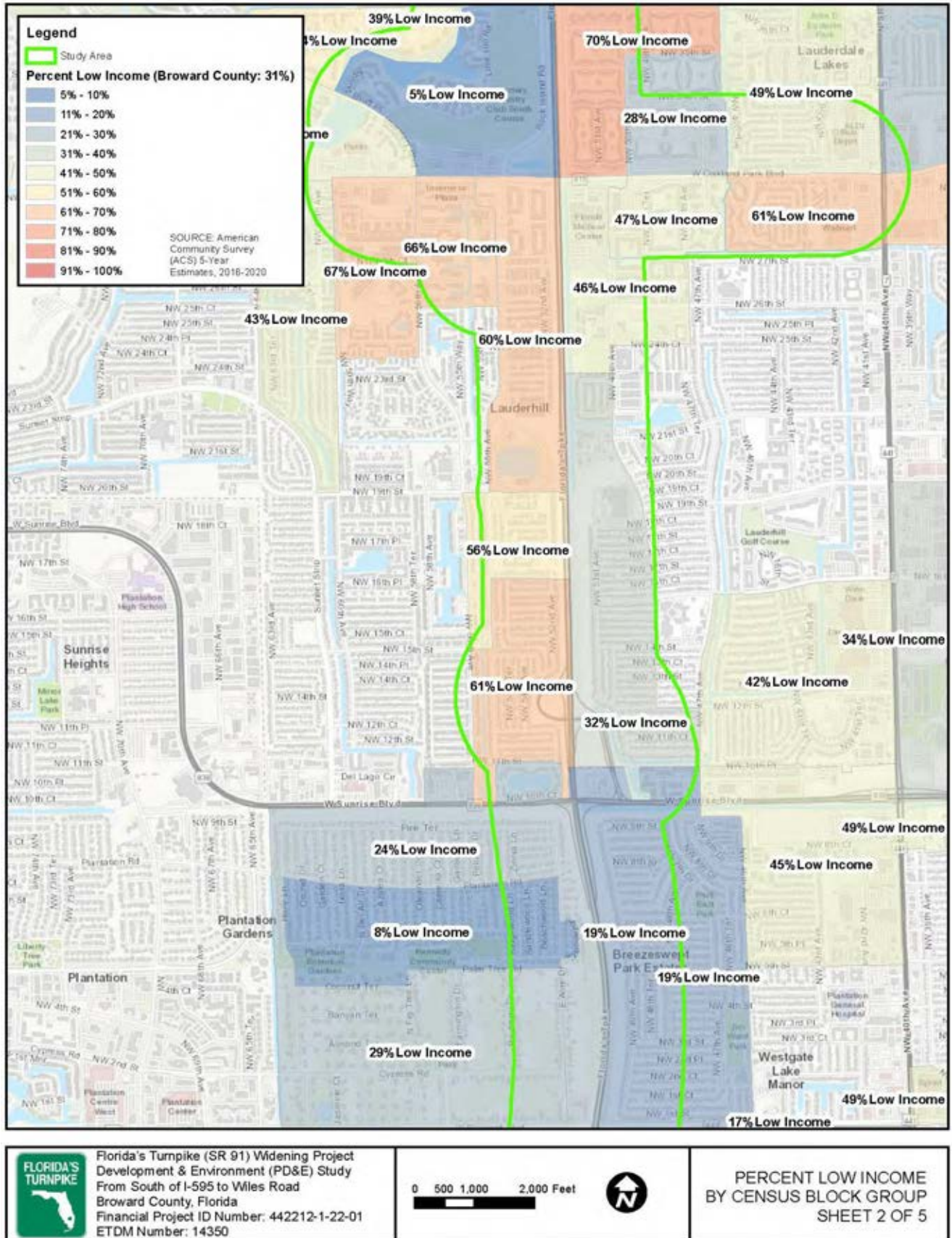


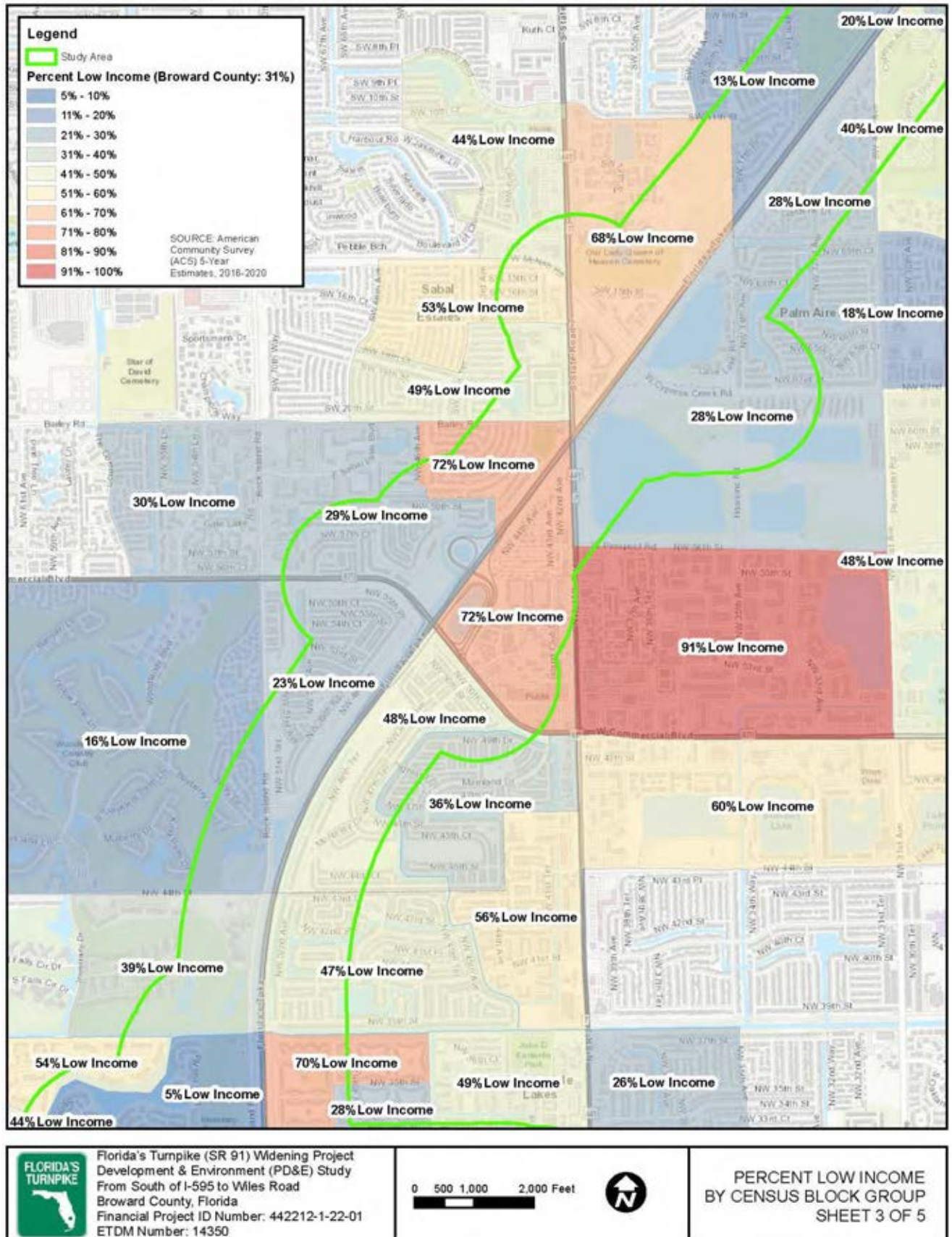
Figure 5-2: Percent Low Income by Census Block Group



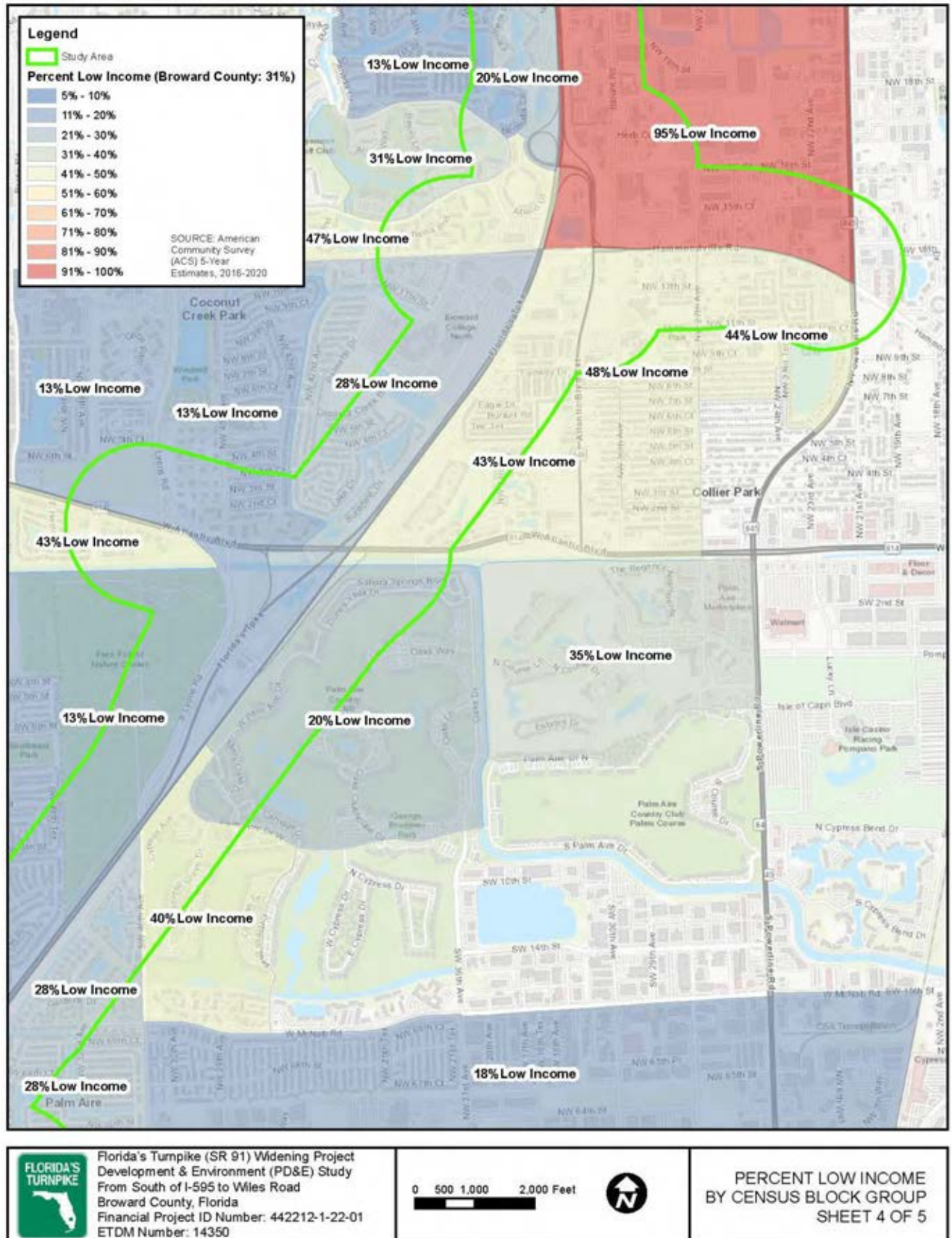
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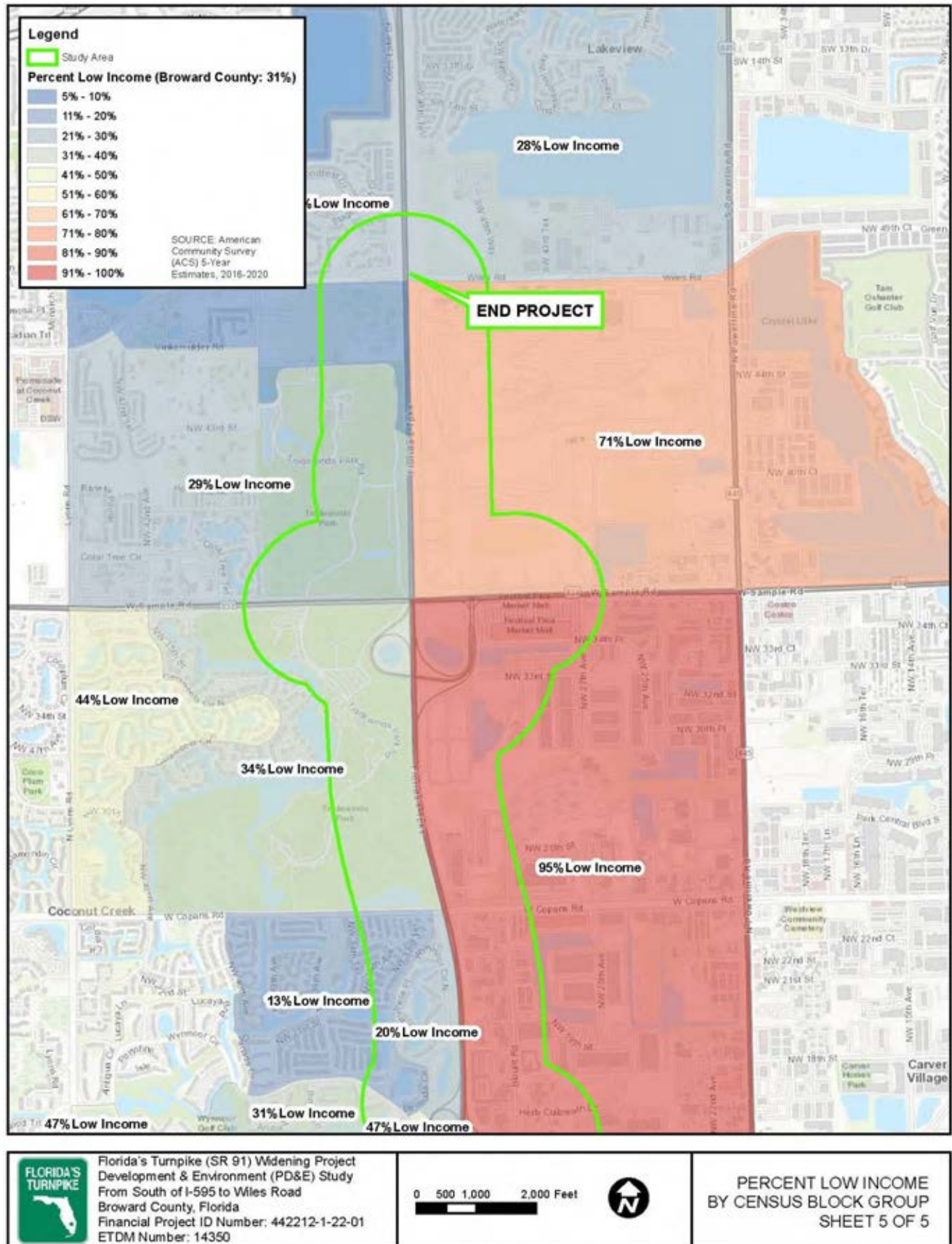
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5.2 Coordination and Participation

Agency coordination has occurred throughout the Project Development & Environment (PD&E) phase of the project and will continue as the project moves forward into subsequent design and construction phases. Agencies consisted of Broward County, Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) and Municipalities such as City of Coconut Creek, Town of Davie, City of Deerfield Beach, City of Fort Lauderdale, City of Lauderdale, City of Lauderdale Lakes, City of Lauderhill, City of Margate, City of North Lauderdale, City of Plantation, City of Pompano Beach, and City of Tamarac. Also, project representatives coordinated with elected officials in Broward County, City of Coconut Creek and the State Representative in District 96. As of May 2023, the project was presented at Commissioner Workshops for the City of Lauderhill and the City of Tamarac.

