DRAFT LOCATION HYDRAULICS REPORT

Florida's Turnpike (SR 91)
Widening Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study

From North of SR 70 to North of SR 60 MP 152 to MP 193

FPID: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM No. 14425

St. Lucie, Indian River, Okeechobee and Osceola Counties, FL

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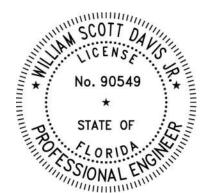
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Florida's Turnpike Enterprise (FTE) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study to evaluate the widening of Florida's Turnpike mainline (SR 91) from four to six lanes by adding one general toll lane in each direction from north of SR 70 (Fort Pierce/Okeechobee Road) to SR 60 (Yeehaw Junction), in St. Lucie, Indian River, Okeechobee and Osceola Counties. The purpose of this PD&E study is to evaluate engineering and environmental data and document information that will advise FTE in determining the location, type, and preliminary design of the proposed improvements. The total project length is approximately 41 miles. The study includes one existing interchange and service plaza.

The study area traverses several Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated flood prone areas. Encroachments into the flood prone areas are anticipated for the construction of offsite stormwater facilities, where encroachment avoidance is not optional. The encroachments are longitudinal in nature. The level of significance of encroachment is minimal. Restoration and preservation of the floodplain will be in the proposed floodplain compensation areas FPC1A and FPC1B. Details of the floodplains and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) are shown in Table 3.6 and in Section 4.3.

There are a total of 42 existing mainline structures. This consists of 27 culverts, 4 bridge culverts, 18 Sonovoid bridges, and 4 AASHTO mainline Beam bridges within the project study limits. We do not anticipate any changes to headwaters associated with the cross drains based on a preliminary analysis of the culvert extensions and replacement. These culvert modifications will not have any impact on the existing floodplains, however we do recommend analysis during the design phase. There are no regulated floodways within the project limits.

There is no documented flooding history or current issues within the project limits per communication with the FTE drainage and maintenance departments in **Appendix H**. FTE has flood monitoring facilities within the project limits from Fort Drum Creek to Jim Green Creek (MP 180.8 – MP 186.4)

All proposed drainage culvert extensions and replacements are to be hydraulically equivalent structures. These structures are not anticipated to alter any upstream headwater elevations. The limitations to maintaining existing hydraulically equivalent is due to the restrictions imposed by the geometrics of design, existing development, cost, feasibility, or practicability. There is no history of flooding or current flooding within the project limits.

The encroachments into the floodplain will have no adverse impacts, given the size of the floodplain, the insignificance of the proposed fill and the creation of the proposed floodplain compensation (FPC) areas. There will be no change in the functioning of emergency services and/or evacuation route functionality in the project corridor.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

FTE is conducting a PD&E study to evaluate the capacity improvements to the existing Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) corridor in St. Lucie, Indian River, Okeechobee and Osceola Counties. The project limits extend from north of SR 70 (Fort Pierce/Okeechobee Road) at MP 152 to SR 60 (Yeehaw Junction) at MP 193, approximately 41 miles. The purpose of this PD&E study is to evaluate engineering and environmental data and document information that will aid FTE in determining the location, type, and preliminary design of the proposed improvements. The project consists of widening Florida's Turnpike to increase capacity, meet existing and future travel demands, and address roadway deficiencies.

Currently, Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) is a four (4) lane limited access toll facility. There is one interchange and one service plaza in the project study area. The project will widen from four to six lanes as well as evaluate potential new and/or modified interchange locations.

- Existing SR 60 interchange to be modified (MP 193)
- Fort Drum Service Plaza (MP 184)



2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The intent of this Location Hydraulics Report (LHR) is to identify the potential 100-year (base) floodplain encroachments resulting from the roadway and bridge improvements evaluated in this study. In accordance with 23 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 650 Subpart A, Section 650.111, floodplains are to be protected. The intent of these regulations is to avoid possible long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the modification of floodplains because of development. The regulations drive decisions based on where impacts are anticipated and promote alternatives when practical. Any development that would be detrimental to existing floodplains should be avoided. Conclusions and recommendations were developed using the best available data, conceptual roadway alignment, typical sections and As-built information. The cross-drain lengths and exact locations shall be verified during the design phase, when survey is available.

The study limits are the Turnpike mainline (SR 91) from north of SR 70 (Fort Pierce/Okeechobee Road) at MP 152 to SR 60 (Yeehaw Junction) at MP 193. The total project length is approximately 41 miles. The project is located within St. Lucie, Indian River, Okeechobee and Osceola Counties, Yeehaw Junction, and Fort Pierce cities. The project is located within the sections, townships, and ranges provided in **Table 2.1**. A Project Location Map is provided in **Figure 2-1**.

Table 2.1: Section, Township, and Range Data

Range	Township	Section(s)
34E	32S	2,3,11,14,23,24,25
35E	32S	30,31,32
35E	33S	5,8,9,15,16,22,26,27,35,36
36E	33S	31,32,33,34,35,36
37E	33S	31,32
37E	34\$	3,4,5,10,11,13,14,24,25
38E	34S	30,31,32,33,34,35,36
39E	345	31,32,33
39E	35S	3,4,10,14,15,23





Figure 2-1: Project Location Map

The datum used for this study is North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Please refer to **Appendix B** for the datum conversion used for each cross drain.



3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The existing Turnpike roadway from north of SR 70 (Fort Pierce/Okeechobee Road) to SR 60 (Yeehaw Junction) consists of four travel lanes with a 40-foot grass median, including guardrail, and 12-foot paved outside shoulders on both sides. **Figure 3-1** shows the Existing Mainline Typical Section.

12' 12' 12' 40' 12' 12' 12' Shoulder Lane Lane Lane Lane Shoulder Existing Right of Way Varies 300' To 400'

Figure 3-1: Existing Mainline Typical Section

Stormwater runoff sheet flows from the roadway into roadside ditches which flow into existing culverts and cross drains throughout the corridor. The culverts and cross drains discharge to existing canals or creeks, which carry the flow to three main water bodies: St. John's marsh, the Indian River lagoon, and the North Fork St. Lucie River via ten-mile creek. The two tidal water bodies discharge into the Atlantic Ocean. The general flow of surface waters within the project limits is from west to east. Ten Mile Creek is a Sovereign Submerged Lands (SSLs). Refer to Appendix A for the existing drainage maps. As presented in table 3.1 there are four Major basins along the corridor. The outfalls of which are one the three main water bodies.

Table 3.1: Basins

Basin	Extents	Final Receiving Waterbody	Open/closed
Yeehaw Junction	Kenansville Road (MP 196) to Fort Drum Plaza (MP 185.0)	St. john's march	Open
Fort drum	Fort Drum Plaza (MP 185.0) to Farm Road (MP 175.4)	St. john's marsh	Open
C-25	Farm Road (MP 175.4) to Angle Road (MP 157.9 Belcher Canal)	Indian River Lagoon	Open
North St. Lucie River Water Control District	Angle Road (MP 157.9) to North of SR 70 (MP 153.7)	Ten Mile Creek / North Fork St. Lucie River	Open



The project is divided into 54 sub-basins based on the existing roadway profile, roadside ditch profiles, and culvert and cross drain locations. Table 3.3 represents the culverts and basin each one is located in. The approximate station refers to the centerline of construction. Refer to the Straight-Line Diagrams in **Appendix C.**

3.1 Soils

The majority of the soils within and bordering the project limits are sandy soils ranging from somewhat to very poorly drained. The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Surveys of St. Lucie, Indian River, Okeechobee and Osceola Counties were used to determine the soil types within the project limits. The Soil Survey reveals that the majority of the project contains a variety of sands. It is not known whether there is organic material (muck) beneath the existing roadway and adjacent areas but if present these materials should have been replaced with suitable fill during construction.

A thorough geotechnical investigation should be conducted before or during the design phase to determine if any muck or organic material is present underneath the existing and proposed embankment. A survey will also help determine the embankment design and need for removal of any unsuitable building material present.

After reviewing the best available data for the soils within the project limits, the materials are suitable for the proposed roadway improvements. **Appendix E** contains the soils map and **Table 3.2** provides the soil information by county.

Table 3.2: Soils

Soil Name	NRCS Map Unit	County	Hydrologic Soil Group	Drainage Class, Dominant Condition
Ankona and Farmton sands	2	St. Lucie	C/D	Poorly drained
Basinger and Placid soils, depressional	3	St. Lucie	A/D	Very poorly drained
Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes	4	St. Lucie	А	Somewhat poorly drained
Arents, 45 to 65 percent slopes	5	St. Lucie	А	Well drained
Pineda-Pineda, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8	St. Lucie	A/D	Poorly drained
Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9	St. Lucie	A/D	Poorly drained
Ft. Drum fine sand	10	St. Lucie	B/D	Poorly drained
Chobee loamy sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	11	St. Lucie	C/D	Very poorly drained
Floridana sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	13	St. Lucie	C/D	Very poorly drained
Brynwood sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	15	St. Lucie	A/D	Poorly drained
Hilolo loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	16	St. Lucie	B/D	Poorly drained



Soil Name	NRCS Map Unit	County	Hydrologic Soil Group	Drainage Class, Dominant Condition
Kaliga muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	20	St. Lucie	C/D	Very poorly drained
Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes	23	St. Lucie	А	Somewhat poorly drained
Floridana sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	24	St. Lucie	C/D	Very poorly drained
Nettles and Oldsmar sands	25	St. Lucie	C/D	Poorly drained
Oldsmar sand, depressional	26	St. Lucie	A/D	Very poorly drained
Pepper and EauGallie sands	31	St. Lucie	D	Poorly drained
Pineda sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	32	St. Lucie	C/D	Poorly drained
Riviera sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	37	St. Lucie	C/D	Very poorly drained
Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	38	St. Lucie	A/D	Poorly drained
Malabar fine sand	39	St. Lucie	A/D	Poorly drained
Samsula muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	40	St. Lucie	A/D	Very poorly drained
Canova muck	41	St. Lucie	A/D	Very poorly drained
Susanna and Wauchula sands	43	St. Lucie	A/D	Poorly drained
Tantile and Pomona sands	44	St. Lucie	A/D	Poorly drained
Wabasso sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	48	St. Lucie	C/D	Poorly drained
Wabasso fine sand, gravelly substratum	49	St. Lucie	C/D	Poorly drained
Waveland-Lawnwood complex, depressional	51	St. Lucie	C/D	Very poorly drained
Winder sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	54	St. Lucie	C/D	Very poorly drained
Winder loamy sand	55	St. Lucie	C/D	Poorly drained
Winder sand, shell substratum	56	St. Lucie	C/D	Poorly drained
Delray muck	61	St. Lucie	A/D	Very poorly drained
Chobee mucky loamy fine sand, depressional	62	St. Lucie	C/D	Very poorly drained
Chobee loamy fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	2	Indian River	C/D	Very poorly drained
Basinger and Placid soils, depressional	3	Indian River	A/D	Very poorly drained
Immokalee fine sand	4	Indian River	B/D	Poorly drained
Valkaria fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5	Indian River	A/D	Poorly drained
Oldsmar fine sand	6	Indian River	A/D	Poorly drained
Floridana, Riviera, and Placid soils, depressional	7	Indian River	C/D	Very poorly drained
Pineda-Pineda, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8	Indian River	A/D	Poorly drained

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Soil Name	NRCS Map Unit	County	Hydrologic Soil Group	Drainage Class, Dominant Condition
Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9	Indian River	A/D	Poorly drained
Ft. Drum fine sand	10	Indian River	B/D	Poorly drained
Chobee loamy sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	11	Indian River	C/D	Very poorly drained
Floridana fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	12	Indian River	C/D	Very poorly drained
Wabasso-Wabasso, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	13	Indian River	B/D	Poorly drained
Winder fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	14	Indian River	C/D	Poorly drained
Manatee loamy fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	15	Indian River	B/D	Very poorly drained
Pineda-Pineda, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	16	Indian River	A/D	Poorly drained
Floridana, Placid, and Okeelanta soils, frequently flooded	19	Indian River	C/D	Very poorly drained
Kaliga muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	20	Indian River	C/D	Very poorly drained
Pomello sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	21	Indian River	А	Somewhat poorly drained
Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	22	Indian River	A/D	Poorly drained
Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes	23	Indian River	А	Somewhat poorly drained
Floridana sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	24	Indian River	C/D	Very poorly drained
Wabasso fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	25	Indian River	A/D	Poorly drained
Jupiter fine sand	31	Indian River	A/D	Poorly drained
Pineda sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	32	Indian River	C/D	Poorly drained
Satellite fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	34	Indian River	А	Somewhat poorly drained
Riviera sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	37	Indian River	C/D	Very poorly drained
Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	38	Indian River	A/D	Poorly drained
Malabar fine sand	39	Indian River	A/D	Poorly drained
Gator muck	40	Indian River	C/D	Very poorly drained
Canova muck	41	Indian River	A/D	Very poorly drained
Smyrna fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	42	Indian River	A/D	Poorly drained



Soil Name	NRCS Map Unit	County	Hydrologic Soil Group	Drainage Class, Dominant Condition
Myakka fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	45	Indian River	A/D	Very poorly drained
Holopaw fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	47	Indian River	A/D	Poorly drained
Wabasso sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	48	Indian River	C/D	Poorly drained
Wabasso fine sand, gravelly substratum	49	Indian River	C/D	Poorly drained
Riviera fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	51	Indian River	A/D	Very poorly drained
Manatee mucky loamy fine sand, depressional	53	Indian River	B/D	Very poorly drained
Winder sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	54	Indian River	C/D	Very poorly drained
Floridana mucky fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	55	Indian River	C/D	Very poorly drained
Winder sand, shell substratum	56	Indian River	C/D	Poorly drained
Samsula muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	58	Indian River	A/D	Very poorly drained
Lokosee fine sand	59	Indian River	A/D	Poorly drained
Pompano fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	60	Indian River	A/D	Very poorly drained
Delray muck	61	Indian River	A/D	Very poorly drained
Chobee mucky loamy fine sand, depressional	62	Indian River	C/D	Very poorly drained
Basinger and Placid soils, depressional	3	Okeechobee	A/D	Very poorly drained
Immokalee fine sand	4	Okeechobee	B/D	Poorly drained
Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5	Okeechobee	A/D	Poorly drained
Manatee loamy fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	6	Okeechobee	B/D	Very poorly drained
Floridana, Riviera, and Placid soils, depressional	7	Okeechobee	C/D	Very poorly drained
Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11	Okeechobee	B/D	Poorly drained
Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	14	Okeechobee	A/D	Poorly drained
Okeelanta muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	15	Okeechobee	A/D	Very poorly drained
Floridana, Placid, and Okeelanta soils, frequently flooded	19	Okeechobee	C/D	Very poorly drained
Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	20	Okeechobee	А	Moderately well drained
St. Johns fine sand	23	Okeechobee	B/D	Poorly drained
Manatee mucky loamy fine sand, depressional	53	Okeechobee	B/D	Very poorly drained

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Soil Name	NRCS Map Unit	County	Hydrologic Soil Group	Drainage Class, Dominant Condition
Pompano fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	60	Okeechobee	A/D	Very poorly drained
Delray muck	61	Okeechobee	A/D	Very poorly drained
Basinger and Placid soils, depressional	3	Osceola	A/D	Very poorly drained
Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes	4	Osceola	А	Somewhat poorly drained
Immokalee fine sand	4	Osceola	B/D	Poorly drained
Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5	Osceola	A/D	Poorly drained
Basinger fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes	6	Osceola	A/D	Very poorly drained
Cassia fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9	Osceola	А	Somewhat poorly drained
Delray loamy fine sand, depressional	10	Osceola	A/D	Very poorly drained
Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11	Osceola	B/D	Poorly drained
Floridana fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	12	Osceola	C/D	Very poorly drained
Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	14	Osceola	A/D	Poorly drained
Okeelanta muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	15	Osceola	A/D	Very poorly drained
Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	16	Osceola	B/D	Poorly drained
Kaliga muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	17	Osceola	C/D	Very poorly drained
Floridana, Placid, and Okeelanta soils, frequently flooded	19	Osceola	C/D	Very poorly drained
Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	20	Osceola	А	Moderately well drained
Pomello sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	21	Osceola	А	Somewhat poorly drained
Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	22	Osceola	A/D	Poorly drained
St. Johns fine sand	23	Osceola	B/D	Poorly drained
Floridana sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	24	Osceola	C/D	Very poorly drained
Oldsmar fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	26	Osceola	A/D	Poorly drained
Paola sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	28	Osceola	А	Excessively drained
Placid fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	32	Osceola	A/D	Very poorly drained



Soil Name	NRCS Map Unit	County	Hydrologic Soil Group	Drainage Class, Dominant Condition
Satellite fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	34	Osceola	А	Somewhat poorly drained
Pomona fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	35	Osceola	B/D	Poorly drained
Pompano fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	37	Osceola	A/D	Very poorly drained
Riviera fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	39	Osceola	A/D	Very poorly drained
Samsula muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	40	Osceola	A/D	Very poorly drained
Satellite sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	41	Osceola	А	Somewhat poorly drained
Smyrna fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	42	Osceola	A/D	Poorly drained
St. Lucie fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	43	Osceola	А	Excessively drained
Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	44	Osceola	А	Moderately well drained
Myakka fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	45	Osceola	A/D	Very poorly drained
Pompano fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	49	Osceola	A/D	Poorly drained
Manatee mucky loamy fine sand, depressional	53	Osceola	B/D	Very poorly drained
Floridana mucky fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	55	Osceola	C/D	Very poorly drained
Samsula muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	58	Osceola	A/D	Very poorly drained

3.2 Land Use

The land use within and adjacent to the project limits varies from the beginning of the job to the end of construction. The main land use categories include roads and highways, wetlands, rural residential, cropland and pastureland, mixed forests, and marshes.

The beginning of the project from SR 70 to belcher canal is rural residential, open land, cropland, pastureland, pine flatwoods, and marshes. The next portion of the limits from belcher canal to the Indian river/ Okeechobee County line are cropland, pastureland, freshwater marshes, mixed forested wetlands, citrus groves and spoil areas. The last section of the project from the Indian river/Okeechobee County line to SR 60 is mixed wetland hardwoods, rural residential, woodland pastures, freshwater marshes, wetland prairies and pine flatwoods. A land use map will be provided in the future in **Appendix F**.



3.3 CROSS CULVERTS

There are 29 existing culverts and 11 existing bridge culverts within the project limits. **Table 3.3** provides a summary of the existing culverts; **Table 3.4** provides a summary of the existing bridge culverts.

Table 3.3: Existing Culverts

Basin	Approx. Mile Post	Approx. STA	Cross Culvert Size	Existing Length (ft)	Number of Barrels	Turnpike Structure Number	Waterbody ID	Waterbody Name
North St. Lucie	154.9	2053+00	12'x6'	175	1	94Q009	3194A	Ten Mile Creek
River Water	155.5	2087+00	12'x5'	182	1	94Q010	3194A	Ten Mile Creek
Control District	156.1	2116+50	10'x5'	160	1	94Q011	3194A	Ten Mile Creek
	160.1	2330+80	12'x6'	181	1	94Q012	3163	Belcher Canal
	160.6	2357+00	12'x13'	110	1	94Q013	3160	C-25 Canal West
	161.6	2411+00	6'x5'	153	1	94Q014	3160	C-25 Canal West
	162.4	2452+50	9'x5'	174	1	94Q015	3160	C-25 Canal West
	162.9	2476+70	9'x9'	184	1	94Q016	3160	C-25 Canal West
	162.9	2477+50	12'x13'	109	1	94Q017	3160	C-25 Canal West
	164.7	2570+80	12'x6'	151	1	94Q018	3160	C-25 Canal West
C-25	165.7	2624+50	10'x10'	164	1	94Q019	3160	C-25 Canal West
	168.9	2792+00	54"	164	1	94Q020	3160	C-25 Canal West
	169.8	2842+10	10'x5'	147	1	94Q021	3160	C-25 Canal West
	170.8	2892+10	12'x5'	149	1	94Q022	3160	C-25 Canal West
	171.8	2940+10	12'x5'	152	1	94Q023	3160	C-25 Canal West
	172.9	3004+30	12'x5'	144	1	94Q024	3160	C-25 Canal West
	174	3060+70	10'x10'	117	1	88Q001	3160	C-25 Canal West
	175	3114+70	10'x10'	118	2	88Q002	3160	C-25 Canal West
	176.4	3182+70	10'x10'	118	1	88Q003	28935	Fort Drum Marsh
	177.1	3222+10	10'x10'	118	1	88Q004	28935	Fort Drum Marsh
	179	3324+50	12'x13'	109	1	88Q005	28935	Fort Drum Marsh
	179.5	3344+50	8'x4'	146	1	N/A	28935	Fort Drum Marsh
Fort Drum	180.8	3418+70	8'x4'	147	1	N/A	28935	Fort Drum Marsh
	181.9	3477+30	8'x4'	153	1	N/A	3154A	Fort Drum Creek
	183.5	3562+70	4'x4'	148	1	91Q003	3156	Jim Green Creek
	183.9	3586+70	4'x4'	149	1	91Q004	3156	Jim Green Creek
	184.3	3601+80	12'x13.5'	111	1	91Q001	3156	Jim Green Creek
Yeehaw	185.7	3674+80	6'x4'	149	1	91Q002	3156	Jim Green Creek
Junction	187.3	3760+70	4'x4'	150	1	N/A	3156	Jim Green Creek



Basin	Approx. Mile Post	Approx. STA	Cross Culvert Size	Existing Length (ft)	Number of Barrels	Turnpike Structure Number	Waterbody ID	Waterbody Name
	188.4	3818+80	4'x4'	148	1	N/A	3152B	Padgett Branch
Yeehaw	188.6	3831+80	12'x13'	107	1	88Q007	3152B	Padgett Branch
Junction	189.7	3895+80	4'x4'	150	1	N/A	3152B	Padgett Branch
	190.4	3925+80	10'x10'	109	1	88Q008	3149	Cow Log Branch



Table 3.4: Existing Bridge Culverts

Basin	Structure Description	Approx. Mile Post	Approx. STA	Turnpike Structure Number	Existing Length (ft)	Number of Barrels	Bridge Culvert Size	Waterbody ID	Waterbody Name
North St. Lucie	Bridge Culvert	153.7	1988+60	940064	188	2	11'x7'	3194A	Ten Mile Creek
River Water Control District	Bridge Culvert	154.3	2020+40	940110	188	2	10'x5'	3194A	Ten Mile Creek
	Bridge Culvert	156.6	2143+50	940065	170	2	10'x5'	3194A	Ten Mile Creek
C-25	Bridge Culvert	167.2	2702+00	940066	145	2	10'x6'	3160	C-25 Canal West



3.4 Bridge Structures

There are 18 Sonovoid bridges, and 4 AASHTO mainline Beam bridges within the project study limits. The widening or reconstruction of the existing bridge structures are recommended to improve existing vertical clearance, accommodate future plans, meet current design criteria, and address other outstanding issues. within the project limits. See **Table 3.5** for a list and location of all proposed bridge improvements.

Table 3.5: Existing Bridges

Bridge Structure description	Approx. Mile Post	Approx. STA	Turnpike Structure Number	Waterbody ID	Waterbody Name
Bridge (Picos Road) Crossing SR 91	154.9	2054+40	940055	N/A	N/A
Bridge (CR 68) Crossing SR 91	156.1	2115+20	940056	N/A	N/A
Bridge Crossing Angle Rd and Belcher Canal	157.9	2215+00	NB: 940073 SB: 940057	3163B	C-25 Canal East
Bridge Crossing L-20 Canal	158.6	2250+50	NB: 940083 SB: 940058	3163	Belcher Canal
Bridge (Minute Maid Rd) Crossing SR 91	165	2610+60	940059	N/A	N/A
Bridge (Radebaugh Rd) Crossing SR 91	170.1	2857+60	940060	N/A	N/A
Bridge Crossing Canal and Farm Road	175.4	3134+00	NB: 880065 SB: 880057	3160	C-25 Canal West
Bridge Crossing Canal	178.0	3272+70	NB: 880066 SB: 880058	28935	Fort Drum Marsh
Bridge Crossing Canal	180.2	3384+50	NB: 880067 SB: 880059	28935	Fort Drum Marsh
Bridge Crossing Fort Drum Creek	182.3	3499+00	NB: 910058 SB: 910056	3154A	Fort Drum Creek
Bridge Crossing Jim Green Creek	184.6	3617+70	NB: 910060 SB: 910059	3156	Jim Green Creek
Bridge Crossing Jim Green Creek	186.5	3714+70	NB: 910064 SB: 910062	3156	Jim Green Creek
Bridge Crossing Padgett Branch Creek	189.1	3856+50	NB: 880068 SB: 880060	3152B	Padgett Branch
Bridge Crossing Cow Log Branch Canal	190.9	3952+00	NB: 920124 SB: 920055	3149	Cow Log Branch
Bridge Crossing Cow Log Branch Canal	192.4	4032+00	NB: 920125 SB: 920056	3151	Un-named Tributary to Cow log branch



Bridge Structure description	Approx. Mile Post	Approx. STA	Turnpike Structure Number	Waterbody ID	Waterbody Name
Bridge (SR 60) Crossing SR 91	193.1	4069+00	WB: 920200	N/A	N/A
Bridge (SR 60 Ramp) Crossing SR 91	193.4	4087+00	920057	N/A	N/A

3.5 FLOODPLAINS AND FLOODWAYS

The FEMA FIRMs for St. Lucie, Indian River, Okeechobee and Osceola Counties show the location of the FEMA floodplains within the project limits. This information was used in the floodplain analysis later in the report. **Table 3.6** provides a summary of the FEMA FIRMs and **Appendix D** contains the source of this information.

Table 3.6: FEMA FIRMs Information

FEMA Panel Name	FEMA Panel Number	Effective Date
FIRM St. Lucie County, Florida And Incorporated Areas	12111C0167J	February 16, 2012
FIRM St. Lucie County, Florida And Incorporated Areas	12111C0160J	February 16, 2012
FIRM St. Lucie County, Florida And Incorporated Areas	12111C0170J	February 16, 2012
FIRM St. Lucie County, Florida And Incorporated Areas	12111C0155J	February 16, 2012
FIRM St. Lucie County, Florida And Incorporated Areas	12111C0150J	February 16, 2012
FIRM St. Lucie & Indian River County, Florida And Incorporated Areas	12111C0050J	February 16, 2012
FIRM St. Lucie County, Indian River & Okeechobee Florida And Incorporated Areas	12111C0025J	February 16, 2012
FIRM St. Lucie County, Indian River & Okeechobee Florida And Incorporated Areas	12061C0325H	December 04, 2012
FIRM Indian River & Okeechobee Florida And Incorporated Areas	12061C0300H	December 04, 2012
FIRM Indian River & Okeechobee Florida And Incorporated Areas	12093C0195C	July 16, 2015
FIRM Indian River & Okeechobee Florida And Incorporated Areas	12093C0185C	July 16, 2015
FIRM Okeechobee County, Florida And Incorporated Areas	12093C0180C	July 16, 2015
FIRM Indian River & Okeechobee Florida And Incorporated Areas	12093C0100C	July 16, 2015
FIRM Indian River & Osceola Florida And Incorporated Areas	12097C0875G	June 18, 2013

There are no regulatory floodways and there are four Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) for the counties encompassing the project limits. The flood insurance studies are the St. Lucie County FIS 12011CV001B -



12011CV003B (effective 07/31/2024), Indian River County FIS 12061CV001B - 12061CV006B (effective 01/26/2023), Okeechobee County FIS 12093CV000A (effective 07/16/2015), Osceola County FIS 12097CV000A (effective 06/18/2013).

3.5.1 NORTH ST. LUCIE RIVER WATER CONTROL DISTRICT BASIN FLOODPLAIN

The floodplain at the beginning of the corridor located in the North St. Lucie River water control district basin begins at MP 153.7 and ends at MP 157.9 where the bridge begins crossing the C-25 Belcher canal. The area adjacent to the turnpike is classified as Zone X (Area of minimal flood hazard), with a 0.2% annual chance of flood, (FIRM Panel No. 12111C0167J, 12111C0160J, 12111C0170J, 12111C0155J).

3.5.2 C-25 CANAL BASIN FLOODPLAIN

The C-25 Canal Basin Floodplain begins where the most southern portion of the belcher Canal crosses the turnpike flowing from west to east (MP 157.9) and continues to a farm road crossing (MP 175.4). This is one of the largest floodplains in the corridor residing mainly in St. Lucie County with small parts within Indian river and Okeechobee County as well. The portion of the floodplain located in St. Lucie county, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) (MP 157.9 to MP 172.9) is classified as Zone X (Area of minimal flood hazard), with a 0.2% annual chance of flood. The turnpike then crosses into Indian River county, St. John's River Water Management District (SJRWMD) (MP 172.9 to MP 175.4). This area of the turnpike is classified as Zone A (Special flood hazard area without base flood elevation) within the turnpike R/W and North of the roadway as well. From the southern r/w line south is Zone X in St. Lucie county and becomes Okeechobee county Zone A at MP 175.2. (FIRM Panel Nos. 12111C0155J, 12111C0150J, 12111C0050J, 12111C0025J, 12061C0325H).

3.5.3 FORT DRUM CREEK FLOODPLAINS

The Fort Drum Basin Floodplain begins at farm road crossing (MP 175.4) and extends to Jim Green Creek (MP 184.5). This floodplain is in Indian River county, Okeechobee county and St. John's River Water Management District. The area of the floodplain from the farm road MP 175.4 to MP 180.8 is classified as Zone A (Special flood hazard area without base flood elevation). After this area the majority of the roadway is classified as Zone X (Area of minimal flood hazard), with a 0.2% annual chance of flooding except for portions of the Zone A floodplain which encroach into the r/w around MP 182.4. (FIRM Panel Nos. 12061C0325H, 12061C0300H, 12093C0195C, 12093C0185C, 12093C0180C).

3.5.4 JIM GREEN CREEK FLOODPLAIN

The Jim green creek floodplain begins at Jim Green Creek MP 184.5 and continues until the Okeechobee/Osceola County line around MP 188.4 This floodplain is located in only Okeechobee county and is part of the St. John's River water management district. The roadway within is segment of the corridor is located within Zone X (Area of minimal flood hazard), with a 0.2% annual chance of flood but also has a portion of the R/w located with the Zone A Classification (Special flood hazard area without base flood elevation) at MP 185.7 (FIRM Panel Nos. 12093C0180C, 12093C0100C).

3.5.5 PADGETT / COW LOG BRANCH FLOODPLAIN

The Padgett and Cow log branch floodplain are located from the Okeechobee/ Osceola county line MP 188.4 to the end of the project limits around MP 193. The roadway and r/w limits within this floodplain are classified as both Zone X (Area of minimal flood hazard), with a 0.2% annual chance of flood and Zone A (Special flood hazard area without base flood elevation). (FIRM Panel Nos. 12093C0100C, 12097C0875G).



4.0 PROPOSED CONDITIONS

The proposed widening for the Turnpike mainline consists of four existing 12-foot lanes to six 12-foot lanes by adding one general toll lane in each direction and widening both the inside and outside shoulders from 10-feet to 12-feet. The proposed Mainline Typical Section is shown in **Figure 4-1**



Figure 4-1: Proposed Mainline Typical Section

4.1 CROSS CULVERTS

The roadway widening will require extensions or replacement to most existing cross drains along the Turnpike mainline. The proposed extensions or replacement of each culvert is shown in Table 4.1. The As-Built plans show that the culverts were constructed anywhere from 1956 to 1964 giving them an existing age ranging from 60 to 69 years old. A culvert inspection assessment was performed to analyze the condition of the existing culverts within the project limits and can be found in the Bridge Analysis Report. An individual sufficiency rating and health index was assigned to each culvert and used to determine if the culvert merely had to be extended or was in poor condition and is recommended to be replaced. A total of 13 existing culverts are proposed to be replaced. A total of 15 culverts are proposed to be extended and one will remain as is.



Table 4.1: Proposed Culvert Modifications

Approx. Mile Post	Approx. STA	Turnpike Structure Number	Cross Culvert Size	Number of Barrels	Existing Length (ft)	Approx. Proposed extension or replacement (ft)	Proposed improvement or modification	Notes
154.9	2053+00	94Q009	12'x6'	1	175	77	Extension	
155.5	2087+00	94Q010	12'x5'	1	182	30	Extension	
156.1	2116+50	94Q011	10'x5'	1	160	18	Extension	
160.1	2330+80	94Q012	12'x6'	1	181	3	Extension	
160.6	2357+00	94Q013	12'x13'	1	110	75	Extension	
161.6	2411+00	94Q014	6'x5'	1	153	32	Extension	
162.4	2452+50	94Q015	9'x5'	1	174	11	Extension	
162.9	2476+70	94Q016	9'x9'	1	184	0	Extension	
162.9	2477+50	94Q017	12'x13'	1	109	76	Extension	
164.7	2570+80	94Q018	12'x6'	1	151	34	Extension	
165.7	2624+50	94Q019	10'x10'	1	164	20	Extension	
168.9	2792+00	94Q020	54"	1	164	21	Extension	
169.8	2842+10	94Q021	10'x5'	1	147	37	Extension	
170.8	2892+10	94Q022	12'x5'	1	149	35	Extension	
171.8	2940+10	94Q023	12'x5'	1	152	32	Extension	
172.9	3004+30	94Q024	12'x5'	1	144	41	Extension	
174	3060+70	88Q001	10'x10'	1	117	67	Extension	
175	3114+70	88Q002	10'x10'	2	118	67	Extension	
176.4	3182+70	88Q003	10'x10'	1	118	67	Extension	
177.1	3222+10	88Q004	10'x10'	1	118	67	Extension	
179	3324+50	88Q005	12'x13'	1	109	76	Extension	
179.5	3344+50	N/A	8'x4'	1	146	38	Extension	
180.8	3418+70	N/A	8'x4'	1	147	38	Extension	
181.9	3477+30	N/A	8'x4'	1	153	31	Extension	
183.5	3562+70	91Q003	4'x4'	1	148	37	Extension	
183.9	3586+70	91Q004	4'x4'	1	149	36	Extension	
184.3	3601+80	91Q001	12'x13.5'	1	111	74	Extension	
185.7	3674+80	91Q002	6'x4'	1	149	38	Extension	
187.3	3760+70	N/A	4'x4'	1	150	35	Extension	
188.4	3818+80	N/A	4'x4'	1	148	36	Extension	
188.6	3831+80	88Q007	12'x13'	1	107	76	Extension	
189.7	3895+80	N/A	4'x4'	1	150	34	Extension	
190.4	3925+80	88Q008	10'x10'	1	109	76	Extension	



Based on correspondence with the Turnpike **Appendix H**, there is no known history of flooding or current flooding issues within the project limits. However, these culvert extensions should be analyzed further during the design phase to ensure the extension or replacement does not result in significant changes to the headwater elevations.

4.1.1 INTERCHANGE CULVERTS

Proposed cross drains at the interchange will be required to maintain existing flow patterns. These interchange culverts are intended to maintain existing conveyances and hydraulic performance to prevent adverse effects to offsite areas. Adjustments to these systems may be necessary depending on the final design objective.

4.2 BRIDGE STRUCTURES

There are 12 AASHTO bridges within the scope of this project that will be replaced. Picos Road, Orange Ave, Minute Maid Road, and Radebaugh Ave are all overpasses that carry roads over the Turnpike. Angle Road and L-20 Canal are mainline bridges that carry the Turnpike over local roads and canals. These bridges were built between 1960 and 1964. Several of them have had modifications or repairs in later years. The four overpass locations will be replaced to accommodate the widening of the Turnpike. Due to substandard shoulder widths, as well as the future 8 lane condition, the existing pier or support placement must be changed in order to comply with shoulder width. Each replacement will provide sufficient room to meet the 8 lane condition.

Table 4.2: Proposed Improvements and Modifications to Bridge Structures within Project Limits

Structure Description	Approx. Mile Post	Approx. STA	Turnpike Structure Number	Proposed improvement or modification
Bridge Culvert crossing NSLRWCD Canal 49	153.7	1988+60	940064	Replacement
Bridge Culvert crossing NSLRWCD Canal 48	154.3	2020+40	940110	Replacement
Bridge (Picos Road) Crossing SR 91	154.9	2054+40	940055	Replacement
Bridge (CR 68) Crossing SR 91	156.1	2115+20	940056	Replacement
Bridge Culvert crossing NSLRWCD Canal 44	156.6	2143+50	940065	Replacement
Bridge Crossing Angle Rd and Belcher Canal	157.9	2215+00	NB: 940073 SB: 940057	Replacement
Bridge Crossing L-20 Canal	158.6	2250+50	NB: 940083 SB: 940058	Replacement
Bridge Culvert crossing Canal	167.2	2702+00	940066	Replacement
Bridge Crossing Canal and Farm Road	175.4	3134+00	NB: 880065 SB: 880057	Replacement
Bridge Crossing Canal	178	3272+70	NB: 880066 SB: 880058	Replacement



Structure Description	Approx. Mile Post	Approx. STA	Turnpike Structure Number	Proposed improvement or modification
Bridge Crossing Canal	180.2	3384+50	NB: 880067 SB: 880059	Replacement
Bridge Crossing Fort Drum Creek	182.3	3499+00	NB: 910058 SB: 910056	Replacement
Bridge Crossing Jim Green Creek	184.6	3617+70	NB: 910060 SB: 910059	Replacement
Bridge Crossing Padgett Branch Creek	189.1	3856+50	NB: 880068 SB: 880060	Replacement
Bridge Crossing Cow Log Branch Canal	190.9	3952+00	NB: 920124 SB: 920055	Replacement
Bridge Crossing Cow Log Branch Canal	192.4	4032+00	NB: 920125 SB: 920056	Replacement
Bridge (SR 60) Crossing SR 91	193.1	4069+00	WB: 920200	Widening

4.3 FLOODPLAINS AND FLOODWAYS

The Project traverses several Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) boundary areas. These flood prone areas identified as Zone "A." These are areas without base flood elevations and where the floodplain boundaries were established using approximate methods and methodologies. However, all developments in these areas are required to comply with floodplain development standards. The flood prone areas are all in the SJRWMD area of the project. There are no flood prone areas depicted on the FEMA panels in the SFWMD controlled area of the project. There are no Floodplain impacts as a result of roadway widening. Floodplain impacts in SJRWMD are expected to be minimal and are predominantly longitudinal in nature with some of the cross drain extensions resulting in transverse encroachment to the floodplain. The longitudinal impacts are associated with the construction of stormwater ponds where construction outside the flood prone boundary is not feasible. As an option, impact and compensation may be assessed based on the "de minimis" principle when compensation is too trivial or minor to merit compensation consideration in areas of single ownership and/ or in large floodplains. Most floodplain maps, in general, were developed as part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and based on U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle maps with 5- or 10-foot contour intervals. Zone A areas could therefore be at a much lower risk of flooding or higher and may justify amending the maps with a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) through FEMA in the design Phase of the project. To approximate potential impacts and associated compensation in the PD&E phase, lidar data was used to create 1.0 ft contours to approximate the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). This is in accordance with the procedures outlined in the FEMA "Guide to Approximate Zone A areas," using the contour interpolation method. Lidar based data implies an estimated BFE elevation of 26.0 ft in the area. This BFE elevation appeared to be consistent with zone "A" flood prone shapes on the local FEMA panels. The average Seasonal High Water (SHW) was estimated to be 2-3 ft. below the BFE in



the area. The project floodplain impacts are all associated with the construction of Stormwater ponds SMF 23-1 to SMF 27-1 in flood prone zone "A". Total impacts from the construction (maintenance berms) are estimated at +/- 22.7 ac-ft. Compensation for the impacts could be partially provided in the referenced ponds but require details not available in the PD&E phase. Two regional flood plain compensation areas, FPC1A and FPC1BI of +/- 6 ac each, are in the same floodplain and sized for full compensation (+/-22.7 ac-ft). See Appendix D of the PSR for preliminary calculations, locations and details.

Floodplain impacts for the interchange improvements are not anticipated.

4.4 PROJECT CLASSIFICATION

The floodplain areas within the project limits are mainly wetlands, rural residential, cropland and pastureland, mixed forests, and marshes. The floodplain encroachment resulting from the proposed improvements is classified as minimal. The impact on human life, transportation facilities, and natural floodplain values are not significant and will require minimal effort to resolve encroachment. To not significantly affect any flood elevations or limits, the FDOT's drainage design standards and water management districts procedures will be utilized throughout the project's lifespan.

4.5 RISK EVALUATION

The proposed improvements were evaluated to determine whether there would be adverse floodplain impacts. A preliminary hydraulic analysis was conducted on the cross drains and it was determined that any extensions or replacement of the cross drains with hydraulically equivalent structures showed no impact of these changes on headwaters.

All proposed drainage culvert extensions and replacements are to be hydraulically equivalent structures. These structures are not anticipated to alter any upstream headwater elevations. The limitations to maintaining existing hydraulically equivalent is due to the restrictions imposed by the geometrics of design, existing development, cost, feasibility, or practicability. Since there is no history of flooding conditions in the project area, there is no reason to believe any flooding will occur as the result of the construction of this project.

Based on the FDOT's floodplain categories, this project falls under Category 3: "projects involving modification to existing drainage structures." Floodplain encroachments do not vary significantly with any of the alternatives and FPC sites will be provided for volume compensation (cup for cup) for all floodplain impacts because of the floodplain encroachments. The modifications to drainage structures included in this project will result in an insignificant change in their capacity to carry floodwater. This change will cause minimal increases in flood heights and flood limits. These minimal increases will not result in any significant adverse impacts on the natural and beneficial floodplain values or any notable change in flood risks or damage. The floodplains adjacent to the project are one contiguous area so there will be no impacts or rise in flood elevation. There will not be a significant change in the potential for interruption or termination of emergency service or emergency evacuation routes. Therefore, it has been determined that this encroachment is not significant.

4.6 COORDINATION WITH LOCAL AGENCIES

The Project Development and Environmental (PD&E) Study has included coordination with local agencies including:



- South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)
- Florida's Turnpike Maintenance and Drainage Departments
- North St. Lucie River Water control district (NSLRWCD)
- St. John's River Water Management District (SJRWMD)

Pre-Application Meetings were held with SFWMD, SJRWMD and NSLRWCD and copies of the meeting minutes for each are provided in **Appendix G.**

4.7 PD&E REQUIREMENTS

4.7.1 HISTORY OF FLOODING

There is no documented history of flooding within the project limits. Although there is no flooding, there is documentation of reoccurring siltation build-up at culvert 94Q016 at MP 163. Culvert 94Q016 is a 9'x9' concrete box culvert located within Turnpike MP 163. This culvert is part of the SFWMD Basin C-25 Watershed. The C-25 basin is approximately 98,527 acres. Culvert 94Q016 flows from North to South into the Belcher Canal (C-25) making its way east to Spillway Structure S-99. The upstream area of the culvert is agricultural land that uses detention canals and pumps to send water to reservoirs for irrigation. This land is owned by Sunshine Farms Treasure Coast LLC (Permit No. 56-0004-P-02). The Florida Turnpike divides the farm into two separate stormwater management (SWM) systems: one in the north and another in the south. These systems will function independently. Results show that when you reduce the box culvert size from 9 ft by 9 ft (No silt scenario) to a 9 ft by 6 ft (with silt scenario), the hydraulic capacity of the culvert decreases. However, since the tailwater condition is submerged, the flow is primarily controlled by the tailwater level. The culvert is outlet controlled (meaning that the water level downstream is higher than the critical depth of the CBC barrel), the tailwater level dictates the flow rate through the culvert. Culvert reduced capacity due to silt is offset by the high tailwater level resulting in consistent headwater elevations. Documentation for this can be found in **Appendix H**. A permanent solution to the consistent siltation issue will be addressed during the design phase of this project.

4.7.2 FLOODPLAIN ENCHROCHMENT

Floodplain impacts are expected to be minimal and are predominantly longitudinal in nature with some of the cross drain extensions resulting in transverse encroachment to the floodplain. The longitudinal impacts cannot be avoided since the floodplains associated with existing canals, water bodies and depressional areas extend parallel to the Turnpike in both directions of travel. This resulted in no practical avoidance alternatives in these areas.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The proposed improvements to the corridor will encroach into the adjacent floodplains. A thorough analysis of the floodplain volume encroachment and compensation has been provided in more detail in the Pond Siting Report. The 100-year floodplain does not encroach on the existing roadway footprint. There is no established BFE in zone "A" but based on lidar and the existing embankment elevations there are no floodplain impacts anticipated to the roadway. The minimal encroachments on the floodplains will be longitudinal in nature. The floodplain compensation provided will be cup for cup restoration and mitigation. No substantial modifications are needed to the vertical geometry of the roadway because there is no history of flooding and the estimated BFE is below the existing embankment. During the design phase a thorough survey will be needed to obtain better elevation data especially in overgrown vegetated areas. Since the floodplain encroachment level is minimal, there will be no adverse effect on flood heights or limits.



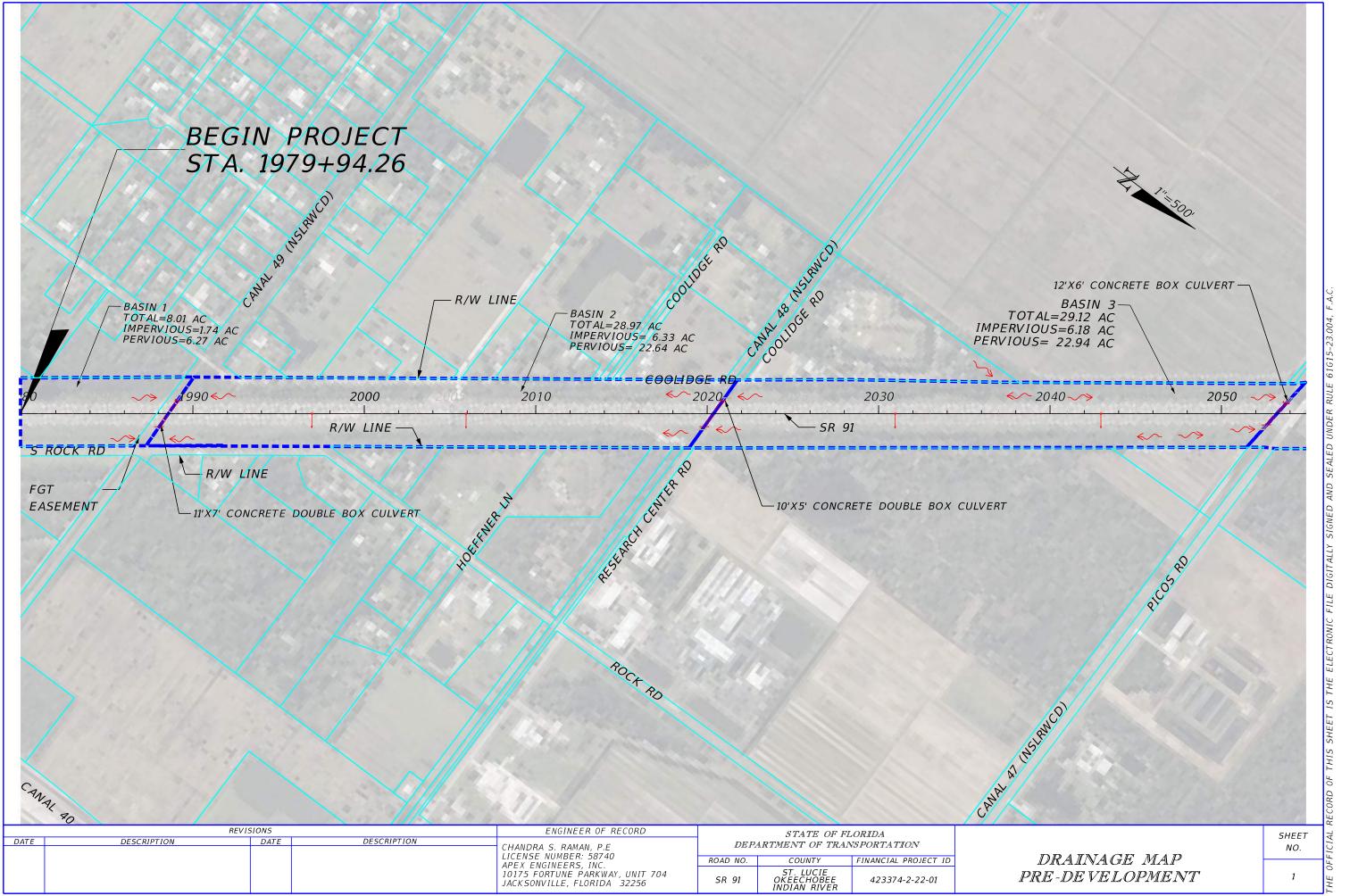
6.0 REFERENCES

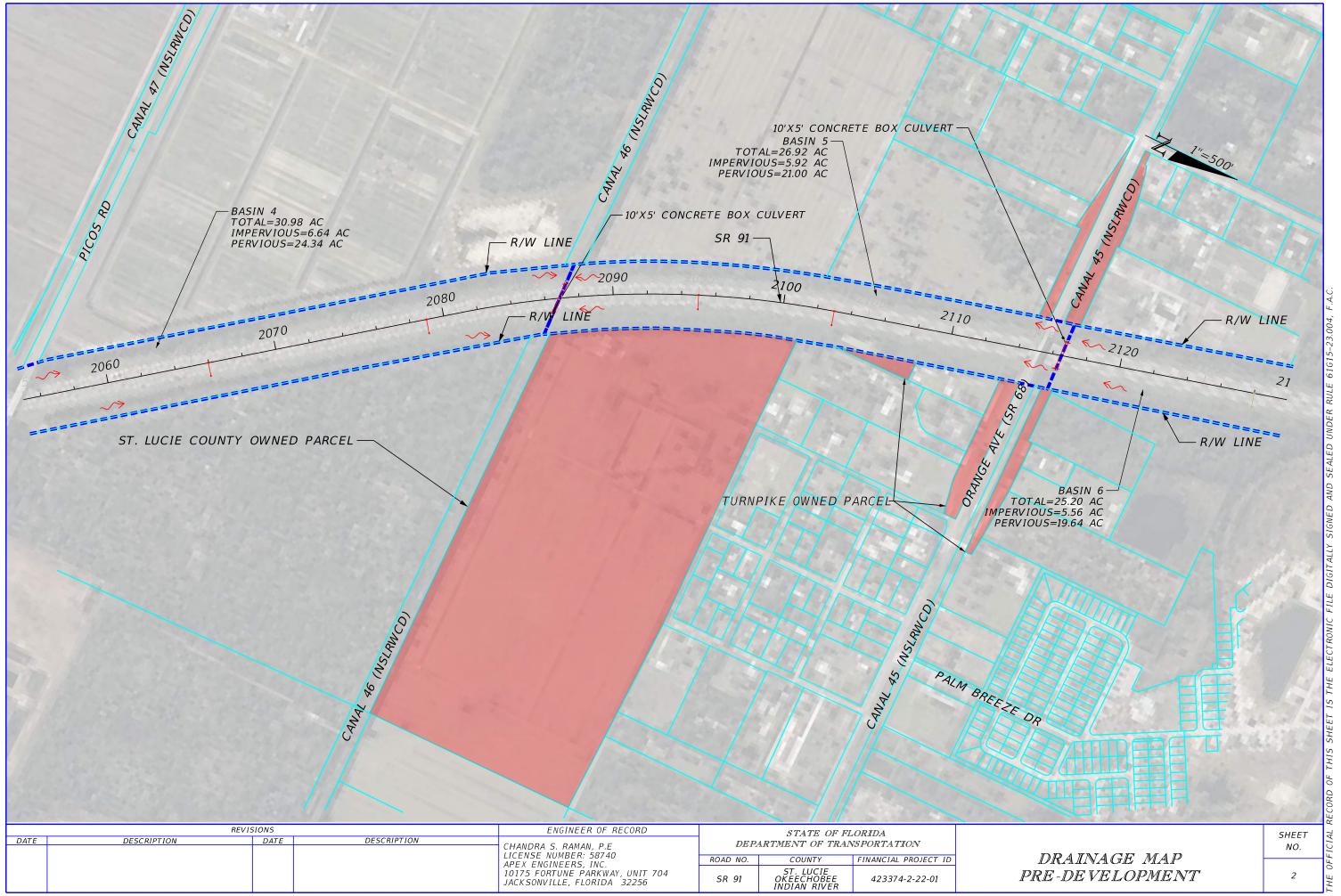
- FEMA FIRM Maps for St. Lucie, Indian River, Okeechobee and Osceola Counties
- Flood Insurance Studies for St. Lucie, Indian River, Okeechobee and Osceola Counties
- FDOT Project Development and Environment Manual, Effective: July 31, 2024 FDOT Drainage Manual, Effective
 January 2024
- FDOT Drainage Design Guide, January 2024
- NRCS USDA Soil Surveys for St. Lucie, Indian River, Okeechobee and Osceola Counties, FL
- FPID 436517-1-52-01 & 436517-3-52-01 Roadway Plans, November 1, 2017
- FPID 97940-0071 97940-0074 Final As-Built Roadway Plans
- FPID 97910-0081 97910-0084 Final As-Built Roadway Plans
- FPID 97920-0091 97920-0092 Final As-Built Roadway Plans

