

NATURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

Florida Department of Transportation

Florida's Turnpike Enterprise

Turnpike at I-95 Direct Connection Interchange Project Development and Environment Study

Limits of Project: Approximately 2 miles north and south of SE Bridge Road (CR 708) along
Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) and I-95 (SR 9)

Martin County, Florida

Financial Management Number: 446975-1

ETDM Number: 14444

September 2025

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. §327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated May 26, 2022, and executed by Federal Highway Administration and FDOT.

Executive Summary

Florida's Turnpike Enterprise (FTE) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study to evaluate the potential for a new system-to-system direct connection interchange between Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) and Interstate 95 (I-95) at SE Bridge Road (CR 708) in Martin County, Florida. The study area begins approximately two miles south of SE Bridge Road at Mile Post (MP) 123.44 and extends approximately two miles north of SE Bridge Road to MP 127.53. The proposed interchange concept aims to improve traffic operations for the north-south through trips in the project area and to enhance traffic conditions on existing local roadways that currently serve as connections between SR 91 and I-95. A Type 2 Categorical Exclusion is being prepared as part of this PD&E study, which will satisfy all applicable federal and state environmental requirements, including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), to qualify the project for federal-aid funding in future phases such as design, right-of-way acquisition, and construction.

This Natural Resources Evaluation (NRE) is being prepared as part of this PD&E study. This report reviews the potential impacts to federal- and state-protected species, wetland systems and essential fish habitat. The identification of measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate for any potential impacts is also discussed. The preferred alternative was assessed for the purposes of this evaluation. A summary of the analysis of potential project impacts for the proposed project is presented below.

Protected Species

The project study area was evaluated for potential occurrences of federal- and state-protected plant and animal species in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended, and Chapters 5B-40 and 68A-27 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). This evaluation was consistent with the Protected Species and Habitat Chapter of the PD&E Manual. The evaluation included coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). The evaluation also included literature and database reviews, as well as field assessments of the project study area to identify the potential occurrence of protected species and/or presence of federal-designated critical habitat. Project biologists conducted field evaluations of the project area and adjacent habitats in December 2023 and January 2024.

Based on evaluation of collected data and field reviews, the federal- and state-protected species included in **Table ES-1** and **Table ES-2** were observed or were determined to have the potential to occur within or adjacent to the project study area.

Critical Habitat

The project study area was evaluated for the occurrence of critical habitat as defined by the ESA and 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 424. The USFWS and National Marine Fisheries

Service (NMFS) are the federal agencies designated to protect critical habitat from destruction or adverse modification of the biological or physical constituent elements essential to the conservation of listed species. Critical habitat is defined as the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by a species on which are found those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species and may require special management considerations or protection.

No Critical Habitat for any federally listed species was identified within the project study area. Based on this information, it has been determined that the proposed project will have no effect on Critical Habitat and the proposed action will not result in the destruction or adverse modification of Critical Habitat.

Table ES-1: Federal Protected Species Effect Determinations

Project Effect Determination	Federal Listed Species
"No effect"	Florida Grasshopper Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus savannarum floridanus</i>)
	Florida Scrub-jay (<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>)
	Red-cockaded Woodpecker (<i>Dryobates borealis</i>)
	Eastern Black Rail (<i>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</i>)
	Florida Panther (<i>Puma concolor cougar</i>)
"May affect not likely to adversely affect"	Crested Caracara (<i>Caracara plancus</i>)
	Eastern Indigo Snake (<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>)
	Wood Stork (<i>Mycteria americana</i>)
	Tricolored Bat (<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>)*
	Everglade Snail Kite (<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i>)
"May affect"	Florida Bonneted Bat (<i>Eumops floridanus</i>)

*anticipated "May affect, but is not likely to adversely affect"

Table ES-2: State Protected Species Effect Determinations

Project Effect Determination	State Listed Species
"No effect anticipated"	Golden Leather Fern (<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>)
	Many-flowered Grass-pink (<i>Calopogon multiflorus</i>)
	Piedmont Joint Grass (<i>Coelorachis tuberculosa</i>)
	Cutthroat Grass (<i>Coleataenia abscissa</i>)
	Night-scented Orchid (<i>Epidendrum nocturnum</i>)
	Redberry Eugenia (<i>Eugenia confusa</i>)
	Sand Dune Spurge (<i>Euphorbia cumulicola</i>)
	Coastal Vervain (<i>Glandularia maritima</i>)
	Spreading Pinweed (<i>Lechea divaricata</i>)
	Celestial Lily (<i>Nemastylis floridana</i>)
	Giant Sword Fern (<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i>)

Project Effect Determination	State Listed Species
"No effect anticipated"	Hand Fern (<i>Ophioglossum palmatum</i>)
	Clamshell Orchid (<i>Prosthechea cochleata</i>)
	Florida Royal Palm (<i>Roystonea regia</i>)
	Least Tern (<i>Sternula antillarum</i>)
	Toothed Maiden Fern (<i>Thelypteris serrata</i>)
	Banded Wild-pine (<i>Tillandsia flexuosa</i>)
	Dancing-lady Orchid (<i>Tolumnia bahamensis</i>)
	Scentless Vanilla (<i>Vanilla mexicana</i>)
	Redmargin Zephyrlily (<i>Zephyranthes simpsonii</i>)
"No adverse effect anticipated"	Florida Sandhill Crane (<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>)
	Florida Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>)
	Little Blue Heron (<i>Egretta caerulea</i>)
	Tricolored Heron (<i>Egretta tricolor</i>)
	Southeastern American Kestrel (<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>)
	Gopher Tortoise (<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>)
	Florida Pine Snake (<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>)
	Roseate Spoonbill (<i>Platalea ajaja</i>)

Wetland and Other Surface Water Evaluation

The project study area was evaluated for wetlands and other surface waters. This evaluation was consistent with the Wetlands and Other Surface Waters Chapter of the PD&E Manual and Presidential Executive Order (EO) 11990 Protection of Wetlands. For the purposes of this document, wetlands are defined in accordance with Chapter 62-340 F.A.C., Section 373.019(27) Florida Statutes (F.S.), and *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (1987) with *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region* (2010). Other surface waters are defined as open water bodies and manmade drainage features.

Although unavoidable wetland impacts will occur as a result of the preferred alternative, these wetlands are located within the proposed road right-of-way and were previously disturbed by agricultural activities, residential development, roadway construction, maintenance activities, the invasion of nuisance and exotic species, and other land use conversions. **Table ES-3** provides wetland habitat types proposed to be impacted by construction including cypress, cypress-pine-cabbage palm, wetland scrub, and freshwater marshes. Other surface water habitat types proposed to be impacted include reservoirs and manmade streams and waterways (**Table ES-3**).

Impacts associated with the preferred alternative, including pond sites, total 90.55 acres and are comprised of 77.42 acres of wetlands and 13.13 acres of other surface waters. A description of land use, dominant vegetation, soil type, and other descriptors regarding these communities is provided in subsequent sections of this report. A Uniform Mitigation Assessment Method (UMAM) analysis was performed on representative wetland impact areas by wetland type. **Table 4-4**

provides the estimated UMAM functional loss from wetland impacts of the preferred alternative. Construction of the preferred alternative results in a loss of 37.41 functional units.

Table ES-3: Preferred Alternative Wetland and Other Surface Water Impacts

Impact Type	FLUCFCS Classification ¹	FLUCFCS Description	USFWS Classification ²	Project Area Impact Acreage
Other Surface Waters	510	Streams and Waterways	PEM1Cx, PEM1Hx, PSS1Cx, PSS1Hx, PUB2Cx, PUB2Hx	11.48
	530	Reservoirs	L1UBHx, PUBHx	1.65
Total Other Surface Water Impacts				13.13
Wetlands	621	Cypress	PFO2C, PFO2F	8.36
	624	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm	PFO2/4B	0.65
	631	Wetland Scrub	PSS1Cx	67.27
	641	Freshwater Marshes	PEM1C, PEM1Cx	1.14
Total Herbaceous Wetland Impacts				68.41
Total Forested Wetland Impacts				9.01
Total Wetland Impacts				77.42
Total Wetland and Other Surface Water Impacts				90.55

¹ FLUCFCS, FDOT 1999

² FGDC 2013

USFWS Classifications:

L1UBHx: Lacustrine, Limnetic, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PEM1C: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded

PEM1Cx: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated

PEM1Hx: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PFO2C: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded

PFO2F: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Semipermanently Flooded

PFO2/4B: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Needle-leaved Evergreen, Seasonally Saturated

PSS1Cx: Palustrine, Scrub-shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated

PSS1Hx: Palustrine, Scrub-shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PUB2Cx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated

PUB2Hx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PUBHx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

Wetland impacts resulting from the construction of this project will be mitigated pursuant to Section 373.4137, F.S., to satisfy all mitigation requirements of Part IV of Chapter 373, F.S., and 33 U.S.C. § 1344. Compensatory mitigation for this project will be completed through the use of mitigation banks and any other mitigation options that satisfy state and federal requirements.

The project area is currently located within the service area of the R.G. Reserve; however, this bank has received notices of noncompliance from the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), and it is unknown when credits will be available for purchase. Additionally, the R.G. Reserve does not appear to be permitted through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and has no mitigation banking instrument that would allow it to sell federal mitigation credits. The proposed impacts are located within the Loxahatchee River Watershed and St. Lucie Watershed. Mitigation banks with state and federal credit availability outside the impacted watersheds include Bluefield Ranch Mitigation Bank and Loxahatchee River Mitigation Bank.

Final determination of jurisdictional boundaries, in addition to mitigation requirements, will be coordinated between FTE and permitting agencies during the final design phase of the project. The results of this PD&E study indicate there are no practicable alternatives to the proposed impacts due to the need to improve traffic operations and safety considerations. In accordance with EO 11990, the FTE has undertaken all actions to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands in carrying out the agency's responsibilities. Nonetheless, the FTE has determined that there is no practicable alternative to construction impacts occurring in wetlands.

The proposed project will have no significant short-term or long-term adverse impacts to wetlands because any unavoidable impacts to wetlands will be mitigated to achieve no net loss of wetland function. Furthermore, all wetland impacts will be avoided and minimized to the greatest extent possible and have been limited to those areas of previous disturbance and those which are required to meet minimum safety requirements.

Essential Fish Habitat

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, as amended through October 11, 1996, requires the regional Fishery Management Councils and the Secretary of Commerce to describe and identify Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for species under federal Fishery Management Plans. EFH is defined in the Magnuson-Stevens Act as "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity." The term "fish" includes finfish, crabs, shrimp, and lobsters. On April 23, 1997 [62 Federal Register (FR) 19723], the NMFS issued proposed regulations containing guidelines for the description and identification of EFH in fishery management plans, adverse impacts on EFH, and actions to conserve and enhance EFH. These rules were revised and finalized on January 22, 2002 (67 FR 2343). The regulations also provide a process for NMFS to coordinate and consult with federal and state agencies on activities that may adversely affect EFH. The purpose of the rule is to assist in describing and identifying EFH, minimize adverse effects on EFH, and identify other actions to conserve and enhance EFH. The purpose of the coordination and consultation provisions is to specify procedures for adequate consultation with NMFS on activities that may adversely affect EFH. The project will not affect marine or estuarine environments and there is no EFH within or adjacent to the project area. As a result, an EFH assessment was not completed since there is no involvement with EFH resources.

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1.0 Project Summary

1.1 Project Description

The project involves the evaluation of a new connection via a system-to-system direct connection interchange between SR 91 and I-95 at SE Bridge Road in Martin County, Florida. The study area begins approximately two miles south of SE Bridge Road at Mile Post (MP) 123.44 and extends approximately two miles north of SE Bridge Road to MP 127.53. A map of the project limits is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

The existing limited-access right-of-way along SR 91 is generally 300 feet wide. SR 91 is classified as a Rural Principal Arterial Expressway. The existing typical section consists of a four-lane divided facility with 12-foot travel lanes. As part of the mainline widening, the proposed typical section for SR 91 will include an eight-lane divided facility with 12-foot travel lanes. The posted speed limit along the project corridor is 70 miles per hour. A Florida Gas Transmission (FGT) easement runs along the east side of SR 91 for the entire project limits. A Type 2 Categorical Exclusion is being prepared. The PD&E study satisfies all applicable requirements, including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), to qualify for federal-aid funding of subsequent development phases (design, right-of-way acquisition, and construction).

1.2 Purpose and Need

The purpose of this project is to improve traffic operations for north-south through trips in the project area and to improve traffic operations on existing local roadways that provide a connection between I-95 and SR 91 near the existing I-95/SE Bridge Road interchange in Martin County, Florida.

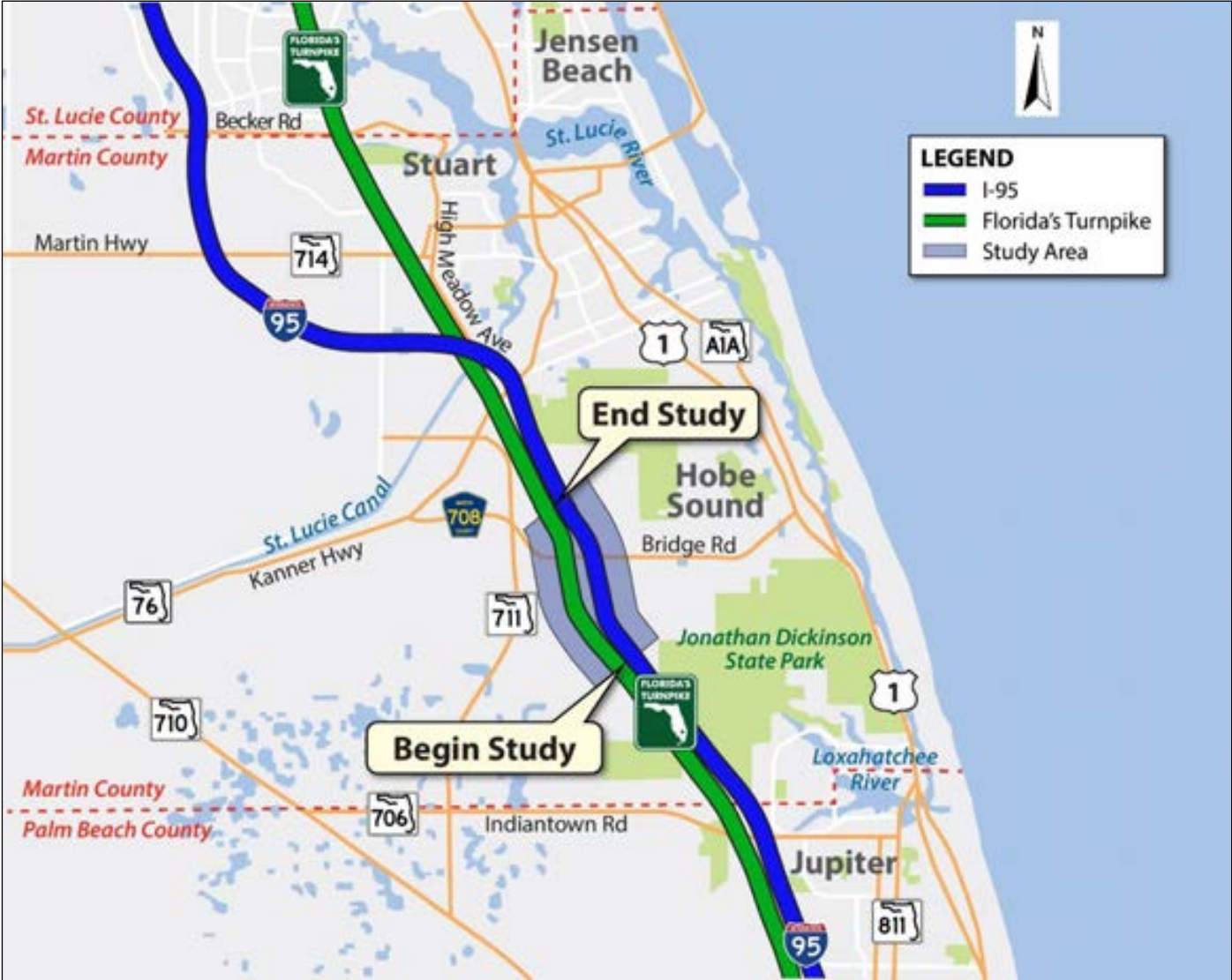


Figure 1-1: Project Location Map

1.3 Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative for the Turnpike at I-95 direct connection interchange study includes the construction of four system-to-system ramps to accommodate all directional movements between SR 91 and I-95 near SE Bridge Road in Martin County. South of SE Bridge Road, the ramps will serve northbound I-95 to northbound SR 91 and southbound SR 91 to southbound I-95 movements. North of SE Bridge Road, ramps will accommodate northbound SR 91 to northbound I-95 and southbound I-95 to southbound SR 91 movements. Additionally, SR 91 will be widened from four to eight lanes, with all widening occurring to the west side to avoid impacts to existing Florida Gas Transmission (FGT) infrastructure located along the east side of SR 91. A two-lane collector-distributor (CD) road is proposed between the northbound SR 91 to northbound I-95 and northbound I-95 to northbound SR 91 ramps to facilitate safe and efficient weaving operations. No geometric changes are proposed for I-95, as all ramp tie-ins will occur at the outer edges of the existing facility. While the SE Bridge Road typical section will remain unchanged, the existing bridge will be reconstructed to accommodate SR 91 widening and to span the southbound SR 91 to southbound I-95 ramp. Two tolling points are proposed—one on the ramp from the CD road to northbound I-95 and the other on the ramp from southbound I-95 to southbound SR 91. All ramps will be single-lane facilities, with a 15-foot-wide lane and a design speed of 50 miles per hour. **Figure 1-2** shows the proposed interchange alternative. Detailed concept plans are provided in **Appendix A**.



Figure 1-2: Proposed Turnpike at I-95 Direct Connection Interchange Alternative

2.0 Existing Conditions

2.1 Introduction

This section presents a description of existing conditions within the project study area, including soils and upland and wetland land use cover types. **Section 3.0** presents a description of the potential impacts to federal- and state-protected species and proposed conservation measures to offset these impacts. **Section 4.0** presents a description of wetland and other surface water impacts that would result from the construction of the preferred alternative and a discussion of the mitigation options to offset these impacts.

2.2 Methodology

In order to assess the approximate locations and boundaries of existing wetland and upland communities within the project area, the following site-specific data was collected and reviewed:

- Aerial photographs, (scale 1" = 200') (ESRI 2025);
- Florida Association of Environmental Soil Scientists (FAESS), *Hydric Soils of Florida Handbook*, 4th edition (Hurt et al. 2007);
- Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), *Florida Land Use Cover, and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) Handbook*, 3rd edition (FDOT 1999);
- South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), *Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System GIS Database* (SFWMD 2025);
- U.S Department of Agriculture (USDA), *Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey* (USDA, NRCS 2025);
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), *National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)*, *Wetlands Online Mapper* (USFWS 2025b); and
- USFWS, *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* (FGDC 2013).

For the purposes of this document, wetlands are defined in accordance with Chapter 62-340 F.A.C., Section 373.019(27), F.S., and *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (1987) with *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region* (2010). Other surface waters are defined as open water bodies and manmade drainage features.

Environmental scientists familiar with Florida natural communities conducted field reviews of the project area and adjacent habitats in December 2023 and January 2024. Field reviews consisted of pedestrian transects throughout natural habitat types found within the project study area. The purpose of these reviews was to verify and/or refine preliminary habitat boundaries and classification codes established through in-office literature reviews and aerial photographic

interpretation. During field investigations, wetland and other surface water habitat types within the project study area were visually inspected and photographed. Attention was given to identifying plant species and composition for each community. Exotic plant infestations and other disturbances such as soil subsidence, clearing, canals, power lines, etc., were noted. Attention was also given to identifying wildlife and signs of wildlife utilization in each wetland and adjacent upland habitats within the project study area.

For the purposes of this report, the project study area is defined as the right-of-way alignment with a 200-foot buffer and proposed pond sites. Adjacent areas were also investigated; however, they were not quantified as a part of the project study area.

2.3 Results

Based on site-specific data searches and field evaluations, a total of ten (10) soil types (including areas mapped as water), 14 upland habitat types, and six (6) wetland and other surface water habitat types were identified within the study area. The following subsections describe the soils, upland and wetland community types, and individual wetlands and other surface waters that occur within the project study area.

2.3.1 Soils

Based on the *NRCS Web Soil Survey*, the study area is comprised of ten (10) soil types (including areas mapped as water). **Appendix B** provides an aerial map depicting the boundaries and the descriptions of each soil type within the project study area. According to the *NRCS Web Soil Survey*, six (6) soil types reported within the project study area are classified as hydric and three (3) are listed as non-hydric. Each of the three (3) non-hydric soils are reported as having possible hydric soil inclusions. Mapped hydric soils comprise 406.88 acres (66.20 percent) and non-hydric soils cover 189.32 acres (30.82 percent) of the study area. The remaining 18.30 acres (2.98 percent) of the project study area is designated as open water. **Table 2-1** lists the soil types reported within the study area, their hydric ranking, and the approximate acreage and percentage within the project study area.

Table 2-1: NRCS Soil Types and Coverage within the Project Study Area

Soil Number	Soil Type	Hydric (Y/N)	Acreage within the Project Area	Acreage within Pond 1	Acreage within Pond 2	Acreage within Pond 3	Acreage within Pond 4	Acreage within the Project Study Area	Percent of the Project Study Area
17	Wabasso Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes	N*	96.48	0.00	2.15	2.21	4.61	173.08	28.17
19	Winder Sand, Frequently Ponded, 0 to 1 Percent Slopes	Y	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.42
21	Pineda-Rivera Fine Sands Association, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes	Y	139.11	8.25	0.00	10.98	2.57	269.55	43.85
38	Floridana Fine Sand, Frequently Ponded, 0 to 1 Percent Slopes	Y	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24	0.20
44	Cypress Lake Fine Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes	N*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45	0.24
47	Pinellas Fine Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes	N*	7.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.79	2.41
49	Riviera Fine Sand, Frequently Ponded, 0 to 1 Percent Slopes	Y	51.41	0.06	0.00	2.57	1.75	107.79	17.54
56	Wabasso and Oldsmar Fine Sands, Depressional	Y	10.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	19.05	3.10
58	Gator and Tequesta Mucks	Y	4.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.69	1.09
99	Water	N/A	1.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.30	2.98
Total Hydric			206.28	8.31	0.00	13.55	4.83	406.88	66.20
Total Non-hydric			104.43	0.00	2.15	2.21	4.61	189.32	30.82
Total Water			1.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.30	2.98
Total			312.48	8.31	2.15	15.76	9.44	614.50	100.00

*May have hydric soil inclusions

2.3.2 Land Use

A total of 14 upland, four (4) wetland and two (2) other surface water habitat types were found within the project study area. Aerial maps depicting existing land uses and habitats within the project study area are provided in **Appendix C**. **Appendix C** also includes descriptions of each land use and habitat type. Each land use type within the project study area was classified using the *Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System* (FLUCFCS; FDOT 1999) and the USFWS *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* (FGDC 2013), if applicable. **Table 2-2** provides land use and habitat types, their classifications, total acreage and percent coverage within the project study area.

Upland communities comprise 457.24 acres (74.41 percent) of the project study area. Urban and Built-Up land within the project study area consists of educational facilities. Agricultural uplands of the project study area consist of pastures, cropland, abandoned groves, sod and specialty farms, and open rural lands. Undeveloped uplands of the project study area consist of pine flatwoods, Brazilian pepper, and upland mixed coniferous and hardwood forests. Infrastructure makes up the largest portion of upland land use with 182.74 acres (29.74 percent) of existing roads and highways present within the project study area.

Wetland and other surface water communities comprise 157.26 acres (25.59 percent) of the project study area. Based on collected field data and in-house reviews, a total of six (6) wetland and other surface water habitat types, including four (4) wetland and two (2) other surface waters types were identified within the project study area. Wetland and other surface water habitats include natural and manmade streams and waterways, reservoirs, cypress, cypress/pine/cabbage palm mixed, wetland scrub, and freshwater marshes.

Appendix D provides aerial maps depicting the location of wetland and other surface water habitats within the project study area. Representative photographs of wetland and other surface water community types are provided in **Appendix E**.

Table 2-2: Land Use Types within the Project Study Area

Habitat Type	FLUCFCS Code ¹	FLUCFCS Description	USFWS Classification ²	Acreage within the Project Area	Acreage within Pond 1	Acreage within Pond 2	Acreage within Pond 3	Acreage within Pond 4	Acreage within the Project Study Area	Percent of the Project Study Area
Urban and Built-Up	171	Educational Facilities	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.04
Agricultural	211	Improved Pastures	N/A	27.02	8.31	2.15	0.00	0.00	93.11	15.16
	212	Unimproved Pastures	N/A	6.20	0.00	0.00	15.76	0.00	23.78	3.87
	214	Row Crops	N/A	16.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.82	10.22
	224	Abandoned Groves	N/A	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.32	0.38
	240	Nurseries and Vineyards	N/A	3.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.37	2.99
	242	Sod Farms	N/A	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.05	3.26
	243	Ornamentals	N/A	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.54	0.41
	250	Specialty Farms	N/A	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.14	1.00
	260	Other Open Lands (Rural)	N/A	2.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.92	7.56	1.23
Undeveloped	411	Pine Flatwoods	N/A	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.55	1.07
	422	Brazilian Pepper	N/A	6.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.65	3.36
	434	Upland Mixed Coniferous / Hardwood	N/A	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.34	1.68
Infrastructure	814	Roads and Highways	N/A	156.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	182.74	29.74
Total Uplands				226.43	8.31	2.15	15.76	4.94	457.24	74.41
Other Surface Waters	510	Streams and Waterways	PEM1Cx, PEM1Hx, PSS1Cx, PSS1Hx, PUB2Cx, PUB2Hx	10.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	20.09	3.27
	530	Reservoirs	L1UBHx, PUBHx	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.70	2.88
Wetlands	621	Cypress	PFO2C, PFO2F	6.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.72	29.84	4.86
	624	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm	PFO2/4B	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49	0.24
	631	Wetland Scrub	PSS1Cx	65.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	80.47	13.09
	641	Freshwater Marshes	PEM1C, PEM1Cx	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	7.67	1.25
Total Wetlands and Other Surface Waters				86.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50	157.26	25.59
Total				312.48	8.31	2.15	15.76	9.44	614.50	100.00

¹ FDOT 1999
² FGDC 2013
USFWS Classifications:
L1UBHx: Lacustrine, Limnetic, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated
PEM1C: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded
PEM1Cx: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated
PEM1Hx: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Permanently Flooded, Excavated
PFO2C: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded
PFO2F: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Semipermanently Flooded
PFO2/4B: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Needle-leaved Evergreen, Seasonally Saturated
PSS1Cx: Palustrine, Scrub-shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated
PSS1Hx: Palustrine, Scrub-shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Permanently Flooded, Excavated
PUB2Cx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated
PUB2Hx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Permanently Flooded, Excavated
PUBHx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

3.0 Protected Species

3.1 Introduction

Listed species are afforded special protective status by federal and state agencies. This special protection is federally administered by the United States Department of the Interior, USFWS, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration – National Marine Fisheries Services (NOAA-NMFS) pursuant to the ESA (1973, as amended). The USFWS administers the federal list of animal species (50 CFR 17.11) and plant species (50 CFR 17.12). Critical Habitat for federally listed species is defined in Section 3(5)(A) of the ESA and 50 CFR Part 424.

Administered by the FWC, the State of Florida affords special protection to animal species identified as state-designated threatened, pursuant to Chapter 68A-27, F.A.C. Additionally, within the State of Florida, federally-listed species are also afforded protection under Chapter 68A-27, F.A.C., along with state-listed species. The State of Florida also protects and regulates plant species designated as endangered, threatened or commercially exploited as identified on the Regulated Plant Index (5B-40.0055, F.A.C.), which is administered by the FDACS, Division of Plant Industry, pursuant to Chapter 5B-40, F.A.C.

This report evaluates impacts to protected species and critical habitat with potential to occur within the project study area. The following sections describe the methodology used to assess the potential for occurrence of protected species and to identify the effects that implementation of the preferred alternative may have on protected species

3.2 Methodology

In order to determine the potential for occurrence of federal- and state-protected plant and animal species within the project study area, available site-specific data was collected and evaluated. Literature reviewed and databases searched as part of this evaluation included:

- Aerial photographs, (scale 1"=200') (ESRI 2025);
- Endangered and threatened wildlife, 50 C.F.R § 17.11 (2025);
- Endangered and threatened plants, 50 C.F.R § 17.12 (2025);
- Florida EagleWatch Program (Audubon Center for Birds of Prey, 2025);
- Florida Association of Environmental Soil Scientists (FAESS), *Hydric Soils of Florida Handbook*, 4th edition (Hurt et al. 2007);
- Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), "Endangered, Threatened and Commercially Exploited Plants of Florida" (FDACS 2024);
- FDACS, Florida Forest Service, *Notes on Florida's Endangered and Threatened Plants: Botany Contribution No. 38*, 5th edition, (Weaver & Anderson 2010);

- Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), *Florida Land Use Cover, and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) Handbook*, 3rd edition, (FDOT 1999);
- Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), "Wading Bird Rookeries – 1999" (FWC 1999);
- FWC, *Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species: Updated 2022* (Florida's Official Endangered and Threatened Species List (FWC 2022);
- Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) Biodiversity Matrix Map Server (FNAI 2025);
- South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) GIS Database; (SFWMD 2025);
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), NRCS Web Soil Survey, (USDA, NRCS 2025);
- USFWS, Wood Stork Active Nesting Colonies (1970-2019) (USFWS 2022);
- USFWS, Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS), USFWS Threatened & Endangered Species Active Critical Habitat Report (USFWS, ECOS 2025) (USFWS, ECOS 2025); and
- USFWS, Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Mapper (USFWS 2025a).

Environmental scientists familiar with Florida natural communities conducted field reviews of the project area and adjacent habitats in December 2023 and January 2024. Field reviews consisted of pedestrian transects throughout the natural habitat types located within the project study area. The purpose of the reviews was to verify and/or refine preliminary habitat boundaries and classification codes established through in-office literature reviews and aerial photographic interpretation. During field investigations, upland and wetland communities within the project study area were visually inspected. Attention was given to identifying dominant plant species and composition for each community. Additional attention was given to identifying potential wildlife and signs of wildlife usage in each wetland and upland community within the study area.

For the purposes of this report, the project study area is defined as the right-of-way alignment with a 200-foot buffer and proposed pond sites. Adjacent areas were also investigated; however, they were not quantified as a part of the project study area.

Based on the evaluation of collected data, field reviews, FNAI data, and database searches, the federal- and state-protected species discussed in **Section 3.3** were considered as having the potential to occur within or adjacent to the study area. Protected species documented occurrence locations were obtained from project specific requests and publicly available data sources from the USFWS, FNAI and FWC. For a species to be considered to occur, the project study area must be within the species' distribution range and potentially suitable habitat must occur. An effect determination was made for each federal- and state-protected species based on an analysis of the potential impacts of the preferred alternative on each species.

3.3 Results

Based on the information collected and field reviews in December 2023 and January 2024, a list of protected species with the potential to occur within the project study area was developed. This list includes a total of 40 federal- and state-protected species that have the potential to occur within the project study area. **Table 3-1** presents a list of protected species with the potential to occur within the project study area, their federal or state protection status, preferred habitat, and ranking of potential occurrence. Locations of all listed species documented within one (1) mile of the project study area as well as the locations of protected species observed during field reviews are also provided in **Appendix F**.

The potential for occurrence for each species was designated as Low, Moderate or High based on the habitat types present within the project study area, their relative condition, if the species has been previously documented within proximity of the project study area or if the species was observed in the project study area during field reviews. A *None* rating indicates that there is no habitat to meet the requirements of the species within the project study area. A *Low* rating indicates that habitat for that species is present within the project study area, but meets few of the habitat requirements of the species and the species has not been documented within proximity to the project study area. A *Moderate* rating indicates that suitable habitat exists, and it is reasonable to assume the species is present within the project study area or has been documented within proximity to the project study area. A *High* rating indicates that suitable habitat exists, and the species was observed during field reviews.

While the proposed project has taken all practicable measures to avoid and minimize impacts to potentially occurring protected species and their habitats, unavoidable impacts may occur as a result of roadway and pond site construction. A determination of the anticipated project "effect" on protected species was made based on their probability of occurrence within the project study area, the proposed changes to their habitat quality, quantity and availability as a result of project construction and how each species is expected to respond to anticipated habitat changes. The "effect" determinations for each species are listed in **Sections 3.3.1** and **3.3.2**.

Table 3-1: Protected Species Potential for Occurrence

Species Name		Designated Status			Habitat Preference	Potential for Occurrence
Common	Scientific	Federal	State	FDACS		
Plants						
Golden Leather Fern	<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>	-	-	T	Freshwater and brackish marshes and the landward side of mangrove forests.	Low
Many-flowered Grass-pink	<i>Calopogon multiflorus</i>	-	-	T	Dry to moist flatwoods with longleaf pine, wiregrass, and saw palmetto.	Low
Piedmont Joint Grass	<i>Coelorachis tuberculosa</i>	-	-	T	Margins of lakes and ponds or in wet savanna swales.	Low
Cutthroat Grass	<i>Coleataenia abscissa</i>	-	-	E	Slopes receiving moisture from scrub at higher elevation, around small seasonal ponds in scrubby flatwoods, depression marshes and ponds in wet flatwoods.	Low
Night-scented Orchid	<i>Epidendrum nocturnum</i>	-	-	E	Cypress swamps, moist hammocks, and mangroves; epiphytic.	Low
Redberry Eugenia	<i>Eugenia confusa</i>	-	-	E	Hammocks and dry rocky limestone woodlands.	Low
Sand Dune Spurge	<i>Euphorbia cumulicola</i>	-	-	E	Open, sandy habitats, including dunes, behind mangroves, oak hammocks, scrubby pine flatwoods, and scrub	None
Coastal Vervain	<i>Glandularia maritima</i>	-	-	E	Sandy clearings in coastal dune swales, scrub, pinelands, and open live oak-cabbage palm woods.	None
Spreading Pinweed	<i>Lechea divaricata</i>	-	-	E	Scrub and scrubby flatwoods.	None
Celestial Lily	<i>Nemastylis floridana</i>	-	-	E	Wet flatwoods, prairies, marshes, and cabbage palm hammock edges.	Low

Species Name		Designated Status			Habitat Preference	Potential for Occurrence
Common	Scientific	Federal	State	FDACS		
Giant Sword Fern	<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i>	-	-	T	Thickets, forest margins, clearings, and roadside banks. Also sometimes pendant from tree trunks, the axils of palm leaves, or cliffs near waterfalls.	Low
Hand Fern	<i>Ophioglossum palmatum</i>	-	-	E	Typically found in "boots," or old leaf bases, of cabbage palms in maritime hammocks, wet hammocks, and forested wetlands.	Low
Clamshell Orchid	<i>Prosthechea cochleata</i>	-	-	E	Everglades, cypress swamps, and hammocks.	Low
Florida Royal Palm	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	-	-	E	Warm coastal landscapes.	Low
Toothed Maiden Fern	<i>Thelypteris serrata</i>	-	-	E	Cypress swamps, sloughs, and floodplains.	Low
Banded Wild-pine	<i>Tillandsia flexuosa</i>	-	-	T	Hammocks and cypress swamps.	Low
Dancing-lady Orchid	<i>Tolumnia bahamensis</i>	-	-	E	Scrub along the Atlantic coast.	None
Scentless Vanilla	<i>Vanilla mexicana</i>	-	-	E	Hammocks and swamps, often is associated with cabbage palm.	Low
Redmargin Zephyrlily	<i>Zephyranthes simpsonii</i>	-	-	T	Black, highly organic sands of wet pine flatwoods, meadows, pastures, roadsides, and glade borders; often in burned over areas.	Low
Insects						
Monarch Butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	PT	-	-	Prairies, meadows, grasslands, and roadsides containing milkweed species	Moderate
Reptiles						
Eastern Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	T	FT	-	Mesic flatwoods, upland pine forests, swamps, wet prairies, xeric pinelands, and scrub habitats. Gopher tortoise burrows (winter) in sandy uplands.	Moderate

Species Name		Designated Status			Habitat Preference	Potential for Occurrence
Common	Scientific	Federal	State	FDACS		
Gopher Tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	-	T	-	Dry upland habitats including sandhills, scrub, xeric oak hammock, and dry pine flatwoods. Commonly uses disturbed habitats such as pastures, old fields, and road shoulders.	Moderate
Florida Pine Snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	-	T	-	Dry sandy soils with open canopies. Sandhill, sand pine scrub, and scrubby flatwoods.	None
Birds						
Florida Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum floridanus</i>	E	FE	-	Areas of frequently burned dry prairie habitat with patchy open areas for foraging.	Low
Florida Sandhill Crane	<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	-	T	-	Shallow freshwater areas including pastures, wet and dry prairies, marshes, and open woods habitats.	High (Observed 2017)
Florida Scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	T	FT	-	Early successional stages of fire-dominated xeric oak communities on well-drained, sandy soils. Scrub oaks 3 to 10 feet tall, with open sand and clumps of herbaceous vegetation.	Low
Florida Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	-	T	-	Areas of short, herbaceous groundcover, including prairies, sandhills, and farmland.	Moderate
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	T	FT	-	Dry prairie and pasture lands with scattered cabbage palm, cabbage palm/live oak hammocks, and shallow ponds and sloughs.	Moderate

Species Name		Designated Status			Habitat Preference	Potential for Occurrence
Common	Scientific	Federal	State	FDACS		
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates borealis</i>	T	FT	-	Mature pine woodlands that have a diversity of grass, forb, and shrub species. Longleaf and slash pine flatwoods.	Low
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	-	T	-	Freshwater marshes and streams, coastal beaches, mangrove swamps, cypress swamps, hardwood swamps, wet prairies and bay swamps.	Moderate
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	-	T	-	Freshwater marshes, coastal beaches, freshwater willow thickets, mangrove swamps, cypress swamps, hardwood swamps, wet prairies and bay swamps.	Moderate
Southeastern American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	-	T	-	Pine scrub, dry prairies, mixed pine hardwood forests, and pine flatwoods.	High
Eastern Black Rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</i>	T	FT	-	Shallow freshwater areas with damp soil and scattered puddles. Tidal marshes, grassy marshes, and wet meadows.	None
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	T	FT	-	Fresh and saltwater habitats such as fresh and saltwater marshes, tidal flats, wet prairies, cypress swamps, and agricultural environments.	High (Observed 2017, 2024)
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	-	T	-	Freshwater marshes, coastal beaches, mangrove swamps, cypress swamps, hardwood swamps, wet prairies and bay swamps.	Moderate
Everglade Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i>	E	FE	-	Large, open freshwater marshes and lakes or open water areas without emergent vegetation.	Moderate

Species Name		Designated Status			Habitat Preference	Potential for Occurrence
Common	Scientific	Federal	State	FDACS		
Least Tern	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>		T	-	Coastal waters, lakes, and rivers.	None
Mammals						
Florida Bonneted Bat	<i>Eumops floridanus</i>	E	FE	-	Roosts in palms and hollow trees and in buildings. Forages over natural as well as human-altered landscapes.	Moderate
Tricolored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	PE	-	-	Roost among live or recently dead leaf clusters in live or recently dead deciduous trees. Also roost in Spanish moss and forage at tree-top level in the early evening and closer to the ground later in the evening.	Moderate
Florida Panther	<i>Puma concolor cougar</i>	E	FE	-	Extensive blocks of mostly forested communities, and large wetlands generally inaccessible to humans.	None

Notes:

E = endangered, FE = federally endangered, FT = federally threatened, PE = proposed endangered, PT = proposed threatened, T = threatened

3.3.1 Federal Species

3.3.1.1 Insects

Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)

The monarch butterfly is identified by **USFWS** as a ***proposed threatened*** species. Adults forage on nectar producing flowers and lay eggs on obligate milkweed host plants (*Asclepias* spp.), which can be found in fields, along roadsides, and in open and urban areas. Though this species has not been documented within one (1) mile of the project area and was not observed during field reviews, the monarch butterfly has the potential to occur within the project area and suitable habitat for this species is present. As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species is considered **moderate**.

The monarch butterfly has potential to forage within the project area; however, no milkweed species were observed during the field review. If the monarch butterfly is listed by USFWS as

threatened or endangered and the project may affect the species, FDOT (FTE) commits to re-initiating consultation with USFWS to determine appropriate avoidance and minimization measures for protection of the newly listed species.

3.3.1.2 Reptiles

Eastern Indigo Snake (*Drymarchon couperi*)

The eastern indigo snake is a large, glossy black snake that is listed as **threatened** by the **USFWS**. This species can be found in a variety of habitat types, including pine flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods, high pine, dry prairie, tropical hardwood hammocks, edges of freshwater marshes, agricultural fields, coastal dunes, as well as human-altered habitats. It may also utilize gopher tortoise burrows for shelter to escape hot or cold ambient temperatures within its range. While there are approximately 155.49 acres of suitable habitat for this species throughout the project area, no gopher tortoise burrows were observed during field reviews, the species was not observed during field reviews and no individuals have been documented within one (1) mile of the project study area. As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered **moderate**.

To minimize potential adverse impacts to the eastern indigo snake, the FTE will implement the current USFWS-approved *Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake* (**Appendix G**) during construction. Additionally, the FTE will survey the project area prior to construction to determine the presence and location of gopher tortoise burrows within the project area. If gopher tortoises or burrows are found within 25 feet of the limits of construction, the FTE will secure a Gopher Tortoise Relocation Permit from the FWC to relocate the tortoises and associated commensal species. The species was not observed during field reviews nor documented within one (1) mile of the project area. Based on this information and with the implementation of these measures, an effect determination for the proposed project of “**may affect not likely to adversely affect**” has been made for the eastern indigo snake.

3.3.1.3 Birds

Florida Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum floridanus*)

The Florida grasshopper sparrow is a small, short-tailed, flat-headed sparrow that is listed as **endangered** by the **USFWS**. This species requires large areas of frequently burned dry prairie habitat with patchy open areas sufficient for foraging; however, it may persist in pasture lands that have not been intensively managed. While the project area lies within the USFWS Florida Grasshopper Sparrow Consultation Area (**Appendix F**), suitable habitat within the project area is not subject to routine fire management and only meets the minimal habitat requirements of this species. The Florida grasshopper sparrow has not been documented within one (1) mile of the project study area and all Florida grasshopper sparrow populations documented by the USFWS are more than 70 miles from the proposed project. As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered **low**.

No Florida grasshopper sparrows were observed during field reviews. Based on this information, an effect determination for the project of “**no effect**” has been made for the Florida grasshopper sparrow.

Florida Scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*)

The Florida scrub-jay is similar to the common blue jay in size and shape, with a pale blue crestless head, nape, wings, and tail. It is listed as **threatened** by the **USFWS**. Optimal scrub-jay habitat consists of low growing, scattered scrub species with patches of bare sandy soil such as those found in sand pine scrub and scrubby flatwoods habitats that are occasionally burned. In areas where these types of habitats are unavailable, Florida scrub-jays may be found in less optimal habitats such as pine flatwoods and scattered oaks. No individuals have been documented within one (1) mile of the project study area and no observations were made during field reviews. Additionally, the FWC Scrub Jay Habitat Distribution Map (1992-1993), which mapped Florida scrub jay populations, occupied habitat, and suitable/restorable habitat at the time, does not have any areas mapped as habitat within one (1) mile of the project study area. As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered **low**.

Though the current project area is located within the USFWS Florida Scrub-jay Consultation Area (**Appendix F**), there is no Type I, Type II or Type III habitat within or adjacent to the interchange project area. Based on this information, it has been determined that the project will have “**no effect**” on the Florida scrub jay.

Crested Caracara (*Caracara plancus*)

The crested caracara is a large, boldly patterned raptor with a crest that is listed as **threatened** by the **USFWS**. This species often inhabits open country, such as dry prairie and pasture lands with scattered cabbage palms, cabbage palm/live oak hammocks, and shallow ponds and sloughs. It also requires cabbage palms or live oaks with low-growing surrounding vegetation for nesting. The project area falls within the USFWS Crested Caracara Consultation Area (**Appendix F**). The Crested Caracara Telemetry data obtained from the USFWS provide documentation of crested caracara within one (1) mile of the project study area; however, this documentation is from 1995 and no individuals were observed during field reviews (**Appendix F**). As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered **moderate**.

Based on USFWS coordination, surveys pursuant to *USFWS Crested Caracara Draft Survey Protocol* (USFWS 2016) will be deferred to the design phase of the project and FTE will reinitiate consultation with the USFWS once the surveys are completed. Based on this, a preliminary determination of “**may affect not likely to adversely affect**” has been designated for the crested caracara.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Dryobates borealis*)

The red-cockaded woodpecker is a small woodpecker that is listed as **threatened** by the **USFWS**. The red-cockaded woodpecker is found primarily in open, mature pine woodlands that have a diversity of grasses and forbs. The extreme northern portion of the current project area is located within the USFWS Red-cockaded Woodpecker Consultation Area and there is pine flatwoods habitat present within the northern portion of the project study area (**Appendix F**). However, these areas meet only minimal requirements for red-cockaded woodpeckers due to fire suppression. Additionally, no individuals have been documented within one (1) mile of the project study area and no observations were made during field reviews. As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered **low**.

Though the extreme northern portion of the current project area is located within the USFWS Red-Cockaded Woodpecker Consultation Area (**Appendix F**), there is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the interchange project area. Based on this information, it has been determined that the project will have “**no effect**” on the red-cockaded woodpecker.

Eastern Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis*)

The eastern black rail is listed as **threatened** by the **USFWS**. This species is a sparrow-sized bird with gray-black coloration, white speckled wings and underparts, a chestnut-colored nape of the neck, short tail and red eyes (adult). The species is found in a variety of salt, brackish, and freshwater marsh habitats, requires wetlands with dense vegetation that is one (1) meter or less in height for coastal areas or taller in non-coastal marshes. Although wetlands are present within the project area, suitable habitat is not present, and no individuals have been documented within one (1) mile of the project study area and no observations were made during field reviews. As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered **none**.

There is no suitable habitat for the species within or adjacent to the interchange project area. Based on this information, it has been determined that the project will have “**no effect**” on the eastern black rail.

Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)

The wood stork is a large, white, wading bird that is listed as **threatened** by the **USFWS**. The wood stork is opportunistic and utilizes various habitat types including freshwater marshes, swamps, lagoons, ponds, tidal creeks, flooded pastures, and ditches. Water that is relatively calm, uncluttered by dense aquatic vegetation, and with a permanent or seasonal water depth between 2 and 15 inches is considered suitable foraging habitat for this species. Foraging habitat for the wood stork is present within the project study area and individuals were observed foraging in roadside ditches and in-flight during field reviews (**Appendix F**).

According to the USFWS wood stork colony website, the project study area is located within the 18.6-mile buffer of four (4) active wood stork nesting colonies (Ballen Isles, North Fork St. Lucie River, Sewal Point MC2 -Bird Island, and Solid Waste Authority); however, none are located within one (1) mile of the project study area (**Appendix F**). There is suitable foraging habitat within the project area. One of the primary concerns for this species is loss of suitable foraging habitat within the CFA of wood stork colony. As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered **high**.

The path followed through the *Wood Stork Determination of Effect Key* was A>B>C>E>NLAA (**Appendix G**). A Wood Stork Foraging Analysis in accordance with the USFWS methodology was conducted to determine the amount of biomass lost from wetland and other surface water impacts (**Appendix G**). The project will result in a net loss of approximately 81.39 kg total (fish and crayfish) biomass. As part of this project, impacts to wetlands within the project study area will be mitigated for within the CFA of one (1) or more of the affected rookeries or at a regional mitigation bank that has been approved by the USFWS or pursuant to Section 373.4137, F.S. Based on the implementation of these measures, an effect determination for the proposed project of “**may affect not likely to adversely affect**” has been made for the wood stork.

Everglade Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus*)

The Everglade snail kite is a medium-sized raptor that is listed as **endangered** by the **USFWS**. The snail kite is found primarily in lowland freshwater marshes in tropical and subtropical America from Florida, Cuba, and Mexico south to Argentina and Peru. Nesting almost always occurs over water, which deters predation. Suitable foraging habitat for the Everglade snail kite consists of marsh areas with shallow open water (6 inches to 4 feet) comprised of herbaceous hydrophytic vegetation at a density that provides enough visibility to search for apple snails climbing on vegetation. Suitable nesting habitat occurs over water in small trees and low growing vegetation. The project area falls entirely within the USFWS Everglade Snail Kite Consultation Area (**Appendix F**). Minimal suitable foraging and nesting habitat exists within the project area. No individuals have been documented within one (1) mile of the project study area and no observations were made during field reviews. As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered **moderate**.

Based USFWS coordination, surveys pursuant to *USFWS Snail Kite Survey Protocol* (USFWS 2004) will be deferred to the design phase of the project and FTE will reinitiate consultation with the USFWS once the surveys are completed. Based on this, a preliminary determination of “**may affect not likely to adversely affect**” has been designated for the Everglade snail kite.

3.3.1.4 Mammals

Florida Bonneted Bat (*Eumops floridanus*)

The Florida bonneted bat is a large, free-tailed bat with joined ears that varies in color from dark gray to brownish gray or cinnamon brown, and is listed as **endangered** by the **USFWS**. Precise

roosting and foraging habitat requirements are unknown; however, the species forages in open areas and is closely associated with forested communities due to their roosting habits. They are thought to nest in tree cavities or building crevices. The project study area is within the USFWS Florida Bonneted Bat Consultation Area (**Appendix F**). There is suitable nesting and foraging habitat within the project area. The Florida bonneted bat has not been documented within one (1) mile of the project study area. Additionally, no observations of roosting bats were made during field reviews. As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered **moderate**.

The path followed through the Florida bonneted bat determination of effect key was 1a>2a>3c>4b>9b Conduct Acoustic Survey and then go to 11 (**Appendix G**). Based on USFWS coordination, FTE will perform acoustic surveys to verify activity and occupancy status of the Florida bonneted bat within the project area during the design phase of the project and FTE will reinitiate consultation with the USFWS once the surveys are completed. Based on this, a preliminary determination of “**may affect**” has been designated for the Florida bonneted bat.

Tricolored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*)

The tricolored bat is identified by **USFWS** as a **proposed endangered** species due to its decline in populations from the fungal disease white-nose syndrome, wind-energy related mortalities, habitat loss and the effects of climate change. It is found roosting among live or recently dead leaf clusters in live or recently dead deciduous trees. In the southern and northern portions of its range, it will also roost in Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) and *Usnea trichodea* lichen, respectively. The tricolored bat forages at tree-top level in the early evening, moving closer to the ground as the night progresses. This project area contains potential roosting and foraging habitat; however, no indications of bat roosting activity were observed during field reviews, and it has not been documented within one (1) mile of the project area. As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered **moderate**.

The anticipated effect determination is “**may affect not likely to adversely affect**”. Upon listing of the tricolored bat, if the project contains suitable habitat and requires tree trimming and/or clearing, FDOT (FTE) will not conduct tree trimming/clearing activities during the tricolored bat pup season (May 1st to July 15th) and when bats may be in torpor (when temperatures are below 45 degrees Fahrenheit).

Upon listing of the tricolored bat, if the project contains suitable habitat and FDOT (FTE) needs to trim or clear trees or perform work on bridges/culverts during the maternity season and/or when the temperature is below 45 degrees Fahrenheit, then FDOT (FTE) will survey the project area for evidence of the tricolored bat. The Indiana Bat and Northern Long-eared Bat Survey Guidance, Appendix J Acoustic Survey Protocol (USFWS 2024) in the year-round range (mist netting is not being conducted in Florida at this time), will be used for areas with tree trimming/clearing. For

bridges and culverts, the Indiana Bat and Northern Long-eared Bat Survey Guidance, Appendix K, Assessing Bridges and Culverts for Bats (USFWS 2024), will be used.

a. If the surveys result in no tricolored bats detected, then FDOT (FTE) can proceed with the project activities. Negative results from bridge/culvert surveys are valid for 2 years. Negative results for acoustic surveys are valid for 5 years. However, negative results for either survey may be invalidated if additional tricolored bat survey data is submitted to USFWS showing presence of the species within the vicinity of the project area. Additional survey work by FDOT (FTE), or application of avoidance and minimization measures, may be required if updated detections are reported, and may result in reinitiation of consultation with USFWS.

b. If the surveys result in positive detections of the tricolored bat, FDOT (FTE) will implement conservation measures such as: not conducting tree trimming/clearing activities during the tricolored bat pup season (May 1st to July 15th) when pups are not volant and not able to escape disturbance; similarly avoid tree trimming/clearing activities when the temperatures are below 45 degrees Fahrenheit when bats may be in torpor and unresponsive to disturbance.

Florida Panther (*Puma concolor cougar*)

The Florida panther is a large (70 – 150 lbs.) cat with a long tail, dark buff to tawny fur above with a light buff to white underbelly, and black fur on the muzzle and tip of the tail. This species is listed as **endangered** by the **USFWS** and requires large expanses of mostly forested communities. The Florida panther can also be found in wetland habitats that are particularly shrouded and inaccessible to humans. Though not preferred, this species will also tolerate altered environments if they are neighboring natural communities. There is no preferred habitat within or adjacent to the project area and the species has not been documented within one (1) mile. As a result, the potential for occurrence is considered **none**.

Though the project is within the potential range of the Florida panther, the project area is not within the USFWS Florida Panther Consultation Area or a Panther Focus Area. Based on this information it has been determined that the proposed project will have “**no effect**” on the Florida panther.

3.3.2 State Species

3.3.2.1 Plants

Mesic/Hydric Plant Species - Golden Leather Fern (*Acrostichum aureum*), Many-flowered Grass-pink (*Calopogon multiflorus*), Piedmont Joint Grass (*Coelorachis tuberculosa*), Cutthroat grass (*Coleataenia abscissa*), Night-scented Orchid (*Epidendrum nocturnum*), Redberry Eugenia (*Eugenia confusa*), Celestial Lily (*Nemastylis floridana*), Giant Sword Fern (*Nephrolepis biserrata*), Hand Fern (*Ophioglossum palmatum*), Clamshell Orchid (*Prosthechea cochleata*), Florida Royal Palm (*Roystonea regia*), Toothed Maiden Fern

(*Thelypteris serrata*), Banded Wild-pine (*Tillandsia flexuosa*), Scentless Vanilla (*Vanilla mexicana*), and Redmargin Zephyrlily (*Zephyranthes simpsonii*)

The above species are listed as either **threatened** or **endangered** by the **FDACS (Table 3-1)**. These plant species are discussed collectively due to their preference for mesic and/or hydric community types. These species were assigned a **low** potential for occurrence based on the effects of the existing right-of-way on habitat within the project study area and lack of documented occurrences. During the project's evaluation through FDOT's ETDM process as Project No.: 14444, an ETDM *Programming Screen Summary Report* containing comments from the ETAT was published on January 21, 2021. The FDACS noted no involvement for this project.

The habitat within the project study area has been disturbed by construction of the Turnpike and associated roadways, right-of-way maintenance, development, nuisance/exotic species invasion and other land use conversions. As a result, the remaining natural communities within the proposed project footprint meet few of the habitat requirements for these species. Additionally, none of these species have been documented or observed within one (1) mile of the project study area and it is unlikely that they will inhabit the disturbed areas of nonpreferred habitat that remain within the proposed project area. Based on this information, it has been determined that the proposed project will have "**no effect anticipated**" on the above listed species.

Xeric Plant Species - Sand Dune Spurge (*Euphorbia cumulicola*), Coastal Vervain (*Glandularia maritima*), Spreading Pinweed (*Lechea divaricata*), and Dancing Lady Orchid (*Tolumnia bahamensis*)

The above species are listed as **endangered** by the **FDACS (Table 3-1)**. These plant species are discussed collectively due to their preference for xeric community types. These species were assigned a **none** potential for occurrence based on the effects of the existing right-of-way on habitat within the project study area and lack of documented occurrences. During the project's evaluation through FDOT's ETDM process as Project No.: 14444, an ETDM *Programming Screen Summary Report* containing comments from the ETAT was published on January 21, 2021. The FDACS noted no involvement for this project.

The habitat within the project study area has been disturbed by construction of the Turnpike and associated roadways, right-of-way maintenance, development, nuisance/exotic species invasion and other land use conversions. As a result, the remaining natural communities within the proposed project footprint meet none of the habitat requirements for these species. Additionally, none of these species have been documented or observed within one (1) mile of the project study area and it is unlikely that they will inhabit the disturbed areas of nonpreferred habitat that remain within the proposed project area. Based on this information, it has been determined that the proposed project will have "**no effect anticipated**" on the above listed species.

3.3.2.2 Reptiles

Gopher Tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*)

The gopher tortoise is a large, terrestrial tortoise that is listed as ***threatened*** by the **FWC**. This species requires well-drained and loose sandy soils for burrowing, and low-growing herbs and grasses for food. These conditions are best found in sandhill (longleaf pine-xeric oak) communities, although tortoises are known to use many other habitats including sand pine scrub, xeric oak hammocks, dry prairies, pine flatwoods, and ruderal sites. There is suitable habitat available for the gopher tortoise throughout the project; however, the species was not observed during field reviews, and the species has not been documented within one (1) mile of the project study area. As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered ***moderate***.

The FWC *Gopher Tortoise Permitting Guidelines (Revised 2023)* (FWC 2023) will be implemented if any gopher tortoises or their burrows are found within 25 feet of the limits of construction. The FTE will initiate technical assistance with the FWC to secure a Gopher Tortoise Relocation Permit to relocate the tortoises and associated commensal species if the gopher tortoises or their burrows are found and cannot be avoided. With the implementation of these measures, it has been determined that the proposed project will have “**no adverse effect anticipated**” on the gopher tortoise.

Florida Pine Snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus*)

The Florida pine snake is a large, stocky, tan or rusty colored snake with an indistinct pattern of blotches, that is listed as ***threatened*** by the **FWC**. The species requires habitats with open canopies and dry sandy soils in sandhill, sand pine scrub, and scrubby flatwoods, in which it burrows and often coexists with pocket gophers and gopher tortoises. There is no suitable habitat available for the Florida pine snake within the project area. The species has not been documented within one (1) mile and was not observed during field reviews. As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered ***none***.

The FTE will survey the project area for gopher tortoise burrows prior to construction and will initiate technical assistance with the FWC to secure a Gopher Tortoise Relocation Permit to relocate gopher tortoises, as necessary, and associated commensal species prior to construction. With the implementation of these measures, it has been determined that the proposed project will have “**no adverse effect anticipated**” on the Florida pine snake.

3.3.2.3 Birds

Florida Sandhill Crane (*Antigone canadensis pratensis*)

The Florida sandhill crane is a tall, long-necked, long-legged crane that is listed as ***threatened*** by the **FWC**. This species requires wet and dry prairies, marshes, and marshy lake edges. Nests are generally a mound of herbaceous plant material in shallow water or on the ground in marshy

areas. There is suitable habitat available for the Florida sandhill crane within the project, and the Florida sandhill crane has been documented within one (1) mile of the project study area (**Appendix F**). As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered **high**.

The FTE will survey areas of suitable nesting habitat prior to construction if construction activities take place during the nesting season (January through July) and will initiate technical assistance with the FWC if active nests are identified within 400 feet of the project's construction limits. With the implementation of these measures, it has been determined that the proposed project will have "**no adverse effect anticipated**" on the Florida sandhill crane.

Florida Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia floridana*)

The Florida burrowing owl is a small, ground-dwelling owl that is listed as **threatened** by the **FWC**. This species requires areas of short, herbaceous groundcover such as prairies, sandhills, and farmland. Burrowing owls may also utilize gopher tortoise burrows for shelter. While there is suitable habitat for this species within the pasturelands, dry prairies, and open land within the project area, the Florida burrowing owl was not observed during field reviews and has not been documented within one (1) mile of the study area (**Appendix F**). As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered **moderate**.

During the project's design phase pre-construction surveys pursuant to the FWC Imperiled Species Management Plan and Permitting Guidelines for the Florida burrowing owl will be performed. If burrowing owls are found, technical assistance with the FWC will establish avoidance, minimization, and permitting options. With the implementation of these measures, it has been determined that the project will have "**no adverse effect anticipated**" on the Florida burrowing owl.

Wading Birds – Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*), Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*), and Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*)

The little blue heron and the tricolored heron are listed as **threatened** by the **FWC**. While each species is distinct, wading birds are discussed collectively since they occupy similar habitats and have similar feeding patterns. These wading birds nest and forage among both fresh and saltwater habitats such as freshwater marshes, coastal beaches, mangrove swamps, cypress swamps, hardwood swamps, wet prairies and bay swamps. The populations of these species have been primarily impacted by the destruction of wetlands for development, the drainage of wetlands for flood control, and agriculture. Suitable habitat for these wading birds is available throughout the project area within the surface waters. As a result, the potential for occurrence for the state protected wading birds is considered **moderate**.

All wetland impacts will be mitigated to prevent a net loss of wetland functions and values. Based on the implementation of these measures, it has been determined that the proposed project will

have “**no adverse effect anticipated**” on the little blue heron, tricolored heron, and roseate spoonbill.

Southeastern American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius paulus*)

The southeastern American kestrel is the smallest falcon species found in the United States and is listed as **threatened** by the **FWC**. This species inhabits pine scrub habitat, dry prairies, mixed pine hardwood forests, and pine flatwoods. Nests are typically built in tall dead trees or utility poles with an unobstructed view of surroundings. Suitable habitat for the southeastern American kestrel is present within the project area. A kestrel was observed within the project study area; however, this observation took place in December, during the migratory season of the northern subspecies, the American kestrel (*Falco sparverius sparverius*). Both the American kestrel and southeastern American kestrels are present within Florida from September through April and are not readily distinguished by physical appearance. Though unable to determine, it is possible that this observation was of a southeastern American kestrel. As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered **high**.