Municipalities and Agency coordination documentation is included in the *Comments and Coordination Report* prepared under a separate cover. See **Table 5-2** for a list of coordination meetings to date:

Table 5-2: Agency Coordination

Agency	Meeting Type	Dates
Broward County	Appointed Officials/ City Staff	8/14/19; 10/24/19; 2/21/20; 11/2/21; 11/4/22
Broward County	Elected Official	Commissioner Mark Bogen, District 2 (1/27/22)
Broward County	Elected Official	Commission Steve Geller, District 5 (1/27/22)
Broward County	Elected Official	Vice Mayor Lamar Fisher, District 4 (2/1/22)
Broward County	Elected Official	Commissioner Torey Alston, District 9 (2/2/22)
Broward County	Elected Official	Mayor Michael Udine, District 3 (2/2/22)
Broward County	Elected Official	Commissioner Beam Furr, District 6 (2/9/22)
Broward County	Elected Official	Commissioner Jared Moskowitz, District 8 (2/9/22)
Broward County	Parks Department	Sawgrass Expansion (12/7/22); Tradewinds Meeting (1/9/23)
Broward MPO	Board Meetings	8/13/19; 11/14/19; 9/8/20; 11/2/21; 2/10/22
Broward MPO	CAC & TAC Meetings	10/23/19; 1/26/22
Broward MPO	FTAC Meetings	1/27/22
Broward MPO	Staff	11/7/22
City of Coconut Creek	Appointed Officials/ City Staff	7/15/19; 11/13/21; 11/8/22
City of Coconut Creek	Elected Official	Mayor Becky Tooley, District A (1/4/22)
City of Coconut Creek	Elected Official	Vice Mayor Josh Rydell, District E (1/4/22)
City of Coconut Creek	Elected Official	Commissioner Jackie Railey, District B (1/4/22)
City of Coconut Creek	Elected Official	Commissioner Sandy Welch, District C (1/4/22)
City of Coconut Creek	Elected Official	Commissioner Lou Sarbone, District D (1/4/22)
Town of Davie	Appointed Officials/ City Staff	7/16/19; 11/2/21; 12/16/22
City of Deerfield Beach	Appointed Officials/ City Staff	7/16/19
City of Fort Lauderdale	Appointed Officials/	8/14/19; 11/3/21; 11/29/22

SECTION 5 – ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND RELATED ISSUES

Agency	Meeting Type	Dates
	City Staff	
City of Lauderdale Lakes	Appointed Officials/ City Staff	7/18/19; 11/1/21; 11/8/22
City of Lauderdale Lakes	Commissioner Meetings & Workshops	3/21/22
City of Lauderhill	Appointed Officials/ City Staff	8/13/19; 11/1/21; 12/15/22
City of Lauderhill	Commissioner Meetings & Workshops	5/17/21
City of Margate	Appointed Officials/ City Staff	7/17/19
City of North Lauderdale	Appointed Officials/ City Staff	7/17/19; 11/16/21; 11/8/22
City of Plantation	Appointed Officials/ City Staff	7/18/19; 11/3/21; 11/7/22
City of Pompano Beach	Appointed Officials/ City Staff	8/13/19; 11/3/21; 6/8/22; 10/12/22; 11/17/22
City of Pompano Beach	Commissioner Meetings & Workshops	Commission (9/13/22); Planning & Zoning (10/12/22)
City of Tamarac	Appointed Officials/ City Staff	7/16/19; 11/1/21; 2/16/22; 11/16/22
City of Tamarac	Commissioner Meetings & Workshops	3/21/22
District Four Interchange Review Coordination (DIRC) Meetings	DIRC Meetings	10/24/19; 7/22/21; 9/23/21; 10/27/22
FDOT District Four Coordination Meetings	FDOT D4 Meetings	8/24/20; 11/19/21; Segmentation #1 (4/27/21); Segmentation #2 (10/13/22)
Kristin Jacobs, State Representative, District 96	State Representative	1/30/20
Christine Hunschofsky, State Representative, District 96	State Representative	1/17/22
Interagency Meetings	USFWS	Pre-Meeting (2/7/23); 2/9/23
Old Plantation Water Control District	Stormwater Stakeholders	12/10/21; Environmental Look Around Follow Up Meeting (2/1/22)

Public outreach and involvement are important to the success of the project. This outreach effort will continue as the project moves forward into subsequent phases. The *Comments and Coordination Reports Volumes 1 through 3* (prepared as a stand-alone supporting document)

contains documentation of the items listed below. Listed in **Table 5-3** is a history of public outreach events to date.

Table 5-3: Public Outreach Events

Meeting	Meeting Type	Date & Time	Location
Public Kickoff Meeting	In-Person	11/21/19 from 5:30 PM to 7:30 PM	Junior Achievement of South Florida 1130 Coconut Creek, Boulevard Coconut Creek, FL 33066
Broward College	Virtual	12/14/20 from 3:30 PM to 4:15 PM	GoToMeeting
Broward College	Virtual	2/2/21 from 11:00 AM to 11:30 AM	Microsoft Teams Meeting
Inverrary Association & Law Offices of Elaine Gatsos	In-Person	10/5/21 from 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM	The Hills of Inverrary on Lime Hill Road off of Inverrary Blvd.
Florida Medical Center	In-Person	10/5/21 from 3:30 PM to 4:30 PM	Florida Medical Center Board Room 5000 W. Oakland Park Blvd. Fort Lauderdale, FL 33313
Inverrary Association Project Briefing	In-Person	11/8/22 from 11:30 AM to 12:00 PM	Inverrary Association Building 3310 Inverrary Blvd. Lauderhill, FL 33419
Wynmoor Community Meeting	In-Person	11/30/21 from 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM	Wynmoor Clubhouse 1310 Avenue of the Stars Coconut Creek, FL 33066
Alternatives Public Information Meeting	Hybrid	Virtual 1/18/22 at 5:30 PM	Virtual/Online via computer, tablet or smartphone via GoToWebinar.
		In-Person 1/19/22 from 5:30 PM to 7:30 PM	Signature Grand 6900 State Road 84 Davie, FL 33317
Sunshine Drive Community Meeting	In-Person	3/16/23 from 5:30 PM to 7:30 PM	Rowe Activity Center 900 NW 43rd Avenue Coconut Creek, FL 33066
Public Hearing	Hybrid	Virtual 9/20/23 at 6:00 PM	Virtual/Online via computer, tablet or smartphone via GoToWebinar.
		In-Person 9/21/23 from 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM	Chateau Mar Golf Resort 3501 Inverrary Boulevard Fort Lauderdale, FL 33319

Two public meetings and a public hearing were held for this project. These public outreach events were held to give interested persons an opportunity to review the project alternatives being considered, ask questions, and provide comments concerning the conceptual design, and potential social, economic, and environmental effects of the proposed improvements.

1. Public Kickoff Meeting

The meeting was held as an informal open house. Attendees viewed preliminary project information, asked questions, and provided comments. Exhibits that described the PD&E Study process, study area and need for the proposed improvements were on display, along

with an informational video. The video included a project presentation, the FDOT PD&E Process and Noise Video. Simultaneously, an online version of the meeting was provided at the study website at www.Turnpike595toWiles.com.

2. Alternatives Public Information Meeting

The Alternatives Public Information Meeting had three participation options to select from: Virtual/Online via a computer, tablet or smartphone on January 18, 2022, by telephone in listen-only mode on January 18, 2022 or in-person on January 19, 2022.

3. Public Hearing

The Public Hearing had three participation options to select from: Virtual/Online via a computer, tablet or smartphone on Wednesday, September 20, 2023, by telephone in listen-only mode on September 20, 2023, or in-person on September 21, 2023.

There were 453 public comments collected throughout the study. Of these, the majority (62%) were generally opposed to the project or neutral (27%) with approximately 11% in favor. Public comments reflected concerns over quality of life (26%) and noise (23%) followed by concerns over traffic (12%), property values (11%), requests to move the FGT gas line (8%), environmental impacts (5%), safety (4%), access (4%), cost (2%), use of mass transit (2%), drainage (2%), and right-of-way impacts/eminent domain (<1%). A summary of public comments regarding the proposed improvements is included in **Appendix C**.

5.3 Summary of Project Effects

The proposed improvements to Florida's Turnpike would help reduce congestion, cars idling for long periods of time, travel times, and accidents, which is anticipated to improve the quality of life for residents. However, project effects associated with the proposed improvements are also anticipated to include adverse effects such as increased traffic noise levels, viewshed impacts, relocations, and changes in traffic patterns associated with the addition of interchanges.

5.3.1 Noise

The proposed improvements are expected to increase traffic noise levels in the corridor and bring travel lanes closer to existing residences and businesses on both sides of the existing Florida's Turnpike Mainline from I-595 to south of Atlantic Boulevard, and to those residences and businesses on the west side of Florida's Turnpike from south of Atlantic Boulevard to Wiles Road. Additionally, the new interchanges are expected to bring traffic noise to neighborhoods near Florida's Turnpike at Rock Island Road, Oakland Park Boulevard, and Cypress Creek Road, such as Inverrary, Village Mobile Home Park, Lakeview Cove Apartment Complex, and Lofts of Palm Aire Village. An NSR prepared under a separate cover evaluated the anticipated noise impacts associated with the proposed improvements. Noise levels at 4,424 residences and 67 non-residential "special land use" sites, are predicted to approach or exceed the NAC for the year 2045 Build Alternative and therefore considered "impacted".

5.3.2 Aesthetic Effects

The new interchanges are expected to bring viewshed changes closer to neighborhoods near Florida's Turnpike at Rock Island Road, Oakland Park Boulevard, and Cypress Creek Road. Because Florida's Turnpike is already part of the viewshed for these areas, the viewshed impact associated with the new interchanges is expected to be minor.

5.3.3 Traffic Pattern Effects

The proposed Oakland Park Boulevard interchange and its associated realignment of Rock Island Road will bring traffic adjacent to the Inverrary neighborhood. Additionally, an increase in traffic on Rock Island Road and Oakland Park Boulevard near Florida's Turnpike is anticipated as these roadways pull traffic from adjacent interchanges. These effects are not anticipated to be significant.

The proposed Cypress Creek Road interchange is anticipated to bring traffic closer to The Village Mobile Home Park and Lakeview Cove Apartment Complex, and some residents of the Lofts of Palm Aire Village. Additionally, traffic on Cypress Creek Road is anticipated to increase as the proposed new interchange pulls traffic from adjacent interchanges. These effects are not anticipated to be significant.

5.3.4 Relocation Effects

The proposed design requires twenty-three (23) residential relocations in minority and low-income neighborhoods. Six (6) are located in the northwest quadrant of the Sunrise Boulevard interchange, and seventeen (17) are located along NW 41st Terrace in the Pompano Park neighborhood. A *CSRP* prepared under a separate cover determined that sufficient comparable replacement sites are available or will be made available for residences.

5.4 Mitigation and Enhancement Actions

A traffic noise analysis is documented in an NSR that was made available for public review prior to the Public Hearing. The noise barrier analysis performed to date and summarized in the NSR indicates that noise barriers could potentially provide reasonable and feasible noise abatement for 3,142 of the 4,424 impacted residences (including existing barrier "no-barrier" analysis impacts), as well as provide a 5 dB(A) noise reduction benefit to 2,200 non-impacted residences. Noise abatement was not determined feasible and reasonable for any of the 67 impacted special use sites; however, some of the special use locations will receive incidental benefits from noise barriers for the residential areas. The PD&E study phase analysis indicated that noise barriers are potentially feasible and reasonable at 20 noise sensitive areas. The potentially feasible and reasonable noise barriers meet the FDOT's cost per benefit criteria with a preliminary cost of under the \$42,000 per benefited receptor criterion. Noise barriers at these 20 locations will be given further consideration during the Design phase of this project. The dimensions of noise walls are subject to change during the design phase of the project. Furthermore, it should be noted that as part of the conceptual PD&E assessment process, several noise wall locations appear to have engineering constraints that may render them non-constructible, or which could result in them not being cost-reasonable. While these constraints will be assessed with greater scrutiny in future design projects, an effort was made to identify those walls that may have such potential constraints in the *NSR*.

The proposed concepts include improvements to Cypress Creek Road and Oakland Park Boulevard designed to better accommodate the increased traffic expected at these new interchanges. These improvements include the addition of traffic signals and turn lanes designed to mitigate traffic impacts associated with vehicles travelling to and from the Turnpike from restricting through movement on these cross streets.

Landscaping will be included as part of the cost estimates and design for the proposed improvements, which will mitigate the minor viewshed effects at Rock Island Road, Oakland Park Boulevard, and Cypress Creek Road.

Residents displaced by the proposed improvements at the Sunrise Boulevard Interchange and the proposed pond site in the Pompano Park neighborhood will receive relocation assistance as part the FDOT's Relocation Assistance Program. A *CSRP* was prepared under a separate cover indicated sufficient comparable replacement sites are available or will be made available for residences.

5.5 Findings Regarding Disproportionately High and Adverse Effects

The USDOT Order 5610.2 (a), defines adverse effects as: “the totality of significant individual or cumulative human health or environmental effects, including interrelated social and economic effects, which may include, but are not limited to: bodily impairment, infirmity, illness or death; air, noise, and water pollution and soil contamination; destruction or disruption of man-made or natural resources; destruction or diminution of aesthetic values; destruction or disruption of community cohesion or a community's economic vitality; destruction or disruption of the availability of public and private facilities and services; vibration; adverse employment effects; displacement of persons, businesses, farms, or nonprofit organizations; increased traffic congestion, isolation, exclusion or separation of minority or low-income individuals within a given community or from the broader community; and the denial of, reduction in, or significant delay in the receipt of, benefits of DOT programs, policies, or activities” (USDOT, 2012).

The entire project corridor has a higher minority (78%) and low-income population (43%) as compared to the rest of Broward County, which is 64% minority and 32% low-income. Minority and low-income populations are found on both sides of Florida's Turnpike, with a slightly higher number of minority block groups (37) on the east side versus the west side (27). Similarly, there is a slightly higher number of low-income block groups (11) on the east side versus the west side (10). Minority and low-income populations are found distributed throughout the length of the corridor and on both sides of the Turnpike.

Due to this corridor's population characteristics and distribution of minority and low-income populations on both sides of Florida's Turnpike, any adverse impacts within the corridor would be borne by minority and low-income populations. These adverse impacts include noise and vibration, increased traffic on Oakland Park Boulevard and Cypress Creek Road associated with new Turnpike access points, aesthetic effects associated with the new interchange structures, and twenty-three (23) residential relocations associated with the mainline widening and a proposed stormwater pond.

