NATURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT

Florida Department of Transportation

District Five

Interstate 75

PD&E STUDY

Limits of Project: South of S.R. 44 to S.R.200

Brevard County, Florida

Financial Management Number: 452074-2

ETDM Number: 14541

Date: May 30, 2024

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

Natural Resources Evaluation Report

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FDOT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed project for the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is in Sumter and Marion County, Florida. The proposed improvements include widening of the existing roadway from south of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200. The proposed project spans approximately 22.5 miles within approximately 300 feet of right-of-way (ROW) and is comprised of approximately 1,195.4 acres. Habitats within the project corridor consist of maintained roadside uplands, wetlands, and surface waters.

This Natural Resource Evaluation (NRE) documents the proposed project's wetlands and protected species involvement. Protected species observed within the project corridor include the gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), little blue heron (*Egretta caerulea*), and longspurred mint (*Dicerandra cornutissima*). One hundred gopher tortoise burrows were documented within the project corridor. The longspurred mint was observed in sparse clusters along the edge of the ROW within the northern portion of the project area. If these areas cannot be avoided, relocation and/or seed collection will be conducted through coordination with the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Bok Tower Gardens (BTG) prior to construction.

Fifteen wetland areas and five other surface waters (OSWs) occur within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Proposed impacts include 5.38 acres and 3.72 acres of direct and secondary impacts, respectively. The calculated functional loss resulting from requisite impacts includes 3.86 units (0.17 herbaceous units and 3.69 forested units). Compensatory mitigation to offset the functional loss resulting from requisite wetland impacts will likely include the purchase of mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank. Five OSWs totaling 3.1 acres occur within the project corridor and approximately 3.1 acres of OSW impacts are proposed for this project. OSWs that occur within the project are limited to permitted stormwater features. In-kind replacement and/or construction of new stormwater management features are anticipated to sufficiently offset impacts to the remaining proposed OSW impacts. Therefore, no mitigation is proposed for OSW impacts.

The project falls within both the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) and the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD); collectively referred to hereafter as the Water Management District (WMD). It is anticipated that the proposed improvements will require an Individual Permit from the WMD, a Federal 404 Permit from the USACE, and a Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit will be required from the FDEP. It is anticipated that the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) will require a Conservation Permit to impact gopher tortoise burrows identified within the project area.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The FDOT is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for proposed operational improvements to the I-75 corridor in Sumter and Marion County, Florida. In the existing condition, I-75 is a 6-lane limited access facility situated within approximately 300 feet of ROW. There are three interchanges within the project limits at, S.R. 44, C.R. 484 and S.R. 200. This project involves the widening of I-75/S.R. 93 from S.R. 200 to south of S.R. 44 within Sumter and Marion counties. The project does not include any reconstruction of the interchanges. These interim improvements were identified as part of Phase 1 of a master planning effort for the I-75 corridor between Florida's Turnpike (S.R. 91) and C.R. 234, herein referred to as the Preferred Alternative. A project location map is shown in **Figure 1-1.**

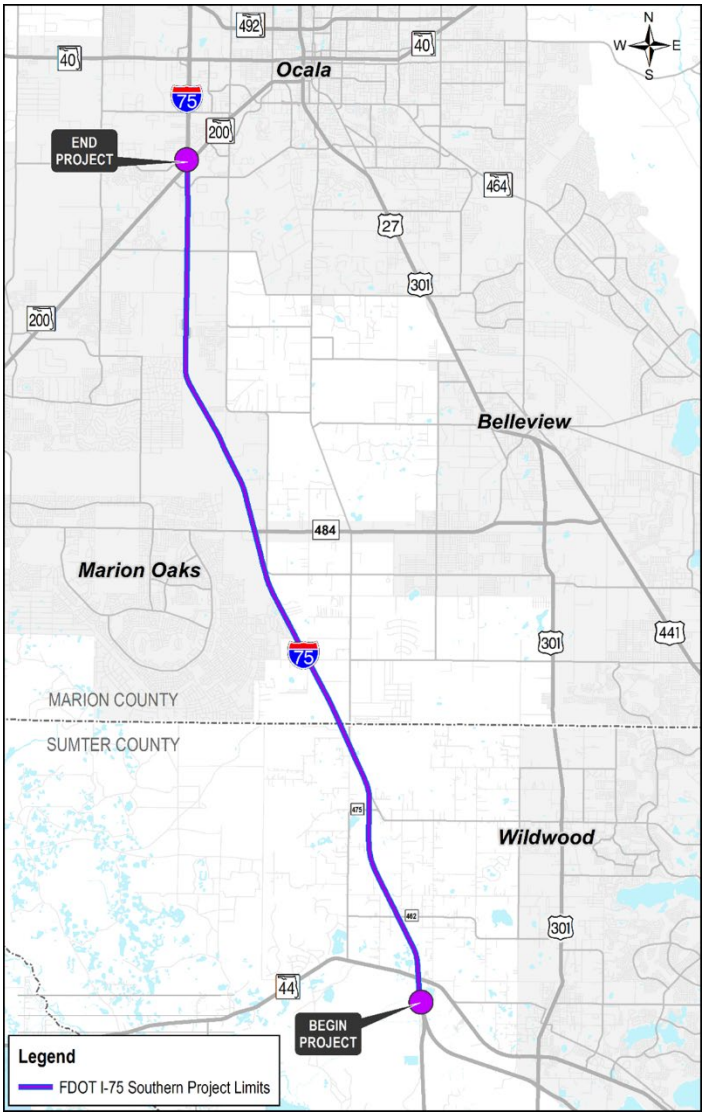

Figure 1-1: Project Location Map

Within the study limits, I-75 is an urban principal arterial interstate that runs generally in a north and south direction with a posted speed of 70 miles per hour. I-75 is part of the Florida Intrastate Highway System (FIHS), the Florida Strategic Intermodal System (SIS), and is designated by the Florida Department of Emergency Management (FDEM) as a critical link evacuation route. Within the study limits, I-75 is a 6-lane limited access facility situated within approximately 300 feet of ROW. No transit facilities, frontage roads, or managed lanes are currently provided. The proposed project spans approximately 22.5 miles within approximately 300 feet of ROW and is comprised of approximately 1,195.4 acres extending through Sumter and Marion Counties (**Figure 2**).

A total of 33 subbasins and 36 cross drains have been identified within the project limits. The project corridor crosses the jurisdictional limits for both the SJRWMD and SWFWMD. The southern drainage basins, Basins 0 through 8, are within Sumter County, which is part of the jurisdictional limits for the SWFWMD. The remainder of the drainage basins, Basins 9 through 33, are in Marion County. The I-75 corridor in Marion County serves as the boundary between the jurisdictional limits for both the SJRWMD and the SWFWMD. While the Statewide Environmental Resource Permit (SWERP) criteria awaits ratification by the Legislature to adopt consistent performance standards across Florida for water quality criteria, the current water quality and quantity criteria are different for both WMDs. Therefore, the required water quality treatment and attenuation volumes for the drainage basins were computed in accordance with appropriate criteria for both WMDs.

The proposed roadway improvements to I-75 will require new stormwater management controls to mitigate for the existing permitted systems and to address the roadway widening for the interim and ultimate roadway configurations. The interim design approach is to design new Auxiliary lanes that will begin at the interchange on-ramps and extend to the next interchange, where these lanes will become the off-ramp lanes. The ultimate roadway typical section for I-75 consists of 12 lanes, four (4) General Use lanes and two (2) Express Lanes in each direction. Stormwater runoff from the proposed roadway improvements will be collected and conveyed in both open and closed storm drain systems and routed to stormwater management facilities located throughout the I-75 corridor for treatment and attenuation. Offsite drainage patterns will remain unchanged and runoff that currently drains towards the FDOT ROW will be collected and conveyed by diversion ditches that preserve the existing drainage patterns and discharge to the existing receiving waterbodies, where feasible, otherwise, the offsite flow will be incorporated into the stormwater management system for the specific subbasin. For the Interim Auxiliary Lane roadway typical section, all floodplain impacts will be mitigated within the existing right-of-way through compensatory volume provided within the roadway ditches. Whereas the ultimate roadway typical section is expected to impact all designated floodplain areas identified within the I-75 right-of-way. All floodplain compensation sites will be sized to provide equivalent flood volumes in a "cup to cup" manner to ensure the existing impacts maintain the historic stages that exist throughout the corridor. These sites will be sized like the stormwater management sites.

The following NRE is provided in support of the overall PD&E evaluation for the proposed project. The purpose of this NRE report is to satisfy National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements by identifying potential environmental impacts that may occur as a result of the proposed action. Only one build alternative is represented in this evaluation and is being presented as the Preferred Alternative, with the No Build option being the only other alternative considered. The information presented here includes information from both a desktop evaluation and preliminary field assessment. In March 2019, comments from the ETAT were published on the ETDM website (ETDM #14541).

1.1 Proposed Alternatives

No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative is defined as the scenario in which the proposed activity would not take place. The existing six-lane I-75 facility, and the existing interchange configurations, are considered the No-Build Alternative. The No-Build Alternative does not address the purpose and need for this project; however, it serves as the baseline against which the build alternative is evaluated.

Auxiliary Lanes Alternative

The Auxiliary Lanes Alternative is the sole build alternative evaluated in this PD&E study and is based on recommendations from previous master planning activities. The Auxiliary Lanes Alternative proposes to add one 12-foot auxiliary lane (additional lane between interchanges) to the outside of the general-purpose lanes in each direction. The auxiliary lanes would not impact the interchange bridges. The typical section is shown in **Figure 1-2**.

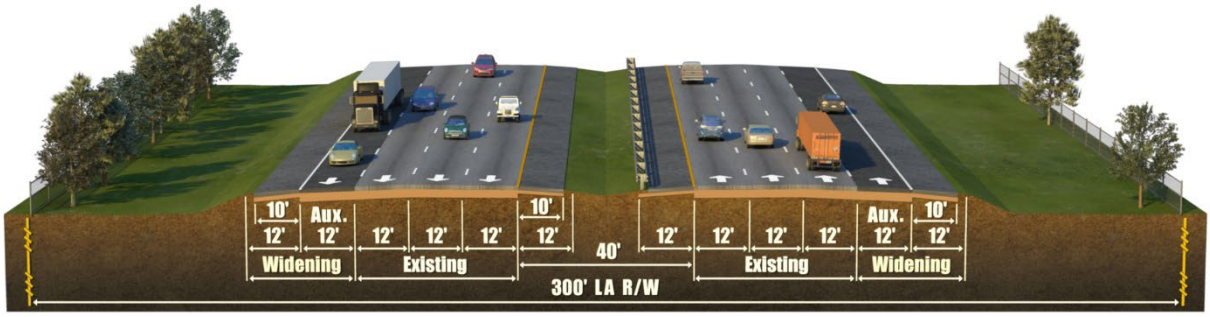

Figure 1-2: I-75 Typical Section

1.2 Purpose and Need

Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to evaluate short-term operational improvements on the mainline of I-75 from south of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200. No interchange improvements will be evaluated with this PD&E.

Project Need

The primary needs for this project are to enhance current transportation safety and modal interrelationships while providing additional capacity between existing interchanges.

Project Status

Improvements along the I-75 project corridor are included in the Lake-Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) 2045 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) and the Ocala Marion Transportation Planning Organization (TPO) 2045 LRTP to address population and employment growth in the area. Sumter County anticipates 94% growth in population from 115,657 in 2015 to 223,979 in 2045, and Marion County anticipates 33% growth in population from 333,200 in 2015 to 444,900 in 2045. The employment growth rate from 2015 to 2045 in Sumter and Marion counties is projected at 137% and 57% respectfully.

The Lake-Sumter MPO 2045 LRTP Cost Feasible Plan includes widening I-75 from six to eight lanes from S.R. 44 to the Sumter/Marion County line and adding managed lanes from Florida's Turnpike to the Sumter/Marion County line. The implementation timeframe for these improvements is between 2036 and 2045.

The Ocala Marion 2045 LRTP Cost Feasible Plan includes widening I-75 from six to eight lanes from the Sumter/Marion County line to C.R. 318 in the 2031-2035 projects and adding managed lanes from the Sumter/Marion County line to C.R. 484 in the 2036-2040 projects.

This project is also consistent with the Draft I-75 Master Plan, which identifies future needs to improve safety, reliability, mobility, operational capacity, efficiency, and connectivity.

Safety

Historical crash data along I-75 was obtained from the Signal 4 crash database. Crash data analyzed between 2018 and 2022 indicates there was a total of 2,590 vehicle crashes between Florida's Turnpike and S.R. 200. Of these, 707 resulted in at least one injury and 11 resulted in a fatality, five of which involved a commercial motor vehicle. The number of crashes decreased from 2018 (592) to 2020 (378), but then increased to 559 crashes in 2022. Crashes occurring between Friday and Sunday comprised approximately 55 percent of the total crashes in this analysis period.

I-75 through the project limits experiences crash rates (1.8 - Rural, 1.66 - Urban) greater than the corresponding statewide averages (0.45 - Rural, 1.00 - Urban) for similar facilities. This is four times higher than the statewide rural rate and 66% higher than the statewide urban rate.

Modal Interrelationships

Truck traffic on I-75 is substantial and accounts for over 20 percent of all daily vehicle trips within the study limits based on the FDOT, Traffic Characteristics Inventory. The segment of I-75 between S.R. 44 and C.R. 484 experiences the highest volume

of trucks with more than 25 percent of the total trips made by trucks. Multiple existing and planned Intermodal Logistic Centers (ILC) and freight activity centers in Ocala contribute to the growth in truck volumes. These facilities include the Ocala/Marion County Commerce Park (Ocala 489), Ocala 275 ILC, and the Ocala International Airport and Business Park.

The interaction between heavy freight vehicles and passenger vehicles between interchanges contributes to both operational congestion and safety concerns.

Capacity/Transportation Demand

Existing annual average daily traffic (AADT) on I-75 within the study limits ranges from 81,000 vehicles per day (vpd) to 97,000 vpd, with the highest volume of traffic occurring between C.R. 484 and S.R. 200. The AADT along I-75 between S.R. 44 and C.R. 484 is 81,000 vpd. I-75 northbound and southbound operate at level of service (LOS) C or better during the average weekday AM and PM peak hours. The LOS target for I-75 is D, as early as 2030, I-75 northbound and southbound between C.R. 484 and S.R. 200 is expected to operate at LOS F. By 2040, the Design Year, AADT's within the study limits will range between 102,000 and 143,000, with the highest volumes of traffic continuing to occur between C.R. 484 and S.R. 200. The traffic growth and reduction in LOS is related to two factors, forecast increases in population and employment (detailed above) and continued growth in tourism in Central and South Florida. I-75 and Florida's Turnpike and critical transportation links serving these markets.

I-75 is a unique corridor that experiences substantial increases in traffic during holidays, peak tourism seasons, weekends, and special events and experiences frequent closures because of incidents leading to non-recurring congestion. I-75 is part of the emergency evacuation route network designated by the FDEM.

2.0 METHODS

A desktop evaluation using available Geographic Information System (GIS) data and a field evaluation of the project corridor was conducted. The desktop GIS review included aerial photography, USFWS (USFWS, 2014) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) mapping; USFWS Consultation Area data layers; Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's (FWC) Occurrence System (2014) data; FWC Eagles Nest Locations (March 2023) data; FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute Florida Scrub-Jay Locations (1992-1993) data, USFWS Wood Stock Nest and Core Foraging Habitat data (2019), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil data and statewide land use data.

The jurisdictional extent of wetland and OSW within the study corridor was approximated through the review of aerial photography, National Wetland Inventory (NWI) data, United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic Maps, soils maps, land use maps, and ground-truthing activities. The approximated wetland lines were then field verified and/or updated as needed based on current site conditions. The wetland limits were identified in general accordance with the USACE Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region (November 2010), the State of Florida's Delineation of the Landward Extent of Wetlands and Surface Waters (Chapter 62-340, Florida Administrative Code (FAC)) and the PD&E Manual. In the event wetland boundaries differed between the federal and state methods, the more landward extent was used to define that wetland system's boundary.

A literature review was conducted to identify those species classified by USFWS and FWC as being Endangered or Threatened (collectively recognized as "protected species") within the project corridor. In addition to the literature review, species lists were obtained using the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) web-based mapping tool and the Florida Natural Areas (FNAI) website.

Field reconnaissance to assess the potential occurrence of protected species within the study corridor was conducted in April 2023. Wildlife observations were conducted by environmental scientists through recognition of tracks, scat, calls, and other visual observations. The purpose of the reconnaissance was to evaluate the project corridor for the presence of flora and fauna listed by USFWS as Endangered and/or Threatened, and those listed by the FWC as Endangered or Threatened. The available habitat, habitat preferences, or critical habitat, if applicable, for these species was also evaluated throughout the study corridor.

3.0 POND ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

A total of 31 preferred ponds were identified and field evaluations on these preferred ponds were conducted in October, December 2023, and January, February and March 2024. A description of each of the preferred ponds based on the desktop and field evaluations is provided below.

Pond Alternative 0-1

This pond alternative is located within the infield of the intersection of S.R. 44 and I-75 and consists of two separate areas classified as Transportation (FLUCCS 810). The approximately 0.3-acre portion of Pond Alternative 0-1 that is located between the I-75 northbound travel lanes and the I-75 northbound on-ramp consists of uplands vegetated primarily with bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*) and Mexican clover (*Richardia brasiliensis*). Conversely, the approximately 0.6-acre portion of Pond Alternative 0-1 that is located between the I-75 southbound travel lanes and the I-75 south bound on-ramp consists of a portion of a wetland. Vegetation within the wetland includes Carolina willow (*Salix caroliniana*), bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) and pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*). No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 1-1

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 0.16 miles north of the intersection of S.R. 44 and I-75. This approximately 7.1-acre pond alternative consists of approximately 3.9 acres of Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) and approximately 2.9 acres of Hardwood-Coniferous Mixed (FLUCCS 434). Additionally, a small (approximately 0.3-acre) portion of a larger wetland that extends offsite is located on the southern and eastern border of the pond alternative. This Stream and Lake Swamp (FLUCCS 615) community is vegetated with laurel oak, cabbage palm and slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*). Vegetation within the pasture portion of this pond alternative consists primarily of bahiagrass, bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*) and chalky bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus*) with scattered dogfennel (*Eupatorium capillifoliu*m), blackberry (*Rubus pensilvanicus*) and Adam's needle (*Yucca filamentosa*). Trees within the forested upland portion of this pond alternative included live oak and laurel oak with scattered cabbage palm. The dense canopy limited groundcover to primarily vine species including earleaf greenbrier (*Smilax auriculata*) and grapevine. A small (less than a quarter-acre) surface water is located at the south end of the pond alternative within the forested uplands. Vegetation within the surface water was limited to duckweed (*Lemna* sp.). No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 2-2

This pond alternative is located on the west side of I-75 approximately 0.72 miles north of the intersection of S.R. 44 and I-75. This approximately 4.9-acre pond alternative consists of an Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) community. Vegetation observed included bahiagrass, grapevine, cabbage palm, blackberry, earleaf greenbrier, beggar-lice (*Desmodium incanum*), and septicweed (*Senna occidentalis*). Trees within this pond alternative consist of scattered live oaks. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 3-1

This pond alternative is located on the west side of I-75 approximately 1.36 miles north of the intersection of S.R. 44 and I-75. This approximately 12.7-acre pond alternative consists primarily of an Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) community with small Shrub and Brushland (FLUCCS 320) and Hardwood-Coniferous Mixed (FLUCCS 434) communities at the north end of the pond alternative. Vegetation is dominated by pasture grasses including bahiagrass and bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon). Trees were limited to live oaks along the northern perimeter of the pond alternative. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 4-1

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 2.5 miles north of the intersection of S.R. 44 and I-75. This approximately 10.5-acre pond alternative consists of an Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) community. The vegetation is dominated by pasture grasses including bahiagrass and bermudagrass. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 5-1/6-1

This pond alternative is located on the west side of I-75 approximately 3.5 miles north of the intersection of S.R. 44 and I-75. This approximately 15.4-acre pond alternative consists of an Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) community. Vegetation is dominated by pasture grasses including bahiagrass and bermudagrass. Other vegetation observed included chalky

bluestem, dogfennel and cabbage palm. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 7-1

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 5.0 miles north of the intersection of S.R. 44 and I-75. This approximately 10.4-acre pond alternative consists of an Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) community. Vegetation is dominated by pasture grasses including bahiagrass and bermudagrass with scattered patches of blackberry. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 8-3A

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 5.4 miles north of the intersection of S.R. 44 and I-75. This approximately 10.6-acre pond alternative consists of an Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) community. Vegetation is dominated by pasture grasses including bahiagrass and bermudagrass with scattered chalky bluestem. Trees within this pond alternative are limited to scattered live oaks. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 8-3B

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 5.7 miles north of the intersection of S.R. 44 and I-75. This approximately 3.2-acre pond alternative consists of an Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) community. Vegetation is dominated by pasture grasses including bahiagrass and bermudagrass with scattered chalky bluestem. Trees within this pond alternative are limited to scattered live oaks. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 9-2

This pond alternative is located on the west side of I-75 approximately 4.5 miles south of the intersection of C.R. 484 and I-75. This approximately 13.3-acre pond alternative consists of Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) and Hardwood-Coniferous Mixed (FLUCCS 434) communities. Trees within this forested pond alternative included live oak and laurel oak with scattered pine (*Pinus* spp). The dense canopy limited groundcover to primarily vine species including earleaf greenbrier and grapevine with scattered saw palmetto. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 10-3

This pond alternative is located on the west side of I-75 approximately 4.15 miles south of the intersection of C.R. 484 and I-75. This approximately 5.6-acre pond alternative consists of an Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) community. Vegetation is dominated by bahiagrass with scattered blackberry. Trees are limited to scattered live oaks. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 11-1

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 3.0 miles south of the intersection of C.R. 484 and I-75. This approximately 4.5-acre pond alternative consists of an Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) community. Vegetation is dominated by pasture grasses including bahiagrass and bermudagrass. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 12-1

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 2.6 miles south of the intersection of C.R. 484 and I-75. This approximately 7.3-acre pond alternative consists of an Unimproved Pasture (FLUCCS 212) community. Vegetation is dominated by pasture grasses including bahiagrass and bermudagrass. Trees within this pond alternative are limited to scattered live oaks. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 13-1

This pond alternative is located on the west side of I-75 approximately 1.40 miles south of the intersection of C.R. 484 and I-75. This approximately 17.5-acre pond alternative consists of an Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) community. Vegetation observed included bahiagrass and bermudagrass. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 14-1/15-1

This pond alternative is located on the east side of SW 16th Ave approximately 0.5 miles south of the intersection of SW 16th Ave and C.R. 484. This approximately 6.3-acre pond alternative consists of a Cropland and Pastureland (FLUCCS 210) community. Vegetation is dominated by bahiagrass. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. One Potentially Occupied gopher tortoise burrow was observed within 25-feet of the limits of the pond alternative during the site visit. The gopher tortoise is listed as Threatened by the State of Florida and protected by the FWC. No other evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 16-3

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 1.0 miles north of the intersection of C.R. 484 and I-75. This approximately 6.9-acre pond alternative consists of a Hardwood-Coniferous Mixed (FLUCCS 434) community. Trees within this forested pond alternative included live oak and laurel oak with the shrub layer consisting primarily of saw palmetto. The dense canopy limited groundcover to primarily vine species including earleaf greenbrier and grapevine. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 17-2

This pond alternative is located on the west side of I-75 approximately 1.6 miles north of the intersection of C.R. 484 and I-75. This approximately 3.7-acre pond alternative consists of a Hardwood-Coniferous Mixed (FLUCCS 434) community. Trees within this forested pond alternative include live oak and laurel oak with scattered sand pine (*Pinus* clausa). The dense canopy limited groundcover to primarily vine species including earleaf greenbrier and grapevine with scattered saw palmetto. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 18-4

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 1.1 miles north of the intersection of C.R. 484 and I-75. This approximately 3.8-acre pond alternative consists of a Hardwood-Coniferous Mixed (FLUCCS 434) community. Trees within this forested pond alternative include live oak and laurel oak with scattered sand pine and longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*). The dense canopy limited groundcover to primarily vine species including earleaf greenbrier and grapevine with scattered saw palmetto. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 19-4

This pond alternative is located on the west side of I-75 approximately 2.4 miles north of the intersection of C.R. 484 and I-75. This approximately 1.9-acre pond alternative consists of a combination of Herbaceous Upland Non-forested (FLUCCS 310) and Pine Plantation (FLUCCS 441) communities. Trees within the forested portions consist primarily of sand pine. Vegetation in the non-forested areas includes spotted horsemint (*Monarda punctata*), blackberry, salt bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*), grapevine, ragweed (*Ambrosia sp.*), camphorweed (*Heterotheca subaxillaris*) and dogfennel. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. One Potentially Occupied gopher tortoise burrow was observed within the limits of the pond alternative during the site visit. The gopher tortoise is listed as Threatened by the State of Florida and protected by the FWC. No other evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 20-2

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 2.8 miles north of the intersection of C.R. 484 and I-75. This approximately 1.7-acre pond alternative consists of a cleared sand pine (FLUCCS 413) community. Vegetation consists of bahiagrass, chalky bluestem, prickly pear (*Opuntia humifusa*) blackberry, winged sumac (*Rhus copallinum*), dogfennel, and Adam's needle. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. Three Potentially Occupied gopher tortoise burrows were observed within the limits of the pond alternative during the site visit. The gopher tortoise is listed as Threatened by the State of Florida and protected by the FWC. No other evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 21-1

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 3.3 miles north of the intersection of C.R. 484 and I-75. This approximately 3.8-acre pond alternative consists of an Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) community. Vegetation consists primarily of bahiagrass and chalky bluestem with scattered blackberry, prickly pear and cabbage palm. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. Four Potentially Occupied gopher tortoise burrows were observed within

the limits of the pond alternative during the site visit. The gopher tortoise is listed as Threatened by the State of Florida and protected by the FWC. No other evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 22-1

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 3.6 miles north of the intersection of C.R. 484 and I-75. This approximately 3.0-acre pond alternative consists of an Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) community. Vegetation consists primarily of bahiagrass and chalky bluestem with scattered blackberry, bigflower pawpaw (*Asimina obovata*) and cabbage palm. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. Two Potentially Occupied gopher tortoise burrows were observed within the limits of the pond alternative during the site visit. The gopher tortoise is listed as Threatened by the State of Florida and protected by the FWC. No other evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 23-1

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 3.9 miles north of the intersection of C.R. 484 and I-75. This approximately 2.6-acre pond alternative consists of an Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) community. Vegetation consists primarily of bahiagrass with scattered blackberry, sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*) and cabbage palm. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 24-1

The pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 4.2 miles north of the intersection of C.R. 484 and I-75. This approximately 3.6-acre pond alternative consists of an Improved Pasture (FLUCCS 211) community. Vegetation consists primarily of bahiagrass with scattered blackberry, American beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*) and cabbage palm. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. Two Potentially Occupied gopher tortoise burrows were observed within the limits of the pond alternative during the site visit. The gopher tortoise is listed as Threatened by the State of Florida and protected by the FWC. No other evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 25-1/26-1

The pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 4.2 miles south of the intersection of S.R. 200 and I-75. This approximately 4.0-acre pond alternative consists of a Coniferous Plantation (FLUCCS 441) community. Trees within this forested pond alternative were dominated by slash pine with the shrub layer consisting primarily of saw palmetto (Serenoa repens). The dense canopy layer resulted in the limited groundcover consisting mostly of vine species including grapevine and Virginia creeper. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 27-3

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 3.4 miles south of the intersection of S.R. 200 and I-75. This approximately 5.4-acre pond alternative consists of a Specialty Farm (FLUCCS 250) community. Vegetation observed throughout this pasture includes bahiagrass and bermudagrass with a few scattered live oaks. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. One Potentially Occupied gopher tortoise burrow was observed within the limits of the pond alternative during the site visit. The gopher tortoise is listed as Threatened by the State of Florida and protected by the FWC. No other evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 28-1

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 2.9 miles south of the intersection of S.R. 200 and I-75. This approximately 5.6-acre pond alternative consists of a combination of Field Crops (FLUCCS 215) and Upland Mixed Coniferous/Hardwood (FLUCCS 434) communities. The forested portion of this pond alternative consists of a canopy of loblolly pine and laurel oak. Other vegetation includes Carolina laurelcherry (*Prunus caroliniana*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), Chickasaw plum (*Prunus angustifolia*) and cabbage palm. Herbaceous vegetation in the non-forested portion of the Site includes chalky bluestem, beggarticks (*Bidens alba*), hairy indigo (*Indigofera hirsuta*) and dogfennel. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. Two Potentially Occupied gopher tortoise burrows were observed within the limits of the pond alternative during the site visit. The gopher tortoise is listed as Threatened by the State of Florida and protected by the FWC. No other evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 29-1

This pond alternative is located on the east side of I-75 approximately 2.74 miles south of the intersection of S.R. 200 and I-75. This approximately 3.6-acre pond alternative consists of a Field Crops (FLUCCS 215) community. A line of planted bamboo (*Bambusa* sp.) bisected this pond alternative with other vegetation consisting primarily of bahiagrass and scattered blackberry. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 30-3

This pond alternative is located on the west side of I-75 approximately 1.6 miles south of the intersection of S.R. 200 and I-75. This approximately 6.1-acre pond alternative consists of a Cropland and Pastureland (FLUCCS 210) community. Vegetation observed included bahiagrass, tropical bush mint (*Hyptis mutabilis*), dogfennel, septicweed, scratch daisies (*Croptilon divaricatum*), beggarticks, goldenrod (Solidago sp.), prickly pear, Hercules club (*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*), and blackberry. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 31-1

This pond alternative is located on the west side of I-75 approximately 0.8 miles south of the intersection of S.R. 200 and I-75. This approximately 6.5-acre pond alternative consists of a combination of Upland Hardwood Forest (FLUCCS 420) and Shrub and Brushland (FLUCCS 320) communities. Trees within the forested portion consisted primarily of laurel oak and scattered loblolly pine, Carolina laurelcherry, black cherry and cabbage palm. Herbaceous vegetation in the non-forested portion of the pond alternative included chalky bluestem, beggarticks and cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*). No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

Pond Alternative 32-3

The pond alternative is located on the south side of SW 42nd Street approximately 0.1 miles east of the intersection of SW 43rd Street Road and SW 42nd Street. This approximately 7.2-acre pond alternative consists of a Horse Farm (FLUCCS 251) community. Vegetation is dominated by bahiagrass with scattered tropical bush mint, beggarticks, prickly pear, and blackberry. Trees within this pond alternative are limited to scattered live oaks. No wetlands or surface waters occur in this pond alternative. No evidence of protected species was observed during the site visit.