The FTE will coordinate with FWC during the project’s design phase to determine the need and extent for pre-construction surveys pursuant to the FWC Imperiled Species Management Plan and Permitting Guidelines for the southeastern American kestrel. If southeastern American kestrel nests are found, technical assistance with the FWC will establish avoidance, minimization, and permitting options. With the implementation of these measures, it has been determined that the proposed project will have “**no adverse effect anticipated**” on the southeastern American kestrel.

Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*)

The least tern is the smallest of all North American terns with a black cap, short white eye-stripe, and a yellow bill with a black tip. This species is listed as **threatened** by the **FWC**. Least terns occur on seacoasts, beaches, bays, estuaries, lagoons, lakes, and rivers and breed on sandy or gravelly beaches and banks. The project area provides no suitable foraging habitat for the least tern. The least tern has not been documented within one (1) mile of the project study area (**Appendix F**). As a result, the potential for occurrence for this species within the project study area is considered **none**. Based on absence of suitable habitat within the project area, it has been determined that the proposed project will have “**no effect anticipated**” on the least tern.

3.3.3 Critical Habitat

The study area was evaluated for the occurrence of Critical Habitat as defined by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended and 50 CFR Part 424. The USFWS is the authority for protection of critical habitat from destruction or adverse modification of the biological or physical constituent elements essential to the conservation of listed species. Critical Habitat is defined as the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by a species on which are found those physical or

biological features essential to the conservation of the species and which may require special management considerations or protections.

No Critical Habitat for any federally listed species was identified within the project study area. Based on this information, it has been determined that the proposed project will not result in the destruction or adverse modification of Critical Habitat.

4.0 Wetland Evaluation

4.1 Introduction

During field reviews of the project study area, environmental scientists delineated the approximate boundaries of existing wetland and other surface water communities on 1" = 200' true-color aerial photographs. Each wetland and other surface water habitat within the project study area was classified using FLUCFCS (FDOT 1999) and the USFWS Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (FGDC 2013). Approximate wetland boundaries were identified in accordance with the *State of Florida Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Chapter 62-340, Florida Administrative Code [F.A.C.]), the criteria found within the *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (Y-87-1)* and *2010 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coast Plain Region (Version 2.0) (ERDC/EL TR-10-20)*, EO 11990, and the Wetlands and Other Surface Waters Chapter of the FDOT PD&E Manual. Formal wetland boundaries were not determined as part of this study and will be completed based on design segments during the design and permitting phases of this project.

4.2 Methodology

In order to assess the approximate locations and boundaries of existing wetland and other surface water communities within the project area, the following site-specific data was collected and reviewed:

- FDOT, FLUCFCS Handbook, 3rd ed., January 1999;
- SFWMD, FLUCFCS GIS Database, (SFWMD 2025);
- USDA, NRCS, Web Soil Survey, (USDA, NRCS 2025);
- USFWS, NWI, Wetlands Online Mapper (USFWS 2025b); and
- USFWS, Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (FDGC 2013).

Environmental scientists familiar with Florida natural communities conducted field reviews of the project area and adjacent habitats in December 2023 and January 2024. Field reviews consisted of pedestrian transects throughout natural habitat types found within the project study area. The purpose of the reviews was to verify and/or refine preliminary habitat boundaries and classification codes established through in-office literature reviews and aerial photo interpretation. During field investigations, wetland and other surface water habitats within the project study area were visually inspected and photographed. Attention was given to identifying plant species and composition for each community. Exotic plant infestations and other disturbances such as soil subsidence, clearing, canals, power lines, etc., were noted.

For the purposes of this report, the project study area is defined as the right-of-way alignment with a 200-foot buffer and proposed pond sites. Adjacent areas were also investigated; however, they were not quantified as a part of the project study area.

4.3 Wetland and Other Surface Water Impacts

Potential direct impacts to wetlands and other surface waters were assessed for the preferred alternative of the proposed project and its preferred pond sites. **Table 4-1** provides the wetland and other surface water impacts associated with the proposed project. Impacts were calculated based on the existing and proposed right of ways of the preferred alternative. **Table 4-2** provides impacts associated with the preferred pond sites. **Table 4-3** summarizes the wetland and other surface water impacts associated with the proposed project, including the preferred pond sites. These physical impacts may be minimized through further design and evaluation.

Impacts associated with the preferred alternative, including the preferred pond sites, total 90.55 acres and include 77.42 acres of wetlands and 13.13 acres of other surface waters (**Table 4-3**). Impacts to wetland scrub (FLUCFCS 631) included in the total wetland impacts consist exclusively of manmade artificial features which have recruited shrubby species. A map showing the locations of the wetland and other surface water impacts within the preferred alternative is provided in **Appendix H**.

4.4 Uniform Mitigation Assessment Method Results

Functional loss was calculated by wetland habitat type for the preferred alternative using the Uniform Mitigation Assessment Method (UMAM). The completed UMAM datasheets for each habitat type are provided in **Appendix I**. Construction of the preferred alternative results in a loss of 37.41 functional units. UMAM scores and functional loss are presented in **Table 4-4**. These scores are subject to agency review and may change during the permitting process.

4.5 Avoidance and Minimization

As part of this PD&E study, three (3) project alternatives, two (2) Build and one (1) No-Build, were evaluated. The preferred alternative was selected based on the natural, physical, social, and right-of-way information. Avoidance and minimization, to the greatest extent possible, of impacts to wetlands and other surface waters was considered in the selection of the preferred alternative. A detailed alternatives analysis is included in the Preliminary Engineering Report.

Avoidance and minimization measures include working within the existing right-of-way to the greatest extent practicable, locating the widening and/or replacement of structures as close as possible to existing structures, and siting stormwater treatment facilities outside of wetland areas to the extent feasible. Additionally, impacts were minimized by adjusting slopes where safely possible and surficial runoff from additional impervious areas will be treated to prevent increased water quality degradation as a result of the proposed transportation improvements. Due to the incorporation of stormwater treatment facilities, the proposed project will not result in the

degradation of water quality in the wetlands and other surface waters of the project area. Additionally, sedimentation and erosion control measures (i.e., silt fences, turbidity barriers) will be utilized during construction to minimize soil exposure and siltation into the water column, further reducing adverse impacts to wetlands and other surface waters.

Table 4-1: Existing/Proposed Right of Way Wetland and Other Surface Water Impacts Excluding Pond Sites

Impact Type	FLUCFCS Classification ¹	FLUCFCS Description	USFWS Classification ²	Project Area Impact Acreage
Other Surface Waters	510	Streams and Waterways	PEM1Cx, PEM1Hx, PSS1Cx, PSS1Hx, PUB2Cx, PUB2Hx	10.75
	530	Reservoirs	L1UBHx, PUBHx	1.65
Total Other Surface Water Impacts				12.40
Wetlands	621	Cypress	PFO2C, PFO2F	6.64
	624	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm	PFO2/4B	0.65
	631	Wetland Scrub	PSS1Cx	65.23
	641	Freshwater Marshes	PEM1C, PEM1Cx	1.13
Total Herbaceous Wetland Impacts				66.36
Total Forested Wetland Impacts				7.29
Total Wetland Impacts				73.65
Total Wetland and Other Surface Water Impacts Excluding Pond Sites				86.05

¹ FLUCFCS, FDOT 1999

² FGDC 2013

USFWS Classifications:

L1UBHx: Lacustrine, Limnetic, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PEM1C: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded

PEM1Cx: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated

PEM1Hx: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PFO2C: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded

PFO2F: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Semipermanently Flooded

PFO2/4B: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Needle-leaved Evergreen, Seasonally Saturated

PSS1Cx: Palustrine, Scrub-shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated

PSS1Hx: Palustrine, Scrub-shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PUB2Cx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated

PUB2Hx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PUBHx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

Table 4-2: Pond Site Wetland and Other Surface Water Impacts

Impact Type	FLUCFCS Classification ¹	FLUCFCS Description	USFWS Classification ²	Acreage within Pond 1	Acreage within Pond 2	Acreage within Pond 3	Acreage within Pond 4
Other Surface Waters	510	Streams and Waterways	PEM1Cx, PEM1Hx, PSS1Cx, PSS1Hx, PUB2Cx, PUB2Hx	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73
	530	Reservoirs	L1UBHx, PUBHx	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Other Surface Water Impacts				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73
Wetlands	621	Cypress	PFO2C, PFO2F	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.72
	624	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm	PFO2/4B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	631	Wetland Scrub	PSS1Cx	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04
	641	Freshwater Marshes	PEM1C, PEM1Cx	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Total Herbaceous Wetland Impacts				0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05
Total Forested Wetland Impacts				0.00	0.00	0.00	1.72
Total Wetland Impacts				0.00	0.00	0.00	3.77
Total Wetland and Other Surface Water Impacts – Pond Sites				0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50

¹ FLUCFCS, FDOT 1999² FGDC 2013

USFWS Classifications:

L1UBHx: Lacustrine, Limnetic, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PEM1C: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded

PEM1Cx: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated

PEM1Hx: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PFO2C: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded

PFO2F: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Semipermanently Flooded

PFO2/4B: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Needle-leaved Evergreen, Seasonally Saturated

PSS1Cx: Palustrine, Scrub-shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated

PSS1Hx: Palustrine, Scrub-shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PUB2Cx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated

PUB2Hx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PUBHx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

Table 4-3: Total Proposed Wetland and Other Surface Water Impacts

Impact Type	FLUCFCS Classification ¹	FLUCFCS Description	USFWS Classification ²	Project Area Impact Acreage
Other Surface Waters	510	Streams and Waterways	PEM1Cx, PEM1Hx, PSS1Cx, PSS1Hx, PUB2Cx, PUB2Hx	11.48
	530	Reservoirs	L1UBHx, PUBHx	1.65
Total Other Surface Water Impacts				13.13
Wetlands	621	Cypress	PFO2C, PFO2F	8.36
	624	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm	PFO2/4B	0.65
	631	Wetland Scrub	PSS1Cx	67.27
	641	Freshwater Marshes	PEM1C, PEM1Cx	1.14
Total Herbaceous Wetland Impacts				68.41
Total Forested Wetland Impacts				9.01
Total Wetland Impacts				77.42
Total Wetland and Other Surface Water Impacts				90.55

¹ FLUCFCS, FDOT 1999² FGDC 2013

USFWS Classifications:

L1UBHx: Lacustrine, Limnetic, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PEM1C: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded

PEM1Cx: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated

PEM1Hx: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PFO2C: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded

PFO2F: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Semipermanently Flooded

PFO2/4B: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Needle-leaved Evergreen, Seasonally Saturated

PSS1Cx: Palustrine, Scrub-shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated

PSS1Hx: Palustrine, Scrub-shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PUB2Cx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated

PUB2Hx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

PUBHx: Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated

Table 4-4: Estimated UMAM¹ Functional Loss from Wetland Impacts

FLUCFCS Classification ²	FLUCFCS Description	USFWS Classification ³	UMAM Delta	Total Impact Acres	Total Functional Loss
621	Cypress	PFO2C, PFO2F	0.57	8.36	4.77
624	Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm	PFO2/4B	0.57	0.65	0.37
631	Wetland Scrub	PSS1Cx	0.47	67.27	31.62
641	Freshwater Marshes	PEM1C, PEM1Cx	0.57	1.14	0.65
Total				77.42	37.41

Note: FLUCFCS 510 and 530 consist of manmade systems that were constructed for drainage purposes along the roadway, developed, and agricultural areas. The portions of these systems to be impacted will likely be reconstructed; therefore, a UMAM analysis was not conducted. During the design and permitting phase of this project, additional mitigation for these systems will be obtained if required.

¹ UMAM Scores have not been approved by permitting agencies and are subject to change during the permitting process.

² FDOT, 1999

³ FGDC 2013

USFWS Classifications:

PEM1C: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded

PEM1Cx: Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated

PFO2C: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded

PFO2F: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Semipermanently Flooded

PFO2/4B: Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Needle-leaved Evergreen, Seasonally Saturated

PSS1Cx: Palustrine, Scrub-shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated

4.6 Indirect, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts

Indirect and secondary effects are those impacts that are reasonably certain to occur later in time as a result of the proposed project. They may occur outside of the area directly affected by the proposed project. Cumulative effects include the effects of future state, local, or private actions that are reasonably certain to occur in the project area. Indirect, secondary, and cumulative impacts will be further defined and addressed through agency coordination during the project's design phase.

Indirect, secondary, and cumulative impacts associated with the proposed project are anticipated to be minor because the roadway alignments already exist and the remainder of habitats within the interchange of I-95 and the Turnpike are already disturbed and isolated. Impacts associated with areas to be converted to additional right-of-way within the interchange have the potential to contribute to cumulative impacts. Though these areas consist predominantly of rural agricultural and commercial lands, including improved pasture, row crops, the Hobe Sound Farmers Market and plant nurseries, natural wetland systems are also present. Indirect, secondary, and cumulative effects are anticipated to impact land use, transportation, and population changes.

Indirect and Secondary Impacts

Indirect impacts resulting from construction of the preferred alternative include secondary wetland and natural other surface water impacts in the proposed project area. These impacts are anticipated to be minor since they are already associated with the existing roadways and the remainder of habitats within the interchange of I-95 and the Turnpike are already disturbed and isolated. Habitats along the edge of the existing roadways were disturbed when these areas were constructed, have since experienced constant disturbance from right-of-way maintenance and exposure to nuisance/exotic species, and, within the interchange, are further disturbed by land use practices (i.e., conversion for agriculture, commercial services, etc.). The "edge effect" in areas adjacent to the existing roadway will remain with the construction of the proposed project but would migrate to the new transitional area between remaining wetlands and new construction. Therefore, these disturbed edges are not expected to increase in areas where the roadway and interchanges already exist.

Cumulative Impacts

Natural communities associated with the mainline of the preferred alternative have been subjected to long-term disturbance from the construction and maintenance of the existing roadway and interchange throughout the proposed project area. These areas within the corridor are surrounded by development, agriculture, and pastureland. The project consists of a new system-to-system interchange between Florida's Turnpike and I-95 at the SE Bridge Road crossing. This incorporates existing facilities and will not increase access to areas suitable for development. Additionally, the proposed project will occur within existing right-of-way throughout with the exception of the area between the facilities. Though the natural communities and wetlands within this area have already been disturbed by development, land use conversion and other land use practices, these impacts have the potential to contribute to cumulative impacts.

The FTE will minimize direct and indirect impacts to all extent practicable to reduce potential contribution to the cumulative effects. Unavoidable impacts to wetland function and value will be offset at an approved mitigation bank within the service area and drainage basin of the impacts.

4.7 Mitigation

Wetland impacts, which will result from the construction of this project, will be mitigated pursuant to Section 373.4137, F.S., to satisfy all mitigation requirements of Part IV of Chapter 373, F.S., and 33 U.S.C. §1344. In accordance with EO 11990, the FTE has undertaken all actions to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands in carrying out the agency's responsibilities. Nonetheless, the FTE has determined that there is no practicable alternative to construction impacts occurring in wetlands. The proposed project will have no significant short-term or long-term adverse impacts to wetlands because any unavoidable impacts to wetlands will be mitigated to achieve no net loss of wetland function.

Turnpike at I-95 Direct Connection Interchange

Compensatory mitigation for this project will be completed using mitigation banks and other mitigation options to satisfy state and federal requirements. The project area is currently located within the service area of the R.G. Reserve; however, this bank has received notices of noncompliance from the SFWMD, and it is unknown when credits will be available for purchase. Additionally, the R.G. Reserve does not appear to be permitted through the USACE and has no mitigation banking instrument that would allow it to sell federal mitigation credits. The proposed impacts are located within the Loxahatchee River Watershed and St. Lucie Watershed. Mitigation banks with state and federal credit availability outside the impacted watersheds include Bluefield Ranch Mitigation Bank and Loxahatchee River Mitigation Bank.

Based on credit availability at the time of permitting, the FTE may propose to purchase credits from a mitigation bank that is outside of the basin of the proposed impact. Changes to rules governing mitigation banks under 373.4136, F.S., in accordance with SB 492, went into effect July 1, 2025. These rules affect state credit release schedules, apply consistent proximity premiums for out-of-basin and out-of-kind credits and also removed special consideration for linear projects, such as roadways.

All preliminary UMAM scores, UMAM calculations, wetland lines and determinations discussed are subject to revision and approval by regulatory agencies during the permitting process. The exact amount and type of mitigation used to offset wetland impacts from the proposed project will be determined through coordination with the USACE and SFWMD during the permitting phase of this project.

5.0 Permitting and Review Agencies

The USACE, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the SFWMD regulate impacts to wetlands and other surface waters within the project area. Other agencies, including the USFWS, NMFS, EPA, and the FWC, review and comment on permit applications. The FWC also issues permits for gopher tortoise relocation activities and incidental takes for other state protected species (i.e., Florida pine snake). In addition, the FDEP regulates stormwater discharges from construction sites. Special Drainage Districts, including the Hobe-St. Lucie Conservancy District (HSLCD), also manage water resources within a portion of the project area. The complexity of the permitting process will depend on the degree of impact to jurisdictional areas. It is anticipated that the following permits will be required for this project:

<u>Permits and Approvals</u>	<u>Issuing Agency</u>
Section 404 Dredge and Fill Permit	USACE
Environmental Resource Permit	SFWMD
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System	FDEP
Gopher Tortoise Relocation Permit	FWC
Incidental Take Permit (as necessary)	FWC
Right-of-Way Occupancy Permit/Easement	HSLCD

5.1 Federal Permits and Approvals

Section 404 Dredge and Fill Permit

It is anticipated that a standard permit will be required from the USACE. A standard permit will require compliance with the Section 404(b)(1) Clean Water Act (CWA) guidelines, including verification that all wetland impacts have first been avoided to the greatest extent possible, that unavoidable impacts have been minimized to the greatest extent possible, and lastly that unavoidable impacts have been mitigated in the form of wetlands creation, restoration, and/or enhancement. In addition, coordination with the USFWS will be necessary for potential effects to federally protected species.

5.2 State Permits and Approvals

Environmental Resource Permit (ERP)

SFWMD requires an ERP when construction of any project results in the creation of a new or modification of an existing surface water management system, or results in impacts to waters of the state. As with USACE permits, the complexity associated with the ERP permitting process will depend on the size of the project and/or the extent of wetland impacts. The project includes a

stormwater management system and a Pond Siting Report (PSR) has been prepared. Under current state rules, the SFWMD will require an individual ERP for this project.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

40 CFR Part 122 prohibits point source discharges of stormwater to waters of the U.S. without a NPDES permit. Under the State of Florida's delegated authority to administer the NPDES program, construction sites that will result in greater than one (1) acre of disturbance must file for and obtain either coverage under an appropriate generic permit contained in Chapter 62-621, F.A.C., or an individual permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-620, F.A.C. A major component of the NPDES permit is the development of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP identifies potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the site and discusses good engineering practices (i.e., best management practices) that will be used to reduce the pollutants.

Gopher Tortoise Relocation Permit

According to the FWC Gopher Tortoise permitting guidelines, there are four (4) available options to address the presence of gopher tortoises on lands slated for development:

1. Avoid development,
2. Avoid destruction of tortoise burrows,
3. Relocate tortoises on-site (permit required), or
4. Relocate tortoises off-site (permit required).

In accordance with the requirements of Rules 68A-25.002 and 68A-27.004 (F.A.C.), a permit for gopher tortoise capture/release activities must be secured from the FWC before initiating any relocation work. A Conservation Permit is available for development projects that require the relocation of gopher tortoises when more than 10 burrows occur on the development site. The 10 or Fewer Burrows Permit is available for projects that contain 10 or fewer gopher tortoise burrows on the development site. Both permits allow for relocation either to an on-site preserve or off-site to an FWC-certified Recipient Site. The FWC will require a 100 percent gopher tortoise survey to be conducted within 90 days of construction commencement to support the permit application.

Incidental Take Permit (as necessary)

Based on field reviews, suitable foraging and nesting habitat exists within the project area for the Florida burrowing owl, Florida sandhill crane, southeastern American kestrel, little blue heron, tricolored heron, and roseate spoonbill. If determined necessary after technical assistance from the FWC, in accordance with 68A-27.001, 68A-27.003, 68A-25.002, 68A-1.004, and 68A-27.005 F.A.C., a permit authorizing incidental take of affected species must be secured from the FWC. While avoidance and minimization is the preferred course of action, a Listed Species Incidental Take Permit is available to cover a take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity.

5.3 Local Permits and Approvals

Right-of-Way Occupancy Permit or Easement

The HSLCD may require a ROW Occupancy Permit, easement, or additional authorization for activities proposed to water resources maintained and operated by the HSLCD. A canal present in the southwest quadrant of the project area is maintained and operated by the HSLCD. An upcoming coordination meeting with the HSLCD is scheduled to identify the necessary permits and/or approvals required for the project.

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Protected Species and Habitat

The project study area was evaluated for the presence of federal and/or state protected species and their suitable habitat in accordance with Section 7 of the ESA and the Protected Species and Habitat Chapter of the PD&E Manual. **Tables 6-1** and **6-2** summarize the effect determinations that have been made for each federal- and state-protected species based upon their probability ranking and the potential impacts to each species.

Table 6-1: Federal Protected Species Effect Determinations

Project Effect Determination	Federal Listed Species
"No effect"	Florida Grasshopper Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus savannarum floridanus</i>)
	Florida Scrub-jay (<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>)
	Red-cockaded Woodpecker (<i>Dryobates borealis</i>)
	Eastern Black Rail (<i>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</i>)
	Florida Panther (<i>Puma concolor cougar</i>)
"May affect, but is not likely to adversely affect"	Crested Caracara (<i>Caracara plancus</i>)
	Eastern Indigo Snake (<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>)
	Wood Stork (<i>Mycteria americana</i>)
	Tricolored Bat (<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>)*
	Everglade Snail Kite (<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i>)
"May affect"	Florida Bonneted Bat (<i>Eumops floridanus</i>)

*anticipated "May affect, but is not likely to adversely affect"

Table 6-2: State Protected Species Effect Determinations

Project Effect Determination	State Listed Species
"No effect anticipated"	Golden Leather Fern (<i>Acrostichum aureum</i>)
	Many-flowered Grass-pink (<i>Calopogon multiflorus</i>)
	Piedmont Joint Grass (<i>Coelorachis tuberculosa</i>)
	Cutthroat Grass (<i>Coleataenia abscissa</i>)
	Night-scented Orchid (<i>Epidendrum nocturnum</i>)
	Redberry Eugenia (<i>Eugenia confusa</i>)
	Sand Dune Spurge (<i>Euphorbia cumulicola</i>)
	Coastal Vervain (<i>Glandularia maritima</i>)
	Spreading Pinweed (<i>Lechea divaricata</i>)
	Celestial Lily (<i>Nemastylis floridana</i>)
	Giant Sword Fern (<i>Nephrolepis biserrata</i>)
	Hand Fern (<i>Ophioglossum palmatum</i>)
	Clamshell Orchid (<i>Prosthechea cochleata</i>)
	Florida Royal Palm (<i>Roystonea regia</i>)
	Least Tern (<i>Sternula antillarum</i>)
	Toothed Maiden Fern (<i>Thelypteris serrata</i>)

Project Effect Determination	State Listed Species
"No effect anticipated"	Banded Wild-pine (<i>Tillandsia flexuosa</i>)
	Dancing-lady Orchid (<i>Tolumnia bahamensis</i>)
	Scentless Vanilla (<i>Vanilla mexicana</i>)
	Redmargin Zephyrlily (<i>Zephyranthes simpsonii</i>)
"No adverse effect anticipated"	Florida Sandhill Crane (<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>)
	Florida Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>)
	Little Blue Heron (<i>Egretta caerulea</i>)
	Tricolored Heron (<i>Egretta tricolor</i>)
	Southeastern American Kestrel (<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>)
	Gopher Tortoise (<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>)
	Florida Pine Snake (<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>)
	Roseate Spoonbill (<i>Platalea ajaja</i>)

6.2 Wetland Evaluation

Wetland and other surface water habitat types to be impacted by the proposed construction include manmade streams and waterways, reservoirs, cypress, cypress/pine/cabbage palm, wetland scrub, and freshwater marshes. Impacts associated with the preferred alternative, including pond sites, total 90.55 acres and are comprised of 77.42 acres of wetlands and 13.13 acres of other surface waters (**Table 4-3**). A UMAM analysis (**Appendix I**) was performed to estimate the functional loss due to wetland impacts from the preferred alternative. Construction of the preferred alternative results in a loss of 37.41 functional units (**Table 4-4**). Wetland impacts which will result from the construction of this project will be mitigated pursuant to Section 373.4137, F.S. to satisfy all mitigation requirements of Part IV Chapter 373, F.S. and 33 U.S.C. 1344. Compensatory mitigation for this project will be completed through the use of mitigation banks and any other mitigation options that satisfy state and federal requirements.

6.3 Essential Fish Habitat

The project area was evaluated for the potential involvement with EFH as defined in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, as amended through October 11, 1996, and in accordance with the rules and regulations provided in 62 FR 19723 and 67 FR 2343. The project will not affect marine or estuarine environments and there is no EFH within or adjacent to the project area. As a result, an EFH assessment was not completed since there is no involvement with EFH resources.

6.4 Implementation Measures

Based on the field and literature reviews outlined in this report, federal- and state-protected species have the potential to occur within the project study area. In order to assure that the proposed project will not adversely impact these species, the FTE will adhere to the following:

- Surveys for the southeastern American kestrel will be conducted during the nesting season (May through August) in the design phase. If it is determined nest areas are found and could be impacted by the project, FDOT (FTE) will coordinate with FWC to determine appropriate avoidance and minimization measures to apply during construction.
- Surveys for the Florida burrowing owl will be conducted during the design phase. If it is determined individuals or nest areas are found and could be impacted by the project, FDOT (FTE) will coordinate with FWC to determine appropriate avoidance and minimization measures to apply during construction.
- Surveys for Florida sandhill crane nest sites will be conducted during the design phase. If it is determined nest areas are found and could be impacted by the project, FDOT (FTE) will coordinate with FWC to determine appropriate avoidance and minimization measures to apply during construction.
- Surveys for gopher tortoise burrows, as well as commensal species, will be conducted during the design phase and permits to relocate tortoises and commensals as appropriate will be obtained from the FWC.

6.5 Commitments

- The FDOT (FTE) will initiate and complete ESA consultation with the USFWS during the design and permitting phase.
- If the monarch butterfly is listed by USFWS as threatened or endangered and the project may affect the species, FDOT (FTE) commits to re-initiating consultation with USFWS to determine appropriate avoidance and minimization measures for protection of the newly listed species.
- The most recent version of the USFWS Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake will be utilized during construction.
- FDOT (FTE) will provide mitigation for impacts to wood stork suitable foraging habitat within the Service Area of a Service-approved wetland mitigation bank or wood stork conservation bank.
- An acoustic survey for bats in accordance with current federal regulatory guidance, will be completed prior to permitting to verify activity and occupancy status of the Florida bonneted bat.
- Upon listing of the tricolored bat, if the project contains suitable habitat and requires tree trimming and/or clearing, FDOT (FTE) will not conduct tree trimming/clearing activities during the tricolored bat pup season (May 1st to July 15th) and when bats may be in torpor (when temperatures are below 45 degrees Fahrenheit).
- Upon listing of the tricolored bat, if the project contains suitable habitat and FDOT (FTE) needs to trim or clear trees or perform work on bridges/culverts during the maternity season and/or when the temperature is below 45 degrees Fahrenheit, then FDOT (FTE) will survey the project area for evidence of the tricolored bat. The Indiana Bat and Northern Long-eared Bat Survey Guidance, Appendix J Acoustic Survey Protocol (USFWS 2024) in

the year-round range (mist netting is not being conducted in Florida at this time), will be used for areas with tree trimming/clearing. For bridges and culverts, the Indiana Bat and Northern Long-eared Bat Survey Guidance, Appendix K, Assessing Bridges and Culverts for Bats (USFWS 2024), will be used.

- a. If the surveys result in no tricolored bats detected, then FDOT (FTE) can proceed with the project activities. Negative results from bridge/culvert surveys are valid for 2 years. Negative results for acoustic surveys are valid for 5 years. However, negative results for either survey may be invalidated if additional tricolored bat survey data is submitted to USFWS showing presence of the species within the vicinity of the project area. Additional survey work by FDOT (FTE), or application of avoidance and minimization measures, may be required if updated detections are reported, and may result in reinitiation of consultation with USFWS.
 - b. If the surveys result in positive detections of the tricolored bat, FDOT (FTE) will implement conservation measures such as: not conducting tree trimming/clearing activities during the tricolored bat pup season (May 1st to July 15th) when pups are not volant and not able to escape disturbance; similarly avoid tree trimming/clearing activities when the temperatures are below 45 degrees Fahrenheit when bats may be in torpor and unresponsive to disturbance.
- A survey will be conducted for the Audubon's crested caracara and Everglade snail kite per USFWS protocol during the design phase.

6.6 Agency Coordination

The ETAT evaluated the project's effects on various natural, physical and social resources. The FTE met with the Loxahatchee River Management Coordinating Council in January 2025 to discuss the project. A digital (email) inquiry was sent to FDEP on April 23, 2025 for a sovereign submerged lands determination for potential state-owned lands within the project area. The FTE met with the USFWS to begin consultation on August 20, 2025 by providing an overview of the project and discussing protected species involvement. Additionally, the FTE conducted an Environmental Look Around (ELA) meeting with the SFWMD on August 21, 2025 to discuss the project. Agency correspondence and coordination documents from the current study are discussed below and provided in **Appendix J**.

Further consultation with the USFWS and coordination with the FWC and FDACS will occur to determine species involvement, obtain concurrence with effect determinations, and identify species survey requirements, as necessary. An upcoming coordination meeting with the HSLCD is scheduled to confirm the necessary permits and/or approvals required for the project. Agency coordination will continue to take place during the project's design and permitting phases to secure any necessary permits and approvals regarding protected species. As described in **Section 5.0**, coordination will be required from the following agencies to obtain the necessary permits and approvals summarized below:

Permits and Approvals

Section 404 Dredge and Fill Permit
Environmental Resource Permit
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Gopher Tortoise Relocation Permit
Incidental Take Permit (as necessary)
Right-of-Way Occupancy Permit/Easement

Issuing Agency

USACE
SFWMD
FDEP
FWC
FWC
HSLCD

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APPENDIX A

Conceptual Design

INDEX OF CONCEPT PLANS

SHEET NO.	SHEET DESCRIPTION
1	INDEX SHEET
2-13	CONCEPT PLANS

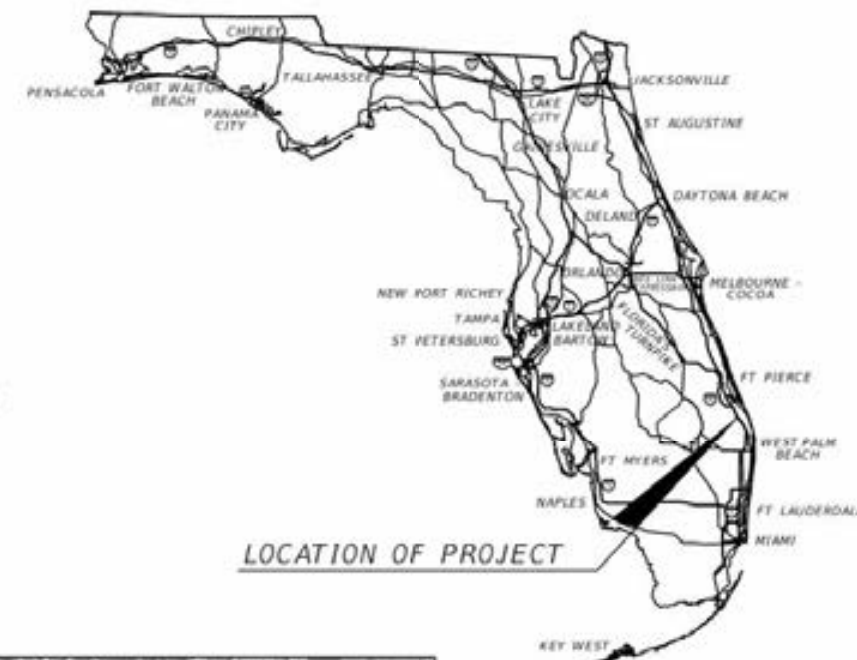
STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CONCEPT PLANS

FINANCIAL PROJECT ID: 446975-1-22-01

MARTIN COUNTY

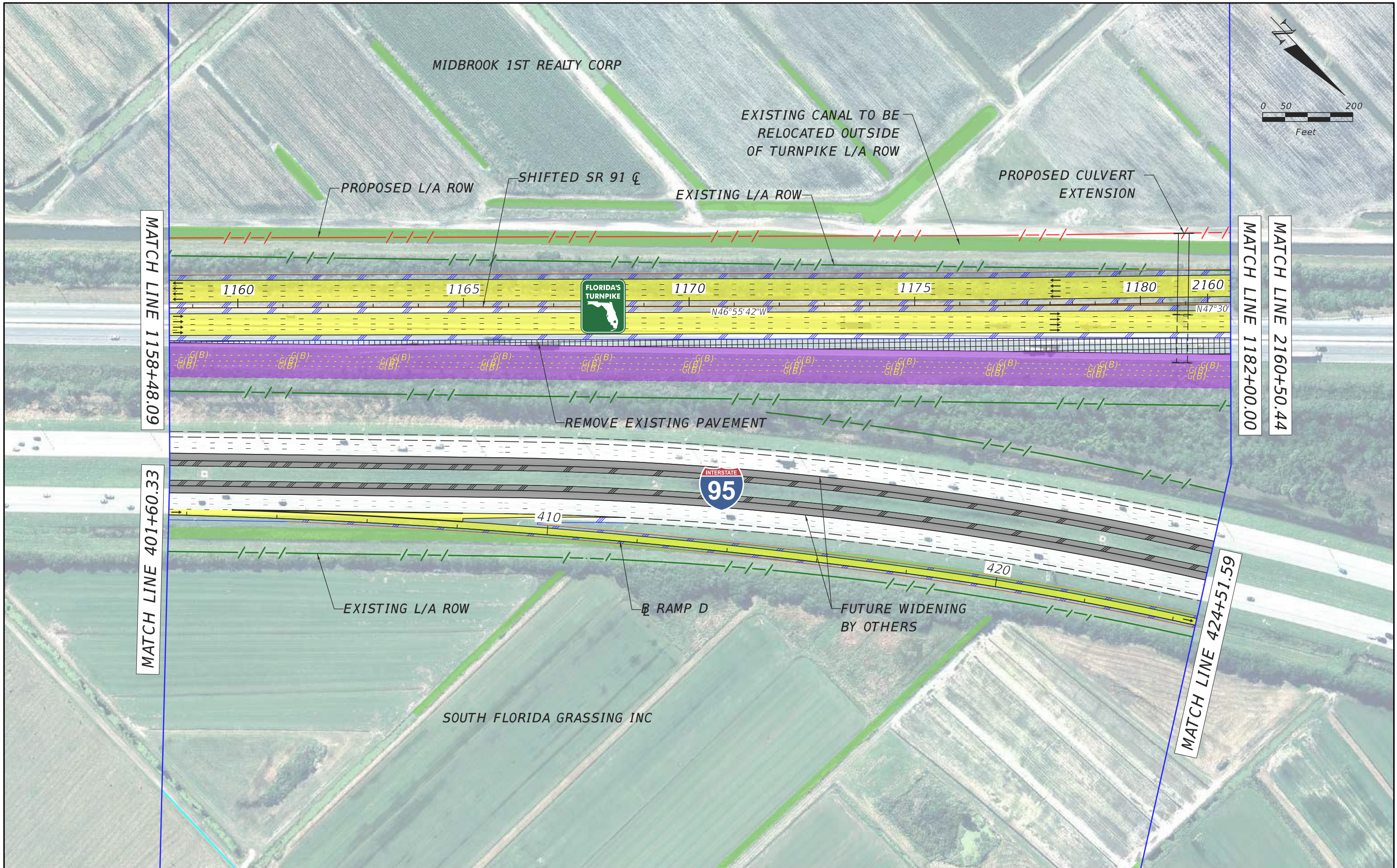
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INTERSTATE 95 (I-95) DIRECT CONNECTION INTERCHANGE PD&E STUDY



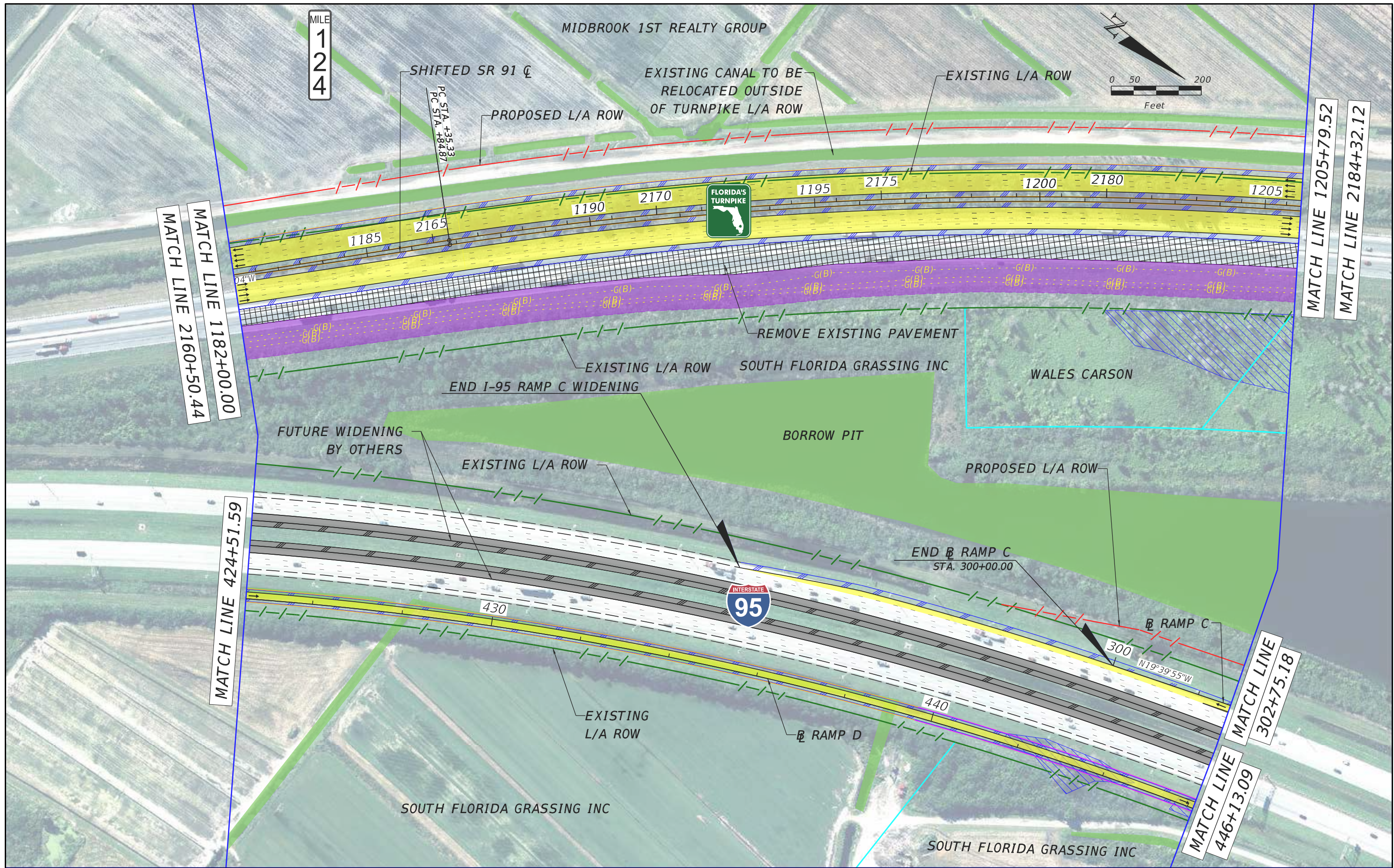
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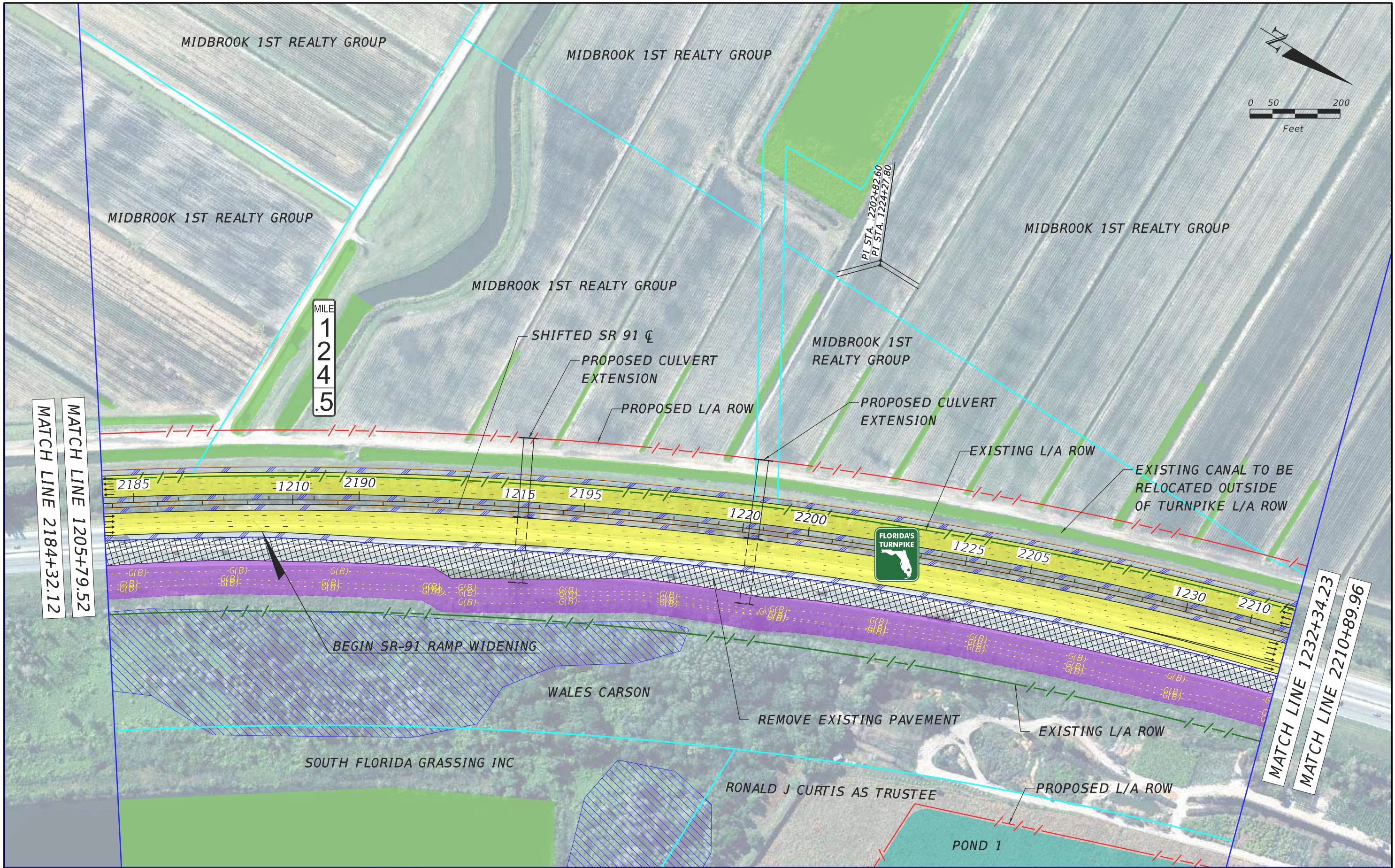
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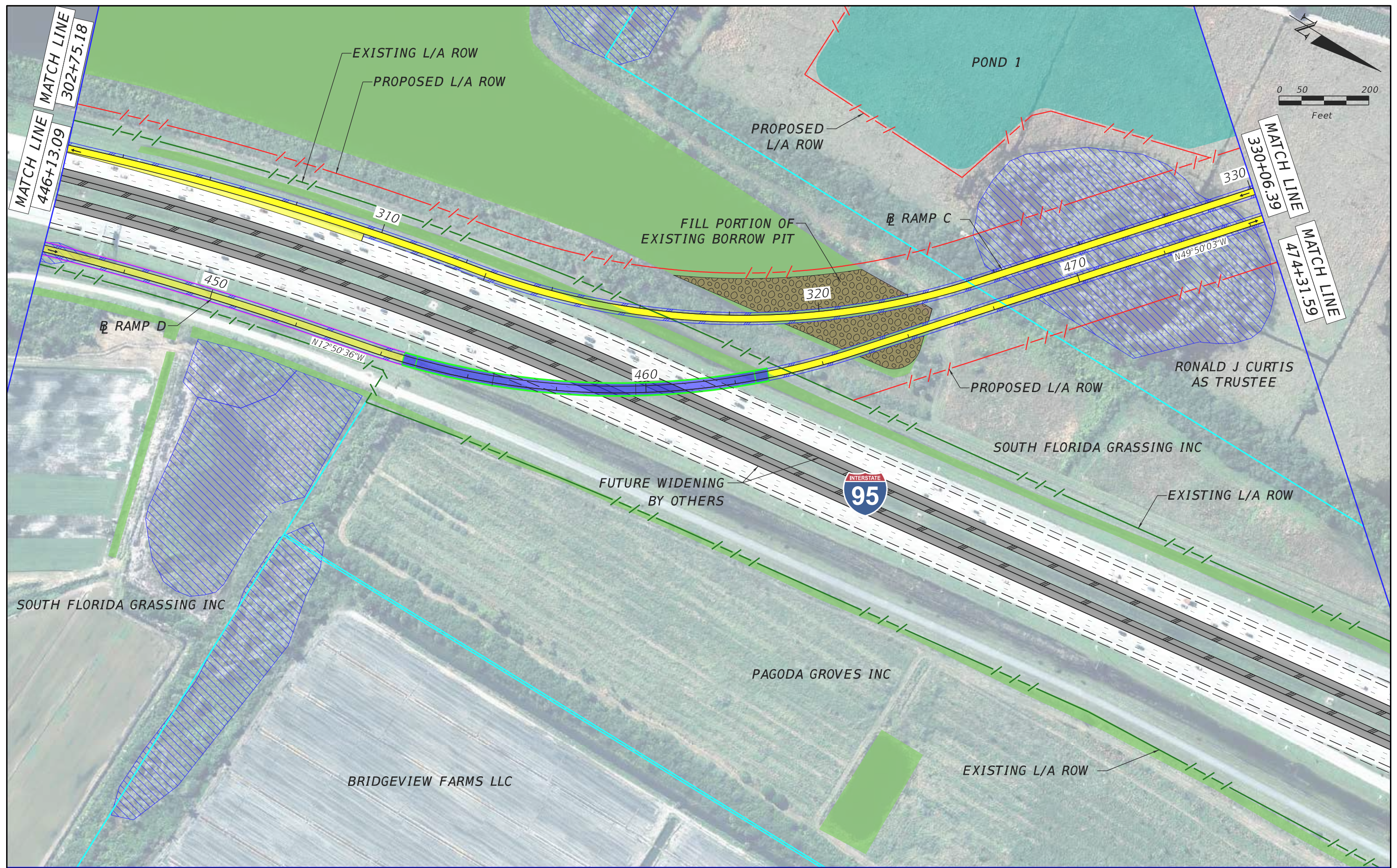
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	--- EXISTING LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED BARRIER WALL	--- WETLANDS				
	--- PROPOSED ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED ROADWAY	--- PAVEMENT REMOVAL				
	--- PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED BRIDGE	--- FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION (FGT) SPECIFIED WIDTH				
	--- PROPERTY LINES	--- OTHER SURFACE WATERS	--- EXISTING TURNPIKE & I-95 MAINLINES				
		--- EMERGENCY ACCESS ROAD	NOTE: ROW = RIGHT-OF-WAY				



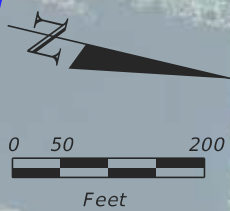
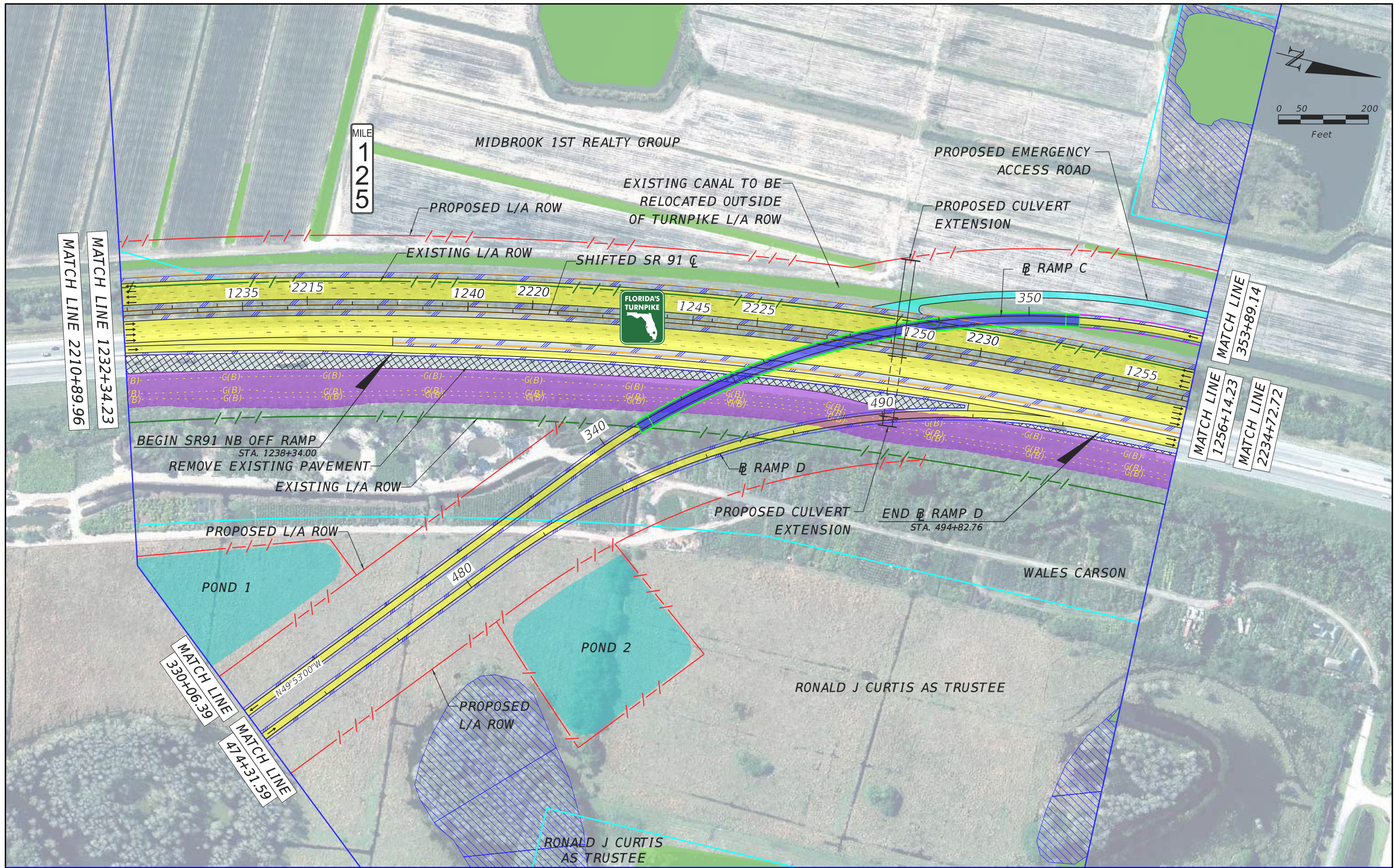
LEGEND	--- EXISTING ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED MSE WALL	--- PROPOSED STORMWATER POND	H. W. LOCHNER, INC. 4300 W. CYPRESS ST., SUITE 500 TAMPA, FLORIDA 33607 FBPR CERTIFICATE OF AUTH. #894	FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE (SR 91) AND INTERSTATE 95 (I-95) DIRECT CONNECTION INTERCHANGE IN MARTIN COUNTY, FL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY FINANCIAL PROJECT IDENTIFICATION (FPID) NUMBER: 446975-1	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLAN	SHEET NO. 4
	--- EXISTING LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED BARRIER WALL	--- WETLANDS				
	--- PROPOSED ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED ROADWAY	--- PAVEMENT REMOVAL				
	--- PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED BRIDGE	--- FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION (FGT) SPECIFIED WIDTH				
	--- PROPERTY LINES	--- OTHER SURFACE WATERS	--- EXISTING TURNPIKE & I-95 MAINLINES				
		--- EMERGENCY ACCESS ROAD	NOTE: ROW = RIGHT-OF-WAY				



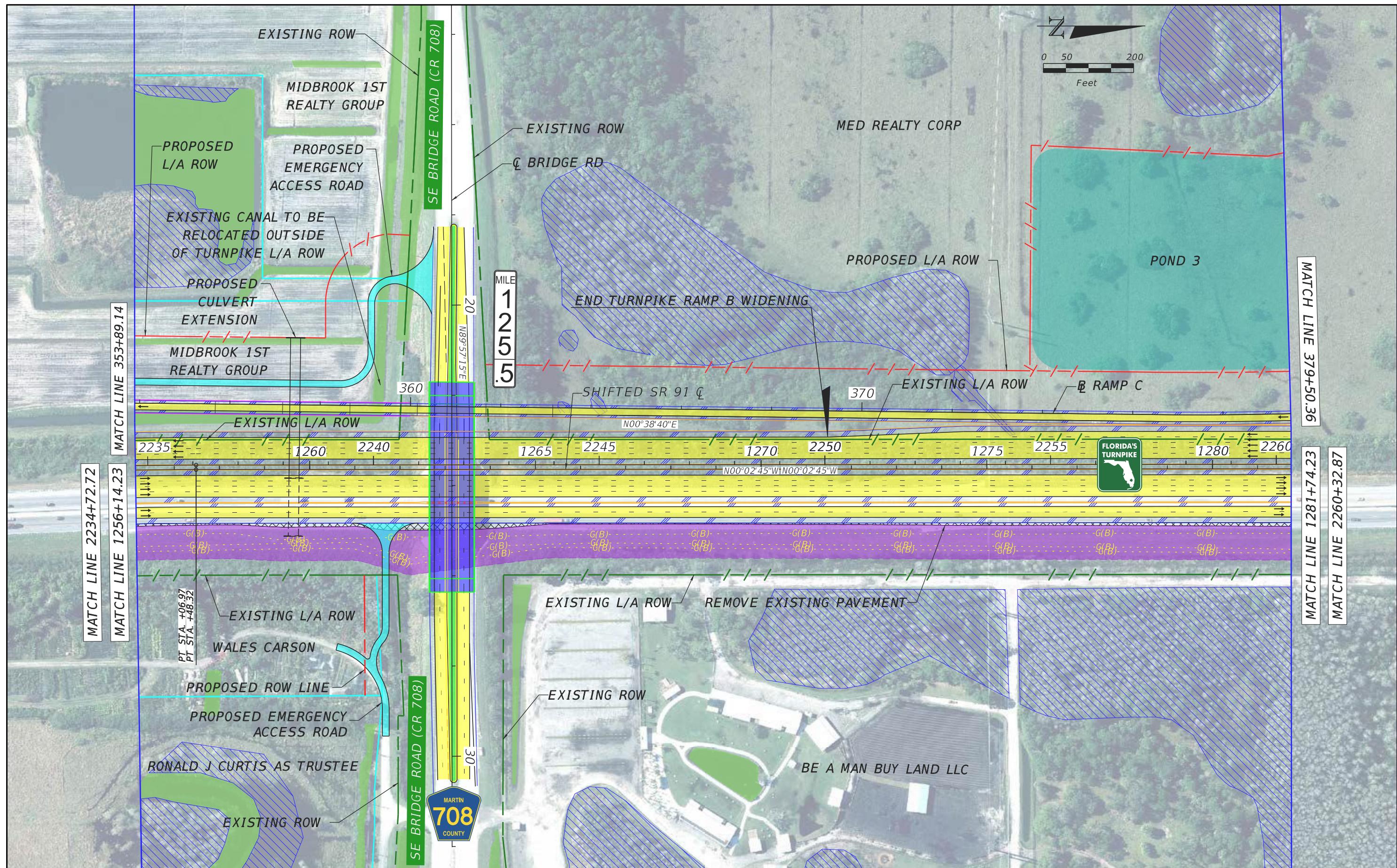
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	--- EXISTING LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED BARRIER WALL	--- WETLANDS				
	--- PROPOSED ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED ROADWAY	--- PAVEMENT REMOVAL				
	--- PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED BRIDGE	--- FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION (FGT) SPECIFIED WIDTH				
	--- PROPERTY LINES	--- OTHER SURFACE WATERS	--- EXISTING TURNPIKE & I-95 MAINLINES				
		--- EMERGENCY ACCESS ROAD	NOTE: ROW = RIGHT-OF-WAY				



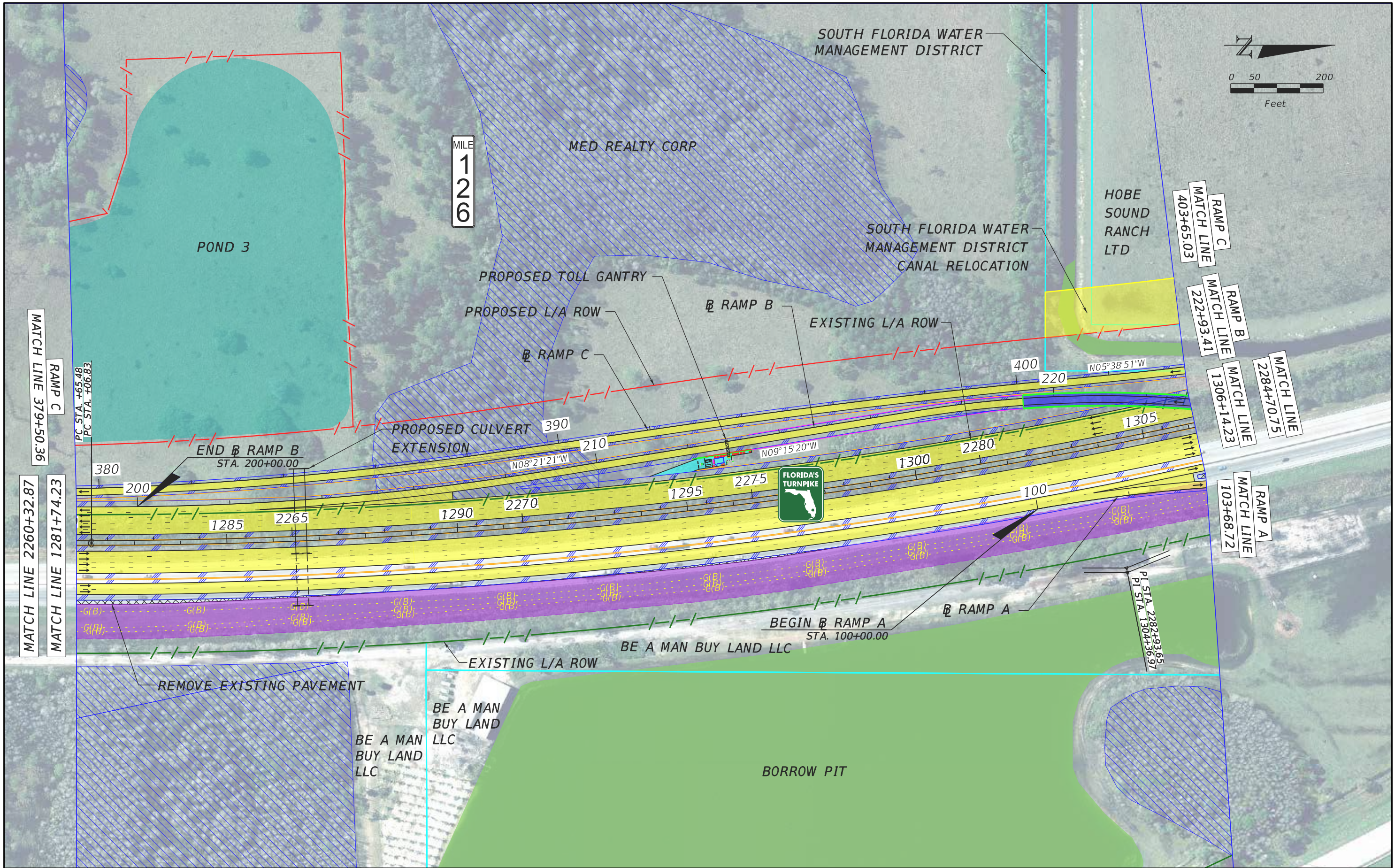
LEGEND	EXISTING ROW LINE	PROPOSED MSE WALL	PROPOSED STORMWATER POND	H. W. LOCHNER, INC. 4300 W. CYPRESS ST., SUITE 500 TAMPA, FLORIDA 33607 FBPR CERTIFICATE OF AUTH. #894	FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE (SR 91) AND INTERSTATE 95 (I-95) DIRECT CONNECTION INTERCHANGE IN MARTIN COUNTY, FL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLAN	SHEET NO.
	EXISTING LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE	PROPOSED BARRIER WALL	WETLANDS		FINANCIAL PROJECT IDENTIFICATION (FPID) NUMBER: 446975-1		6
	PROPOSED ROW LINE	PROPOSED ROADWAY	PAVEMENT REMOVAL				
	PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE	PROPOSED BRIDGE	FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION (FGT) SPECIFIED WIDTH				
	PROPERTY LINES	OTHER SURFACE WATERS	EXISTING TURNPIKE & I-95 MAINLINES				
		EMERGENCY ACCESS ROAD	NOTE: ROW = RIGHT-OF-WAY				



