

Prepared By:
Martin County Growth Management Department
2401 S.E. Monterey Road
Stuart, FL 34996

2020 NOV -5 AM 10:18

CAROLYN TIMMANN
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT

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BY _____ D.C.
**BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA
DEVELOPMENT ORDER**

RESOLUTION NUMBER 20-10.10

**[REGARDING REVISED MAJOR FINAL SITE PLAN APPROVAL FOR SOUTH FLORIDA
SHOOTING GROUNDS WITH A CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC FACILITIES RESERVATION]**

WHEREAS, this Board has made the following determinations of fact:

1. South Florida Shooting Grounds, LLC, submitted an application for revised major final site plan approval for the South Florida Shooting Grounds project (S188-007), located on lands legally described in Exhibit A, attached hereto.
2. Pursuant to Section 10.5.F.9., Land Development Regulations, Martin County, Fla., a review of this application is not required by the Local Planning Agency (LPA).
3. This Board held a public meeting on the application on October 13, 2020.
4. At the public meeting, all interested parties were given an opportunity to be heard.
5. The revised major final site plan for the South Florida Shooting Grounds project is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Regulations.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS OF MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA, THAT:**

A. The revised major final site plan, attached hereto as Exhibit B, for the South Florida Shooting Grounds project is approved. Development of the South Florida Shooting Grounds project shall be in accordance with the approved revised major final site plan and Preserve Area Management Plan (PAMP) attached as Exhibit C.

B. Pursuant to the provisions of Policy 10.2A.8.9, Comprehensive Growth Management Plan, the South Florida Shooting Grounds project is granted a waiver of the 2000 gpd flow limitation and a maximum total site buildout flow of 4,677 gpd is hereby approved. The total site buildout flow of 4,677 gpd has been approved by the Florida Department of Health for the on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems which are depicted on the revised major final site plan. In granting this waiver, the Board of County Commissioners has determined that : 1) The proposed systems meet all criteria required by the Florida Department of Health; and 2) The systems have been located to protect wetlands, wellfields, water bodies, drainage facilities or other surface waters, to the maximum extent practicable. For on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems adjacent to wetlands, wellfields, water bodies, drainage facilities and other surface waters, a minimum setback of 200 feet has been provided.

C. All required applicable state and federal permits and approvals shall be submitted to the Growth Management Department (GMD) prior to the commencement of any construction.

D. No permits for construction or development activity shall be issued until all required documents, plans and fees are received and approved as required by Section 10.11, Land Development Regulations Martin County Code.

E. Failure to submit the required documents, plans and fees as required by Section 10.11, Land Development Regulations, Martin County Code, shall render approval of the revised major final site plan for the South Florida Shooting Grounds project null and void.

F. This application is hereby determined to meet the requirements for and shall serve as a Certificate of Public Facilities Reservation as set forth in Section 5.32.D, LDR, Martin County Code.

G. All permits for the South Florida Shooting Grounds revised major final site plan must be obtained within one year, by October 13, 2021. Development must be completed within two years, by October 13, 2022.

H. No land clearing is authorized prior to the mandatory pre-construction meeting for the project. Property corners and preservation areas shall be located by a licensed land surveyor and clearly marked in the field prior to the pre-construction meeting. Authorization for clearing to install erosion control devices and preserve barricades will be granted at the pre-construction meeting. No additional land clearing shall commence until a satisfactory inspection of the required control structures and barricades has been obtained. Authorization for the relocation of gopher tortoises within the development, as provided for on state agency permits, may be granted by the Growth Management Department upon review of required permit materials.

I. Hauling of fill from the site is prohibited. The routes and timing of any fill to be hauled to the site shall be coordinated with the County Engineer. Compliance with all County excavation and fill regulations is required.

J. This resolution shall be recorded in the public records of Martin County. A copy of this resolution shall be forwarded to the applicant(s) by the Growth Management Department subsequent to recording.

DULY PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 13TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 2020.

ATTEST:

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY: 
CAROLYN TIMMANN
CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
AND COMPTROLLER

BY: 
HAROLD E. JENKINS II, CHAIRMAN

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL
SUFFICIENCY:

BY: 
KRISTA A. STOREY
SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY ATTORNEY

ATTACHMENTS:

Exhibit A, Legal Description
Exhibit B, Revised Final Site Plan
Exhibit C, PAMP

Exhibit "A"
Legal Description

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

SECTION 4, TOWNSHIP 38 SOUTH, RANGE 39 EAST, MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA; LESS AN
UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF
INTEREST BY AGRI-GATORS, INC., A FLORIDA CORPORATION MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS
FOLLOWS:

BEGIN AT THE SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT'S EASEMENT MARKER IN THE NE
CORNER OF

SECTION 4 AND RUN SOUTH 600 FEET, THENCE RUN WEST 400 FEET, THENCE RUN NORTH 600
FEET, THENCE

RUN EAST TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

TOGETHER WITH A NON-EXCLUSIVE ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHT OF ACCESS AS GRANTED IN THAT
CERTAIN ACCESS

AND UTILITY EASEMENT RECORDED IN O.R. BOOK 1632, PAGE 1160, PUBLIC RECORDS OF
MARTIN COUNTY,
FLORIDA.

CONTAINING 27,296,438 SQUARE FEET, 626.640 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

Exhibit B
Site plan

THIS DOCUMENT, TOGETHER WITH THE SUPPORTING AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS, IS A PRELIMINARY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE AND SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. THE USER OF THIS DOCUMENT SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND AUTHORITIES. THE USER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND AUTHORITIES.



GENERAL NOTES 1. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 2. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 3. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 4. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 5. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 6. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 7. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 8. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 9. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 10. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS.		PROPOSED DEVELOPED AREA 45.00 AC. 1. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 2. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 3. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 4. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 5. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 6. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 7. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 8. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 9. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS. 10. THE SITE PLAN IS BASED ON THE SURVEY AND DESIGN PRELIMINARY REPORTS.	
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811
Call before you dig
1-800-4-A-ROOT

MARTIN COUNTY
PROJECT NO. S18B-007

18-SFSC

1 OF 1

EDC
ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
10250 VILLAGE PARKWAY
PORT SAINT LUCIE, FL 34987
577-452-2455

SOUTH FLORIDA SHOOTING CLUB

REVISED FINAL SITE PLAN

MARTIN COUNTY

FLORIDA

EDC
ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
10250 VILLAGE PARKWAY
PORT SAINT LUCIE, FL 34987
577-452-2455

PORT SAINT LUCIE OFFICE
10250 VILLAGE PARKWAY
PORT SAINT LUCIE, FL 34987
577-452-2455

Exhibit C
PAMP

**PRESERVE AREA MANAGEMENT
PLAN
MARTIN COUNTY
GROWTH MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION**



South Florida Shooting Club
Palm City, Martin County, FL
PCN# 043839000000000108

Approved by/Date : _____

Revised May 2020



D059201600056
RECORD NUMBER

APPROVED BY:
Shawn McCarthy

PART I

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Environmental Assessment **South Florida Shooting Club**

I. Existing Conditions

An environmental assessment was performed by EDC, Inc. Site assessment work was conducted on multiple occasions as part of the development planning process with a field visit conducted in March 2019. The assessment was done on the parcel (04-38-39-000-000-00010-8) and natural habitat delineations have been completed.

This property is approximately 626.64 acres and is located at 500 SW Long Drive in Palm City, Florida. Wetlands are on site in the northwest corner of the parcel and the southeast corner of the parcel (56-00068-IF). There is also a canal running along the western edge of the parcel. The Preserve Area covered in this PAMP is shown on the site plan.

Pedestrian transects were completed throughout the property in order to evaluate the area. The property was traversed in an east to west direction, with transects varying from approximately 20-30 feet apart so that all habitat could be observed. The habitat on site is a mixture of pine flatwoods, cypress wetlands and wet prairies. Properties surrounding and adjacent to the site are mostly residential. The site east of the property is recreational park land and the site west of the subject property is SFWMD land.

A. Proposed Conditions

The property owner is proposing to continue the use of the shooting courses and active agriculture on site. All Martin County upland and wetland preserve areas will be retained in their natural state, free from exotic vegetation, with maintenance and monitoring to be conducted in accordance with this PAMP.

B. Previous Impacts

The site has been active agriculture for over 70 years and has had shooting courses on it for the last ten years.

II. Soils

Based on a review of the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, the site is composed of:

Oldsmar Fine Sand - This poorly drained soil is found typically in broad areas in the flatwoods. Typically the surface layer is black fine sand about 5 inches thick. The water table is at a depth of less than 10 inches for 2 to 4 months during the wet season and within a depth of 40 inches for more than 6 months. Natural vegetation consists of slash pine, saw palmetto, inkberry, rusty lyonia, black root, penny royal, pineland threeawn, chalky bluestem, panicum and various grasses. The soil is well suited for pasture and hay crops.

Wabasso sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes- This soil is a nearly level, poorly drained soil in broad open areas of the flatwoods. The surface layer is sand about 8 inches thick. The upper 4 inches is black and the lower 4 inches is dark grey. The water table is typically at a depth of less than 10 inches for 1 to 4 months during the wet season, and at a depth of 10 to 40 inches for 6 to 9 months in most years. Natural vegetation is slash pine, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, running oak, inkberry and fetterbush. Common grasses are threeawn and bluestem. The soil has severe limitations for

cultivated crops and citrus due to wetness. The soil has high potential for dwellings without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets.

Winder fine sand - Is a nearly level poorly drained soil found in low hammocks and in poorly defined drainageways. The surface layer typically is dark gray while the subsurface layer is a greyish brown fine sand. The water table is within a depth of 1 to 10 inches of the surface for 2 to 4 months and between a depth of 10 to 40 inches for about 4 to 6 month or more. The natural vegetation associated with this soil type includes cabbage palm, laurel oak and slash pine and an understory of wax myrtle, blue maidencane, chalky bluestem, sand cordgrass, sawgrass, and a variety of sedges. Citrus trees are well suited to this soil if a water control system is installed. This soil has severe limitations for building site development, sanitary facilities, and recreational uses. Water control measures are needed to overcome excessive wetness.

Pineda Riviera Fine Sand - Is a nearly level, poorly drained soil that has a loamy subsoil at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Typically the surface layer is sand about 8 inches thick. This soil is a nearly level, poorly drained soil in low grassy flats. The water table is typically at a depth of less than 10 inches for 2 to 6 months during wet seasons, and at a depth of 10 to 40 inches for the remaining time.

Floridana fine sand, depressional - Floridana fine sand is nearly level and poorly drained and found in wet sloughs and depressions. Typically the surface layer is black fine sand about 15 inches thick. The 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. Natural vegetation consists of cypress, willow, bay trees, pickerelweed, waxmyrtle, primrose willow, sawgrass, smartweed, and water-tolerant grasses. This soil is too wet for improved pastures, citrus, and cultivated crops unless excess water is controlled and good aeration is maintained.

Riviera Fine Sand - This poorly drained, nearly level soil is found in hammocks and along drainage ways. The surface layer is dark gray-brown fine sand about 5 inches thick. The soil has a water table at a depth of less than 10 inches for 2 to 4 months in most years and at a depth of 10 to 30 inches for most of the rest of the year. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers slowly to very slow in the subsoil, and rapid in the substratum. Natural vegetation includes cabbage palms and scattered longleaf pine and slash pine and an understory of wax myrtle and saw palmetto. The most common native grasses are pineland threeawn and blue maidencane. Broomsedges, creeping bluestem, paspalum, sand cordgrass and panicums are typical grasses for this soil.

