

Draft Final
Sociocultural Effects Evaluation Memorandum

Florida Department of Transportation

Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) Widening

Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study

From Jupiter (Indiantown Road) to Ft. Pierce (Okeechobee Road/SR 70) (MP 117 to 153.7)

Palm Beach, Martin and St. Lucie Counties, Florida

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

Florida's Turnpike Enterprise (FTE) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study to evaluate capacity improvements to the existing Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) corridor in Palm Beach, Martin and St. Lucie Counties, Florida. The project limits extend from Jupiter (Indiantown Road) to Ft. Pierce (Okeechobee Road/SR 70) (MP 117 to 153.7), a distance of approximately 36.7 miles. Refer to **Figure 1-1** for the Project Location Map. The project consists of the widening of Florida's Turnpike from the existing four lane limited access toll facility to eight lanes by adding two general toll lanes in each direction. Numerous bridge structures will need to be widened or reconstructed along with the roadway. The project corridor includes crossings of the Loxahatchee River and St. Lucie River/Canal. The Turnpike also has two locations within the study area where I-95 crosses the facility, and the I-95 corridor is contiguous to the Turnpike corridor for much of the Martin County portion of the project. Potential reconfiguration of existing interchanges and potential new interchange access locations are also being evaluated as part of this PD&E study. The potential new interchange access locations are Crosstown Parkway (MP 145) and W Midway Road (MP 150). The evaluation of a new I-95 direct connection interchange near Bridge Road (MP 125.5) in Martin County is not part of this PD&E Study, but will be part of a separate PD&E Study (FPID No. 446975-1-22-01).

This PD&E Study is being conducted in order to identify and evaluate any potential environmental impacts that may result from widening this portion of Florida's Turnpike. The study includes engineering services to develop concept plans that will be used to consider all social, economic, and environmental effects, and potential mitigation measures as required by the FDOT PD&E Manual, along with the required environmental documents, engineering reports, and public involvement activities.

FIGURE 1-1: Study Area



1.2 Project Need

The purpose of the project is to enhance the integrity of the highway while accommodating future traffic demands, improving overall safety, and meeting current design standards. New interchange access locations will be evaluated as part of this study, as well as operational improvements to the existing interchanges.

The primary purpose of the widening of Florida's Turnpike Mainline (SR 91) from Jupiter to Ft. Pierce is to add capacity that will accommodate future traffic volumes of freight and passenger vehicles linked to the projected growth in population and employment. The Turnpike corridor is located within Palm Beach, Martin and St. Lucie Counties. From April 1, 2018, the population in Palm Beach County is anticipated to reach over 1.8 million by year 2045, which represents a 26.3% increase. From April 1, 2018, the population in St. Lucie County is expected to increase by 35.6% by year 2045 to nearly 410,000. From April 1, 2018, the population in Martin County is expected to increase by 22.7% by year 2045 to nearly 190,000. As the city and county populations increase, traffic will increase on area roadways as well. By 2040, the Treasure Coast (Martin, St. Lucie and Indian River Counties) is expected to add an additional 104,103 workers, for an increase of 42%, according to data compiled for the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Model. St. Lucie County is projected to experience the largest gross gains in the workforce from 2010 to 2040. Key industries in the region set to experience the most growth include professional, health, retail, and construction.

Although freeway segments are all currently operating at an acceptable Level of Service (LOS) D or better and ramp roadways are currently operating under capacity with Volume-to-Capacity ratios less than 1.0, the Turnpike mainline will require three lanes of travel in each direction by year 2035 north of SW Port St. Lucie Boulevard, by year 2042 between SW Port St. Lucie Boulevard and SE Becker Road, and by year 2025 south of SE Becker Road. Four lanes will be required between SE Becker Road and SW Martin Highway by year 2033.

Establishment of two Freight Logistics Zones in St. Lucie County around the Treasure Coast International Airport and the Port of Ft. Pierce and a 1,200-acre Intermodal Logistics Center located just north of the airport have the potential to significantly increase freight traffic to and from these areas in northern St. Lucie County.

A total of 516 crashes were observed for the study area within the 2012-2016 study period occurring along SR 91. Among the total 516 crashes, 325 were property damage only crashes, 182 were injury related crashes, and 16 crashes involved at least one fatality. Of the total crashes, 103 (20.0%) were due to front to rear, 79 (15.3%) involved hitting a concrete traffic barrier, 58 (11.2%) involved hitting a guardrail face, and 56 (10.9%) were due to sideswipe in the same direction, all of which are heavily influenced by congestion. Adding lanes to increase capacity and other

operational enhancements at interchanges are anticipated to greatly improve the safety of the corridor. However, all portions of Florida's Turnpike within the project limits contain crash rates lower than the statewide average for similar facility types.

An intersection with a crash rate higher than the statewide average for similar facilities (1.572) is the intersection of SW Martin Highway and SW High Meadow Road. This intersection will be impacted by proposed improvements at the SW Martin Highway interchange. From 2012 to 2016, this intersection had 46 crashes and the most common crash type was front to rear with 24 crashes (52.2%), followed by six angle crashes (13.0%), and six unknown crashes (13.0%). Sixteen of the 24 rear end crashes occurred during the AM and PM peak periods, indicating that congestion may be a leading cause of these crashes. While there were no fatalities or severe injuries, there were 27 crashes which resulted in property damage only (58.7%), 15 crashes which resulted in minor injuries (32.6%), and four crashes which resulted in moderate injuries (8.7%).

Additionally, the Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) is identified as a "critical transportation facility" in the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council's (TCRPC) *Evacuation Transportation Analysis* as part of the Statewide Regional Evacuation Study Program. Critical transportation facilities play an important role for all evacuation scenarios. For the Evacuation Level A Operational Scenario, the most minor storm event evaluated, portions of the study corridor are identified as "critical segments with highest vehicle queues." For Evacuation Levels B through E Operational Scenarios, with E being the highest level of evacuation, the entirety of the study area segment is identified as "critical segments with highest vehicle queues".

1.3 Consistency with Transportation Plans

The Martin Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) references a portion of the project from Indiantown Road (MP 116) to St. Lucie County in the SIS 2040 Multi-Modal Unfunded Needs Plan. The project is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Martin Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), the St. Lucie County Transportation Planning Organization (TPO), and the Palm Beach Transportation Planning Agency (TPA).

Two additional PD&E studies that may affect the study are programmed in the "SIS Adopted 1st 5 Year Program" for the FTE. The first is a PD&E study programmed in FY2021 at the Turnpike and I-95 Interchange area near SE Bridge Road (FPID No. 446975-1) to study a direct connection between the Turnpike and I-95. The second PD&E study is also programmed in FY 2021 and is adjacent to our study limits, and will analyze widening the Turnpike from north of Okeechobee Road/SR 70 (MP 152) to north of SR 60 (MP 193) (FPID No. 423374-2).

2.0 Corridor Characteristics

2.1 Land Use

Each county has a Comprehensive Growth Management Plan (Comp. Plan) that guides where, when, and how growth takes place in the county. The overall goals and objective are outlined in the Comp. Plan. Those goals and objectives are to maintain quality residential and nonresidential uses, natural resource conservation and preservation of beneficial and protective natural systems, enhance economic development, and ensure fiscal conservancy.

2.1.1 Existing Land Use

The land use along and adjacent to the Florida's Turnpike corridor is primarily agricultural as shown in **Figure 2-1** thru **Figure 2-1H**. On the south end of the project starting in Palm Beach County, the land use is primarily residential. Traveling north to Martin County, the land use transitions to primarily agricultural. As the mainline approaches SR 76, land use transitions from primarily agricultural to residential, agricultural, and industrial. The land use becomes agricultural and industrial as the mainline traverses to SW Martin Highway, then becomes a mixture of planned developments, public lands, and general use. As the mainline enters St. Lucie County, land use becomes residential, institutional, and commercial. Land use transitions back to agricultural at the northern terminus of the study. **Table 2-1** identifies the existing land uses within an approximate one-mile buffer of the corridor.

FIGURE 2-1: Key Sheet for Existing Land Use Maps

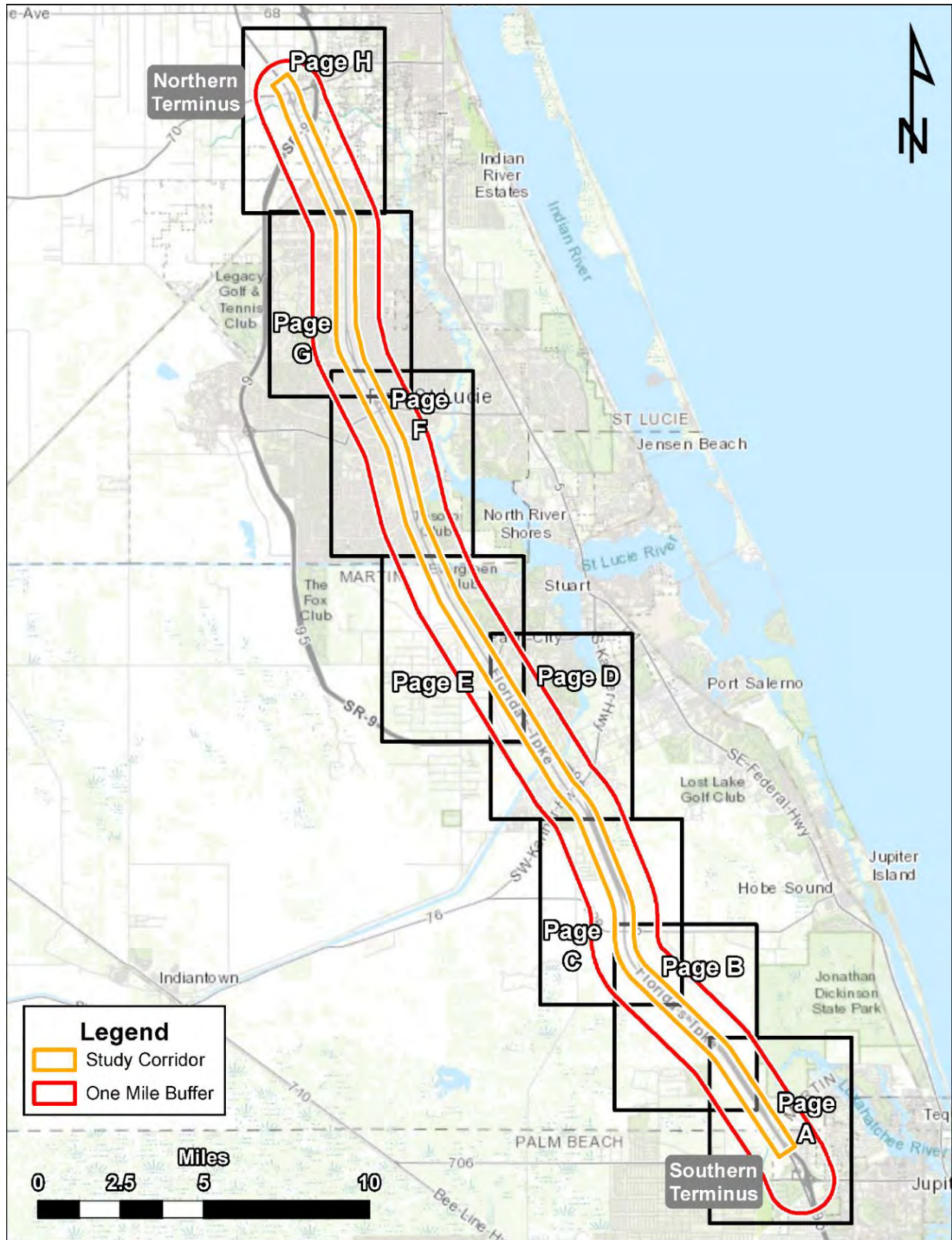


FIGURE 2-1B: Existing Land Use

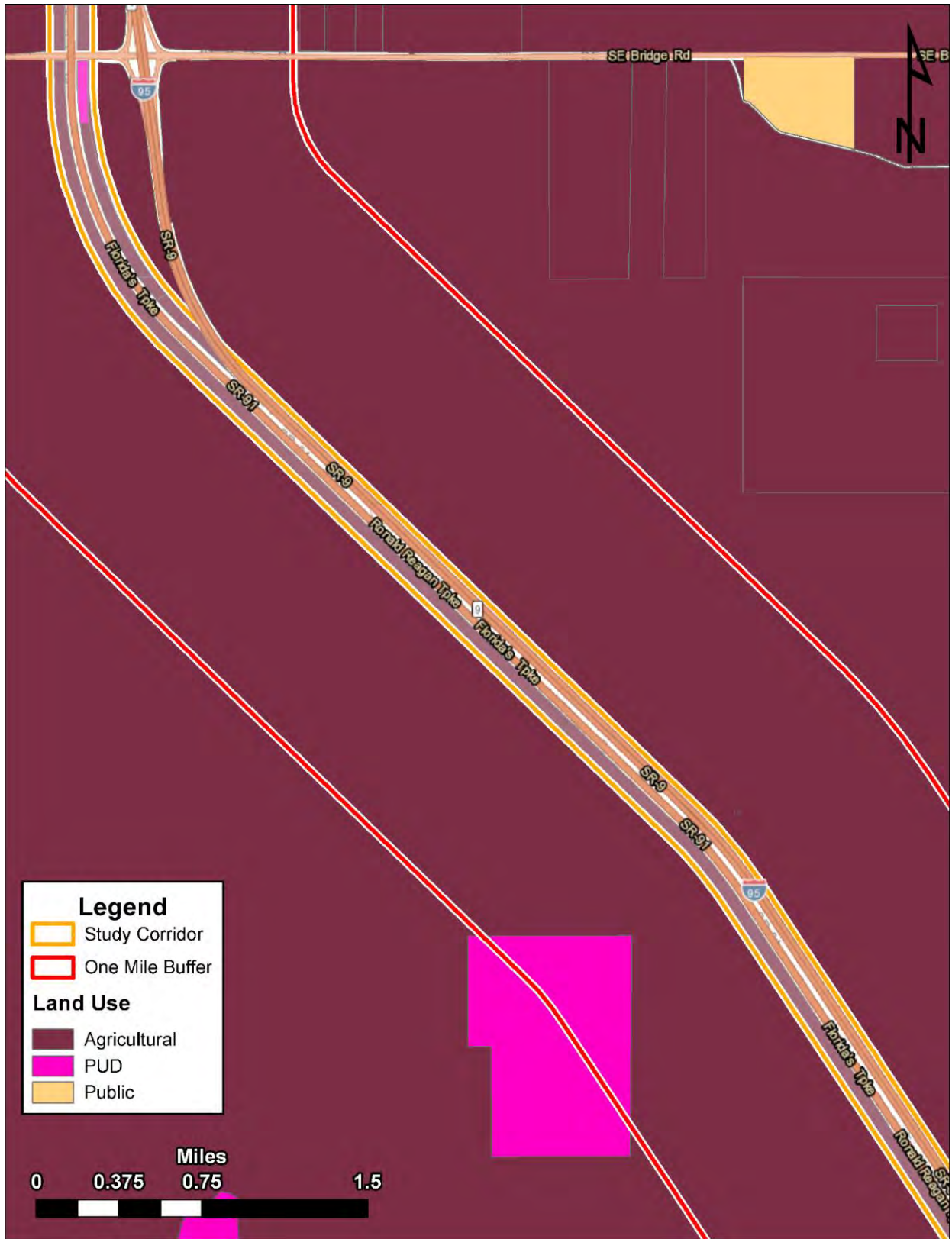


FIGURE 2-1D: Existing Land Use

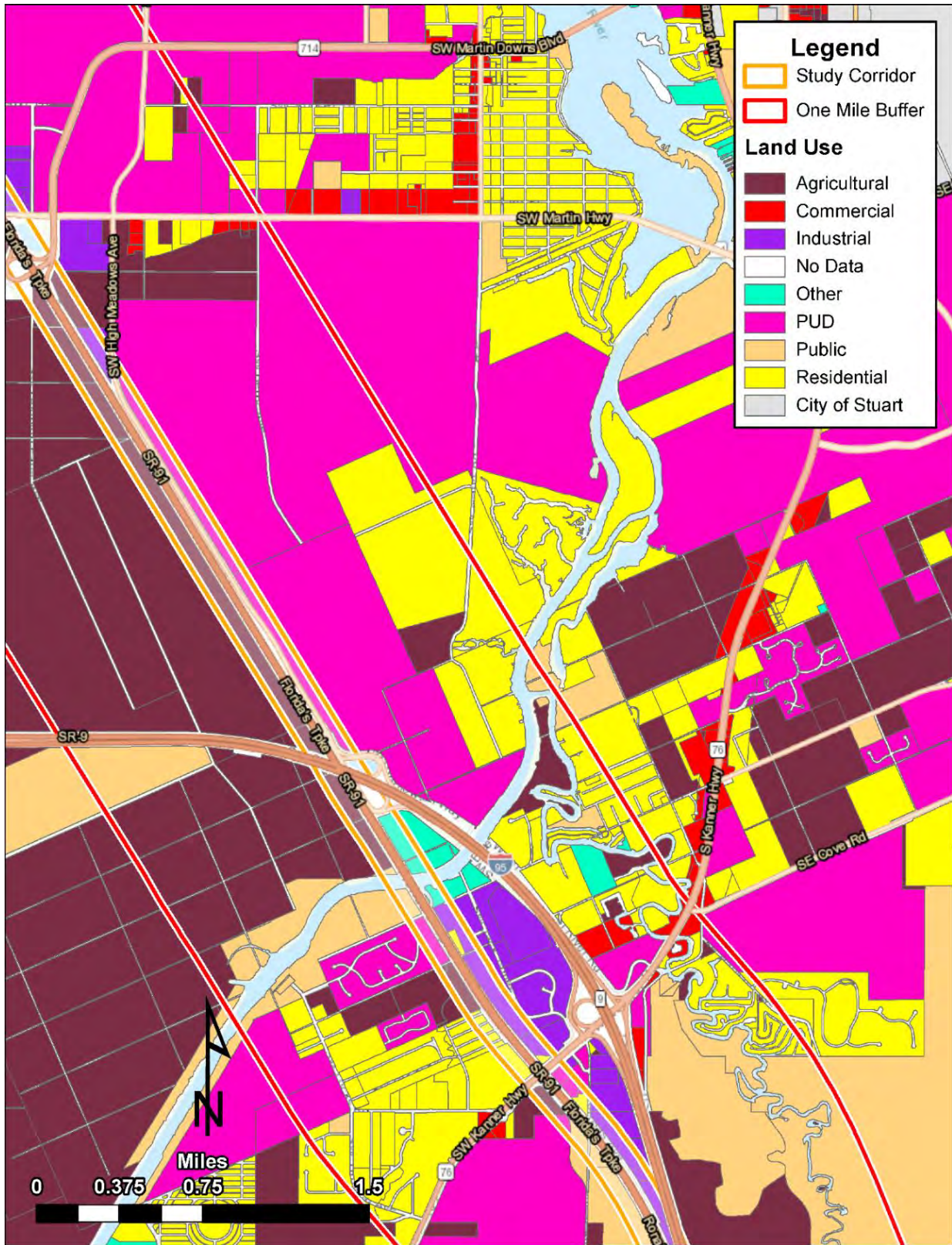


FIGURE 2-1E: Existing Land Use

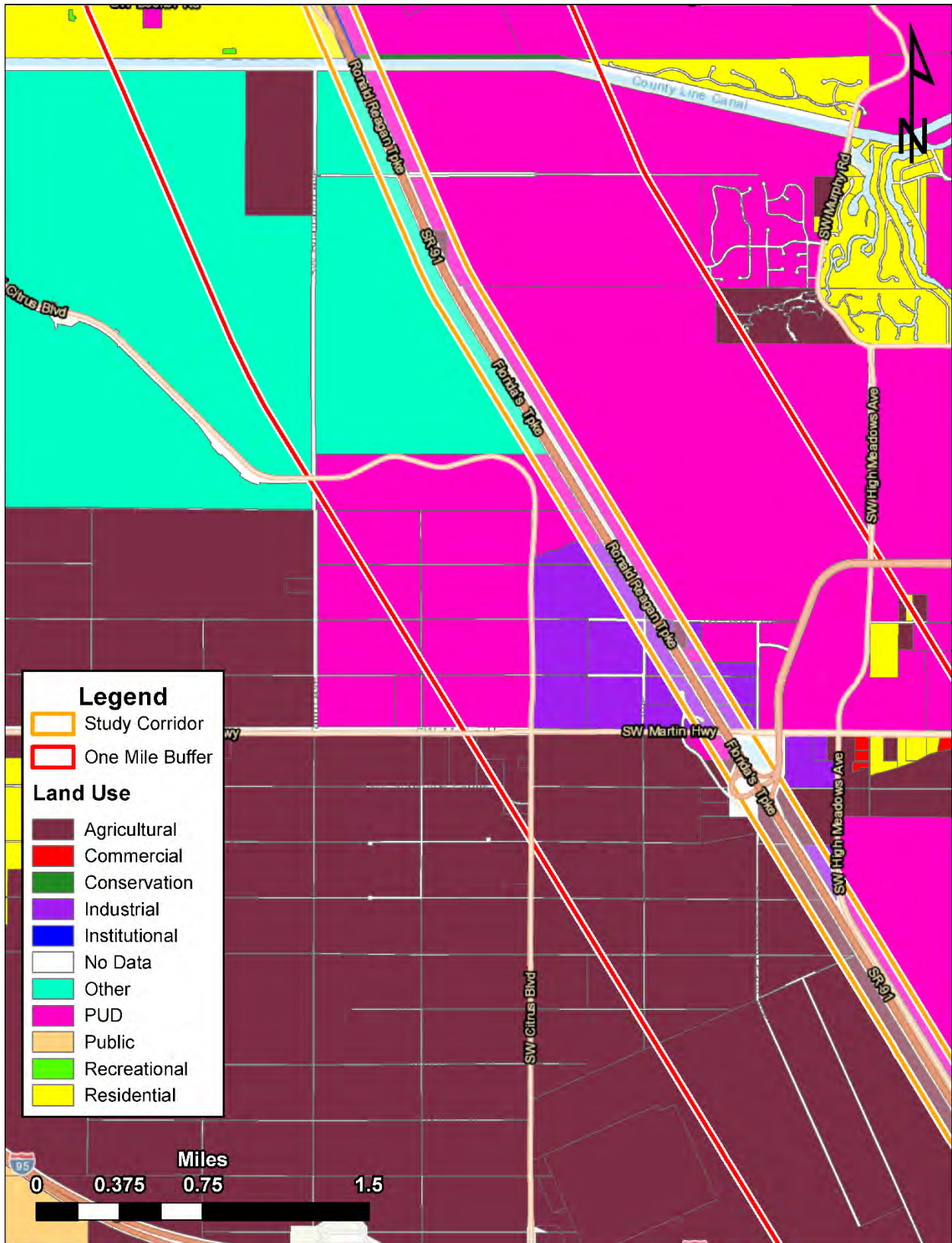


FIGURE 2-1F: Existing Land Use

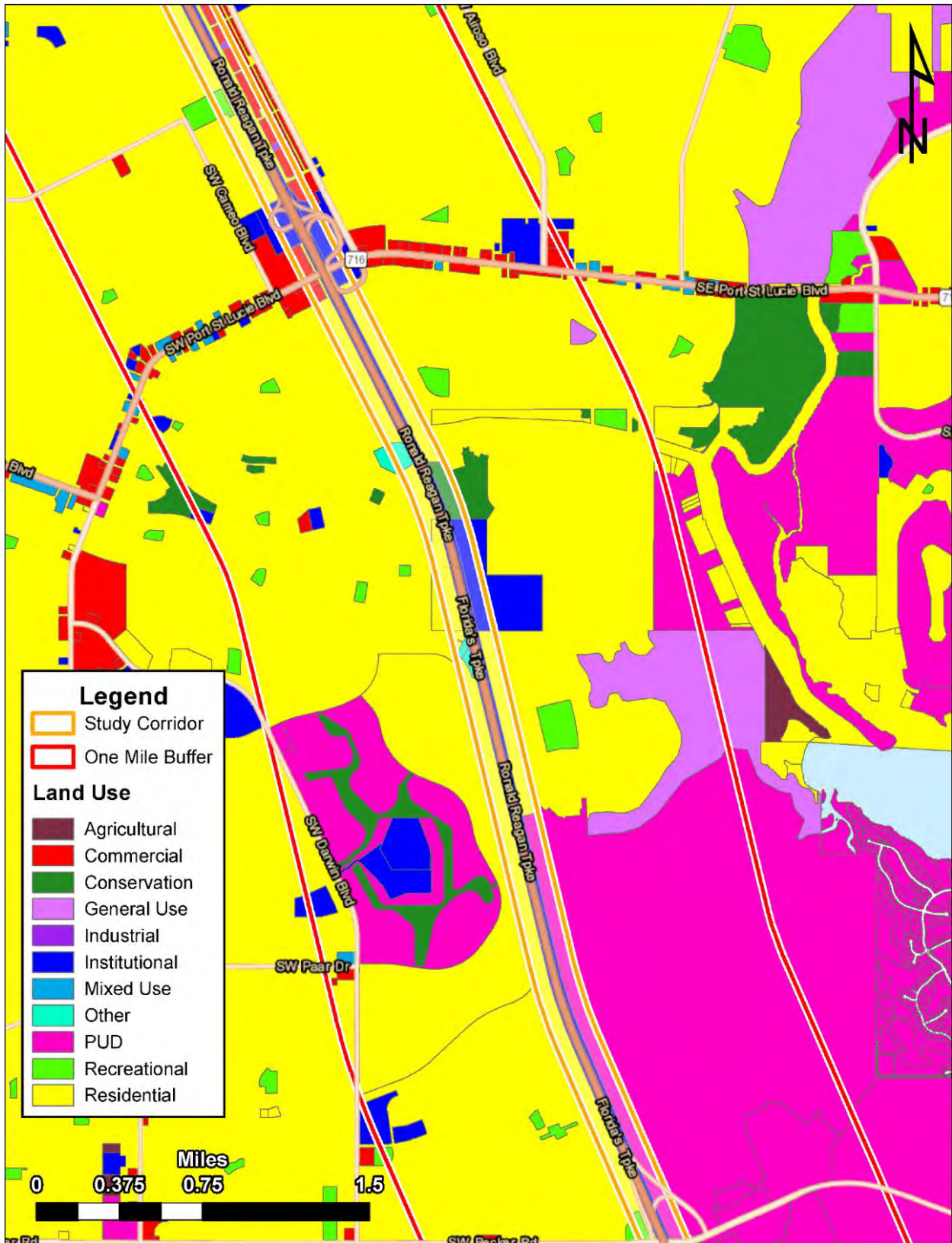


FIGURE 2-1G: Existing Land Use

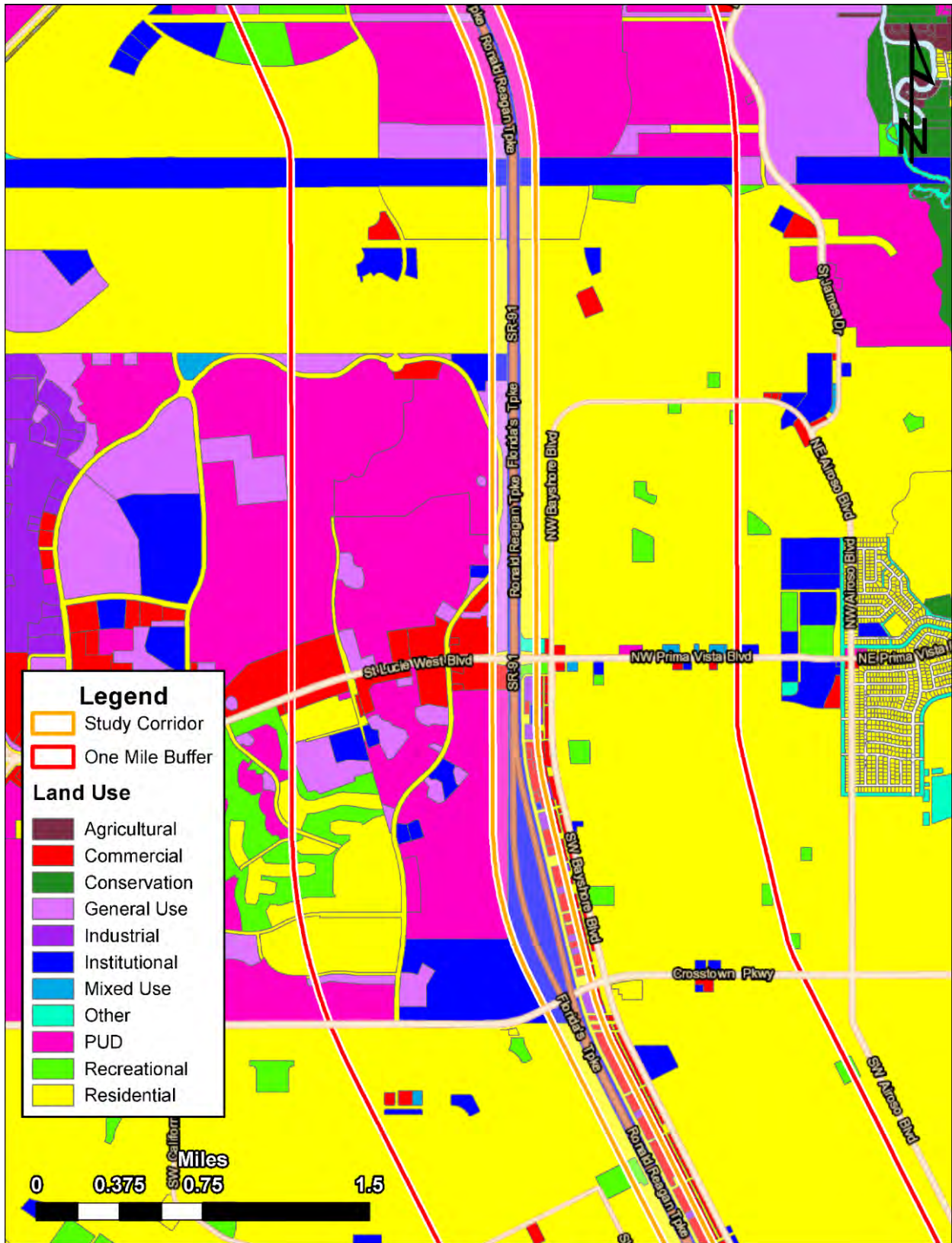


FIGURE 2-1H: Existing Land Use

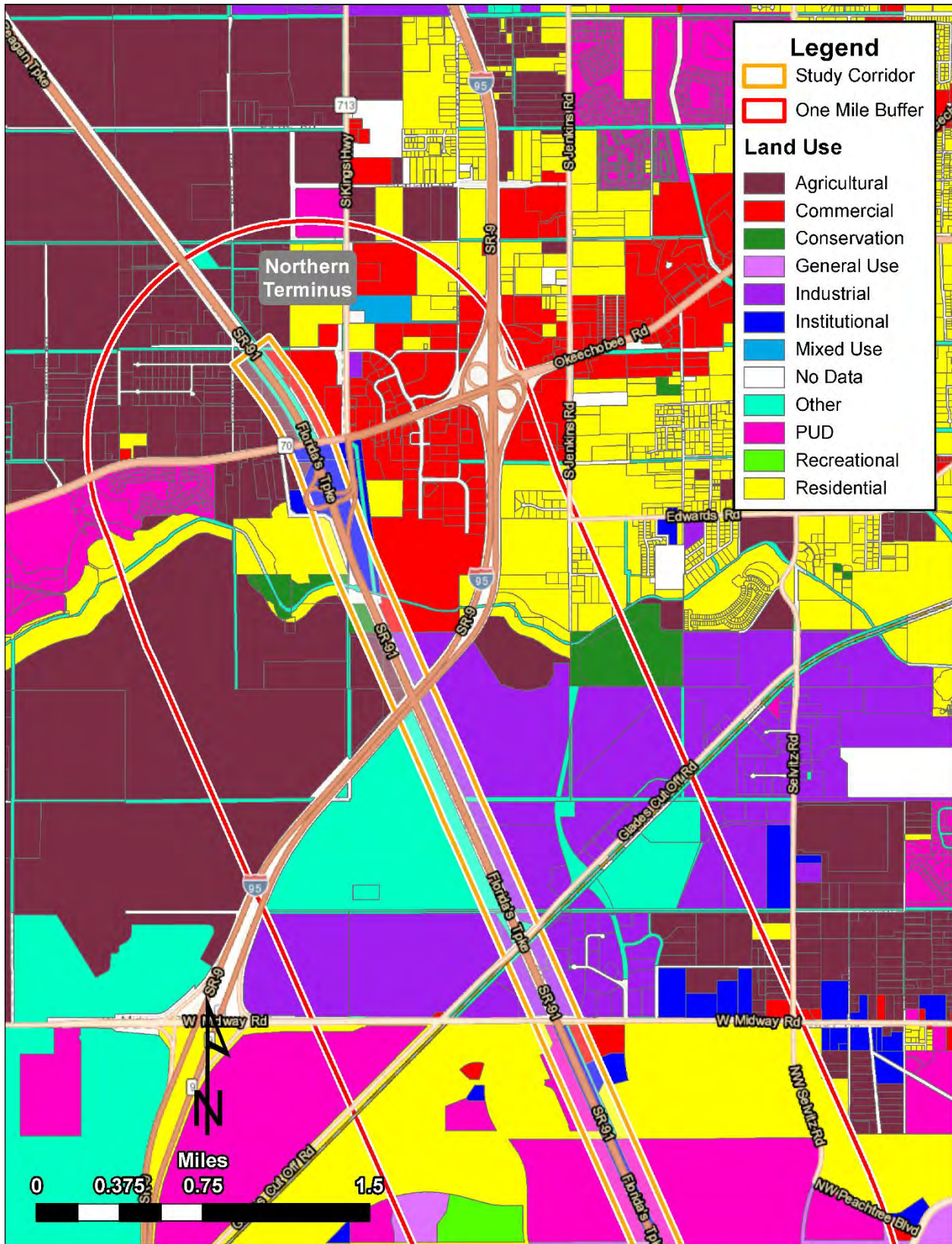


TABLE 2-1: Existing Land Use

County	Area (Acres)	Land Use Proportion
Martin	1,036	27.47%
Agricultural	470	45.37%
Commercial	3	0.29%
Industrial	155	14.96%
No Data	1	0.09%
Other	376	36.29%
Residential	31	3.00%
Palm Beach	55	1.46%
Residential	55	100.00%
Port St. Lucie	1,703	45.16%
Commercial	134	7.87%
Industrial	13	0.76%
Institutional	663	38.93%
Other	341	20.02%
Residential	552	32.41%
St. Lucie	977	25.91%
Agricultural	635	64.99%
Commercial	2	0.20%
Industrial	73	7.47%
Institutional	192	19.65%
Other	55	5.63%
Residential	20	2.05%
Grand Total	3,771	100.00%

Note: Approximate land uses within a one-mile buffer of the corridor.