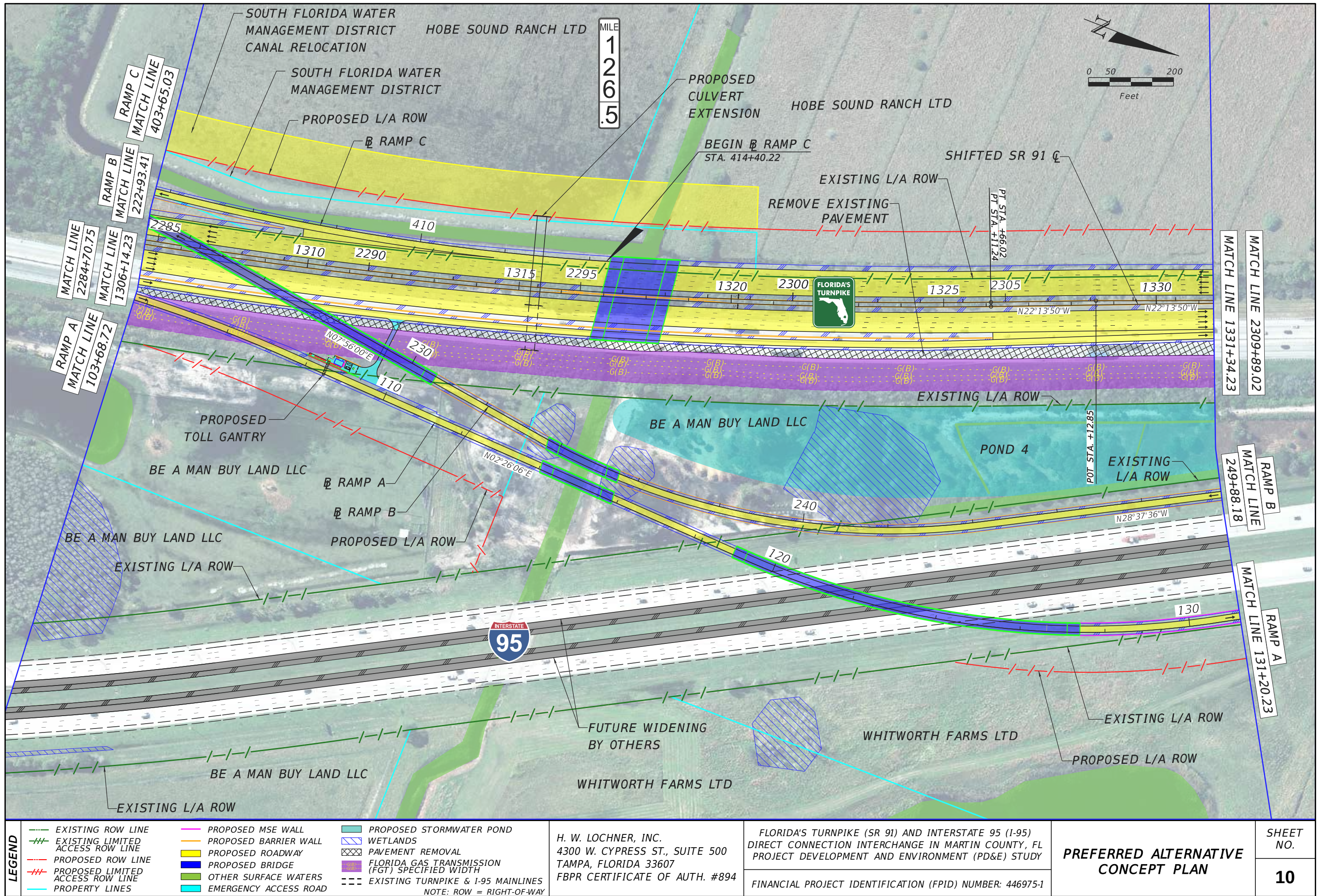
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	--- EXISTING LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED BARRIER WALL	--- WETLANDS				
	--- PROPOSED ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED ROADWAY	--- PAVEMENT REMOVAL				
	--- PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED BRIDGE	--- FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION (FGT) SPECIFIED WIDTH				
	--- PROPERTY LINES	--- OTHER SURFACE WATERS	--- EXISTING TURNPIKE & I-95 MAINLINES				
		--- EMERGENCY ACCESS ROAD	NOTE: ROW = RIGHT-OF-WAY				

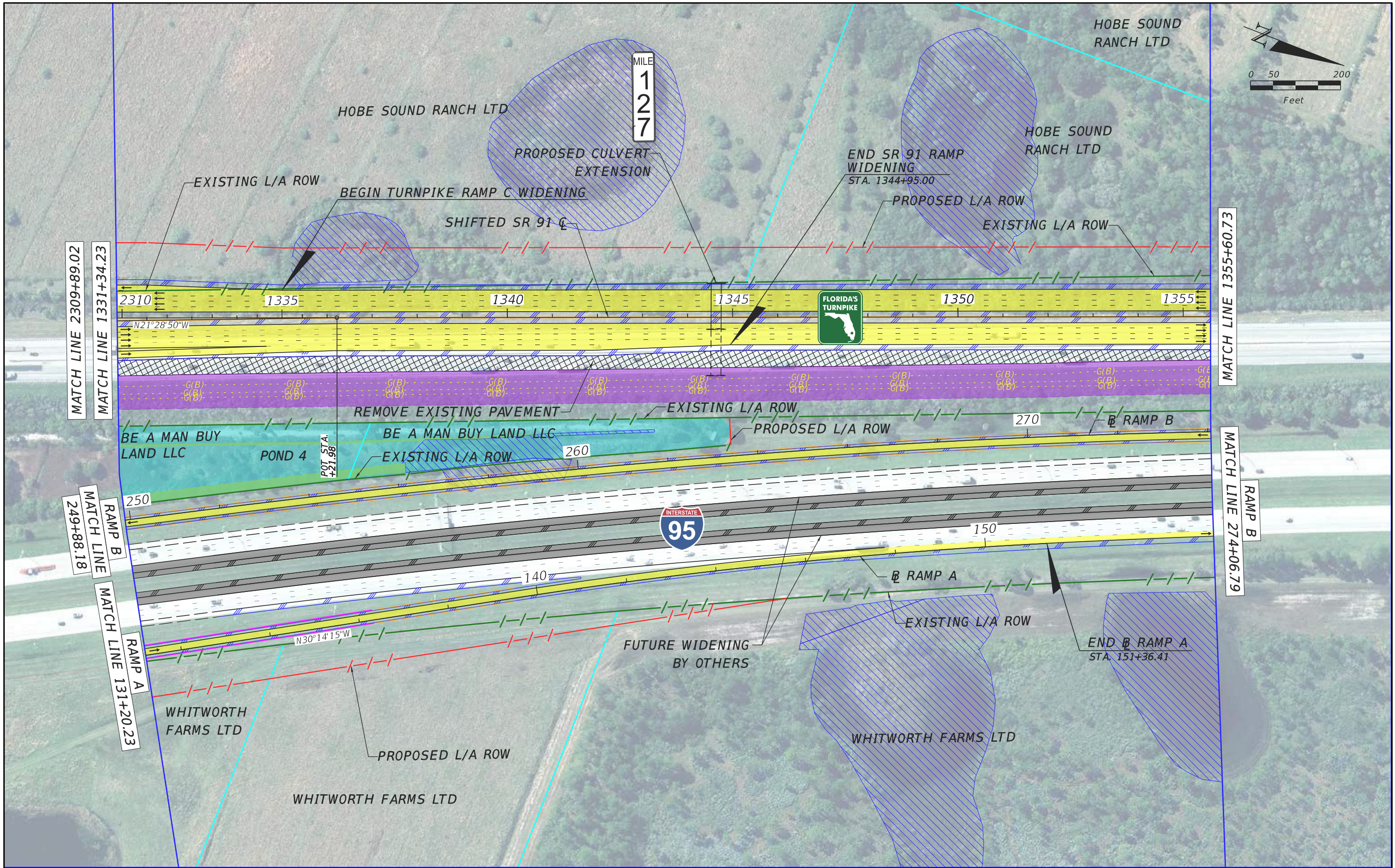


LEGEND	--- EXISTING ROW LINE --- EXISTING LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE --- PROPOSED ROW LINE --- PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE --- PROPERTY LINES	--- PROPOSED MSE WALL --- PROPOSED BARRIER WALL --- PROPOSED ROADWAY --- PROPOSED BRIDGE --- OTHER SURFACE WATERS --- EMERGENCY ACCESS ROAD	--- PROPOSED STORMWATER POND --- WETLANDS --- PAVEMENT REMOVAL --- FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION (FGT) SPECIFIED WIDTH --- EXISTING TURNPIKE & I-95 MAINLINES NOTE: ROW = RIGHT-OF-WAY	H. W. LOCHNER, INC. 4300 W. CYPRESS ST., SUITE 500 TAMPA, FLORIDA 33607 FBPR CERTIFICATE OF AUTH. #894	FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE (SR 91) AND INTERSTATE 95 (I-95) DIRECT CONNECTION INTERCHANGE IN MARTIN COUNTY, FL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY FINANCIAL PROJECT IDENTIFICATION (FPID) NUMBER: 446975-1	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLAN	SHEET NO. 8
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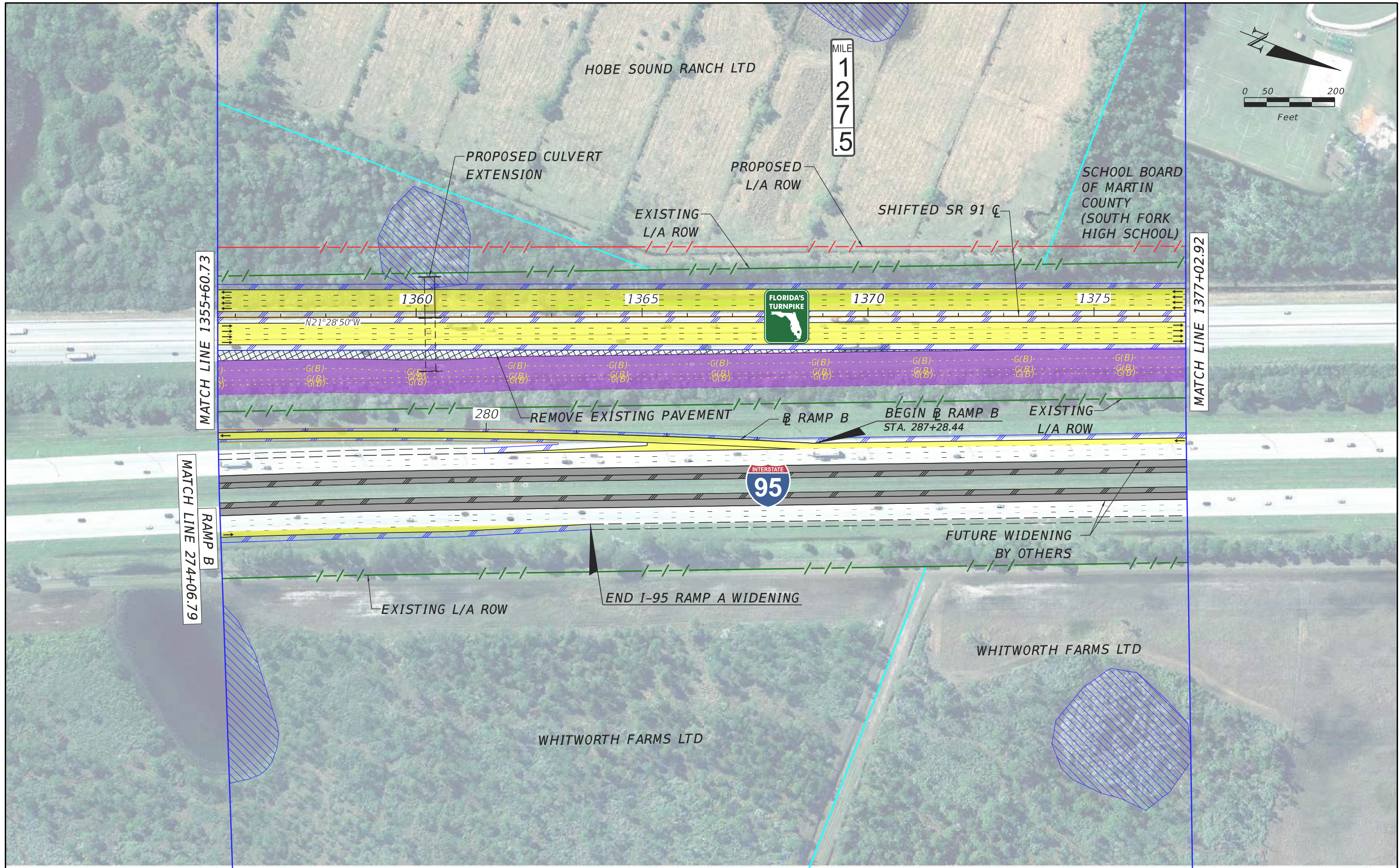


LEGEND	--- EXISTING ROW LINE --- EXISTING LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE --- PROPOSED ROW LINE --- PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE --- PROPERTY LINES	--- PROPOSED MSE WALL --- PROPOSED BARRIER WALL --- PROPOSED ROADWAY --- PROPOSED BRIDGE --- OTHER SURFACE WATERS --- EMERGENCY ACCESS ROAD	--- PROPOSED STORMWATER POND --- WETLANDS --- PAVEMENT REMOVAL --- FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION (FGT) SPECIFIED WIDTH --- EXISTING TURNPIKE & I-95 MAINLINES NOTE: ROW = RIGHT-OF-WAY	H. W. LOCHNER, INC. 4300 W. CYPRESS ST., SUITE 500 TAMPA, FLORIDA 33607 FBPR CERTIFICATE OF AUTH. #894	FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE (SR 91) AND INTERSTATE 95 (I-95) DIRECT CONNECTION INTERCHANGE IN MARTIN COUNTY, FL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY FINANCIAL PROJECT IDENTIFICATION (FPID) NUMBER: 446975-1	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLAN	SHEET NO. 9

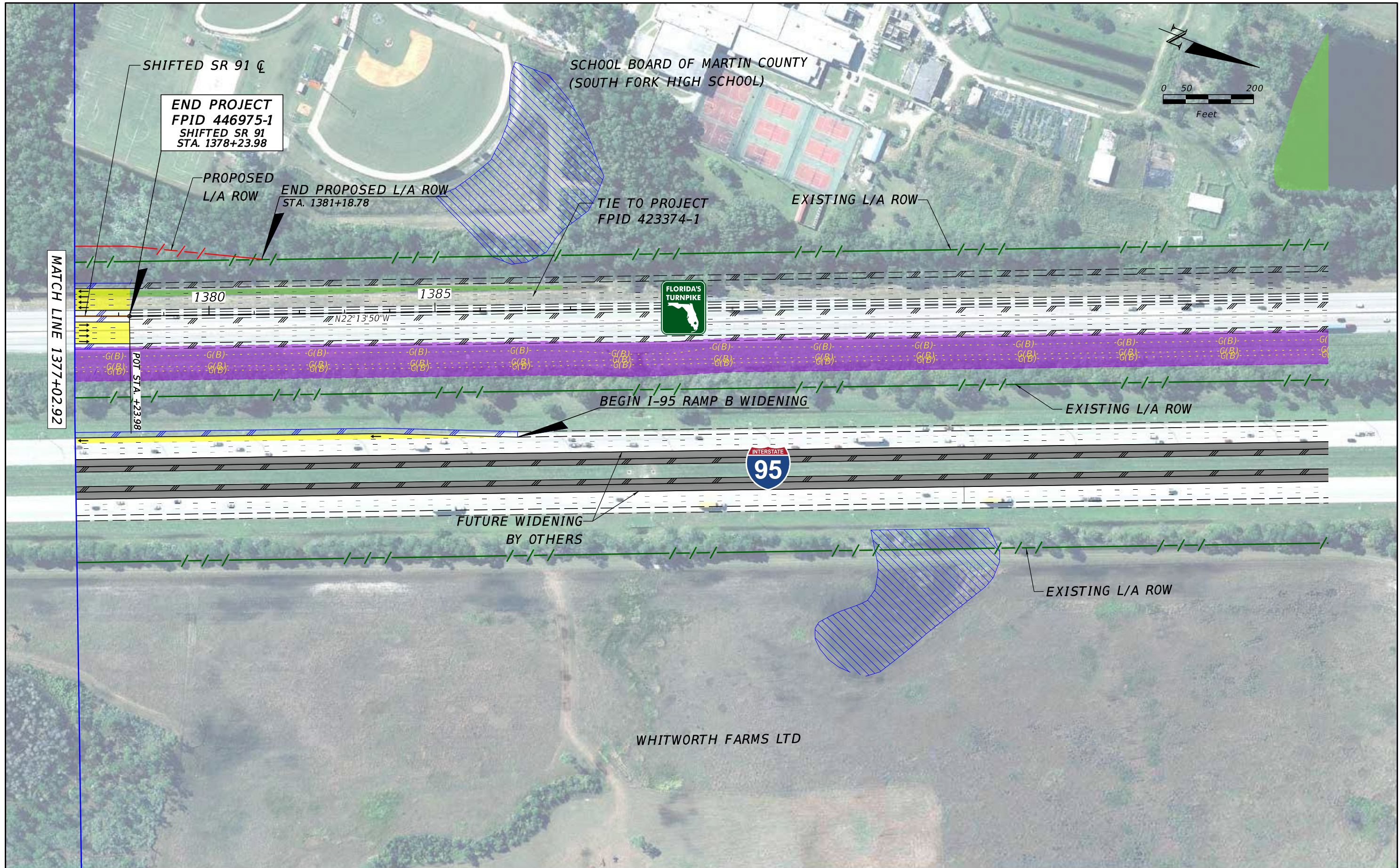




LEGEND	--- EXISTING ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED MSE WALL	--- PROPOSED STORMWATER POND
	--- EXISTING LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED BARRIER WALL	--- WETLANDS
---	PROPOSED ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED ROADWAY	--- PAVEMENT REMOVAL
---	PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE	--- PROPOSED BRIDGE	--- FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION (FGT) SPECIFIED WIDTH
---	PROPERTY LINES	--- OTHER SURFACE WATERS	--- EXISTING TURNPIKE & I-95 MAINLINES
		--- EMERGENCY ACCESS ROAD	NOTE: ROW = RIGHT-OF-WAY
H. W. LOCHNER, INC. 4300 W. CYPRESS ST., SUITE 500 TAMPA, FLORIDA 33607 FBPR CERTIFICATE OF AUTH. #894			
FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE (SR 91) AND INTERSTATE 95 (I-95) DIRECT CONNECTION INTERCHANGE IN MARTIN COUNTY, FL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY			
FINANCIAL PROJECT IDENTIFICATION (FPID) NUMBER: 446975-1			
PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLAN			SHEET NO.
			11



LEGEND	--- EXISTING ROW LINE --- EXISTING LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE --- PROPOSED ROW LINE --- PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE --- PROPERTY LINES	--- PROPOSED MSE WALL --- PROPOSED BARRIER WALL --- PROPOSED ROADWAY --- PROPOSED BRIDGE --- OTHER SURFACE WATERS --- EMERGENCY ACCESS ROAD	--- PROPOSED STORMWATER POND --- WETLANDS --- PAVEMENT REMOVAL --- FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION (FGT) SPECIFIED WIDTH --- EXISTING TURNPIKE & I-95 MAINLINES NOTE: ROW = RIGHT-OF-WAY	H. W. LOCHNER, INC. 4300 W. CYPRESS ST., SUITE 500 TAMPA, FLORIDA 33607 FBPR CERTIFICATE OF AUTH. #894	FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE (SR 91) AND INTERSTATE 95 (I-95) DIRECT CONNECTION INTERCHANGE IN MARTIN COUNTY, FL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLAN	SHEET NO.
					FINANCIAL PROJECT IDENTIFICATION (FPID) NUMBER: 446975-1		12



LEGEND	EXISTING ROW LINE	PROPOSED MSE WALL	PROPOSED STORMWATER POND	H. W. LOCHNER, INC. 4300 W. CYPRESS ST., SUITE 500 TAMPA, FLORIDA 33607 FBPR CERTIFICATE OF AUTH. #894	FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE (SR 91) AND INTERSTATE 95 (I-95) DIRECT CONNECTION INTERCHANGE IN MARTIN COUNTY, FL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE CONCEPT PLAN	SHEET NO.
	EXISTING LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE	PROPOSED BARRIER WALL	WETLANDS		FINANCIAL PROJECT IDENTIFICATION (FPID) NUMBER: 446975-1		13
	PROPOSED ROW LINE	PROPOSED ROADWAY	PAVEMENT REMOVAL				
	PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS ROW LINE	PROPOSED BRIDGE	FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION (FGT) SPECIFIED WIDTH				
	PROPERTY LINES	OTHER SURFACE WATERS	EXISTING TURNPIKE & I-95 MAINLINES				
		EMERGENCY ACCESS ROAD	NOTE: ROW = RIGHT-OF-WAY				

APPENDIX B

Soils Descriptions and Map

Martin County Soils

17 – Wabasso Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes

Wabasso sand is a poorly drained, nearly level soil occurring in broad, open land areas in flatwoods. Slopes are smooth and range from 0 to 2 percent. The water table is at a depth of 10 to 40 inches for more than 6 months in most years and at a depth of less than 10 inches for 1 to 2 months. The available water capacity is very low in the surface and subsurface layers, medium in the subsoil, and low in the substratum. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers, moderate in the sandy part of the subsoils, and slow or very slow in the loamy part. Natural fertility is low. Wabasso sand is not considered a hydric soil by the *NRCS Web Soil Survey* (USDA, NRCS 2025). However, this soil type may contain up to 15% hydric inclusions, 6% Brynwood, 5% Cypress Lake, and 4% Pineda.

19 – Winder Sand, Frequently Ponded, 0 to 1 Percent Slopes

Winder sand is a poorly drained, nearly level soil occurring in long, low depressions within flatwoods. Slopes are smooth to concave and are less than 2 percent. For 6 to 9 months in most years, the soil is ponded, and the water table is within a depth of 40 inches the remainder of the year. The available water capacity is low in the surface and subsurface layers and medium in the subsoil. Permeability is rapid at the surface and subsurface layers, moderately slow in the upper part of the subsoil, and slow to very slow in the lower part of the subsoil. Winder sand is considered a hydric soil by the *NRCS Web Soil Survey* (USDA, NRCS 2025).

21 – Pineda-Riviera Fine Sands Association, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes

Pineda and Riviera fine sands are a poorly drained, nearly level soil occurring in low grassy flats in most parts of Martin County. Slopes are smooth and dominantly less than 1 percent but range from 0 to 2 percent. The water table is within a depth of 10 inches for 2 to 6 months during wet seasons in most years and at a depth of 10 to 40 inches most of the remaining time. Some areas are covered in places with shallow water for 1 to 2 months. The available water capacity is very low in the surface and subsurface layers and substratum and medium in the subsoil. Permeability is rapid, except it is low to very slow in the lower part of the subsoil. Natural fertility and the content of organic matter are low. Pineda and Riviera fine sands is considered a hydric soil by the *NRCS Web Soil Survey* (USDA, NRCS 2025).

38 – Floridana Fine Sand, Frequently Ponded, 0 to 1 Percent Slopes

Floridana fine sand is a very poorly drained, nearly level soil occurring in wet sloughs and depressions. Slopes are smooth to concave and range from 0 to 2 percent. This soil is ponded for more than 6 months during most years. The water table is at a depth of less than 10 inches for much of the remainder of the year. The available water capacity is medium in the surface layer and subsoil and low in the subsurface layer. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers and slow to very slow in the subsoil. The content of organic matter is high, and natural fertility is medium. Floridana fine sand is considered a hydric soil by the *NRCS Web Soil Survey* (USDA, NRCS 2025).

44 – Cypress Lake Fine Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes

Cypress lake fine sand, formerly mapped as Boca Fine Sand, is a poorly drained soil occurring in low broad flats, flatwoods, low rises and/or knolls, drainageways, and depressions on marine terraces. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. The water table is within 18 inches for 4 to 9 months during most years. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers, and moderate in the subsoil. Cypress lake fine sand is not considered a hydric soil by the *NRCS Web Soil Survey* (USDA, NRCS 2025). However, this soil type may contain up to 24% hydric inclusions, 15% Cypress Lake, 3% Riviera, 3% Pineda, and 3% Brynwood.

47 – Pinellas Fine Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes

Pinellas fine sand is a poorly drained, nearly level soil occurring in flatwoods and hammock areas bordering sloughs and depressions. Slopes are smooth and range from 0 to 2 percent. The water table is within a depth of 10 inches for less than 3 months and at a depth of 10 to 40 inches for 4 to 6 months during most years. The water table can recede to a depth of more than 40 inches during extended dry periods. The available water capacity is very low in the surface layer and medium in the subsurface layer and subsoil. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layer and moderate in the subsoil. Natural fertility and the content of organic matter are low. Pinellas fine sand is not classified as hydric by the *NRCS Web Soil Survey* (USDA, NRCS 2025). However, this soil type may contain up to 10% hydric inclusions, 5% Pineda and 5% Riviera.

49 – Riviera Fine Sand, Frequently Ponded, 0 to 1 Percent Slopes

Riviera fine sand is a poorly drained, nearly level soil occurring in depressions. Slopes are smooth to concave and range from 0 to 2 percent. This soil is ponded for 6 to 9 months in most years. During the dry season, the water table recedes to a depth of 10

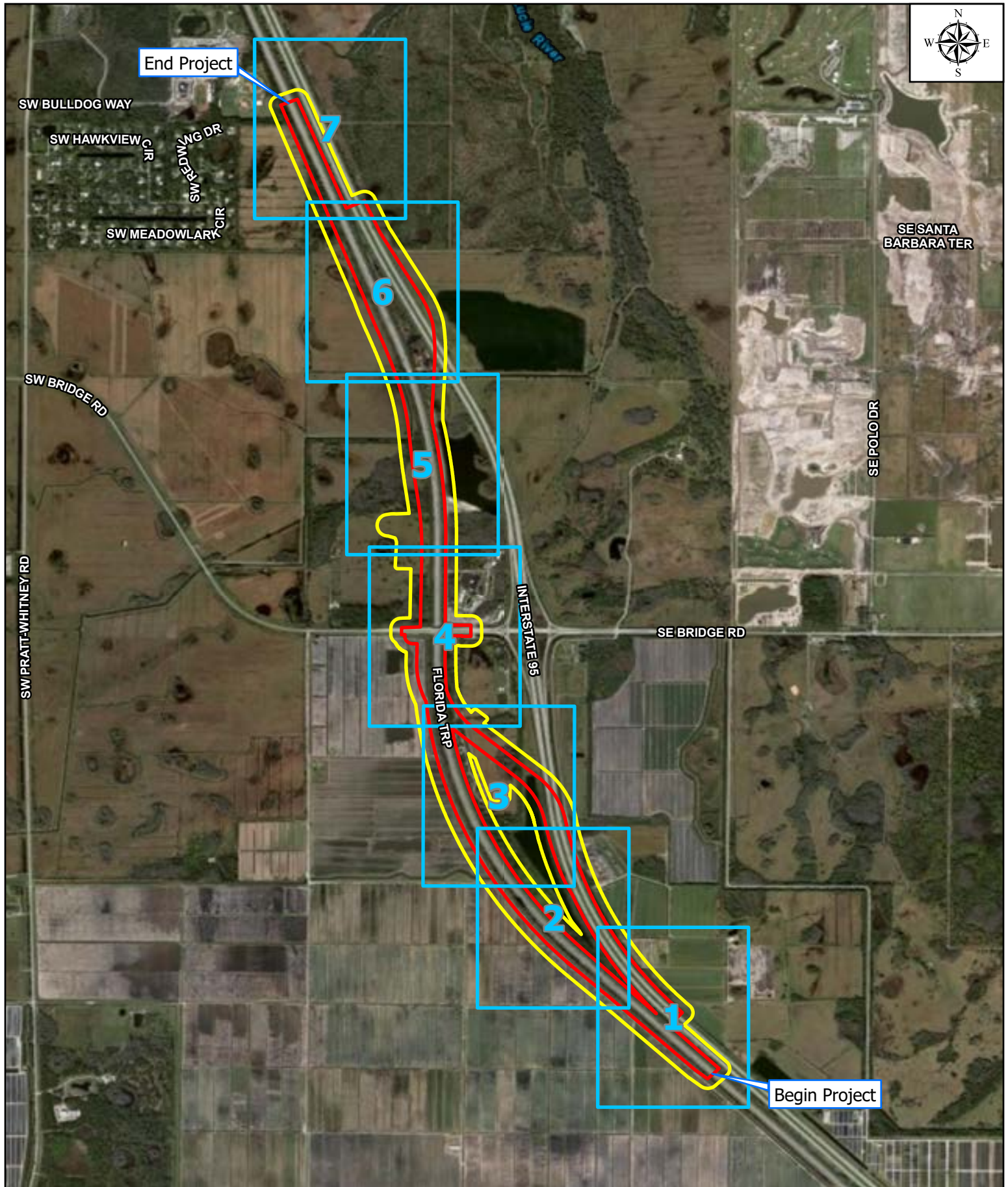
to 40 inches. The available water capacity is low in the surface and subsurface layers, medium in the upper 10 inches of the subsoil, and low below this. Permeability is rapid in the sandy surface and subsurface layers slow or very slow in the upper part of the subsoil and rapid below this. Natural fertility and the content of organic matter are low. Riviera fine sand is classified as hydric by the *NRCS Web Soil Survey* (USDA, NRCS 2025).

56 – Wabasso and Oldsmar Fine Sands, Depressional

Wabasso and Oldsmar fine sands, depressional, are poorly drained, nearly level soils occurring in wet depressions in the flatwoods. Slopes are smooth to concave and range from 0 to 2 percent. The soils are ponded for 6 to 9 months or more in most years. The available water capacity is very low in the surface and subsurface layers, medium in the subsoil, and low in the substratum. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers, moderate in the upper, sandy part of the subsoil and slow or very slow in the lower substratum. Natural fertility is low. Wabasso and Oldsmar fine sands, depressional, are classified as hydric by the *NRCS Web Soil Survey* (USDA, NRCS 2025).

58 – Gator and Tequesta Mucks

Gator and Tequesta muck are very poorly drained soils occurring in broad low flats, depressions, and on flood plains. Slopes are less than 2 percent. The water table is at the surface or within 10 inches of the surface for 6 to 12 months during most years. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers, and moderate in the subsoil. Gator and Tequesta mucks are classified as hydric by the *NRCS Web Soil Survey* (USDA, NRCS 2025).



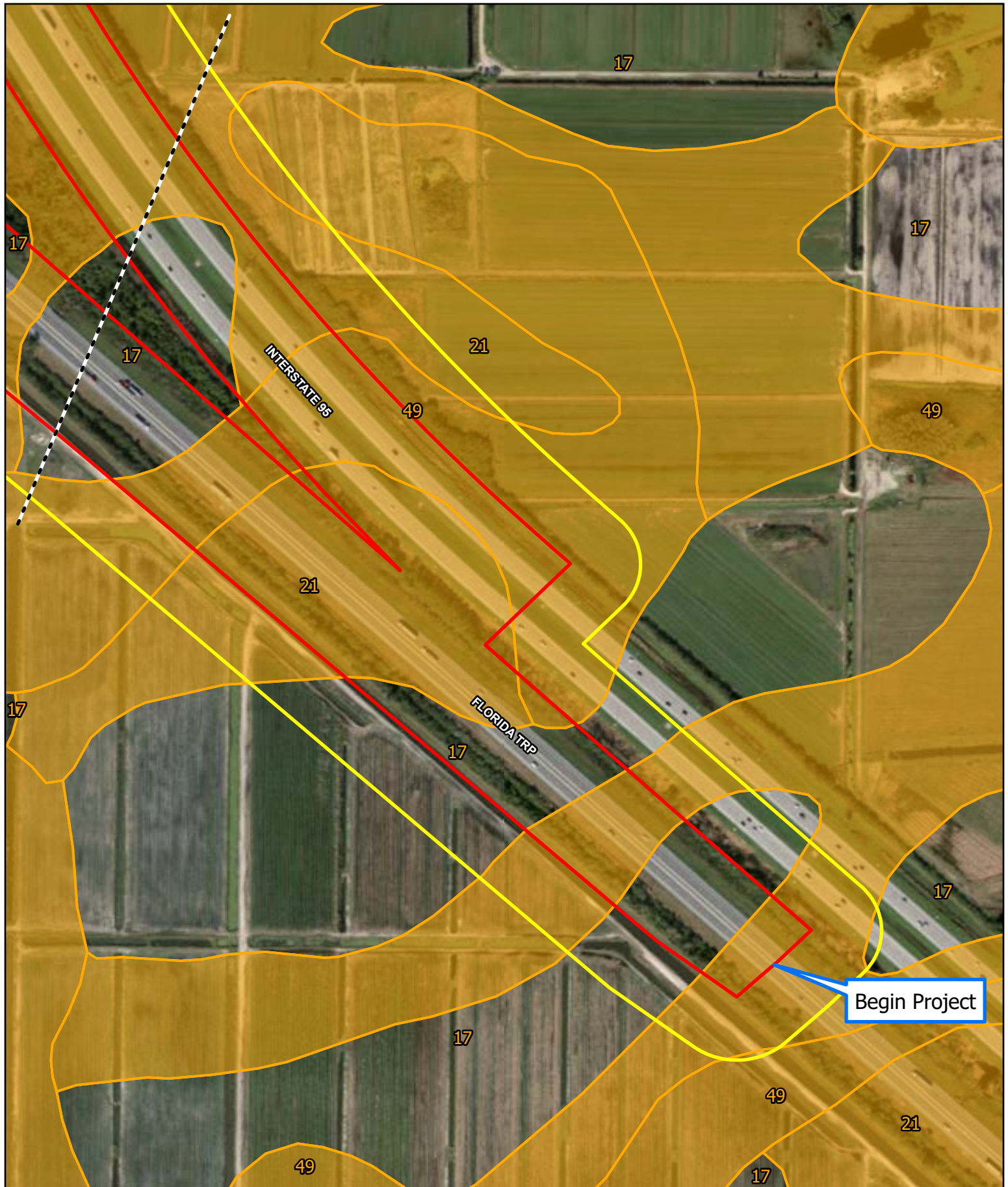
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- Project Area
- Page Number

Key Sheet Map

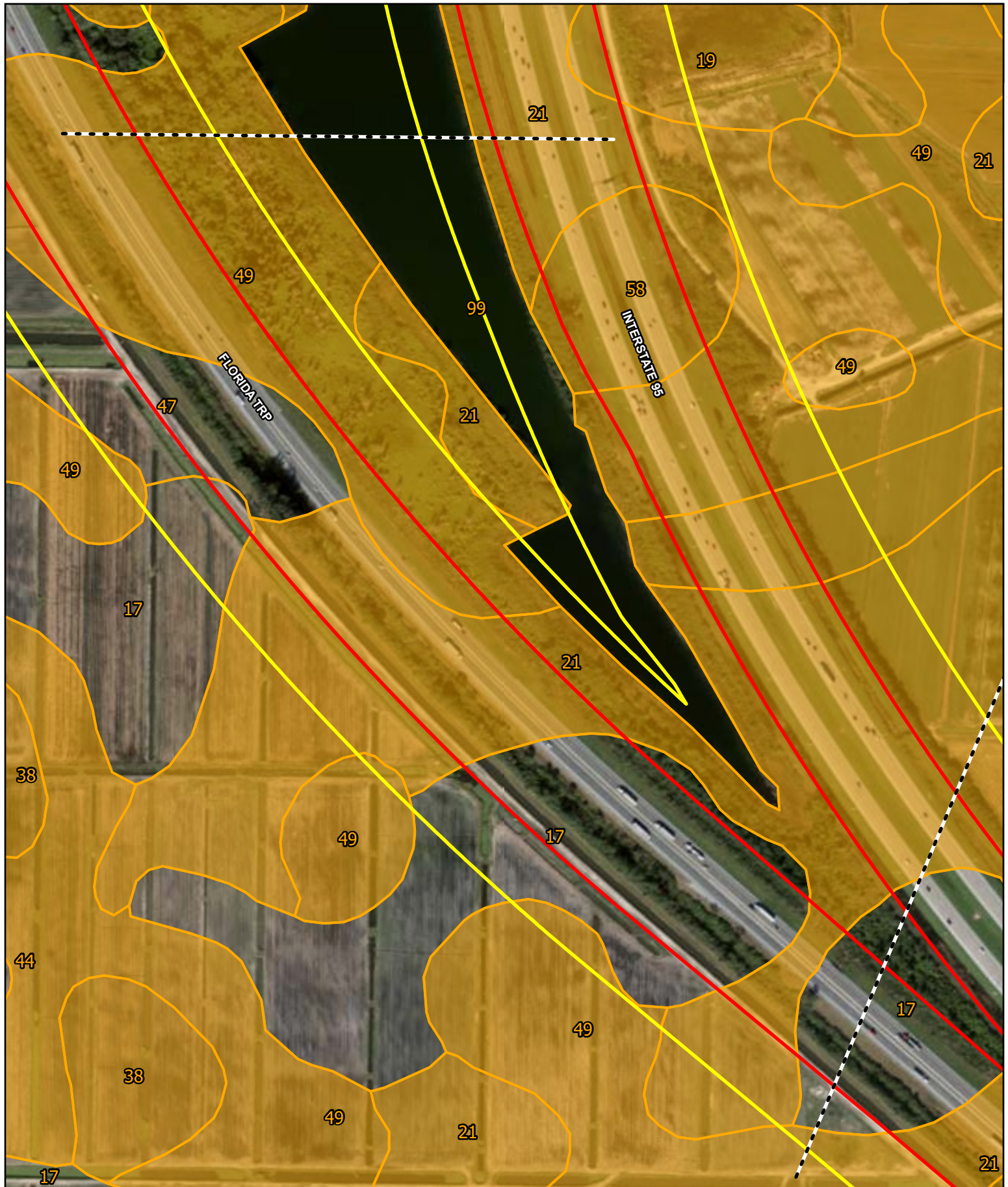
I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

0 1,250 2,500
Feet



- Project Study Area - Project Area - Proposed Ponds - Match Line - Hydric Soil	17: WABASSO SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES 21: PINEDA-RIVIERA FINE SANDS ASSOCIATION, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES 49: RIVIERA FINE SAND, FREQUENTLY PONDED, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	NRCS Soils Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection Martin County, Florida FPID # 446975-1-22-01	0200400 Feet Page 1 of 7
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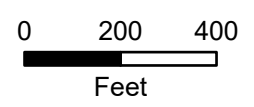


- 17: WABASSO SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
- 19: WINDER SAND, FREQUENTLY PONDED, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES
- 21: PINEDA-RIVIERA FINE SANDS ASSOCIATION, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
- 38: FLORIDANA FINE SAND, FREQUENTLY PONDED, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES
- 44: CYPRESS LAKE FINE SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
- 47: PINELLAS FINE SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
- 49: RIVIERA FINE SAND, FREQUENTLY PONDED, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES
- 58: GATOR AND TEQUESTA MUCKS
- 99: WATER

NRCS Soils Map

I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

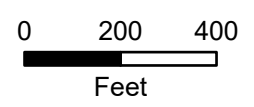


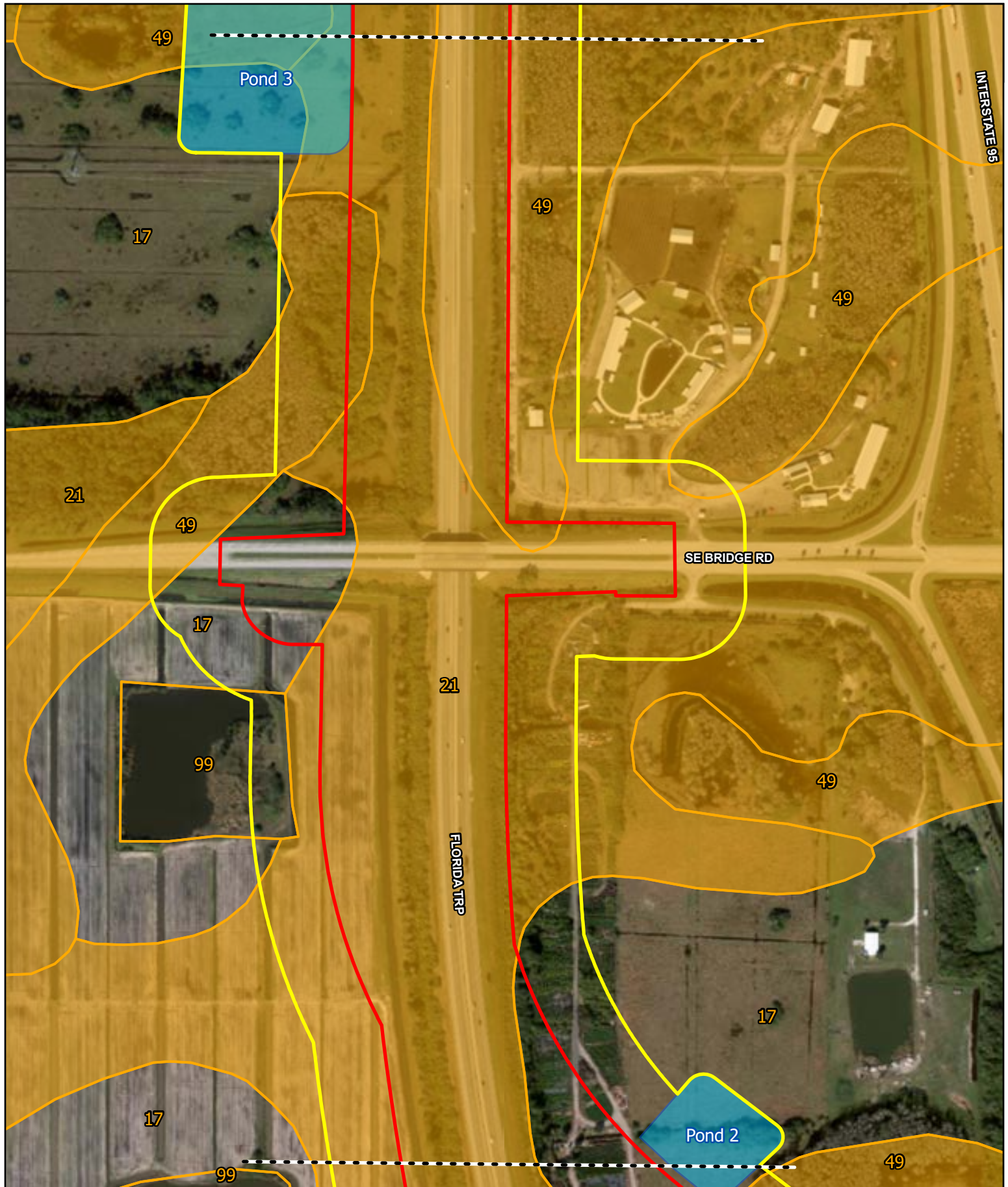


- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Proposed Ponds
- Match Line
- Hydric Soil
- 17: WABASSO SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
- 19: WINDER SAND, FREQUENTLY PONDED, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES
- 21: PINEDA-RIVIERA FINE SANDS ASSOCIATION, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
- 47: PINELLAS FINE SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
- 49: RIVIERA FINE SAND, FREQUENTLY PONDED, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES
- 56: WABASSO AND OLDSMAR FINE SANDS, DEPRESSIONAL
- 58: GATOR AND TEQUESTA MUCKS
- 99: WATER

NRCS Soils Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01



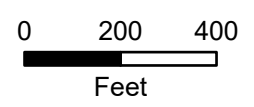


 Project Study Area	17: WABASSO SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
 Project Area	21: PINEDA-RIVIERA FINE SANDS ASSOCIATION, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
 Proposed Ponds	49: RIVIERA FINE SAND, FREQUENTLY PONDED, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES
 Match Line	99: WATER
 Hydric Soil	

NRCS Soils Map

I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01





 Project Study Area Project Area Proposed Ponds Match Line Hydric Soil	21: PINEDA-RIVIERA FINE SANDS ASSOCIATION, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES 38: FLORIDANA FINE SAND, FREQUENTLY PONDED, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES 44: CYPRESS LAKE FINE SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES 49: RIVIERA FINE SAND, FREQUENTLY PONDED, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES 99: WATER
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NRCS Soils Map

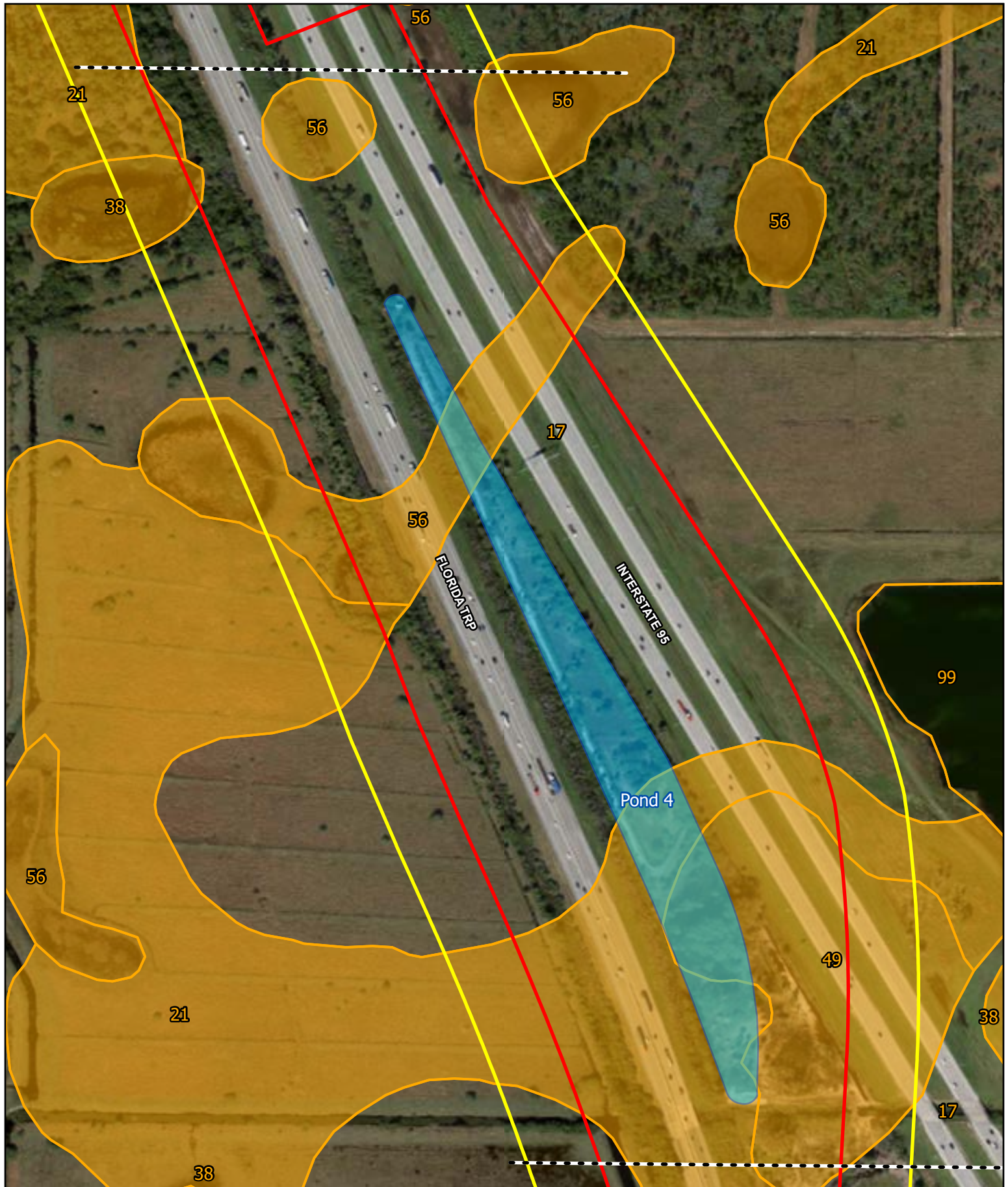
I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

0 200 400

Feet

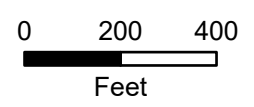
Page 5 of 7

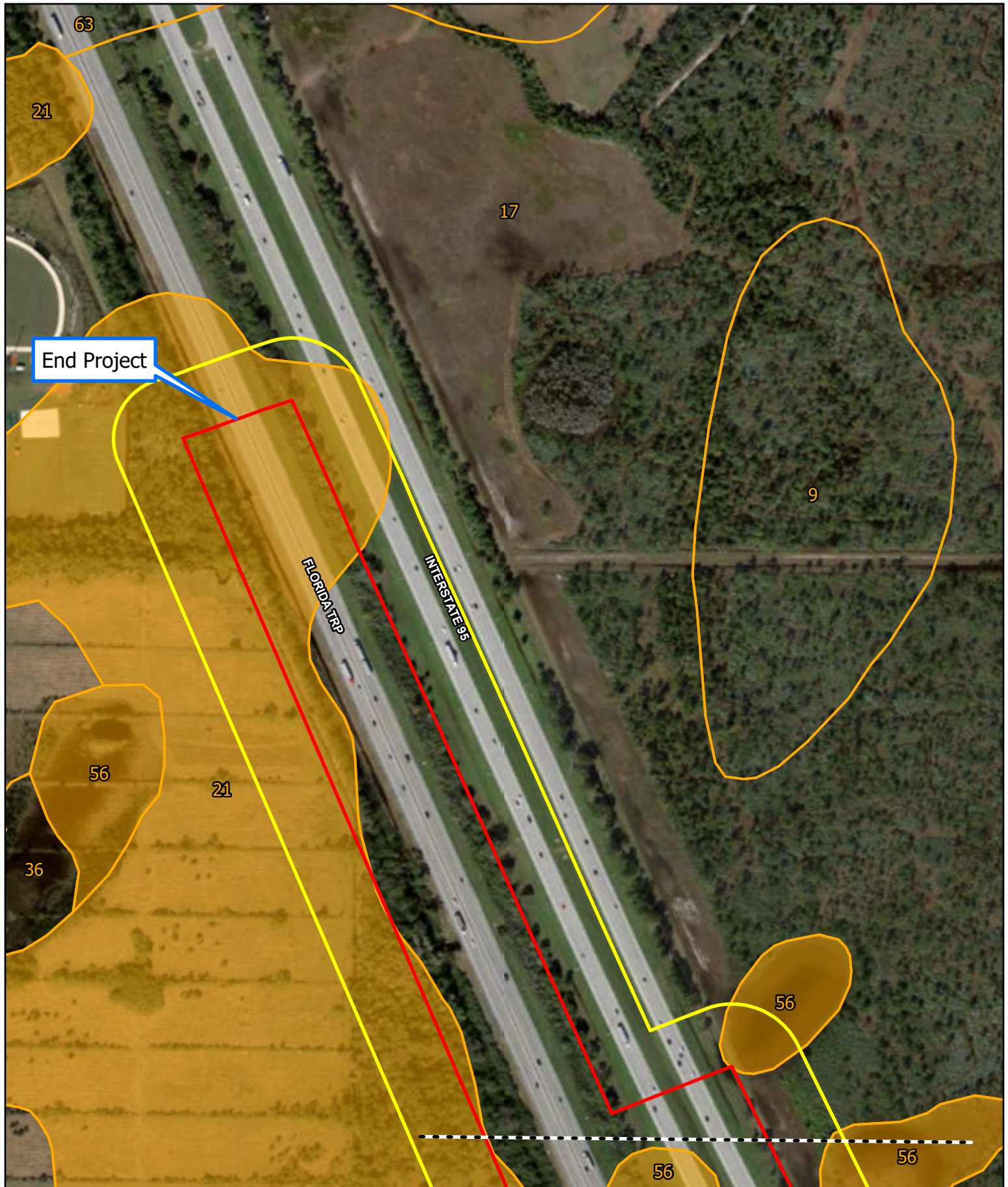


- Project Study Area
 - Project Area
 - Proposed Ponds
 - Match Line
 - Hydric Soil
- 17: WABASSO SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
 21: PINEDA-RIVIERA FINE SANDS ASSOCIATION, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
 38: FLORIDANA FINE SAND, FREQUENTLY PONDED, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES
 49: RIVIERA FINE SAND, FREQUENTLY PONDED, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES
 56: WABASSO AND OLDSMAR FINE SANDS, DEPRESSIONAL
 99: WATER

NRCS Soils Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

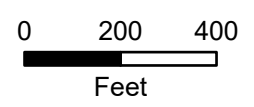




Project Study Area	17: WABASSO SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
Project Area	21: PINEDA-RIVIERA FINE SANDS ASSOCIATION, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
Proposed Ponds	36: ARENTS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
Match Line	56: WABASSO AND OLDSMAR FINE SANDS, DEPRESSIONAL
Hydric Soil	63: NETTLES SAND
9: POMELLO SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	

NRCS Soils Map **I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection**

Martin County, Florida
 FPID # 446975-1-22-01



APPENDIX C

Land Use Descriptions and Map

Upland Habitats and Land Uses

FLUCFCS: 171 (Educational Facilities)

Educational facilities encompass all levels of public and private schools, colleges, universities, training centers, etc. The entire areas enclosing buildings, campus open space, dormitories, recreational facilities and parking lots are included. The project study area buffer encompasses a small area of the South Fork High School soccer field but no involvement with this educational facility is currently planned.

FLUCFCS: 211 (Improved Pastures)

Improved pastures are comprised of land that has been cleared, tilled, reseeded with specific grass types, and periodically improved with brush control and fertilizer application. Cattle, cattle trails, and horses are generally observed within improved pastures. Within the study area, this land use consists of bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*), dog fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), Mexican clover (*Richardia* sp.), buttonweed (*Borreria* sp.), and bluestem (*Andropogon* sp.), with scattered Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolia*) and cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*).

FLUCFCS: 212 (Unimproved Pastures)

The unimproved pastureland use is comprised of land that has been cleared of major stands of trees and brush where native grasses have been allowed to develop. This land is not typically managed with brush control and/or fertilizer applications. Within the study area, this land use consists of bahiagrass, dog fennel, Mexican clover, buttonweed, and bluestem, with scattered Brazilian pepper and cabbage palm.

FLUCFCS: 214 (Row Crops)

The row crops land use consists of areas of crops where rows are, and remain, well defined even after harvesting.

FLUCFCS: 224 (Abandoned Groves)

Abandoned groves consist of areas of groves that are fallow or inactive.

FLUCFCS: 240 (Nurseries and Vineyards)

The nursery and vineyards land use is composed of nurseries, floricultural, and seed-and-sod areas used perennially and generally not rotated with other uses.

FLUCFCS: 242 (Sod Farms)

The sod farms land use consists of lands utilized for the harvest of turf grasses.

FLUCFCS: 243 (Ornamentals)

The ornamentals land use consists of plants or shrubs that are grown for decorative purposes.

FLUCFCS: 250 (Specialty Farms)

The specialty farms land use encompasses a variety of unique farming activities. These include thoroughbred horse farms, dog kennels and aquaculture. Within the project study area, this land use consists of Hobe Sound Farmers Market.

FLUCFCS: 260 (Other Open Lands – Rural)

The other open lands (rural) classification is reserved for agricultural lands that have an undetermined purpose. Within the project study area, other open lands (rural) were being actively cleared during field reviews conducted in 2024 and 2025.

FLUCFCS: 411 (Pine Flatwoods)

The pine flatwoods land cover are areas dominated by either slash pine, longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), or both. Pine flatwoods communities throughout the study area consist of slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) canopies, with an understory of saw palmetto and scattered punktree (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), oaks (*Quercus* spp.), earleaf acacia (*Acacia auriculiformis*), sabal palm, and Australian pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia*). Herbaceous vegetation includes cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*), muscadine grapevine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), broomsedge bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus*), and knotroot foxtail (*Setaria parviflora*).

FLUCFCS: 422 (Brazilian Pepper)

The Brazilian pepper land cover includes areas dominated by this invasive exotic, shrub-like tree. Within the project area, minimal other vegetation is present in these areas, including earleaf acacia, slash pine, muscadine grapevine, and annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*).

FLUCFCS: 434 (Upland Mixed Coniferous/Hardwood)

The hardwood-conifer mixed land cover includes forested uplands in which neither upland conifers nor hardwoods achieve 66-percent crown canopy dominance. Dominant vegetation within these communities consists of slash pine, Brazilian pepper, laurel oak

(*Quercus laurifolia*), and cabbage palm, with muscadine grapevine, broomsedge bluestem, and beggarticks (*Bidens alba*).

FLUCFCS: 814 (Roads and Highways)

The roads and highways classification includes transportation facilities used for the movement of people and goods and encompass all areas used for intersections and right-of-way, including pavement, medians, and buffers. Located throughout the project study area, this land use type includes the existing Turnpike and I-95 right-of-way and associated roadways.

Wetland and Other Surface Water Habitats

FLUCFCS: 510 (Streams and Waterways)

USFWS: PEM1Cx (Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated)

PEM1Hx (Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Permanently Flooded, Excavated)

PSS1Cx (Palustrine, Scrub-Shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated)

PSS1Hx (Palustrine, Scrub-Shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Permanently Flooded, Excavated)

PUB2Cx (Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated)

PUB2Hx (Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Permanently Flooded, Excavated)

This other surface water habitat type includes man-made linear water bodies. Streams and waterways are present throughout the study area and consists of excavated drainage dredged in hydric and non-hydric soils.

Excavated drainage ditches mapped as streams and waterways include man-made drainage features associated with surrounding land use (i.e., agriculture), the roadway and other development. These systems range in dominant community structure and contain open water, herbaceous, and/or shrub components. Common herbaceous vegetation within these systems throughout the project area includes red ludwigia (*Ludwigia repens*), torpedograss (*Panicum repens*), pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*),

lanceleaf arrowhead (*Sagittaria lancifolia*), and pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*). When present, typical shrub species present within these systems includes Peruvian primrose willow (*Ludwigia peruviana*), Brazilian pepper, and Carolina willow (*Salix caroliniana*). Canopy species scattered throughout these systems include cabbage palm, bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), and slash pine.

FLUCFCS: 530 (Reservoirs)
USFWS: L1UBHx (Lacustrine, Limnetic, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated)
PUBHx (Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated)

This water body type is defined as artificial impoundments of water that are less than 10 acres (4 hectares) in size. Other surface waters identified as reservoirs are man-made ponds often associated with surrounding land uses such as agriculture, roadways, and other development. Most of these ponds are comprised predominately of open water, with minimal coverage by spikerush (*Eleocharis* spp.), pickerelweed, broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), and lanceleaf arrowhead.

FLUCFCS: 621 (Cypress)
USFWS: PFO2C (Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded)
PFO2F (Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Semipermanently Flooded)

Wetlands identified as cypress include natural wetland systems with predominately cypress canopies. Within the project area, vegetation typically associated with cypress systems includes cypress (*Taxodium* spp.), Brazilian pepper, wax myrtle (*Morella cerifera*), and Carolina willow with scattered slash pine, punktree, cabbage palm, and earleaf acacia. Herbaceous vegetation is comprised of sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*), smartweed (*Persicaria* sp.), paragrass (*Urochloa mutica*), and Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*).

FLUCFCS: 624 (Cypress – Pine – Cabbage Palm)

**USFWS: PFO2/4B (Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved
Deciduous/Needle-leaved Evergreen, Seasonally
Saturated)**

Cypress – pine – cabbage palm is a community that includes cypress, pine and/or cabbage palm in combinations in which no species achieves dominance. Although not strictly a wetlands community, it forms a transition between moist upland and hydric sites. Within the project study area, dominant vegetation within this system includes cypress, cabbage palm, slash pine, Brazilian pepper, and cinnamon fern (*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*).