Although the residential relocations are located in a minority and low-income neighborhoods, these relocations are necessary to accommodate the widening of the mainline to ten lanes, the

associate interchange reconfiguration as described in **Section 3.6.1**. The wider mainline requires longer bridge spans and shifting the existing loop ramp north. These improvements provide roadway design geometry that allows for gradual speed reduction for motorists. The residential relocations at the Sunrise Boulevard interchange are necessary to accommodate this northern shift of the existing loop ramp. The Pompano Park residential relocations are necessary to provide stormwater treatment for the proposed improvements.

Minority and low-income populations were invited to participate in the project development process at public and community meetings held throughout the PD&E Study as outlined in **Table 5-3**, and detailed in this project's *Comments and Coordination Report* prepared under a separate cover. Mitigation measures developed for these adverse effects are described in **Section 5.4**, and two commitments can be found in the *State Environmental Impact Report* and *Preliminary Engineering Report* that address noise impact mitigation specifically.

Although potential adverse effects to minority and low-income populations within the corridor are anticipated, these adverse effects are not anticipated to be significant, and a substantial need for the proposed improvements exists. The mobility benefits associated with the proposed improvements extend far outside the study corridor to Turnpike users within Broward County and the entire South Florida region. The proposed improvements are anticipated to reduce congestion, enhance access to the Turnpike, improve travel times and reliability, and improve safety.

Appendix A – Sociocultural Data Report

ETDM #14350 - Alternative #1

Buffer Distance: 1320 feet (Quarter Mile)
Area: 2 12.492 square miles
Jurisdiction - Cities: 3 Deerfield Beach, Margate, Fort Lauderdale, Lauderdale, Davie, Pompano Beach, Sunrise, Plantation, Tamarac, North Lauderdale, Coconut Creek, Lauderdale Lakes
Jurisdiction - Counties: 3 Broward



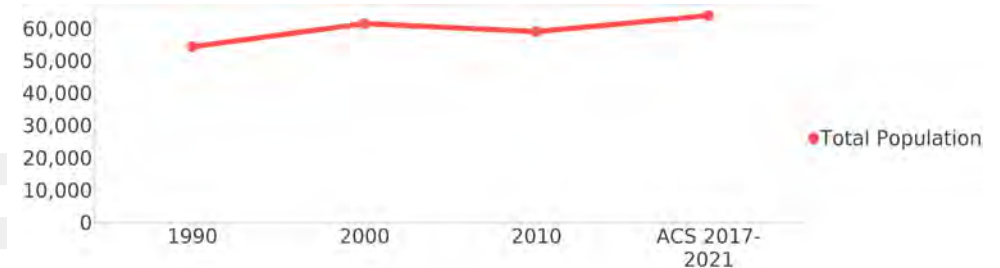
General Population Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
Total Population	54,514	61,675	59,177	64,166
Total Households	23,931	25,376	23,327	24,793
Average Persons per Acre	8.34	10.93	11.92	13.03
Average Persons per Household	6.06	2.56	2.47	2.61
Average Persons per Family	3.06	3.15	2.97	3.40
Males	25,444	28,898	28,087	31,269
Females	29,069	32,776	31,089	32,896

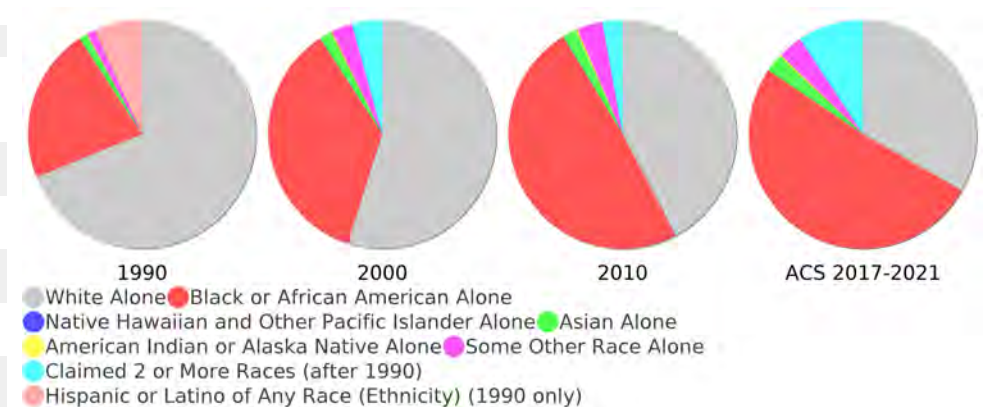
Race and Ethnicity Trends ^{5, 8, 9}

Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
White Alone	40,260 (73.85%)	33,853 (54.89%)	25,024 (42.29%)	21,338 (33.25%)
Black or African American Alone	12,841 (23.56%)	22,136 (35.89%)	28,966 (48.95%)	32,846 (51.19%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	10 (0.02%)	33 (0.05%)	40 (0.07%)	3 (0.00%)
Asian Alone	610 (1.12%)	1,022 (1.66%)	1,131 (1.91%)	1,596 (2.49%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	96 (0.18%)	147 (0.24%)	173 (0.29%)	189 (0.29%)
Some Other Race Alone	694 (1.27%)	1,828 (2.96%)	2,144 (3.62%)	2,210 (3.44%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	NA (NA)	2,653 (4.30%)	1,695 (2.86%)	5,982 (9.32%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	3,992 (7.32%)	8,087 (13.11%)	10,329 (17.45%)	14,158 (22.06%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	50,522 (92.68%)	53,588 (86.89%)	48,848 (82.55%)	50,008 (77.94%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	17,179 (31.51%)	33,287 (53.97%)	41,286 (69.77%)	50,452 (78.63%)

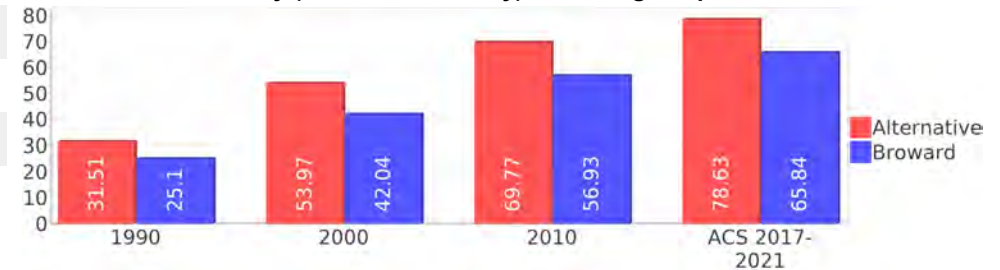
Population



Race



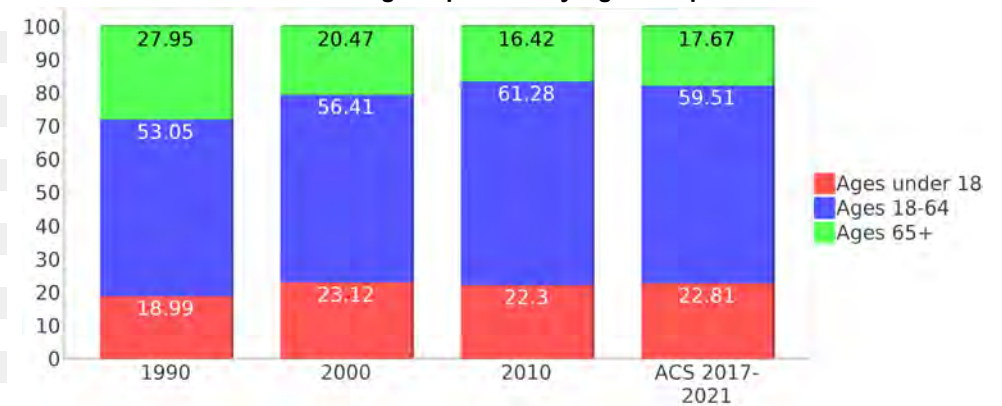
Minority (Race and Ethnicity) Percentage Population



Age Trends ⁵

Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
Under Age 5	6.27%	6.76%	6.88%	7.03%
Ages 5-17	12.72%	16.35%	15.42%	15.78%
Ages 18-21	4.33%	4.59%	5.13%	4.13%
Ages 22-29	12.70%	10.75%	11.70%	11.31%
Ages 30-39	14.86%	15.12%	13.20%	13.35%
Ages 40-49	9.84%	13.14%	13.43%	12.03%
Ages 50-64	11.32%	12.81%	17.82%	18.69%
Age 65 and Over	27.95%	20.47%	16.42%	17.67%
-Ages 65-74	13.24%	7.90%	7.84%	10.32%
-Ages 75-84	12.26%	8.52%	5.29%	4.89%
-Age 85 and Over	2.45%	4.04%	3.28%	2.46%
Median Age	NA	36	37	38

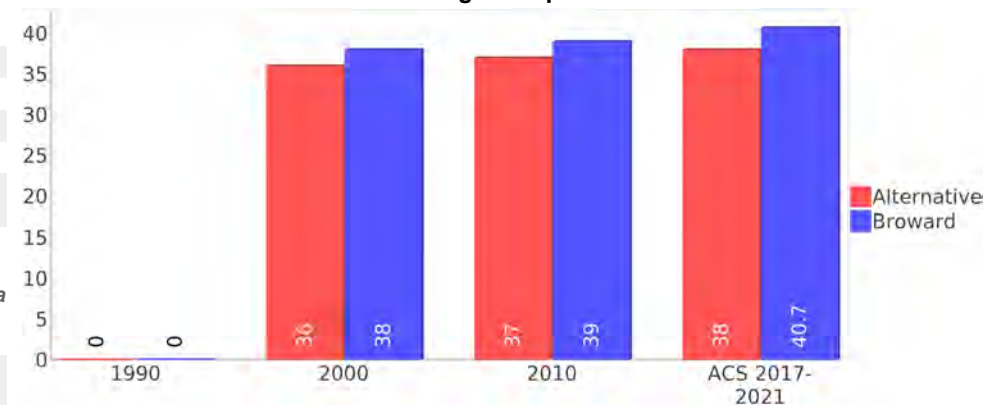
Percentage Population by Age Group



Income Trends ^{12, 13, 5}

Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
Median Household Income	\$30,948	\$35,707	\$42,178	\$49,667
Median Family Income	\$35,556	\$39,787	\$48,332	\$58,608
Population below Poverty Level	10.02%	15.47%	19.05%	16.09%
Households below Poverty Level	9.63%	14.34%	17.60%	17.69%
Households with Public Assistance Income	4.14%	2.81%	1.80%	2.56%

Median Age Comparison



Disability Trends ¹⁰

See the Data Sources section below for an explanation about the differences in disability data among the various years.

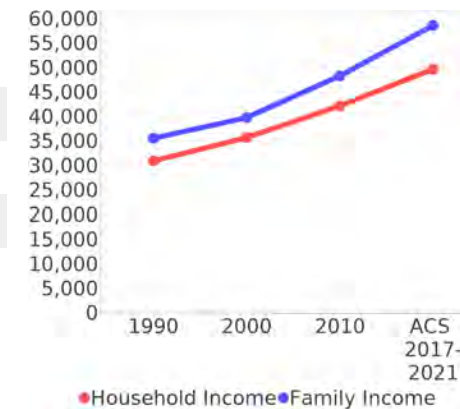
Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	2316 (5.22%)	8561 (15.11%)	(NA)	(NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3301 (9.06%)

Educational Attainment Trends ^{11, 5}

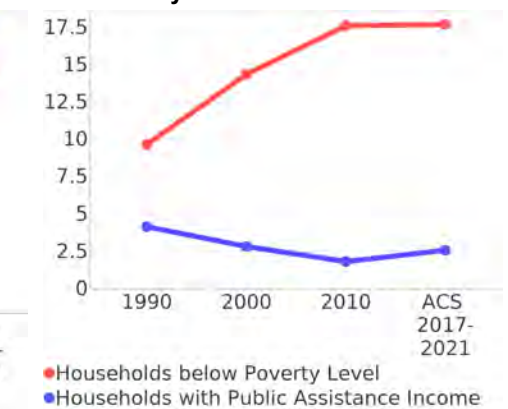
Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
Less than 9th Grade	2,975 (7.52%)	2,936 (6.93%)	2,480 (6.31%)	3,295 (7.43%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	6,839 (17.28%)	7,526 (17.77%)	4,221 (10.74%)	3,675 (8.28%)
High School Graduate or Higher	29,761 (75.20%)	31,886 (75.29%)	32,610 (82.95%)	37,386 (84.28%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	5,983 (15.12%)	6,857 (16.19%)	7,374 (18.76%)	9,895 (22.31%)

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Language Trends ⁵

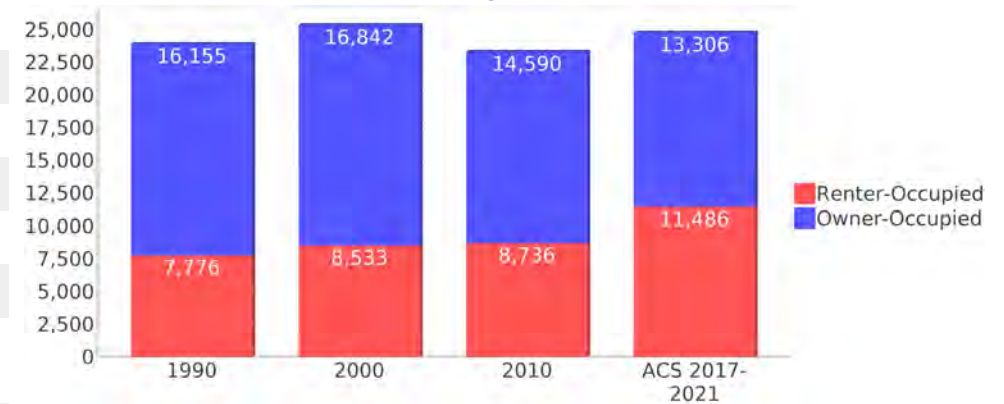
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
Speaks English Well	2,162 (4.23%)	3,625 (6.30%)	3,917 (7.24%)	5,210 (8.73%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	2,411 (4.19%)	2,957 (5.47%)	3,554 (5.96%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	795 (1.38%)	910 (1.68%)	1,283 (2.15%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	1,105 (2.16%)	3,206 (5.58%)	3,867 (7.15%)	4,837 (8.11%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	6,832 (11.88%)	7,785 (14.39%)	10,047 (16.84%)

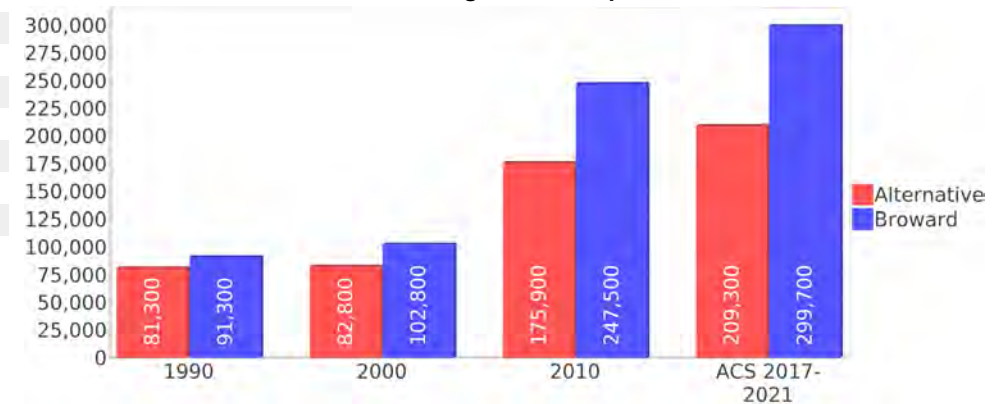
Housing Trends ⁵

Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
Total	28,506	29,341	28,650	29,864
Units per Acre	4.58	4.64	4.84	4.68
Single-Family Units	8,661	9,766	9,666	10,074
Multi-Family Units	13,804	17,957	18,461	18,667
Mobile Home Units	1,237	1,579	947	1,099
Owner-Occupied Units	16,155	16,842	14,590	13,306
Renter-Occupied Units	7,776	8,533	8,736	11,486
Vacant Units	4,574	3,965	5,323	5,071
Median Housing Value	\$81,300	\$82,800	\$175,900	\$209,300
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	2,927 (12.23%)	3,237 (12.76%)	2,390 (10.25%)	2,444 (9.86%)