2.1.2 Future Land Use

At the south end of the study area, the Palm Beach County Future Land Use Map (FLUM) shows the future land use effectively remaining as agricultural and recreation uses, with some low residential density occurring eastward. As the mainline travels north into Martin County, the land use inventory assessment reveals that major urban development will continue in the coastal area between the Turnpike and the Atlantic Ocean. Most of the urbanization will stretch toward the coast from the urban core of Stuart. West of the Turnpike, Martin County is expected to remain largely agricultural, with older, rural residential developments and mobile home developments. In St. Lucie County, the FLUM displays that at the northern end of the project, land use will remain residential mixed with commercial use. **Figure 2-2** thru **Figure 2-2H** identifies the future land use for the three counties along the project corridor.

FIGURE 2-2: Key Sheet for Future Land Use Maps

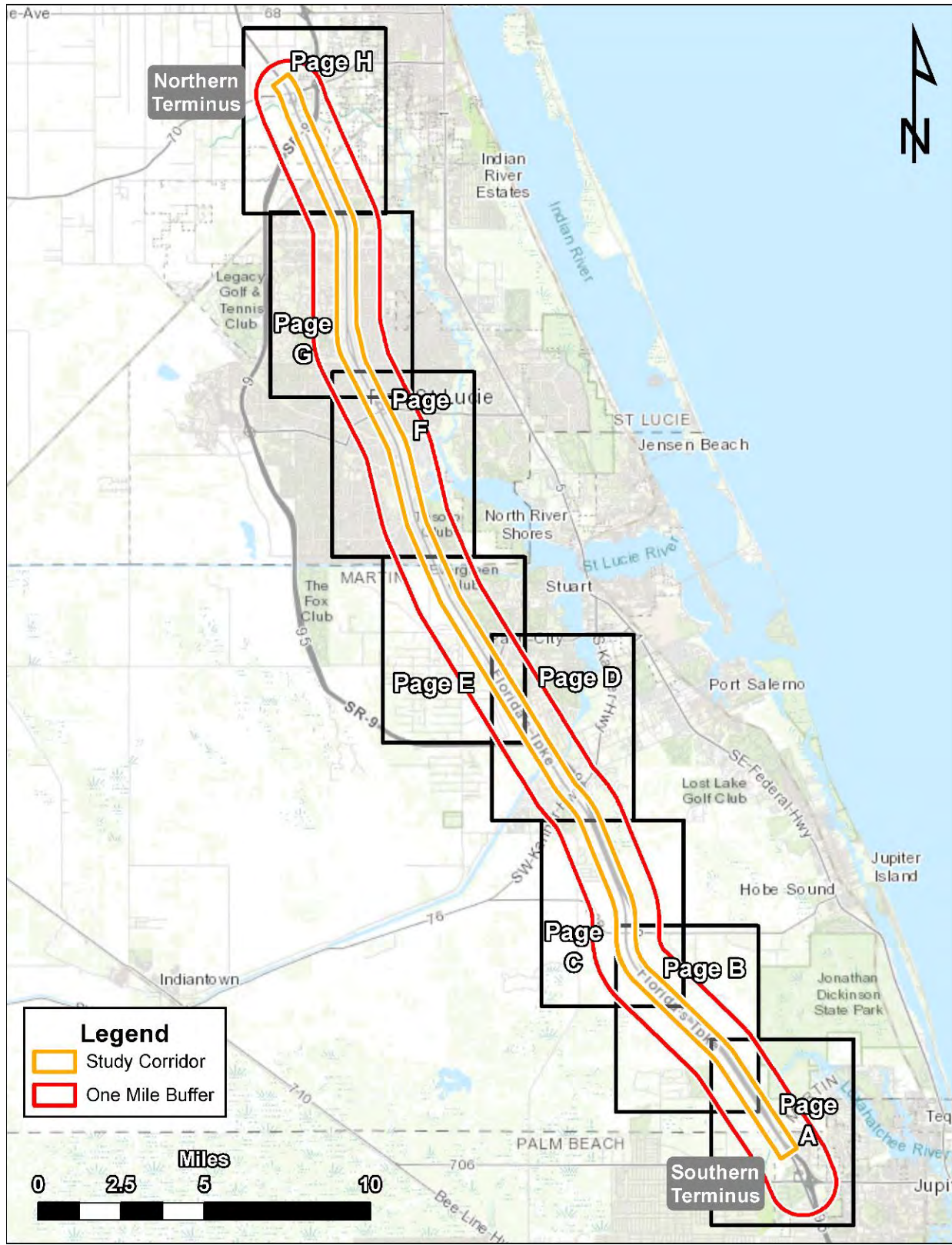


FIGURE 2-2A: Future Land Use Map

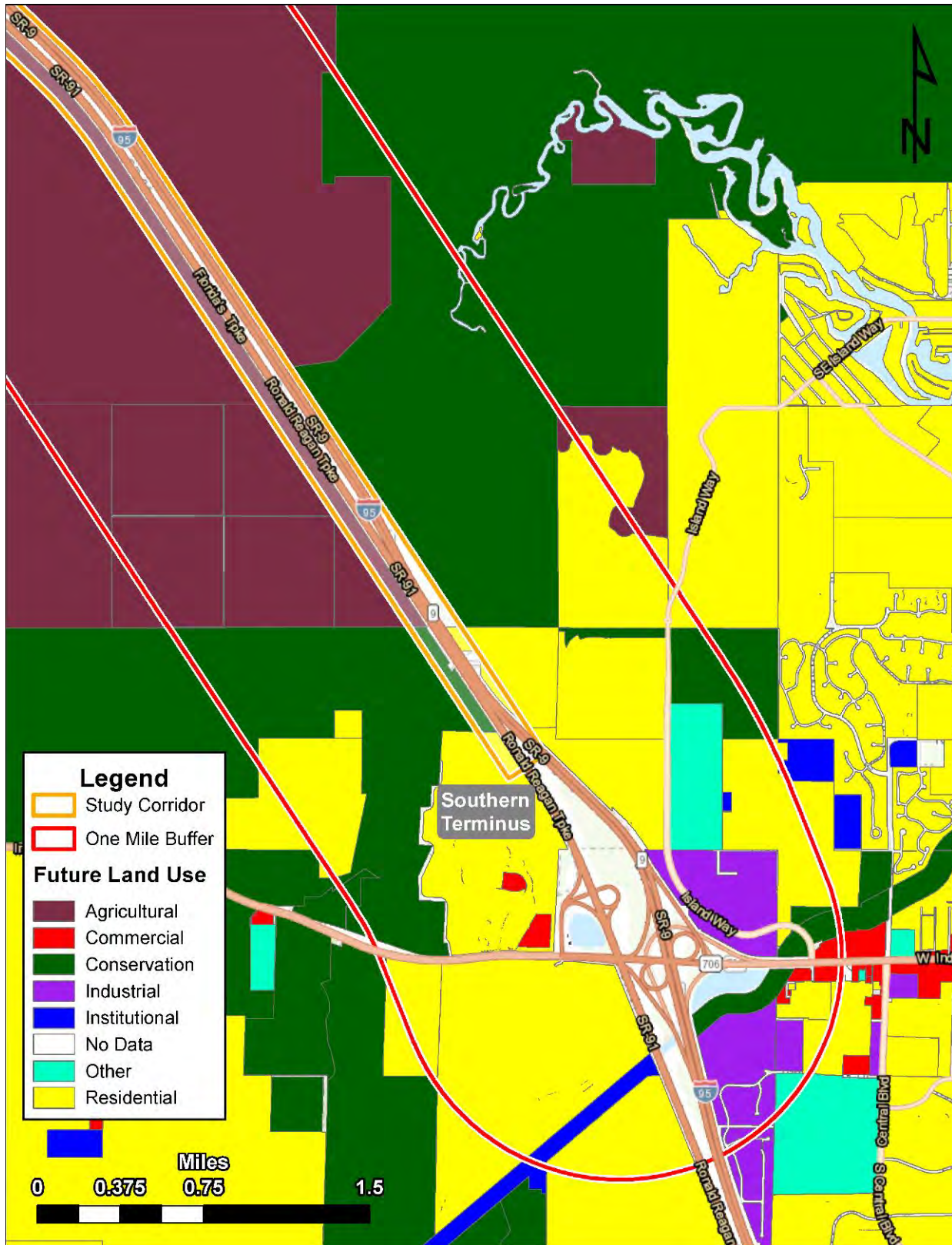


FIGURE 2-2B: Future Land Use Map

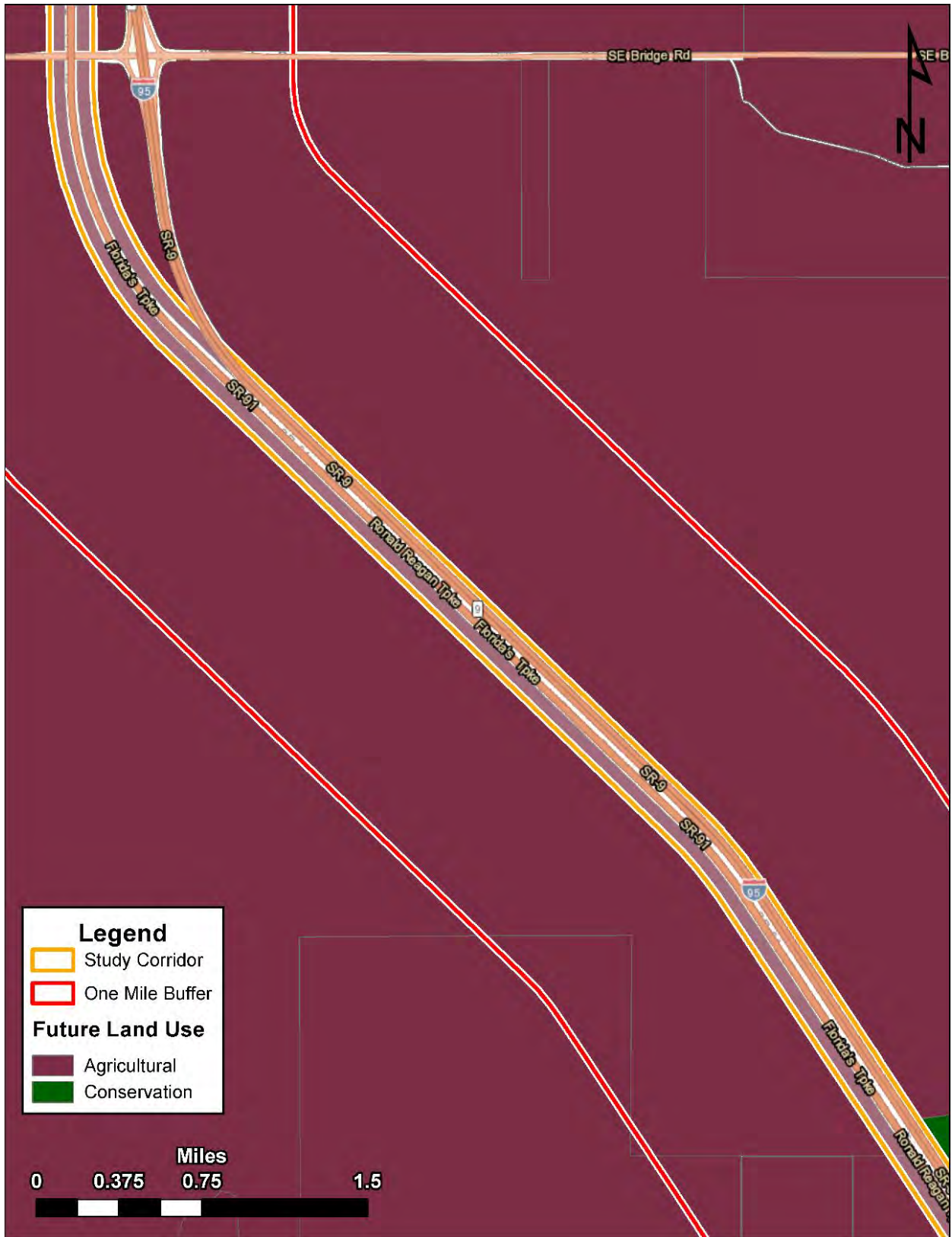


FIGURE 2-2C: Future Land Use Map

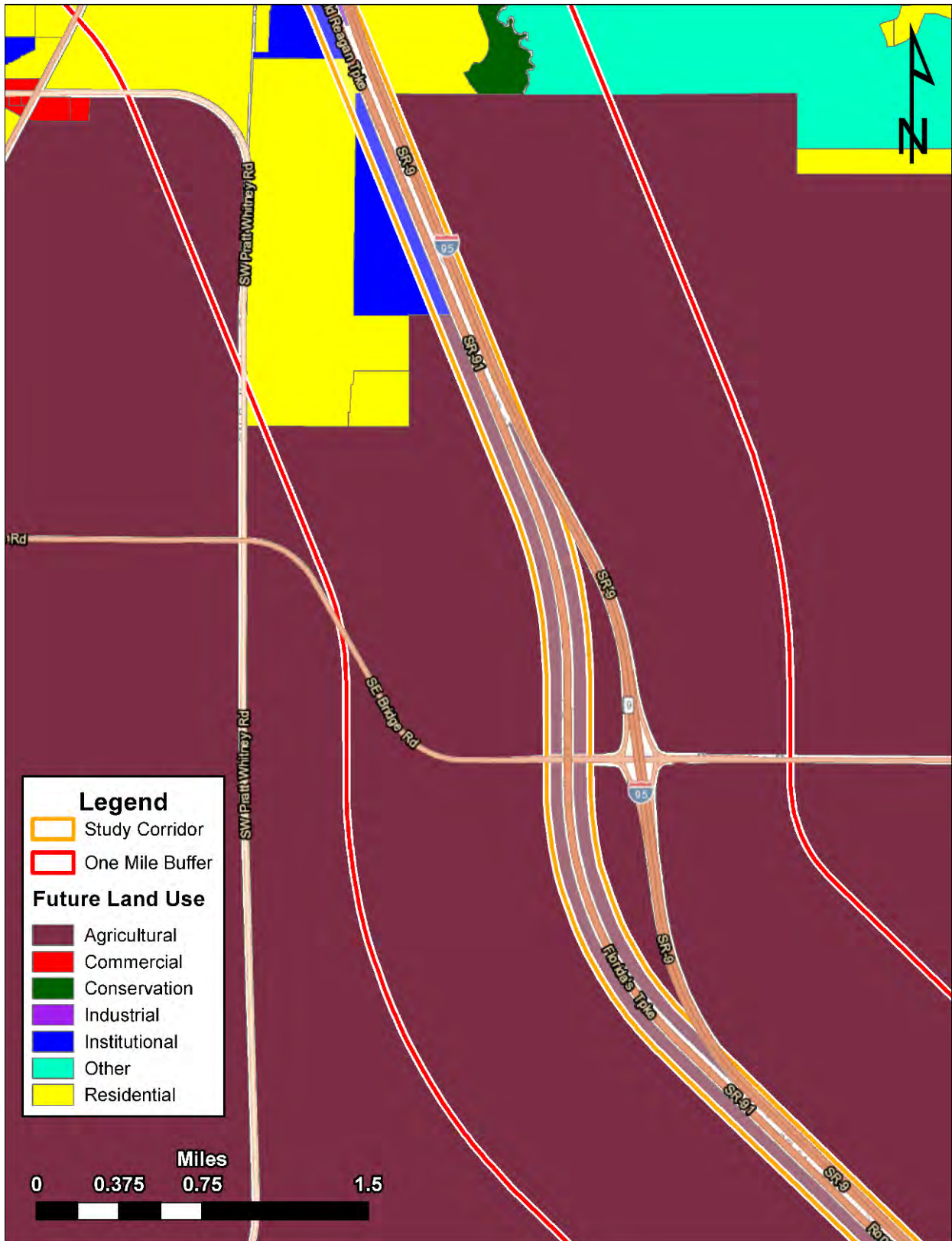


FIGURE 2-2D: Future Land Use Map

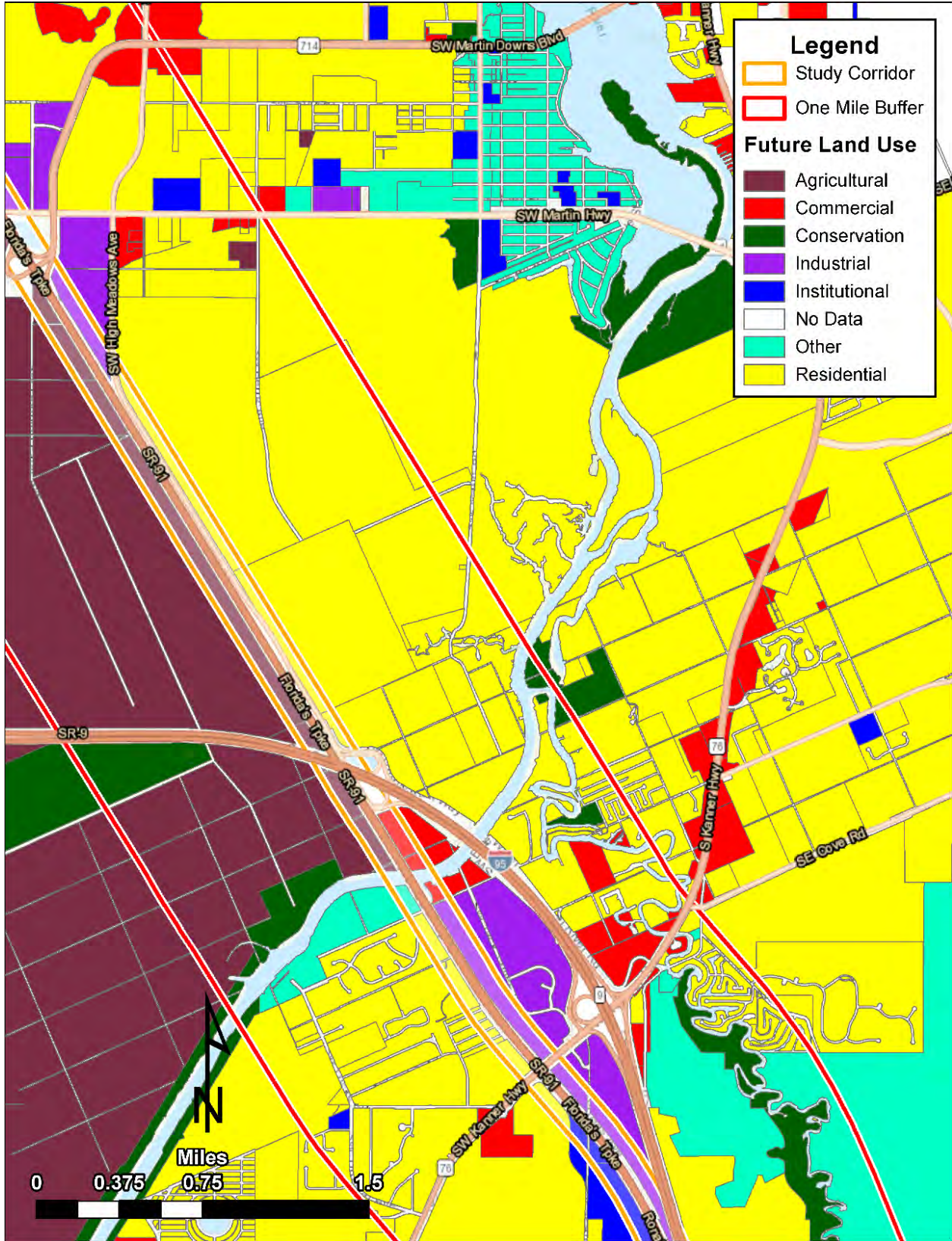


FIGURE 2-2E: Future Land Use Map

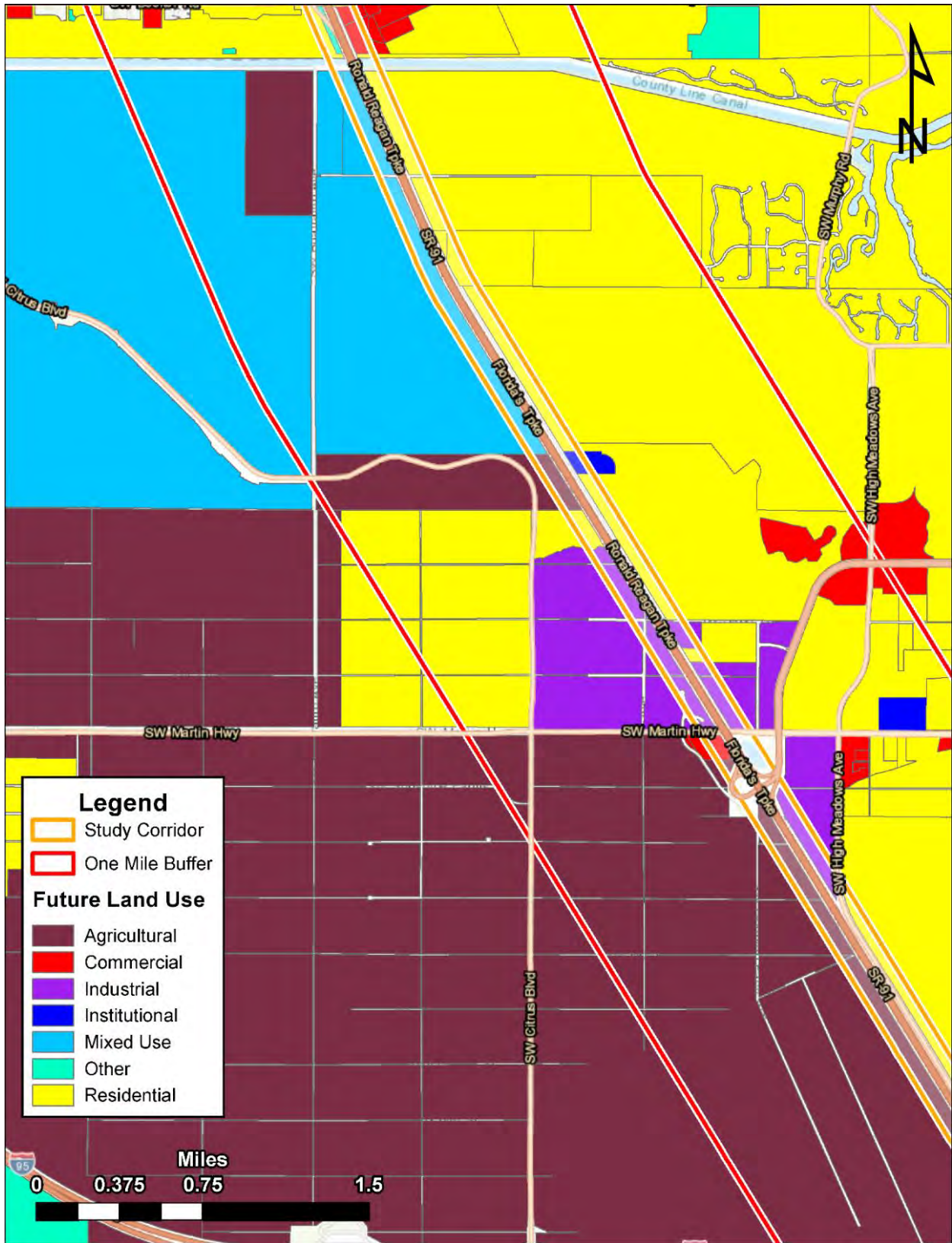


FIGURE 2-2F: Future Land Use Map

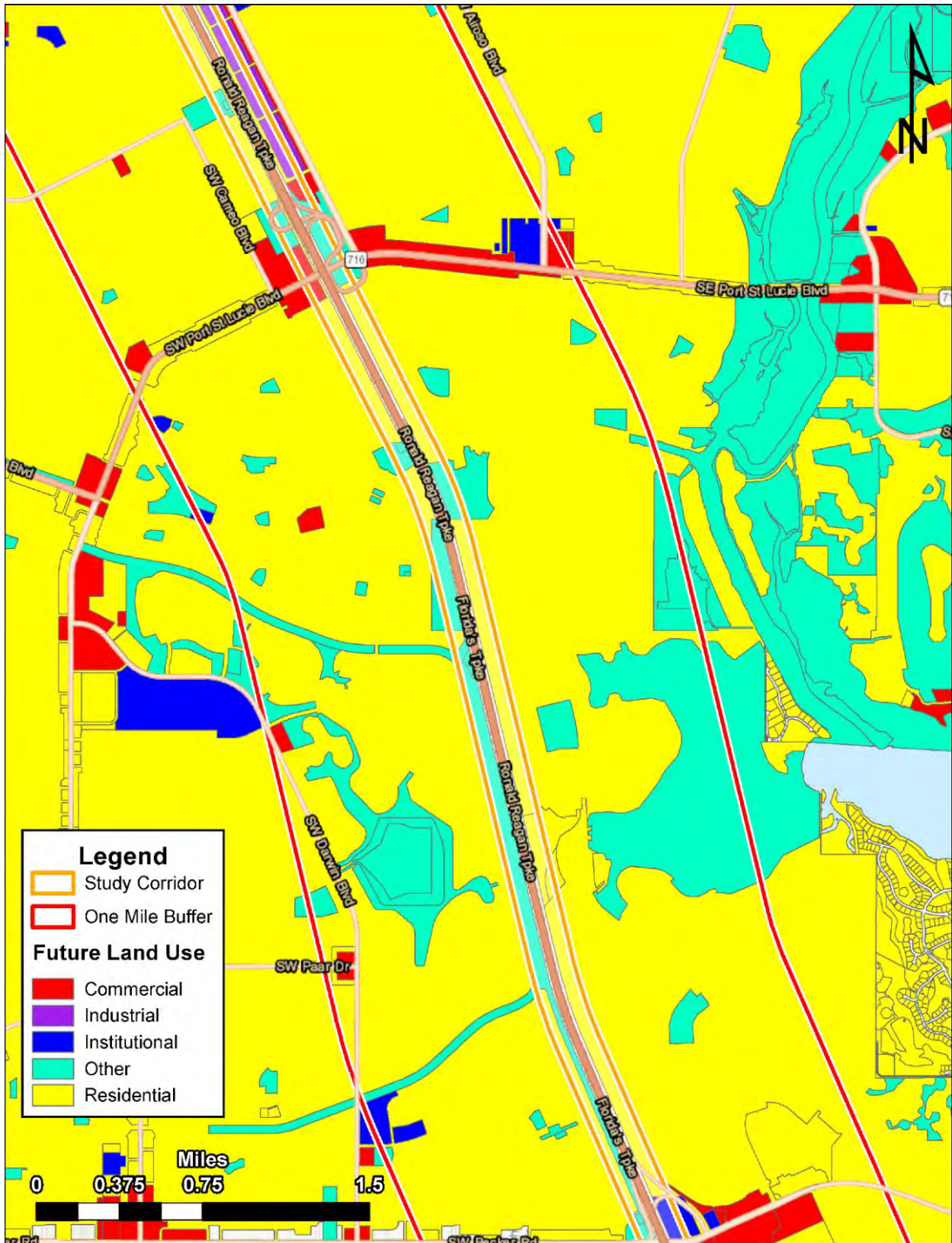


FIGURE 2-2G: Future Land Use Map

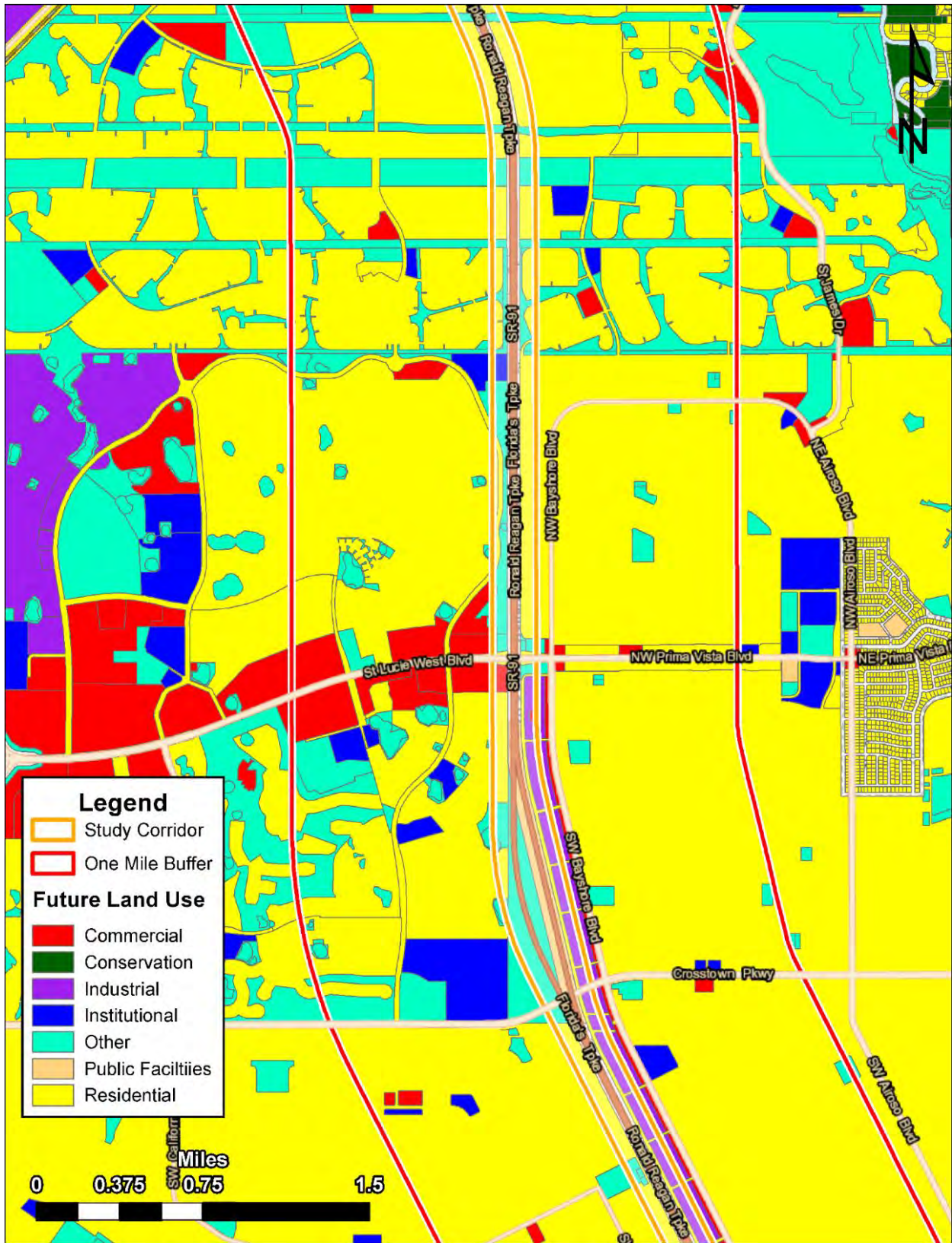
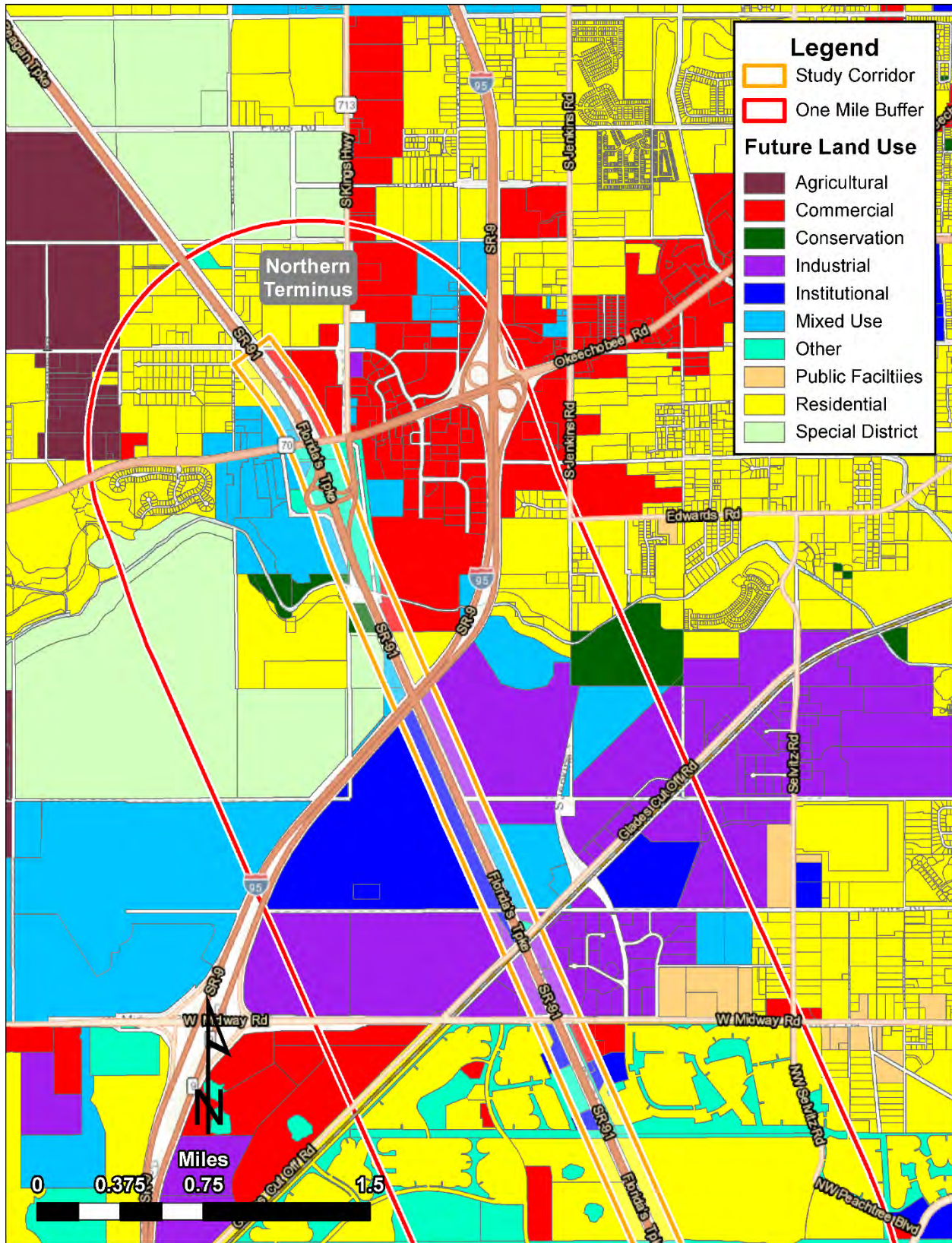


FIGURE 2-2H: Future Land Use Map



2.1.3 Special Designations