4.0 SOILS

Soils occurring within the I-75 project corridor according to the NRCS Soil Survey of Sumter and Marion Counties are summarized below in Table 1. Soil characteristics listed in the table include soil number and name, depth to water table, soil permeability, hydric rating, and environmental setting. Hydric rating will be identified as "Yes" if any component or inclusion of the soil type is considered hydric. Ten soil types within the project area have been identified as hydric. **Figures 3A to 3J** depict the location of each soil type along the project study corridor. A summary of these soil types and the corresponding soil number are presented below.

Table 1: I-75 Project Area Soils Summary

Map Unit #	Map Unit Name	Water Table Depth (in)	Drainage	Permeability	Hydric Rating	Environmental Setting
Sumter County Soil Survey						
1	Arrendondo fine sand	72	Well drained	Rapid	No	Uplands
4	Candler sand, 0 to 5	80	Excessively well drained	Slow to very slow	No	Ridges and knolls
6	Kendrick fine sand. 0 to 5	80	Well drained	Moderately slow	No	Uplands
9	Paisley fine sane	0-6	Poorly drained	Slow	Yes	flats and small knolls
10	Sparr fine sand, 0 to 5	18 - 42 inches	Somewhat poorly	Moderate	No	Ridges and knolls

Map Unit #	Map Unit Name	Water Table Depth (in)	Drainage	Permeability	Hydric Rating	Environmental Setting
13	Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5	42 – 60 inches	Moderately well drained	Very rapid	No	Ridges and knolls
15	Adamsville fine sand,	24 – 42 inches	Somewhat poorly	Rapid	No	Broad flats and knolls
21	EauGallie fine sand, boulder	6 – 18 inches	Poorly drained	Rapid	Yes	Broad flatwoods
25	Kanapaha sand, boulder	0 – 6 inches	Poorly drained	Rapid	Yes	Broad flats and low knolls
26	Wabasso fine sand, boulder	12 – 18 inches	Poorly drained	Rapid	No	Flatwoods
27	Sumterville fine Sand,	18 – 36 inches	Somewhat poorly	NA	No	NA
31	Myakka-Myakka, wet	0 – 10 inches	Poorly drained	Moderately permeable	Yes	Flatwoods
33	Sparr fine sand, boulder	18 – 42 inches	Somewhat poorly	Moderately permeable	No	Low ridges and knolls
36	Floridana mucky fine	0 inches	Very poorly drained	Slowly permeable	Yes	Depressional areas
39	Mabel fine sand, boulder	18 – 36 inches	Somewhat poorly	Slowly permeable	No	Uplands
40	Millhopper sand, boulder	42 – 72 inches	Moderately well drained	Moderately permeable	No	Broad uplands
42	Adamsville fine sand	18 – 42 inches	Somewhat poorly	Rapidly permeable	No	Broad flats and low knolls
44	Oldsmar fine sand, boulder	6 – 18 inches	Poorly drained	Very slowly permeable	No	Broad areas within flatwoods
50	Immokalee fine sand	6 – 18 inches	Poorly drained	Moderately permeable	No	Broad flatwoods
53	Tavares fine sand, boulder	42 – 72 inches	Moderately well drained	Very rapidly permeable	No	Low ridges and knolls
57	Gator muck, frequently	0 inches	Very poorly drained	NA	Yes	Large marshes and swamps
62	Urban land	NA	NA	NA	NA	Developed areas
65	Candler sand, boulder	Greater than 80 inches	Excessively drained	Rapidly permeable	No	Ridges and knolls
66	Arredondo fine sand,	Greater than 80 inches	Well drained	Rapidly permeable	No	Ridges and knolls
Marion County Soil Survey						
2	Adamsville sand	18 – 42 inches	Somewhat poorly	Rapid	No	Flatwoods and sandy uplands
9	Arrendondo sand	Greater than 80 inches	Well drained	Rapid	No	Uplands
11	Pedro-Arrendondo	Greater than 80 inches	Well drained	Rapid	No	Uplands

Map Unit #	Map Unit Name	Water Table Depth (in)	Drainage	Permeability	Hydric Rating	Environmental Setting
13	Astatula sand	Greater than 80 inches	Excessively drained	NA	No	Uplands
17	Blichton sand	6 – 18 inches	Poorly drained	Rapid	No	Uplands
22	Candler sand, 0 to 5	Greater than 80 inches	Excessively drained	Very rapid	No	Sandy uplands
23	Candler sand, 5 to 12	Greater than 80 inches	Excessively drained	Very rapid	No	Sandy uplands
35	Gainesville loamy sand	Greater than 80 inches	Well drained	Rapid	No	Uplands
37	Haque sand	Greater than 80 inches	Well drained	Rapid	No	Uplands
40	Holopaw sand	0 inches	Poorly drained	Rapid	Yes	Flatwoods depressions
43	Kanapaha-Kanapaha,	6 – 18 inches	Poorly drained	Rapid	No	Uplands
44	Kendrick loamy sand	Greater than 80 inches	Well drained	Rapid	No	Uplands
51	Micanopy fine sand	18 – 30 inches	Somewhat poorly	Rapid	No	Uplands
58	Placid sand, depressional	0 – 6 inches	Very poorly drained	Rapid	Yes	Depression and drainageways
61	Pomona sand	6 – 18 inches	Poorly drained	Rapid	No	Flatwoods, wet depressions,
65	Sparr fine sand	18 – 60 inches	Somewhat poorly	Rapid	No	Uplands
74	Wacahoota gravelly sand,	12 – 18 inches	Poorly drained	Rapid	No	Wet slopes in uplands
77	Zuber loamy sand	Greater than 80 inches	Well drained	Rapid	No	Uplands

5.0 LAND USE COMMUNITIES

The information presented on vegetative communities including wetlands and surface waters is based upon the onsite reconnaissance, statewide Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCCS) information, NWI data, and examination of recent aerial photography. Identified land use categories are summarized below and depicted in **Figures 4A to 4J**.

Low-Density Residential (FLUCCS 110 and 118)

This land use category is composed of land which has been developed as residential with less than two dwelling units per acre. that appears to be associated with agricultural lands or rural in nature. This land use type only occurs in a few locations scattered along the corridor.

Medium-Density Residential (FLUCCS 120)

This land use category is composed of land which has been developed as residential with two to five dwellings per acre. This land use type only occurs in a few locations scattered along the corridor.

High-Density Residential (FLUCCS 130)
This land use category is composed of land which has been developed as residential with multi-unit dwelling structures. This land use type only occurs in one location near the intersection of I-75 and S.R. 200.

Commercial and Services (FLUCCS 140)
This area consists of businesses located at several locations along the project corridor, but primarily near the S.R. 200 and S.R. 44 interchanges.

Industrial (FLUCCS 150 and 155)
This area consists of a composting facility (FLUCCS 150) located approximately 3.5 miles north of the S.R. 44 interchange and a manufactured home company north of the S.R. 200 interchange.

Institutional (FLUCCS 170)
These areas consist of schools, universities, and animal care facilities located at the S.R. 200 interchange.

Open Land (FLUCCS 190)
This land use category is composed of land within urban areas and inactive land within street patterns but without structures. These areas occur primarily near the S.R. 200 and S.R. 44 interchanges.

Cropland and Pastureland (FLUCCS 210, 211, 213, and 215)
This land use category is comprised of areas managed for the production of row or field crops and improved, unimproved and woodland pastures. Some areas have been cleared, tilled and reseeded with specific grass types. These areas occur throughout the project corridor.

Tree Nurseries (FLUCCS 241)
Land historically managed for the cultivation of ornamental trees. This land use type is limited to one location along the project corridor, approximately 1.7 miles north of the county divide.

Specialty Farms (FLUCCS 250 and 251)
This category includes specialty or unique farming activities, such as horse farms, dog kennels, and other agricultural operations. These areas occur throughout the project corridor.

Other Open Land (FLUCCS 260)
This land use category is composed of land within urban areas and inactive land within street patterns but without structures. These areas occur primarily near the S.R. 200 and S.R. 44 interchanges.

Dry Prairie (FLUCCS 310)
This category includes upland prairie grasses which occur on non-hydric soils but may occasionally be inundated by water. Several areas of dry prairie within the corridor have been cleared of natural vegetation for ROW and other urban uses, with the exception of portions of the ROW that are protected due to the presence of listed plants near the Cross Florida Landbridge.

Shrub and Brushland (FLUCCS 320)
This cover type consists of upland prairie grasses that occur on non-hydric soils but may occasionally be inundated by water. Vegetation consists of a variety of grasses and rushes with patches of saw palmetto. These areas occur south of the Florida Turnpike interchange.

Pine Flatwoods (FLUCCS 411)
This forested community consists of areas in which upland conifers are the dominant species, including longleaf and slash pine. This land use type is limited to one location within the project corridor, south of the Florida Turnpike interchange.

Upland Hardwood Forest (FLUCCS 413)
This forested community consists of areas in which sand pines (*Pinus clausa*) are the dominant species. This land use type is limited to areas near the Cross Florida Landbridge.

Upland Hardwood Forest (FLUCCS 420)
This forested community consists of areas in which upland hardwoods achieve crown canopy dominance. These areas are the primary forested areas along the length of the project corridor with various oak species and sweet gum.

Hardwood Conifer Mixed (FLUCCS 434)
This forested community consists of areas in which neither upland conifers nor hardwoods achieve crown canopy dominance. These areas are the primary forested areas along the length of the project corridor.

Tree Plantation (FLUCCS 440)
This forested community consists of areas of land devoted to monoculture management practices needed for the rapid growth of several species of southern yellow pine. This community type is limited to a small area of the project corridor adjacent to C.R. 475.

Coniferous Plantation (FLUCCS 441)
This forested community consists of areas that are almost exclusively pine forests artificially generated by planting seedlings or seeds. The tree stands are characterized by high density and uniform appearance with row patterns being typical. This community type is primarily observed within pond alternative 26-1.

Streams and Lake Swamps (FLUCCS 615)
This category consists of areas dominated by a canopy of red maple, American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and sugar berry (*Celtis laevigata*), with scattered swamp bay (*Persea palustris*) and box elder (*Acer negundo*). The understory is comprised of box elder, beggarticks (*Bidens alba*), royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*), button bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), cinnamon fern (*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*), and climbing fern (*Lygodium sp.*). Signs of hydrology included stained leaves, water lines, lichen lines, and drainage patterns.

Freshwater Marsh (FLUCCS 641)
This community type is found along the outer edges of the project corridor and consists primarily of relatively small isolated systems. Typical species present in these systems include, maidencane (*Panicum hemitomon*), duck potato (*Sagittaria Lancifolia*), saw grass (*Cladium jamaicense*), Virginia chain fern (*Woodwardia virginica*), and swamp fern (*Blechnum serrulatum*) with Carolina willow, primrose willow (*Ludwigia sp.*), and wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) along the margins. Signs of hydrology included standing water, saturated soils, and drainage patterns.

Disturbed Land (FLUCCS 740)
This land use category is composed of land within urban areas and inactive land within street patterns but without structures. These areas occur primarily near the S.R. 200 and S.R. 44 interchanges.

Transportation (FLUCCS 810)
Transportation facilities are used for the movement of people and goods. Transportation facilities including the existing paved 3-lane roadway traverse the entire length of the project corridor; included are paved roads, utility easements and maintained ROW.

Electric Power Facilities (FLUCCS 831)
This land use category consists of an area associated with an electric utility sub-station located along the east side of I-75, near the intersection of I-75 and S.R. 200.

Surface Water Collection Features (FLUCCS 837)
This land use category consists of permitted stormwater drainage features scattered along the I-75 corridor. In some cases, these areas were comprised of vegetated swales that do not appear to be maintained and contained standing water.

6.0 PROTECTED SPECIES

The USFWS, through the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended, and the FWC, through Chapter 68 of the FAC and the Florida Endangered and Threatened Species Act, Section 379.2291, Florida Statutes (FS), regulate activities that may affect protected species. The term protected species is used as a general term for species that are protected by law, regulation, or rule. The term listed species specifically refers to the federal or state listing status of a protected species. If a species is Federally listed, the State will use the same listing status as the Federal.

Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA (16 U.S.C. § 1536) requires federal agencies to consult with USFWS or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), as appropriate, to ensure that federally funded or authorized actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of federally Endangered or Threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. The term "critical habitat" has a specific legal meaning and is a term defined and used in the ESA (16 U.S.C. § 1532). It pertains to specific geographic areas that contain features essential to the conservation of Threatened or Endangered species and may require special management and protection (USFWS, 2013).

The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI), acting through USFWS, and the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce, acting through the NMFS are mandated to protect and conserve all forms of wildlife, plants, and marine life they

find in serious jeopardy. In general, USFWS coordinates ESA activities for terrestrial and freshwater species and NMFS coordinates ESA activities for marine and anadromous species. Consultation responsibilities are shared for some species, (e.g., marine sea turtles and the anadromous Gulf sturgeon) which may be present in different habitats depending on the season or their life cycle stage. Amendments to the ESA in 1978, 1979 and 1982 changed the consultation requirements of Section 7 and established the implementing regulations (50 CFR Part 402). These procedures allow federal agencies to consolidate Section 7 requirements with interagency cooperation procedures required by other statutes, such as NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). Section 7 requirements are met through the environmental review process, NEPA and environmental permitting. Impacts to wetlands and OSWs provide a "nexus" for involvement of the USFWS and the NMFS as cooperating federal agencies, where they advise the USACE or other Lead Federal Agency on the potential for wetland impacts to affect federally listed species and their habitat.

Just as the federal agencies oversee the protection of certain species and resources, the Florida Constitution established the FWC, Article IV, Section 9, Fla. Const., entrusted to "exercise the regulatory and executive powers of the state with respect to wild animal life and freshwater aquatic life, and shall also exercise regulatory and executive powers of the state with respect to marine life." These powers and duties are further carried out through the legislative directives enacted in Chapter 379, F.S., and embodied in the implementing regulations adopted in Chapter 68, FAC. Rule 5B-40 of the FAC, the Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is responsible for the regulation of Endangered, Threatened and Commercially Exploited plants of Florida.

To comply with these federal and state regulations, information regarding the occurrence, or likelihood of occurrence, for protected species was gathered for the project area. A literature review was conducted to identify those species classified by USFWS and FWC as being Endangered or Threatened within the project corridor. In addition to the literature review, the FNAI, USFWS, FWC, and Audubon EagleWatch databases were consulted regarding current state and federally protected wildlife species that are known or have the potential to occur within certain habitats found in the project area.

Protected species with the potential to occur within the limits of the Preferred Alternative are listed in Table 2. The project corridor is located within the USFWS designated Consultation Area for the Florida scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) but the ROW does not provide habitat and only some of the pond alternatives contain marginal habitat for the Florida scrub-jay. Species listed as having a Low probability of occurrence is due to the lack of suitable habitat within the project corridor and due to the existing roadway. However, several species were observed in the field or identified to have a Moderate probability of occurrence, including the gopher tortoise, Florida sandhill crane (*Antigone canadensis pratensis*), wood stork (*Mycteria americana*), tricolored heron (*Egretta tricolor*), southeastern American kestrel (*Falco sparverius paulus*), and little blue heron (*Egretta caerulea*). The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) has a Moderate probability of occurrence and is protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and FAC 68A-16.002. The Florida black bear has a Low to Moderate probability of occurrence and is protected in the State of Florida through FAC 68-A-4.009. In addition, there are large contiguous tracts that are connected to undeveloped areas outside the project corridor that have known occurrences of some species that require larger habitats such as the Eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon couperi*). Candidate species including the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) and species proposed for listing including the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*) were also identified as having a Moderate probability of occurrence within the project area with bat species currently protected in the State of Florida by FAC 68-4.001, FAC 68A-29.002 and FAC 68A-9.010. A more detailed description of the protected species with probability of occurrences ranging from "Low to Moderate" to "Observed" within the project corridor is provided in the following sections, including observations noted for the current evaluation (**Figures 5A to 5I**).

Table 2: Potential Listed Species Occurrence

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Probability of Occurrence
Reptiles and Amphibians				
Ambystoma cingulatum	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	Threatened	Threatened	None – The project is outside of this species known range

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Probability of Occurrence
Notophthalmus perstriatus	Striped newt	N/A	Threatened	Low to Moderate – Within the species range bur very limited suitable available
Drymarchon couperi	Eastern Indigo Snake	Threatened	Threatened	Moderate – Within species range, suitable habitat available but none observed
Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortoise	N/A	Threatened	Observed
Lampropeltis extenuata	Short-tailed Snake	N/A	Threatened	Low to Moderate - Within the species range bur very limited suitable available
Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus	Florida Pine Snake	N/A	Threatened	Moderate - Within species range, suitable habitat available but none observed
Birds				
Antigone canadensis pratensis	Florida Sandhill Crane	N/A	Threatened	Moderate - Within species range, suitable foraging habitat available but none observed
Aphelocoma coerulescens	Florida Scrub-Jay	Threatened	Threatened	Low to Moderate - Within species range, Type III habitat available but none observed
Athene cunicularia floridana	Florida Burrowing Owl	N/A	Threatened	Low to Moderate - Within species range, suitable habitat available but none observed
Egretta caerulea	Little Blue Heron	N/A	Threatened	Observed
Egretta tricolor	Tricolored Heron	N/A	Threatened	Moderate - Within species range, suitable habitat available but none observed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Probability of Occurrence
Falco sparverius paulus	Southeastern American Kestrel	N/A	Threatened	Moderate - Within species range, suitable habitat available but none observed
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	Managed	N/A	Moderate- Within species range, habitat available
Mycteria americana	Wood Stork	Threatened	Threatened	Moderate - Within species range, habitat available
Mammals				
Myotis austroriparius	Southeastern Bat	N/A	Managed	Moderate - Within species range, habitat available
Perimyotis subflavus	Tricolored bat	Proposed for Listing	Managed	Moderate - Within species range, habitat available
Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida Black Bear	N/A	Managed	Low to Moderate- Within species range, habitat available
Insects				
Danaus plexippus	Monarch Butterfly	Candidate	N/A	Moderate- Within species range, habitat available
Plants				
Bonamia grandiflora	Florida Bonamia	Threatened	Endangered	Low - Within species range, very limited habitat available
Clitoria fragrans	Scrub Pigeon-Wing	Threatened	Endangered	Low - Within species range, very limited habitat available
Dicerandra cornutissima	Longspurred Mint	Endangered	Endangered	Observed
Eriogonum longifolium var. gnaphalifolium	Scrub Buckwheat	Threatened	Endangered	Low – Within species range, very limited habitat available
Nolina brittoniana	Britton's Beargrass	Endangered	Endangered	Low – Within species range, very limited habitat available

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Probability of Occurrence
Polygala lewtonii	Lewton's Polygala	Endangered	Endangered	Low – Within species range, very limited habitat available
Warea amplexifolia	Clasping Warea	Endangered	Endangered	Low – Within species range, very limited habitat available

6.1 Federal Species

Florida Scrub-jay

This small, blue and gray, gregarious bird is listed by the USFWS as Threatened. They can be found in low-growing, oak-scrub habitats with well drained soils as well as fallow orange groves. They are year-round residents in Florida but are most likely to be spotted between March and October. No suitable habitat is located within the existing I-75 ROW and only remnant habitat (Type III) converted to pasture (Improved pasture with five or fewer live oaks) was observed in some of the pond alternatives (Pond Alternatives 1-1, 2-2, 3-1 8-3A, 8-3B, 10-3, 12-1, 27-3). However, suitable habitat occurs at several locations adjacent to the project area (**Figures 5A through 5I**), with the most substantial occurrence occurring near the Cross Florida Landbridge that is being managed for Florida scrub-jays. Because of the availability of suitable habitat managed for Florida scrub-jays, the likelihood that Florida scrub-jays would use remnant xeric habitat converted to pasture is low. No Florida scrub-jays were observed during field surveys, no suitable habitat occurs within the maintained road ROW and no pond alternatives are located within areas with suitable Florida scrub-jay habitat. Therefore, this project will have "**no effect**" on this species.

Wood Stork

This long-legged wader is a large bodied white bird with black and white wings and tail. Wood storks nest in colonies in a variety of inundated forested wetlands such as cypress swamps, sloughs or mangroves. Suitable foraging habitat (SFH) includes shallow freshwater marshes, ponds, ditches, or pastures. The USFWS lists the wood stork as Threatened. However, the USFWS has submitted a proposal to delist the wood stork from the ESA. The status of the proposal is pending review. No wood storks were observed within the project footprint or within the shallow marshes and ponds adjacent to the project corridor.

Based upon the updated colony map prepared by the USFWS in May 2019, the project corridor is not located within a Core Foraging Area (CFA) for wood storks. However, the proposed project will impact greater than 0.5 acres of SFH. FDOT commits that "project impacts to SFH have been avoided and minimized to the extent practicable; compensation (Service approved mitigation bank or as provided in accordance with Mitigation Rule 33 CFR Part 332) for unavoidable impacts is proposed in accordance with the CWA section 404(b)(1) guidelines; and habitat compensation replaces the foraging value matching the hydroperiod of the wetlands affected and provides foraging value similar to, or higher than, that of impacted wetlands.." Therefore, based on the USFWS's Wood Stork Programmatic Concurrence Key (A>B>C>D) this project "**may affect but not likely to adversely affect**" this species.

Eastern Indigo Snake

This snake is listed by the USFWS as Threatened. This large, stout-bodied, shiny black snake can reach 8 feet in length and will utilize a wide range of habitats from scrub and sandhills to wetlands throughout Florida. Eastern indigo snakes require large tracts of natural land to survive, typically foraging in more hydric habitats. A review of available literature and online data revealed no occurrences of Eastern indigo snakes in the project area. No Eastern indigo snakes were observed during the field review of the corridor. However, Eastern indigo snakes are known to use underground refugia including gopher tortoise burrows and one hundred gopher tortoise burrows were identified within the project corridor during the preliminary survey that covered approximately 15% of the mapped suitable habitat. Additionally, the project will potentially impact more than 25 active and inactive gopher tortoise burrows. Therefore, based on the USFWS' Eastern Indigo Snake Programmatic Effect Determination Key for North Florida (A>B>C>D) (**Appendix 1**) this project "may affect" this species. However, most

of the gopher tortoise burrows are located within the existing I-75 ROW which reduces the likelihood of occurrence due to the high traffic volumes and human presences. This is supported by the FNAI records, no documented occurrences of the Eastern indigo snake occur within the project area. Additionally, prior to construction of the project a 100% gopher tortoise survey will be conducted and all potentially occupied burrows within the project limits and within 25-feet of the limits of construction will be located. Subsequently, a Gopher Tortoise Conservation Permit will be obtained from the FWC and all potentially occupied burrows within the limits of construction or within 25-feet of the limits of construction will be excavated and the tortoises will be relocated. The FWC's Gopher Tortoise Conservation Permit will be conditioned so that if an Eastern indigo snake is encountered during attempts to capture gopher tortoises or during subsequent land alteration or development activities within the project area, all movement of heavy equipment and land alteration or development activities within the vicinity of the Eastern indigo snake shall cease until the snake has vacated the work area. In addition, The USFWS Standard Protection Measures for The Eastern Indigo Snake (Appendix 1) will be implemented during site preparation and project construction. Accordingly, pursuant to footnote 2 of the USFWS' Eastern Indigo Snake Programmatic Effect Determination Key for North Florida, we are requesting informal consultation with the USFWS as a "**may affect but not likely to adversely affect**" designation for the Eastern indigo snake.

Monarch Butterfly

This large colorful butterfly that is identified by its orange and black markings is a Candidate species but has not yet been listed by the USFWS. Monarch butterfly habitat includes roadsides and open fields which are available throughout the project corridor. If the listing status of the monarch butterfly is elevated by USFWS to Threatened or Endangered and the Preferred Alternative is located within the consultation area, during the design and permitting phase of the proposed project, FDOT commits to re-initiating consultation with the USFWS to determine the appropriate survey methodology and to address USFWS regulations regarding the protection of the newly listed species. Therefore, impacts to these species are not anticipated.

Tricolored Bat

The tricolored bat was proposed for listing under the ESA by the USFWS on September 13, 2022. During the spring, summer, and fall tricolored bats primarily roost among live and dead leaf clusters of live or recently dead deciduous hardwood trees, Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) and lichens. They will also roost within artificial roosts like barns, bridges, and concrete culverts. Female tricolored bats exhibit high site fidelity, returning year after year to the same summer roosting locations. FDOT commits to no tree clearing when day-time high temperatures are below 45 degrees, nor during maternity season (May 1st through July 15th). With implementation of the commitments the project "**may affect but not likely to adversely affect"** the tricolored bat. FDOT is seeking a conference opinion for the tricolored bat as a proactive step to avoid delays to the project construction schedule once the bat becomes listed. If tree clearing is required during these months, consultation will be reinitiated.

6.2 State Species

Striped Newt

The striped newt is a semiaquatic salamander that is listed as Threatened by the FWC. It can be identified in most of its life stages by a reddish orange stripe that runs almost the entire length of its body. Striped newts can be found in north Florida with terrestrial adults typically found in sandhills, scrub, or scrubby flatwoods that surround breeding ponds which can be either depressions marshes, basin marshes, dome swamps or borrow pits. There is very limited suitable habitat within the ROW or pond alternatives for striped newts and no striped newts were observed during the field review. There is a Low to Moderate probability of occurrence of striped newts and this project will have "**no adverse effect anticipated**" on this species.

Florida Burrowing Owl

This pint-sized bird resides in open, treeless areas where it spends most of its time on the ground. Its sandy brown plumage offers camouflage from predators from its ground-level perch. Throughout the state its distribution is considered localized and spotty. They often inhabit native prairies, golf courses, airports, and vacant lots. Burrows are used year-round that are dug on their own, however, they can also utilize gopher tortoise or armadillo burrows. They are listed as Threatened by the FWC. The presence of gopher tortoise within the project corridor indicated that appropriate habitat exists within the project corridor, but no burrowing owls or their burrows were observed during the field review. There is a Low to Moderate

probability of occurrence of Florida burrowing owls and this project will have "**no adverse effect anticipated**" on this species.

Gopher Tortoise

Gopher tortoises are found statewide, typically in upland habitat including sandhills, scrub, xeric oak hammock, dry pine flatwoods, abandoned citrus groves, and pine plantations. Gopher tortoises also commonly use disturbed habitats such as pastures, old fields, and road shoulders. More than 300 other species of animals have been recorded sharing gopher tortoise burrows. Gopher tortoises are listed by the FWC as Threatened. Suitable gopher tortoise habitat is available within the road ROW and some of the preferred pond alternatives. The FWC, through Chapter 68 FAC, regulates activities that may affect the state-listed gopher tortoise. An FWC permit is required for land development activities (including site preparation for such activities) that result in impacts to gopher tortoises or their burrows. The FWC provides three options to applicants that have gopher tortoises and/or their burrows on their property. These options include: 1) avoidance (i.e., 25-foot radius buffer from the mouth of all burrows), 2) relocation on-site (authorized in areas that meet the criteria for a long-term protected recipient site, or when tortoises are relocated from public projects to contiguous public conservation lands), and 3) relocation off-site.

Surveys were conducted in accordance with the methodologies identified in the "Methods for Burrow Surveys on Development and Recipient Sites" of the "Gopher Tortoise Permitting Guidelines" document released by the FWC in April 2008 (Revised in April 2023). Random pedestrian surveys covering approximately 15% of the mapped suitable habitat were conducted. Eighty-four (84) gopher tortoise burrows were documented within the road ROW. Additionally, sixteen (16) gopher tortoise burrows were documented within preferred pond alternatives 13-2, 14-1/15-1, 20-2, 21-1, 22-1, 24-1, 27-3 and 28-1.

Avoidance or on-site relocation may likely not be a feasible option. Therefore, relocation to an off-site, long-term protected recipient site may be the most desirable option. Through a combination of avoidance and offsite relocation, there is "**no adverse effect anticipated**" on this species.

Short-tailed Snake

The short-tailed snake is a small, slender snake that has adapted to digging and living underground and is listed as Threatened by the FWC. It has a small head that is indistinct from its gray body that is lined with brown spots that are separated by rust colored areas. The Short-tailed snake is endemic to Florida and are typically found in the sandy soils of either longleaf pine or xeric habitat between the Suwanee River to southern extents of Highlands County. There is very limited suitable habitat within the ROW or pond alternatives for short-tailed snakes and no short-tailed snakes were observed during the field review. There is a Low to Moderate probability of occurrence of short-tailed snakes and this project will have "**no adverse effect anticipated**" on this species.

Florida Pine Snake

The Florida pine snake is a large, stocky tan or rust colored snake with an indistinct pattern of large blotches on a lighter background. This species is known to occur throughout Florida in habitats with relatively open canopies and dry sandy soils, preferring sandhills and pine scrub. This species is listed by the FWC as Threatened. Florida pine snakes often coexist with gopher tortoises and pocket gophers (*Geomys pinetis*). One hundred gopher tortoise burrows were documented within the road ROW and pond alternatives during the approximately 15% survey of the mapped suitable habitat, but no pine snakes have been observed during field reviews. Suitable habitat exists within the project corridor, coinciding with suitable gopher tortoise habitat. Therefore, the potential occurrence of the pine snake is Moderate. Avoidance or on-site relocation of gopher tortoises may likely not be possible. Therefore, obtaining an FWC permit to relocate gopher tortoises might be necessary. All FWC gopher tortoise relocation permits have conditions that require Florida pine snakes to be either released onsite or be allowed to escape unharmed. Additionally, these permits are conditioned to require any observed Florida pine snakes to be documented and reported to the FWC Therefore, there is "**no adverse effect anticipated**" on this species.

Florida Sandhill Crane

This tall, long-necked, long-legged bird ranges throughout the Florida peninsula from Okefenokee Swamp to the Everglades. These birds spend much of the year foraging within a variety of habitats including improved pasture, open pine forests, agricultural cropland, and freshwater marshes. In Central Florida, the Florida sandhill crane typically nests in shallow freshwater marshes and forages on agricultural lands. They are listed as Threatened by FWC. Suitable foraging habitat exists

within the project corridor, but no sandhill cranes have been observed during field reviews. Surveys for Florida sandhill crane nest sites will be conducted during the design phase. If it is determined nest areas are found and could be impacted by the project, FDOT will coordinate with FWC to determine appropriate avoidance and minimization measures to apply during construction. Therefore, there is "**no adverse effect anticipated**" on this species.