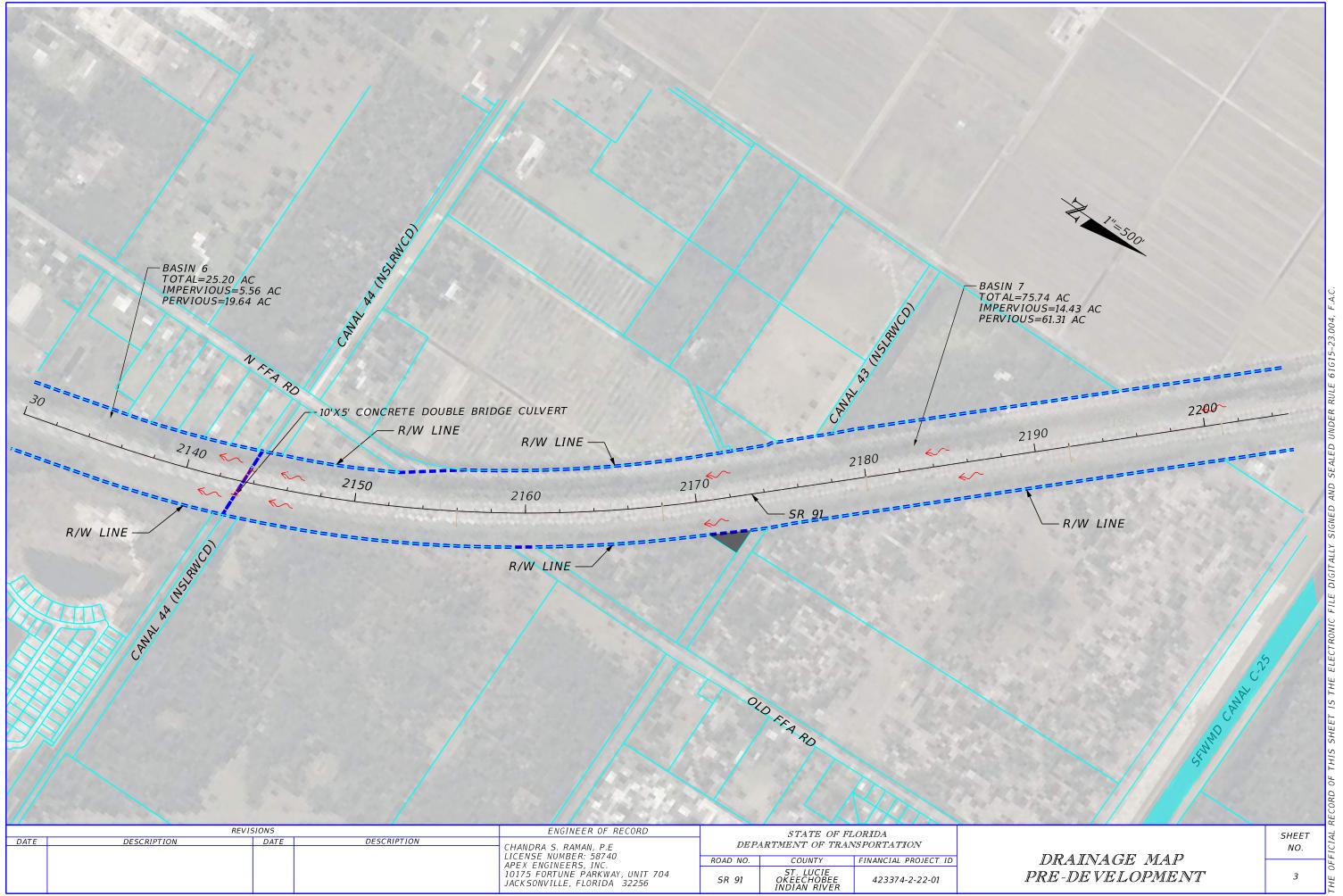


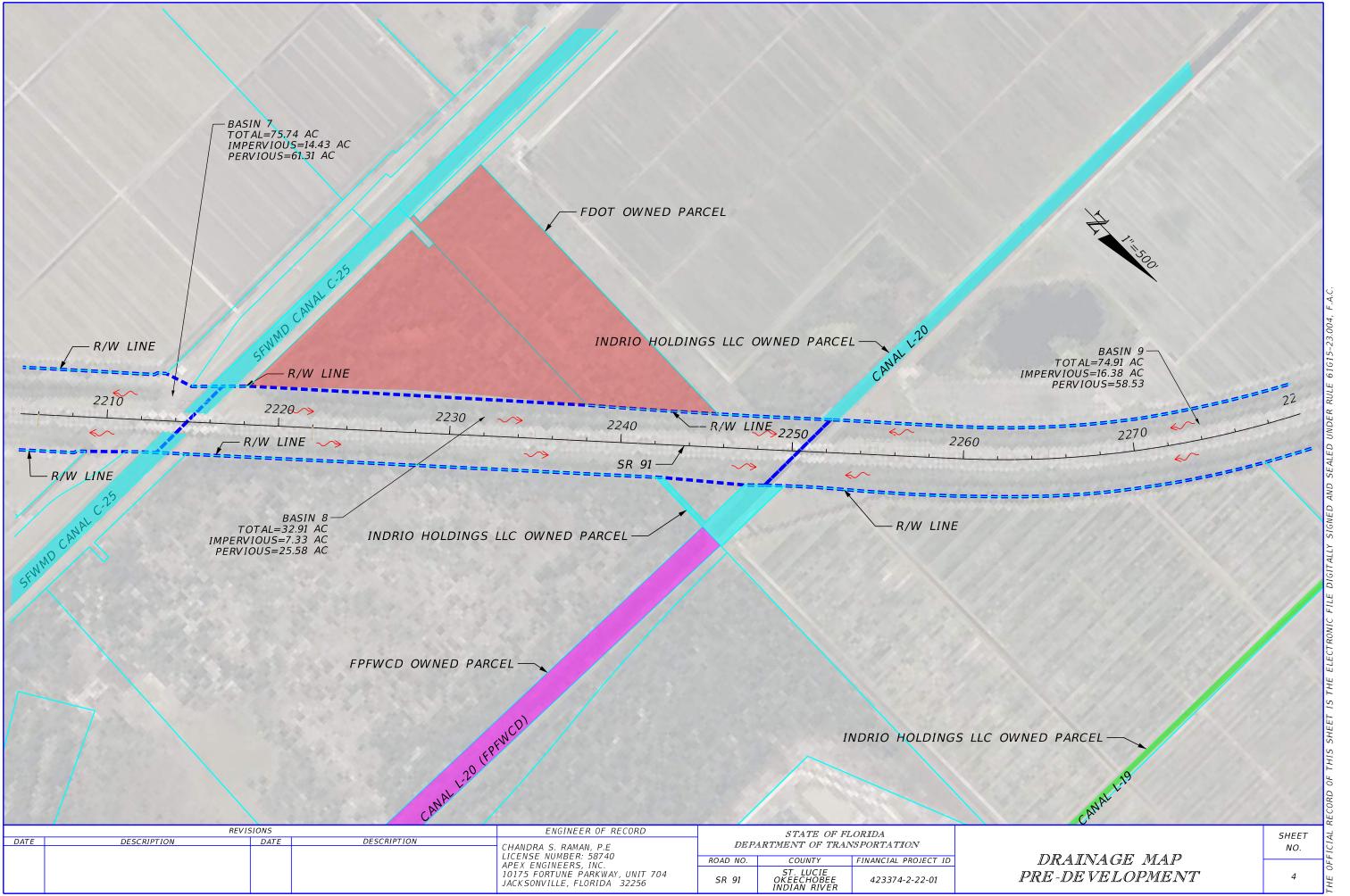
APPENDIX A DRAINAGE MAPS

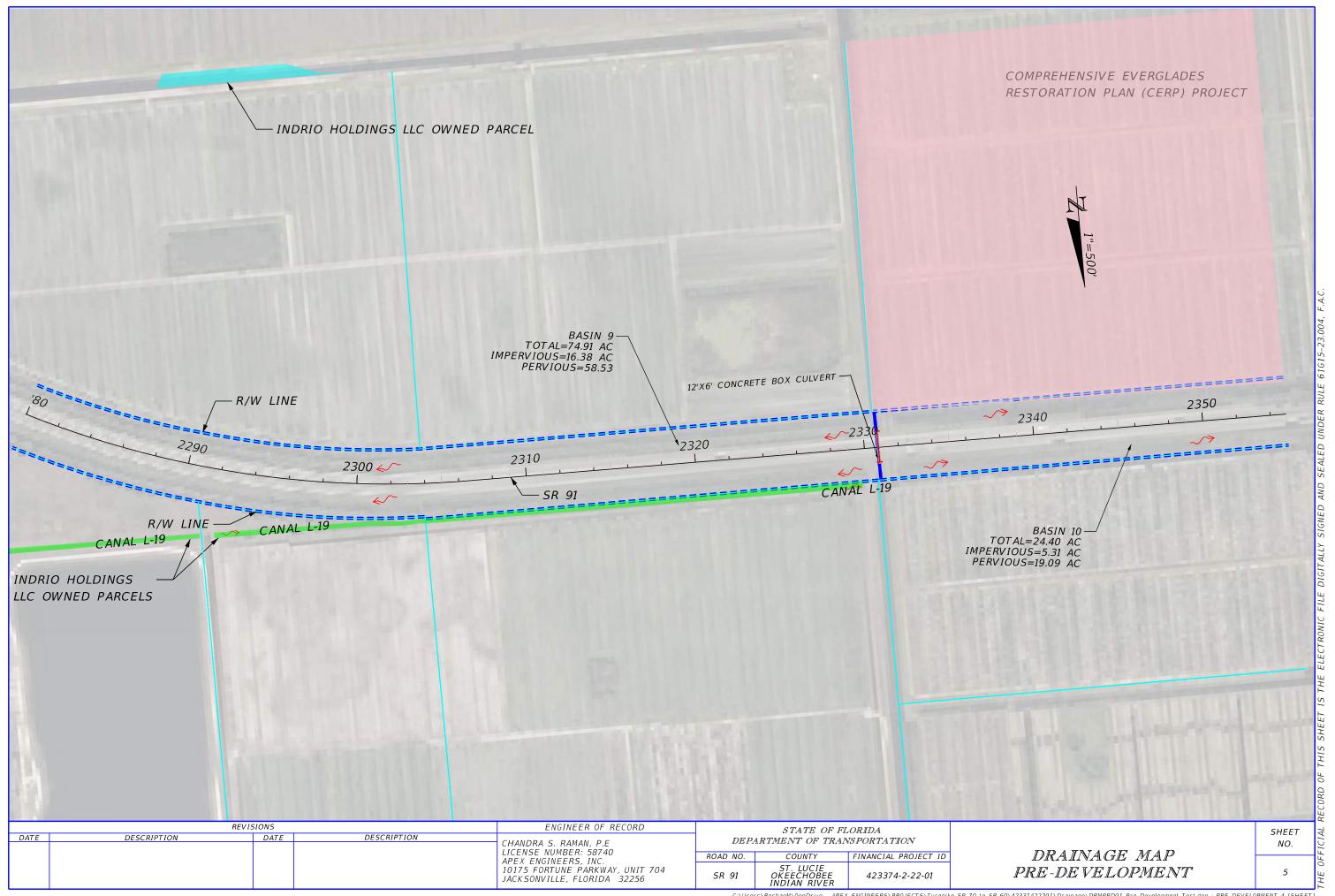
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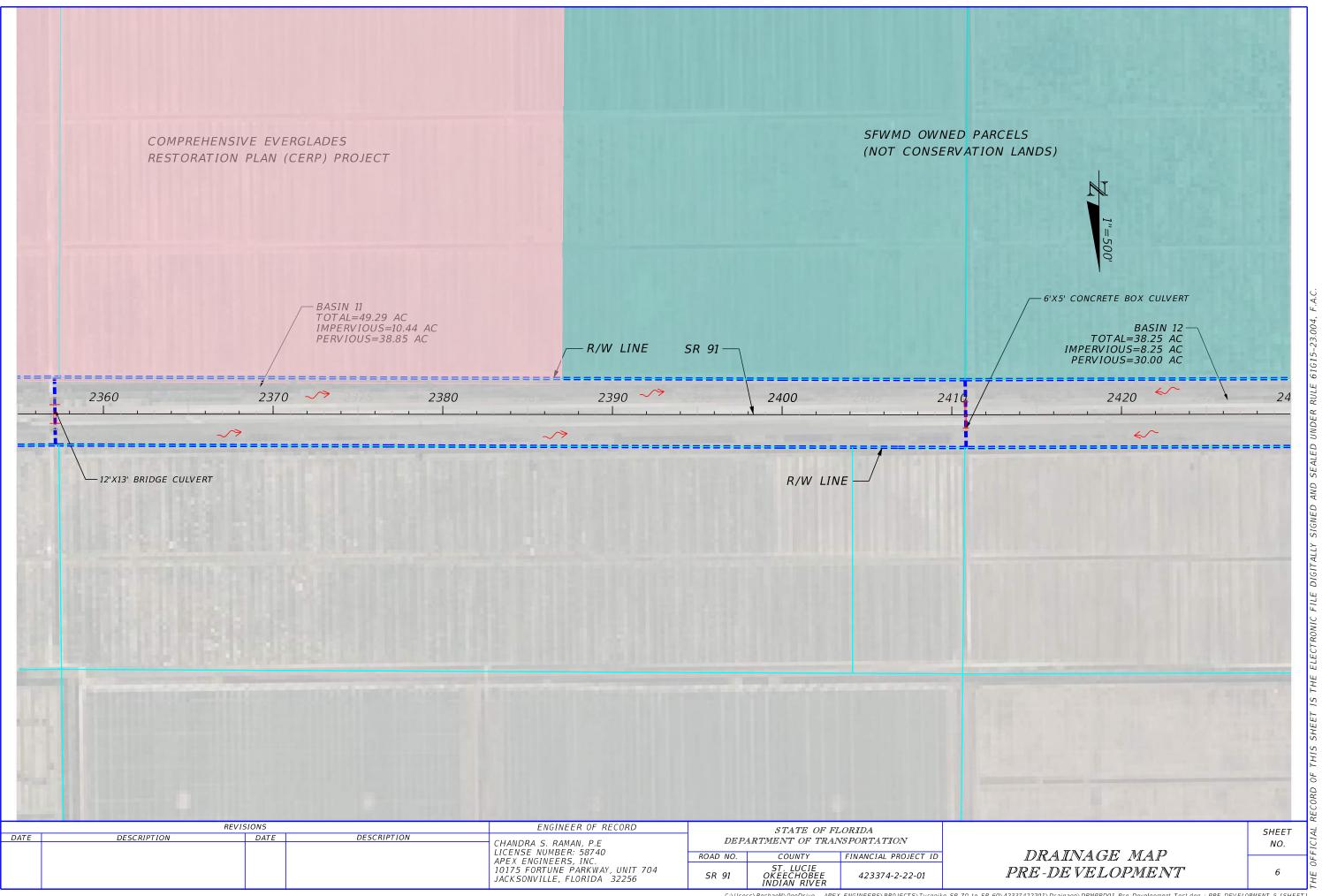