Within the project area, there is one Outstanding Florida Water, the Loxahatchee River, located near the southern project terminus. One Aquatic Preserve, the Loxahatchee River-Lake Worth Creek Aquatic Preserve, is located in the same area. The Loxahatchee River is also designated as a Wild and Scenic River. **Figure 2-3** thru **Figure 2-3H** provides map areas locating the special designation areas, and the physical barriers along the corridor (see Section 2.2.1)

Of special note, just south of the project in Palm Beach County, the surficial aquifer is the primary source of freshwater for eastern Palm Beach County. The northern extension of the Biscayne Aquifer, locally known as the "Turnpike" Aquifer, encompasses one of the most extremely productive portions of the surficial aquifer. The "Turnpike" Aquifer also serves as the present and future water supply for many of Palm Beach County's water treatment plants. In addition, the County encourages new uses and developments that are compatible with the protection of the groundwater, including but not limited to: residential uses, parks and open spaces, golf courses, campgrounds, and agricultural uses.

FIGURE 2-3: Key Sheet for Special Designations and Physical Barriers

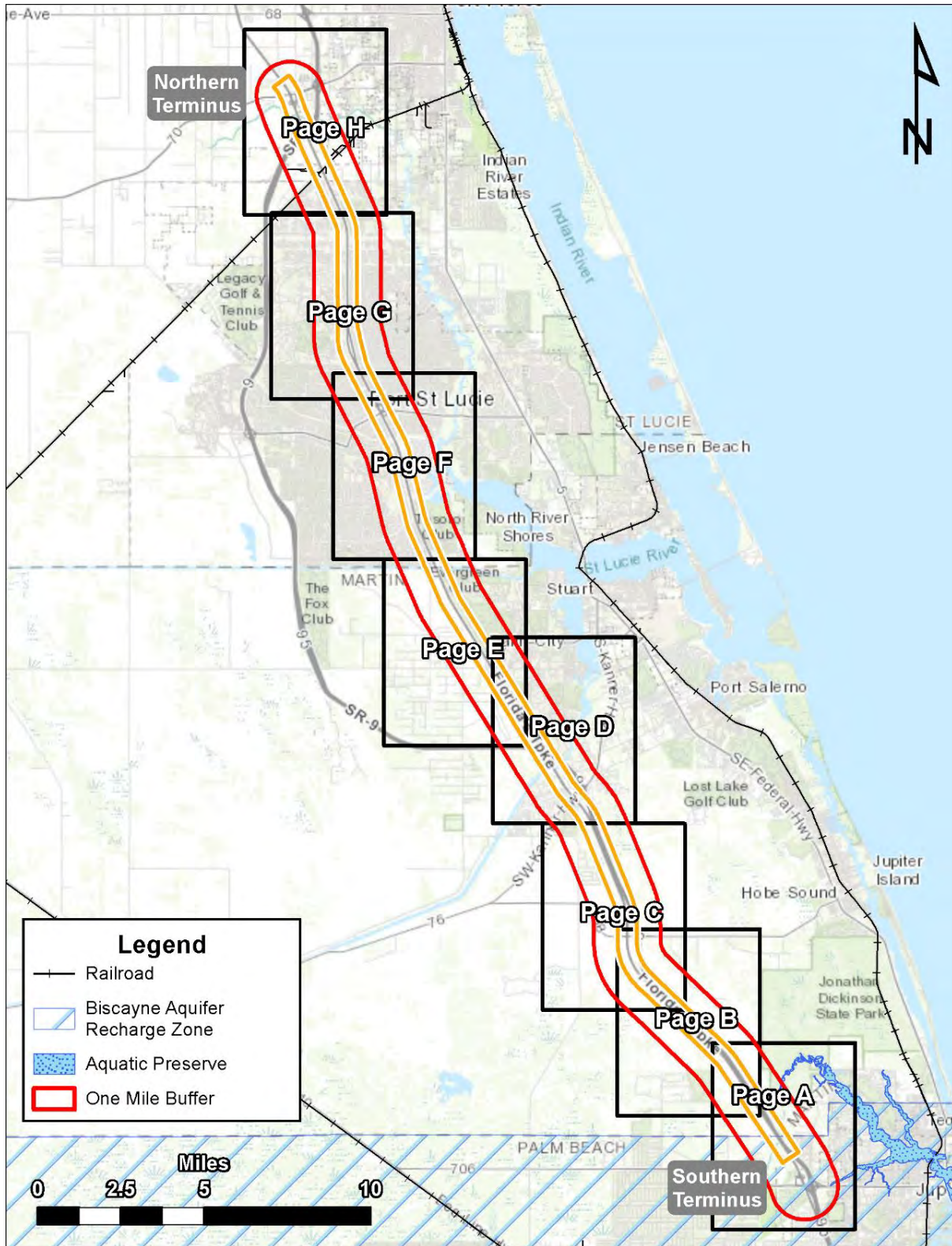


FIGURE 2-3A: Special Designations and Physical Barriers

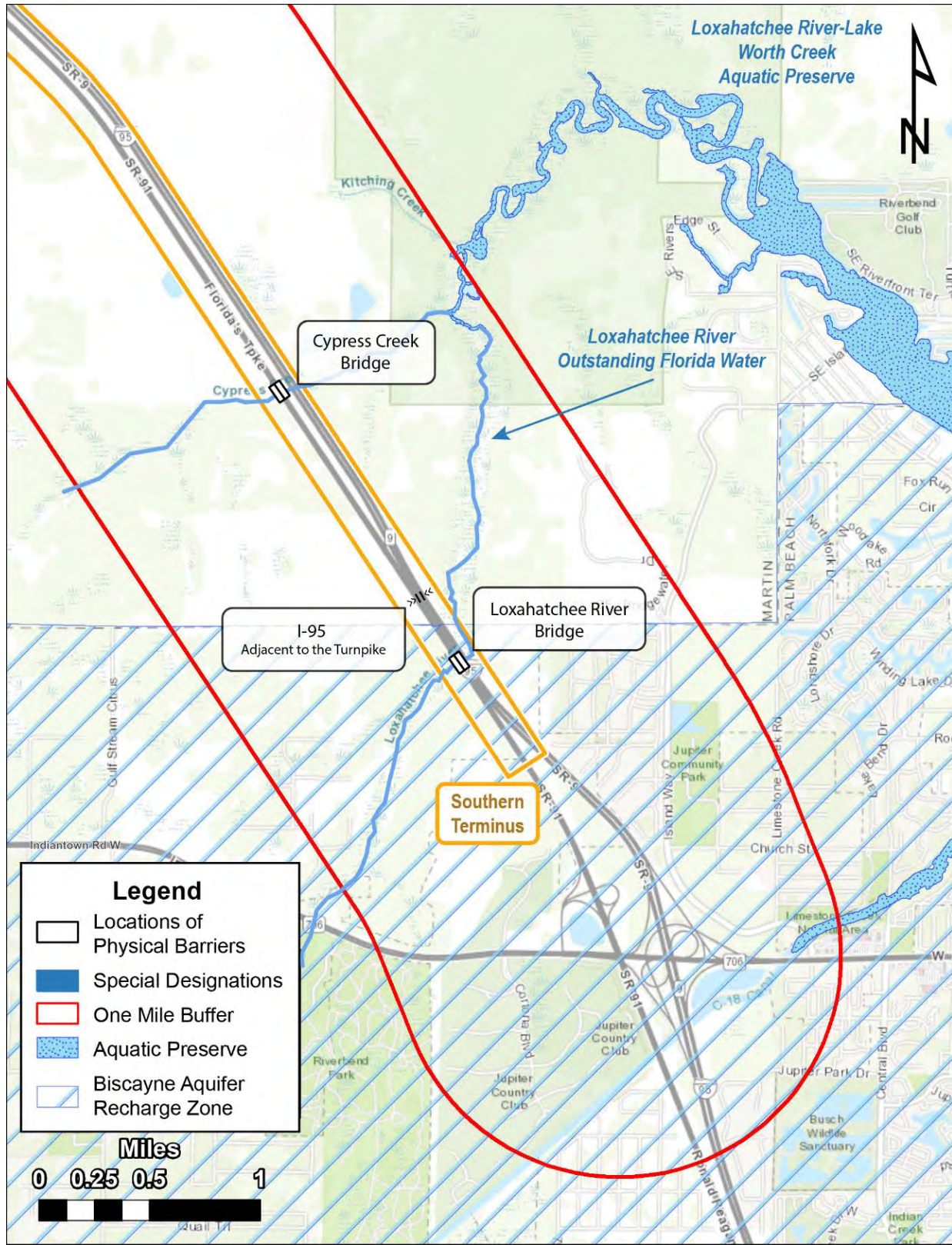


FIGURE 2-3B: Special Designations and Physical Barriers

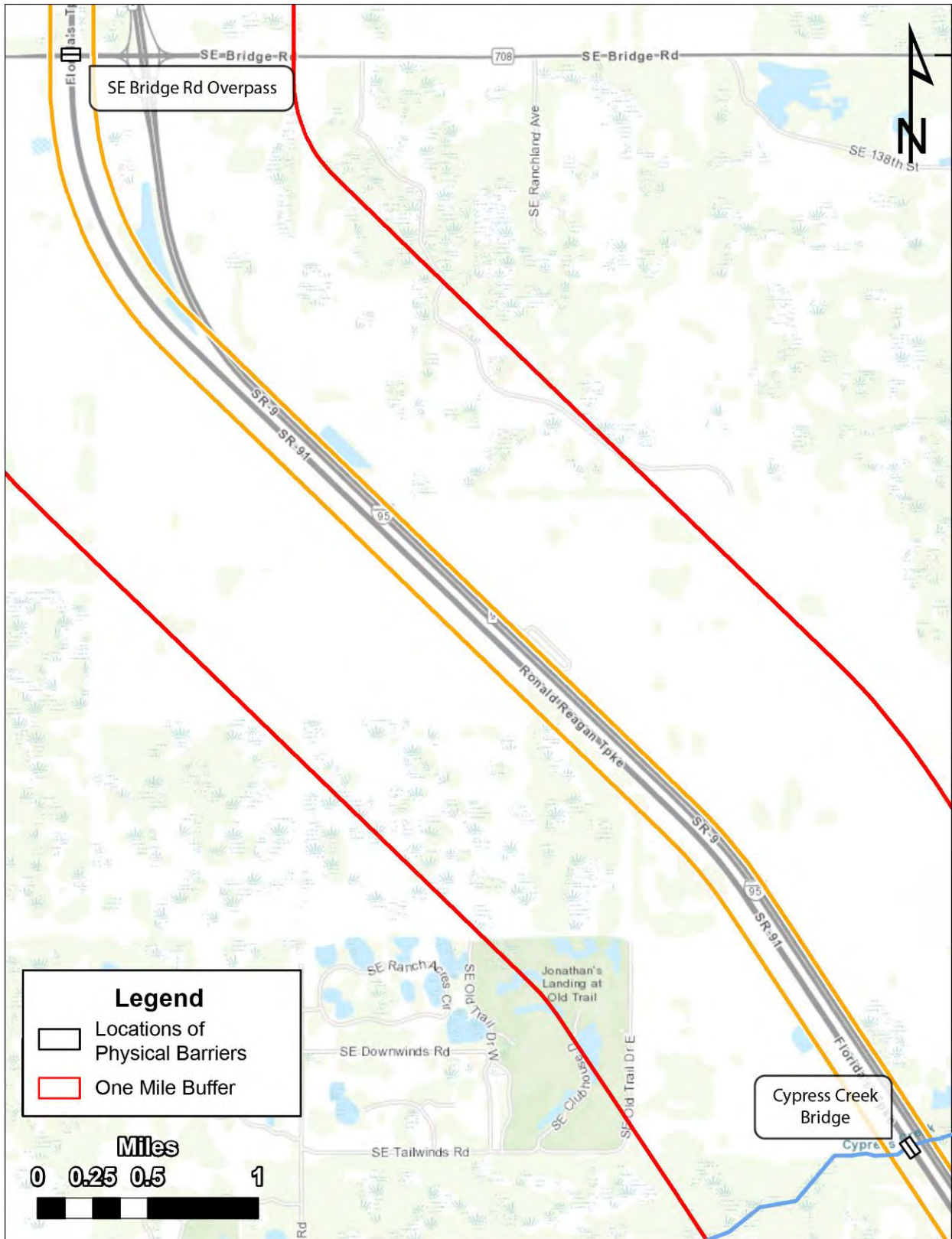


FIGURE 2-3C: Special Designations and Physical Barriers

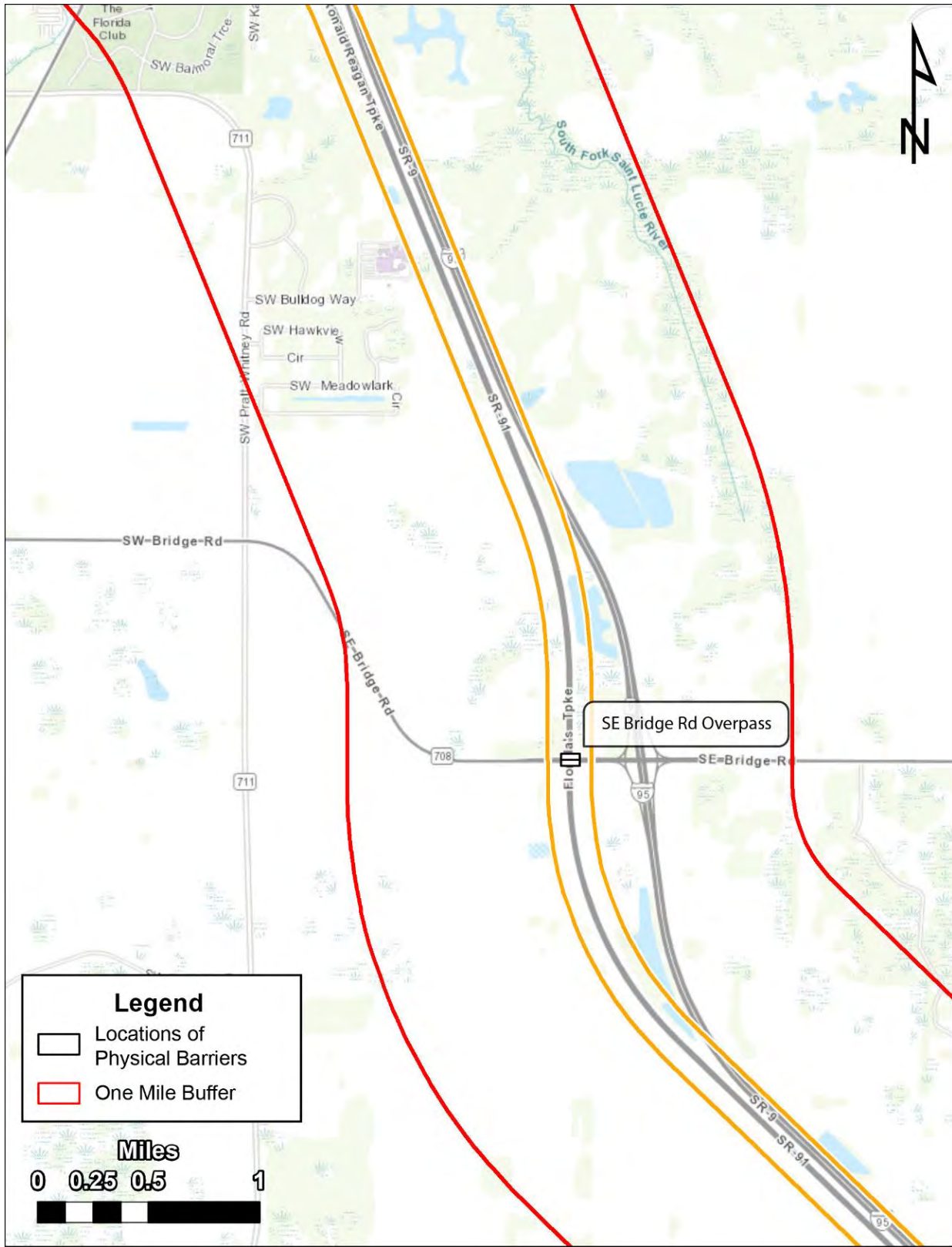


FIGURE 2-3D: Special Designations and Physical Barriers

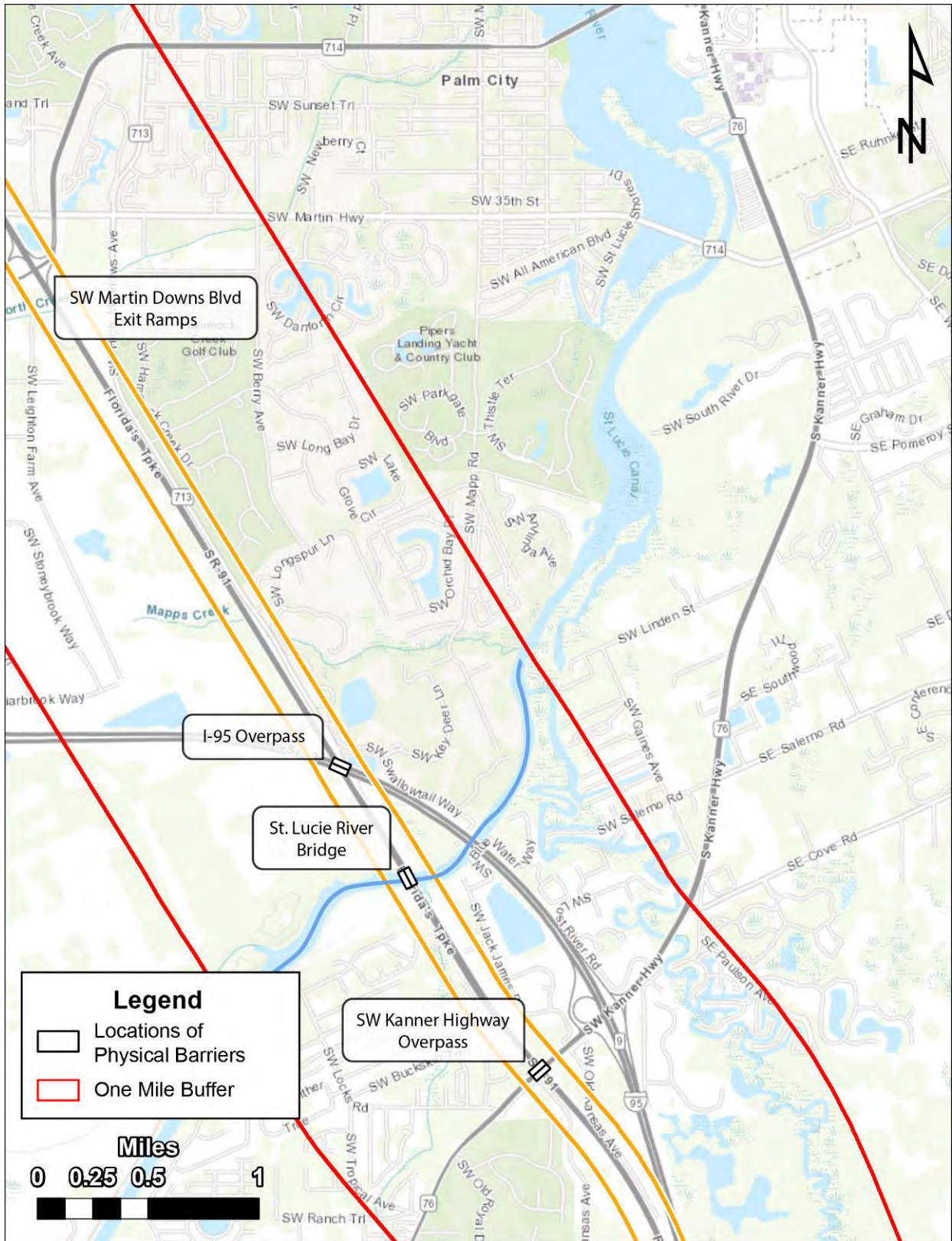


FIGURE 2-3E: Special Designations and Physical Barriers

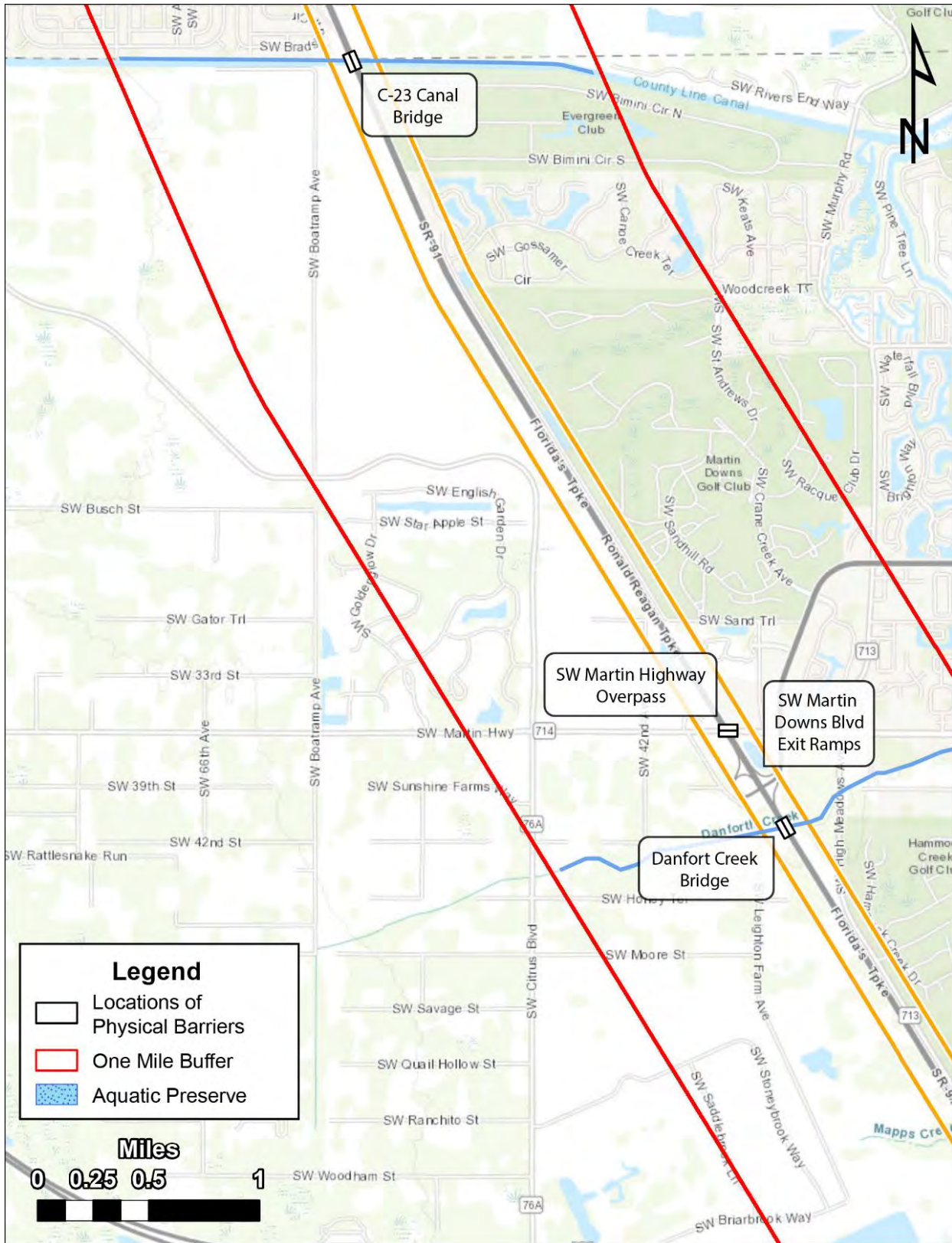


FIGURE 2-3F: Special Designations and Physical Barriers

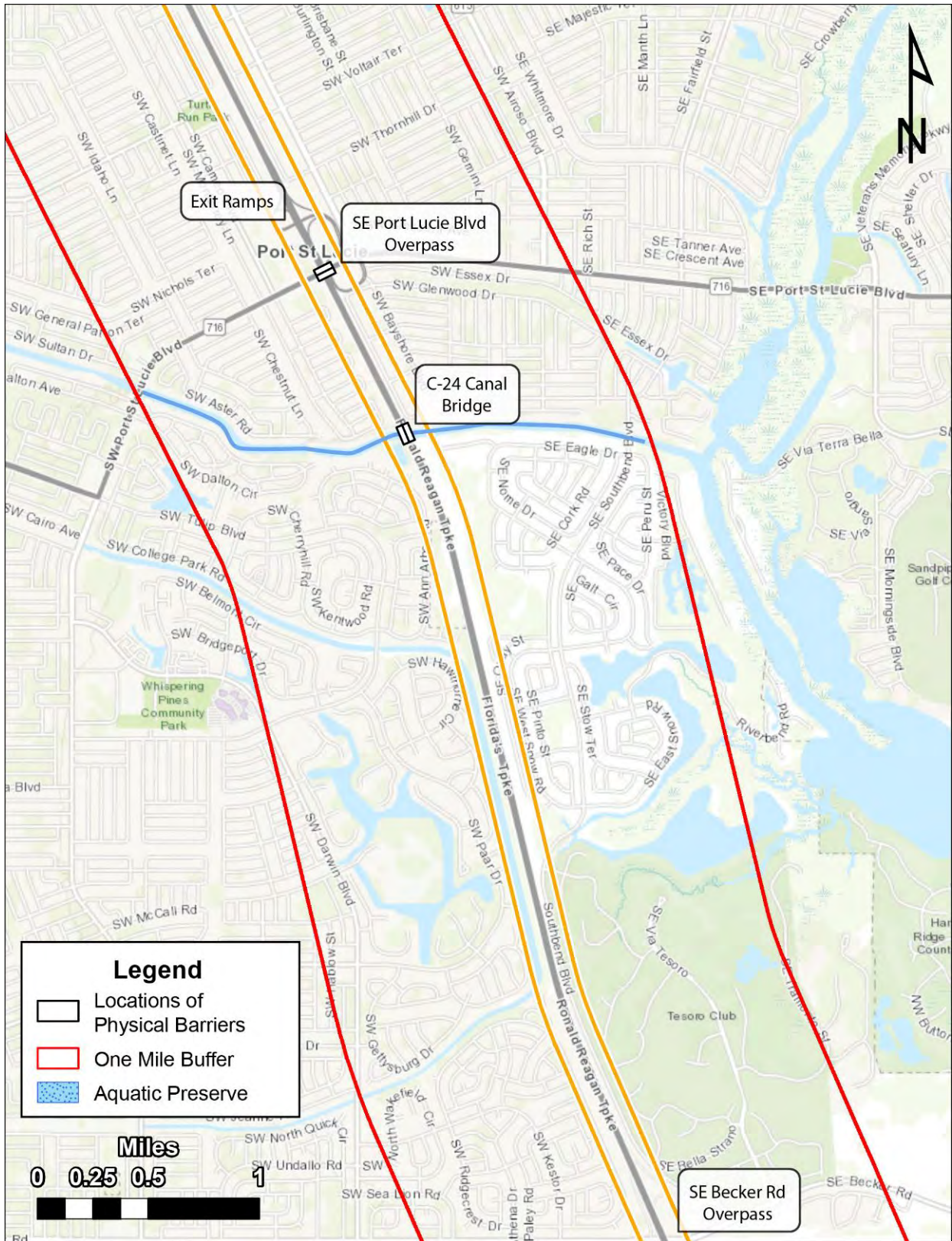
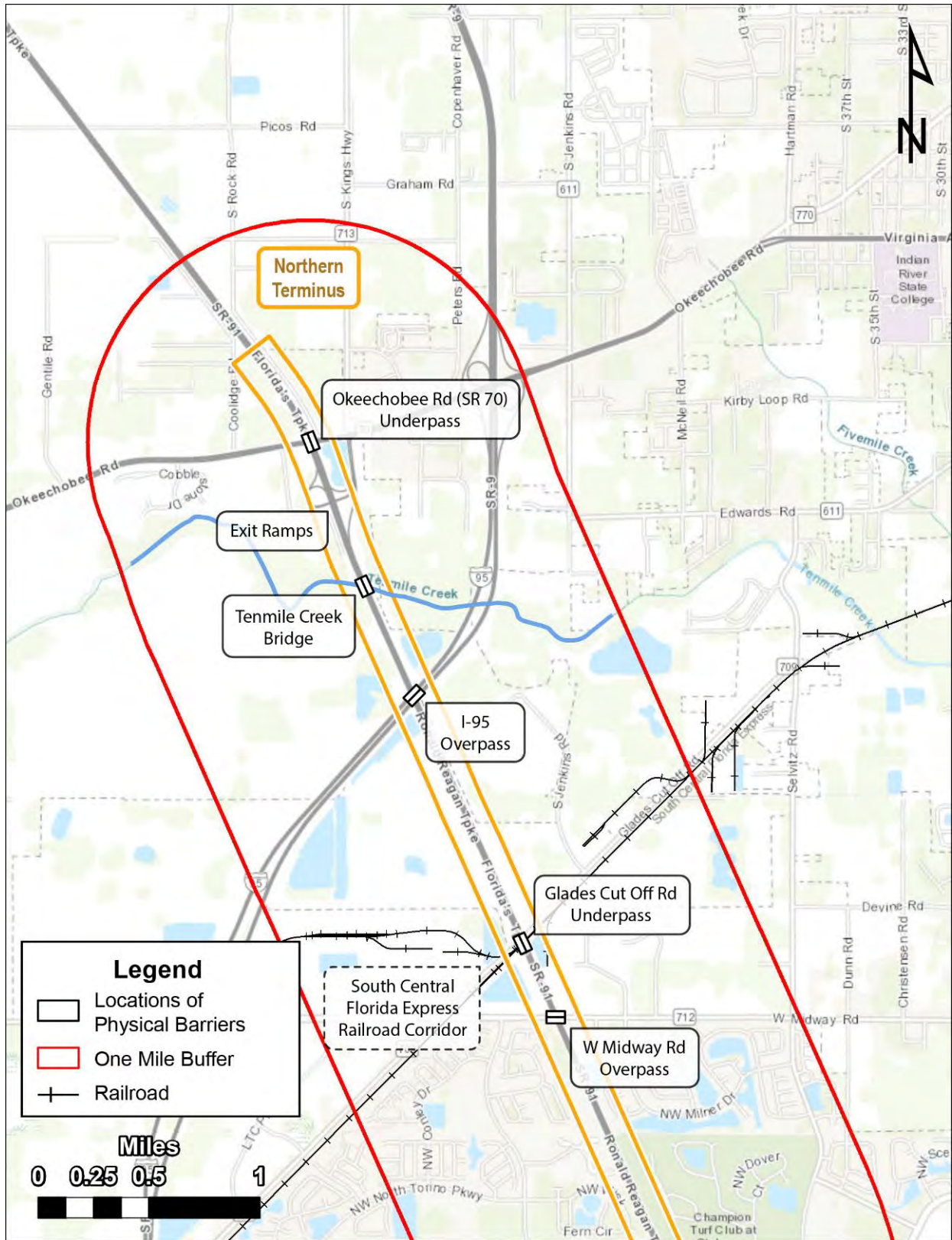