Hallandale sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes- This nearly level, shallow soil is poorly drained and is typically along the edges of drainageways. Many areas of the soil are utilized for improved pasture. Natural vegetation includes saw palmetto, slash pine, waxmyrtle, and various grasses.

Boca fine sand- Moderately deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils that formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments deposited over limestone bedrock. Boca soils are on low broad flats, poorly defined drainageways, depressions, and adjacent tidal flats in areas of the flatwoods. Slopes are linear to slightly convex or concave and range from 0 to 2 percent. Most areas of Boca soils are used for rangeland. With adequate water control, some areas are used for truck crops, citrus, and pasture. Native vegetation consists of gallberry, sawpalmetto, cabbage palmettos, slash pine, and an understory of pineland threeawn.

Pinellas Fine Sand – This nearly level soil is poorly drained. It is in flatwoods and hammock areas bordering sloughs and depressions. Slopes are smooth and range from 0-2 percent. The water table is within 10 inches for less than 3 months and at a depth of 10-40 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. This soil is suited for citrus and pasture but not for row crops. Natural vegetation includes slash pine, cabbage palm, wax myrtle, gallberry, and fetterbush and blue maidencane, pineland threeawn, bluestem and panicum grasses. Many areas of this unit are in natural vegetation and used for range

Udorthents 0-35 percent slopes - is a poorly drained, nearly level soil found in areas of broad flatwoods. Typically the surface layer is 11 inches thick. Black sand comprises the upper 5 inches, very dark gray sand in the next three inches and dark gray sand in the lower 3 inches. Subsurface layer is light gray sand 22 inches thick. The water table is typically at a depth of 10 inches for 2 to 4 months during wet seasons, and at a depth of 10 to 40 inches for 6 months or longer in most years. Natural vegetation includes slash pine, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, wax myrtle, inkberry, fetterbush, creeping bluestem, chalky bluestem, Florida threeawn, and pineland threeawn. This soil has severe limitations for cultivated crops unless water control and other food management practices are provided. This soil has potential for improved pasture grasses and high potential for dwellings without basements, small commercial buildings, and roads.

Malabar fine sand, high, 0 to 2 percent slopes- Malabar fine sand is loamy, silicious, poorly drained and very slowly permeable. Malabar sand is often found in broad poorly defined sloughs or flatwoods. The water table is at a depth of less than 10 inches for two to six months of the year and 10 to 40 inches for most of the rest of the year. The soil is well suited for pasture and hay crops. Malabar fine sand is loamy, silicious, poorly drained and very slowly permeable. Malabar sand is often found in broad poorly defined sloughs or flatwoods. The water table is at a depth of less than 10 inches for two to six months of the year and 10 to 40 inches for most of the rest of the year. Natural vegetation includes sandweed, stillingia, longleaf threeawn, maidencane and sand cordgrass. The soil has high potential for dwellings without basements, small commercial buildings and roads.

The topography and soil map are provided in Attachment 3.

III. Existing Habitat/FLUCCS

A. Wetland Habitat

Identified wetlands are classified as FLUCCS categories:

#643: Wet Prairies (12.81 acres)

Slash pine (*Pinus densa*)

Sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*)

Wax Myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*)

Yellow eyes grass (*Xyris* sp.)

Torpedo Grass (*Panicum repens*)

B. Upland Habitats (595.72 acres)

Upland portions of the site is comprised of Brazilian Pepper 422, Pine Flatwoods 411, Row Crops 214, and 180 Recreational (Shooting Courses).

Identified uplands are classified as FLUCCS categories:

#214: Row Crops (262.76 acres)

#741: Dormant Agriculture (80.40)

#411: Pine Flatwoods - Restored Buffer (1.08)

#180: Recreational (239.391 acres)

The vegetation observed includes the following:

Slash Pine (*Pinus elliotii*)

Brazilian Pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)

Saw Palmetto (*Serenoa repens*)

Cabbage Palm (*Sabal palm*)

#422: Brazilian Pepper (12.089 acres)

The vegetation observed includes the following:

Slash Pine (*Pinus elliotii*)

Brazilian Pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)

Cabbage Palm (*Sabal palm*)

IV. Wildlife Observations

The following species were observed during the site visit:

Reptiles: None

Amphibians: None

Mammals: None

Aves: None

Please see Attachments 5, 6, and 7 for additional information related to listed species.

V. Restoration/Mitigation Planting Plan

A. Eradication of Nuisance and Exotic Vegetation

Exotic vegetation is present inside the existing preserve areas on the property. All nuisance and exotic vegetation as listed by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council will be eradicated from the preserve area. Exotic vegetation includes both woody and non woody species.

- All Brazilian pepper trees and other woody exotics will be eradicated by cutting of the trunk and treatment of the stump with an appropriately labeled herbicide. All vegetative debris will be removed from preserve areas and disposed of offsite.
- The criterion for completion of the woody exotic eradication will be 100 percent kill. If initial eradication efforts do not achieve this criterion, follow up treatment will be conducted.
- Any debris removed will be handled in accordance with the disposal specifications.

The exotic vegetation present in the preservation area also includes small patches of non-woody species that primarily include old world climbing fern.

- All eradication of non-woody exotic vegetation will be through application of appropriately labeled herbicide.
- The criterion for acceptance of eradication for all non-woody exotic vegetation will be 100 percent kill. If initial eradication efforts do not achieve this criterion, follow up treatment will be conducted.
- The exotic vegetation eradication in the preservation areas will generate vegetative debris that requires disposal. There will be a staging and storage area provided adjacent to the preservation areas on the proposed project site, outside the limits of the preserves.
- Transport of vegetative debris from the preservation area to the staging area will be conducted in a fashion that minimizes the distribution and dispersal of seeds from such debris.
- No cut exotic or nuisance vegetative material will be left in the wetland preservation area.

- All vegetative debris, either whole or chipped/mulched will be hauled off site and disposed of at a landfill or other such appropriately licensed facility.

Herbicides are required for the treatment of all stumps of woody vegetation to prevent re-growth, and for eradication of non-woody exotic and nuisance vegetation.

- All herbicide application activity will be conducted under the supervision of a Florida Agriculture licensed applicator, licensed for application of aquatic herbicides.
- All herbicides applied within the wetland area must be properly labeled for application in wetlands.
- All herbicide applied must include a visible tracer dye in the mix to facilitate observation of treated vegetation.

Please see FLUCCS map provided in Attachment 4.

B. Replanting with Native Wetland/Transitional/Upland Vegetation

Any revegetation which might be necessary as a result of exotic vegetation removal, or previous recreational activities shall consist of native plant species representative of the existing native plant community. This will ensure that the Preserve Area maintains native plant communities. Revegetation plans shall be submitted to the Martin County Environmental Planning Administrator for approval prior to implementation.

1. Restoration of Wetland Preserve Area

Exotic removal schedule for wetland and will be on regular maintenance. The quantities listed are for 0.10 acres of wetland buffer planting (if necessary). The actual quantities and species may vary depending on the size and nature of the area to be planted.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Quantity	Size
Pickrelweed	<i>Pontederia spp.</i>	br	111	3' O.C
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>	br	111	3' O.C
Maidencane	<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	br	111	3' O.C
Duck Potato	<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>	br	111	3' O.C
Sawgrass	<i>Cladium jamaicense</i>	3g	11	3' O.C

2. Restoration of Wetland Buffer Preserve Area

The wetland buffer preserve contains a mixture of native vegetation and exotic plant species. Maintenance activities will include the eradication of exotic/nuisance vegetation. If revegetation is required post exotic removal the plant material will consist of similar species currently found within the wetland buffer area. Any revegetation efforts will achieve 80% coverage of native vegetation within 18 months post restoration. The actual plant material quantities will be a site-specific decision. However, the following plant list has been established for the site and is based on observations of the on-site wetland species composition.

The quantities listed are for 0.10 acres of wetland buffer planting (if necessary). The actual quantities and species may vary depending on the size and nature of the area to be planted.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Quantity	Size
Slash Pine	<i>Pinus ellottii</i>	7g	3	10' O.C.
Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal pametto</i>	7g	3	10' O.C
Saw Palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	3g	5	5' O.C
Wax Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	3g	5	3' O.C
Beauty Berry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	3g	20	3' O.C
Sand Cordgrass	<i>Spartina bakeri</i>	3g	15	3' O.C

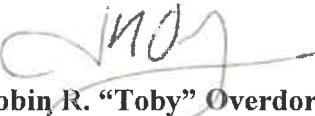
VI. Conclusion

The South Florida Shooting Grounds property contains multiple wetlands, several active agriculture areas, and multiple shooting courses on the property. There are also dense areas of Brazilian pepper and a section of pine flatwoods that make up the upland portions not used for the agricultural activities, but are intertwined with the shooting courses. The intent of this PAMP is to establish restored wetland buffers (10.560 acres total) around the above mentioned wetlands. This PAMP will include the parcel (04-38-39-000-000-00010-8) which is located at 500 SW long Drive Palm City, FL. The areas will be managed in their natural state as required by this PAMP. Native habitat preserve calculations include 1.08 acres provided via current restored native wetland buffer (Wetland 9) and an additional 9.48 acres of restored wetland buffer provided (10.56 acres).

VII. List of Exhibits

- Attachment 1: Location Map
- Attachment 2: Warranty Deed
- Attachment 3: Topography and Soils Map
- Attachment 4: FLUCCS Map
- Attachment 5: FFWCC Eagle Nest Locator
- Attachment 6: FFWCC Listed Species Search
- Attachment 7: USFWS IPAC Trust Resource List
- Attachment 8: Florida Master Site File TRS Search

EDC, Inc.



Tobin R. "Toby" Overdorf, MS, MBA
Vice President

PART II CONDITIONS

A. RECORDING

This Preserve Area Management Plan (PAMP) will be recorded by the Martin County Clerk of Courts and labeled with the appropriate O.R. Book and Page Number. One copy of the recorded document will be provided to the Martin County Environmental Planning Administrator within thirty (30) days of the Recording date. This PAMP may be altered or amended only with the agreement of the Martin County Environmental Planning Administrator and the owner/developer and with the approval of the Martin County Board of County Commissioners. If the PAMP is altered or amended, the revised document will be recorded by the Martin County Clerk of Courts and one copy of the revised document will be provided to the Martin County Environmental Planning Administrator within thirty (30) days of the Recording date.

B. COMPLIANCE

The owner(s) of the lands to be preserved/maintained by this Preserve Area Management Plan (PAMP) and the developer(s) of the property described in this PAMP, their successors and assigns, and their environmental consultants and contractors, will implement and comply with all portions of this PAMP.

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Compliance with the terms of this PAMP includes submittal of Monthly Monitoring Reports on PAMP compliance throughout all phases of project construction and submittal of an Annual Monitoring Report each year for a period of five years following completion of project construction, pursuant to Section 10.17 of the Martin County Land Development Regulations. The owner(s) of the lands to be preserved shall have ultimate responsibility for the submittal of all Monitoring Reports.