Southeastern American Kestrel

The southeastern American kestrel is listed as Threatened by the FWC and typically occurs in large, open fields for foraging, snags for nesting, and snags, fence lines or telephone poles as perching sites from which to hunt. No kestrels or suitable nesting snags were observed along the project corridor, nor within any pond sites or along the portion of the project to be widened. Due to the presence of large open fields adjacent to I-75, the occurrence of the southeastern American kestrel is anticipated to be Moderate. Therefore, there is "**no adverse effect anticipated**" on this species.

Wading Birds

Wading birds as a group are common to wetlands where they forage for small fish and invertebrates. Species that could be found in wetlands within the corridor include little blue heron, and tricolored heron which are listed as Threatened by the FWC. One little blue heron was observed during the field surveys and available foraging habitat indicates the probability of occurrence of the tricolored heron is Moderate. Minimal temporary impacts to wading bird foraging habitat are anticipated. If applicable, replacement foraging habitat will be provided onsite as part of the stormwater management system or through the purchase of herbaceous wetland mitigation. Therefore, there is "**no adverse effect anticipated**" on these species.

6.3 Other Protected Species

Bald Eagle

The USFWS has delisted the bald eagle from the list of Threatened and Endangered species because the bald eagle population has recovered in the lower 48 states, threats to the species have been reduced or eliminated, and reproductive success has significantly increased. The bald eagle will continue to be managed and protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. In addition, the bald eagle is protected in Florida through FAC 68A-16.002. As of September 2023, the Audubon EagleWatch bald eagle nesting database does not indicate any active or inactive bald eagle nests within 660 feet of the project. The nearest nest, MR155a, occurs approximately 0.2 miles to the east of the project corridor nut the available habitat within the project corridor makes the probability of occurrence Moderate. Bald eagle protection guidelines require coordination with the USFWS if proposed activities occur within 660 feet of an active or alternate nest. No work is proposed within 660 feet of an active or alternate nest. Therefore, impacts to this species are not anticipated.

Florida Black Bear

The Florida black bear is protected in the State of Florida through Ch. 68-A-4.009 FAC. It can be found in heavily wooded terrain, particularly hardwood swamps, cypress swamps, and undisturbed upland forest. The FWC has identified six core and two remnant areas of Florida bear populations: Apalachicola, Big Cypress, Eglin, Ocala, Osceola, St. Johns, Chassahowitzka, and Glades/Highlands, respectively. The proposed project is located outside of the primary and secondary black bear ranges identified by FWC. Therefore, the probability of occurrence of black bear is Low to Moderate and impacts to this species are not anticipated.

Bats

Based on 2015 occurrence data from FWC, at least one species of bat, the Southeastern bat, is known to occur in the vicinity of the project (**Figures 5A to 5I**). Additionally, the tricolored bat is proposed for listing by the USFWS. Neither of these species are currently listed but are protected in Florida under FAC 68-4.001, FAC 68A-29.002 and FAC 68A-9.010. Bats occur in upland forested communities, but particularly those associated with floodplains, and most habitats in-between that support large, hollow trees used for roosting. These species are also found in old buildings, roadway structures, and culverts. No evidence of roosting bats was observed during the field surveys, but available habitat makes the probability of occurrence of bat species Moderate. If the listing status of the tricolored bat is elevated by USFWS to Threatened or Endangered and the Preferred Alternative is located within the consultation area, during the design and permitting phase of the proposed project, FDOT commits to re-initiating consultation with the USFWS to determine the appropriate survey methodology and to address USFWS regulations regarding the protection of the newly listed species. Therefore, impacts to these species are not anticipated.

6.4 Plants

Habitats within the project corridor consist primarily of maintained roadside uplands, wetlands, and surface waters. However, small portions of the ROW include scrub and wetland habitat that is not maintained. As a result, there are small areas of suitable habitat within the project corridor for protected plants (See Table 2). Four federally Endangered plant species, Britton's beargrass, Lewton's polygala, clasping warea and longspurred mint and three federally Threatened species, Florida bonamia, scrub pigeon-wing and scrub buckwheat occur in scrubby habitat, which does occur within the project corridor. Longspurred mint was observed during the field surveys but none of the other protected species were observed during the field review. Based on the disturbed nature of the habitat within the existing I-75 ROW and careful review of the preferred pond sites, there is "**no effect**" to any of these protected plant species except for the longspurred mint which is discussed in the following section.

Longspurred Mint

Longspurred mint is a perennial shrub with needle-like leaves and a minty fragrance that grows in open, sunny areas within upland sand pine scrub and oak scrub. In fire-suppressed sites, it persists along firebreak and dirt access roads. It is a Florida endemic species that is found in only six sites in just two Counties of central Florida, Marion and Sumter Counties, and nowhere else in the world. It is listed as Endangered by the USFWS and the State of Florida because it has a very limited natural geographic distribution, so few populations exist, most locations are privately owned, and plant numbers are declining due to population loss and fire suppression.

During the field reviews, the longspurred mint was observed at several locations within the project corridor adjacent to or near the population identified within the Florida Greenways and Trails (FG&T) property (**Appendix 2**). The extent of the longspurred mint observed in the 2023 field review appeared to be consistent with observations documented in 2017. Overall, the longspurred mint occurred sparsely near the ROW fence-line, with a relative areal cover ranging between 5% and 25%. If these areas cannot be avoided, FDOT will coordinate with the Rare Plant Conservation Program (RPCP) of BTG and the USFWS to relocate plants within the impact area. The RPCP has decades of experience in propagation and rescue of Florida's endemic mint species, including longspurred mint, as well as working with landowners and developers in a successful partnership for rare plant rescue. Therefore, this project "**may affect, but not likely to adversely affect**" this species.

6.5 Critical Habitat

Information provided through the USFWS IPaC tool indicates no critical habitats occur within the project area.

7.0 ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT

Coordination with the NMFS during the ETDM screening phase indicated that neither Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) nor protected species under the purview of the NMFS will be impacted by this project and that no further consultation related to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act is necessary.

8.0 WETLANDS

Wetlands and OSWs provide important and beneficial functions such as protecting and improving water quality, providing fish and wildlife habitat, and storing floodwaters. The USACE authority to regulate work in waters of the United States comes from Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, which established permit requirements to prevent unauthorized obstruction or alteration of any navigable water of the United States, and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), which authorizes the USACE to require permits for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. Section 404 of the CWA also established a state regulatory authority over wetlands as they relate to water quality impacts. In Florida, state authority over activities in wetlands and surface waters is administered by the FDEP and the five WMDs.

Presidential Executive Order (EO) 11990 entitled "Protection of Wetlands" established a National Policy to "avoid to the extent possible the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and to avoid direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands wherever there is a practicable alternative". In implementing EO 11990, the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) set forth its policy on wetlands in USDOT Order 5660.1A, Preservation of the Nation's Wetlands, which is "to assure the protection, preservation, and enhancement of the Nation's wetlands to the fullest extent practicable during the planning, construction and operation of transportation facilities and projects. The analysis in this chapter is consistent with Wetlands and OSWs of the PD&E Manual.

The jurisdictional extent of wetland and OSW within the study corridor was approximated through the review of aerial photography, NWI data, USGS Topographic Maps, soils maps, land use maps, and ground-truthing activities. The wetland limits were identified in general accordance with the USACE Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region (November 2010), the State of Florida's Delineation of the Landward Extent of Wetlands and Surface Waters (Chapter 62-340, Florida Administrative Code (FAC)) and the PD&E Manual. In the event wetland boundaries differed between the federal and state methods, the more landward extent was used to define that wetland system's boundary.

Approximate wetland and OSW locations were identified along the project corridor (**Figures 6A to 6J**). Fifteen (15) wetland areas and five (5) OSWs were identified in proximity to the project. Wetland communities anticipated to be impacted primarily consist of mixed wetland hardwood communities (FLUCCS 615). Dominant vegetation within these areas consists primarily of red maple, American elm, and sugar berry, with scattered swamp bay and box elder. The understory is comprised of box elder, beggarticks, royal fern, button bush, elderberry, cinnamon fern, and climbing fern. Signs of hydrology included stained leaves, water lines, lichen lines, and drainage patterns. Several small freshwater marsh areas occur scattered along the project corridor. Dominant vegetation within these areas consists of maidencane, duck potato, saw grass, Virginia chain fern, and swamp fern, with Carolina willow, primrose willow, and wax myrtle along the margins. Signs of hydrology included standing water, saturated soils, and drainage patterns.

OSWs observed within the project corridor are limited to permitted surface water collection features (FLUCCS 837) associated with the existing roadway. The dominant vegetation in this herbaceous community consists of maidencane, arrowhead (*Sagittaria lancifolia*) and pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*) with some primrose willow. These jurisdictional surface waters are part of the roadside drainage system and appear to be routinely maintained. Their proximity to the road and continued disturbance from routine maintenance activities limit their functional habitat value.

8.1 Alternatives Analysis/Avoidance and Minimization

The Preferred Alternative involves additional auxiliary lanes between existing interchanges. As such, this includes improvements to those land areas within the existing ROW. The preferred alternative will result in impacts to jurisdictional wetland and other surface water communities that occur within the ROW.

Avoidance and minimization of the jurisdictional wetland and OSW impacts will be addressed through limiting activities to the existing road ROW and adjusting the design as needed. Much of the project area consists of the existing roadway and maintained ROW. The preferred alternative will result in both direct and secondary impacts to wetlands. During design, potential secondary wetland impacts will be discussed with the WMDs and the USACE to determine if any additional mitigation will be required for these impacts.

8.2 Wetland Impacts

All nine wetland areas are considered jurisdictional by the WMDs and the USACE. Impacts for wetlands and OSWs have been calculated and are shown in Table 3. There is an estimated total of 5.38 and 3.72 acres of direct and secondary impact to wetlands, respectively. There is an estimated total of 3.1 acres of direct impact to OSWs.

Table 3: Summary of Wetlands and OSW Impacts

Wetland/OSW ID	Type (FLUCCS/NWI)	Estimated Total Wetland/OSW Area (acres)*	Direct Impact Area (acres)	Secondary Impact Area (acres)	Impact Source & Area (acres)	
					Roadway	Pond
W-1	641/PEM	6.0	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.00
W-3	615/PFO	2.50	2.50	0.25	2.20	Pond 1-1 0.30
W-4	615/PFO	0.11	0.11	-	0.11	0.00
W-5	615/PFO	4.80	0.12	0.25	0.12	0.00
W-6	615/PFO	0.47	0.47	-	0.00	Pond 0-1 0.47
W-8	615/PFO	1.90	0.19	0.11	0.19	0.00
W-9	615/PFO	>1000	0.63	1.68	0.63	0.00
W-10	615/PFO	15.95	0.33	0.05	0.33	0.00
W-14	615/PFO	9.10	0.81	1.18	0.81	0.00
Total		**NA**	**5.38**	**3.72**	**4.61**	**0.77**
OSW-1	837	0.09	0.09	-	0.00-	Pond 1-1 0.09
OSW-2	837	0.59	0.59	-	0.59	0.00
OSW-3	837	0.31	0.31	-	0.31	0.00
OSW-4	837	0.55	0.55	-	0.55	0.00
OSW-5	837	1.56	1.56	-	1.56	0.00
Total		**3.1**	**3.1**	**-**	**3.01**	**0.09**

***Total wetland area (acres) includes the entire wetland or OSW system both within and extending outside of the preferred alternative. These areas were estimated using data from the National Wetlands Inventory, Statewide FLUCCS data, NAIP color infrared imagery, and 2022 aerial photography.**

8.3 Secondary and Cumulative Impacts

Indirect and secondary effects are those impacts that are reasonably certain to occur later in time as a result of the proposed project. They may occur outside of the area directly affected by the proposed project. Cumulative effects include the effects of future state, local, or private actions that are reasonably certain to occur in the project study area.

The proposed improvements will primarily occur within the existing I-75 ROW. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposed improvements will incur limited secondary impacts, but will not result in adverse cumulative impacts, since the improvements are primarily limited to the existing ROW and wetland mitigation is proposed within the impacted basins. Proposed secondary impacts are assessed as a 25-foot buffer from the limits of construction where proposed wetland impacts occur. Secondary impacts are depicted in the roadway plans provided under separate cover. A total of 3.72 acres of secondary impacts are proposed for this project.

Cumulative impacts are not anticipated to result from the proposed project since the proposed mitigation will be completed in the same basin as the impacts. The proposed mitigation is anticipated to sufficiently offset requisite direct wetland impacts, and secondary impacts that may result from the proposed project.

8.4 Water Quality Impacts

Construction practices will include perimeter stabilization, as well as control best management practices (BMPs) for erosion, sediment, and turbidity in accordance with regulatory requirements. No secondary water quality impacts should result from the proposed project. The proposed stormwater management system will intercept stormwater runoff allowing the capture and controlled removal of pollutants generated onsite prior to discharge. The proposed stormwater management system improvements will be designed to meet the state water quality standards and should ensure that ecological function, and water quantity and quality within adjacent wetlands and OSWs will not be adversely affected.

8.5 Wetland Mitigation

Mitigation to offset the 5.38 acres of impact associated with the clearing and construction of the preferred alternative will be required. The functional loss associated with the proposed wetland impacts was estimated using the Uniform Mitigation Assessment Method (UMAM), which is the current standard wetland functional assessment tool required by the state for assessing the functions provided by wetlands and the amount that those functions are reduced by a proposed impact, and the amount of mitigation necessary to offset that loss. Wetland functions have been impacted due to proximity to the road and roadside surface waters, and modification of the canopy from construction and maintenance of the powerlines. UMAM scores related to water environment (WE) and community structure (CS) for W-1 and W-4 were generally low, likely due to their proximity to the existing I-75. Specifically, disturbances due to the previous road construction have promoted the growth of more opportunistic species along the edge of the ROW. Therefore, a WE score of 6 and CS score of 6 were assessed for these wetlands. A landscape and location (LL) score of 7 was assessed, considering connectivity to larger wetland systems and their proximity to larger wetland systems and wildlife corridors. The summary of proposed wetland impacts and associated functional loss is provided in **Appendix 3; Table 1**. UMAM forms are provided in **Appendix 3**.

Compensatory mitigation will be required to offset an estimated 3.61 units (0.15 herbaceous and 3.46 forested) of functional loss resulting from direct impacts and 0.25 units (0.013 herbaceous and 0.237 forested) of functional loss resulting from secondary wetland impacts. Mitigation available for this project involves the purchase of mitigation credits from an approved in basin wetland mitigation bank in accordance with Chapter 373.4137, F.S.

Wetland impacts resulting from the construction of this project will be mitigated pursuant to Section 373.4137, F.S., to satisfy all mitigation requirements of Part IV of Chapter 373, F.S., and 33 U.S.C. §1344. Compensatory mitigation for this project will be completed through the use of mitigation banks. The proposed project will have no significant short-term or long-term adverse impacts to wetlands because any unavoidable impacts to wetlands will be mitigated to achieve no net loss of wetlands.

Mitigation – Purchase of Mitigation Bank Credit

The project is located within the Withlacoochee River and the Ocklawaha River Basins with all wetland impacts occurring within the Withlacoochee River Basin. This project falls within the service areas for the Green Swamp, Withlacoochee, Crooked River, Hilochee and Hammock Lakes Mitigation Banks. As of May 2023, data available from the SWFWMD indicates that the Green Swamp Mitigation Bank lists forested and herbaceous freshwater state credits available for purchase, the Hammock Lakes Mitigation Bank lists forested and herbaceous freshwater state credits available, and the Withlacoochee Wetland Mitigation Bank lists forested credits available. Data available from the USACE maintained Regulatory In-lieu Fee and Bank Information Tracking System (RIBITS) indicates that palustrine forested federal credits are available from the Green Swamp Mitigation Bank, palustrine emergent and palustrine forested federal credits are available from the Crooked River Mitigation Bank, palustrine emergent and palustrine forested federal credits are available from the Hilochee Mitigation Bank, and palustrine emergent and palustrine forested federal credits are available from the Withlacoochee Mitigation Bank.

Based on the impacts proposed for this project, anticipated time constraints for permitting, and proposed construction schedule, the preferred mitigation option proposed for this project is the purchase of mitigation credits from an approved in basin mitigation bank. The final mitigation approach and selection of the bank(s) and number of credits will be provided once the UMAM scores have been reviewed and approved by the WMDs and USACE staff. If the purchase of mitigation bank credits is selected, then documentation confirming the reservation of credits for this project will be provided. A bid request for state and federal mitigation bank credits will be sent to all mitigation banks servicing this basin.

8.6 Other Surface Water Mitigation

Approximately 3.1 acres of OSW impacts are proposed for this project. OSWs that occur within the project are limited to permitted stormwater features. In-kind replacement and/or construction of new stormwater management features are anticipated to sufficiently offset impacts to the remaining proposed OSW impacts. Therefore, no mitigation is proposed for OSW impacts.

8.7 Wetland Findings

Based upon the above considerations, it is determined that there is no practicable alternative to the proposed construction in wetlands and that the proposed action includes all practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands which may result from such use. Therefore, this project complies with the provisions established in EO 11990 - Protection of Wetlands.

9.0 ANTICIPATED PERMITS

SJRWMD / SWFWMD Individual Permit

The I-75 corridor represents the boundary of two WMDs. The portion of the study areas west of I-75 falls within the SWFWMD and the portion of the study areas east of I-75 falls within the SJRWMD. The proposed project corridor consists cumulatively of approximately 22.5 miles and encompasses approximately 1,195.4 acres including the proposed ROW. The project will propose direct impacts to 5.38 acres of wetlands and 3.1 acres of OSWs and will require an Individual permit from the WMDs.

Additional criteria including but not limited to impact elimination and reduction, mitigation for wetland impacts, and listed species habitat evaluation are included in the previous sections of this report and demonstrate the project's qualification under the SJRWMD's and/or the SWFWMD's 40D-4 F.A.C., Individual Permit requirements.

USACE Permits

A 404 Individual Permit for the proposed I-75 widening project will also be necessary. This project will involve the dredge and fill impact to approximately 5.38 acres of wetlands and 3.1 acres of OSWs. Wetlands occurring within the project corridor are hydrologically connected to wetland systems adjacent to Little Jones Creek, which flows into the Withlacoochee River.

FDEP Permits

A Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit will be required from the FDEP.

FWC Permits

It is anticipated that an FWC Gopher Tortoise Conservation Permit will be required to relocate gopher tortoises identified within the project area and may require Incidental Take permits for other impacted protected species.

USFWS

It is anticipated that coordination with USFWS will be required for the longspurred mint**.**

9.1 Agency Coordination

In March 2019, comments from the ETAT were published on the ETDM website. Twelve (12) ETAT members commented on proposed project. The FDEP, SJRWMD, NMFS, USEPA, and USFWS applied a moderate degree of effect to wetlands and OSWs, while the USACE and SWFWMD applied a minimal degree of effect to wetlands and OSWs. Agency comments included the need for an Environmental Resource Permit, implementation of avoidance and minimization, assessment of secondary and cumulative impacts and the need to address the potential for an increase in runoff of stormwater and an increase of pollutants in surface waters and wetlands. Through the PD&E process, the FDOT has addressed each of these agency issues as documented in this report. Wetland delineation was completed through the established criteria of the WMDs and USACE, wetland functional assessments were completed using UMAM, and potential secondary and cumulative impacts were addressed through mitigation within the same drainage basin. The potential for water quality impacts has been addressed through the proposed stormwater management system and will be carried through to construction by following erosion control measures according to FDOT standard methods.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

A review of the existing ecological conditions within the proposed I-75 project area located within Sumter and Marion County, FL has been conducted. The project area extends a length of approximately 22.5 miles and totals approximately 1,195.4 acres in size. Habitats within the project corridor consist of maintained roadside uplands, wetlands, and surface waters.

This project has been evaluated for impacts on federally protected species and designated critical habitat. A review was conducted to determine those possible protected species which may inhabit the project area. This search resulted in documentation of the gopher tortoise, little blue heron, and longspurred mint within the project corridor. One hundred gopher tortoise burrows were documented within the project area. A 100% survey of the suitable gopher tortoise habitat will be conducted within 90 days prior to the commencement of construction and if necessary, a permit will be obtained from the FWC. The longspurred mint was observed in clusters along the edge of the ROW within the northern portion of the project area. Clusters were generally sparse in numbers. If these areas cannot be avoided, relocation and/or seed

collection will be conducted through coordination with the USFWS and BTG prior to construction. The effects determinations for the other protected species with the potential to occur within the project corridor are included in Table 4.

Table 4: Protected Species Effects Determination

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Effects Determination
Ambystoma cingulatum	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	Threatened	Threatened	No effect
Aphelocoma coerulescens	Florida Scrub-Jay	Threatened	Threatened	No effect
Drymarchon couperi	Eastern Indigo Snake	Threatened	Threatened	May affect, not likely to adversely affect
Mycteria americana	Wood Stork	Threatened	Threatened	May affect, not likely to adversely affect
Notophthalmus perstriatus	Striped newt	N/A	Threatened	No adverse effect anticipated
Athene cunicularia floridana	Florida Burrowing Owl	N/A	Threatened	No adverse effect anticipated
Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortoise	N/A	Threatened	No adverse effect anticipated
Lampropeltis extenuata	Short-tailed Snake	N/A	Threatened	No adverse effect anticipated
Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus	Florida Pine Snake	N/A	Threatened	No adverse effect anticipated
Antigone canadensis pratensis	Florida Sandhill Crane	N/A	Threatened	No adverse effect anticipated
Falco sparverius paulus	Southeastern American Kestrel	N/A	Threatened	No adverse effect anticipated
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	Managed	N/A	Impacts are not anticipated
Egretta caerulea	Little Blue Heron	N/A	Threatened	No adverse effect anticipated
Egretta tricolor	Tricolored Heron	N/A	Threatened	No adverse effect anticipated
Ursus americanus floridanus	Florida Black Bear	N/A	Managed	Impacts are not anticipated
Myotis austroriparius	Southeastern Bat	N/A	Managed	Impacts are not anticipated
Perimyotis subflavus	Tricolored Bat	Proposed for Listing	Managed	May affect, not likely to adversely affect, conference opinion
Danaus plexippus	Monarch Butterfly	Candidate	N/A	Impacts are not anticipated
Polygala lewtonii	Lewton's Polygala	Endangered	Endangered	No effect

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Effects Determination
Warea amplexifolia	Clasping Warea	Endangered	Endangered	No effect
Eriogonum longifolium var. gnaphalifolium	Scrub Buckwheat	Threatened	Endangered	No effect
Nolina brittoniana	Britton's Beargrass	Endangered	Endangered	No effect
Bonamia grandiflora	Florida Bonamia	Threatened	Endangered	No effect
Clitoria fragrans	Scrub Pigeon-Wing	Threatened	Endangered	No effect
Dicerandra cornutissima	Longspurred Mint	Endangered	Endangered	May affect, not likely to adversely affect

A determination of "no effect", "may affect, not likely to adversely affect", or "may affect" has been made for the federally protected species with the potential to occur within the project corridor, and the project is consistent with the Endangered Species Act, as amended. Additionally, a determination of "no adverse effect anticipated" for individual species or regional populations of state protected species or their habitat that have the potential to occur within the project corridor.

Fifteen wetland areas and five OSWs occur within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Proposed impacts include 5.38 acres and 3.72 acres of direct and secondary impacts, respectively. The calculated functional loss resulting from requisite impacts includes 3.86 units (0.17 herbaceous units and 3.69 forested units). Compensatory mitigation to offset the functional loss resulting from requisite wetland impacts will likely include the purchase of mitigation credits from an approved mitigation bank.

Five OSWs occur within the project and approximately 3.1 acres of OSW impacts are proposed for this project. OSWs that occur within the project are limited to permitted stormwater features. In-kind replacement and/or construction of new stormwater management features are anticipated to sufficiently offset impacts to the remaining proposed OSW impacts. Therefore, no mitigation is proposed for OSW impacts.

Cumulative impacts are not anticipated to result from the proposed project since the proposed mitigation will be completed in the same basin as the impacts. The proposed mitigation is anticipated to sufficiently offset requisite direct wetland impacts, and secondary impacts that may result from the proposed project. BMPs will be implemented during all phases of construction and the proposed stormwater management system improvements will be designed to meet the state water quality standards and should ensure that ecological function, and water quantity and quality within all adjacent wetlands and OSWs will not be adversely affected.

Adverse impacts to individual species or regional populations of federal or state protected species, or their habitat are not anticipated due to the proposed action. Compensatory mitigation to offset requisite wetland impacts combined with in-kind replacement of roadside ditches and/or swales should result in no net loss of foraging habitat for the wood stork.

10.1 Implementation Measures

Based on the field and literature reviews outlined in this report, federal or state-listed protected species have the potential to occur within the proposed project area. To assure that the proposed project will not adversely impact these species, FDOT will implement the following:

1) As needed, the FDOT will perform updated wildlife surveys for the species discussed in this report and other wildlife species, during the project design phase to ascertain the involvement, if any, of protected species.

2) Prior to construction, all potential gopher tortoise habitat that could be impacted by the project will be systematically surveyed according to the current guidelines published by the FWC. If gopher tortoise burrows will be impacted, all practicable design measures will be employed to avoid the burrows. For burrows which cannot be

avoided, a permit will be obtained from FWC for relocation of gopher tortoises and commensals, and relocation will be performed at a time as close as practicable to the start of construction activities.

3) If a bald eagle nest is observed within 660 feet of the project limits, FDOT will coordinate with the USFWS to secure necessary approvals prior to constructing the project.

4) During the design and permitting phases of this project, the FDOT will conduct a protected plant survey concurrently with other wildlife surveys. If any federal or state protected plant species are found within 25 feet of construction limits, coordination will occur with USFWS (through USACE) and FDACS.

10.2 Project Commitments

Specific wildlife and habitat protection measures will be incorporated into all associated phases of construction. Protection measures include the following:

1) The most recent version of the USFWS Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake will be utilized during construction.

2) FDOT will provide mitigation for impacts to wood stork Suitable Foraging Habitat within the Service Area of a Service-approved wetland mitigation bank or wood stork conservation bank.

3) If the listing status of the monarch butterfly is elevated by USFWS to Threatened or Endangered and the Preferred Alternative is located within the consultation area, during the design and permitting phase of the proposed project, FDOT commits to re-initiating consultation with the USFWS to determine the appropriate survey methodology and to address USFWS regulations regarding the protection of the newly listed species.

4) A survey for the listed plant species *Dicerandra cornutissima* (longspurred mint} will be performed during the design phase and coordination with USFWS/FDACS and the Rare Plant Conservation Program (RPCP) of Bok Tower Gardens (BTG) will occur if impacts to the species are anticipated.

5) The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is proposing to list the tricolored bat as an endangered species. To prevent disturbance of potential arboreal roost habitat no tree clearing will occur when day-time high temperatures are below 45 degrees, nor during maternity season (May 1st through July 15th).

The utilization of these commitments and mitigation measures for unavoidable impacts are recommended to minimize the overall impacts to wildlife from this project.