FLUCFCS: 631 (Wetland Scrub)

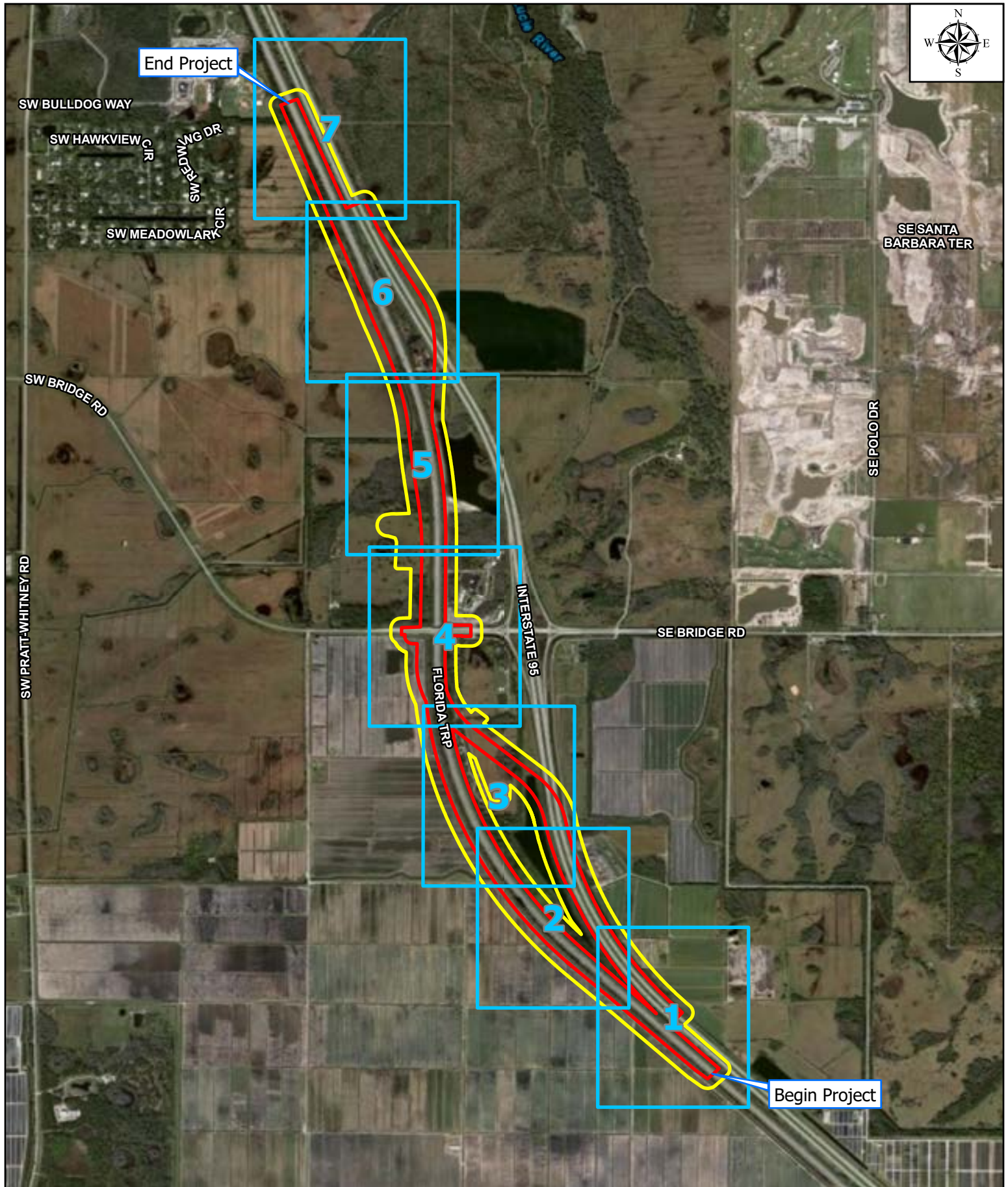
**USFWS: PSS1Cx (Palustrine, Scrub-Shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous,
Seasonally Flooded, Excavated)**

Wetlands mapped as wetland scrub include man-made features excavated on predominately hydric soils, portions of which have become vegetated and are now dominated by wetland shrub species. Within the project study area, these systems are comprised predominantly of Carolina willow, saltbush, wax myrtle, and Brazilian pepper with scattered cypress and slash pine. Herbaceous vegetation includes pickerelweed, lanceleaf arrowhead, maidencane (*Hymenachne hemitomom*), and paragrass.

FLUCFCS: 641 (Freshwater Marshes)

**USFWS: PEM1C (Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded)
PEM1Cx (Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded,
Excavated)**

Freshwater marshes are relatively level, low-lying areas and do not have a tree cover that meets the crown closure threshold (>10 percent) for forested communities. Wetlands mapped as freshwater marshes include apparent natural freshwater marsh communities in addition to man-made features excavated on predominately hydric soils that are now vegetated with predominately herbaceous species. Within the project study area, these systems are dominated by torpedograss, lanceleaf arrowhead, maidencane, smartweed, pickerelweed, paragrass and spikerush.



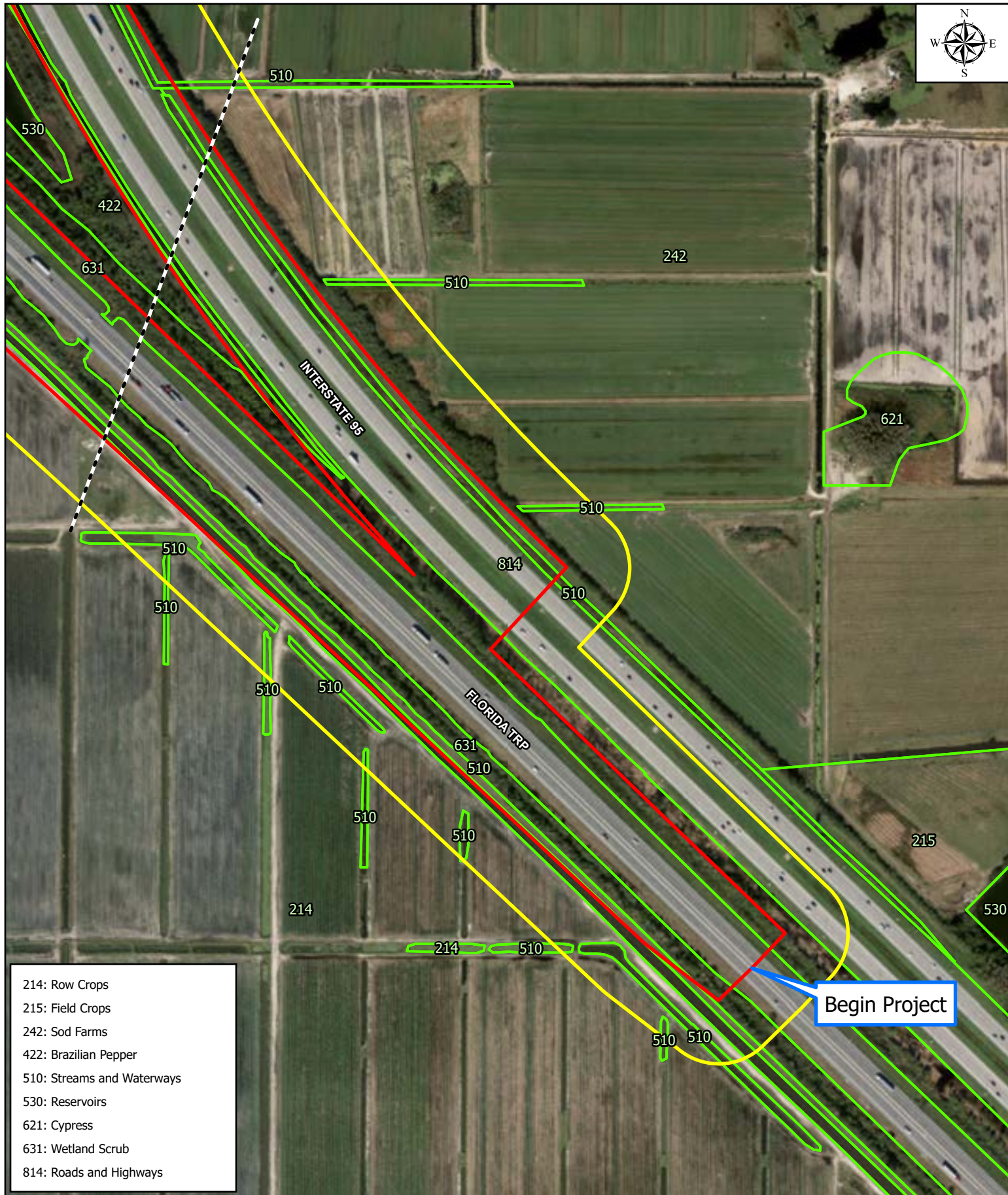
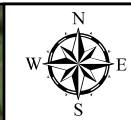
- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Page Number

Key Sheet Map

I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

0 1,250 2,500
Feet



- 214: Row Crops
- 215: Field Crops
- 242: Sod Farms
- 422: Brazilian Pepper
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 814: Roads and Highways

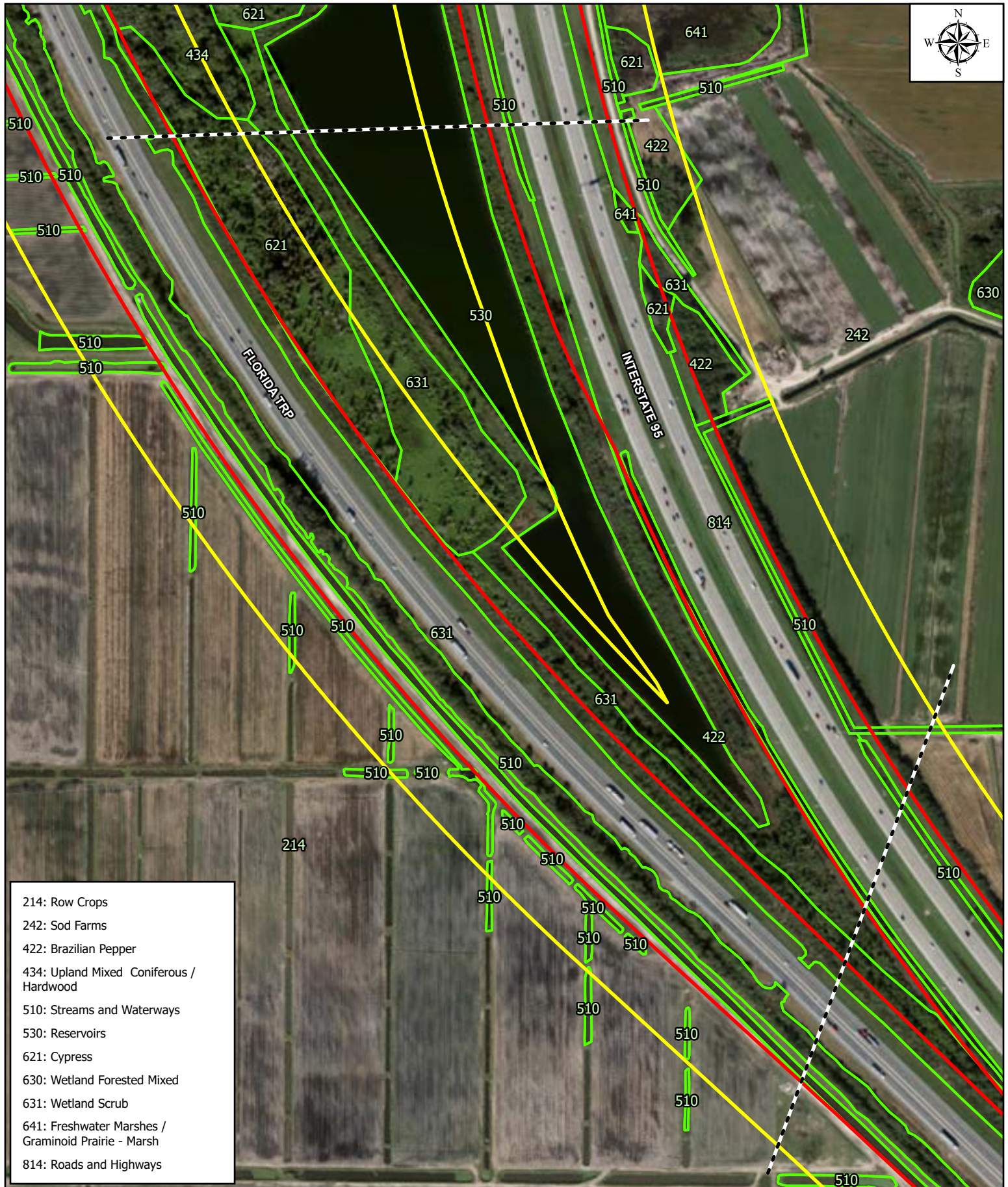
- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Proposed Pond
- Match Line

FLUCFCS Land Use Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

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Feet

Page 1 of 7



- 214: Row Crops
- 242: Sod Farms
- 422: Brazilian Pepper
- 434: Upland Mixed Coniferous / Hardwood
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 630: Wetland Forested Mixed
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh
- 814: Roads and Highways

Project Study Area

Project Area

Proposed Pond

Match Line

FLUCFCS Land Use Map

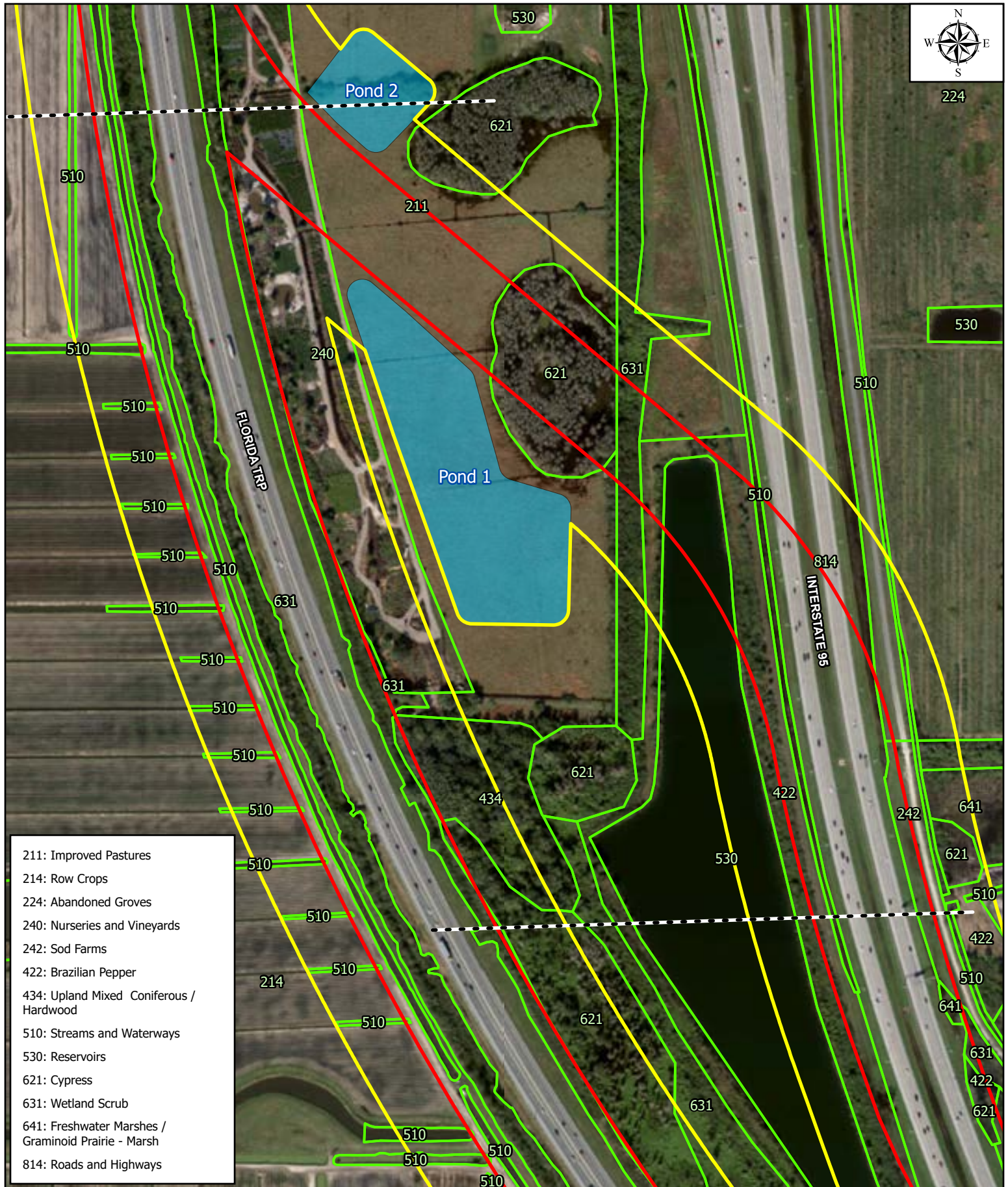
I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

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200
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Feet

Page 2 of 7



- 211: Improved Pastures
- 214: Row Crops
- 224: Abandoned Groves
- 240: Nurseries and Vineyards
- 242: Sod Farms
- 422: Brazilian Pepper
- 434: Upland Mixed Coniferous / Hardwood
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh
- 814: Roads and Highways

Project Study Area

Project Area

Proposed Pond

Match Line

FLUCFCS Land Use Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
 FPID # 446975-1-22-01

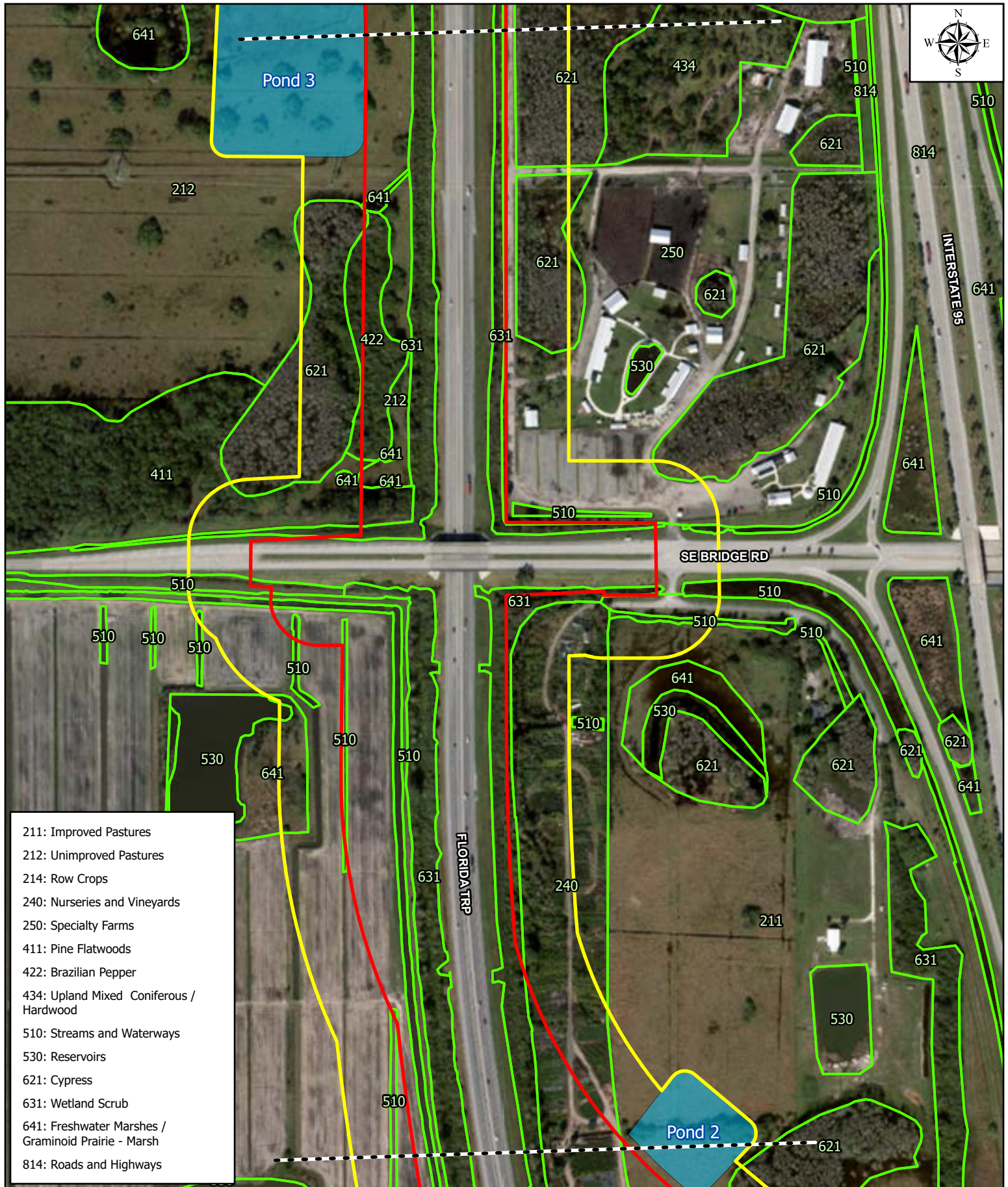
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Feet

Page 3 of 7



- 211: Improved Pastures
- 212: Unimproved Pastures
- 214: Row Crops
- 240: Nurseries and Vineyards
- 250: Specialty Farms
- 411: Pine Flatwoods
- 422: Brazilian Pepper
- 434: Upland Mixed Coniferous / Hardwood
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh
- 814: Roads and Highways

Project Study Area

Project Area

Proposed Pond

Match Line

FLUCFCS Land Use Map

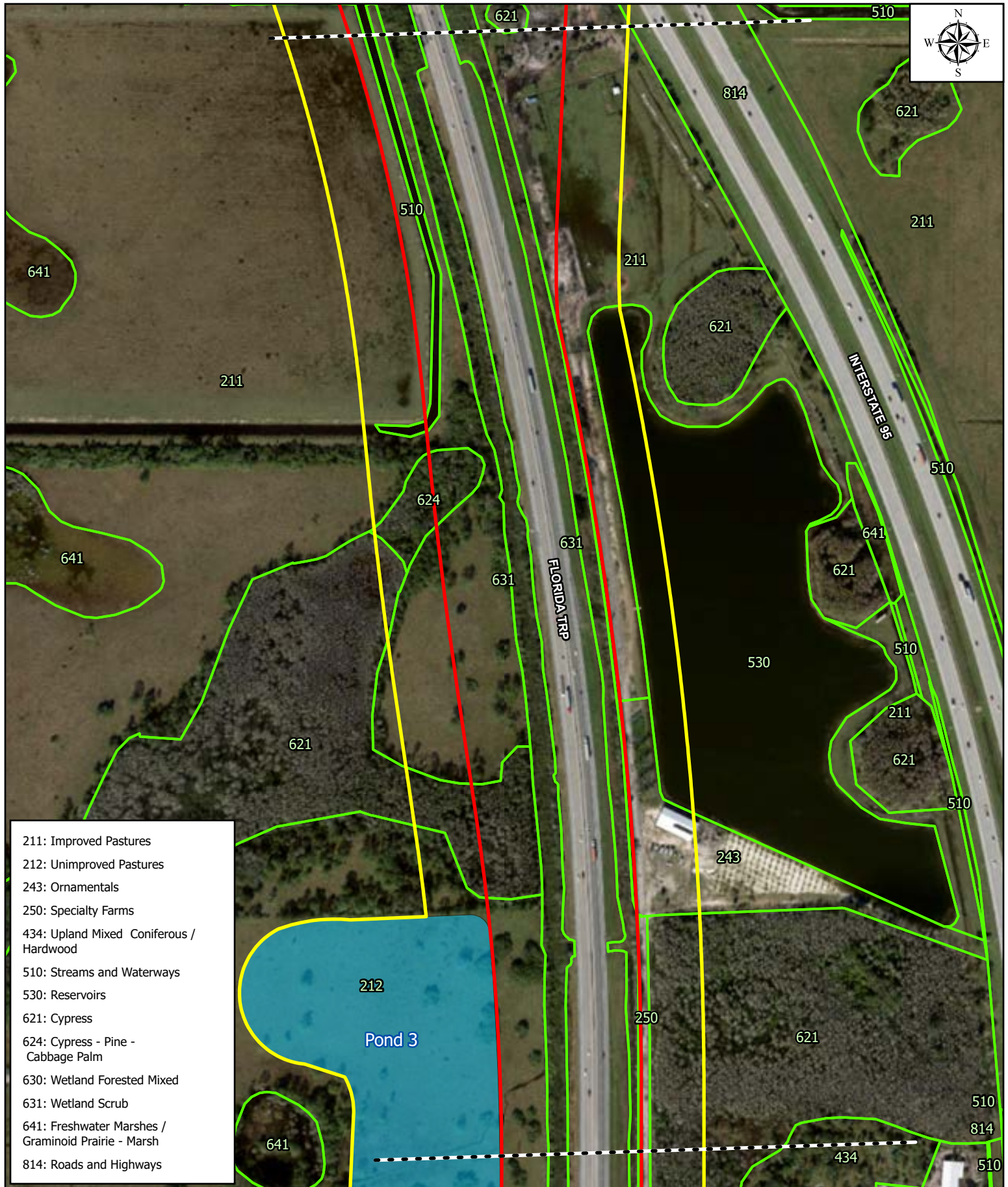
I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

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Feet

Page 4 of 7

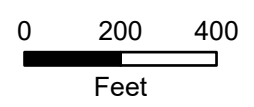


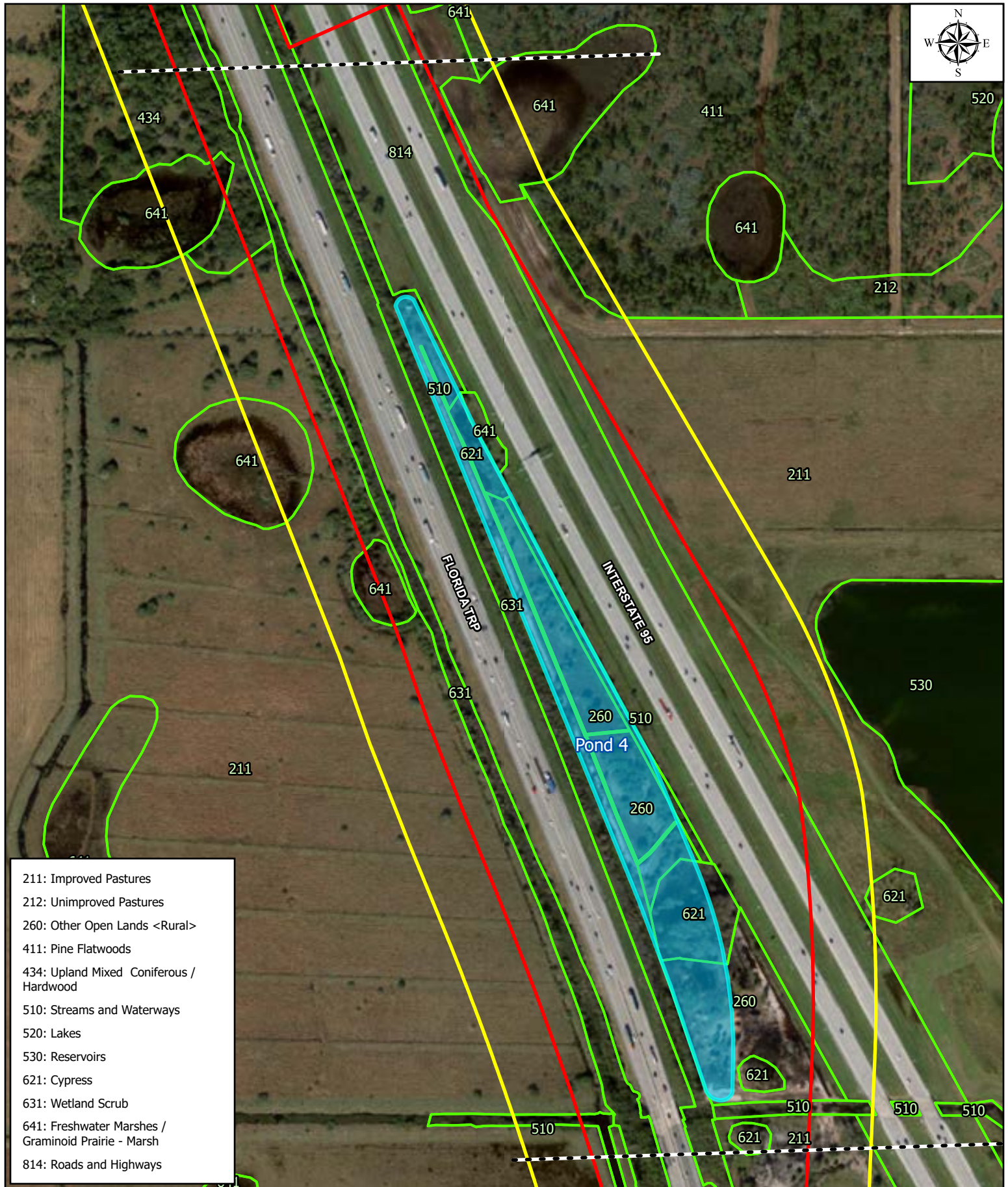
- 211: Improved Pastures
- 212: Unimproved Pastures
- 243: Ornamentals
- 250: Specialty Farms
- 434: Upland Mixed Coniferous / Hardwood
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 624: Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm
- 630: Wetland Forested Mixed
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh
- 814: Roads and Highways

- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Proposed Pond
- Match Line

FLUCFCS Land Use Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01



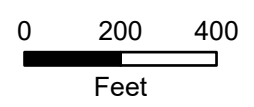


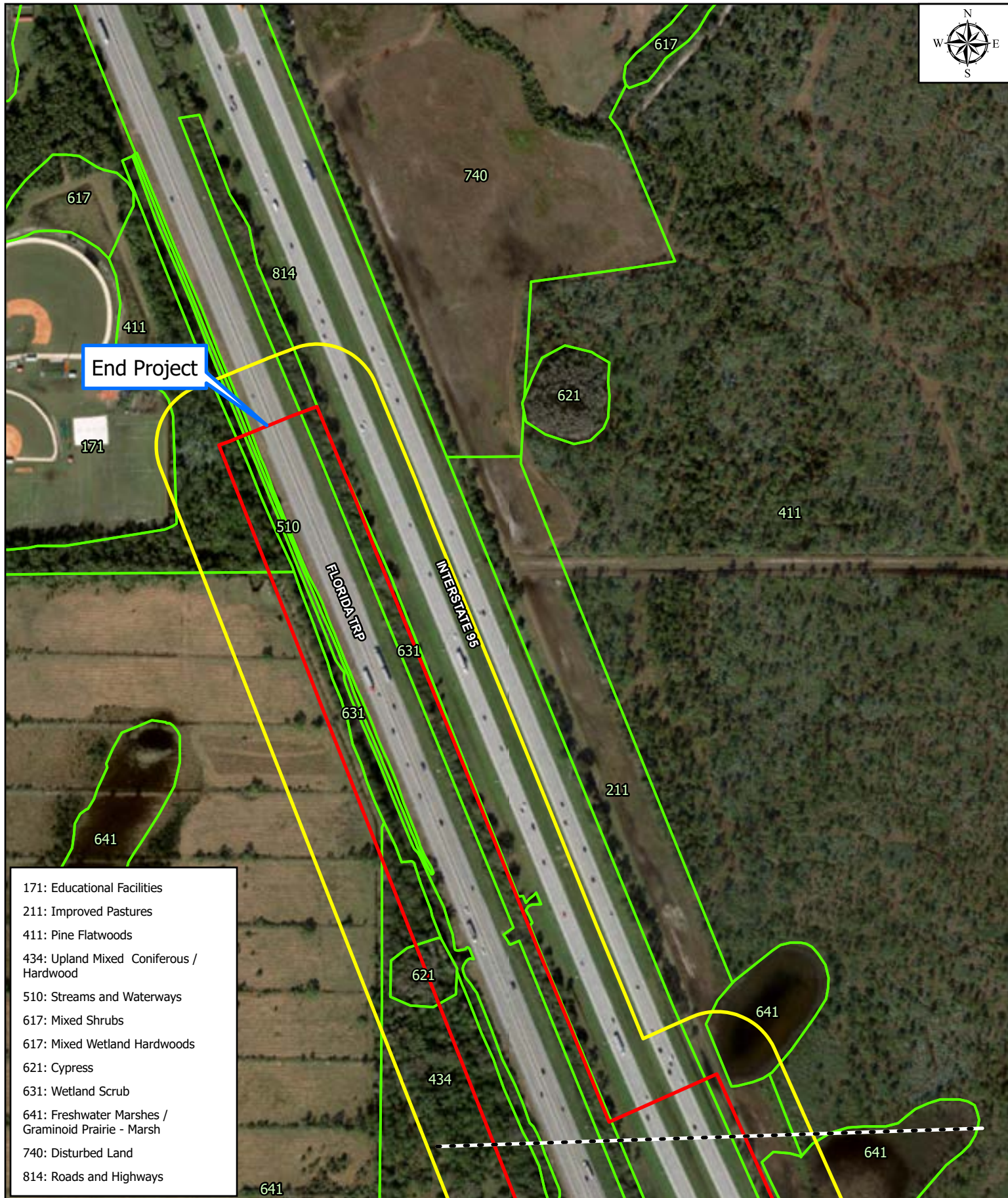
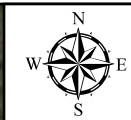
- 211: Improved Pastures
- 212: Unimproved Pastures
- 260: Other Open Lands <Rural>
- 411: Pine Flatwoods
- 434: Upland Mixed Coniferous / Hardwood
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 520: Lakes
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh
- 814: Roads and Highways

- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Proposed Pond
- Match Line

FLUCFCS Land Use Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01





- 171: Educational Facilities
- 211: Improved Pastures
- 411: Pine Flatwoods
- 434: Upland Mixed Coniferous / Hardwood
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 617: Mixed Shrubs
- 617: Mixed Wetland Hardwoods
- 621: Cypress
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh
- 740: Disturbed Land
- 814: Roads and Highways

- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Proposed Pond
- Match Line

FLUCFCS Land Use Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

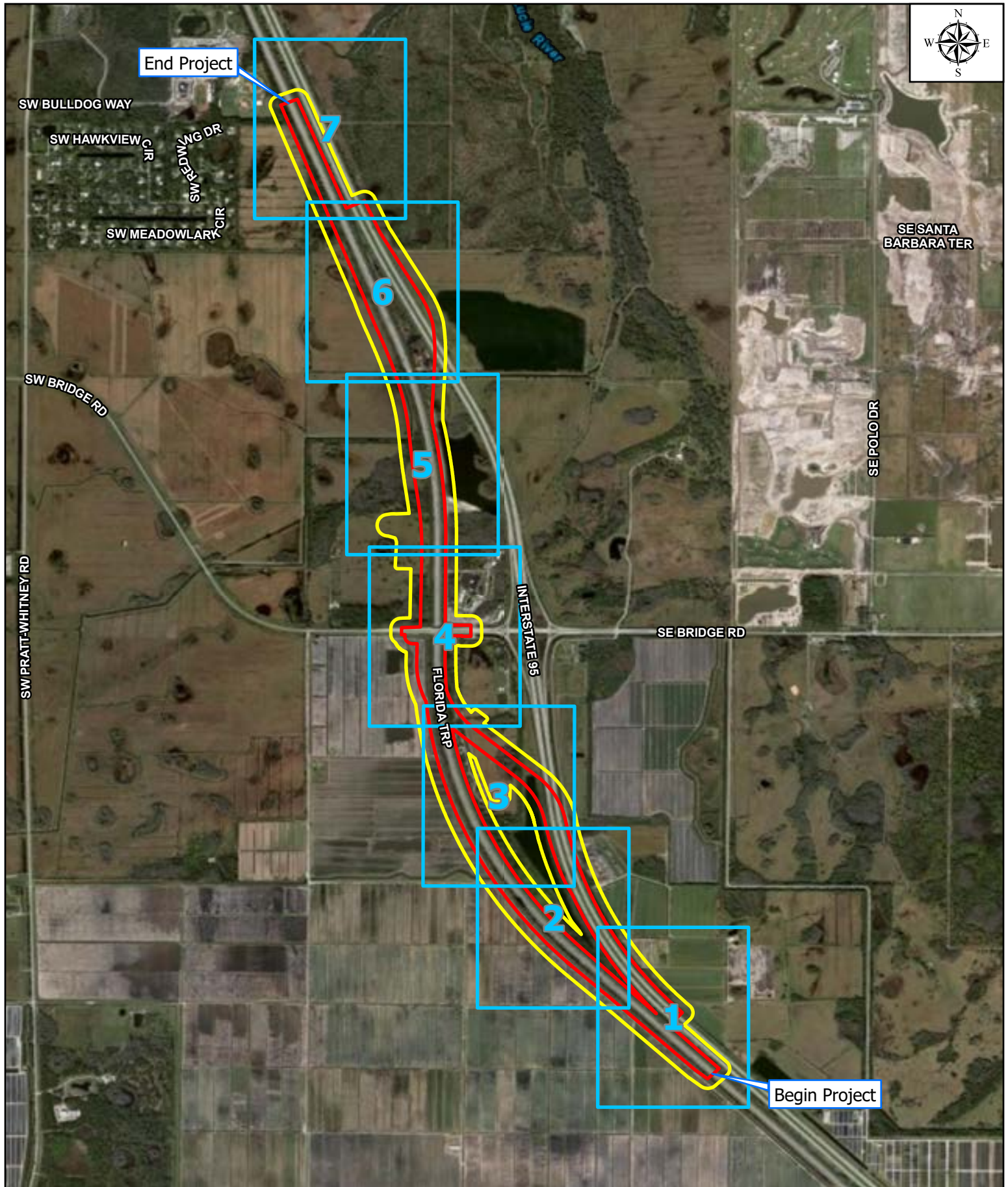
Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

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Feet

Page 7 of 7

APPENDIX D

***Wetland and Other Surface Water
Location Map***



- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Page Number

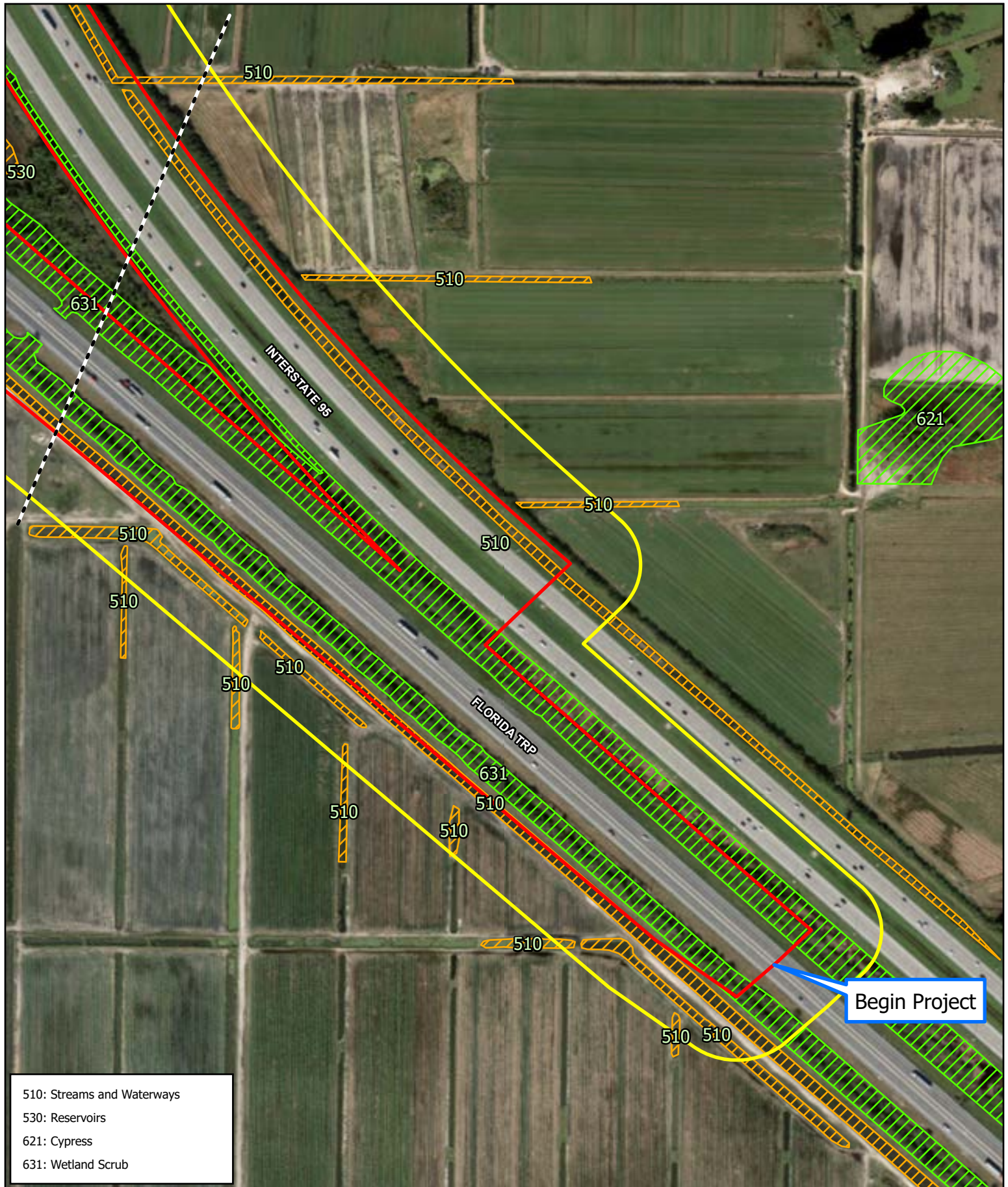
Key Sheet Map

I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

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 Feet

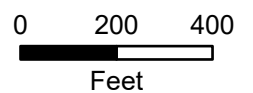


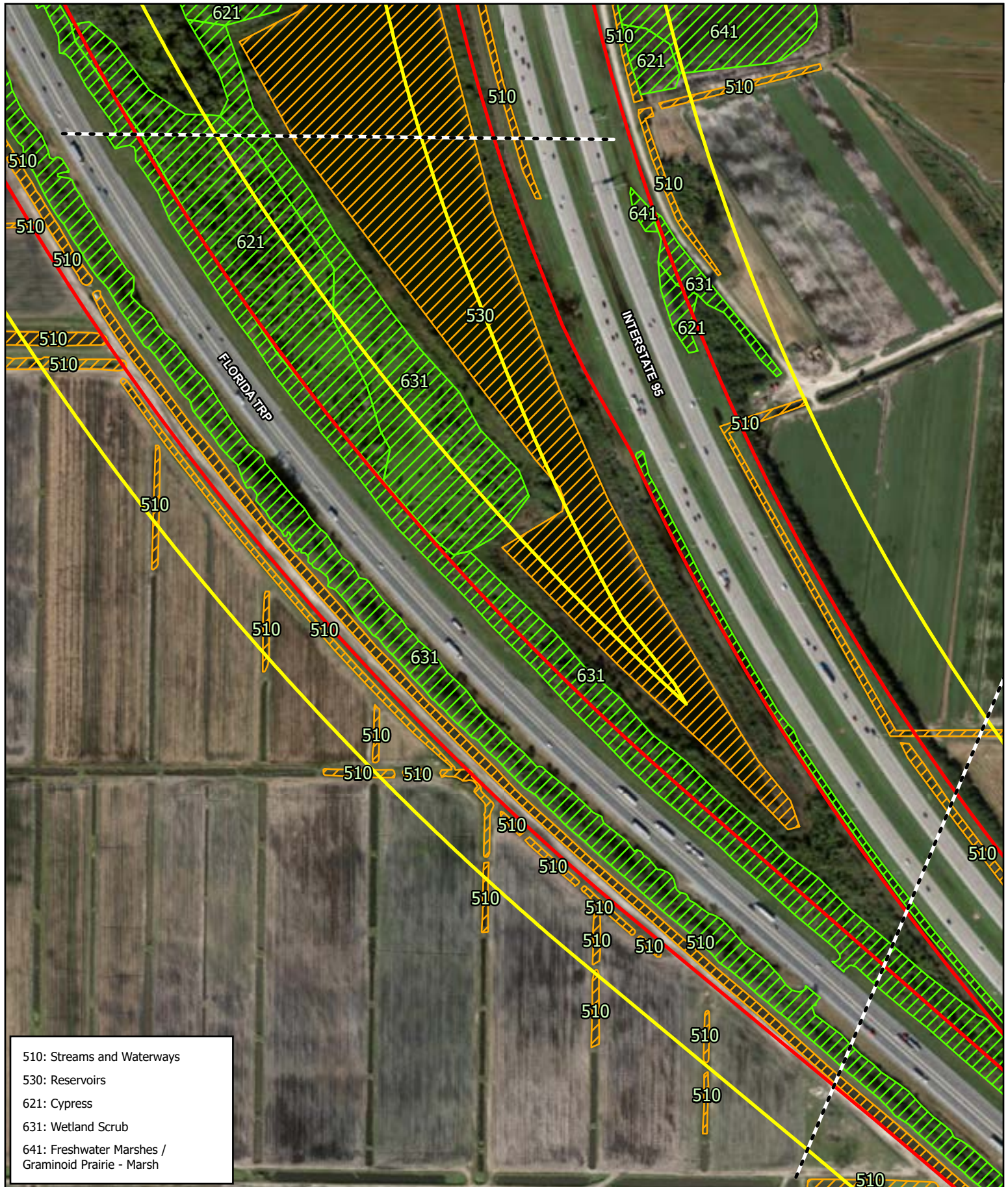
510: Streams and Waterways
 530: Reservoirs
 621: Cypress
 631: Wetland Scrub

- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Proposed Pond
- Other Surface Water
- Wetland
- Match Line

Wetland and Other Surface Water Location Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
 FPID # 446975-1-22-01





- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh

- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Proposed Pond
- Other Surface Water
- Wetland
- Match Line

Wetland and Other Surface Water Location Map

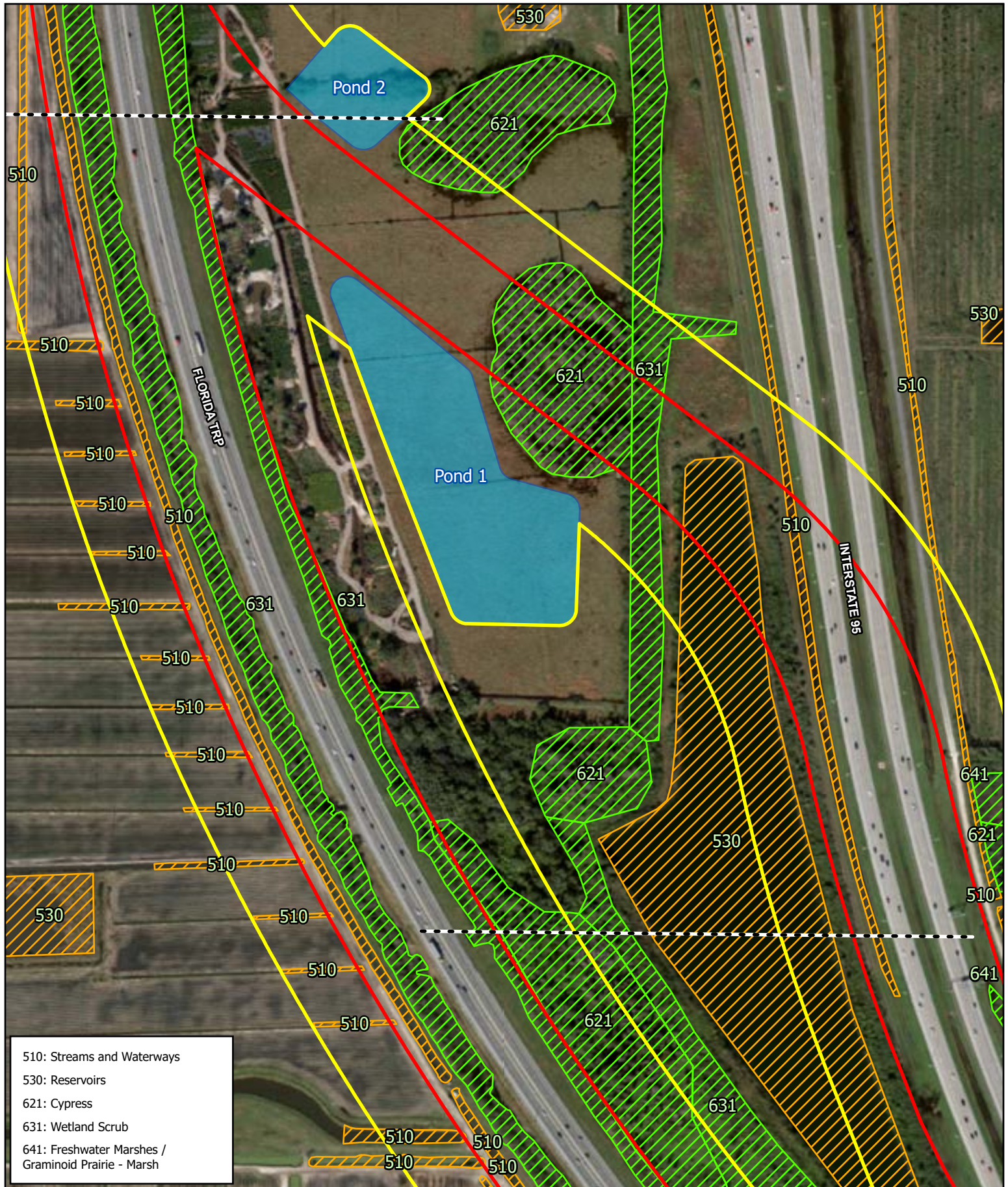
I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

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Feet

Page 2 of 7

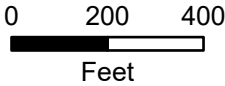


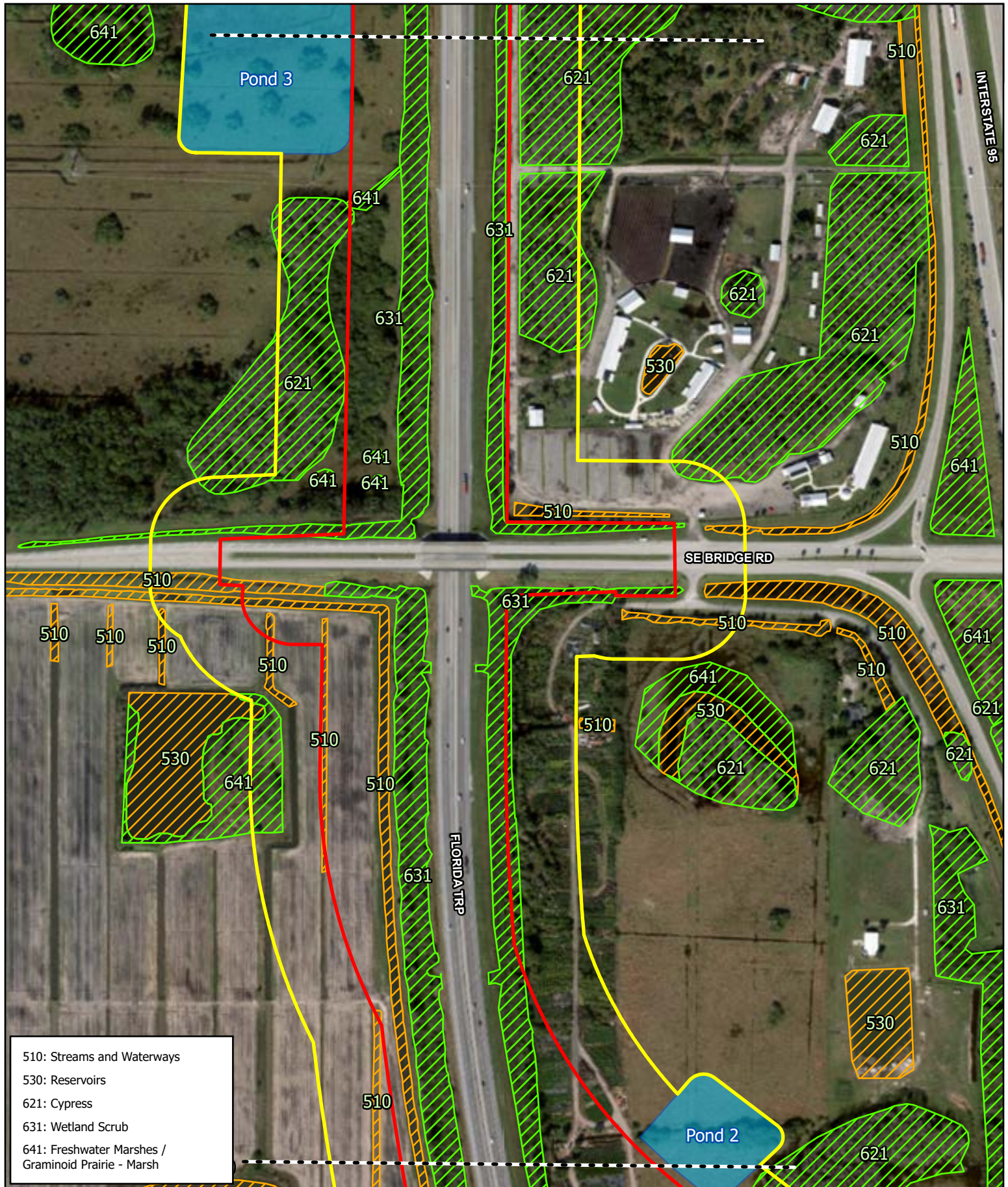
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh

- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Proposed Pond
- Other Surface Water
- Wetland
- Match Line

Wetland and Other Surface Water Location Map **I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection**

Martin County, Florida
 FPID # 446975-1-22-01



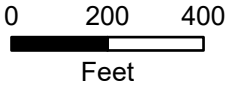


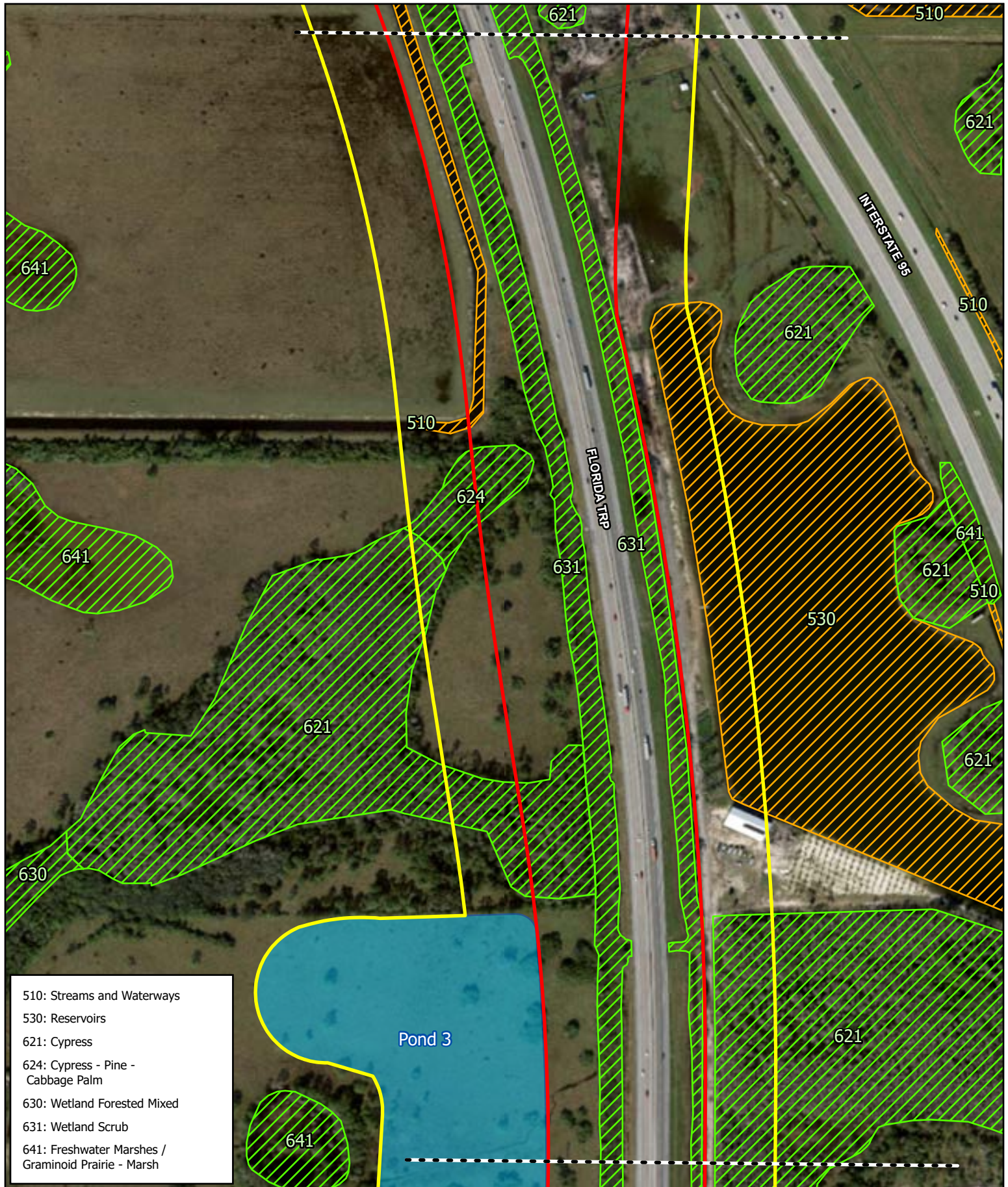
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh

- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Proposed Pond
- Other Surface Water
- Wetland
- Match Line

Wetland and Other Surface Water Location Map **I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection**

Martin County, Florida
 FPID # 446975-1-22-01



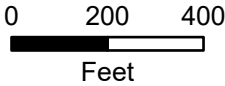


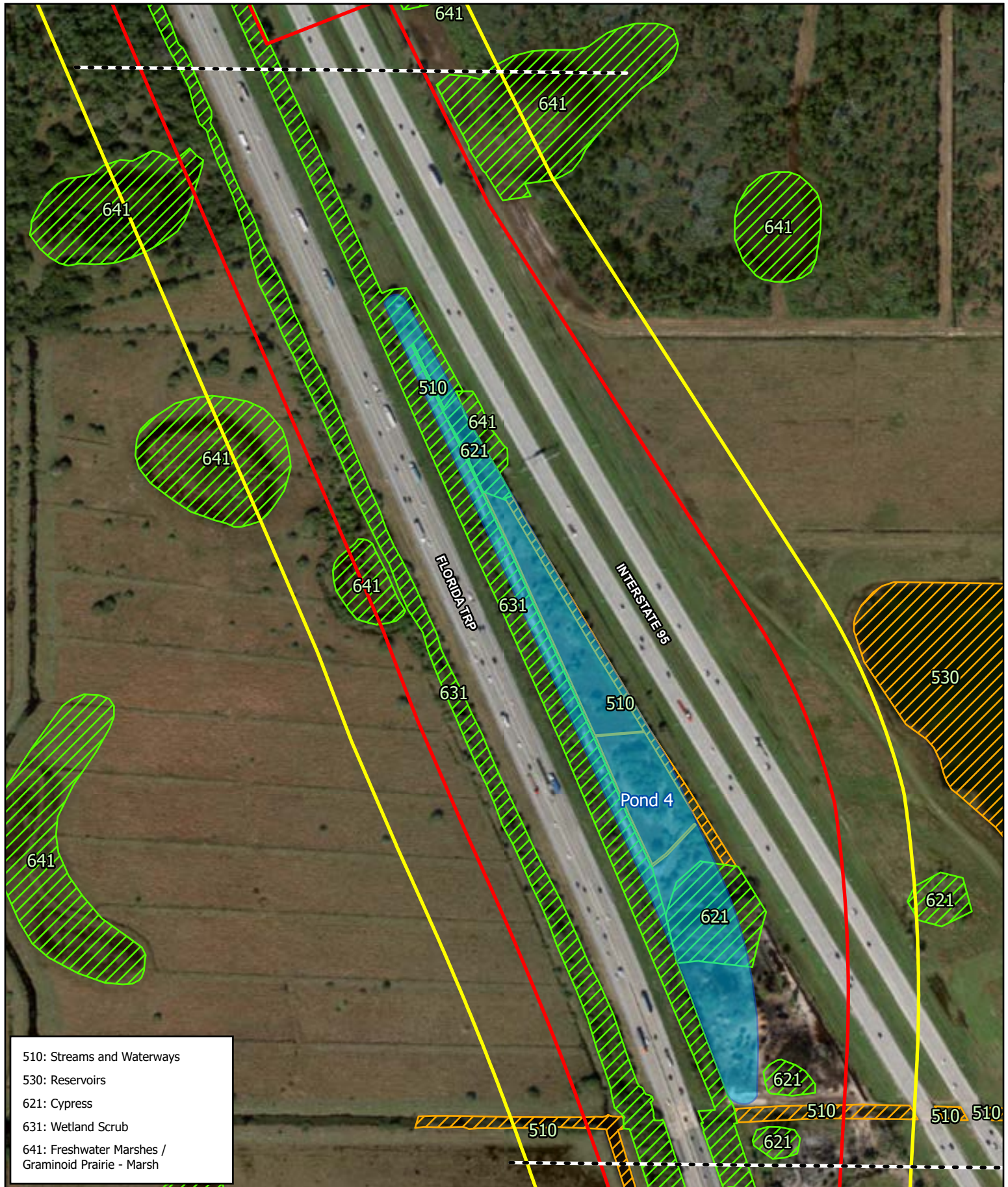
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 624: Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm
- 630: Wetland Forested Mixed
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh

- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Proposed Pond
- Other Surface Water
- Wetland
- Match Line

Wetland and Other Surface Water Location Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01



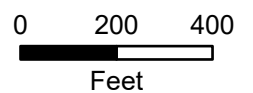


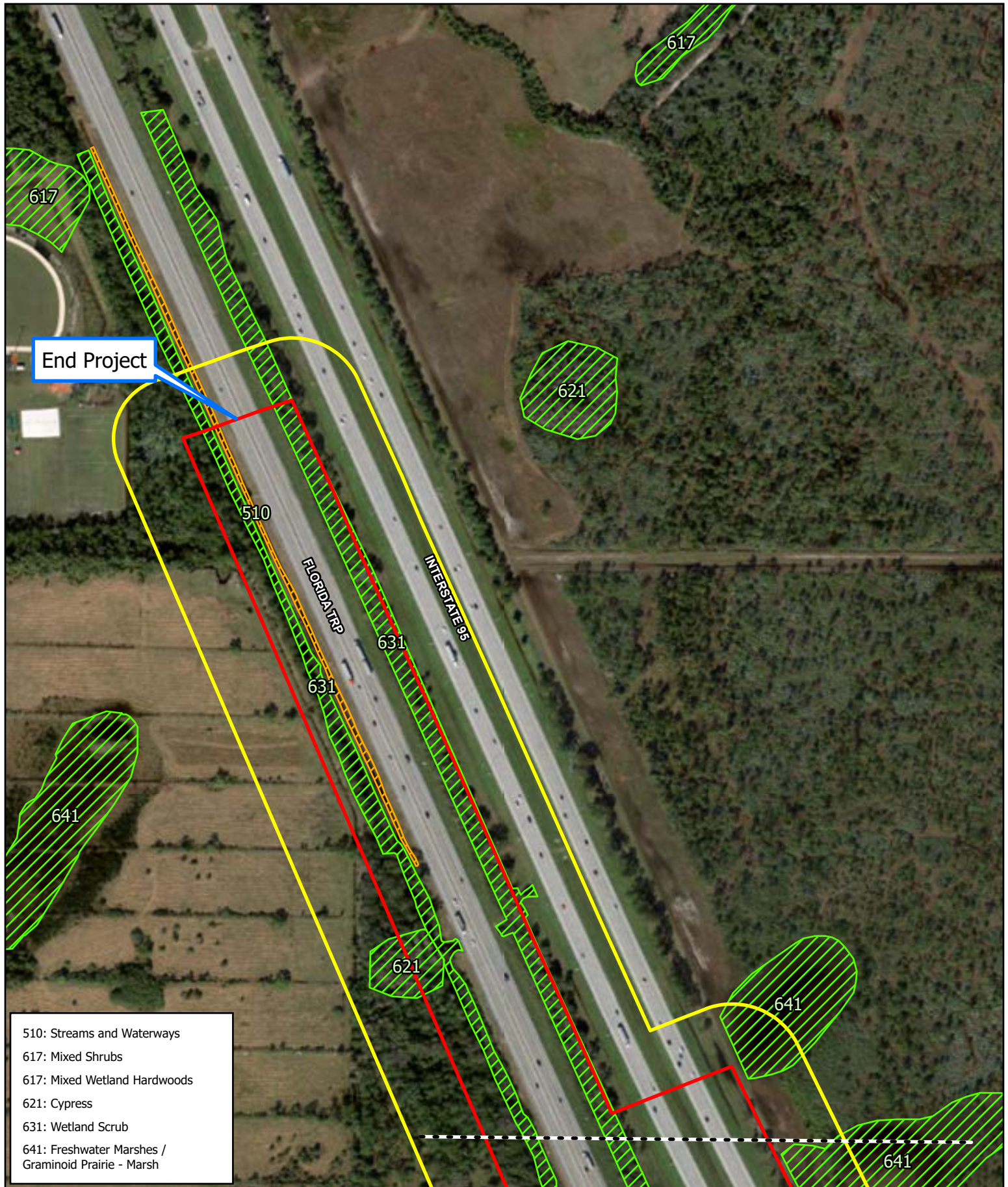
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh

- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Proposed Pond
- Other Surface Water
- Wetland
- Match Line

Wetland and Other Surface Water Location Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01





- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 617: Mixed Shrubs
- 617: Mixed Wetland Hardwoods
- 621: Cypress
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh

- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Proposed Pond
- Other Surface Water
- Wetland
- Match Line

Wetland and Other Surface Water Location Map

I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

0 200 400

Feet

Page 7 of 7

APPENDIX E

Representative Wetland and Other Surface Water Photographs



FLUCFCS: 510 – Streams and Waterways

USFWS: PEM1Cx (Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated)



FLUCFCS: 510 – Streams and Waterways

USFWS: PUB2Hx (Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Excavated)



FLUCFCS: 530 – Reservoirs

USFWS: PUB2Hx (Palustrine, Unconsolidated Bottom, Sand, Permanently Flooded, Excavated)



FLUCFCS: 621 – Cypress

USFWS: PFO2C (Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded)



FLUCFCS: 621 – Cypress

USFWS: PFO2F (Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous, Semipermanently Flooded)



FLUCFCS: 624 – Cypress – Pine – Cabbage Palm

USFWS: PFO2/4B (Palustrine, Forested, Needle-leaved Deciduous/Needle-leaved Evergreen, Seasonally Saturated)



FLUCFCS: 631 – Wetland Scrub

USFWS: PSS1Cx (Palustrine, Scrub-Shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated)

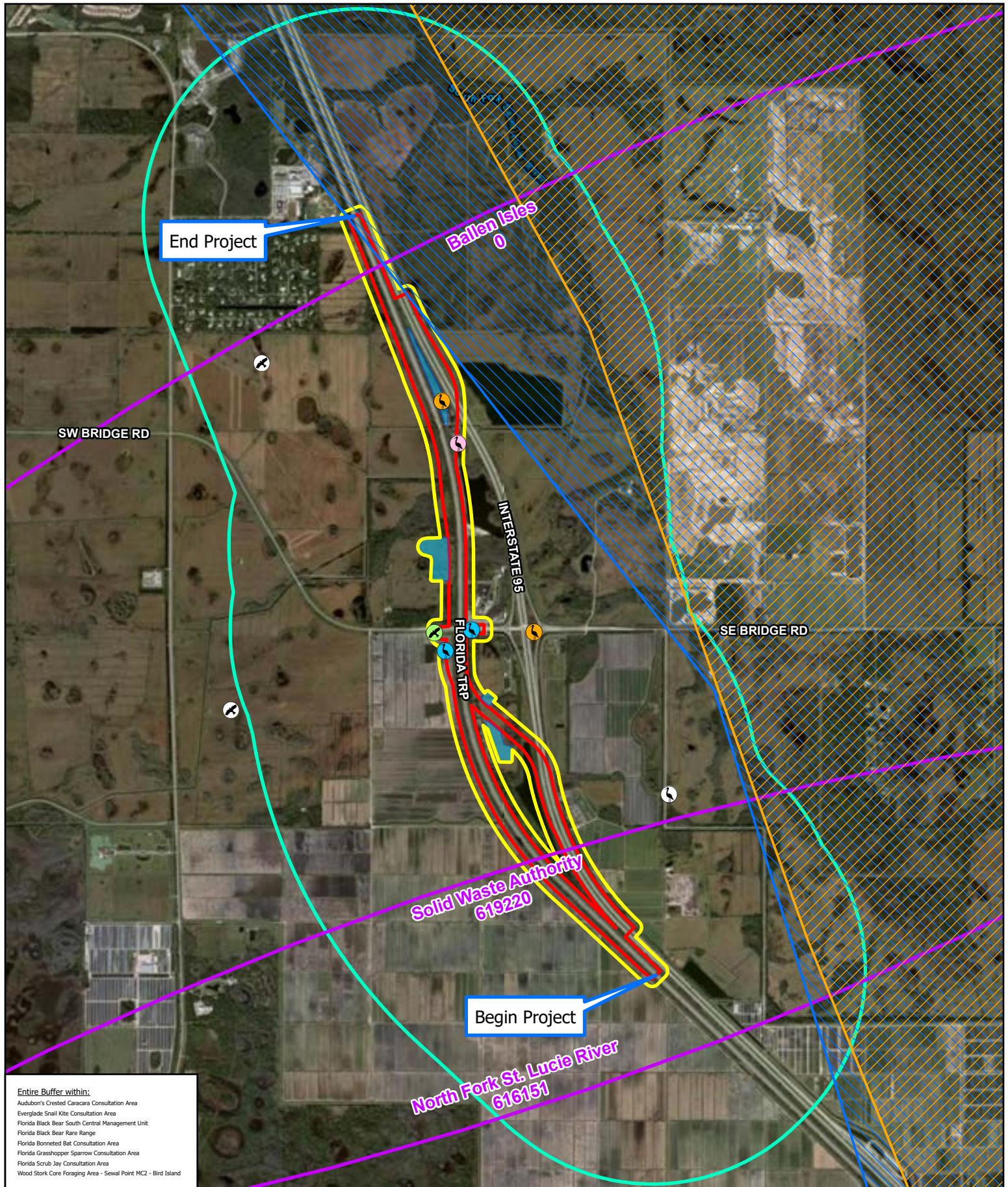


FLUCFCS: 641 – Freshwater Marshes

USFWS: PEM1C (Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded)

APPENDIX F

Protected Species Map



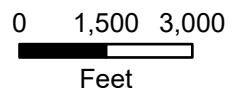
Entire Buffer within:
 Audubon's Crested Caracara Consultation Area
 Everglade Snail Kite Consultation Area
 Florida Black Bear South Central Management Unit
 Florida Black Bear Rare Range
 Florida Bonneted Bat Consultation Area
 Florida Grasshopper Sparrow Consultation Area
 Florida Scrub Jay Consultation Area
 Wood Stork Core Foraging Area - Sewall Point MC2 - Bird Island

- Project Study Area
- 1 Mile Buffer of Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Proposed Pond
- Florida Sandhill Crane
- Audubon's Crested Caracara Telemetry
- Florida Scrub Jay Service Area
- Red Cockaded Woodpecker Consultation Area
- Wood Stork Core Foraging Area - Ballen Isles, North Fork St. Lucie River, Solid Waste Authority

- KCA Observation**
- Wood Stork (flying) - 2017
 - American Kestrel - 2023
 - Sandhill Crane - 2023
 - Wood Stork - 2024

Protected Species Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
 FPID # 446975-1-22-01



APPENDIX G

Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake, Determination of Effect Keys (Wood Stork, Florida Bonneted Bat), and Wood Stork Foraging Analysis

1. *Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake*

STANDARD PROTECTION MEASURES FOR THE EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

May 2024

The Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake (Plan) below has been developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in Florida and Georgia for use by project proponents and their construction personnel help minimize adverse impacts to eastern indigo snakes. However, implementation of this Plan does not replace any state or federal consultation or regulatory requirements. At least 30 days prior to any land disturbance activities, the project proponent shall notify the appropriate USFWS Field Office (see Field Office contact information) via e-mail that the Plan will be implemented as described below.