Annual monitoring will be conducted by a qualified environmental professional no later than November 30 of each year following issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for development described in the PAMP. A report presenting the results of the annual monitoring will be submitted by the environmental professional to the Martin County Environmental Planning Administrator within thirty days of the completion of the monitoring. Included in the Annual Monitoring Report will be a list of any violations of the PAMP during the previous year, with recommendations for, and a schedule of, remedial actions and any enhancement activities proposed for the coming year. All Annual Monitoring Reports are due no later than December 31 of the year they are to be submitted. After the first five-year monitoring period, the Preserve

Areas may be subject to further monitoring and maintenance to ensure environmental integrity and consistency with the provisions of the Plan. A copy of the suggested template for the Annual Monitoring Report is attached to this PAMP as an Appendix.

D. TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP

The Martin County Environmental Planning Administrator shall be notified in writing within thirty (30) days of transfer of ownership of any lands preserved by this PAMP. Failure to notify will be considered as a non-compliance with the terms of this PAMP.

E. SITE PLAN

The Site Plan included as an appendix to this PAMP illustrates all preserve areas, right-of-ways and easements, proposed structures, with distances to on- and off-site upland preserves, wetlands and wetland buffers, proposed final grade of developed area, and location of permanent preserve area signs. Included on the Site Plan will be a summary of the following: total acreage of the Site; acreage of wetland habitats under preservation; acreage of native and common upland habitats under preservation; acreage of upland buffer on-site; acreage of on-site wetland mitigation areas; and total acreage under preservation. The Site Plan will contain the notation: **"PRESERVE AREAS ARE NOT TO BE ALTERED WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE MARTIN COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS."**

F. PRESERVE AREA SURVEYING REQUIREMENTS

All Preserve Areas will be surveyed and marked with permanent monuments at each corner and at other sites necessary for locating the boundary of the Preserve Area. These permanent monuments will be constructed under the supervision of a Registered Land Surveyor and will be shown on the Site Plan. Map coordinates of each Preserve Area will be provided to the Martin County Environmental Planning Administrator in a form compatible for use in the County's GIS mapping system.

G. PRESERVE AREA SIGNAGE REQUIREMENTS

Preserve Areas will be posted with permanent signs. These signs will be at least 11 x 14 inches in size and will be posted in conspicuous locations along the Preserve Area boundary, at a frequency of no less than one (1) sign per 500 feet. Boundary Markers will be placed at the corners of residential lots abutting Preserve Areas. All signs and boundary markers will be approved by the Martin County Environmental Planning Administrator and will be in place prior to issuance of a building permit for construction on the site. An example of the Preserve Area Sign is appended to this Plan.

H. SITE CLEARING

The Land Clearing/Erosion Control Plan appended to this PAMP contains information on land clearing to be conducted, existing vegetation to be retained, location of construction barricades around preserve areas, procedures for debris removal and soil stabilization, and location of silt fences. Where clearing of vegetation is proposed (i.e. building envelope, utilities, drainage, road right-of-way, etc.), the developer will ensure that all Preserve Areas and buffers are protected

with construction barricades and erosion control devices in accordance with the following guidelines.

Construction barricades will be placed at least 10 feet outside of all Upland Preserve Areas, or at the dripline of the canopy trees, whichever is greater. Barricades will be inspected by County Environmental Division staff prior to work approval. Barricades will consist of high-visibility orange safety fence extending from the ground to a height of at least 4 feet and will not be attached to vegetation. Removal of the barricades will be approved only after issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.

All native vegetation not slated for removal as part of the development plans will be retained in its undisturbed state and will be barricaded at or outside the dripline of the trees. Wetlands will be protected from possible surface water and sediment runoff by the placement of erosion control devices (e.g., silt screens, hay bales or other turbidity control measures) at least 5 feet outside the perimeter of the wetland buffer.

All barricades, silt screens and other erosion control devices will be upright and maintained intact for the duration of construction.

The owner/developer is required to inform all contractors of site clearing requirements. Failure to comply with these requirements will be considered a violation of the Site Plan approval. Work on the project may be stopped until compliance is achieved.

I. ACTIVITIES ALLOWED IN PRESERVE AREAS

Property owners are encouraged to enjoy the natural beauty of their Preserve Areas. Although development of Preserve Areas is not allowed, passive uses, such as bird-watching and other non-destructive uses of natural areas are encouraged, as long as they do not affect the hydrology or vegetative cover of a Preserve Area.

J. ACTIVITIES PROHIBITED IN PRESERVE AREAS

Activities prohibited in Preserve Areas or easements within Preserve Areas include, but are not limited to: construction; dumping or placing building materials, soil, garbage, trash, or dead vegetation on or above the ground; removal or destruction of native trees, shrubs or other native vegetation; excavation or dredging of soil; diking or fencing; vehicular traffic including use by non-motorized vehicles, recreational vehicles and off-road vehicles; permanent irrigation; trimming, pruning, or fertilization; and any other activities detrimental to drainage, flood control, water conservation, erosion control or fish and wildlife conservation and preservation.

No hazardous material other than fuel for refueling on-site equipment may be stored during construction. On-site fuel tanks may not be located within twenty-five (25) feet of any Preserve Areas and will be removed upon completion of construction work.

Buildings proposed to be located adjacent to Preserve Areas will be set back a minimum of ten (10) feet to allow for construction and maintenance without encroaching into the

Preserve Area. All other structures (e.g. pools, sheds, decks, fences) shall be set back a minimum of five (5) feet from the Preserve Area boundary.

Development activities such as the construction of building pads for associated structures, swales, or culverts for surface water management shall not alter the hydrology of adjacent Preserve Areas. Nor shall any activities increase non-point source pollution in Preserve Areas.

Grazing of cattle and horses or other livestock in Preserve Areas, while not prohibited, is discouraged. Over-grazing can result in destruction of habitat, loss of top soils and changes in hydrology of the area as a result of the loss of ground cover material, increased fertilization from animal droppings, and contamination of surface waters. These and other effects of over-grazing will be considered violations of this PAMP and will be addressed as any other PAMP violation.

K. RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Except for approved restoration and maintenance activities, Preserve Areas will be left undisturbed. All maintenance of Preserve Areas will be in accordance with this PAMP. Maintenance and management activities will be performed by or under the supervision of a qualified environmental professional and must be approved by the Martin County Environmental Planning Administrator. A description of all proposed restoration and maintenance activities to be conducted on the site will be included in the Restoration/Mitigation Planting Plan prepared as part of the EA. The following restoration and maintenance activities may be allowed within Preserve Areas with prior written approval from the Environmental Planning Administrator: exotic plant removal; revegetation with native plants; removal of plant material that is dead, diseased, or considered to be a safety hazard; and controlled burns.

Exotic Plant Removal - Exotic vegetation shall be removed from Preserve Areas by the least ecologically-damaging method available. Such methods include hand pulling, hand spading, cutting with hand or chain saws and in-situ treatment with appropriate herbicides. No debris, including dead plants, plant clippings or wood scraps, shall be allowed in Preserve Areas. In addition, all dead plant material and exotic plant debris removed from Preserve Areas shall be disposed of in a County-approved recycling facility.

Revegetation - Any revegetation which might be necessary as a result of exotic vegetation removal or site construction activities shall consist of native plant species representative of the existing native plant community. This will ensure that the Preserve Areas maintain indigenous plant associations. Revegetation plans shall be included in the Restoration/Mitigation Planting Plan prepared as part of the EA.

All monitoring provisions necessary to assure the survivorship and maintenance responsibility for the reclamation areas of littoral and upland transition zone buffer areas around lakes constructed on the site managed by this PAMP shall be identified in the Restoration/Mitigation Planting Plan included in the EA for this site.

Vegetation Removal - Dead or diseased plant material shall be removed from Preserve Areas upon approval by the Martin County Environmental Planning Administrator. Revegetation may be required for any removed plant material. No debris, including dead plants, plant clippings or wood scraps, shall be allowed in Preserve Areas. All dead plant material and debris removed from Preserve Areas shall be disposed of in a County-approved recycling facility.

Prescribed Burns - Martin County considers prescribed burns an acceptable habitat management tool. When approved by the Martin County Environmental Planning Administrator, prescribed burns may be conducted by a certified burn manager who will be responsible for obtaining all appropriate permits from State and local agencies.

Other Restoration and Maintenance Activities – Alternative and innovative management techniques, which may provide for the long-term viability and habitat value of the Preserve Areas and for protection against imminent threats to public health and safety, may be approved by the Martin County Environmental Planning Administrator.

L. SITE HYDROLOGY

Previous or potential drainage impacts will be corrected to the extent technically feasible. Water quality and the rate, timing, and volume of run-off shall recreate natural conditions for the benefit of onsite wetlands and other waterbodies. Wetlands and waterbodies on adjacent properties shall be protected from adverse impacts.

M. PROTECTED SPECIES

If a protected species survey conducted as part of the Environmental Assessment of the project site indicates the presence of protected plant or animal species, the Environmental Assessment will include a Protected Species Management Plan. This Plan will include the results of the protected species survey; a listing and description of protected species occurring on, or utilizing, the site; documentation of the protection status of each species; a map of active and inactive burrows, nests, cavity trees, etc. found as part of the survey; a description of the protective measures being provided for each listed species found on the site; and copies of all correspondence with applicable state and federal agencies regarding the protection of listed species.

N. INSPECTIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

Martin County is authorized to inspect any County regulated site or appurtenance. Duly authorized representatives of Martin County may, at any time, upon presenting proper identification, enter upon and shall be given access to any premises for the purpose of such inspection. Martin County shall have the right to enforce the provisions of this PAMP through any available administrative or civil proceeding, which may result in penalties. Restoration of habitat and other remedies, such as fines and fees covering staff time, may be required of any person, corporation or other entity found in violation of any of the provisions of this PAMP or of Article 10 of the Martin County Land Development Regulations.

APPENDICES

Example of Preserve Area Sign

Annual Monitoring Report Template

PRESERVE

AREA



PLEASE PROTECT

MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

PRESERVE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT FOR (Year)

Annual monitoring shall be conducted at the end of the wet season (usually by November 30) for five years from the date of PAMP approval. A report of the results of each monitoring event shall be submitted by the property owner to the Martin County Environmental Planning Administrator within 30 days of the completion of the monitoring. Monitoring and reporting are the responsibility of the property owner. However, a qualified environmental professional may conduct the monitoring, prepare the Annual Monitoring Reports, or submit the Reports.