FIGURES

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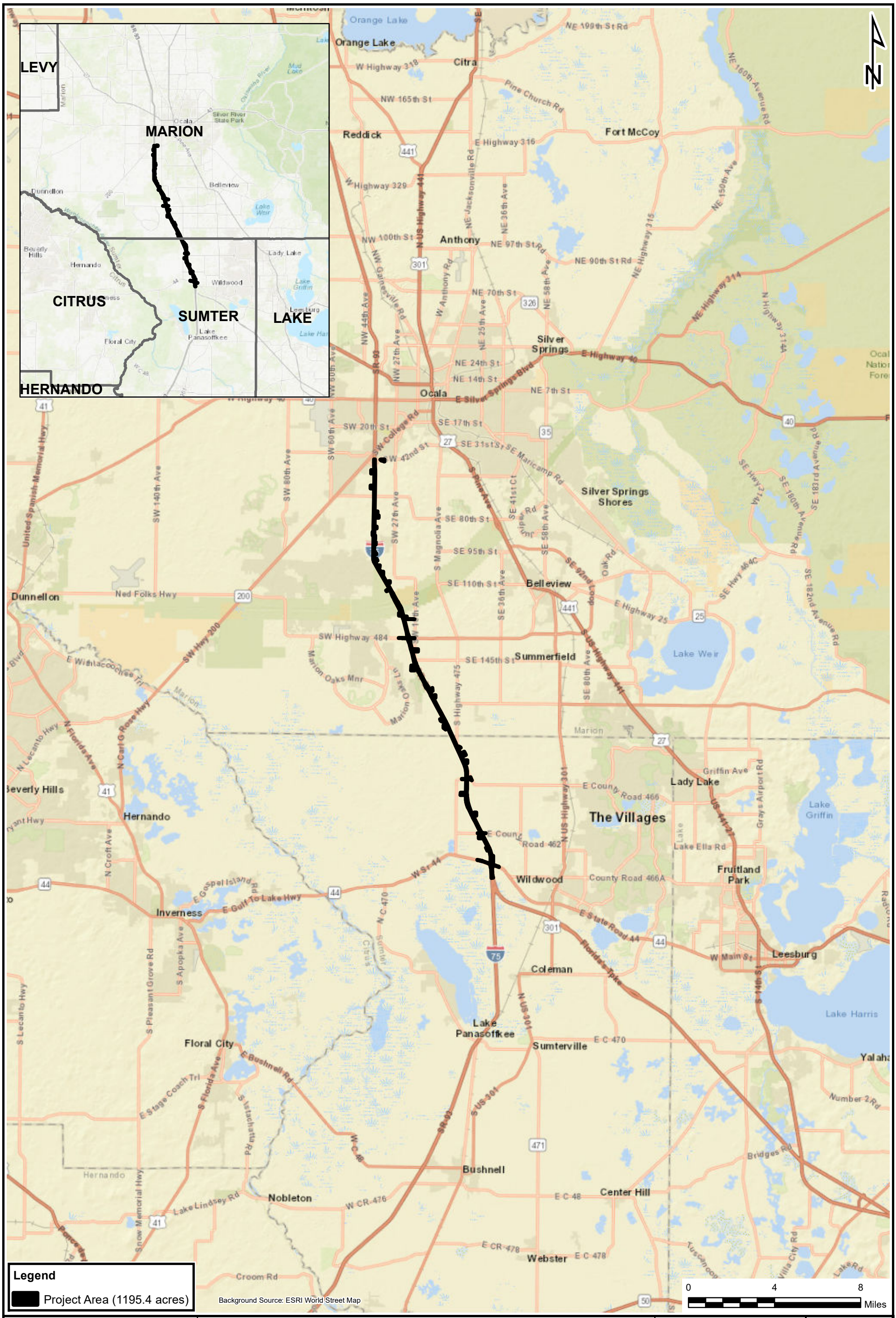

FDOT PROJECT NUMBER: 108852	**I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200** **Natural Resources Evaluation** Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida	Location Map SCALE: 1 "=4 miles DATE: 4/19/2024	FIGURE 1

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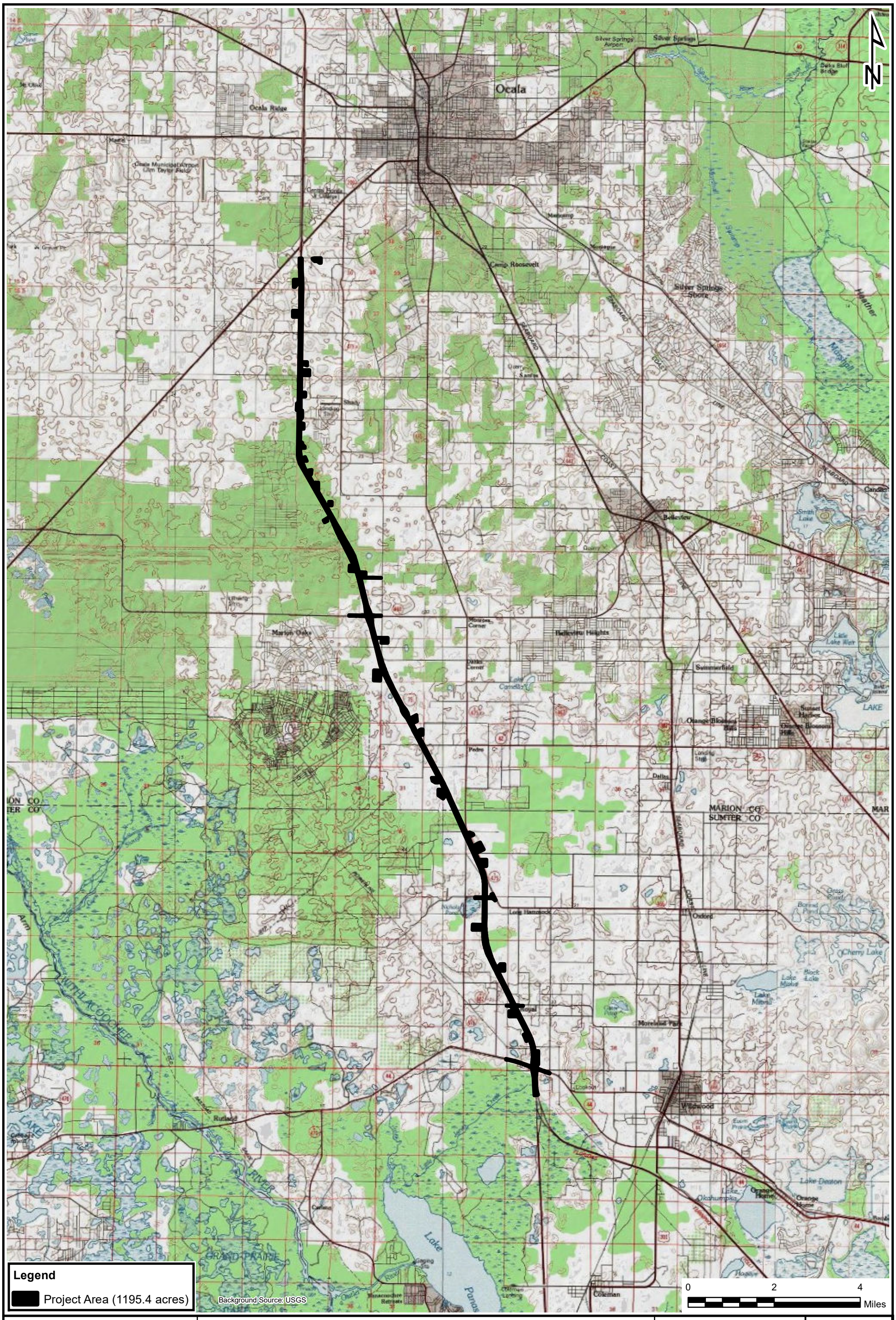

FDOT PROJECT NUMBER: 108852	**I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200** **Natural Resources Evaluation** Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida	USGS Topographic Map SCALE: 1 "=2 miles DATE: 4/19/2024	FIGURE 2

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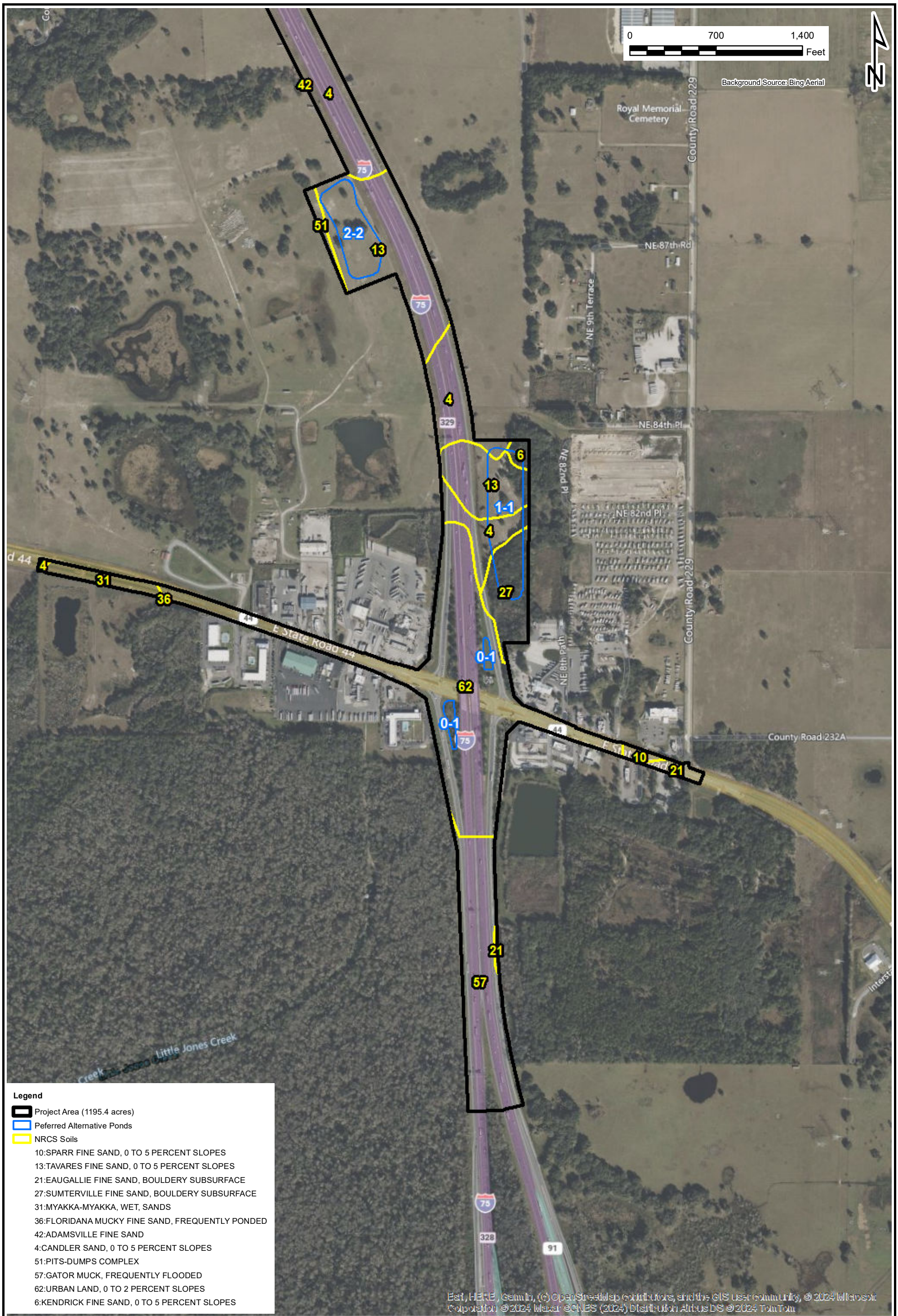

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

NRCS Soils Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 3A

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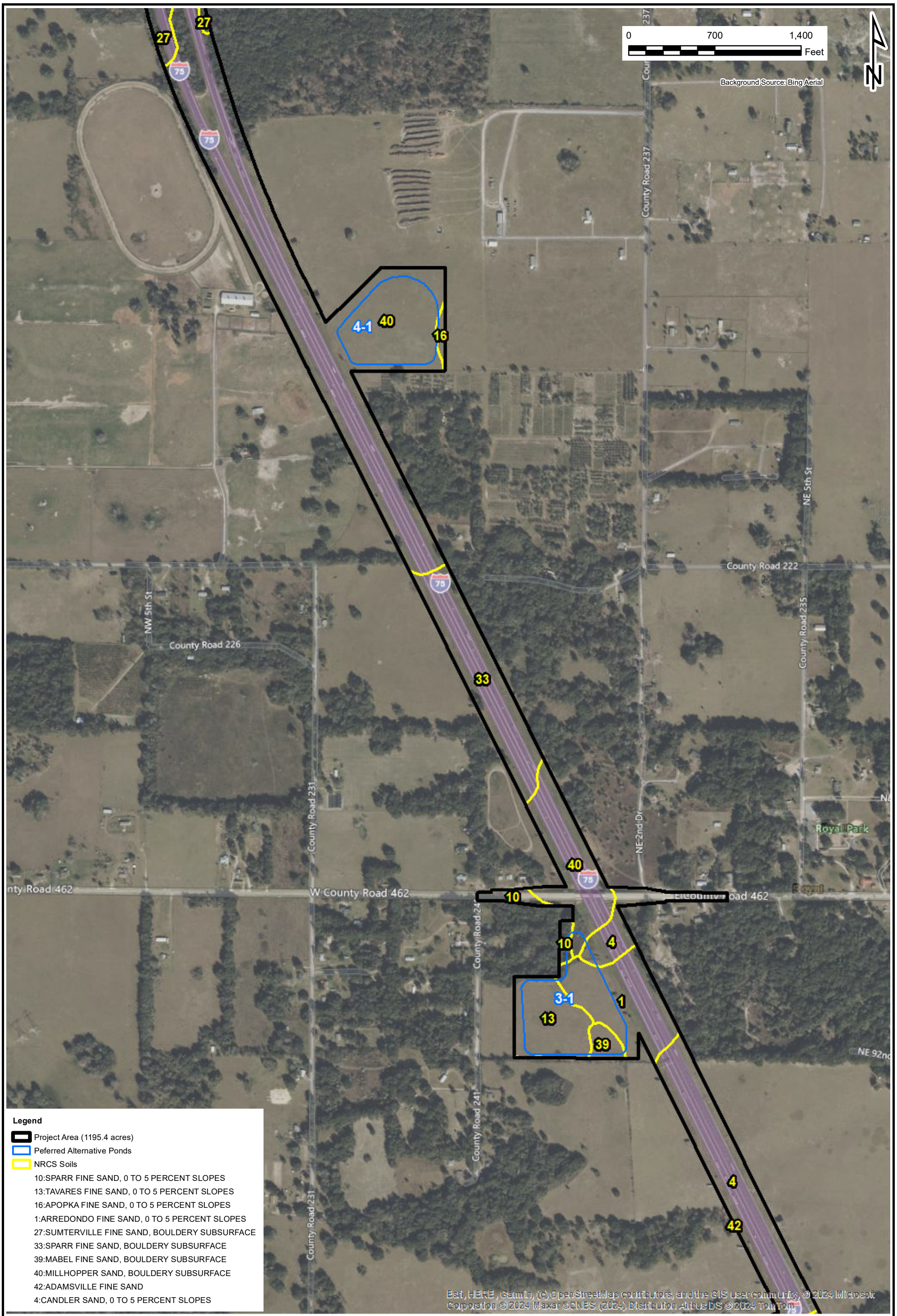

Legend

- Project Area (1195.4 acres)
- Peferred Alternative Ponds
- NRCS Soils
  - 10:SPARR FINE SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
  - 13:TAVARES FINE SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
  - 16:APOPKA FINE SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
  - 1:ARREDONDO FINE SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
  - 27:SUMTERVILLE FINE SAND, BOULDERY SUBSURFACE
  - 33:SPARR FINE SAND, BOULDERY SUBSURFACE
  - 39:MABEL FINE SAND, BOULDERY SUBSURFACE
  - 40:MILLHOPPER SAND, BOULDERY SUBSURFACE
  - 42:ADAMSVILLE FINE SAND
  - 4:CANDLER SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation

Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

NRCS Soils Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 3B

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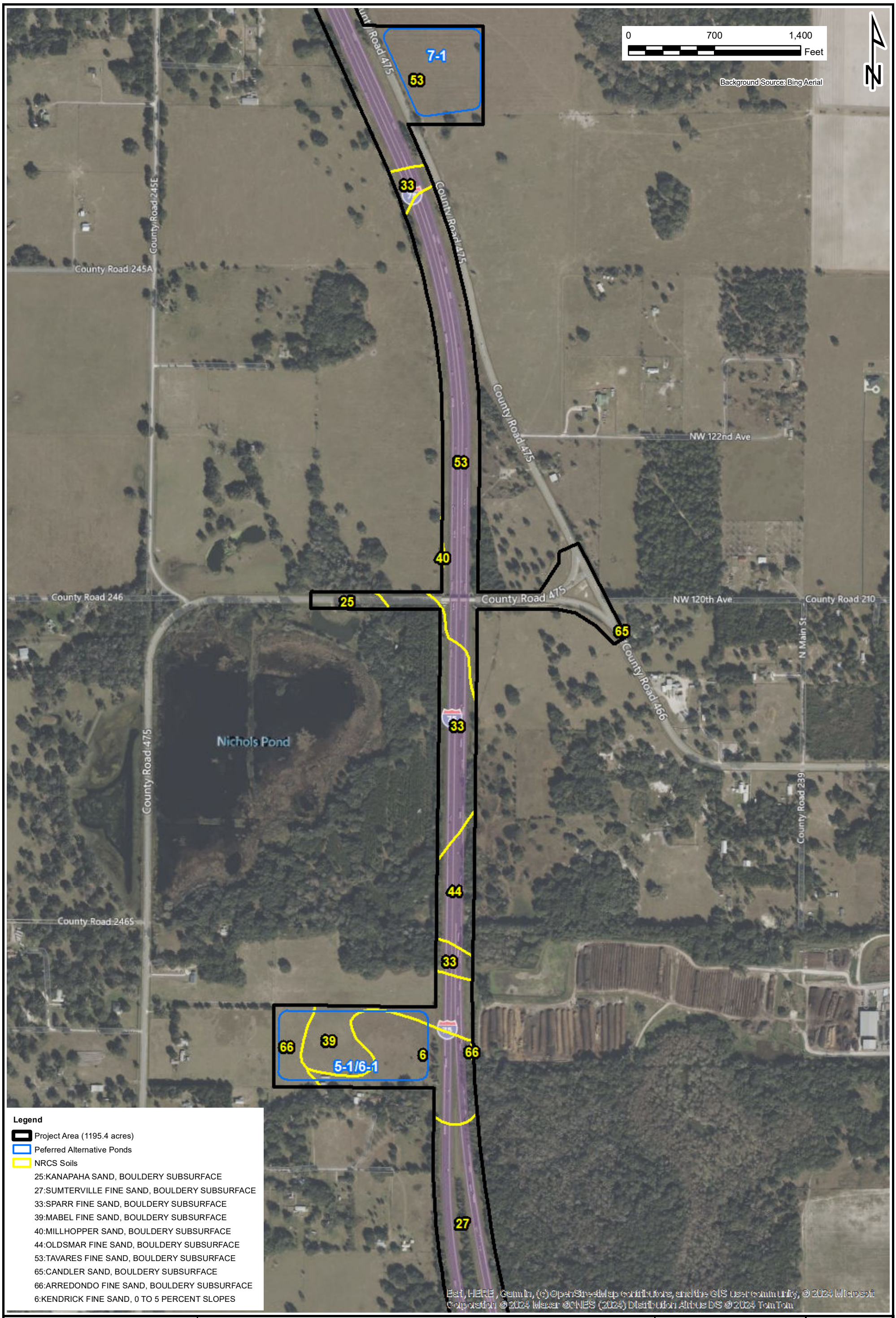

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

NRCS Soils Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 3C

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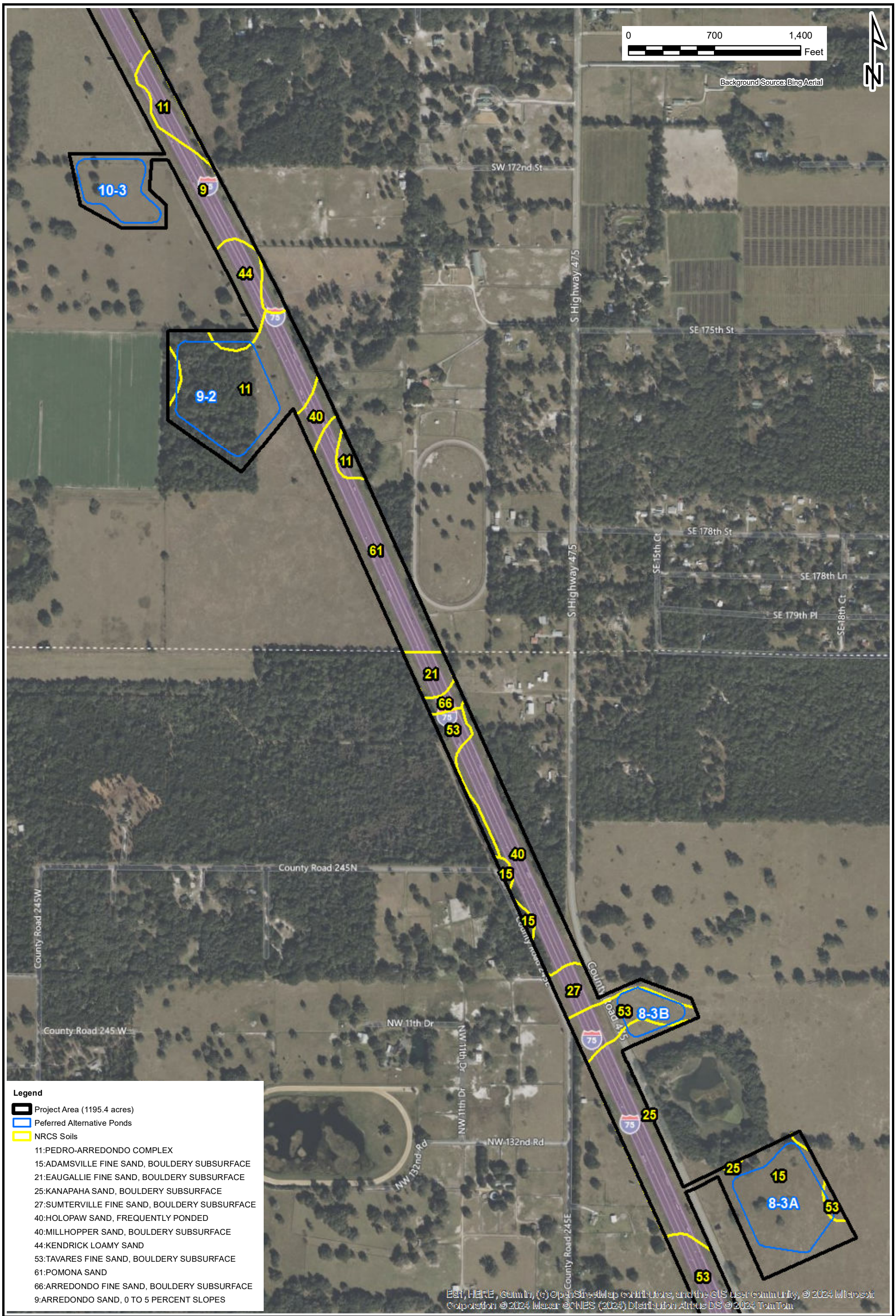

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

NRCS Soils Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 3D

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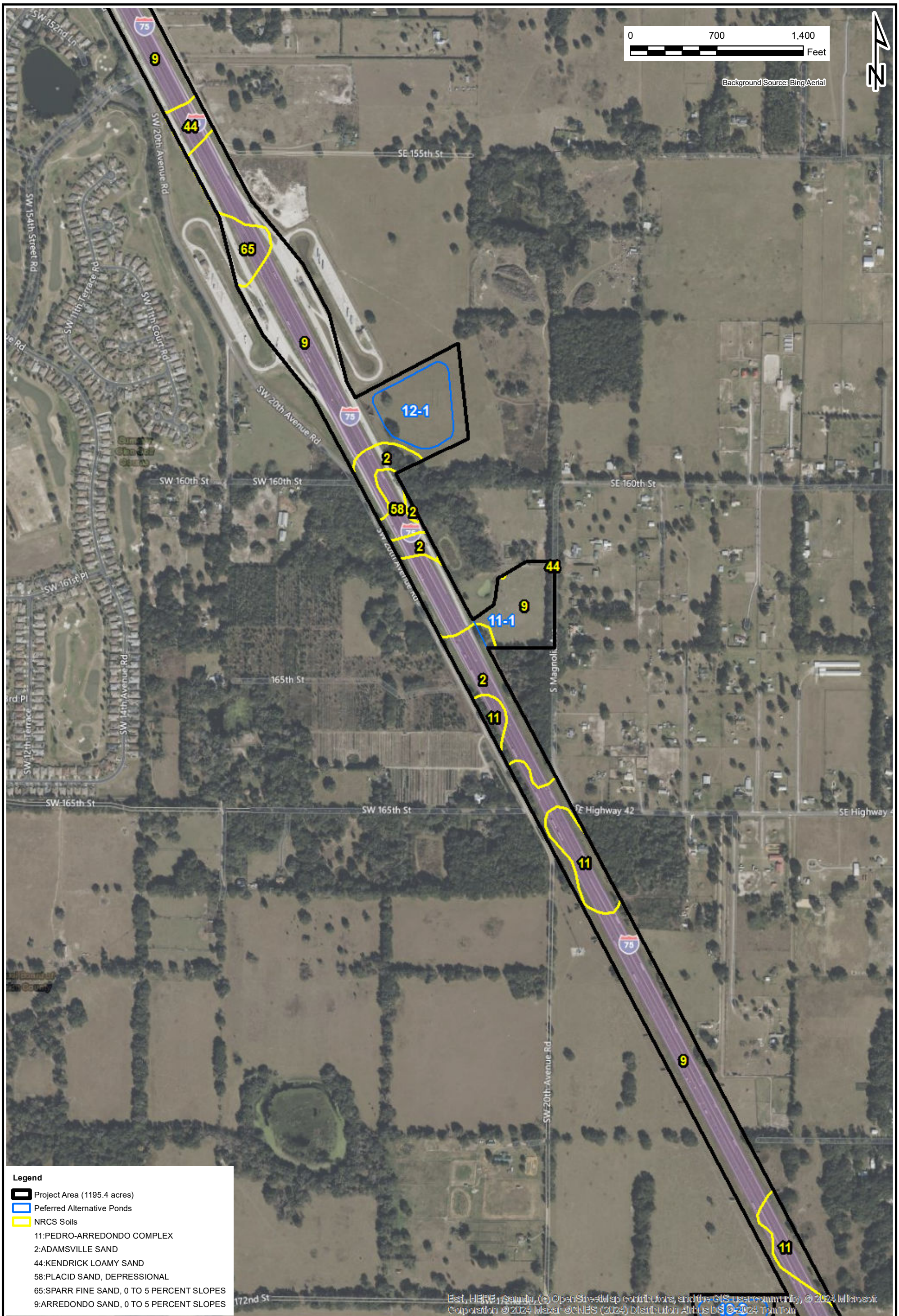

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

NRCS Soils Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 3E

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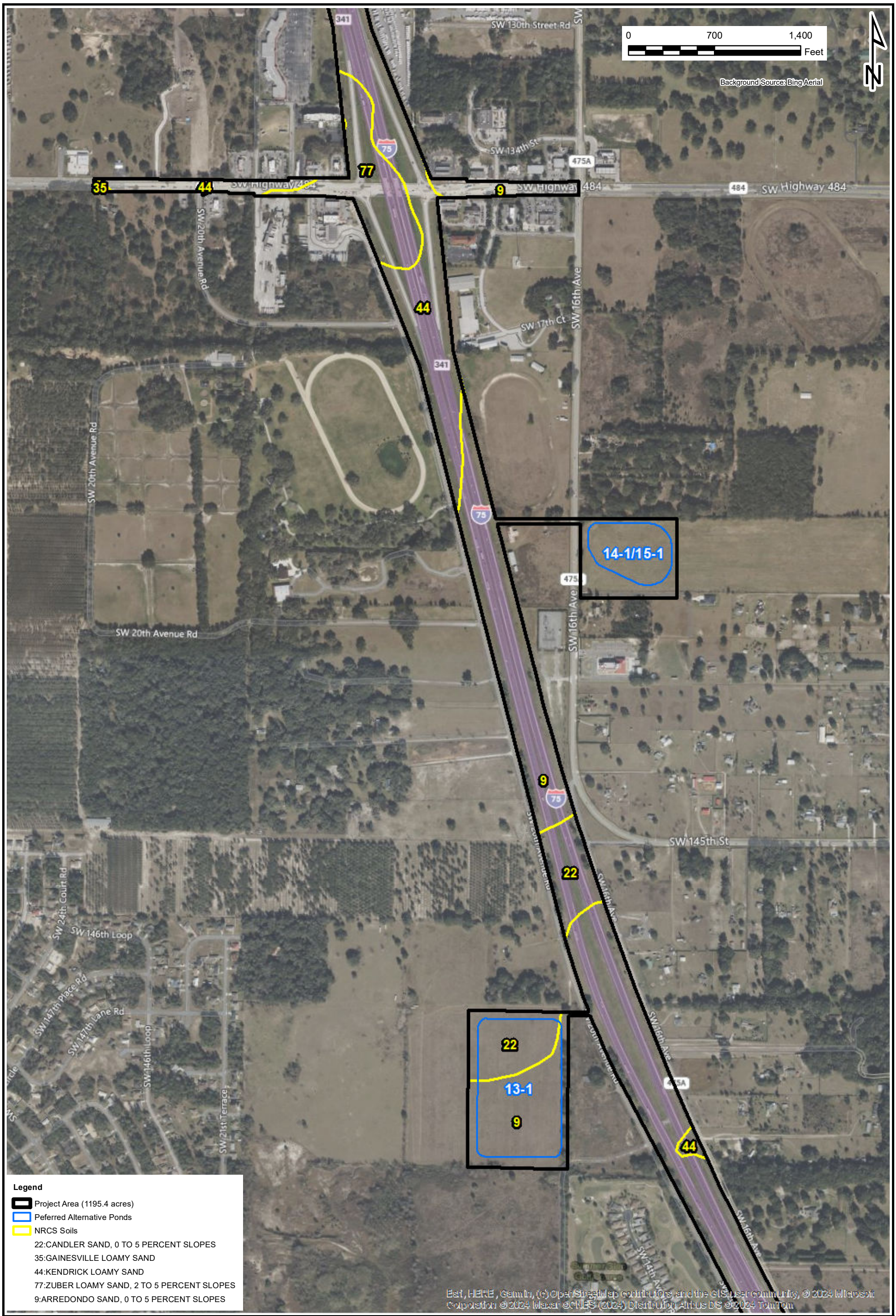

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

NRCS Soils Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 3F

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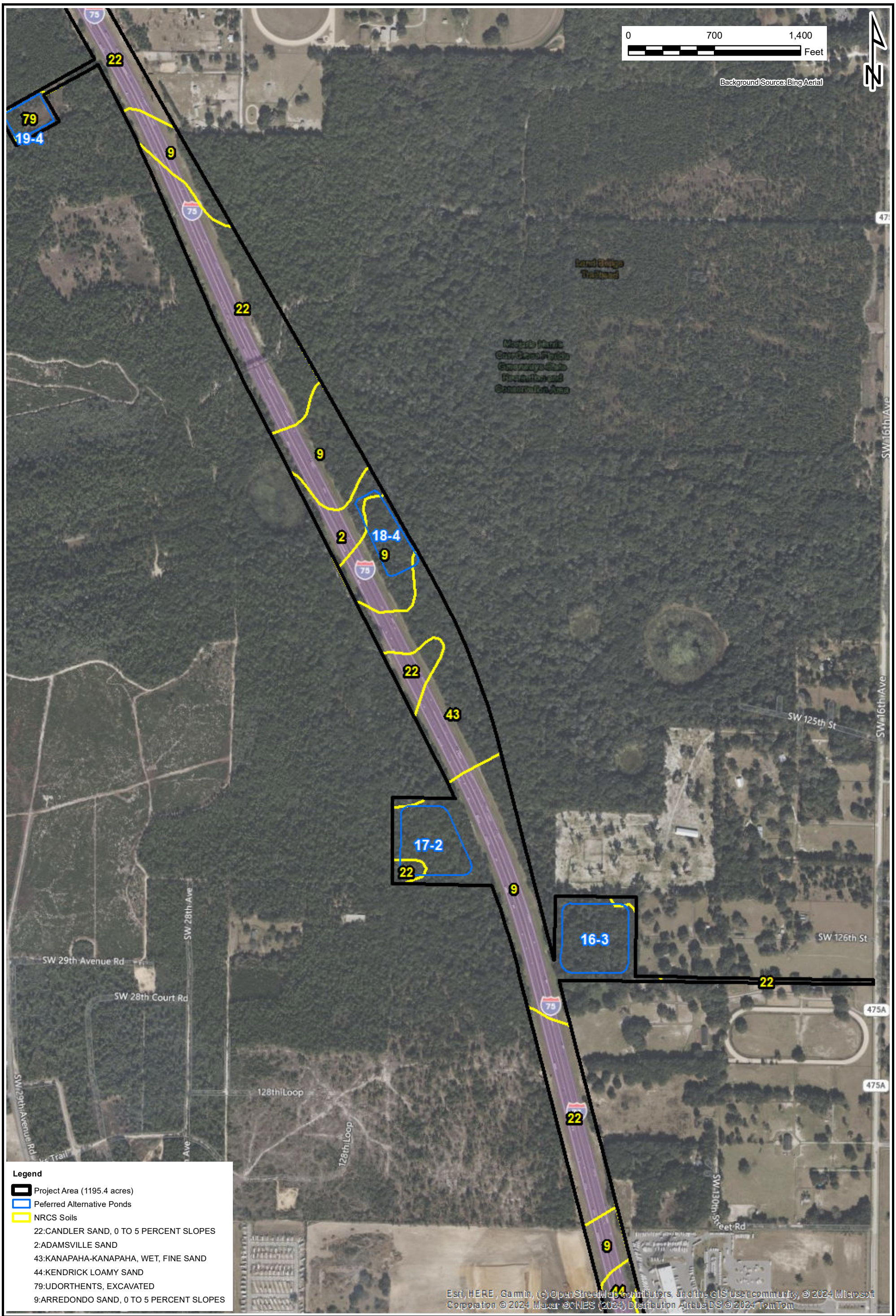