FIGURE 2-3H: Special Designations and Physical Barriers



2.2 General Physical Conditions

2.2.1 Physical barriers (highways, waterways, open spaces)

Physical barriers within the study area are identified in **Figure 2-3** thru **Figure 2-3H** above. Starting from the project's southern terminus heading north, there are several natural physical barriers as follows: Loxahatchee River; Cypress Creek; St. Lucie River; C-23 canal; C-24 canal; and many drainage features/canals parallel to and crossing the Mainline throughout the study area.

Many existing roadway features may present themselves as physical barriers within the project limits. Heading north from the project's southern terminus, these include: I-95 (east and adjacent to the Turnpike); SE Bridge Road overpass; SW Kanner Highway overpass; I-95 ramps and overpasses just north of the St. Lucie River; the SW Martin Highway exit ramps and SW Martin Highway overpass; SE Becker Road overpass; SW Port St. Lucie Boulevard exit ramps and overpass; Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce Service Plaza; St. Lucie W Boulevard overpass; W Midway Road overpass; Glades Cut-off Road underpass and South Central Florida Express railroad corridor; I-95 overpass just south of the Ft. Pierce exit; Ft. Pierce exit ramp overpass; and the Okeechobee Road (SR 70) underpass.

2.3 Community Focal Points

Table 2-2 provides a summary of the Community Focal Points within the project study area. Community focal points are public or private locations, organizations, or facilities that are important to local residents and the community. Community focal points were identified and assessed in the study area. These focal points include cemeteries, community centers, cultural facilities, fire stations, government facilities, health care facilities, intermodal centers, law enforcement, parks, religious facilities, and schools. The proposed improvements are being constructed primarily within the existing right-of-way. Therefore, there is very little direct impact to the community focal points listed individually in **Table 2-3**. The focal points are also geographically identified along the study area in **Figure 2-4** thru **Figure 2-4H**.

The roadway improvements will enhance connections in the community by creating multimodal opportunities in the study area by increasing safety, creating efficient connections for goods and services and focus on reducing congestion on the local system to allow for comfortable connections to the places to live, work, and play. In general, the project will greatly improve the social environment of the corridor by creating better connections to destinations within and surrounding the corridor.

TABLE 2-2: Community Focal Points Summary

Facility Type	Total Facilities
Cemetery	2
Community Center	3
Cultural Facility	3
Fire Station	4
Government Facility	5
Health Care Facility	23
Intermodal Center	1
Law Enforcement	2
Park	36
Religious Facility	25
School	18
Grand Total	122

TABLE 2-3: Community Focal Points By Facility Type

Map Location	Facility Type	Description	Full Address
Figure A, 1	Park	Kennedy Estates Park	6811 Booker T Blvd Jupiter, FL 33458
Figure A, 2	Park	C-18 Indiantown Road Access Boat Ramp (FWC R-14)	174th Street North Jupiter, FL 33458
Figure A, 3	Park	Limestone Creek Natural Area Island Way Trailhead	Island Way Jupiter, FL 33458
Figure A, 4	Cultural Facility	Atlantic Theatre	6743 W Indiantown Rd Jupiter, FL 33458
Figure A, 5	Park	Limestone Creek Natural Area Kayak Launch & Trailhead	Indiantown Rd Jupiter, FL 33458
Figure A, 6	Religious Facility	Church of God	18051 Limestone Creek Road Jupiter, FL 33458

Map Location	Facility Type	Description	Full Address
Figure A, 7	Cemetery	Cemetery - Jupiter	Washington & Limestone Creek Rd Jupiter, FL 33458
Figure A, 8	Cemetery	Mt. Carmel Baptist Church Cemetery	6823 Church St Jupiter, FL 33458
Figure A, 9	Religious Facility	Mt. Carmel Baptist Church	6823 Church Street Jupiter, FL 33458
Figure A, 10	Park	Limestone Creek	18301 Limestone Creek Rd Jupiter, FL 33458
Figure A, 11	Park	Jupiter Community Park	3377 Church St Jupiter, FL 33458
Figure A, 12+13	School	The Learning Center At The Els Center of Excellence	18370 Limestone Creek Rd Jupiter, FL 33458
Figure A, 14	Park	North Jupiter Flatwoods Natural Area	3377 Church St Jupiter, FL 33458
Figure C, 15	School	South Fork High School	10000 SW Bulldog Way Stuart, FL 34997
Figure D, 16	Religious Facility	Tropical Farms Baptist Church	1555 SW Kanner Highway Stuart, FL 34997
Figure D, 17	Park	Halpatiokee Regional Park & South Fork Paddling Trail	8303 SW Lost River Rd Stuart, FL 34997
Figure D, 18	Park	Tropical Farms Park	8446 SW Tropical Ave Stuart, FL 34997
Figure D, 19	Cultural Facility	CSA International Inc. Library	8502 SW Kansas Ave Stuart, FL 34997
Figure D, 20	Fire Station	Martin County Fire Department And Rescue Station 22 (Tropical Farms)	8446 SW Tropical Ave Stuart, FL 34997
Figure D, 21	Park	Atlantic Ridge Preserve State Park (Main Entrance)	8060 SE Paulson Ave Stuart, FL 34997
Figure D, 22	Park	St. Lucie South Recreation Area & Boat Ramp	2221 SW Locks Rd Stuart, FL 34990
Figure D, 23	Park	St. Lucie Lock North Public Use Area - Visitor Center	2170 Canal St Stuart, FL 34997
Figure D, 24	Park	Hosford Park & Boat Ramp	SE Gaines Ave Stuart, FL 34997
Figure D, 25	Park	Phipps Park & Boat Ramp	SW Locks Road Stuart, FL 34997

Map Location	Facility Type	Description	Full Address
Figure D, 26	Park	I-95 Trail	SW Citrus Blvd Palm City, FL 34990
Figure D, 27	Park	Oxbow Park	6800 SW Garnett Dr Stuart, FL 34997
Figure D, 28	Park	Delaplane Park	749 SW Linden Ln Stuart, FL 34997
Figure E, 29	Religious Facility	Life Quest Church	3998 SW Leighton Farm Avenue Palm City, FL 34990
Figure E, 30+31	School	New Hope Academy	3900 SW Citrus Blvd Palm City, FL 34990
Figure E, 32	Religious Facility	New Hope Fellowship Church of The Nazarene	3900 SW 48th Avenue Palm City, FL 34990
Figure E, 33	Religious Facility	Aldersgate United Methodist Church	5200 Southwest Martin Highway Palm City, FL 34990
Figure D, 34	Religious Facility	Palm City Presbyterian Church	2700 SW Martin Highway Palm City, FL 34990
Figure D, 35	Healthcare Facility	Dermatology Associates	3654 SW 30th Avenue Palm City, FL 34990
Figure D, 36	Healthcare Facility	Palm City Nursing & Rehab Center	2505 SW Martin Highway Palm City, FL 34990
Figure D, 37	School	Hidden Oaks Middle School	2801 SW Martin Highway Palm City, FL 34990
Figure D, 38+39	School	The Learning Cove Preschool	3001 SW Mill Creek Way Palm City, FL 34990
Figure D, 40	Healthcare Facility	All About Kids Pediatrics Inc	3573 SW Corporate Parkway Palm City, FL 34990
Figure D, 41	Government Building	U S Post Office - Palm City Carrier Annex	3505 SW Corporate Pkwy Palm City, FL 34990
Figure D, 42	Healthcare Facility	Allergy & Asthma Care of Palm Beaches	3228 SW Martin Downs Boulevard, Suite 200 Palm City, FL 34990
Figure D, 43	Healthcare Facility	Advanced Allergy Asthma Sinus Care	3228 SW Martin Downs Boulevard Palm City, FL 34990
Figure D, 44	Healthcare Facility	Martin Family Care & Rehab (Palm City)	3066 SW Martin Downs Boulevard Palm City, FL 34990

Map Location	Facility Type	Description	Full Address
Figure D, 45	Healthcare Facility	South Fl Orthopedics	3087 SW Martin Downs Boulevard Palm City, FL 34990
Figure D, 46	Government Building	Martin County Tax Collector	3003 SW Martin Downs Blvd Palm City, FL 34990
Figure E, 47	School	Citrus Grove Elementary	2527 SW Citrus Blvd Palm City, FL 34990
Figure E, 48	Park	Citrus Grove Park	2507 SW Citrus Blvd Palm City, FL 34990
Figure E, 49	Cultural Facility	McCowan Gallery	1995 SW St. Andrews Dr Palm City, FL 34990
Figure E, 50	Park	C-23 Canal (Boat Ramp Park)	SW Boatramp Ave Palm City, FL 34990
Figure F, 51	Fire Station	St. Lucie County Fire Department And Rescue Station 13 (Becker Rd)	201 SE Becker Rd Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure F, 52	Religious Facility	Port St. Lucie Church of The Nazarene	121 Southwest Kestor Drive Port St. Lucie, FL 34953
Figure F, 53	Religious Facility	Grapevine Community UMC	4311 SW Darwin Boulevard Port St. Lucie, FL 34953
Figure F, 54	Park	Regional Park	SE Southbend Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure F, 55	Park	Jessica Clinton Park	3200 SE Southbend Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure F, 56	Park	Spruce Bluff Preserve	611 SE Dar Ln Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure F, 57	Religious Facility	Port St. Lucie Seventh-Day	320 SW Tulip Boulevard Port St. Lucie, FL 34953
Figure F, 58	Religious Facility	Central Baptist Church	202 SW Tulip Boulevard Port St. Lucie, FL 34953
Figure F, 59	Fire Station	St. Lucie County Fire Department And Rescue Station 10 (Dalton Cir)	777 SW Dalton Cir Port St. Lucie, FL 34953
Figure F, 60	Park	C-24 Canal Park	500 SE Oakridge Dr Port St. Lucie, FL 34984

Map Location	Facility Type	Description	Full Address
Figure F, 61+62	School	Achievers Institute of Science, Art, and Technology	2601 SW Port St. Lucie Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34953
Figure F, 63	Community Center	COA of St. Lucie County	2501 SW Bayshore Dr Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure F, 64	Religious Facility	All Nations Life Development Christian Church	862 SW Glenview Court Port St. Lucie, FL 34953
Figure F, 65	Park	Fred Cook Park	400 SE Glenwood Dr Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure F, 66	Healthcare Facility	Kids Place Pediatrics	466 SW Port St. Lucie Boulevard Port St. Lucie, FL 34953
Figure F, 67	School	Acceleration Academy	329 SE Port St. Lucie Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure F, 68	Government Building	City of Port St. Lucie Municipal Complex	121 SW Port St. Lucie Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure F, 69	Healthcare Facility	Hospital Without Walls of Port St. Lucie	201 SW Port St. Lucie Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure F, 70	Community Center	VVA Chapter 566	2195 SE Airoso Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure F, 71	Community Center	City of Port St. Lucie Community Center	2195 SE Airoso Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure F, 72	Law Enforcement	Port St. Lucie Police Department	121 SW Port St. Lucie Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure F, 73	Religious Facility	St. James Orthodox Church	2201 Southeast Airoso Boulevard Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure F, 74	Park	Turtle Run Park	1945 SW Cameo Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34953
Figure G, 75	Religious Facility	Del Rio Community Church	1204 SW Del Rio Boulevard Port St. Lucie, FL 34953
Figure F, 76	Religious Facility	Nativity Episcopal Church	1151 SW Del Rio Boulevard Port St. Lucie, FL 34953
Figure G, 77	School	Bayshore Elementary School	1661 SW Bayshore Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure G, 78	School	St. Lucie West K-8 School	1501 SW Cashmere Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34986

Map Location	Facility Type	Description	Full Address
Figure G, 79	Park	William Mcchesney Park	1585 SW Cashmere Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 80	Religious Facility	St. Lucie Presbyterian Church	1390 SW Dorchester Street Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure G, 81	School	St. Lucie West Centennial High	1485 SW Cashmere Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 82	Religious Facility	Cornerstone Baptist Church	301 SW West Virginia Drive Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure G, 83	Healthcare Facility	Grema Medical Service	1362 SW Bayshore Boulevard Port St. Lucie, FL 34984
Figure G, 84	Park	Jaycee Park	1301 SW Bayshore Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure G, 85	Religious Facility	Grace Lutheran Church	555 SW Cashmere Boulevard Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 86	Religious Facility	Sunlight Community Church	477 SW Cashmere Boulevard Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 87+88	School	Sunlight Christian Academy	477 SW Cashmere Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 89	Religious Facility	Church of Christ Redeemer	873 Southwest Biltmore Street Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure G, 90	Park	Swan Park	700 SW Swan Ave Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure G, 91+92	School	Kidzone Preschool Academy	500 SW Bethany Drive Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 93	Religious Facility	River of Life	500 SW Bethany Drive Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 94+95	School	St. Lucie Christian Academy	500 SW Bethany Dr Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 96	Religious Facility	Temple Beth El Israel	551 SW Bethany Drive Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 97	Healthcare Facility	Patrick M. Gonzalez, MD	1420 SW St. Lucie West Boulevard, Suite 102 Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 98	Healthcare Facility	Heart And Family Institute of Port St. Lucie	1420 SW St. Lucie West Boulevard, Suite 103 Port St. Lucie, FL 34986

Map Location	Facility Type	Description	Full Address
Figure G, 99+100	School	Southeastern Military Academy	638 SW Biltmore St Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure G, 101	Healthcare Facility	Icare Radiology	451 SW Bethany Drive, Suite 102 Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 102	Healthcare Facility	Stuart Oncology Associates	451 SW Bethany Drive, Suite 100 Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 103	Healthcare Facility	Abc Pediatrics of St. Lucie	437 SW Bethany Drive Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 104	Healthcare Facility	Lewis Health Institute	1310 SW St. Lucie West Boulevard Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 105	Healthcare Facility	Access Health Care Physicians	1100 SW St. Lucie West Boulevard, Suite 209 Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 106	Healthcare Facility	Medical Consultants of Palm Beach	672 SW Prima Vista Boulevard, Suite 101 Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure G, 107	Healthcare Facility	X Press Urgent Care	672 SW Prima Vista, Suite 102 Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure G, 108	Religious Facility	Divine Anointing Worship Center	402 SW Hibiscus St Port St. Lucie, FL 34953
Figure G, 109	Healthcare Facility	Martin Health System	1095 NW St. Lucie West Boulevard Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 110	Healthcare Facility	Rankin, Lisa MD	499 NW Prima Vista Boulevard, Suite 105 Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure G, 111	School	Renaissance Charter School of St. Lucie	300 NW Cashmere Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 112	Park	Girl Scout Friendship Park	315 NW Heather St Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure G, 113	School	West Gate K-8 School	1050 SW Cashmere Blvd Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure G, 114	Religious Facility	Lighthouse Chapel	6681 Northwest Selvitz Road Port St. Lucie, FL 34983

Map Location	Facility Type	Description	Full Address
Figure G, 115	School	Parkway Elementary School	7000 NW Selvitz Rd Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure G, 116	Park	Charles E. Ray Park	5626 NW Manville Rd Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure G, 117	Park	Ian T. Zook Park	5600 NW Manville Dr Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure G, 118	Park	Torino Regional Park	W Blanton Blvd & NW Volucia Dr Port St. Lucie, FL 34986
Figure H, 119	Park	Milner Drive Tot Lot	5160 NW Milner Dr Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure H, 120	Fire Station	St. Lucie County Fire Department	5160 NW Milner Dr Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure H, 121	Healthcare Facility	Port St. Lucie Lab	5150 NW Milner Drive Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure H, 122	Government Building	St. Lucie County Health Department	5150 NW Milner Dr Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
Figure H, 123	Law Enforcement	St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office - Headquarters	4700 W Midway Rd Fort Pierce, FL 34981
Figure H, 124	Government Building	U S Post Office - Fort Pierce	5000 W Midway Rd Fort Pierce, FL 34981
Figure H, 125	Healthcare Facility	New Horizons of Treasure Coast - Mental Health Center	4500 W Midway Rd Fort Pierce, FL 34981
Figure H, 126	Park	Gordy Road Recreation Area	3636 Gordy Rd Fort Pierce, FL 34945
Figure H, 127	Park	George E Lestrangle Natural Area	4911 Ralls Rd Fort Pierce, FL 34981
Figure H, 128	Park	Ten Mile Creek Preserve	3401 Gordy Rd Fort Pierce, FL 34945
Figure H, 129	Religious Facility	Westside Baptist Church	3361 South Jenkins Road Fort Pierce, FL 34981
Figure H, 130	Intermodal Center	Greyhound Bus Station	7150 Okeechobee Rd Fort Pierce, FL 34945