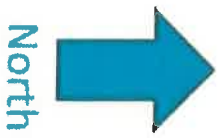
All Annual Monitoring Reports shall contain the following information:

- **Name and address of current owner of Preserve Area;**
- **Location of Preserve Area (site/project location, Martin County Parcel Control Number, section / township / range, etc);**
- **Date PAMP approved;**
- **Documentation of vegetation changes, including encroachment of exotic vegetation;**
- **Fixed-point panoramic photos of all Preserve Areas;**
- **Synopsis of maintenance activities conducted in compliance with the PAMP requirements such as exotic vegetation removal, revegetation, and additional enhancement activities necessary to maintain the Preserve Area;**
- **A timetable for action within 90 days of the report;**
- **A list of all violations of the PAMP; and**
- **Recommendations for remedial actions, with a proposed schedule for the coming year.**

Signature/Date : _____

Typed Name/Title : _____

Company Name (if applicable) : _____



AERIAL MAP

Project: 1071	Location: South Florida Shooting Grounds	Date: 4/18/2017
	City: Palm City County: Martin	

Martin County, Florida (FL085)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
16	Oldsmar fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	226.3	35.8%
17	Wabasso sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	18.9	3.0%
19	Winder sand, depressional	74.6	11.8%
21	Pineda and Riviera fine sands	127.6	20.2%
38	Floridana fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	15.3	2.4%
42	Hallandale sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9.6	1.5%
44	Boca fine sand	49.3	7.8%
47	Pinellas fine sand	18.4	2.9%
49	Riviera fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes	9.6	1.5%
52	Malabar fine sand, high, 0 to 2 percent slopes	37.3	5.9%
53	Udorthents, 0 to 35 percent slopes	19.5	3.1%
56	Wabasso and Oldsmar fine sands, depressional	25.5	4.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		632.2	100.0%



SOIL MAP

Location: South Florida Shooting Grounds

Date: 4/18/2017

City: Palm City County: Martin

Source: USDA Soil Map

Project: 1071.00

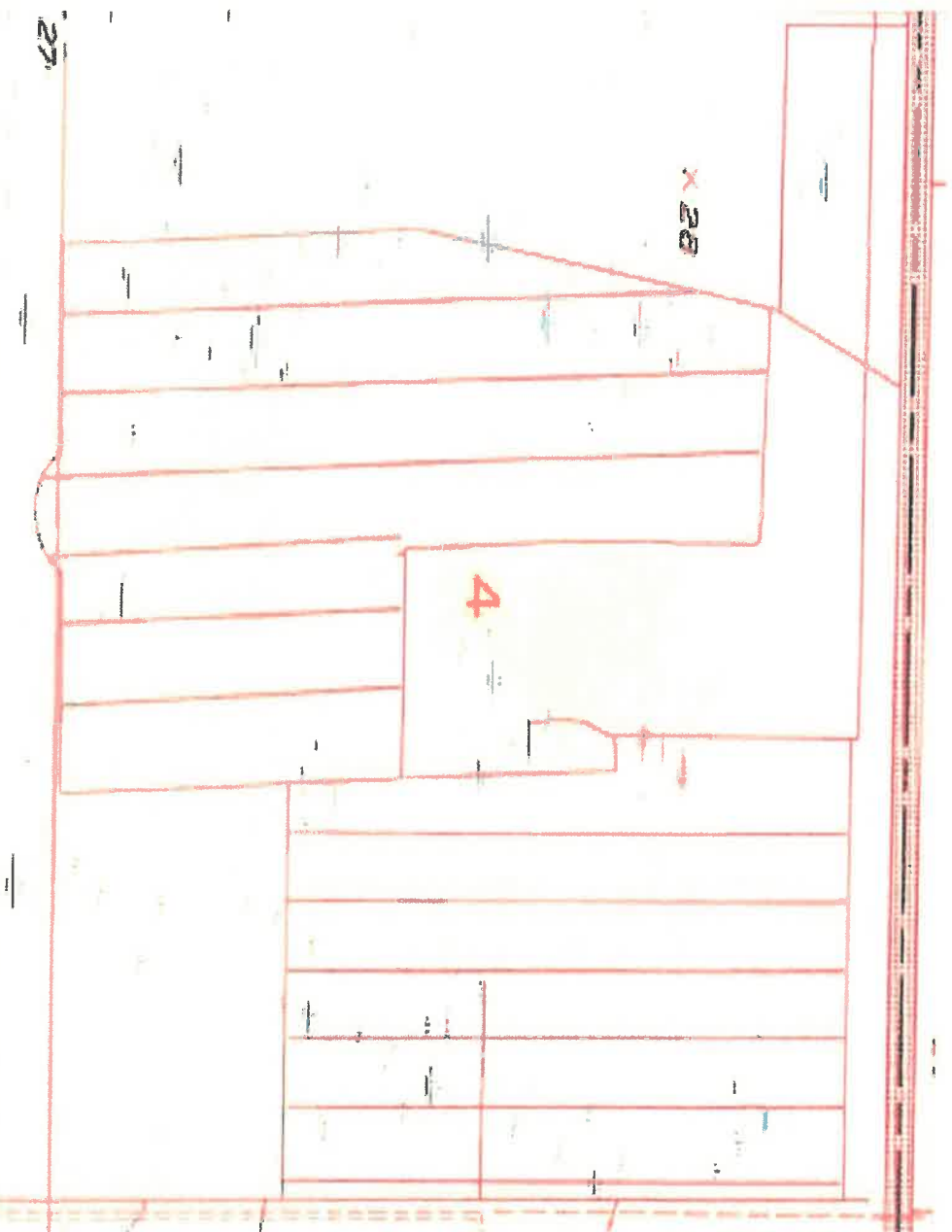


Image may be subject to change



TOPO MAP

Location: South Florida Shooting Grounds

Date: 4/18/2017

Project: 1071.00

City: Palm City County: Martin

Source: USDA Soil Map



AERIAL MAP (Wetlands)

Location: South Florida Shooting Grounds		Date: 4/18/2017	
Project: 1071		City: Palm City County: Martin	



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Standards and SU

Wetland MAP

Location: South Florida Shooting Grounds

Date: 4/18/2017

Project: 1071.00

City: Palm City County: Martin

Source: USDA Soil Map



Bald Eagle Nest Data Search Results:

Let- ter ID	Nest County	Latitude	Longitude	Town- ship	Ran- ge	Sec- tion	Gaz- etteer	Last Known Active	Last Surveyed
A	MT013	27 11.60	80 30.78	385	38E	02	102	2012	2012
B	MT013	27 09.97	80 36.68	385	37E	14	102	2005	2012
C	MT021	27 07.12	80 35.34	395	37E	01	102	2012	2012
D	MT025	27 10.62	80 35.93	385	37E	11	102	2012	2012
E	SL007 St. Lucie	27 13.03	80 38.05	375	37E	33	102	2005	2012

* denotes an active nest
 * denotes an inactive nest
 * denotes a nest that was visited but status was undetermined
 * denotes a nest that was not surveyed



Eagle Map

Location: South Florida Shooting Grounds

Date: 4/18/2017

Project: 1071

City: Palm City County: Martin

Map data ©2016 Google



SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Regulation Division

April 24, 2017

Mr. Joe Fasulo
500 S.W. Long Drive
Palm City, Florida 34990

**Subject: South Florida Shooting Ground
Application No. 170404-10
Informal Wetland Determination No. 56-00068-IF
Martin County, S4/T38S/R39E**

Dear Mr. Fasulo:

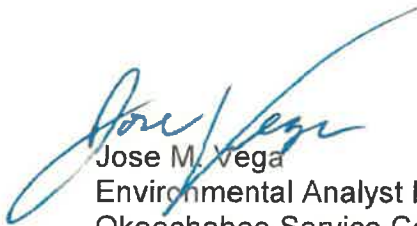
The District offers the following in response to your request for a determination of wetland boundaries located within the subject property. A site visit was conducted by District staff on April 18, 2017. Based on the site visit, and other site-specific information, this 645-acre site contains wetlands and other surface waters (OSWs) as defined by Chapter 62-340, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C). The approximate project boundaries are identified on the attached aerial photograph. The area considered wetland are outlined in red and OSWs are outlined in yellow.

This correspondence is an informal wetland determination pursuant to Chapter 373, Florida Statutes. It does not bind the District, its agents or employees, nor does it convey any legal rights, expressed or implied. Persons obtaining this informal wetland determination are not entitled to rely upon it for purposes of compliance with provision of law or District rules. A binding wetland determination may be obtained by petitioning the South Florida Water Management District for a wetland declaratory statement pursuant to F.A.C Rule 62-340 or by applying for an Environmental Resource permit.

The identified wetlands and, potentially other areas of the property not jurisdictional under State rules, may be wetlands and/or other waters of the United States under federal rules. Dredging or filling in such areas may require a Department of Army (DA) permit. Receipt of a state or local government permit does not obviate the need to obtain a DA permit prior to commencing work. For more information about the DA Regulatory Program, you may access the Corps' website at: www.saj.usace.army.mil/permit/index.html. You may also contact the local Corps regulatory office for additional information, at one of the following numbers: 561-472-3517, 561-472-3506, or 561-472-3514. If you have any further questions, please contact me at (863) 462-5260 x3011.

Mr. Fasulo
April 24, 2017
Subject: Application No. 170404-10
Page 2

Sincerely,



Jose M. Vega
Environmental Analyst II
Okeechobee Service Center
South Florida Water Management District
863-462-5260 ext 3011
800-250-4200 ext 3011
3800 NW 16th Blvd. Suite A
Okeechobee, FL 34972

BC/jv- Attachments (Location Map, Soils Map, Wetland Map)

Cc: Drew Gatewood – Crossroads Environmental
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Palm Beach Gardens
Shawn McCarthy – Martin County Growth Management Department

NOTICE OF RIGHTS

As required by Sections 120.569 and 120.60(3), Fla. Stat., the following is notice of the opportunities which may be available for administrative hearing or judicial review when the substantial interests of a party are determined by an agency. Please note that this Notice of Rights is not intended to provide legal advice. Not all of the legal proceedings detailed below may be an applicable or appropriate remedy. You may wish to consult an attorney regarding your legal rights.

RIGHT TO REQUEST ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING

A person whose substantial interests are or may be affected by the South Florida Water Management District's (SFWMD or District) action has the right to request an administrative hearing on that action pursuant to Sections 120.569 and 120.57, Fla. Stat. Persons seeking a hearing on a SFWMD decision which affects or may affect their substantial interests shall file a petition for hearing with the Office of the District Clerk of the SFWMD, in accordance with the filing instructions set forth herein, within 21 days of receipt of written notice of the decision, unless one of the following shorter time periods apply: (1) within 14 days of the notice of consolidated intent to grant or deny concurrently reviewed applications for environmental resource permits and use of sovereign submerged lands pursuant to Section 373.427, Fla. Stat.; or (2) within 14 days of service of an Administrative Order pursuant to Section 373.119(1), Fla. Stat. "Receipt of written notice of agency decision" means receipt of written notice through mail, electronic mail, or posting that the SFWMD has or intends to take final agency action, or publication of notice that the SFWMD has or intends to take final agency action. Any person who receives written notice of a SFWMD decision and fails to file a written request for hearing within the timeframe described above waives the right to request a hearing on that decision.

If the District takes final agency action which materially differs from the noticed intended agency decision, persons who may be substantially affected shall, unless otherwise provided by law, have an additional Rule 28-106.111, Fla. Admin. Code, point of entry.

Any person to whom an emergency order is directed pursuant to Section 373.119(2), Fla. Stat., shall comply therewith immediately, but on petition to the board shall be afforded a hearing as soon as possible.

A person may file a request for an extension of time for filing a petition. The SFWMD may, for good cause, grant the request. Requests for extension of time must be filed with the SFWMD prior to the deadline for filing a petition for hearing. Such requests for extension shall contain a certificate that the moving party has consulted with all other parties concerning the extension and that the SFWMD and any other parties agree to or oppose the extension. A timely request for an extension of time shall toll the running of the time period for filing a petition until the request is acted upon.

FILING INSTRUCTIONS

A petition for administrative hearing must be filed with the Office of the District Clerk of the SFWMD. Filings with the Office of the District Clerk may be made by mail, hand-delivery, or e-mail. Filings by facsimile will not be accepted. A petition for administrative hearing or other document is deemed filed upon receipt during normal business hours by the Office of the District Clerk at SFWMD headquarters in West Palm Beach, Florida. The District's normal business hours are 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., excluding weekends and District holidays. Any document received by the Office of the District Clerk after 5:00 p.m. shall be deemed filed as of 8:00 a.m. on the next regular business day. Additional filing instructions are as follows:

- Filings by mail must be addressed to the Office of the District Clerk, 3301 Gun Club Road, West Palm Beach, Florida 33406.