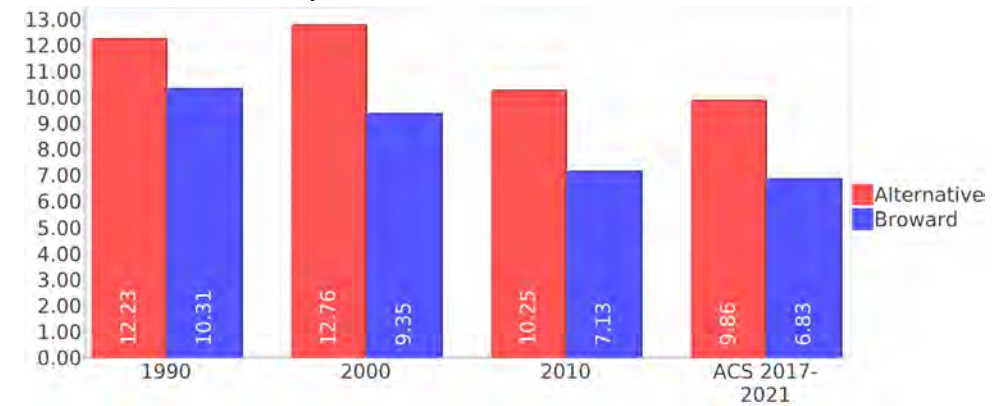
Housing Tenure



Median Housing Value Comparison



Occupied Units With No Vehicles Available



Geographic Mobility

Description	ACS 2017-2021
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	2013
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	2008
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	2016
Abroad 1 year ago	898
Different house in United States 1 year ago	8,381
Same house 1 year ago	53,902
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	63,182

Computers and Internet

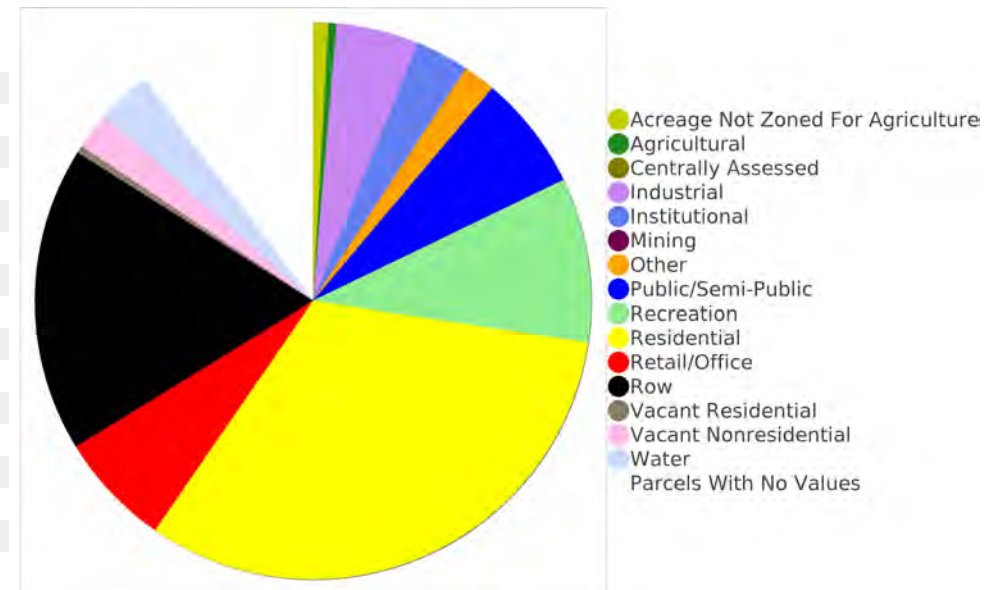
Description	ACS 2017-2021
Total Households Types of Computers in HH	24,793
Households with 1 or more device	23,149
Households with no computer	1,644
Total Households Presence and Types of Internet Subscriptions	24,793
Households with an internet subscription	20,762
Households with internet access without a subscription	1,087
Households with no internet access	2,943

Household Languages

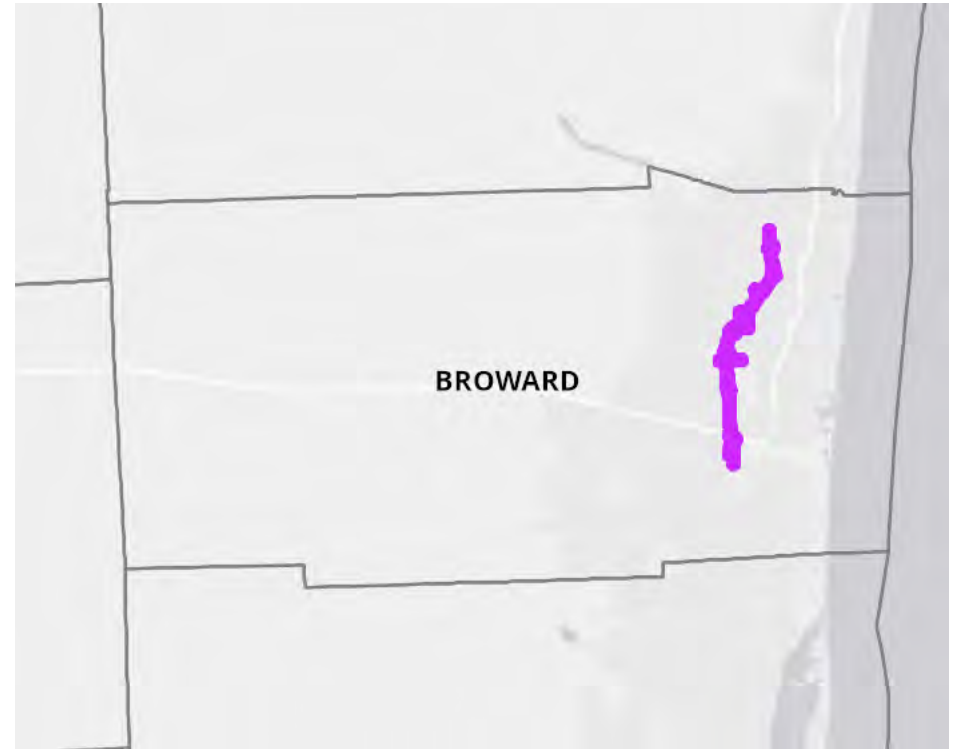
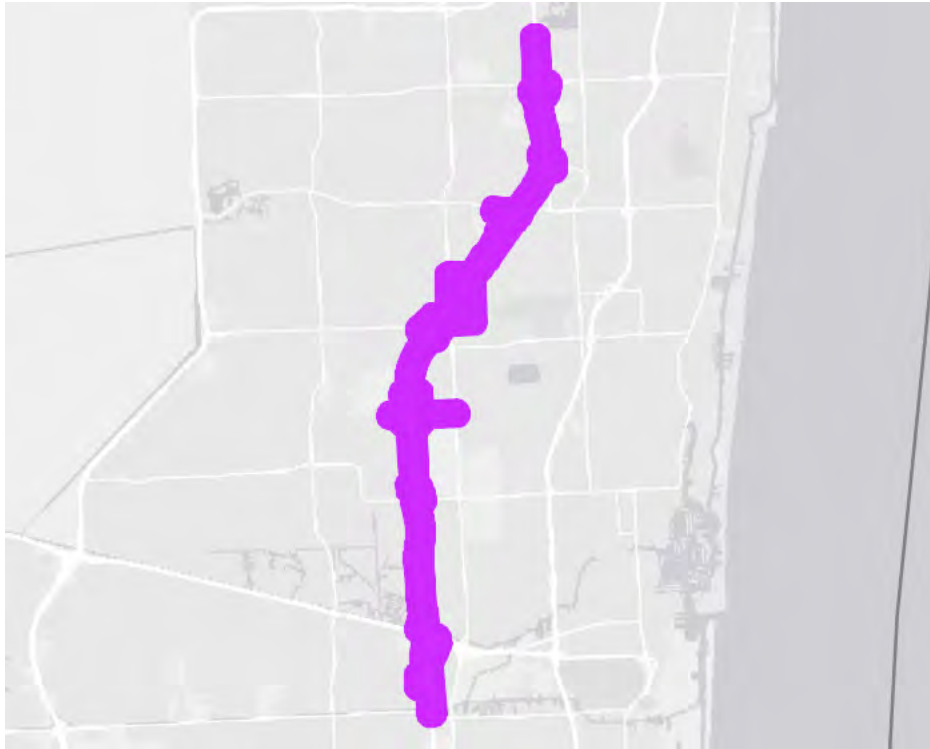
Description	ACS 2017-2021
Total Households by Household Language	24,793
Household Not Limited English Speaking Status	22,417
Spanish: Limited English speaking household	1,291
Indo-European languages: Limited English speaking household	956
Asian and Pacific Island languages: Limited English speaking household	58
Other languages: Limited English speaking household	69

Existing Land Use [15](#), [56](#)

Land Use Type	Acres	Percentage
Acreage Not Zoned For Agriculture	75	0.94%
Agricultural	39	0.49%
Centrally Assessed	0	0.00%
Industrial	407	5.09%
Institutional	262	3.28%
Mining	0	0.00%
Other	159	1.99%
Public/Semi-Public	565	7.07%
Recreation	803	10.04%
Residential	2,723	34.06%
Retail/Office	560	7.00%
Row	1,495	18.70%
Vacant Residential	36	0.45%
Vacant Nonresidential	182	2.28%
Water	260	3.25%
Parcels With No Values	878	10.98%



Location Maps



Community Facilities

The community facilities information below is useful in a variety of ways for environmental evaluations. These community resources should be evaluated for potential sociocultural effects, such as accessibility and relocation potential. The facility types may indicate the types of population groups present in the project study area. Facility staff and leaders can be sources of community information such as who uses the facility and how it is used. Additionally, community facilities are potential public meeting venues.

Assisted Rental Housing Units

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
SANCTUARY COVE	5301 WEST MCNAB ROAD	33068
BANYAN BAY	4303 W ATLANTIC BLVD.	33066
WOODSDALE OAKS	2573 NW 49TH AVENUE	33313
SANCTUARY COVE	5301 WEST MCNAB ROAD	33068
BANYAN BAY	4303 W ATLANTIC BLVD.	33066
BANYAN POINTE	3597 WILES ROAD	33073
ISLAND CLUB	3505 WEST ATLANTIC BLVD.	33069
CARAVEL ARMS APARTMENTS	4844 NW 24TH CT	33313
WOODSDALE OAKS	2573 NW 49TH AVENUE	33313

Community and Fraternal Centers

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
YMCA - LAUDERDALE LAKES-LAUDERHILL FAMILY CENTER	1910 NW 55TH AVE	33313
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS 13334 - OUR LADY QUEEN OF HEAVEN	1400 S STATE RD 7	33068
WYNMOOR COMMUNITY COUNCIL INC	1310 AVE OF THE STARS	33066
YMCA - LAUDERDALE LAKES-LAUDERHILL FAMILY CENTER	1910 NW 55TH AVE	33313
YMCA - LAUDERHILL	1901 NW 49 AVE	33313
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS 13334 - OUR LADY QUEEN OF HEAVEN	1400 S STATE RD 7	33068
WYNMOOR COMMUNITY COUNCIL INC	1310 AVE OF THE STARS	33066
AMVETS POST 22	5484 GRIFFIN RD	33314
VFW POST 9697 - MAJOR WALTER W. PRICE	5484 GRIFFIN RD	33314
BOYS & GIRLS CLUB - BROWARD COUNTY	5455 NW 19TH ST	33313
FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE LODGE 32	5440 N STATE RD 7	33319

Cultural Centers

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
NORTH REGIONAL\BC LIBRARY	1100 COCONUT CREEK BLVD	33066
BUTTERFLY WORLD	3600 W SAMPLE RD	33073
BROWARD COLLEGE - NORTH CAMPUS LIBRARY	1000 COCONUT CREEK BLVD	33066

Fire Department and Rescue Station Facilities

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
PLANTATION FIRE DEPARTMENT STATION 25	5200 W BROWARD BLVD	33317
TAMARAC FIRE DEPARTMENT AND RESCUE STATION 78	4801 W COMMERCIAL BLVD	33319
PLANTATION FIRE DEPARTMENT STATION 25	5200 W BROWARD BLVD	33317
NORTH LAUDERDALE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND RESCUE STATION 34	6151 BAILEY RD	33068

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
COCONUT CREEK FIRE DEPARTMENT AND RESCUE STATION 113 (PROPOSED)	3100 WILES RD	33073
TAMARAC FIRE DEPARTMENT AND RESCUE STATION 78	4801 W COMMERCIAL BLVD	33319

Government Buildings

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
U S POST OFFICE - NORTH LAUDERDALE ANNEX	1401 S STATE ROAD 7	33068
CITY OF LAUDERHILL CITY HALL	5581 W OAKLAND PARK BLVD	33313
U S POST OFFICE - NORTH LAUDERDALE ANNEX	1401 S STATE ROAD 7	33068
U S POST OFFICE - LAUDERHILL CROSSROADS ANNEX	5880 W OAKLAND PARK BLVD	33313
CITY OF LAUDERHILL CITY HALL	5581 W OAKLAND PARK BLVD	33313
U S POST OFFICE - SABAL PALM POSTAL STORE	5451 N STATE ROAD 7	33319

Hospital Facilities

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
FLORIDA MEDICAL CENTER - A CAMPUS OF NORTH SHORE	5000 W OAKLAND PARK BLVD	33313
FLORIDA MEDICAL CENTER - A CAMPUS OF NORTH SHORE	5000 W OAKLAND PARK BLVD	33313

Law Enforcement Facilities

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
FLORIDA HIGHWAY PATROL AUXILIARY TROOP K - PLANTATION (CLOSED)	5101 W SUNRISE BLVD	33317
FLORIDA HIGHWAY PATROL AUXILIARY TROOP K - PLANTATION (CLOSED)	5101 W SUNRISE BLVD	33317