As long as the signatory of the e-mail certifies compliance with the below Plan (including use of the approved poster and pamphlet ([USFWS Eastern Indigo Snake Conservation webpage](#))), no further written confirmation or approval from the USFWS is needed regarding use of this Plan as a component of the project.

If the project proponent decides to use an eastern indigo snake protection/education plan other than the approved Plan below, written confirmation or approval from the USFWS that the plan is adequate must be obtained. The project proponent shall submit their unique plan for review and approval. The USFWS will respond via e-mail, typically within 30 days of receiving the plan, either concurring that the plan is adequate or requesting additional information. A concurrence e-mail from the appropriate USFWS Field Office will fulfill approval requirements.

STANDARD PROTECTION MEASURES

BEFORE AND DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES:

- All Project personnel shall be notified about the potential presence and appearance of the federally protected eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon couperi*).
- All personnel shall be advised that there are civil and criminal penalties for harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, capturing, or collecting the species, in knowing violation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
- The project proponent or designated agent will post educational posters in the construction office and throughout the construction site. The posters must be clearly visible to all construction staff and shall be posted in a conspicuous location in the

Project field office until such time that Project construction has been completed and time charges have stopped.

- Prior to the onset of construction activities, the project proponent or designated agent will conduct a meeting with all construction staff (annually for multi-year projects) to discuss identification of the snake, its protected status, what to do if a snake is observed within the project area, and applicable penalties that may be imposed if state and/or federal regulations are violated. An educational pamphlet including color photographs of the snake will be given to each staff member in attendance and additional copies will be provided to the construction superintendent to make available in the onsite construction office. Photos of eastern indigo snakes may be accessed on USFWS, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and/or Georgia Department of Natural Resources websites.
- Each day, prior to the commencement of maintenance or construction activities, the Contractor shall perform a thorough inspection for the species of all worksite equipment.
- If an eastern indigo snake (alive, dead or skin shed) is observed on the project site during construction activities, all such activities are to cease until the established procedures are implemented according to the Plan, which includes notification of the appropriate USFWS Office. The contact information for the USFWS is provided below and on the referenced posters and pamphlets.
- During initial site clearing activities, an onsite observer is recommended to determine whether habitat conditions suggest a reasonable probability of an eastern indigo snake sighting (example: discovery of snake sheds, tracks, lots of refugia and cavities present in the area of clearing activities, and presence of gopher tortoises and burrows).
- Periodically during construction activities, the project area should be visited to observe the condition of the posters and Plan materials and replace them as needed. Construction personnel should be reminded of the instructions (above) as to what is expected if any eastern indigo snakes are seen.
- For erosion control use biodegradable, 100% natural fiber, net-free rolled erosion control blankets to avoid wildlife entanglement.

POST CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES:

Whether or not eastern indigo snakes are observed during construction activities, a monitoring report should be submitted to the appropriate USFWS Field Office within 60 days of project completion (See USFWS Field Office Contact Information).

USFWS FIELD OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION

Georgia Field Office: Phone: (706) 613-9493, email: gaes_assistance@fws.gov
Florida Field Office: Phone: (352) 448-9151, email: fw4flesregs@fws.gov

POSTER & PAMPHLET INFORMATION

Posters with the following information shall be placed at strategic locations on the construction site and along any proposed access roads (final posters for Plan compliance are available on our website in English and Spanish and should be printed on 11 x 17in or larger paper and laminated ([USFWS Eastern Indigo Snake Conservation webpage](#))). Pamphlets are also available on our webpage and should be printed on 8.5 x 11in paper and folded, and available and distributed to staff working on the site.

POSTER CONTENT (ENGLISH):

ATTENTION

Federally-Threatened Eastern Indigo Snakes may be present on this site!

Killing, harming, or harassing eastern indigo snakes is strictly prohibited and punishable under State and Federal Law.

IF YOU SEE A LIVE EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE ON THE SITE:

- Stop land disturbing activities and allow the snake time to move away from the site without interference. Do NOT attempt to touch or handle the snake.
- Take photographs of the snake, if possible, for identification and documentation purposes.
- Immediately notify supervisor/agent, and a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Ecological Services Field Office, with the location information and condition of the snake.
- If the snake is located near clearing or construction activities that will cause harm to the snake, the activities must pause until a representative of the USFWS returns the call (within one day) with further guidance.

IF YOU SEE A DEAD EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE ON THE SITE:

- Stop land disturbing activities and immediately notify supervisor/applicant, and a USFWS Ecological Services Field Office, with the location information and condition of the snake.
- Take photographs of the snake, if possible, for identification and documentation purposes.
- Thoroughly soak the dead snake in water and then freeze the specimen. The appropriate wildlife agency will retrieve the dead snake.

DESCRIPTION: The eastern indigo snake is one of the largest non-venomous snakes in North America, reaching up to 8 ft long. Named for the glossy, blue-black scales above and slate blue below, they often have orange to reddish color (cream color in some cases)

in the throat area. They are not typically aggressive.

SIMILAR SPECIES: The black racer resembles the eastern indigo snake. However, black racers have a white or cream chin, and thinner bodies.

LIFE HISTORY: Eastern indigo snakes live in a variety of terrestrial habitat types. Although they prefer uplands, they also use wetlands and agricultural areas. They will shelter inside gopher tortoise burrows, other animal burrows, stumps, roots, and debris piles. Females may lay from 4 to 12 white eggs as early as April through June, with young hatching in late July through October.

PROTECTED STATUS: The eastern indigo snake is protected by the USFWS, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Any attempt to kill, harm, harass, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, trap, capture, collect, or engage eastern indigo snakes is prohibited by the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Penalties include a maximum fine of \$25,000 for civil violations and up to \$50,000 and/or imprisonment for criminal offenses. Only authorized individuals with a permit (or an Incidental Take Statement associated with a USFWS Biological Opinion) may handle an eastern indigo snake.

Please contact your nearest USFWS Ecological Services Field Office if a live or dead eastern indigo snake is encountered:

Florida Office: (352) 448-9151

Georgia Office: (706) 613-9493

POSTER CONTENT (SPANISH):

ATENCIÓN

¡Especie amenazada, la culebra Índigo del Este, puede ocupar el área!

Matar, herir o hostigar culebras Índigo del Este es estrictamente prohibido bajo la Ley Federal.

SI VES UNA CULEBRA ÍNDIGO DEL ESTE O UNA CULEBRA NEGRA VIVA EN EL ÁREA:

- Pare excavación y permite el movimiento de la culebra fuera del área sin interferir. NO atentes tocar o recoger la culebra.
- Fotografié la culebra si es posible para identificación y documentación.
- Notifique supervisor/agente, y la Oficina de Campo de Servicios Ecológicos del Servicio Federal de Pesca y Vida Silvestre (USFWS) apropiada con información acerca del sitio y condición de la culebra.

- Si la culebra está cerca de un área de construcción que le pueda causar daño, las actividades deben parar hasta un representante del USFWS regrese la llamada (dentro de un día) con más orientación.

SI VES UNA CULEBRA ÍNDIGO DEL ESTE MUERTA EN EL ÁREA:

- Pare excavación. Notifique supervisor/aplicante, y la Oficina de Campo de Servicios Ecológicos apropiada con información acerca del sitio y condición de la culebra.
- Fotografié la culebra si es posible para identificación y documentación.
- EmERGE completamente la culebra en agua y congele la especie hasta que personal apropiado de la agencia de vida silvestre la recoja.

DESCRIPCIÓN. La culebra Índigo del Este es una de las serpientes sin veneno más grande en Norte América, alcanzando hasta 8 pies de largo. Su nombre proviene del color azul-negro brillante de sus escamas, pero pueden tener un color anaranjado-rojizo (color crema en algunos casos) en su mandíbula inferior. No tienden a ser agresivas.

SERPIENTES PARECIDAS. La corredora negra, que es de color negro sólido, es la única otra serpiente que se asemeja a la Índigo del Este. La corredora negra se diferencia por una mandíbula inferior color blanca o crema y un cuerpo más delgado.

HÁBITATS Y ECOLOGÍA. La culebra Índigo del Este vive en una variedad de hábitats, incluyendo tierras secas, humedales, y áreas de agricultura. Ellas buscan refugio en agujeros o huecos de tierra, en especial madrigueras de tortugas de tierra. Las hembras ponen 4 hasta 12 huevos blancos entre abril y junio, y la cría emergen entre julio y octubre.

PROTECCIÓN LEGAL. La culebra Índigo del Este es clasificada como especie amenazada por el USFWS, la Comisión de Conservación de Pesca y Vida Silvestre de Florida y el Departamento de Recursos Naturales de Georgia. Intento de matar, hostigar, herir, lastimar, perseguir, cazar, disparar, capturar, coleccionar o conducta parecida hacia las culebras Índigo del Este es prohibido por la Ley Federal de Especies en Peligro de Extinción. Penalidades incluyen un máximo de \$25,000 por violaciones civiles y \$50,000 y/o encarcelamiento por actos criminales. Solos individuales autorizados con un permiso o Determinación de toma incidental (Incidental Take Statement) asociado con una Opinión Biológico del USFWS pueden recoger una Índigo del Este.

Por favor de contactar tu Oficina de Campo de Servicios Ecológicos más cercana si encuentras una culebra Índigo del Este viva o muerta:

Oficina de Florida: (352) 448-9151

Oficina de Georgia: (706) 613-9493

2. *Wood Stork Determination of Effect Key – South Florida
Programmatic Concurrence (2010)*

The SFESO recognizes a 29.9 kilometer [km] (18.6-mile) core foraging area (CFA) around all known wood stork colonies in south Florida. Enclosure 2 (to be updated as necessary) provides locations of colonies and their CFAs in south Florida that have been documented as active within the last 10 years. The Service believes loss of suitable wetlands within these CFAs may reduce foraging opportunities for the wood stork. To minimize adverse effects to the wood stork, we recommend compensation be provided for impacts to foraging habitat. The compensation should consider wetland type, location, function, and value (hydrology, vegetation, prey utilization) to ensure that wetland functions lost due to the project are adequately offset. Wetlands offered as compensation should be of the same hydroperiod and located within the CFAs of the affected wood stork colonies. The Service may accept, under special circumstances, wetland compensation located outside the CFAs of the affected wood stork nesting colonies. On occasion, wetland credits purchased from a "Service Approved" mitigation bank located outside the CFAs could be acceptable to the Service, depending on location of impacted wetlands relative to the permitted service area of the bank, and whether or not the bank has wetlands having the same hydroperiod as the impacted wetland.

In an effort to reduce correspondence in effect determinations and responses, the Service is providing the Wood Stork Effect Determination Key below. If the use of this key results in a Corps determination of "no effect" for a particular project, the Service supports this determination. If the use of this Key results in a determination of NLAA, the Service concurs with this determination¹. This Key is subject to revisitation as the Corps and Service deem necessary.

The Key is as follows:

- A. Project within 0.76 km (0.47 mile)² of an active colony site³ "may affect"⁴**
Project impacts Suitable Foraging Habitat (SFH)⁵ at a location greater than 0.76 km (0.47 mile) from a colony site..... "go to B"

¹ With an outcome of "no effect" or "NLAA" as outlined in this key, and the project has less than 20.2 hectares (50 acres) of wetland impacts, the requirements of section 7 of the Act are fulfilled for the wood stork and no further action is required. For projects with greater than 20.2 hectares (50 acres) of wetland impacts, written concurrence of NLAA from the Service is necessary.

² Within the secondary zone (the average distance from the border of a colony to the limits of the secondary zone is 0.76 km (2,500 feet, or 0.47 mi).

³ An active colony is defined as a colony that is currently being used for nesting by wood storks or has historically over the last 10 years been used for nesting by wood storks.

⁴ Consultation may be concluded informally or formally depending on project impacts.

⁵ Suitable foraging habitat (SFH) includes wetlands that typically have shallow-open water areas that are relatively calm and have a permanent or seasonal water depth between 5 to 38 cm (2 to 15 inches) deep. Other shallow non-wetland water bodies are also SFH. SFH supports and concentrates, or is capable of supporting and concentrating small fish, frogs, and other aquatic prey. Examples of SFH include, but are not limited to freshwater marshes, small ponds, shallow, seasonally flooded roadside or agricultural ditches, seasonally flooded pastures, narrow tidal creeks or shallow tidal pools, managed impoundments, and depressions in cypress heads and swamp sloughs.

Project does not affect SFH..... “no effect”.

B. Project impact to SFH is less than 0.20 hectare (one-half acre)⁶.....NLAA¹”

Project impact to SFH is greater in scope than 0.20 hectare (one-half acre).....go to C

C. Project impacts to SFH not within the CFA (29.9 km, 18.6 miles) of a colony sitego to D

Project impacts to SFH within the CFA of a colony sitego to E

D. Project impacts to SFH have been avoided and minimized to the extent practicable; compensation (Service approved mitigation bank or as provided in accordance with Mitigation Rule 33 CFR Part 332) for unavoidable impacts is proposed in accordance with the CWA section 404(b)(1) guidelines; and habitat compensation replaces the foraging value matching the hydroperiod⁷ of the wetlands affected and provides foraging value similar to, or higher than, that of impacted wetlands. See Enclosure 3 for a detailed discussion of the hydroperiod foraging values, an example, and further guidance⁸..... NLAA¹”

Project not as above..... “may affect”⁴”

E. Project provides SFH compensation in accordance with the CWA section 404(b)(1) guidelines and is not contrary to the HMG; habitat compensation is within the appropriate CFA or within the service area of a Service-approved mitigation bank; and habitat compensation replaces foraging value, consisting of wetland enhancement or restoration matching the hydroperiod⁷ of the wetlands affected, and provides foraging value similar

⁶ On an individual basis, SFH impacts to wetlands less than 0.20 hectare (one-half acre) generally will not have a measurable effect on wood storks, although we request that the Corps require mitigation for these losses when appropriate. Wood storks are a wide ranging species, and individually, habitat change from impacts to SFH less than one-half acre are not likely to adversely affect wood storks. However, collectively they may have an effect and therefore regular monitoring and reporting of these effects are important.

⁷ Several researchers (Flemming et al. 1994; Ceilley and Bortone 2000) believe that the short hydroperiod wetlands provide a more important pre-nesting foraging food source and a greater early nestling survivor value for wood storks than the foraging base (grams of fish per square meter) than long hydroperiod wetlands provide. Although the short hydroperiod wetlands may provide less fish, these prey bases historically were more extensive and met the foraging needs of the pre-nesting storks and the early-age nestlings. Nest productivity may suffer as a result of the loss of short hydroperiod wetlands. We believe that most wetland fill and excavation impacts permitted in south Florida are in short hydroperiod wetlands. Therefore, we believe that it is especially important that impacts to these short hydroperiod wetlands within CFAs are avoided, minimized, and compensated for by enhancement/restoration of short hydroperiod wetlands.

⁸ For this Key, the Service requires an analysis of foraging prey base losses and enhancements from the proposed action as shown in the examples in Enclosure 3 for projects with greater than 2.02 hectares (5 acres) of wetland impacts. For projects with less than 2.02 hectares (5 acres) of wetland impacts, an individual foraging prey base analysis is not necessary although type for type wetland compensation is still a requirement of the Key.

to, or higher than, that of impacted wetlands. See Enclosure 3 for a detailed discussion of the hydroperiod foraging values, an example, and further guidance⁸.....“NLAA”¹⁰

Project does not satisfy these elements“may affect”¹¹

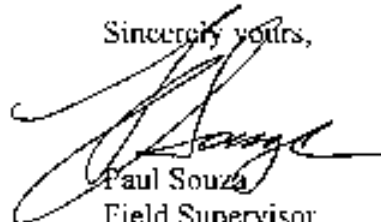
This Key does not apply to Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan projects, as they will require project-specific consultations with the Service.

Monitoring and Reporting Effects

For the Service to monitor cumulative effects, it is important for the Corps to monitor the number of permits and provide information to the Service regarding the number of permits issued where the effect determination was: “may affect, not likely to adversely affect.” We request that the Corps send us an annual summary consisting of: project dates, Corps identification numbers, project acreages, project wetland acreages, and project locations in latitude and longitude in decimal degrees.

Thank you for your cooperation and effort in protecting federally listed species. If you have any questions, please contact Allen Webb at extension 246.

Sincerely yours,



Paul Souza
Field Supervisor
South Florida Ecological Services Office

Enclosures

cc: w/enclosures (electronic only)
Corps, Jacksonville, Florida (Stu Santos)
EPA, West Palm Beach, Florida (Richard Harvey)
FWC, Vero Beach, Florida (Joc Walsh)
Service, Jacksonville, Florida (Billy Brooks)

3. *Florida Bonneted Bat Consultation Key (2024)*

HOW TO COMPLETE PROJECT REVIEWS WITHIN THE FLORIDA BONNETED BAT'S RANGE

1. Refer to "[Guidance for Completing Project Reviews Under the Endangered Species Act](#)" for steps that must be completed before using the Keys below.
2. Use both FBB Consultation Key and FBB CH Consultation Key (below) and follow all instructions and steps in keys and appendices. If additional information is needed or you want personal assistance regarding application of the Consultation Keys, survey design, or BMPs, please contact the [Florida Bonneted Bat Recovery Lead](#).
3. Include detailed information on how required BMPs are incorporated into your project designs. If all required BMPs cannot be incorporated into project, further consultation with the Service is required.
4. Again, refer to "[Guidance for Completing Project Reviews Under the Endangered Species Act](#)" for information on submitting your project for review. If additional information is needed or you want assistance regarding the consultation process, please contact FW4FLESRegs@fws.gov.

FLORIDA BONNETED BAT CONSULTATION KEY

1a. Action area is wholly or partially within the [FBB consultation area](#) (Figure 1)**Go to 2**

1b. Action area does not overlap with any of the [FBB consultation area](#) (Figure 1).....**No Effect**

2a. Action area contains potential FBB [foraging](#) or [roosting habitat](#).....**Go to 3**

2b. Action area does not contain potential FBB [foraging](#) or [roosting habitat](#).....**No Effect**

3a. Project entirely consists of land management, conservation, or restoration activities, such as prescribed fire, forestry practices, and invasive species removal, and the activities and effects to the FBB are addressed under a current Biological Opinion (BO)

..... **Follow all applicable avoidance and minimization measures included in the BO. No additional consultation is required.**

3b. Project entirely consists of land management, conservation, or restoration activities, such as prescribed fire, forestry practices, and invasive species removal, but does not have a current BO that addresses these activities or their effects to the FBB**MANLAA with required BMPs**

3c. The project's purpose is not solely intended for conservation/restoration or land management actions.....**Go to 4**

4a. Project proponents choose to assume presence of FBB based on potential [foraging habitat](#) and/or suitable [roosting habitat](#), historical or recent detection records (e.g., FBB capture, telemetry data, acoustic records), and/or the project location is within the [FBB assumed presence polygon](#) (Figure 1)**Go to 5**

4b. Project proponents choose to not assume presence of FBB.....**Go to 9**

- 5a. One or more [potential FBB roost trees](#) are present within the [action area](#) ([foraging](#) and [roosting habitat](#) exists on site), but trees are too numerous within the [action area](#) to properly inventory/visually survey.....[LAA](#)
Further consultation with the Service is required.
- 5b. One or more [potential FBB roost trees](#) are present within the [action area](#) ([foraging](#) and [roosting habitat](#) exists on site) and all trees on site can be properly inventoried/visually surveyed.....**Conduct [Roost Structure Inventory/Survey](#), then Go to 6**
- 5c. No potential [FBB roosting habitat](#) is present within the [action area](#) ([foraging habitat](#) only is present on the site).....**Go to 7**
- 6a. Survey results do not show [active FBB roosting](#) is likely.....**Go to 8**
- 6b. Survey results show [active FBB roosting](#) is likely[LAA](#)
Further consultation with the Service is required.
- 7a. [Project impact area](#) is less than 25 acres (10 hectares) of FBB [foraging habitat](#) and [outside](#) of Miami-Dade County.....[MANLAA](#) with required [BMPs](#)
- 7b. [Project impact area](#) is 25 acres (10 hectares) or greater of FBB [foraging habitat](#) or project is [within](#) Miami-Dade County..... [LAA](#)
Further consultation with the Service is required.
- 8a. [Project impact area](#) is less than 25 acres (10 hectares) of FBB [roosting habitat and foraging habitat](#) and [outside](#) of Miami-Dade County.....[MANLAA](#) with required [BMPs](#)
- 8b. [Project impact area](#) is 25 acres (10 hectares) or greater of FBB [roosting habitat and foraging habitat](#) or project is [within](#) Miami-Dade County..... [LAA](#)
Further consultation with the Service is required.
- 9a. [Project impact area](#) is less than or equal to 5 acres (2 hectares), trees are few enough that they can be visually surveyed/inventoried individually, and project is located outside of Miami-Dade County.....**Conduct [Roost Structure Inventory/Survey](#), then Go to 10**
- 9b. [Project impact area](#) is more than 5 acres (2 hectares), or trees are too numerous to properly survey individually, or the project is located in Miami-Dade County
.....[Conduct \[Acoustic Survey\]\(#\), then Go to 11](#)**
- 10a. Results do not show [active FBB roosting](#) is likely.....[MANLAA](#) with required [BMPs](#)
- 10b. Results show [active FBB roosting](#) is likely..... [LAA](#)
Further consultation with the Service is required.
- 11a. Survey results yield no detection of [FBB acoustic activity](#)
.....[MANLAA](#) with required [BMPs](#)
- 11b. Survey results indicate [FBB acoustic activity](#).....**Go to 12**

4. *Wood Stork Foraging Analysis*

WOOD STORK FORAGING ANALYSIS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Florida's Turnpike Enterprise (FTE) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study to evaluate the potential for a new system-to-system direct connection interchange between Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) and Interstate 95 (I-95) at SE Bridge Road (CR 708) in Martin County, Florida. The purpose of this PD&E Study is to evaluate engineering and environmental data and document information that will support FTE in determining the type, preliminary design, and location of the proposed project. The preferred alternative proposes the construction of four system-to-system ramps to accommodate all directional movements between SR 91 and I-95 near SE Bridge Road along with the widening of Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) from four (4) to eight (8) lanes, reconstruction of the SE Bridge Road bridge, and incorporation of tolling points. The study was conducted to meet the requirements of the FDOT, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and other related federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.

2.0 WOOD STORK NESTING AND SUITABLE FORAGING HABITAT

The wood stork is primarily associated with freshwater and estuarine habitats that are used for nesting, roosting, and foraging. Wood storks typically nest colonially in medium to tall trees that occur in stands located in swamps or on islands surrounded by relatively broad expanses of open water. Successful breeding sites are those that have limited human disturbance and low exposure to land-based predators. Nesting sites protected from land-based predators are characterized as areas surrounded by large expanses of open water or where the nest trees are inundated at the onset of nesting and remain inundated throughout most of the breeding cycle.

In addition to limited human disturbance and land-based predation, successful nesting depends on the availability of suitable foraging habitat. Because of their specialized feeding behavior, wood storks forage most effectively in shallow-water areas with highly concentrated prey. Typical foraging sites for the wood stork include freshwater marshes, depressions in cypress heads, swamp sloughs, managed impoundments, stock ponds, shallow-seasonally flooded roadside or agricultural ditches, and narrow tidal creeks or shallow tidal pools. Suitable foraging habitat is described as wetland or open water areas that are relatively calm, uncluttered by dense thickets of aquatic vegetation, and have a water depth between 5 and 15 inches. Preferred foraging habitat includes wetlands exhibiting a mosaic of submerged and/or emergent aquatic vegetation, and shallow, open-water areas subject to hydraulic regimes that exhibit short and long hydroperiods. The vegetative component provides nursery habitat for small fish, frogs, and other aquatic prey, and the shallow, open-water areas provide sites for concentration of the prey during daily or seasonal low water periods. In south Florida, suitable wetland and open water habitats within 18.6 miles of a wood stork nesting colony are considered Core Foraging Areas (CFA) by the USFWS.

The loss of wetland habitats, or wetland function, has been the primary cause of the wood stork population decline in the United States. The alteration of wetland and the manipulation of wetland hydroperiods to suit human needs have also reduced the amount of habitat available to wood storks and affected prey base availability. The altered hydrology of these systems has also

enhanced the invasion of these systems by exotic plant species. These exotic plants can produce a dense understory and closed canopy, limiting suitability of these wetland systems to foraging by wood storks, although sufficient prey base may be present in the wetlands.

Four (4) variables are indicative of the necessities and functions of optimal or suitable foraging habitat required by the wood stork:

1. Vegetation Density: the density of vegetation within habitats suitable for wood stork foraging;
2. Wetland Hydroperiod: the hydroperiod of the wetland, which includes two subcomponents, (1) the fish density per hydroperiod and (2) the fish biomass per hydroperiod;
3. Prey Size Suitability: the suitability of prey size for the wood stork, which provides an adjustment to the fish biomass per hydroperiod and is referenced hereafter as the “wood stork suitability prey base”; and
4. Competition with other wading bird species: the likelihood that the wood stork is the wading bird species that actually consumes the concentrated prey.

3.0 SUITABLE FORAGING HABITATS WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

The proposed project area contains wood stork foraging habitat and is located within the 18.6 mile CFA of four (4) wood stork colonies; Ballen Isles, North Fork St. Lucie River, Sewal Point MC2 -Bird Island, and Solid Waste Authority. There are approximately 77.42 acres of wetlands and 13.13 acres of other surface waters that could be utilized by the wood stork for foraging in the preferred alternative. These systems were grouped by similar habitat types and evaluated relative to exotic species density and hydroperiod.

Exotic Vegetation Density

Wood stork habitat quality can be adversely affected by the level of exotic species infestation within wetlands and other surface waters. The availability of the prey base for wood storks and other foraging wading birds is reduced by the restriction of access caused from dense and thick exotic vegetation. **Table 1** provides the foraging suitability value (FSV) percentages used in the Wood Stork Biomass Analysis.

Within the project area, exotic plant species coverage within wetlands and other surface waters varies in the percentage of exotic vegetation. These systems have exotic species coverage ranked between 0 and 25 percent, 25 to 50 percent, or 50 to 75 percent. Depending on the percentage of exotics present, FSVs of 100%, 64%, and 37% were assigned to the potential foraging habitat available to wood storks within the preferred alternative.

Table 1: Exotic Vegetation Cover Percentage Foraging Suitability

Percentage of Exotic Vegetation	Foraging Suitability Value (Percent)
Between 0 and 25 Percent Exotics	100
Between 25 and 50 Percent Exotics	64
Between 50 and 75 Percent Exotics	37
Between 75 and 90 Percent Exotics	3
Between 90 and 100 Percent Exotics	0

Hydroperiod

Hydroperiod of the wetland potentially affected by a project is an important consideration in determining effects on wood stork foraging habitat due to the dependability of potential biomass of forage (fish and crayfish) on hydroperiod. Wetlands and other surface waters within the project area were grouped according to hydroperiod class. The preferred alternative contains both short and long hydroperiod systems (**Table 2**).

4.0 IMPACTS

The preferred alternative for this project proposes the construction of four system-to-system ramps to accommodate all directional movements between SR 91 and I-95 near SE Bridge Road, the widening of Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) from four (4) to eight (8) lanes, reconstruction of the SE Bridge Road bridge, and incorporation of tolling points. Impacts will be limited to wetlands and other surface waters that are already associated with the existing roadways and the remainder of habitats within the interchange of I-95 and the Turnpike are already disturbed and isolated. Habitats along the edge of the existing roadways were disturbed when these facilities were constructed, have since experienced constant disturbance from right-of-way maintenance and exposure to nuisance/exotic species, and, within the interchange, are further disturbed by land use practices (i.e., conversion for agriculture, commercial services, etc.). This section analyzes the impacts of the proposed project on the wood stork and wood stork foraging habitat.

For assessment purposes, the wood stork biomass analysis addresses the loss of wetlands and other surface waters within the proposed right-of-way of the preferred alternative. The proposed project will result in permanent impacts to approximately 77.42 acres of wetlands and 13.13 acres of other surface waters that could be utilized by the wood stork for foraging.

The analysis determined that preferred alternative will result in the net loss of 81.39 kg total (fish and crayfish) biomass. The total biomass loss is from 77.42 acres of short and 13.13 acres of long hydroperiod wetlands and other surface waters. **Table 2** presents the analysis of the impacts to wood stork foraging habitat associated with the preferred alternative.

5.0 MITIGATION

Impacts to wetlands within the preferred alternative will be mitigated for within the CFA of one or more of the affected rookeries or at a regional mitigation bank that has been approved by the USFWS or pursuant to Section 373.4137, F.S. Wetland mitigation will include compensation for

the loss of wood stork foraging habitat and prey resulting from construction of the proposed project. Compensation for the loss of wetlands and other surface waters, as well as wood stork habitat and foraging area, will be provided at a state and federal approved mitigation bank.

6.0 SUMMARY

The proposed project study area contains wood stork foraging habitat and is located within the CFA of four (4) active wood stork nesting colonies: Ballen Isles, North Fork St. Lucie River, Sewal Point MC2 -Bird Island, and Solid Waste Authority. There are approximately 77.42 acres of wetlands and 13.13 acres of other surface waters that may be impacted and could be utilized by the wood stork for foraging in the preferred alternative. Wood stork foraging biomass productivity is calculated based on hydroperiods of class of affected wetlands and other surface waters. The preferred alternative will impact 77.42 acres of short and 13.13 acres of long hydroperiod wetlands and other surface waters and will result in a net loss of 81.39 kg total (fish and crayfish) biomass (**Table 2**). Loss of potential wood stork foraging habitat attributable to the project will be offset by providing the equivalent credits at a federally approved mitigation bank.

Table 2: Wood Stork Foraging Analysis Summary

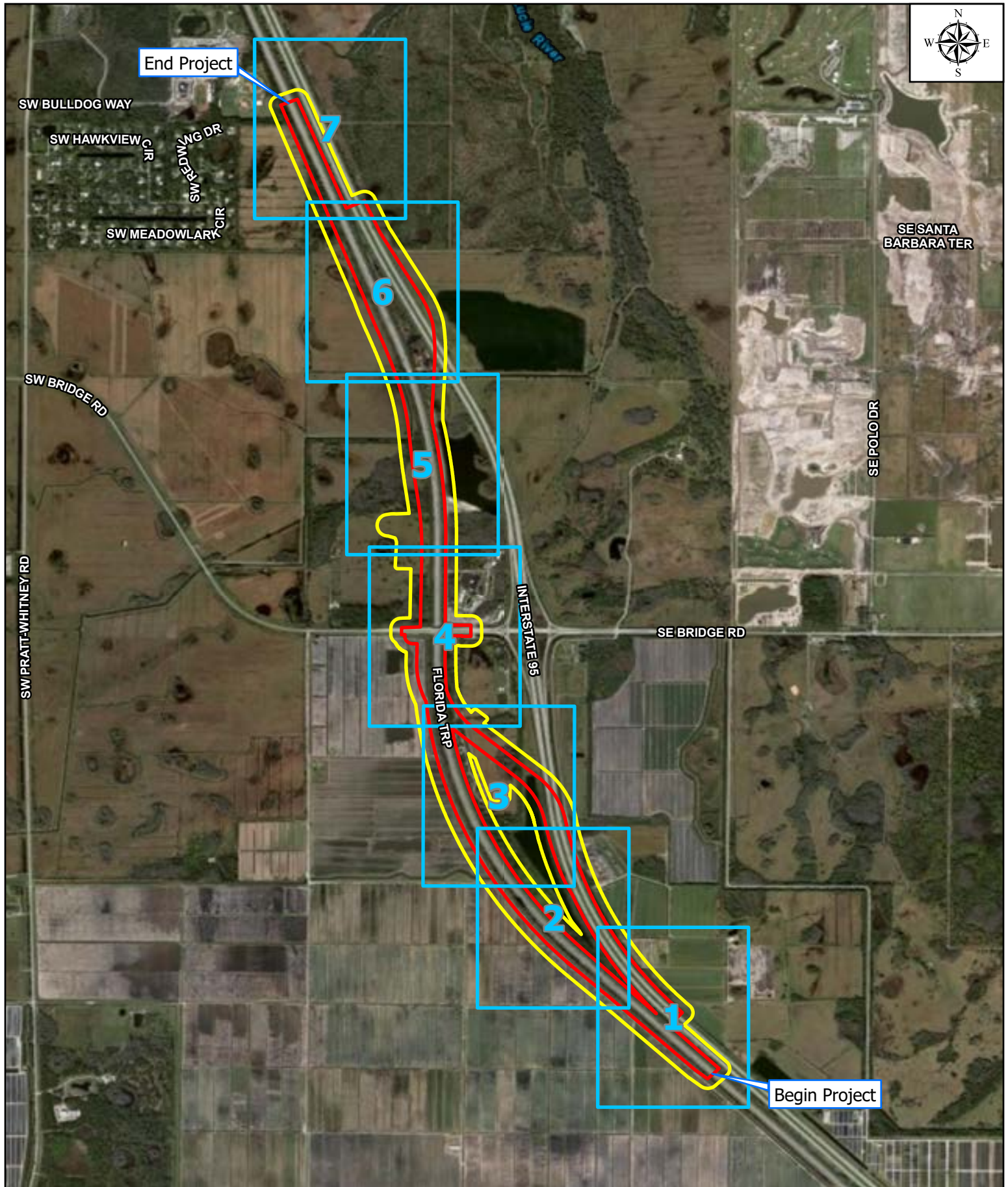
Wood Stork Foraging Analysis Summary - Total Biomass (including Crayfish and Fish)									
Impact Area									
Hydroperiods	Acres	% exotics	FSV	m ²	m ² suitable	crayfish & fish g/m ²	available biomass	32.5% consum.	Biomass (kg)
Class 2 (60-120 days)	0.65	25-50	0.64	2,630.47	1,683.50	0.62	1,043.77	339.23	0.34
Class 3 (120-180 days)	1.14	0-25	1	4,613.44	4,613.44	1.32	6,089.73	1,979.16	1.98
Class 3 (120-180 days)	75.63	50-75	0.37	306,065.00	113,244.05	1.32	149,482.15	48,581.70	48.58
Class 4 (180-240 days)	11.48	25-50	0.64	46,458.10	29,733.19	2.34	69,575.65	22,612.09	22.61
Class 7 (330-365 days)	1.65	0-25	1	6,677.34	6,677.34	3.63	24,238.75	7,877.59	7.88
Total Short Hydroperiod (Classes 1, 2 & 3)	77.42			313,308.91	119,540.99		156,615.65	50,900.09	50.90
Total Long Hydroperiod (Classes 4, 5, 6 & 7)	13.13			53,135.44	36,410.53		93,814.40	30,489.68	30.49
Total	90.55			366,444.35	155,951.52		250,430.05	81,389.77	81.39

7.0 REFERENCES

- Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Biological Services. Technical Publication FWS/OBS-79/31. 131 pp.
- Kahl, M.P., Jr. 1964. Food Ecology of the Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*) in Florida. *Ecological Monographs* 34:97-117.
- Ogden, J.C. 1990. *Habitat Management Guidelines for the Wood Stork in the Southeast Region*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Southeast Region. Atlanta, Georgia. 14 pp.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1997. Revised Recovery Plan for the U.S. Breeding Population of the Wood Stork. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Atlanta, Georgia. 41 pp.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2010. United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers, South Florida Programmatic Concurrence for the Wood Stork, Wood Stork Effect Determination Key. 34 pp.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2012. Wood Stork Foraging Habitat Assessment Methodology. July 2012.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2019. Wood Stork Nesting Colonies and Core Foraging Areas, GIS Shapefiles.

APPENDIX H

***Wetland and Other Surface Water
Impact Map***



- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Page Number

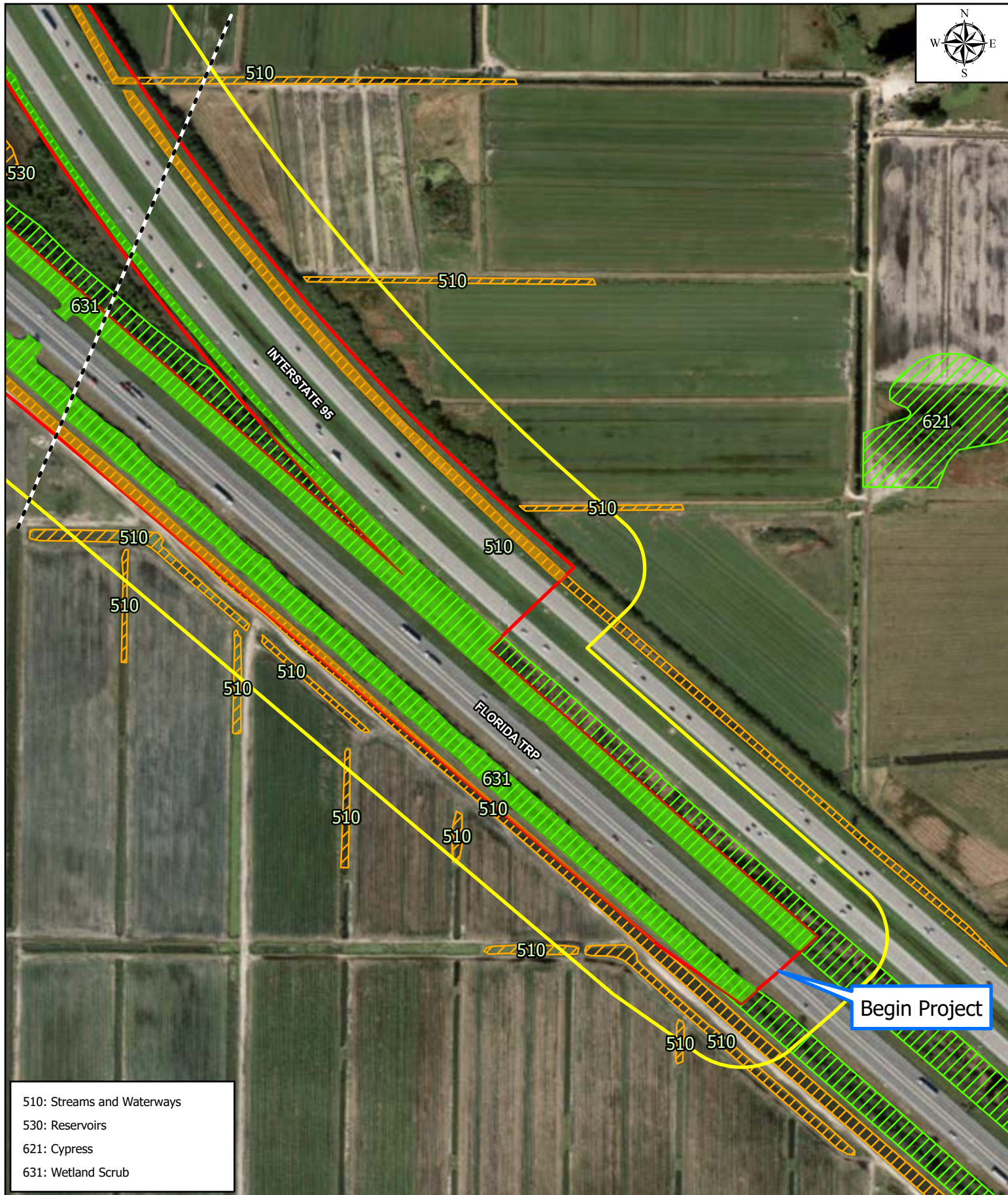
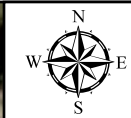
Key Sheet Map

I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

0 1,250 2,500

 Feet



510: Streams and Waterways
530: Reservoirs
621: Cypress
631: Wetland Scrub

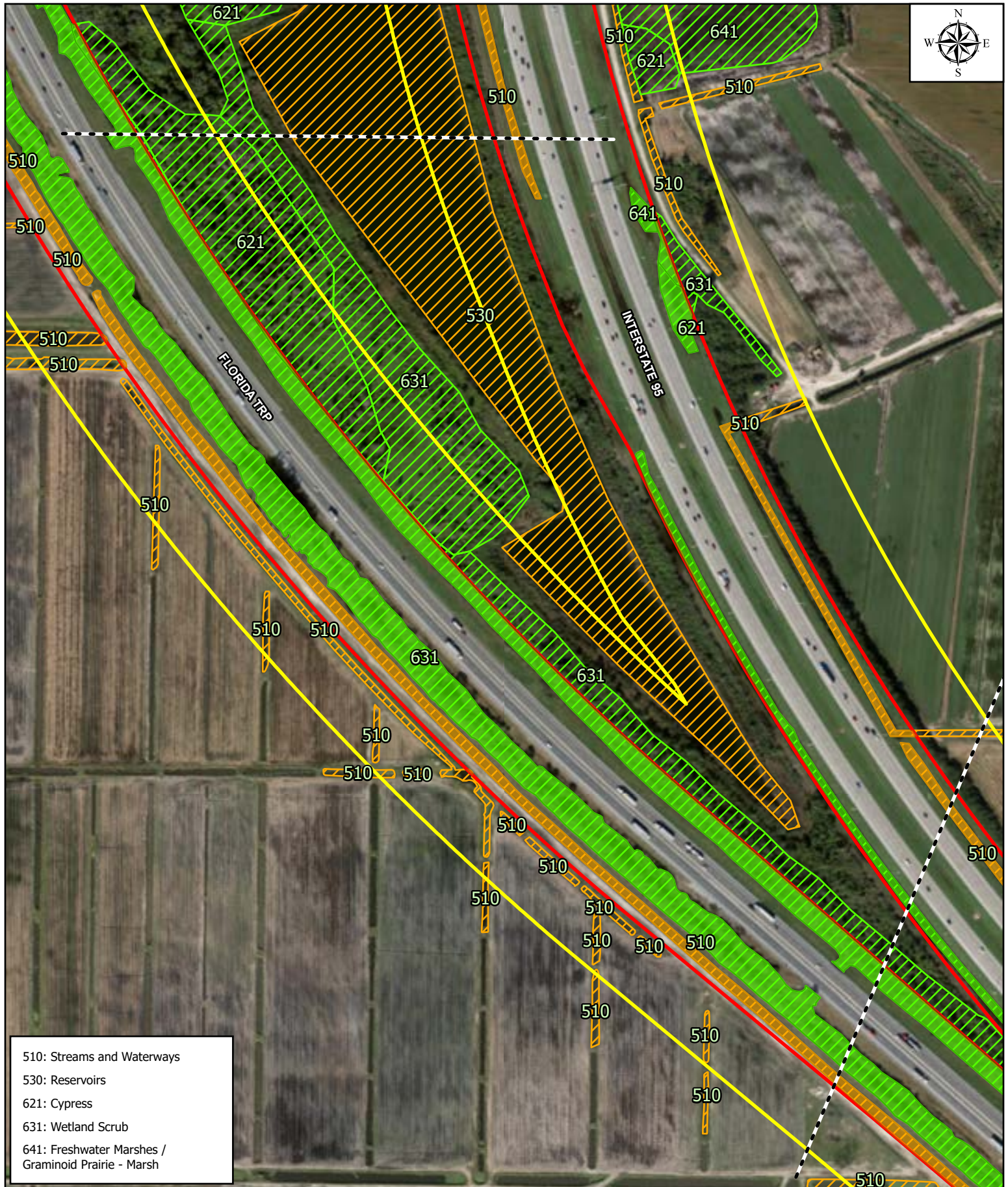
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Project Study Area | Wetland |
| Project Area | Other Surface Water Impact |
| Other Surface Water | Wetland Impact |
| Match Line | |

Wetland and Other Surface Water Impact Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

0 200 400
Feet

Page 1 of 7

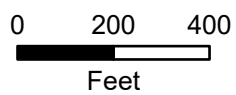


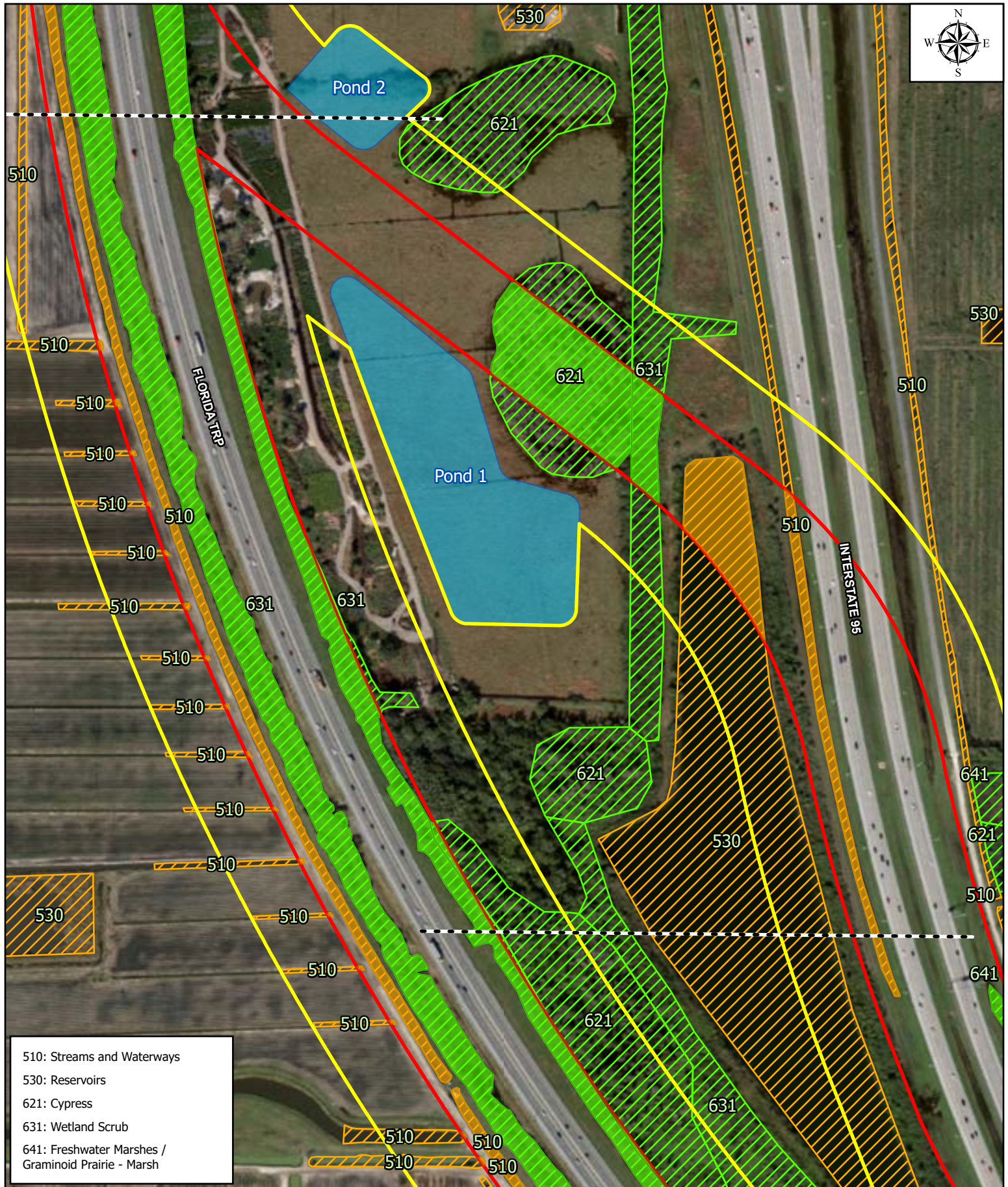
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Project Study Area | Wetland |
| Project Area | Other Surface Water Impact |
| Other Surface Water | Wetland Impact |
| Match Line | |

Wetland and Other Surface Water Impact Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01



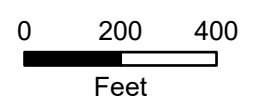


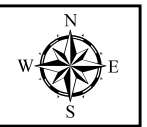
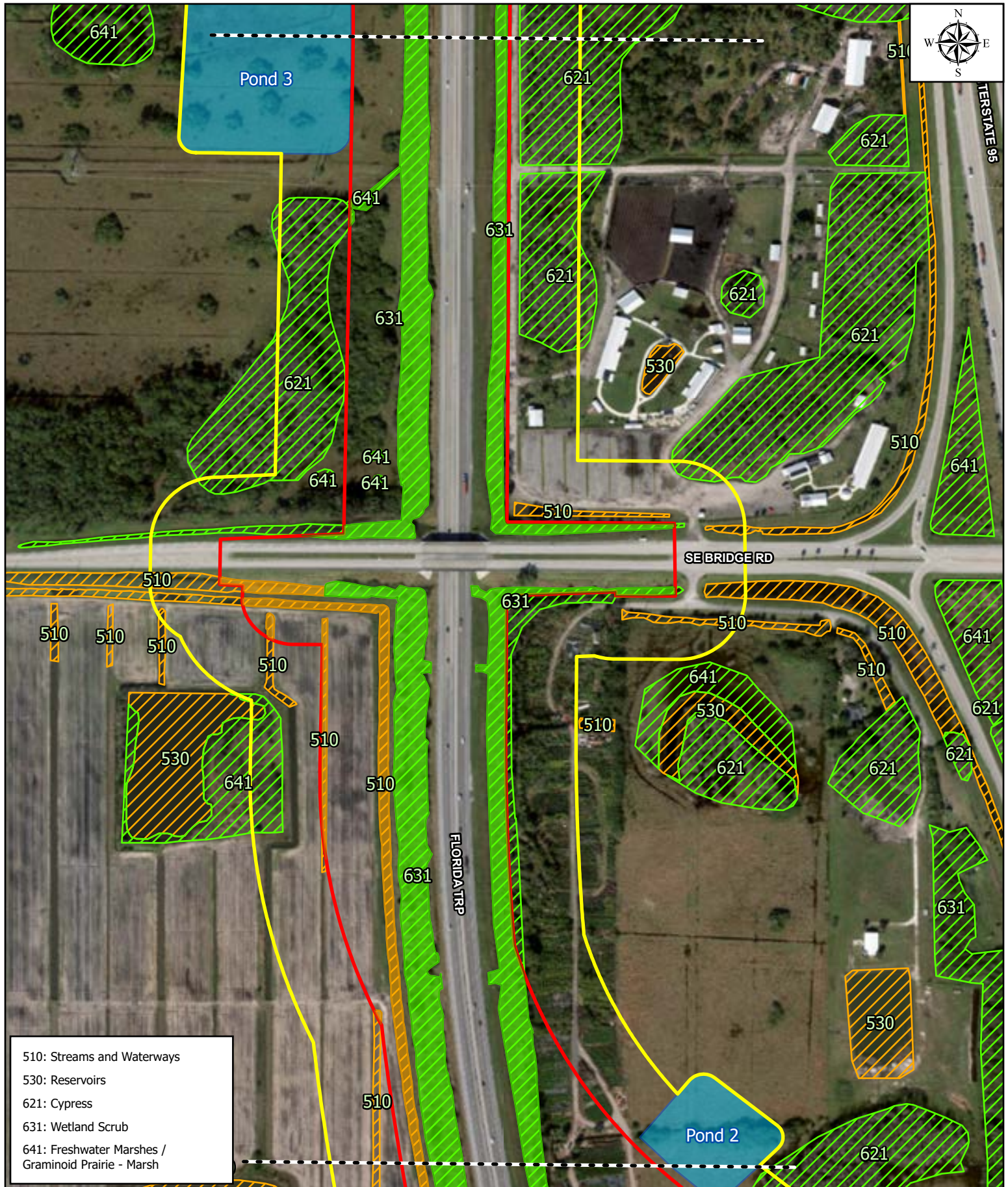
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Project Study Area | Proposed Pond |
| Project Area | Other Surface Water Impact |
| Other Surface Water | Wetland Impact |
| Wetland | Match Line |

Wetland and Other Surface Water Impact Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01