- Filings by hand-delivery must be delivered to the Office of the District Clerk. Delivery of a petition to the SFWMD's security desk does not constitute filing. It will be necessary to request that the SFWMD's security officer contact the Office of the District Clerk. An employee of the SFWMD's Clerk's office will receive and file the petition.
- Filings by e-mail must be transmitted to the Office of the District Clerk at clerk@sfwmd.gov. The filing date for a document transmitted by electronic mail shall be the date the Office of the District Clerk receives the complete document. A party who files a document by e-mail shall (1) represent that the original physically signed document will be retained by that party for the duration of the proceeding and of any subsequent appeal or subsequent proceeding in that cause and that the party shall produce it upon the request of other parties; and (2) be responsible for any delay, disruption, or interruption of the electronic signals and accepts the full risk that the document may not be properly filed.

INITIATION OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING

Pursuant to Sections 120.54(5)(b)4. and 120.569(2)(c), Fla. Stat., and Rules 28-106.201 and 28-106.301, Fla. Admin. Code, initiation of an administrative hearing shall be made by written petition to the SFWMD in legible form and on 8 1/2 by 11 inch white paper. All petitions shall contain:

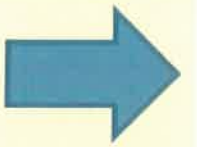
1. Identification of the action being contested, including the permit number, application number, SFWMD file number or any other SFWMD identification number, if known.
2. The name, address, any email address, any facsimile number, and telephone number of the petitioner and petitioner's representative, if any.
3. An explanation of how the petitioner's substantial interests will be affected by the agency determination.
4. A statement of when and how the petitioner received notice of the SFWMD's decision.
5. A statement of all disputed issues of material fact. If there are none, the petition must so indicate.
6. A concise statement of the ultimate facts alleged, including the specific facts the petitioner contends warrant reversal or modification of the SFWMD's proposed action.
7. A statement of the specific rules or statutes the petitioner contends require reversal or modification of the SFWMD's proposed action.
8. If disputed issues of material fact exist, the statement must also include an explanation of how the alleged facts relate to the specific rules or statutes.
9. A statement of the relief sought by the petitioner, stating precisely the action the petitioner wishes the SFWMD to take with respect to the SFWMD's proposed action.

MEDIATION

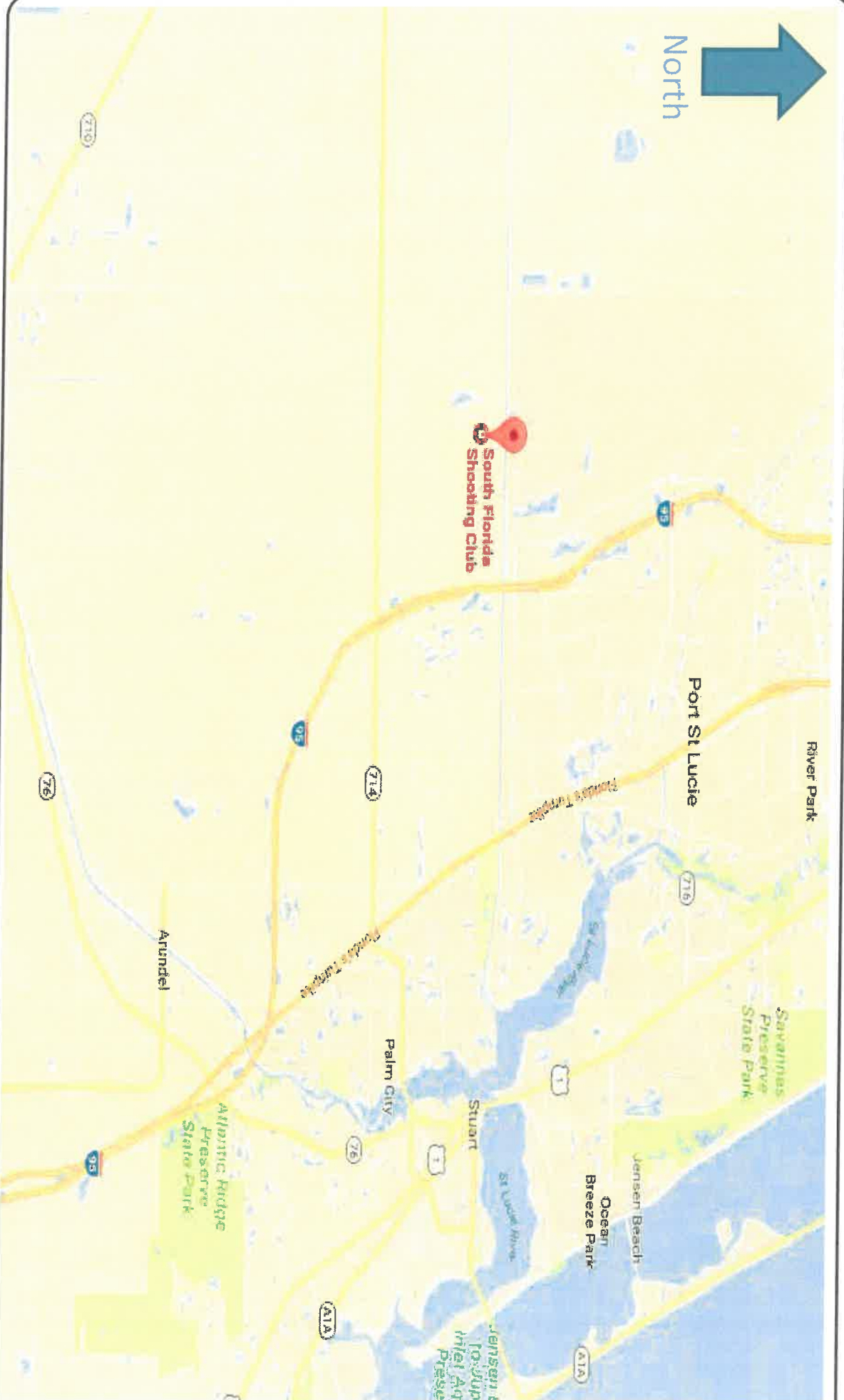
The procedures for pursuing mediation are set forth in Section 120.573, Fla. Stat., and Rules 28-106.111 and 28-106.401–.405, Fla. Admin. Code. The SFWMD is not proposing mediation for this agency action under Section 120.573, Fla. Stat., at this time.

RIGHT TO SEEK JUDICIAL REVIEW

Pursuant to Section 120.68, Fla. Stat., and in accordance with Florida Rule of Appellate Procedure 9.110, a party who is adversely affected by final SFWMD action may seek judicial review of the SFWMD's final decision by filing a notice of appeal with the Office of the District Clerk of the SFWMD in accordance with the filing instructions set forth herein within 30 days of rendition of the order to be reviewed, and by filing a copy of the notice with the clerk of the appropriate district court of appeal.



North



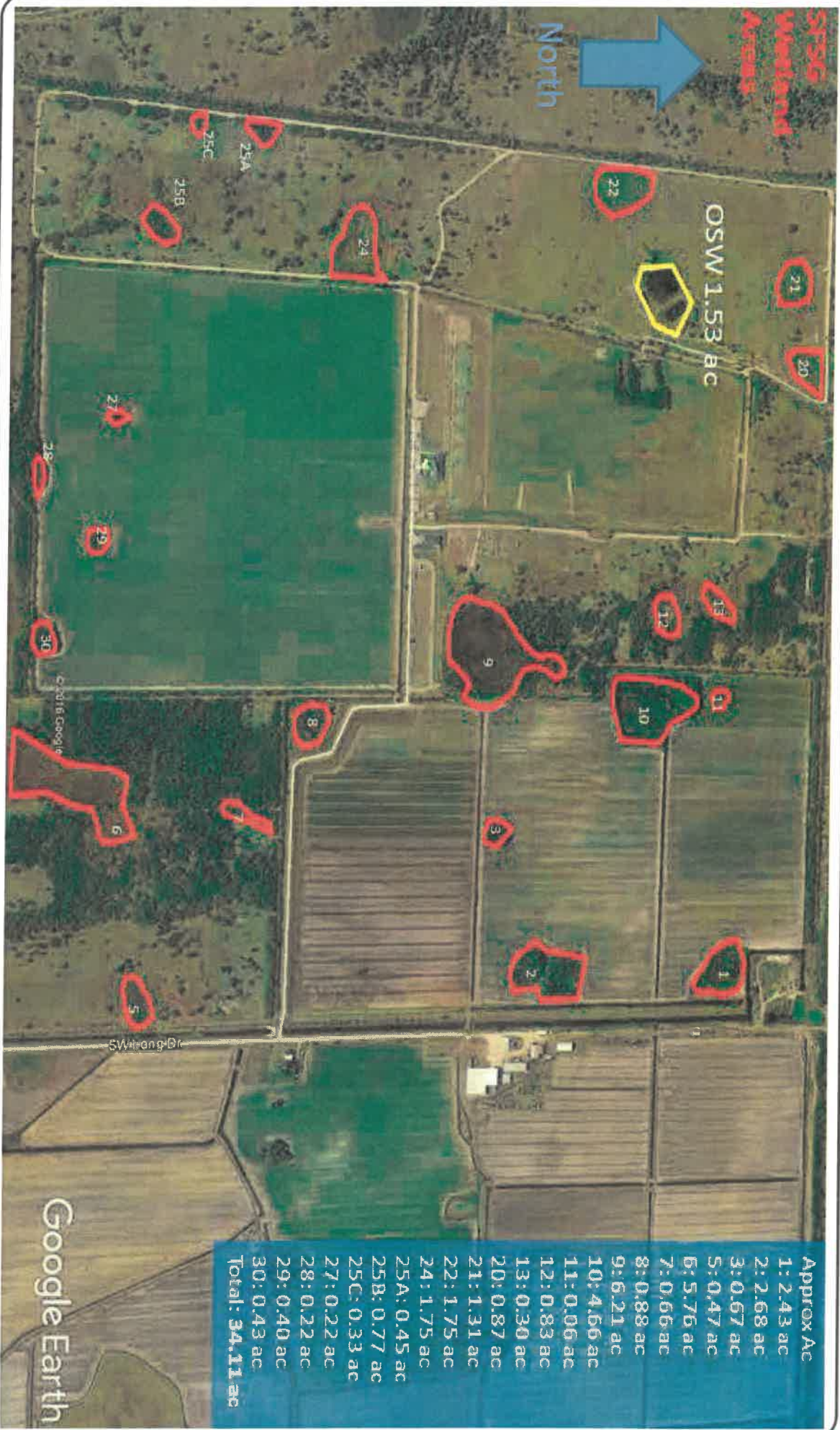
AERIAL MAP

Location: South Florida Shooting Grounds

Date: 4/18/2017

Project: 1071

City: Palm City County: Martin



Martin County, Florida (FL085)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
16	Oldsmar fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	226.3	35.8%
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56	Wabasso and Oldsmar fine sands, depressional	25.5	4.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		632.2	100.0%