FIGURE 2-4: Key Map For Community Focal Points

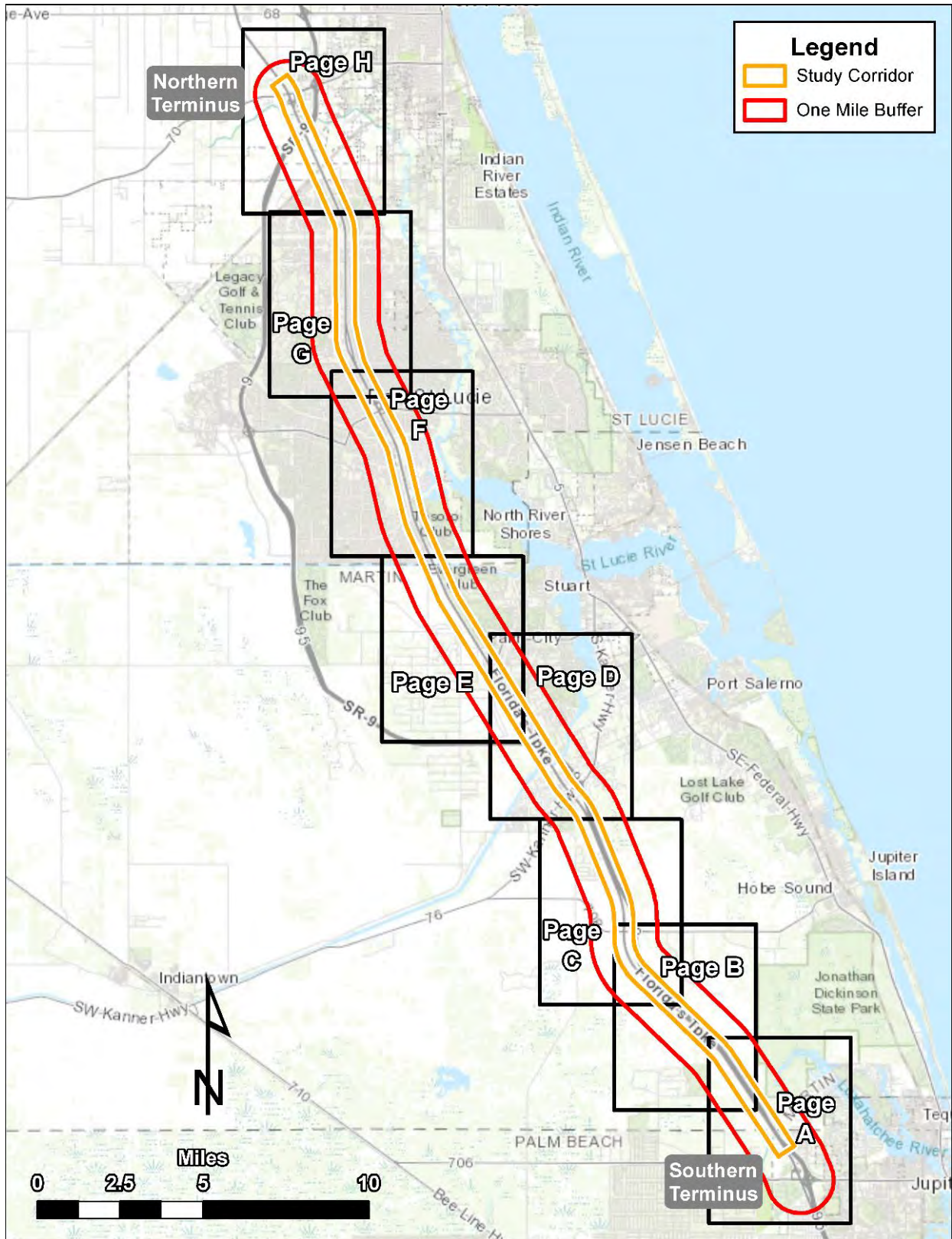


FIGURE 2-4A: Community Focal Points

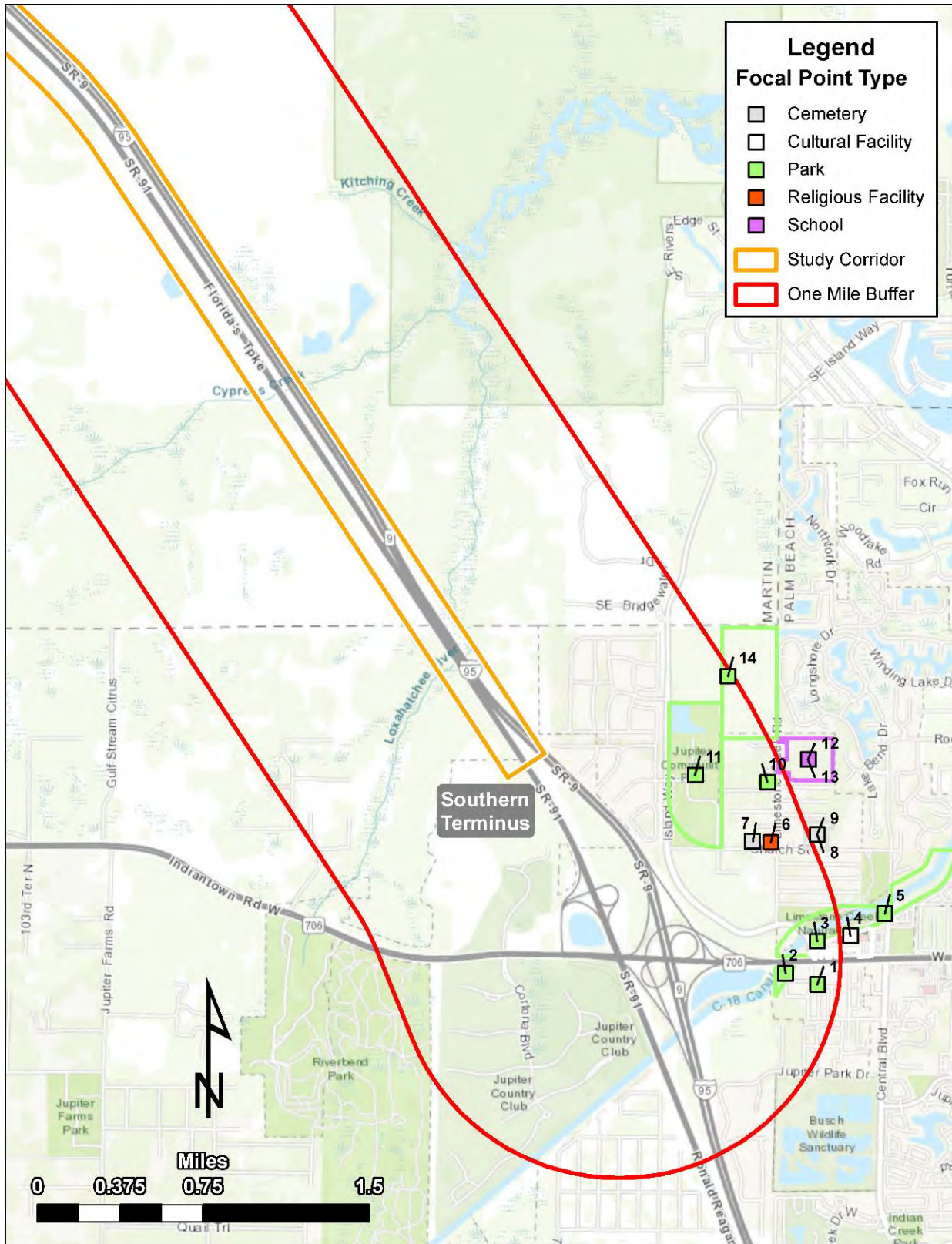


FIGURE 2-4B: Community Focal Points

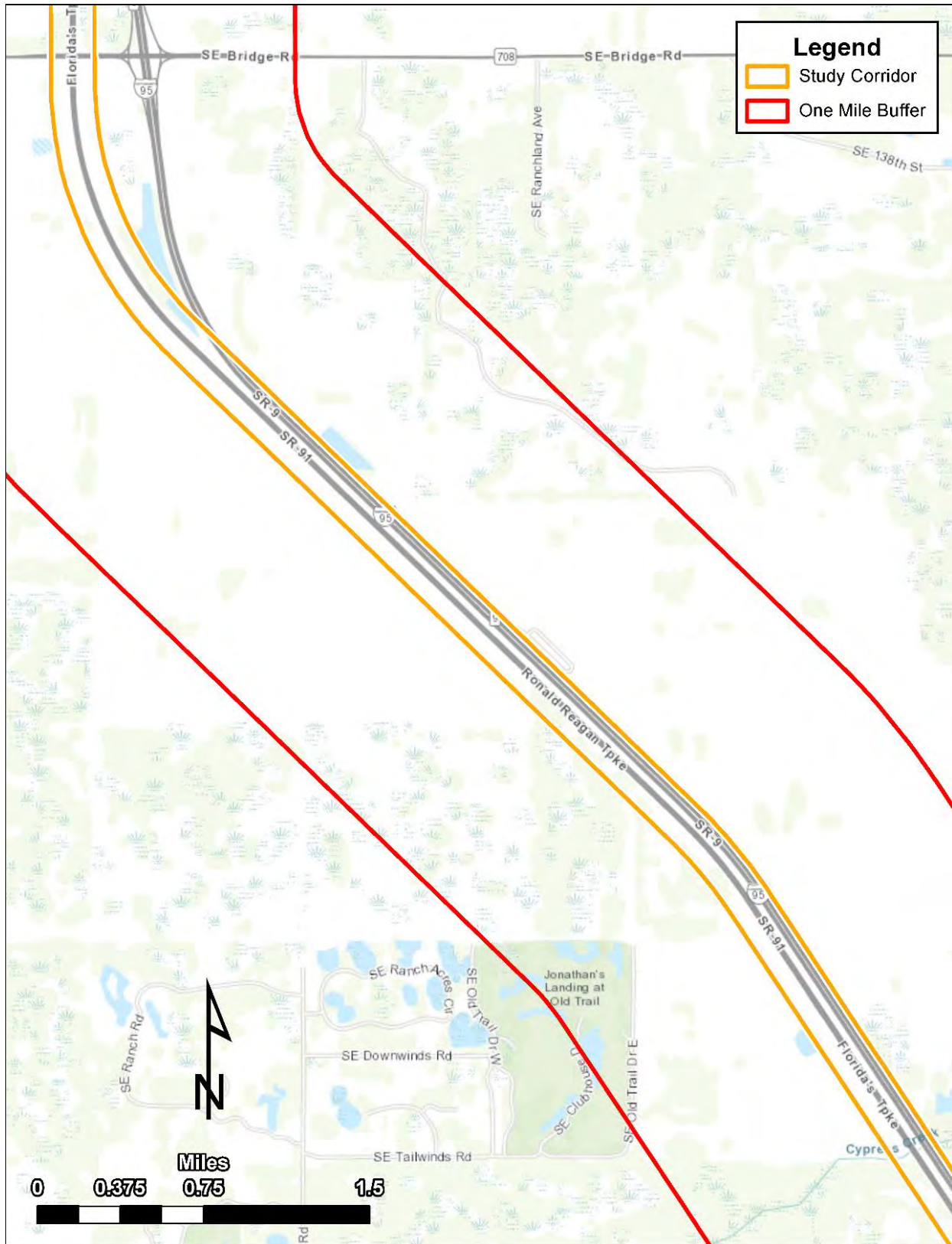


FIGURE 2-4C: Community Focal Points

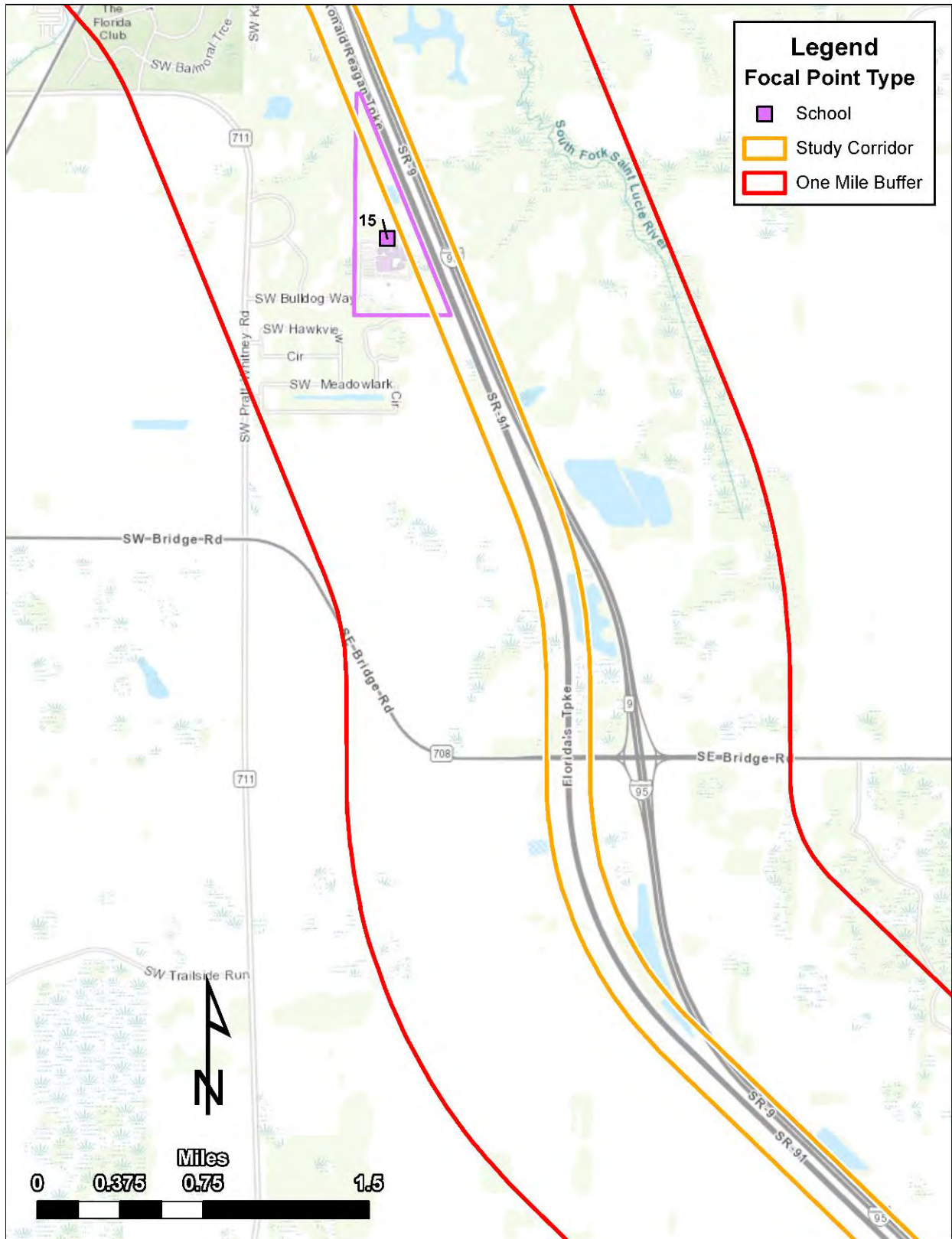


FIGURE 2-4D: Community Focal Points

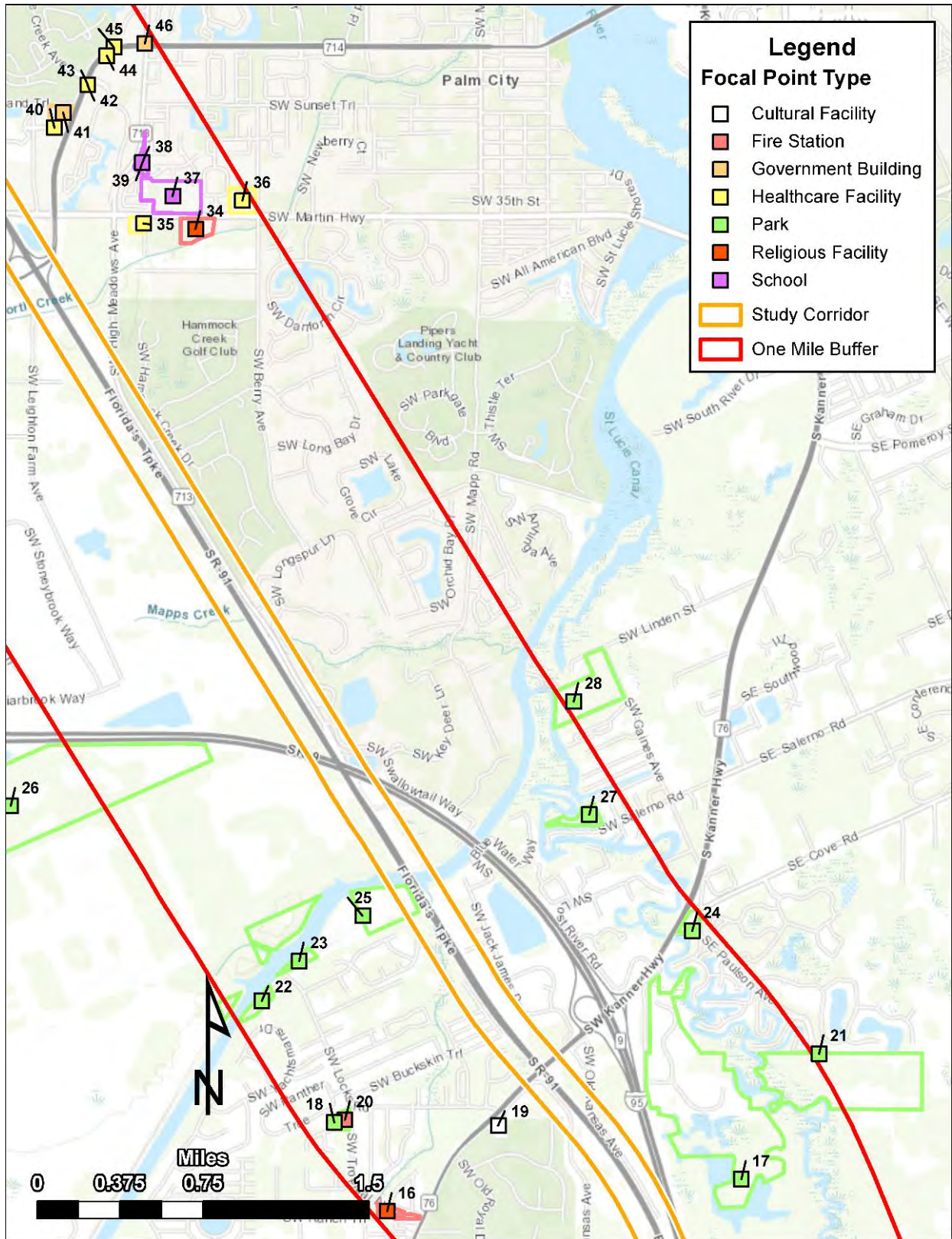


FIGURE 2-4E: Community Focal Points

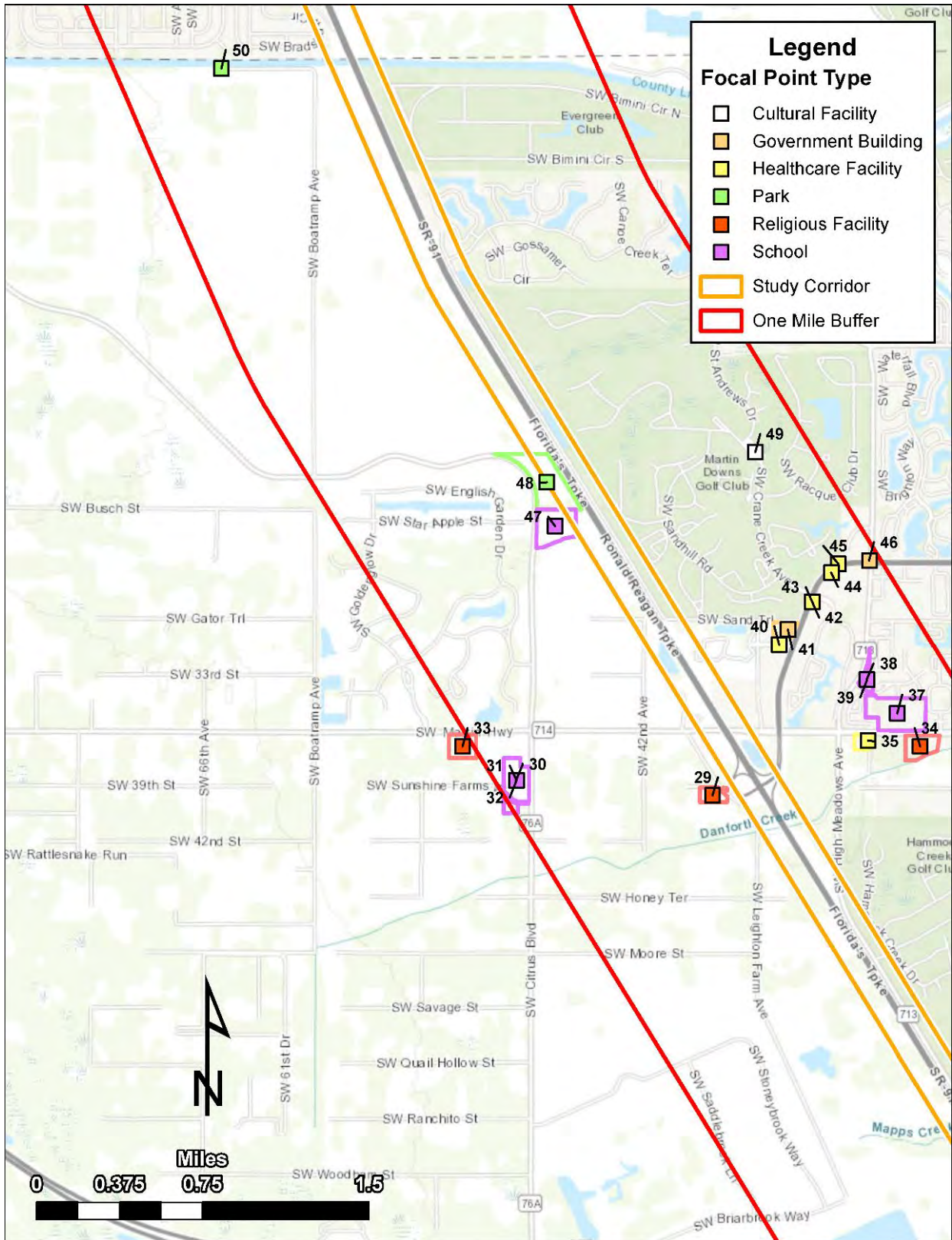


FIGURE 2-4F: Community Focal Points

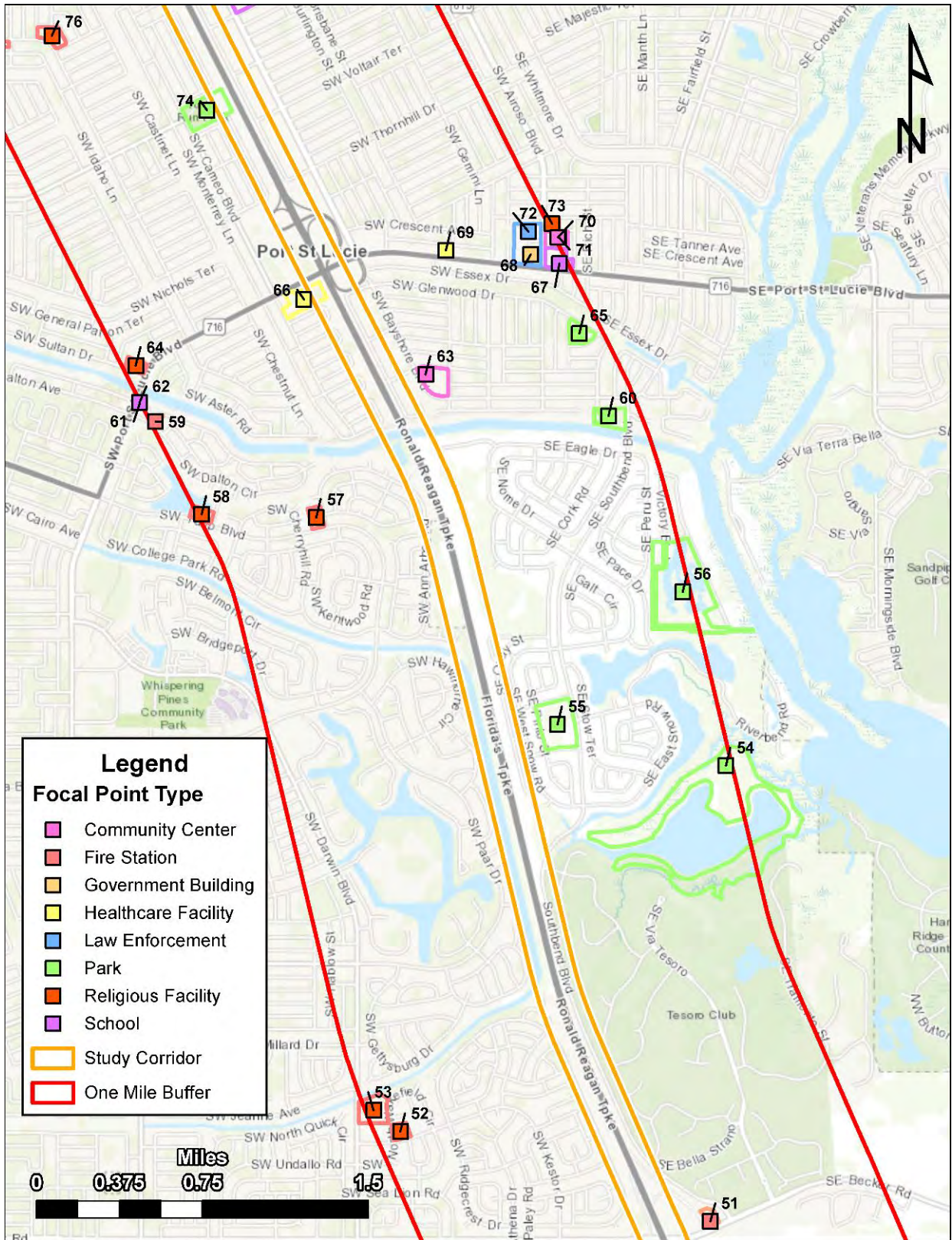


FIGURE 2-4G: Community Focal Points

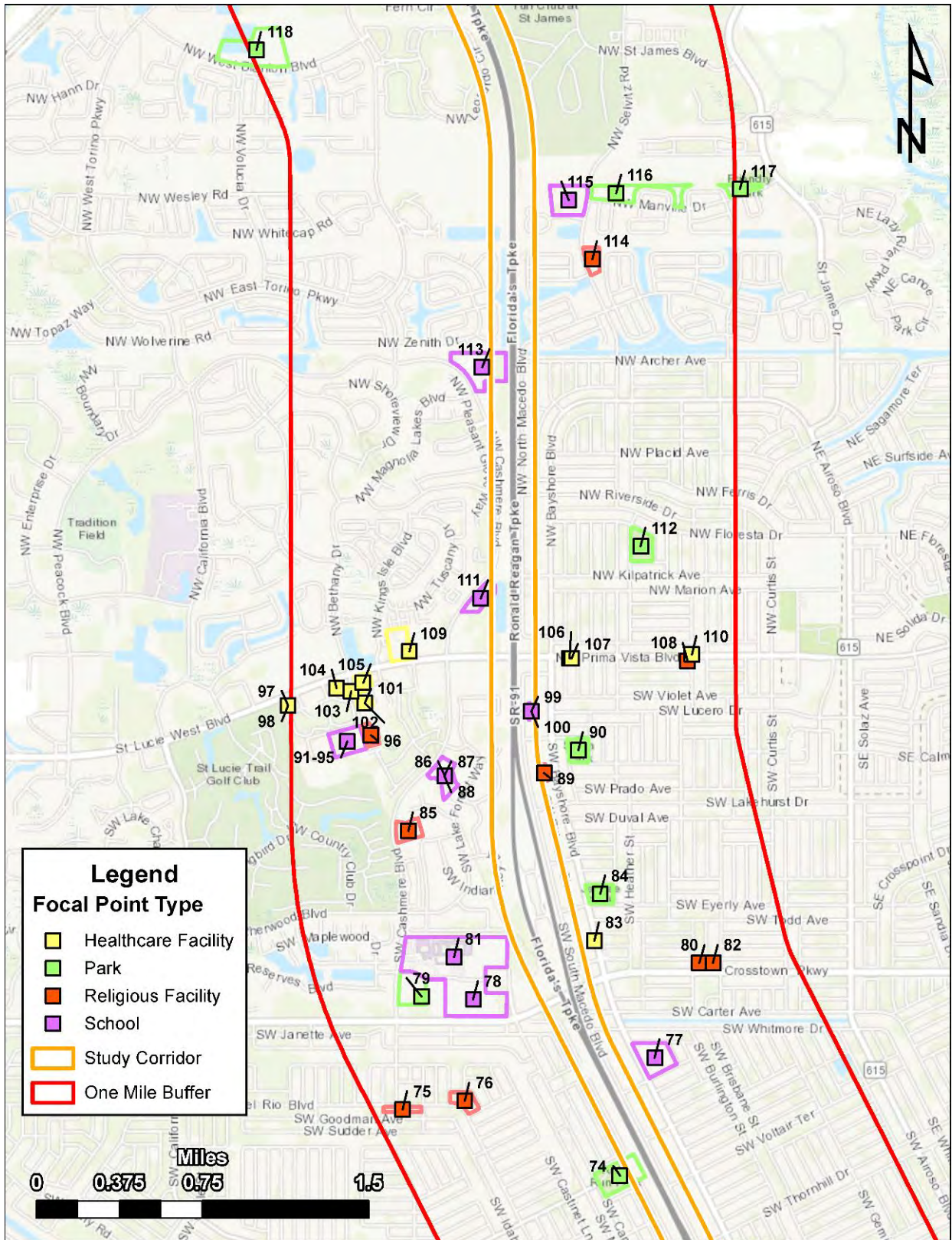
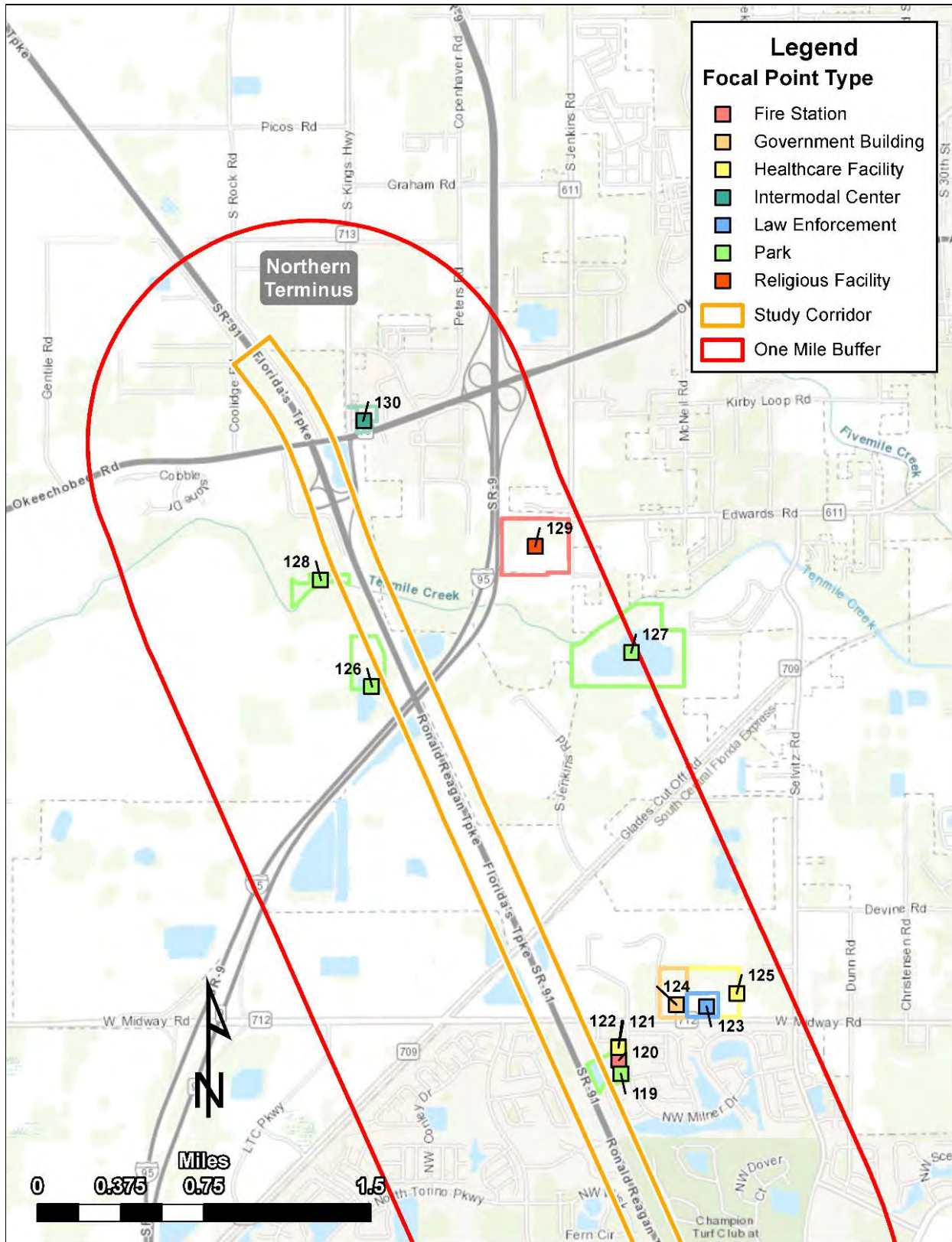


FIGURE 2-4H: Community Focal Points



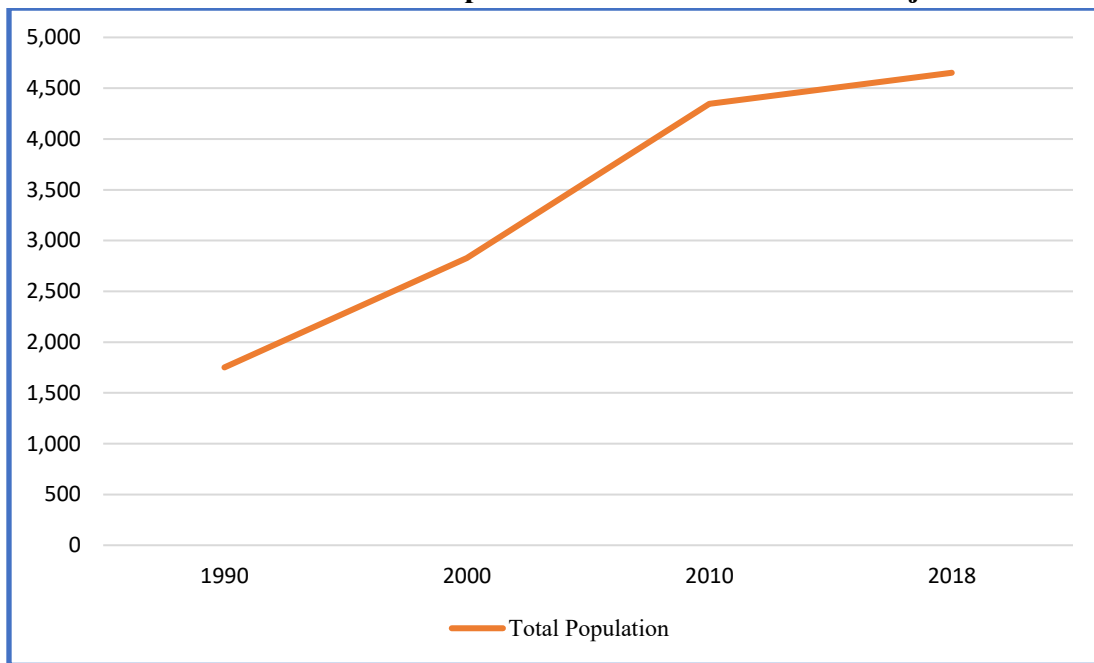
2.4 Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics and trends were analyzed within a one-mile buffer around the project area. A more focused analysis of the demographics of communities as identified by the US Census adjacent to the corridor is discussed in **Section 4.0**. Information from the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) screening prepared for this project, including the *Sociocultural Data Report*, was used to develop the following sections. The *Sociocultural Data Report* is attached in **Appendix A**.

2.4.1 Population

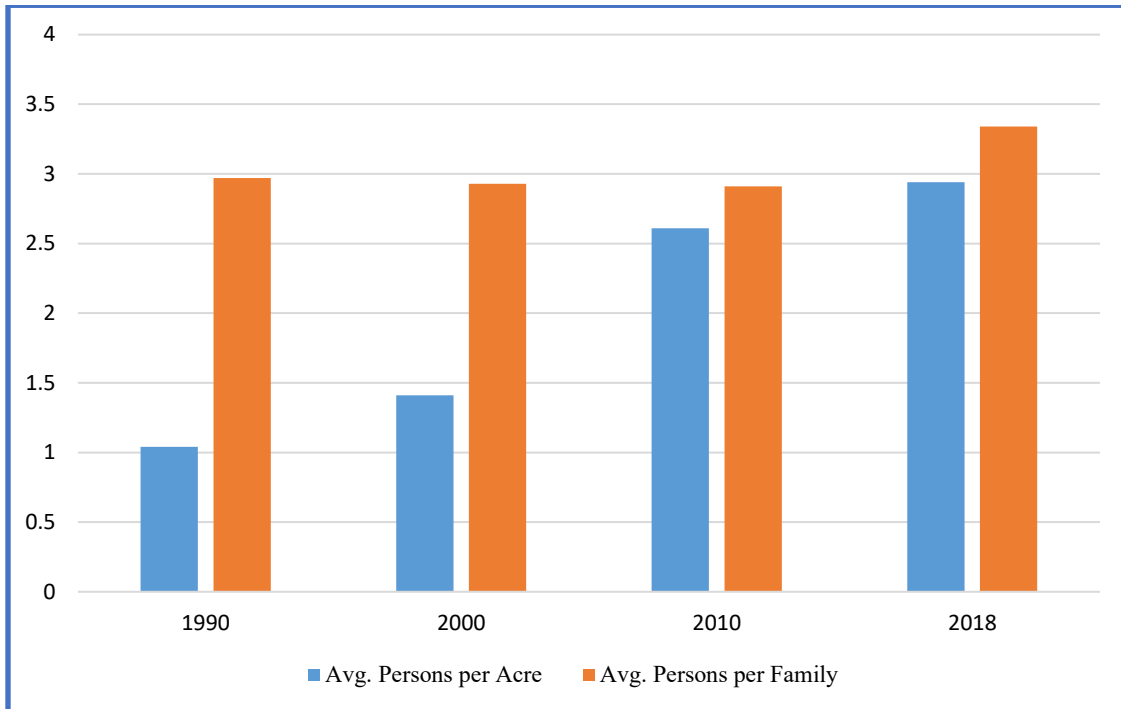
The population within the one-mile project buffer totaled approximately 4,652 persons in 2018. The population within this buffer area has trended slightly upward over the last 28-year period, averaging approximately 1.34% percent growth per year as shown in **Figure 2-5**. The population density within the area is approximately 2.94 persons per acre. The average family size has also trended upward from 2.97 persons in 1990 to 3.34 persons in 2018, signifying this area has relatively small, but growing, households as shown in **Figure 2-6**.

FIGURE 2-5: Total Population Within One Mile of Project



Source: US Census Bureau

FIGURE 2-6: Average Persons Per Acre And Family Within One Mile of Project



Source: US Census Bureau

2.4.2 Housing

The number of homes and households in the corridor has remained relatively the same, as well as the proportion of owner versus rental properties within a 500 feet buffer around study area. The median housing value within the study area has steadily risen over the last 28 years. On a compound annual basis, the median home values of the Census tracts in the study area have increased by 5.8% over the last 28 years. The renter occupied households increased by 1.2% annually and owner occupied units increased by 1.5% since 1990 to 2018. There are 56 occupied housing units without a vehicle, which is 3.38% of the households in the study area. **Table 2-4** summarizes housing trends within the study area.

TABLE 2-4: Housing Trends

Housing	1990	2000	2010	2018
Total Housing	781	1,186	1,906	1,910
Units per Acre	0.30	0.42	0.76	0.74
Total Single Family	584	1,070	1,606	1,695
Total Multi-family	49	91	207	190
Mobile Home Units	18	24	30	24
Total Owner-Occupied Units	18	959	1,312	1,293
Total Renter-Occupied Units	124	129	342	363
Total Vacant Units	126	97	252	253
Median Housing Value	\$122,800	\$93,100	\$220,250	\$212,650
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	12	31	39	56

Source: US Census Bureau

2.4.3 Corridor Diversity

The racial profile of the one-mile project buffer is primarily comprised of white population groups as displayed in **Table 2-5**. However, the trend over the last 28 years shows a decrease in white population with an increase in black/African American and Hispanic/Latino in the overall project area.

TABLE 2-5: Racial Comparison of Study Area

Race	1990	2000	2010	2018
White	95.95%	89.49%	77.47%	75.45%
Black/African American	2.68%	5.84%	14.43%	17.43%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.02%
Asian	0.63%	0.96%	1.91%	2.88%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.17%	0.14%	0.28%	0.45%
Hispanic/Latino	3.37%	6.05%	15.63%	14.66%
Other	0.51%	3.43%	5.82%	3.72%

Source: US Census Bureau

2.4.4 Income

The median family income in 2018 within the one-mile project buffer (\$64,988) is \$10,000 to \$12,000 less than the median family income in Martin (\$76,010) and Palm Beach (\$74,536) Counties. However, the median family income in St. Lucie County (\$58,022) is lower than the median family income within the one-mile project buffer area. Also of note, the population as well as households below the poverty level in the study area have been trending upward over the last two decades in all three counties. These low-income populations typically have limited transportation mobility capacity and/or options and have a higher propensity to use public transit or non-motorized travel. **Table 2-6** summarizes income statistics within the study area.