Florida Parks and Recreational Facilities

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
SUNSHINE DRIVE PARK	346 SUNSHINE DR	33066
MIDDLE RIVER TRAIL	NW 36TH ST	33319
POMPANO PARK	4001 BAILEY RD	33319
WASHBURN PARK	1955 SW 50 AVE	33317
LAUDERHILL 6-12 SCHOOL FIELD	1901 NW 49TH AVE	33313
PLANTATION WALKING PARK	SW 6 CT	33317
CYPRESS PRESERVE PARK	2525 NW 49TH AVE	33313
SABAL PALM PARK	SABAL PALM AVE	33319
SUNNY LAKE BIRD SANCTUARY	5300 GRIFFIN RD	33314
SUNSHINE DRIVE PARK	346 SUNSHINE DR	33066
MEDITATION PARK	3310 INVERRARY BLVD	33319
MIDDLE RIVER TRAIL	NW 36TH ST	33319
POMPANO PARK	4001 BAILEY RD	33319
VETERANS PARK	5750 SW 39TH ST	33314
WASHBURN PARK	1955 SW 50 AVE	33317
JOHN E MULLIN PARK	1900 NW 55TH AVE	33313
JACK CARTER HARMONEY PARK	1301 SW 54TH AVE	33317
LAUDERHILL 6-12 SCHOOL FIELD	1901 NW 49TH AVE	33313
TRADEWINDS PARK	3600 W SAMPLE RD	33073

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
PLANTATION CITY PARK	1301 SW 54 AVE	33317
PLANTATION WALKING PARK	SW 6 CT	33317
PLANTATION POINT PARK	1200 SW 51ST AVE	33317
RENAISSANCE PARK	2500 NW 55TH AVE	33313
PARK EAST TRAIL HEAD	4680 NW 9TH CT	33317
PALM AIRE PLAYGROUND	3354 NW 63RD ST	33309
GATEWAY PARK	1070 NW 56TH AVE	33313
CYPRESS PRESERVE PARK	2525 NW 49TH AVE	33313
WESTGATE PARK	4800 NW 26 ST	33313
FERN FOREST NATURE CENTER	201 S LYONS RD	33068
MAINLANDS PARK	4500 MONTEREY DR	33319
SABAL PALM PARK	SABAL PALM AVE	33319

Religious Centers

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
BROADVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH-GARBC	1640 SOUTHWEST 61ST AVENUE	33068
THE ANGLICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT	4401 WEST OAKLAND PARK BOULEVARD	33313
INTERNATIONAL FAITH CHRISTIAN	4351 W OAKLAND PARK BOULEVARD	33313
FIRST HAITIAN BAPTIST CHURCH	1350 SOUTH STATE ROAD 7	33068
CHURCH OF CHRIST BROADVIEW	6080 SW 17TH STREET	33068
OUR LADY QUEEN OF HEAVEN - RELIGIOUS EDUCATION	1400 SOUTH STATE ROAD 7	33068
FIRST CHURCH OF THE OPEN BIBLE	4767 NORTHWEST 24TH COURT	33313
GREATER FORT LAUDERDALE NEW	2052 NW 49TH AVENUE	33313
FIRST BAPTIST PINEY GORVE	4699 W OAKLAND PARK BOULEVARD	33313
BROADVIEW BAPTIST CHURCH-GARBC	1640 SOUTHWEST 61ST AVENUE	33068
FIRST CHURCH OF THE OPEN BIBLE	2030 NW 49TH AVENUE	33313
TABERNACLE OF FAITH MINISTRIES	2821 NORTHWEST 13TH STREET	33069
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENCE	1260 SW 55TH TERRACE	33317
FAITH TABERNACLE COMMUNITY CHURCH	5700 W OAKLAND PARK BLVD	33313
ASCENSION PEACE PRESBYTERIAN	2701 N STATE ROAD 7	33313
THE ANGLICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT	4401 WEST OAKLAND PARK BOULEVARD	33313
INTERNATIONAL FAITH CHRISTIAN	4351 W OAKLAND PARK BOULEVARD	33313
FIRST HAITIAN BAPTIST CHURCH	1350 SOUTH STATE ROAD 7	33068
JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES KINGDOM HALL OF NORTH LAUDERDALE LAKES	6160 BOULEVARD OF CHAMPIO	33068
CHURCH OF GOD-DAVIE	4140 SW 54TH AVENUE	33314
CHURCH OF CHRIST BROADVIEW	6080 SW 17TH STREET	33068
OUR LADY QUEEN OF HEAVEN - RELIGIOUS EDUCATION	1400 SOUTH STATE ROAD 7	33068
TRUTH TABERNACLE OF GOD	2881 NW 13TH STREET	33069

Public Schools

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
SOUTH PLANTATION HIGH SCHOOL	1300 PALADIN WAY	33317
FLORIDA CAREER COLLEGE-LAUDERDALE LAKES	3383 NORTH STATE ROAD 7	33319

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
IMAGINE CHARTER SCHOOL AT NORTH LAUDERDALE ELEMENTARY	1395 S STATE ROAD 7	33068
SOUTH PLANTATION HIGH SCHOOL	1300 PALADIN WAY	33317
CROSS CREEK SCHOOL	1010 NW 31ST AVE	33069
LAUDERHILL 6-12	1901 NW 49TH AVE	33313
FLORIDA CAREER COLLEGE-LAUDERDALE LAKES	3383 NORTH STATE ROAD 7	33319
BROADVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1800 SW 62ND AVE	33068
IMAGINE CHARTER SCHOOL AT NORTH LAUDERDALE ELEMENTARY	1395 S STATE ROAD 7	33068
PLANTATION PARK ELEMENTARY	875 SW 54TH AVE	33317
THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL	5420 STATE ROAD 7	33319
BROWARD COLLEGE - NORTH CAMPUS	1000 COCONUT CREEK BLVD	33066

Veteran Organizations and Facilities

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
AMVETS POST 22	5484 GRIFFIN ROAD	33314
VFW POST 9697 - MAJOR WALTER W. PRICE	5484 GRIFFIN ROAD	33314

Mobile Home Parks

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
IMPERIAL ESTATES MOBILE HOME PARK	5601 N STATE RD 7	33319
EVERGLADES LAKES MH COMMUNITY	2900 SW 52ND AVE	33314
GOLFVIEW ESTATES	901 NW 31ST AVE	33069
IMPERIAL ESTATES MOBILE HOME PARK	5601 N STATE RD 7	33319
VILLAGE PARK	3653 NW 53RD PL	33309

Group Care Facilities

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
WELLNESS LIVING IN PLANTATION	221 NW 49 AVENUE	33317
PINEY GROVE BOYS ACADEMY	4699 W OAKLAND PARK BOULEVARD	33313
THE CHRYSALIS CENTER - APOLLO HOUSE	4111 SW 53 AVENUE	33314
ALEA ALF	5304 NW 16 STREET	33313
SERENITY HOUSE DETOX	1780 NW 52 AVENUE	33313
LAUDERHILL MANOR	2801 NW 55 AVENUE	33313
THE BRIDGE AT INVERRARY	4291 ROCK ISLAND ROAD	33319
IMAGINE CHARTER SCHOOL @ NORTH LAUDERDALE	1395 S STATE ROAD 7	33068
WELLNESS LIVING IN PLANTATION	221 NW 49 AVENUE	33317
ELF ADULT HOME CARE	5001 NW 41 STREET	33319
SERENITY ISLES ALF	3980 NW 47 TERRACE	33319
PINEY GROVE BOYS ACADEMY	4699 W OAKLAND PARK BOULEVARD	33313
THE CHRYSALIS CENTER - APOLLO HOUSE	4111 SW 53 AVENUE	33314
ALEA ALF	5304 NW 16 STREET	33313
SERENITY HOUSE DETOX	1780 NW 52 AVENUE	33313
GENTLE TOUCH ALF	5010 SW 11 STREET	33317
PLANTATION SENIOR LIVING ALF	4725 NW 4 COURT	33317

Facility Name	Address	Zip Code
LAUDERHILL MANOR	2801 NW 55 AVENUE	33313
THE BRIDGE AT INVERRARY	4291 ROCK ISLAND ROAD	33319
RECOVERY FIRST	4549 SW 54 COURT	33320
FLAMINGO ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY	4788 NW 1 STREET	33317
IMAGINE CHARTER SCHOOL @ NORTH LAUDERDALE	1395 S STATE ROAD 7	33068
BROWARD OUTREACH CENTER - POMPAÑO	1700 BLOUNT ROAD	33069

Block Groups

The following Census Block Groups were used to calculate demographics for this report.

1990 Census Block Groups

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2000 Census Block Groups

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2010 Census Block Groups

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Census Block Groups

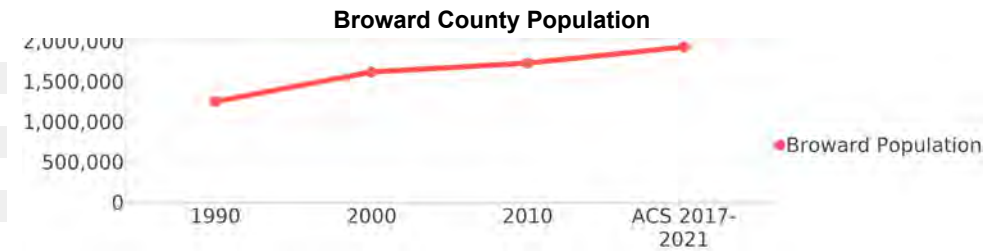
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Broward County Demographic Profile

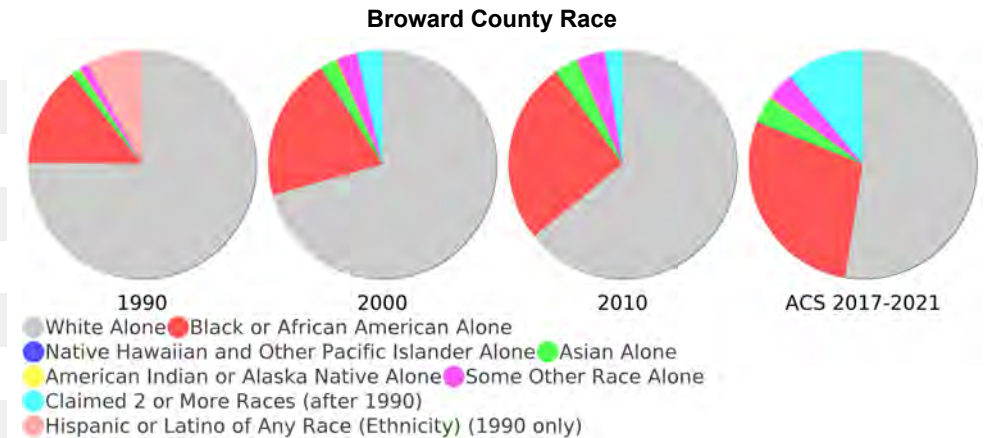
General Population Trends - Broward ⁵

Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
Total Population	1,255,488	1,623,018	1,734,139	1,934,551
Total Households	528,442	654,445	668,898	732,464
Average Persons per Acre	1.606	2.08	2.217	2.47
Average Persons per Household	2.376	2.448	3.00	2.62
Average Persons per Family	2.987	3.153	3.325	3.41
Males	601,177	782,611	840,414	948,192



Race and Ethnicity Trends - Broward ^{5, 8, 9}

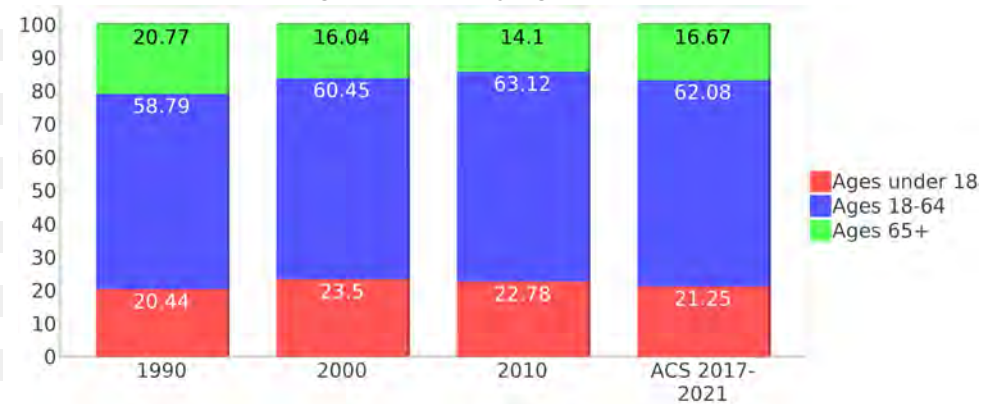
Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
White Alone	1,025,583 (81.69%)	1,145,656 (70.59%)	1,111,680 (64.11%)	1,015,505 (52.49%)
Black or African American Alone	193,447 (15.41%)	329,749 (20.32%)	448,777 (25.88%)	552,187 (28.54%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	(NA)	645 (0.04%)	574 (0.03%)	1,127 (0.06%)
Asian Alone	16,757 (1.33%)	36,505 (2.25%)	55,794 (3.22%)	69,993 (3.62%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	2,634 (0.21%)	3,962 (0.24%)	3,235 (0.19%)	4,828 (0.25%)
Some Other Race Alone	16,694 (1.33%)	47,617 (2.93%)	70,324 (4.06%)	75,989 (3.93%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	58,884 (3.63%)	43,755 (2.52%)	214,922 (11.11%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race (Ethnicity)	108,439 (8.64%)	271,523 (16.73%)	415,627 (23.97%)	597,583 (30.89%)
Not Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)	1,147,049 (91.36%)	1,351,495 (83.27%)	1,318,512 (76.03%)	1,336,968 (69.11%)
Minority (Race and Ethnicity)	315,143 (25.10%)	682,326 (42.04%)	987,249 (56.93%)	1,273,634 (65.84%)



Age Trends - Broward ⁵

Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
Under Age 5	6.29%	6.30%	6.06%	5.67%
Ages 5-17	14.15%	17.21%	16.73%	15.58%
Ages 18-21	4.37%	4.01%	4.80%	4.29%
Ages 22-29	12.16%	9.58%	10.00%	9.86%
Ages 30-39	16.60%	16.74%	13.60%	13.50%
Ages 40-49	12.52%	15.73%	16.16%	13.66%
Ages 50-64	13.14%	14.39%	18.57%	20.77%
Age 65 and Over	20.77%	16.04%	14.10%	16.67%
-Ages 65-74	10.63%	7.19%	6.80%	9.53%
-Ages 75-84	8.15%	6.24%	4.87%	4.83%
-Age 85 and Over	1.99%	2.62%	2.43%	2.31%
Median Age	NA	38	39	40.7

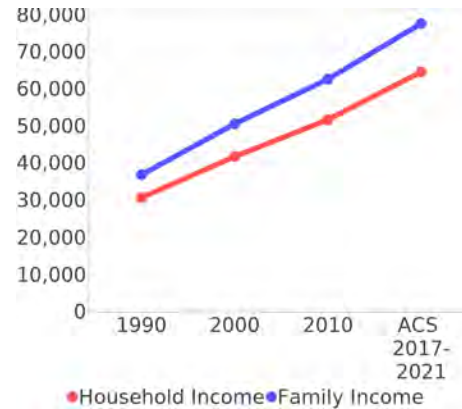
Percentage Population by Age Group - Broward



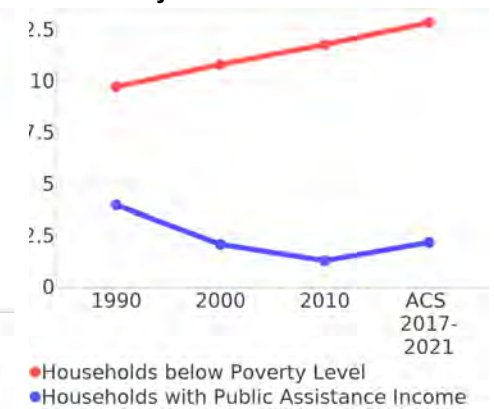
Income Trends - Broward ⁵

Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
Median Household Income	\$30,571	\$41,691	\$51,694	\$64,522
Median Family Income	\$36,801	\$50,531	\$62,619	\$77,610
Population below Poverty Level	10.19%	11.51%	12.28%	12.38%
Households below Poverty Level	9.72%	10.80%	11.77%	12.85%
Households with Public Assistance Income	3.97%	2.07%	1.28%	2.17%

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Disability Trends - Broward ¹⁰

See the Data Sources section below for an explanation about the differences in disability data among the various years.

Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	54,712 (5.40%)	194,881 (12.94%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	86,568 (7.50%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Broward ^{11, 5}

Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
Less than 9th Grade	66,349 (7.38%)	61,183 (5.43%)	59,492 (4.98%)	59,255 (4.31%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	141,784 (15.77%)	142,051 (12.61%)	94,852 (7.94%)	78,645 (5.72%)
High School Graduate or Higher	690,696 (76.84%)	923,268 (81.96%)	1,040,419 (87.08%)	1,236,768 (89.97%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	168,799 (18.78%)	276,527 (24.55%)	353,884 (29.62%)	471,290 (34.28%)

Language Trends - Broward ⁵

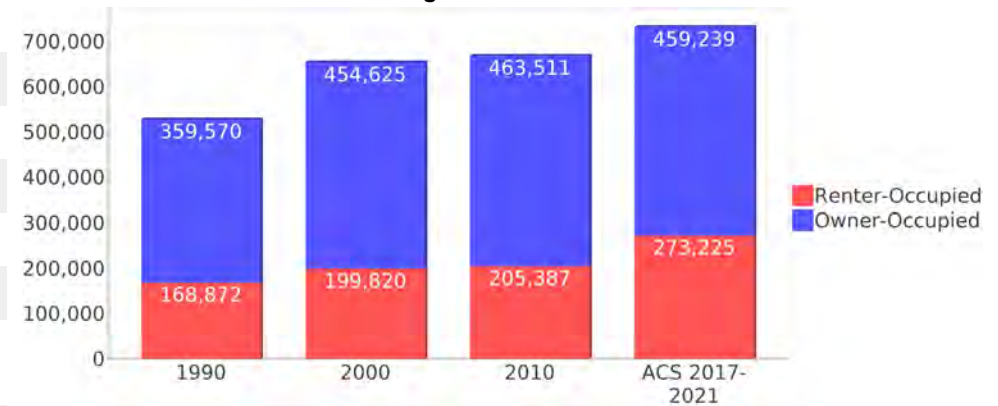
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
Speaks English Well	47,912 (4.07%)	95,561 (6.28%)	123,453 (7.58%)	156,422 (8.57%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	59,953 (3.94%)	83,745 (5.14%)	98,079 (5.37%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	17,811 (1.17%)	34,170 (2.10%)	34,891 (1.91%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	32,782 (2.79%)	77,764 (5.11%)	117,915 (7.24%)	132,970 (7.29%)
Speaks English Less than Very Well	NA (NA)	173,325 (11.40%)	241,368 (14.82%)	289,392 (15.86%)

Housing Trends - Broward ⁵

Description	1990	2000	2010 ¹	ACS 2017-2021
Total	628,660	741,043	806,858	854,965
Units per Acre	0.804	0.95	1.031	1.09
Single-Family Units	257,272	360,764	392,858	420,632
Multi-Family Units	246,239	352,349	390,365	410,409
Mobile Home Units	19,992	26,834	23,136	23,272
Owner-Occupied Units	359,570	454,625	463,511	459,239
Renter-Occupied Units	168,872	199,820	205,387	273,225
Vacant Units	100,218	86,598	137,960	122,501
Median Housing Value	\$91,300	\$102,800	\$247,500	\$299,700
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	54,467 (10.31%)	61,191 (9.35%)	47,710 (7.13%)	50,003 (6.83%)
Median year householder moved into unit - Total	NA	NA	NA	2014
Median year householder moved into unit - Owner Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2009
Median year householder moved into unit - Renter Occupied	NA	NA	NA	2017
Abroad 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	23,381
Different house in United States 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	241,181
Same house 1 year ago	NA	NA	NA	1,649,684
Geographical Mobility in the Past Year - Total	NA	NA	NA	1,649,684

Housing Tenure - Broward



Data Sources

ACS vs Census Data

(1) The 2010 Census data is represented by a combination of decennial and ACS (2006-2010) data. The General Population Trends, Race and Ethnicity Trends, Age Trends are entirely from decennial. The Income Trends, Language Trends are entirely from the ACS. The Housing Trends section is derived from both: Decennial (Total # Housing Units, Housing Units per Acre, Owner-Occupied Units, Renter-Occupied Units, Vacant Units); ACS (Single Family Units, Multi-family Units, Mobile Homes, Median Housing Value, Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle).

Area

(2) The geographic area of the community based on a user-defined community boundary or area of interest (AOI) boundary.

Jurisdiction

(3) Jurisdiction(s) includes local government boundaries that intersect the user-defined community or AOI boundary.

Goals, Values and History

(4) Information under the headings Goals and Values and History is entered manually by the user before the Sociocultural Data Report (SDR) is generated. This information is usually not available for communities with boundaries that are based on Census-defined places (i.e., not user-specified).

Demographic Data

(5) Demographic data reported under the headings General Population Trends, Race and Ethnicity Trends, Age Trends, Income Trends, Educational Attainment Trends, Language Trends, and Housing Trends is from the U.S. Decennial Census for 1990 and 2000 and the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates for 2006-2010 and ACS 2017-2021. The data was gathered at the block group level for user-defined communities, Census places, and AOIs, and at the county level for counties. Depending on the dataset, the data represents 100% counts (Census Summary File 1) or sample-based information (Census Summary File 3 or ACS). For more information about using demographic data, please see the training videos located here: <https://www.fdot.gov/environment/pubs/sce/sce1.shtm>.

About the Census Data

(6) The block group analysis for ETDM project analysis areas, user-defined communities, Census places, and AOI boundaries do not always correspond precisely to block group boundaries. To estimate the actual population more accurately, the SDR analysis adjusts the geographic area and data of affected block groups using the following methodology:

Delete overlapping census blocks with extremely low populations (2 or fewer people)
Remove the portion of the block group that lies outside of the analysis area
Recalculate the demographics assuming an equal area distribution of the population

Note that there may be areas where there is no population.

(7) Use caution when comparing the 100% count data (Decennial Census) to the sample-based data (ACS). In any given year, about one in 40 U.S. households will receive the ACS questionnaire. Over any five-year period, about one in eight households will receive the questionnaire, as compared to about one in six that received the long form questionnaire for the Decennial Census 2000. (Source: https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/acs/news/10ACS_keyfacts.pdf) The U.S. Census Bureau provides help with this process: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data.html>

(8) Race and ethnicity are separate questions on the Census questionnaire. Individuals can report multiple race and ethnicity answers; therefore, numbers in the Race and Ethnicity portion of this report may add up to be greater than the total population. In addition, use caution when interpreting changes in race and ethnicity over time. Starting with the 2000 Decennial Census, respondents could select one or more race categories. Also in 2000, the placement of the question about Hispanic origin changed, helping to increase responsiveness to the Hispanic-origin question. Because of these and other changes, the 1990 data on race and ethnicity are not directly comparable with data from later censuses. (Source: <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2001/dec/c2kbr01-01.html>)

(9) The "Minority" calculations use both the race and ethnicity responses from Census and ACS data. In this report, "Minority" refers to individuals who list a race other than White and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic/Latino. In other words, people who are multi-racial, any single race other than White, or Hispanic/Latino of any race are considered minorities. We use the following formula: $\text{MINORITY} = \text{TOTALPOP} - \text{WHITE_NH}$ where TOTALPOP is the Total Population and WHITE_NH is the population with a race of White alone and an ethnicity of Not Hispanic or Latino. Translating this to the field names used in the census ACS source data, the formula looks like this: $\text{MINORITY} = \text{B01003_E001} - \text{B03002_E003}$. (Note, the WHITE_NH population is not reported separately in this report.)

(10) Disability data is not included in the 2010 Decennial Census or the 2006-2010 ACS. This data is available in the ACS 2017-2021 ACS. Because of changes made to the Census and ACS questions between 1990 and ACS, disability variables should not be compared from year to year. For example: 1) with the 1990 data, the disabilities are listed as a "work disability" while this distinction is not made with 2000 or ACS data; 2) the ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes) while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000; and 3) the age groupings changed over the years.

(11) The category Bachelor's Degree or Higher under the heading Educational Attainment Trends is a subset of the category High School Graduate or Higher.

(12) Income of households. This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

(13) Income of families. In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over related to the householder are summed and treated as a single amount.

(14) Age trends. The median age for 1990 is not available.

Land Use Data

(15) The Land Use information Indicates acreages and percentages for the generalized land use types used to group parcel-specific, existing land use assigned by the county property appraiser office according to the Florida Department of Revenue land use codes.

Community Facilities Data

- (16) Assisted Rental Housing Units - Identifies multifamily rental developments that receive funding assistance under federal, state, and local government programs to offer affordable housing as reported by the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, University of Florida.
- (17) Mobile Home Parks - Identifies approved or acknowledged mobile home parks reported by the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation and Florida Department of Health.
- (18) Migrant Camps - Identifies migrant labor camp facilities inspected by the Florida Department of Health.
- (19) Group Care Facilities - Identifies group care facilities inspected by the Florida Department of Health.
- (20) Community Center and Fraternal Association Facilities - Identifies facilities reported by multiple sources.
- (21) Law Enforcement Correctional Facilities - Identifies facilities reported by multiple sources.
- (22) Cultural Centers - Identifies cultural centers including organizations, buildings, or complexes that promote culture and arts (e.g., aquariums and zoological facilities; arboreta and botanical gardens; dinner theaters; drive-ins; historical places and services; libraries; motion picture theaters; museums and art galleries; performing arts centers; performing arts theaters; planetariums; studios and art galleries; and theater producers stage facilities) reported by multiple sources.
- (23) Fire Department and Rescue Station Facilities - Identifies facilities reported by multiple sources.
- (24) Government Buildings - Identifies local, state, and federal government buildings reported by multiple sources.
- (25) Health Care Facilities - Identifies health care facilities including abortion clinics, dialysis clinics, medical doctors, nursing homes, osteopaths, state laboratories/clinics, and surgicenters/walk-in clinics reported by the Florida Department of Health.
- (26) Hospital Facilities - Identifies hospital facilities reported by multiple sources.
- (27) Law Enforcement Facilities - Identifies law enforcement facilities reported by multiple sources.
- (28) Parks and Recreational Facilities - Identifies parks and recreational facilities reported by multiple sources.
- (29) Religious Center Facilities - Identifies religious centers including churches, temples, synagogues, mosques, chapels, centers, and other types of religious facilities reported by multiple sources.
- (30) Private and Public Schools - Identifies private and public schools reported by multiple sources.
- (31) Social Service Centers - Identifies social service centers reported by multiple sources.
- (32) Veteran Organizations and Facilities

County Data Sources

ACS vs Census Data

(1) The 2010 Census data is represented by a combination of decennial and ACS (2006-2010) data. The General Population Trends, Race and Ethnicity Trends, Age Trends are entirely from decennial. The Income Trends, Language Trends are entirely from the ACS. The Housing Trends section is derived from both: Decennial (Total # Housing Units, Housing Units per Acre, Owner-Occupied Units, Renter-Occupied Units, Vacant Units); ACS (Single Family Units, Multi-family Units, Mobile Homes, Median Housing Value, Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle).

About the Census Data

(34) Use caution when comparing the 100% count data (Decennial Census) to the sample-based data (ACS). In any given year, about one in 40 U.S. households will receive the ACS questionnaire. Over any five-year period, about one in eight households will receive the questionnaire, as compared to about one in six that received the long form questionnaire for the Decennial Census 2000. (Source: https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/acs/news/10ACS_keyfacts.pdf) The U.S. Census Bureau provides help with this process: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data.html>

(35) Race and ethnicity are separate questions on the Census questionnaire. Individuals can report multiple race and ethnicity answers; therefore, numbers in the Race and Ethnicity portion of this report may add up to be greater than the total population. In addition, use caution when interpreting changes in race and ethnicity over time. Starting with the 2000 Decennial Census, respondents could select one or more race categories. Also in 2000, the placement of the question about Hispanic origin changed, helping to increase responsiveness to the Hispanic-origin question. Because of these and other changes, the 1990 data on race and ethnicity are not directly comparable with data from later censuses. (Source: <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2001/dec/c2kbr01-01.html>)

(36) The "Minority" calculations use both the race and ethnicity responses from Census and ACS data. In this report, "Minority" refers to individuals who list a race other than White and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic/Latino. In other words, people who are multi-racial, any single race other than White, or Hispanic/Latino of any race are considered minorities. We use the following formula: $MINORITY = TOTALPOP - WHITE_NH$ where TOTALPOP is the Total Population and WHITE_NH is the population with a race of White alone and an ethnicity of Not Hispanic or Latino. Translating this to the field names used in the census ACS source data, the formula looks like this: $MINORITY = B01003_E001 - B03002_E003$. (Note, the WHITE_NH population is not reported separately in this report.)

(37) Disability data is not included in the 2010 Decennial Census or the 2006-2010 ACS. This data is available in the ACS 2017-2021 ACS. Because of changes made to the Census and ACS questions between 1990 and ACS, disability variables should not be compared from year to year. For example: 1) with the 1990 data, the disabilities are listed as a "work disability" while this distinction is not made with 2000 or ACS data; 2) the ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes) while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000; and 3) the age groupings changed over the years.

(38) The category Bachelor's Degree or Higher under the heading Educational Attainment Trends is a subset of the category High School Graduate or Higher.