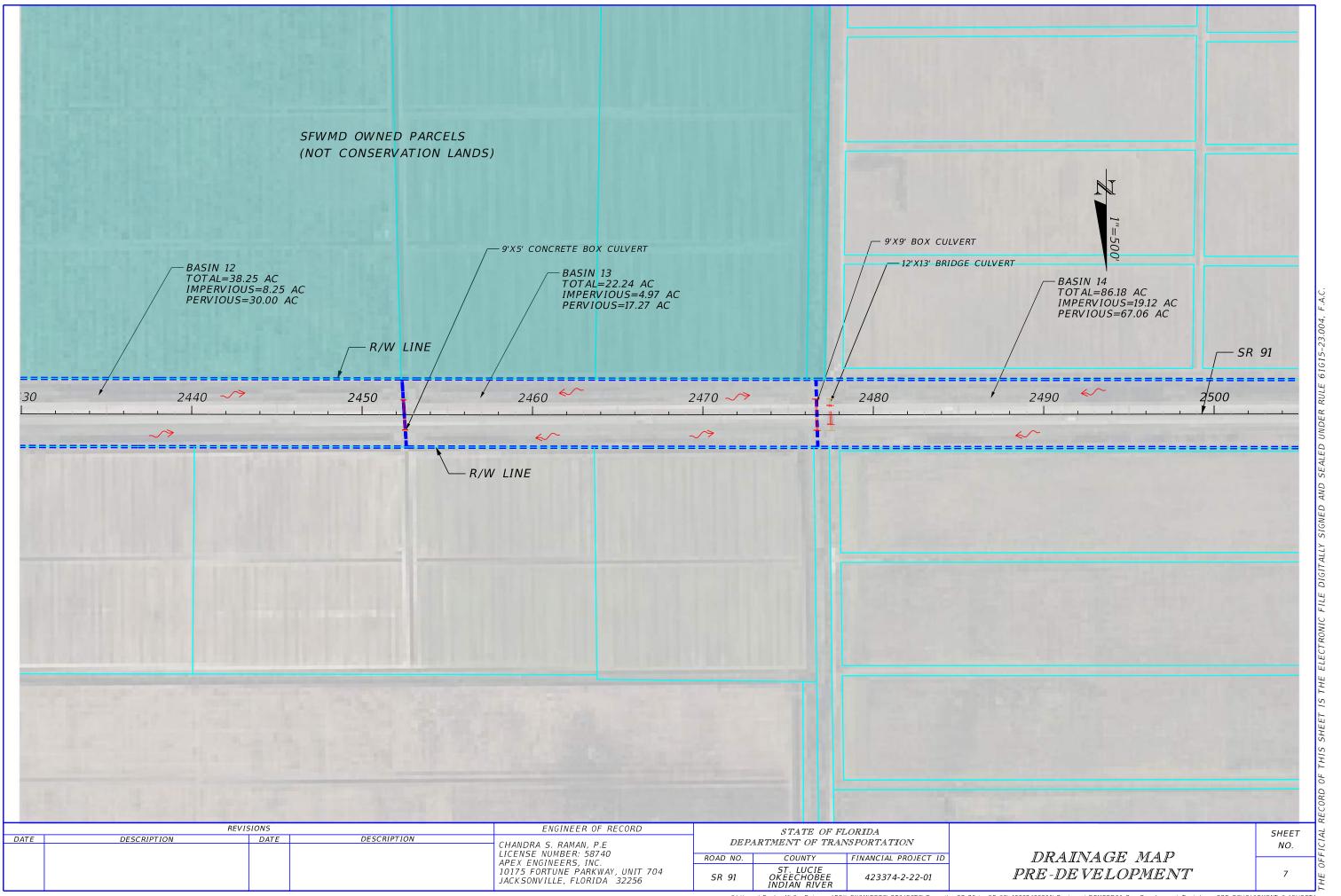


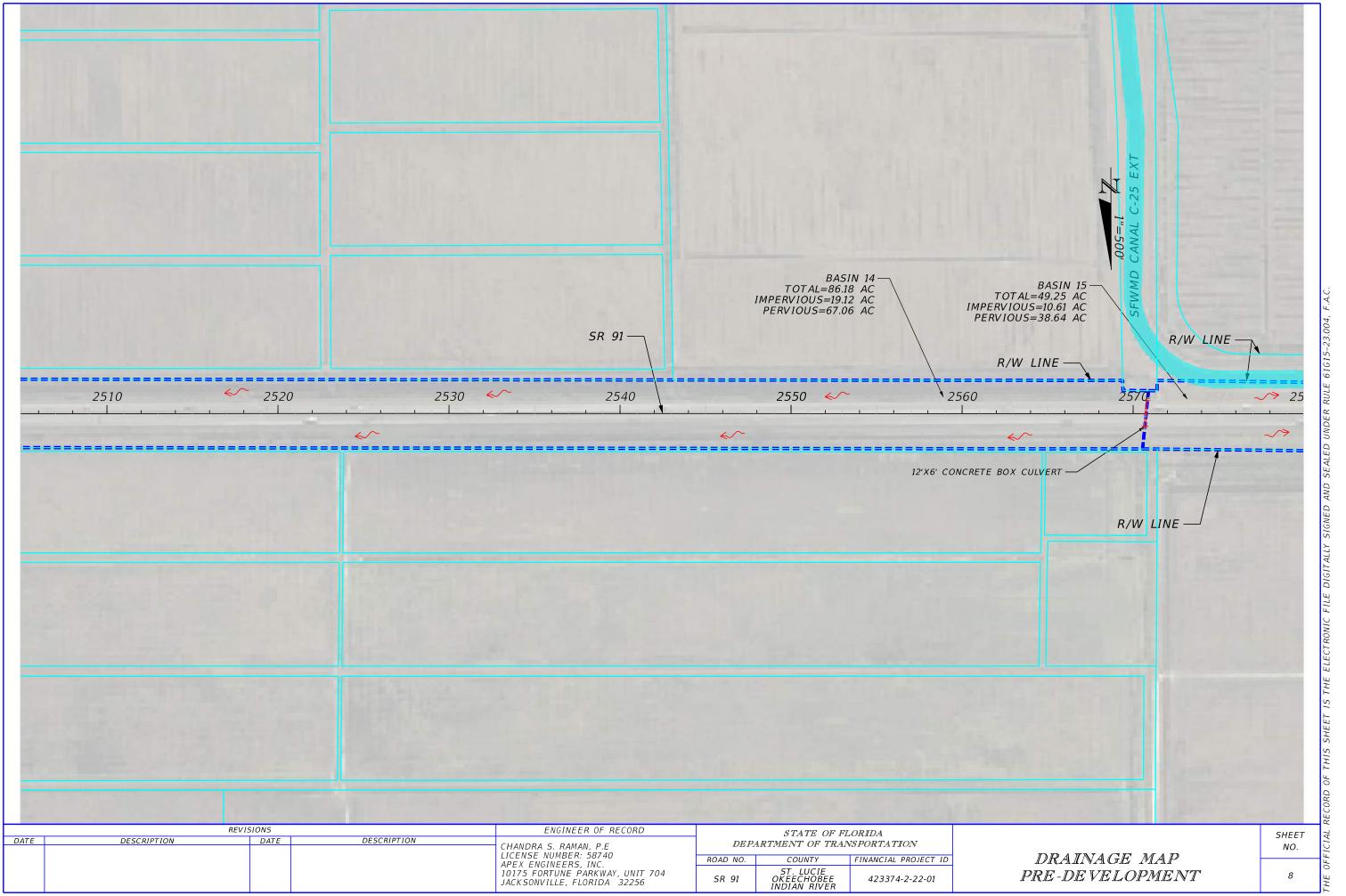


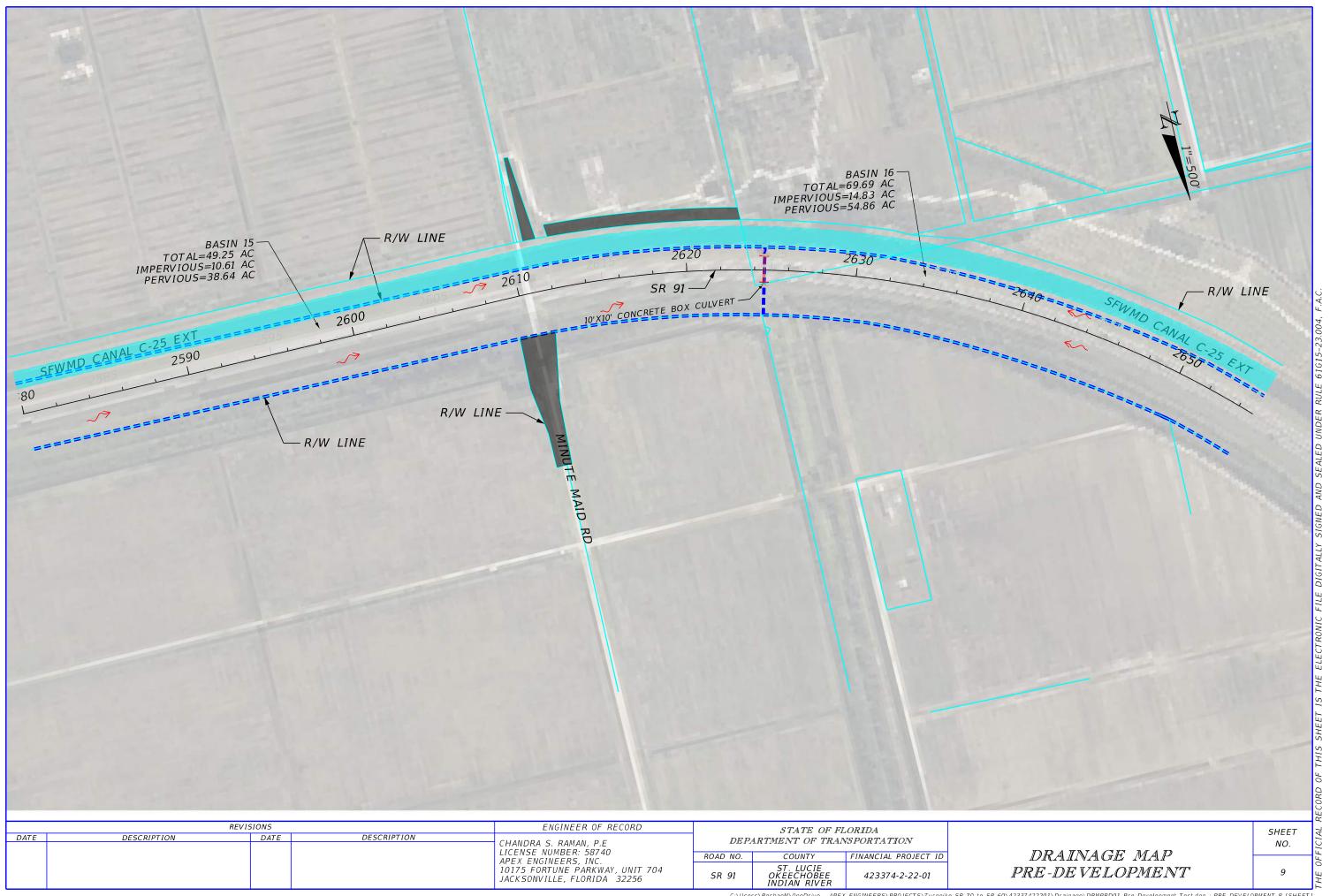


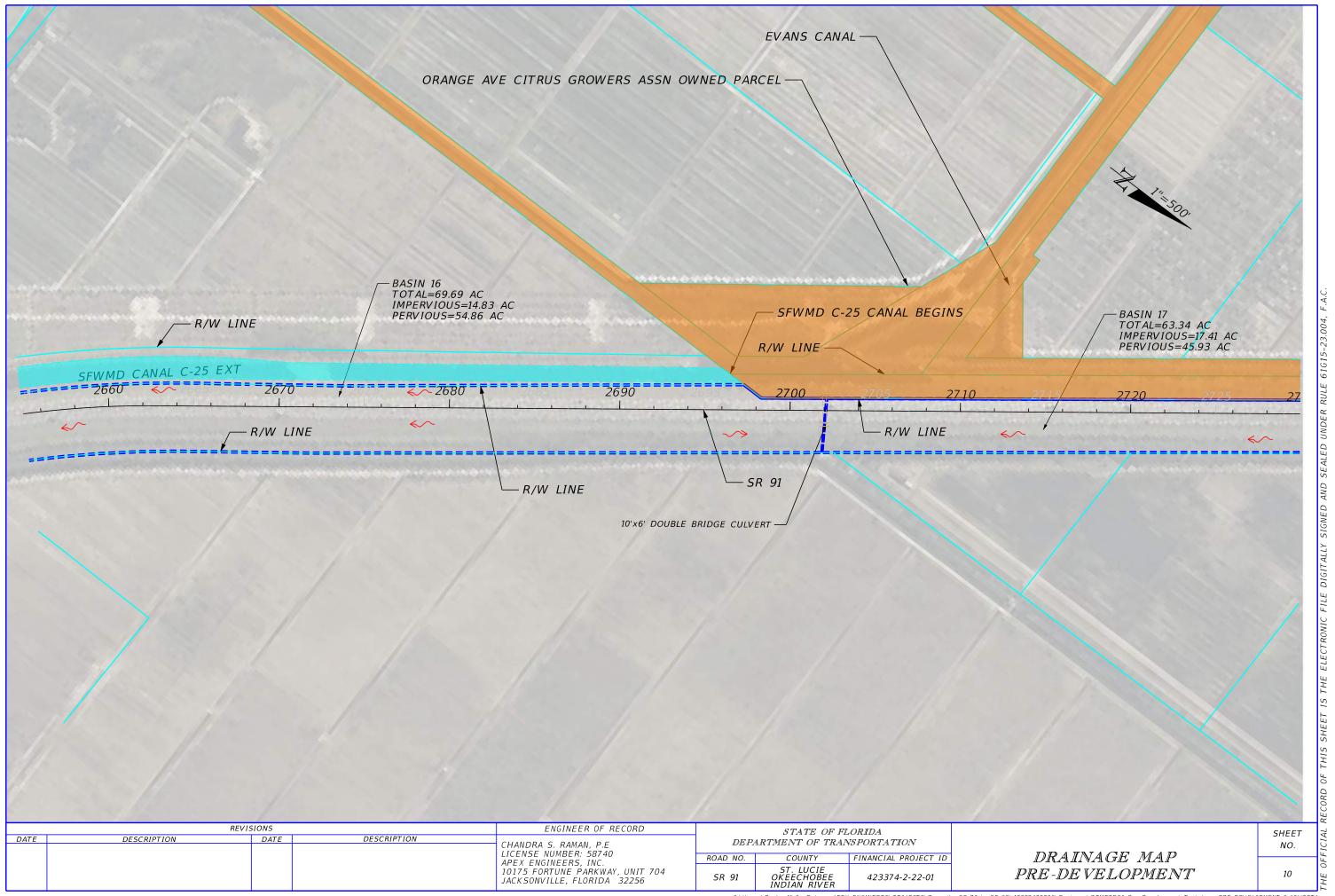


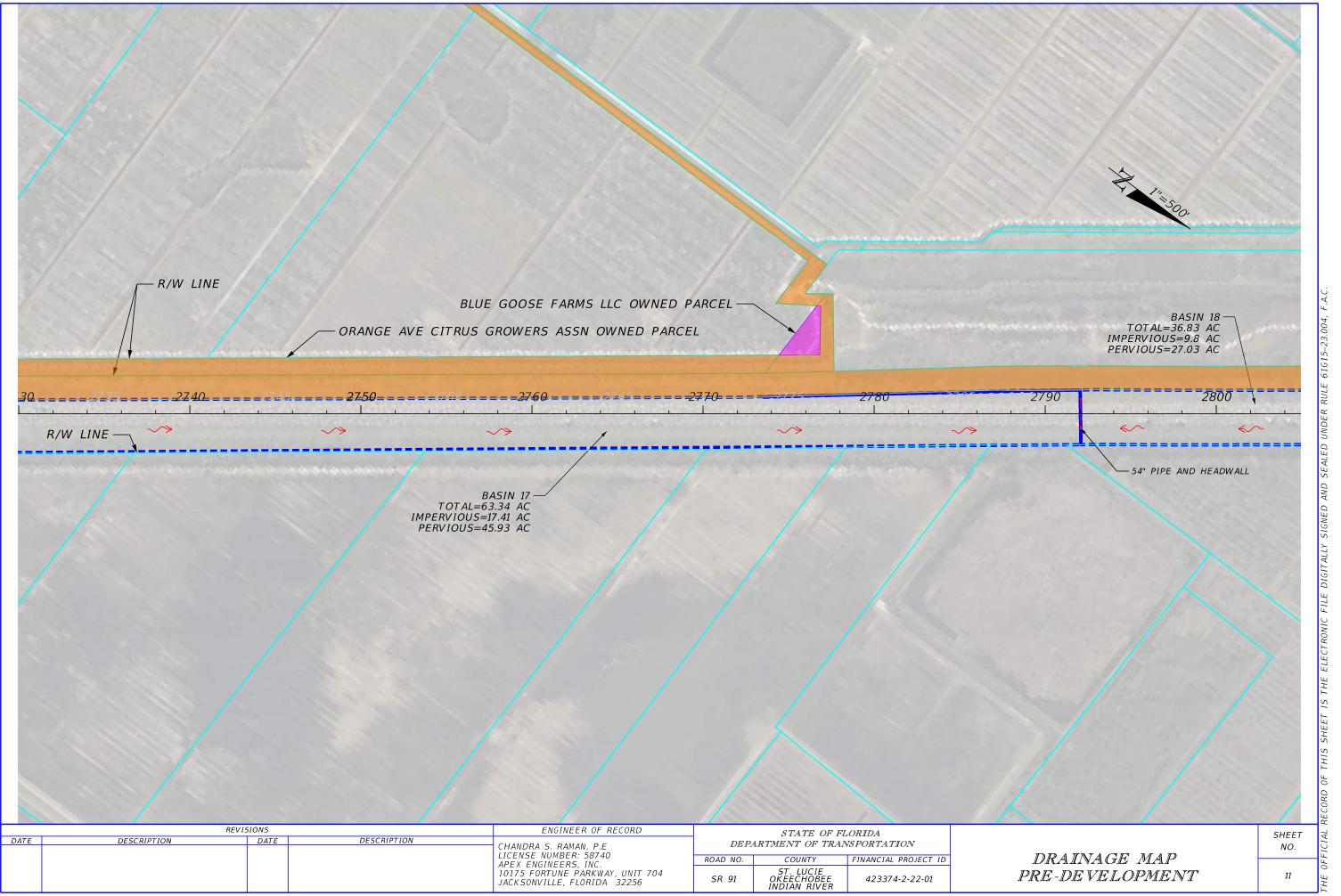


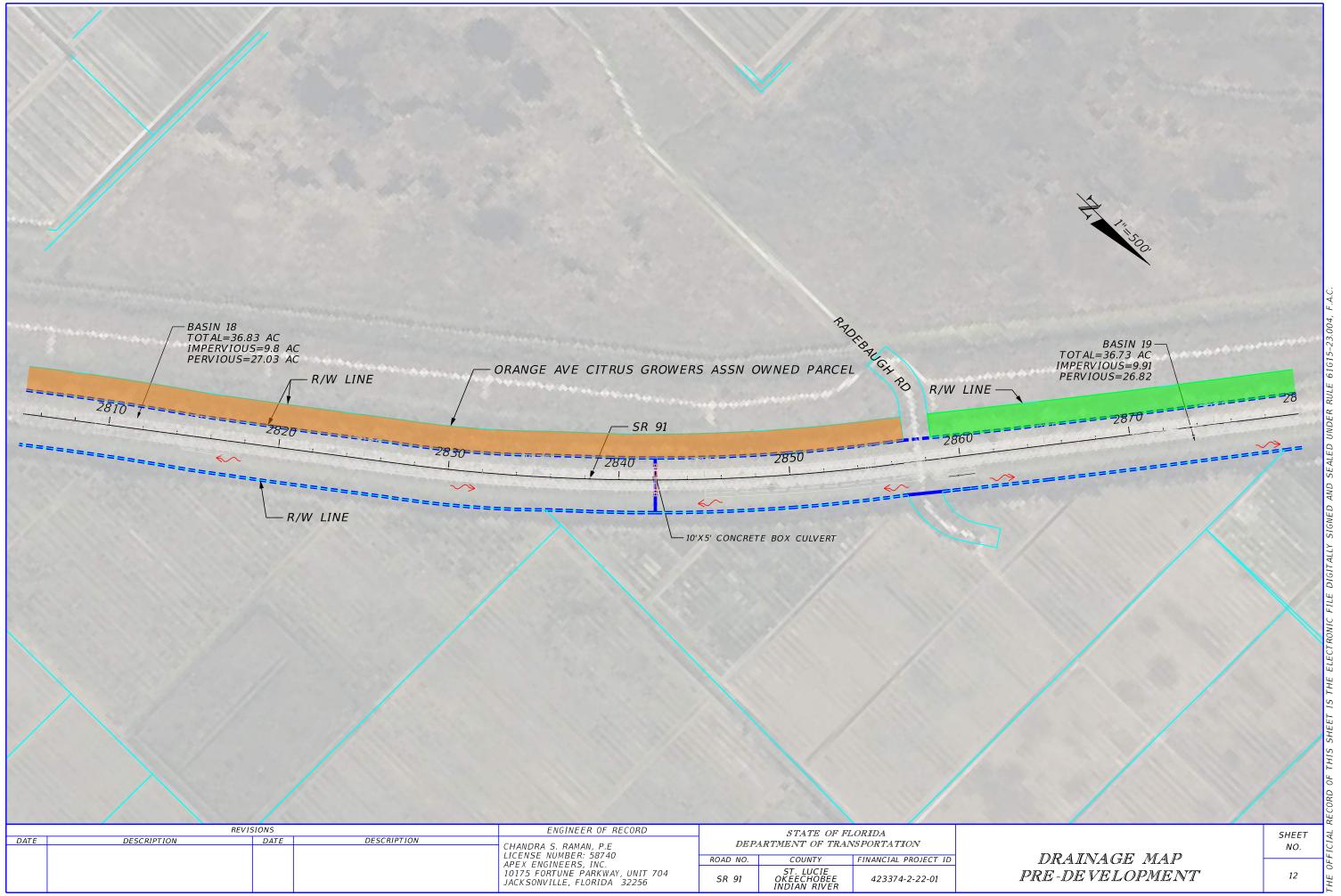


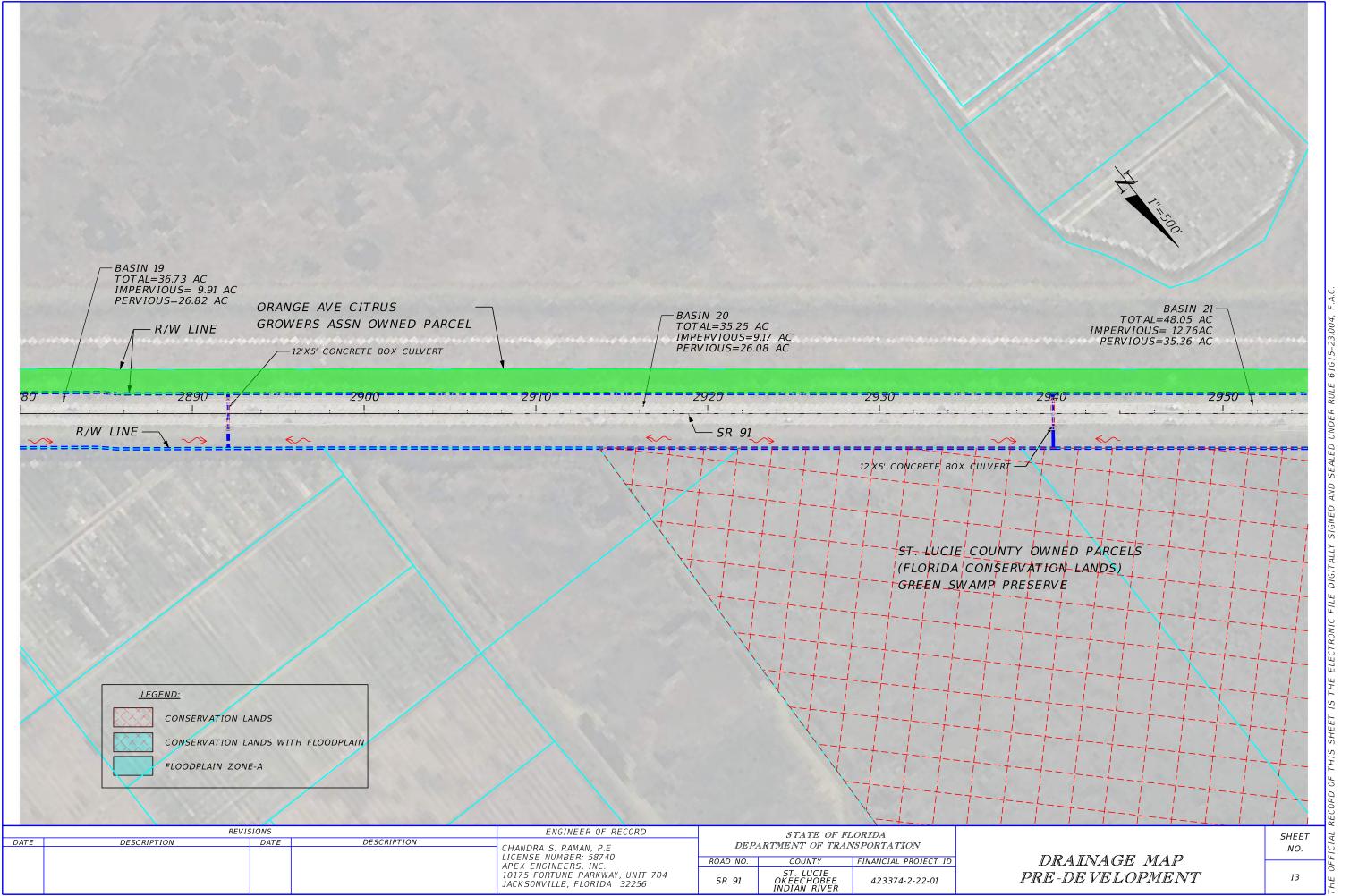


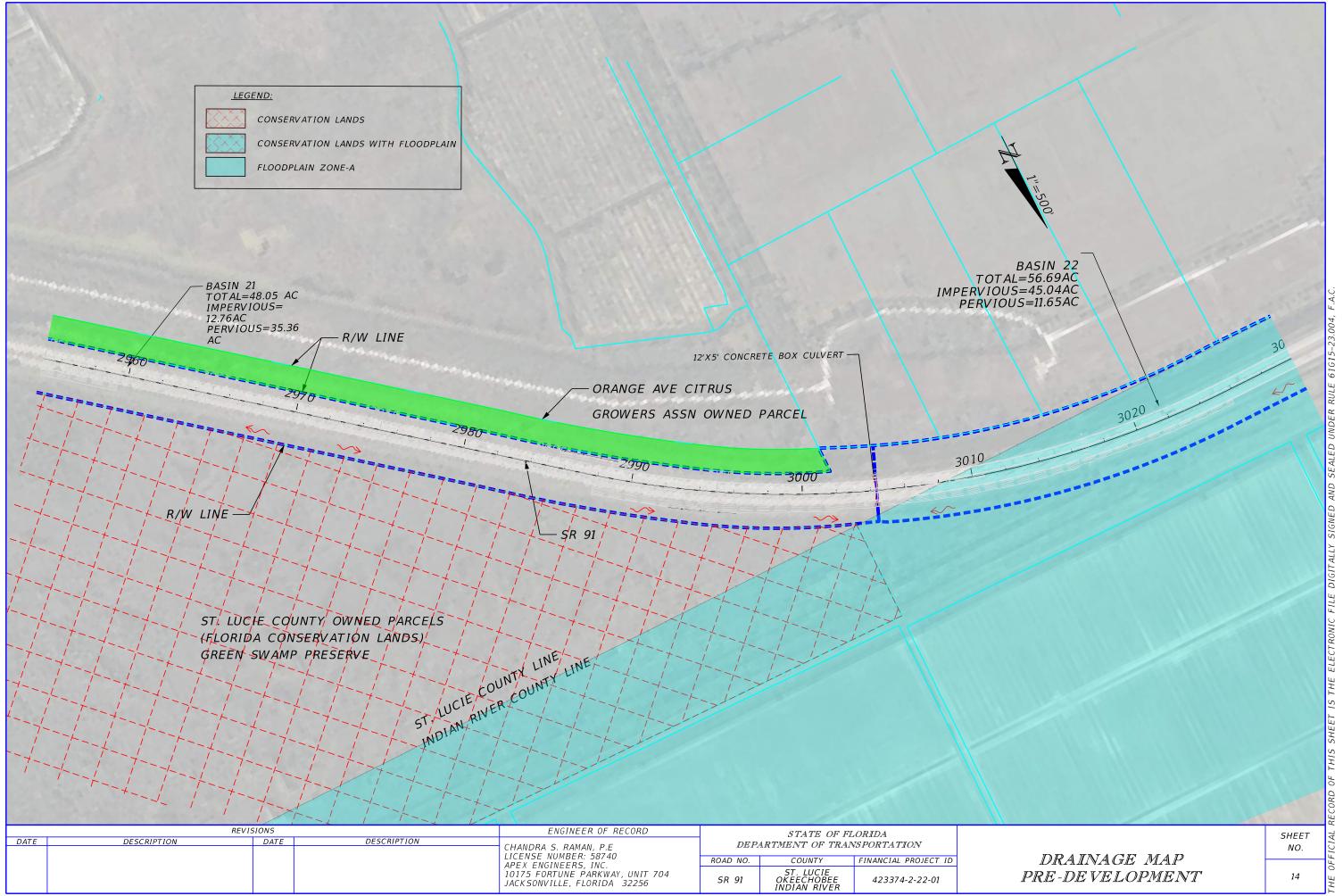


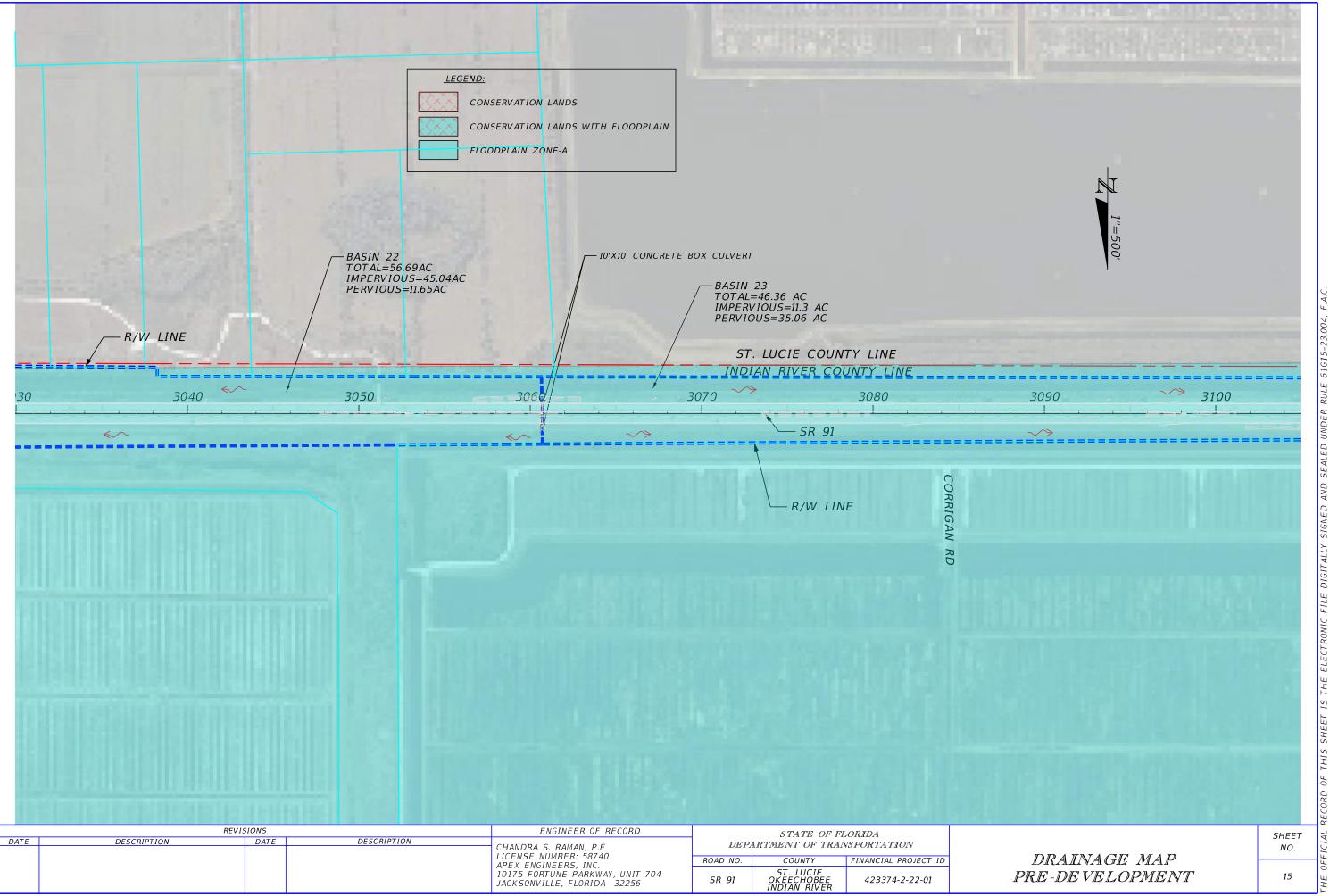


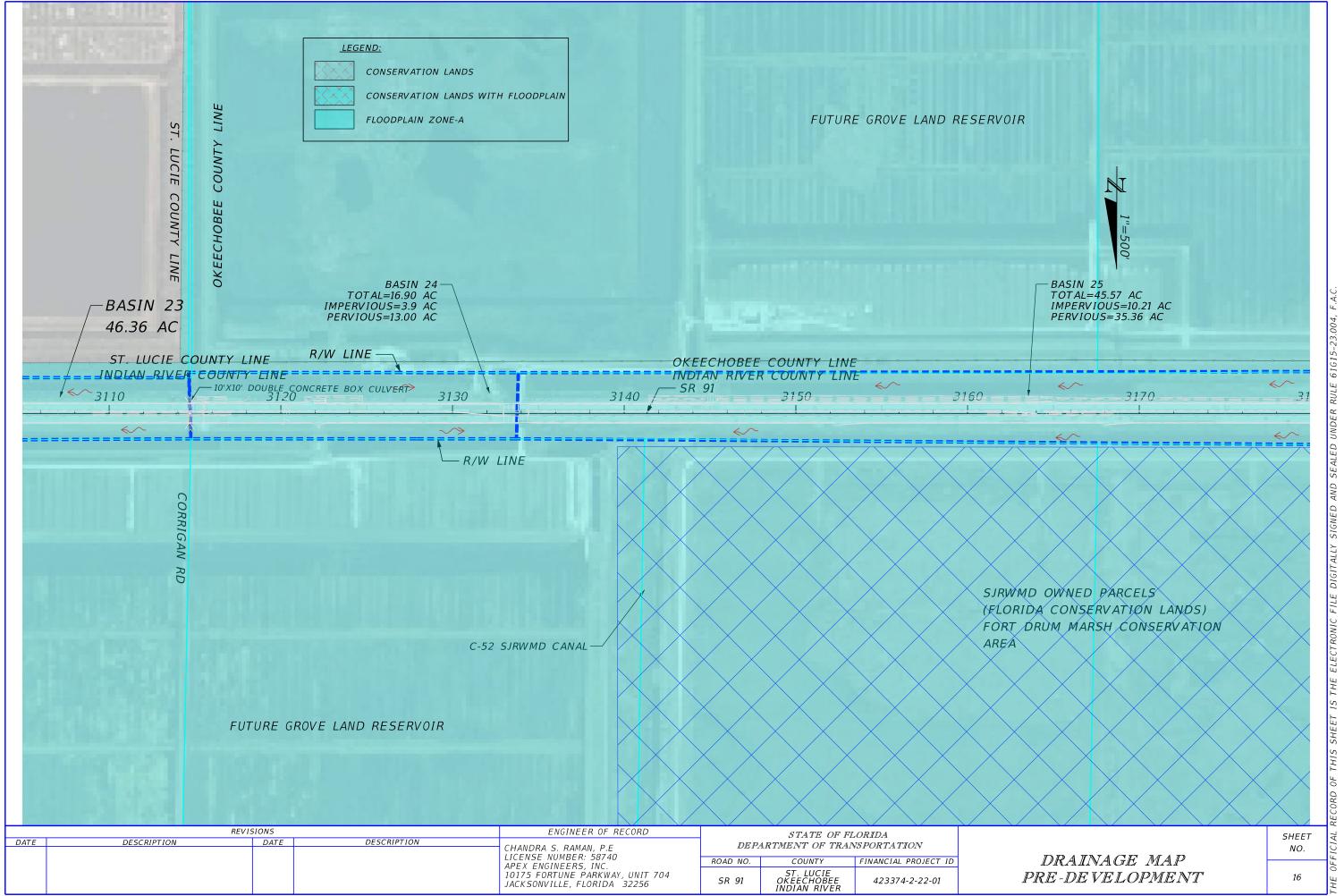


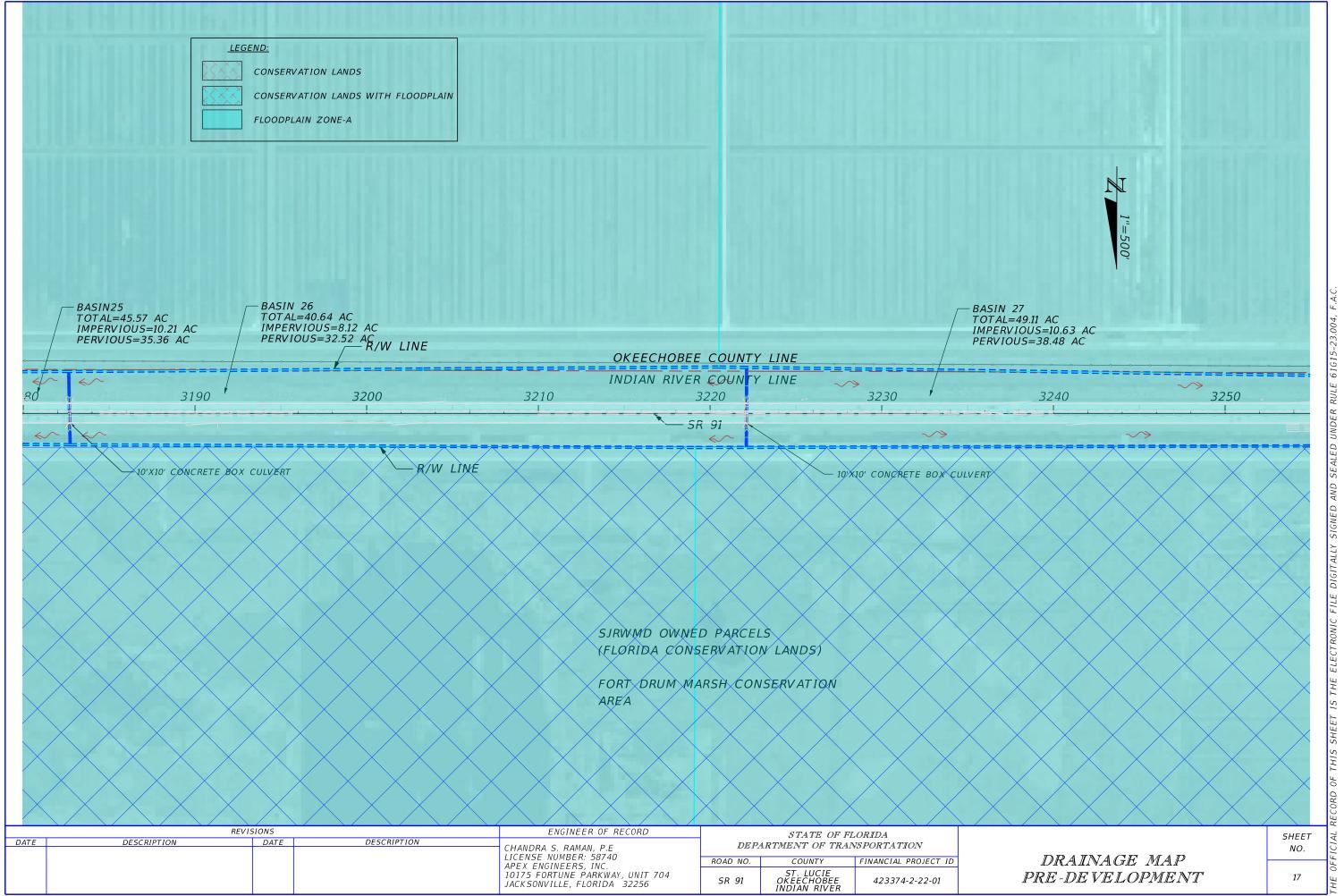


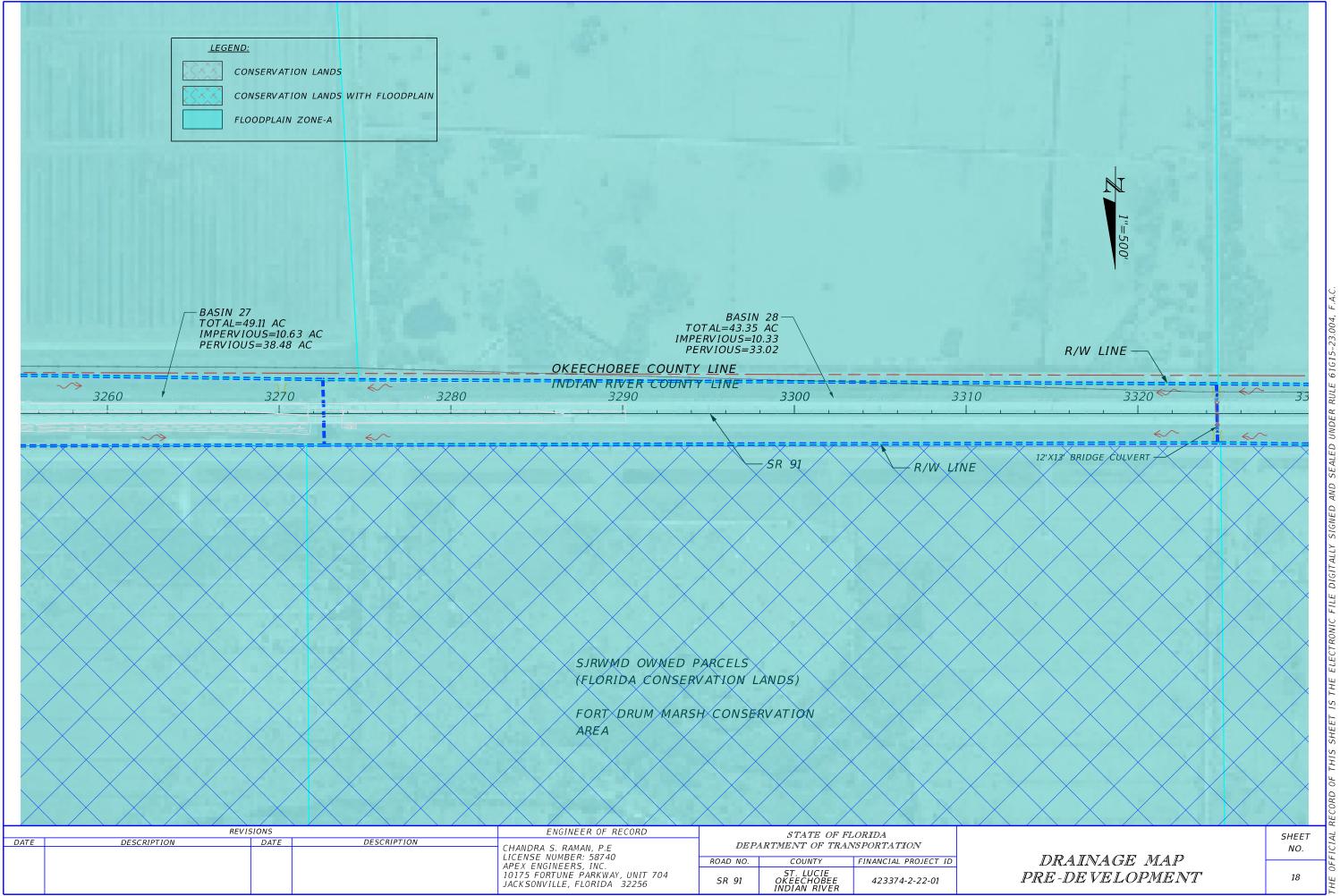


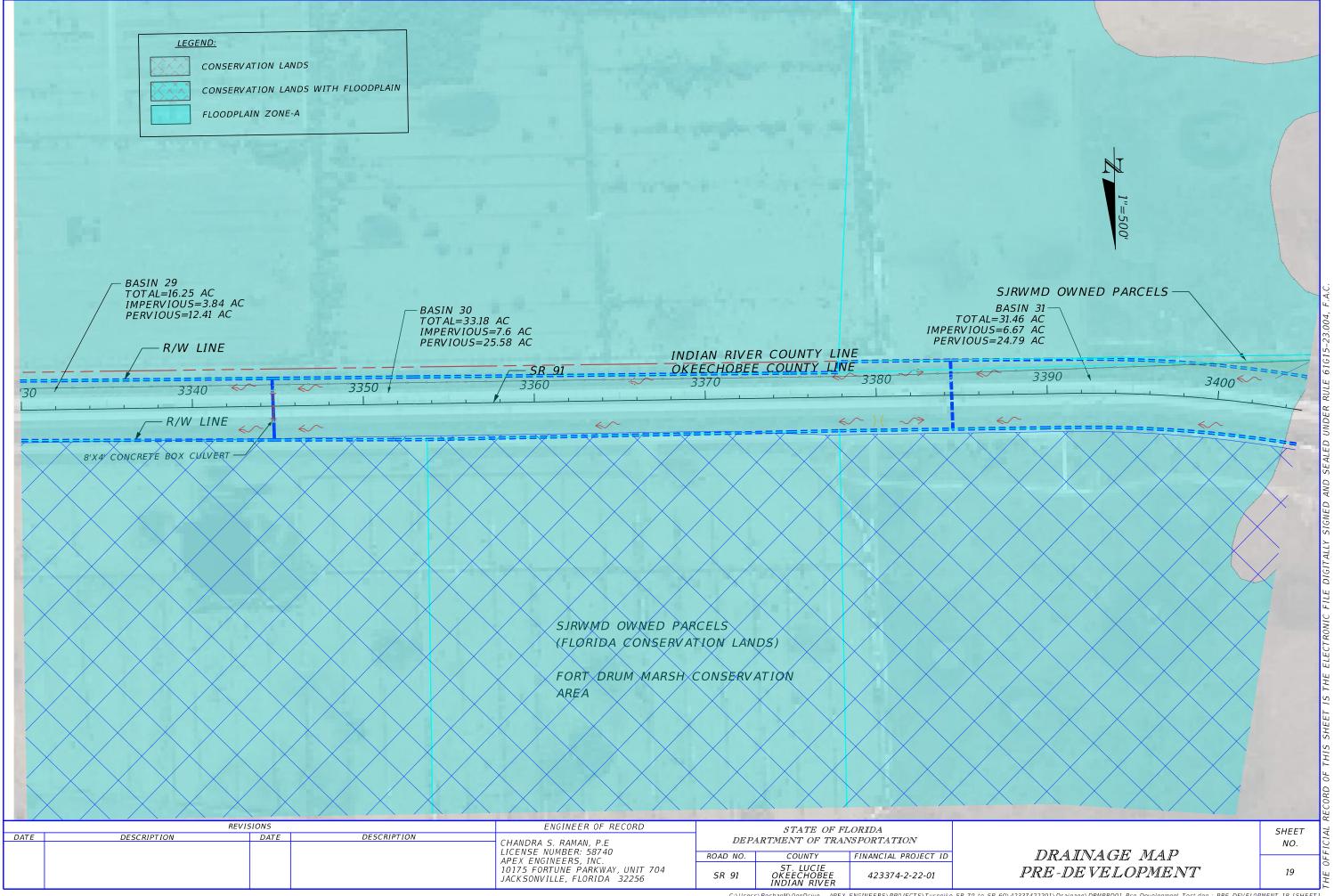


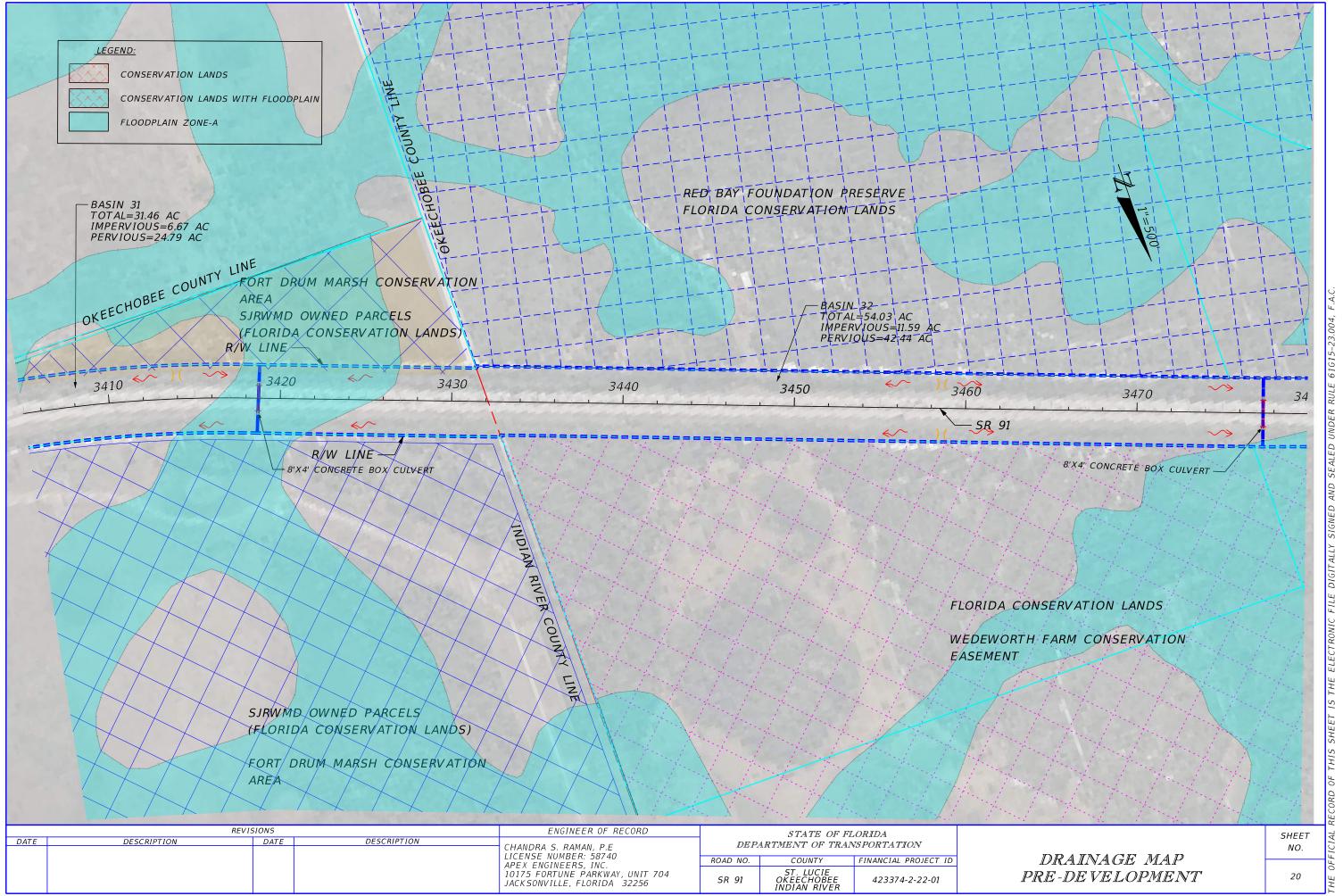


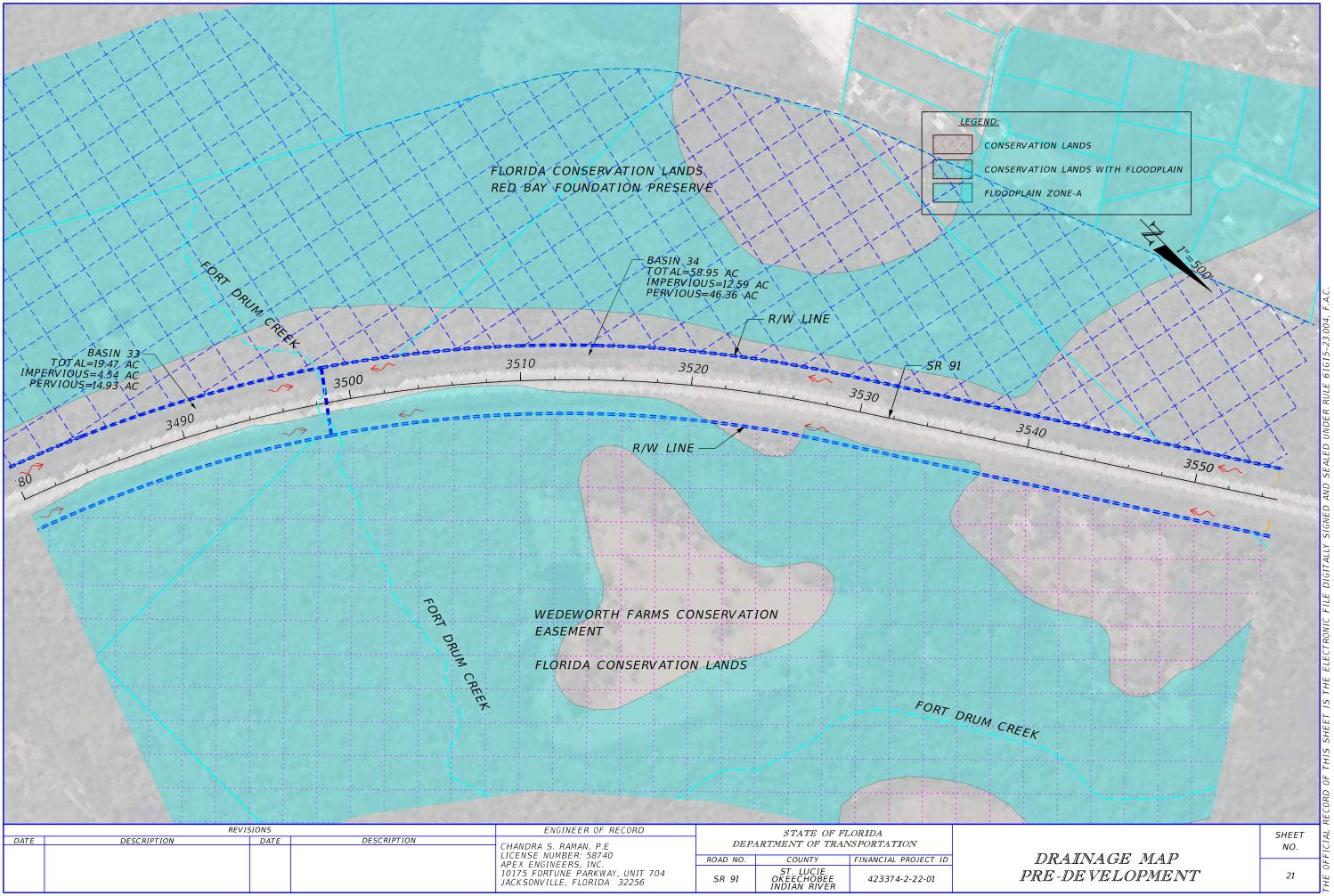


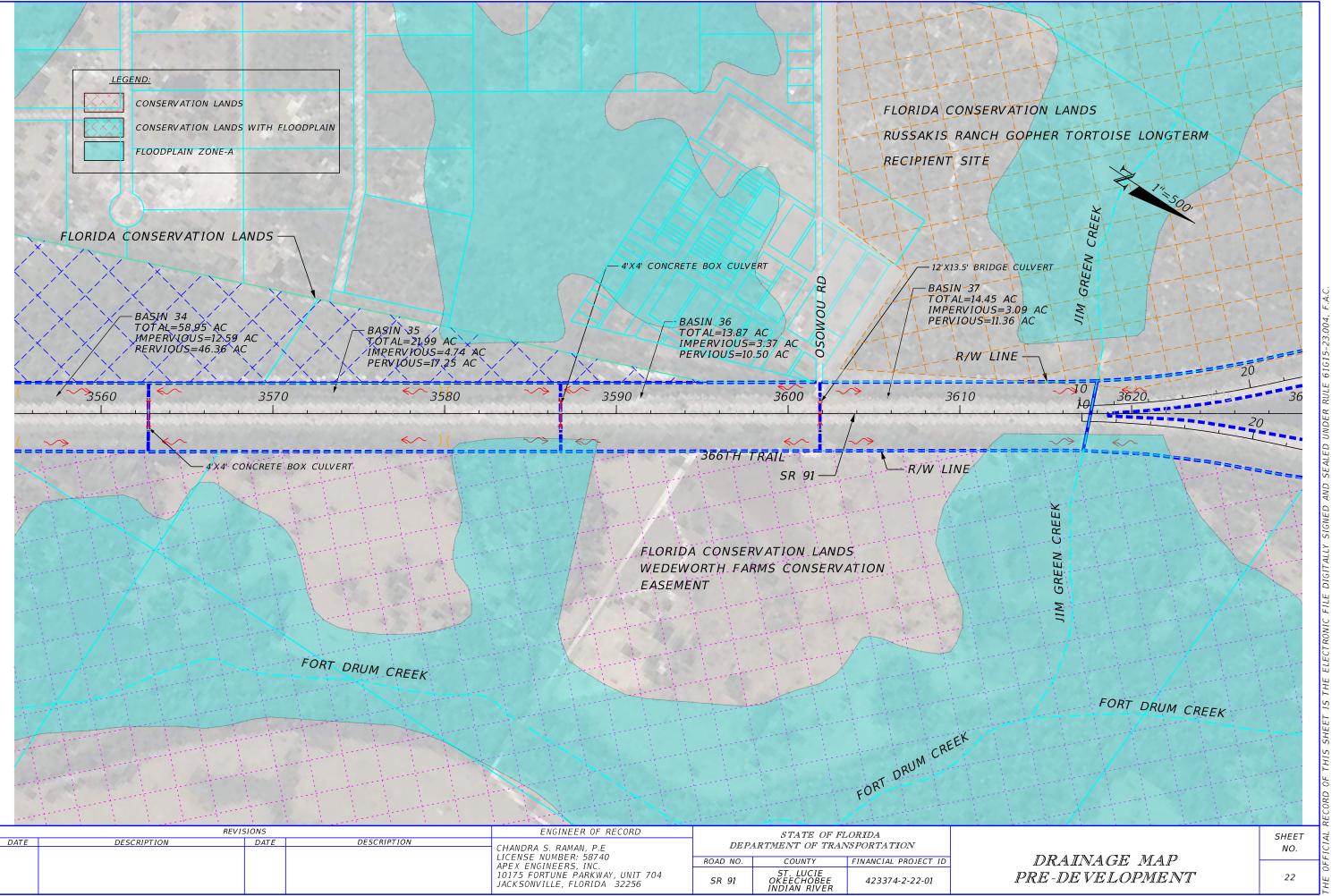


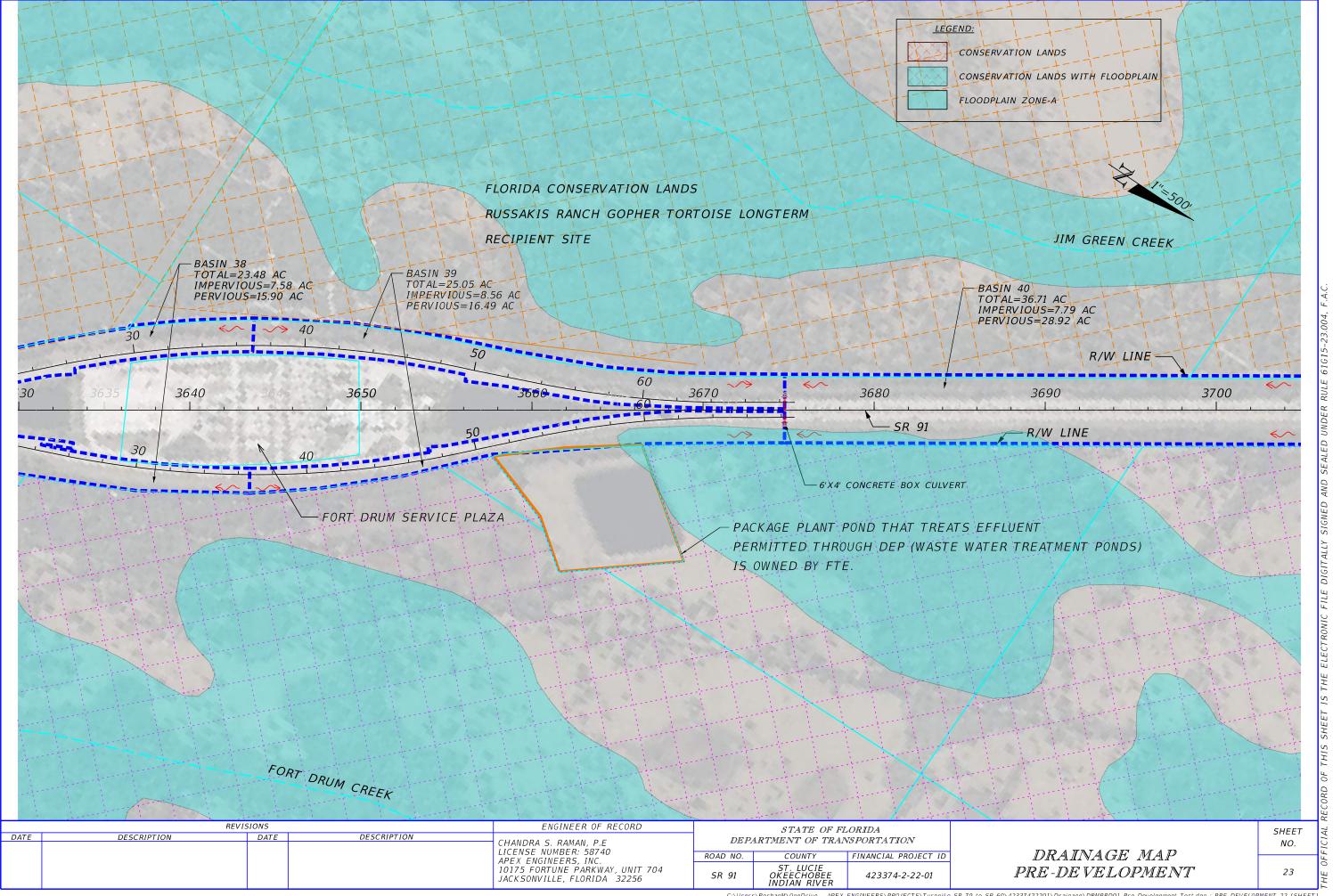


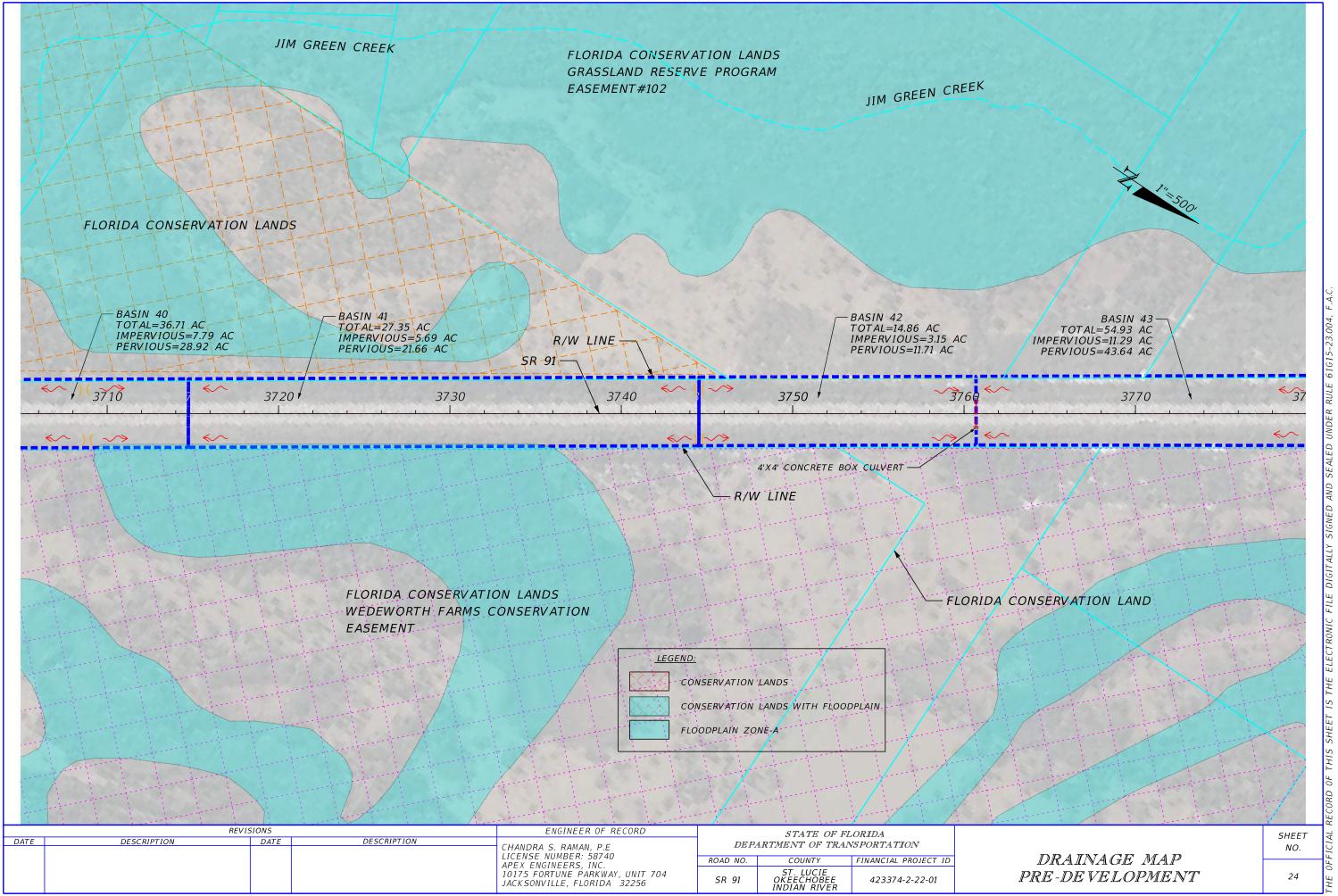


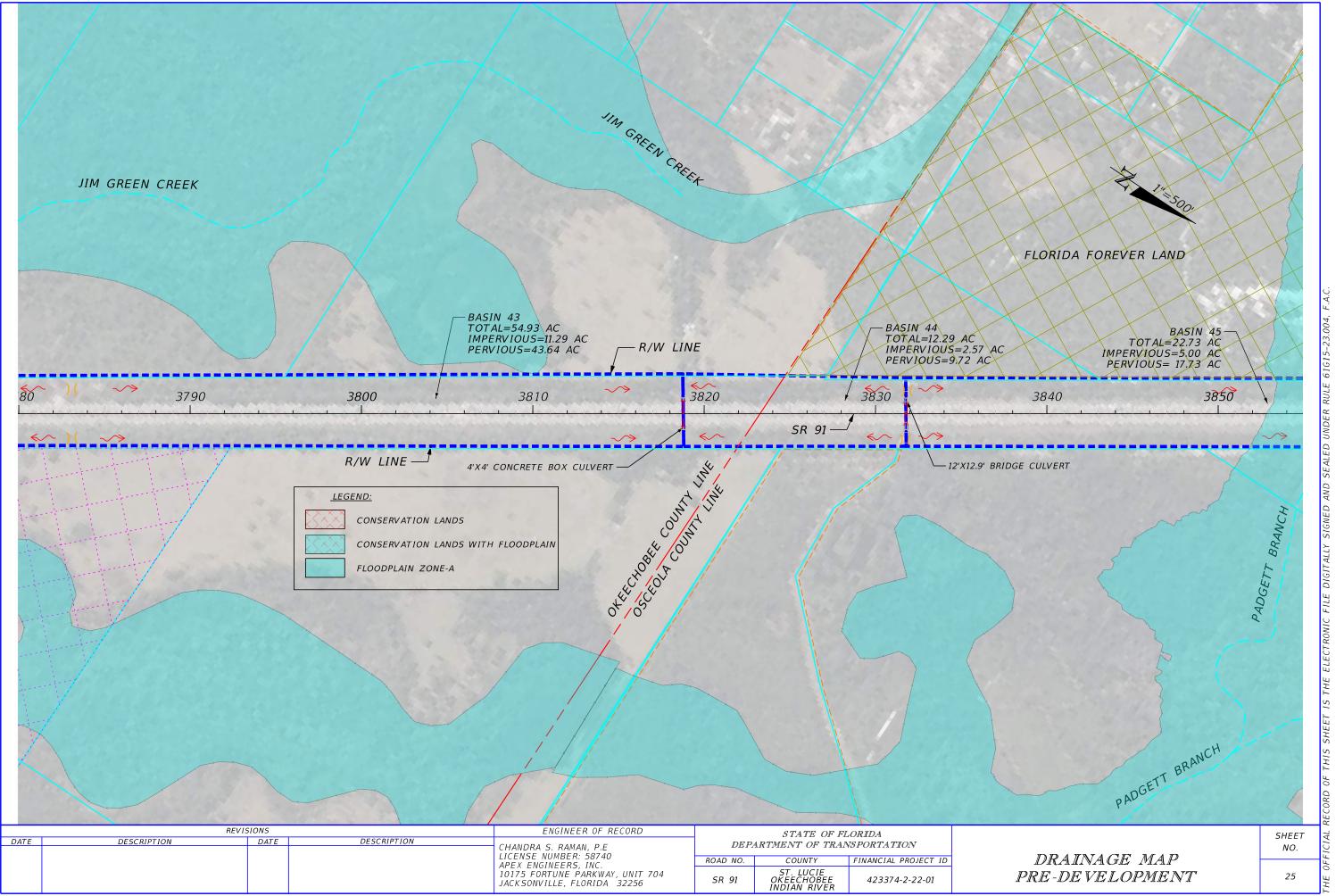


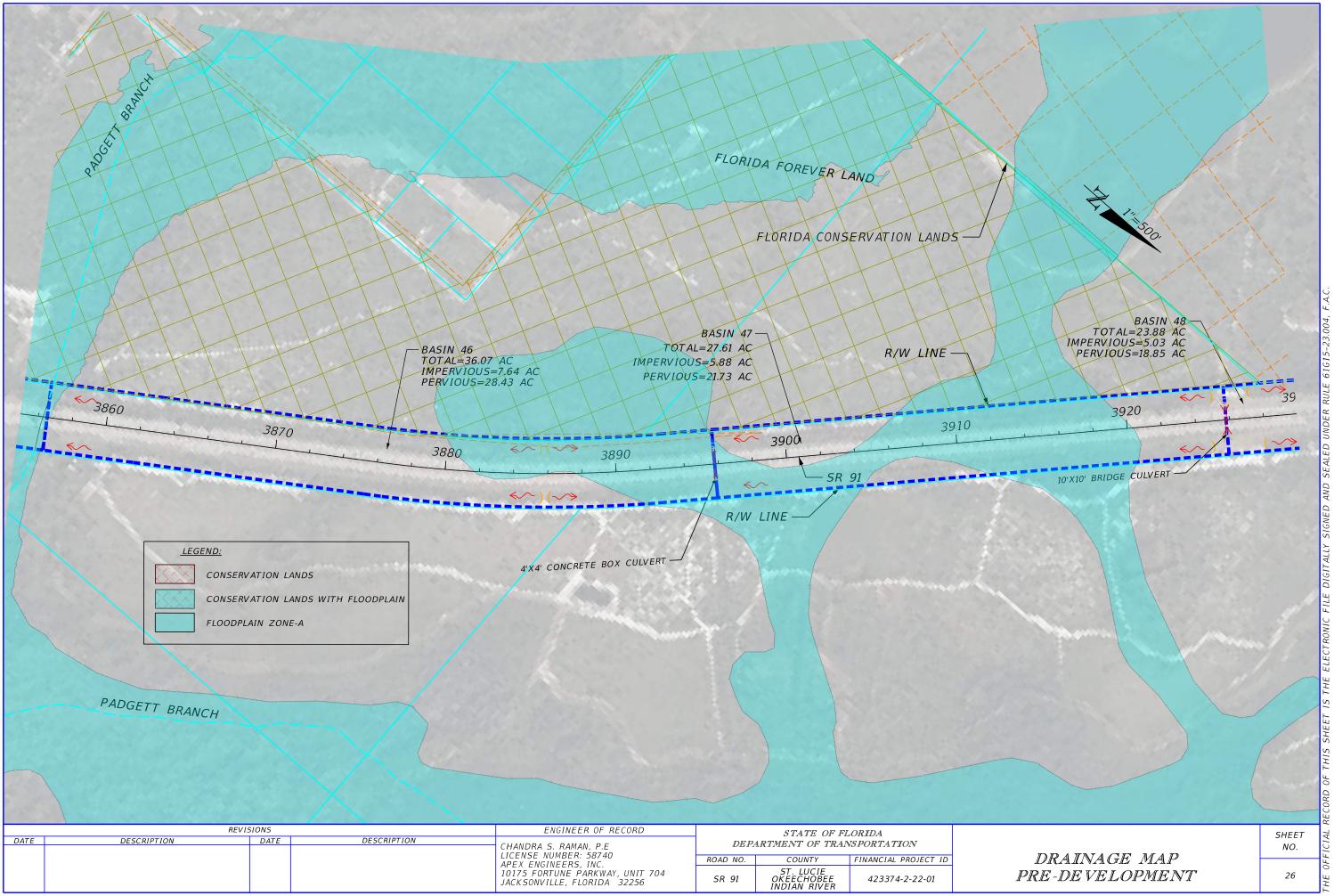


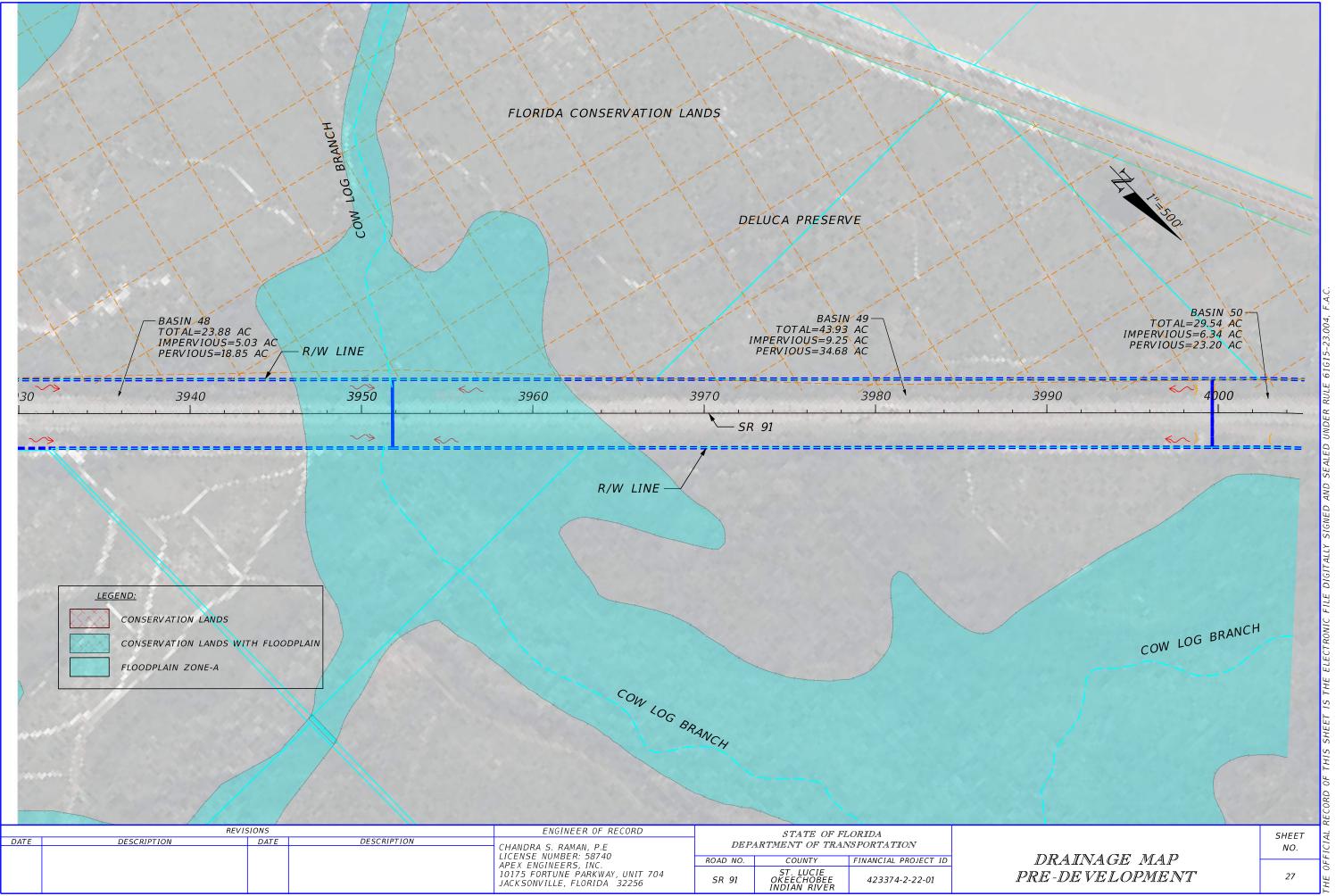


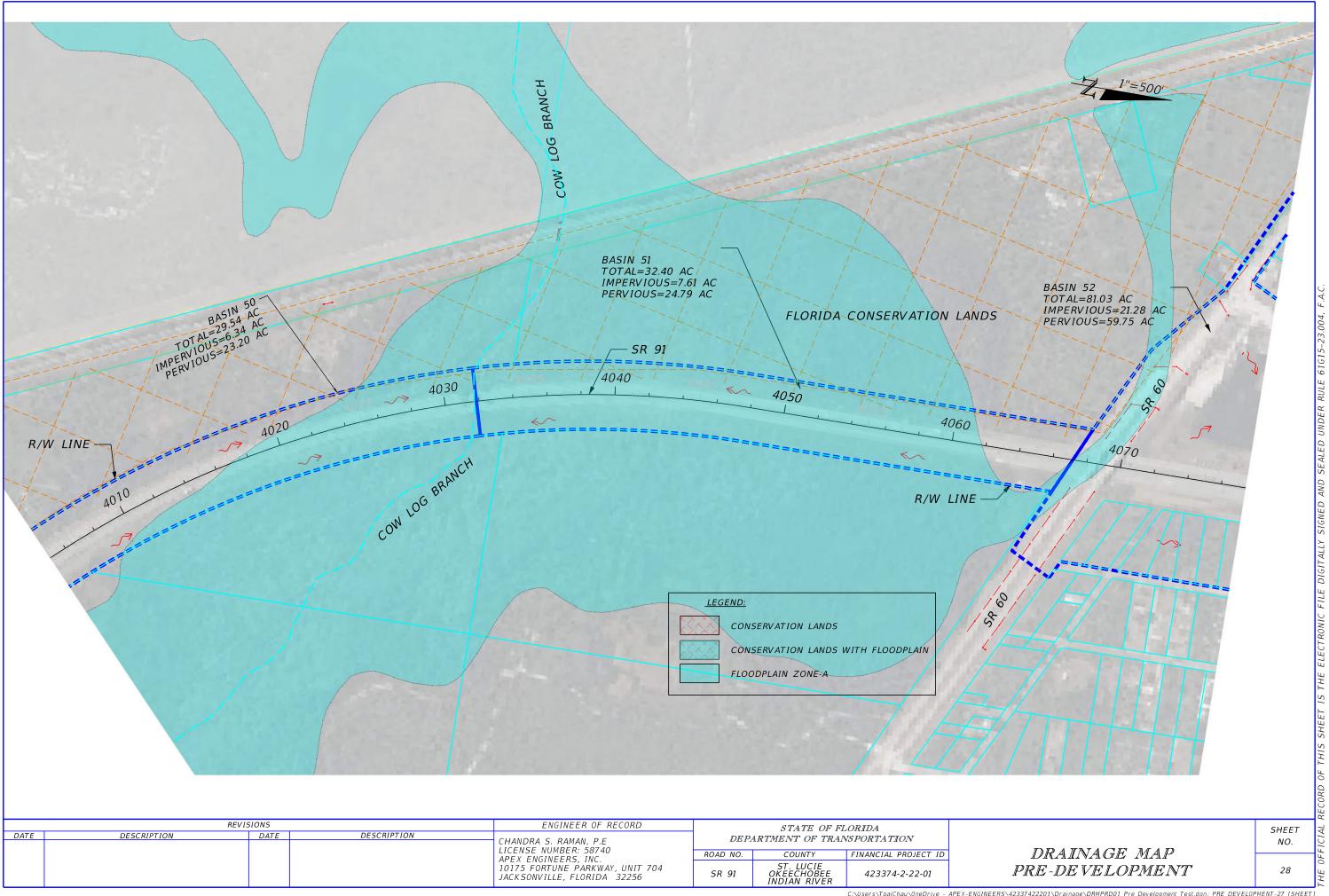


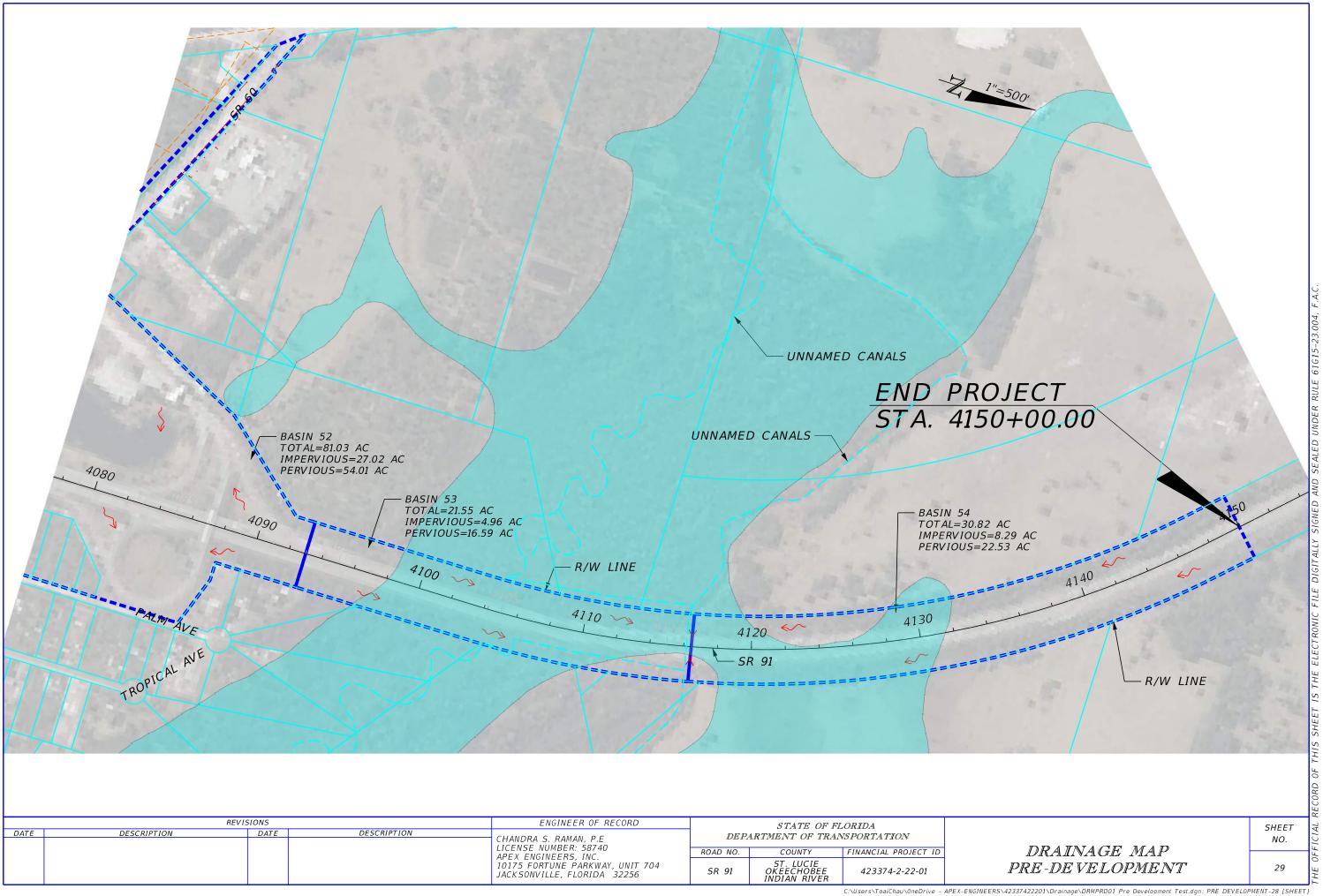




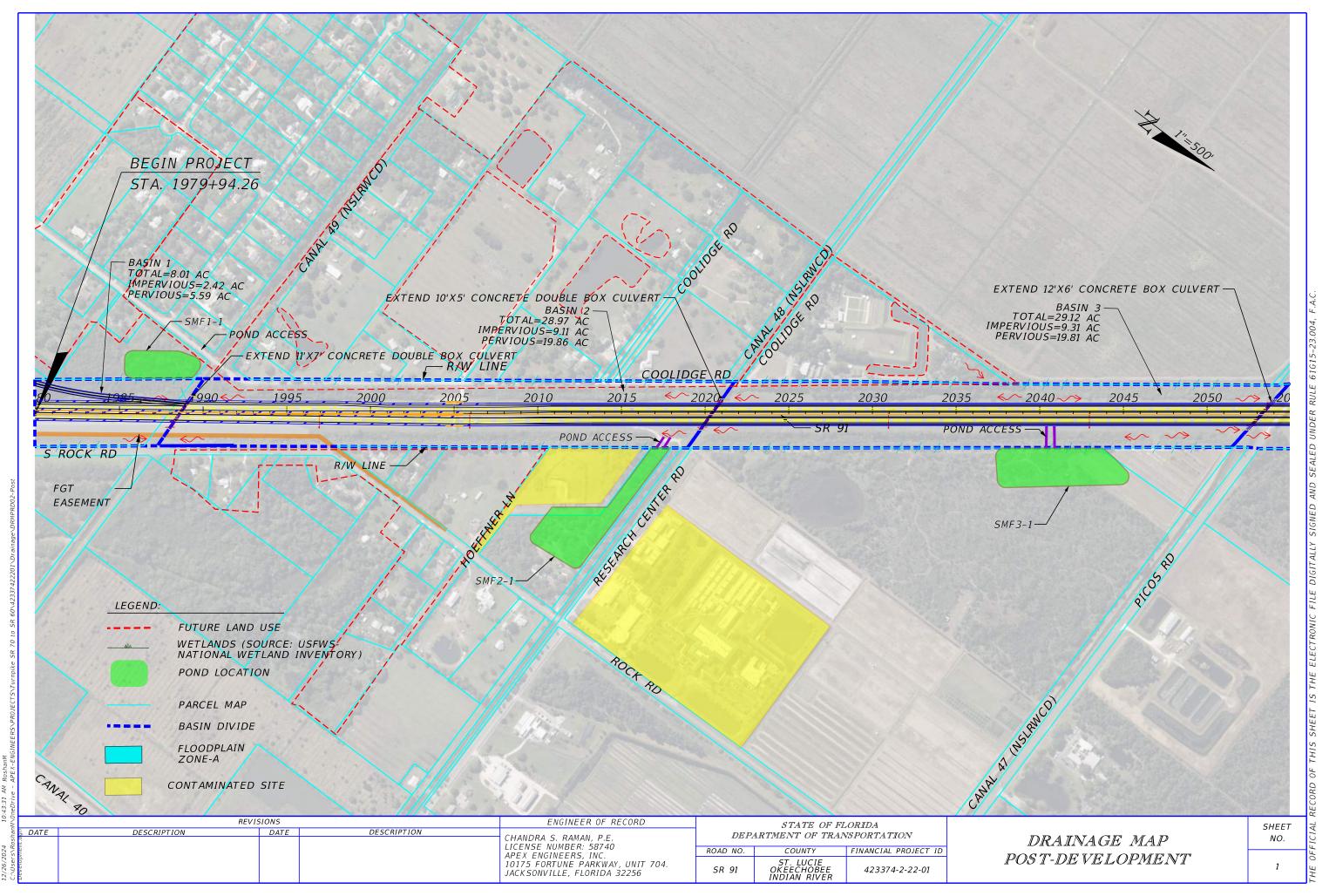


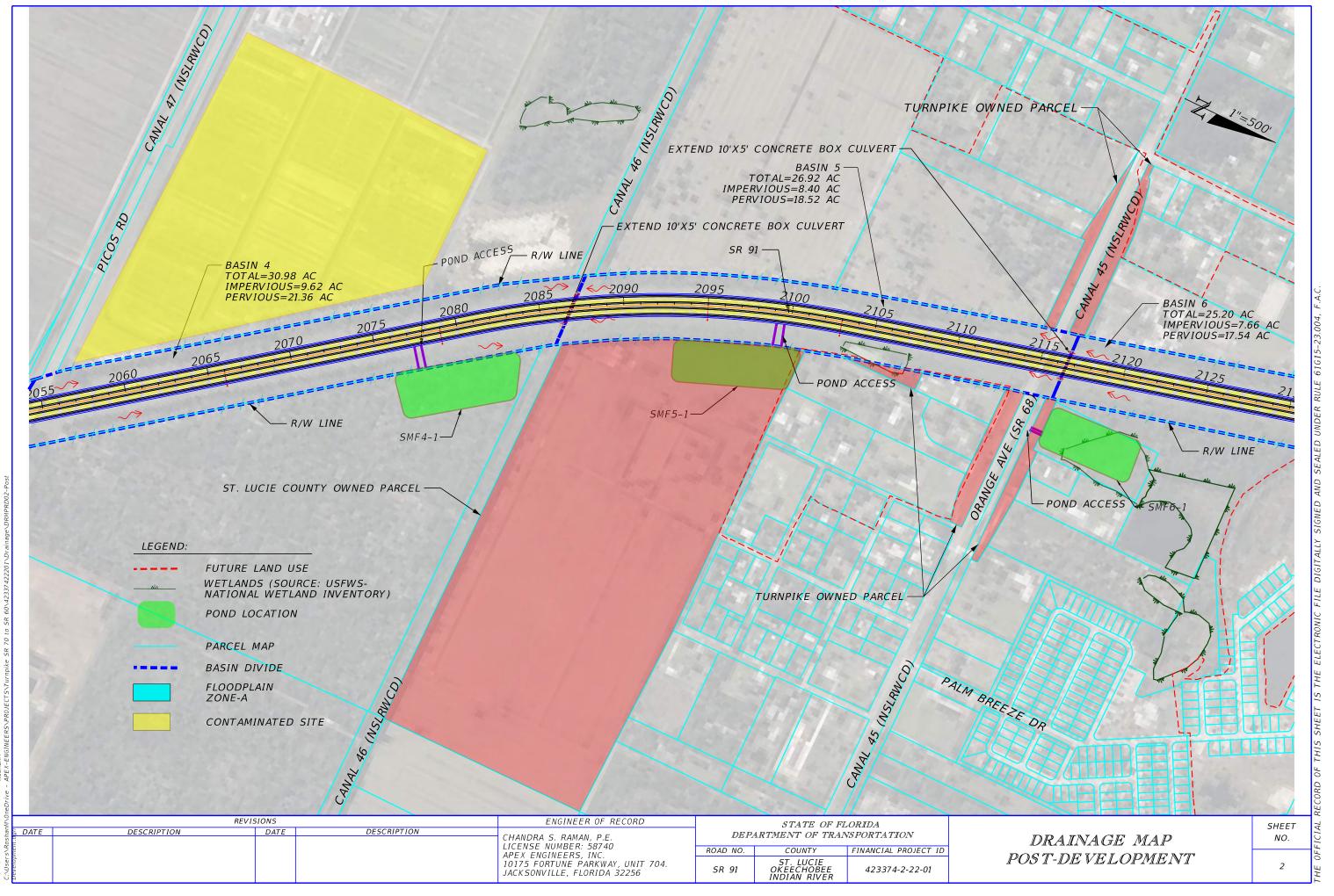


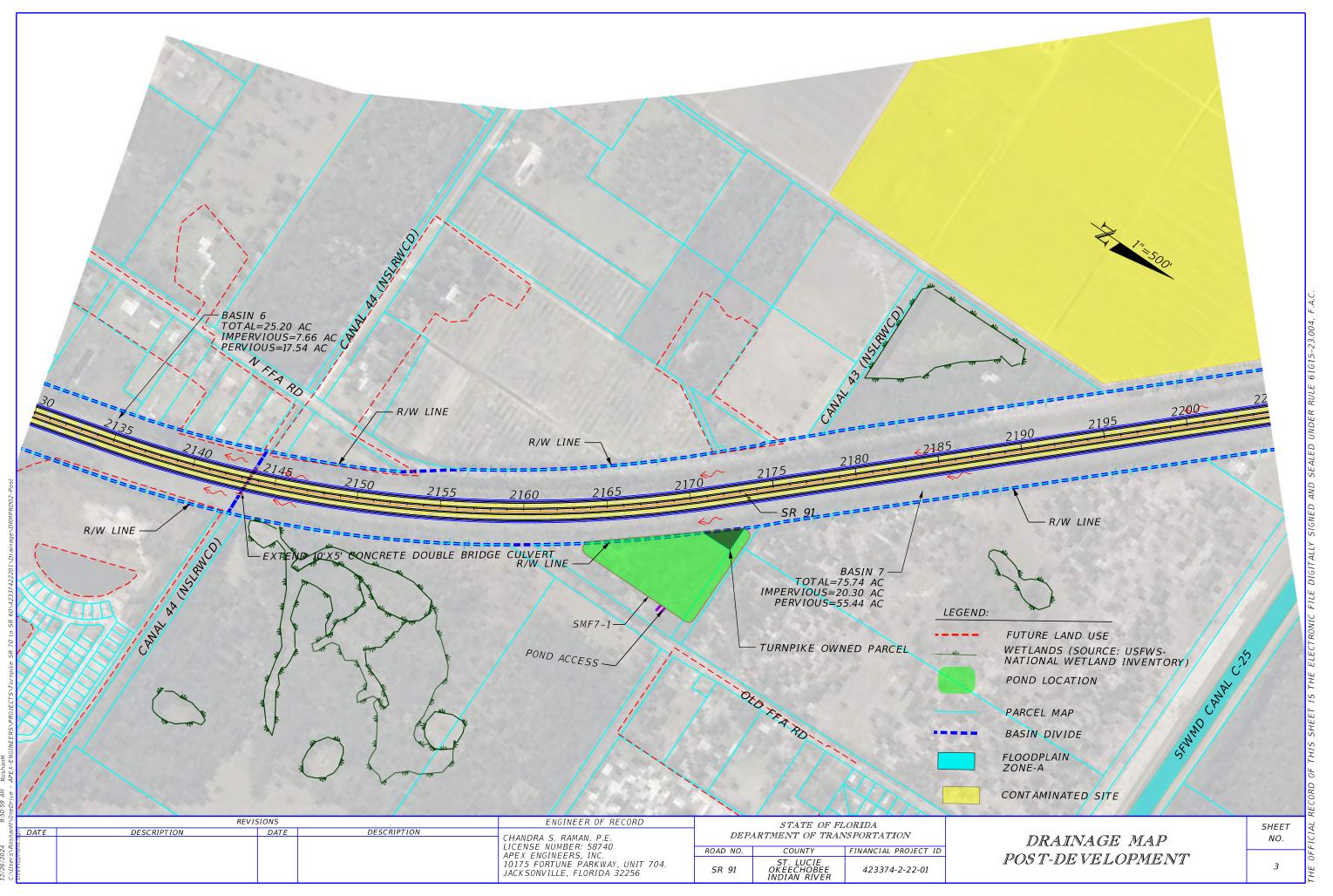


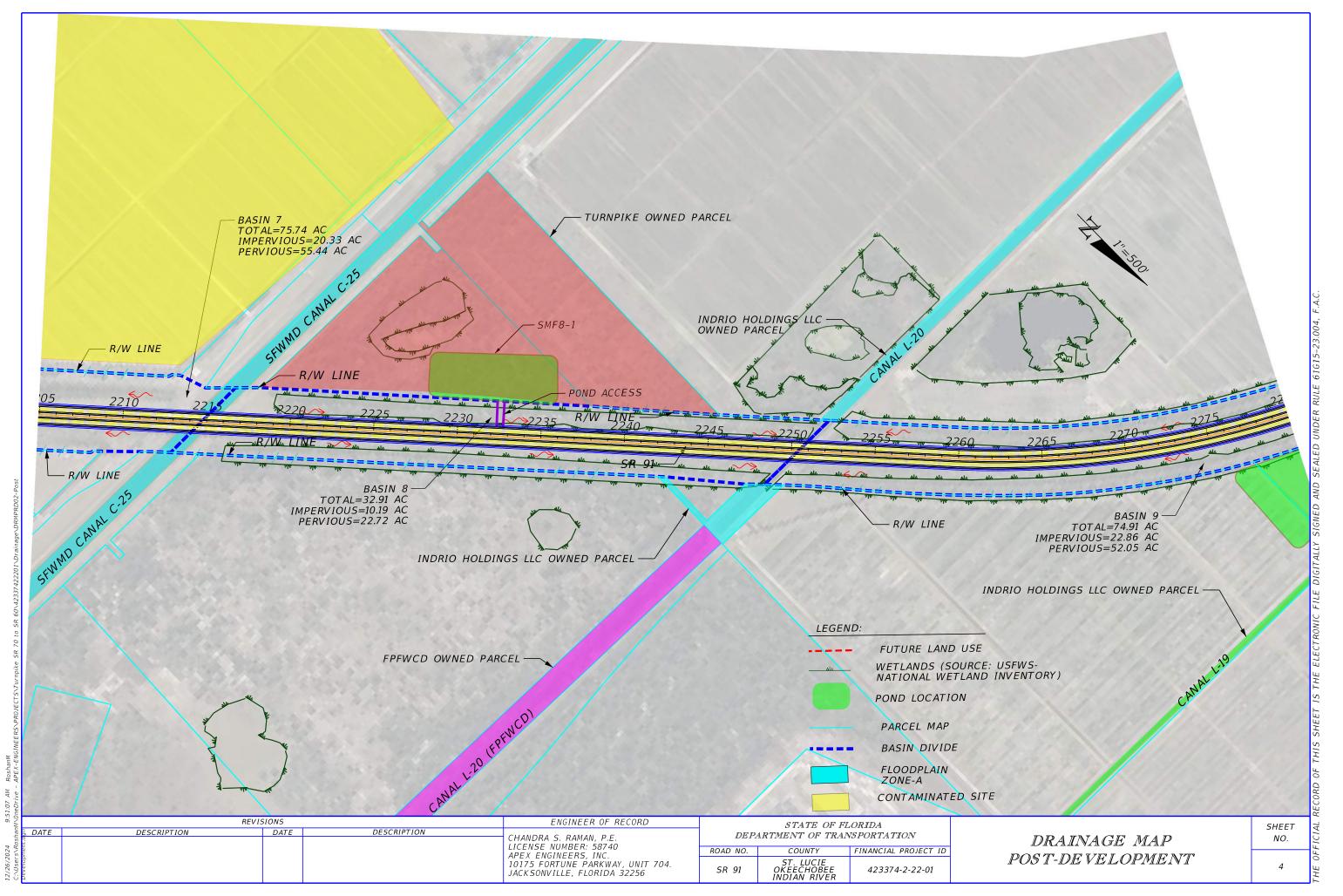


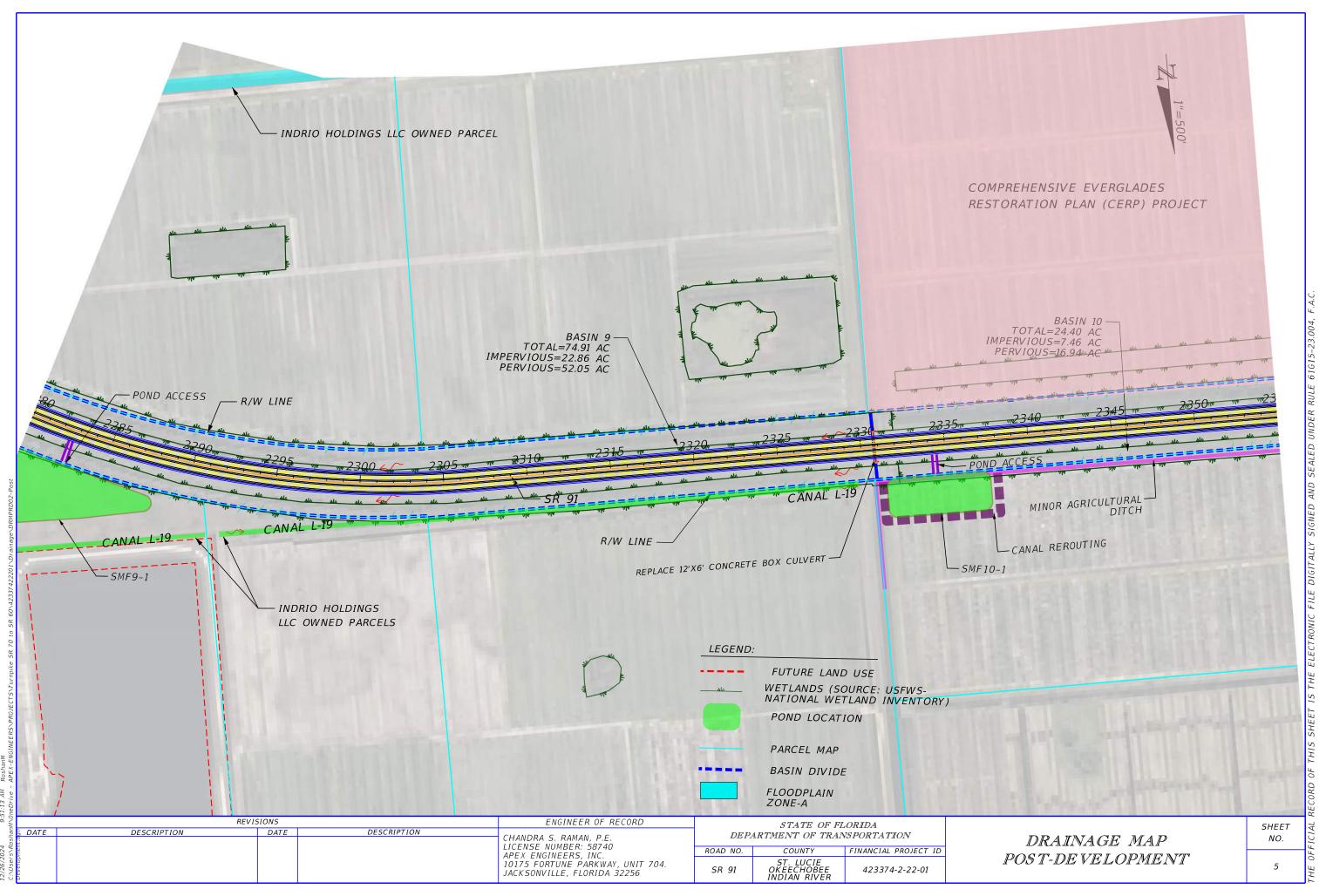
POST DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE MAP