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

NRCS Soils Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 3G

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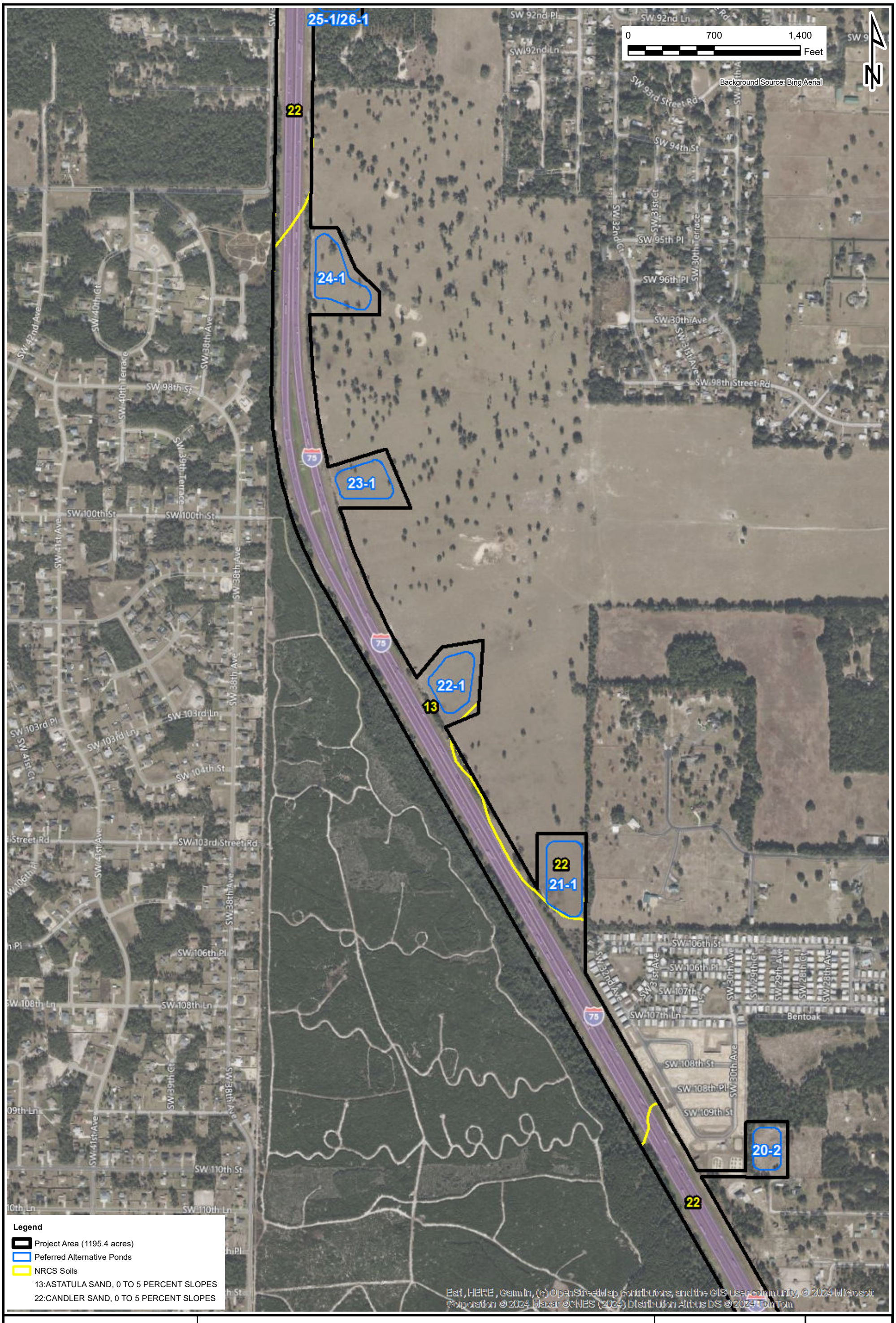

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

NRCS Soils Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 3H

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\3.Soil_r1.mxd

0 700 1,400 Feet

Background Source: Bing Aerial

N

17
77
44
77
29-1
9
44
28-1
44
44
9
9
23
27-3
22
25-1/26-1

SW 49th Ave
SW 38th Ave
SW 80th St
SW 77th St
SW 35th Ave
SW 85th St
SW 86th Pl
SW 87th Pl
SW 40th Ave
SW 90th St
SW 89th Pl
SW 91st Ln
SW 92nd Pl
SW 92nd Ln
Huntington Pl

Legend

- Project Area (1195.4 acres)
- Peferred Alternative Ponds
- NRCS Soils
  - 17:BLICHTON SAND, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
  - 22:CANDLER SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
  - 23:CANDLER SAND, 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES
  - 44:KENDRICK LOAMY SAND
  - 77:ZUBER LOAMY SAND, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
  - 9:ARREDONDO SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation

Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

NRCS Soils Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 3I

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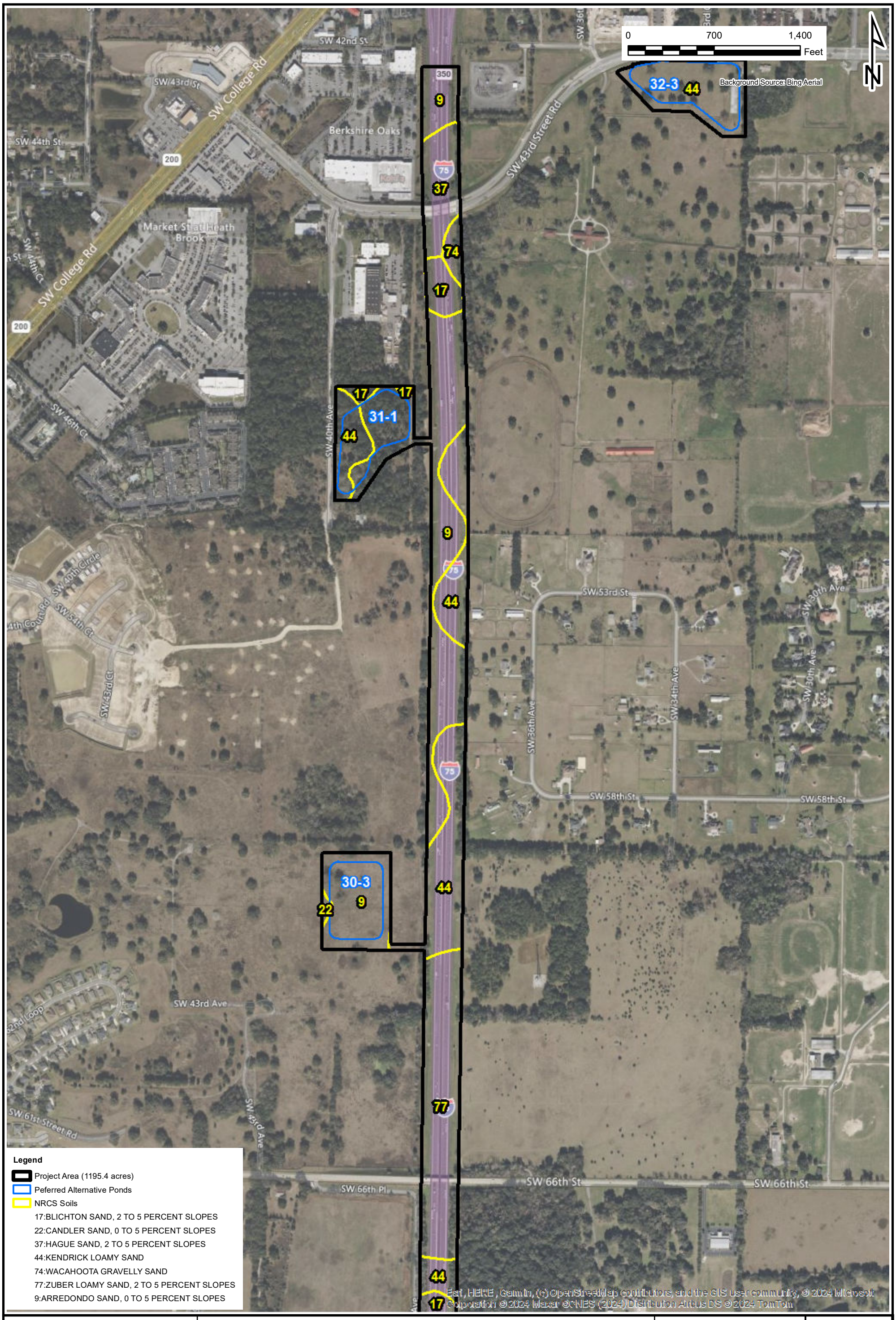


FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

NRCS Soils Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 3J

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\4.Landuse_r2.mxd

Legend

- Project Area (1195.4 acres)
- Preferred Alternative Ponds
- Land Use
  - 190:OPEN LAND
  - 210:CROPLAND AND PASTURELAND
  - 211:IMPROVED PASTURES
  - 434:HARDWOOD - CONIFEROUS MIXED
  - 615:STREAMS AND LAKE SWAMPS (BOTTOMLAND)
  - 641:FRESHWATER MARSHES
  - 810:TRANSPORTATION

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation

Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

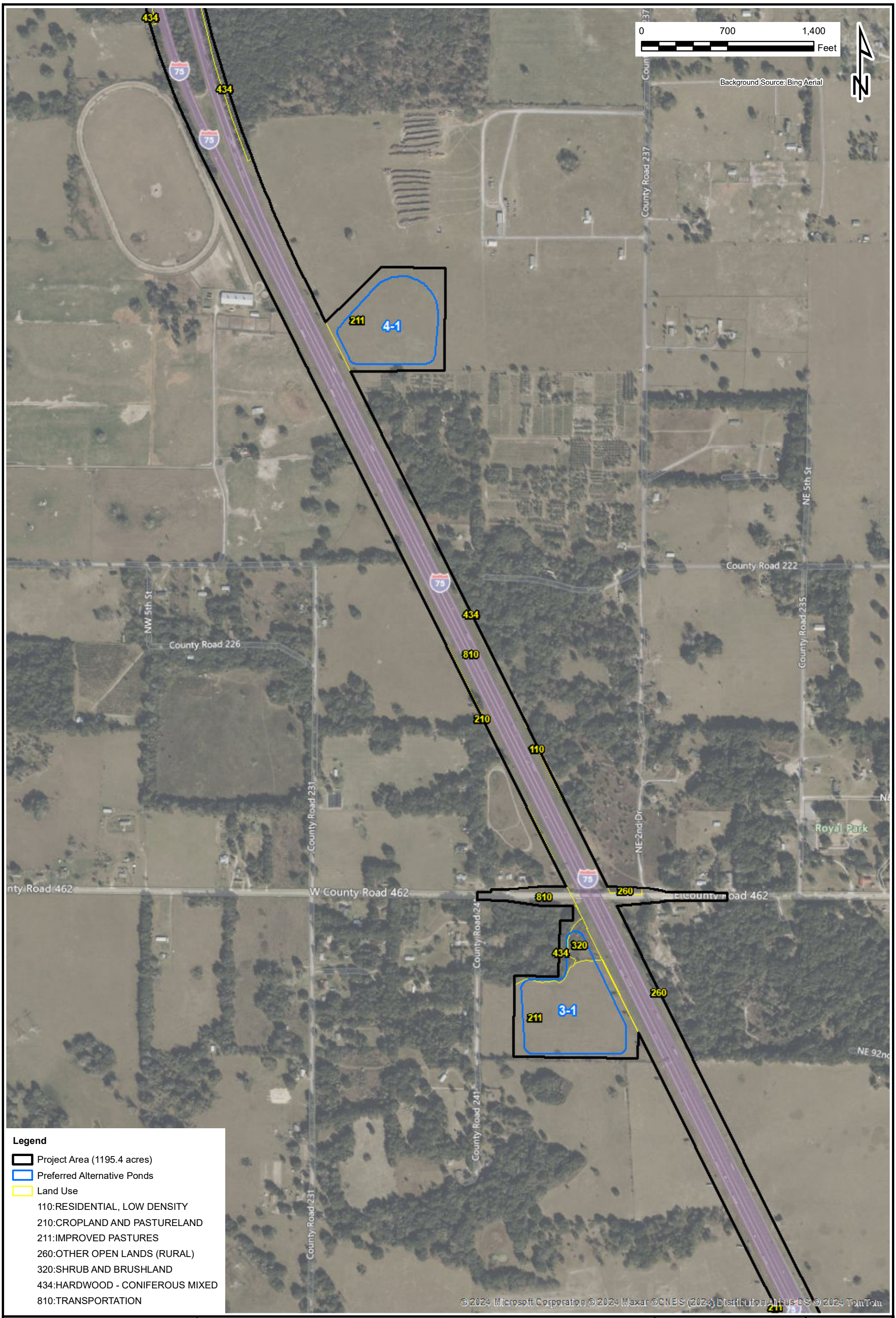
Land Use Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 4A

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\4.Landuse_r2.mxd



Legend

- Project Area (1195.4 acres)
- Preferred Alternative Ponds
- Land Use
  - 110:RESIDENTIAL, LOW DENSITY
  - 210:CROPLAND AND PASTURELAND
  - 211:IMPROVED PASTURES
  - 260:OTHER OPEN LANDS (RURAL)
  - 320:SHRUB AND BRUSHLAND
  - 434:HARDWOOD - CONIFEROUS MIXED
  - 810:TRANSPORTATION

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

Land Use Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 4B

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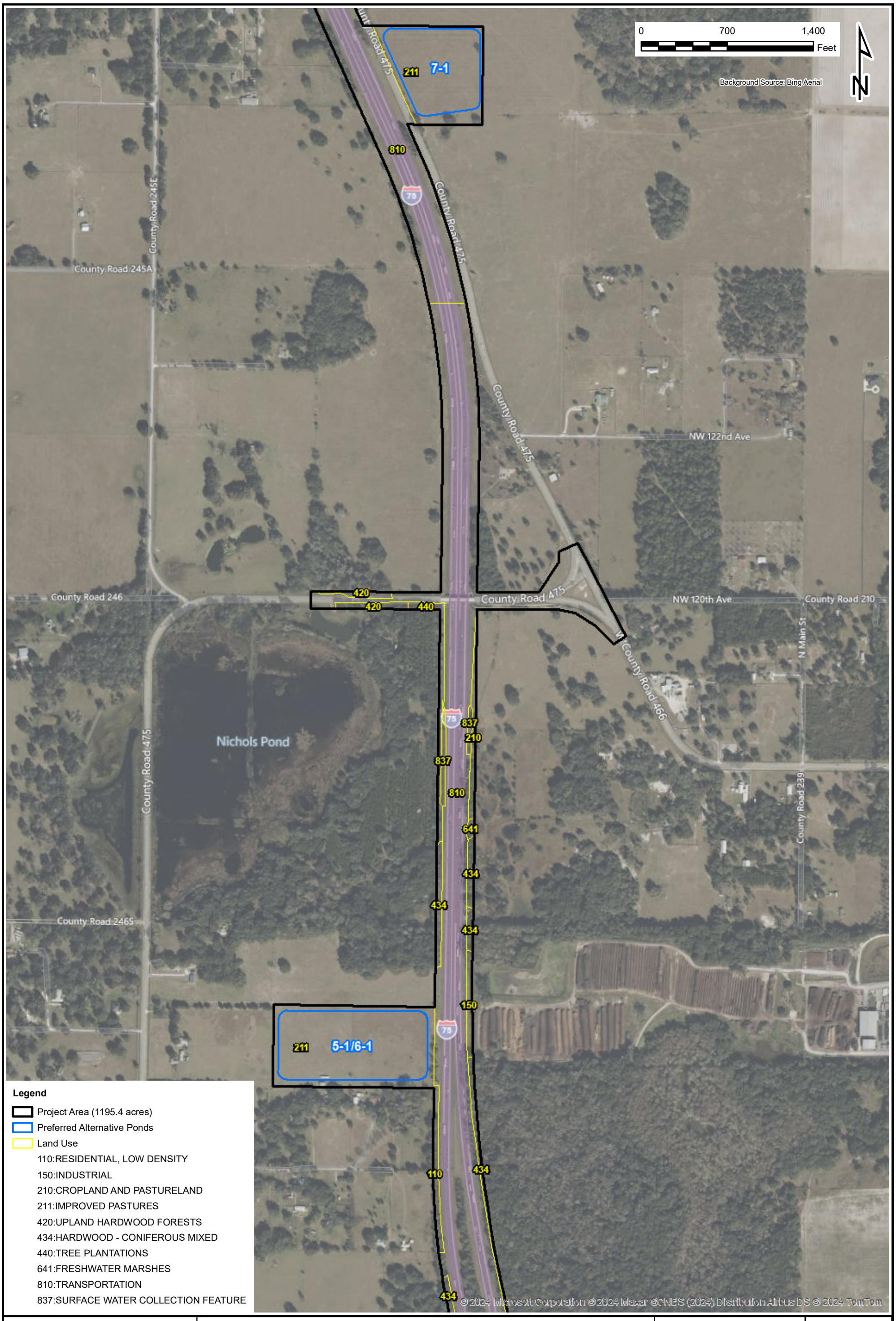

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

Land Use Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 4C

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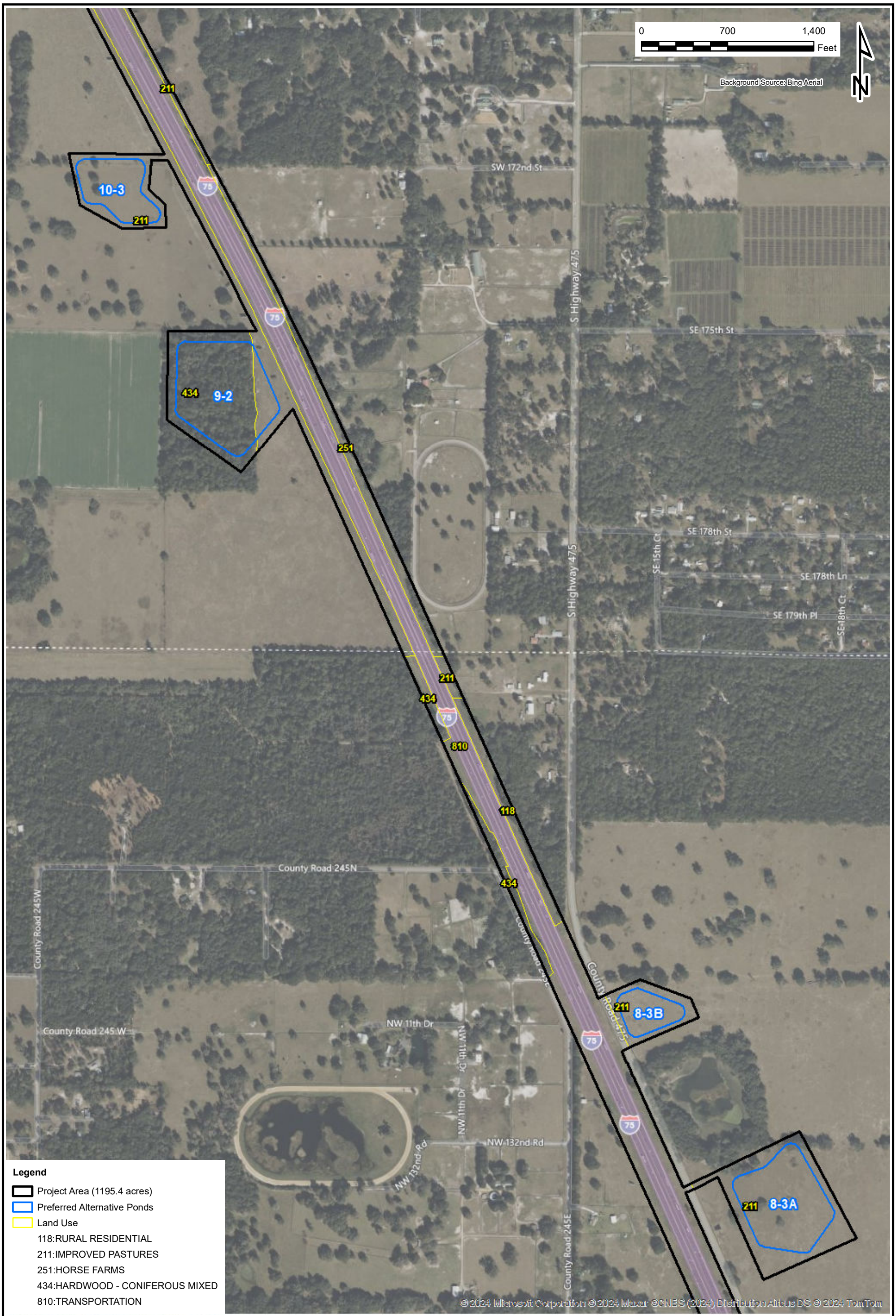

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

Land Use Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 4D

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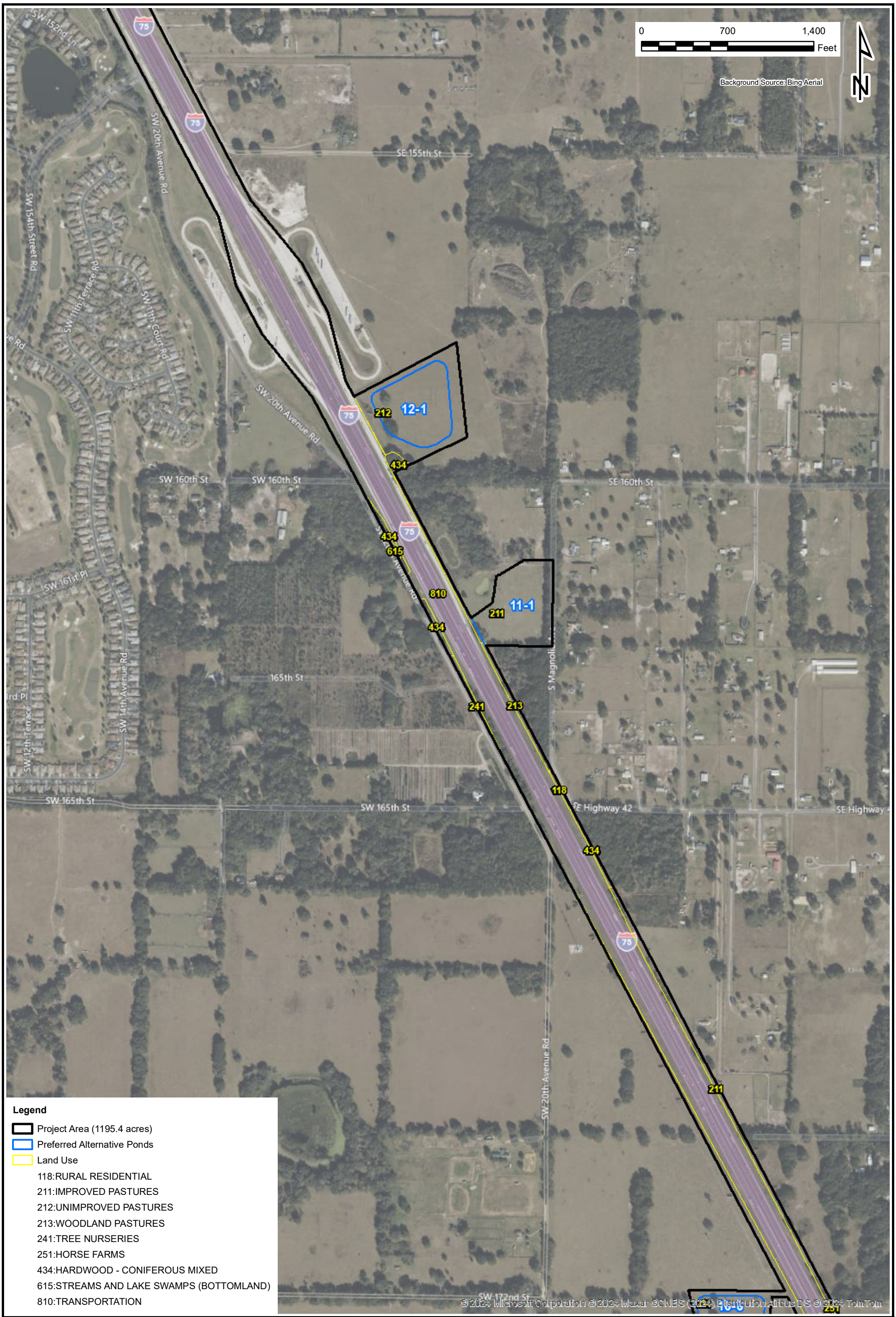

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

Land Use Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 4E

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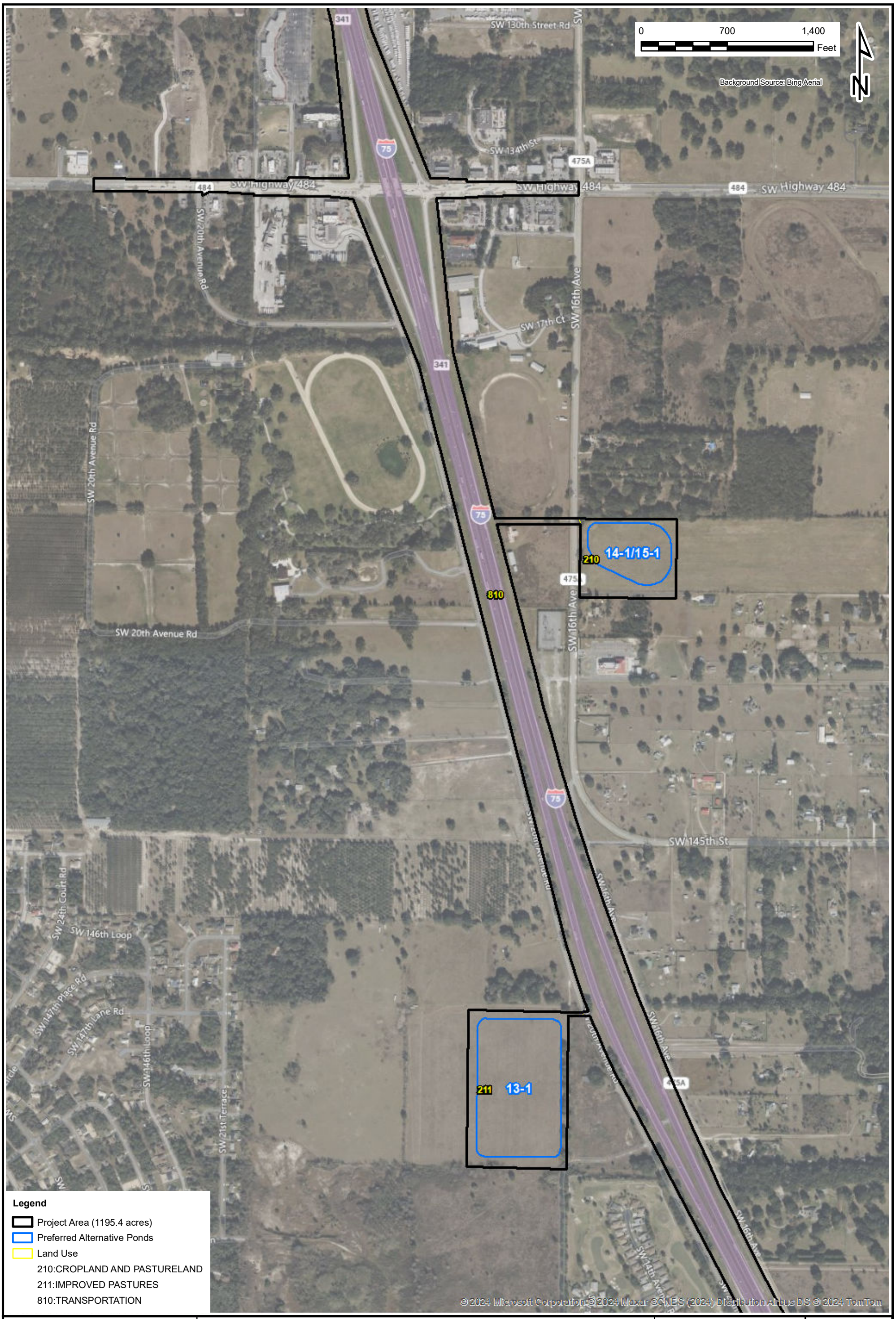

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

Land Use Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 4F

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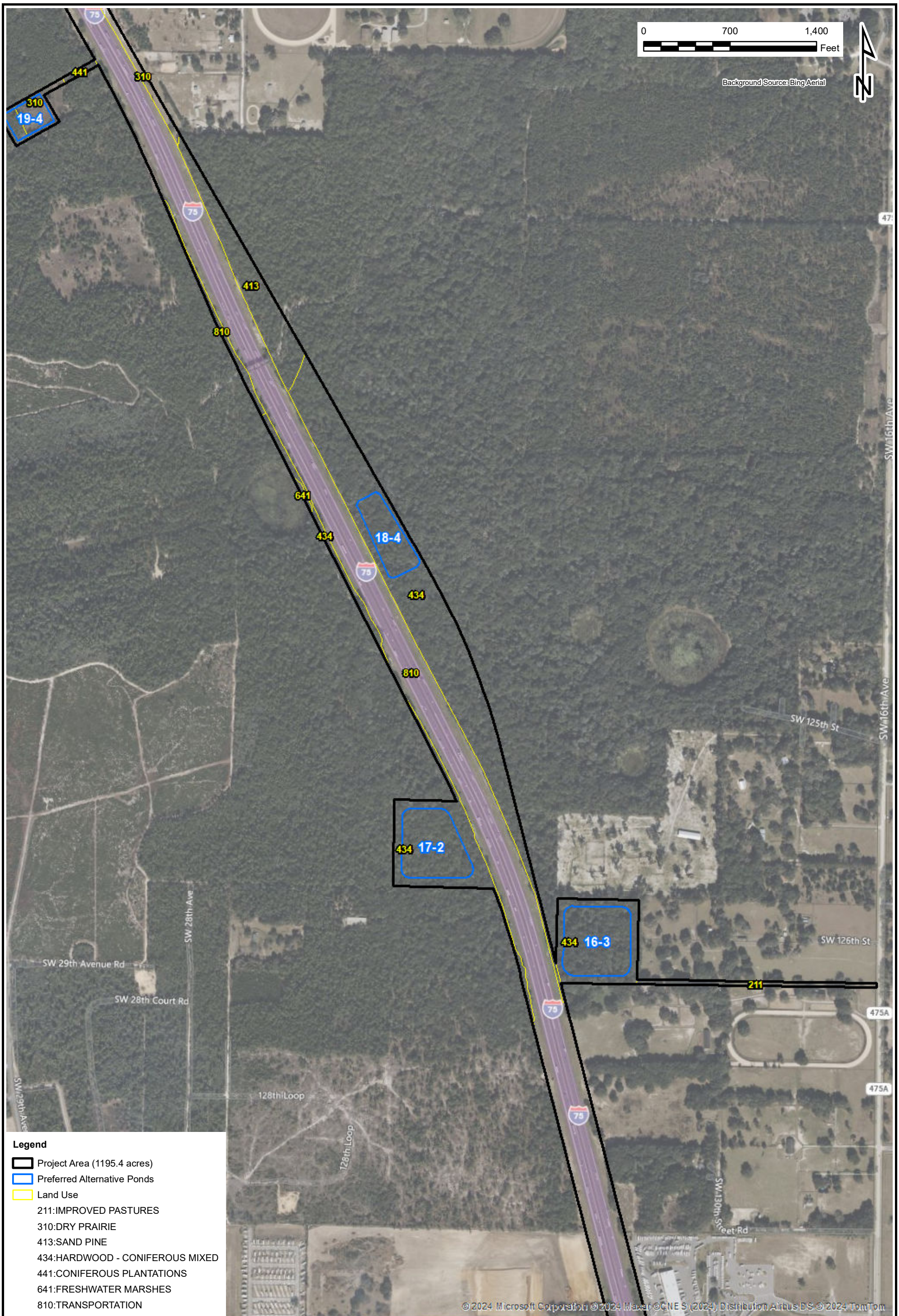