Metadata

- (39) Community and Fraternal Centers https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_communitycenter.xml
- (40) Correctional Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_correctional.xml
- (41) Cultural Centers in Florida https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_culturecenter.xml
- (42) Fire Department and Rescue Station Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_firestat.xml
- (43) Local, State, and Federal Government Buildings in Florida https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_govbuild.xml
- (44) Florida Health Care Facilities https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_health.xml
- (45) Hospital Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_hospitals.xml
- (46) Law Enforcement Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_lawenforce.xml
- (47) Florida Parks and Recreational Facilities https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_parks.xml
- (48) Religious Centers https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_religion.xml
- (49) Florida Public and Private Schools https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_schools.xml
- (50) Social Service Centers https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_socialservice.xml
- (51) Assisted Rental Housing Units in Florida https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_assisted_housing.xml
- (52) Group Care Facilities <https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/groupcare.xml>
- (53) Mobile Home Parks in Florida https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_mobilehomes.xml
- (54) Migrant Camps in Florida <https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/migrant.xml>
- (55) Veteran Organizations and Facilities https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/gc_veterans.xml
- (56) Generalized Land Use https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/lu_gen.xml
- (57) Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/e2_cenacs_cci.xml
- (58) 1990 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_1990_cci.xml
- (59) 2000 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_2000_cci.xml
- (60) 2010 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.flc-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_2010_cci.xml

Appendix B – Supplemental Demographic Data

Location: User-specified polygonal location
 Ring (buffer): 0.25-miles radius
 Description: Study Area

Summary of ACS Estimates		2016 - 2020
Population		87,080
Population Density (per sq. mile)		5,599
People of Color Population		67,760
% People of Color Population		78%
Households		31,886
Housing Units		38,196
Housing Units Built Before 1950		520
Per Capita Income		30,578
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)		15.55
% Land Area		96%
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)		0.61
% Water Area		4%

	2016 - 2020 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population by Race			
Total	87,080	100%	1,520
Population Reporting One Race	80,928	93%	4,248
White	31,906	37%	1,190
Black	45,175	52%	1,526
American Indian	148	0%	78
Asian	2,032	2%	537
Pacific Islander	12	0%	38
Some Other Race	1,655	2%	879
Population Reporting Two or More Races	6,152	7%	944
Total Hispanic Population	18,567	21%	1,189
Total Non-Hispanic Population	68,513		
White Alone	19,320	22%	1,175
Black Alone	44,310	51%	1,526
American Indian Alone	105	0%	76
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	1,961	2%	537
Pacific Islander Alone	12	0%	38
Other Race Alone	257	0%	93
Two or More Races Alone	2,548	3%	844
Population by Sex			
Male	42,619	49%	1,030
Female	44,462	51%	938
Population by Age			
Age 0-4	6,204	7%	424
Age 0-17	20,110	23%	601
Age 18+	66,970	77%	761
Age 65+	15,779	18%	535

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2016 - 2020

Location: User-specified polygonal location

Ring (buffer): 0.25-miles radius

Description: Study Area

	2016 - 2020 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population 25+ by Educational Attainment			
Total	60,270	100%	948
Less than 9th Grade	4,351	7%	275
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	5,438	9%	575
High School Graduate	18,576	31%	632
Some College, No Degree	12,933	21%	357
Associate Degree	5,260	9%	436
Bachelor's Degree or more	13,712	23%	428
Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English			
Total	80,877	100%	1,339
Speak only English	51,105	63%	902
Non-English at Home ¹⁺²⁺³⁺⁴	29,772	37%	976
¹ Speak English "very well"	16,526	20%	683
² Speak English "well"	6,767	8%	528
³ Speak English "not well"	4,602	6%	369
⁴ Speak English "not at all"	1,876	2%	555
³⁺⁴ Speak English "less than well"	6,478	8%	609
²⁺³⁺⁴ Speak English "less than very well"	13,246	16%	643
Linguistically Isolated Households*			
Total	3,081	100%	166
Speak Spanish	1,691	55%	159
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	1,270	41%	158
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	57	2%	40
Speak Other Languages	64	2%	41
Households by Household Income			
Household Income Base	31,886	100%	639
< \$15,000	4,064	13%	518
\$15,000 - \$25,000	4,516	14%	201
\$25,000 - \$50,000	9,349	29%	644
\$50,000 - \$75,000	5,652	18%	290
\$75,000 +	8,305	26%	328
Occupied Housing Units by Tenure			
Total	31,886	100%	639
Owner Occupied	17,907	56%	341
Renter Occupied	13,979	44%	655
Employed Population Age 16+ Years			
Total	69,001	100%	996
In Labor Force	44,404	64%	795
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	3,149	5%	402
Not In Labor Force	24,597	36%	610

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)

*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

Location: User-specified polygonal location
 Ring (buffer): 0.25-miles radius
 Description: Study Area

	2016 - 2020 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population by Language Spoken at Home*			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	84,527	100%	1,747
English	51,735	61%	1,347
Spanish	16,285	19%	1,901
French, Haitian, or Cajun	12,487	15%	394
German or other West Germanic	251	0%	151
Russian, Polish, or Other Slavic	304	0%	200
Other Indo-European	1,488	2%	469
Korean	8	0%	20
Chinese (including Mandarin, Cantonese)	127	0%	140
Vietnamese	635	1%	462
Tagalog (including Filipino)	64	0%	174
Other Asian and Pacific Island	126	0%	142
Arabic	270	0%	179
Other and Unspecified	747	1%	165
Total Non-English	32,793	39%	2,012

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.
 N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2016 - 2020.
 *Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.

EJScreen Report (Version 2.1)

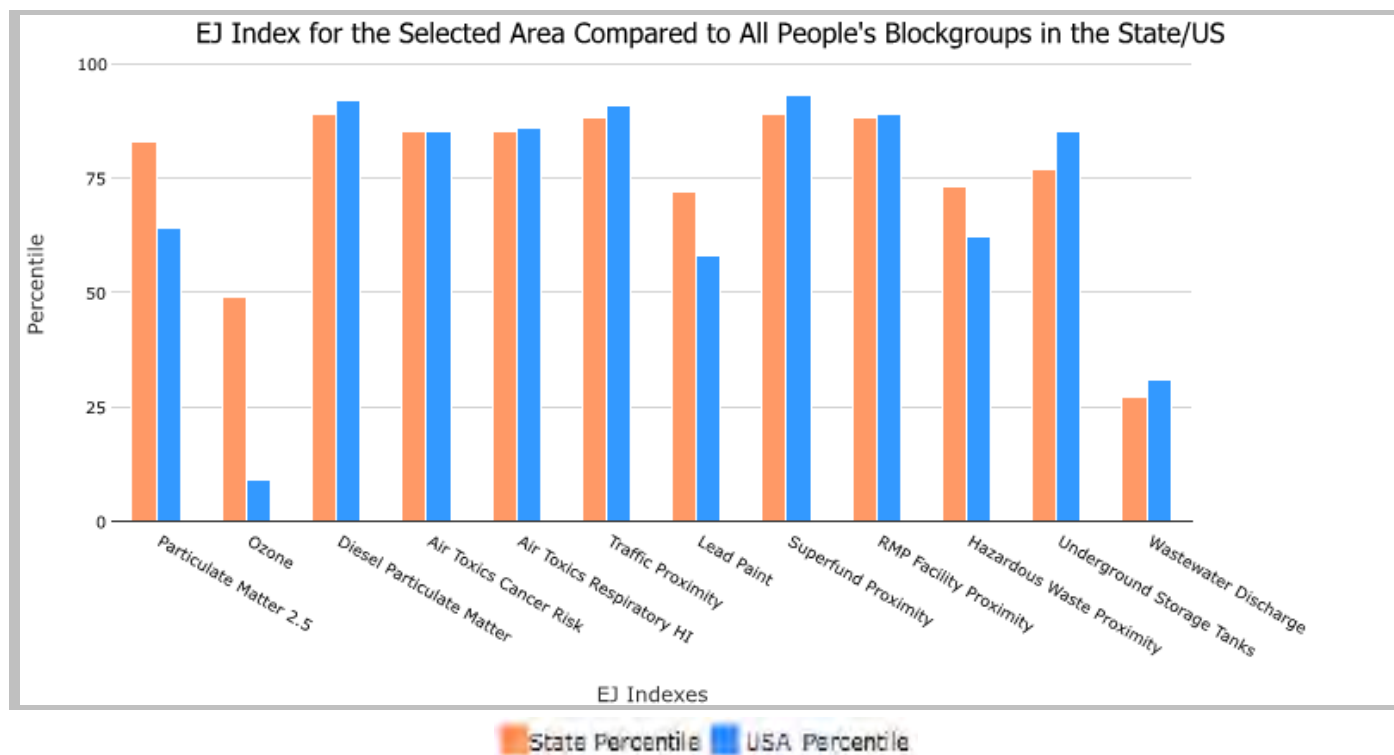
0.25 miles Ring around the Area, FLORIDA, EPA Region 4

Approximate Population: 87,080

Input Area (sq. miles): 18.06

Study Area

Selected Variables	State Percentile	USA Percentile
Environmental Justice Indexes		
EJ Index for Particulate Matter 2.5	83	64
EJ Index for Ozone	49	9
EJ Index for Diesel Particulate Matter*	89	92
EJ Index for Air Toxics Cancer Risk*	85	85
EJ Index for Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	85	86
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity	88	91
EJ Index for Lead Paint	72	58
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	89	93
EJ Index for RMP Facility Proximity	88	89
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	73	62
EJ Index for Underground Storage Tanks	77	85
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge	27	31



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

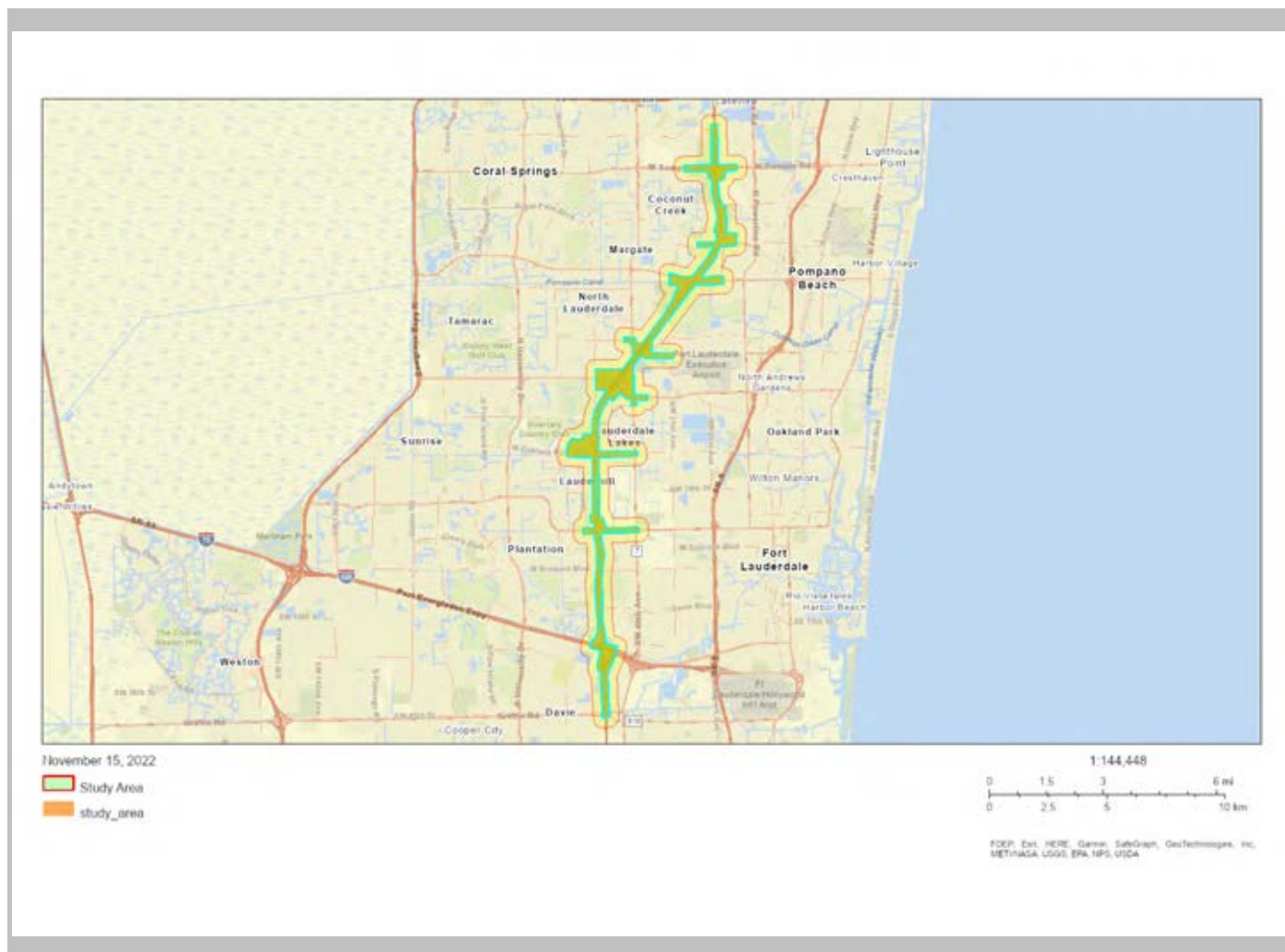
EJScreen Report (Version 2.1)

0.25 miles Ring around the Area, FLORIDA, EPA Region 4

Approximate Population: 87,080

Input Area (sq. miles): 18.06

Study Area



Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	1
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	1

EJScreen Report (Version 2.1)



0.25 miles Ring around the Area, FLORIDA, EPA Region 4

Approximate Population: 87,080

Input Area (sq. miles): 18.06

Study Area

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Pollution and Sources					
Particulate Matter 2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	7.89	7.63	70	8.67	31
Ozone (ppb)	30.7	32.7	22	42.5	3
Diesel Particulate Matter* ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	0.578	0.335	90	0.294	90-95th
Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	30	27	96	28	80-90th
Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.39	0.36	90	0.36	70-80th
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	2000	690	92	760	91
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.08	0.11	61	0.27	31
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.28	0.13	90	0.13	90
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	1.4	0.8	82	0.77	82
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.3	0.53	67	2.2	38
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km ²)	7.7	7	70	3.9	85
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.011	1.2	70	12	70
Socioeconomic Indicators					
Demographic Index	60%	39%	80	35%	83
People of Color	78%	47%	79	40%	82
Low Income	43%	33%	69	30%	72
Unemployment Rate	7%	5%	71	5%	71
Limited English Speaking Households	10%	7%	77	5%	84
Less Than High School Education	16%	11%	73	12%	73
Under Age 5	7%	5%	73	6%	69
Over Age 64	18%	20%	50	16%	61

*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update>.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJScreen is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJScreen documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJScreen outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

Location: Broward County
Ring (buffer): 0-mile radius
Description: Broward County

Summary of ACS Estimates		2016 - 2020	
Population		1,942,273	
Population Density (per sq. mile)		1,615	
People of Color Population		1,252,500	
% People of Color Population		64%	
Households		704,942	
Housing Units		826,382	
Housing Units Built Before 1950		15,794	
Per Capita Income		34,063	
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)		1,202.73	
% Land Area		92%	
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)		105.60	
% Water Area		8%	
		2016 - 2020 ACS Estimates	Percent MOE (±)
Population by Race			
Total		1,942,273	100% 0
Population Reporting One Race		1,804,309	93% 17,753
White		1,103,866	57% 6,127
Black		555,741	29% 4,595
American Indian		5,129	0% 785
Asian		70,561	4% 1,416
Pacific Islander		1,241	0% 265
Some Other Race		67,771	3% 4,565
Population Reporting Two or More Races		137,964	7% 6,302
Total Hispanic Population		586,236	30% 0
Total Non-Hispanic Population		1,356,037	
White Alone		689,773	36% 1,516
Black Alone		536,564	28% 3,710
American Indian Alone		3,208	0% 418
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone		68,917	4% 1,216
Pacific Islander Alone		985	0% 238
Other Race Alone		12,860	1% 1,907
Two or More Races Alone		43,730	2% 3,537
Population by Sex			
Male		946,047	49% 130
Female		996,226	51% 130
Population by Age			
Age 0-4		112,405	6% 99
Age 0-17		410,987	21% 3,850
Age 18+		1,531,286	79% 7,567
Age 65+		323,755	17% 4,354

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2016 - 2020

Location: Broward County
Ring (buffer): 0-mile radius
Description: Broward County

	2016 - 2020 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population 25+ by Educational Attainment			
Total	1,378,777	100%	125
Less than 9th Grade	62,581	5%	2,691
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	83,669	6%	2,987
High School Graduate	372,575	27%	5,909
Some College, No Degree	268,908	20%	4,663
Associate Degree	134,343	10%	3,770
Bachelor's Degree or more	456,701	33%	5,936
Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English			
Total	1,829,868	100%	42
Speak only English	1,075,304	59%	6,693
Non-English at Home ¹⁺²⁺³⁺⁴	754,564	41%	7,155
¹ Speak English "very well"	466,999	26%	7,058
² Speak English "well"	152,145	8%	3,813
³ Speak English "not well"	97,919	5%	3,748
⁴ Speak English "not at all"	37,501	2%	2,577
³⁺⁴ Speak English "less than well"	135,420	7%	4,549
²⁺³⁺⁴ Speak English "less than very well"	287,565	16%	5,936
Linguistically Isolated Households*			
Total	65,972	100%	1,876
Speak Spanish	43,039	65%	1,488
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	18,737	28%	1,037
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	3,033	5%	425
Speak Other Languages	1,163	2%	224
Households by Household Income			
Household Income Base	704,942	100%	3,223
< \$15,000	72,769	10%	2,482
\$15,000 - \$25,000	60,147	9%	2,398
\$25,000 - \$50,000	159,899	23%	4,197
\$50,000 - \$75,000	124,056	18%	3,296
\$75,000 +	288,071	41%	4,660
Occupied Housing Units by Tenure			
Total	704,942	100%	3,223
Owner Occupied	442,633	63%	4,396
Renter Occupied	262,309	37%	3,929
Employed Population Age 16+ Years			
Total	1,578,031	100%	1,111
In Labor Force	1,037,402	66%	4,888
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	61,269	4%	1,948
Not In Labor Force	540,629	34%	5,238

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of anyrace.