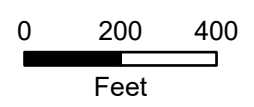


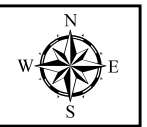
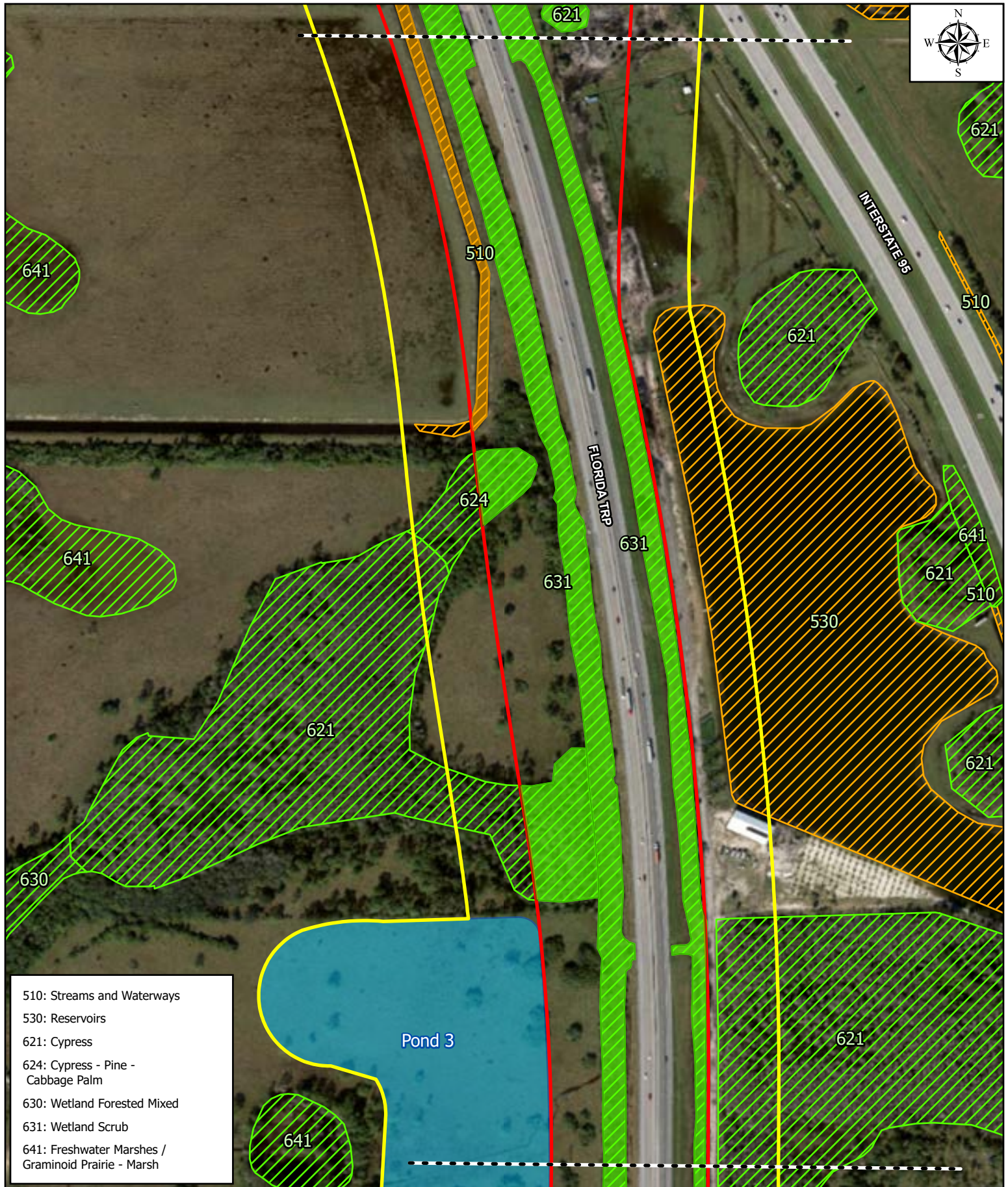
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Project Study Area | Proposed Pond |
| Project Area | Other Surface Water Impact |
| Other Surface Water | Wetland Impact |
| Wetland | Match Line |

Wetland and Other Surface Water Impact Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01



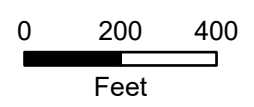


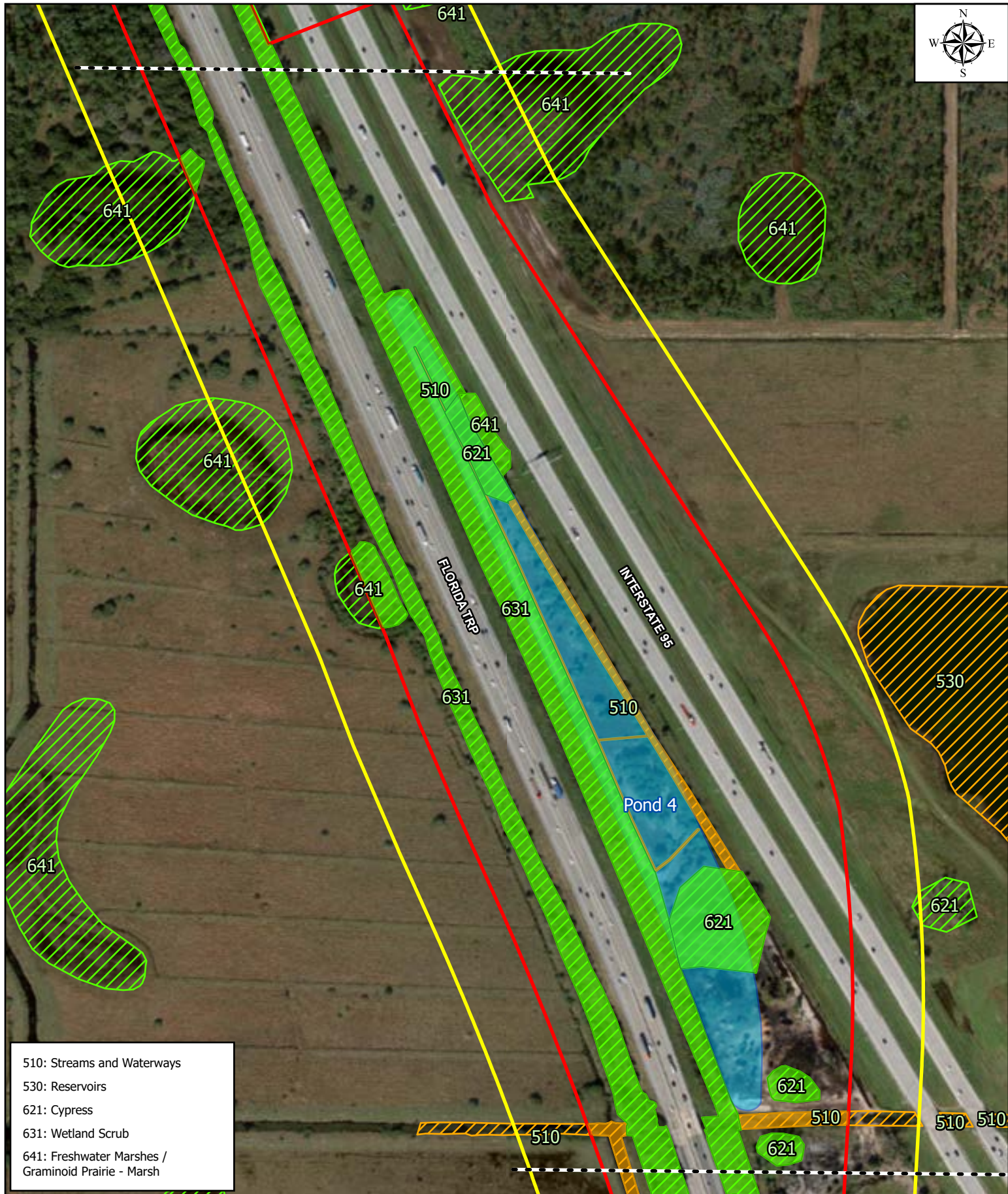
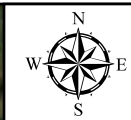
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 624: Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm
- 630: Wetland Forested Mixed
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Project Study Area | Proposed Pond |
| Project Area | Other Surface Water Impact |
| Other Surface Water | Wetland Impact |
| Wetland | Match Line |

Wetland and Other Surface Water Impact Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01



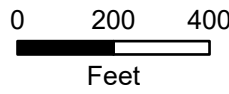


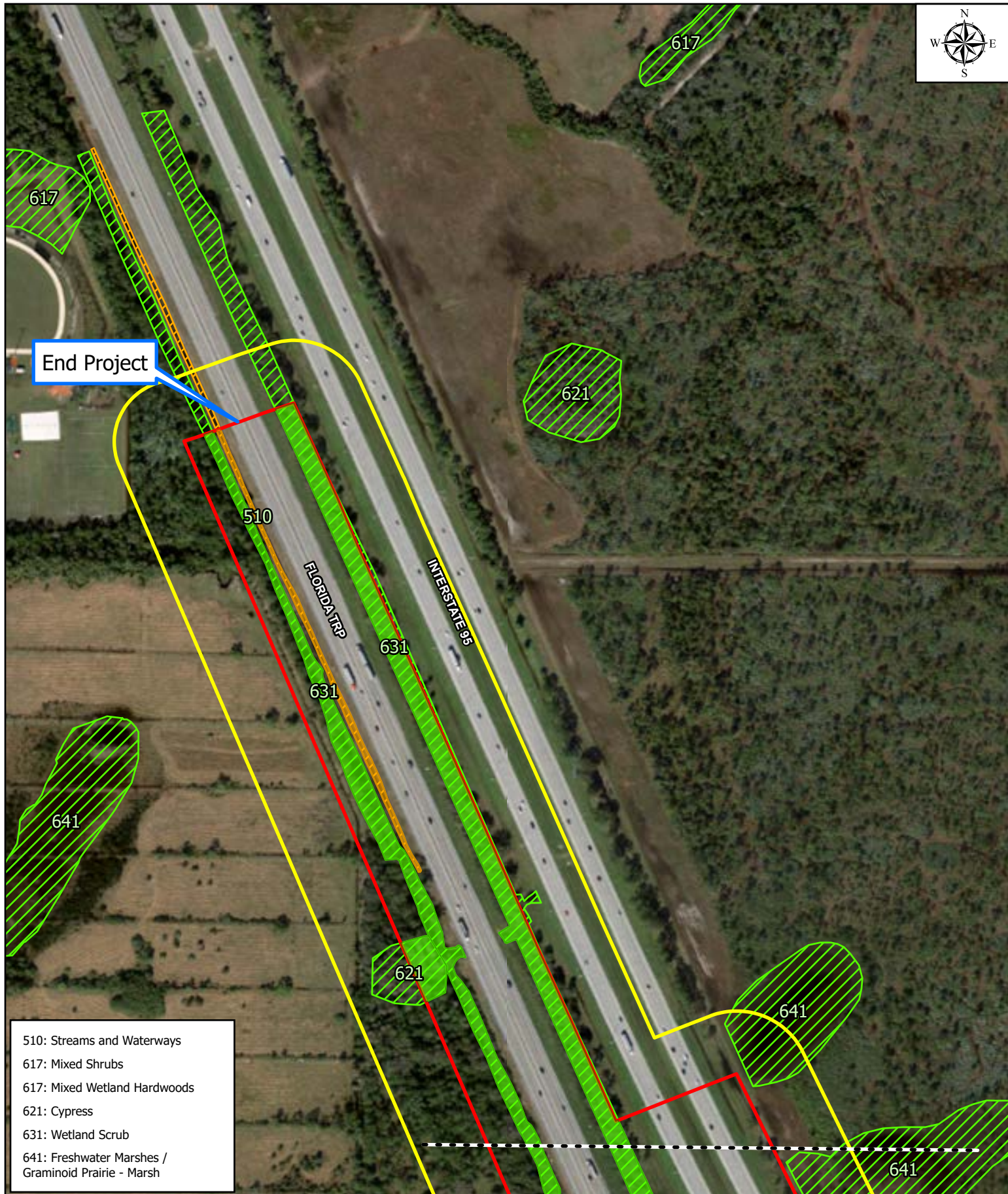
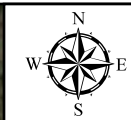
- 510: Streams and Waterways
- 530: Reservoirs
- 621: Cypress
- 631: Wetland Scrub
- 641: Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh

- Project Study Area
- Project Area
- Other Surface Water
- Wetland
- Proposed Pond
- Other Surface Water Impact
- Wetland Impact
- Match Line

Wetland and Other Surface Water Impact Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01





510: Streams and Waterways
617: Mixed Shrubs
617: Mixed Wetland Hardwoods
621: Cypress
631: Wetland Scrub
641: Freshwater Marshes /
Graminoid Prairie - Marsh

Project Study Area
Project Area
Other Surface Water
Wetland
Other Surface Water Impact
Wetland Impact
Match Line

Wetland and Other Surface Water Impact Map I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection

Martin County, Florida
FPID # 446975-1-22-01

0 200 400
Feet

Page 7 of 7

APPENDIX I

UMAM Datasheets

PART I – Qualitative Description
(See Section 62-345.400, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Turnpike at I-95 Direct Connection Interchange		Application Number N/A		Assessment Area Name or Number FLUCFCS 621	
FLUCCs code 621 - Cypress		Further classification (optional) PFO2C (Palustrine, Forested, Needle-Leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded); PFO2F (Palustrine, Forested, Needle-Leaved Deciduous, Semipermanently Flooded)		Impact or Mitigation Site? Impact	
				Assessment Area Size 8.36 acres	
Basin/Watershed Name/Number St. Lucie - Loxahatchee		Affected Waterbody (Class) Class III		Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance) None identified.	
Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands Cypress systems within the project area are forested systems that are often connected to other wetlands or surface waters via direct connection or culverts. Wetlands throughout the project area abut a variety of upland land cover types, including developed area (commercial/specialty farm, roadway, etc.) and undeveloped habitats (pasturelands, hardwood conifer mixed uplands, etc.).					
Assessment area description Within the project area vegetation typically associated with cypress systems includes cypress, Brazilian pepper, wax myrtle, and Carolina willow with scattered slash pine, punktree, cabbage palm, and earleaf acacia. Herbaceous vegetation is comprised of sawgrass, smartweed, paragrass, and Japanese climbing fern.					
Significant nearby features None.		Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.) This system is not unique to the regional landscape.			
Functions Provides wildlife habitat, food chain support, water storage, flow attenuation, water quality improvement, foraging areas for wading species, and other wildlife utilization.		Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use None.			
Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found) Urban wildlife, wading bird foraging, numerous species of amphibians, fish, snakes, turtles, lizards, songbirds, small mammals, spiders and insects, and white-tailed deer.		Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area) little blue heron (ST, foraging), tricolored heron (ST, foraging), bald eagle (MBTA, foraging), wood stork (ST, foraging), Osprey (MBTA, foraging), roseate spoonbill (ST, foraging), American alligator (FT, habitat and foraging) and eastern indigo snake (FT, feeding and habitat)			
Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.): Red-winged blackbird, red-bellied woodpecker, red-shouldered hawk					
Additional relevant factors: None					
Assessment conducted by: A. Gorham		Assessment date(s): 30-Jan-24			

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Turnpike at I-95 Direct Connection Interchange	Application Number N/A	Assessment Area Name or Number FLUCFCS 621
Impact or Mitigation Impact	Assessment conducted by: A. Gorham	Assessment date: 30-Jan-24

Scoring Guidance The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	Optimal (10) Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Moderate(7) Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal (4) Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Not Present (0) Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions
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.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support w/o pres or current 6 with 0	These systems within the project area are surrounded by various developed areas as well as undeveloped wetland and upland habitat types. Wildlife access throughout some portions is limited due to barriers (Turnpike, I-95, SE Bridge Road) and by adjacent land uses (commercial, farming operations, agricultural, etc.). Invasive exotic species are concentrated on the edge of the Turnpike/AA's.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands) w/o pres or current 6 with 0	Water quality varies throughout these AAs along the project corridor. Some of these systems are adversely affected by runoff received from agricultural areas, pastures, the Turnpike, adjacent roadways, and surrounding development/land use practices. Water levels in the majority of these systems appear appropriate considering natural variation and loss of hydrological connections from the existing roadway's construction. Many of these systems have altered hydrology due to apparent connection with drainage ditches, swales, and ponds excavated along the roadway and those associated with adjacent land use practices, reducing the amplitude and duration of water storage within these areas. Water levels in the remaining portions of this community type appear appropriate considering natural variation.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community w/o pres or current 5 with 0	Within the project area vegetation typically associated with cypress systems includes cypress, Brazilian pepper, wax myrtle, and Carolina willow with scattered slash pine, punktree, cabbage palm, and earleaf acacia. Herbaceous vegetation is comprised of sawgrass, smartweed, paragrass, and Japanese climbing fern. Typical age / structure of plant community in most strata. Invasive exotic species present at moderate to high density within the impact areas, concentrated along the roadside and within ditches connected to AAs.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current or w/o pres	with
0.57	0

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres = -4.77

Delta = [with-current]
-0.57

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

PART I – Qualitative Description
(See Section 62-345.400, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Turnpike at I-95 Direct Connection Interchange		Application Number N/A		Assessment Area Name or Number FLUCFCS 624	
FLUCCs code 624 - Cypress - Pine - Cabbage Palm		Further classification (optional) PFO2/4B (Palustrine, Forested, Needle-Leaved Deciduous/Needle-Leaved Evergreen, Seasonally Saturated)		Impact or Mitigation Site? Impact	
				Assessment Area Size 0.65 acres	
Basin/Watershed Name/Number St. Lucie - Loxahatchee		Affected Waterbody (Class) Class III		Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance) None identified.	
Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands The AA is a forested system that is connected to cypress system that extends outside of the AA. Uplands adjacent to the AA primarily consist of agricultural lands that abut the existing roadway.					
Assessment area description Dominant vegetation within this AA includes cypress, cabbage palm, slash pine, Brazilian pepper, and cinnamon fern.					
Significant nearby features None.		Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.) This system is not unique to the regional landscape.			
Functions Provides wildlife habitat, food chain support, water storage, flow attenuation, water quality improvement, foraging areas for wading species, and other wildlife utilization.		Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use This system is not part of a previously permitted system.			
Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found) Urban wildlife, wading bird foraging, numerous species of amphibians, fish, snakes, turtles, lizards, songbirds, small mammals, spiders and insects, and white-tailed deer.		Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area) Florida sandhill crane (ST, foraging), little blue heron (ST, foraging), tricolored heron (ST, foraging), wood stork (ST, foraging), roseate spoonbill (ST, foraging), American alligator (FT, habitat and foraging), and eastern indigo snake (FT, feeding and habitat)			
Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.): None					
Additional relevant factors: None					
Assessment conducted by: A. Gorham		Assessment date(s): 30-Jan-24			

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Turnpike at I-95 Direct Connection Interchange	Application Number N/A	Assessment Area Name or Number FLUCFCS 624
Impact or Mitigation Impact	Assessment conducted by: A. Gorham	Assessment date: 30-Jan-24

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support w/o pres or current 6 with 0	The AA is surrounded by various developed areas as well as undeveloped wetland and upland habitat types. Wildlife access throughout some portions is limited due to barriers (Turnpike) and by adjacent land uses (agricultural). Invasive exotic species are concentrated on the edge of the Turnpike/AA.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands) w/o pres or current 6 with 0	AA is adversely affected by runoff received from agricultural areas and pastures, the Turnpike, and surrounding land use practices. Water levels appear appropriate considering natural variation and loss of hydrological connections from the existing roadway's construction. AA has altered hydrology due to apparent connection through abutting wetland systems with drainage ditches excavated along the Turnpike and those associated with adjacent land use practices, reducing the amplitude and duration of water storage within these areas. Water levels in the remaining portions of this community type appear appropriate considering natural variation.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community w/o pres or current 5 with 0	Dominant vegetation within this AA includes cypress, cabbage palm, slash pine, Brazilian pepper, and cinnamon fern. Typical age / structure of plant community in most strata. Invasive exotic species present at moderate density within the impact area, concentrated along the roadside and within ditches connected to AAs.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)
current or w/o pres 0.57 with 0

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres = -0.37

Delta = [with-current]
-0.57

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

PART I – Qualitative Description
(See Section 62-345.400, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Turnpike at I-95 Direct Connection Interchange		Application Number N/A	Assessment Area Name or Number FLUCFCS 631
FLUCCs code 631 - Wetland Scrub	Further classification (optional) PSS1Cx (Palustrine, Scrub-Shrub, Broad-Leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated)		Impact or Mitigation Site? Impact Assessment Area Size 67.27 acres
Basin/Watershed Name/Number St. Lucie - Loxahatchee	Affected Waterbody (Class) Class III	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance) None identified.	
Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands Wetland scrub systems throughout the project area are linear drainage features that are connected to other wetland systems (forested and herbaceous) as well as drainage ditches and manmade ponds. These areas throughout the project area about a variety of upland land cover types, including developed area (residential, commercial/specialty farm, roadways, etc.) and undeveloped habitats (pasturelands, hardwood conifer mixed uplands, etc.).			
Assessment area description AAs consist exclusively of manmade artificial features which have recruited shrubby species. Dominant species within the AA include Carolina willow, saltbush, wax myrtle, and Brazilian pepper with scattered cypress and slash pine. Herbaceous vegetation includes pickerelweed, lanceleaf arrowhead, maidencane, and paragrass.			
Significant nearby features None.		Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.) These systems are not unique to the regional landscape.	
Functions Provides wildlife habitat, food chain support, water storage, flow attenuation, water quality improvement, foraging areas for wading species, and other wildlife utilization.		Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use None.	
Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found) Urban wildlife, wading bird foraging, numerous species of amphibians, fish, snakes, turtles, lizards, songbirds, small mammals, spiders and insects, and white-tailed deer.		Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area) Florida sandhill crane (ST, foraging), little blue heron (ST, foraging), tricolored heron (ST, foraging), wood stork (ST, foraging), roseate spoonbill (ST, foraging), American alligator (FT, habitat and foraging), and eastern indigo snake (FT, feeding and habitat)	
Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.): Cuban brown anole, red-bellied woodpecker, great egret			
Additional relevant factors: None			
Assessment conducted by: A. Gorham		Assessment date(s): 30-Jan-24	

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Turnpike at I-95 Direct Connection Interchange	Application Number N/A	Assessment Area Name or Number FLUCFCS 631
Impact or Mitigation Impact	Assessment conducted by: A. Gorham	Assessment date: 30-Jan-24

Scoring Guidance
The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed

Optimal (10)	Moderate(7)	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)
Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support w/o pres or current 5 with 0	These systems within the project area are surrounded by various developed areas as well as undeveloped wetland and upland habitat types. Wildlife access throughout some portions is limited due to barriers (Turnpike, I-95, SE Bridge Road) and by adjacent land uses (commercial, farming operations, agricultural, etc.). Invasive exotic species are concentrated on the edge of the Turnpike/AA's.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands) w/o pres or current 4 with 0	AAs consist of manmade excavated features along the Turnpike. Some of these systems are adversely affected by runoff received from agricultural areas, pastures, the Turnpike, adjacent roadways, and surrounding development/land use practices. Portions of these systems appear to be historically wetland that were excavated and disturbed during the construction of the existing roadway. The AAs have altered hydrology due to excavation and apparent connection with adjacent drainage ditches, swales, and ponds excavated along the roadway and those associated with adjacent land use practices, increasing the amplitude and duration of water storage within these areas beyond what is typical for this type of system.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community w/o pres or current 5 with 0	AAs consist exclusively of manmade artificial features which have recruited shrubby species. Dominant species within the AA include Carolina willow, saltbush, wax myrtle, and Brazilian pepper with scattered cypress and slash pine. Herbaceous vegetation includes pickerelweed, lanceleaf arrowhead, maidencane, and paragrass. Invasive exotic species present at moderate to high density, concentrated along the roadside and within ditches connected to AAs.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)
current or w/o pres 0.47 with 0

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres = -31.62

Delta = [with-current]
-0.47

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

PART I – Qualitative Description
(See Section 62-345.400, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Turnpike at I-95 Direct Connection Interchange		Application Number N/A	Assessment Area Name or Number FLUCFCS 641
FLUCCs code 641 - Freshwater Marsh	Further classification (optional) PEM1C (Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded); PEM1Cx (Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded, Excavated)		Impact or Mitigation Site? Impact
			Assessment Area Size 1.14 acres
Basin/Watershed Name/Number St. Lucie - Loxahatchee	Affected Waterbody (Class) Class III	Special Classification (i.e. OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance) None identified.	
Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands Freshwater marsh systems within the project area are herbaceous systems that are often connected to other wetlands or surface waters via direct connection or culverts. Wetlands throughout the project area abut a variety of upland land cover types, including developed area (commercial/specialty farm, roadway, etc.) and undeveloped habitats (pasturelands, hardwood conifer mixed uplands, etc.).			
Assessment area description Dominant herbaceous vegetation within freshwater marshes of the project study area consist of torpedograss, lanceleaf arrowhead, maidencane, smartweed, pickerelweed, paragrass and spikerush.			
Significant nearby features None.		Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.) These systems are not unique to the regional landscape.	
Functions Provides wildlife habitat, food chain support, water storage, flow attenuation, water quality improvement, foraging areas for wading species, and other wildlife utilization.		Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use None.	
Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found) Urban wildlife, wading bird foraging, numerous species of amphibians, fish, snakes, turtles, lizards, songbirds, small mammals, spiders and insects, and white-tailed deer.		Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area) Florida sandhill crane (ST, foraging), little blue heron (ST, foraging), tricolored heron (ST, foraging), wood stork (ST, foraging), roseate spoonbill (ST, foraging), American alligator (FT, habitat and foraging), and eastern indigo snake (FT, feeding and habitat)	
Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.): Wood stork			
Additional relevant factors:			
Assessment conducted by: A. Gorham		Assessment date(s): 30-Jan-24	

PART II – Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation)
(See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name Turnpike at I-95 Direct Connection Interchange	Application Number N/A	Assessment Area Name or Number FLUCFCS 641
Impact or Mitigation Impact	Assessment conducted by: A. Gorham	Assessment date: 30-Jan-24

Scoring Guidance The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	Optimal (10) Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Moderate(7) Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal (4) Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Not Present (0) Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions
--	---	---	--	---

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support w/o pres or current 6 with 0	These systems within the project area are surrounded by various developed areas as well as undeveloped wetland and upland habitat types. Wildlife access throughout some portions is limited due to barriers (Turnpike, I-95, SE Bridge Road) and by adjacent land uses (commercial, farming operations, agricultural, etc.). Invasive exotic species are concentrated on the edge of the Turnpike/AA's.
.500(6)(b)Water Environment (n/a for uplands) w/o pres or current 6 with 0	Water quality varies throughout these AAs along the project corridor. Some of these systems are adversely affected by runoff received from agricultural areas, pastures, the Turnpike, adjacent roadways, and surrounding development/land use practices. Water levels in the majority of these systems appear appropriate considering natural variation and loss of hydrological connections from the existing roadway's construction. Many of these systems have altered hydrology due to apparent connection with drainage ditches, swales, and ponds excavated along the roadway and those associated with adjacent land use practices, reducing the amplitude and duration of water storage within these areas. Water levels in the remaining portions of this community type appear appropriate considering natural variation.
.500(6)(c)Community structure 1. Vegetation and/or 2. Benthic Community w/o pres or current 5 with 0	Dominant herbaceous vegetation within freshwater marshes of the project study area consist of torpedograss, lanceleaf arrowhead, maidencane, smartweed, pickerelweed, paragrass and spikerush. Typical age / structure of plant community in all strata. Invasive exotic species present at low to moderate density, concentrated along the roadside and within ditches connected to AAs.

Score = sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)	
current or w/o pres	with
0.57	0

If preservation as mitigation,
Preservation adjustment factor =
Adjusted mitigation delta =

For impact assessment areas
FL = delta x acres = -0.65

Delta = [with-current]
-0.57

If mitigation
Time lag (t-factor) =
Risk factor =

For mitigation assessment areas
RFG = delta/(t-factor x risk) =

APPENDIX J

Agency Coordination

Agency Coordination Documents

- Loxahatchee River Management Coordinating Council Meeting Presentation (January 27, 2025)
- Sovereign Submerged Lands Determination Request to Florida Department of Environmental Protection (April 23, 2025)
- Sovereign Submerged Lands Determination Response from Florida Department of Environmental Protection (April 24, 2025)
- USFWS Meeting Notes (August 20, 2025)
- SFWMD Interagency Environmental Look Around (ELA) Meeting Notes (August 21, 2025)

Loxahatchee River Management
Coordinating Council Meeting
Presentation

January 27, 2025

Presentation to the Loxahatchee River Management Coordinating Council January 27, 2025

Turnpike (SR 91) and I-95 (SR 9) Direct Connection Interchange PD&E Study in Martin County

Financial Project ID #: 446975-1

Presenter: Jazlyn Heywood, P.E.



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Purpose and Need
2. Project Alternatives
3. Schedule



LOCATION AND PURPOSE & NEED



Project Purpose & Need

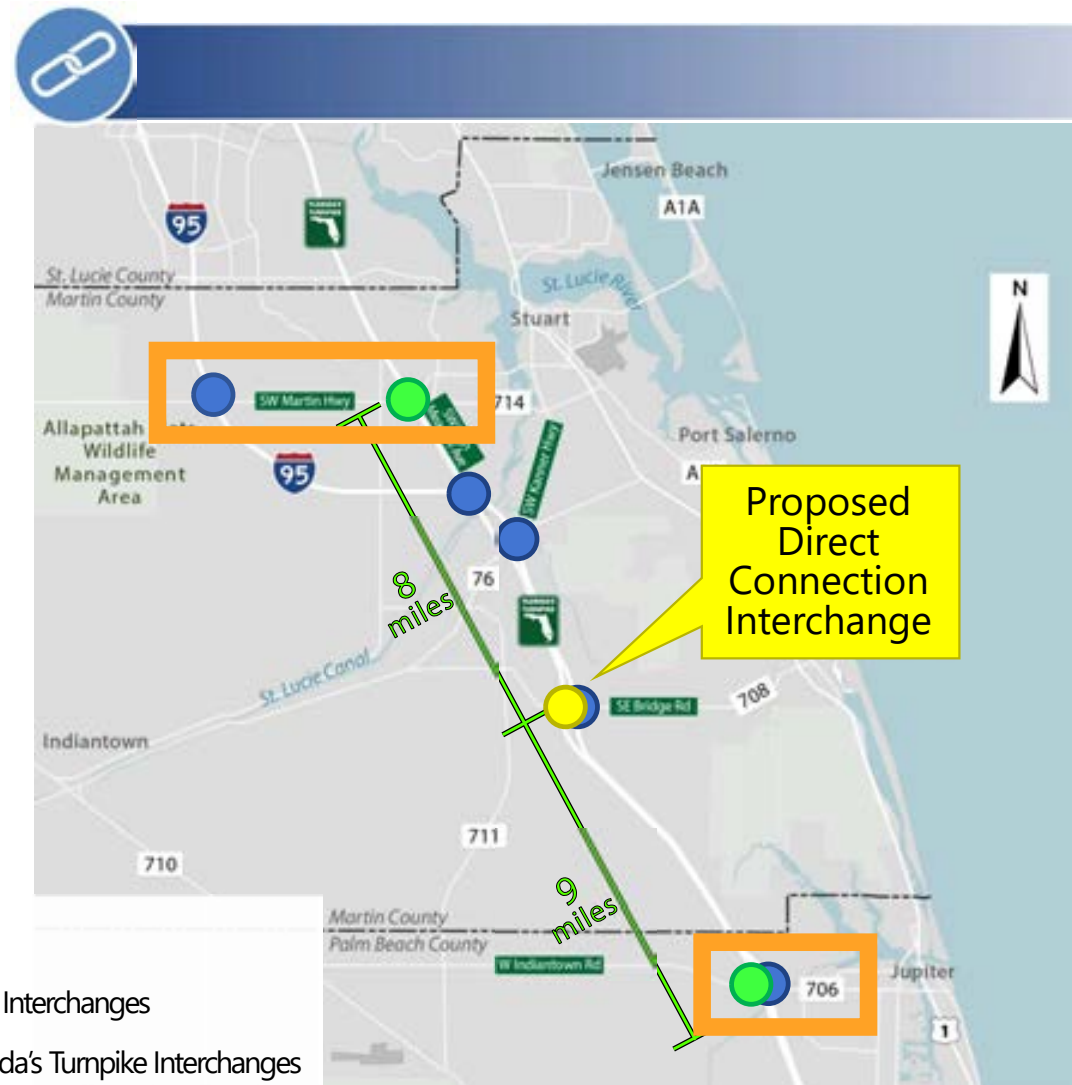


PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED – IMPROVE SYSTEM LINKAGE

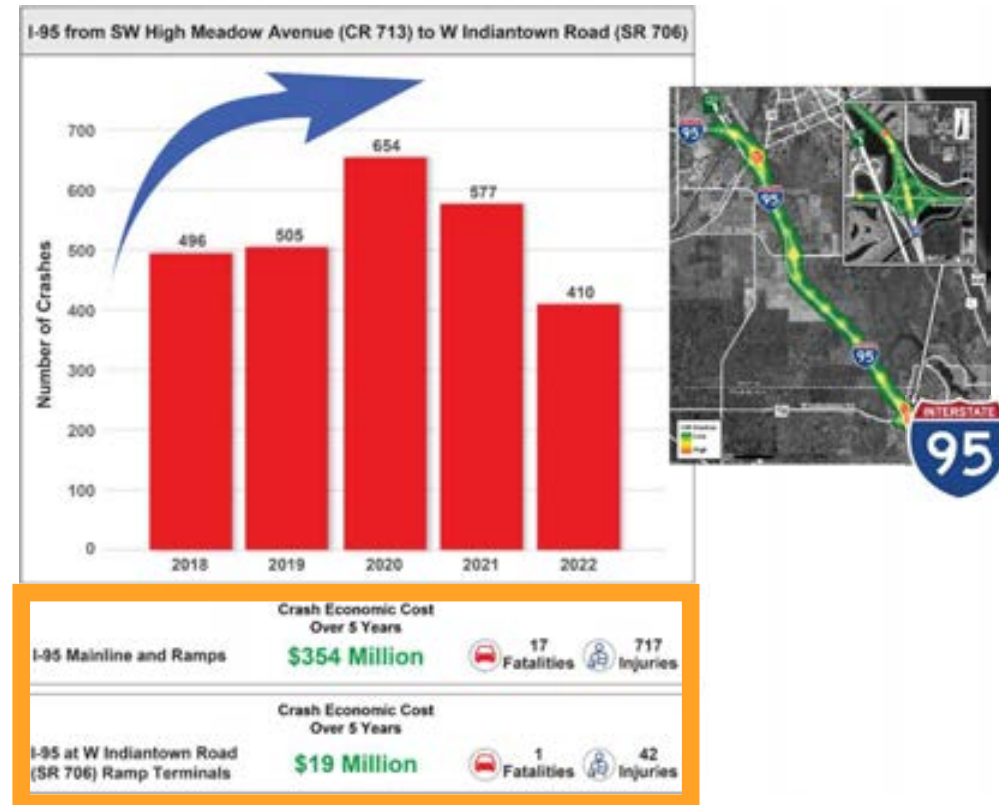
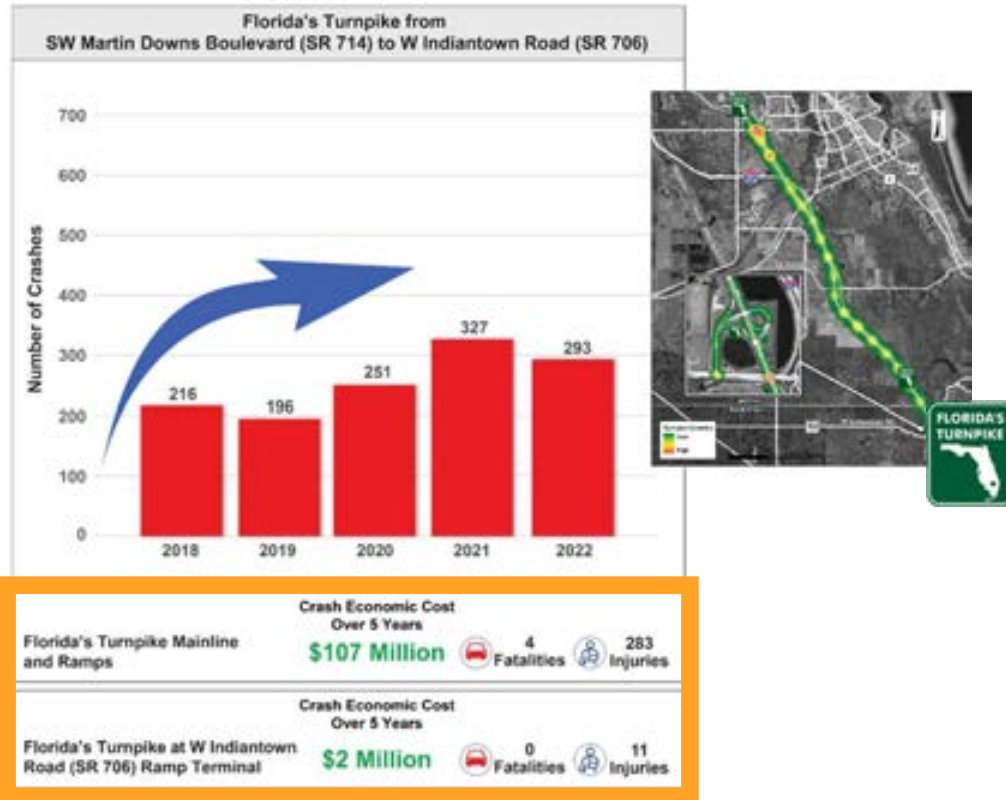
- No existing direct connections between Florida's Turnpike and I-95
- Local roadway network used to switch between facilities at Martin Highway or Indiantown Road
- System-to-system connection needed to improve linkage

Legend:

- I-95 Interchanges
- Florida's Turnpike Interchanges



PROJECT PURPOSE & NEED - ENHANCE SAFETY

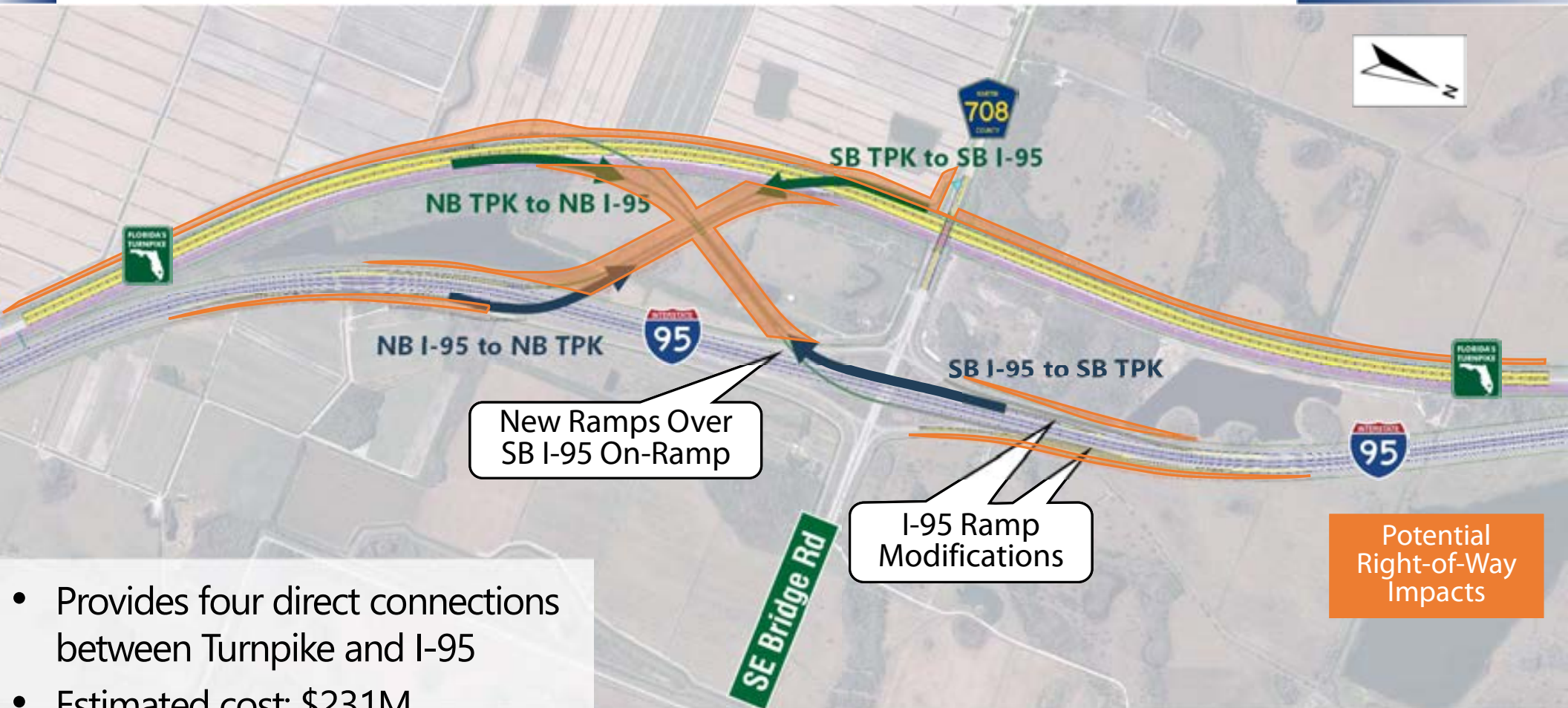


Enhance emergency response and evacuation

- Both Turnpike and I-95 are critical in facilitating traffic movement during emergency response and evacuation periods

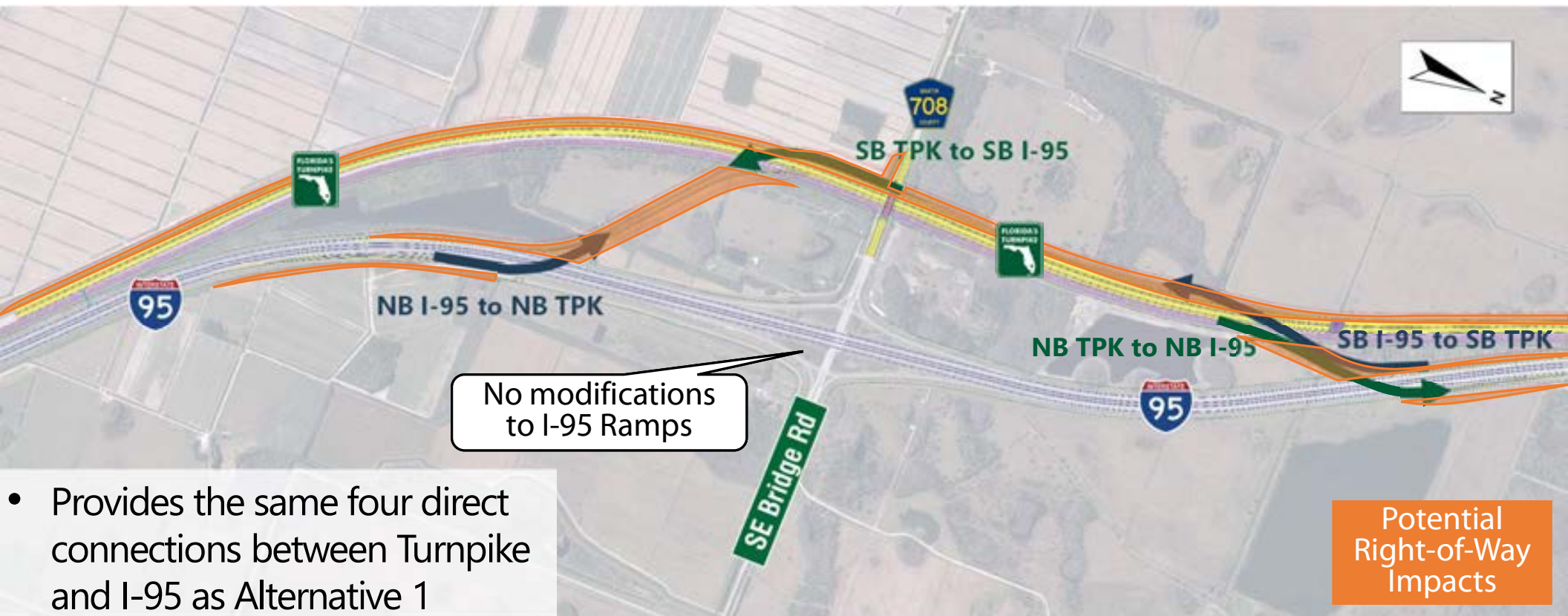


ALTERNATIVE 1



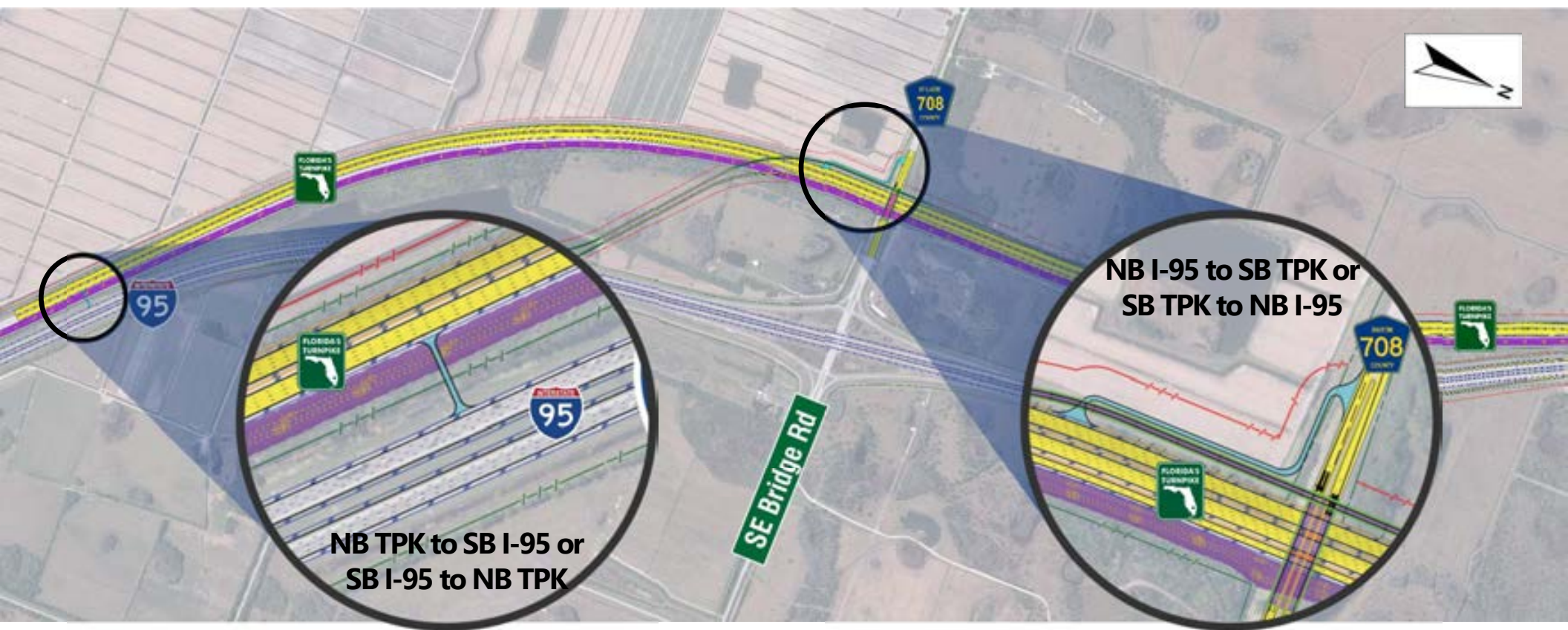
- Provides four direct connections between Turnpike and I-95
- Estimated cost: \$231M

ALTERNATIVE 2



- Provides the same four direct connections between Turnpike and I-95 as Alternative 1
- Estimated cost: \$156M

ALTERNATIVES 1 & 2 – EMERGENCY ACCESS ROADS



ALTERNATIVES 1 & 2 – 2050 TRAFFIC BENEFITS

New Direct Connection Interchange

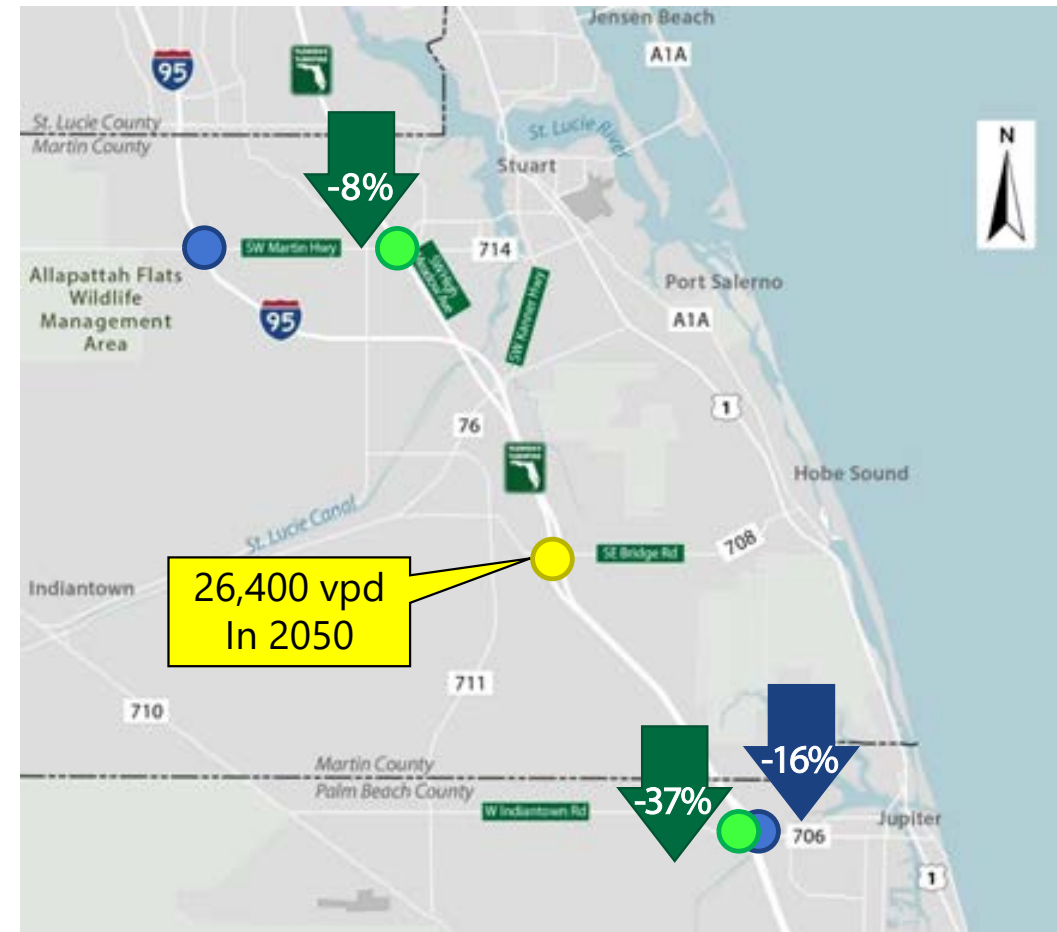
- 26,400 vehicles per day

West Indiantown Road Interchange

- Crossover traffic removed: 15,600 AADT
- 37% decrease at Turnpike interchange
- 16% decrease at I-95 interchange

Southwest Martin Highway Interchange

- Cross over traffic removed: 3,200 AADT
- 8% decrease at Turnpike interchange



EVALUATION MATRIX

FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE (SR 91) AND INTERSTATE 95 (I-95)

DIRECT CONNECTION INTERCHANGE IN MARTIN COUNTY
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY

Financial Project Identifications (FPID) Number: 446975-1



Alternative 1



Alternative 2



Alternatives Public Information Meeting | Virtual - Wednesday, July 17, 2024 | In-Person - Thursday, July 18, 2024
Indian River State College | Chastain Campus | Clara & Gladys Wolf High-Technology Center | Susan Johnson Auditorium | 2400 SE Salerno Rd | Stuart

	No Build Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Right-of-Way			
Right-of-Way Impacts (Acres)	0	67	76
Parcels Impacted (Number)	0	16	21
Residential Relocations (Number)	0	0	0
Commercial Relocations (Number)	0	0	0
Cultural Resources			
Historic (Number-Effect)	0	0	0
Archaeological Sites (Number)	0	0	0
Recreational Areas (Number)	0	0	0
Natural Resources			
Wetland Impacts (Acres)	0	80	71
Surface Water Impacts (Acres)	0	16	12
Floodplain Impacts (Acres)	0	0	0
Listed Species & Habitat (High/Med/Low/None)	None	Low	Low
Physical Resources			
Contamination Sites (High/Med Number)	0	0	0
Cost			
Construction	\$ 0	\$ 184 M	\$ 121 M
Design	\$ 0	\$ 19 M	\$ 12 M
Right-of-Way	\$ 0	\$ 10 M	\$ 11 M
Construction Engineering & Inspection	\$ 0	\$ 18 M	\$ 12 M
Total Cost	\$ 0	\$ 231 M	\$ 156 M
<i>Approximate Values Subject to Change</i>			



	No Build Alternative	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Right-of-Way			
Right-of-Way Impacts (Acres)	0	67	76
Parcels Impacted (Number)	0	16	21
Residential Relocations (Number)	0	0	0
Commercial Relocations (Number)	0	0	0
Cultural Resources			
Historic (Number-Effect)	0	0	0
Archaeological Sites (Number)	0	0	0
Recreational Areas (Number)	0	0	0
Natural Resources			
Wetland Impacts (Acres)	0	80	71
Surface Water Impacts (Acres)	0	16	12
Floodplain Impacts (Acres)	0	0	0
Listed Species & Habitat (High/Med/Low/None)	None	Low	Low
Physical Resources			
Contamination Sites (High/Med Number)	0	0	0
Cost			
Construction	\$ 0	\$ 184 M	\$ 121 M
Design	\$ 0	\$ 19 M	\$ 12 M
Right-of-Way	\$ 0	\$ 10 M	\$ 11 M
Construction Engineering & Inspection	\$ 0	\$ 18 M	\$ 12 M
Total Cost	\$ 0	\$ 231 M	\$ 156 M

LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINES
- EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE
- EXISTING LIMITED ACCESS RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE
- POTENTIAL RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE
- POTENTIAL LIMITED ACCESS RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE
- FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION (FGT) UNOCCUPIED RIGHTS
- WETLANDS/OTHER SURFACE WATERS
- PROPOSED BARRIER
- PROPOSED ROADWAY
- PROPOSED BRIDGE



www.TPK-I-95-Interchange-Study.com



Presentation to LRMCC – January 27, 2025

Turnpike (SR 91) and I-95 (SR 9) Direct Connection Interchange PD&E Study in Martin County
FPID: 446975-1



ANTICIPATED PERMITS

- **SFWMD Environmental Resource Permit**
- **Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Permit**
- **FDEP NPDES Permit**
- **USFWS Concurrence on Protected Species**
- **FFWCC Concurrence on Protected Species**

PROJECT SCHEDULE



Schedule is subject to change

PROJECT WEBSITE & CONTACT INFORMATION

Project Website:

www.TPK-I-95-Interchange-Study.com

Project Manager Contact Information:

Jazlyn Heywood, P.E.

Florida's Turnpike Enterprise

P.O. Box 613069

Ocoee, FL 34761-3069

Jazlyn.Heywood@dot.state.fl.us

407.264.3298

THANK YOU!



Sovereign Submerged Lands
Determination Request to Florida
Department of Environmental
Protection

April 23, 2025

April 23, 2025

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of State Lands
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 100
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Re: **Sovereignty Submerged Lands Determination Request**
I-95 at Turnpike Direct Connection Interchange PD&E Study
Martin County, Florida
Section, Township, and Range (see Attachment A)
FPID Number: 446975-1-22-01

To Whom It May Concern,

Kisinger Campo & Associates, Corp. is conducting an environmental analysis on the behalf of the Florida Department of Transportation, Florida's Turnpike Enterprise (FTE) to evaluate alternatives for the direct connection of Interstate 95 (I-95) and Florida's Turnpike in Stuart, Martin County, Florida. The project crosses an unnamed tributary and several other channelized water courses. The location can be seen on the attached Project Location Map and Topographic Map, and include:

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Section	Township	Range
Unnamed Trib. to South Fork St. Lucie River	27.0773870	-80.2492590	16	39S	41E

As part of our environmental analysis, we are requesting a Sovereignty Submerged Lands determination for the above listed tributary and any additional Sovereignty Submerged Lands within the project limits and its 0.5-mile buffer, included in your records. Please refer to the attached figures and table to facilitate your determination.

We appreciate your prompt response to this request for a Sovereignty Submerged Lands determination for the referenced tributary, and any additional Sovereignty Submerged Lands. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at ashley.gorham@kisingercampo.com or 813.871.5331.

Sincerely,

Ashley Gorham
Senior Environmental Scientist

Attachments: Attachment A: Section, Township, Range Table
Figure 1: Project Location Map
Figure 2: Project USGS Topographic Map

cc. Files

I-95 Direct Connection Interchange PD&E Study FPID Number: 446975-1-22-01		
Attachment A: Project Section, Township, Range		
Section	Township	Range
20	39 S	41 E
22	39 S	41 E
10	40 S	41 E
15	39 S	41 E
35	39 S	41 E
11	40 S	41 E
21	39 S	41 E
34	39 S	41 E
16	39 S	41 E
27	39 S	41 E
3	40 S	41 E
33	39 S	41 E
28	39 S	41 E
17	39 S	41 E
2	40 S	41 E
4	40 S	41 E

Sovereign Submerged Lands
Response from Florida Department of
Environmental Protection

April 24, 2025



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF Environmental Protection

Ron DeSantis
Governor

Alexis A. Lambert
Secretary

Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399

April 24, 2025

Ms. Ashley Gorham, Sr. Environmental Scientist, Project Manager
Kisinger Campo & Associates
agorham@kcaeng.com

Dear Ms. Gorham,

This letter is in response to your recent inquiry requesting a determination of state owned lands in Section 21, Township 39 South, Range 41 East; Martin County.

Based on the review of records within the Title and Land Records Section our records indicate that the lands at the subject site may be subject to Sovereign Submerged Lands Easement Number 29196 to Florida Gas Transmission Company. Uplands within the project site were conveyed to the Florida Coastline & Canal Transportation Company in TIITF Deed Number 15972.

The Board of Trustees hold title to the lands in Deed dated November 2, 1967, and Certificate dated July 26, 1989, recorded in Official Records Book 823, Page 1450.

The state has insufficient information to make a determination of ownership of the other waterbodies of interest along the project route. Therefore, we recommend that the proprietary requirements that would normally apply to state owned lands not apply to these waterbodies at this time.

The conclusions stated herein are based on a review of records currently available within the Department of Environmental Protection as supplemented, in some cases, by information furnished by the requesting party and do not constitute a legal opinion of title. A permit from the Department of Environmental Protection and other federal, state and local agencies may be required prior to conducting activities.

Should you have any questions regarding this determination, please contact Sarah Branham, Government Operations Consultant II, at mail station 108 at the above address or call (850) 245-2788.

Sincerely,

Karen McMillan for Scott Woolam

Scott Woolam, Chief
Division of State Lands
Bureau of Survey and Mapping
SW/sb

F:\TITLE\Sarah\2025\TITLE DETERMINATIONS\MARTIN\WS 135804\LETTER TO Ashley Gorham

This Instrument Prepared By:
Ruby D. Clary
Submerged Lands Section
Bureau of Land Management Services
1900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Mail Station No. 125
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION
RIGHT-OF-WAY
1375 CROSS CREEK CIRCLE
TALLAHASSEE, FL 32301

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND
OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

SOVEREIGN SUBMERGED LANDS EASEMENT

Easement No. 29196
BOT FILE NO. 432741819

(4540-43)

THIS EASEMENT is hereby granted by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida, hereinafter referred to as the Grantor.

WITNESSETH: That for the faithful and timely performance of and compliance with the terms and conditions stated herein, the Grantor does hereby grant to Florida Gas Transmission Company, a Soligware Corporation, hereinafter referred to as the Grantee, a nonexclusive easement on, under and across the sovereign lands, if any, located in Martin County, within the corridor more particularly described in Attachment B, dated December 1, 1994.

TO HAVE THE USE OF the hereinabove described premises for a period of 30 years from January 1, 1995, the effective date of this easement. The terms and conditions of and for which this easement is granted are as follows:

1. The described parcel of land shall be used solely to construct, maintain, operate, inspect, repair, replace or remove a pipeline and appurtenance hereto, and Grantee shall not engage in any activity except as described in the Florida Department of Environmental Resource Permitting, Permit No. 432241819 dated December 14, 1993, and as modified on March 28, 1994, May 27, 1994, July 13, 1994, August 22, 1994, October 22, 1994, and November 4, 1994.

2. The consideration for this easement shall be an amount as determined by the rule establishing fees for utility crossings. Once the rule is adopted, payment shall be remitted to the Grantor according to the rule. The established fee shall be assessed from the effective date of the subject rule.

3. Grantor neither warrants title to the lands described herein nor guarantees the suitability of any of the lands for any particular use.

4. The rights hereby granted shall be subject to any and all prior rights of the United States and any and all prior grants by the Grantor in and to the submerged lands situated within the limits of this easement.

5. Grantee shall not damage the easement lands or unduly interfere with public or private rights therein.

6. This easement is nonexclusive, and the Grantor, or its duly authorized agent, shall retain the right to enter the property or to engage in management activities not inconsistent with the use herein provided for and shall retain the right to grant compatible uses of the property to third parties during the term of this easement.

7. Grantor, or its duly authorized agent, shall have the right at any time to inspect the works and operations of the Grantee in any matter pertaining to this easement.

8. The Grantor shall investigate all claims of every nature at its expense, and shall indemnify, defend and save and hold harmless the Grantor and the State of Florida from all claims, actions, lawsuits and demands arising out of this easement.

01099512

95 JUN 18 PM 1:41

SEC. 3.2.1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 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9. Grantee waives venue as to any litigation arising from matters relating to this easement and any such litigation between Grantor and Grantee shall be initiated and maintained only in Leon County, Florida.

10. This easement shall not be assigned or otherwise transferred without prior written consent of the Grantor or its duly authorized agent which shall not be unreasonably withheld. Any assignment or other transfer without prior written consent of the Grantor shall be null and void and without legal effect. Any transfer by Grantee to a parent, subsidiary, affiliate or partner shall not be deemed an assignment and does not require the consent of Grantor provided that such assignment does not alter any liability or obligation to Grantor or relieve Grantee from the performance of any obligation to Grantor under this agreement.