Legend

- Project Area (1195.4 acres)
- Preferred Alternative Ponds
- Land Use
  - 211:IMPROVED PASTURES
  - 310:DRY PRAIRIE
  - 413:SAND PINE
  - 434:HARDWOOD - CONIFEROUS MIXED
  - 441:CONIFEROUS PLANTATIONS
  - 641:FRESHWATER MARSHES
  - 810:TRANSPORTATION

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

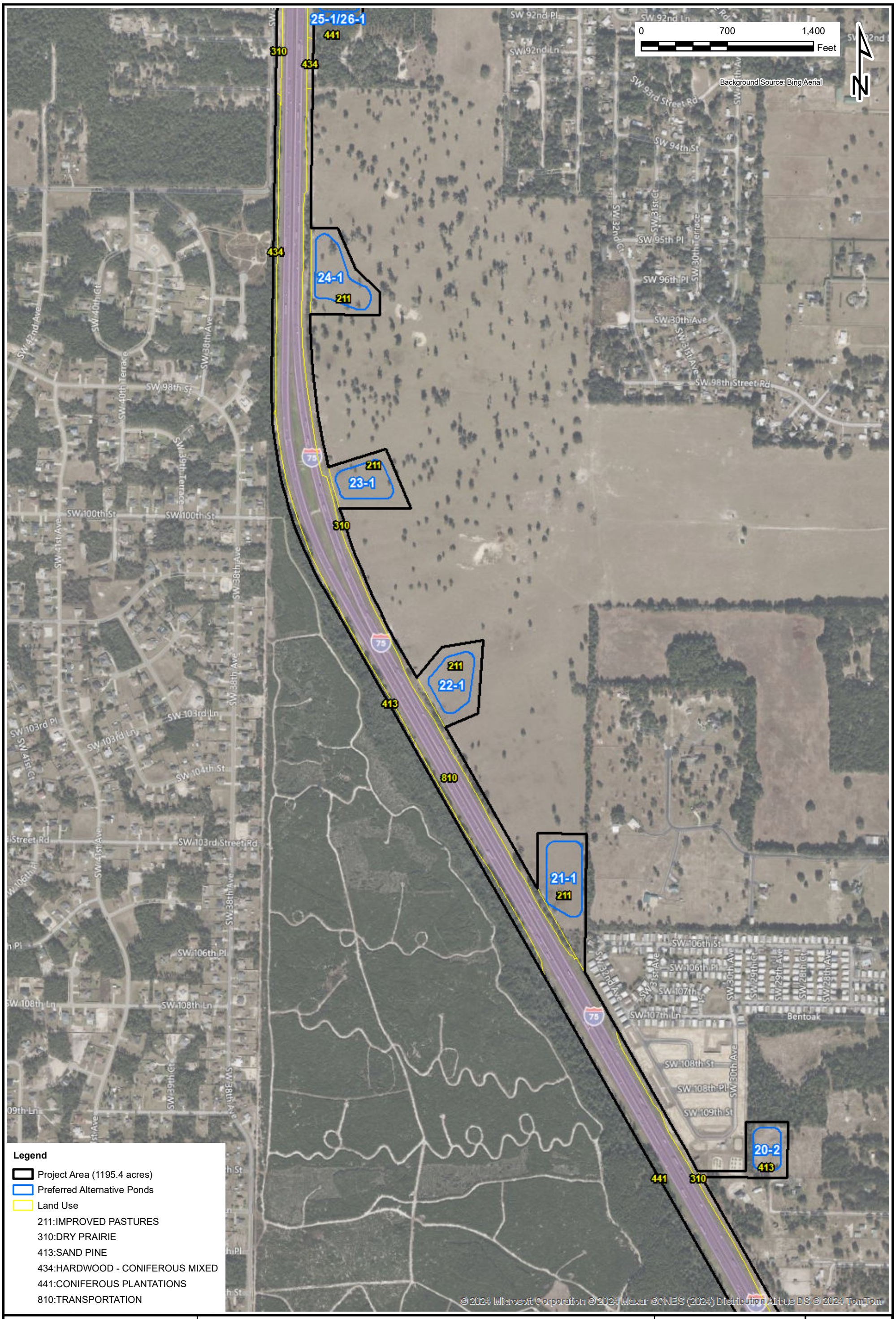
Land Use Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 4G

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\4.Landuse_r2.mxd



Legend

- Project Area (1195.4 acres)
- Preferred Alternative Ponds
- Land Use
  - 211:IMPROVED PASTURES
  - 310:DRY PRAIRIE
  - 413:SAND PINE
  - 434:HARDWOOD - CONIFEROUS MIXED
  - 441:CONIFEROUS PLANTATIONS
  - 810:TRANSPORTATION

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

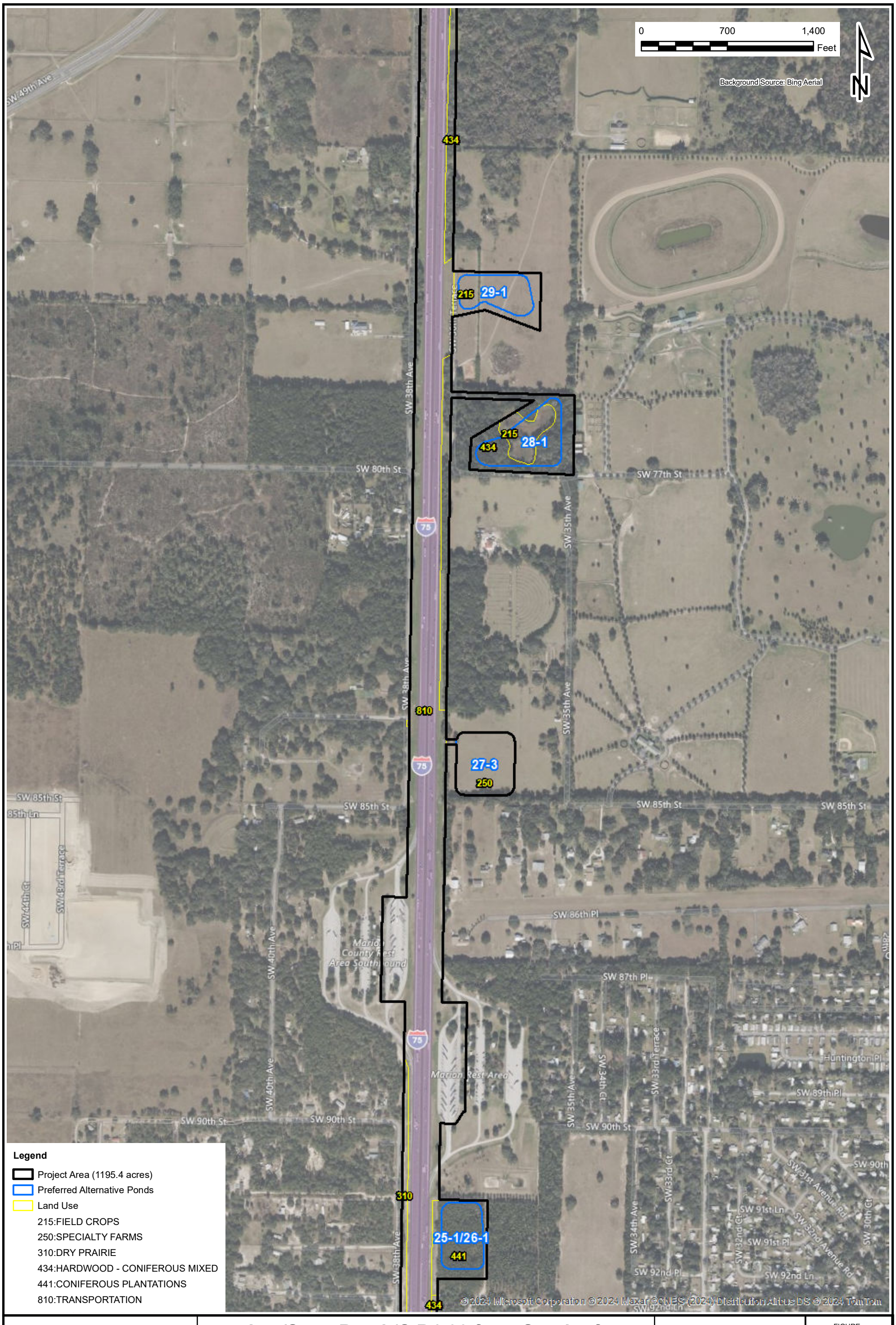
Land Use Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 4H

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\4.Landuse_r2.mxd



Legend

- Project Area (1195.4 acres)
- Preferred Alternative Ponds
- Land Use
  - 215:FIELD CROPS
  - 250:SPECIALTY FARMS
  - 310:DRY PRAIRIE
  - 434:HARDWOOD - CONIFEROUS MIXED
  - 441:CONIFEROUS PLANTATIONS
  - 810:TRANSPORTATION

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

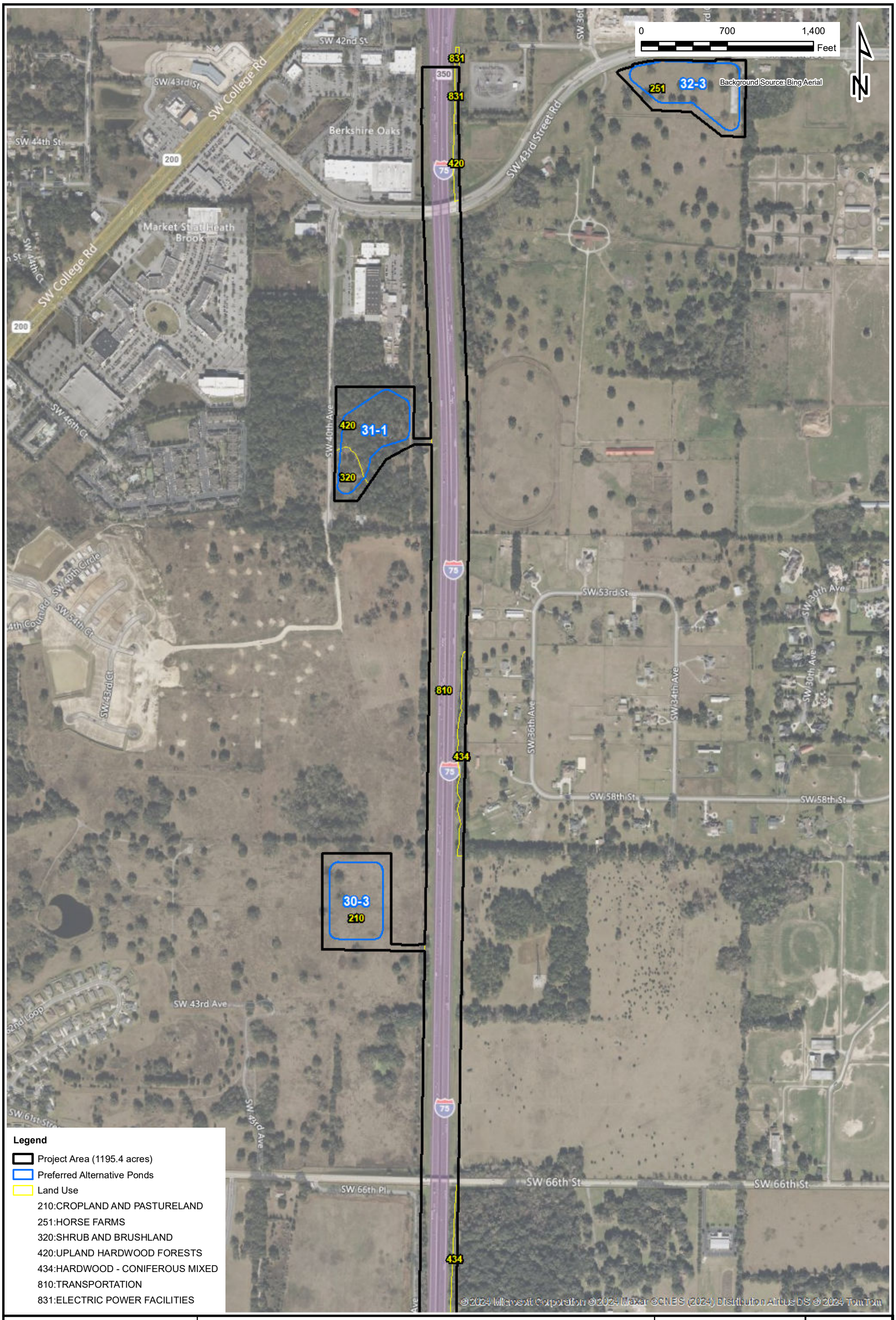
Land Use Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 4I

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\4.Landuse_r2.mxd



FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

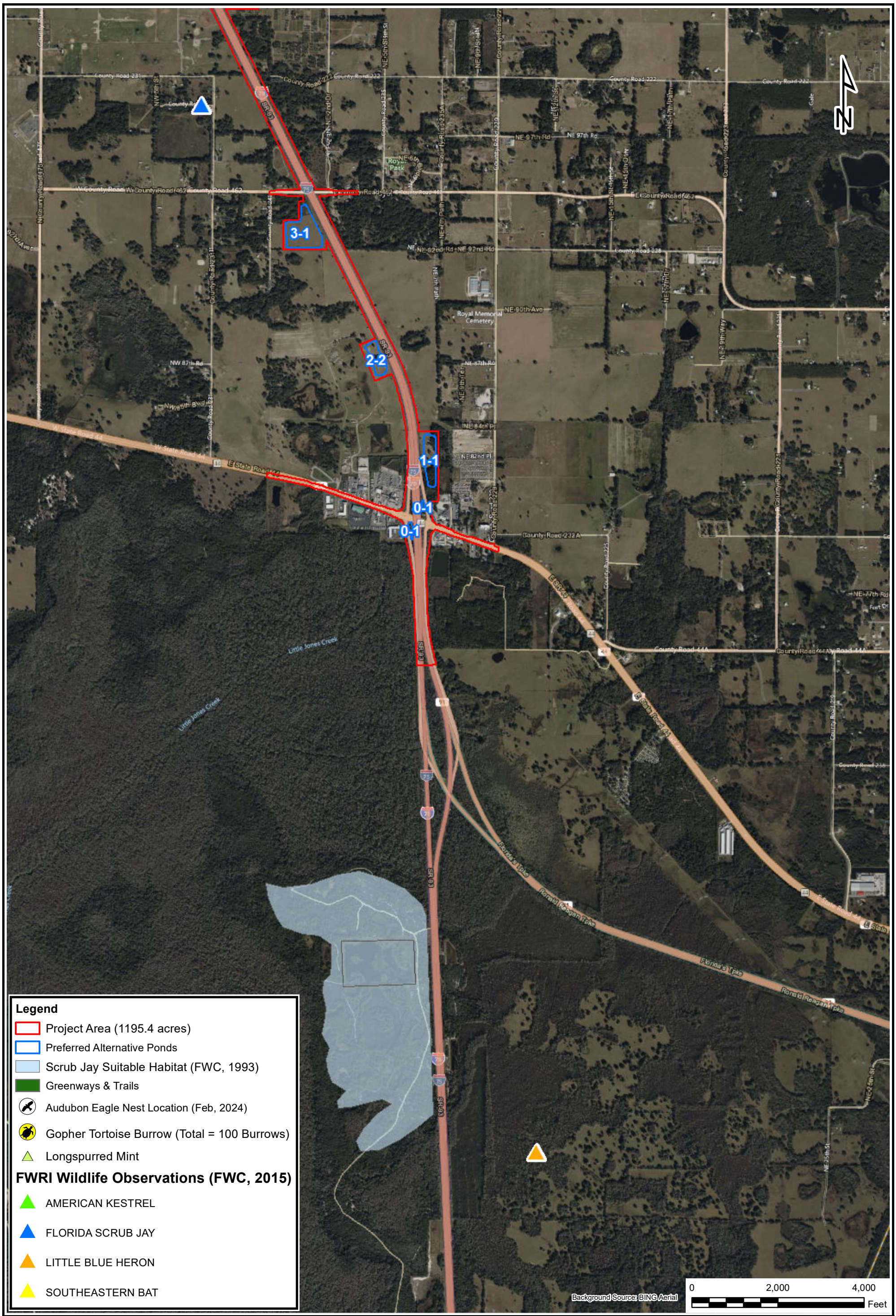
Land Use Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/18/2024

FIGURE 4J

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\5.T&E Species Map.mxd



FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER:
8-0309-002

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation

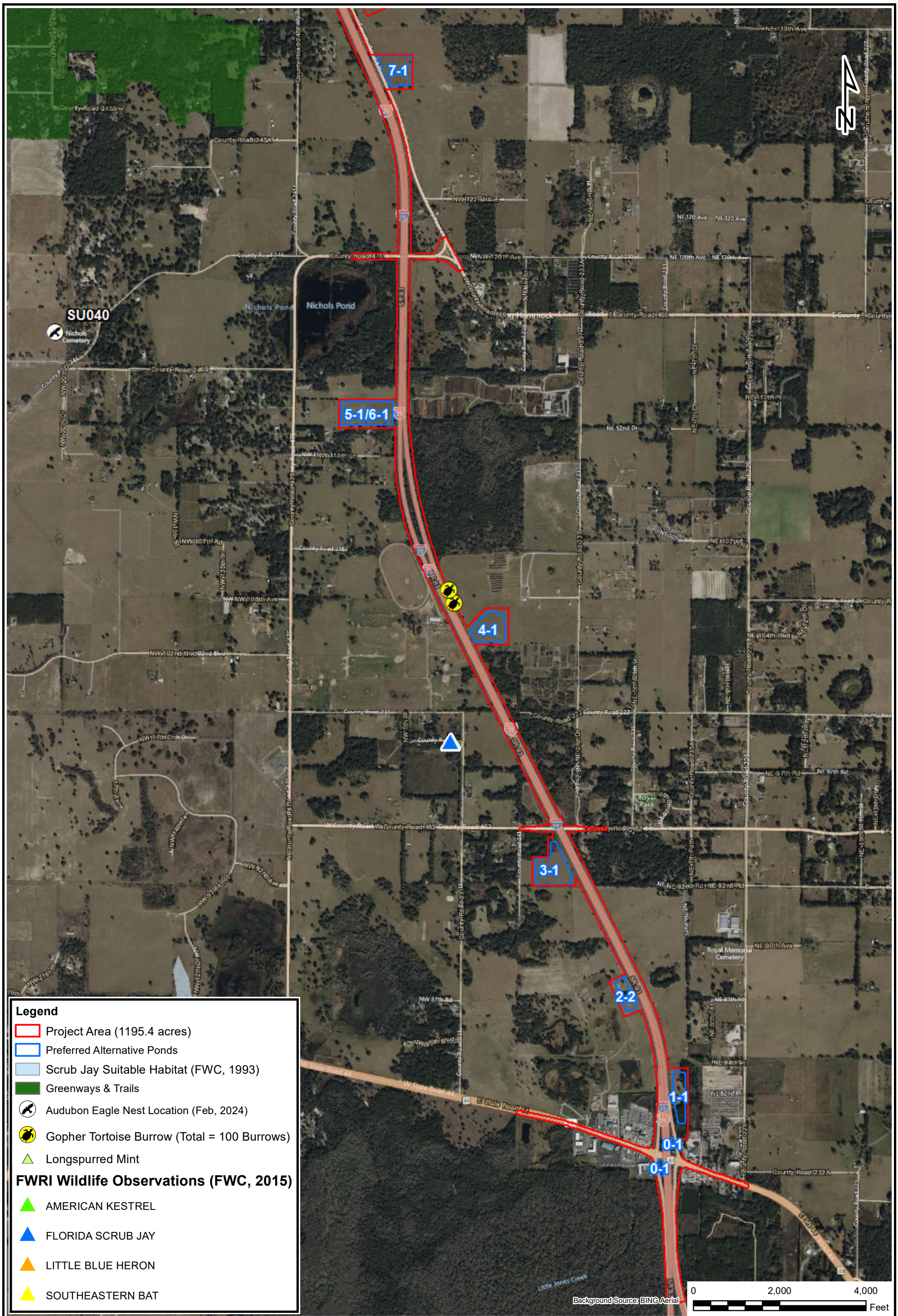
Protected Species Map

SCALE: 1 "=2,000 feet

DATE: 4/25/2024

FIGURE
5A

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\5.T&E Species Map.mxd



FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER:
8-0309-002

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation

Protected Species Map

SCALE: 1 "=2,000 feet

DATE: 4/25/2024

FIGURE
5B

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\5.T&E Species Map.mxd

11-1
10-3
9-2
8-3B
8-3A
7-1
5-1/6-1
4-1
SU040

Legend

- Project Area (1195.4 acres)
- Preferred Alternative Ponds
- Scrub Jay Suitable Habitat (FWC, 1993)
- Greenways & Trails
- Audubon Eagle Nest Location (Feb, 2024)
- Gopher Tortoise Burrow (Total = 100 Burrows)
- Longspurred Mint

FWRI Wildlife Observations (FWC, 2015)

- AMERICAN KESTREL
- FLORIDA SCRUB JAY
- LITTLE BLUE HERON
- SOUTHEASTERN BAT

Background Source: BING Aerial

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER:
8-0309-002

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation

Protected Species Map

SCALE: 1 "=2,000 feet

DATE: 4/25/2024

FIGURE
5C

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\5.T&E Species Map.mxd

14-1/15-1

13-1

12-1

11-1

10-3

9-2

8-3B

8-3A

7-1

N

Legend

- Project Area (1195.4 acres)
- Preferred Alternative Ponds
- Scrub Jay Suitable Habitat (FWC, 1993)
- Greenways & Trails
- Audubon Eagle Nest Location (Feb, 2024)
- Gopher Tortoise Burrow (Total = 100 Burrows)
- Longspurred Mint

FWRI Wildlife Observations (FWC, 2015)

- AMERICAN KESTREL
- FLORIDA SCRUB JAY
- LITTLE BLUE HERON
- SOUTHEASTERN BAT

Background Source: BING Aerial

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 8-0309-002

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200 Natural Resources Evaluation

Protected Species Map

SCALE: 1 "=2,000 feet

DATE: 4/25/2024

FIGURE 5D

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\5.T&E Species Map.mxd

20-2
19-4
18-4
17-2
16-3
14-1/15-1
13-1
12-1
11-1

Legend

- Project Area (1195.4 acres)
- Preferred Alternative Ponds
- Scrub Jay Suitable Habitat (FWC, 1993)
- Greenways & Trails
- Audubon Eagle Nest Location (Feb, 2024)
- Greenways & Trails - Scrub-Jay Families (Parent/hatchling observations as of August 2023)
- Greenways & Trails - Longspurred Mint (2022)
- FWC Documented Scrub-jay Observations (FWC, 1993)
- Gopher Tortoise Burrow (Total = 100 Burrows)
- Longspurred Mint

FWRI Wildlife Observations (FWC, 2015)

- AMERICAN KESTREL
- FLORIDA SCRUB JAY
- LITTLE BLUE HERON
- SOUTHEASTERN BAT

Background Source: BING Aerial

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 8-0309-002

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200 Natural Resources Evaluation

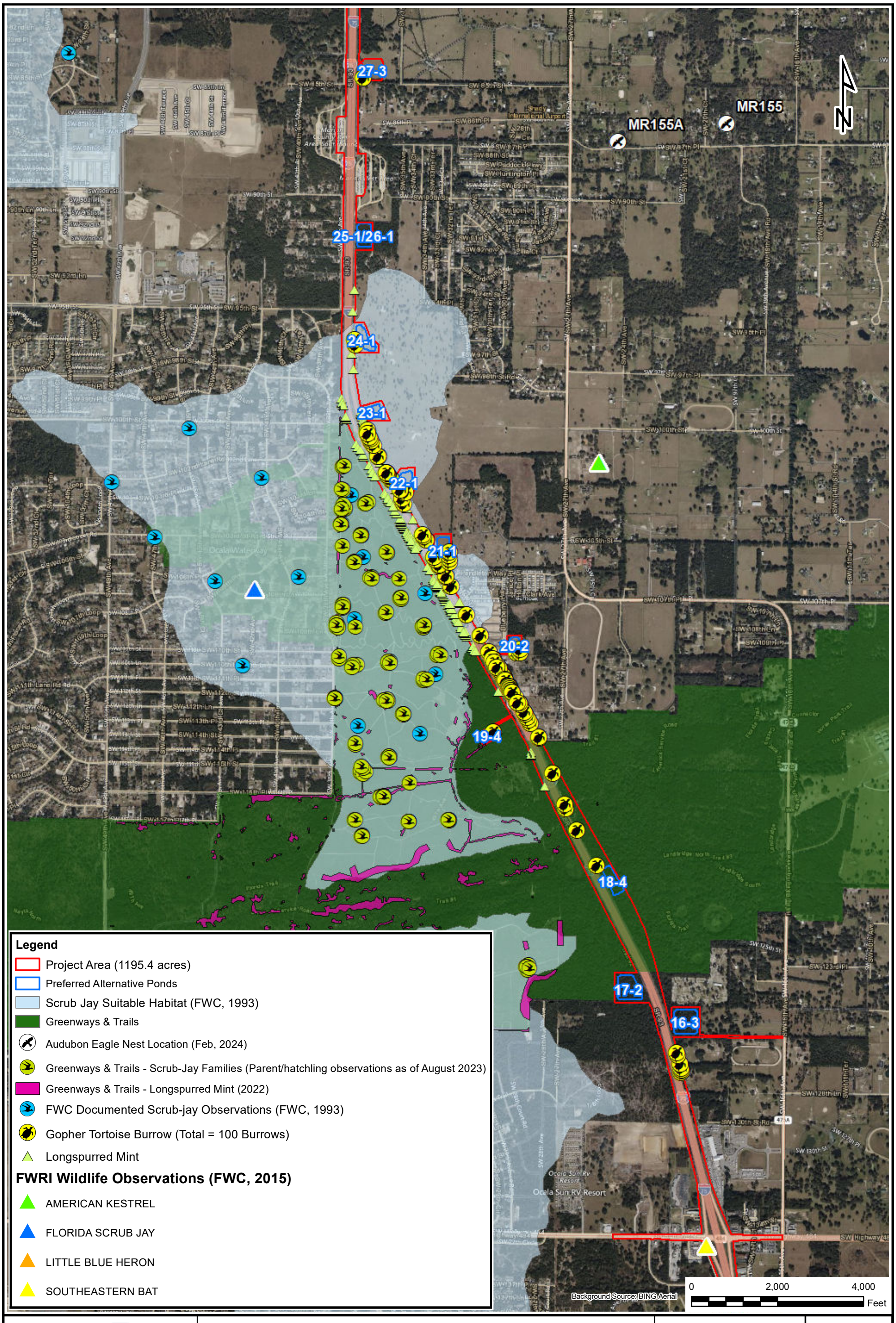
Protected Species Map

SCALE: 1 "=2,000 feet

DATE: 4/25/2024

FIGURE 5E

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\5.T&E Species Map.mxd



FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER:
8-0309-002

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200 Natural Resources Evaluation

Protected Species Map

SCALE: 1 "=2,000 feet

DATE: 4/25/2024

FIGURE
5F

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\5.T&E Species Map.mxd

31-1

30-3

29-1

28-1

27-3

25-1/26-1

24-1

23-1

22-1

21-1

20-2

MR155

MR155A

N

Legend

- Project Area (1195.4 acres)
- Preferred Alternative Ponds
- Scrub Jay Suitable Habitat (FWC, 1993)
- Greenways & Trails
- Audubon Eagle Nest Location (Feb, 2024)
- FWC Documented Scrub-jay Observations (FWC, 1993)
- Gopher Tortoise Burrow (Total = 100 Burrows)
- Longspurred Mint

FWRI Wildlife Observations (FWC, 2015)

- AMERICAN KESTREL
- FLORIDA SCRUB JAY
- LITTLE BLUE HERON
- SOUTHEASTERN BAT

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Background Source: BING Aerial

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER:
8-0309-002

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200 Natural Resources Evaluation