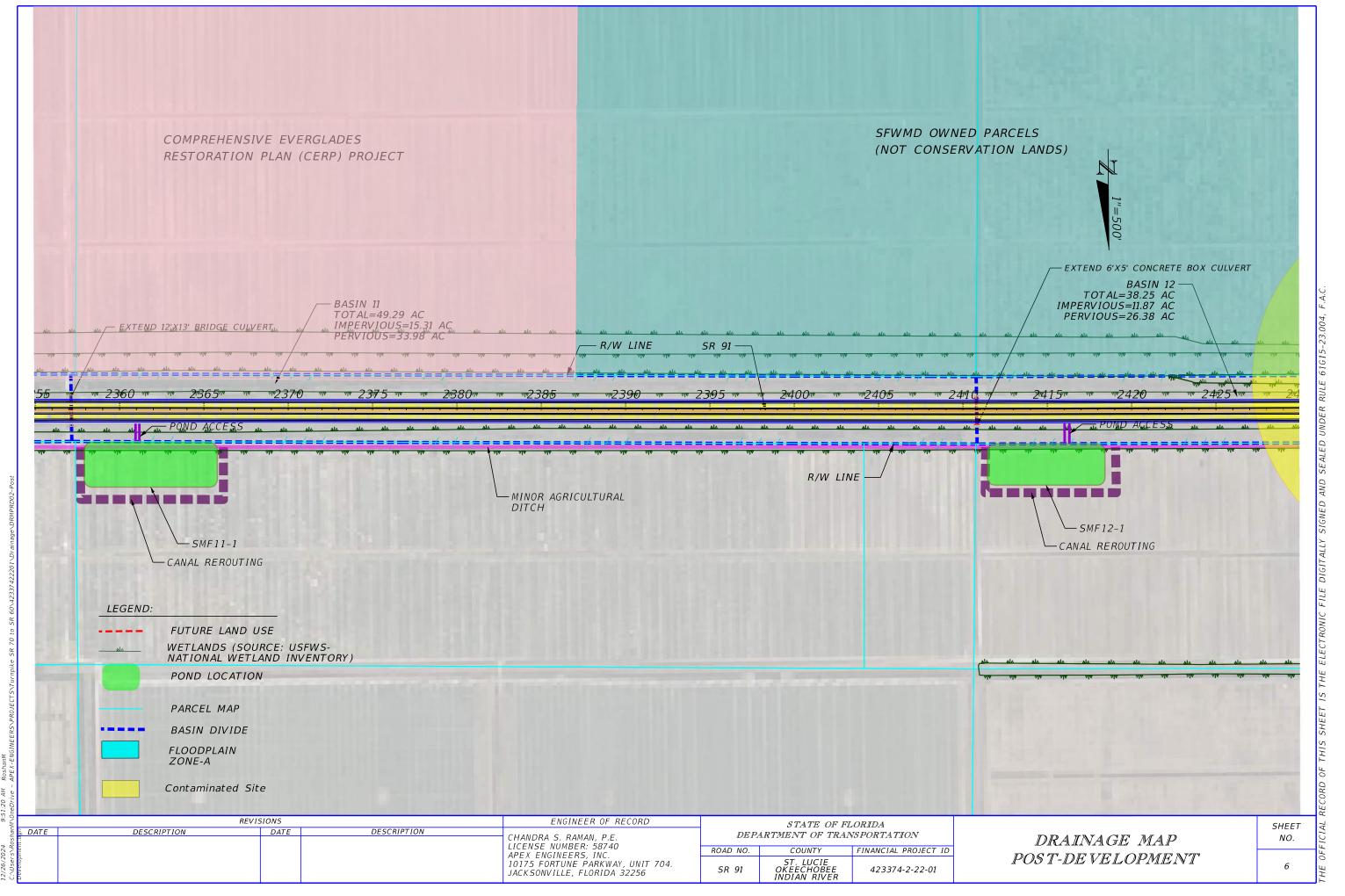


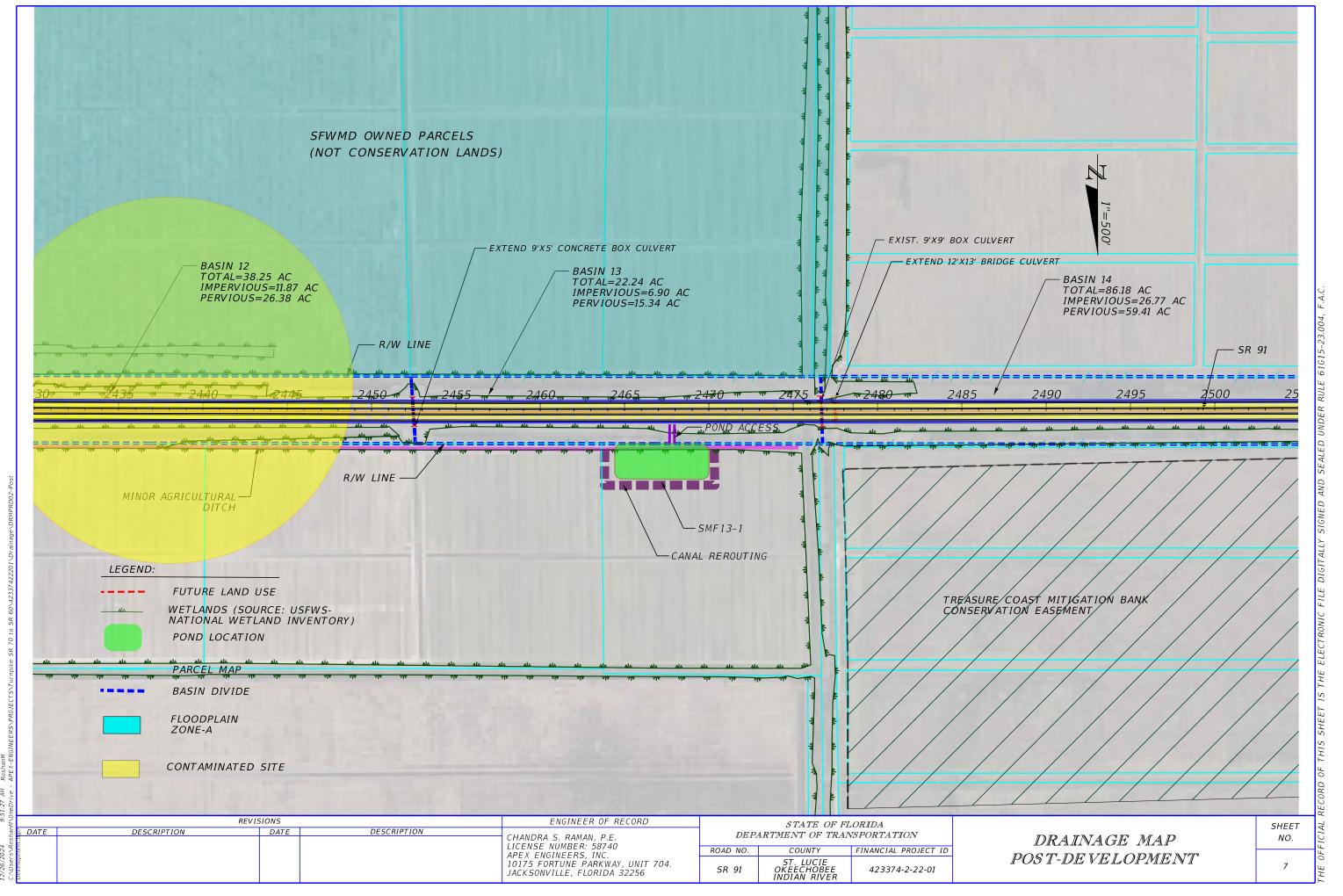


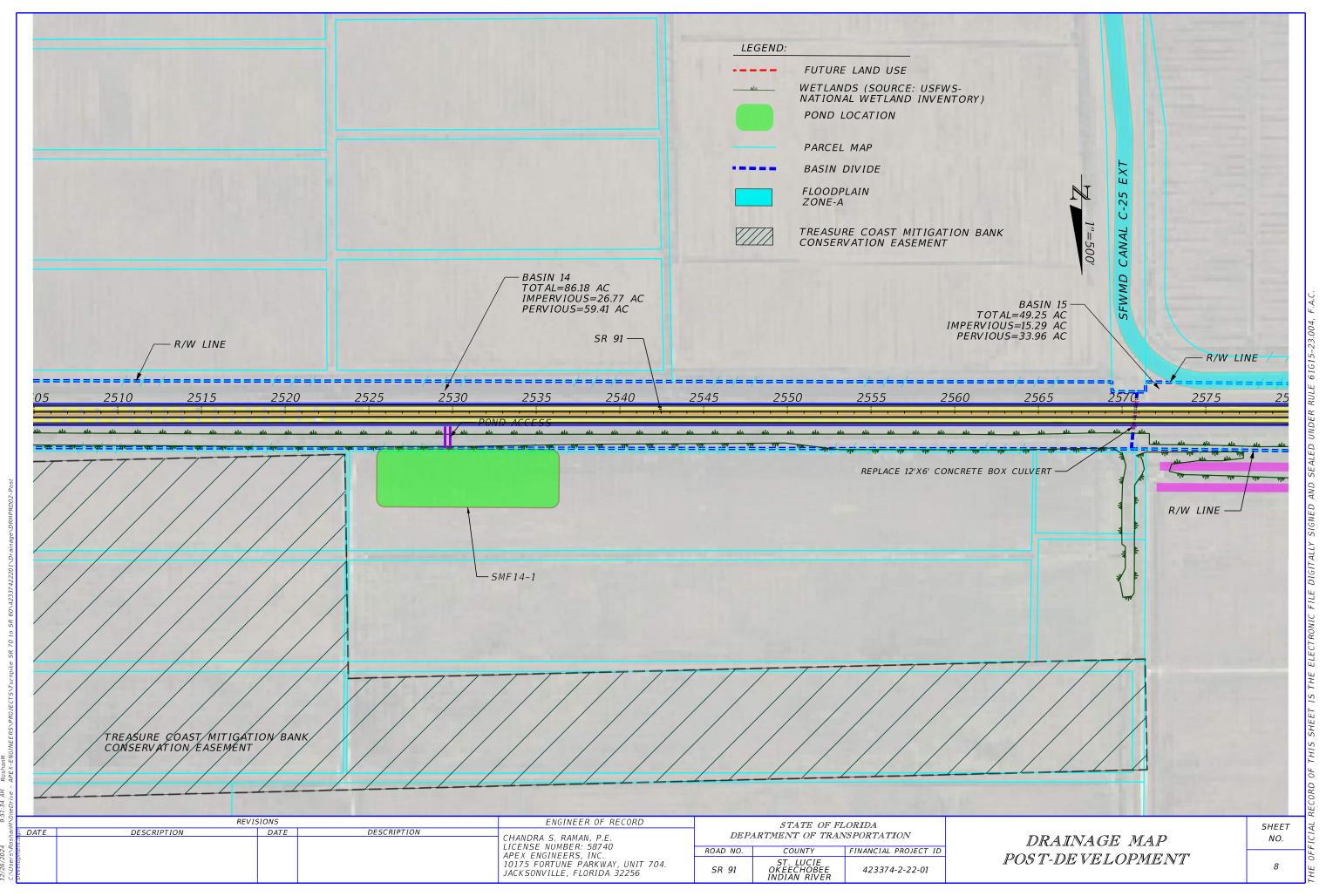


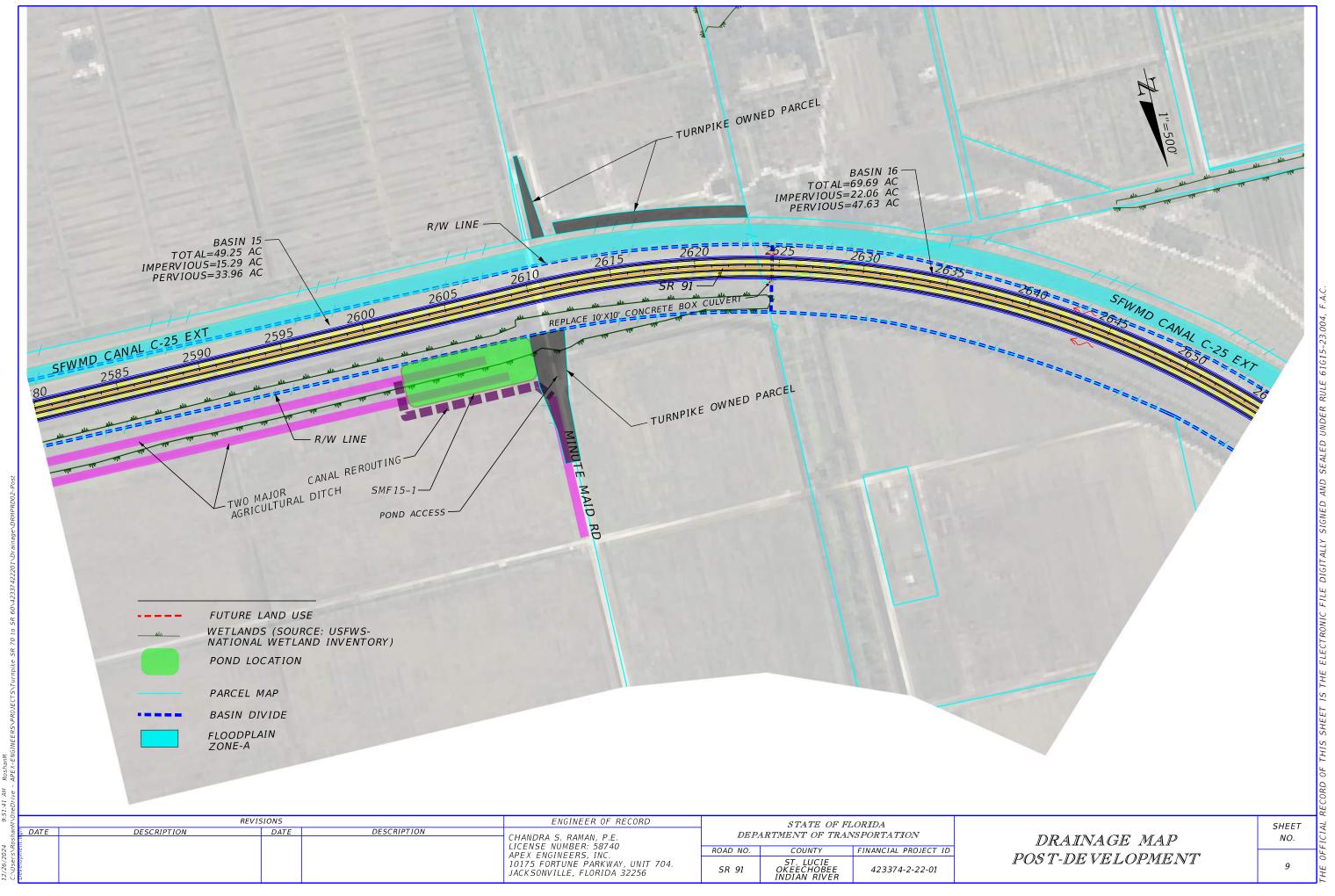


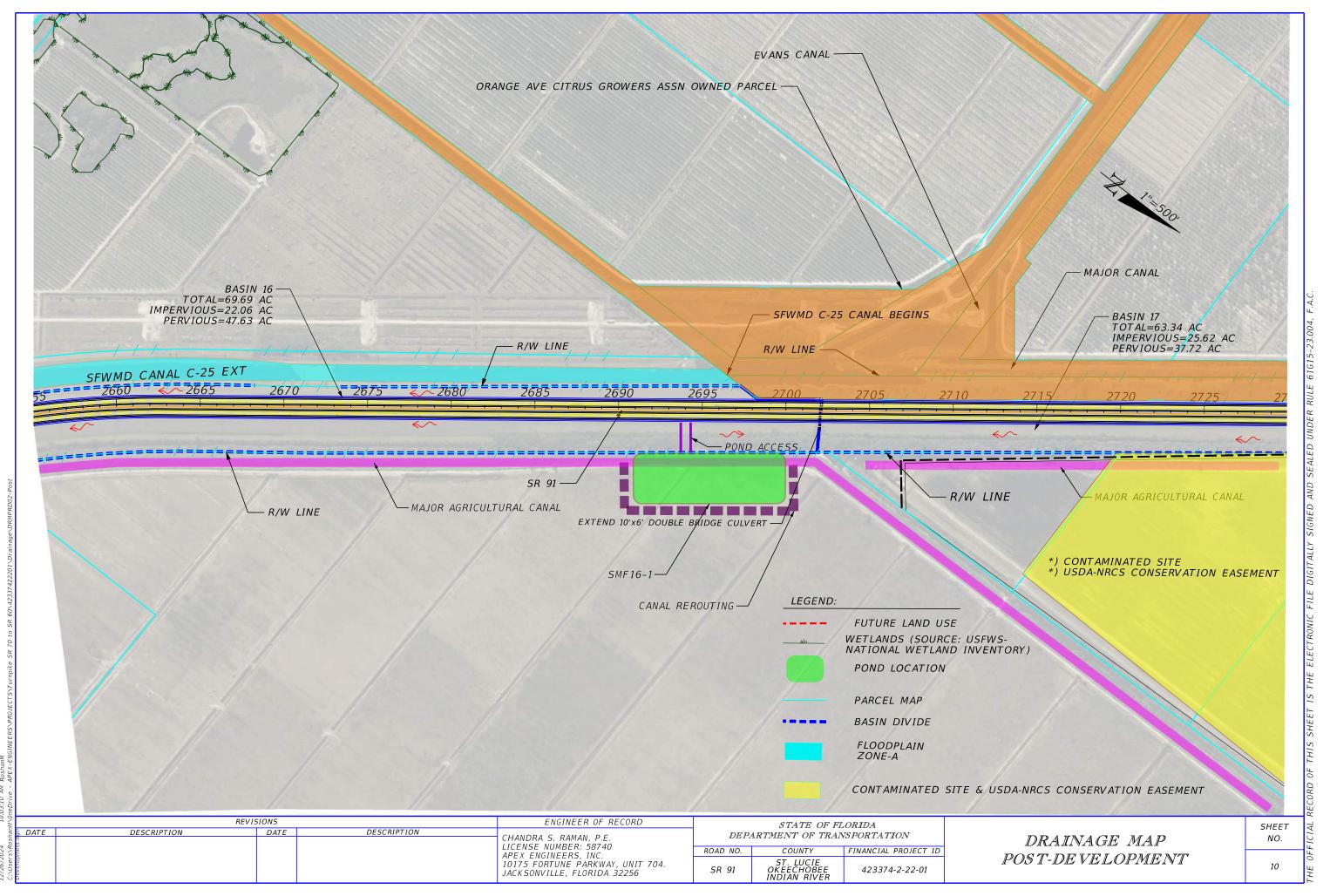


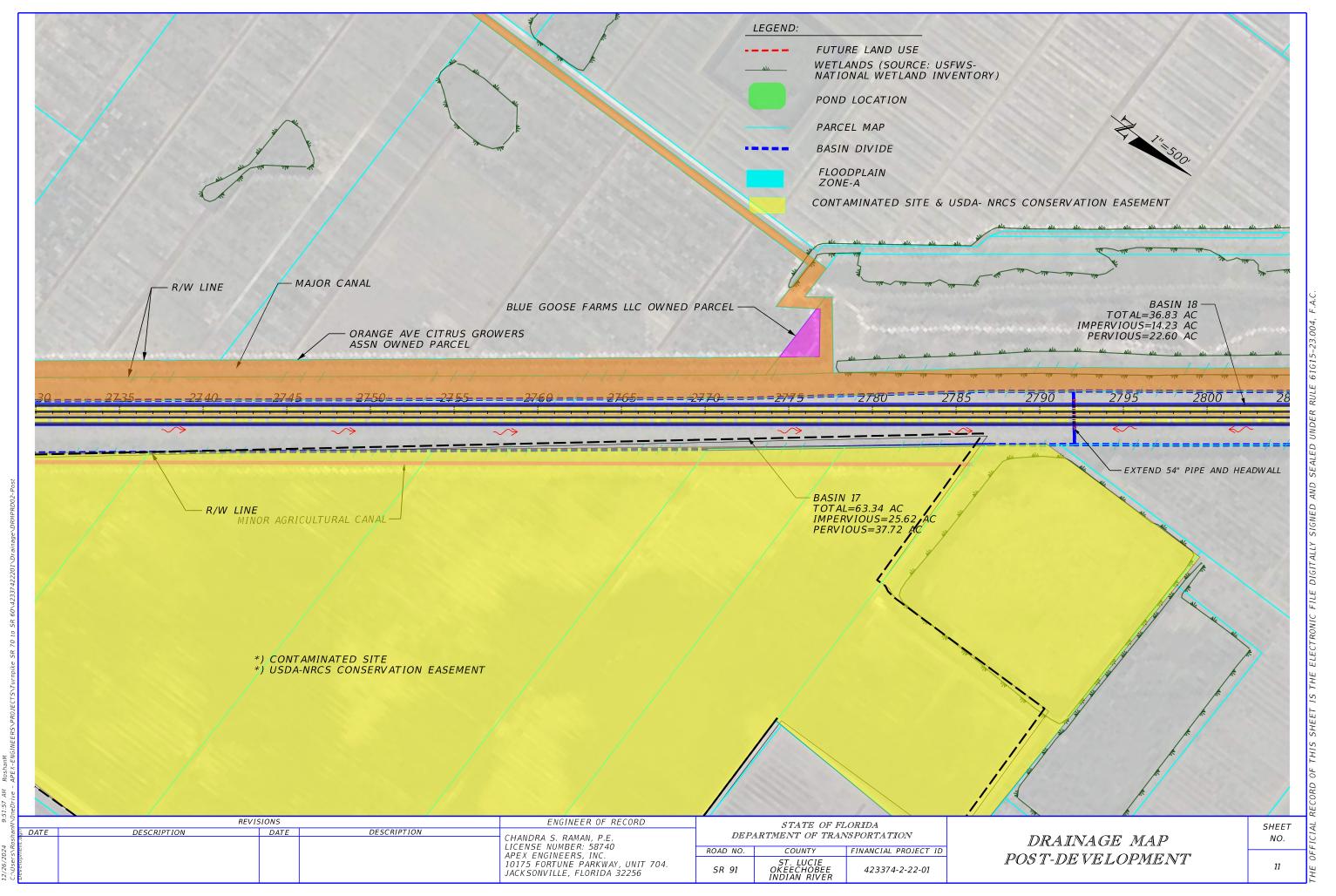


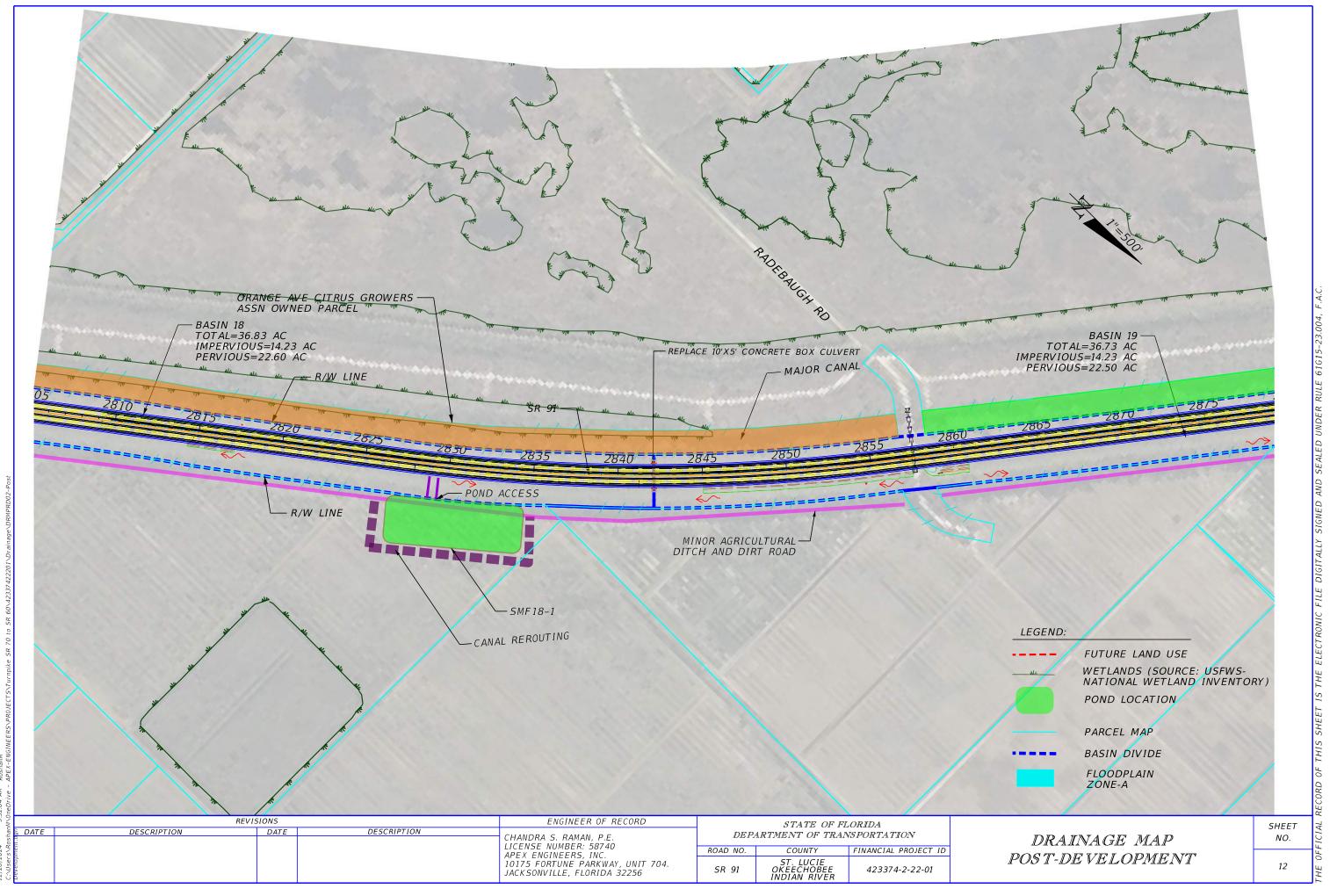


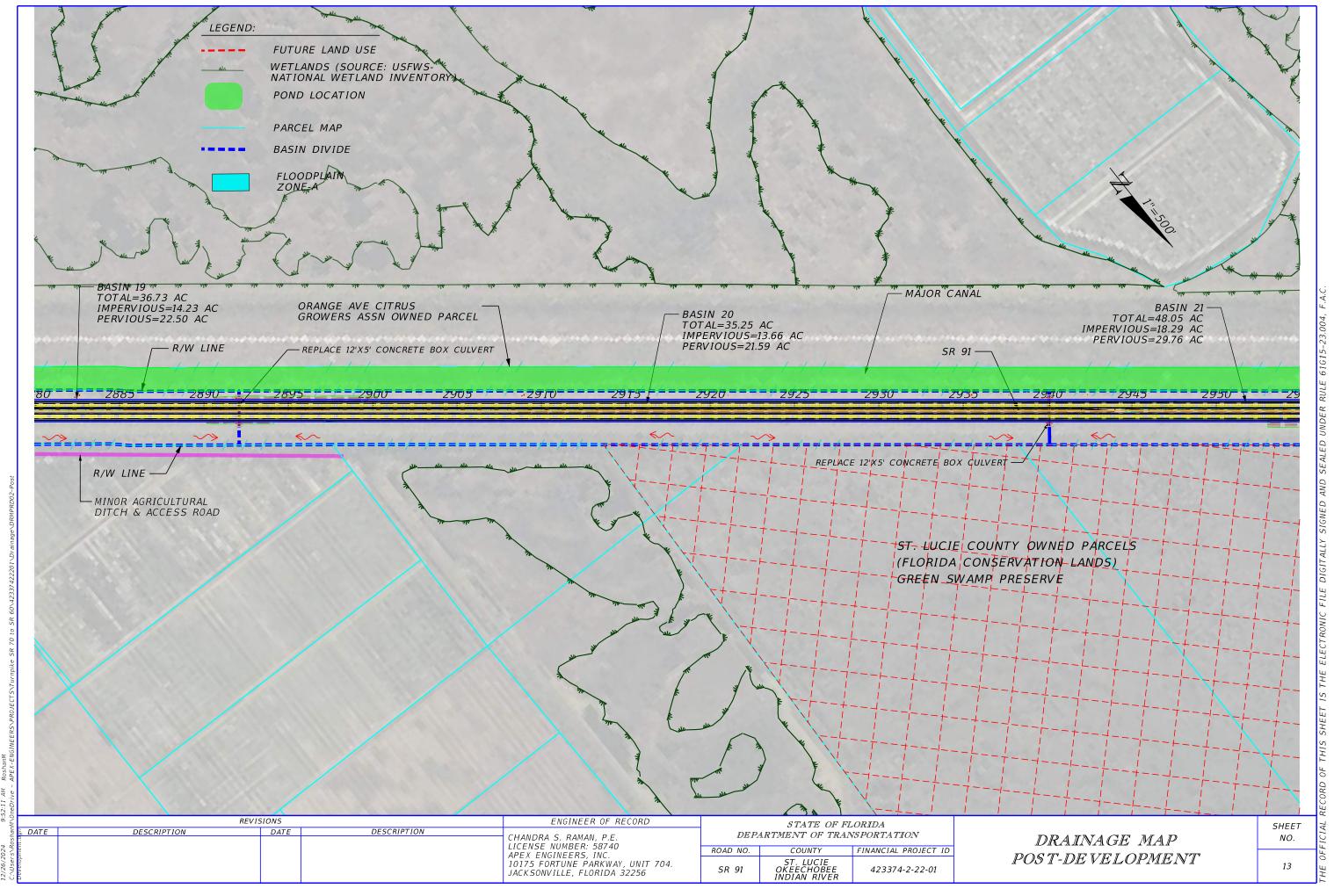


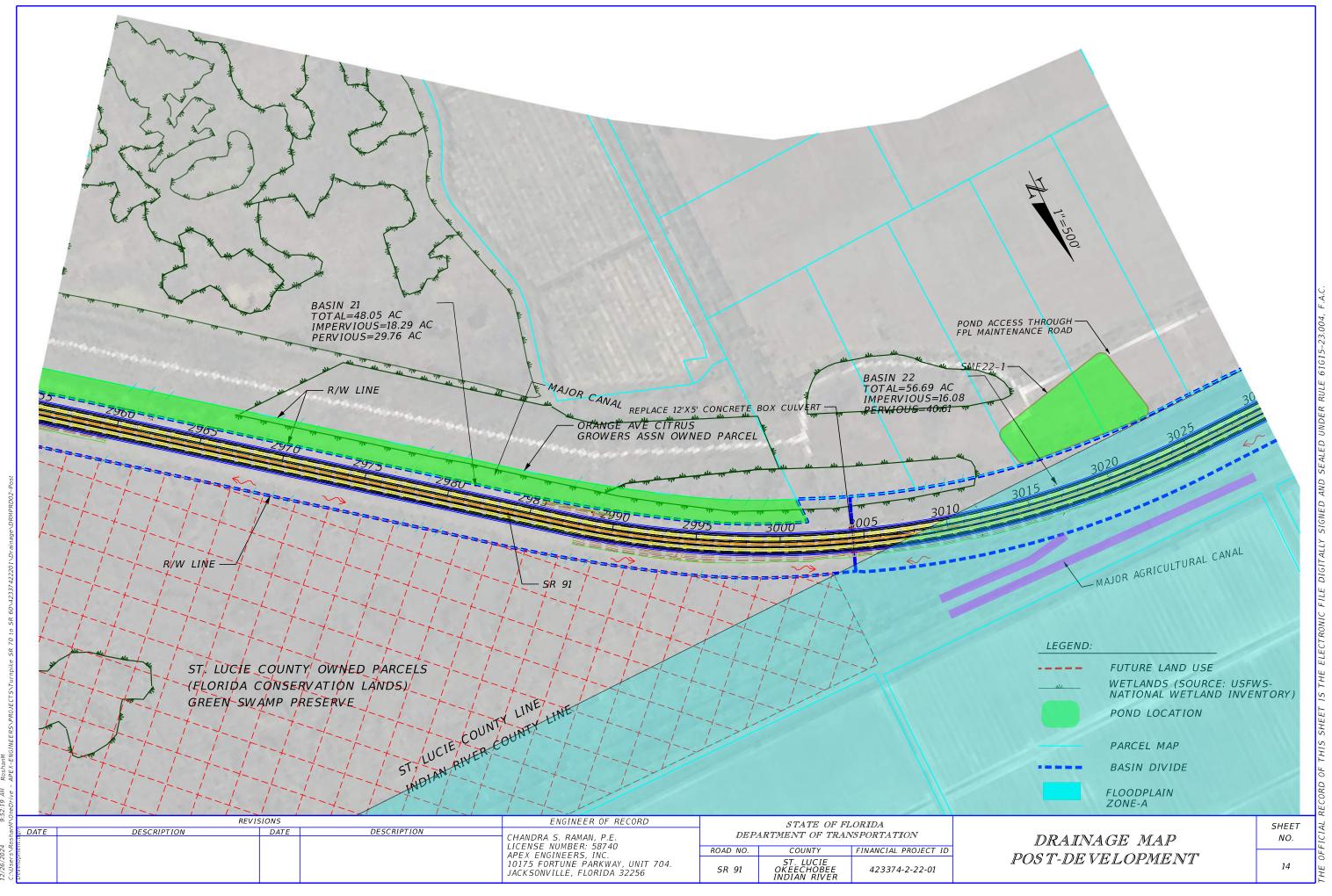


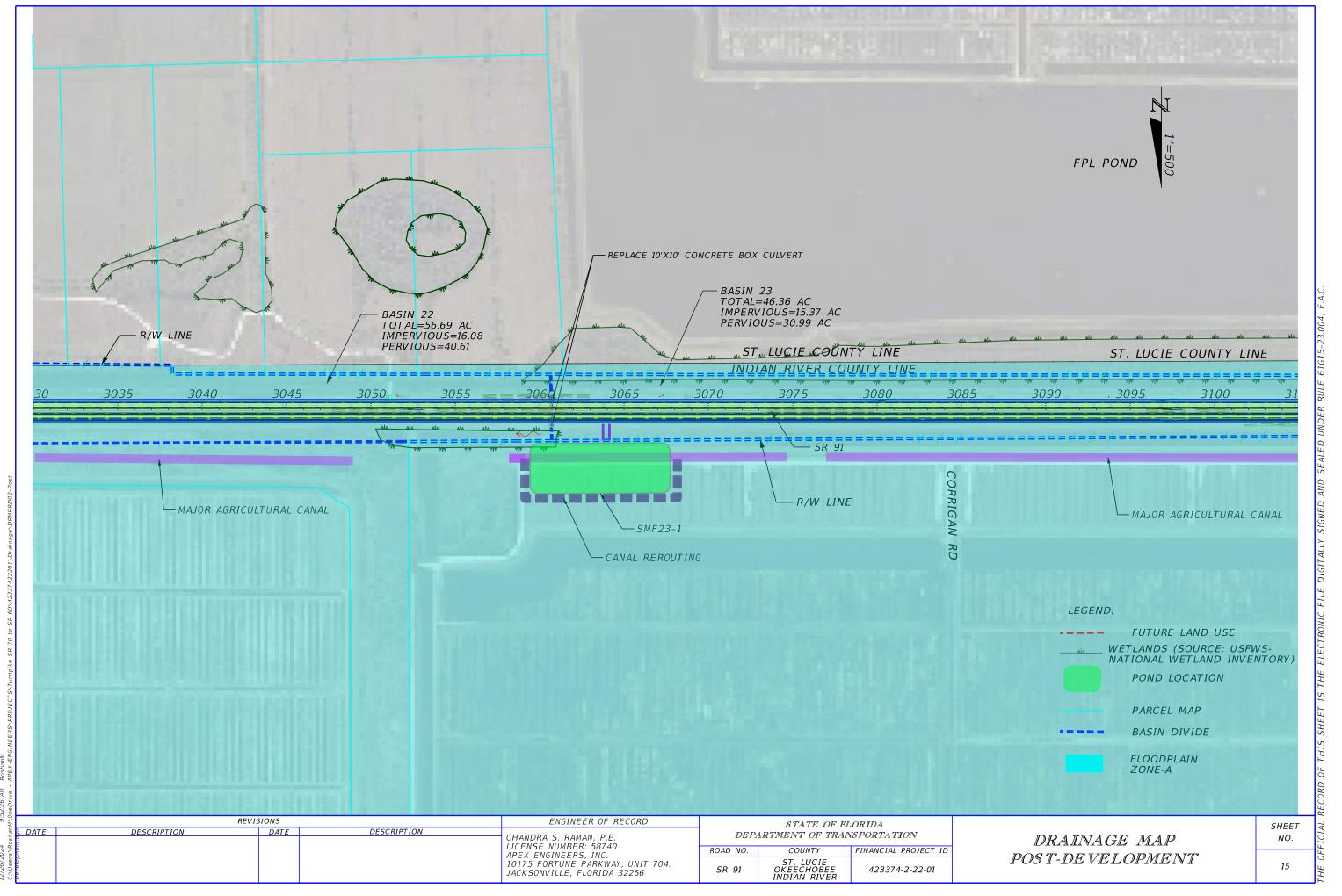


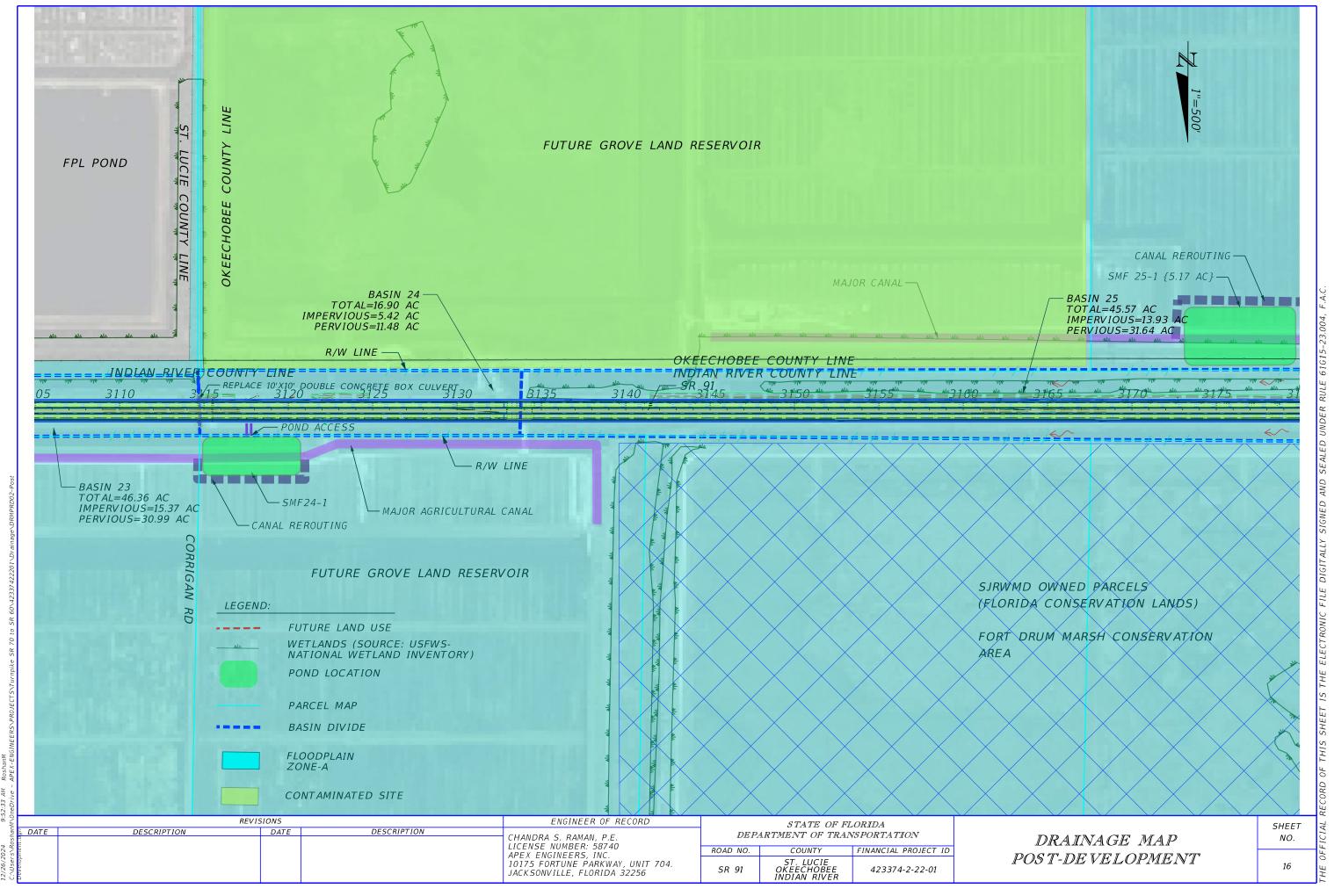


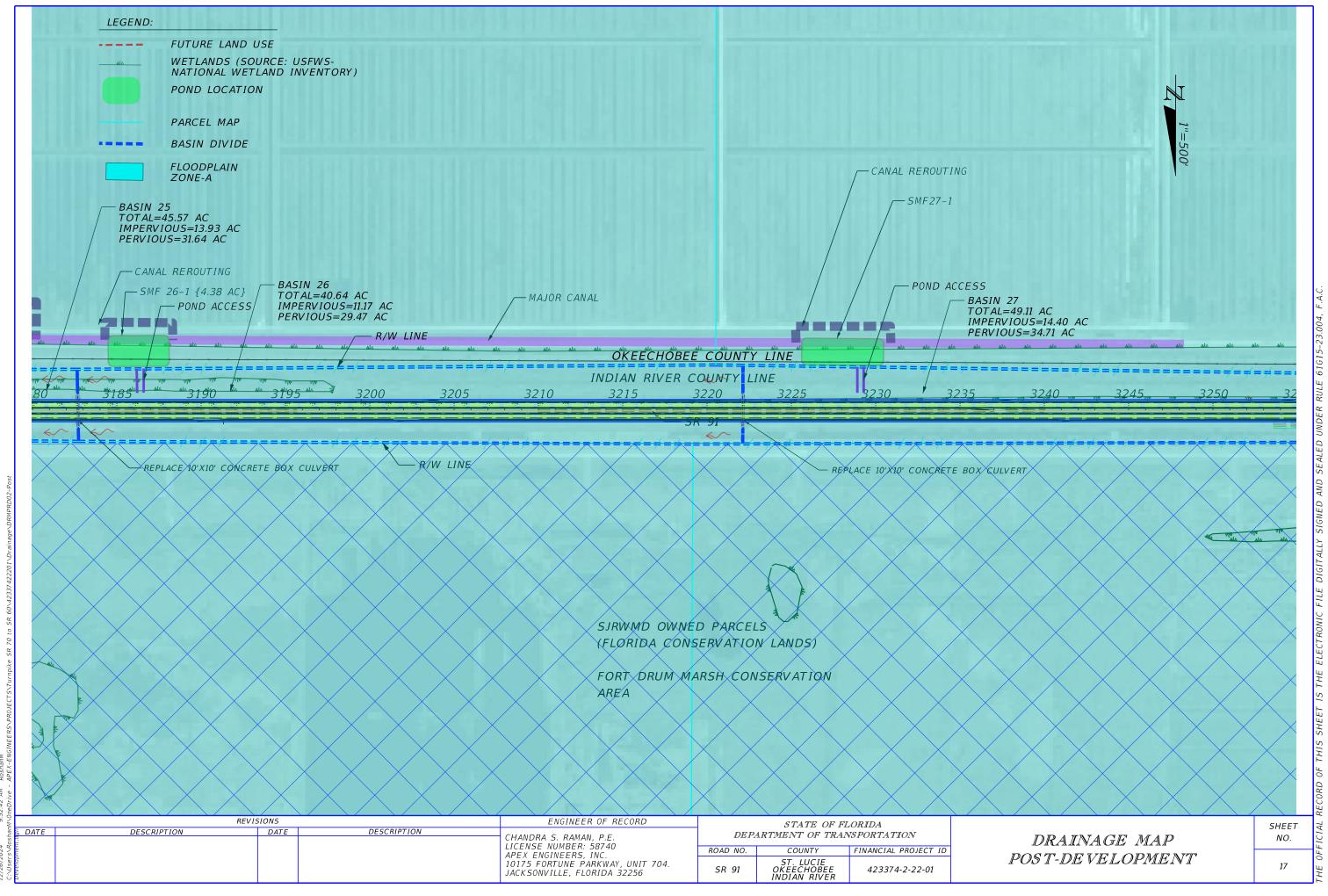


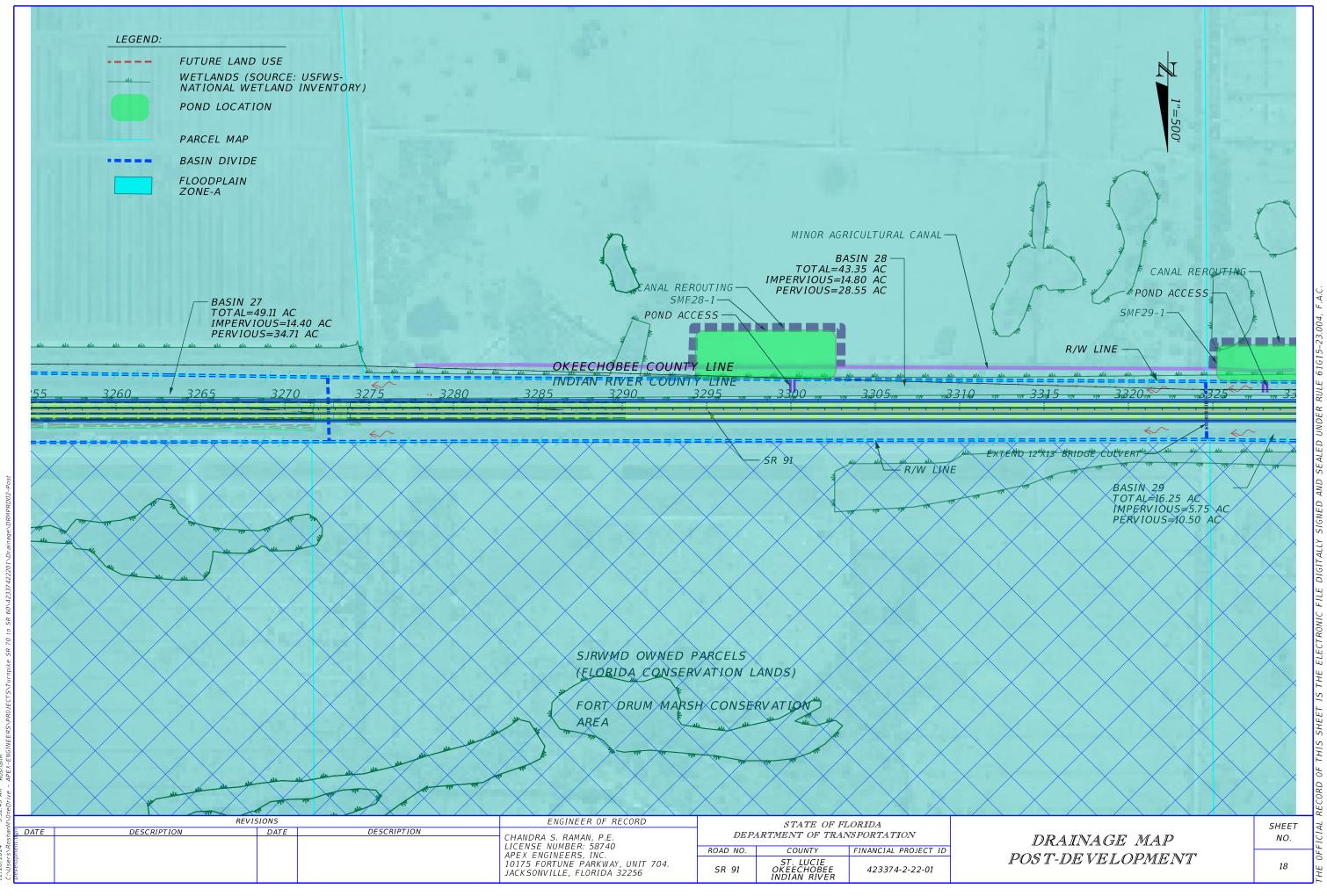


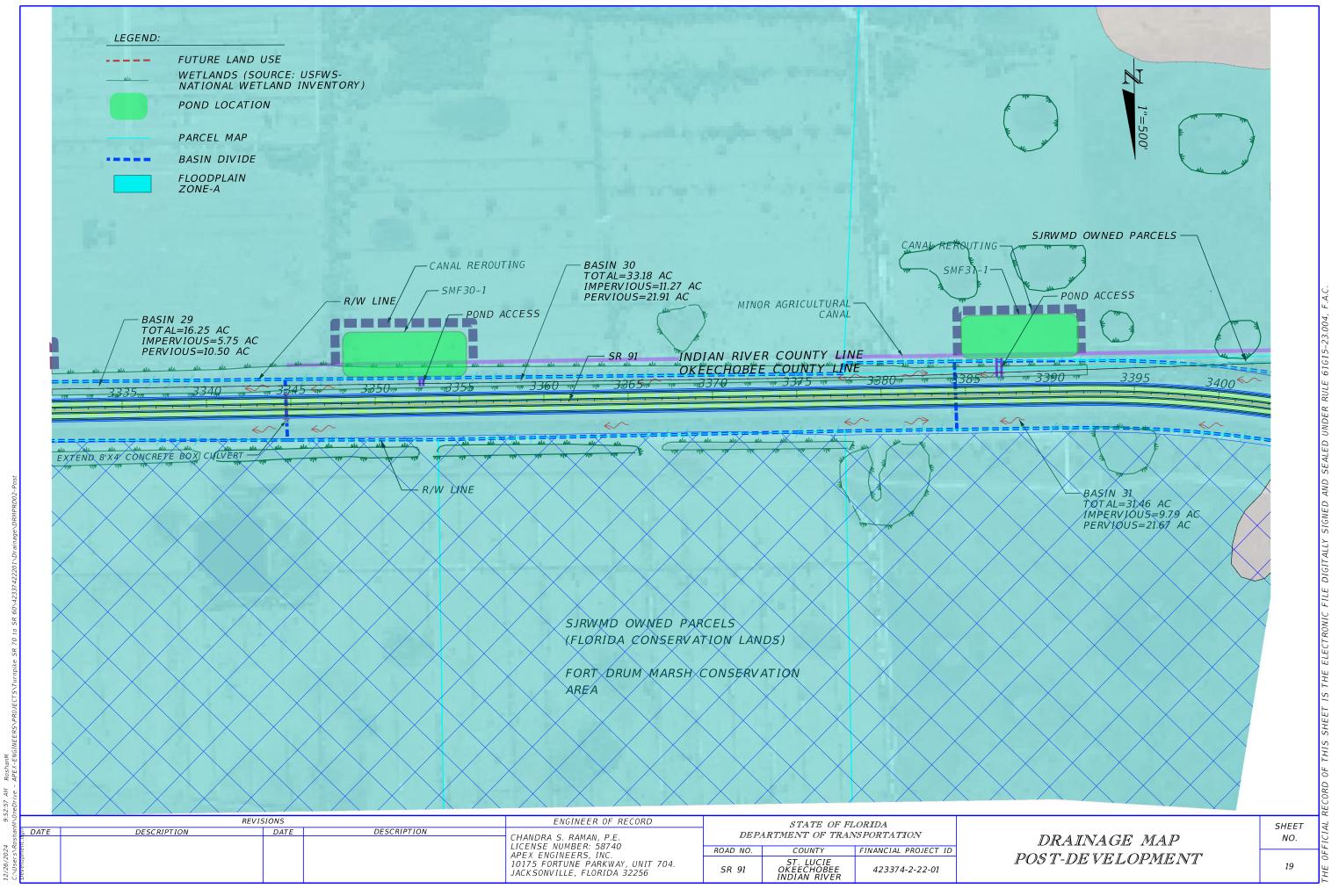


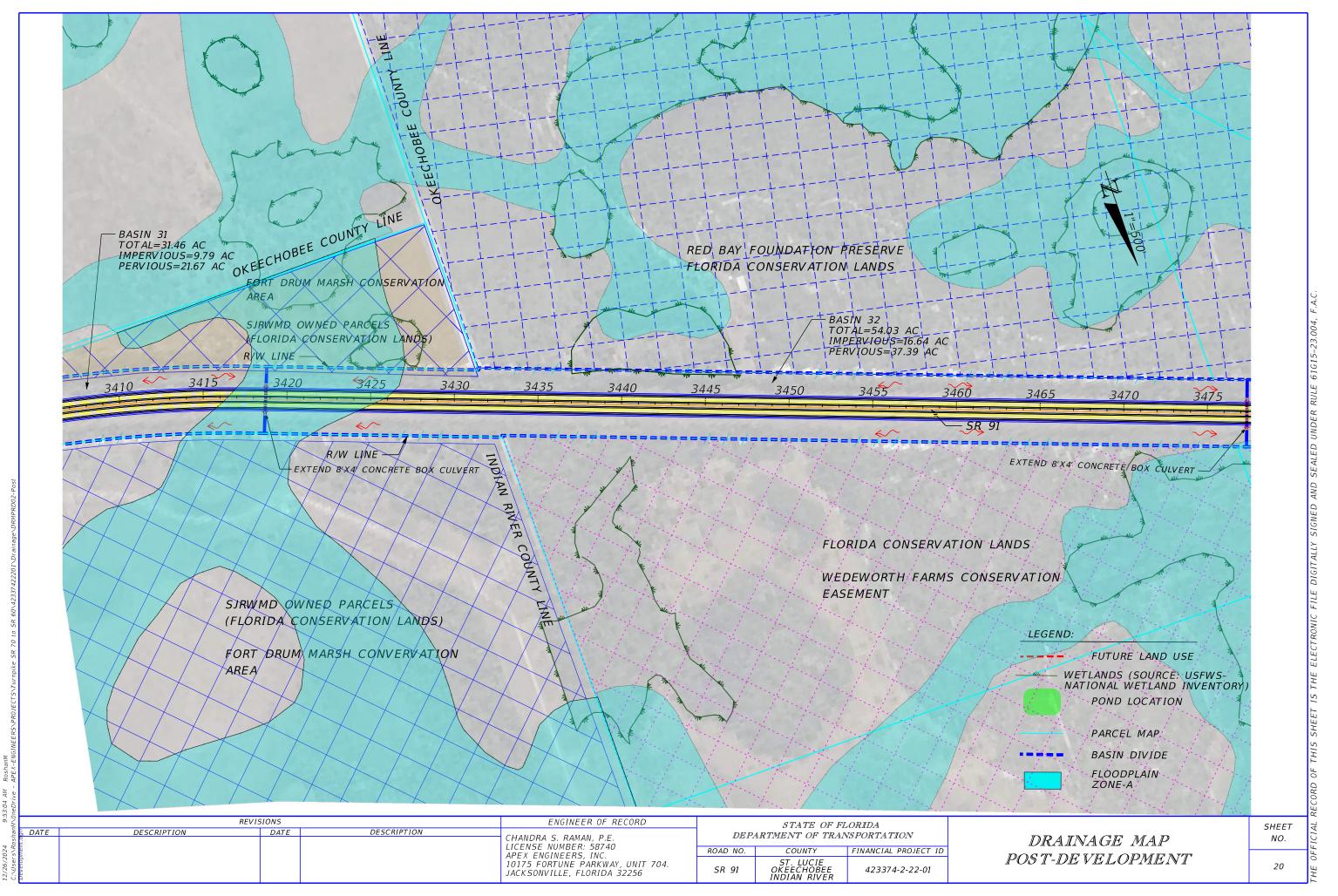


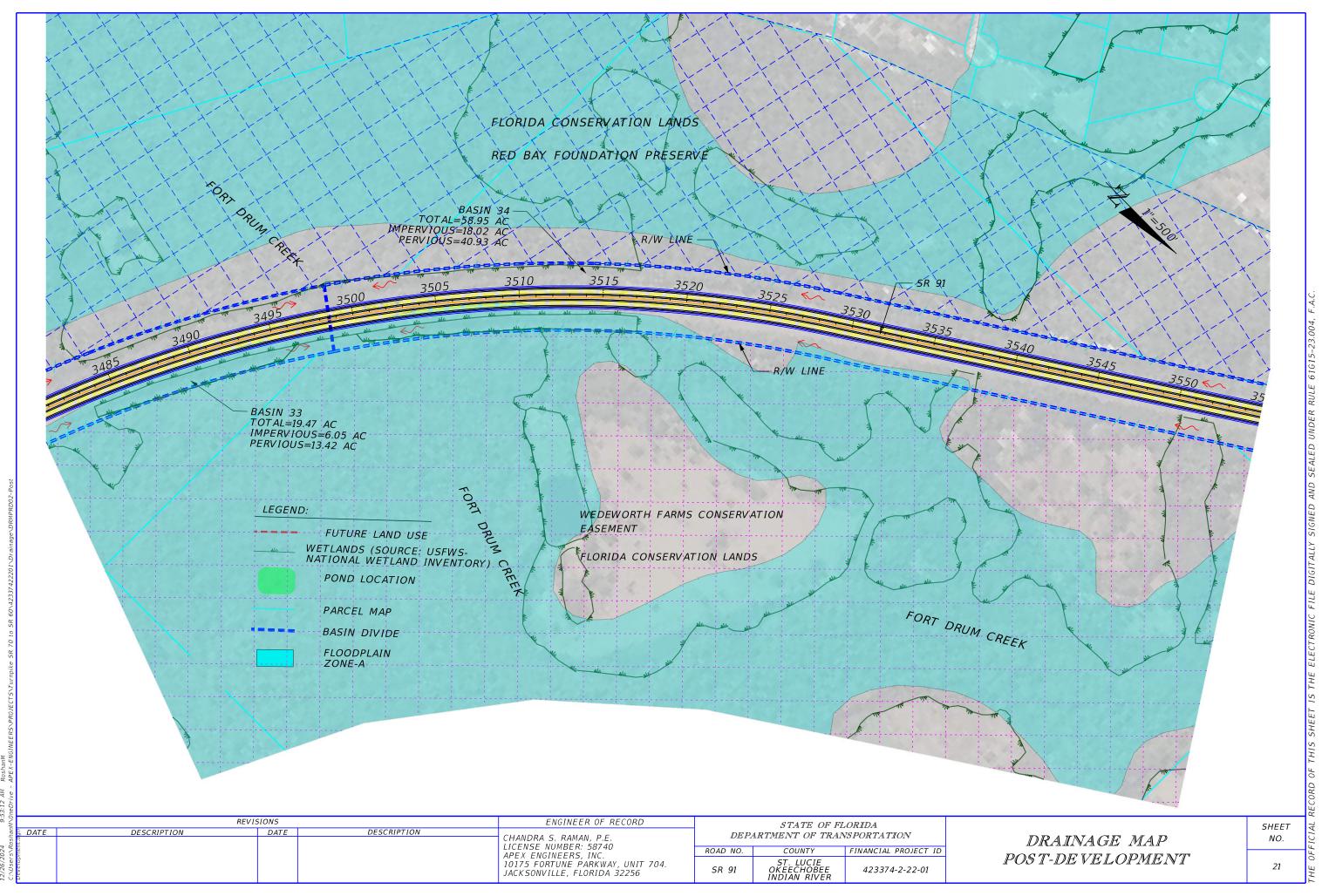


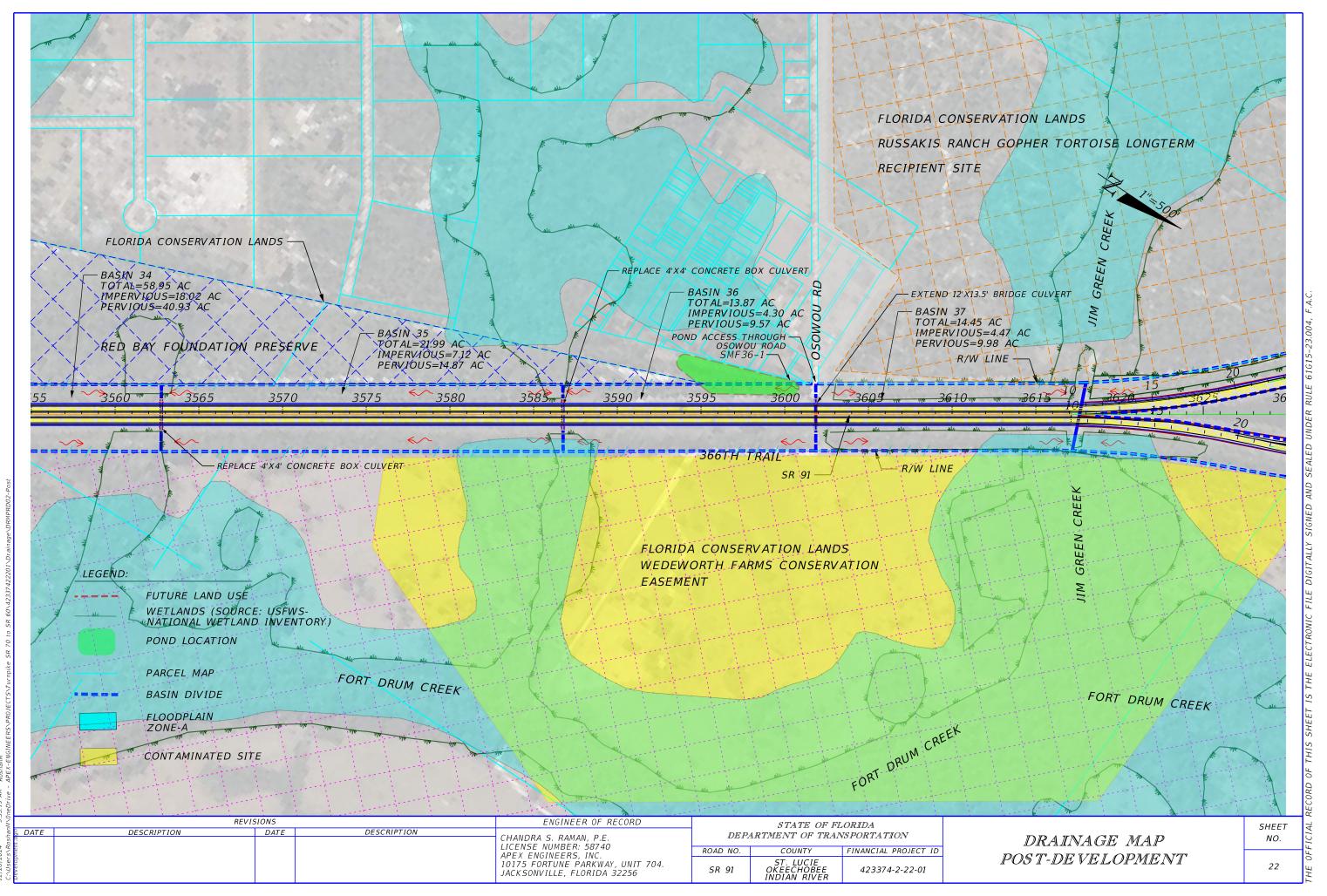


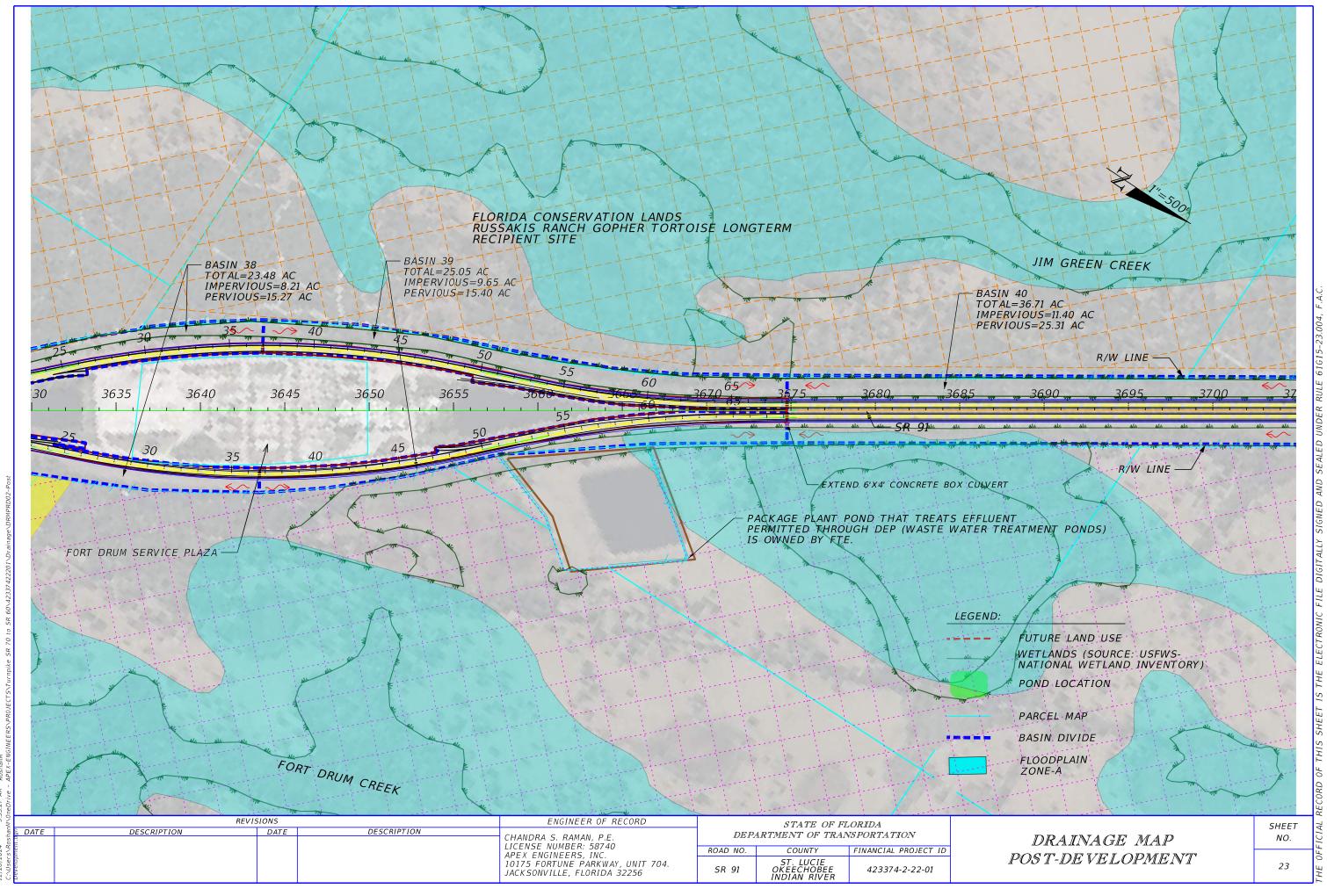


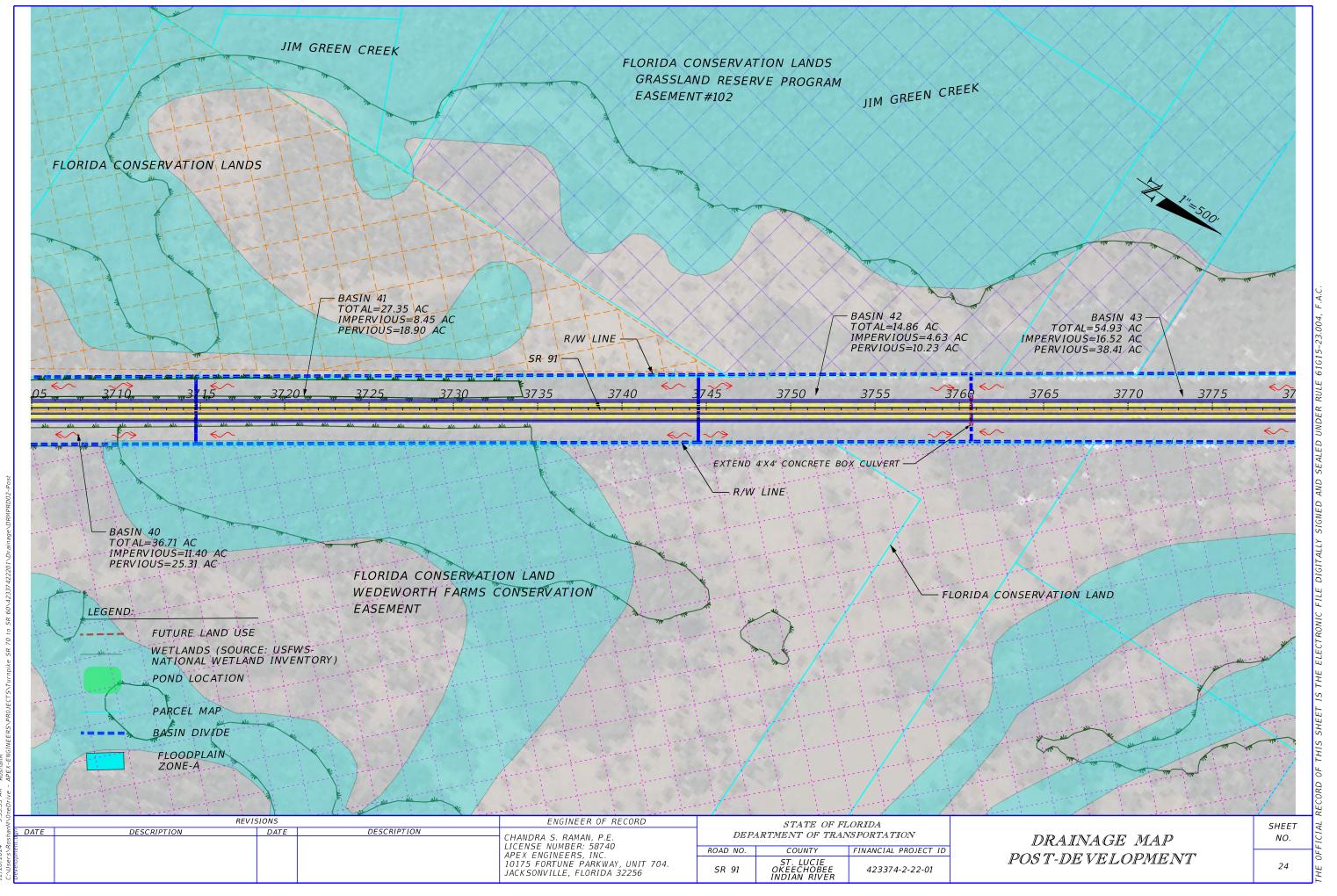


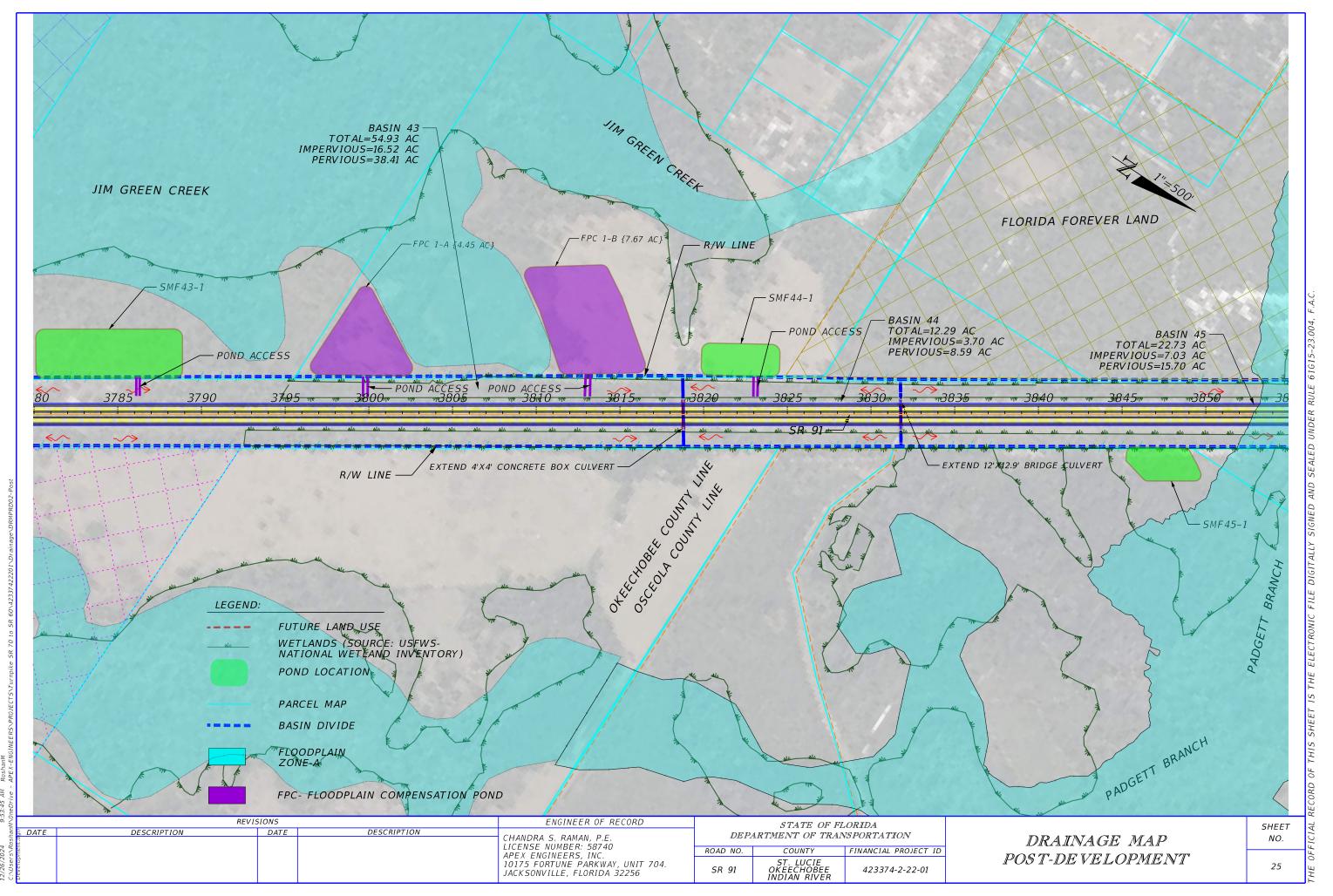


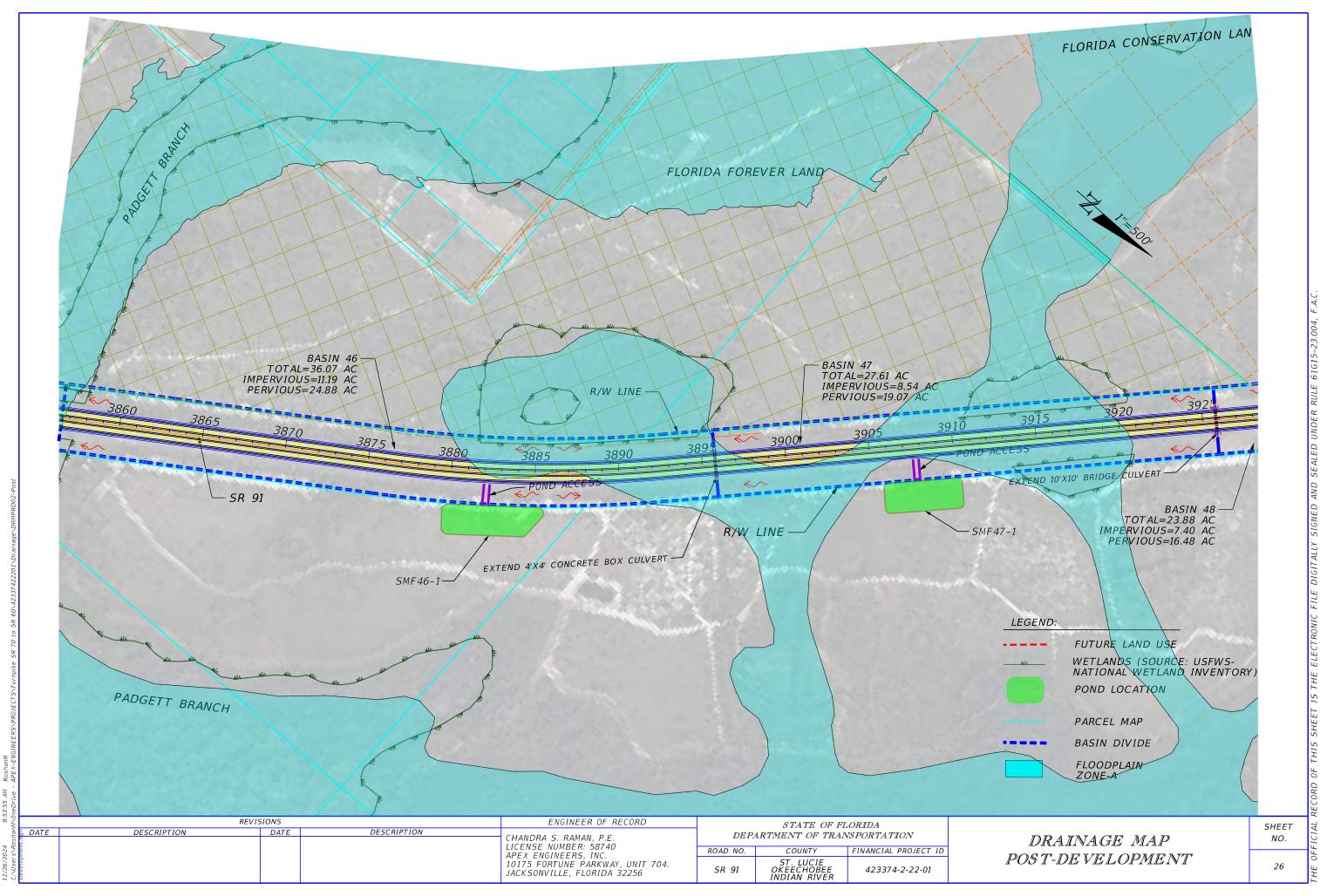


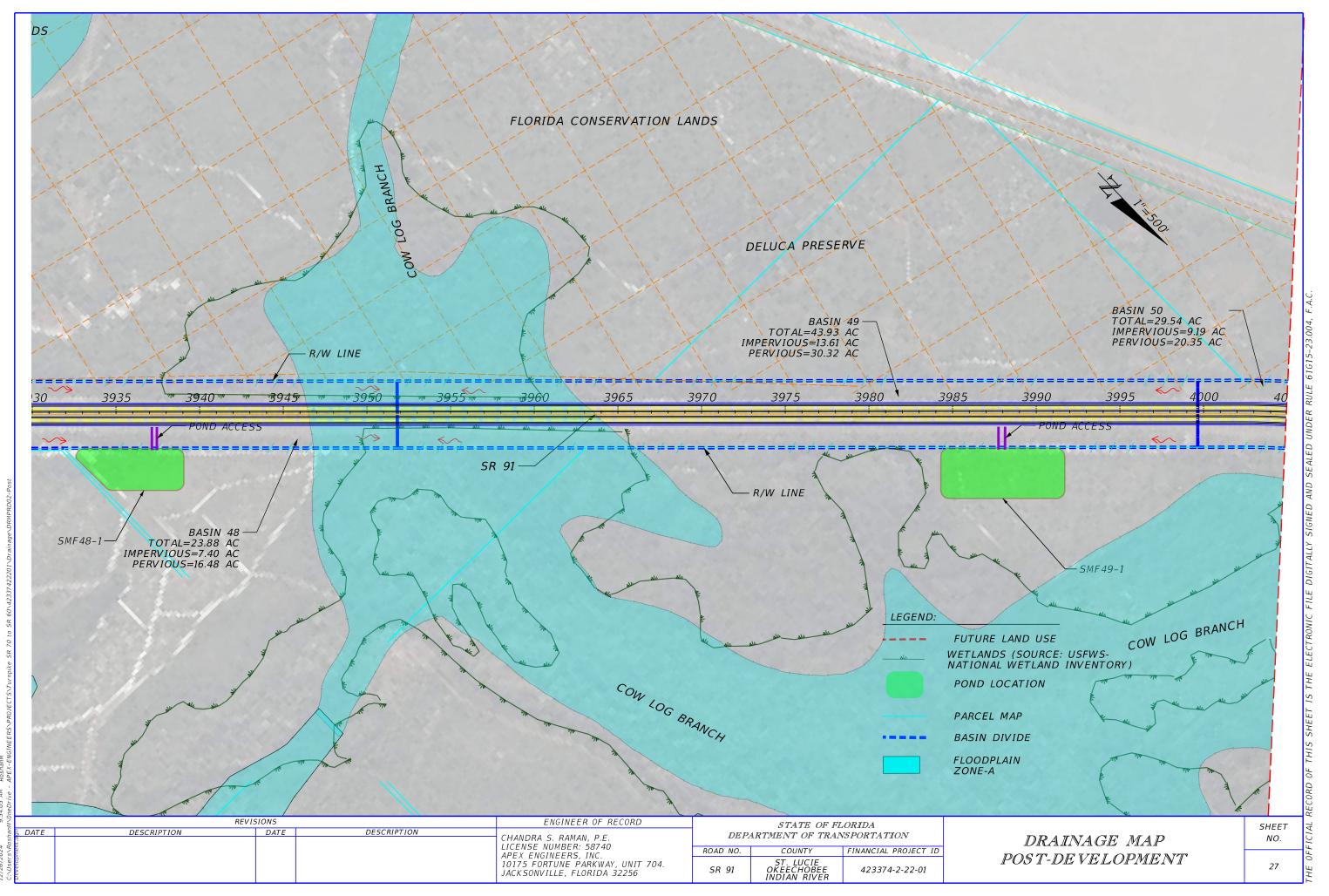


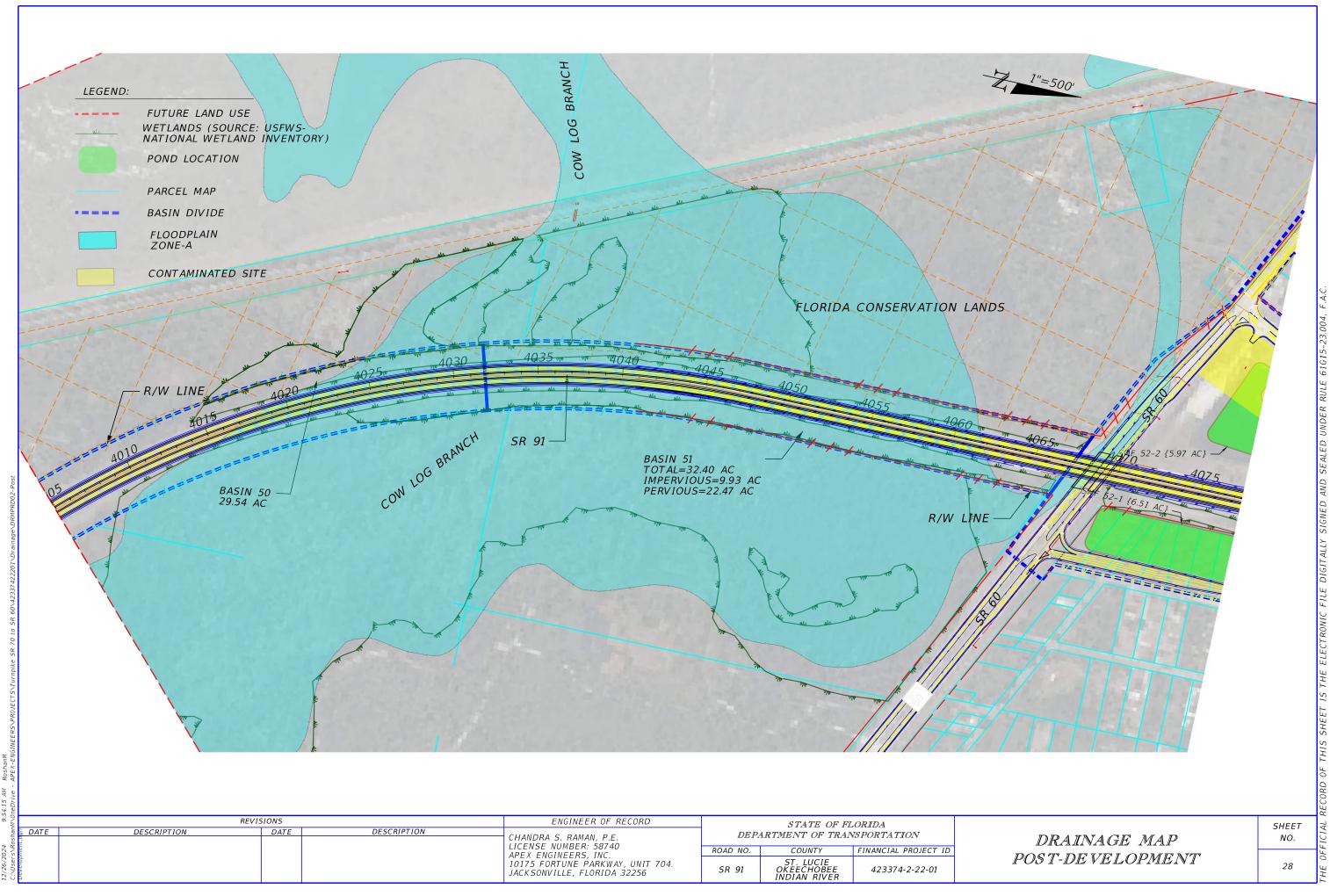


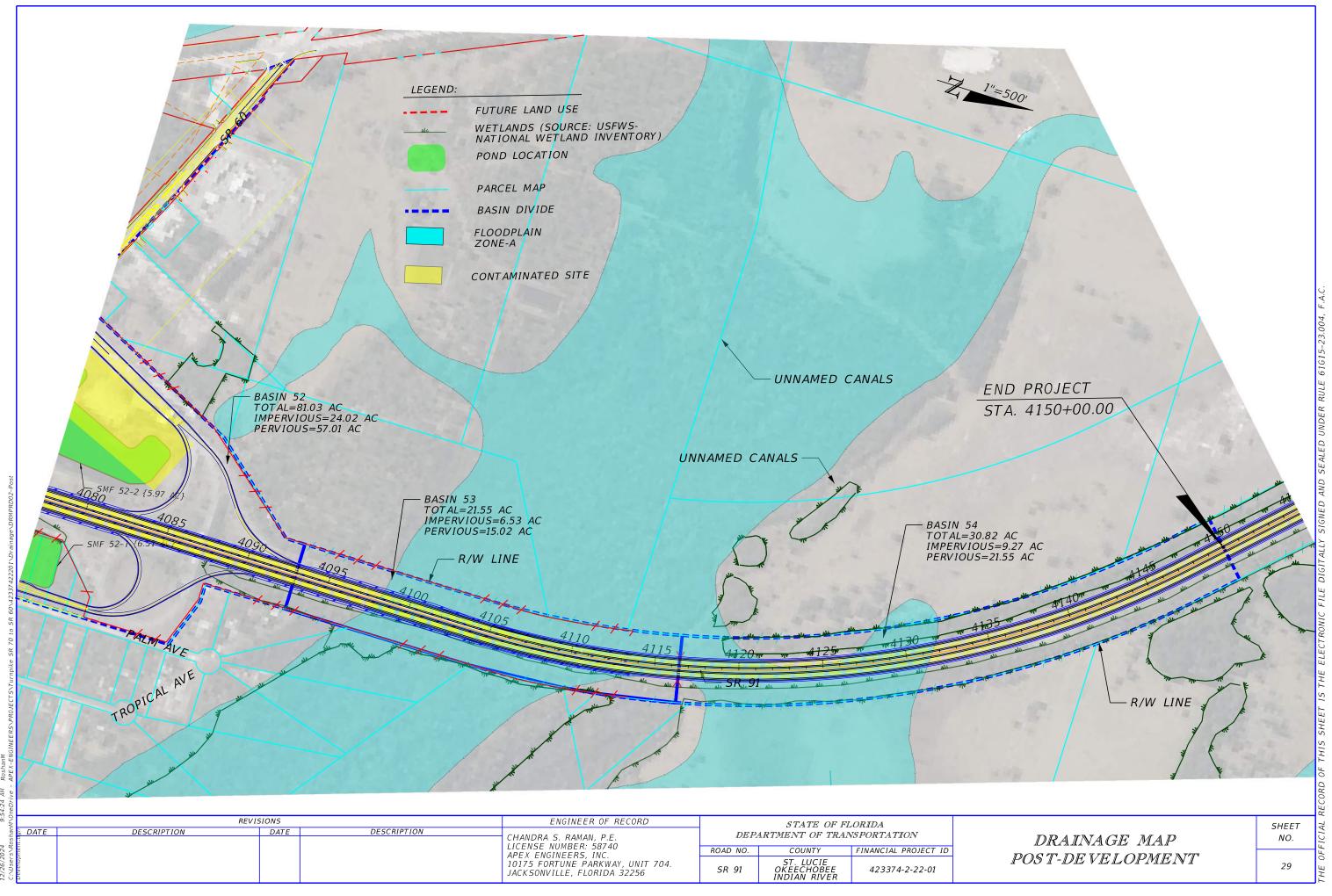














APPENDIX B Datum Conversion

RowID	Input_Geopot_Datum	Output_Geopot_Datum	Input Lat(DMS)	Input Lon(DMS)	Input_Orthoht	Output_Orthoht
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95.2	NGVD29	NAVD88	N274315.10950	W0805419.41650	62.631	61.381
94	NGVD29	NAVD88	N274231.53180	W0805344.28610	49.800	48.550
90.4	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273950.90250	W0805221.03040	63.389	62.136
89.7	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273930.30490	W0805156.96180	59.101	57.844
88.7	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273838.95950	W0805115.52860	59.990	58.730
8.4	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273828.22670	W0805107.52010	57.999	56.742
7.3	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273740.24380	W0805031.92630	56.699	55.436
5.7	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273629.23510	W0804939.26050	50.899	49.632
4.3	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273529.00510	W0804854.60080	51.299	50.033
4	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273516.52070	W0804845.33070	44.701	43.432
3.6	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273456.69890	W0804830.63110	42.201	40.932
1.9	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273358.34820	W0804725.26580	36.001	34.731
0.8	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273338.58610	W0804623.99630	32.201	30.919
9.5	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273333.86120	W0804502.41930	28.901	27.602
9.1	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273333.81210	W0804440.06230	33.999	32.697
7.2	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273333.82640	W0804246.18390	19.101	17.769
6.4	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273333.85190	W0804202.39270	18.300	16.959
5.2	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273333.81920	W0804046.84600	18.100	16.742
4.1	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273333.80120	W0803946.80800	18.100	16.729
2.9	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273329.93080	W0803844.74050	19.400	18.015
1.8	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273252.35370	W0803747.44090	19.600	18.202
0.8	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273222.76170	W0803705.66260	18.399	16.995
9.8	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273151.29950	W0803622.85780	18.799	17.385
3.9	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273112.19660	W0803548.73530	20.000	18.583
7.2	NGVD29	NAVD88	N273000.71930	W0803448.95970	17.999	16.575
5.7	NGVD29	NAVD88	N272908.66380	W0803348.38910	17.999	16.568
4.7	NGVD29	NAVD88	N272906.52110	W0803248.85180	16.699	15.253
3	NGVD29	NAVD88	N272905.91990	W0803105.31270	24.272	22.802
2.9	NGVD29	NAVD88	N272905.92230	W0803104.40320	12.402	10.932
2.4	NGVD29	NAVD88	N272905.80730	W0803037.54000	15.098	13.625
51.7	NGVD29	NAVD88	N272905.41370	W0802951.27600	17.402	15.919
50.7	NGVD29	NAVD88	N272905.65590	W0802851.68320	26.001	24.508
0.2	NGVD29	NAVD88	N272904.40520	W0802822.48400	15.098	13.606
SLRWCD43	NGVD29	NAVD88	N272744.17890	W0802605.72480	0.000	-1.493
LRWCD44	NGVD29	NAVD88	N272718.05490	W0802546.72060	15.000	13.514
SLRWCD45	NGVD29	NAVD88	N272652.38420	W0802538.63200	15.699	14.216
SLRWCD46	NGVD29	NAVD88	N272624.78870	W0802527.89220	15.000	13.517
SLRWCD47	NGVD29	NAVD88	N272557.97070	W0802505.59940	14.701	13.218
SLRWCD48	NGVD29	NAVD88	N272532.04460	W0802443.87680	13.901	12.421
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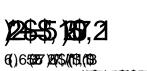
APPENDIX C Straight Line Diagrams

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APPENDIX D FEMA FIRM's



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listed above.

For information and questions about this Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), available products associated with this FIRM, including historic versions, the current map date for each FIRM panel, how to order products, or the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in general, please call the FEMA Map Information eXchange at 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA Flood Map Service Center website at https://msc.fema.gov. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. Many of these products can be ordered or obtained directly from the website.

For community and countywide map dates, refer to the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction.