TABLE 2-6: Income within the Study Area

Income	1990	2000	2010	2018
Median Family Income	\$36,173	\$48,102	\$64,245	\$75,875
Population below Poverty Level	6%	5.63%	9.18%	8.64%
Households below Poverty Level	5.20%	5.33%	8.52%	9.12%
Households with Public Assistance	2.75%	1.56%	1.15%	2.29%

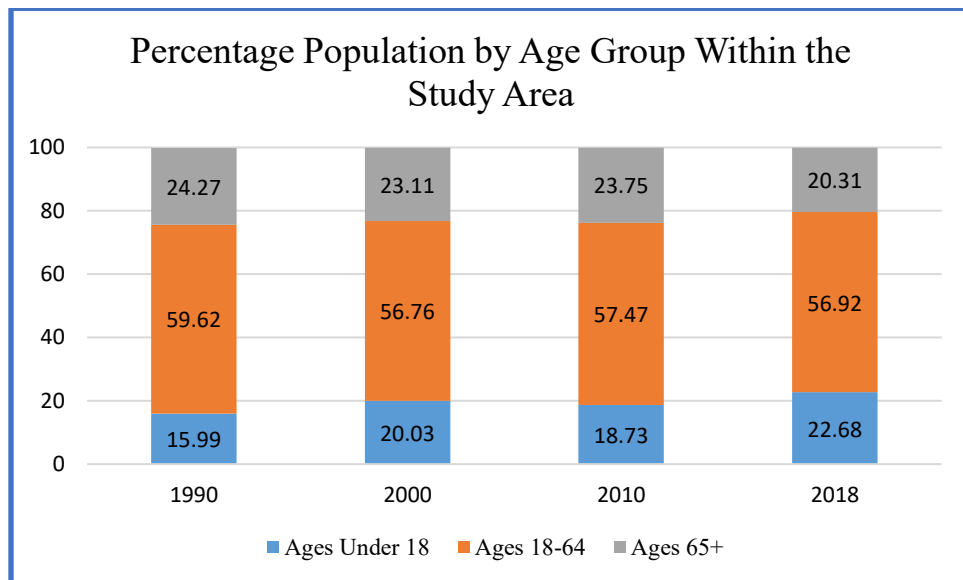
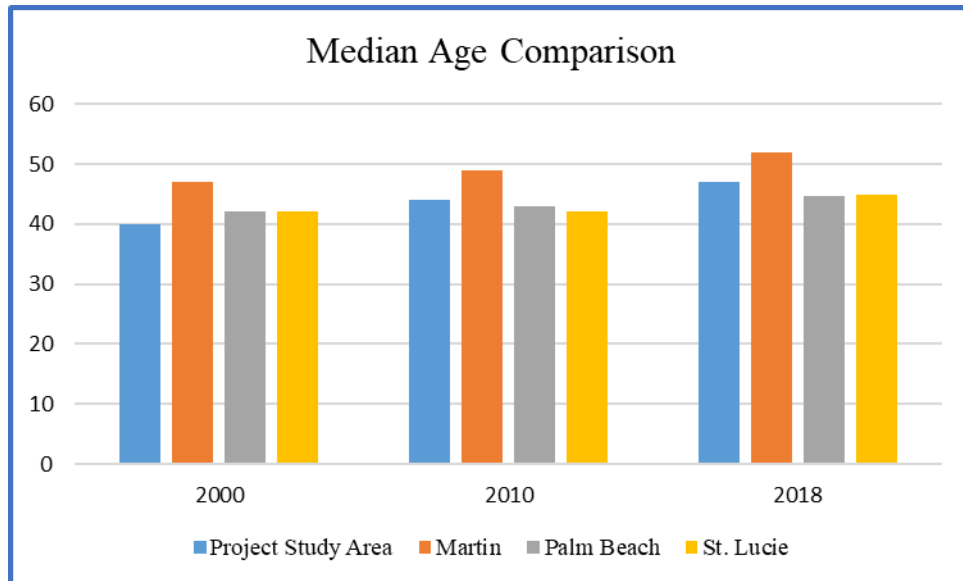
Source: US Census Bureau

2.4.5 Age Distribution

In 2018, the median age for individuals in the corridor area was 47 years old, which is the average of Martin, Palm Beach and St. Lucie Counties. **Figure 2-7** summarizes the median age comparison

over the three counties and within the study area. Over 20% of the corridor population is under the age of 18 and about 23% percent are over the age of 64. Typically, these age groups rely on alternative transportation modes such as Transportation Disadvantaged, micro-mobility options, and public transportation.

FIGURE 2-7: Median Age and Population Distribution



Source: US Census Bureau

2.4.6 Education

Table 2-7 provides a summary of the education levels for the one-mile buffer surrounding the project. The percentage of residents within the one-mile buffer that are high school graduates or higher (87.72%) closely reflects the graduate rates in Martin (90.55%), Palm Beach (88.20%), and St. Lucie (86.12%) counties. The percentage of college graduates or higher within the one-mile buffer (25.96%) is lower than that of the Martin (33.04%) and Palm Beach (35.69%) Counties. However, it is higher than St. Lucie (20.33%) County at the north end of the project. Education attainment tends to influence earnings and employment rates. For those populations with lower educational attainment, lower earnings may influence lifestyle choices, such as the ability to own a personal vehicle.

TABLE 2-7: Education Attainment

Age 25 And Older	1990	2000	2010	2018
Less than 9th Grade	4.07%	3.38%	4.32%	5.71%
9th to 12th Grade No Diploma	15.20%	11.52%	8.43%	6.51%
High School Graduate or Higher	80.73	85.10%	87.21%	87.72%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	16.86%	20.80%	23.13%	25.96%

Source: US Census Bureau

2.5 Transportation Infrastructure and Services

The FTE identified the need to widen this portion of Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) to add capacity that will accommodate future traffic volumes of freight and passenger vehicles linked to the projected growth in population and industry for the year 2045. Florida's Turnpike is also a major evacuation route for South Florida, and improving the capacity and technology of the corridor can assist the State of Florida during hurricane evacuation events in South Florida.

2.6 Future Trends

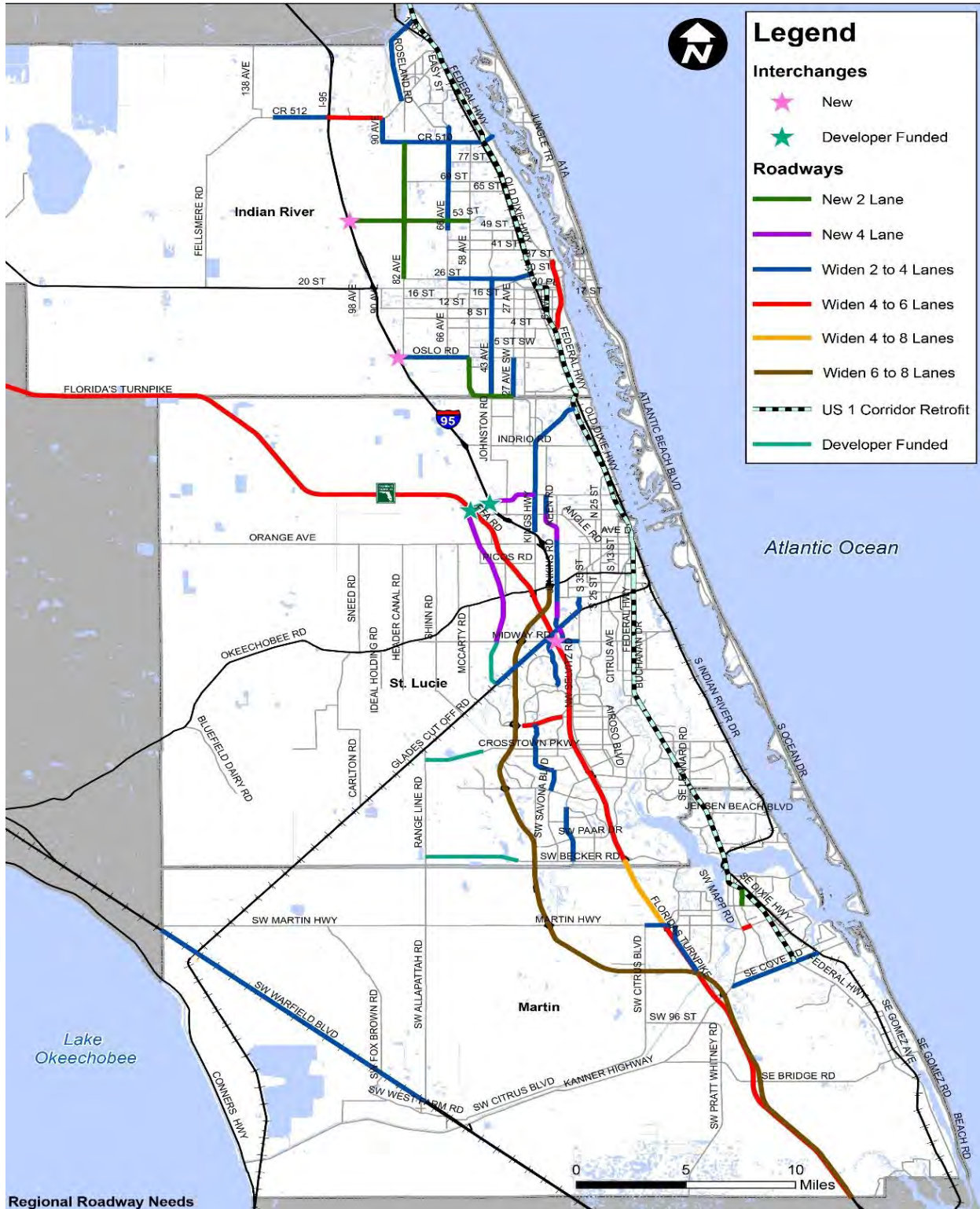
The Turnpike Mainline is a major north-south tolled facility connecting South Florida, Central Florida, and the I-75 corridor in the center of the state. Mobility demand for these connections is expected to continue to grow steadily in the future. Within the project area, the Turnpike also facilitates connections between two Freight Logistics Zones in St. Lucie County around the Treasure Coast International Airport and the Port of Ft. Pierce, and a 1,200-acre Intermodal Logistics Center located just north of the airport. These facilities will have the potential of significantly increasing freight traffic to and from these areas in northern St. Lucie County. An increase in freight traffic throughout the project corridor will place strains on the capacity of the

existing roadway network, and further reduce the safety of this stretch of roadway. The Florida's Turnpike Enterprise document entitled *Florida Traffic Trends Report, July 2015*, identifies the need to widen the mainline from four to six lanes by 2040 from Jupiter (MP 116) to Stuart (MP 133), by 2030 from Stuart (MP 133) to Port. St. Lucie (MP 142) and by 2035 from Port St. Lucie (MP 142) to Ft. Pierce (MP 152). In addition, improvements at the SW Port St. Lucie Boulevard (MP 142) interchange are currently needed to relieve congestion. The *Draft Project Traffic Forecast Memorandum* (PTFM) prepared specifically for this project documents the process used to develop future traffic volumes on the Turnpike Mainline using approved computer traffic models. In summary, the PTFM states that by the year 2045 much of the mainline will require four travel lanes in each direction south of SE Becker Road, and three travel lanes in each direction north of SE Becker Road.

The 2040 Treasure Coast Regional Long Range Transportation Plan (RLRTP) created a regional overlay and combined the regional projects from the local transportation plans for Martin, St. Lucie and Indian River Counties to create one long-term transportation plan for the regional transportation network as shown in **Figure 2-8**. The 2040 RLRTP is complementary to each plan, with each Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) focused on the community/county level and the RLRTP focused on the regional transportation network. The plan identified projects to meet transportation needs and community goals pertaining to land use, economic development, environment (natural, human, and cultural), traffic demand, safety, public health, and social needs.

The Palm Beach Transportation Planning Agency (TPA) identified the Turnpike as a major regional facility that carries truck traffic transporting goods in the 2045 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP). Like that of the 2040 RLRTP, the plan was developed through a collaborative and transparent public involvement process. The TPA supports economic vitality through efficient freight and goods movement and included the Turnpike widening project in the LRTP.

FIGURE 2-8: 2040 Regional Long Range Transportation Plan



3.0 Potential Sociocultural Effects

Both the direct and indirect potential sociocultural effects anticipated from the proposed mainline improvements were reviewed. Direct project effects are changes in the community that occur as a result of implementing a project (e.g. business displacement caused by acquisition of right-of-way). Indirect effects occur over time and may extend beyond the project’s study area (e.g., changes in community cohesion, land use changes).

The project corridor was reviewed by state and Federal regulatory agencies through Florida’s Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Process. **Table 3-1** summarizes the degree of effect assigned by these agencies reviewing potential sociocultural effects for the project. The following sections summarize the potential effects for each sociocultural issue.

TABLE 3-1: Degree of Effect By Agencies

	Land Use	Social	Farmlands	Economic	Aesthetics	Mobility
Florida’s Turnpike Enterprise	Minimal	Moderate	Moderate	Enhanced	Minimal	Enhanced
FL Dept. of Economic Opportunity	N/A			N/A		
US EPA		Substantial				
Natural Resources Conservation Service			Moderate			

3.1 Social

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) commented that there are significant low-income, minority, linguistically isolated, and other special populations in the project corridor. This report identified the special population groups to address possible effects. Public outreach was conducted to engage and solicit input from all residents in the project area, including these special populations. USEPA requested that a 1/4-mile buffer distance be applied using the data provided by the Environmental Screening Tool (EST) in addition to the 500 feet buffer used for the study. The results of this review are summarized below.

Within the 1/4-mile assessment area, there are eleven (11) parcels of public land, twelve (12) existing recreational trails, five (5) schools, five (5) religious centers, and 36 census block groups. The average housing vacancy rate within these block groups is approximately 13 percent; however, vacancy rates of individual block groups range from 6.1 percent to 22.5 percent. The average rate of limited English proficiency (LEP) among the assessment area's block groups is 2.5 percent; however, LEP rates among individual block groups range from zero (0) to ten (10) percent. Within the assessment area, 150 Census Blocks group have identified minority populations greater than 40 percent.

The USEPA also recommended that the project comply with Executive Order 13166, *Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency* and Executive Order 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*. Accommodations for limited English proficiency was provided during public involvement outreach and engagement efforts. Additionally, a noise study report and air quality screening report are being developed as part of the PD&E study, which complies with Executive Order 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* per the PD&E Manual.

Public outreach included two public information meetings – one in Stuart, Florida and the other in Port St. Lucie. Public notifications were sent to 2,873 property owners and 1,077 occupants/tenants in the study area. Between the two meetings, 104 people attended.

The preferred alternative for the mainline envisions constructing the improvements in such a way as to “hold” the east side of the current typical section in order to accommodate the existing Florida Gas Transmission (FGT) pipeline. All lane additions are expected to be constructed within the existing right-of-way for the mainline. Therefore, no physical impacts or relocations are expected to residents or businesses adjacent to the existing mainline. Discussion about any potential impacts and feasible mitigation to noise and air quality levels are found in separate technical documents as part of this PD&E study.

Additionally, there are four existing interchanges within the project limits that are recommended to be improved, and two new interchanges proposed within the study area. While there is some right-of-way acquisition required at each of these six interchange locations, the amount is minimal. Impacts to neighborhoods by the addition of interchange improvements is also expected to be minimal. Moreover, the improved access to the existing four interchanges, and the additional access at the two new proposed interchanges is expected to provide residents with better access to the Turnpike, which may improve economic choices for residents and businesses within the corridor.

The project is not expected to create any new barriers to social interaction for the communities surrounding the project, nor detract from community goals or special designations. The addition of the new interchanges and the improvement of the existing interchanges along the corridor should provide equal or better economic opportunities for residents and businesses in the community as enhanced access to such a significant transportation resource is provided. The improvements will also assist in evacuation of residents and visitors during a hurricane emergency.

The study team prepared a Public Involvement Plan for this project to guide engagement activities throughout the course of the study. One purpose of the plan is to provide opportunities for elected officials, public agencies, local community groups, and interested citizens to learn about the project and to provide comments to the Department. The study team is using many outreach efforts to engage the public, including:

- Project Informational newsletters: Three bilingual newsletters will be prepared for the study in English and Spanish (one at the beginning of study, one prior to the Alternatives Public Information Meetings, and one prior to the Public Hearings). The newsletters will be mailed to everyone on the project mailing list, as well as hand distributed to various locations, as appropriate.
- Project website: A project website has been created and will be maintained with the URL web address of www.TreasureCoastTurnpike.com, which will include project objectives, study map, schedule, study details, contacts, public information activities, etc.
- Visual renderings: Renderings will be prepared for visual explanation of the proposed improvements.
- News releases to the media
- Public notices – legal and display ads for public meetings and the Public Hearings
- Public announcements

- Direct mailing list, comprised of the following groups/individuals:
 - At a minimum, those whose property lies, in whole or in part, within 300 feet of the existing or proposed right-of-way (of each alternative).
 - County and city elected and appointed public officials
 - Florida State Senators in the project area
 - Florida State House of Representatives in the project area
 - U.S. Senators in the project area
 - U.S. House of Representatives in the project area
 - Local elected and appointed officials in the project area
 - Individuals who request to be placed on the mailing list
 - Public and private groups, organizations, agencies, or businesses that request to be placed on the mailing list for this project
 - Homeowners Associations

In addition to the engagement methods above, the project will also hold numerous Public Meetings to give the public opportunities to review and comment on the project's findings. These opportunities include Public Information Meetings, small group meetings in the communities, presentations to local local/regional organizations, and a Public Hearing.

3.2 Land Use

In general, the project has minimal potential for negative effects on the land use aspects of the corridor. Improvements to the mainline can be built within the existing right-of-way. It is expected that right-of-way will need to be acquired for future pond sites and proposed interchanges.

Because of the limited access nature of the mainline, the project should have minimal effects on adjacent future land use. At the existing interchanges, the improved access should help existing and future commercial and residential land use elements. The proposed new interchanges will provide opportunity for land use changes in the interchange area. FTE is coordinating these new interchange access points with the appropriate local governments so that local comprehensive plans and Capital Improvement Plans can be modified, as necessary.

3.3 Economic

The corridor improvements would support economic vitality through freight and goods movement by reducing congestion and improving access at the existing interchanges, and enhancing access through the implementation of the two new interchanges. By improving the connectivity between major trucking and freight routes, rail, ports, and distribution centers, the project will increase the ability to provide goods and products inside and outside the region. This improved connectivity is

expected to translate into job opportunities within the study area to support the freight and logistics centers.

The roadway improvements also create better overall transportation system linkage, as well relieving congestion on the local system thus improving access to these areas for residents living in the surrounding neighborhoods. The project would not negatively affect current transportation modes that serve current special needs population, nor create any disproportionate effects on these populations.

3.4 Mobility

Mobility is the ability of residents to move freely about their community through a variety of transportation modes. Extra emphasis is on providing improved transportation for non-driving and transit dependent populations (i.e. low-income, elderly, disabled, and children) so that normal daily activities can be carried out in their neighborhoods more easily.

The project will improve mobility in the study area by reducing congestion and improving access. The project provides an opportunity to enhance mobility for all modes for the businesses and residents in the area. Local transportation providers have an opportunity to revise and enhance their services in concert with the proposed improvements.

3.5 Aesthetics

Aesthetics generally relates to the visual and auditory environment in the corridor. Aesthetic qualities that tend to be generally pleasing to most communities include, but are not limited to, street trees, scenic views, and streetscaping. As part of this PD&E study, an *Aesthetic Plan Report* has been developed that will provide guidance for aesthetics through the design, construction, and maintenance stages of the project. Florida's Turnpike Enterprise (FTE) has invested heavily in creating a unique aesthetic brand that greatly enhances the traveler's experience using the Mainline Toll System (SR 91). The importance of aesthetics was emphasized when the FTE created the "*Landscape Program Master Plan*" for all Turnpike facilities in Florida. Much of this philosophy to achieve a successful, predictable and efficient Landscape Program developed in this *Landscape Program Master Plan* is being incorporated into this study.

In general, the project will retain the current aesthetic aspects of the corridor, and enhance aesthetics in those areas where improvements are being made, especially in the interchange areas.

3.6 Relocation Potential

A *Conceptual Stage Relocation Plan* has been developed for this project, which outlines the impacts to businesses and residents that may require relocation due to the proposed project. The

purpose of the *Conceptual Stage Relocation Plan* is to identify community characteristics, analyze the impact of the project on the community, and identify residences and businesses that would be affected by the project and any special relocation needs.

Based on interchange design and pond locations/requirements for the proposed widening, the corridor may require additional agricultural land, and business and residential relocations. However, the mainline will not require additional right-of-way, significantly minimizing relocation impacts.

Three residential relocations are anticipated to accommodate the preferred alternative. Two of the residential relocations are located at the interchange between Florida's Turnpike mainline and SW Port St. Lucie Boulevard. The third residential relocation is located at the interchange between Florida's Turnpike mainline and Okeechobee Road (SR 70).

There is one potential business relocation anticipated to accommodate the preferred alternative. The business relocation is located at the interchange between Florida's Turnpike mainline and SW Martin Highway. Information about the anticipated residential and business relocations can be found in the project's *Conceptual Stage Relocation Plan*.

4.0 Community Characteristics

Communities are defined based on the existing land use, physical attributes and demographic characteristics. This delineation assists in defining the unique attributes and needs of the residents and businesses in the areas along the corridor. This allows for a better understanding of affected communities and potential issues to consider in an effort to evaluate the effect of a transportation project on the community. Four communities, as defined by the United States Census, are located within 500 feet of the study area:

- Ft. Pierce
- Jupiter
- Palm City
- Port St. Lucie

The demographic characteristics of the communities in the project corridor were defined to assist in determining the potential project effects and opportunities for improving travel conditions for the area businesses and residents. Understanding where potentially vulnerable populations are located in relation to key destinations help to identify opportunities to better connect residents to places for living, working, and recreating. **Table 4-1** summarizes the 2019 demographic characteristics for the four communities.

TABLE 4-1: 2019 Community Demographic Characteristics

Community	Ft. Pierce	Jupiter	Palm City	Port St. Lucie
Population	46,103	65,791	23,120**	201,846
White (Race)	54.4%	91.1%	95.1%	73.7%
African-American (Race)	38.1%	1.7%	0.8%	18.9%
“Other”*** (Race)	3.7%	3.1%	3.9%	5.4%
Hispanic (Ethnic Group)*	23.0%	14.4%	6%	20.1%
Age 65+*	16.5%	21.9%	29.6%	19.9%
Under Age 18*	24.8%	18.7%	17.8%	22.0%
Persons with a Disability	11.1%	5%	6.8%	9.3%
Owner Occupied Housing	47.2%	73.5%	84.5%	76.8%
Persons in Poverty	32.4%	7.8%	6.3%	10.1%
Median Family Income*	\$30,445	\$82,543	\$78,365	\$57,113

* Source: US Census Bureau (2019 Data)

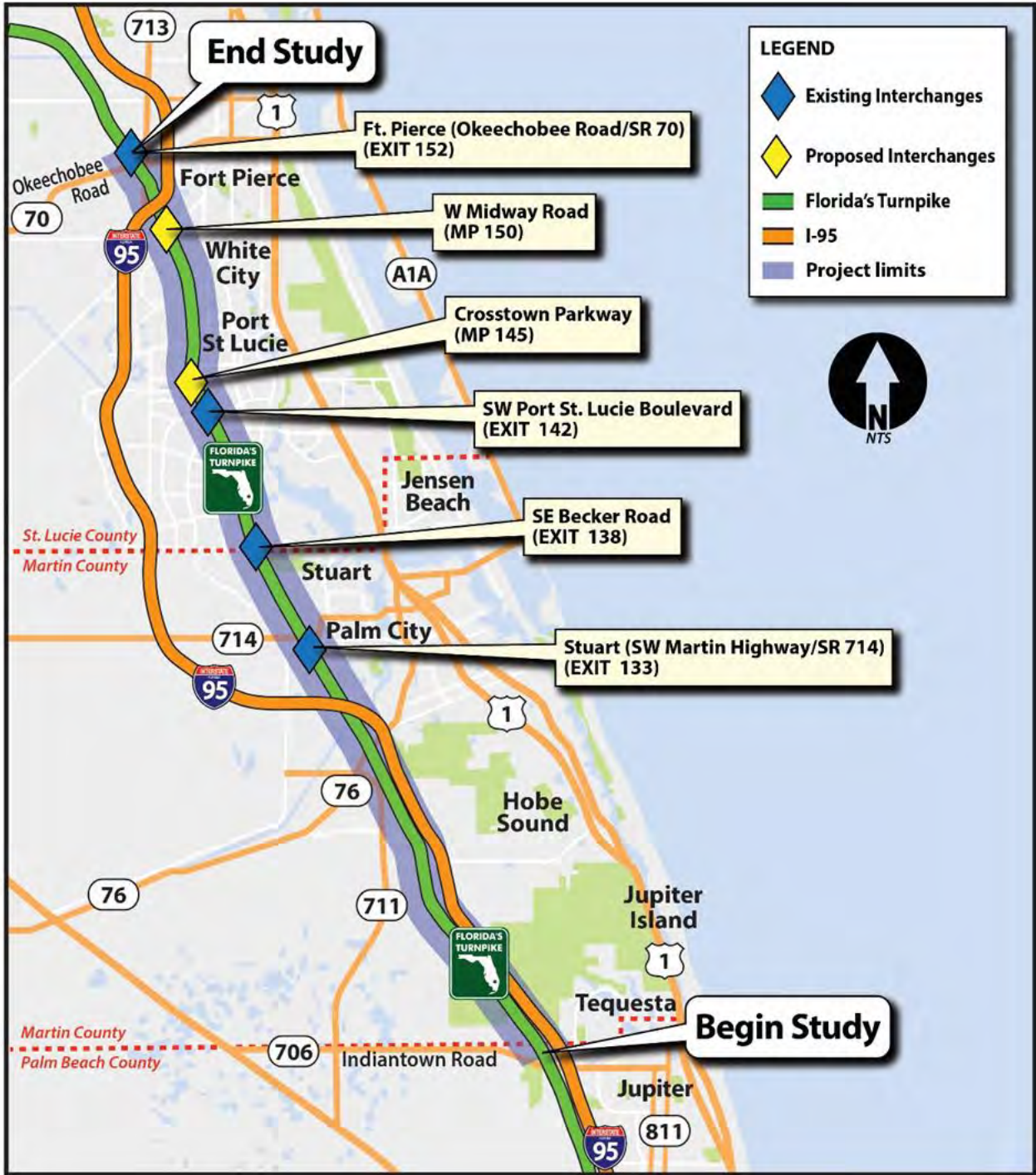
** Population based on US Census 2010 Data

*** Other includes American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islanders, two or more Races

4.1 Community Cohesion

Community cohesion is the degree to which residents have a sense of belonging to their neighborhood or community, including commitment to the community or level of attachment to neighbors, institutions in the community, or particular groups. Community cohesion includes the degree of networking in a community, including the degree to which residents cooperate and interact. In general, the proposed improvements are located within an existing corridor right-of-way. However, there are two new proposed interchanges at Crosstown Parkway and W Midway Road (see **Figure 4-1**) that will improve community connections.

FIGURE 4-1: Proposed Interchange Locations



The following sections summarize the potential impacts to the existing Community Cohesion for each of the four communities:

Jupiter

This community is at the south end of the project. There appears that there are no significant impacts to the Town of Jupiter.

- **Schools:** No Impacts
- **Religious Centers:** No Impacts
- **Parks:** No Impacts
- **Healthcare and Social Service Facilities:** No Impacts
- **Daycare:** No Impacts
- **Retail Centers:** No Impacts
- **Police:** No Impacts
- **Government Facilities:** No Impacts

Palm City

There are no significant impacts to Palm City. However, residents of the Copperleaf community requested a sound/safety barrier wall along the east side of the Turnpike from SW Martin Highway to SE Becker Road, particularly before construction begins. They also expressed concerns with safety at the Sand Trail locations.

- **Schools:** No Impacts
- **Religious Centers:** No Impacts
- **Parks:** No impacts
- **Healthcare and Social Service Facilities:** No Impacts
- **Daycare:** No Impacts
- **Retail Centers:** No Impacts
- **Police:** No Impacts
- **Government Facilities:** No Impacts

Port St. Lucie

There is a proposed interchange at the Crosstown Parkway to accommodate future traffic growth and provide connections to future attractions, such as an adventure park that is being proposed in the northwest quadrant.

- **Schools:** No Impacts
- **Religious Centers:** No Impacts
- **Parks:** Planned in conjunction with development of the adventure park
- **Healthcare and Social Service Facilities:** No Impacts

- **Daycare:** No Impacts
- **Retail Centers:** No Impacts
- **Police:** No Impacts
- **Government Facilities:** No Impacts

Ft. Pierce

There is a proposed interchange at W Midway Road to accommodate future traffic growth and provide connections to the surrounding community features.

- **Schools:** No Impacts
- **Religious Centers:** No Impacts
- **Parks:** Potential minor impact to edge of County park
- **Healthcare and Social Service Facilities:** No Impacts
- **Daycare:** No Impacts
- **Retail Centers:** No Impacts
- **Police:** No Impacts
- **Government Facilities:** No Impacts

4.2 Title VI – Environmental Justice

This project has been developed without regard to race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, disability, or family status in accordance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended.

The proposed Turnpike project does not intentionally adversely affect low-income housing or minority neighborhoods within the four communities listed nor the three county area. The proposed project will predominantly constructed within the existing right-of-way. Additional right-of-way will be needed for improving existing interchanges, constructing two new interchanges, and pond sites.

Study representatives were available to visit neighborhood meetings, homeowner associations, chamber of commerce and other community and civic organizations. During the initial planning screen of the study corridor, several public meetings were held to address comments and concerns from the communities and businesses within the project study area. These meetings included public information meetings at the Indian River State College and Port St. Lucie Civic Center, as well as presentations to St. Lucie TPO and Martin County MPO committees and boards. A summary of the topics discussed and comments received at these meetings included:

- Noise walls
- Alternatives for interchanges at Okeechobee Road (SR 70/Exit 152)

- Alternatives for SW Port St. Lucie Boulevard (Exit 142)
- A possible new interchange at W Midway Road
- A possible new interchange at SE Bridge Road
- Pedestrian / child safety from possible accidents along Florida's Turnpike
- Widening Florida's Turnpike to eight lanes
- Right-of-way concerns and property value impacts
- Aesthetics - questions about visual buffers for the neighbors
- Concerns with roadway being closer to residents
- Landscaping to mitigate noise

A petition signed by 90 residents from the Copperleaf community regarding noise and safety concerns was submitted to the project team. A noise analysis is being conducted as part of the study and results will be shared with the Copperleaf community, as well as made part of the project record.

5.0 Conclusion

The proposed improvements will support and have strong linkages to the land uses and activities occurring the corridor while minimizing negative impacts to the community. The aesthetics and commitments to the community to integrate noise/landscaping barriers will be key as the project moves forward.

The proposed improvements will enhance freight movement between distribution centers and port hubs while reducing congestion on the local system. The potential right-of-way acquisition will be minimal for this size of a project (36.7 miles), and focused on improving existing interchanges, constructing two new interchanges, and pond sites. There is expected to be three residential relocations, and one business relocation for the proposed alternative. The improvements will support future land use in all three counties, including the opportunities for economic growth due to enhanced freight movement opportunities and reduced congestion. With the congestion reduction on local roads, residents and visitors will be able to access local attractions and businesses more easily.

In summary, the project's sociocultural effects evaluation has concluded that the project would not adversely affect the sociocultural issues evaluated, and that economic and mobility opportunities may be enhanced for the communities surrounding the project.