N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)

*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.

Location: Broward County
Ring (buffer): 0-mile radius
Description: Broward County

	2016 - 2020 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
Population by Language Spoken at Home*			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	1,829,868	100%	42
English	1,075,304	59%	7,812
Spanish	490,610	27%	4,652
French, Haitian, or Cajun	124,138	7%	2,519
German or other West Germanic	6,837	0%	911
Russian, Polish, or Other Slavic	16,003	1%	1,354
Other Indo-European	63,145	3%	3,590
Korean	2,484	0%	838
Chinese (including Mandarin, Cantonese)	9,365	1%	1,155
Vietnamese	6,196	0%	1,399
Tagalog (including Filipino)	5,006	0%	867
Other Asian and Pacific Island	8,428	0%	1,043
Arabic	5,628	0%	967
Other and Unspecified	16,724	1%	1,753
Total Non-English	754,564	41%	7,812

Data Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.
N/A means not available. **Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2016 - 2020.
*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.

EJScreen Report (Version 2.1)

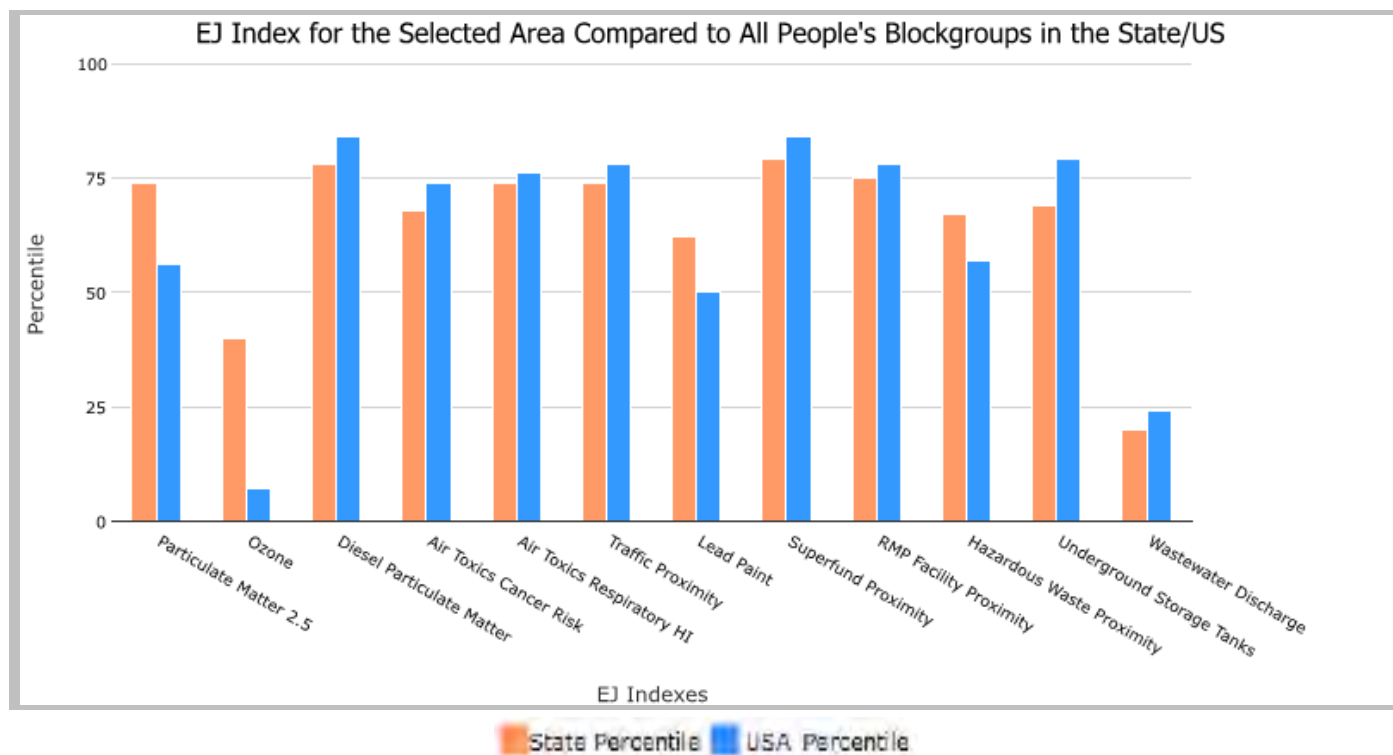
County: Broward, FLORIDA, EPA Region 4

Approximate Population: 1,942,273

Input Area (sq. miles): 1308.32

Broward County (The study area contains 2 blockgroup(s) with zero population.)

Selected Variables	State Percentile	USA Percentile
Environmental Justice Indexes		
EJ Index for Particulate Matter 2.5	74	56
EJ Index for Ozone	40	7
EJ Index for Diesel Particulate Matter*	78	84
EJ Index for Air Toxics Cancer Risk*	68	74
EJ Index for Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	74	76
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity	74	78
EJ Index for Lead Paint	62	50
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	79	84
EJ Index for RMP Facility Proximity	75	78
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	67	57
EJ Index for Underground Storage Tanks	69	79
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge	20	24



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

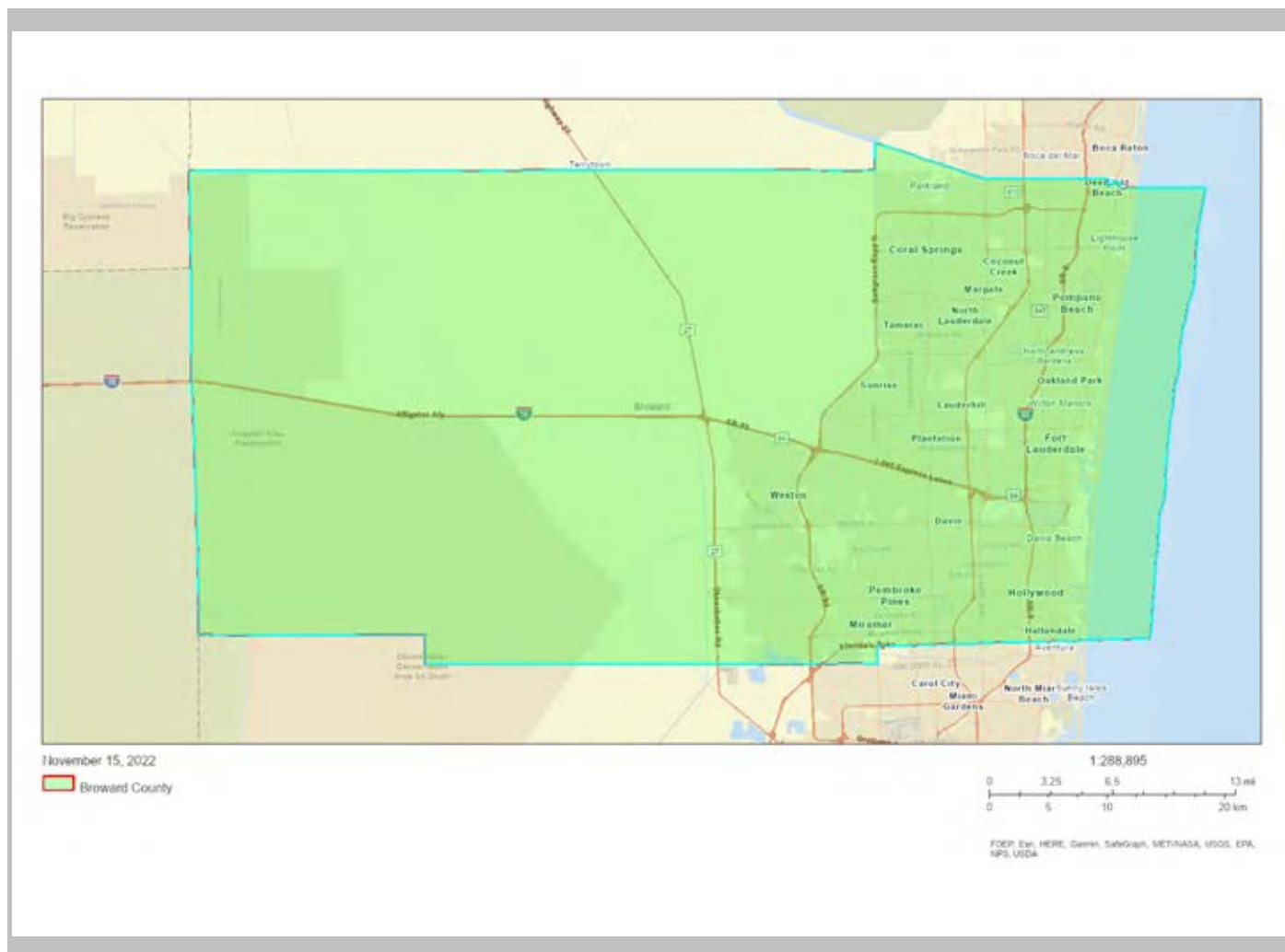
EJScreen Report (Version 2.1)

County: Broward, FLORIDA, EPA Region 4

Approximate Population: 1,942,273

Input Area (sq. miles): 1308.32

Broward County (The study area contains 2 blockgroup(s) with zero population.)



Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	5
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	19

EJScreen Report (Version 2.1)

County: Broward, FLORIDA, EPA Region 4

Approximate Population: 1,942,273

Input Area (sq. miles): 1308.32



Broward County (The study area contains 2 blockgroup(s) with zero population.)

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Pollution and Sources					
Particulate Matter 2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	7.83	7.63	66	8.67	29
Ozone (ppb)	30.6	32.7	21	42.5	3
Diesel Particulate Matter* ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	0.486	0.335	81	0.294	80-90th
Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	28	27	85	28	70-80th
Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.38	0.36	82	0.36	70-80th
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	1100	690	82	760	83
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.11	0.11	65	0.27	36
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.22	0.13	87	0.13	87
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	1	0.8	74	0.77	76
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.4	0.53	72	2.2	42
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km ²)	7.6	7	70	3.9	84
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.0038	1.2	61	12	61
Socioeconomic Indicators					
Demographic Index	48%	39%	67	35%	72
People of Color	64%	47%	71	40%	75
Low Income	31%	33%	51	30%	56
Unemployment Rate	6%	5%	65	5%	65
Limited English Speaking Households	9%	7%	76	5%	84
Less Than High School Education	11%	11%	58	12%	58
Under Age 5	6%	5%	64	6%	57
Over Age 64	17%	20%	46	16%	55

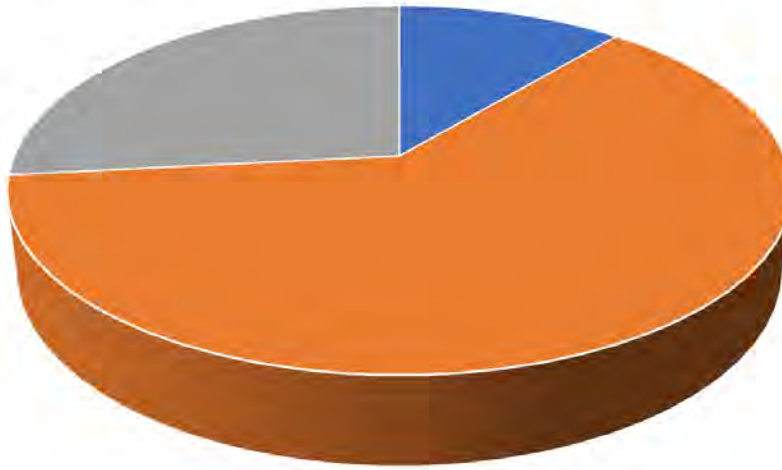
*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update>.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJScreen is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJScreen documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJScreen outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

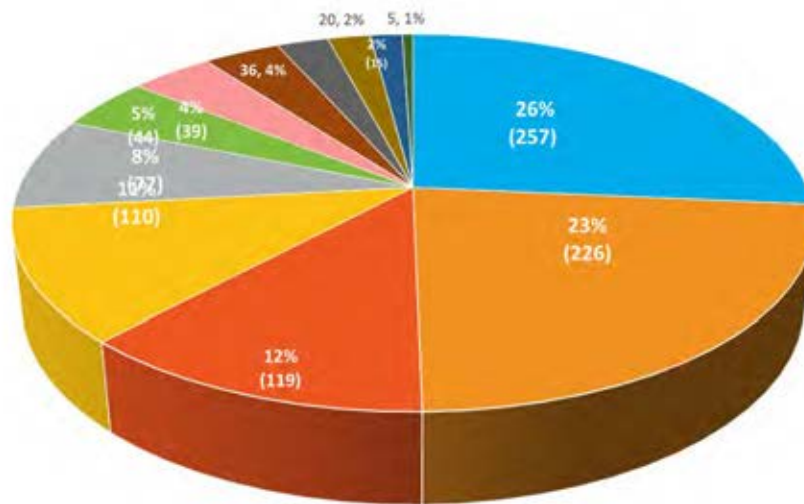
Appendix C – Public Involvement Summary

442212-1 - Project Support



■ For Project ■ Against Project ■ Neutral

442212-1 - Public Feedback Received by Topic



■ Quality of Life ■ Noise ■ Traffic ■ Property Value
■ Move Gas Line ■ Landscape/Wildlife ■ Safety ■ Access
■ Cost ■ Mass Transit ■ Drainage ■ Right-of-Way/Domain