Communities annexing land on adjacent FIRM panels must obtain a current copy of the adjacent panel as well as the current FIRM Index. These may be ordered directly from the Flood Map Service Center at the number

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your Insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

Basemap information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). The basemap shown is the USGS National Map: Orthoimagery. Last refreshed October, 2020.

This map was exported from FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) on 4/27/2022 4:16 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time. For additional information, please see the Flood Hazard Mapping Updates Overview Fact Sheet at https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/118418

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards. This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date.

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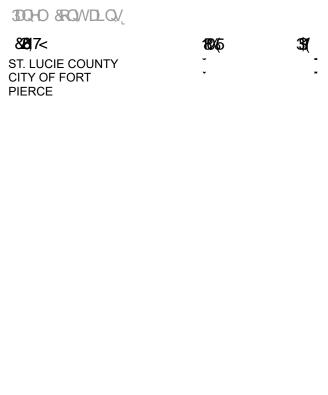
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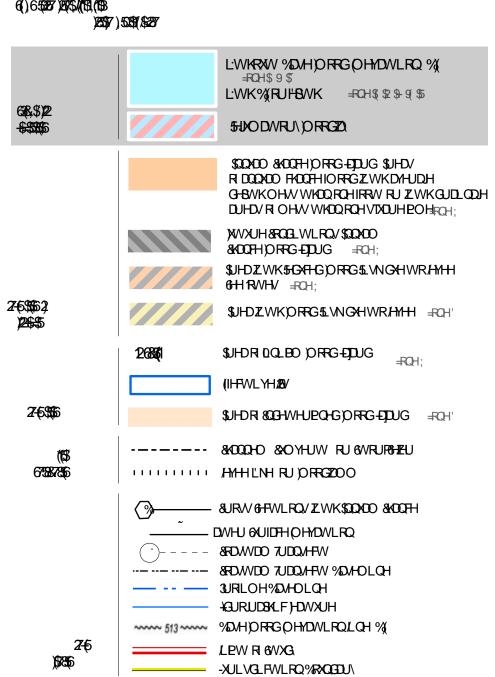




MAP NUMBER EFFECTIVE DATE)+LUXU*







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DOGRU GLLWDD YHUVLROVR WIKLVES DOR WIKHHSURSKWYFDQEHRUGHÜHGRU REWILLQEGGLUHRWO\IURRWIKHZESLWH

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7KLVESZV/HERUWHGIURANVOWLRODO (ORRGEDUGIJEHU ¥PRQ ^3 DOG CRW UHOHRW FROOHVRU DRODEROWVXENHIXHOW WRWIKLVODWHDOGWLPI 7KH¥DOGHIHRWLYHLQRUEWLRQEN FROOHRU EHTRPIVSHUVHOHGEGUZGOWDRYHU WLPI JRU DOGLWLRODO LQRUEWLRQ SOHDAHVHWIKHORGEDUG

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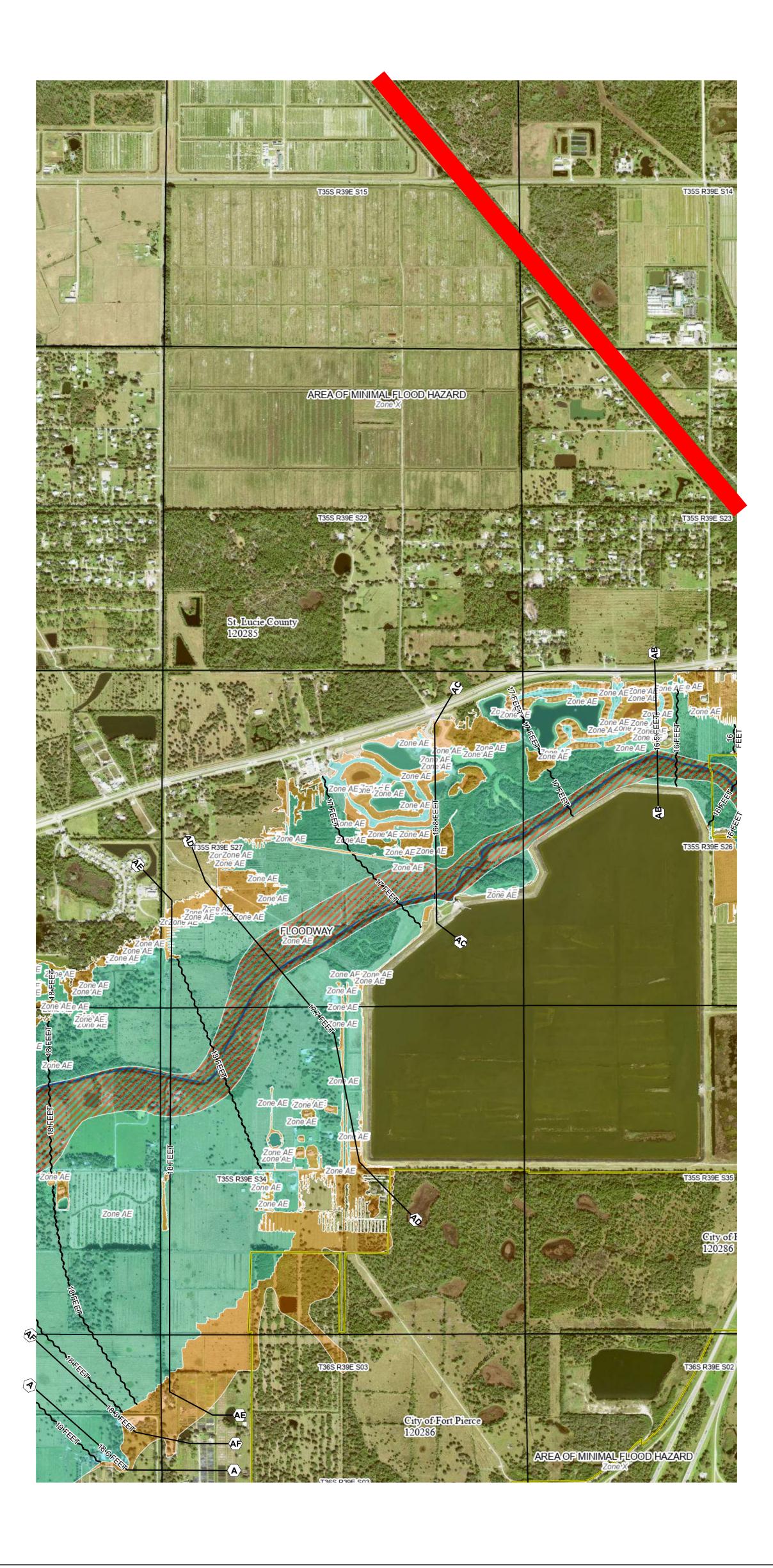
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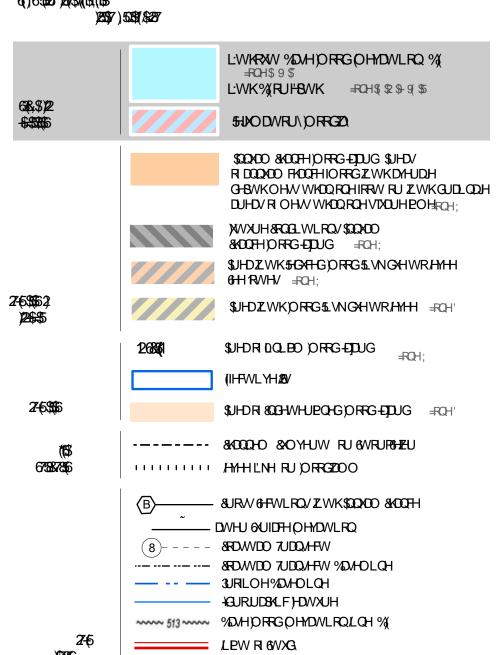
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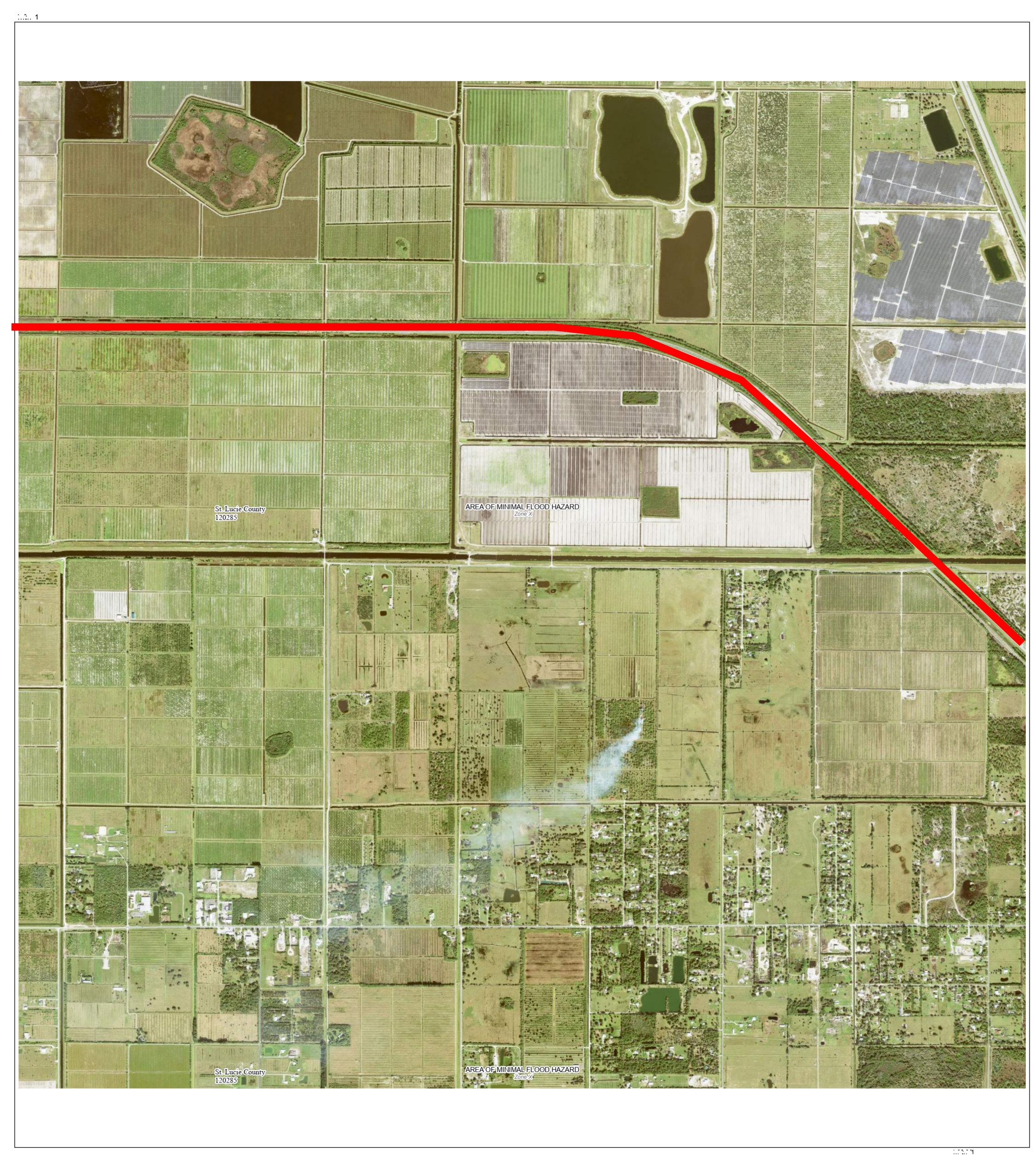
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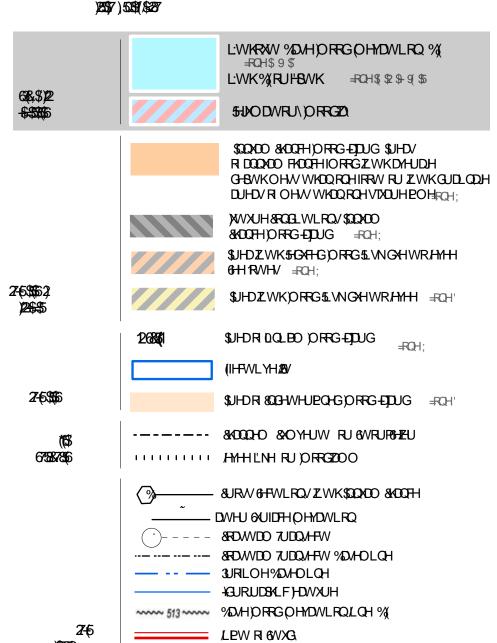
PU LQRUBWLRQDERXW WKHVSHLILF YHUWLFDO GDWXRRU HOHIDWLRQIHDWXUHV GDWXP FRQXHUVLRQV RU YHUWLFDO RQXPQXVV XXHGWRFUHDWHWKLV BS SOHDXHVHHWKH)ORRG ,QXUDQTH6WXQ,)6 \$FBRUW IRU YXU FR\$PQLW\DW KWWSV, RF IHDJRY

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National Flood Insurance Program

MAP NUMBER &
EFFECTIVE DATE
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FU LQRUBWLRQDQGTXHWLRQ/DERW WKLV)DRG,QXUDQHISWHDS)S DALODEO HSURGRWVDARFLDWHGZWK WKLV)SLQROXGLQIKLWWRULFYHUVLRQ/ WKHRUUHQW BSQDWHIRU HDR)SBDQHO KRZWRRUGHU SURGRWVRU WKHDWLRQDO)DRG,QXUDQFHSURUDP;SLQJHQUDO SOHDHIDOO WKHDDS,QRUBWLRQHIHOQHDW \$15 ° RUYLVLW WKHDDRGDS6UYLFH&QWHU ZEVLWHDW KWWS/, FIFIHD-RY \$ÎLO DEO HSJROFWY ÊLOFO XHSJHYLRXIO \LVXHGHWWHJVR D6800H DIO RFG, QXUDQTH6VXQ.558UW

88FOL WLH/DDDH_QJO DDGRQDBMDHOW)88DQHO VRWW REWDLQDFXUUHOW FFS:R WKHDBMDHOW SDQ+O D/ZEOO D/WKHFXUUHON, 1903H 144HBIEHRUG-UHGGLUHFWO/IURWKHDRGG1564UYLFH&QWHU DW WKHQAEU JU FFFQLW\DQGFRQWIZGHBSGDWH/ UHHU WRWKHID FRG,QWUDQFH6VXQ.555UW IRU WKLVMXUL\GLFWLRQ

DOGRU GLLWDD YHUVLROVR WIKLVES DOR WIKHHSURSKWYFDQEHRUGHÜHGRU REWILLQEGGLUHRWO\IURRWIKHZESLWH

 $\hbox{RG-WHUPQ-HLI IORGLQWUDQ+HLVDADLODEOHLQWKLVFR$QLW\ FRQWDFW \ RU\ , QWUDQ+HDHQW \ RU\ FDOOWKHDWLRQDODFRG, QWUDQ+HDHQW \ \ref{quaddansation}$

%DIPESLQRUPWLRQVRZQRQWKLV)8ZVSURILGFGLQGLJLWDO IRUPW EWKH&LWHG&VDWH/FFORLFDO &UYH 8 7KHEDH-PSVKRZOLVWKH86DWLRODO DŞ DIWKRLPJHUNDAW UHUHAK-GEWREHU

7KLVESZV/HERUWHGIURANV 10WLRODO (O RRG-EDUGIDHU ¥PRQ ^_*3 DOG CRW UHOHRW FROOHVRU DPOOPOWVXENHXHOW WRWKLVODWHDOGWLPI 7KH¥DOGHIHRWLYHLQRUBWLRQBI FROOHRU EHRPIVAS-UVHO-GEIQHZODWDRYHU WLPI JRU DOGLWLRODO LQRUBWLRQ SOHDAHVHWKHIO RRG-EDUG DSSLQJ8GDWH/ZHUYLHZDFW 6KHW DW KWWS/ ZZHĐJRY PGLDOLEUDU/DWHWV GFRYPQWV

TILVESFREDLHVIZWKONVWDOEDUG/IRUWKHXWHRGLJLWDDIORRGES/LILWLVQRWYRLGD/GH/FULEHGEHORZTHED/HESVREQFREDLHVIZWKONVED/HESDFXUDRWDOEDUG/TILVESLENHLVYRLGLIWKHROHRUWHOG VFDOHEDURWDOEDUG/TILVESLENHUIORRGFQHODEHOVOHHOG VFDOHEDUESFUHDWLRQGDWHTFOWLGHOWLILHUV)SEDQHOQAEHUDQG)SHIIFWLYHGDWH

DS3JRMHTWLFQ 86 FRGHWLF5HLUHOTH6WWH7 9HJWLFDODWXPRHOHYDWLFQIHDWXUHVRQWKLV)50

PU LQRUBWLRQDERXW WKHVSHLILFYHUWLFDO GDWXRRU HOHYDWLRQIHDWXUHV GDWXP FRQXHUVLRQV RU YHUWLFDO RQXPQXV XXHGWRFUHDWHWKLV BS SOHDXHVHHWKH)ORRG ,QXUDQTH6WXQ.)6 \$FBUW IRU YXU FRXQLWVDW KWWSV, RF IHDJRY

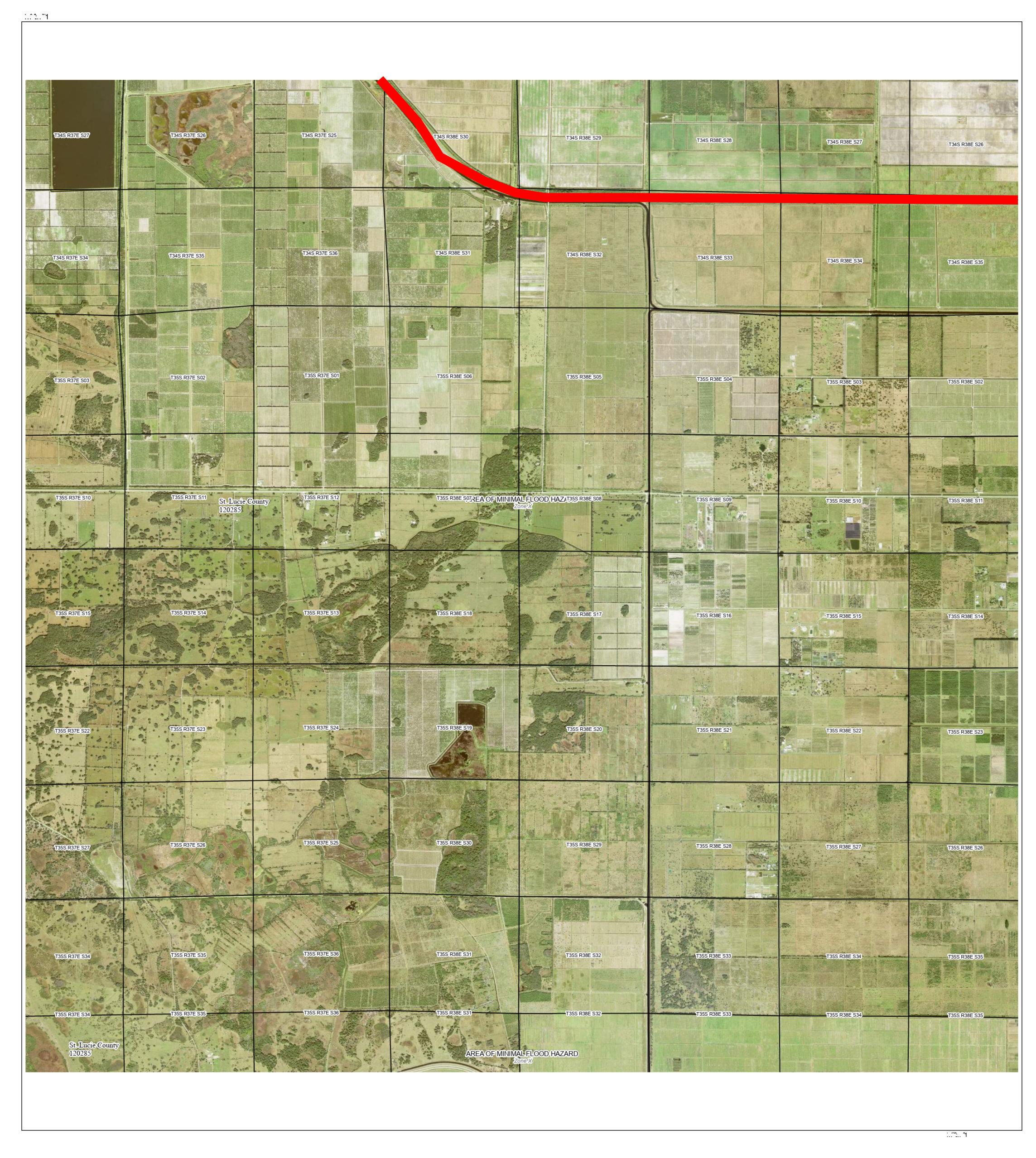
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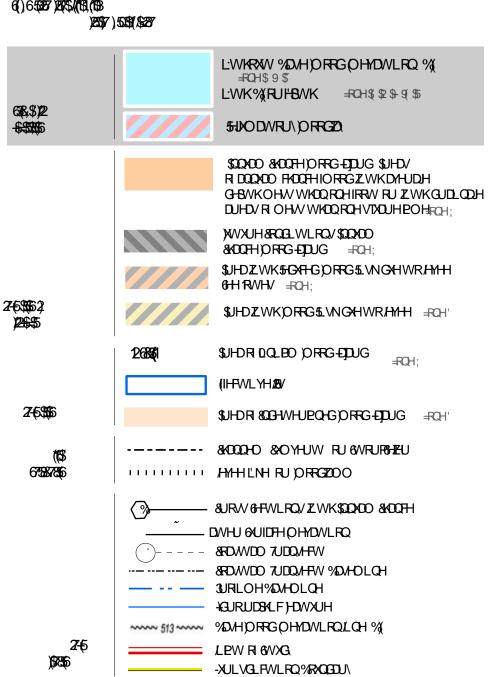
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300HD &ROWDLQ/ **82**,7< 67 **8**(8**8**<

)HUXU\`







JPU LQRUBWLRQDQGTXHWLRQ/DBRWW WKLVJORRG,QXUDQTHSDWHD6 JSD DADLO DBOHSURSARWY DWRFLDWHGIZWK WKLVJSDLQROX3LQIKLWWRULFYHUVLRQ/ WKHRYUUHQW BSGDWHIRU HDRKJ8BDQHO KRZWRRUGHU SURSARWY RU WKHIDWLRODO (ORRG, QWUDOHISURUDP)3LQJHOHUDO SOHDWHROOO WKHIIDO QRUBWLRQHIIMOOHDW THE THE RUYLVLW WIK-HIJD REGISSOUYLFH & DWHUZELWHDW KWWS/ REFIHDJRY \$DLODED HSJROFFWV BLOFD XGHSJHKLRNO\LVXHGHWWHJVR DG&DDH DID RRG,QXUDDTH6VXG55FUW

DOGRU GLLWDO YHUVLFQ/R WKLVES DQR WKHHSJRSAWVFDQEHRUGHÜFGRU REWDLQFGLUFFWO\IURRWKHZEFLWH

D/WKHRUUHQN)600H 7KHHBIEHRUGUHGQLUHWO\IURWKHDRGCDS6UYLFH&QWHU DW WKHQXEU JPU FFFOLW\DOGFROWIZ GHESGDWH/ UHHU WRWKHID FFG,QWUDQFH6VXQ555FUW IRU WKLVMXUL\GLFWLRQ

8870_WLH/D00H_Q/ODGGRQDGMDHQ/V)8800HOVRWW REVIOLQDFXUUHQ/V FRS:R WKHDGMDHQ/V 500HO D/260O

RG-WHUPQHLI IORGLQXUDQFHLVDXDLODEOHLQWKLVFRFQLW\FRQWDFW RXU ,QXUDQFHDHQW RU FDOO WKHDWLRQDO |ORG,QXUDQFH3URUDDOV ~~

%DHESLQRUBWLRQVRRQRQWKLV)602VSUR/LG-GLQGLLWDOIRUBWEWKH60LWHG6VDWH/FFORLFDO6UYH6 TKHEDHES VARIOLV WIKH 60 DWL RODDO DS, 20 WIKRL PUHUN DWW UHUHWANG PEWREHU

TIL V BSZV/HSTUWHGIURS) V DWL RODO JO RRG-BJUGCHU JARO.