APPENDIX A

SOCIOCULTURAL DATA REPORT

Sociocultural Data Report

ETDM #14295 - Alternative #1

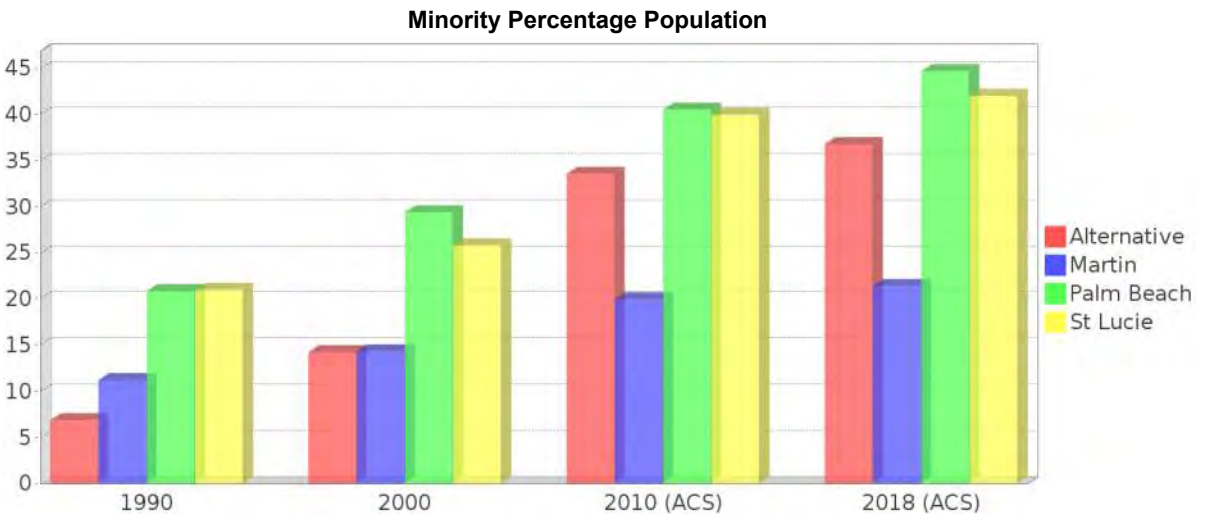
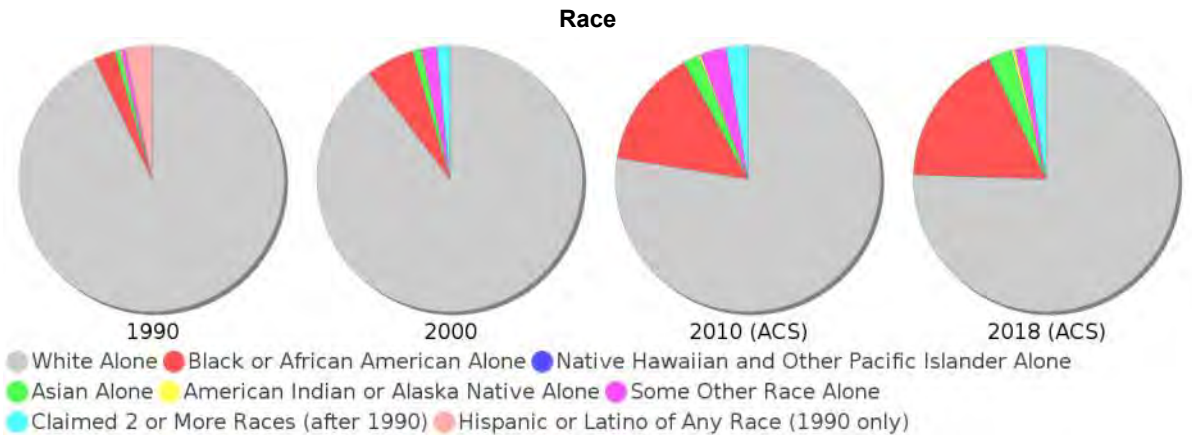
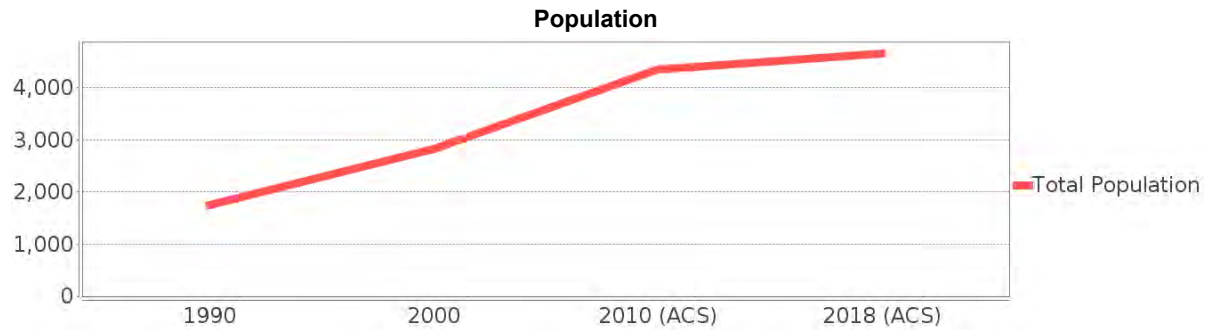
Area: NA
Jurisdiction(s): Cities: NA
 Counties: Martin, Palm Beach, St Lucie

General Population Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Total Population	1,751	2,826	4,345	4,652
Total Households	654	1,089	1,654	1,656
Average Persons per Acre	1.04	1.41	2.61	2.94
Average Persons per Household	2.67	2.58	2.76	2.77
Average Persons per Family	2.97	2.93	2.91	3.34
Males	870	1,372	2,100	2,292
Females	881	1,453	2,245	2,360

Race and Ethnicity Trends

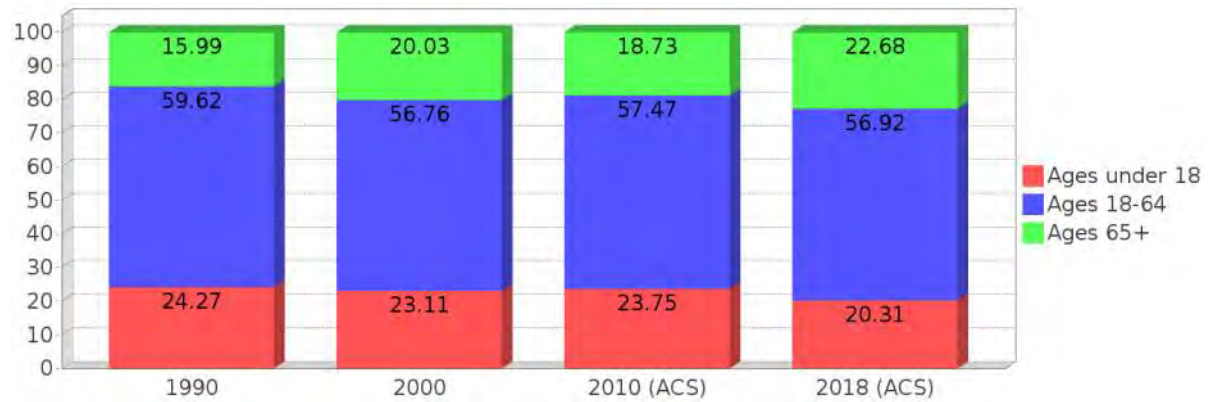
Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
White Alone	1,680 (95.95%)	2,529 (89.49%)	3,366 (77.47%)	3,510 (75.45%)
Black or African American Alone	47 (2.68%)	165 (5.84%)	627 (14.43%)	811 (17.43%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	2 (0.05%)	1 (0.02%)
Asian Alone	11 (0.63%)	27 (0.96%)	83 (1.91%)	134 (2.88%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	3 (0.17%)	4 (0.14%)	12 (0.28%)	21 (0.45%)
Some Other Race Alone	9 (0.51%)	52 (1.84%)	139 (3.20%)	57 (1.23%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	NA (NA)	45 (1.59%)	114 (2.62%)	116 (2.49%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	59 (3.37%)	171 (6.05%)	679 (15.63%)	682 (14.66%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,692 (96.63%)	2,655 (93.95%)	3,666 (84.37%)	3,970 (85.34%)
Minority	120 (6.85%)	402 (14.23%)	1,458 (33.56%)	1,711 (36.78%)



Age Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Under Age 5	7.54%	5.34%	5.52%	4.64%
Ages 5-17	16.73%	17.76%	18.23%	15.67%
Ages 18-21	3.66%	3.33%	4.28%	4.32%
Ages 22-29	10.85%	6.51%	7.50%	8.45%
Ages 30-39	17.76%	14.37%	11.42%	10.28%
Ages 40-49	12.05%	15.25%	14.82%	12.96%
Ages 50-64	15.31%	17.30%	19.45%	20.92%
Age 65 and Over	15.99%	20.03%	18.73%	22.68%
-Ages 65-74	11.71%	11.36%	10.36%	11.44%
-Ages 75-84	3.71%	7.22%	6.35%	7.78%
-Age 85 and Over	0.51%	1.42%	2.03%	3.44%
Median Age	NA	40	44	47

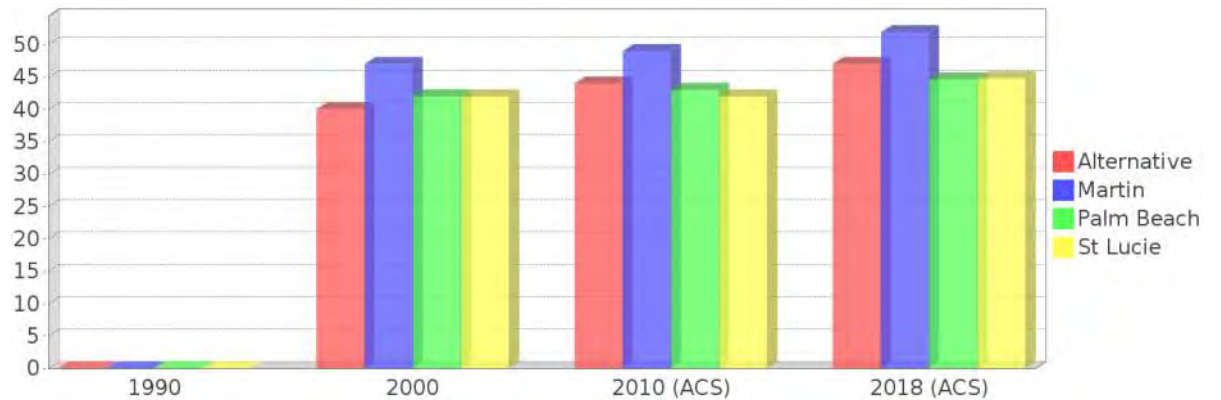
Percentage Population by Age Group



Income Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Median Household Income	\$33,843	\$46,094	\$53,951	\$64,988
Median Family Income	\$36,173	\$48,102	\$64,245	\$75,875
Population below Poverty Level	6.00%	5.63%	9.18%	8.64%
Households below Poverty Level	5.20%	5.33%	8.52%	9.12%
Households with Public Assistance Income	2.75%	1.56%	1.15%	2.29%

Median Age Comparison

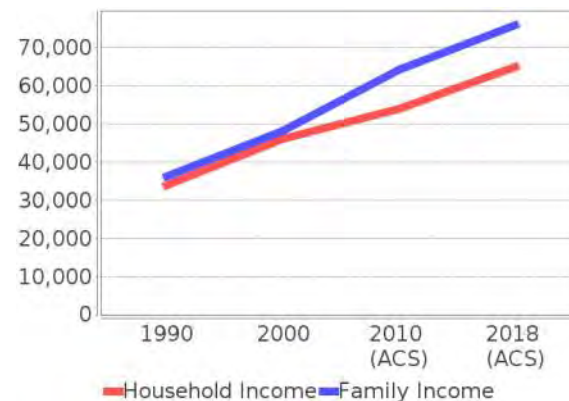


Disability Trends

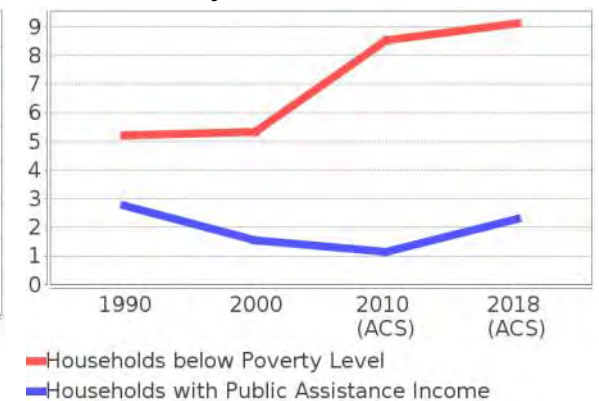
See the Data Sources section below for an explanation about the differences in disability data among the various years.

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	90 (6.58%)	379 (14.25%)	(NA)	(NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	242 (9.50%)

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Educational Attainment Trends

Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Less than 9th Grade	49 (4.07%)	68 (3.38%)	122 (4.32%)	192 (5.71%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	183 (15.20%)	232 (11.52%)	238 (8.43%)	219 (6.51%)
High School Graduate or Higher	972 (80.73%)	1,714 (85.10%)	2,462 (87.21%)	2,950 (87.72%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	203 (16.86%)	419 (20.80%)	653 (23.13%)	873 (25.96%)

Language Trends

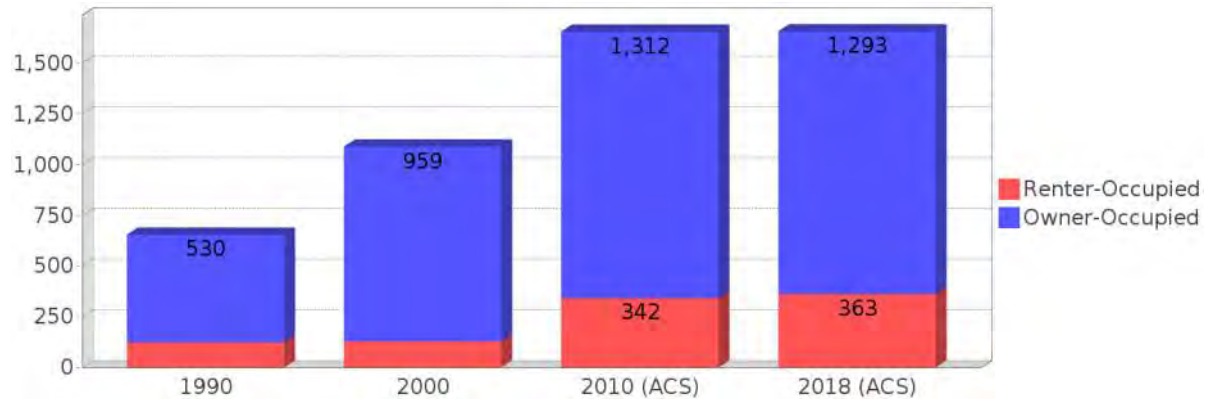
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Speaks English Well	19 (1.16%)	57 (2.13%)	205 (5.37%)	163 (3.68%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	25 (0.93%)	104 (2.72%)	87 (1.96%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	6 (0.22%)	26 (0.68%)	81 (1.83%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	11 (0.67%)	31 (1.16%)	130 (3.40%)	168 (3.79%)

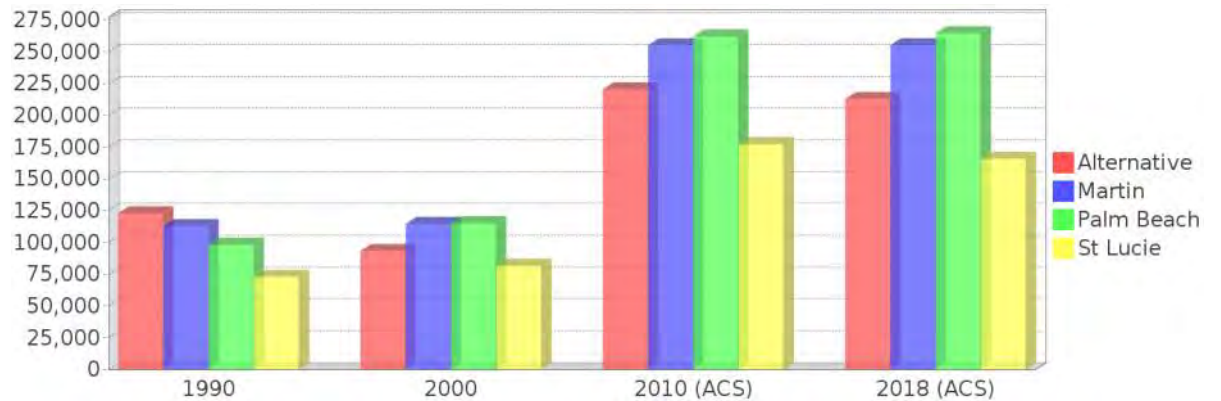
Housing Trends

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Total	781	1,186	1,906	1,910
Units per Acre	0.30	0.42	0.76	0.74
Single-Family Units	584	1,070	1,606	1,695
Multi-Family Units	49	91	207	190
Mobile Home Units	18	24	30	24
Owner-Occupied Units	530	959	1,312	1,293
Renter-Occupied Units	124	129	342	363
Vacant Units	126	97	252	253
Median Housing Value	\$122,800	\$93,100	\$220,250	\$212,650
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	12 (1.83%)	31 (2.85%)	39 (2.36%)	56 (3.38%)

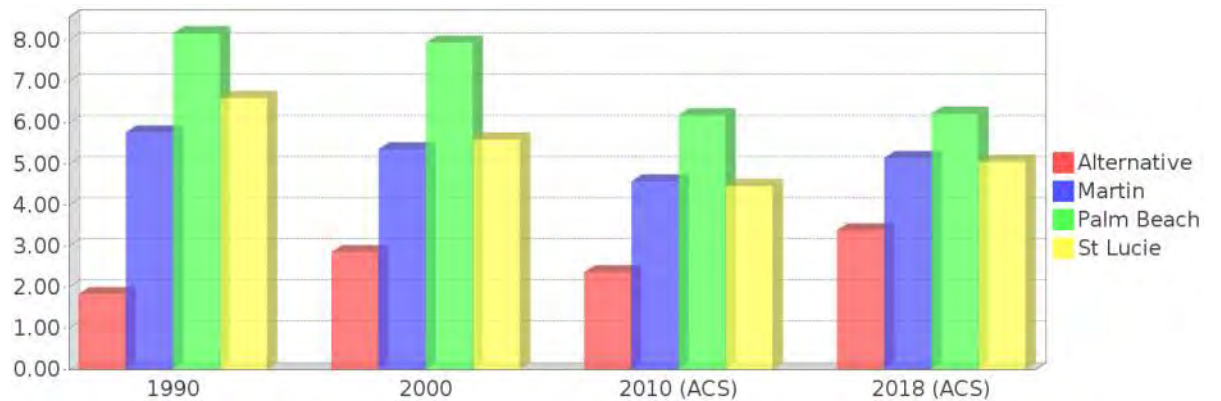
Housing Tenure



Median Housing Value Comparison

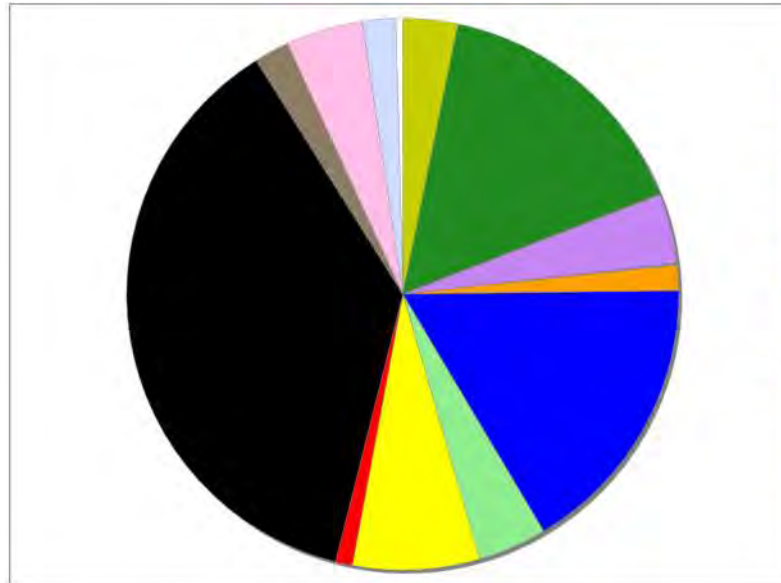


Occupied Units With No Vehicles Available



Existing Land Use

Land Use Type	Acres	Percentage
Acreage Not Zoned For Agriculture	120	NA
Agricultural	589	NA
Centrally Assessed	3	NA
Industrial	151	NA
Institutional	3	NA
Mining	0	NA
Other	57	NA
Public/Semi-Public	619	NA
Recreation	150	NA
Residential	277	NA
Retail/Office	37	NA
Row	1,382	NA
Vacant Residential	77	NA
Vacant Nonresidential	168	NA
Water	73	NA
Parcels With No Values	14	NA



- Acreage Not Zoned For Agriculture
- Agricultural
- Centrally Assessed
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Mining
- Other
- Public/Semi-Public
- Recreation
- Residential
- Retail/Office
- Row
- Vacant Residential
- Vacant Nonresidential
- Water
- Parcels With No Values

Location Maps

No Map available

No Map available

Community Facilities

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

Block Groups

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

Data Sources

Area

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

Jurisdiction

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

Demographic Data

Demographic data reported under the headings General Population Trends, Race and Ethnicity Trends, Age Trends, Income Trends, Educational Attainment Trends, Language Trends, and Housing Trends is from the U.S. Decennial Census (1990, 2000) and the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates from 2006-2010 and 2014-2018. The data was gathered at the block group level for user-specified community boundaries and AOIs, and at the county level for counties. Depending on the dataset, the data represents 100% counts (Census Summary File 1) or sample-based information (Census Summary File 3 or ACS).

About the Census Data:

User-specified community boundaries and AOIs do not always correspond precisely to block group boundaries. In these instances, adjustment of the geographic area and data for affected block groups is required to estimate the actual population. To improve the accuracy of such estimates in the SDR report, the census block group data was adjusted to exclude all census blocks with a population of two or fewer. These areas were eliminated from the corresponding years' block groups. Next, the portion of the block group that lies outside of the community or AOI boundary was removed. The demographics within each block group were then recalculated, assuming an equal area distribution of the population. Note that there may be areas where there is no population.

Use caution when comparing the 100% count data (Decennial Census) to the sample-based data (ACS). In any given year, about one in 40 or 2.5% of U.S. households will receive the ACS questionnaire. Over any five-year period, about one in eight households will receive the questionnaire, as compared to about one in six that received the long form questionnaire for the Decennial Census 2000. (Source: <http://mcdc.missouri.edu/pub/data/acs/Readme.shtml>) The U.S. Census Bureau provides help with this process:

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data/2018.html>

Use caution when interpreting changes in Race and Ethnicity over time. Starting with the 2000 Decennial Census, respondents were given a new option of selecting one or more race categories. Also in 2000, the placement of the question about Hispanic origin changed, helping to increase responsiveness to the Hispanic-origin question. Because of these and other changes, the 1990 data on race and ethnicity are not directly comparable with data from later censuses. (Source: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf>; <http://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/Race%20and%20Ethnicity%20FINAL%20report.pdf>)

The "Minority" calculations are derived from Census and ACS data using both the race and ethnicity responses. On this report, "Minority" refers to individuals who list a race other than White and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic/Latino. In other

words, people who are multi-racial, any single race other than White, or Hispanic/Latino of any race are considered minorities.

Disability data is not included in the 2010 Decennial Census, or the 2006-2010 ACS. This data is available in the 2014-2018 ACS.

Because of changes made to the Census and ACS questions between 1990 and 2018, disability variables should not be compared from year to year. For example: 1) With the 1990 data the disabilities are listed as a "work disability" while this distinction is not made with 2000 or 2018 ACS data; 2) The 2018 ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes), while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000; 3) the age groupings changed over the years.

Please take the following two concerns into account when viewing this data: 1) With the 1990 data the disabilities are listed as a "work disability" while this distinction is not made with 2000 or 2018 ACS data; 2) The 2018 ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes), while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000.

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

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

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

Age Trends median age for 1990 is not available.

Land Use Data

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

Community Facilities Data

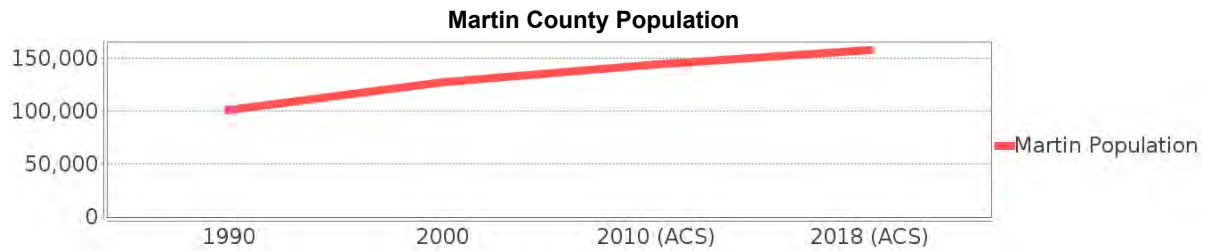
- Assisted Rental Housing Units - Identifies multifamily rental developments that receive funding assistance under federal, state, and local government programs to offer affordable housing as reported by the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies, University of Florida.
- Mobile Home Parks - Identifies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

- Private and Public Schools - Identifies private and public schools reported by multiple sources.
- Social Service Centers - Identifies social service centers reported by multiple sources.
- Veteran Organizations and Facilities

Martin County Demographic Profile

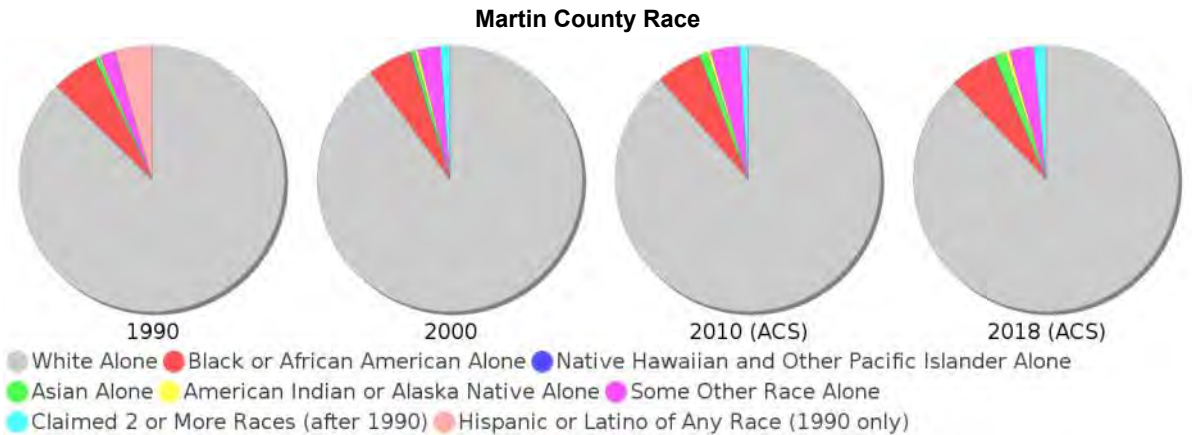
General Population Trends - Martin

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Total Population	100,900	126,731	144,322	157,581
Total Households	43,022	55,288	59,203	63,865
Average Persons per Acre	0.24	0.297	0.339	0.37
Average Persons per Household	2.345	2.228	2.00	2.41
Average Persons per Family	2.744	2.77	3.062	3.16
Males	49,522	62,491	71,351	78,002
Females	51,378	64,240	72,971	79,579



Race and Ethnicity Trends - Martin

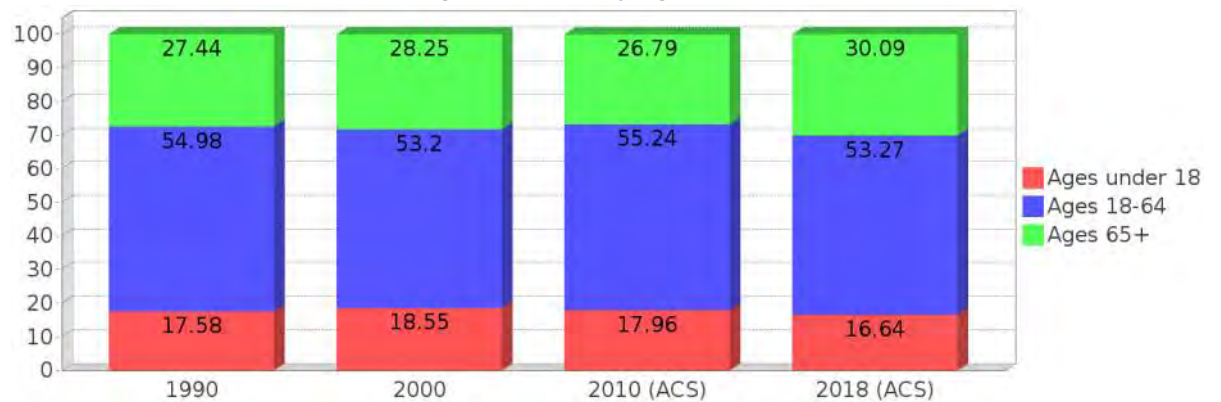
Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
White Alone	92,119 (91.30%)	113,782 (89.78%)	127,722 (88.50%)	138,394 (87.82%)
Black or African American Alone	6,043 (5.99%)	6,691 (5.28%)	7,981 (5.53%)	9,082 (5.76%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	(NA)	163 (0.13%)	37 (0.03%)	130 (0.08%)
Asian Alone	483 (0.48%)	701 (0.55%)	1,461 (1.01%)	2,133 (1.35%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	179 (0.18%)	496 (0.39%)	563 (0.39%)	826 (0.52%)
Some Other Race Alone	2,025 (2.01%)	3,415 (2.69%)	5,041 (3.49%)	4,631 (2.94%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	1,483 (1.17%)	1,517 (1.05%)	2,385 (1.51%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	4,728 (4.69%)	9,490 (7.49%)	16,280 (11.28%)	21,094 (13.39%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	96,172 (95.31%)	117,241 (92.51%)	128,042 (88.72%)	136,487 (86.61%)
Minority	11,304 (11.20%)	18,132 (14.31%)	28,786 (19.95%)	33,729 (21.40%)



Age Trends - Martin

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Under Age 5	5.12%	4.30%	4.31%	4.09%
Ages 5-17	12.46%	14.25%	13.65%	12.56%
Ages 18-21	3.74%	3.16%	4.08%	3.75%
Ages 22-29	9.53%	6.01%	6.51%	7.21%
Ages 30-39	13.72%	11.71%	9.25%	9.13%
Ages 40-49	11.28%	13.97%	13.73%	10.81%
Ages 50-64	16.71%	18.35%	21.67%	22.37%
Age 65 and Over	27.44%	28.25%	26.79%	30.09%
-Ages 65-74	16.68%	14.24%	12.93%	14.94%
-Ages 75-84	8.83%	10.98%	10.14%	10.13%
-Age 85 and Over	1.93%	3.03%	3.72%	5.02%
Median Age	NA	47	49	51.9

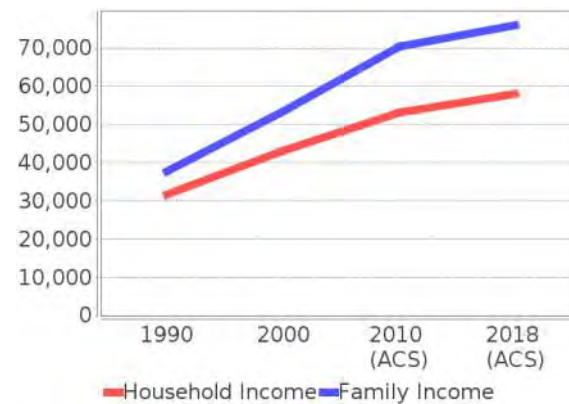
Percentage Population by Age Group - Martin



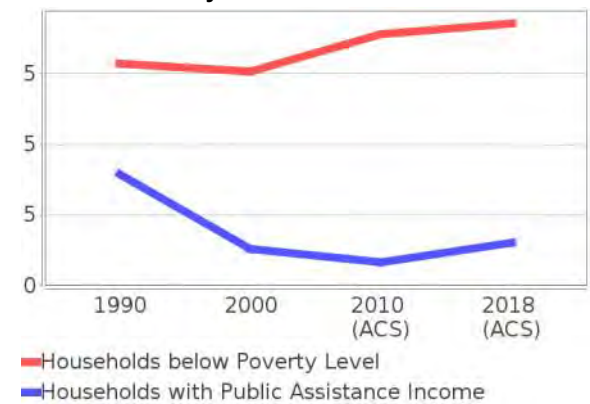
Income Trends - Martin

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Median Household Income	\$31,760	\$43,083	\$53,210	\$57,959
Median Family Income	\$37,732	\$53,244	\$70,271	\$76,010
Population below Poverty Level	8.32%	8.77%	10.40%	10.49%
Households below Poverty Level	7.85%	7.57%	8.90%	9.28%
Households with Public Assistance Income	3.94%	1.30%	0.80%	1.51%