11. The Grantee, by acceptance of this easement, binds itself, its successors and assigns, to abide by the provisions and conditions herein set forth, and said provisions and conditions shall be deemed covenants of the Grantee, its successors and assigns. In the event the Grantee fails or refuses to comply with the provisions and conditions herein set forth or in the event the Grantee violates any of the provisions and conditions herein, Grantee shall have 90 days from receipt of same to begin to rectify such defaults. Should Grantee fail to begin to rectify such defaults within said 90 days this easement may be terminated by the Grantor upon 30 days written notice to Grantee. If terminated, all of the above-described parcel of land shall revert to the Grantor. All costs, including attorneys' fees, incurred by the Grantor to enforce the provisions of this easement shall be paid by the Grantee. All notices required to be given to Grantee by this easement or applicable law or administrative rules shall be sufficient if sent by U.S. Mail to the following address:

Florida Gas Transmission Company
Post Office Box 1188
Houston, Texas 77251-1188

The Grantee agrees to notify the Grantor by certified mail of any changes to this address at least ten (10) days before the change is effective.

12. The Grantee shall assume all responsibility for liabilities that accrue to the subject property or to the improvements thereon, including any and all drainage or special assessments or taxes of every kind and description which are now or may be hereafter lawfully assessed and levied against the subject property during the effective period of this easement which result from the grant of this easement or the activities of Grantee hereunder.

13. Renewal of this easement is at the sole option of the Grantor. Such renewal shall be subject to the terms, conditions and provisions of current management standards and applicable laws, rules and regulations in effect at that time. In the event that Grantee is in full compliance with the terms of this easement, the Grantee shall be allowed a 30-day grace period after expiration of this easement to apply in writing for a renewal. If the Grantee fails to apply for a renewal within the grace period, or in the event the Grantor does not grant a renewal, the Grantee shall vacate the premises and remove all structures and equipment occupying and erected thereon at its expense.

14. If the Grantee does not remove said structures and equipment occupying and erected upon the premises after expiration or cancellation of this easement, such structures and equipment will be deemed forfeited to the Grantor, and the Grantor may authorize removal and may sell such forfeited structures and equipment after 60 days written notice by certified mail addressed to the Grantee at the address specified in item 11 or at such address on record as provided to the Grantor by the Grantee. However, such remedy shall be in addition to all other remedies available to Grantor under applicable laws, rules and regulations including the right to compel removal of all structures and the right to impose administrative fines.

15. No failure, or successive failures, on the part of the Grantor to enforce any provision, nor any waiver or successive waivers on its part of any provision herein, shall operate as a discharge thereof or render the same inoperative or impair the right of the Grantor to enforce the same upon any renewal thereof or in the event of subsequent breach or breaches.

16. The Grantee, at its own expense, shall record this easement and any subsequent approved renewal and/or modified easements in the official records of the county within which the easement site is located within ten (10) days after receipt of a fully executed copy of this easement, and shall provide the Grantor with a copy of the recorded easement indicating the book and page at which the easement is recorded.

(4540-413)

WITNESSES:

Latania Peoples
Original Signature

Latania Peoples
Typed/Printed Name of Witness

Keith E. Clayton
Original Signature

Keith E. Clayton
Typed/Printed Name of Witness

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LEON

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL
IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND OF THE STATE
OF FLORIDA

(SEAL)

by Carolyn Thompson
Carolyn Thompson, Senior
Management Analyst II, Bureau of
Land Management Services,
Division of State Lands, Agent
for the Board of Trustees of the
Internal Improvement Trust Fund

"GRANTOR"

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 4th day of April, 1995, by Carolyn Thompson, Senior Management Analyst II, who is personally known to me.

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

Logan E. McCall Jr.
Notary Attorney

Notary Public, State of Florida

Printed, Typed or Stamped Name

My Commission Expires:

Commission/Serial No.



WITNESSES:

C. S. McKinnis
Original Signature

C. S. McKinnis
Typed/Printed Name of Witness

John J. Hennessy
Original Signature

John J. Hennessy
Typed/Printed Name of Witness

STATE OF FloridaCOUNTY OF Levy

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 30th day of December, 1995, by Leonard L. Hilton of Florida Gas Transmission Company, a Delaware corporation, on behalf of the corporation. He is personally known to me or who has produced a Texas, as identification.

My Commission Expires:

April 1995Commission/Serial No. 1000000000

Florida Gas Transmission Company (SEAL)
Grantor

by Leonard L. Hilton
Original Signature of Executing Authority

LEONARD L. HILTON
Typed/Printed Name of Executing Authority

Vice President
Title of Executing Authority

"GRANTEE"

Notary Public, State of Florida

Printed, Typed or Stamped Name

(4540-43)

ATTACHMENT A THROUGH MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

DESCRIPTION OF EASEMENT AREA FOR ROUTE OF PIPELINES FOR FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY

AN EASEMENT OVER ALL SOVEREIGN LANDS, IF ANY, LYING WITHIN THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE LINE DESCRIPTION OF VARYING WIDTHS LOCATED IN MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA. ALL BEARINGS, DISTANCES AND COORDINATES ARE BASED ON THE FLORIDA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM (EAST ZONE) IN U.S. SURVEY FEET (GRID) AND REFERENCED TO THE NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (READJUSTMENT OF 1990):

COMMENCE AT A POINT ON SAID REFERENCE LINE LYING IN ST. LUCIE COUNTY (N=1045678.51 E=872935.55)

THENCE S 23°25'07" E, 1319 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE ST. LUCIE - MARTIN COUNTY LINE AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF AN EASEMENT 200 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 100 FEET EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE:

THENCE CONTINUE S 23°25'07" E, 622.30 FEET (N=1043895.57 E=873706.93);

THENCE S 37°19'05" E, 98.95 FEET (N=1043818.87 E=873766.92);

THENCE S 23°35'04" E, 2226.93 FEET (N=1041775.95 E=874657.91);

THENCE S 23°45'35" E, 1401.95 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 200 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=1040452.83 E=875222.76) OF AN EASEMENT 235 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 135 FEET EASTERLY AND 100 FEET WESTERLY OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE:

THENCE CONTINUE S 23°45'35" E, 200.00 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 235 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=1040309.78 E=875303.34) OF AN EASEMENT 200 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 100 FEET EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE:

THENCE CONTINUE S 23°45'35" E, 695.27 FEET (N=1038673.44 E=875583.46);

THENCE S 30°20'41" E, 345.95 FEET (N=1038349.07 E=875703.74);

THENCE S 28°41'53" E, 573.42 FEET (N=1036846.06 E=875979.09);

THENCE S 31°07'16" E, 2264.57 FEET (N=1034924.57 E=877177.60);

THENCE S 30°42'03" E, 962.09 FEET (N=1036080.22 E=877679.81);

THENCE S 31°27'36" E, 2362.71 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 200 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=1034054.82 E=878912.12) OF AN EASEMENT 245 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 145 FEET EASTERLY AND 100 FEET WESTERLY OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE:

THENCE CONTINUE S 31°27'36" E, 100.00 FEET (N=1033979.57 E=878954.31);

(CONTINUED ON SHEET 2 OF 11)

(FOR SKETCH SEE SHEETS 7 THRU 11)

CERTIFICATION:

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE DESCRIPTION SKETCH REPRESENTED HEREON MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 610.07, F.S.C.

SAID [Signature]
FLORIDA REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR NO. 4900
NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SEAL

(4540-43)

Attachment A
Page 5 of 12 Pages
Easement No. 29196

SKETCH - NOT A SURVEY

LEGEND ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS P.O.C. POINT OF COMMENCEMENT P.O.B. POINT OF BEGINNING — RL — REFERENCE LINE — // — PIPELINE — R — RAILROAD — F — FENCE	 SCALE: 1"=1' DATE: 11/28/04 DRAWN BY: KIL W.D. NO.: JOB NO.: 2122-000 CHECKED: SJC	FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY Houston, Texas DESCRIPTION FOR EASEMENT CROSSING MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA	ENRON GAS PIPELINE GROUP DWG NO.: MRG1.DWG REVISION DATE: SHEET 1 OF 11
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MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

(CONTINUED FROM SHEET 1 OF 11)

THENCE S 49°07'55" E, 264.12 FEET (N=1033793.18 E=879151.50);

THENCE S 31°03'52" E, 279.33 FEET (N=1033556.03 E=879299.10);

THENCE S 17°15'01" E, 182.31 FEET (N=1033381.92 E=879353.17);

THENCE S 30°57'27" E, 104.44 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 345 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=1033292.35 E=879408.89) OF AN EASEMENT 345 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 245 FEET EASTERLY AND 100 FEET WESTERLY OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE;

THENCE CONTINUE S 30°57'27" E, 529.53 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 345 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=1032838.26 E=879579.28) OF AN EASEMENT 200 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 100 FEET EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE;

THENCE CONTINUE S 30°57'27" E, 544.20 FEET (N=1032371.58 E=879659.22);

THENCE S 31°32'01" E, 4384.87 FEET (N=1028634.21 E=882252.51);

THENCE S 33°14'17" E, 987.32 FEET (N=1027808.42 E=882793.68);

THENCE S 29°42'40" E, 856.39 FEET (N=1027064.64 E=883218.15);

THENCE S 33°04'08" E, 642.82 FEET (N=1026525.95 E=883568.91);

THENCE S 31°09'51" E, 211.00 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 200 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=1026345.39 E=883678.10) OF AN EASEMENT 230 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 130 FEET EASTERLY AND 100 FEET WESTERLY OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE;

THENCE CONTINUE S 31°09'51" E, 330.00 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 230 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=1026088.69 E=883833.35) OF AN EASEMENT 200 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 100 FEET EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE;

THENCE CONTINUE S 31°09'51" E, 3551.30 FEET (N=1023049.88 E=885071.13);

THENCE S 31°38'45" E, 4838.43 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 200 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=1018930.94 E=888209.76) OF AN EASEMENT 230 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 130 FEET EASTERLY AND 100 FEET WESTERLY OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE;

THENCE CONTINUE S 31°38'45" E, 207.69 FEET (N=1018753.96 E=888318.83);

THENCE S 31°25'11" E, 92.11 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 230 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=1018575.41 E=888366.94) OF AN EASEMENT 200 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 100 FEET EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE;

THENCE CONTINUE S 31°25'11" E, 2354.72 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 200 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=1018458.85 E=888602.03) OF AN EASEMENT 235 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 135 FEET EASTERLY AND 100 FEET WESTERLY OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE;

(CONTINUED ON SHEET 3 OF 11)

(FOR SKETCH SEE SHEETS 7 THRU 11)

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE DESCRIPTION SKETCH REPRESENTED HEREBY MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 810.07, F.A.C.

SAM J. DOOPER III
FLORIDA REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR NO. 4900
NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SEAL

(4540-43)

Attachment A
Page 5 of 15 Pages
Easement No. 29196
SKETCH - NOT A SURVEY

LEGEND ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS		FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY Houston, Texas		ENRON GAS PIPELINE GROUP	
P.O.C. P.O.B.	POINT OF COMMENCEMENT POINT OF BEGINNING	SCALE 1"=1'	W.O. NO. JOB NO. 2175000	Dwg. No. MRC2.DWG	REVISION DATE
— RL —	REFERENCE LINE	DATE 11/25/24	DRAWN BY KRL	SHEET 2 OF 11	
— PP —	PIPELINE				
— RR —	RAILROAD				
— F —	FENCE				

MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

(CONTINUED FROM SHEET 2 OF 11)

THENCE CONTINUE S 31°29'11" E, 225.93 FEET (N=1016463.64 E=889721.60);

THENCE S 31°07'43" E, 71.07 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 235 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=1016402.80 E=889758.34) OF AN EASEMENT 200 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 100 FEET EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE;

THENCE CONTINUE S 31°07'43" E, 812.85 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 200 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=1015707.00 E=890178.55) OF AN EASEMENT 200 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 100 FEET EASTERLY AND 100 FEET WESTERLY OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE;

THENCE CONTINUE S 31°07'43" E, 250.00 FEET (N=1015493.00 E=890307.80);

THENCE S 32°11'27" E, 1708.71 FEET (N=1014046.96 E=891218.09);

THENCE S 31°32'03" E, 100.00 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 255 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=1013901.72 E=891270.39) OF AN EASEMENT 600 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 500 FEET EASTERLY AND 100 FEET WESTERLY OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE;

THENCE CONTINUE S 31°32'03" E, 2056.40 FEET (N=1012208.92 E=892345.85);

THENCE S 37°32'04" E, 55.22 FEET (N=1012155.31 E=892362.88);

THENCE S 28°32'47" E, 107.93 FEET (N=1012016.58 E=892438.35);

THENCE S 33°24'50" E, 621.38 FEET (N=1011497.90 E=892780.54);

THENCE S 31°18'21" E, 164.78 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 600 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=1011365.68 E=892861.00) OF AN EASEMENT 200 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 100 FEET EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE;

THENCE CONTINUE S 31°18'21" E, 1448.60 FEET (N=1010129.91 E=893613.02);

THENCE S 33°42'02" E, 549.73 FEET (N=1009572.57 E=893913.04);

THENCE S 35°03'37" E, 943.23 FEET (N=1008929.90 E=894495.53);

THENCE S 38°08'47" E, 1019.65 FEET (N=1008148.57 E=895154.66);

THENCE S 41°12'13" E, 1672.19 FEET (N=1006739.98 E=896307.86);

THENCE S 38°50'53" E, 553.38 FEET (N=1006309.00 E=896735.07);

THENCE S 35°07'00" E, 126.47 FEET (N=1006706.83 E=896809.61);

THENCE S 34°25'00" E, 501.33 FEET (N=1005793.37 E=897092.96);

THENCE S 33°03'38" E, 396.78 FEET (N=1005460.83 E=897309.41);

THENCE S 30°20'15" E, 628.90 FEET (N=1004918.05 E=897827.07);

(CONTINUED ON SHEET 4 OF 11)

(FOR SKETCH SEE SHEETS 7 THRU 11)

CERTIFICATION:

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE DESCRIPTION SKETCH REPRESENTED HEREON MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 81019, B.F.A.C.

SAMUEL COOPER, JR.
FLORIDA REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR NO. 4900
NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SEAL

(4540-43)

Attachment A
Page 7 of 15 Pages
Easement No. 29196

SKETCH — NOT A SURVEY

LEGEND ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS P.O.C. POINT OF COMMENCEMENT P.O.B. POINT OF BEGINNING — R — REFERENCE LINE — // — PIPELINE — + — AIR/ROAD — * — FENCE	FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY Houston, Texas DESCRIPTION FOR EASEMENT CROSSING MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA SCALE: 1" = 1' DATE: 11/29/94 DRAWN BY: KJL W.D. NO.: 208 JOB NO.: 2175 DCS ENR'D: S.C.	ENRON GAS PIPELINE GROUP DWG NO.: MRO3 DWG REVISION DATE: SHEET 3 OF 11
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MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

(CONTINUED FROM SHEET 3 OF 11)

THENCE S 27°22'29" E, 575.71 FEET (N=1004406.81 E=897891.78);
 THENCE S 25°12'10" E, 421.41 FEET (N=1004025.51 E=898071.23);
 THENCE S 22°19'21" E, 3943.83 FEET (N=1000377.23 E=899559.17);
 THENCE S 28°56'05" E, 93.71 FEET (N=1000295.21 E=899614.50);
 THENCE S 24°03'18" E, 69.68 FEET (N=1000231.61 E=899642.94);
 THENCE S 13°38'36" E, 117.31 FEET (N=1000117.61 E=899670.61);
 THENCE S 22°14'22" E, 2081.60 FEET (N=998190.86 E=900458.45);
 THENCE S 32°12'23" E, 74.50 FEET (N=998127.82 E=900498.16);
 THENCE S 22°16'05" E, 156.85 FEET (N=997982.58 E=900557.63);
 THENCE S 11°34'12" E, 08.50 FEET (N=997915.47 E=900571.37);
 THENCE S 22°19'35" E, 6104.48 FEET (N=992289.61 E=902890.35);
 THENCE S 20°17'45" E, 478.46 FEET (N=991819.86 E=903056.32);
 THENCE S 19°22'31" E, 191.24 FEET (N=991639.45 E=903119.75);
 THENCE S 17°04'37" E, 135.11 FEET (N=991510.29 E=903159.44);
 THENCE S 25°31'00" E, 74.54 FEET (N=991443.58 E=903192.72);
 THENCE S 15°58'47" E, 477.09 FEET (N=990987.30 E=903337.04);
 THENCE S 14°48'21" E, 175.63 FEET (N=990916.54 E=903377.18);
 THENCE S 13°43'53" E, 337.13 FEET (N=990459.05 E=903457.20);
 THENCE S 12°22'24" E, 330.08 FEET (N=990165.84 E=903527.93);
 THENCE S 09°55'02" E, 916.25 FEET (N=989264.07 E=903685.73);
 THENCE S 04°35'30" E, 060.37 FEET (N=988406.47 E=903754.61);
 THENCE S 01°51'10" E, 433.69 FEET (N=987973.01 E=903768.63);
 THENCE S 00°04'12" E, 1807.85 FEET (N=985160.17 E=903771.19);
 THENCE S 01°01'49" E, 031.52 FEET (N=985533.75 E=903782.65);
 THENCE S 14°50'20" W, 72.13 FEET (N=985464.02 E=903764.07);
 THENCE S 02°27'13" E, 705.70 FEET (N=984755.89 E=903784.29);

(CONTINUED ON SHEET 5 OF 11)

(FOR SKETCH SEE SHEETS 7 THRU 11)

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE DESCRIPTION SKETCH REPRESENTED HEREON MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 617, F.S.F.A.C.

SAV S. COOPER, III
 FLORIDA REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR NO. 4900
 NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SEAL

(4540-43)

Attachment A
 Page 6 of 15 Pages
 Easement No. 29196

SKETCH — NOT A SURVEY

LEGEND ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS P.O.C. POINT OF COMMENCEMENT M.O.B. POINT OF BEGINNING --- RL --- REFERENCE LINE ---//--- PIPELINE ---+--- RAILROAD ---X--- FENCE	 SCALE: 1" = 1' DATE: 11/28/04 DRAWN BY: KIL CHECKED BY: SJC	FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY Houston, Texas DESCRIPTION FOR EASEMENT CROSSING MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA	ENRON GAS PIPELINE GROUP DWG NO.: MRC4.DWG REVISION DATE: SHEET 4 OF 11
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MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

(CONTINUED FROM SHEET 4 OF 11)

THENCE S 15°26'22" E, 84.30 FEET (N=984677.54 E=903815.73);
 THENCE S 05°04'25" E, 142.07 FEET (N=984536.13 E=903828.29);
 THENCE S 07°59'49" W, 71.87 FEET (N=984464.95 E=903819.29);
 THENCE S 10°59'24" E, 1334.20 FEET (N=983155.22 E=904073.64);
 THENCE S 16°26'34" E, 488.78 FEET (N=982686.43 E=904212.00);
 THENCE S 21°55'27" E, 804.62 FEET (N=981940.00 E=904512.43);
 THENCE S 32°22'47" E, 45.32 FEET (N=981901.73 E=904536.69);
 THENCE S 03°53'36" E, 65.99 FEET (N=981872.69 E=904595.05);
 THENCE S 27°26'59" E, 690.12 FEET (N=981260.27 E=904914.07);
 THENCE S 13°21'25" W, 82.35 FEET (N=981180.15 E=904895.05);
 THENCE S 20°08'55" E, 137.58 FEET (N=981059.95 E=904961.99);
 THENCE S 32°32'02" E, 540.53 FEET (N=980534.25 E=905252.69);
 THENCE S 35°53'44" E, 480.04 FEET (N=980215.38 E=905534.14);
 THENCE S 40°05'27" E, 595.68 FEET (N=979759.67 E=905917.75);
 THENCE S 47°37'29" E, 96.72 FEET (N=979694.82 E=905983.84);
 THENCE S 43°35'44" E, 178.09 FEET (N=979602.05 E=906077.15);
 THENCE S 30°39'40" E, 40.78 FEET (N=979532.38 E=906116.44);
 THENCE S 45°53'14" E, 12597.11 FEET (N=970263.89 E=915152.91);
 THENCE S 45°06'23" E, 1856.78 FEET (N=955476.54 E=916500.96);
 THENCE S 45°01'34" E, 2561.23 FEET (N=956797.79 E=918344.50);
 THENCE S 44°09'19" E, 508.54 FEET (N=957332.93 E=918598.76);
 THENCE S 41°20'45" E, 830.08 FEET (N=956709.76 E=919247.12);
 THENCE S 37°28'11" E, 688.51 FEET (N=955244.25 E=919603.92);
 THENCE S 35°22'51" E, 464.16 FEET (N=955655.81 E=919872.67);
 THENCE S 33°31'16" E, 565.93 FEET (N=956147.26 E=922958.35);
 THENCE S 34°34'39" E, 1211.92 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 200 FOOT
 EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=960149.41 E=923696.18) OF AN
 EASEMENT 225 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 125 FEET EASTERLY AND 100 FEET
 WESTERLY OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE:

(CONTINUED ON SHEET 6 OF 11)

(FOR SKETCH SEE SHEETS 7 THRU 11)

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE DESCRIPTION SKETCH
 REPRESENTED HEREON MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS
 OF CHAPTER 176, F.A.C.

SAM J. COOPER, JR.
 FLORIDA REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR NO. 4900
 NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SEAL

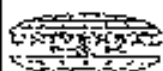
Attachment A
 Page 9 of 15 Pages
 Easement No. 29196

SKETCH - NOT A SURVEY

(4540-43)

LEGEND ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

P.O.C. POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
 P.O.B. POINT OF BEGINNING
 REF. REFERENCE LINE
 P.P. PIPELINE
 R.R. RAILROAD
 FENCE



SCALE: 1"=40'
 DATE: 11/29/94
 DRAWN BY: KIC
 CHECKED BY: SJC

FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY Houston, Texas

DESCRIPTION
 FOR EASEMENT CROSSING
 MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

ENRON GAS PIPELINE GROUP

DWG NO.: MRDS.DWG
 REVISION DATE:

SHEET 5 OF 13

MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

(CONTINUED FROM SHEET 5 OF 11)

THENCE CONTINUE S 34°34'39" E, 163.02 FEET (N=960015.19 E=923778.69);

THENCE S 32°42'56" E, 237.00 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 225 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=959815.79 E=923906.78) OF AN EASEMENT 200 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 100 FEET EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE:

THENCE CONTINUE S 32°42'56" E, 1540.96 FEET (N=958519.28 E=924739.62);

THENCE S 33°31'12" E, 2316.31 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 200 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=956588.19 E=926018.75) OF AN EASEMENT 200 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 100 FEET EASTERLY AND 100 FEET WESTERLY OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE:

THENCE CONTINUE S 33°31'12" E, 100.00 FEET (N=956504.62 E=926071.96);

THENCE S 25°14'45" W, 157.68 FEET (N=956362.20 E=926006.73);

THENCE S 33°39'41" E, 200.00 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 280 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=956195.73 E=926117.58) OF AN EASEMENT 200 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 100 FEET EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE:

THENCE CONTINUE S 33°39'41" E, 2147.73 FEET (N=954408.12 E=927308.03);

THENCE S 31°09'15" E, 84.80 FEET TO THE TERMINUS OF SAID 200 FOOT EASEMENT AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING (N=954336.55 E=927351.90) OF AN EASEMENT 200 FEET IN WIDTH, LYING 100 FEET EASTERLY AND 100 FEET WESTERLY OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REFERENCE LINE:

THENCE CONTINUE S 31°09'15" E, 85 FEET, MORE OR LESS TO THE MARTIN - PALM BEACH COUNTY LINE AND THE TERMINUS OF SAID EASEMENT. THE SIDELINES OF SAID EASEMENT ARE TO BE EXTENDED OR SHORTENED TO MEET AT ANGLE POINTS AND TO TERMINATE IN THE ST. LUCIE - MARTIN COUNTY LINE AND IN THE MARTIN - PALM BEACH COUNTY LINE, SUBJECT TO EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY OF RECORD.

(FOR SKETCH SEE SHEETS 7 THRU 11)

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE DESCRIPTION SKETCH REPRESENTED HEREON MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 17-6, F.A.C.

SAV CHOPIN
FLORIDA REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR NO. 4500
NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SEAL

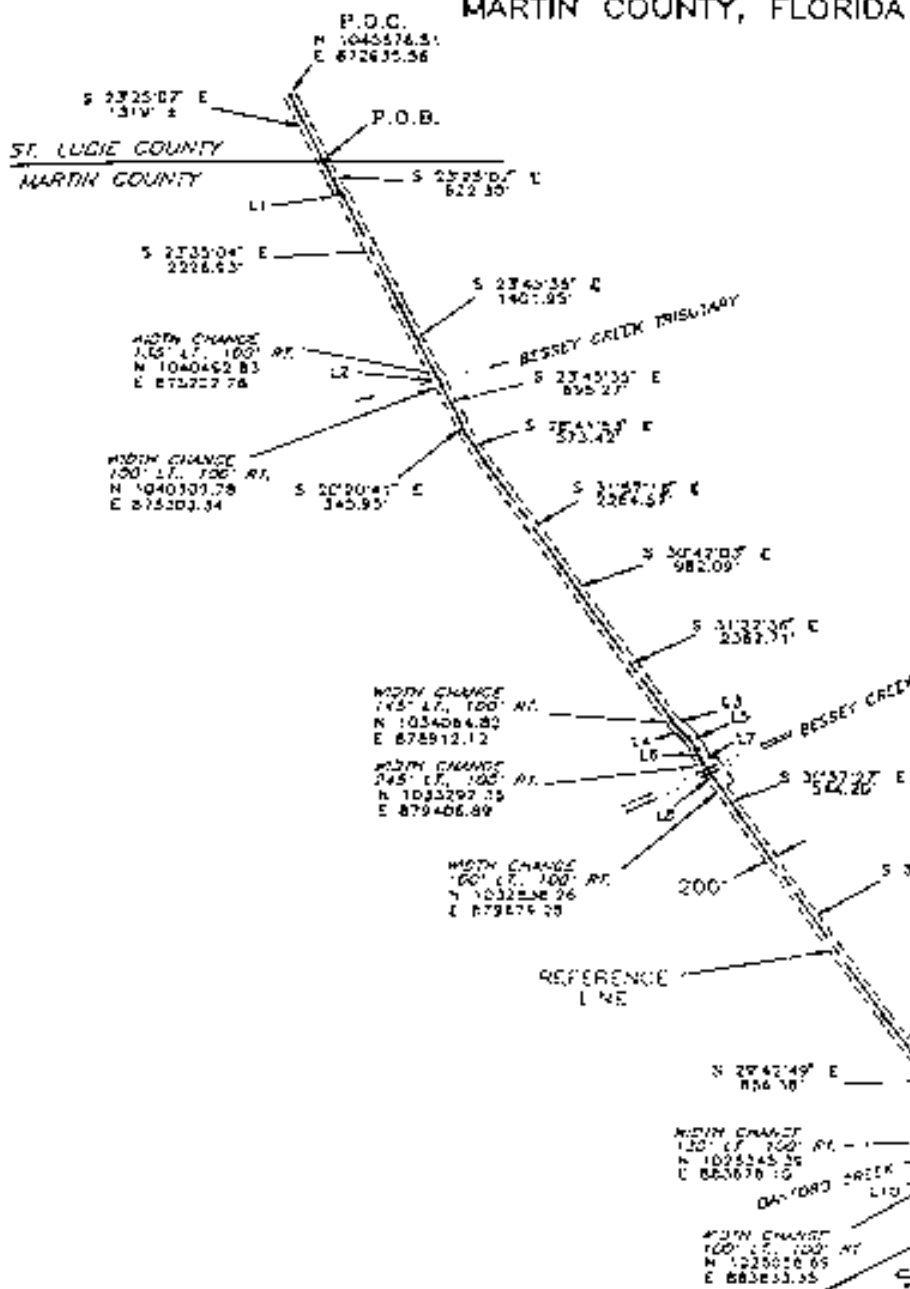
(LS 43-43)

Attachment A
Page 10 of 15 Pages
Easement No. 29196

SKETCH - NOT A SURVEY

LEGEND ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS P.O.C. POINT OF COMMENCEMENT P.O.B. POINT OF BEGINNING — REFERENCE LINE — PIPELINE — RAILROAD — FENCE	UNIVERSAL DATE: 11/28/94 DRAWN BY: WC CHECKED BY: JAC	FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY Houston, Texas DESCRIPTION FOR EASEMENT CROSSING MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA	ENRON GAS PIPELINE GROUP DWG NO.: MR06 DWG REVISION DATE: SHEET 6 OF 11
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MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA



LINE	DIRECTION	DISTANCE
L1	S 37°19'08" E	98.95'
L2	S 23°45'35" E	200.00'
L3	S 31°27'36" E	100.00'
L4	S 45°07'55" E	264.12'
L5	S 31°53'52" E	279.33'
L6	S 17°15'01" E	182.31'
L7	S 30°57'27" E	104.44'
L8	S 30°57'27" E	529.53'
L9	S 31°09'51" E	211.00'
L10	S 31°09'51" E	300.00'



CERTIFICATION

I, SAM J. COOPER III, SURVEYOR, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE DESCRIPTION SKETCH REPRESENTED HEREON MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 610.07-6, F.A.C.

SAM J. COOPER III
FLORIDA REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR NO. 4900
NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SEAL

Attachment A
Page 11 of 15 Pages
Easement No. 29196

NOTES:

- 1) SKETCH, NOT A SURVEY, IF THERE IS A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE DESCRIPTION AND THE SKETCH, THE DESCRIPTION WILL CONTROL.
- 2) FIELD WORK COMPLETED: 11/94
- 3) COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON THE FLORIDA STATE COORDINATE SYSTEM, EAST ZONE, NAD 83, 1990 ADJ, ALL BEARINGS AND DISTANCES ARE GRD
- 4) SEE SHEET(S) 1-8 FOR DESCRIPTION CONCERNING THIS SKETCH.

SKETCH - NOT A SURVEY

LEGEND ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS		FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY Houston, Texas		ENRON GAS PIPELINE GROUP	
P.O.C.	POINT OF COMMENCEMENT	SCALE	1" = 3000'	DATE	11/29/94
P.O.B.	POINT OF BEGINNING	DATE	11/29/94	JOB NO.	2175.000
— R —	REFERENCE LINE	DEKAR ET	CHRS	CHRS	CHRS
— P —	POWERS				
— F —	RAILROAD				
— F —	FENCE				
SKETCH OF DESCRIPTION FOR EASEMENT IN MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA				DWG NO.	MR02.DWG
				REVISION DATE	
				SHEET 7 OF 11	

MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

SEE SHEET 7 OF 11

REFERENCE LINE

WIDTH CHANGE
130' LT., 100' RT.
N 1018930.94
E 888263.76

WIDTH CHANGE
100' LT., 100' RT.
N 1018875.41
E 888366.94

WIDTH CHANGE
133' LT., 100' RT.
N 1016659.86
E 889602.03

WIDTH CHANGE
100' LT., 100' RT.
N 1018422.80
E 885738.34

WIDTH CHANGE
135' LT., 100' RT.
N 1015707.90
E 890178.15

WIDTH CHANGE
200' LT., 100' RT.
N 1012961.72
E 891270.39

WIDTH CHANGE
100' LT., 100' RT.
N 1011365.68
E 892861.00

LINE	DIRECTION	DISTANCE
L11	S 31°38'48" E	207.89'
L12	S 31°29'11" E	92.11'
L13	S 31°29'11" E	228.93'
L14	S 31°07'43" E	71.07'
L15	S 31°32'03" E	100.00'
L16	S 17°32'04" E	56.22'
L17	S 28°32'47" E	157.53'
L18	S 31°19'21" E	154.78'
L19	S 36°07'00" E	126.47'



STATE HWY. NO. 76

SEE SHEET 9 OF 11

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE DESCRIPTION SKETCH REPRESENTS HEREON MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 610.17 - F.A.C.

SAM J. COOPER III
FLORIDA REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR NO. 4900
NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SEAL

(4540-43)

Attachment A
Page 12 of 15 Pages
Easement No. 29196

NOTES:

- 1.) SKETCH, NOT A SURVEY. IF THERE IS A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE DESCRIPTION AND THE SKETCH, THE DESCRIPTION WILL CONTROL.
- 2.) FIELD WORK COMPLETED: 11/94
- 3.) COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON THE FLORIDA STATE COORDINATE SYSTEM EAST ZONE, NAD 83, 1990 ADJ. ALL BEARINGS AND DISTANCES ARE GRID.
- 4.) SEE SHEET(S) 1-6 FOR DESCRIPTION CONCERNING THIS SKETCH.

SKETCH - NOT A SURVEY

LEGEND ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS		FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY Houston, Texas		ENBRON GAS PIPELINE GROUP	
P.O.C. P.O.B.	POINT OF COMMENCEMENT POINT OF BEGINNING	SCALE 1"=3000'	H.O. NO.	DWG. NO.	MROB.DWG
---RL---	REFERENCE LINE	DATE 11/29/94	JOB NO. 275,000	REVISION DATE	
---	PIPELINE	DRAWN BY JL	CHECKED JL		
---	RAILROAD				
---	FENCE				
		SKETCH OF DESCRIPTION FOR EASEMENT IN MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA		SHEET 8 OF 11	

MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA



SEE SHEET 8 OF 11

S 25°21'0" E
421.41'

S 30°20'15" E
628.90'

S 27°22'29" E
275.71'

S 22°16'21" E
3943.63'

L20
L21
L22

S 22°14'25" E
2081.60'

L23
L24
L25

200'

REFERENCE
LINE

FLORIDA STATE
EASEMENT

S 27°17'40" E
175.46'

L26
L27
L28

S 1°55'47" E
477.05'

S 1°54'35" E
337.13'

S 17°27'34" E
350.08'

S 10°43'07" E
915.23'

S 0°43'39" E
880.37'

S 0°11'11" E
433.69'

S 27°24'53" E
1607.83'

S 0°10'16" E
631.02'

COUNTY ROAD NO. 708

S 0°21'15" E
708.16'

L29
L30
L31

S 10°59'21" E
1234.70'

SEE SHEET 10 OF 11

LINE	DIRECTION	DISTANCE
L20	S 28°56'05" E	93.71'
L21	S 24°05'18" E	89.68'
L22	S 1°38'36" E	17.33'
L23	S 32°12'23" E	74.60'
L24	S 22°16'06" E	156.95'
L25	S 11°34'12" E	68.50'
L26	S 18°22'31" E	191.24'
L27	S 17°04'37" E	135.11'
L28	S 26°31'00" E	74.54'
L29	S 14°48'21" E	176.63'
L30	S 4°50'20" W	72.13'
L31	S 15°26'22" E	84.30'
L32	S 05°04'26" E	142.07'
L33	S 07°58'49" W	71.87'

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE DESCRIPTION SKETCH REPRESENTED HEREON MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 81G17-6, F.A.C.

SAM J. COOCH, JR.
FLORIDA REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR NO. 4900
NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SEAL

(4540-43)

Attachment A
Page 13 of 15 Pages
Easement No. 29196

NOTES:

- 1.) SKETCH, NOT A SURVEY, IF THERE IS A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE DESCRIPTION AND THE SKETCH, THE DESCRIPTION WILL CONTROL.
- 2.) FIELD WORK COMPLETED:
11/94
- 3.) COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON THE FLORIDA STATE COORDINATE SYSTEM, EAST ZONE, NAD 83, 1990 ADJ., ALL BEARINGS AND DISTANCES ARE GRID.
- 4.) SEE SHEET(s) 1-8 FOR DESCRIPTION CONCERNING THIS SKETCH.

SKETCH -- NOT A SURVEY

LEGEND ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

P.O.B. POINT OF BEGINNING
P.O.B. POINT OF BEGINNING
— RL — REFERENCE LINE
— P — PIPELINE
— R — RAILROAD
— F — FENCE



SCALE: 1"=300'
DATE: 11/29/94
DRAWN BY: DWD
CHECKED BY: SJC

FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY
Houston, Texas

SKETCH OF DESCRIPTION
FOR EASEMENT IN
MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

ENRON
GAS PIPELINE
GROUP

DWG NO. MR09 DWG
RWS BY: SJC

SHEET 9 OF 11

MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

LINE	DIRECTION	DISTANCE
L34	S 32°22'47" E	45.32'
L35	S 63°53'36" E	65.99'
L36	S 13°21'23" W	82.35'
L37	S 28°06'55" E	137.58'
L38	S 47°37'29" E	96.22'
L39	S 43°35'44" E	128.09'
L40	S 30°39'40" E	80.98'

SEE SHEET 9 OF 11

S 10°55'25" E 1351.20'

S 10°26'34" E 468.78'

L34 S 37°26'09" E 896.12'

L35 S 32°32'07" E 940.63'

L36 S 35°52'44" E 468.04'

L37 S 40°05'27" E 595.63'

SURFACING STATE HIGHWAY

700'

REFERENCE LINE

S 45°53'14" E 12502.11'



S 45°26'35" E 1856.78'

S 45°01'34" E 2561.85'

S 44°09'19" E 508.54'

S 37°28'11" E 588.51'

S 42°20'46" E 830.08'

S 30°22'51" E 464.16'

S 33°31'18" E 5559.93'

SEE SHEET 11 OF 11

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE DESCRIPTION SKETCH REPRESENTED HEREON MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 610.17, S., F.A.C.

SAM J. COOPER III
FLORIDA REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR NO. 4500
NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SEAL

(4540-43)

NOTES:

- 1.) SKETCH, NOT A SURVEY, IF THERE IS A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE DESCRIPTION AND THE SKETCH, THE DESCRIPTION WILL CONTROL
- 2.) FIELD WORK COMPLETED: 11/94
- 3.) COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON THE FLORIDA STATE COORDINATE SYSTEM EAST ZONE, NAD 83, 1980 ADJ. ALL BEARINGS AND DISTANCES ARE GRID
- 4.) SEE SHEET(S) 1-6 FOR DESCRIPTION CONCERNING THIS SKETCH.

SKETCH - NOT A SURVEY

Attachment A
Page 14 of 15 Pages
Easement No. 29196

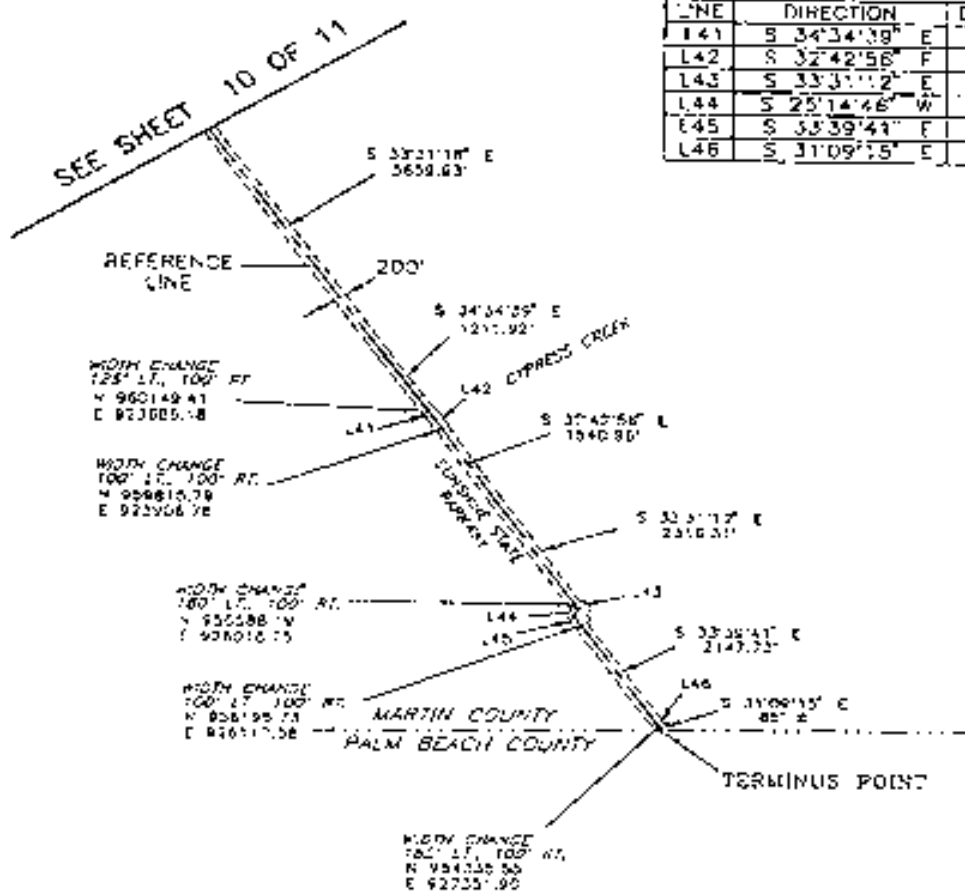
LEGEND	
ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS	
P.O.C.	POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
P.C.B.	POINT OF BEGINNING
— RL —	REFERENCE LINE
— P —	PIPELINE
— R —	RAILROAD
— F —	FENCE

SCALE	1"=3000'
DATE	11/29/94
DRAWN BY	KL
CHECKED	S-C

FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY Houston, Texas	
SKETCH OF DESCRIPTION FOR EASEMENT IN MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA	

ENRON GAS PIPELINE GROUP	
DWG NO:	MR10.DWG
REVISION DATE:	
SHEET 10 OF 11	

MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA



LINE	DIRECTION	DISTANCE
L41	S 34°34'39" E	163.02'
L42	S 37°42'58" E	237.00'
L43	S 33°31'12" E	100.00'
L44	S 25°14'46" W	157.68'
L45	S 33°39'41" E	200.00'
L46	S 31°09'15" E	84.80'

NOTES:

- 1.) SKETCH, NOT A SURVEY, IF THERE IS A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE DESCRIPTION AND THE SKETCH, THE DESCRIPTION WILL CONTROL.
- 2.) FIELD WORK COMPLETED: 11/94
- 3.) COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON THE FLORIDA STATE COORDINATE SYSTEM, EAST ZONE, NAD 83, 1990 ADJ, ALL BEARINGS AND DISTANCES ARE GRID.
- 4.) SEE SHEET(S) 1-6 FOR DESCRIPTION CONCERNING THIS SKETCH.

(1540-43)

Attachment A
Page 15 of 15 Pages
Easement No. 29196

CONFIRMATION
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE DESCRIPTION SKETCH REPRESENTED HEREON MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 175, F.S. & C.
SAULS, COOPER & ASSOCIATES
FLORIDA REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR NO. 4900
NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SEAL

SKETCH - NOT A SURVEY

LEGEND ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

P.O.C. POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
P.O.B. POINT OF BEGINNING

— H — REFERENCE LINE
— P — PAVEMENT
— R — RAILROAD
— F — FENCE



SCALE: 1" = 3000'

DATE: 11/29/94

DRAWN BY: JLS

CHECKED BY: JLS

APPROVED BY: JLS

FLORIDA GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY
Houston, Texas

SKETCH OF DESCRIPTION
FOR EASEMENT IN
MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

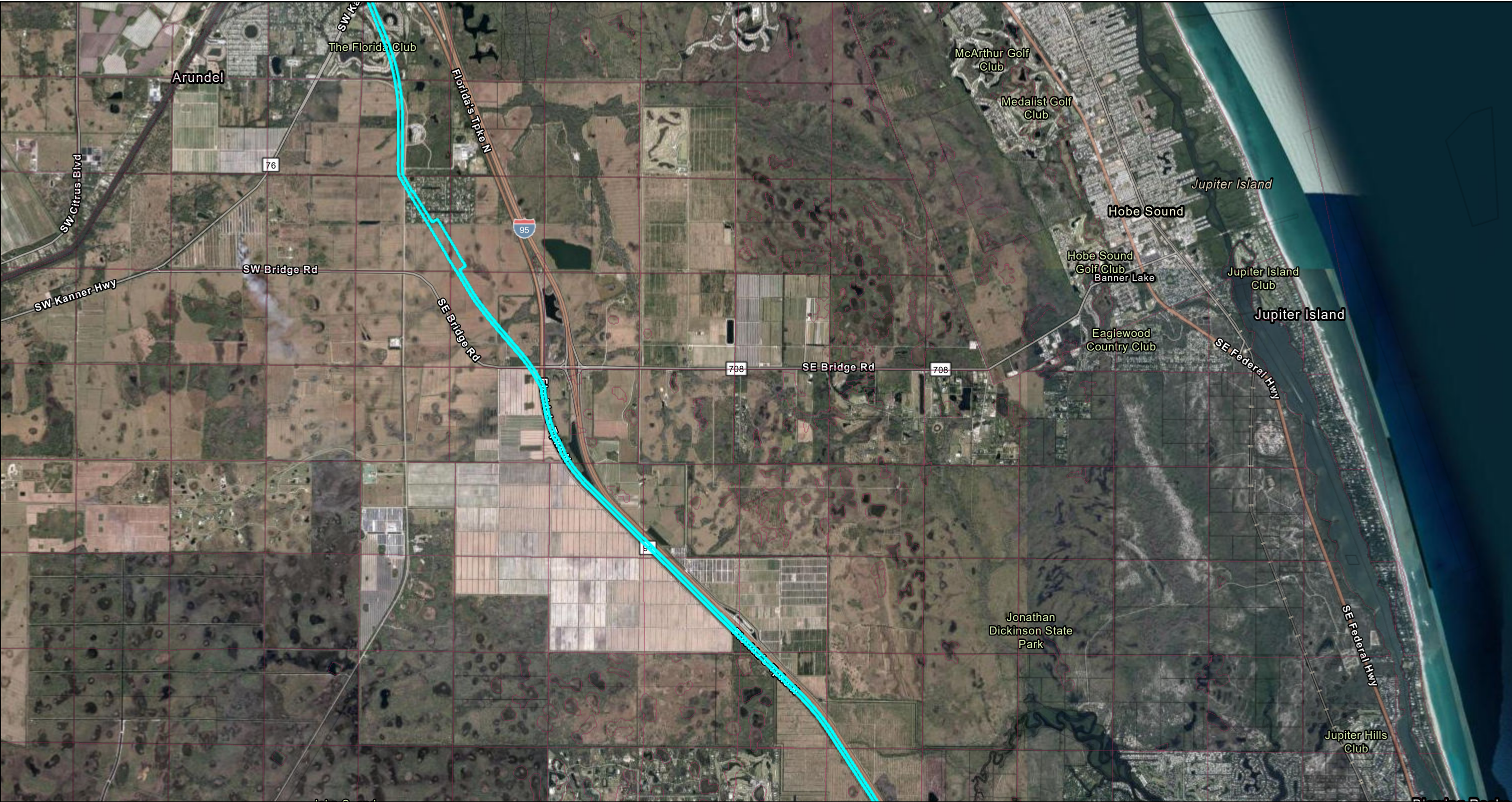
ENRON
GAS PIPELINE
GROUP

DWG NO.: MR11 DWG

REVISION DATE:

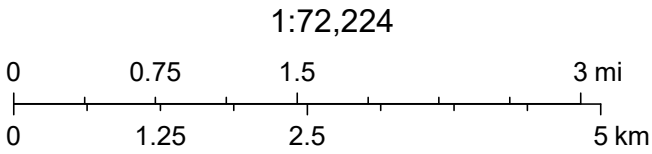
SHEET 1 OF 1

BTLDS Refresh



April 23, 2025

-  State Land Records (BTLDSR)
-  Public Land Survey System 2006



State of Florida, Earthstar Geographics, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, FDEP

117,157.29 ACRES.

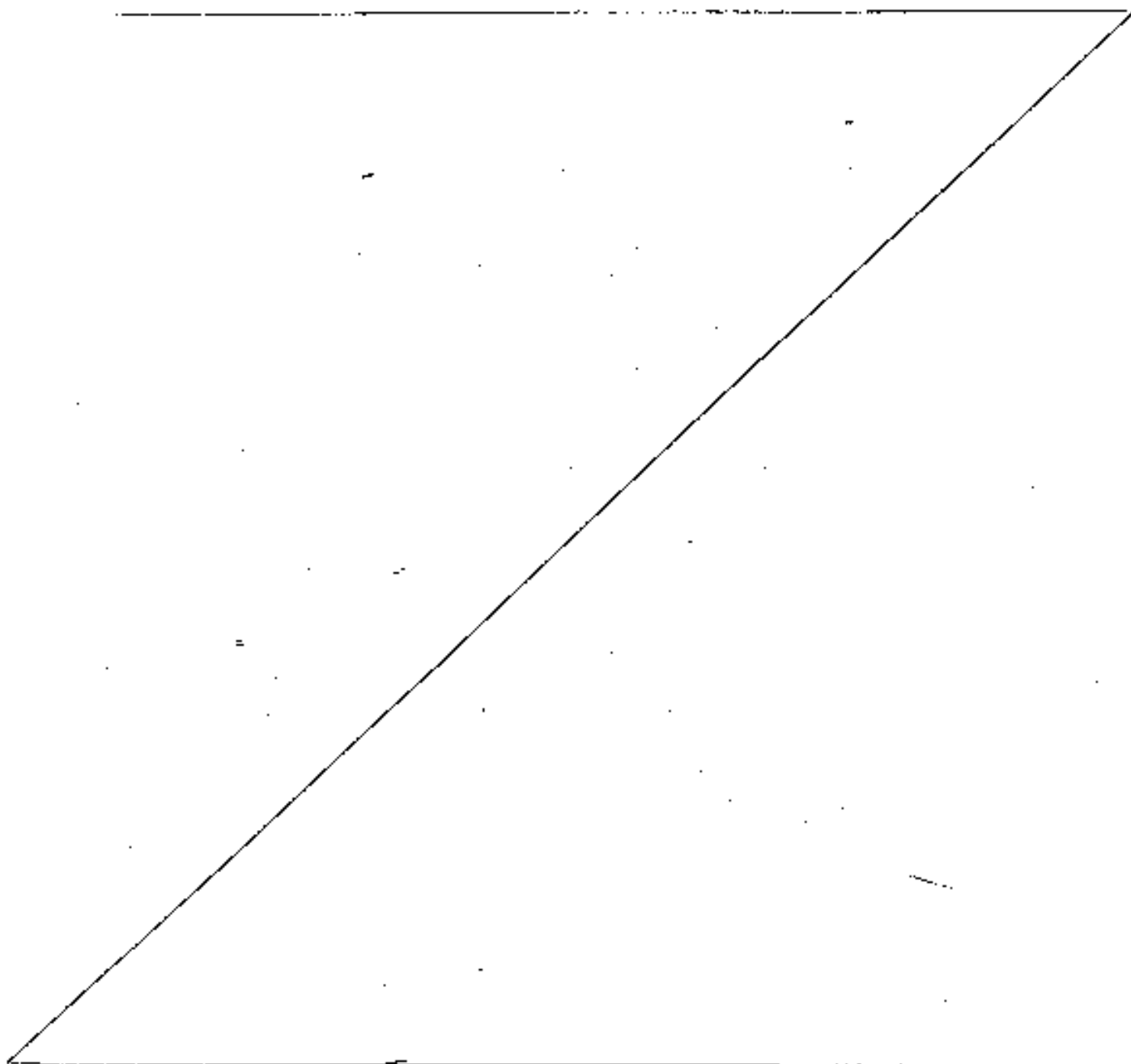
THIS INDENTURE, made this first day of December, A. D. 1906, by and between Napoleon B. Broward, Governor of the State of Florida, A. C. Groom, Comptroller, William V. Knott, Treasurer, William H. Ellis, Attorney-General, and Benjamin E. McLin, Commissioner of Agriculture, of the State of Florida, as the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, of the first part, and the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Florida, of the second part, WITNESSETH:

That for and in consideration of one dollar to the parties of the first part, by the said party of the second part in hand paid before the execution of these presents, and other valuable consideration, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, said parties of the first part as such Trustees as aforesaid, have bargained, sold, granted, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, sell, grant, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns forever, in fee simple, the following described lands in the State of Florida. In the description of said lands, Sec. stands for Section, Tp. for Township, R. for Range, N. for North, E. for East, S. for South, W. for West, and the numbers and fractional numbers represent the descriptions of lands according to the United States Surveys. All the Townships are South and all the Ranges are East, ditto marks indicate the same number and legal division as that above the same and appearing to be thereby indicated, and said lands are described on the following pages from one to seven inclusive, as follows:

DESCRIPTION	SEC.	TP.	R.	ACRES.
All	25	21	33	640.48
E $\frac{1}{2}$	26	"	"	320.24
NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, & W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	36	"	"	360.18
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	35	"	"	160.10
Lots 2 & 4	35	20	34	103.00 <i>6 miles</i>
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	26	21	34	120.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$	28	"	"	320.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$	29	"	"	320.00
N $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW $\frac{1}{4}$	30	"	"	626.25
N $\frac{1}{2}$ & SE $\frac{1}{4}$	31	"	"	502.12
All	32	"	"	640.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$	36	"	"	320.00
All	4	22	34	630.00 <i>6 miles</i>
N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ & SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	5	"	"	590.63
All	6	"	"	630.00
All	7	"	"	640.00
All	8	"	"	640.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & S $\frac{1}{2}$	9	"	"	560.28
All	10	"	"	639.76 <i>6 miles</i>
All (Fractional)	14	"	"	2.59
All	17	"	"	527.29
All (Unsurveyed)	18	"	"	640.00
All	19	"	"	640.00
All	1	23	34	120.00 <i>6 miles</i>
All	2	"	"	400.00
All	3	"	"	760.00
All	4	"	"	880.00
All	5	"	"	880.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$	8	"	"	319.80
All	9	"	"	640.48
All	10	"	"	639.48
All	11	"	"	639.25
All	12	"	"	360.00
All	13	"	"	480.00
All	14	"	"	640.00
All	15	"	"	639.76
E $\frac{1}{2}$	21	"	"	320.00
All	22	"	"	640.72

DESCRIPTION	SEC.	TP.	R.	ACRES.	
All (Fractional)	23	23	34	610.00	600 -
All "	24	"	"	200.00	500 -
All "	26	"	"	400.00	400 -
All	27	"	"	639.91	600 -
E $\frac{1}{2}$	28	"	"	320.16	"
All "	34	"	"	433.04	"
All " (Unsurveyed)	1	24	34	320.00	
All "	2	"	"	640.00	
All "	3	"	"	640.00	
All "	10	"	"	640.00	
All "	11	"	"	640.00	
All "	12	"	"	320.00	
All "	13	"	"	320.00	
All "	14	"	"	640.00	
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	18	21	36	40.18	40.18
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW $\frac{1}{4}$	30	"	"	281.31	"
All (Fractional)	36	"	"	618.50	"
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	6	22	"	80.38	"
All (Fractional)	22	23	"	23.22	"
All "	31	24	"	640.00	"
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	5	21	36	200.07	"
N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$	6	"	"	480.25	"
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	7	"	"	402.62	"
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	9	"	"	160.00	"
Lot No. 2	11	"	"	30.45	"
Lot 1 & NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	14	"	"	73.06	"
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	15	"	"	40.00	"
NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, & N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	17	"	"	440.00	40.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, & SW $\frac{1}{4}$	18	"	"	362.62	"
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, & N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	19	"	"	201.23	"
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	21	"	"	120.00	"
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	22	"	"	40.00	"
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ & W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	29	"	"	200.00	40.00
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & S $\frac{1}{2}$	30	"	"	564.80	"
All	31	"	"	645.28	"
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW $\frac{1}{4}$	32	"	"	360.00	"
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	26	22	36	80.00	"
Lot 2 of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW $\frac{1}{4}$	2	23	36	459.60	"

DESCRIPTION	SEC.	TP.	R.	ACRES.
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	18	31	39	159.84
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	19	"	"	80.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	20	"	"	160.00
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	30	"	"	80.00
All	6	33	39	638.96
All	7	"	"	640.88
All	18	"	"	640.72
All	19	"	"	640.56
All	30	"	"	640.32
All	31	"	"	640.16
All	4	35	39	657.20
All	5	"	"	656.00



2. Parcel

	Sec.	Tr.	R.	Acres.
All,	6	35	39 -	658.60.
All,	7	"	" -	641.00.
All,	8	"	" -	640.00.
All,	9	"	" -	639.60.
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	10	"	" -	240.30.
W $\frac{1}{2}$ & W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	15	"	" -	400.75.
All,	17	"	" -	640.00.
All,	18	"	" -	641.20.
All,	19	"	" -	642.40.
All,	20	"	" -	639.44.
All,	21	"	" -	638.68.
All,	22	"	" -	640.80.
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	23	"	" -	79.73.
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	24	"	" -	80.14.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	25	"	" -	40.19.
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & NW $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	26	"	" -	119.67.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$,	26	"	" -	39.89.
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	26	"	" -	119.67.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	27	"	" -	40.00.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	27	"	" -	160.00.
N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	28	"	" -	438.70.
All,	29	"	" -	640.24.
All,	30	"	" -	642.80.
All,	31	"	" -	641.20.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & S $\frac{1}{2}$,	32	"	" -	480.60.
S $\frac{1}{2}$,	33	"	" -	319.60. <i>pg 4</i>
NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & S $\frac{1}{2}$,	34	"	" -	520.00.
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & W $\frac{1}{2}$,	35	"	" -	479.70.
All,	2	36	39 -	642.64.
All,	3	"	" -	642.47.
All,	4	"	" -	645.20.
All,	5	"	" -	643.20.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	6	"	" -	160.50.
N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	8	"	" -	559.75.

	Sec.	Tp.	R.	Acres.
All,	9	36	39 -	642.48.
All,	10	"	" -	639.60.
All,	11	"	" -	641.36.
W $\frac{1}{2}$,	12	"	" -	319.20.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & S $\frac{1}{2}$,	13	"	" -	473.10.
All,	14	"	" -	641.28.
All,	15	"	" -	640.40.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	17	"	" -	239.70.
All,	21	"	" -	640.55.
All,	22	"	" -	640.32.
All,	23	"	" -	640.80.
All,	24	"	" -	638.80.
All,	25	"	" -	637.60.
All,	26	"	" -	641.12.
All,	27	"	" -	639.36.
E $\frac{1}{2}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$,	28	"	" -	400.70.
All,	34	"	" -	638.96.
All,	35	"	" -	640.80.
All,	36	"	" -	638.40.

All,	1	37	39 - @	659.98. / 10
All,	2	"	" -	661.40.
All,	3	"	" -	659.16.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	10	"	" -	239.10.
All,	11	"	" -	642.56.
All,	12	"	" -	639.60.
All,	13	"	" -	639.12.
All,	14	"	" -	642.64.
E $\frac{1}{2}$,	23	"	" -	321.48.
All,	24	"	" -	639.28.
All,	25	"	" -	637.91.
E $\frac{1}{2}$,	36	"	" -	319.23.

Lot No. 3,	8	33	40 -	24.30.
Lot No. 1,	20	"	" -	27.74.
Lot No. 2,	33	"	" -	23.25.

	Sec.	Tp.	R.	Acres.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, & S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	4	35	40 -	124.00.
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	8	"	" -	280.16.
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	9	"	" -	124.12.
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	19	"	" -	160.44.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	20	"	" -	40.10.
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	22	"	" -	40.00.
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	29	"	" -	80.05.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	30	"	" -	40.13.
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	34	"	" -	81.50.

W $\frac{1}{2}$,	19	36	40 -	321.50.
W $\frac{1}{2}$,	30	"	" -	322.14.
All,	31	"	" -	644.28.

20	W $\frac{1}{2}$,	5	37	40 -	330.60.
"	All,	6	"	" -	673.60.
"	All,	7	"	" -	652.47.
"	All,	8	"	" -	642.16.
6	Lot 1 or E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & Lot 3,	15	"	" -	105.50.
20	All,	17	"	" -	633.71.
"	All,	18	"	" -	650.85.
"	All,	19	"	" -	652.25.
"	All,	20	"	" -	640.56.
6	All,	21	"	" -	641.04.
6	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & S $\frac{1}{2}$,	27	"	" -	480.66.
6	All,	28	"	" -	639.84.
1100-1100	All,	29	"	" -	639.95.
20	All,	30	"	" -	649.73.
20	All,	31	"	" -	651.60.
20	All,	32	"	" -	639.51.
320-1100	All,	33	"	" -	638.55.
6	All,	34	"	" -	639.19.

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ & NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	1	38	40 -	208.08.
All,	2	"	" -	657.96.