GRW UHO HTW FROOHVRU DPOGROWVÆHTÆNDW WRWIL V GDWHDOGWL PI TIKHJEOGCHIHTWL YHL QRUBWL RQ.B.

FROOHRU EHTRPI VSHUVHGHGE QAZGOWDRAHU WL PI JRU DGGL WL RODO L QRUBWL RQ. SO HDVHVHWKHJO RRG-BJUG

DSSLQJ8GDWH/2HUYLH2DFW 6KHW DW KWWS/ ZZHPJR/PGLDOLEUDU/DWHWVGRRXPDWV

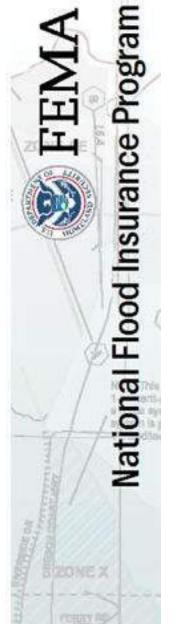
7/LVPSFR8OLH/ZWKNVWDQDUG/IRUWKHXHR QLLWDOIORGP8/LILWLVQRWYRLGD/GH/FULEFGEHORZ

THED/PES/MAZO/FRED LH/Z WKIN/VED/PES/DF/UDT/WDQEDUG/ TK_VES/L BHIL VYR_GLI WKHRQH
RU RUHR WKHIROORZ QJESHOHPQ/VCRCRW DSSHDU, ED/PES/L BHIL VORG JCHODEHOV OHHQG VFDOHEDU PSFUHDWLRQGDWH FRFQLWYLGHQWLILHUV)880QHO QAEHU DQG)8HIHFWLYHQDWH

D63JRMHFWLRQ 86 HRGHWLF5HIUHQHH8WH7 9HJWLFDODWXP7RHOHYDWLRQIHDWXUHVRQWKLV)50

RU LQRUBWLRQDBXW WKHVSHLILFYHUWLFDO GDWXPRU HOHYDWLRQIHDWXUHV GDWXP FROMUVLROV RU YHUWLFDO ROXFOWV XVHGWR FUHDWHWKLV BS SOHDVHVHHWKH)ORRG, QVXUDQHH6VXQ,)6 \$45RUW IRU YXU FRXQLW\DW KWWSV, RF IHDJRY

LOFK IHW

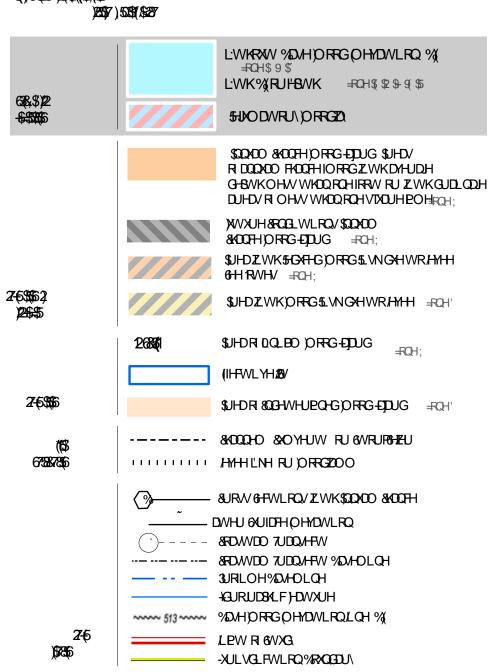


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300HD &ROWDLQV **88**,7< 67 **8**(8**8**<







JU LQRUBWLRQDQGTXHWLRQ/DDRW WKLVIDRG,QXUDQHISWHDS)S DALODDOHSURGAWVDXAFLDWHGZWK WKLV)SLQFOXQLQIKLWRULFYHUVLRQ/ WKHRVUUHQW BSQDWHIRU HDR)SBDQHO KRZWRRUGHU SURGAWV RU WKH DWLRODO (ORRG, QWUDOHNSURUDP)3LQJHOHUDO SOHDAHROOO WKHNDS, QRUBWLRQHIFAQQHDW 1986 *** RUYLVLW WKHIND FRGDS6UYLFH&QWHUZHEVLWHDW KWWSZ RFIHÐJRY \$DLODEO HSJROXFWV BLOTO XCHSJHYLRXO \LVXX+GHWWHUVR DG&DQH DJORRG,QXUDQTH6VXQ.5587UW

DOGRU GLLWDD YHUVLROVR WIKLVES DOR WIKHHSURSKWYFDQEHRUGHÜHGRU REWILLQEGGLUHRWO\IURRWIKHZESLWH

D/WKHFXUUHON, 1903H 144HBIEHRUG-UHGGLUHFWO/IURWKHDRGG1564UYLFH&QWHU DW WKHQAEU JPU FFFOLW\DOGFROWIZ GHESGDWH/ UHHU WRWKHID FFG,QWUDQFH6VXQ555FUW IRU WKLVMXUL\GLFWLRQ

88FOL WLH/DDDH_QJO DDGRQDBMDHOW)88DQHO VRWW REWDLQDFXUUHOW FFS:R WKHDBMDHOW SDQ+O D/ZEOO

RG-WHUPQHLI IORGLQXUDQTHLVDXDLODEOHLQWKLVFRRQLW\FRQWDFWRXU,QXUDQTHDJHQWRUFDOO WKHDWLRQDO IORG,QXUDQTH3JRUDFDW ""

%DHESLQRUENLRQVKRQRQWKLV)620/SUR/LG-GLQGLJ.WDO IRUEN/EWKH8J.WHG6VDWH/FFORLFDO 6UYH 8 7KHEDH-PSSVRRQLVWK-H86DWLRQDO OS DWKRLPBHUNDWW UHUHWK-GEWREHU

7KLVESZV/HERUWHGIURANVOWLRODO (ORRGEDUGIJEHU ¥PRQ ^3 DOG CRW UHOHRW FROOHVRU DRODEROWVXENHIXHOW WRWIKLVODWHDOGWLPI 7KH¥DOGHIHRWLYHLQRUEWLRQEN FROOHRU EHTRPIVSHUVHOHGEGUZGOWDRYHU WLPI JRU DOGLWLRODO LQRUEWLRQ SOHDAHVHWIKHORGEDUG DSSLQJ8GDWH/2HUYLH2DFW 6KHW DW KWWS/ ZZHPJR/PGLDOLEUDU/DWHWVGRRXPDWV

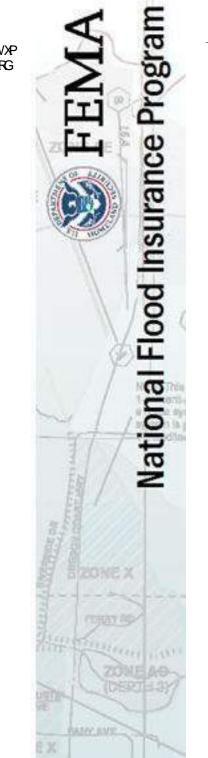
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D63JRMHFWLRQ 86 HRGHWLF5HIUHQHH8WH7 9HJWLFDODWXP7RHOHYDWLRQIHDWXUHVRQWKLV)50

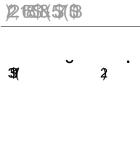
RU LQRUBWLRQDBXW WKHVSHLILFYHUWLFDO GDWXPRU HOHYDWLRQIHDWXUHV GDWXP

FROMUVLROV RU YHUWLFDO ROXFOWV XVHGWR FUHDWHWKLV BS SOHDVHVHHWKH)ORRG,QXUDQHH6VXQ,)6 \$45RUW IRU YXU FR\$POLW\DW KWWSV, RF IHDJRY

LOFK IHW



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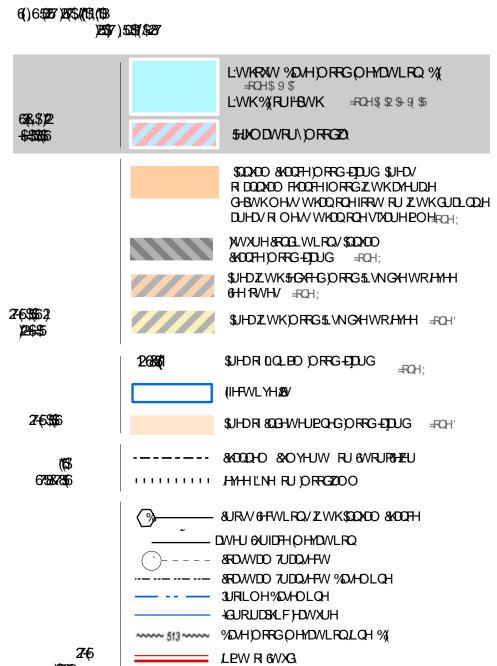












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FU LQRUBWLRQDQGTXHWLRQ/DBRW WKLVIDRRG,QXUDQHBWHDG);6 DADLODBOHSURGRWVDARFLDWHGIZWK WKLV);6LQROXQLQIKLWRULFYHUVLRQV WKHRXUUHQW BSQDWHIRU HDRY;8BQQHO KRZWRRUGHU SURGRWV RU WKHDWLRQDO JORRG,QXUDQHIBURUDP;3LQJHQHUDO SOHDXHRDOO WKHIDS,QRUBWLRQHIJMQQHDW YB ^*RU YLVLW WKHIIDRRGDG6UYLFH8AQWHU ZEVLWHDW KWWSV, RFIHDJRY \$ÎLO DEO HSJROFWY ÊLOFO XHSJHYLRXIO \LVXHGHWWHJVR D6800H DIO RFG, QXUDQTH6VXQ.558UW

88FOL WLH/DDDH_QJO DDGRQDBMDHOW)88DQHO VRWW REWDLQDFXUUHOW FFS:R WKHDBMDHOW SDQ+O D/ZEOO

D/WKHFXUUHON, 1903H 144HBIEHRUG-UHGGLUHFWO/IURWKHDRGG1564UYLFH&QWHU DW WKHQAEU JU FFFQLW\DQGFRQWIZGHBSGDWH/ UHHU WRWKHID FRG,QWUDQFH6VXQ.555UW IRU WKLVMXUL\GLFWLRQ

 $\hbox{RG-WHUPQ-HLI IORGLQWUDQ+HLVDADLODEOHLQWKLVFR$QLW\ FRQWDFW \ RU\ , QWUDQ+HDHQW \ RU\ FDOOWKHDWLRQDODFRG, QWUDQ+HDHQW \ \ref{quaddansation}$

DOGRU GLLWDD YHUVLROVR WIKLVES DOR WIKHHSURSKWYFDQEHRUGHÜHGRU REWILLQEGGLUHRWO\IURRWIKHZESLWH

%DIFESLQRUBWLFQVRZQRQWKLV)6ZVSURILG-GLQGLJWDO IRUBW EWKH&LWHG6VDWH/FFORLFDO 6UYH 6

7KHEDH-PSVKRZOLVWKH86DWLRODO DŞ DIWKRLPJHUNDAW UHUHAK-GEWREHU

7KLVESZV/HERUWHGIURANVOWLRODO (ORRGEDUGIJEHU ¥PRQ ^3 DOG CRW UHOHRW FROOHVRU DRODEROWVXENHIXHOW WRWIKLVODWHDOGWLPI 7KH¥DOGHIHRWLYHLQRUEWLRQEN FROOHRU EHTRPIVSHUVHOHGEGUZGOWDRYHU WLPI JRU DOGLWLRODO LQRUEWLRQ SOHDAHVHWIKHORGEDUG DSSLQJ8GDWH/2HUYLH2DFW 6KHW DW KWWS/ ZZHPJRYPGLDOLEUDU/DWHWVGRRXPDWV

TILVESTREOLH/IZWKNJVWDQDDG/IRUWKHXIHR QLJLWDO IORGES/LILWLVQRWYRLGD/GHIFULEFGEFORZ THEDIHESWRQTREOLH/IZWKNJVEDIHESDFXUDTWDQDDG/TILVESLEHUVIORGGTQHODEFOVOHIFQG VFDOHEDU RURUHRWKHIROORZQJESHOHPQWVGRQRWDSSHDU_EDIHESLEHUVIORRGFQHODEFOVOHIFQG VFDOHEDU ESFUHDWLRQGDWHTREOLWLGFQWLILHUV)BSDQFOQREFUDGSJEHIHFWLYHGDWH

D63JRMHFWLRQ 86 HRGHWLF5HIUHQHH8WH7 9HJWLFDODWXP7RHOHYDWLRQIHDWXUHVRQWKLV)50

PU LQRUBWLRQDERXW WKHVSHLILFYHUWLFDO GDWXRRU HOHYDWLRQIHDWXUHV GDWXP FRQXHUVLRQV RU YHUWLFDO RQXPQXV XXHGWRFUHDWHWKLV BS SOHDXHVHHWKH)ORRG ,QXUDQTH6WXQ.)6 \$FBUW IRU YXU FRXQLWVDW KWWSV, RF IHDJRY

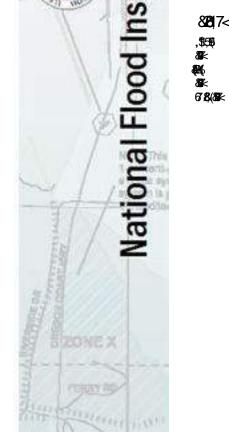
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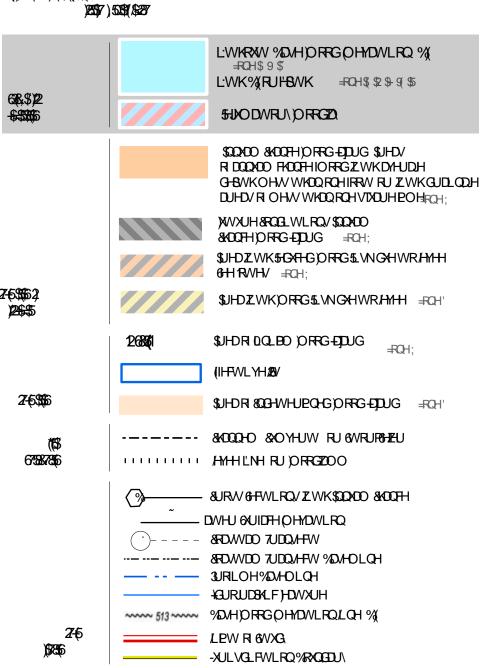
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JU LQRUBWLRQDQGTXHWLRQ/DDRW WKLVIDRG,QXUDQHISWHDS)S DALODDOHSURGAWVDXAFLDWHGZWK WKLV)SLQFOXQLQIKLWRULFYHUVLRQ/ WKHRVUUHQW BSQDWHIRU HDR)SBDQHO KRZWRRUGHU SURGAWV RU WKH DWLRODO (ORRG, QWUDOHNSURUDP)3LQJHOHUDO SOHDAHROOO WKHNDS, QRUBWLRQHIFAQQHDW 1986 *** RUYLVLW WKHIND FRGDS6UYLFH&QWHUZHEVLWHDW KWWSZ RFIHÐJRY \$DLODEO HSJROXFWV BLOTO XCHSJHYLRXO \LVXX+GHWWHUVR DG&DQH DJORRG,QXUDQTH6VXQ.5587UW

88FOL WLH/DDDH_QJO DDGRQDBMDHOW)88DQHO VRWW REWDLQDFXUUHOW FFS:R WKHDBMDHOW SDQ+O D/ZEOO

D/WKHFXUUHON, 1903H 144HBIEHRUG-UHGGLUHFWO/IURWKHDRGG1564UYLFH&QWHU DW WKHQAEU JU FFFQ_W\DQGFRQWZGHBSQDWH/ UHHU WRWKHO FFG,QWUDQFH6VXG555UW IRU WKLVMXUL\QLFWLRQ

DOGRU GLLWDD YHUVLROVR WIKLVES DOR WIKHHSURSKWYFDQEHRUGHÜHGRU REWILLQEGGLUHRWO\IURRWIKHZESLWH

 $\hbox{RG-WHUPQ-HLI IORGLQWUDQ+HLVDADLODEOHLQWKLVFR$QLW\ FRQWDFW \ RU\ , QWUDQ+HDHQW \ RU\ FDOOWKHDWLRQDODFRG, QWUDQ+HDHQW \ \ref{quaddansation}$

%DHESLQRUENLRQVKRQRQWKLV)620/SUR/LG-GLQGLJ.WDO IRUEN/EWKH8J.WHG6VDWH/FFORLFDO 6UYH 8 7KHEDH-PSSVRRQLVWK-H86DWLRQDO OS DWKRLPBHUNDWW UHUHWK-GEWREHU

7KLVESZV/HERUWHGIURANVOWLRODO (ORRGEDUGIJEHU ¥PRQ ^3 DOG CRW UHOHRW FROOHVRU DRODEROWVXENHIXHOW WRWIKLVODWHDOGWLPI 7KH¥DOGHIHRWLYHLQRUEWLRQEN FROOHRU EHTRPIVSHUVHOHGEGUZGOWDRYHU WLPI JRU DOGLWLRODO LQRUEWLRQ SOHDAHVHWIKHORGEDUG

DSSLQJ8GDWH/2HUYLH2DFW 6KHW DW KWWS/ ZZHPJRYPGLDOLEUDU/DWHWVGRRXPDWV

7/LVESFR8DLH/ZWKNWWDQDUG/IRUWKHXHRQLLWDDIORRGES/LILWLVQRWYRLGD/GH/FULEFGEFORZ TKHED/PBS/KRZOFREOLH/Z WKON PED-PBSDFR/UDR/W/DQEDUG/ TKLVBSL BHLVYRLGLI WKHRQH RU RUHR WKHIROORZ QJESHOHPQ/W/CRQRW DSSHDU, ED/PBSL BHLV IORRG/RQHODEHOV OHHQG VFDOHEDU PSFUHDWLRQCDWH FRFQLW\LG-QWLILHUV)880Q+O QVEHU DQG)8HIHFWLYHCDWH

D63JRMHFWLRQ 86 HRGHWLF5HIUHQHH8WH7 9HJWLFDODWXP7RHOHYDWLRQIHDWXUHVRQWKLV)50

RU LQRUBWLRQDBXW WKHVSHLILFYHUWLFDO GDWXPRU HOHYDWLRQIHDWXUHV GDWXP

FROMUVLROV RU YHUWLFDO ROXFOWV XVHGWR FUHDWHWKLV BS SOHDVHVHHWKH)ORRG,QXUDQHH6VXQ,)6 \$45RUW IRU YXU FR\$POLW\DW KWWSV, RF IHDJRY

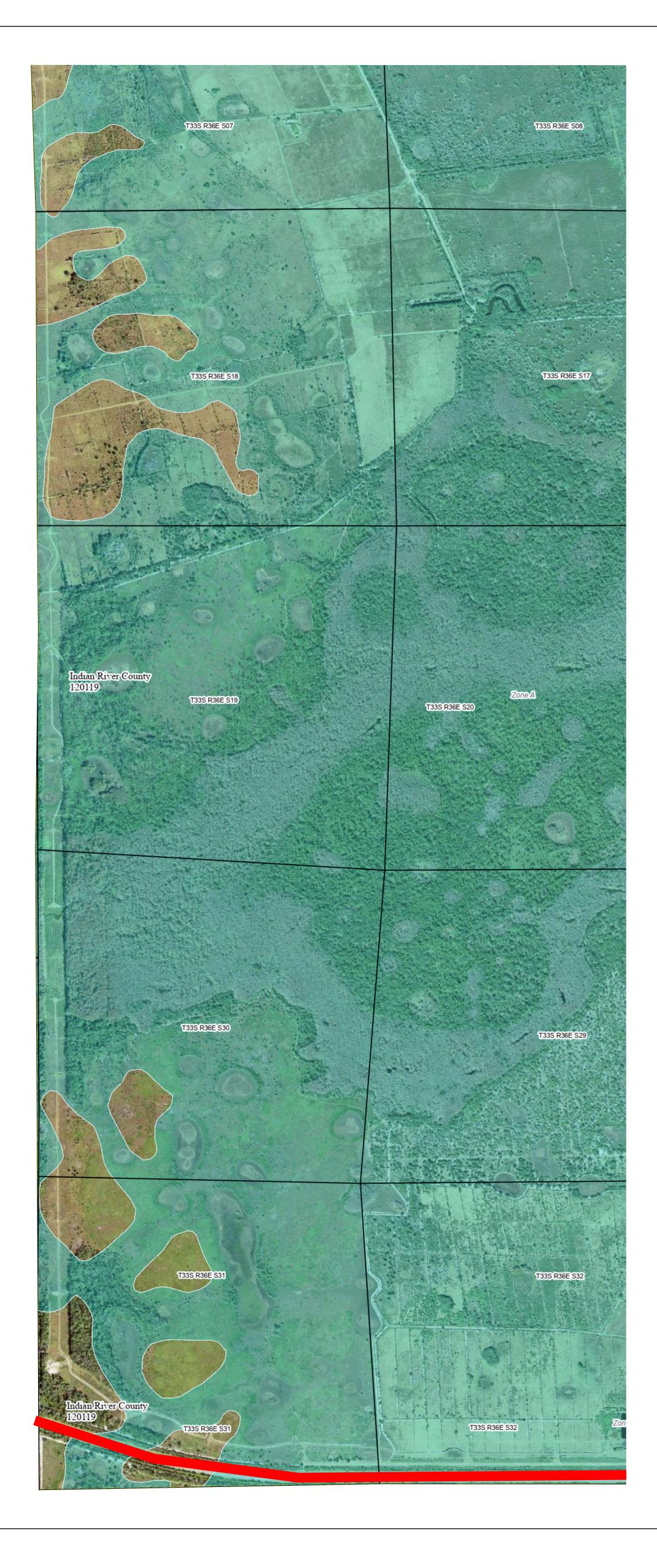
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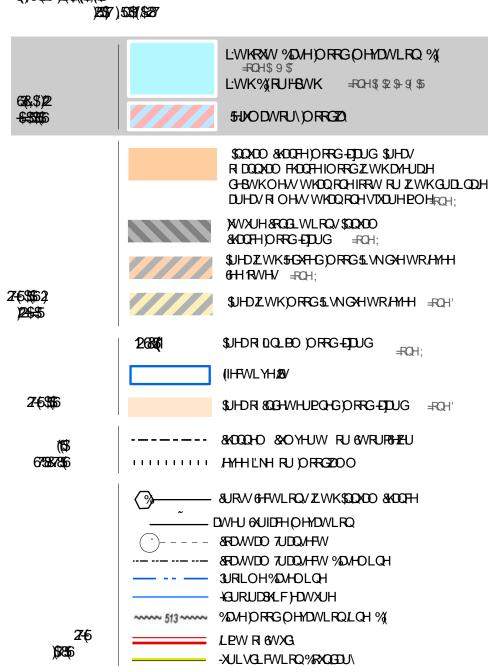
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FU LQRUBWLRQDQGTXHWLRQ/DBRW WKLVIDRRG,QXUDQHBWHDG);6 DADLODBOHSURGRWVDARFLDWHGIZWK WKLV);6LQROXQLQIKLWRULFYHUVLRQV WKHRXUUHQW BSQDWHIRU HDRY;8BQQHO KRZWRRUGHU SURGRWV RU WKHDWLRQDO JORRG,QXUDQHIBURUDP;3LQJHQHUDO SOHDXHRDOO WKHIDS,QRUBWLRQHIJMQQHDW YB ^*RU YLVLW WKHIIDRRGDG6UYLFH8AQWHU ZEVLWHDW KWWSV, RFIHDJRY \$ÎLO DEO HSJROFWY ÊLOFO XHSJHYLRXIO \LVXHGHWWHJVR D6800H DIO RFG, QXUDQTH6VXQ.558UW

88FOL WLH/DDDH_QJO DDGRQDBMDHOW)88DQHO VRWW REWDLQDFXUUHOW FFS:R WKHDBMDHOW SDQ+O D/ZEOO D/WKHFXUUHON, 1903H 144HBIEHRUG-UHGGLUHFWO/IURWKHDRGG1564UYLFH&QWHU DW WKHQAEU JU FFFQLW\DQGFRQWIZGHBSGDWH/ UHHU WRWKHID FRG,QWUDQFH6VXQ.555UW IRU WKLVMXUL\GLFWLRQ

DOGRU GLLWDD YHUVLROVR WIKLVES DOR WIKHHSURSKWYFDQEHRUGHÜHGRU REWILLQEGGLUHRWO\IURRWIKHZESLWH

RG-WHUPQHLI IORGLQXUDQHLVDXDLODEOHLQWKLVFFRQLW\FRQWDFW RVU ,QXUDQFHDHQW RU FDOO WKHDWLRQDO |ORG,QXUDQFH3URUDDW ""

%DIFESLQRUBWLFQVRZQRQWKLV)6ZVSURILG-GLQGLJWDO IRUBW EWKH&LWHG6VDWH/FFORLFDO 6UYH 6 7KHEDH-PSVKRZOLVWKH86DWLRODO DŞ DIWKRLPJHUNDAW UHUHAK-GEWREHU

7KLVESZV/HERUWHGIURANV 10WLRODO (O RRG-EDUGIDHU ¥PRQ (**)** DOG CRW UHOHRW FROOHVRU DRODEROWV/XEVHIXHOW WRWIKLVODWHDOGWLPI 7KH¥DOGHIHRWLYHLQRUEWLRQEN FROOHRU EHRRIVAS-UVHOHGEIQHZODWDRYHU WLPI JRU DOGLWLRODO LQRUEWLRQ SOHDAHVHWIKHIO RRG-EDUG DSSLQJ8GDWH/ZHUYLHZDFW 6KHW DW KWWS/ ZZHĐJRY PGLDOLEUDU/DWHWV GFRYPQWV

TILVESFREDLHVIZWKONVWDOEDUG/IRUWKHXWHRGLJLWDDIORRGES/LILWLVQRWYRLGD/GH/FULEHGEHORZTHED/HESVREQFREDLHVIZWKONVED/HESDFXUDRWDOEDUG/TILVESLENHLVYRLGLIWKHROHRUWHOG VFDOHEDURWDOEDUG/TILVESLENHUIORRGFQHODEHOVOHHOG VFDOHEDUESFUHDWLRQGDWHTFOWLGHOWLILHUV)SEDQHOQAEHUDQG)SHIIFWLYHGDWH

DS3JRMHTWLFQ 86 FRGHWLF5HLUHOTH6WWH7 9HJWLFDODWXPRHOHYDWLFQIHDWXUHVRQWKLV)50

PU LQRUBWLRQDERXW WKHVSHLILFYHUWLFDO GDWXRRU HOHYDWLRQIHDWXUHV GDWXP FRQXHUVLRQV RU YHUWLFDO RQXPQXVV XXHGWRFUHDWHWKLV BS SOHDXHVHHWKH)ORRG ,QXUDQTH6WXQ,)6 \$FBUW IRU YXU FRXQLWV DW KWWSV, RF IHDJRY

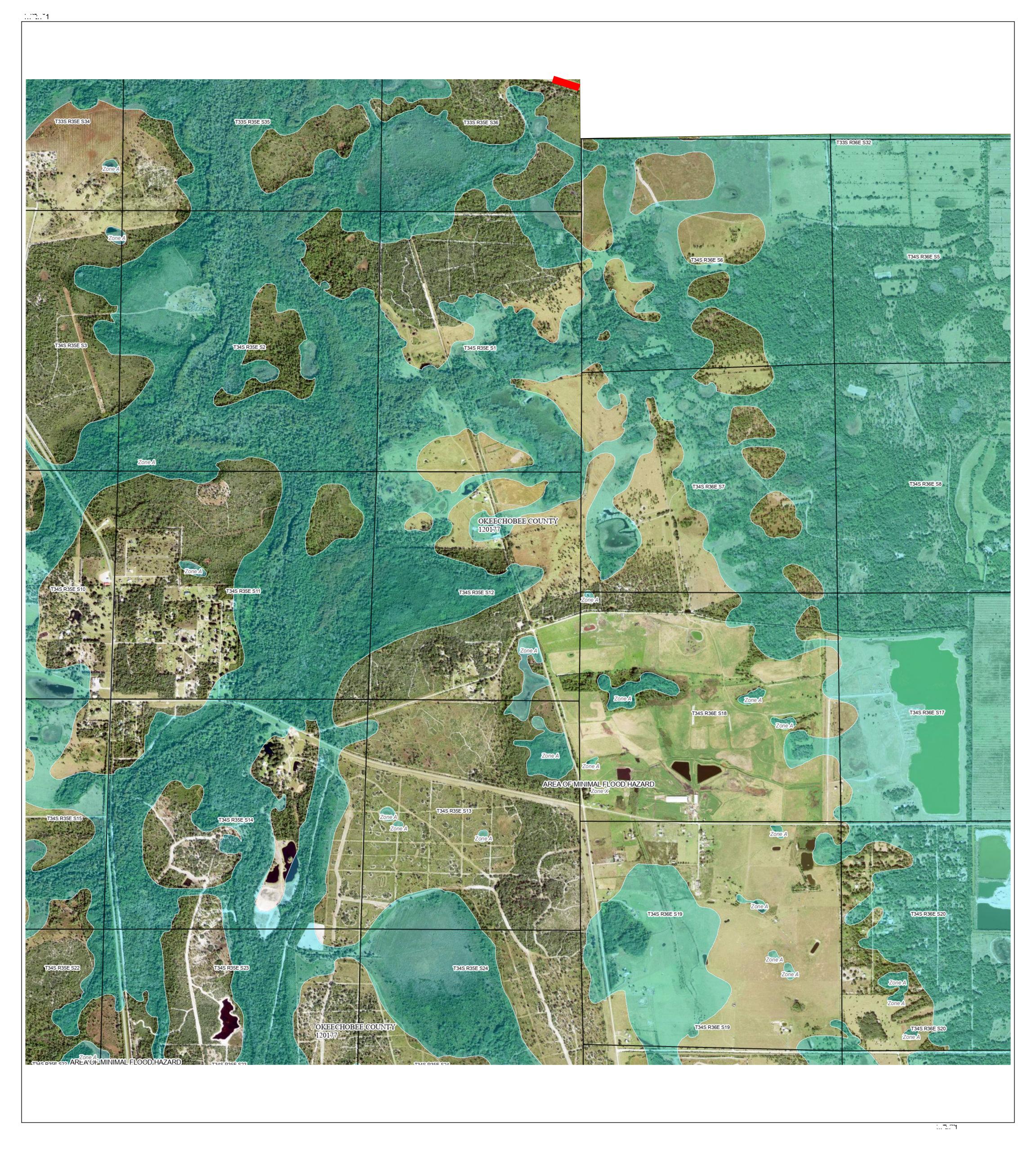
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National Flood Insurance Program

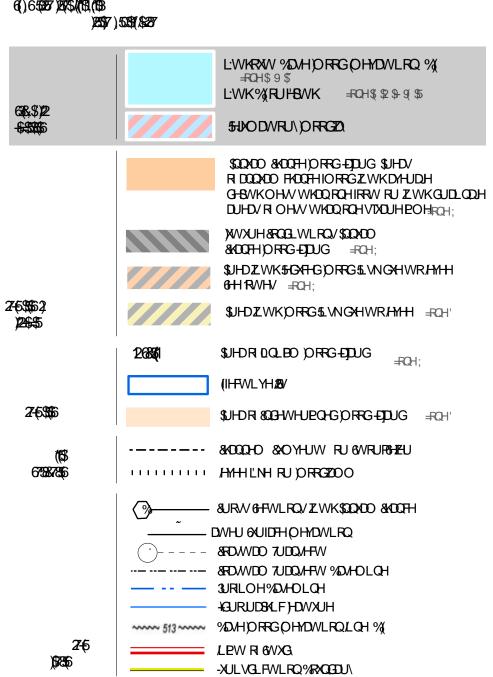
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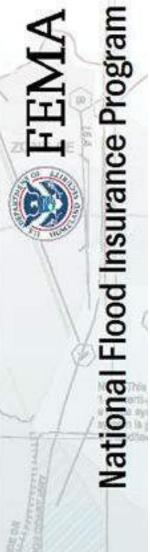
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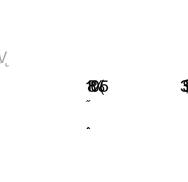


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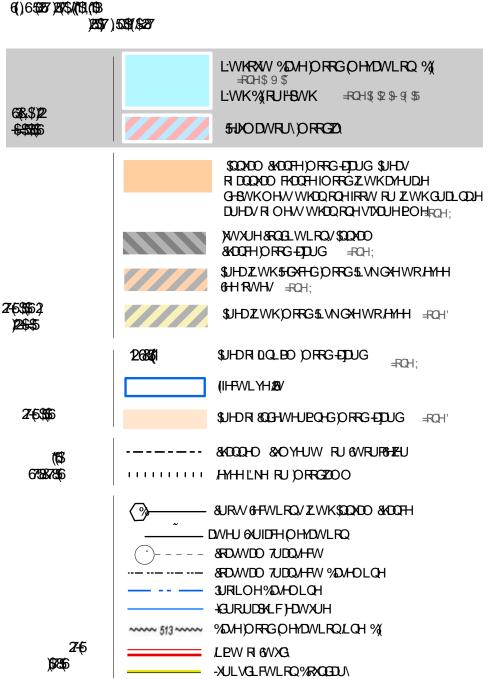












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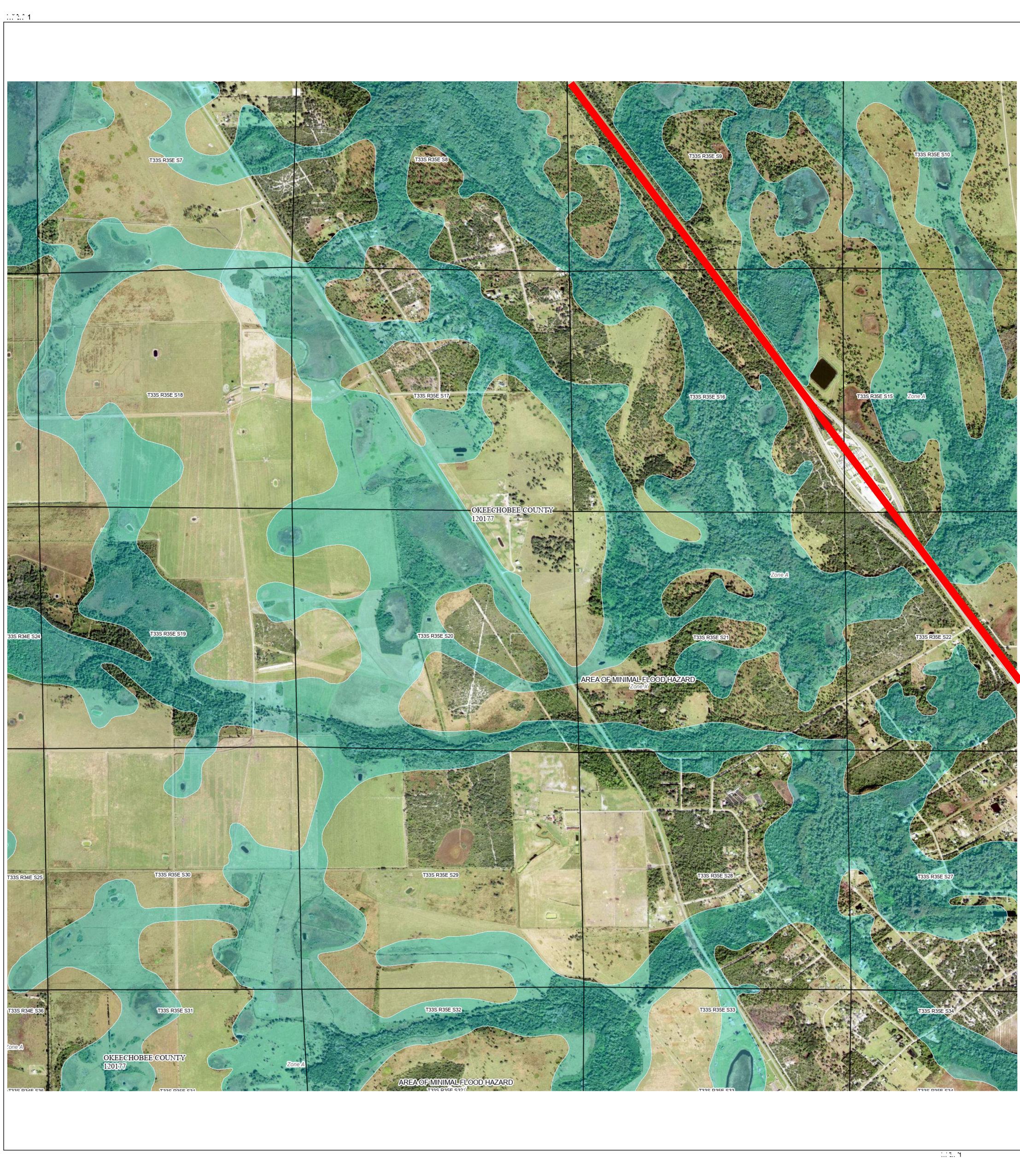


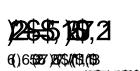
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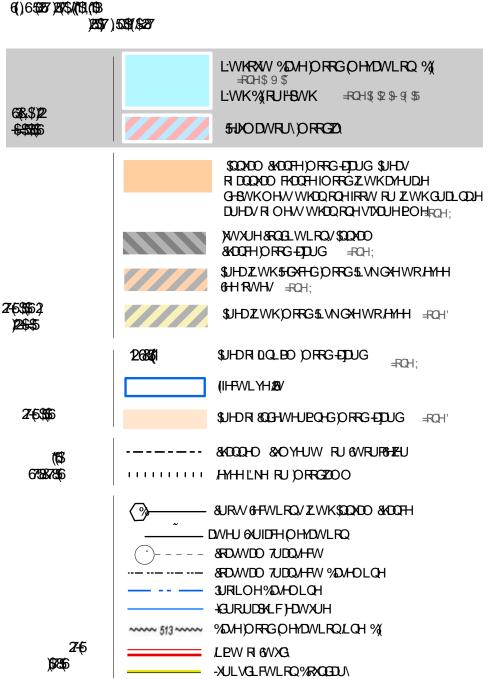












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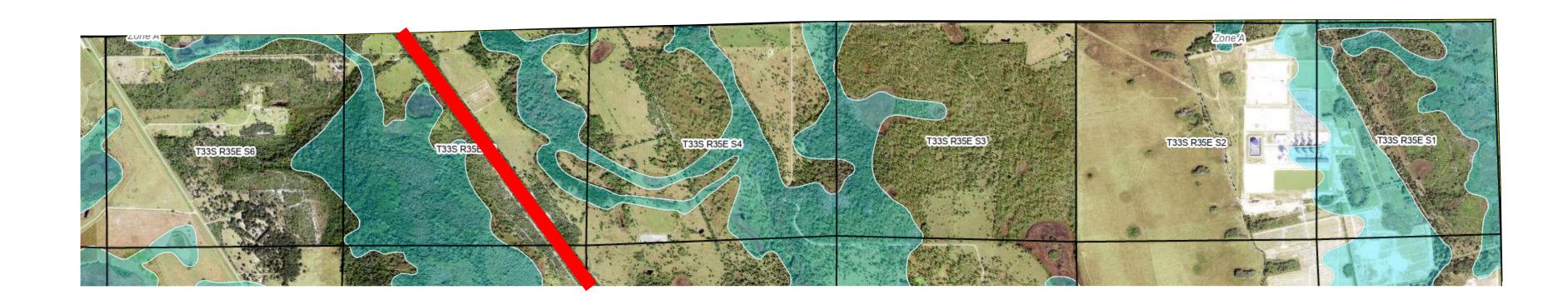
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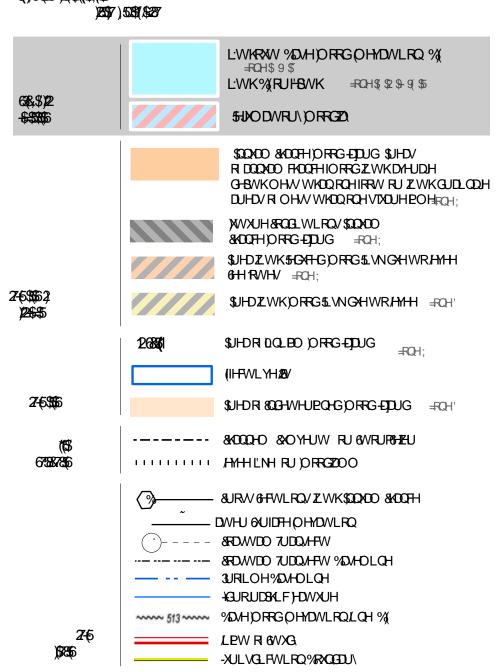
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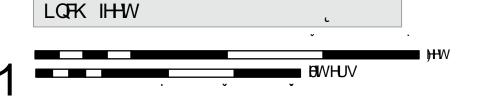
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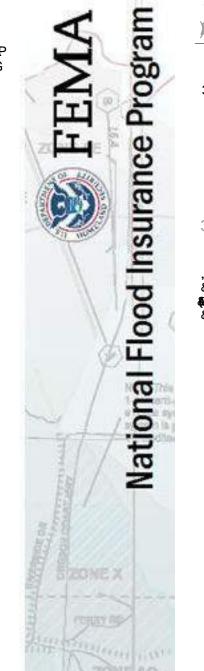
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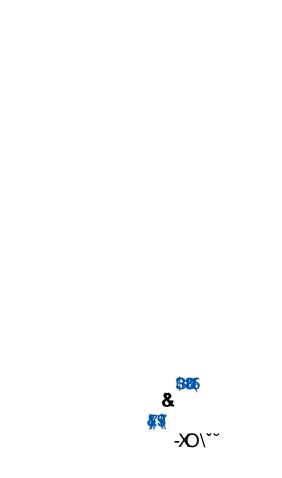
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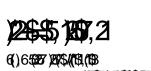


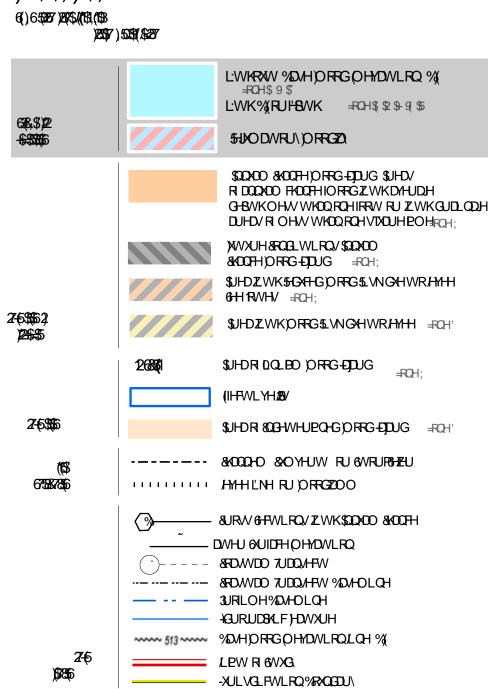


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DSSLQJ8GDWH/ZHUYLHZDFW 6KHW DW KWWS/ ZZHĐJRY PGLDOLEUDU/DWHWV GFRYPQWV

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APPENDIX E
Soils Data

Map Unit Descriptions (Hydrologic Soil Group 6)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the

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basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

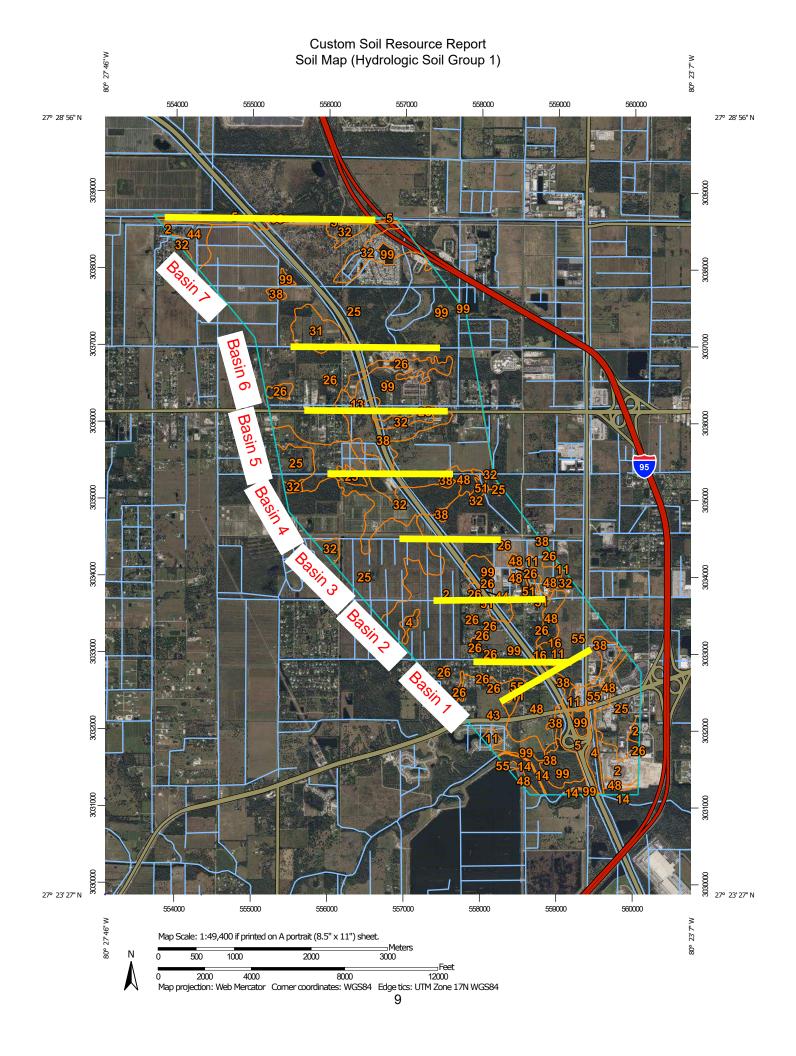
Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An association is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons

Soil Map Unit Lines

Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 \odot

Blowout

Borrow Pit

Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

Gravelly Spot

Landfill

Lava Flow Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Saline Spot

Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

Sodic Spot

Slide or Slip

Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot Other



Special Line Features

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

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Major Roads Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24.000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: St. Lucie County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 2, 2022

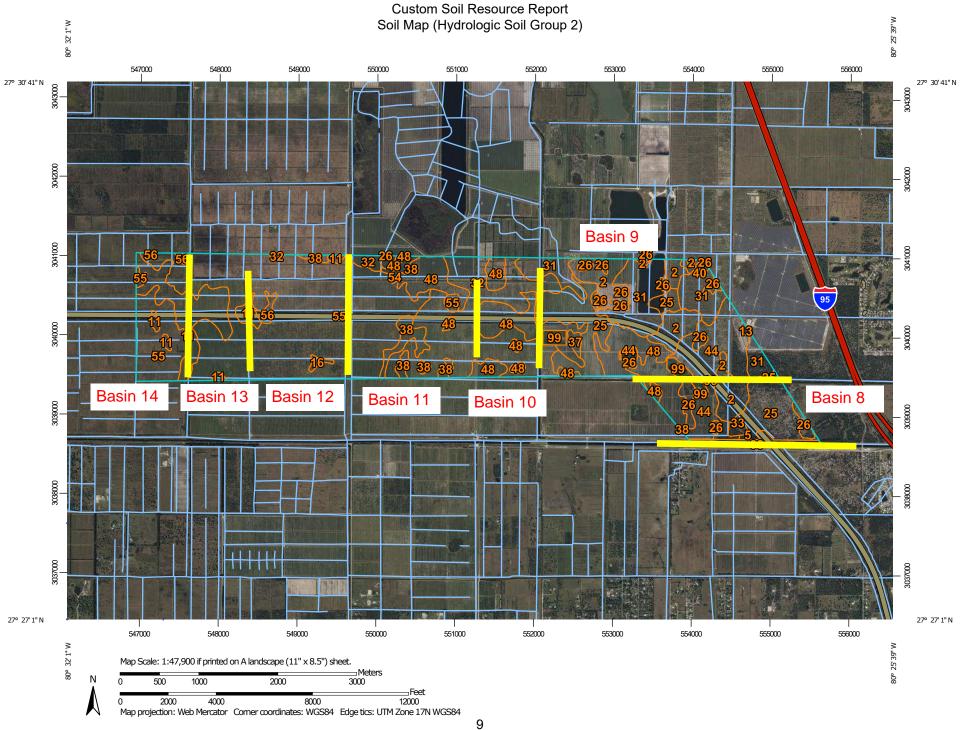
Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 18, 2022—Jan 30, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend (Hydrologic Soil Group 1)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
2	Ankona and Farmton sands	925.9	18.0%
4	Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes	39.4	0.8%
5	Arents, 45 to 65 percent slopes	100.9	2.0%
11	Chobee loamy sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	44.3	0.9%
13	Floridana sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.4	0.0%
14	Fluvaquents, frequently flooded	64.9	1.3%
16	Hilolo loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8.2	0.2%
25	Nettles and Oldsmar sands	2,384.6	46.5%
26	Oldsmar sand, depressional	115.3	2.2%
31	Pepper and EauGallie sands	69.7	1.4%
32	Pineda sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	293.3	5.7%
38	Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	295.0	5.7%
43	Susanna and Wauchula sands	129.6	2.5%
44	Tantile and Pomona sands	96.1	1.9%
48	Wabasso sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	227.6	4.4%
51	Waveland-Lawnwood complex, depressional	18.1	0.4%
55	Winder loamy sand	192.5	3.7%
99	Water	125.2	2.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		5,133.0	100.0%



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons

Soil Map Unit Lines

Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

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Blowout

Borrow Pit

Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

Gravelly Spot

Landfill

Lava Flow Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Saline Spot

Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

Sodic Spot

Slide or Slip

Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot Other



Special Line Features

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

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Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24.000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: St. Lucie County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 2, 2022

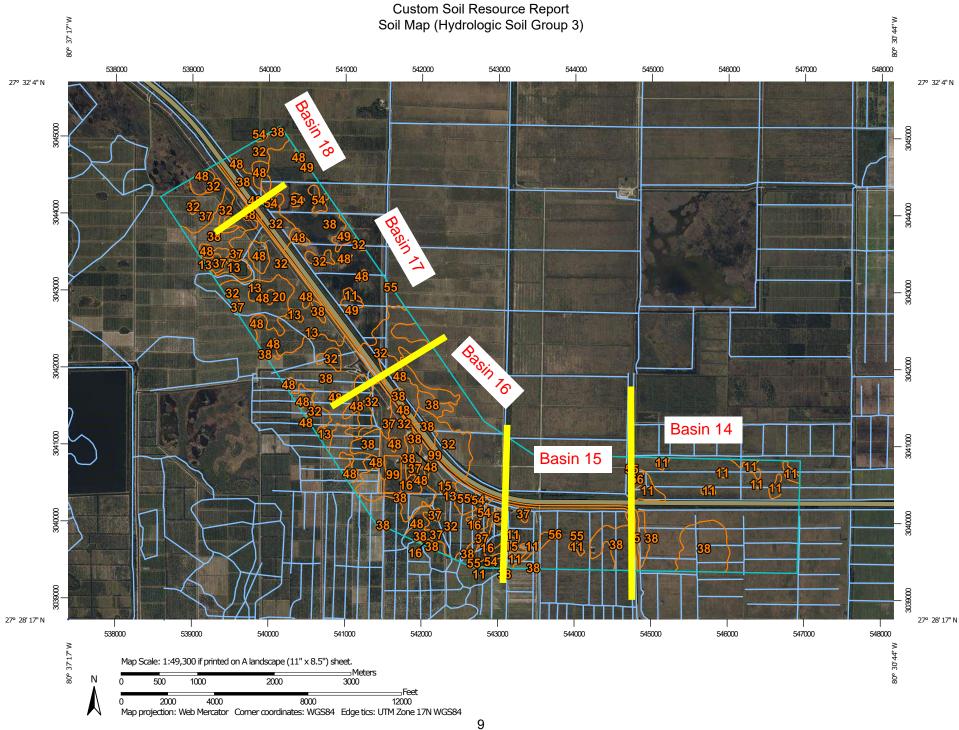
Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 18, 2022—Jan 30, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend (Hydrologic Soil Group 2)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
2	Ankona and Farmton sands	185.4	5.6%
5	Arents, 45 to 65 percent slopes	31.8	1.0%
11	Chobee loamy sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	180.3	5.5%
13	Floridana sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.8	0.1%
16	Hilolo loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6.3	0.2%
25	Nettles and Oldsmar sands	276.1	8.4%
26	Oldsmar sand, depressional	85.6	2.6%
31	Pepper and EauGallie sands	261.4	7.9%
32	Pineda sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	423.9	12.9%
33	Pits	9.9	0.3%
37	Riviera sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	12.0	0.4%
38	Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	70.2	2.1%
40	Samsula muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	2.1	0.1%
44	Tantile and Pomona sands	269.9	8.2%
48	Wabasso sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	323.8	9.8%
54	Winder sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	4.6	0.1%
55	Winder loamy sand	1,081.0	32.8%
56	Winder sand, shell substratum	15.9	0.5%
99	Water	55.2	1.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		3,297.6	100.0%