SOIL MAP

Location: South Florida Shooting Grounds

Date: 4/18/2017

Project: 1071.00

City: Palm City County: Martin

Source: USDA Soil Map



April 1, 2019

Drew Gatewood, MS, PWS
EDC INC
10250 SW Village Parkway -Suite 201
Port Saint Lucie, Florida

**Florida Fish
and Wildlife
Conservation
Commission**

Commissioners
Bo Rivard
Chairman
Panama City

Robert A. Spottswood
Vice Chairman
Key West

Joshua Kellam
Palm Beach Gardens

Gary Lester
Oxford

Gary Nicklaus
Jupiter

Sonya Rood
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Michael W. Sole
Tequesta

Office of the
Executive Director
Eric Sutton
Executive Director
Thomas H. Eason, Ph.D.
Assistant Executive Director
Jennifer Fitzwater
Chief of Staff

850-487-3796
850-921-5786 FAX

*Managing fish and wildlife
resources for their long-term
well-being and the benefit
of people.*

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Tallahassee, Florida
32399-1600
Voice: 850-488-4676

Hearing/speech-impaired:
800-955-8771 (T)
800 955-8770 (V)

MyFWC.com

Dear Drew Gatewood:

This letter is in response to your request for listed species occurrence records and critical habitats for your project (Parcel ID 04-38-39-000-00010-8) located in Martin County, Florida. Records from The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's database indicate that listed species occurrence data and critical habitats are located within the project area. Records of Florida sandhill crane, gopher tortoise, great blue heron, great egret, white ibis, crested caracara, American alligator, and red bellied woodpecker were found on, or within a 1-mile distance of, the property. SHCAs were found for the Florida burrowing owl on, or within a 1-mile distance of, the property. Enclosed are 8.5 x 11 maps showing listed species locations, Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (SHCA), prioritized SHCA's, species richness, priority wetlands for listed species, and land cover for the project site and surrounding area.

This letter and attachments should not be considered as a review or an assessment of the impact upon threatened or endangered species of the project site. It provides FWC's most current data regarding the location of listed species and their associated habitats.

Our SHCA recommendations are intended to be used as a guide. Land development and ownership in Florida is ever-changing and priority areas identified as SHCA might already have been significantly altered due to development or acquired into public ownership. Onsite surveys, literature reviews, and coordination with FWC biologists remain essential steps in documenting the presence or absence of rare and imperiled species and habitats within the project area.

Our fish and wildlife location data represents only those occurrences recorded by FWC staff and other affiliated researchers. It is important to understand that our database does not necessarily contain records of all listed species that may occur in a given area. Also, data on certain species, such as gopher tortoises, are not entered into our database on a site-specific basis. Therefore, one should not assume that an absence of occurrences in our database indicates that species of significance do not occur in the area.

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) maintains a separate database of listed plant and wildlife species, please contact FNAI directly for specific information on the location of element occurrences within the project area.

Because FNAI is funded to provide information to public agencies only, you may be required to pay a fee for this information. County-wide listed species information can be located at their website (<http://www.fnai.org>).

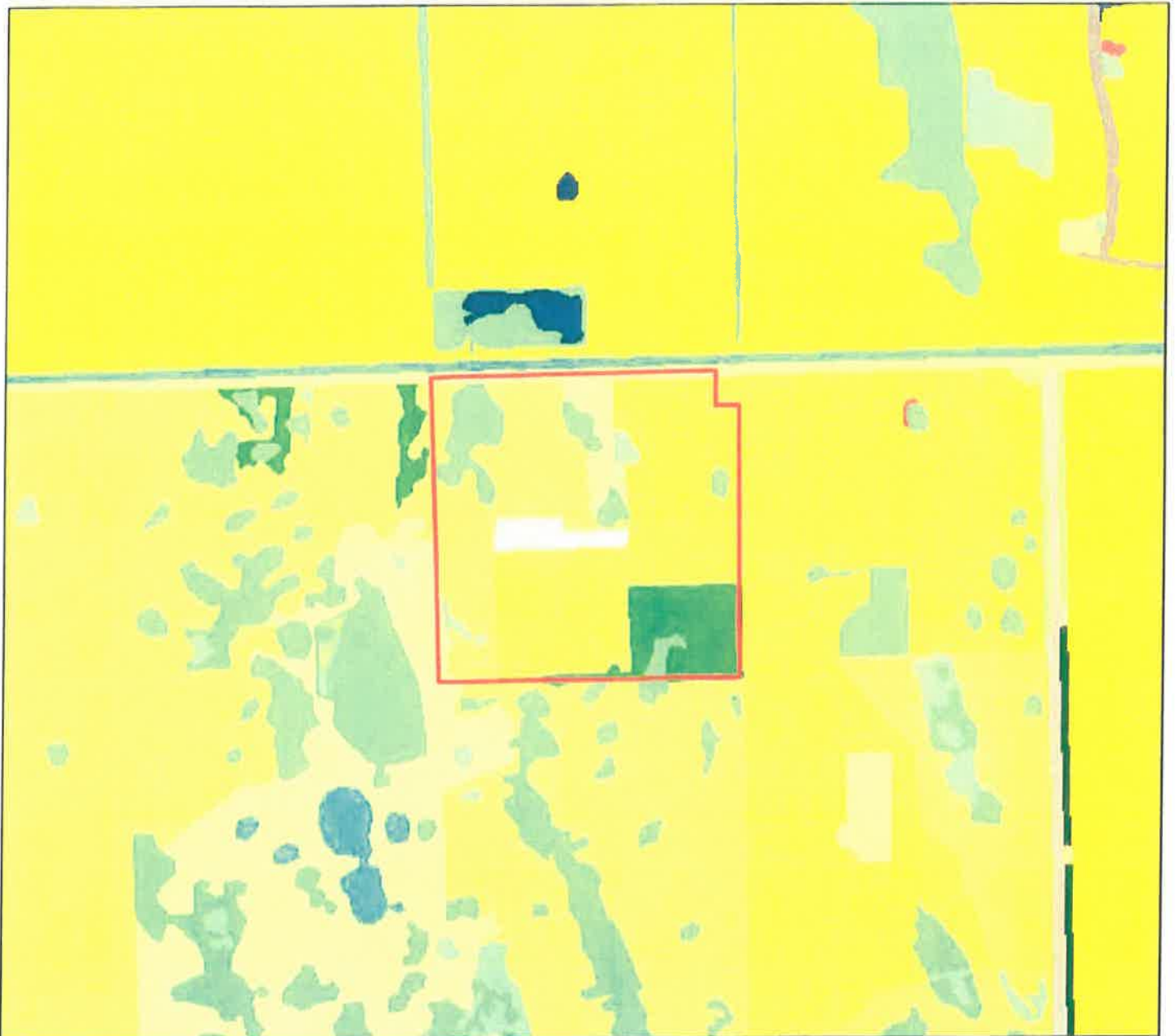
Please credit the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission in any publication or presentation of these data. If you have any questions or further requests, please contact me at (850) 488-0588 or gisrequests@myfwc.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Eva Salinas", with a horizontal line underneath.