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Disability Trends - Martin

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

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	4,183 (5.06%)	13,501 (11.38%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	8,530 (10.79%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Martin

Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Less than 9th Grade	5,043 (6.58%)	4,281 (4.44%)	4,534 (4.16%)	5,031 (4.15%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	10,509 (13.72%)	9,902 (10.26%)	7,935 (7.29%)	6,434 (5.30%)
High School Graduate or Higher	61,044 (79.70%)	82,284 (85.30%)	96,432 (88.55%)	109,845 (90.55%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	15,541 (20.29%)	25,413 (26.34%)	32,053 (29.43%)	40,081 (33.04%)

Language Trends - Martin

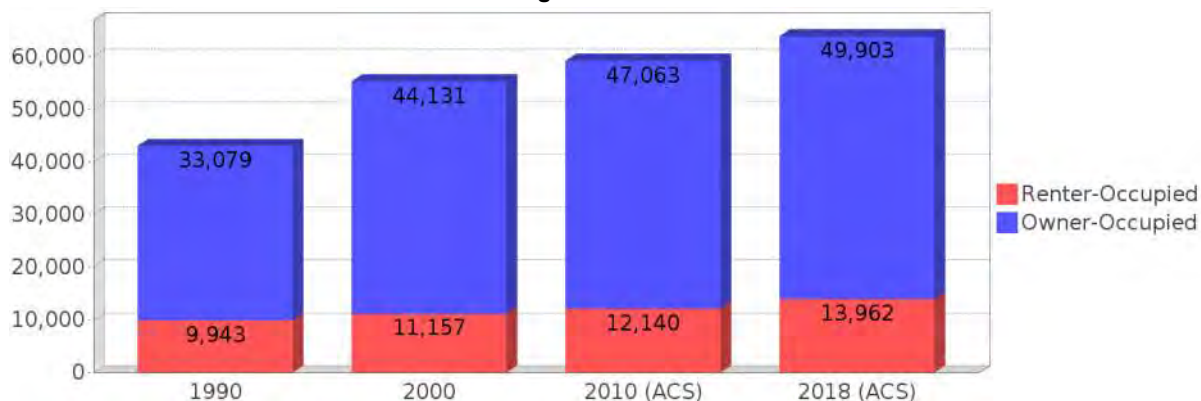
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Speaks English Well	1,670 (1.74%)	2,898 (2.39%)	4,220 (3.06%)	3,983 (2.64%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	2,132 (1.76%)	3,886 (2.81%)	3,203 (2.12%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	1,310 (1.08%)	1,730 (1.25%)	1,428 (0.94%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	1,736 (1.81%)	3,442 (2.84%)	5,616 (4.07%)	4,631 (3.06%)

Housing Trends - Martin

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Total	54,199	65,471	77,490	79,801
Units per Acre	0.129	0.154	0.182	0.19
Single-Family Units	24,972	38,666	47,200	49,527
Multi-Family Units	11,747	19,039	22,226	22,491
Mobile Home Units	6,001	7,626	7,995	7,755
Owner-Occupied Units	33,079	44,131	47,063	49,903
Renter-Occupied Units	9,943	11,157	12,140	13,962
Vacant Units	11,177	10,183	18,287	15,936
Median Housing Value	\$112,700	\$114,400	\$254,900	\$255,000
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	2,477 (5.76%)	2,958 (5.35%)	2,706 (4.57%)	3,285 (5.14%)

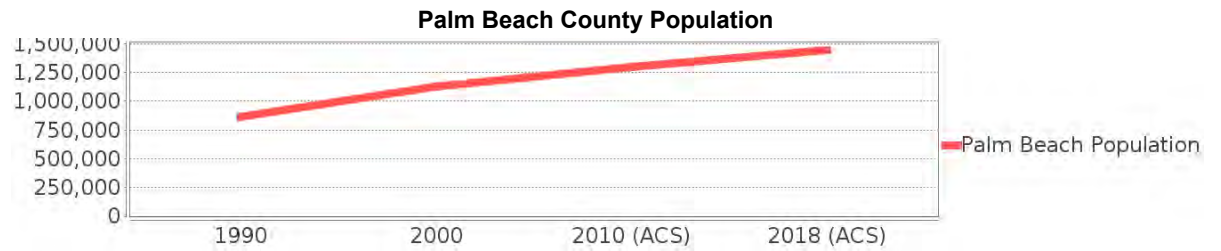
Housing Tenure - Martin



Palm Beach County Demographic Profile

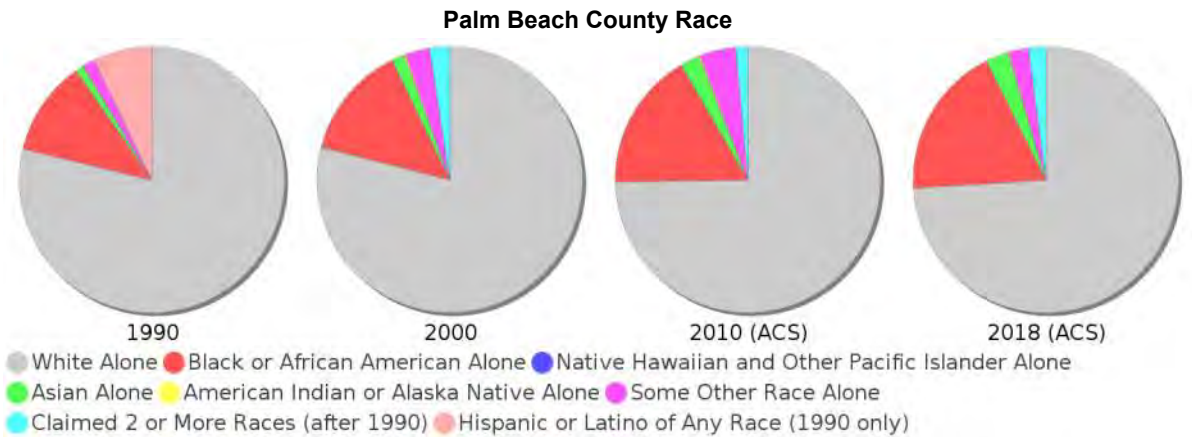
General Population Trends - Palm Beach

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Total Population	863,518	1,131,184	1,299,356	1,446,277
Total Households	365,558	474,175	523,150	548,216
Average Persons per Acre	0.608	0.797	0.917	1.02
Average Persons per Household	2.362	2.344	2.00	2.60
Average Persons per Family	2.874	2.966	3.158	3.38
Males	414,538	545,705	629,214	701,207
Females	448,980	585,479	670,142	745,070



Race and Ethnicity Trends - Palm Beach

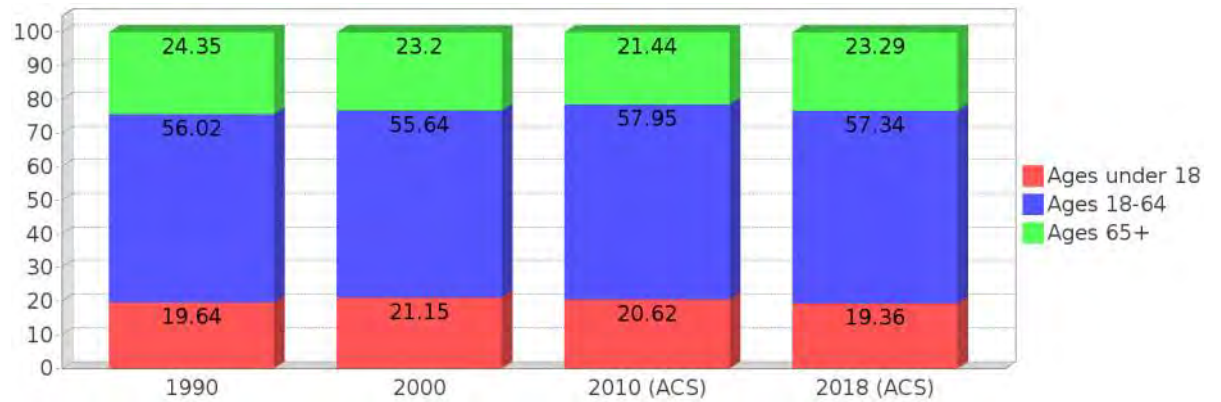
Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
White Alone	732,231 (84.80%)	893,242 (78.97%)	971,148 (74.74%)	1,070,496 (74.02%)
Black or African American Alone	107,705 (12.47%)	156,496 (13.83%)	218,649 (16.83%)	268,489 (18.56%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	(NA)	423 (0.04%)	674 (0.05%)	592 (0.04%)
Asian Alone	8,808 (1.02%)	16,895 (1.49%)	29,536 (2.27%)	38,879 (2.69%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	1,211 (0.14%)	2,706 (0.24%)	2,772 (0.21%)	2,402 (0.17%)
Some Other Race Alone	13,351 (1.55%)	33,904 (3.00%)	57,740 (4.44%)	35,122 (2.43%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	27,518 (2.43%)	18,837 (1.45%)	30,297 (2.09%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	66,613 (7.71%)	140,568 (12.43%)	233,557 (17.97%)	316,016 (21.85%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	796,905 (92.29%)	990,616 (87.57%)	1,065,799 (82.03%)	1,130,261 (78.15%)
Minority	180,116 (20.86%)	332,431 (29.39%)	526,563 (40.52%)	646,507 (44.70%)



Age Trends - Palm Beach

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Under Age 5	6.16%	5.47%	5.45%	5.13%
Ages 5-17	13.47%	15.68%	15.17%	14.23%
Ages 18-21	4.12%	3.87%	4.67%	4.46%
Ages 22-29	11.02%	7.98%	8.71%	9.32%
Ages 30-39	15.44%	14.10%	11.76%	11.54%
Ages 40-49	11.46%	14.35%	14.24%	12.21%
Ages 50-64	13.98%	15.34%	18.57%	19.81%
Age 65 and Over	24.35%	23.20%	21.44%	23.29%
-Ages 65-74	13.47%	10.90%	9.57%	11.36%
-Ages 75-84	8.74%	9.19%	8.32%	7.93%
-Age 85 and Over	2.13%	3.11%	3.55%	4.00%
Median Age	NA	42	43	44.6

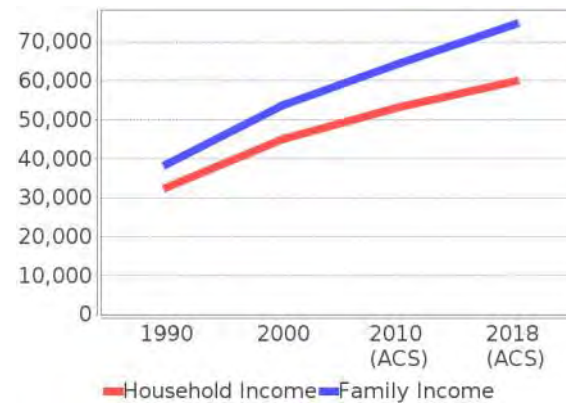
Percentage Population by Age Group - Palm Beach



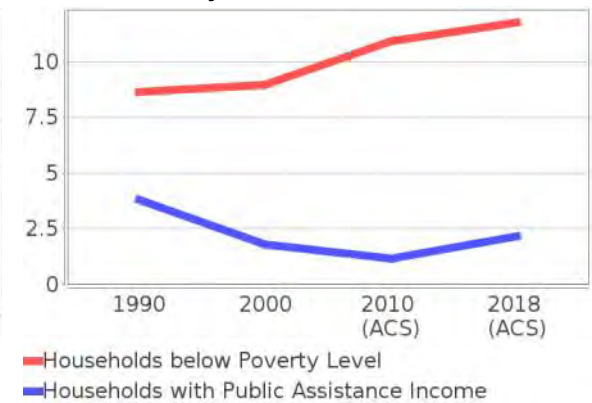
Income Trends - Palm Beach

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Median Household Income	\$32,524	\$45,062	\$53,242	\$59,943
Median Family Income	\$38,539	\$53,701	\$64,445	\$74,536
Population below Poverty Level	9.30%	9.92%	12.23%	12.82%
Households below Poverty Level	8.65%	8.96%	10.93%	11.77%
Households with Public Assistance Income	3.79%	1.79%	1.17%	2.16%

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Disability Trends - Palm Beach

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

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	34,925 (4.98%)	127,364 (12.05%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	63,370 (8.02%)

Educational Attainment Trends - Palm Beach

Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Less than 9th Grade	47,090 (7.45%)	44,985 (5.50%)	53,438 (5.75%)	61,613 (5.84%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	86,989 (13.76%)	89,361 (10.93%)	68,923 (7.41%)	62,870 (5.96%)
High School Graduate or Higher	497,999 (78.79%)	683,553 (83.57%)	807,233 (86.84%)	930,269 (88.20%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	139,863 (22.13%)	226,615 (27.71%)	295,333 (31.77%)	376,461 (35.69%)

Language Trends - Palm Beach

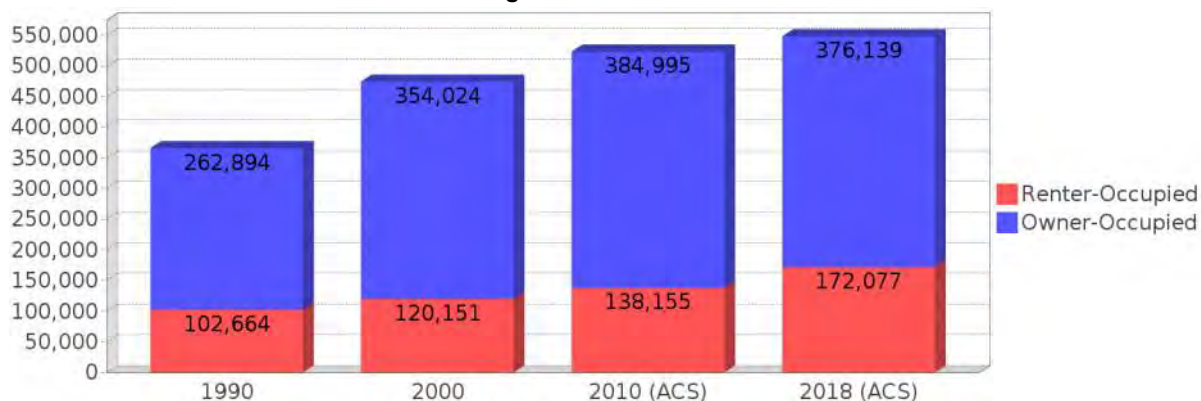
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Speaks English Well	28,086 (3.47%)	51,028 (4.77%)	81,271 (6.62%)	86,090 (6.27%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	37,764 (3.53%)	53,656 (4.37%)	65,777 (4.79%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	15,032 (1.41%)	24,485 (1.99%)	27,560 (2.01%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	23,068 (2.85%)	52,796 (4.94%)	78,141 (6.36%)	93,337 (6.80%)

Housing Trends - Palm Beach

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Total	461,665	556,428	657,106	682,671
Units per Acre	0.325	0.392	0.464	0.48
Single-Family Units	198,763	307,104	367,698	383,225
Multi-Family Units	147,309	228,687	269,970	280,210
Mobile Home Units	15,917	20,083	19,071	19,012
Owner-Occupied Units	262,894	354,024	384,995	376,139
Renter-Occupied Units	102,664	120,151	138,155	172,077
Vacant Units	96,107	82,253	133,956	134,455
Median Housing Value	\$98,100	\$115,000	\$261,900	\$264,400
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	29,875 (8.17%)	37,659 (7.94%)	32,330 (6.18%)	34,079 (6.22%)

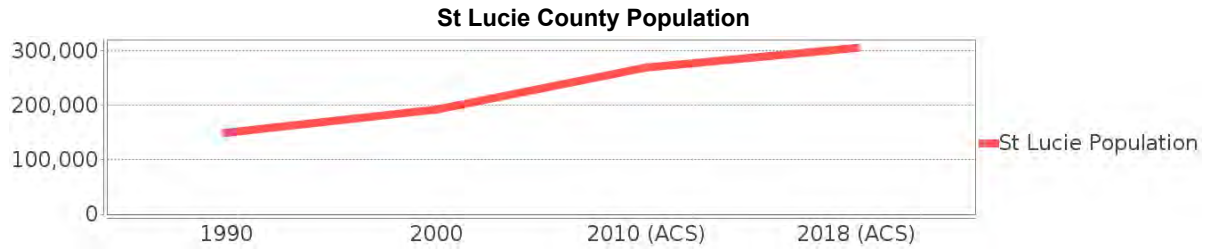
Housing Tenure - Palm Beach



St Lucie County Demographic Profile

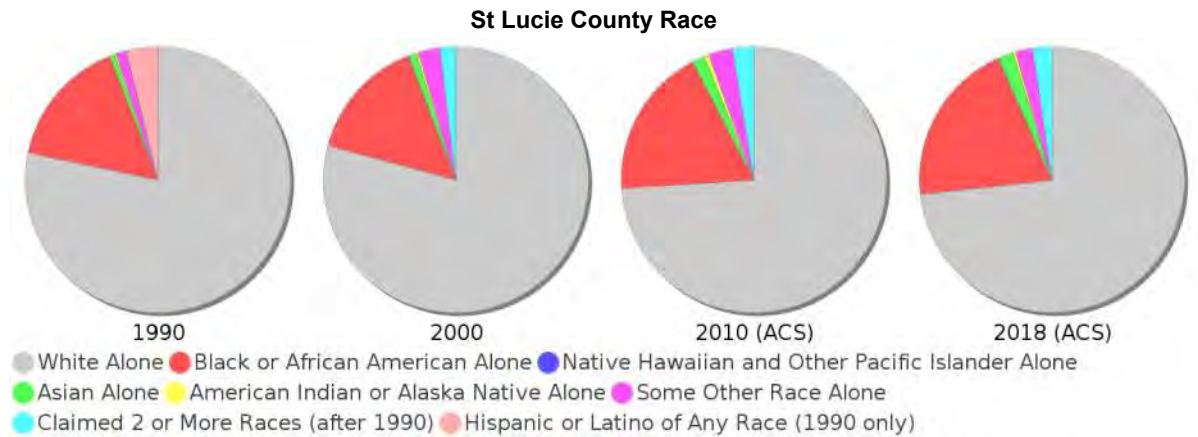
General Population Trends - St Lucie

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Total Population	150,171	192,695	269,659	305,591
Total Households	58,174	76,933	103,103	112,872
Average Persons per Acre	0.407	0.521	0.728	0.83
Average Persons per Household	2.581	2.471	3.00	2.68
Average Persons per Family	2.975	2.978	3.155	3.34
Males	73,443	93,765	132,263	149,385
Females	76,728	98,930	137,396	156,206



Race and Ethnicity Trends - St Lucie

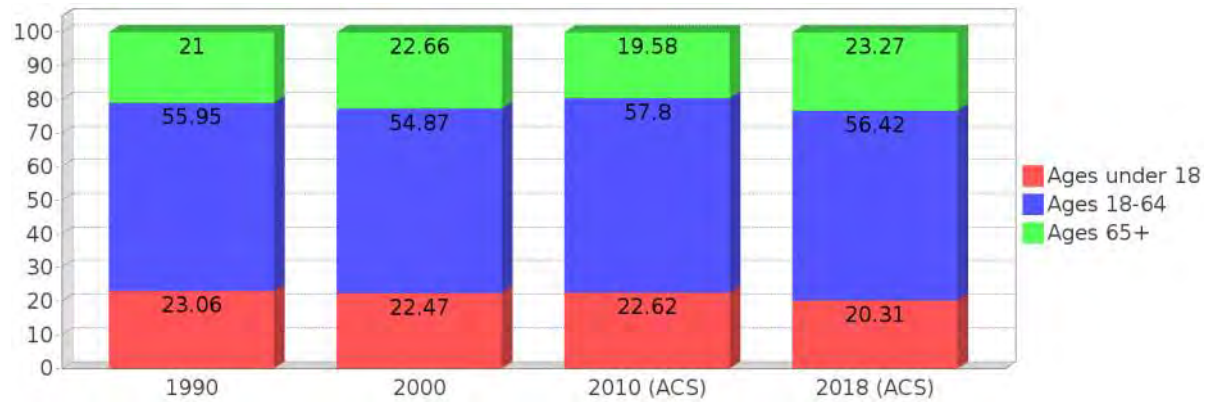
Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
White Alone	122,159 (81.35%)	152,506 (79.14%)	199,387 (73.94%)	223,755 (73.22%)
Black or African American Alone	24,666 (16.43%)	28,947 (15.02%)	49,633 (18.41%)	61,325 (20.07%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	(NA)	29 (0.02%)	36 (0.01%)	269 (0.09%)
Asian Alone	968 (0.64%)	1,885 (0.98%)	4,226 (1.57%)	5,775 (1.89%)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	347 (0.23%)	492 (0.26%)	1,452 (0.54%)	1,063 (0.35%)
Some Other Race Alone	1,968 (1.31%)	5,097 (2.65%)	7,905 (2.93%)	6,315 (2.07%)
Claimed 2 or More Races	(NA)	3,739 (1.94%)	7,020 (2.60%)	7,089 (2.32%)
Hispanic or Latino of Any Race	5,952 (3.96%)	16,004 (8.31%)	42,416 (15.73%)	56,661 (18.54%)
Not Hispanic or Latino	144,219 (96.04%)	176,691 (91.69%)	227,243 (84.27%)	248,930 (81.46%)
Minority	31,525 (20.99%)	49,746 (25.82%)	107,757 (39.96%)	128,412 (42.02%)



Age Trends - St Lucie

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Under Age 5	6.99%	5.54%	6.15%	5.21%
Ages 5-17	16.07%	16.93%	16.47%	15.10%
Ages 18-21	4.27%	4.08%	4.63%	4.28%
Ages 22-29	10.71%	7.41%	8.39%	8.95%
Ages 30-39	14.94%	13.11%	11.65%	10.96%
Ages 40-49	10.57%	13.63%	14.18%	11.74%
Ages 50-64	15.46%	16.64%	18.95%	20.49%
Age 65 and Over	21.00%	22.66%	19.58%	23.27%
-Ages 65-74	13.72%	12.27%	10.36%	12.68%
-Ages 75-84	6.08%	8.35%	6.86%	7.56%
-Age 85 and Over	1.20%	2.04%	2.36%	3.02%
Median Age	NA	42	42	44.8

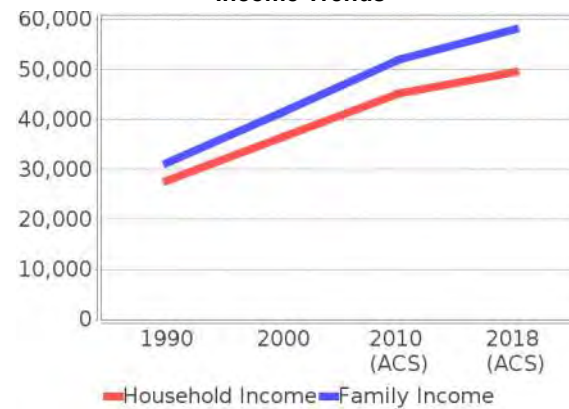
Percentage Population by Age Group - St Lucie



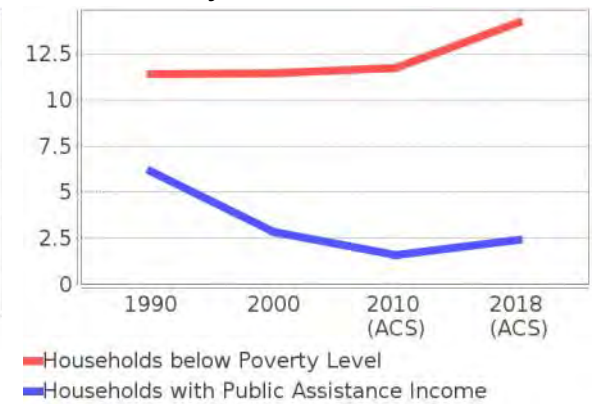
Income Trends - St Lucie

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Median Household Income	\$27,710	\$36,363	\$45,196	\$49,373
Median Family Income	\$31,226	\$41,381	\$51,943	\$58,022
Population below Poverty Level	13.03%	13.40%	13.72%	15.04%
Households below Poverty Level	11.39%	11.46%	11.76%	14.21%
Households with Public Assistance Income	6.13%	2.86%	1.58%	2.40%

Income Trends



Poverty and Public Assistance



Disability Trends - St Lucie

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

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Population 16 To 64 Years with a disability	8,513 (7.27%)	27,952 (15.50%)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Population 20 To 64 Years with a disability	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)	19,664 (11.95%)

Educational Attainment Trends - St Lucie

Age 25 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Less than 9th Grade	9,582 (9.15%)	9,190 (6.74%)	10,481 (5.57%)	12,379 (5.61%)
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	20,082 (19.18%)	21,273 (15.59%)	20,735 (11.03%)	18,230 (8.27%)
High School Graduate or Higher	75,016 (71.66%)	105,985 (77.67%)	156,813 (83.40%)	189,947 (86.12%)
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	13,674 (13.06%)	20,562 (15.07%)	33,541 (17.84%)	44,830 (20.33%)

Language Trends - St Lucie

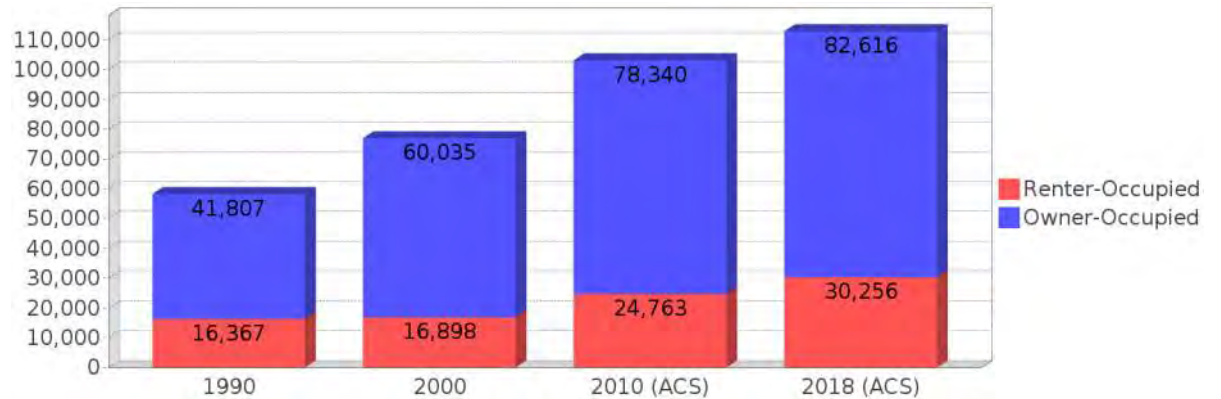
Age 5 and Over

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Speaks English Well	2,893 (2.07%)	5,277 (2.90%)	13,231 (5.23%)	13,166 (4.55%)
Speaks English Not Well	NA (NA)	3,792 (2.08%)	7,448 (2.94%)	7,188 (2.48%)
Speaks English Not at All	NA (NA)	1,809 (0.99%)	3,074 (1.21%)	3,890 (1.34%)
Speaks English Not Well or Not at All	1,968 (1.41%)	5,601 (3.08%)	10,522 (4.16%)	11,078 (3.82%)

Housing Trends - St Lucie

Description	1990	2000	2010 (ACS)	2018 (ACS)
Total	73,843	91,262	134,098	139,960
Units per Acre	0.20	0.247	0.362	0.38
Single-Family Units	40,215	60,843	94,041	99,135
Multi-Family Units	10,133	18,547	27,114	28,885
Mobile Home Units	7,475	11,595	12,880	11,853
Owner-Occupied Units	41,807	60,035	78,340	82,616
Renter-Occupied Units	16,367	16,898	24,763	30,256
Vacant Units	15,669	14,329	30,995	27,088
Median Housing Value	\$72,800	\$81,500	\$177,200	\$165,700
Occupied Housing Units w/No Vehicle	3,842 (6.60%)	4,300 (5.59%)	4,599 (4.46%)	5,697 (5.05%)

Housing Tenure - St Lucie



County Data Sources

Demographic data reported is from the U.S. Decennial Census (1990, 2000) and the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates from 2006-2010 and 2014-2018. The data was gathered at the county level. Depending on the dataset, the data represents 100% counts (Census Summary File 1) or sample-based information (Census Summary File 3 or ACS).

About the Census Data:

Use caution when comparing the 100% count data (Decennial Census) to the sample-based data (ACS). In any given year, about one in 40 or 2.5% of U.S. households will receive the ACS questionnaire. Over any five-year period, about one in eight households will receive the questionnaire, as compared to about one in six that received the long form questionnaire for the Decennial Census 2000. (Source: <http://mcdc.missouri.edu/pub/data/acs/Readme.shtml>) The U.S. Census Bureau provides help with this process:

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data/2018.html>

Use caution when interpreting changes in Race and Ethnicity over time. Starting with the 2000 Decennial Census, respondents were given a new option of selecting one or more race categories. Also in 2000, the placement of the question about Hispanic origin changed, helping to increase responsiveness to the Hispanic-origin question. Because of these and other changes, the 1990 data on race and ethnicity are not directly comparable with data from later censuses. (Source: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/c2kbr01-1.pdf>; <http://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/Race%20and%20Ethnicity%20FINAL%20report.pdf>)

The "Minority" calculations are derived from Census and ACS data using both the race and ethnicity responses. On this report, "Minority" refers to individuals who list a race other than White and/or list their ethnicity as Hispanic/Latino. In other words, people who are multi-racial, any single race other than White, or Hispanic/Latino of any race are considered minorities.

Disability data is not included in the 2010 Decennial Census, or the 2006-2010 ACS. This data is available in the 2014-2018 ACS.

Because of changes made to the Census and ACS questions between 1990 and 2018, disability variables should not be compared from year to year. For example: 1) With the 1990 data the disabilities are listed as a "work disability" while this distinction is not made with 2000 or 2018 ACS data; 2) The 2018 ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes), while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000; 3) the age groupings changed over the years.

Please take the following two concerns into account when viewing this data: 1) With the 1990 data the disabilities are listed as a "work disability" while this distinction is not made with 2000 or 2018 ACS data; 2) The 2018 ACS data includes the institutionalized population (e.g. persons in prisons and group homes), while this population is not included in 1990 or 2000.

source:

<https://www.census.gov/people/disability/methodology/acs.html>

<https://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/90vs00/index.html>

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

Metadata

- Community and Fraternal Centers https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_communitycenter.xml
- Correctional Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_correctional.xml
- Cultural Centers in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_culturecenter.xml
- Fire Department and Rescue Station Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_firestat.xml
- Local, State, and Federal Government Buildings in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_govbuild.xml
- Florida Health Care Facilities https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_health.xml
- Hospital Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_hospitals.xml
- Law Enforcement Facilities in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_lawenforce.xml
- Florida Parks and Recreational Facilities https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_parks.xml
- Religious Centers https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_religion.xml
- Florida Public and Private Schools https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_schools.xml
- Social Service Centers https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_socialservice.xml
- Assisted Rental Housing Units in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_assisted_housing.xml
- Group Care Facilities <https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/groupcare.xml>
- Mobile Home Parks in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_mobilehomes.xml
- Migrant Camps in Florida <https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/migrant.xml>
- Veteran Organizations and Facilities https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/gc_veterans.xml
- Generalized Land Use - Florida DOT District 4 https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/d4_lu_gen.xml
- Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/e2_cenacs_cci.xml
- 1990 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_1990_cci.xml
- 2000 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_2000_cci.xml
- 2010 Census Block Groups in Florida https://etdmpub.fl.a-etat.org/meta/e2_cenblkgrp_2010_cci.xml