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons

Soil Map Unit Lines

Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

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Blowout

Borrow Pit

Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

Gravelly Spot

Landfill

Lava Flow Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Saline Spot

Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

Sodic Spot

Slide or Slip

Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot Other



Special Line Features

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

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Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24.000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: St. Lucie County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 2, 2022

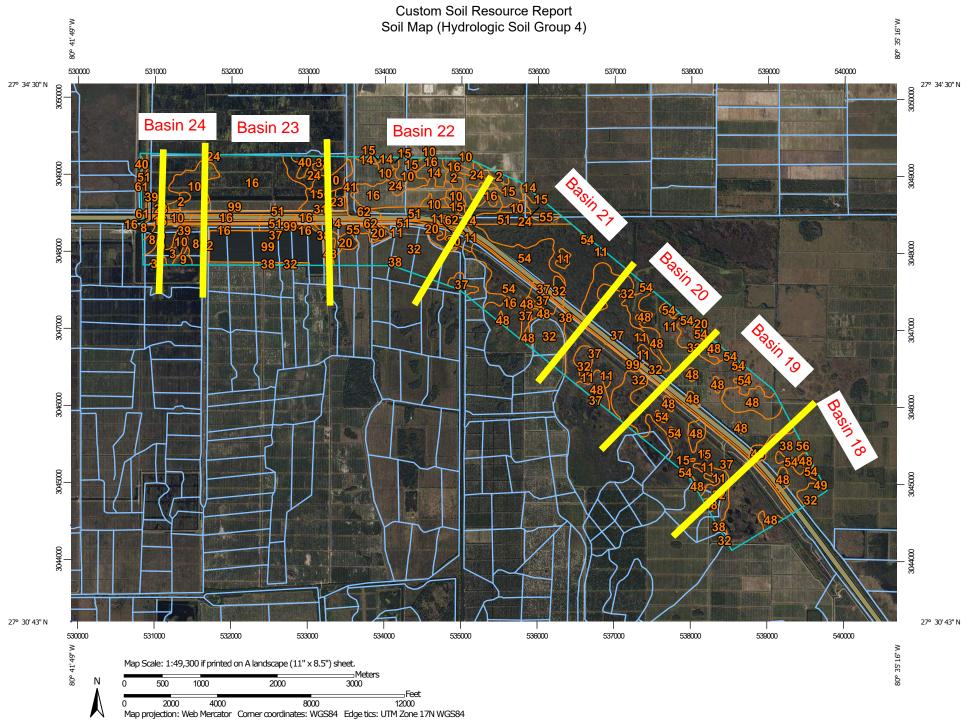
Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 18, 2022—Jan 30, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend (Hydrologic Soil Group 3)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
5	Arents, 45 to 65 percent slopes	8.5	0.2%
11	Chobee loamy sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	94.3	2.3%
13	Floridana sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	45.6	1.1%
15	Brynwood sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8.7	0.2%
16	Hilolo loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	17.8	0.4%
20	Kaliga muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	4.7	0.1%
32	Pineda sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	796.6	19.3%
37	Riviera sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	208.6	5.0%
38	Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,026.8	24.8%
48	Wabasso sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	353.0	8.5%
49	Wabasso fine sand, gravelly substratum	23.0	0.6%
54	Winder sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	50.8	1.2%
55	Winder loamy sand	1,395.9	33.8%
56	Winder sand, shell substratum	9.4	0.2%
99	Water	91.4	2.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		4,135.3	100.0%



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI) Spoil Area Area of Interest (AOI) Stony Spot Soils Very Stony Spot Soil Map Unit Polygons Wet Spot Soil Map Unit Lines Other Soil Map Unit Points Special Line Features Special Point Features Water Features Blowout Streams and Canals Borrow Pit Transportation Clay Spot Rails +++ Closed Depression 0 Interstate Highways Gravel Pit. **US Routes** Gravelly Spot Major Roads Landfill Local Roads Lava Flow Background Aerial Photography Marsh or swamp Mine or Quarry Miscellaneous Water Perennial Water Rock Outcrop Saline Spot Sandy Spot Severely Eroded Spot Sinkhole Slide or Slip Sodic Spot

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at scales ranging from 1:20,000 to 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Indian River County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2022

Soil Survey Area: Okeechobee County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 1, 2022

Soil Survey Area: St. Lucie County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 2, 2022

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 18, 2022—Jan 30, 2022

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Map Unit Legend (Hydrologic Soil Group 4)

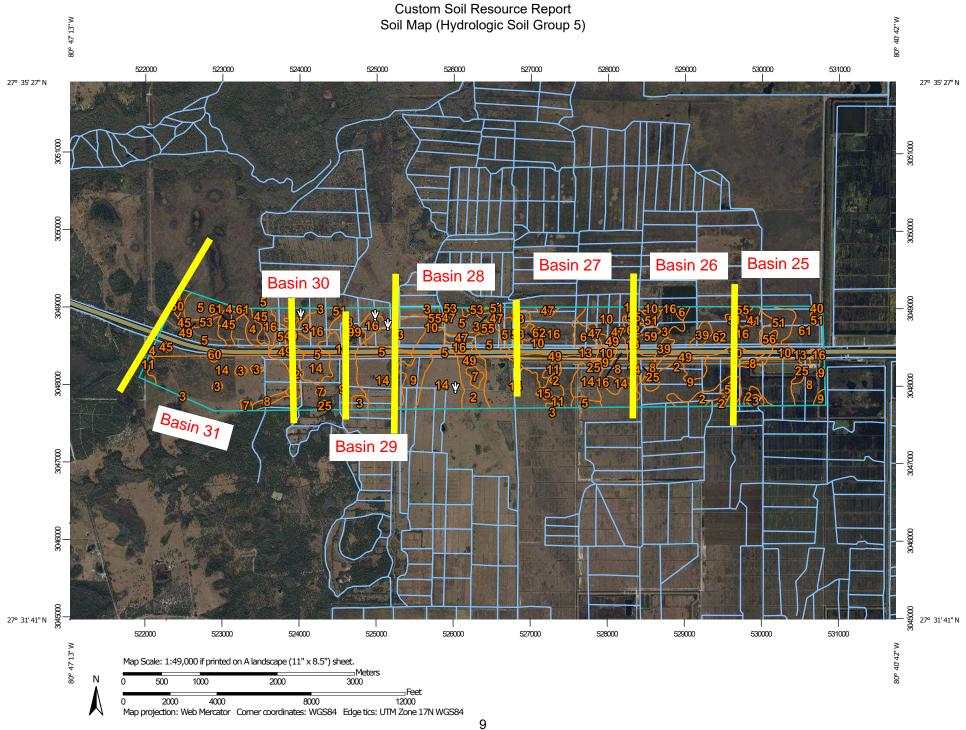
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
2	Chobee loamy fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	24.0	0.6%
10	Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	164.4	4.4%
14	Winder fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	48.1	1.3%
15	Manatee loamy fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	56.6	1.5%
16	Pineda-Pineda, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	434.4	11.6%
23	Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes	19.8	0.5%
24	Floridana sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	103.5	2.8%
31	Jupiter fine sand	3.8	0.1%
39	Malabar fine sand	3.2	0.1%
40	Gator muck	13.7	0.4%
41	Canova muck	56.2	1.5%
51	Riviera fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	103.4	2.8%
55	Floridana mucky fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	6.6	0.2%
61	Delray muck	0.5	0.0%
62	Chobee mucky loamy fine sand, depressional	14.6	0.4%
99	Water	53.0	1.4%
Subtotals for Soil Survey A	rea	1,105.8	29.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		3,736.1	100.0%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Basinger and Placid soils, depressional	11.6	0.3%
5	Valkaria fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.2	0.0%
8	Pineda-Pineda, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	40.2	1.1%
9	Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	40.1	1.1%
10	Ft. Drum fine sand	10.0	0.3%
Subtotals for Soil Survey A	rea	103.0	2.8%

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI		
Totals for Area of Interest		3,736.1	100.0%		

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
11	Chobee loamy sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	71.4	1.9%
15	Brynwood sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.5	0.1%
16	Hilolo loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.0	0.1%
20	Kaliga muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	14.4	0.4%
32	Pineda sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	597.1	16.0%
37	Riviera sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	1,085.3	29.0%
38	Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	104.7	2.8%
48	Wabasso sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	210.8	5.6%
49	Wabasso fine sand, gravelly substratum	1.5	0.0%
54	Winder sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	226.4	6.1%
55	Winder loamy sand	17.8	0.5%
56	Winder sand, shell substratum	0.1	0.0%
99	Water	192.8	5.2%
Subtotals for Soil Survey A	rea	2,527.0	67.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		3,736.1	100.0%



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI) Spoil Area Area of Interest (AOI) Stony Spot Soils Very Stony Spot 03 Soil Map Unit Polygons Wet Spot Soil Map Unit Lines Other Δ Soil Map Unit Points Special Line Features **Special Point Features** Water Features Blowout (3) Streams and Canals \boxtimes Borrow Pit Transportation Clay Spot 英 Rails +++ Closed Depression Interstate Highways Gravel Pit **US** Routes Gravelly Spot Major Roads Landfill Local Roads pod. Lava Flow Background Marsh or swamp Aerial Photography Mine or Quarry Miscellaneous Water Perennial Water Rock Outcrop Saline Spot Sandy Spot Severely Eroded Spot Sinkhole Slide or Slip Sodic Spot

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at scales ranging from 1:20,000 to 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Indian River County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2022

Soil Survey Area: Okeechobee County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 1, 2022

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 18, 2022—Jan 30, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

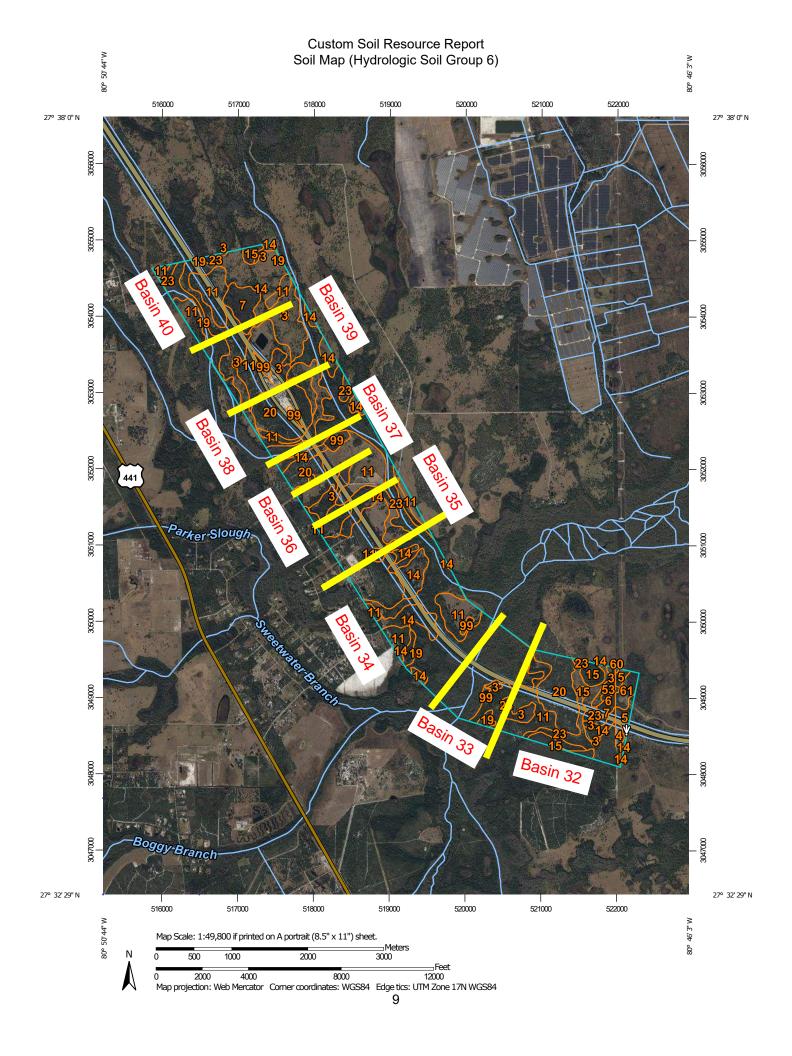
imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend (Hydrologic Soil Group 5)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	EauGallie fine sand	160.0	5.7%
4	Immokalee fine sand	17.8	0.6%
5	Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	270.9	9.7%
6	Oldsmar fine sand	24.1	0.9%
10	Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	186.7	6.7%
13	Wabasso-Wabasso, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	17.9	0.6%
16	Pineda-Pineda, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	319.9	11.4%
31	Jupiter fine sand	3.0	0.1%
39	Malabar fine sand	21.3	0.8%
40	Gator muck	1.5	0.1%
41	Canova muck	6.1	0.2%
45	Myakka fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	47.4	1.7%
47	Holopaw fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	56.7	2.0%
49	Pompano fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	82.2	2.9%
51	Riviera fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	56.4	2.0%
53	Manatee mucky loamy fine sand, depressional	7.1	0.3%
55	Floridana mucky fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	20.7	0.7%
56	Pineda fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	7.8	0.3%
59	Lokosee fine sand	10.0	0.4%
60	Pompano fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	5.7	0.2%
61	Delray muck	63.3	2.3%
62	Chobee mucky loamy fine sand, depressional	12.7	0.5%
99	Water	4.8	0.2%
Subtotals for Soil Survey A	rea	1,404.1	50.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,805.1	100.0%

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
2	Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	190.6	6.8%
3	Basinger and Placid soils, depressional	28.5	1.0%
5	Valkaria fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	18.3	0.7%
7	Floridana, Riviera, and Placid soils, depressional	16.3	0.6%
8	Pineda-Pineda, wet, fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	122.3	4.4%
9	Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	361.0	12.9%
11	Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	19.8	0.7%
14	Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	615.0	21.9%
15	Okeelanta muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	4.5	0.2%
25	Wabasso fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	23.9	0.9%
Subtotals for Soil Survey A	rea	1,400.2	49.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,805.1	100.0%



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI) Spoil Area Area of Interest (AOI) Stony Spot Soils Very Stony Spot Soil Map Unit Polygons Wet Spot Soil Map Unit Lines Other Soil Map Unit Points Special Line Features Special Point Features Water Features Blowout Streams and Canals Borrow Pit. Transportation Clay Spot Ж Rails +++ Closed Depression 0 Interstate Highways Gravel Pit × **US Routes** Gravelly Spot Major Roads Landfill Local Roads Lava Flow Background Marsh or swamp Aerial Photography Mine or Quarry Miscellaneous Water Perennial Water Rock Outcrop Saline Spot Sandy Spot Severely Eroded Spot -Sinkhole ٥ Slide or Slip Sodic Spot

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at scales ranging from 1:20,000 to 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Indian River County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2022

Soil Survey Area: Okeechobee County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 1, 2022

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 18, 2022—Jan 30, 2022

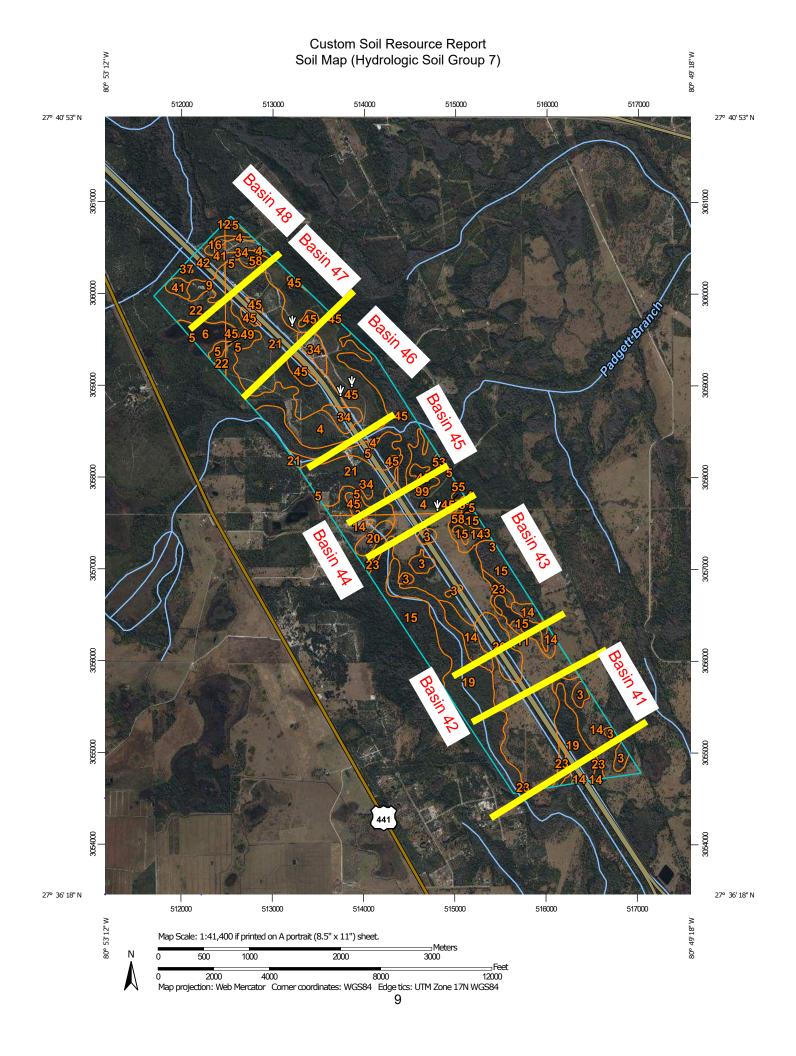
The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend (Hydrologic Soil Group 6)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
4	Immokalee fine sand	6.9	0.2%
5	Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	23.6	0.8%
53	Manatee mucky loamy fine sand, depressional	0.9	0.0%
60	Pompano fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0.6	0.0%
61	Delray muck	22.1	0.8%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		54.1	1.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,783.6	100.0%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Basinger and Placid soils, depressional	94.4	3.4%
6	Manatee loamy fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	3.5	0.1%
7	Floridana, Riviera, and Placid soils, depressional	60.1	2.2%
11	Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	820.9	29.5%
14	Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	560.6	20.1%
15	Okeelanta muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	50.2	1.8%
19	Floridana, Placid, and Okeelanta soils, frequently flooded	786.6	28.3%
20	Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	242.5	8.7%
23	St. Johns fine sand	79.8	2.9%
99	Water	30.7	1.1%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		2,729.3	98.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,783.6	100.0%



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI) Spoil Area Area of Interest (AOI) Stony Spot Soils Very Stony Spot Soil Map Unit Polygons Wet Spot Soil Map Unit Lines Other Δ Soil Map Unit Points Special Line Features **Special Point Features** Water Features Blowout (1) Streams and Canals \boxtimes Borrow Pit Transportation Clay Spot 莱 Rails +++ Closed Depression 0 Interstate Highways Gravel Pit **US Routes** Gravelly Spot Major Roads Landfill Local Roads 2 Lava Flow Background Marsh or swamp Aerial Photography Mine or Quarry Miscellaneous Water Perennial Water Rock Outcrop Saline Spot Sandy Spot Severely Eroded Spot Sinkhole Slide or Slip Sodic Spot

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at scales ranging from 1:20,000 to 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Indian River County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2022

Soil Survey Area: Okeechobee County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 1, 2022

Soil Survey Area: Osceola County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 1, 2022

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Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 18, 2022—Jan 30, 2022

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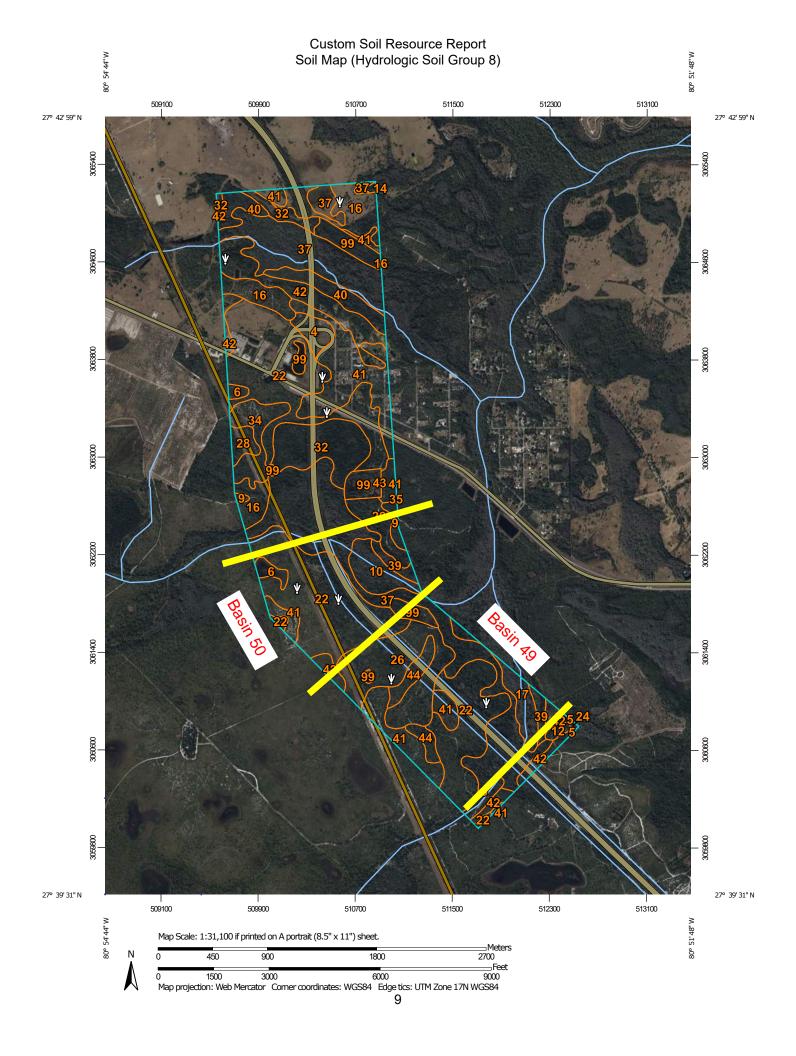
Map Unit Legend (Hydrologic Soil Group 7)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
4	Immokalee fine sand	328.6	14.0%
5	Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	114.0	4.9%
21	Pomello sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	313.1	13.4%
24	Floridana sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.7	0.1%
34	Satellite fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	55.3	2.4%
45	Myakka fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	203.0	8.7%
49	Pompano fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.8	0.0%
53	Manatee mucky loamy fine sand, depressional	2.8	0.1%
55	Floridana mucky fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
58	Samsula muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	8.2	0.3%
99	Water	2.2	0.1%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		1,030.6	44.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,339.0	100.0%

Man Unit Cumbal	Man Unit Name	A arrag in A OI	Percent of AOI
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Basinger and Placid soils, depressional	46.6	2.0%
11	Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	418.1	17.9%
14	Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	183.7	7.9%
15	Okeelanta muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	163.2	7.0%
19	Floridana, Placid, and Okeelanta soils, frequently flooded	232.5	9.9%
20	Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	68.1	2.9%
23	St. Johns fine sand	32.1	1.4%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		1,144.3	48.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,339.0	100.0%

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
5	Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6.6	0.3%
6	Basinger fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes	28.5	1.2%
9	Cassia fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	22.3	1.0%
12	Floridana fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0.1	0.0%
16	Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5.8	0.2%
22	Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	52.0	2.2%
37	Pompano fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	1.6	0.1%
41	Satellite sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	13.0	0.6%
42	Smyrna fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	33.8	1.4%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		163.7	7.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,339.0	100.0%



MAP LEGEND

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8

Water Features

Transportation

and.

Background

Spoil Area

Stony Spot

Wet Spot

Other

Rails

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Very Stony Spot

Special Line Features

Streams and Canals

Interstate Highways

Aerial Photography

Area of Interest (AOI) Area of Interest (AOI) Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons
Soil Map Unit Lines

Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

⊚ Blowout

Borrow Pit

Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

... Gravelly Spot

Landfill

Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water

Severely Eroded Spot

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

+ Saline Spot

Sandy Spot

∧ Sinkhole

Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Indian River County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2022

Soil Survey Area: Osceola County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 1, 2022

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 18, 2022—Jan 30, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend (Hydrologic Soil Group 8)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
5	Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.2	0.0%
24	Floridana sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.0	0.1%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		1.2	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		1,677.3	100.0%

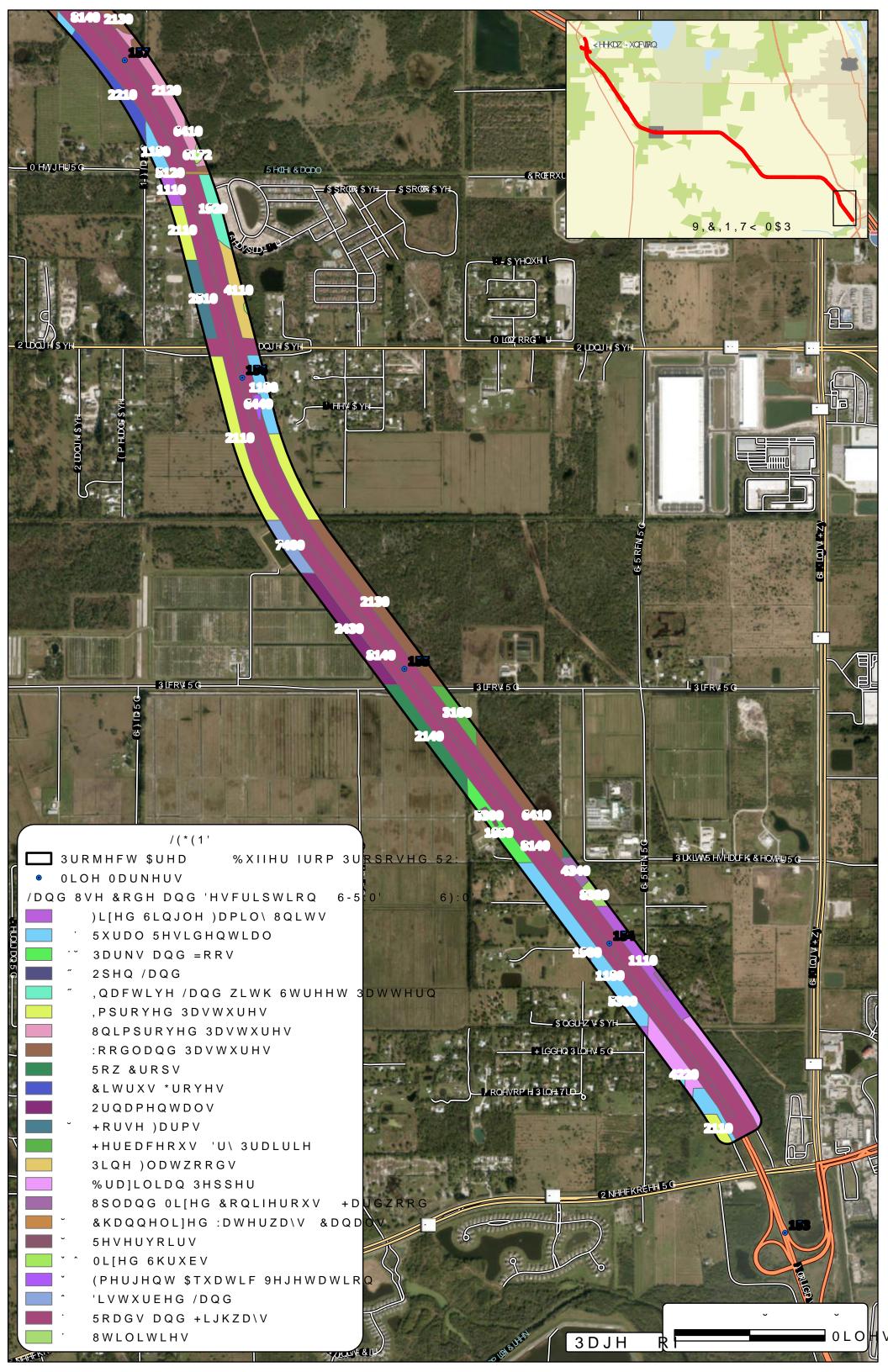
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
4	Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes	17.5	1.0%
5	Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10.2	0.6%
6	Basinger fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes	12.3	0.7%
9	Cassia fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9.2	0.6%
10	Delray loamy fine sand, depressional	33.4	2.0%
12	Floridana fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	4.5	0.3%
14	Holopaw fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.3	0.1%
16	Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	90.0	5.4%
17	Kaliga muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	30.5	1.8%
22	Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	436.7	26.0%
26	Oldsmar fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	132.9	7.9%
28	Paola sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	12.7	0.8%
32	Placid fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	88.8	5.3%
34	Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	38.5	2.3%
35	Pomona fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.3	0.0%
37	Pompano fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	341.9	20.4%
39	Riviera fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	17.4	1.0%

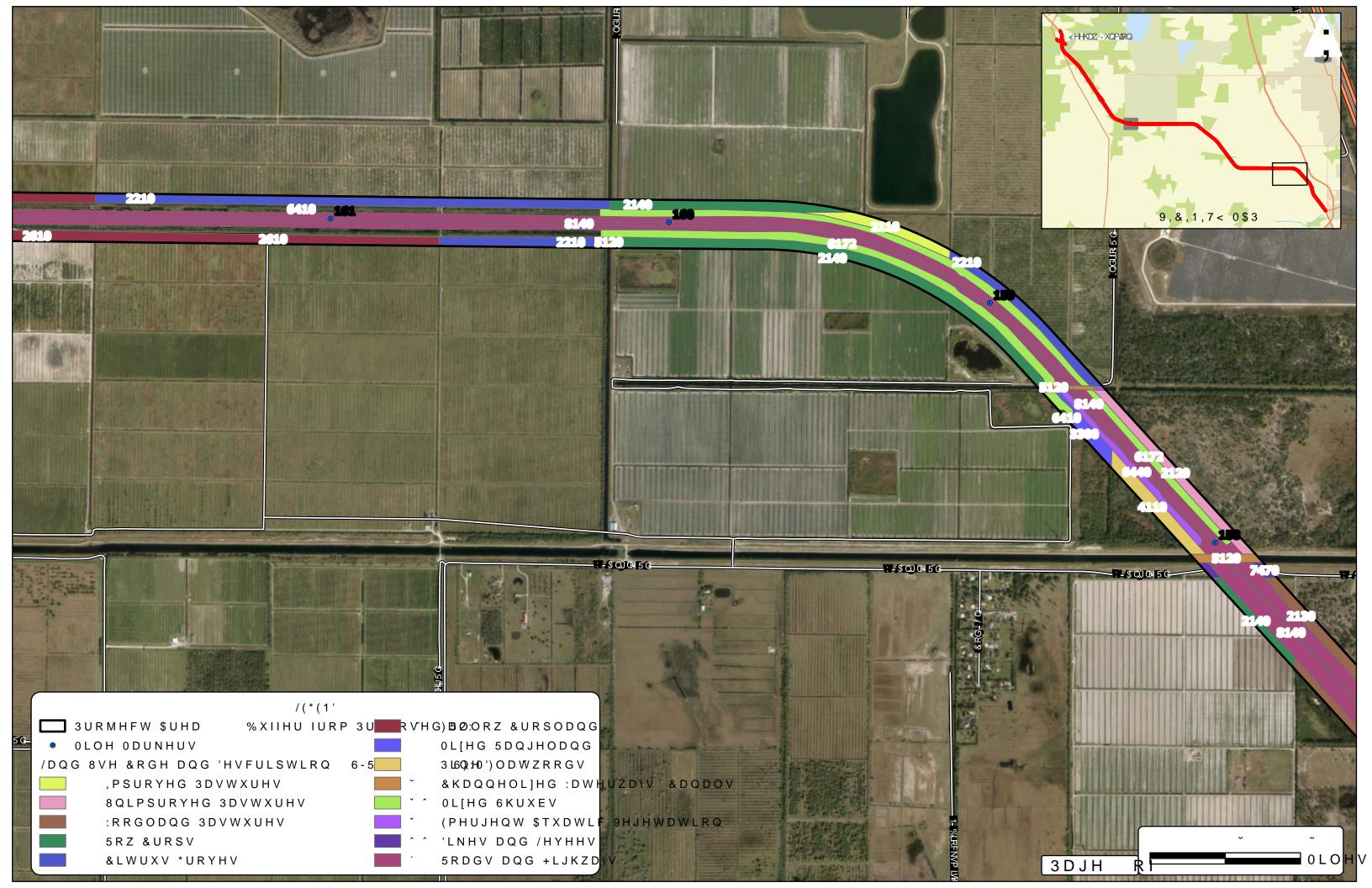
Custom Soil Resource Report

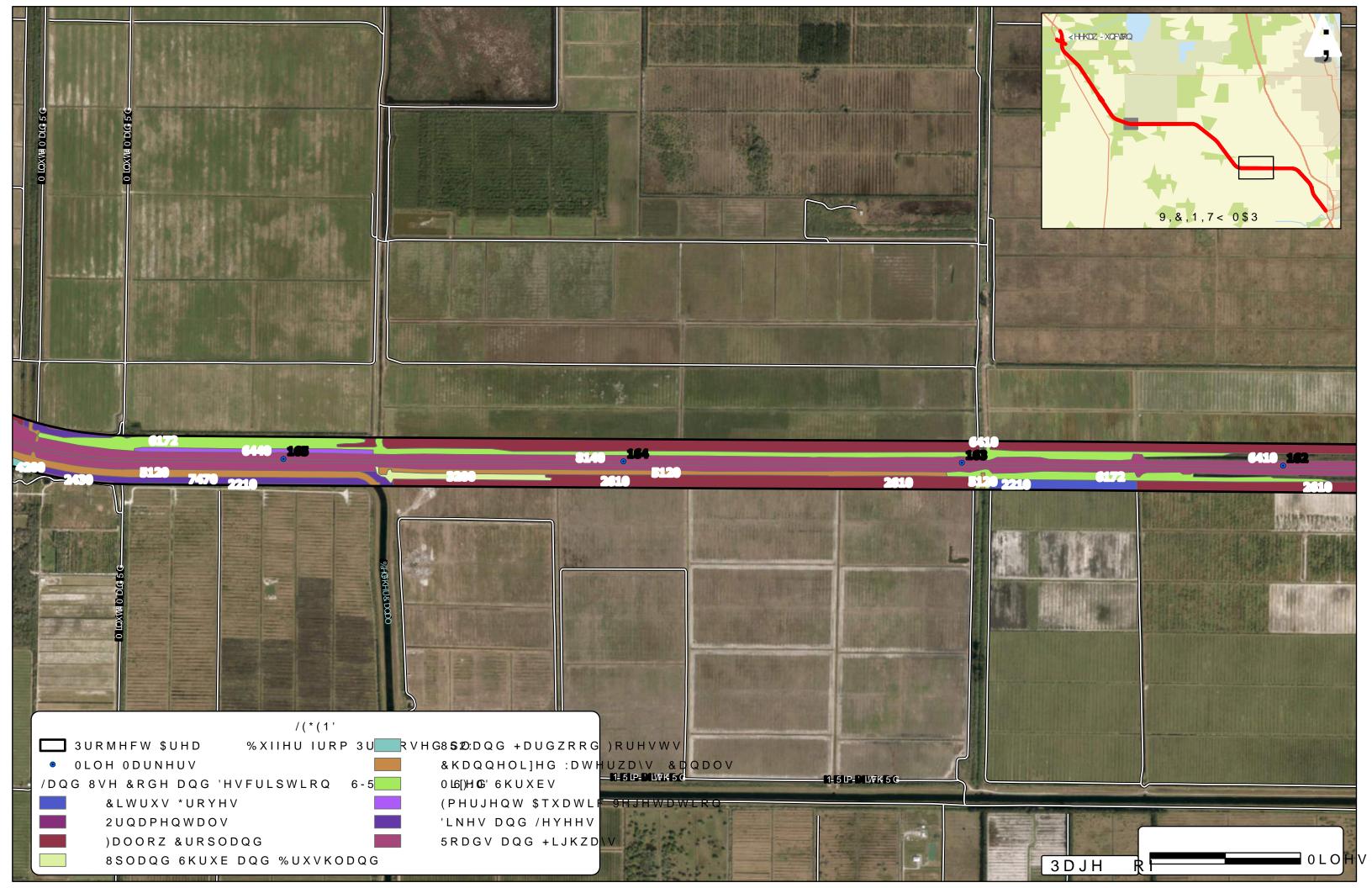
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
40	Samsula muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	45.5	2.7%
41	Satellite sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	156.1	9.3%
42	Smyrna fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	104.1	6.2%
43	St. Lucie fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	9.2	0.5%
44	Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	26.4	1.6%
99	Water	56.5	3.4%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		1,676.0	99.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		1,677.3	100.0%

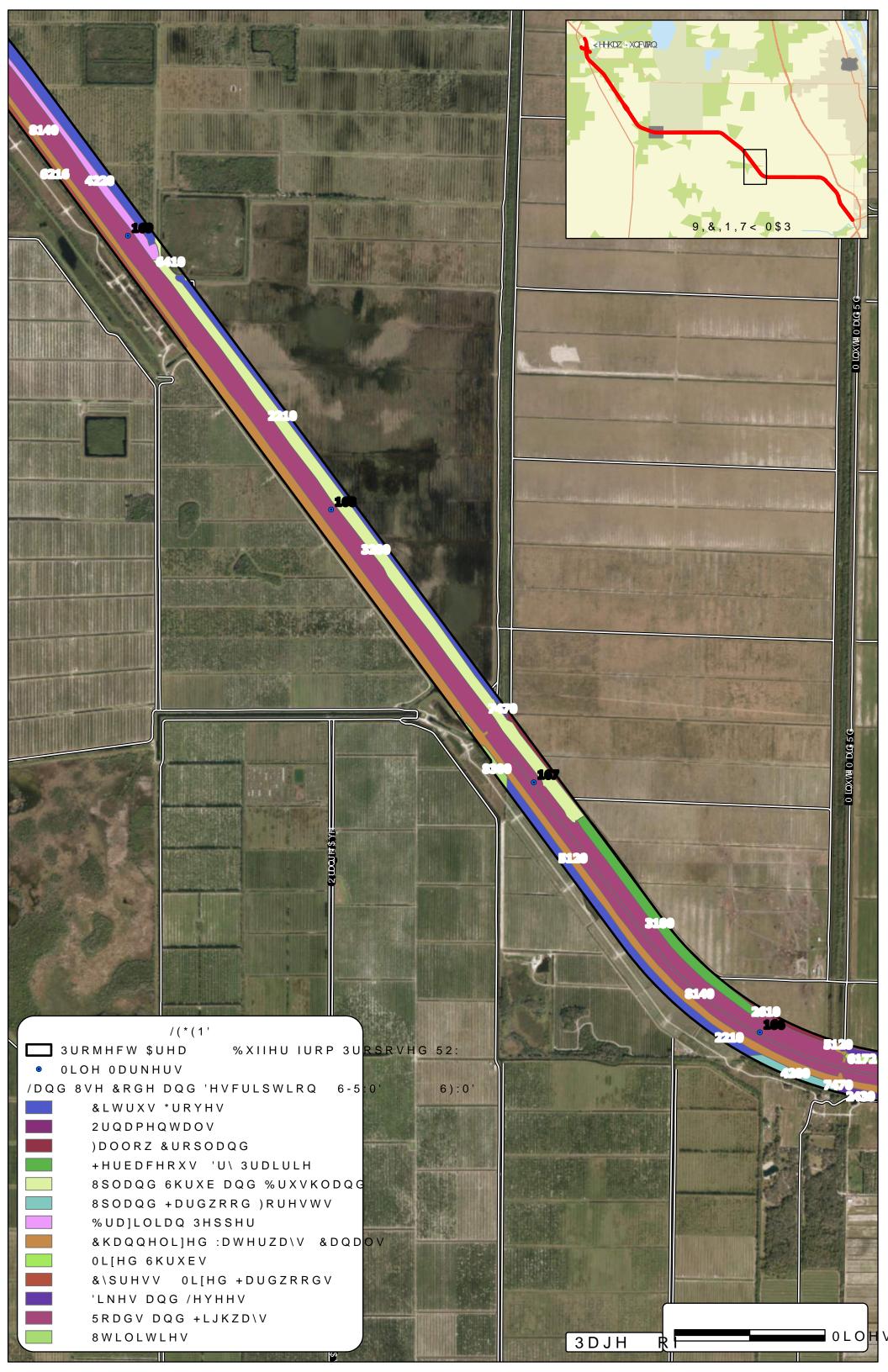


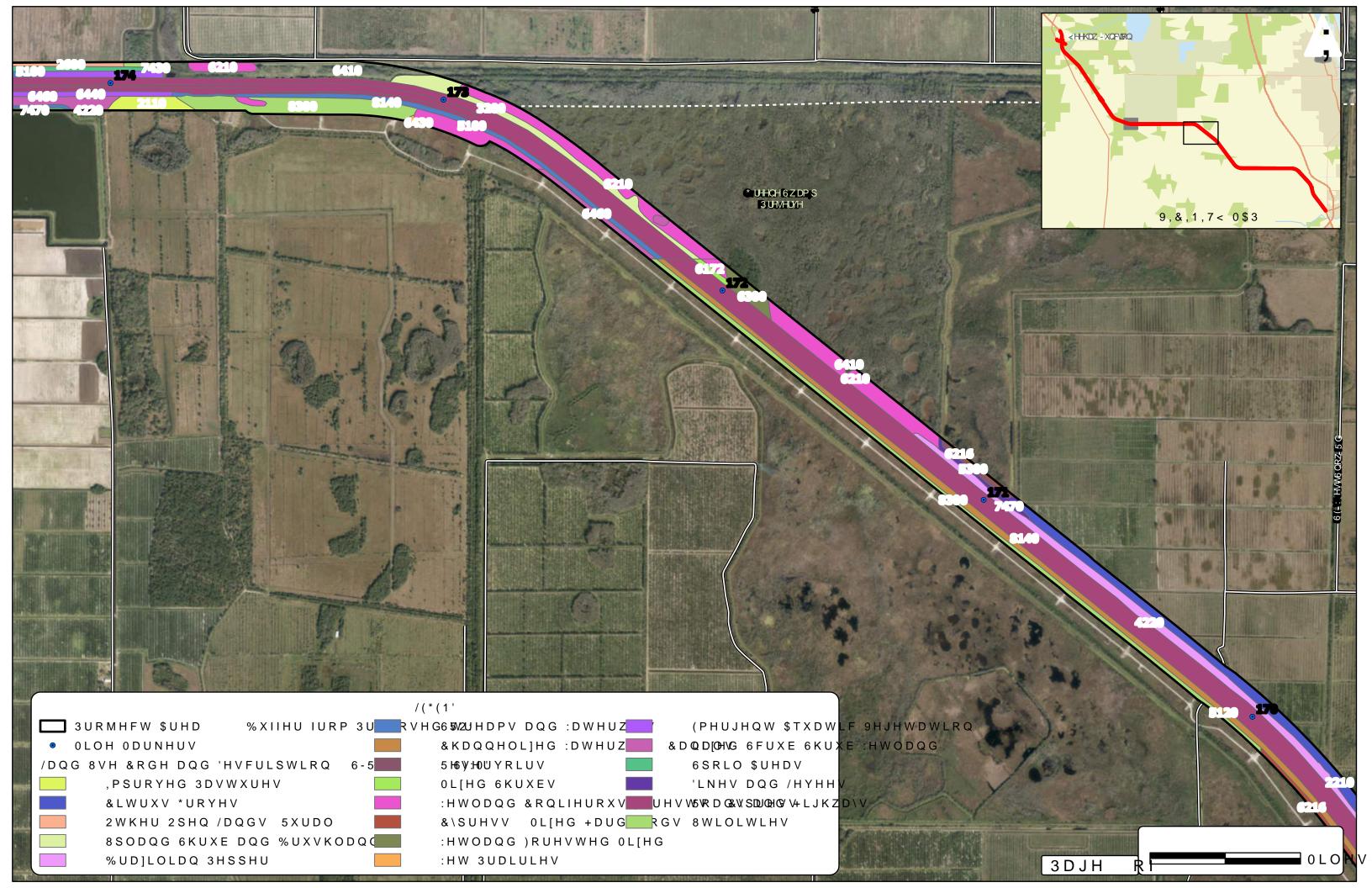
APPENDIX F
Land Use Map

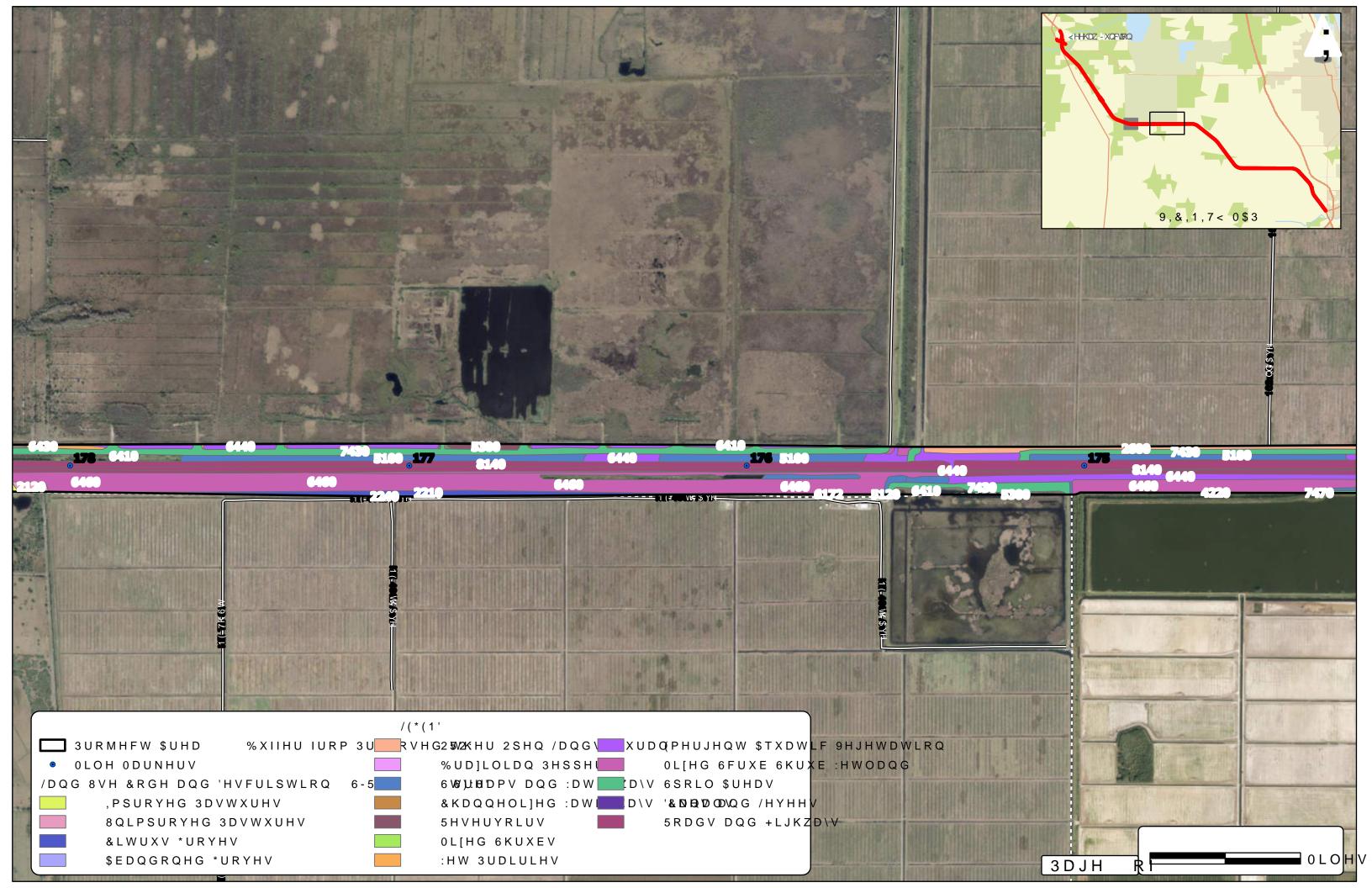


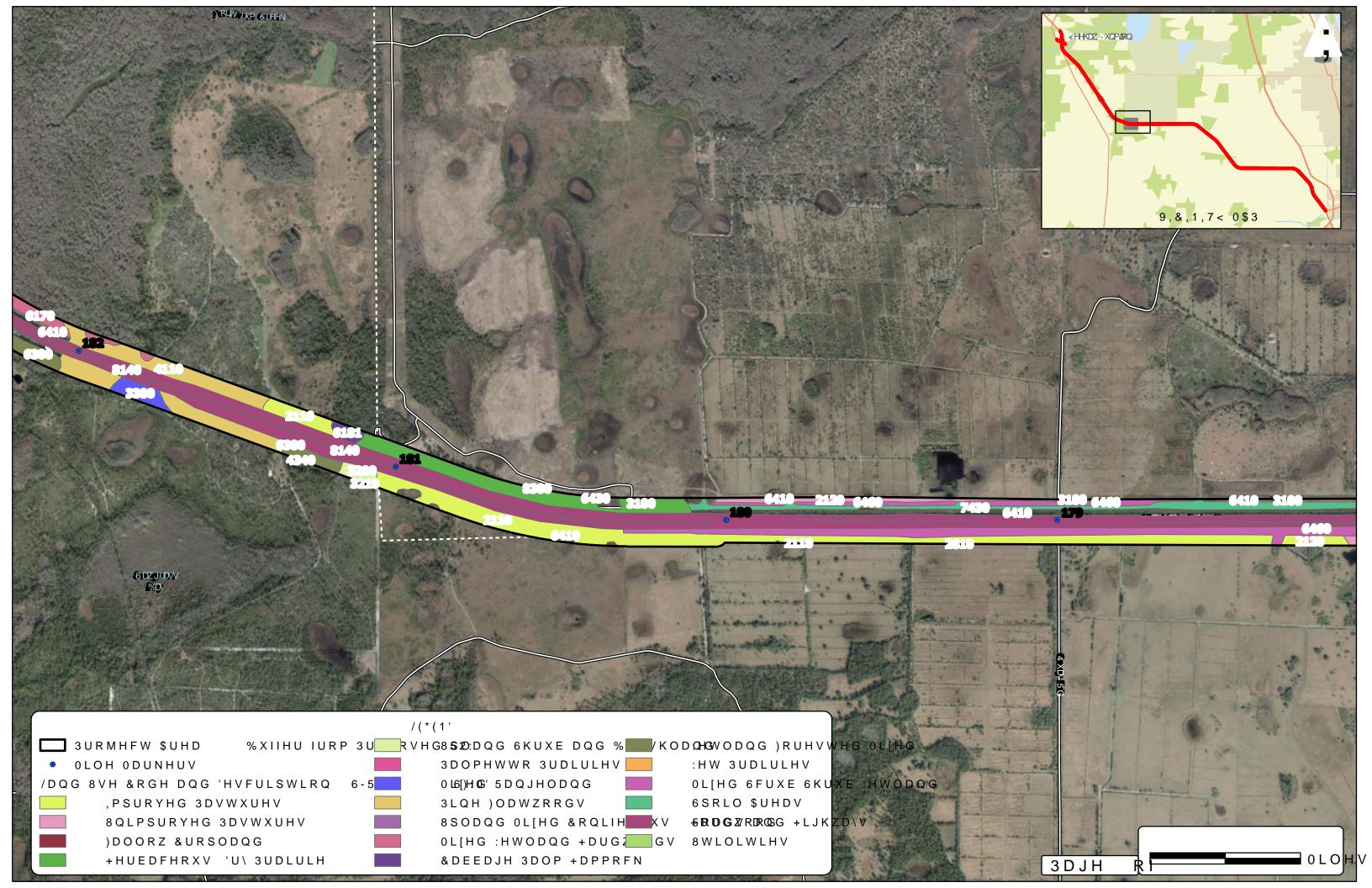


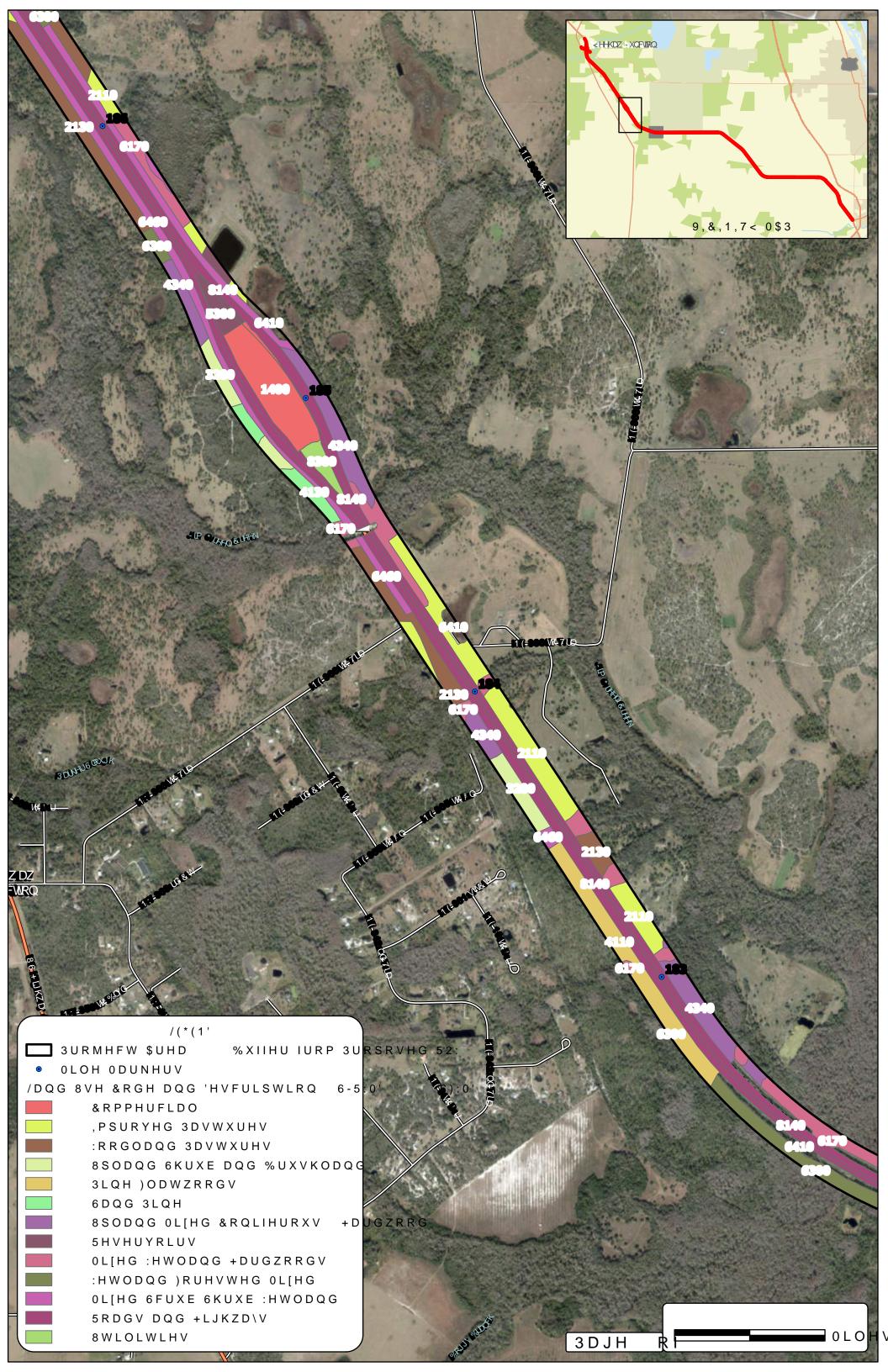


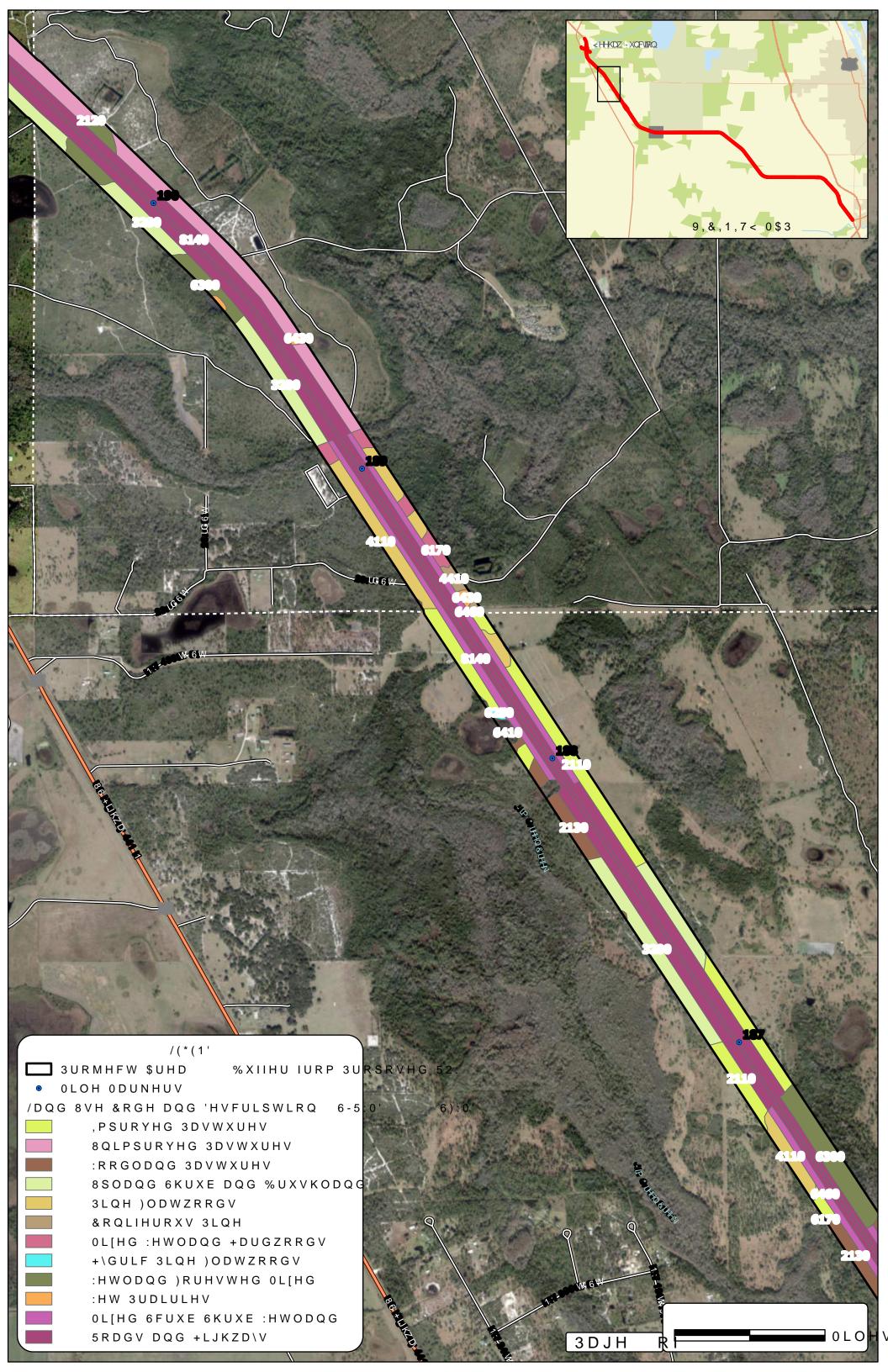


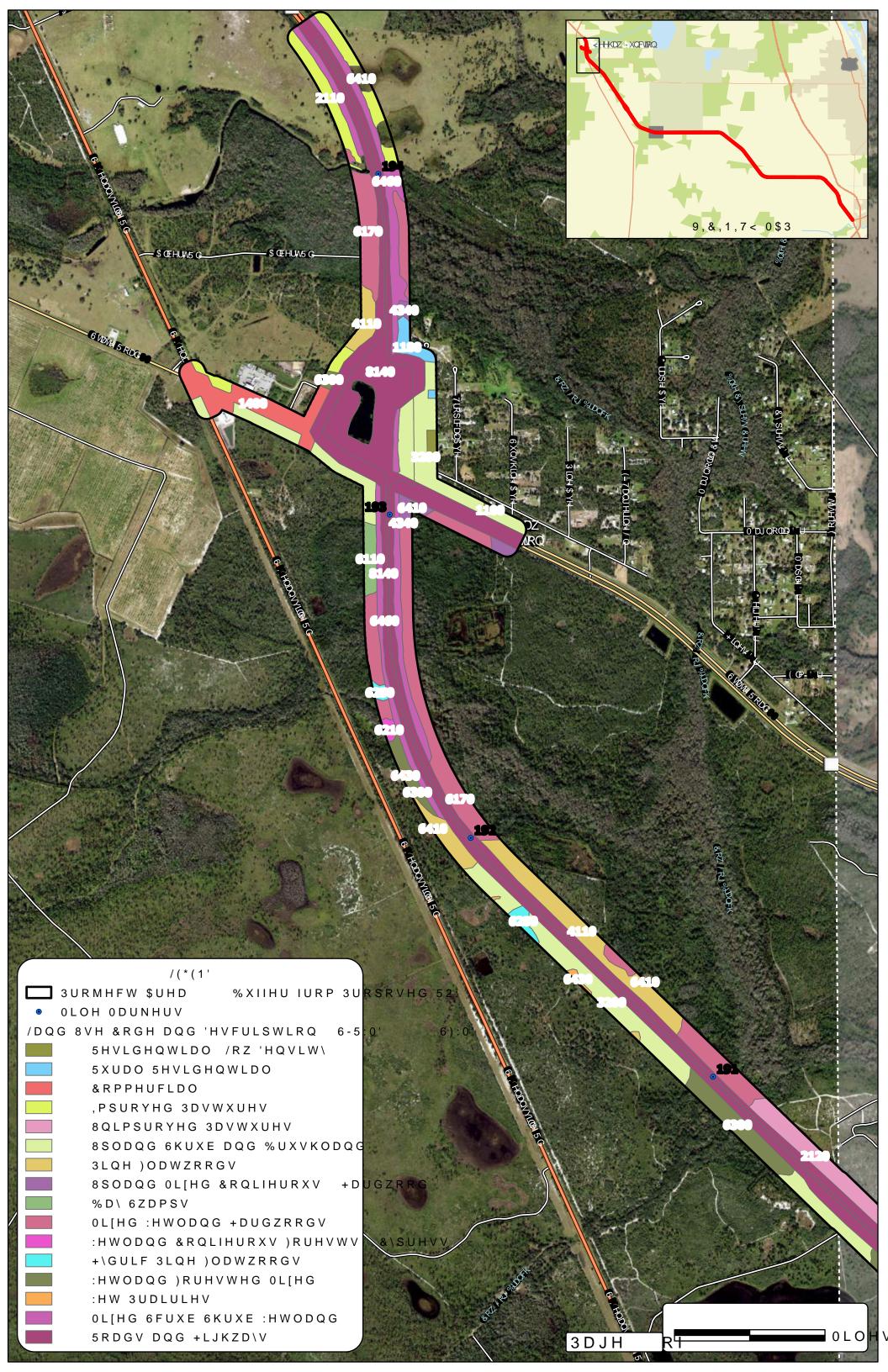














APPENDIX G Project Meeting Minutes



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E)
Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425