		Sec.	Tp.	R.	Acres.
	All,	3	38	40 -	661.66
	All,	4	"	" -	648.76
370-into	All,	5	"	" -	665.25
20	All,	6	"	" -	658.12
20	E $\frac{1}{2}$,	7	"	" -	324.00
20	All,	8	"	" -	641.60
6-	All,	9	"	" -	635.60
6-	All,	10	"	" -	643.20
6-	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ & SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	11	"	" -	521.78
2 -	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$,	12	"	" -	487.52
6-	All,	13	"	" -	649.44
6-	All,	14	"	" -	642.20
6-	All,	15	"	" -	642.16
20	All,	17	"	" -	640.64
20	E $\frac{1}{2}$,	20	"	" -	320.08
20	All,	21	"	" -	637.36
460 into	All,	22	"	" -	642.00
6-	All,	23	"	" -	642.00
6-	All, (Fractional)	24	"	" -	604.17
6-	All, "	25	"	" -	28.44
176 into	All, "	26	"	" -	272.86
20	All,	27	"	" -	637.66
20	All,	28	"	" -	637.60
20	NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	33	"	" -	199.70
20	All,	34	"	" -	640.80
20	All, (Fractional)	35	"	" -	198.92
20	All, (Fractional)	2	39	40 -	493.48
	All,	3	"	" -	652.67
	NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	10	"	" -	160.40
	All,	11	"	" -	639.87
	All, (Fractional)	12	"	" -	413.46
	W $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$,	13	"	" -	446.87
	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, (Fractional)	13	"	" -	203.13
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ & N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$,	14	"	" -	160.24

	Sac.	Tp.	R.	Acres.
10 E $\frac{1}{2}$ & NW $\frac{1}{2}$,	24	39	40 -	487.50.
" E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	35 ✓	38	41 -	80.00.
N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	36	"	" -	559.68.
Lot 3 & NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$,	4	39	41 -	101.00.
Lots 2, 3 & 4,	5	"	" -	194.04.
All, (Fractional)	6	"	" -	44.90.
All, "	7	"	" -	610.26.
All,	8	"	" -	618.00.
W $\frac{1}{2}$,	9	"	" -	304.00.
1817-20 All,	17	"	" -	617.64.
20 All,	18	"	" -	616.30.
20 All,	19	"	" -	593.68.
20 All,	20	"	" -	641.16.
20 All,	21	"	" -	640.20.
20 W $\frac{1}{2}$,	22	"	" -	317.96.
160-20 All,	27	"	" -	639.84.
20 All,	28	"	" -	642.44.
20 All,	29	"	" -	643.56.
20 All,	30	"	" -	598.12.
20 All,	31	"	" -	597.48.
20 All,	32	"	" -	637.40.
20 All,	33	"	" -	636.44.
20 All,	34	"	" -	635.64.
20 W $\frac{1}{2}$,	2	40	41 -	320.47.
20 All,	3	"	" -	581.75.
20 All,	4	"	" -	629.56.
20 NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	5	"	" -	157.44.
Lots 1 & 2,	6	39	42 -	46.05.
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5,	7	"	" -	164.44.
All, (Fractional)	18	"	" -	431.32.
All, "	19	"	" -	544.74.
All, "	20	"	" -	55.45.
All, "	28	"	" -	131.72.
All, "	29	"	" -	297.20.
All, "	30	"	" -	639.98.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$,	33	"	" -	40.00.

Total,

117,157.29

containing ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN & 29/100, ACRES, and lying and being in the Counties of Brevard, Dade and St. Lucie, in said State of Florida.

To Have and to hold said lands, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances, including all riparian rights thereto, unto said party of the second part, its successors and assigns to its and their own benefit and use forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said Trustees have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, and have caused the seal of "THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA" to be hereunto affixed, at the Capitol, in the City of Tallahassee, on this the First day of December, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Six.

Napoleon B. Broward (Seal)
Governor.

A. C. Croson (Seal)
Comptroller.

H. V. Smith (Seal)
Treasurer.

H. H. Ellis (Seal)
Attorney-General.

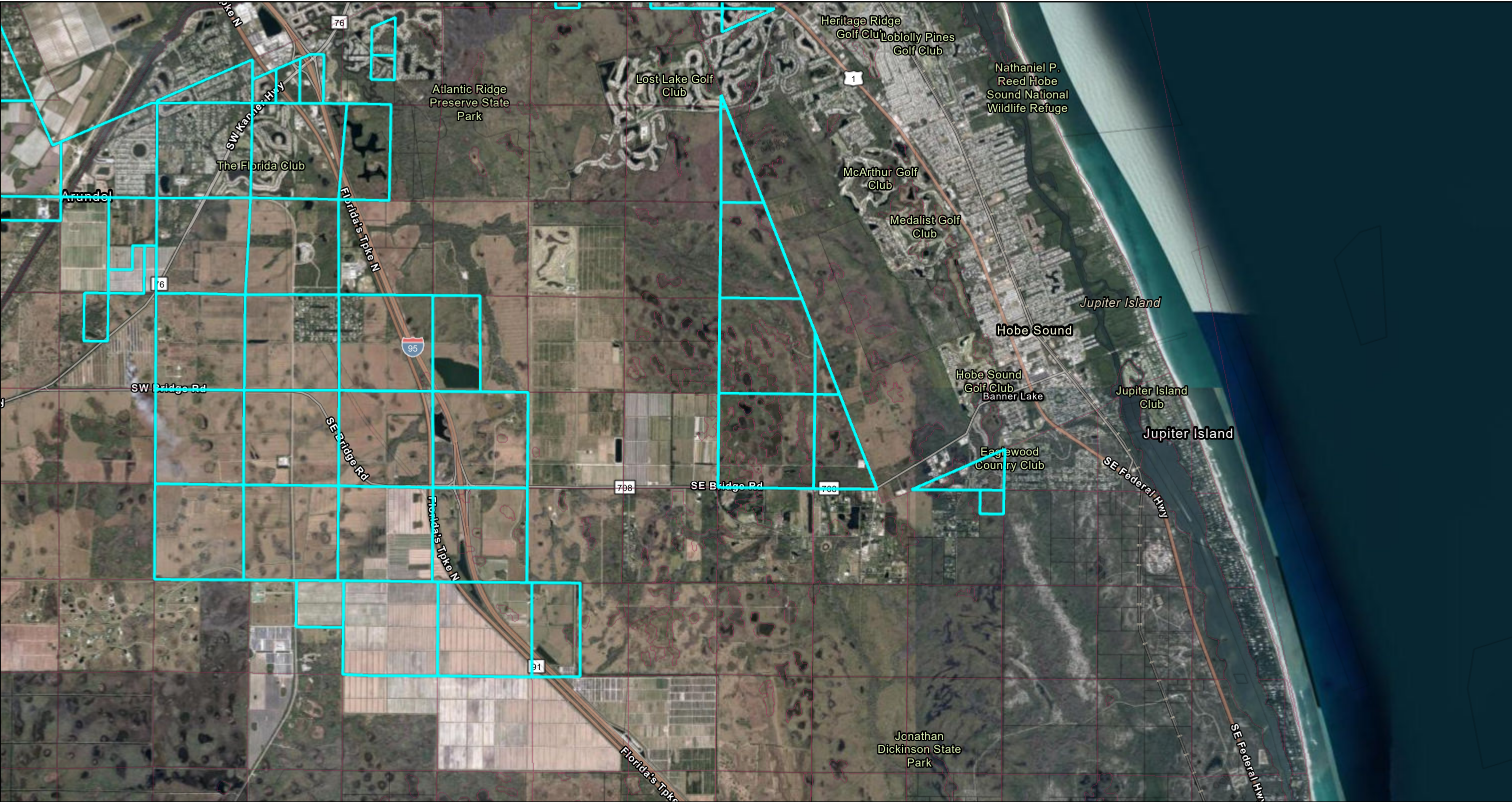
B. E. McLean (Seal)
Commissioner of Agriculture.

(SEAL)

Attest to L. H. J. Bryan
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jan. 7 - 1907 -

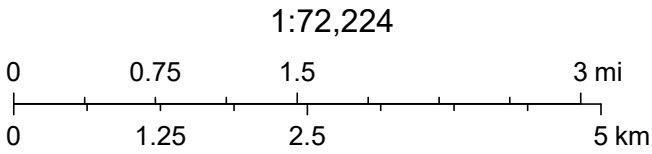
Sec. of Agr. & Mech. B. E. McLean
Commissioner of Agr. & Mech.

BTLDS Refresh



April 23, 2025

- State Land Records (BTLDSR)
- Public Land Survey System 2006



State of Florida, Earthstar Geographics, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, FDEP

Document Type: Agency Deed [ADF Coversheet]

Pursuit ID # _____ FL-SOLARIS # _____ DM ID# 2234

Original Agency | DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION [480]

Instrument Desc. | DEED

BLA Review # | _____

Facility Name | DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Consideration | _____

Document Date | 11/2/1967

Reservation | No | Reverter | No | Conservation | No | Restrictions | No |

Original County | _____

Section(s) | SEE EXHIBIT PAGES

Township(s) | _____

Range(s) | _____

Total Area | _____ | Area Unit | _____

Recording County | _____ | B: _____ | P: _____

Recording County | _____ | B: _____ | P: _____

Recording County Instrument # | _____ | I

Share Ownership | _____ | Shared Owners Name(s) | _____

Cost (LUS) | _____

Grantor's Name | STATE OF FLORIDA BOARD OF EDUCATION

Comments | TO ACCURATELY REFLECT TIITF-OWNED LANDS,
DOCUMENTATION OF TIITF OWNERSHIP
INFORMATION RELATIVE TO INVENTORY # 130190.

DADE COUNTY SEC 06 TWP 59S RGE 38E
CONVEYED ON 06/20/1972 TO
AEROJET-GENERAL CORP OF OHIO OR 7767 PG 541
SEE ATTACHED ABSTRACT BEHIND
SCHOOL LANDS DEED BY CHPT 67-2236 - 1967

Date prepped:

Tax ID # entered:

Land Use Summary #

8/27/2014

130190

D E E D

WHEREAS, by Chapter 67-2236, General Laws of 1967, it is required that on or by October 1, 1967, the STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF FLORIDA shall transfer and convey to the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida by properly executed deed, title to all real property owned by such Board and the officers thereof, and all the right, title and interest in other properties which the Board and its officers manage and control, and

WHEREAS, the STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF FLORIDA owns, or claims to own, the real property hereinafter described and desires to convey the same to the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida in compliance with the foregoing statutory provision, NOW THEREFORE,

THIS INDENTURE made this 2nd day of November, A. D. 1967, between the STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF FLORIDA, party of the first part, and the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida for the use and benefit of the State of Florida, party of the second part;

W I T N E S S E T H

That the STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF FLORIDA, party of the first part, pursuant to the mandate of the Legislature of Florida, hereinbefore mentioned, and in further consideration of the mutual covenants between the parties hereto, does hereby and herewith convey, transfer, deliver and set over to the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, party of the second part, their successors and assigns forever, all that certain parcel or parcels of land, more particularly described as follows:

BREVARD COUNTY

	<u>SEC.</u>	<u>T.S.</u>	<u>R.E.</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
All	16	25	35	639.68

BROWARD COUNTY

	<u>SEC.</u>	<u>T.S.</u>	<u>R.E.</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
All unsurveyed	16	48	36	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	49	36	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	50	36	640.00
All	16	51	36	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	48	37	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	50	37	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	48	38	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	49	38	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	48	39	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	49	39	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	50	39	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	51	39	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	48	40	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	49	40	640.00

CITRUS COUNTY

All fractional	16	18	16	318.97
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 13	16	19	16	423.61
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$; N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ & SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	16	20	17	199.50
Lots 11 to 26 inc.	14	18	16	13.27
Lots 3 and 8	9	19	20	2.12
Lots 1 and 2	3	19	20	5.98

CLAY COUNTY

SE $\frac{1}{4}$; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	16	6	23	200.50
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$; NW $\frac{1}{4}$	16	7	23	200.50

COLLIER COUNTY

All (Except W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$)	16	51	26	520.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	16	51	26	40.00
All	16	49	27	640.00
All	16	50	27	640.00
All fractional	16	52	27	572.55
All unsurveyed	16	52	28	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	53	28	640.00
All	16	52	30	640.00
All	16	49	31	640.00
All	16	50	31	640.00
All	16	51	31	640.00
All	16	52	31	640.00
All	16	53	31	640.00
All	16	49	32	640.00
All	16	50	32	640.00
All	16	52	32	640.00
All	16	49	33	640.00
All	16	50	33	640.00
All	16	52	33	640.00
All	16	51	34	640.00
All	16	52	34	640.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$	27	47	27	320.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$	34	47	27	320.00
W $\frac{1}{2}$	3	48	27	320.00

CORRECTED COPY OF
SEC 20 TWP 52S RGE 35E
DADE COUNTY

3

COLLIER COUNTY Contd.

	<u>SEC.</u>	<u>T.S.</u>	<u>R.E.</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
SW $\frac{1}{4}$	21	51	32	160.00
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	25	51	32	80.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	26	51	32	200.00
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	27	51	32	80.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	28	51	32	120.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	29	51	32	200.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$	30	51	32	160.00

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Lot 3	16	2N	16	18.20
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DADE COUNTY

All	1	52	35	640.00
All	2	52	35	640.00
All	3	52	35	640.00
All	4	52	35	640.00
All	5	52	35	640.00
All	6	52	35	640.00
All	7	52	35	640.00
All	8	52	35	640.00
All	9	52	35	640.00
All	10	52	35	640.00
All	11	52	35	640.00
All	12	52	35	640.00
All	13	52	35	640.00
All	14	52	35	640.00
All	15	52	35	640.00
All	16	52	35	640.00
All	17	52	35	640.00
All	18	52	35	640.00
All AND N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20	52	35	480.00
All	21	52	35	640.00
All	22	52	35	640.00
All	23	52	35	640.00
All	24	52	35	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	53	35	640.00
All	6	52	36	640.00
All	7	52	36	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	52	36	640.00
All	18	52	36	640.00
All	19	52	36	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	53	36	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	53	37	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	54	37	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	55	37	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	57	37	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	53	38	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	54	38	640.00
* All unsurveyed DO NOT OWN (SEE ATTACHED ABSTRACT)	16	59	38	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	52	39	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	53	39	640.00
All	15	56	37	640.00
All	16	56	37	640.00
All Sections 21, 22 and 23		56	37	1,920.00

COLLIER COUNTY Contd.

	<u>SEC.</u>	<u>T.S.</u>	<u>R.E.</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
SW $\frac{1}{4}$	21	51	32	160.00
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	25	51	32	80.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	26	51	32	200.00
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	27	51	32	80.00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	28	51	32	120.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	29	51	32	200.00
SE $\frac{1}{4}$	30	51	32	160.00

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Lot 3	16	2N	16	18.20
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DADE COUNTY

All	1	52	35	640.00
All	2	52	35	640.00
All	3	52	35	640.00
All	4	52	35	640.00
All	5	52	35	640.00
All	6	52	35	640.00
All	7	52	35	640.00
All	8	52	35	640.00
All	9	52	35	640.00
All	10	52	35	640.00
All	11	52	35	640.00
All	12	52	35	640.00
All	13	52	35	640.00
All	14	52	35	640.00
All	15	52	35	640.00
All	16	52	35	640.00
All	17	52	35	640.00
All	18	52	35	640.00
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	20	52	35	480.00
All	21	52	35	640.00
All	22	52	35	640.00
All	23	52	35	640.00
All	24	52	35	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	53	35	640.00
All	6	52	36	640.00
All	7	52	36	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	52	36	640.00
All	18	52	36	640.00
All	19	52	36	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	53	36	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	53	37	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	54	37	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	55	37	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	57	37	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	53	38	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	54	38	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	59	38	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	52	39	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	53	39	640.00
All	15	56	37	640.00
All	16	56	37	640.00
All Sections 21, 22 and 23		56	37	1,920.00

DIXIE COUNTY

	<u>SEC.</u>	<u>T.S.</u>	<u>R.E.</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
All	16	12	11	642.50

DUVAL COUNTY

All fractional unsurveyed	16	1N	28	635.50
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	16	2S	24	40.25
Part of	13	2	23	145.30

FLAGLER COUNTY

Part of	3,4	12	30	183.00
Lots 1, 2 and 3	18	10	31	187.11

HENDRY COUNTY

All	16	48	32	640.00
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HIGHLANDS COUNTY

All	16	36	32	640.00
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HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	25	30	20	20.0
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HOLMES COUNTY

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$; N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	16	4N	16W	120.00
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	20	4N	16W	40.08

INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

All fractional	16	31S	38E	9.50
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LAKE COUNTY

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$; N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$; E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	16	18	26	232.50
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	16	18	27	80.15
Lot 8 less 6.13 acres	2	19	26	4.15
Lots 7, 8, 11 & 12, Block D Mt. Vernon Sub. 6/96	30	19	25	.08

LEE COUNTY

All fractional	16	46	22	396.08
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LEVY COUNTY

All	16	15	15	640.00
All	16	16	15	596.91

MARTIN COUNTY

NW $\frac{1}{4}$; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	16	37	41	200.00
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MARTIN COUNTY Contd.

	<u>SEC.</u>	<u>T.S.</u>	<u>R.E.</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$; NW $\frac{1}{4}$; S $\frac{1}{2}$; less 414.117 acres	16	39	41	106.583
R/W Easement	3	39	37	8.76
NE $\frac{1}{4}$; E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$; NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ less 417.74 acres	12	39	37	24.11

MONROE COUNTY

All fractional	16	66	26	45.46
Lots 1, 3, 4	16	67	27	125.83
All fractional	16	65	28	60.30
Lot 1	16	66	28	86.53
Lot 1	30	63	37	36.10
Lot 1	31	63	37	37.56

NASSAU COUNTY

All fractional unsurveyed	16	2N	28	534.13
All fractional unsurveyed	16	3N	28	195.00

OKALOOSA COUNTY

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	16	5N	23W	40.00
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	2	5N	23W	40.00

OSCEOLA COUNTY

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$; S $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$; W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$; SW $\frac{1}{4}$	16	27	29	361.12
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PALM BEACH COUNTY

All unsurveyed	3	46	35	640.00
All unsurveyed	15	46	35	640.04
All unsurveyed	16	46	35	639.96
All unsurveyed	16	47	35	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	47	36	640.00
S $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$	16	47	37	480.00
Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31 and 32, less 1 acre in Elliot S/D	7	42	38	305.10
East 130 feet	16	43	38	15.8
All	6	45	38	640.00
All	7	45	38	640.00
All	8	45	38	640.00
All	16	45	38	640.00
All	17	45	38	640.00
All	16	42	39	639.68
All, Less 99.2 Acres in Deed #4243	16	43	39	540.80
All	16	46	39	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	47	39	640.00

PALM BEACH COUNTY Contd.

	<u>SEC.</u>	<u>T.S.</u>	<u>R.E.</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
All	16	42	40	640.00
All	17	44	40	640.00
All unsurveyed	35	44	40	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	45	40	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	46	40	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	47	40	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	45	41	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	46	41	640.00
All unsurveyed	16	47	41	640.00
Area West of East line of canal	16	45	35	324.08
All	11	46	35	640.00

POLK COUNTY

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	16	29	26	39.87
Lots 12 and 13	19	30	28	.28
Lot 1 or SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	21	32	28	.32

ST. LUCIE COUNTY

All	16	35	39	639.76
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VOLUSIA COUNTY

W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$; NW $\frac{1}{4}$; N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	16	17	31	400.40
All	16	18	31	641.58

WALTON COUNTY

All fractional	16	3	19W	355.91
W $\frac{1}{2}$; NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$; S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	16	2	20W	439.56

WASHINGTON COUNTY

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	16	3N	14W	40.09
Lots 2, 7 and 8	26	3N	17W	234.54

Together with all tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, with every privilege, right, title, interest and estate, reversion, remainder and easement thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same in fee simple forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the State Board of Education of Florida, have hereunto subscribed their names and have caused the official seal of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida to be hereunto affixed, in the City of Tallahassee, Florida, on this

the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1967.



Claude R. Kirk
Governor

Sam Adams
Secretary of State

Earl Faircloth
Attorney General

Howard Williams
Treasurer

Gloyd T. Christian
Superintendent of Public Instruction

As and Constituting the State Board
of Education of the State of Florida

Stockwell, Connie

**** FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

From: Patterson, Tim
Sent: Wednesday, August 27, 2014 9:41 AM
To: Sharpe, Stephen
Cc: Maddox, Rod; McClain, Nancy; Stockwell, Connie
Subject: RE: 400 acre addition to LITS

Thanks Steve.

I'm copying Title for a heads up.

Tim

From: Sharpe, Stephen
Sent: Wednesday, August 27, 2014 9:08 AM
To: Patterson, Tim
Subject: 400 acre addition to LITS

Tim,

FYI, per our conversation yesterday, this is the comment I have drafted for DMID 2234, Parcel 77242. This is clearly a scrivener's error in the reconveyance from BOE to TIITF.

Status: Completed

The described parcel is in Miami-Dade County and the conflict in Broward appears to be due to the location of the county line. However, the portion of the parcel in Section 20, T52S, 35E does not accurately reflect TIITF owned lands. DMID 127344 (TIITF to BOE) in 1950 describes the N 1/2 and SE 1/4 while DMID 2234 (BOE to TIITF) in 1967 describes the N 1/2 of SE 1/4 (with a notation of 480 acres). Mapping requires documentation of TIITF ownership of the North 1/2 and the South 1/2 of the Southeast 1/4 in BTLDS in order to add the additional 400 acres to inventory.

Action: Send to Title

Steve

TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND
STATE OF FLORIDA

DEED NO. 19557.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That the undersigned, the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00), and the conveyance to said Trustees by the State Board of Education of the State of Florida of all lands in the following sections, townships and ranges, to-wit:

IN DADE COUNTY

Section 16, Township 59 South, Range 35 East;
Section 16, Township 60 South, Range 35 East;
Section 16, Township 58 South, Range 36 East;
Section 16, Township 60 South, Range 36 East;
Section 16, Township 60 South, Range 37 East;
containing 2,430 acres, more or less,

IN MONROE COUNTY

Section 16, Township 59 South, Range 32 East;
Section 16, Township 60 South, Range 32 East;
Section 16, Township 59 South, Range 33 East;
Section 16, Township 60 South, Range 33 East;
Section 16, Township 59 South, Range 34 East;
Section 16, Township 60 South, Range 34 East;
containing 3,120 acres, more or less.

TOTAL ACREAGE 5,550 acres, more or less;

deed from said Board bearing date of January 24th, 1950, having been delivered, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and do by these presents grant and convey unto the said State Board of Education of the State of Florida, forever, the following described lands, to-wit:

* ~~N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$~~ of Section 20; All of Sections 21, 22, 23 and 24, Township 52 South, Range 35 East and All of Sections 6, 7, 18 and 19, Township 52 South, Range 36 East, containing 5,600 acres, more or less, lying and being in the County of DADE, State of Florida.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above granted and described premises unto the said State Board of Education of the State of Florida, forever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the said Trustees have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their

Deed No. 19557.



seals, and have caused the seal of the
 "DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF THE STATE
 OF FLORIDA" to be hereunto affixed, at
 the Capitol, in the City of Tallahassee,
 on this the 24th day of January, A. D.
 1950.

Julian B. Scales (SEAL)
 Governor

C. M. Dyer (SEAL)
 Comptroller

Edwin L. Ligon (SEAL)
 Treasurer

Richard W. Levin (SEAL)
 Attorney General

Richard L. Ligon (SEAL)
 Commissioner of Agriculture

As and composing the Trustees of
 the Internal Improvement Fund of
 the State of Florida.

State of Florida, County of Dade.

This instrument was filed for record the 6 day of Feb
 1950 at 10:40 A. and duly recorded in Deed
 Book 2236 Page 588 File No. 712113

E. W. LEATHERMAN
 Clerk Circuit Court

By W. J. Jorgensen D.C.

2
Z 12113

2042 { 52-35

6022 { 52-36

RECORDED

FEB 22 1950

CLERK OF COURT
DADE COUNTY, FLA.

Tax

Sta

(a) (b) (c)

STATE OF FLORIDA } ss.
COUNTY OF DADE }

This instrument was filed for record

this 6 day of FEB 1950 at .M.

it is duly recorded in Book

Page 32336 on page 588

It is so verified.

E. B. LEATHERMAN, Clerk Circuit Court

By De. Deagan D. C.

Bill 178

SPECIFIC PURPOSE REPORT

American Government Services Corporation
3812 West Linebaugh Ave.
Tampa, Florida 33618
813-933-3322

Search No.: AGS #27636
County: Miami-Dade
Contractor's Tax I.D. No.: 59-2346160

To: Sarah Branham/Connie Stockwell/Karen McMillan
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Land and Title Records Section, MS 108
3900 Commonwealth Blvd.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
850-245-2789 main
850-245-2808 fax
Sarah.Branham@dep.state.fl.us

Pursuant to your request, we have made a search of the Official Records of Miami-Dade County, Florida, for the specific purpose of researching record title holders from the Board of Trustees unrecorded Deed dated November 2, 1967 to The Trust for Public Land for the following described property:

All of Section 16, Township 59 South, Range 38 East, of the Public Records of Miami-Dade County, Florida.

Deed chain for subject property being Parcel ID #30-9816-000-0010:

1. Unrecorded Deed from the State Board of Education of Florida to the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, dated November 2, 1967. (contains additional property)
2. Fee Simple Deed by Commissioners from the State of Florida Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida Board of Education to Aerojet-General Corporation, a Florida corporation, dated June 20, 1972 and recorded June 21, 1972 in Official Records Book 7767, Page 541. (Note: contains reservations, contains additional property)
3. Special Warranty Deed from Aerojet-General Corporation, an Ohio corporation, to The Trust for Public Land, a California corporation not-for-profit, dated December 18, 1980 and recorded December 23, 1980 in Official Records Book 10966, Page 2629, as corrected on December 30, 1981 in Official Records Book 11309, Page 868. (contains additional property)
4. Shown for Information: Warranty Deed from the Trust for Public Land, a California corporation, not-for-profit, to South Florida Water Management District, a political subdivision of the State of Florida, dated September 16, 1983 and recorded October 14, 1983 in Official Records Book 11936, Page 1571. (contains additional property)
5. Shown for Information: Quit Claim Deed from South Florida Water Management District, a public corporation of the State of Florida, to the United States of America dated February 16, 2006 and recorded February 24, 2006 in Official Records Book 24266, Page 988. (less out)

SPECIFIC PURPOSE REPORT

American Government Services Corporation assumes no responsibility for any defects or omissions in or from the instruments appearing in the chain of title to the property described herein, which defects or omissions would render such instruments void.

This report is furnished at your request for information only and is not to be construed as a title opinion nor a guarantee of title. It is not a title insurance policy.

The liability of American Government Services Corporation is limited to \$1000.00 per report and shall not in any event exceed the maximum liability as set forth under F.S. 627.7843 (3).

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SERVICES CORPORATION

COUNTERSIGNED: _____

**TASK ASSIGNMENT NOTIFICATION FORM
DEP CONTRACT NO. PL357**

Task Assignment Number: PL357.008

Date: June 29, 2016

Project Name: Various Projects (Title Section)

Owner's Name/Parcel #: Various Ownerships

County: All Regions

Contractor: American Government Services Corporation
Contractor Contract Manager: Wendi McAleese / Tammy Mehl

FEID No: 59-2346160
Phone Number: 813-933-3322

DEP Designated Task Manager: Mary K. Thurmond

Subcontractors: (List, if any) _____

Phone Number: 850-245-2750

MBE: _____ Yes ☒ No

MBE: _____ Yes ☒ No

DEP Contract Manager: Sandra D. Ray

Phone Number: 850-245-2669

Task Description (Use additional sheets if necessary): This task is to provide services to the Title Section for the Recording of Deeds and/or documents as directed by e-mail to the Contractor from an authorized Department employee throughout the timeframe of this task. Contractor will be paid the contractual rate of \$55.00 hourly for General Research to get the documents ready to be ordered / recorded (not to exceed over 10 hours per request), plus the contractor will be reimbursed for the Recording Fees charged by the county for recording documents. Contractor will submit the product (researched documents) with a Transmittal Memorandum, Exhibit A, stating the total hours worked. The memorandum will also accompany contractor's monthly invoice.

Deliverable: Contractor shall provide documentation of their deeds / recording activity.

Contractor to bill DEP monthly for these services at the contracted rate of \$55.00 per hour, and will include a copy of the spreadsheet with each submitted invoice.

Performance Measure: DEP Contract Manager will review deliverable to ensure accurate recording of documents / requirements.

Financial Consequences: DEP will not pay for unsatisfactory deliverables. Contractor shall be given the right to remedy at no cost to DEP.

The timeframe for services of this task assignment is 07/01/2016 thru 06/30/2017.

Final Products Due Date (Task Assignment End Date): 06/30/2017

Liquidated Damages Per Day Charges: N/A

Task Assignment Type:	Amount Not To Exceed:
Fee Schedule	\$ 5,500.00 (\$ 55.00 hourly rate x 100 hours)
Fixed Price	\$ n/a
Cost Reimbursement	\$ n/a
Total Task Assignment Value	\$ 5,500.00

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SERVICES CORPORATION

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

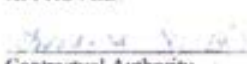

Contract Manager
Authorized to execute Task Assignments

6/29/16
Date

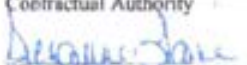

DEP Contract Manager or designee

6/29/16
Date

APPROVED


Contractual Authority

6/29/16
Date


Funding Authority

6/29/16
Date

TRANSMITTAL MEMORANDUM

TO: SARAH BRANHAM/CONNIE/KAREN
FROM: TAMMY MEHL
PROJECT: VARIOUS PROJECTS
TASK: PL357.008
DATE: 11/16/2016
REQUEST DATE: 11/10/2016

ATTACHED ARE PDF COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC PURPOSE REPORT:

COUNTY :	MIAMI-DADE
AGS # 27636	Locating Deeds between Board of Trustees and The Trust for Public Land
Parcel ID: 30-9816-000-0010	
4 hrs	

PLEASE SIGN AND DATE BELOW CONFIRMING YOUR RECEIPT OF THE ABOVE, THEN FAX BACK TO ME AT (813) 931-3362. THANK YOU.

SIGNATURE

DATE

FROM THE DESK OF...
TAMMY MEHL
AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SERVICES CORPORATION
3812 W. LINEBAUGH AVENUE
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33618
(813) 933-3322, FAX: (813) 594-0471

883-OCT 14 AM 11:33

83R289391

Stamp \$ 30,100.00

OFF REC 11936 PG 1571

This instrument was prepared by
Marshall S. Harrisof the Law Office of
HARRIS & SIKKIN, P.A.
5th Floor, Dade Federal Building
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33131

Warranty Deed

(STATUTORY FORM—SECTION 689.02 F.S.)

This Indenture, Made this 16th day of September 19 83, Between
THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND, a California corporation
Not for Profit

of the County of State of California grantor, and

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
a Political Subdivision of the State of Florida

whose post office address is P.O. Box V, West Palm Beach, Florida, 33402

of the County of Palm Beach State of Florida grantee.

Witnesseth, That said grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of
Ten and 00/100

Dollars,
and other good and valuable considerations to said grantor in hand paid by said grantee, the receipt whereof is hereby
acknowledged, has granted, bargained and sold to the said grantee, and grantee's heirs and assigns forever, the following
described land, situate, lying and being in Dade County, Florida, to-wit:

As Per Legal Description Attached hereto.

30,100.00

Documentary Stamp Collected

D. C. only

State of Florida

Such City or County Courts

10-14-83

and said grantor does hereby fully warrant the title to said land, and will defend the same against the lawful claims of all
persons whomsoever.

* "Grantor" and "grantee" are used for singular or plural, as context requires.

In Witness Whereof,

Grantor has hereunto set grantor's hand and seal the day and year first above written.
Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence:

Marshall S. Harris
Joan Schneider

THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND (Seal)

BY (Seal)

Martin J. Rosen, President

STATE OF Florida
COUNTY OF Dade

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day before me, an officer duly qualified to take acknowledgments

as Martin J. Rosen of The Trust for Public Land
to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged
he executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal in the County and State last aforesaid this 16th day of September
19 83.

My commission expires:

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF FLORIDA
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JUNE 22 1986
BONDED \$100,000 GENERAL INS. UNDERWRITERS

OFF 11936 PG 1572

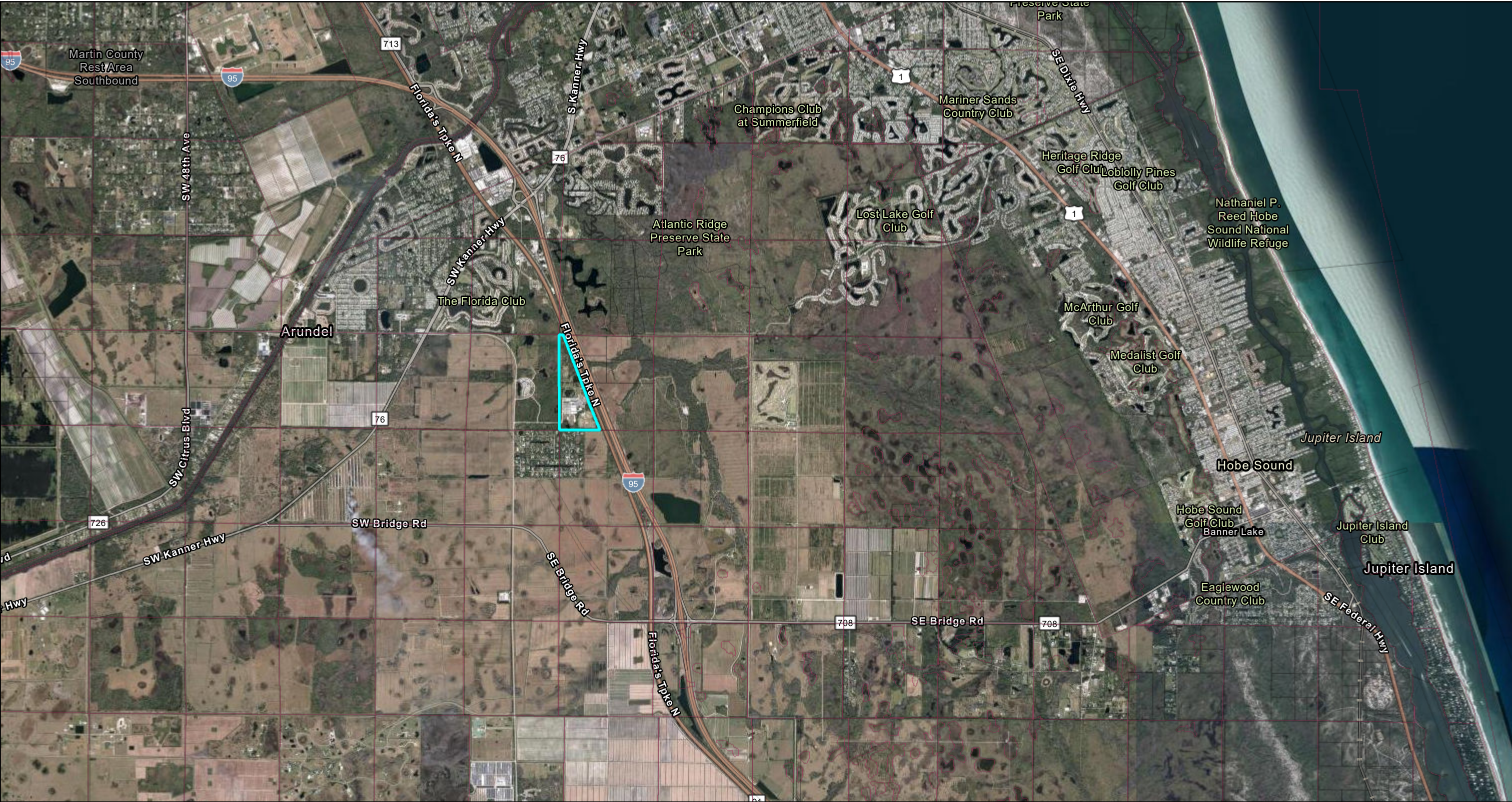
* All of Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 Township 58 South, Range 38 East, Dade County, Florida; The West 1/2 of Section 30, less the East 200 feet thereof and the West 1/2 of Section 31, less the East 200 feet thereof, in Township 58 South, Range 38 East; All of Section 30, Township 58 South, Range 39 East, lying West of Canal C-109; All of Section 31, Township 58 South, Range 39 East, lying West of Canal C-109; Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, in Township 59 South, Range 38 East; The following lands lying and being in Section 5, Township 59 South, Range 38 East; All less the N 3/4 of the W 1/2 of the W 1/2 of the W 1/2 thereof, The following lands lying and being in Section 6, Township 59 South, Range 38 East: All less the East 200 feet of the NW 1/4 and less the East 200 feet of the E 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4, and less the N 1/2 of the SE 1/4 and less the NE 1/4 thereof, Sections 6, 7, 18, the West 1/2 of Section 8, in Township 59 South, Range 39 East, Dade County, Florida, constituting in the aggregate approximately 20,774 acres.

All of Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29, 30, 31, and 32 and the West 1/2 of the Sections 10, 15, 28, and 33 in Township 56 South, Range 37 East, Dade County, Florida, constituting in the aggregate approximately 12,160 acres.

The above lands are conveyed with the exception of lands previously granted to governmental authorities for canal purposes.

FORWARDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK
OF DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA.
RECORDS VERIFIED
RICHARD P. BRINKER
CLERK CIRCUIT COURT

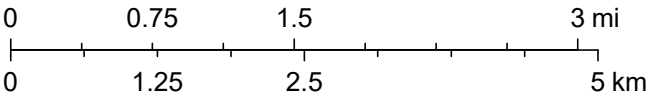
BTLDS Refresh



April 23, 2025

-  State Land Records (BTLDSR)
-  Public Land Survey System 2006

1:72,224



State of Florida, Earthstar Geographics, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, FDEP

782643

**CERTIFICATE OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND**

Pursuant to Section 92.16, Florida Statutes, the undersigned hereby certifies that he is the legal custodian of the records, surveys, plats, maps, field notes, patents and all other evidence touching the title and description of the public domain formerly filed in the Office of the United States Surveyor General, the United States Land Office at Gainesville, the State Land Office and Office of the State of Florida Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, and acting pursuant to the authority vested in him, the undersigned further certifies that:

Title to the following described school lands is vested in the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, by virtue of Acts of the United States Congress dated March 3, 1845, and February 26, 1859, as amended:

^{1/4} NW 1/4, NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Section 16, Township 37 South, Range 41 East, containing 200.00 acres and all of Section 16, lying West of R/W of Sunshine State Parkway, Township 39 South, Range 41 East, containing 147.58 acres, as recorded in State of Florida Tract Book Volume 30, Pages 180 and 186.

FILED FOR RECORD
MARTIN CO. FLA.
89 AUG -9 AM 11:35
MARSHA SILLER
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
BY *[Signature]* DC

All being located in Martin County, Florida.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused to be affixed hereto the Official Seal of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida at its office in the City of Tallahassee on this 26th day of July, A.D., 19 89.

Seal of the State of Florida
Board of Trustees of the Internal
Improvement Trust Fund

WITNESS: Gary J. Bishop

WITNESS: Bruce W. Linton

F. R. Williams
F. R. Williams
Land Records Administrator

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LEON

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 26 day of July, 19 89, by F. R. Williams, Land Records Administrator, Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources.

(SEAL)

[Signature]
NOTARY PUBLIC

My commission expires:

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF FLORIDA
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JULY 15, 1995
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

823 PAGE 1450

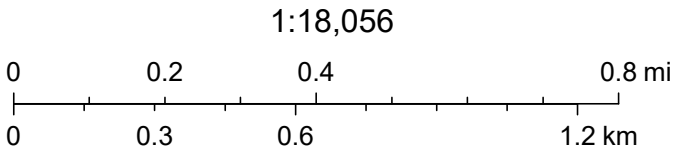
(15)

BTLDS Refresh



April 23, 2025

- State Land Records (BTLDSR)
- Public Land Survey System 2006



State of Florida, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, FDEP

USFWS Meeting Notes

August 20, 2025

**FDOT, Florida's Turnpike Enterprise
and
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Meeting Notes**

**FPID 446975-1 (Turnpike)
Turnpike at I-95 Direct Connection Interchange**

Martin County

Date: August 20, 2025
Time: 10:00-10:30 am
Venue: Microsoft TEAMS Meeting

1. Introductions

Attendees:

FWS Amber Rhodes
*FTE Fred Gaines, Narasimha Arza, Jazlyn Georges, Kate Groninger, Nicollette
 Lundie, Rupa Magar-Chanbra, Blake Meinecke, Doug Zang*
Lochner Kevin Connor and Bill Howell
KCA Bob Whitman and Ashley Gorham

2. Project Overview (map provided)

- Current Alignment
New system-to-system direct connection interchange between Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) and Interstate 95 (I-95) at SE Bridge Road (CR 708).
- ETDM No. 14444 published on January 21, 2021
 - USFWS concerns included potential impacts to the following federal listed species:
 - Eastern indigo snake
 - Florida scrub-jay
 - Audubon's crested caracara
 - Wood stork
 - Florida bonneted bat
 - Federal listed plants
- 90.55 acres of wetland and other surface water impacts anticipated with the preferred alternative (preliminary impacts – 77.42 acres of wetlands and 13.13 acres of surface waters)

FTE provided an overview of the project and the PD&E document being prepared for the Type II CE. The Natural Resources Evaluation (NRE) will be provided to the USFWS for review and/or comment. Though not trying to complete consultation, the goal of this meeting is to begin coordination with USFWS and start discussions relating the project approach before completing consultation during design.

KCA provided overview of the project area, protected species map, and wildlife crossing/public

lands map, noting that land use exhibits and a protected species habitat table has also been provided. The project area is within the USFWS Consultation Area for the Audubon's Crested Caracara, Everglade Snail Kite, Florida Bonneted Bat, Florida Grasshopper Sparrow, Florida Scrub Jay, and Red-cockaded Woodpecker and four (4) wood stork Core Foraging Areas. It was noted that the caracara telemetry data depicted on the protected species map is from 1995 and wood storks have been documented within the project area; however, significant protected species involvement is not anticipated. KCA reviewed the effects determination table provided and species with "may effect" determinations currently listed are based on the potential need for surveys in the future, including the Audubon's crested caracara, Florida bonneted bat, and Everglade snail kite.

FTE noted that since surveys conducted now would not be valid by the time the project is in design, FTE is proposing to delay those surveys. FTE inquired if USFWS had concerns with this approach and not completing consultation during the PD&E study. USFWS responded that they had no issues.

Each species mentioned by the USFWS in EDTM and other Federal protected species identified with potential involvement was discussed, as documented below.

3. American Alligator

FDOT Effect Determination: No Effect

Listing is due to its similarity of appearance to the American crocodile (Crocodylus acutus).

No potential habitat for American crocodile is present. USFWS agreed.

4. Eastern Indigo Snake

FDOT Effect Determination: May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect

Habitat is present. USFWS Standard Protection Measures will be utilized. Programmatic Key utilized for effect determination. USFWS agreed.

5. Florida Grasshopper Sparrow

FDOT Effect Determination: May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect

Low quality habitat is present. However, no populations documented in vicinity of project. USFWS suggested changing effect determination to No Effect.

6. Florida Scrub-jay

FDOT Effect Determination: No Effect

No suitable habitat is present. USFWS agreed.

7. Audubon's Crested Caracara

FDOT Effect Determination: May Affect

Historic observations from 1995 in vicinity of project. Low quality habitat is present. USFWS has no nesting documented in the project area and is only concerned with work within 300 meters of a nest. Surveys to be deferred to design phase of project. USFWS suggested changing effect determination to May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect.

8. Red-cockaded Woodpecker

FDOT Effect Determination: No Effect

No suitable habitat is present. USFWS agreed.

9. Eastern Black Rail

FDOT Effect Determination: No Effect

No suitable habitat is present. USFWS agreed.

10. Wood Stork

FDOT Effect Determination: May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect

Suitable habitat is present. Project is located within Core Foraging Habitat for 4 rookeries. Programmatic Key utilized for effect determination. USFWS agreed.

11. Everglade Snail Kite

FDOT Effect Determination: May Affect

Surveys to be deferred to design phase of project. No involvement is anticipated based on minimal foraging and nesting habitat present. USFWS stated there was no concern, noting to refer to the snail kite monitoring protocol if any are observed during construction. USFWS suggested changing effect determination to May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect.

12. Florida Bonneted Bat

FDOT Effect Determination: May Affect

Habitat is present and utilization potential throughout the entire project area. Acoustic surveys to be deferred to design phase of project. USFWS agreed and mentioned tricolored bat surveys and BMPs should be included.

13. Florida Panther

FDOT Effect Determination: No Effect

Not located within USFWS Consultation Area or Focus Area. No telemetry or mortality data in the area. USFWS agreed.

14. Federal Listed Plants

None documented within the project area.

15. Species Proposed for Listing

- Monarch Butterfly
USFWS agreed with May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect based on FDOT's Habitat Conservation Plan and re-evaluation moving forward.
- Tricolored Bat
Surveys and BMPs to be included.

16. Critical Habitat

- None

17. NMFS Protected Species

- No involvement

18. Wildlife Habitat Connectivity

The proposed project area has limited opportunities for wildlife crossings due to the lack of adjacent, contiguous protected natural lands. Existing roads, infrastructure and significant land use alterations within the infield of the Turnpike and I-95 interchange preclude wildlife movement through the area. Two (2) "secondary" wildlife crossings are located within project. Secondary crossings are structures built with another primary purpose (e.g., vehicles crossing a waterbody) but have evidence of being used as a wildlife crossing.

19. Roundtable/Questions/Comments

FTE noted a SWFWMD CERP property is located in the vicinity of the project and includes a canal that will be impacted and relocated as part of the project. Federal dollars were utilized for the main portion of the Palmar Complex, but none were used on the canal. As a result, there is no Section 4(f) or Section 6(f) involvement.

FTE noted that the NRE will be provided to the USFWS for review and comment. USFWS stated that consultation cannot be concluded without the surveys and it is acceptable to conclude the consultation during the design phase of the project when potential impacts will be better known. Documentation will be provided acknowledging this and stating that it is acceptable to USFWS for the project to advance to design.

Summary of Resulting Effect Determinations:

Project Effect Determination	Federal Listed Species
"No effect"	American Alligator (<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>)
	Florida Scrub-jay (<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>)
	Red-cockaded Woodpecker (<i>Dryobates borealis</i>)
	Eastern Black Rail (<i>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</i>)
	Florida Panther (<i>Puma concolor couguar</i>)
	Florida Grasshopper Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus savannarum floridanus</i>)
"May affect not likely to adversely affect"	Monarch Butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)
	Eastern Indigo Snake (<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>)
	Wood Stork (<i>Mycteria americana</i>)
	Tricolored Bat (<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>)
	Crested Caracara (<i>Caracara plancus</i>)
	Everglade Snail Kite (<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i>)
"May affect"	Florida Bonneted Bat (<i>Eumops floridanus</i>)

SFWMD Interagency Environmental Look Around (ELA) Meeting Notes

August 21, 2025

**SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
INTERAGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL LOOK AROUND (ELA) MEETING NOTES**

**FPID 446975-1
TURNPIKE AT I-95 DIRECT CONNECTION INTERCHANGE PD&E STUDY**

MARTIN COUNTY

Date: August 21, 2025
Time: 9:35-10:05 AM
Venue: Microsoft Teams Meeting

I. Introductions

Attendees:

*SFWMD Barbara Conmy and Jeff Sloman
USACOE Heather Mason and Lucy Brandenburg
FWC Kristee Booth
FTE Fred Gaines, Carlos Bedoya, Jennifer Shipley, and Erin Yao
Lochner Kevin Connor and Bill Howell
PGA Erik Scott*

II. Scope of Work

- Evaluate a system-to-system interchange between Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) and Interstate 95 at SE Bridge Road (SR 708) in Martin County.
- Project limits are from mile post 123.44 to 127.53, approximately 2-miles south to 2-miles north of SE Bridge Road.
- Project is within the Grove and South Fork watersheds.

FTE provided an overview of the project which proposes a system-to-system interchange connecting Florida's Turnpike (State Road (SR) 91) and Interstate 95 (I-95) at SE Bridge Road (County Road (CR) 708) in Martin County, Florida. The study area begins approximately two miles south of SE Bridge Road at Mile Post (MP) 123.44 and extends to approximately two miles north of SE Bridge Road to MP 127.53. The Preferred Alternative proposes construction of four directional system-to-system ramps to provide full connectivity between SR 91 and I-95. South of SE Bridge Road, the ramps will accommodate traffic movements from northbound I-95 to northbound SR 91 and from southbound SR 91 to southbound I-95. North of SE Bridge Road, ramps will accommodate movements from northbound SR 91 to northbound I-95 and from southbound I-95 to southbound SR 91. In conjunction with the interchange improvements, SR 91 will be widened from four to eight lanes. Widening will occur exclusively to the west side of the existing alignment to avoid conflicts with the FGT infrastructure located along the east side. No modifications are proposed to the existing I-95 mainline. Additional project elements include emergency vehicle access connections between SR 91 and SE Bridge Road, as requested by Martin County Fire Rescue.

III. Environmental Look Around (ELA) / WATERSS

- ELA was held on 11/16/17 for the widening of Florida's Turnpike (SR 91).
- Are there any opportunities associated with the Palmar Complex associated with the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP)?
 1. Indian River Lagoon - South
 2. Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project

FTE asked SFWMD if there was a need within the Indian River Lagoon – South or Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration CERP for FTE to discharge stormwater. SFWMD staff responded that Mindy Parrott (SFWMD) would be more familiar with the CERP opportunities. FTE responded that coordination with her has taken place, and coordination will continue as the project progresses. SFWMD stated no additional opportunities were known.

IV. USACOE Section 404 / Wetlands Involvement

- 157.26 acres (25.59%) of wetlands/surface waters in project area
- 90.55 acres of wetland/surface water impacts proposed
- Located within the Florida Southeast Coast (03090206) HUC Basin

As USACOE is a participating Agency on the PD&E Study, FTE provided an update on the status of the project since the ETDM review. The project will include wetland impacts and will require a Section 404 permit from the USACOE. A Natural Resources Evaluation (NRE) is being prepared that will document the wetland resources and proposed impacts and mitigation. The NRE will also document determinations of effect for protected species. Preliminary coordination has been conducted with USFWS. However, Section 7 consultation will not be completed until the design and permitting of the project when additional species surveys and final design details are known.

The NRE will be submitted to USFWS, FWC, FDACS, USACOE, FDEP, and SFWMD for review.

V. Additional Discussion

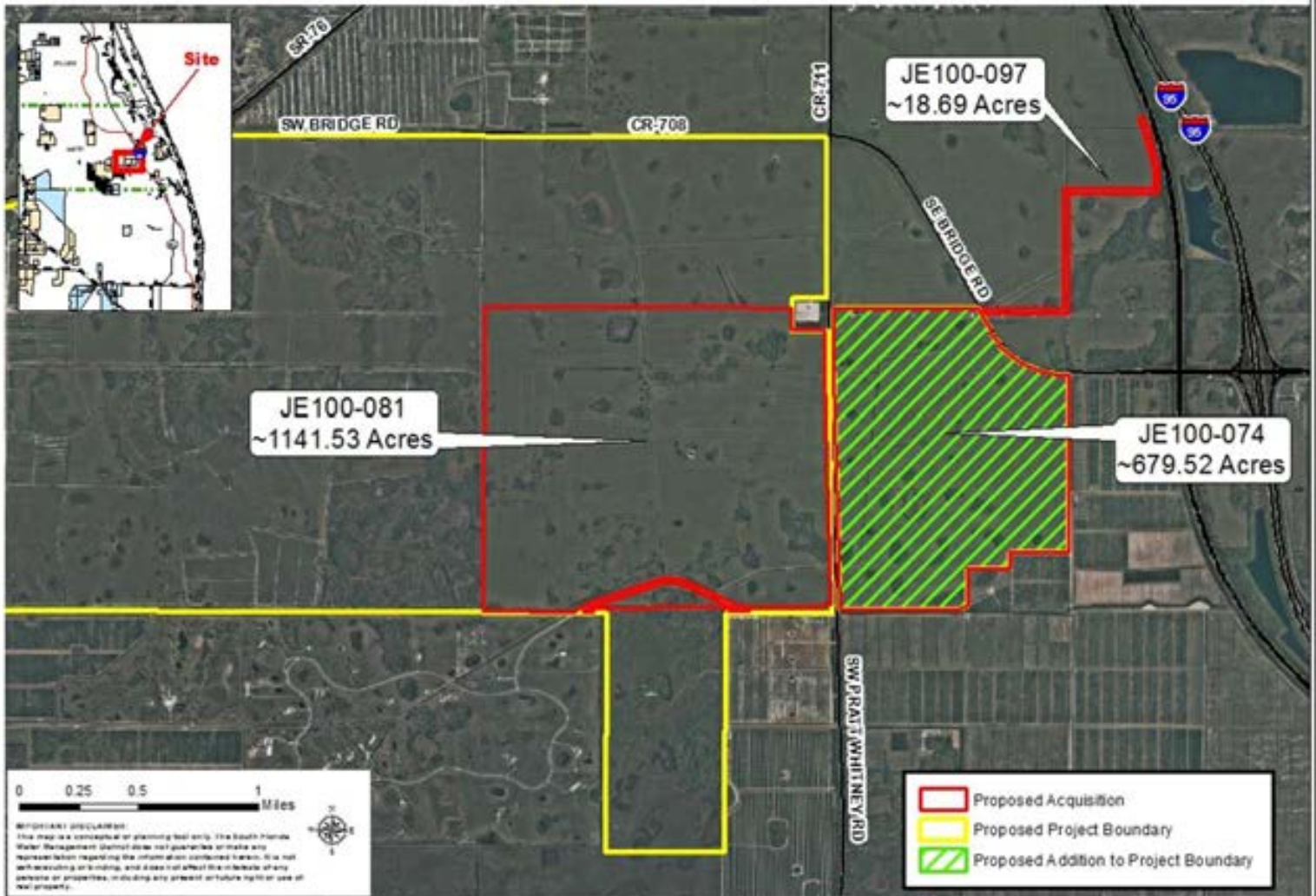
FTE identified that the project will impact a SFWMD canal that runs parallel to the Turnpike. The Canal will be relocated as part of the project and ROW transferred back to SFWMD. The canal is associated with the Hobe Sound Ranch/Palmar Complex, a component of the Indian River Lagoon South Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) project. FTE has already coordinated this impact with SFWMD Land Management and Real Estate.

USACOE stated that since the project proposed new alignment that documentation of an alternatives analysis and documentation of the Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative (LEDPA) is required. FTE asked if this is needed during the PD&E or for the Section 404 permit. USACOE stated that the COE conducts the analysis pursuant to the 404(b)(1) Guidelines (Guidelines) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). So the earlier, the better.

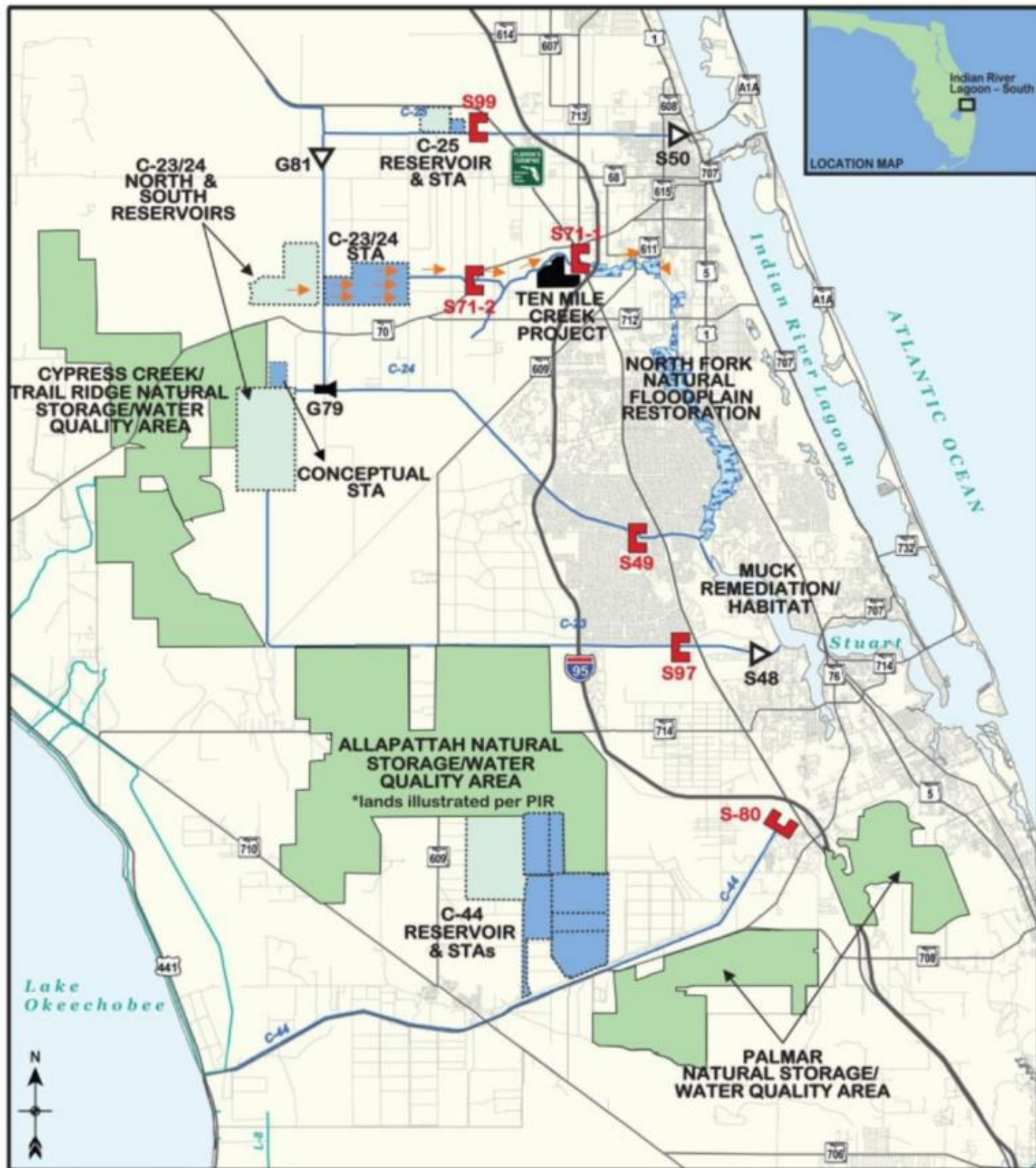
Barbara Conmy stated that she will be the reviewer of the NRE for SFWMD. FWC stated they had no questions at this time and will provide any questions/comments after reviewing the NRE.

FTE identified that the PD&E will be completed before July 2026, allowing the project to be grandfathered/exempt from the new stormwater regulations.

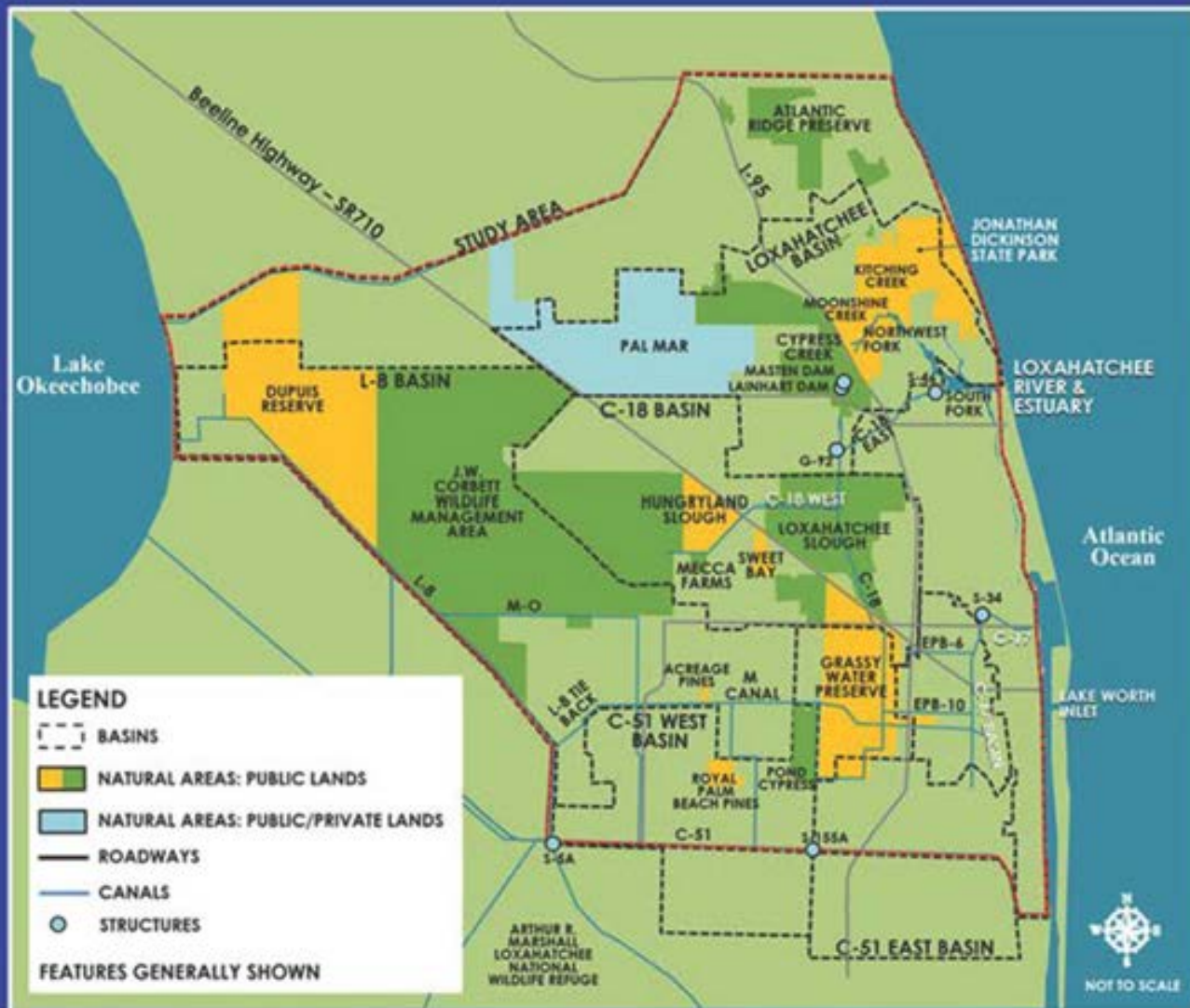
Palmar Complex - C-44 Basin Martin County



Indian River Lagoon – South



COMPREHENSIVE EVERGLADES RESTORATION PLAN



Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project (formerly NORTH PALM BEACH COUNTY – PART 1)