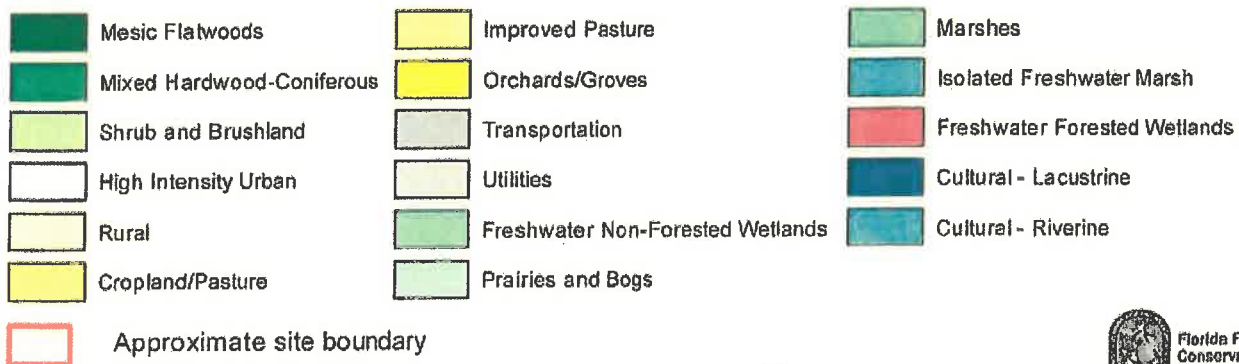
Eva Salinas
Research Assistant

ES
2019_6345
Enclosures



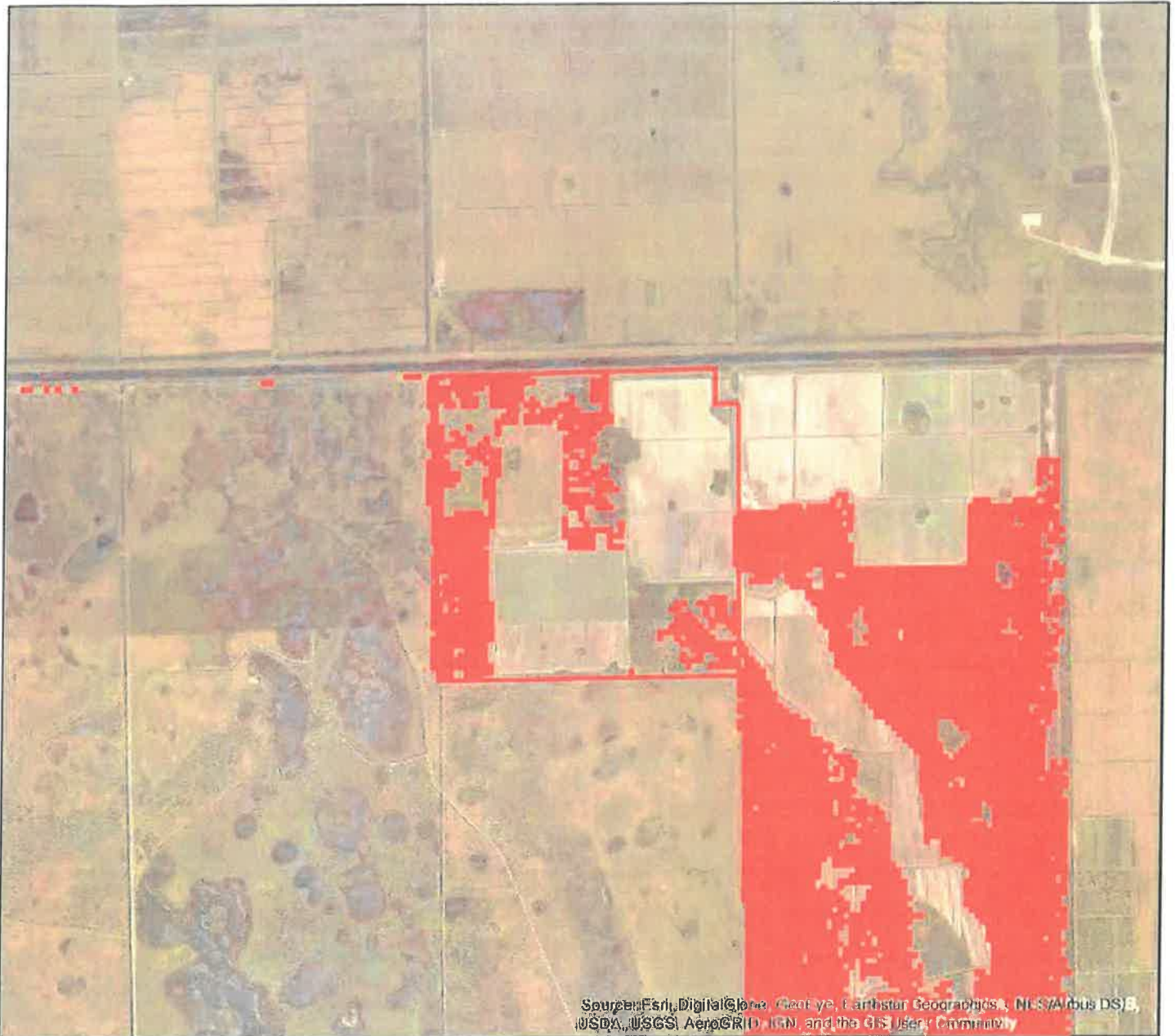
Cooperative Land Cover -- State Classes

Parcel
0438390000000000108



Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission
MyFWC.com

FWC ID: 2018_6345 April 1, 2019



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Parcel
043839000000000108

Prioritized SHCA's



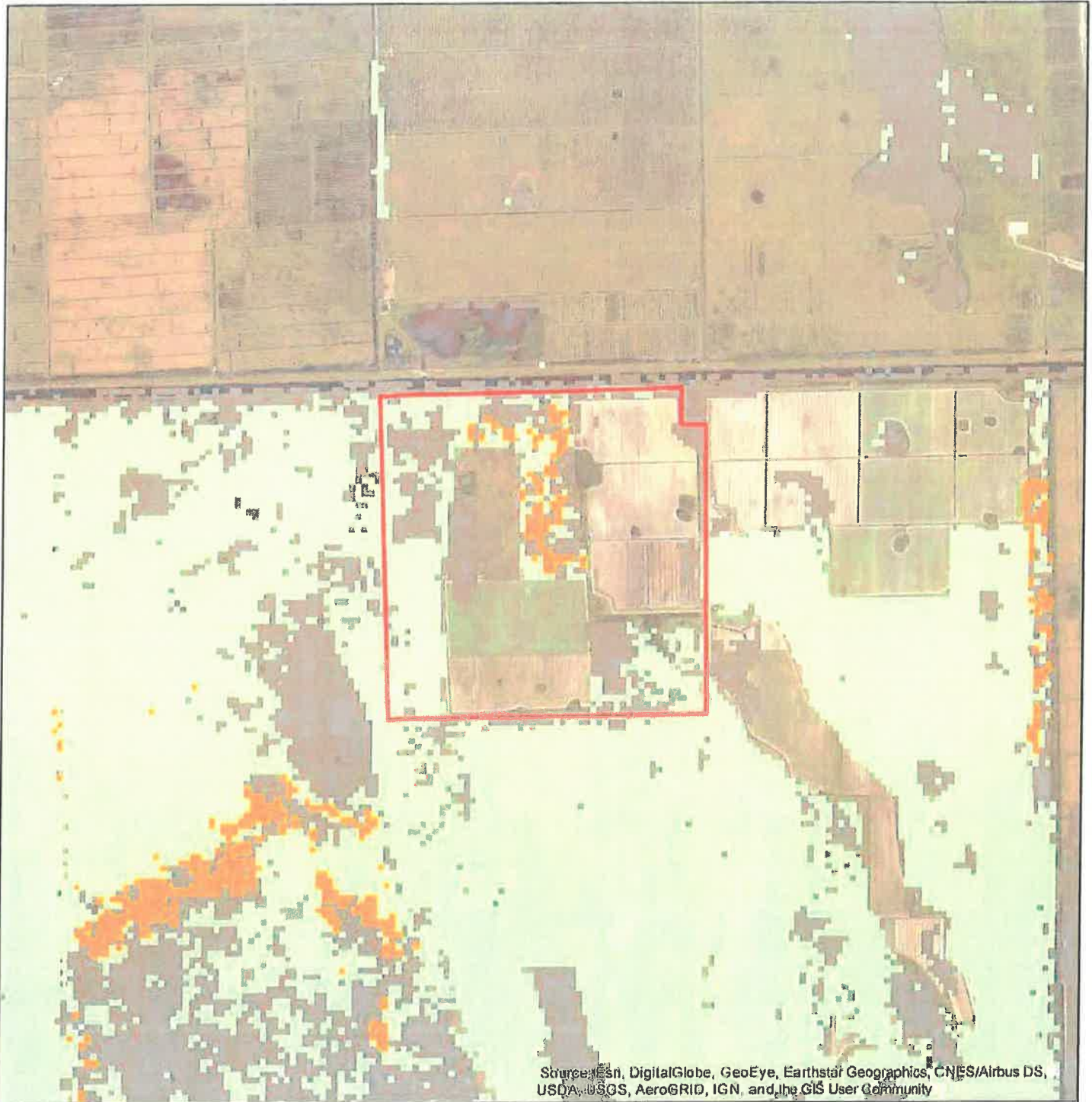
Approximate site boundary

The prioritized SHCA map identifies 5 classes of SHCA based upon Heritage ranking criteria developed by The Nature Conservancy, the Natural Heritage Program Network, and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. There are 2 possible ranks used to prioritize a species' SHCA: 1) the global rank based on a species worldwide status, and 2) the state rank based upon the species status in Florida. The state and global ranks are based upon many factors such as known occurrence locations, estimated abundance, range, amount of habitat currently protected, perceived levels of threats towards the species, and ecological fragility.



Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission
MyFWC.com

FWC ID: 2018_6345 April 1, 2019



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Species Richness



1-3 4-6 7-9 10-13



Approximate site boundary

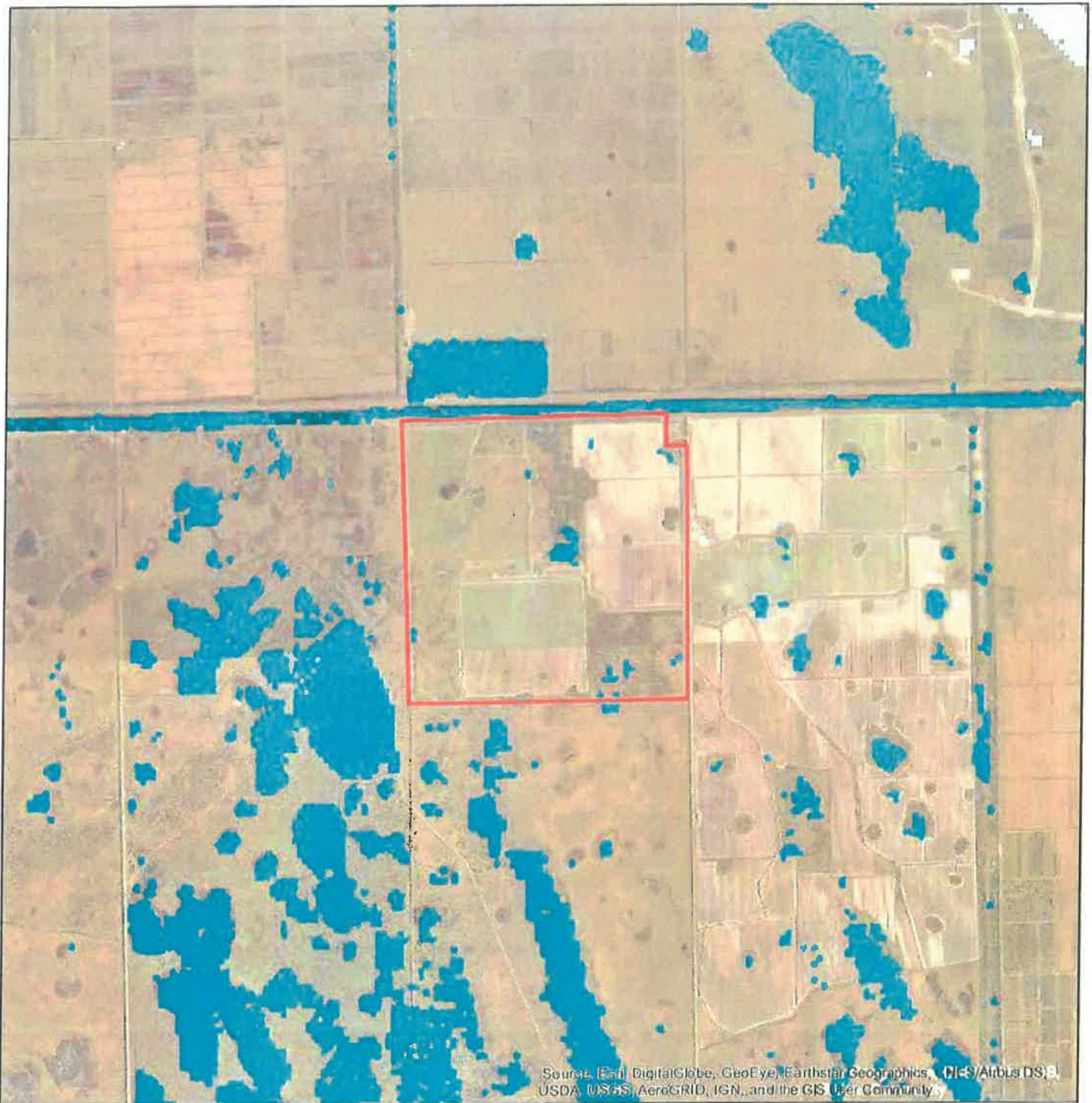
Parcel
043839000000000108



Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission
MyFWC.com







FWC ID: 2018_6345 April 1, 2019



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Priority Wetlands

-  1-3 Species, Wetlands habitat
-  4-6 Species, Wetlands habitat
-  7-9 Species, Wetlands habitat
-  10-11 Species, Wetlands habitat

 Approximate site boundary

Parcel
0438390000000000108



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FWC ID: 2018_6345 April 1, 2019

IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Martin County, Florida



Local office

South Florida Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (772) 562-3909

📠 (772) 562-4288

1339 20th Street

Vero Beach, FL 32960-3559

<http://fws.gov/verobeach>

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population, even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can only be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species

¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are not shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information.
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Florida Panther <i>Puma</i> (=Felis) <i>concolor coryi</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1763	Endangered
Puma (=mountain Lion) <i>Puma</i> (=Felis) <i>concolor</i> (all subsp. except <i>coryi</i>) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6049	SAT
Southeastern Beach Mouse <i>Peromyscus polionotus niveiventris</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3951	Threatened
West Indian Manatee <i>Trichechus manatus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469	Threatened Marine mammal

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Audubon's Crested Caracara <i>Polyborus plancus audubonii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8250	Threatened
Everglade Snail Kite <i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7713	Endangered
Florida Scrub-jay <i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6174	Threatened
Ivory-billed Woodpecker <i>Campephilus principalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8230	Endangered
Kirtland's Warbler <i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i> (= <i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8078	Endangered

Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Threatened
There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Threatened
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	
Red-cockaded Woodpecker <i>Picoides borealis</i>	Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7614	
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i>	EXPN
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	
Wood Stork <i>Mycteria americana</i>	Threatened
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8477	

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
American Alligator <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	SAT
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/776	
Eastern Indigo Snake <i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Threatened
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/646	
Hawksbill Sea Turtle <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Endangered
There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3656	
Leatherback Sea Turtle <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Endangered
There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1493	
Loggerhead Sea Turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i>	Threatened
There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1110	

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Florida Leafwing Butterfly <i>Anaea troglodyta floridalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6652	Endangered
Miami Blue Butterfly <i>Cyclargus (=Hemiargus) thomasi bethunebakeri</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3797	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Beach Jacquemontia <i>Jacquemontia reclinata</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1277	Endangered
Four-petal Pawpaw <i>Asimina tetramera</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3461	Endangered
Lakela's Mint <i>Dicerandra immaculata</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6390	Endangered
Tiny Polygala <i>Polygala smallii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/996	Endangered

Lichens

NAME	STATUS
Florida Perforate Cladonia <i>Cladonia perforata</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7516	Endangered

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act

¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE"

INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES
NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR
PROJECT AREA.)