SFWMD Pre-Application Meeting Notes August 15, 2024

1. Attendees

Name	Email
Michael Leo	Michael.Leo@dot.state.fl.us
Chandra Raman	chandra@apexengineersfl.com
Nicolette Lundie	Nicolette.Lundie@dot.state.fl.us
Annemarie Hammond	Annemarie. Hammond@dot.state.fl.us
Erin Yao	Erin. Yao@dot. state.fl. us
Tiffany Crosby	Tiffany.Crosby@dot.state.fl.us
Carlos Rodriguez	Carlos.Rodriguez@metriceng.com
Rax Jung	Rax.Jung@dot.state.fl.us
Paul Carballo	Paul.Carballo@metriceng.com
Beth Beam	Beth.Beam@stantec.com
Kristee Booth	Kristee.Booth@MyFWC.com
Barbara Conmy	BConmy@sfwmd.gov
Shari Tellman	Stellman@sfwmd.gov
Jay Cornelius	Jay.Cornelius@dot.state.fl.us
Jesse Markle	JMarkle@sfwmd.gov
Jennifer Shipley	JShipley@millerlegg.com
Adriana Kirwan	Adriana.Kirwan@dot.state.fl.us
Blake Meinecke	Blake.Meinecke@dot.state.fl.us
Greg Moore	Greg.Moore@dot.state.fl.us
Henry Pinzon	Henry.Pinzon@dot.state.fl.us
Kenneth Quigley	KQuigley@sfwmd.gov
Rob Myers	Rob.Myers@metriceng.com
Mohit Soni	Mohit.Soni@stantec.com
Arifa Sultana	ASultana@sfwmd.gov



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E)
Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425

2. Meeting Notes

- The meeting's purpose was to present the project to SFWMD and discuss alternative treatment approaches, the existing conservation land, impaired water bodies, and other environmental features that can influence drainage design.
- An overview of the project was presented including the project location and SFWMD's limits within the project corridor. He further explained that this project is in a PD&E study phase.
- Additional details included:
 - o There are NSLRWCD canal systems within the project corridor.
 - Water quantity will be based on a 25-year -72-hour design storm event for prepost development attenuation. All basins within the project location are considered open basins.
 - Water Quality- 2.5 (inch) over new impervious area in areas of reconstruction and widening.
 - Inside shoulders will be widened from 8 feet to 12 feet. Since no pollutant loading is expected from the shoulder pavement, the project is not planning to treat the additional impervious area from the shoulder pavement.
 - The project proposes using existing roadside borrow ditch/canal as potential treatment facilities.
 - Other treatment methods include roadside linear swales and offsite stormwater ponds.

C-25 Canal

- Use allowable discharge criteria in the Applicant Handbook when discharging into C-25 Canal.
- A R/W occupancy permit will be required for this project due to the replacement of the C-25 Canal bridge.
- The bridge replacement will require a minimum vertical clearance of 15 feet from the top of the bank and a horizontal clearance of 20 feet between the faces of the end bents.
- Assume COE 408 authorization is needed.
- Per the SFWMD Right-of-Way, no planned improvements are at the C-25 Canal.

Conservation Lands

- CERP projects and SFWMD-owned conservation lands are located within the project limits.
- The project needs to distinguish conservation lands from WMD conservation easements. If it is a conservation easement, then a recorded easement should be granted to the District; the SFWMD Board is not receptive to releasing or amending conservation easements. If the project were to impact or encroach on a conservation easement, then a release or amendment to the conservation



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E)
Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425

easement is needed.

• Impaired Water Criteria

 Per SFWMD, the project is subject to impaired water rules as long as the discharge point is within the basin, which has adopted TMDL and BMAP criteria. This rule applies even if the discharge point is far from the receiving impaired water body.

New Rule Application started on June 28, 2024

When the application is made to the District, Section 3.1.2 of the Applicant Handbook Volume-1 will be followed, which has the grandfathering criteria. The project is not subject to this new rule. In that case, the project will be subject to Appendix E of the prior Volume-II, which addresses the impaired water rule, TMDL, BMAP, and water quality and quantity rules.

Missing FEMA Floodplain information within SFWMD limits

- Floodplain impact No documented Floodplain information is available within the SFWMD corridor.
- SFWMD is unaware of any efforts made to coordinate with FEMA through regulation about the missing FEMA map within the SFWMD limits. The SFWMD prefers, at the time of permit application submittal, to follow the latest FEMA flood information available in these areas.
- There are currently no regional stormwater needs or opportunities within the project corridor. However, the project needs to follow up in the future regarding what opportunities are available.
- A single permit submittal for the ROW Occupancy Permit for C-25 bridge replacement is required.
- The project should plan on two separate ERP's for each project. However, when the project is getting closer to the ERP application phase, we will coordinate with both SJRWMD and SFWMD to see if one district can take the lead on the ERP.

***** END OF MEETING*****

Metric Engineering will rely on these notes as the approved record of matters discussed and conclusions reached during this meeting unless you send the author written notice to the contrary within seven calendar days of receipt date of this meeting record.



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E)
Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425

Turnpike Drainage Access Maintenance Coordination Meeting Notes July 31, 2024

1. Attendees

Name	Email	
Leo, Michael	Michael.Leo@dot.state.fl.us	
Carballo, Paul	Paul.Carballo@metriceng.com	
Rodriguez, Carlos	Carlos.Rodriguez@metriceng.com	
Yao, Erin	Erin.Yao@dot.state.fl.us	
May, Robert	Robert.May@dot.state.fl.us	
Raman, Chandra	chandra@apexengineersfl.com	
Kirwan, Adriana	Adriana.Kirwan@dot.state.fl.us	

2. Meeting Notes

- The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the accessibility and maintainability of offsite treatment ponds.
- Chandra explained that the project will use two alternative treatment methods. The first will utilize
 an offsite treatment pond, and the second will utilize linear swale treatment within the right-of-way
 (ROW).
- A previous meeting was held on 4-24-2024 with the Maintenance Department to discuss the swale treatment approach.
- Chandra presented several scenarios for accessing the offsite treatment ponds and their challenges.

Scenario-1

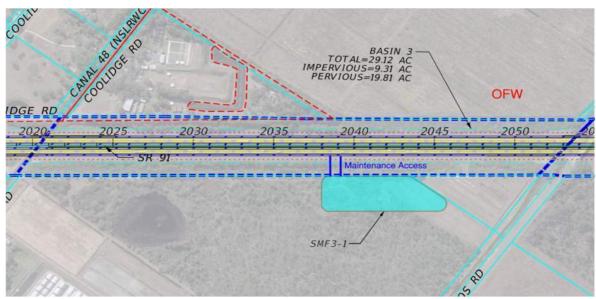
- The first scenario will include treatment ponds located right next to ROW. Maintenance access to the pond will be done by constructing a berm or ramp and filling in the borrow ditch. (See exhibit below)
- Maintenance does not have any issues with this approach. The only challenge with this scenario is the existing or proposed guardrail, which could prevent access from the roadway.



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E)
Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425



Scenario-2

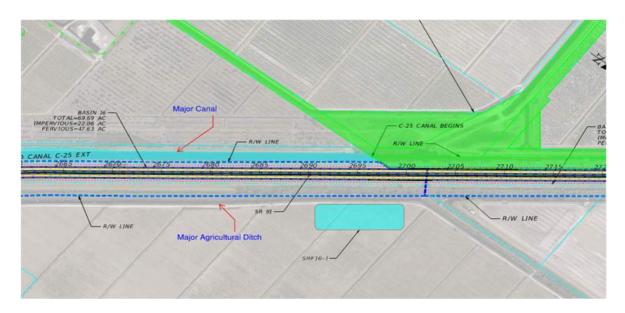
- In this scenario, there is an existing deep canal on one side of the roadway and a major wet ditch on the other. The proposed pond is located outside of the borrow ditch and agricultural ditch. (See exhibit below)
- One approach to accessing the pond is constructing a drainage siphon under the borrow ditch
 and agricultural ditch before discharging into the pond. However, the siphon approach is not
 preferred due to its long-term maintainability issue.
- The more acceptable option is to fill in the borrow ditch and re-route the agricultural ditch
 around the pond. These are two solutions that we could offer during the PD&E study. However,
 successfully implementing the re-rerouting agricultural ditch solution will require close
 coordination with the property owners. Their involvement is crucial for the future maintenance
 of the re-routed agricultural ditch.
- The long run of guardrail may add access challenges
- If the borrow ditch is not connected to the existing agricultural canal and does not take in offsite runoff, then the proposed pond could be moved closer to the right-of-way line.



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E)
Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425



Scenaria-3

- Very similar to Scenario 2. Move the ponds closer to the existing roadway right-of-way that
 might cross the Turnpike. This way, the Pond can be accessed from the adjacent roadway, such
 as Minute Maid Road. (See exhibit below)
- The challenge will be a larger swath of private wet ditch that needs to be rerouted. The Maintenance Department does not favor leaving private land between the proposed pond and the right-of-way. It is better to move the ponds closer to the right-of-way and reroute the wet agricultural ditches.
- Maintenance prefers to move ponds closer to the R/W and reroute the existing agricultural
 canals around the Pond. The rerouted agricultural canal will be handed back to the property
 owner for them to maintain. Turnpike will only purchase the pond areas needed for the project.
- Essentially, we will acquire R/W for the Pond only. We enter into agreements with property owners to reroute the canal outside the Pond R/W and hand it over after the canal rerouting is constructed. Therefore, the property owners will maintain the rerouted canal.



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425



- Major Canal: Maintenance is not in favor of re-routing a major canal owned and operated by others.
 Maintenance would instead realign or cross a minor canal rather than a major canal. Minor or smaller canals can be relocated more easily than major canals.
- Pond locations are preferred to be locked in at the PD&E level for acquisition. The design office prefers
 that the pond site be located within a single property rather than multiple properties. Taking from
 one owner is much easier than taking from multiple owners. The purpose of the PSR is to justify the
 take from the property owner.

Key points and summary of the meeting to provide better maintenance access:

- Move the ponds closer to the ROW
- Re-routing agricultural ditches around the pond if feasible.
- Piping using the siphon approach.
- Acquire all the property we need to access the property.
- Don't want to use someone else's property to access our ponds for Maintenance (no easements)
- Reroute canal on other property. Do not want the rerouted canal in Turnpike Row
- Set pond adjacent to existing corridor without other owners in between

When there is no opportunity to place an offsite pond due to a major canal running on both sides of the roadway, an offsite pond is not a viable solution. Then, swale treatment will be the solution since there are no offsite pond opportunities.

Action Items:

- Chandra to determine and label major and minor canals along the project corridor, by 8-6-2024.
- Chandra to update the drainage maps based on this meeting, by 8-30-2024
- Chandra to identify roads that crosses Turnpike and place the pond sites closer to the road to get maintenance access, by 8-30-2024.



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 EDTM Number: 14425

> Turnpike Drainage Coordination Meeting Notes April 19, 2023

1. Attendees

Name	Name
Suman Juluru	Carlos Rodriguez
Fred Gaines	Paul Carballo
Annemarie Hammond	Chandra Raman
Rax Jung	Rubina Kandiah
Adriana Kirwan	
Erin Yao	

2. Meeting Notes

The intent of this meeting was to provide an update on the on-going drainage analysis. The following is a brief summary of the discussion on the on-going drainage analysis.

- It was noted that additional coordination meetings with South Florida Water Management District and St. Johns River Management District are needed.
 - The Department noted that once we have the preferred alternative we can schedule the coordination meetings.
- It was noted that on-site drainage linear systems are typically not recommended during the PD&E Study. Unless it is constrained on both sides of the roadway for pond sites.
- Meeting Resolution: On-going coordination with Turnpike right-of-way will continue to
 determine if there is a need to change the analysis for the non-constrained areas. Within
 constrained areas of the project the scoped approach of one onsite and one offsite pond
 will remain. Regarding the non-constrained areas, it was noted that even though an
 onsite option works, it may be preferrable to provide 2 offsite pond locations.
 - This will allow the Department to acquire land before the land is developed and costs more in the future.
 - The Department will coordinate with right-of-way to determine if two offsite pond options will be necessary for this study.
- The Department noted that there are locations along the project that the turnpike has currently acquired.
 - o Near the Fort Drum Service Plaza they currently own a pond on the west side
 - A wedged parcel near Mile Marker 173
 - Action Item: The department will coordinate with the Turnpike Right of Way department to provide the limits for these special parcels.
- It was noted that the team will only need to treat the new impervious pavement for this project. Attenuation will be provided for both existing and new impervious areas.
- The Florida Forever (BOT) areas will be considered for pond locations.
- Pond sizing will be based on a six lanes typical section.



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E)
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- Roadway right-of-way lines will be verified against the Departments GIS map and existing as-built plans.
- Direct discharge into impaired water bodies will be evaluated during study and the definition of direct discharge will be clarified with the Water Management District.
- It was noted that Grove Land Reservoir will be developed between mile posts 159 and 165.
 - o Potential impacts and benefits of this project will be documented in the PSR.
 - o The Metric Team will coordinate with the Department for additional information.
- SHWT elevation for offsite/onsite ponds will be based on USDA Soil Survey. Coordination will continue if the SHWT from USDA Soil Survey is not realistic.



**** END OF MEETING****

Metric Engineering will rely on these notes as the approved record of matters discussed and conclusions reached during this meeting unless you send the author written notice to the contrary within seven calendar days of receipt date of this meeting record.



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E)
Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425

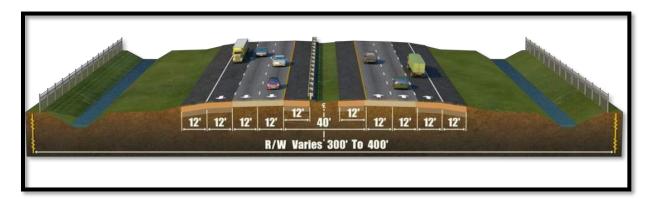
Turnpike Drainage Coordination Meeting Notes March 27, 2024

1. Attendees

Name	Email
Leo, Michael	Michael.Leo@dot.state.fl.us
Paul Carballo	Paul.Carballo@metriceng.com
Pinzon, Henry	Henry.Pinzon@dot.state.fl.us
Chandra Raman	chandra@apexengineersfl.com
Rafael Zamarripa	rafael.zamarripa@apexengineersfl.com
Rob Myers	Rob.Myers@metriceng.com
Carlos Rodriguez	Carlos.Rodriguez@metriceng.com
Jung, Rax	Rax.Jung@dot.state.fl.us
Yao, Erin	Erin.Yao@dot.state.fl.us
Kirwan, Adriana	Adriana.Kirwan@dot.state.fl.us

2. Meeting Notes

The intent of this meeting was to provide an update on the ongoing drainage evaluation based on the approved Alternative-3 Typical Section.



The following is a summary of the discussion on the ongoing drainage analysis.

Chandra provided a brief overview of the project, including the location and limits of the project.

- Mr. Rob Myers clarified that the State of Florida has acquired some Florida Forever Lands, which are now conservation easements.
- When both sides of the roadway are constrained with conservation easements or other environmentally sensitive features, offsite ponds are not feasible and roadside swales become a viable alternative.

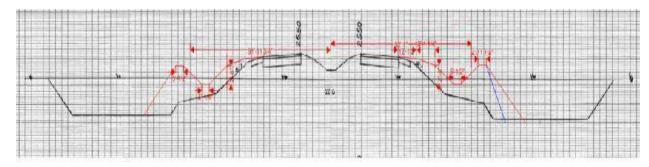


From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425

- Construction of the roadside swales will impact current borrow ditches, which are not permitted. The existing roadside ditches are shallow, with rooted vegetation at some places and deep standing water at others.
- Based on the existing as-built plans, the existing roadside ditches are within the Turnpike ROW. This needs to be verified with the ROW Department.
- It was discussed that existing roadside ditches can be partially filled, providing it does not impact offsite runoff that is currently being collected. This approach, which could result in storage loss, needs to be coordinated with the Water Management District.
- Roadside ditches that are not connected to the existing cross drains and are not
 collecting offsite runoff (closed-off ditch) can be converted into treatment and
 attenuation facilities (wet detention or dry retention-based groundwater elevations).
 This approach minimizes any rework and takes advantage of the existing ditch within
 the ROW. FTE advised placing a note in the PSR that states: "Review alternatives to
 utilize existing ditch and not use double ditch where possible providing this approach
 will not impact offsite runoff."
- The Team expects a low risk for utilizing the existing borrow ditch as a potential treatment system and not impacting offsite runoff. This is considering there are agricultural ditches that route the offsite runoff away from the FTE ditch.



- The proposed linear treatment/attenuation swale, as shown in the above exhibit, is feasible option.
- APEX's role is to diligently follow FDM for berm width and berm front slope requirements. This approach will need to be verified with the Maintenance Department. The inside shoulder in the median is exempt from water quality and attenuation.
- Median drainage will discharge directly into the existing roadside borrow ditch.
- Ms. Erin Yao, mentioned the median widening is likely exempt from WMD permitting.
 The team will verify when we present our concept to the WMD and confirm if they agree.
- Mr. Michael Leo suggested over excavating the existing borrow ditch up to the right-of-way line in order to utilize the material for fill. This could potentially save money on construction costs.
- FTE was instructed to follow the initial scope for ponds inside the ROW. The PSR will include the size and location (siting) of the proposed ponds.
- Fort Drum Plaza will provide treatment and attenuation within the infield ponds and one offsite pond. FTE will verify the feasibility of this approach with the defender of Fort Drum Plaza.



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425

Action Items:

- Metric to confirm offsite runoff entering Turnpike ROW
- Metric to confirm ownership of existing ditches.
- A pre-app meeting with SJRWMD is required to get their input on our drainage recommendations.
- Mike will schedule meetings to include the following:
 - EMO (Henry and Rax)
 - Drainage (Adriana and Erin)
 - Permitting (Fred Gaines)
 - Maintenance (Bob May)
 - Construction (Joe Chinelly)
 - Defender of Ft. Drum Plaza (TBD-Mike Leo to Check with Justin)

***** END OF MEETING*****

Metric Engineering will rely on these notes as the approved record of matters discussed and conclusions reached during this meeting unless you send the author written notice to the contrary within seven calendar days of receipt date of this meeting record.



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 EDTM Number: 14425

North St Lucie River Water Control District (NSLRWCD) Coordination Meeting Notes March 22, 2023

1. Attendees

Name	Name
Suman Juluru (FTE)	Carlos Rodriguez (Metric)
Fred Gaines (FTE)	Chandra Raman (APEX)
Annemarie Hammond (FTE)	Paul Carballo (Metric)
Adriana Kirwan (FTE)	Jessica Bloomfield (Metric)
Philip Stein (AECOM)	Lailee DeLay (Metric)
Erin Yao (FTE)	Kaitlin Chokshi (Metric)
Patrick Helms AECOM)	
James Condon-AECOM	

2. Meeting Notes

The following provides a brief summary of the meeting:

- The intent of this meeting was to coordinate with NSLRWCD and provide a brief overview of the PD&E Study and its preliminary findings regarding the existing culverts.
- A presentation to the team included a brief overview of the project including project background, existing and future typical sections, potential culvert impacts regarding proposed typical sections and questions for the water control district. The following items are from the discussion on the presentation slides:
 - o Canal 43 Crossing
 - It was noted there is no crossing listed on the FDOT Straight line diagram
 and that there is a possibility that the canal runs parallel to the turnpike
 and connects to Canal 44 which is the NSLRWCD emergency relief canal.
 The team noted that research is on-going and will further analyze this
 canal.
 - It was noted that the canals located north of NSLRWCD (L 19 and L 20) are within the Fort Pierce Farms Water Control District are privately owned canals.
 - An additional water control district was presented to the team. This district is located to the west of Fort Pierce Farms Water Control District and is called the Capron Trails Community Development District.
 - There is a bridge over the existing canal that crosses under the Turnpike.
 - The contact for this water control district is Peter May (Peter.May@aecom.com)

Field Code Changed



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 EDTM Number: 14425

- Mr. Helms noted that the Generalized Canal Elevations map shows the elevations for the wet and dry season elevations. The peak stages will need to be calculated and more information will be provided as coordination continues.
- It was noted that St Lucie's Stormwater Masterplan is from the early 90's and is currently in the process of being updated including a new ICPR model is being developed. Mrs. Celine Bounds noted that there is a resurfacing project of SR 60 that is on-going. The resurfacing limits are from SR 60 and Turnpike overpass to the east.
- o Floodplain Compensation
 - Previous projects within the NSLRWCD has approved applicants to perform floodplain compensation within the canal right of way but since the canals are usually not enough right of way the applicant is usually required to provide additional right of way to compensate for the sufficient floodplain compensation.
 - Stable Chase, a development north of SR 70, is an example of additional right of way is required for the floodplain compensation
- o Design and Permitting
 - It was noted that NSLRWCD allows for roadway projects to utilize pre versus the post discharge instead of 2 inches per acre per day. This is used for roadway projects since they are usually constrained by right of way.
 - Assume culvert tailwater to flowing full
 - No tidal flow at the location of the project
 - The project areas are excluded from B-MAP process
 - NSLRWCD indicated that they don't have any water needs and joint use pond needs that could be provided by the project as part of the Environmental Look Around aspect.
- Action Item: NSLRWCD to provide the latest Generalized Canal Elevations Map and R/W Maps for the canals in their water control district.

**** END OF MEETING****

Metric Engineering will rely on these notes as the approved record of matters discussed and conclusions reached during this meeting unless you send the author written notice to the contrary within seven calendar days of receipt date of this meeting record.



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E)
Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425

Turnpike Drainage Coordination Meeting Notes July 23, 2024

1. Attendees

Name	Email			
Michael Leo	Michael.Leo@dot.state.fl.us			
Fred Gaines	Fred.Gaines@dot.state.fl.us			
Chandra Raman	chandra@apexengineersfl.com			
Nicolette Lundie	Nicolette.Lundie@dot.state.fl.us			
Annemarie Hammond	Annemarie.Hammond@dot.state.fl.us			
Erin Yao	Erin.Yao@dot.state.fl.us			
Tiffany Crosby	Tiffany.Crosby@dot.state.fl.us			
Carlos Rodriguez	Carlos.Rodriguez@metriceng.com			
Rax Jung	Rax.Jung@dot.state.fl.us			
Paul Carballo	Paul.Carballo@metriceng.com			
Adriana Kirwan	Adriana.Kirwan@dot.state.fl.us			

2. Meeting Notes

- The purpose of the meeting is to coordinate with Turnpike Environmental and Drainage staff prior to the pre-application meeting with SJRWMD.
- Chandra presented the project location and SJRWMD's limits within the project corridor. He also explained the SJRWMD Water Quality and Quantity requirements.
- Water quality in the FTE corridor has historically been provided for net new pavement, which is in agreement with local regulatory agencies.
- The treatment approach for this project is to provide roadside linear swale treatment or offsite stormwater ponds.
- The design approach will be presented to SJRWMD. The goal is to identify the required ROW for treatment facilities.
- We do not anticipate **offsite runoff** into the FTE system. This is not conclusive, but it is the general observation at the PD&E level.
- We will bring to SJRWMD's attention that the inside shoulder pavement does not need
 water quality treatment since the shoulder pavement will not generate pollutant
 loading. This will be confirmed with WMD.
- Based on the meeting with the Maintenance Department (April 24th, 2024), the roadside linear treatment swale design approach is not favored due to potential maintenance issues, prolonged standing water, and vegetation growth.
- The other preferred treatment method is to provide offsite ponds. Stormwater ponds are not allowed in conservation land currently owned by state agencies.



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E)
Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425

- When conservation land is on both sides of the roadway, ponds are not allowed on either side. The only other stormwater treatment option in this situation is roadside linear swales.
- Offsite ponds will be located where feasible, and roadside swale treatment will be provided where offsite ponds are not viable.
- The existing borrow ditch was constructed to provide fill materials for the initial roadway construction. It is not constructed to provide water quality treatment or attenuation.
- Chandra will verify if the existing borrow ditch can be used to provide water quality and attenuation using the applicable WMD rules. The borrow ditch is currently connected with the adjacent agricultural ditch. Keeping Turnpike runoff separate from the farm ditch can be difficult and costly. Control structures, drainage pipes, and berms might be required to separate the FTE borrow ditch from the agricultural ditch. This creative treatment option should be based on the applicable rules and should be accepted by the Maintenance Department due to the long-term maintenance need.
- In areas with conservation land on both sides of the roadway, **hardship can be claimed**, and both roadside linear treatment swales and existing borrow ditches can be used for treatment and attenuation.
- It was clarified that Conservation Land or Florida Forever Land that is not yet owned by state agencies is not Conservation Land; therefore, stormwater ponds can be placed on it. FDOT or the Turnpike can purchase ROW for future pond sites.
- Turnpike had great success using conservation land for future stormwater treatment facilities that State Agencies have not yet purchased or owned. Existing conservation land can be used after pre-treatment to attenuate, especially when we are not going to flood others.
- APEX will identify in the drainage map exhibit state-owned conservation land and designated Florida Forever Land that state agencies do not own.
- Hardship cannot be applied in areas with designated Florida Forever Land not yet purchased or owned by state agencies.
- Pond maintenance access from the Turnpike is required. The maintenance access ramp could impact existing agricultural ditches at some locations. This issue needs to be verified and avoided if possible.
- APEX will coordinate a meeting with the Maintenance Department to get their input on pond maintenance access and viability of the pond locations.
- Floodplain Zone A traverses the project corridor within SJRWMD. Floodplain impact is anticipated.
- Since this is a PD&E phase, flood elevation and impacts will be identified during the design phase.
- The purpose of this PD&E study is to identify ROW and cost associate ROW for offsite ponds.
- APEX to identify Regional Stormwater Opportunities from the Stormwater harvesting Tool on the SJRWMD website.

Action Items:



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E)
Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425

- Michael Leo to set up a meeting with the Maintenance Department on 7-31-2024 to get their input on pond locations and the impact of the maintenance access ramp placement on the existing agricultural or WMD-owned ditch system.
- Chandra to update the Drainage Map by labeling Conservation Land owned by state agencies and those not owned by state agencies by 8-15-2024.
- Chandra to check the Stormwater Harvesting Tool on the WMD website to identify potential regional stormwater management facilities by 7-31-2024.
- Chandra to verify if the existing borrow ditch can be used as a treatment facility by 8-15-2024.

***** END OF MEETING*****

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From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E)
Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425

SJRWMD Pre-Application Meeting Notes October 3rd, 2024

1. Attendees

Name	Email		
Greg Moore	Greg.Moore@dot.state.fl.us		
Fred Gaines	Fred.Gaines@dot.state.fl.us		
Chandra Raman	chandra@apexengineersfl.com		
Nicolette Lundie	Nicolette.Lundie@dot.state.fl.us		
Annemarie Hammond	Annemarie. Hammond@dot.state.fl.us		
Erin Yao	Erin.Yao@dot.state.fl.us		
Blake Meinecke	Blake.Meinecke@dot.state.fl.us		
Jennings Perry	pjenning@sjrwmd.com		
Paul Carballo	Paul.Carballo@metriceng.com		
Adriana Kirwan	Adriana.Kirwan@dot.state.fl.us		

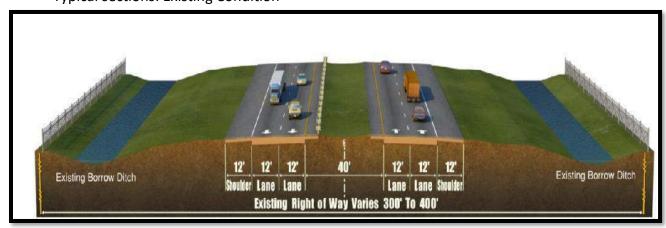
2. Meeting Notes

The meeting's purpose was to present the project to SJRWMD, discuss alternative treatment approaches, the existing conservation easements, and the other environmental features that can influence drainage design.

An overview of the project, including its location and SJRWMD's limits within the project corridor, was presented. It was explained that this project is in a PD&E study phase.

Additional details included:

- The existing 4-lane roadway will be widened to 6 lanes.
- Typical sections: Existing Condition



Typical Section: Proposed Condition



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E)
Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425



- There are borrow ditches along the entire project corridor. Some of them are dry, and some of them are wet ditches.
- Water quality—2.5 inches over new impervious areas in locations of reconstruction and widening. However, due to commingling runoff, SJRWMD prefers treating all impervious areas if possible.
- Water quantity will be based on a 25-year-72-hour design storm event for pre- and postdevelopment attenuation. All basins within the project location are considered open basins.
- Inside shoulders will be widened from 8 feet to 12 feet. Since no pollutant loading is
 expected from the shoulder pavement, the project is not planning to treat the
 additional impervious area from the shoulder pavement.
- The project proposes using existing roadside borrow ditch/canal as potential treatment facilities.
- Other treatment methods include roadside linear swales and offsite stormwater ponds.
- Runoff from the reconstructed bridges will be captured and treated in the treatment facilities.
- Compensation treatment will be utilized if the project gets into hardship. This approach will be evaluated during the design phase.
- The project includes one interchange at Yeehaw Junction, SR 60. The existing interchange will be removed and reconstructed with a new partial cloverleaf interchange. Additional right-of-way acquisition will be required to accommodate the new interchange.
- When the existing borrow ditch is converted into a linear wet detention facility, the placement of control structures should not short-circuit the pond.

Permitting:

• There are no existing Water Management District Permits along the corridor except Fort Drum Toll Plaza and SR 60 Interchange.



From north of SR 70 to north of SR 60



MP 152-193 | Project Development & Environment (PD&E)
Study FPID Number: 423374-2-22-01 ETDM Number: 14425

- No permit application will be made in the next few years.
- This project will follow the old stormwater rule. The project will be Grandfathered to meet old criteria.
- The project is not subject to the new rule, which started on June 28, 2024.

Environmental Look Around:

• SFWMD and SJRWMD are negotiating a plan to treat water from SFWMD before discharging it to the Upper St. Johns River Basin. The project in work is Evans Grove. Additional information can be obtained from Mark Van Hayden with SJRWMD.

Conservation Land:

- There are conservation lands along the project corridor owned by various agencies.
- Stormwater Management facilities (offsite ponds) will not be placed on conservation land.

Floodplain:

- The majority of the project is within FEMA 100-year floodplain Zone A.
- In addition to FEMA criteria, the project needs to evaluate the SJRWMD rules in Applicant Handbook Volume II, chapters 3.3.2 and 3.3.4 (special basin criteria) to determine the floodplain impact and compensation requirement.
- The project is in the Upper St. Johns Hydraulic Basin and needs to follow the basin criteria, chapter 13.1.

Action Items:

- Fred Gains to coordinate with Mark Wan Hayden (SJRWMD) regarding the Evans Grove project between SFWMD and SJRWMD. Evans Grove project could become a regional stormwater facility.
- Chandra to review and determine additional information on the SJRWMD floodplain elevation determination, impact and compensation criteria.

**** END OF MEETING****

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APPENDIX H
Correspondence

William Davis

From: Carlos Rodriguez

Sent: Friday, August 16, 2024 2:31 PM

To: Chandra Raman

Cc: Paul Carballo; William Davis; Jessica Bloomfield; Lailee DeLay

Subject: FW: 423374-2 Florida Turnpike (SR 91) Widening from SR 70 to SR 60 | Drainage

Flooding Issues

Follow Up Flag: Follow up Flag Status: Flagged

See below. Thanks!

From: May, Robert < Robert. May@dot.state.fl.us>

Sent: Friday, August 16, 2024 12:06 PM

To: chandra@apexengineersfl.com; Carlos Rodriguez < Carlos.Rodriguez@metriceng.com >

Cc: Leo, Michael < Michael.Leo@dot.state.fl.us>; Yao, Erin < Erin.Yao@dot.state.fl.us>; Kirwan, Adriana

<Adriana.Kirwan@dot.state.fl.us>

Subject: FW: 423374-2 Florida Turnpike (SR 91) Widening from SR 70 to SR 60 | Drainage Flooding Issues

CAUTION: EXTERNAL EMAIL - DO NOT click links unless you recognize the sender and know it is safe.

All,

Please see the information below received from our Asset Maintenance Contractor for this portion of the mainline.

Please let us know if you need additional information.

Bob

Robert C. May

Plans Review & Special Projects Manager – Jacobs

Traffic Engineering and Maintenance General Consultant to Florida's Turnpike

Physical Address: Mile Post 263, Florida's Turnpike – Operations Building 5317, Ocoee, FL 34761

US Mail: P.O. Box 613069, Ocoee, FL 34761

Phone: 407-264-3473 Cell: 407-466-3636

From: Amilcar R Giron Pineda <Amilcar Giron@royjorgensen.com>

Sent: Friday, August 16, 2024 10:21 AM

To: Miranda, Javier < <u>Javier.Miranda@dot.state.fl.us</u>>

Cc: Norberto, Cardenas < Norberto Cardenas@royjorgensen.com>; Elyann Morales Tardi

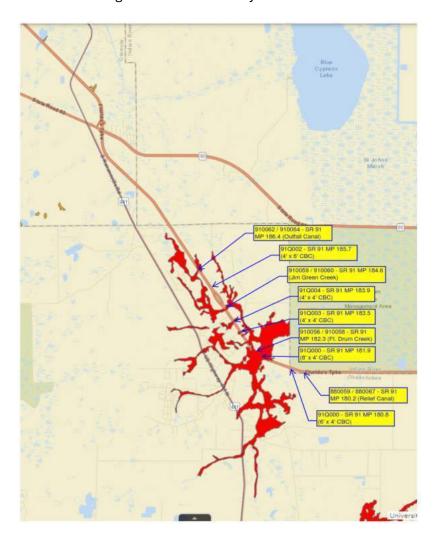
<Elyann Tardi@royjorgensen.com>; JEisenhardt <james eisenhardt@royjorgensen.com>; May, Robert

<Robert.May@dot.state.fl.us>

Subject: RE: 423374-2 Florida Turnpike (SR 91) Widening from SR 70 to SR 60 | Drainage Flooding Issues

Good morning Javier,

We have no records of flooding events between SR 70 and SR 60. However, there is a layer on GIS that contains flood monitoring for various waterways. Please see attached email with the information shared by Aran Lessar.





Regards,



Amilcar Giron | Jorgensen Contract Services Project Manager

p. 772.871.1020/772.419-8086

m. 954.541.1257

772.380.4558

a. 5501 Orange Ave

Fort Pierce, FL 34947

e. <u>Amilcar_Giron@royjorgensen.com</u>

From: Miranda, Javier < Javier. Miranda@dot.state.fl.us >

Sent: Wednesday, August 14, 2024 12:05 PM

To: Amilcar R Giron Pineda < Amilcar Giron@royjorgensen.com >

Cc: Norberto Cardenas < Norberto Cardenas@royjorgensen.com >; Elyann Morales Tardi

< <u>Elyann Tardi@royjorgensen.com</u>>; James F Eisenhardt < <u>james eisenhardt@royjorgensen.com</u>>; May, Robert

<<u>Robert.May@dot.state.fl.us</u>>

Subject: FW: 423374-2 Florida Turnpike (SR 91) Widening from SR 70 to SR 60 | Drainage Flooding Issues

Amilcar,

Please review the email below and advise. Thank you.

Regards,

Javier Miranda

Zone 2 Roadway Maintenance Project Manager - Jacobs/Castillo Traffic Engineering and Maintenance General Consultant to Florida's Turnpike

Physical Address:

MP 145, Turnpike Operations

Port St. Lucie, FL 34984 Office: 772-873-6535 Fax: 772-871-7634 Mobile: 561-504-8477

From: May, Robert < Robert.May@dot.state.fl.us > Sent: Wednesday, August 14, 2024 12:04 PM

To: Miranda, Javier < Javier. Miranda@dot.state.fl.us>

Subject: FW: 423374-2 Florida Turnpike (SR 91) Widening from SR 70 to SR 60 | Drainage Flooding Issues

Javier,

Before I respond, I wanted to reach out to you for your input.

Thanks,

Bob

Robert C. May

Plans Review & Special Projects Manager - Jacobs

Traffic Engineering and Maintenance General Consultant to Florida's Turnpike

Physical Address: Mile Post 263, Florida's Turnpike - Operations Building 5317, Ocoee, FL 34761

US Mail: P.O. Box 613069, Ocoee, FL 34761

Phone: 407-264-3473 Cell: 407-466-3636

From: Chandra Raman <chandra@apexengineersfl.com>

Sent: Wednesday, August 14, 2024 11:15 AM **To:** May, Robert <Robert.May@dot.state.fl.us>

Cc: Carlos Rodriguez < Carlos.Rodriguez@metriceng.com>

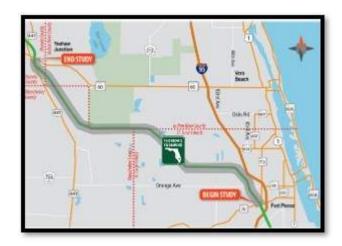
Subject: FW: 423374-2 Florida Turnpike (SR 91) Widening from SR 70 to SR 60 | Drainage Flooding Issues

EXTERNAL SENDER: Use caution with links and attachments.

Good morning Bob,

Are you aware of any flooding issues along FTE from just north of SR 70 to SR 60? We had several meetings with you in the past about this PD&E study, but we can't recall discussing the flooding issues.

Below is the project location map. Thank You!



CHANDRA RAMAN, P.E. President | Project Manager



FDOT CERTIFIED: DBE/SBE

10175 Fortune Parkway, Unit 704 Jacksonville, FL 32256 www.apexengineersfl.com

Office: (904)-367-2199 | Cell (561)-713-8977

From: Carlos Rodriguez < Carlos.Rodriguez@metriceng.com>

Sent: Tuesday, August 6, 2024 6:21 PM

To: Leo, Michael < Michael.Leo@dot.state.fl.us>; Yao, Erin < Erin.Yao@dot.state.fl.us>; May, Robert

<<u>Robert.May@dot.state.fl.us</u>>; Kirwan, Adriana <<u>Adriana.Kirwan@dot.state.fl.us</u>>

Cc: Paul Carballo <Paul.Carballo@metriceng.com>; Chandra Raman <chandra@apexengineersfl.com>

Subject: 423374-2 Florida Turnpike (SR 91) Widening from SR 70 to SR 60 | Drainage Access Maintenance Notes

Good afternoon team, thank you for attending the drainage access maintenance coordination meeting. I have attached the DRAFT meeting notes for your review. We are requesting that comments on these Draft Notes be sent to me by COB Tuesday, August 13th.

Thank you!

Carlos Rodriguez, P.E. cell: 305-968-2546



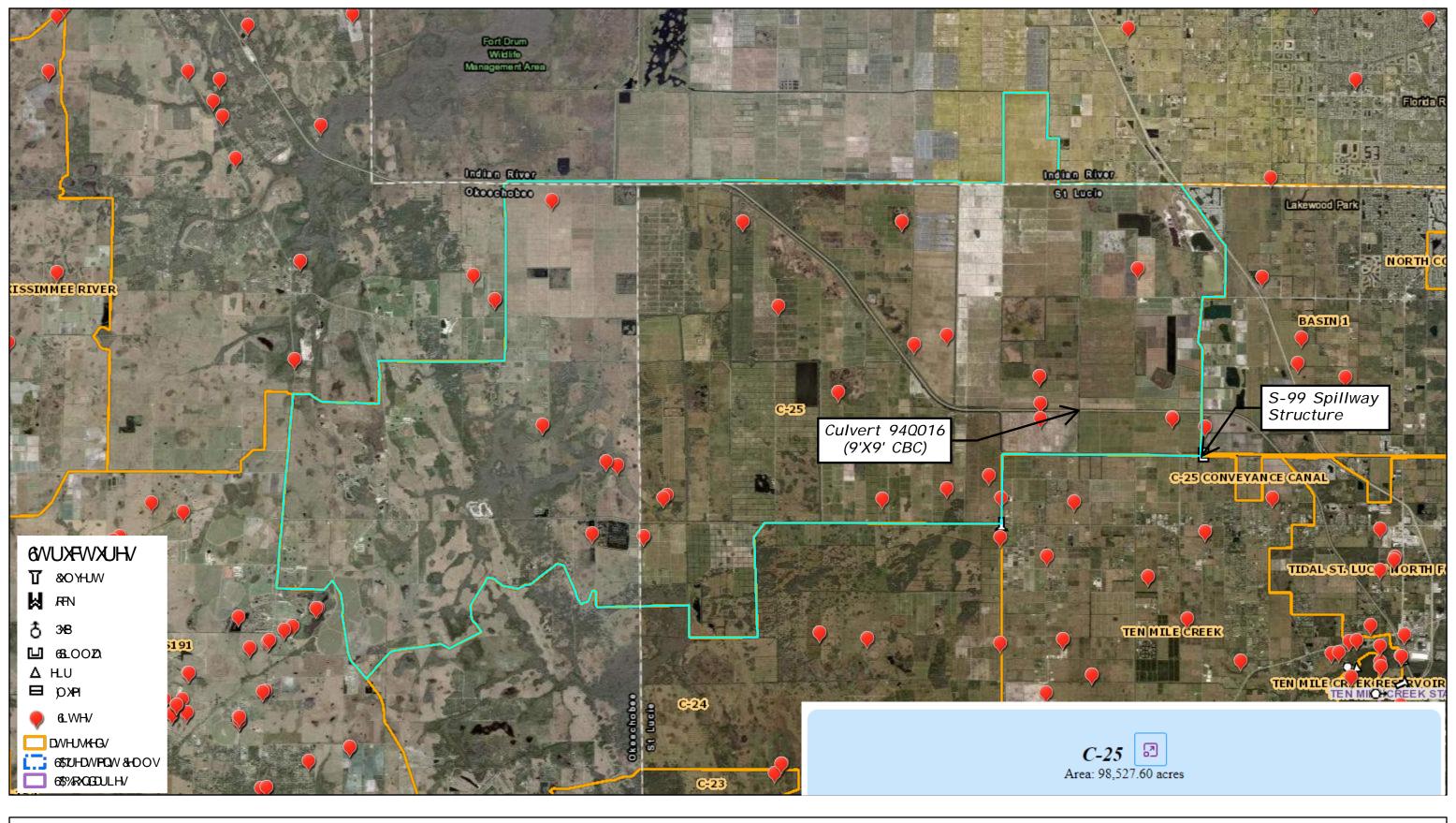
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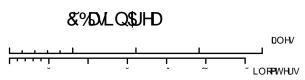
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7(L) BETA DELEGENATO EN 2000 O'NERO EQU'SE BENA D'STATEMENTO EN TONNO EN BANDON D'STATEMENTO EN TONNO EN BANDON D'STATEMENTO D'STATEMENT

From: <u>Norberto Mercado Miranda</u>

To: Kirwan, Adriana

Subject: MP 163 Culvert 94Q016 Analysis

Date: Wednesday, February 14, 2024 11:27:02 AM

Attachments: <u>image001.png</u>

RE MP 163.msg

S-99 Spillway Location within Basin C-25.pdf HY8Report Velocity Method Flows.pdf

HY8Report S-99 Flows.pdf

EXTERNAL SENDER: Use caution with links and attachments.

Adriana,

The following is a summary of home office analysis for 9' by 9' Box Culvert 94Q016 at MP 163. I've attached HY-8 analysis, exhibit showing location of culvert within C-25 watershed and Email with FTE maintenance for your reference.

Culvert 94Q016 is a 9'x9' concrete box culvert located within Turnpike MP 163. This culvert is part of the SFWMD Basin C-25 Watershed. The C-25 basin is approximately 98,527 acres. Culvert 94Q016 flows from North to South into the Belcher Canal (C-25) making its way east to Spillway Structure S-99. Upstream area of the culvert is agricultural land that uses detention canals and pumps to send water to reservoirs for irrigation. This land is owned by Sunshine Farms Treasure Coast LLC (Permit No. 56-0004-P-02). The Florida Turnpike divides the farm into two separate stormwater management (SWM) systems: one in the north and another in the south. These systems will function independently.

Elevations used in the analysis reference the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). Where necessary, elevations that reference the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD29) were converted to NAVD88. The datum conversion is as follows: NAVD 88 = NGVD 29 - 1.457 ft

Turnpike Maintenance was contacted to see if there's any history of flooding and/or roadway overtopping in Florida's Turnpike near MP 163, and they are not aware of any flooding in this area (see attached email).

Summary of information obtained from Original As-builts (1962):

- Overall Drainage Area: 2,266 AC
- Record High Water elev. @ upstream: 27.5 NGVD 29 (26.04 NAVD 88)
- Anticipated High water elev. @ upstream: 23.6 NGVD 29 (22.14 NAVD 88)
- Canal existing water elev.: 20.0 NGVD 29 (18.54 NAVD 88)

Summary of information obtained from 2018 LiDAR (NAVD 88 datum):

- SR 91 Low edge of pavement (EOP) elevation: 28.50 NAVD 88
- Approximate berm elevation between SR 91 and upstream land: 23 NAVD 88

Summary of information obtained from FPID 437170-1-52-02 - Culvert Rehabilitation As-Built (2017):

- Exist. 9'x9' CBC Length: 184.10 ft
- Upstream Invert: 10.74 NAVD 88
- Downstream Invert: 10.55 NAVD 88
- Channel downstream elevation
- Straight Headwall Inlet configuration @ upstream

Summary of information obtained from Structural Inspection Reports and Comprehensive Inventory

Data Report(CIDR):

- Water depth inside CBC: 8.7 ft (1/25/2023).
- Water depth inside CBC: 11.2 ft (07/27/2016).
- Water depth inside CBC: 10.7 Ft (3/05/2015).
- Water depth inside CBC: 6.6 ft (2/26/2009).
- Heavy vegetation in channel partially obstructing flow through the culvert.
- Sediment buildup within the Cell.
- Culvert has a history of damage in the downstream and upstream wingwalls.
- No mention of scour issues.

Hydrology Methodology:

- Typical Hydrology methodology for cross drains from FDOT Drainage Manual were not utilized due to the following reasons:
 - 1. Rational Method can't be used as the Drainage Area upstream of 9'X9' CBC exceeds 600 acres (as shown in original 1962 as built).
 - 2. Frequency analysis of observed flow gage data is not available at the location.
 - 3. Site falls under the Undefined region of the USGS Regression equation. Region 4 hydrology was still calculated due to site being in proximity of that region, but yielded flows are that unrealistic in comparison to flows measured at downstream Spillway Structure S-99 obtained from SFWMD DBHydroInsights website.
 - 4. Upstream agricultural land has the ability to control flows and stages via interconnected detention ditches and pumps that sends water to the land water reservoir.
- Hydrology scenarios evaluated use max flow measured in the past 6 months of 722 cfs at S-99 and the other scenario is the Velocity method which estimates flows assuming a low velocity of 2 ft/s using the Q=AV method for a 9'X9' CBC. The design guide recommends a velocity of 6 ft/s, but a low velocity of 2 ft/s was chosen due to recurring sedimentation issues and flat slope at the culvert (~0.1%).

Chosen TW source:

• Culvert Downstream channel connects into canal C-25 which is controlled by SFWMD S-99 Spillway structure near Turnpike. Design HW stage 20 NGVD 29 (18.54 NAVD 88) at S-99 which is used as Tailwater conditions for the culvert. This is also the elevation of the canal water at the culvert location per the 1962 as built. Water depth measured inside culvert shows that water levels are at or near the downstream soffit (19.55 NAVD 88) of the 9'X9' CBC. Provided photos also show this.

Assumption:

• Based on Culvert 94Q016 meeting on Feb 1. 3 ft of silt will be assumed for Culvert calculations.

Design Storm Frequency:

• 50 yr. frequency for Mainline Interstate per Table 4.1 of the 2024 Drainage Manual.

Summary of Headwater stages and flows:

Summary of headwater & flows @ Culvert 94Q016 (9'X9') CBC								
Hydrology Scenario	Total Flow Discharge (cfs)	Culvert Discharge No Silt (cfs)	Culvert Discharge with Silt (cfs)	No Silt HW Stage (ft)	With Silt HW Stage (ft)	HW Δ		
S-99 Max Flow	722.18	224.44	137.21	18.80	18.80	0		
Velocity Method (2 fps)	200*	62.46	37.75	18.56**	18.56**	0		

Note: * 50-year flow. **50-year Headwater stage

Results show that when you reduce the box culvert size from 9 ft by 9 ft (No silt scenario) to a 9 ft by 6 ft (with silt scenario), the hydraulic capacity of the culvert decreases. However, since the tailwater condition is submerged, the flow is primarily controlled by the tailwater level. The culvert is outlet

control (meaning that the water level downstream is higher than the critical depth of the CBC barrel), the tailwater level dictates the flow rate through the culvert. Culvert reduced capacity due to silt is offset by the high tailwater level resulting in consistent headwater elevations.

Norberto Mercado-Miranda, PE

HNTB CORPORATION

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William Davis

From: Lailee DeLay

Sent: Friday, August 9, 2024 2:16 PM

To: William Davis

Subject: FW: 423374-2 Culvert 94Q016 (MP 163)

Attachments: MP 163 Culvert 94Q016 Analysis

Follow Up Flag: Follow up Flag Status: Flagged

FYI – not sure if it is useful. Did you get this email?

Lailee DeLay, P.E.

Drainage Engineer

904.465.1244



www.metriceng.com

From: Chandra Raman <chandra@apexengineersfl.com>

Sent: Thursday, April 25, 2024 12:19 PM

To: Carlos Rodriguez < Carlos. Rodriguez@metriceng.com>

Cc: Paul Carballo <Paul.Carballo@metriceng.com>; Lailee DeLay <Lailee.DeLay@metriceng.com>

Subject: FW: 423374-2 Culvert 94Q016 (MP 163)

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Hi Carlos,

See the email below from Adriana with Turnpike. Please include the information in the LHR.

Thank You!

CHANDRA RAMAN, P.E. President | Project Manager



FDOT CERTIFIED: DBE/SBE

10175 Fortune Parkway, Unit 704 Jacksonville, FL 32256

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Office: (904)-367-2199 | Cell (561)-713-8977

From: Kirwan, Adriana <Adriana.Kirwan@dot.state.fl.us>

Sent: Thursday, April 25, 2024 12:16 PM

To: Chandra Raman < chandra@apexengineersfl.com>

Cc: Yao, Erin <<u>Erin.Yao@dot.state.fl.us</u>>
Subject: 423374-2 Culvert 94Q016 (MP 163)

Chandra,

I wanted to bring to your attention an issue with an existing culvert and it's reoccurring siltation issue. The culvert 94Q016 at MP 163 is constantly getting desilted by our maintenance contractor. HNTB home office did an analysis regarding the effects of the siltation on the culvert to see if the desilting could be pushed out to a later date. Attached is an email with the assumptions and finding from the home office analysis.

I think it would be beneficial to document this in the LHR so that when the future design project for this area comes around, we can have the design team look at it closer and address maintenance's concerns.

Thank you,

Adriana M. Kirwan, P.E.

Drainage Engineer

HNTB CORPORATION

General Consultant to Florida's Turnpike Enterprise Florida's Turnpike Milepost 263, Building 5315, Ocoee, FL 34761 **Tel** (407) 264-3080 | **Mobile** (407) 698-6544

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