Protected Species Map

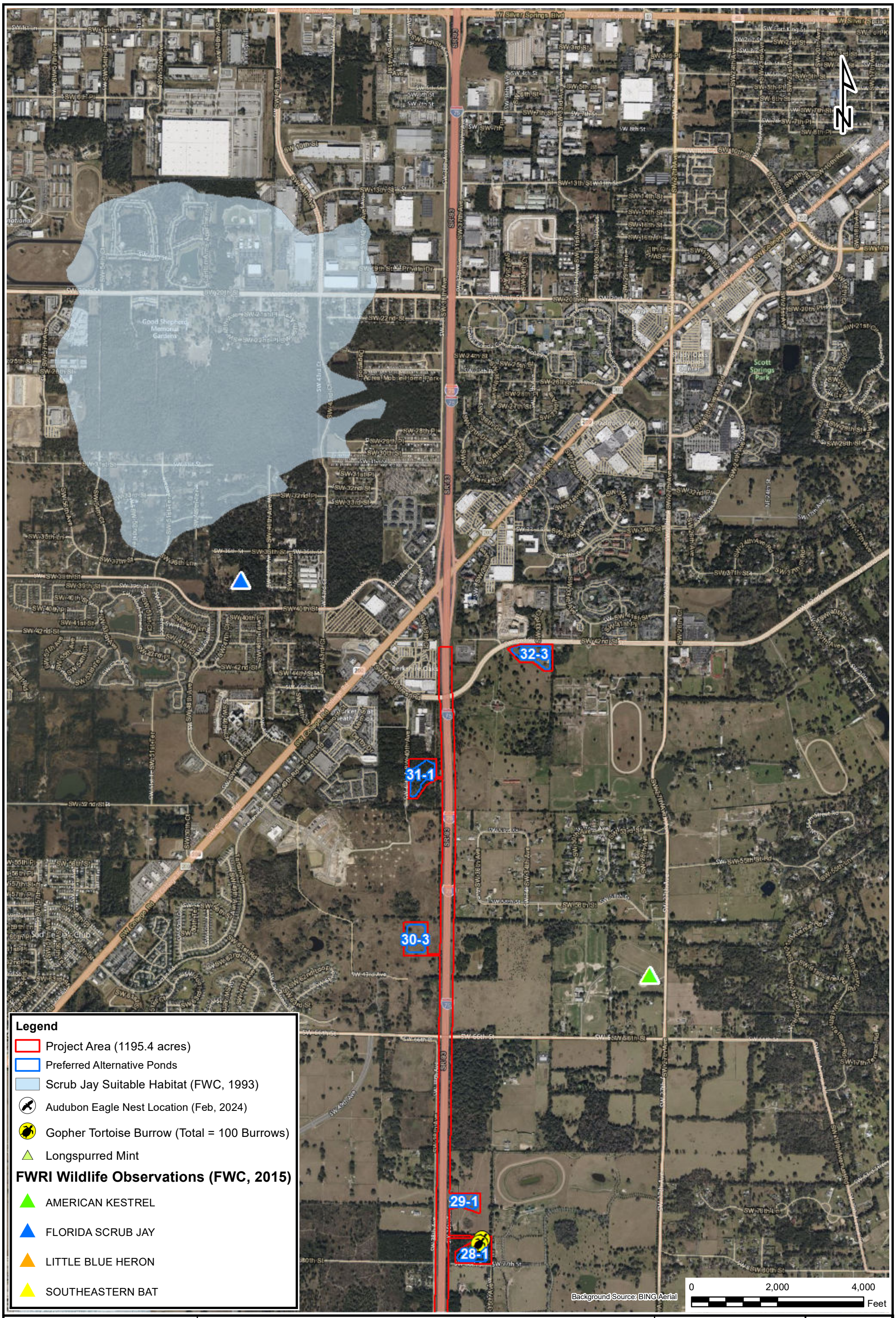
SCALE: 1 "=2,000 feet

DATE: 4/25/2024

FIGURE

5G

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\5.T&E Species Map.mxd



FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER:
8-0309-002

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation

Protected Species Map

SCALE: 1 "=2,000 feet

DATE: 4/25/2024

FIGURE
5H

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\5.T&E Species Map.mxd

Legend

- Preferred Alternative Ponds
- Scrub Jay Suitable Habitat (FWC, 1993)
- Audubon Eagle Nest Location (Feb, 2024)
- Gopher Tortoise Burrow (Total = 100 Burrows)
- Longspurred Mint

FWRI Wildlife Observations (FWC, 2015)

- AMERICAN KESTREL
- FLORIDA SCRUB JAY
- LITTLE BLUE HERON
- SOUTHEASTERN BAT

32-3

Background Source: BING Aerial

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 8-0309-002

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200 Natural Resources Evaluation

Protected Species Map

SCALE: 1 "=2,000 feet

DATE: 4/25/2024

FIGURE 5I

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\6.Wetland Impacts.mxd

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

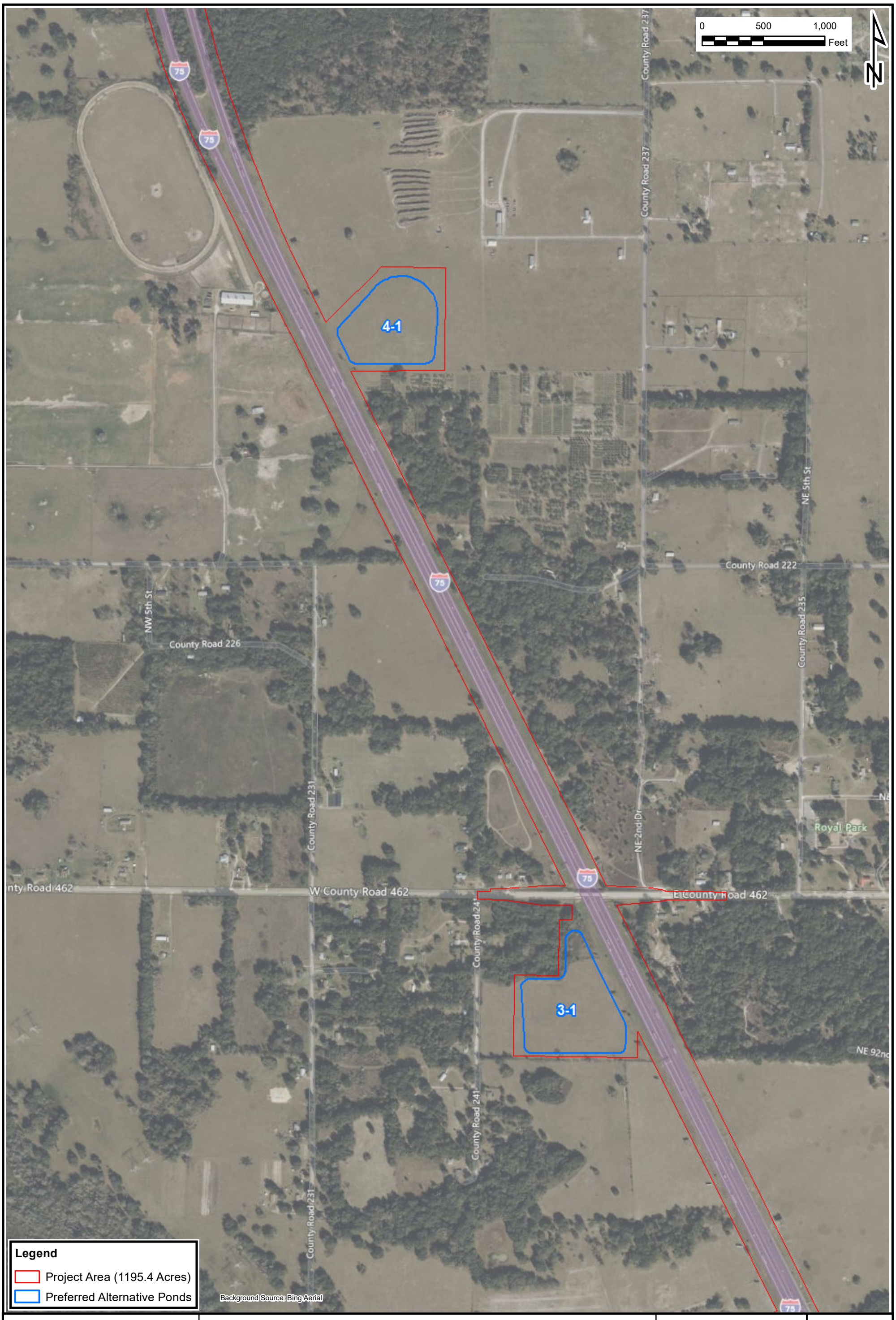
Wetland Impact Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/19/2024

FIGURE 6A

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\6.Wetland Impacts.mxd



FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER:
108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

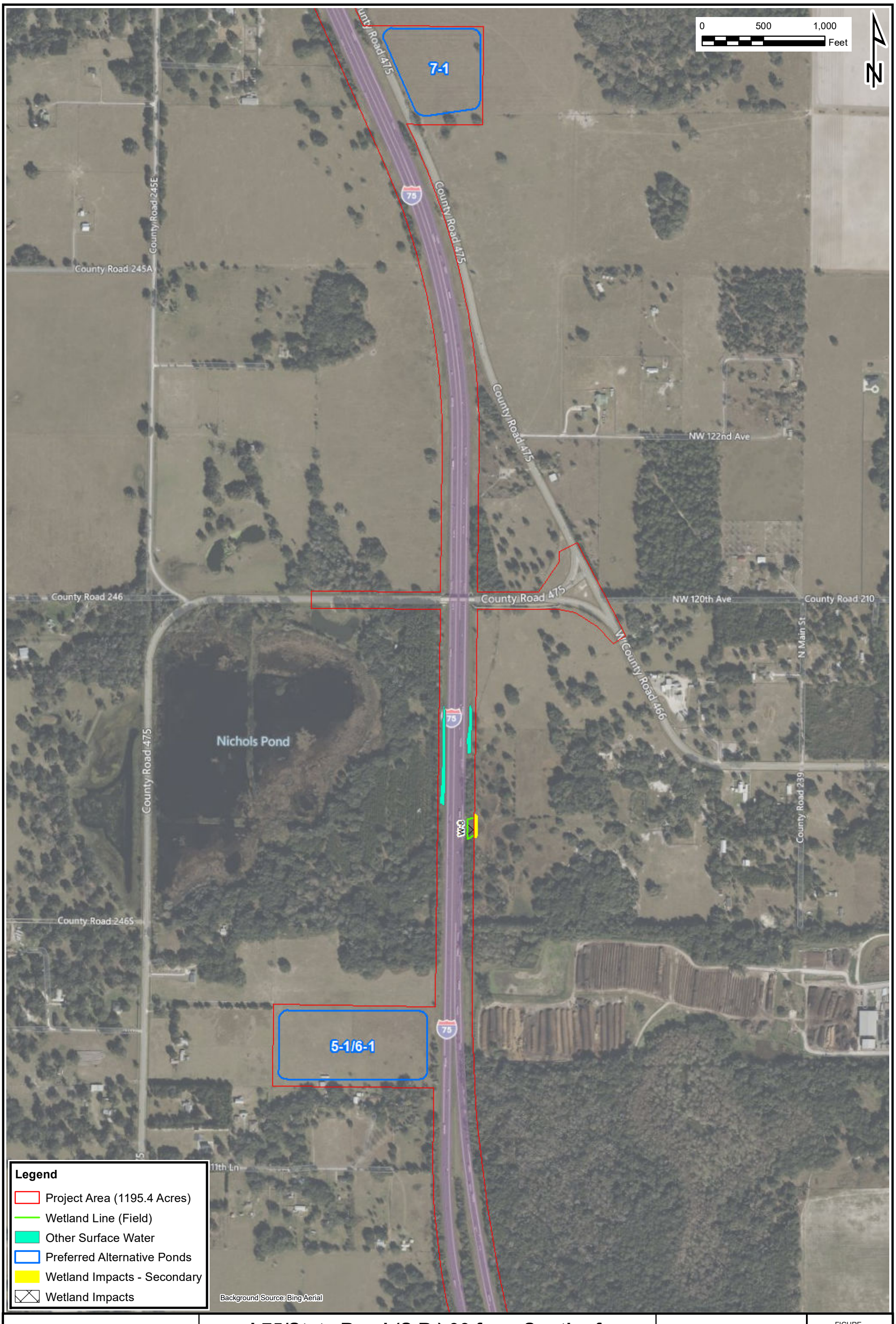
Wetland Impact Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/19/2024

FIGURE
6B

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\6.Wetland Impacts.mxd



FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

Wetland Impact Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/19/2024

FIGURE 6C

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\6.Wetland Impacts.mxd

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

Wetland Impact Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/19/2024

FIGURE 6D

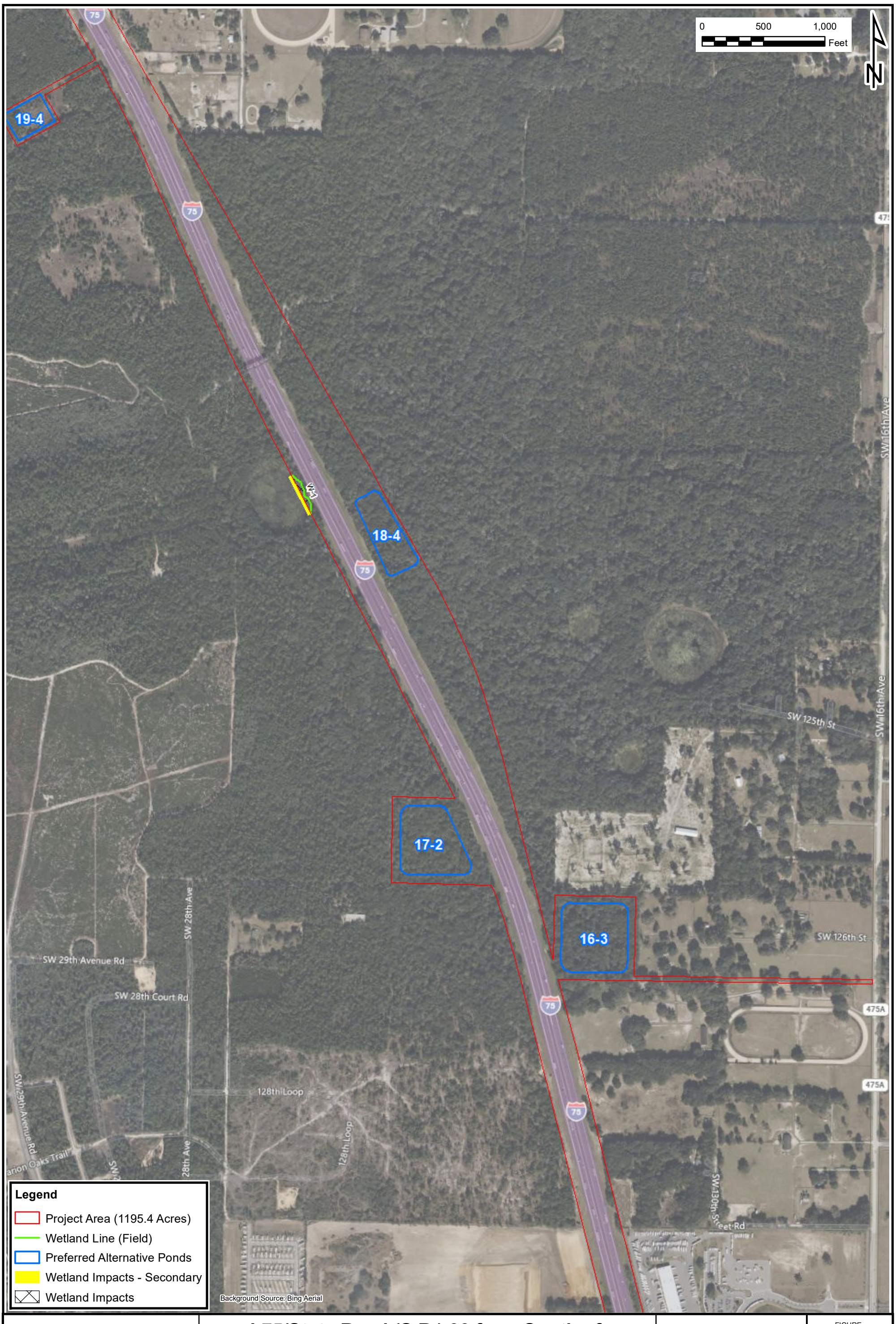
R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\6.Wetland Impacts.mxd

FDOT PROJECT NUMBER: 108852	**I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200** **Natural Resources Evaluation** Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida	Wetland Impact Map SCALE: 1 "=700 ' DATE: 4/24/2024	FIGURE 6E

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\6.Wetland Impacts.mxd

FDOT PROJECT NUMBER: 108852	**I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200** **Natural Resources Evaluation** Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida	Wetland Impact Map SCALE: 1 "=700 ' DATE: 4/19/2024	FIGURE 6F

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\6.Wetland Impacts.mxd



FDOT PROJECT NUMBER: 108852	**I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200** **Natural Resources Evaluation** Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida	Wetland Impact Map SCALE: 1 "=700 ' DATE: 4/19/2024	FIGURE 6G

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\6.Wetland Impacts.mxd

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

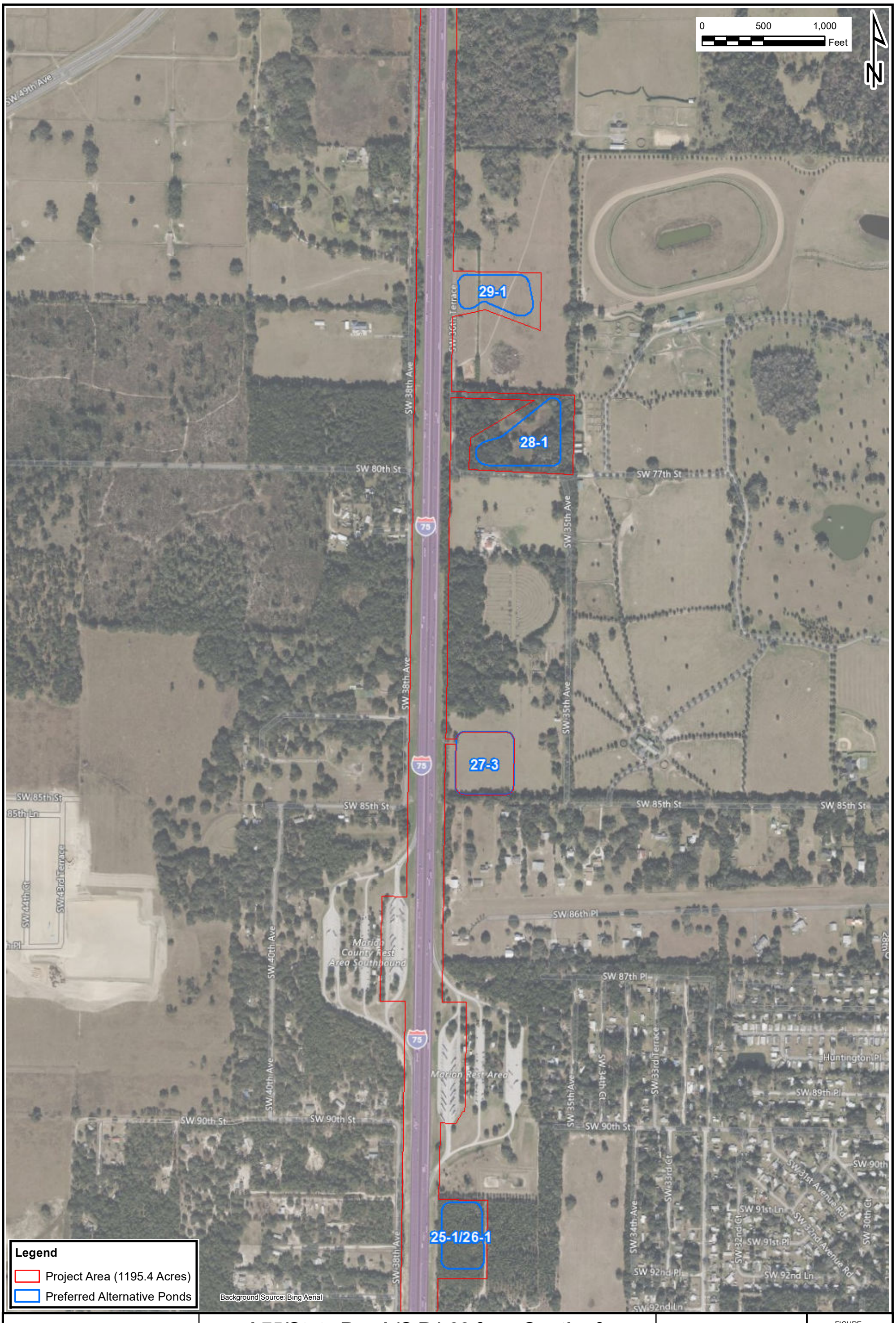
Wetland Impact Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/19/2024

FIGURE 6H

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\6.Wetland Impacts.mxd



FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation
Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

Wetland Impact Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/19/2024

FIGURE 6I

R:\Projects\FL\108852-I-75 Interstate Master Plan (8-0309-002)\4_figures and drawings\GIS\NRE\6.Wetland Impacts.mxd

FDOT

PROJECT NUMBER: 108852

I-75/State Road (S.R.) 93 from South of S.R. 44 to S.R. 200
Natural Resources Evaluation

Sumter and Marion Counties, Florida

Wetland Impact Map

SCALE: 1 "=700 '

DATE: 4/19/2024

FIGURE 6J

APPENDIX 1

United States Department of the Interior
U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
7915 BAYMEADOWS WAY, SUITE 200
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32256-7517

IN REPLY REFER TO:
August 13, 2013

Colonel Alan M. Dodd, District Engineer
Department of the Army
Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers
P.O Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019
(Attn: Mr. David S. Hobbie)

RE: Update Addendum to USFWS Concurrence Letter to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regarding Use of the Attached Eastern Indigo Snake Programmatic Effect Determination Key

Dear Colonel Dodd:

This letter is to amend the January 25, 2010, letter to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding the use of the attached eastern indigo snake programmatic effect determination key (key). It supersedes the update addendum issued January 5, 2012.

We have evaluated the original programmatic concurrence and find it suitable and appropriate to extend its use to the remainder of Florida covered by the Panama City Ecological Services Office.

On Page 2

The following replaces the last paragraph above the signatures:

"Thank you for your continued cooperation in the effort to conserve fish and wildlife resources. Any questions or comments should be directed to Annie Dziergowski (North Florida ESO) at 904-731-3089, Harold Mitchell (Panama City ESO) at 850-769-0552, or Victoria Foster (South Florida ESO) at 772-469-4269."

On Page 3

The following replaces both paragraphs under "Scope of the key":

"This key should be used only in the review of permit applications for effects determinations for the eastern indigo snake within the State of Florida, and not for other listed species or for aquatic resources such as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)."

On Page 4

The following replaces the first paragraph under Conservation Measures:

"The Service routinely concurs with the Corps' "not likely to adversely affect" (NLAA) determination for individual project effects to the eastern indigo snake when assurances are given that

our *Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake* (Service 2013) located at: http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/IndigoSnakes/indigo-snakes.htm will be used during project site preparation and project construction. There is no designated critical habitat for the eastern indigo snake."

On Page 4 and Page 5 (Couplet D)

The following replaces D. under Conservation Measures:

D. The project will impact less than 25 acres of xeric habitat (scrub, sandhill, or scrubby flatwoods) or less than 25 active and inactive gopher tortoise burrows.....*go to* E

The project will impact more than 25 acres of xeric habitat (scrub, sandhill, or scrubby flatwoods) or more than 25 active and inactive gopher tortoise burrows and consultation with the Service is requested[2].....*"may affect"*

On Page 5

The following replaces footnote #3:

"[3]If excavating potentially occupied burrows, active or inactive, individuals must first obtain state authorization via a FWC Authorized Gopher Tortoise Agent permit. The excavation method selected should also minimize the potential for injury of an indigo snake. Applicants should follow the excavation guidance provided within the most current Gopher Tortoise Permitting Guidelines found at http://myfwc.com/gophertortoise ."

Thank you for making these amendments concerning the Eastern Indigo Snake Key. If you have any questions, please contact Jodie Smithem of my staff at the address on the letterhead, by email at jodie_smithem@fws.gov, or by calling (904)731-3134.

Sincerely,

Dawn Jennings
Acting Field Supervisor

cc:
Panama City Ecological Services Field Office, Panama City, FL
South Florida Ecological Services Field Office, Vero Beach, FL

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
South Florida Ecological Services Office
1339 20th Street
Vero Beach, Florida 32960

January 25, 2010

David S. Hobbie
Chief, Regulatory Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

Service Federal Activity Code: 41420-2009-FA-0642
Service Consultation Code: 41420-2009-I-0467
41910-2010-I-0045
Subject: North and South Florida Ecological Services Field Offices Programmatic Concurrence for Use of Original Eastern Indigo Snake Key(s) Until Further Notice

Dear Mr. Hobbie:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) South and North Florida Ecological Services Field Offices (FO), through consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Jacksonville District (Corps), propose revision to both Programmatic concurrence letters/keys for the federally threatened Eastern Indigo Snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*), (indigo snake), and now provide one key for both FO's. The original programmatic key was issued by the South Florida FO on November 9, 2007. The North Florida FO issued a revised version of the original key on September 18, 2008. Both keys were similar in content, but reflected differences in geographic work areas between the two Field Offices. The enclosed key satisfies each office's responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act) (87 Stat. 884; 16 U.S.C.1531 *et seq.*).

Footnote number 3 in the original keys indicated "A member of the excavation team should be authorized for Incidental Take during excavation through either a section 10(a)(1)(A) permit issued by the Service or an incidental take permit issued by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)." We have removed this reference to a Service issued Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit, as one is not necessary for this activity. We also referenced the FWC's revised April 2009 Gopher Tortoise Permitting Guidelines with a link to their website for updated excavation guidance, and have provided a website link to our Standard Protection Measures. All other conditions and criteria apply.

We believe the implementation of the attached key achieves our mutual goal for all users to make consistent effect determinations regarding this species. The use of this key for review of projects

located in all referenced counties in our respective geographic work areas leads the Service to concur with the Corps' determination of "may affect, not likely to adversely affect" (MANLAA) for the Eastern indigo snake. The biological rationale for the determinations is contained within the referenced documents and is submitted in accordance with section 7 of the Act.

Should circumstances change or new information become available regarding the eastern indigo snake or implementation of the key, the determinations may be reconsidered as deemed necessary.

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the effort to conserve fish and wildlife resources. Any questions or comments should be directed to either Allen Webb (Vero Beach) at 772-562-3909, extension 246, or Jay Herrington (Jacksonville) at 904-731-3326.

Sincerely,

Paul Souza
Field Supervisor
South Florida Ecological Services Office

David L. Hankla
Field Supervisor
North Florida Ecological Services Office

Enclosure

cc: electronic only
FWC, Tallahassee, Florida (Dr. Elsa Haubold)
Service, Jacksonville, Florida (Jay Herrington)
Service, Vero Beach, Florida (Sandra Sneckenberger)

Eastern Indigo Snake Programmatic Effect Determination Key

Scope of the key

This key should be used only in the review of permit applications for effects determinations within the North and South Florida Ecological Services Field Offices Geographic Areas of Responsibility (GAR), and not for other listed species or for aquatic resources such as Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). Counties within the **North** Florida GAR include Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lafayette, Lake, Levy, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Nassau, Orange, Pasco, Pinellas, Putnam, St. Johns, Seminole, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, and Volusia.

Counties in the **South** Florida GAR include Broward, Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Lee, Indian River, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe, Okeechobee, Osceola, Palm Beach, Polk, Sarasota, St. Lucie.

Habitat

Over most of its range, the eastern indigo snake frequents several habitat types, including pine flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods, high pine, dry prairie, tropical hardwood hammocks, edges of freshwater marshes, agricultural fields, coastal dunes, and human-altered habitats (Service 1999). Eastern indigo snakes appear to need a mosaic of habitats to complete their life cycle. Wherever the eastern indigo snake occurs in xeric habitats, it is closely associated with the gopher tortoise *(Gopherus polyphemus),* the burrows of which provide shelter from winter cold and summer desiccation (Speake et al. 1978; Layne and Steiner 1996). Interspersion of tortoise-inhabited uplands and wetlands improves habitat quality for this species (Landers and Speake 1980; Auffenberg and Franz 1982).

In south Florida, agricultural sites, such as sugar cane fields, created in former wetland areas are occupied by eastern indigo snakes (Enge pers. comm. 2007). Formerly, indigo snakes would have only occupied higher elevation sites within the wetlands. The introduction of agriculture and its associated canal systems has resulted in an increase in rodents and other species of snakes that are prey for eastern indigo snakes. The result is that indigos occur at higher densities in these areas than they did historically.

Even though thermal stress may not be a limiting factor throughout the year in south Florida, indigo snakes still seek and use underground refugia. On the sandy central ridge of central Florida, eastern indigos use gopher tortoise burrows more (62 percent) than other underground refugia (Layne and Steiner 1996). Other underground refugia used include armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) burrows near citrus groves, cotton rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*) burrows, and land crab (*Cardisoma guanhumi*) burrows in coastal areas (Service 2006). Natural ground holes, hollows at the base of trees or shrubs, ground litter, trash piles, and crevices of rock-lined ditch walls are also used (Layne and Steiner 1996). These refugia are used most frequently where tortoise burrows are not available, principally in low-lying areas off the central and coastal ridges. In extreme south Florida (the Everglades and Florida Keys), indigo snakes are found in tropical

hardwood hammocks, pine rocklands, freshwater marshes, abandoned agricultural land, coastal prairie, mangrove swamps, and human-altered habitats (Steiner et al. 1983). It is suspected that they prefer hammocks and pine forests, because most observations occur in these habitats disproportionately to their presence in the landscape (Steiner et al. 1983). Hammocks may be important breeding areas as juveniles are typically found there. The eastern indigo snake is a snake-eater so the presence of other snake species may be a good indicator of habitat quality.

Conservation Measures

The Service routinely concurs with the Corps' "not likely to adversely affect" (NLAA) determination for individual project effects to the eastern indigo snake when assurances are given that our *Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake* (Service 2004) located at: http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/IndigoSnakes/indigo-snakes will be used during project site preparation and project construction. There is no designated critical habitat for the eastern indigo snake.

In an effort to reduce correspondence in effect determinations and responses, the Service is providing an Eastern Indigo Snake Effect Determination Key, similar in utility to the West Indian Manatee Effect Determination Key and the Wood Stork Effect Determination Keys presently being utilized by the Corps. If the use of this key results in a Corps' determination of "no effect" for a particular project, the Service supports this determination. If the use of this Key results in a determination of NLAA, the Service concurs with this determination and no additional correspondence will be necessary[1]. This key is subject to revisitation as the Corps and Service deem necessary.