American Kestrel *Falco sparverius paulus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31

Bachman's Sparrow *Aimophila aestivalis*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5177>

Breeds May 1 to Sep 30

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

Common Ground-dove *Columbina passerina exigua*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds Feb 1 to Dec 31

Least Tern *Sterna antillarum*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 10

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679>

Breeds elsewhere

Limpkin *Aramus guarauna*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Jan 15 to Aug 31

Red-headed Woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8938>

Breeds Mar 10 to Jun 30

Willet: *Tringa semipalmata*

Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (•)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (•)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

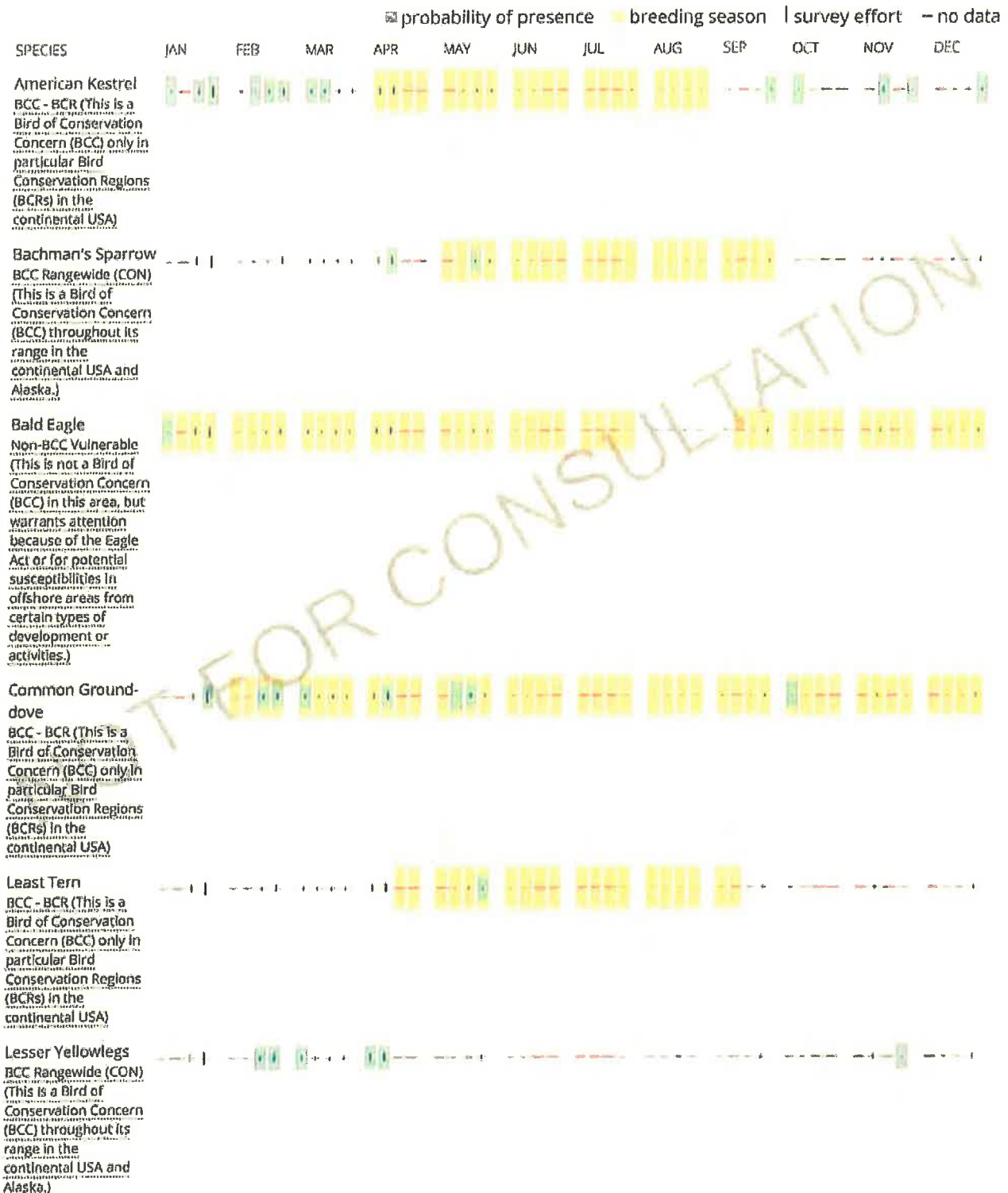
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

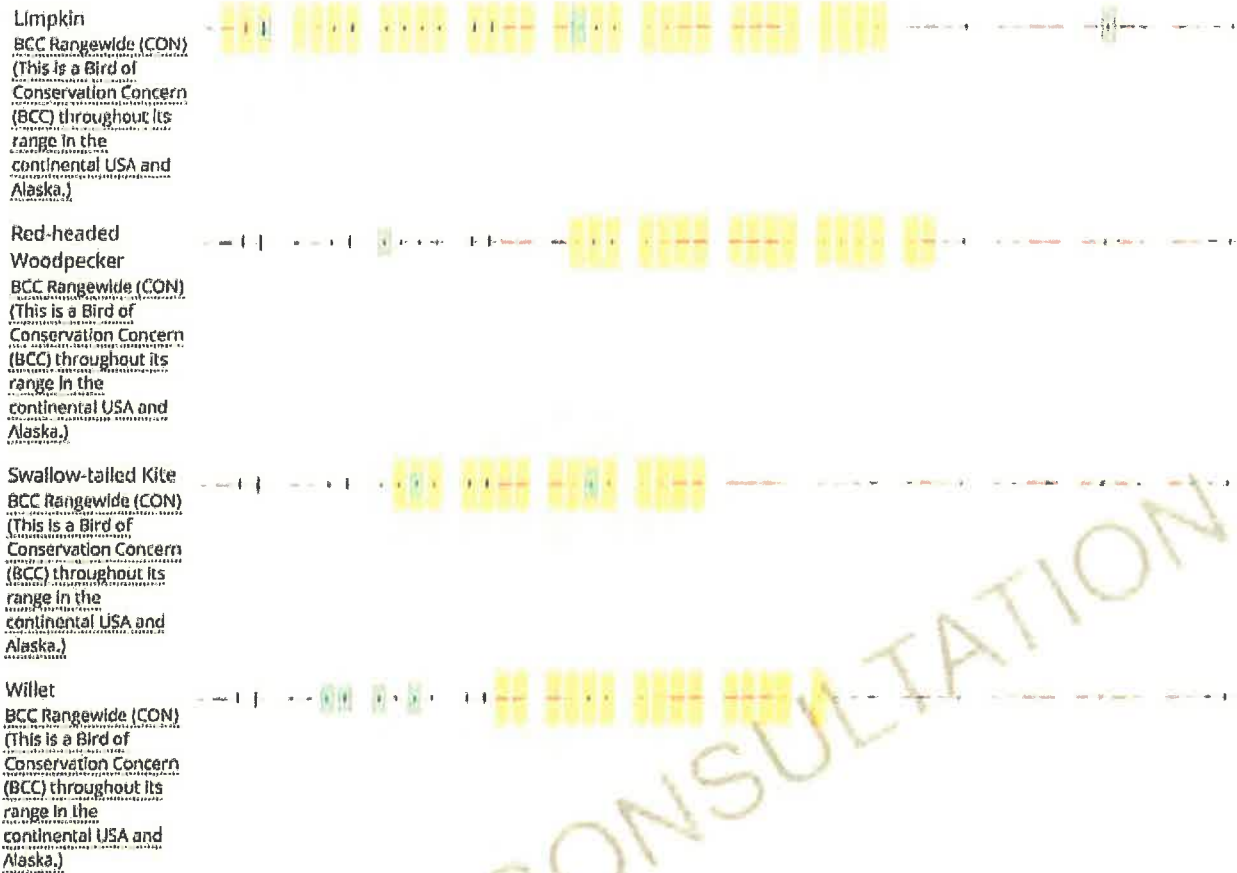
No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) and/or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [E-bird Explore Data Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Marine mammals

Marine mammals are protected under the [Marine Mammal Protection Act](#). Some are also protected under the Endangered Species Act

¹ and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora².

The responsibilities for the protection, conservation, and management of marine mammals are shared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [responsible for otters, walrus, polar bears, manatees, and dugongs] and NOAA Fisheries

³ [responsible for seals, sea lions, whales, dolphins, and porpoises]. Marine mammals under the responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are not shown on this list; for additional information on those species please visit the [Marine Mammals](#) page of the NOAA Fisheries website.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act prohibits the take (to harass, hunt, capture, kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture or kill) of marine mammals and further coordination may be necessary for project evaluation. Please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office shown.

1. The [Endangered Species Act](#) (ESA) of 1973.
2. The [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora](#) (CITES) is a treaty to ensure that international trade in plants and animals does not threaten their survival in the wild.
3. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following marine mammals under the responsibility of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are potentially affected by activities in this location:

NAME

West Indian Manatee *Trichechus manatus*
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469>

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

[PEM1C](#)

[PEM1B](#)

[PEM1F](#)

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

[PFO1/SS1C](#)

[PSS1C](#)

FRESHWATER POND

[PUBHx](#)

RIVERINE

[R2UBHx](#)

[R5UBFx](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the [National Wetlands Inventory website](#)

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

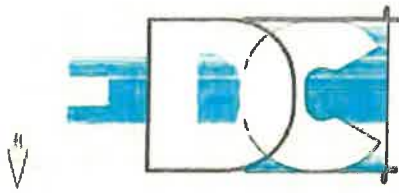
Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION



ENGINEERS • SURVEYORS • ENVIRONMENTAL

MEMORANDUM

TO: South Florida Shooting Grounds

FROM: Drew Gatewood

CC: File

DATE: April 29, 2019

RE: South Florida Shooting Ground

On April 29, 2019 Drew Gatewood, a Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC) Authorized Gopher Tortoise Agent with EDC performed a 100% gopher tortoise survey on South Florida Shooting Grounds (ID: 04-38-39-000-000-00010-8). Pedestrian transects were completed in compliance with FFWCC requirements. The parcel is currently a mix of, shooting courses, agriculture, and vacant densely vegetated land. EDC did not find any evidence gopher tortoise burrows during the 100% survey conducted on the parcel. Please be aware any clearing that involves activity within 25ft of any burrows will require FWC approval, and if during clearing a burrow or suspected burrow is discovered please contact the above referenced agent prior to restarting clearing activities.

Drew Gatewood, MS, PWS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Drew Gatewood', is located below the typed name.