A. Project is not located in open water or salt marsh.....*go to* B

   Project is located solely in open water or salt marsh.....*"no effect"*

B. Permit will be conditioned for use of the Service's *Standard Protection Measures For The Eastern Indigo Snake* during site preparation and project construction.....*go to* C

   Permit will not be conditioned as above for the eastern indigo snake, or it is not known whether an applicant intends to use these measures and consultation with the Service is requested[2] .....*"may affect"*

C. There are gopher tortoise burrows, holes, cavities, or other refugia where a snake could be buried or trapped and injured during project activities .....*go to* D

   There are no gopher tortoise burrows, holes, cavities, or other refugia where a snake could be buried or trapped and injured during project activities .....*"NLAA"*

D. The project will impact less than 25 acres of xeric habitat supporting less than 25 active and inactive gopher tortoise burrows.....*go to* E

The project will impact more than 25 acres of xeric habitat or more than 25 active and inactive gopher tortoise burrows and consultation with the Service is requested[2]..... *"may affect"*

E. Any permit will be conditioned such that all gopher tortoise burrows, active or inactive, will be evacuated prior to site manipulation in the vicinity of the burrow[3]. If an indigo snake is encountered, the snake must be allowed to vacate the area prior to additional site manipulation in the vicinity. Any permit will also be conditioned such that holes, cavities, and snake refugia other than gopher tortoise burrows will be inspected each morning before planned site manipulation of a particular area, and, if occupied by an indigo snake, no work will commence until the snake has vacated the vicinity of proposed work..... *"NLAA"*

Permit will not be conditioned as outlined above and consultation with the Service is requested[2] ..... *"may affect"*

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[1]With an outcome of "no effect" or "NLAA" as outlined in this key, the requirements of section 7 of the Act are fulfilled for the eastern indigo snake and no further action is required.

[2]Consultation may be concluded informally or formally depending on project impacts.

[3] If burrow excavation is utilized, it should be performed by experienced personnel. The method used should minimize the potential for injury of an indigo snake. Applicants should follow the excavation guidance provided within the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's revised April 2009 Gopher Tortoise Permitting Guidelines located at **http://myfwc.com/License/Permits_ProtectedWildlife.htm#gophertortoise**. A member of the excavation team should be authorized for Incidental Take during excavation through an incidental take permit issued by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

STANDARD PROTECTION MEASURES FOR THE EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

May 2024

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

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

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

STANDARD PROTECTION MEASURES

BEFORE AND DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES:

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

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

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

POST CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES:

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

USFWS FIELD OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION

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

POSTER & PAMPHLET INFORMATION

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

POSTER CONTENT (ENGLISH):

ATTENTION

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

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

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

• Stop land disturbing activities and allow the snake time to move away from the site without interference. Do NOT attempt to touch or handle the snake.

• Take photographs of the snake, if possible, for identification and documentation purposes.

• Immediately notify supervisor/agent, and a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Ecological Services Field Office, with the location information and condition of the snake.

• If the snake is located near clearing or construction activities that will cause harm to the snake, the activities must pause until a representative of the USFWS returns the call (within one day) with further guidance.

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

• Stop land disturbing activities and immediately notify supervisor/applicant, and a USFWS Ecological Services Field Office, with the location information and condition of the snake.

• Take photographs of the snake, if possible, for identification and documentation purposes.

• Thoroughly soak the dead snake in water and then freeze the specimen. The appropriate wildlife agency will retrieve the dead snake.

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

in the throat area. They are not typically aggressive.

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

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

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

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

Florida Office: (352) 448-9151

Georgia Office: (706) 613-9493

POSTER CONTENT (SPANISH):

ATENCIÓN

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

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

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

• Pare excavación y permite el movimiento de la culebra fuera del área sin interferir. NO atentes tocar o recoger la culebra.

• Fotografié la culebra si es posible para identificación y documentación.

• Notifique supervisor/agente, y la Oficina de Campo de Servicios Ecológicos del Servicio Federal de Pesca y Vida Silvestre (USFWS) apropiada con información acerca del sitio y condición de la culebra.

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

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

• Pare excavación. Notifique supervisor/aplicante, y la Oficina de Campo de Servicios Ecológicos apropiada con información acerca del sitio y condición de la culebra.

• Fotografié la culebra si es posible para identificación y documentación.

• Emerge completamente la culebra en agua y congele la especie hasta que personal apropiado de la agencia de vida silvestre la recoja.

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

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

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

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

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

Oficina de Florida: (352) 448-9151

Oficina de Georgia: (706) 613-9493

APPENDIX 2

Figure 1
Longspurred Mint Location Map

I-75 Interstate Master Plan
Marion County, FL
82.1778°W 29.0688°N

DICCOR FNAI Rare Plant

1 in = 1,200

N

0 600 1,200
Feet

Reference: Project limits are approximate. The property boundaries depicted on this map have not been surveyed and are for prospect assessment purposes only. This information is not to be used as final legal boundaries.
Data Source:World Imagery
Spatial Reference:
NAD 1983 2011 StatePlane Florida East FIPS 0901 Ft US
Date Exported: 7/11/2023
Project Number: 108852

res
www.res.us

APPENDIX 3

Table 1: Wetland Impact and UMAM Summary for I-75 Project Area

Wetland Impact Summary																
ID	FLUCCS Code	Wetland and OSW Type	Direct Impact Acreage	Total Direct Impacts (acres)	UMAM Analysis - Direct Impact Assessment Area Pre-development			Total Secondary Impacts (acres)	Secondary Impacts requiring mitigation	UMAM Analysis - Secondary Impact Assessment Area Post-development			Functional Loss (Direct)	Functional Loss (Secondary)	Credits Required	
			Fill		LL	WE	CS			LL	WE	CS			Herbaceous	Forested
Wetland 1	641	Freshwater Marsh	0.22	0.22	7	7	7	0.20	0.20	7	6	6	0.15	0.013	0.17	-
Wetland 3	615	Bottomland Hardood Forested	2.50	2.50	6	6	7	0.25	0.25	6	6	7	1.58	0.017	-	1.60
Wetland 4	615	Bottomland Hardood Forested	0.11	0.11	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	0.07
Wetland 5	615	Bottomland Hardood Forested	0.12	0.12	6	6	6	0.25	0.25	6	6	6	0.07	0.017	-	0.09
Wetland 6	615	Bottomland Hardood Forested	0.47	0.47	6	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	0.30
Wetland 8	615	Bottomland Hardood Forested	0.19	0.19	6	6	6	0.11	0.11	6	6	6	0.11	0.007	-	0.12
Wetland 9	615	Bottomland Hardood Forested	0.63	0.63	9	7	7	1.68	1.68	9	7	7	0.48	0.112	-	0.60
Wetland 10	615	Bottomland Hardood Forested	0.33	0.33	6	7	7	0.05	0.05	6	6	6	0.22	0.003	-	0.22
Wetland 14	615	Bottomland Hardood Forested	0.81	0.81	9	7	7	1.18	1.18	7	7	7	0.62	0.079	-	0.70
Totals			**5.38**	**5.38**				**3.72**	**3.72**				**3.61**	**0.25**	**0.17**	**3.69**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-1**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
641 - Freshwater Marsh	**PEM**	**Direct Impact**	**0.22** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Wetland 1 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Nichols Pond watershed (0310020808); Wetland 1 receives runoff from the existing I-75, and surrounding undeveloped forested lands. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-1 and appers to provide some water quality treatment.

Assessment area description

Wetland 1 is located near the central portion of the proposed project, where the Cross Florida Landbridge Trailhead crosses the proposed project area. W-1 occurs along the west edge of the project corridor. Wetland 1 is best classified as a Freshwater Marsh (FLUCCS 641) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, forested wetlands, and upland forests. The portion of this system within the proposed project area is of lower quality due to the presence of the adjacent roadway/swale, but improves with distance from the road. Vegetation present includessoft rush (Juncus effusus), maidencane (Panicum hemitomon), beaksedge (Rhynchospora sp.), with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), elderberry (Sambucus canadensis), and Carolina willow (Salix caroliniana). Canopy species occur along the fringe including swamp bay (Persea palustris), american elm (Ulmus americana), laurel oak, and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Cross Florida Landbridge wildlife crossing	
Functions **Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;**	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found) **Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,**	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area) **eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-1**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
7	0

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
7	0

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
7	0

Additional Notes:

Vegetation present includessoft rush (Juncus effusus), maidencane (Panicum hemitomon), beaksedge (Rhynchospora sp.), with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), elderberry (Sambucus canadensis), and Carolina willow (Salix caroliniana). Canopy species occur along the fringe including swamp bay (Persea palustris), american elm (Ulmus americana), laurel oak, and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto).

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.7	0

Impact Acres =	0.22

Functional Loss (FL)
[For Impact Assessment Areas]:

FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.150

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.7

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

Additional Notes:

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-1**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
641 - Freshwater Marsh	**PEM**	**Secondary Impact**	**0.20** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Wetland 1 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Nichols Pond watershed (0310020808); Wetland 1 receives runoff from the existing I-75, and surrounding undeveloped forested lands. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-1 and appers to provide some water quality treatment.

Assessment area description

Wetland 1 is located near the central portion of the proposed project, where the Cross Florida Landbridge Trailhead crosses the proposed project area. W-1 occurs along the west edge of the project corridor. Wetland 1 is best classified as a Freshwater Marsh (FLUCCS 641) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, forested wetlands, and upland forests. The portion of this system within the proposed project area is of lower quality due to the presence of the adjacent roadway/swale, but improves with distance from the road. Vegetation present includessoft rush (Juncus effusus), maidencane (Panicum hemitomon), beaksedge (Rhynchospora sp.), with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), elderberry (Sambucus canadensis), and Carolina willow (Salix caroliniana). Canopy species occur along the fringe including swamp bay (Persea palustris), american elm (Ulmus americana), laurel oak, and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Cross Florida Landbridge wildlife crossing	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-1**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
7	7

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
7	6

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
7	6

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includessoft rush (Juncus effusus), maidencane (Panicum hemitomon), beaksedge (Rhynchospora sp.), with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), elderberry (Sambucus canadensis), and Carolina willow (Salix caroliniana). Canopy species occur along the fringe including swamp bay (Persea palustris), american elm (Ulmus americana), laurel oak, and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto).

Additional Notes:

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.7	0.633

Impact Acres =	0.20

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.013

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.067

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-3**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
615 - Bottomland Hardwoods	**PFO**	**Direct Impact**	**2.50** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

W-3 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Lake Panasoffkee watershed (0310020807), and Little Jones Creek subwatershed (031002080706); W-3 receives runoff from the existing Florida Turnpike northbound travel lanes and onramp to I-75, and surrounding undeveloped lands to the northeast. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-3 and appers to provide some water quality treatment.

Assessment area description

Wetland 3 is located at the northeast corner of the SR44 and I-75 intersection. W-3 occurs adjacent to the right-of-way of the northound travel lanes, respectively. Wetland 3 is relatively small and best classified as a Mixed Forested Hardwood (FLUCCS 617) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, forested wetlands, upland forests. The portion of this system within the proposed project area is of lower quality due to the presence of the adjacent roadway/swale, but improves with distance from the road. Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Little Jones Creek; Lake Panasoffkee WMA	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-3**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
6	0

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
6	0

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA; Significant trash and debris is present withn the AA and likley diminshes water quality;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
7	0

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.6333333	0

Impact Acres =	2.50

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	1.583

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.633333333

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

Additional Notes:

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-3**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
615 - Bottomland Hardwoods	**PFO**	**Secondary Impact**	**0.25** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

W-3 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Lake Panasoffkee watershed (0310020807), and Little Jones Creek subwatershed (031002080706); W-3 receives runoff from the existing Florida Turnpike northbound travel lanes and onramp to I-75, and surrounding undeveloped lands to the northeast. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-3 and appers to provide some water quality treatment.

Assessment area description

Wetland 3 is located at the northeast corner of the SR44 and I-75 intersection. W-3 occurs adjacent to the right-of-way of the northound travel lanes, respectively. Wetland 3 is relatively small and best classified as a Mixed Forested Hardwood (FLUCCS 617) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, forested wetlands, upland forests. The portion of this system within the proposed project area is of lower quality due to the presence of the adjacent roadway/swale, but improves with distance from the road. Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Little Jones Creek; Lake Panasoffkee WMA	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-3**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
6	6

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
7	6

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA; Significant trash and debris is present withn the AA and likley diminshes water quality;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
8	7

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.7	0.633333333

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.066666667

Impact Acres =	0.25

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.017

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

Additional Notes:

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-4**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
615 - Bottomland Hardwoods	**PFO**	**Direct Impact**	**0.11** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

W-4 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Lake Panasoffkee watershed (0310020807), and Little Jones Creek subwatershed (031002080706); W-4 receives runoff from the existing I-75 and SW 20th Avenue Road. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-4 and appears to provide some water quality treatment. This wetland is isolated and cutofff by the surrounding roads.

Assessment area description

Wetland 4 is located along the west side of I-75, near the central portion of the project. W-4 occurs adjacent to the right-of-way of the southbound travel lanes, respectively. Wetland 4 is small, isolated, and best classified as a Bottomland Forested Hardwood (FLUCCS 615) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, forested wetlands, upland forests. Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Little Jones Creek; Lake Panasoffkee WMA	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-4**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
6	0

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
6	0

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA; Significant trash and debris is present withn the AA and likley diminshes water quality;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
6	0

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Additional Notes:

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.6	0

Impact Acres =	0.11

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.070

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.6

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-5**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
615 - Bottomland Hardwoods	**PFO**	**Direct Impact**	**0.12** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

W-3 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Lake Panasoffkee watershed (0310020807), and Little Jones Creek subwatershed (031002080706); W-4 receives runoff from the existing I-75 and SW 20th Avenue Road. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-4 and appears to provide some water quality treatment. This wetland is isolated and cutofff by the surrounding roads.

Assessment area description

Wetland 5 is located at the northeast corner of the SR44 and I-75 intersection. W-5 occurs adjacent to the right-of-way of the northound travel lanes, respectively. Wetland 5 is relatively small and best classified as a Bottomland Forested Hardwood (FLUCCS 615) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, forested wetlands, upland forests. The portion of this system within the proposed project area is of lower quality due to the presence of the adjacent roadway/swale, but improves with distance from the road. Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Little Jones Creek; Lake Panasoffkee WMA	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-5**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
6	0

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
6	0

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA; Significant trash and debris is present withn the AA and likley diminshes water quality;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
6	0

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.6	0

Impact Acres =	0.12

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.070

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.6

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

Additional Notes:

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-5**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
615 - Bottomland Hardwoods	**PFO**	**Secondary Impact**	**0.25** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

W-3 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Lake Panasoffkee watershed (0310020807), and Little Jones Creek subwatershed (031002080706); W-4 receives runoff from the existing I-75 and SW 20th Avenue Road. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-4 and appears to provide some water quality treatment. This wetland is isolated and cutofff by the surrounding roads.

Assessment area description

Wetland 5 is located at the northeast corner of the SR44 and I-75 intersection. W-5 occurs adjacent to the right-of-way of the northound travel lanes, respectively. Wetland 5 is relatively small and best classified as a Bottomland Forested Hardwood (FLUCCS 615) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, forested wetlands, upland forests. The portion of this system within the proposed project area is of lower quality due to the presence of the adjacent roadway/swale, but improves with distance from the road. Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Little Jones Creek; Lake Panasoffkee WMA	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-5**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
6	6

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
7	6

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA; Significant trash and debris is present withn the AA and likley diminshes water quality;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
7	6

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.6666667	0.6

Impact Acres =	0.25

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.017

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.066666667

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

Additional Notes:

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-6**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
615 - Bottomland Hardwoods	**PFO**	**Direct Impact**	**0.47** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

W-6 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Lake Panasoffkee watershed (0310020807), and Little Jones Creek subwatershed (031002080706); W-6 receives runoff from the existing Florida Turnpike northbound travel lanes and onramp to I-75, and surrounding undeveloped lands to the northeast. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-6 and appers to provide some water quality treatment.

Assessment area description

Wetland 6 is located at the northeast corner of the SR44 and I-75 intersection. W-6 occurs adjacent to the right-of-way of the northound travel lanes, respectively. Wetland 6 is relatively small and best classified as a Mixed Hardwood (FLUCCS 615) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, forested wetlands, upland forests. The portion of this system within the proposed project area is of lower quality due to the presence of the adjacent roadway/swale, but improves with distance from the road. Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Little Jones Creek; Lake Panasoffkee WMA	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-6**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
6	0

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
6	0

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA; Significant trash and debris is present withn the AA and likley diminshes water quality;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
7	0

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.6333333	0

Impact Acres =	0.47

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.300

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.633333333

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

Additional Notes:

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-8**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
615 - Bottomland Hardwoods	**PFO**	**Direct Impact**	**0.19** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

W-8 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Lake Panasoffkee watershed (0310020807), and Little Jones Creek subwatershed (031002080706); W-8 receives runoff from the existing I-75 and SW 20th Avenue Road. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-8 and appears to provide some water quality treatment. This wetland is isolated and cutofff by the surrounding roads.

Assessment area description

Wetland 8 is located along the west side of I-75, near the central portion of the project. W-8 occurs adjacent to the right-of-way of the southbound travel lanes, respectively. Wetland 8 is small, isolated, and best classified as a Bottomland Forested Hardwood (FLUCCS 615) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, forested wetlands, upland forests. Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Little Jones Creek; Lake Panasoffkee WMA	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-8**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
6	0

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
6	0

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA; Significant trash and debris is present withn the AA and likley diminshes water quality;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
6	0

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.6	0

Impact Acres =	0.19

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.110

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.6

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

Additional Notes:

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-8**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
615 - Bottomland Hardwoods	**PFO**	**Secondary Impact**	**0.11** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

W-8 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Lake Panasoffkee watershed (0310020807), and Little Jones Creek subwatershed (031002080706); W-8 receives runoff from the existing I-75 and SW 20th Avenue Road. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-8 and appears to provide some water quality treatment. This wetland is isolated and cutofff by the surrounding roads.

Assessment area description

Wetland 8 is located along the west side of I-75, near the central portion of the project. W-8 occurs adjacent to the right-of-way of the southbound travel lanes, respectively. Wetland 8 is small, isolated, and best classified as a Bottomland Forested Hardwood (FLUCCS 615) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, forested wetlands, upland forests. Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Little Jones Creek; Lake Panasoffkee WMA	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-8**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
6	6

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
7	6

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA; Significant trash and debris is present withn the AA and likley diminshes water quality;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
7	6

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.6666667	0.6

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.066666667

Impact Acres =	0.11

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.007

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

Additional Notes:

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-9**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
615 - Bottomland Wetland Hardwoods	**PFO**	**Direct Impact**	**0.63** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Wetland 9 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Lake Panasoffkee watershed (0310020807), and Little Jones Creek subwatershed (031002080706); Wetland 9 receives runoff from the existing Florida Turnpike northbound travel lanes and onramp to I-75, and surrounding undeveloped lands to the northeast. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-9 and appers to provide some water quality treatment.

Assessment area description

Wetland 9 is located at the northeast corner of the Florida Turnpike and I-75 intersection. W-9 occurs adjacent to the right-of-way north and eastbound travel lanes, respectively. Wetland 9 is best classified as a Mixed Forested Hardwood (FLUCCS 615) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, maintaine, forested wetlands, upland forests. The portion of this system within the proposed project area is of lower quality due to the presence of the adjacent roadway/swale, but improves with distance from the road. Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Little Jones Creek; Lake Panasoffkee WMA	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-9**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
9	0

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
7	0

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA; Significant trash and debris is present withn the AA and likley diminshes water quality;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
7	0

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.7666667	0

Impact Acres =	0.63

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.483

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.766666667

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

Additional Notes:

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-9**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
615 - Bottomland Wetland Hardwoods	**PFO**	**Secondary Impact**	**1.68** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Wetland 9 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Lake Panasoffkee watershed (0310020807), and Little Jones Creek subwatershed (031002080706); Wetland 9 receives runoff from the existing Florida Turnpike northbound travel lanes and onramp to I-75, and surrounding undeveloped lands to the northeast. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-9 and appers to provide some water quality treatment.

Assessment area description

Wetland 9 is located at the northeast corner of the Florida Turnpike and I-75 intersection. W-9 occurs adjacent to the right-of-way north and eastbound travel lanes, respectively. Wetland 9 is best classified as a Mixed Forested Hardwood (FLUCCS 615) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, maintaine, forested wetlands, upland forests. The portion of this system within the proposed project area is of lower quality due to the presence of the adjacent roadway/swale, but improves with distance from the road. Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Little Jones Creek; Lake Panasoffkee WMA	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-9**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
9	9

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
8	7

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA; Significant trash and debris is present withn the AA and likley diminshes water quality;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
8	7

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.8333333	0.766666667

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.066666667

Impact Acres =	1.68

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.112

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

Additional Notes:

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-10**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
615 - Bottomland Hardwoods	**PFO**	**Direct Impact**	**0.33** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

W-10 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Lake Panasoffkee watershed (0310020807), and Little Jones Creek subwatershed (031002080706); W-10 receives runoff from the existing Florida Turnpike northbound travel lanes and onramp to I-75, and surrounding undeveloped lands to the northeast. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-10 and appers to provide some water quality treatment.

Assessment area description

Wetland 10 is located at the northeast corner of the SR44 and I-75 intersection. W-10 occurs adjacent to the right-of-way of the northound travel lanes, respectively. Wetland 10 is relatively small and best classified as a Mixed Hardwood (FLUCCS 615) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, forested wetlands, upland forests. The portion of this system within the proposed project area is of lower quality due to the presence of the adjacent roadway/swale, but improves with distance from the road. Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Little Jones Creek; Lake Panasoffkee WMA	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-10**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
6	0

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
7	0

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA; Significant trash and debris is present withn the AA and likley diminshes water quality;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
7	0

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.6666667	0

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.666666667

Impact Acres =	0.33

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.220

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

Additional Notes:

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-10**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
615 - Bottomland Hardwoods	**PFO**	**Secondary Impact**	**0.05** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

W-10 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Lake Panasoffkee watershed (0310020807), and Little Jones Creek subwatershed (031002080706); W-10 receives runoff from the existing Florida Turnpike northbound travel lanes and onramp to I-75, and surrounding undeveloped lands to the northeast. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-10 and appers to provide some water quality treatment.

Assessment area description

Wetland 10 is located at the northeast corner of the SR44 and I-75 intersection. W-10 occurs adjacent to the right-of-way of the northound travel lanes, respectively. Wetland 10 is relatively small and best classified as a Mixed Hardwood (FLUCCS 615) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, forested wetlands, upland forests. The portion of this system within the proposed project area is of lower quality due to the presence of the adjacent roadway/swale, but improves with distance from the road. Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Little Jones Creek; Lake Panasoffkee WMA	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-10**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
6	6

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
7	6

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA; Significant trash and debris is present withn the AA and likley diminshes water quality;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
7	6

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.6666667	0.6

Impact Acres =	0.05

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.003

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.066666667

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

Additional Notes:

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-14**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
615 - Bottomland Wetland Hardwoods	**PFO**	**Direct Impact**	**0.81** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Wetland 14 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Lake Panasoffkee watershed (0310020807), and Little Jones Creek subwatershed (031002080706); Wetland 14 receives runoff from the existing Florida Turnpike northbound travel lanes and onramp to I-75, and surrounding undeveloped lands to the northeast. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-14 and appers to provide some water quality treatment.

Assessment area description

Wetland 14 is located at the northeast corner of the Florida Turnpike and I-75 intersection. W-14 occurs adjacent to the right-of-way north and eastbound travel lanes, respectively. Wetland 14 is best classified as a Bottomland Forested Hardwood (FLUCCS 615) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, maintaine, forested wetlands, upland forests. The portion of this system within the proposed project area is of lower quality due to the presence of the adjacent roadway/swale, but improves with distance from the road. Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Little Jones Creek; Lake Panasoffkee WMA	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-14**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
9	0

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
7	0

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA; Significant trash and debris is present withn the AA and likley diminshes water quality;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
7	0

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.7666667	0

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.766666667

Impact Acres =	0.81

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.620

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

Additional Notes:

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART I - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.400 F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name	Application Number	Assessment Area Name or Number
I-75		**W-14**

FLUCCs code	Further classification (optional)	Impact Type	Assessment Area Size
615 - Bottomland Wetland Hardwoods	**PFO**	**Secondary Impact**	**1.18** Acres

Basin/Watershed Name/Number	Affected Waterbody (Class)	Special Classification (i.e.OFW, AP, other local/state/federal designation of importance)
Withlacoochee and Oklawaha	**Class II/III**	

Geographic relationship to and hydrologic connection with wetlands, other surface water, uplands

Wetland 14 is located within the Withlacoochee River subbasin (03100208) and Lake Panasoffkee watershed (0310020807), and Little Jones Creek subwatershed (031002080706); Wetland 14 receives runoff from the existing Florida Turnpike northbound travel lanes and onramp to I-75, and surrounding undeveloped lands to the northeast. A roadside drainage swale occurs along a portion of the roadway, seperating the roadway from W-14 and appers to provide some water quality treatment.

Assessment area description

Wetland 14 is located at the northeast corner of the Florida Turnpike and I-75 intersection. W-14 occurs adjacent to the right-of-way north and eastbound travel lanes, respectively. Wetland 14 is best classified as a Bottomland Forested Hardwood (FLUCCS 615) community. Surrounding land uses consist of roads and highways, maintaine, forested wetlands, upland forests. The portion of this system within the proposed project area is of lower quality due to the presence of the adjacent roadway/swale, but improves with distance from the road. Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Significant Nearby Features	Uniqueness (considering the relative rarity in relation to the regional landscape.)
Little Jones Creek; Lake Panasoffkee WMA	

Functions	Mitigation for previous permit/other historic use
Provides foraging habitat for numerous wetland dependent species; Provides moderate water quality treatment of stormwater runoff from the I-75 ROW;	

Anticipated Wildlife Utilization Based on Literature Review (List of species that are representative of the assessment area and reasonably expected to be found)	Anticipated Utilization by Listed Species (List species, their legal classification (E, T, SSC), type of use, and intensity of use of the assessment area)
Mammals: Armadillo, rabbits, squirrels, raccons, oppossum; Reptiles: American alligator, several species of lizards, eastern indigo snake; gopher tortoise; Birds: osprey, red-shouldered hawk, american kestrel,	**eastern indigo snake; Migratory bird species**

Observed Evidence of Wildlife Utilization (List species directly observed, or other signs such as tracks, droppings, casings, nests, etc.):

Additional relevant factors:

Hydrologic connection to larger wetland system to the southwest; Lake Panasoffkee WMA and Little Jones Creek; Assessment area apears to be disturbed with a significant amount of debris present including used tires, car parts, and numerous household trash items

Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date(s):
M. Martin	**04/01/23**

UNIFORM WETLAND MITIGATION ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET - PART II - IMPACT
Form 62-345.900(2), F.A.C. (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name:	Application Number:	Assessment Area Name or Number:
I-75	**-**	**W-14**
Impact or Mitigation:	Assessment Conducted by:	Assessment Date:
Impact	**M. Martin**	**04/01/23**

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

Enter Notes below (do NOT score each subcategory individually)

.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support

a. Quality and quantity **of habitat support** outside of AA.	Moderate to east;
b. **Invasive plant species** in proximity to AA.	Minimal
c. **Wildlife access** to and from AA (proximity and barriers).	Moderate - Roadways and development restrict access from the west
d. **Downstream benefits** provided to fish and wildlife.	Water quality treatment;
e. Adverse impacts to wildlife in AA from **land uses** outside of AA.	Roads and development - barriers; noise; altered hydrology
f. **Hydrologic impediments and flow restrictions.**	Roads and associated drainage;
g. **Dependency** of downstream habitats on quantity or quality of discharges.	Minimal to moderate
h. Protection of wetland functions provided by uplands (**upland** AAs only).	N/A

Current	With Impact
7	7

Additional Notes: Assessment area is located within the ROW of the existing FL Turnpike and I-75; Surrounding area consists of transportation (Turnpike and I-75 corridor) and forested wetland with improved pasture futher to the east. This area is hydrologically connected to a larger wetland system to the southwest that is also part of the Lake Panasoffkee WMA. The Little Jones Creek extends through the WMA and ultimately discharges to Lake Panasoffkee.

.500(6)(b) Water Environment (n/a for uplands)

a. Appropriateness of **water levels and flows**.	Low;altered due to roadway
b. Reliability of **water level indicators**.	Signs of hydrology limited but distinct
c. Appropriateness of **soil moisture**.	Moderate to low in impact area
d. **Flow rates**/points of discharge.	Culverts connecting systems to the west
e. **Fire history** (frequency/severity).	None visible
f. **Appropriate vegetative and/or benthic zonation**.	N/A
g. **Hydrologic stress** on vegetation.	Moderate to low in impact area
h. **Use by animal**s with hydrologic requirements.	Little to none observed
i. **Plant community composition** associated with water quality (i.e., plants tolerant of poor WQ).	Disturbed; Moderate quality
j. **Water quality of standing water by observation** (I.e., discoloration, turbidity).	Appeared appropriate where observed
k. **Water quality data** for the type of community.	None
l. **Water depth, wave energy, and currents**.	Less than 12 inches; None

Current	With Impact
8	7

Additional Notes: A roadside drainage swale seperates the road from the wetland and affects hydrology in the AA; However, the swale provides water treatment prior to entering the AA; Significant trash and debris is present withn the AA and likley diminshes water quality;

.500(6)(c) Community Structure

X Vegetation
____ Benthic
____ Both

I. Appropriate/desirable species	Moderate
II. Invasive/exotic plant species	limited Ceasarweed; cattails in swale areas
III. Regeneration/recruitment	Mostly canopy species
IV. Age, size distribution.	Mature canopy
V. Snags, dens, cavity, etc.	moderate amount observed
VI. Plants' condition.	Moderate
VII. Land management practices.	None
VIII. Topographic features (refugia, channels, hummocks).	Disturbed topgraphy due to previous earth work
IX. Submerged vegetation (only score if present).	None
X. Upland assessment area	N/A

Current	With Impact
8	7

Additional Notes: Vegetation present includes a canopy of red maple (Acer rubrum), american elm (Ulmus americana), swamp bay (Persea palustris), hackberry (Celtis occidetalis), sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), and cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); with a mid-story of primrose willow (Ludwigia peruviana), and elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Groundcover vegetation includes blackberry (Rubus sp.), taro (Colocasia esculenta), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), bidens, bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum), and muscadine grapevine (Vitis rotundifolia).

Raw Score = Sum of above scores/30 (if uplands, divide by 20)

Current	With Impact
0.7666667	0.7

Impact Delta (ID)	
Current - w/Impact	0.066666667

Impact Acres =	1.18

Functional Loss (FL) [For Impact Assessment Areas]:	
FL = ID x Impact Acres =	0.079

NOTE: If impact is proposed to be mitigated at a mitigation bank that was assessed using UMAM, then the credits required for mitigation is equal to Functional Loss (FL). If impact mitigation is proposed at a mitigation bank that was not assessed using UMAM, then UMAM cannot be used to assess impacts; use the assessment method of the mitigaiton bank.

Additional Notes: