

ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Westlake Pod L

Kingfisher Boulevard & Town Center Parkway N

Westlake, Palm Beach County, FL 33470

UES Project No. A25154.01328.000

Parcel ID:

77-40-43-01-04-001-0010

Prepared for:

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Ecological Services & Environmental Permitting

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INTRODUCTION

UES has engaged in an evaluation of ecological assets associated with the subject parcel for the purposes of general ecological and environmental inventory. Accordingly, this Ecological Assessment Report presents findings related to the potential presence of local, state, and federally protected wetlands, habitats, and species. The intent of the report is to determine the presence of protected wetlands, habitats, or species. This report presents the results of our field observations from December 5, 2025 and technical review findings. This report also functions as a vehicle to communicate ecological and regulatory information as needed for state, federal, and local government agencies.

In accordance with these findings, the Ecological Assessment report conveys the following as relates to the subject property:

- A site location map (**Exhibit 1A**) for orientation and general reference.
- Site Conceptual Plan Location (**Exhibit 1B**)
- Historical and Current aerial images showing the site location and surrounding environment (**Exhibits 2**).
- A reproduction of a portion of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map for the appropriate quadrangle (**Exhibit 3**).
- A map locating floodways, location, and type of FEMA flood insurance zones (**Exhibit 4**).
- Identification of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil series underlying the site, including Depth to Water Map. (**Exhibit 5**).
- Presentation of the results of a photo interpretive wetland delineation (**Exhibit 6**).
- A map indicating any environmentally sensitive lands within the proximity of the subject property (**Exhibit 7**). These may include the following:
 - ♦ Outstanding Waterways (**if applicable**)
 - ♦ Setbacks or buffers from any shoreline, water bodies, or wetlands (**if applicable**)
 - ♦ Wellhead protection zones (**if applicable**)
- Presentation of plant communities including a graphic depiction of habitat limits or population locations (**Exhibit 8**).
- Presentation of the results of an imperiled species survey including a graphic depiction of habitat limits or population locations (**Exhibit 9**), (**Attachment A**), (**Attachment B**).
- Email from Florida Department of State - Historical and Cultural Review (**Exhibit 10**)

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Environmental Assessment was conducted on the Westlake Pod L property which occupies approximately 18 acres of a 64 acre parcel in Westlake (Loxahatchee), Palm Beach County, Florida. The property is located on Palm Beach County Tax Parcel

77-40-43-01-04-001-0010. For this report, the subject property will be referenced as the “site.”

The site is located at the intersection of Kingfisher Boulevard and Town Center Parkway N, in Westlake, Palm Beach County, Florida (**Exhibit 1A and 1B**). The topography on site can be described as flat in elevation, and has been historically used for citrus groves. Based on aerial photographs, the citrus beds and furrows were filled around 2015. The site is currently planted in meadow grasses, with no trees present except on the perimeter of the property. (**Aerial Photos Exhibit 2**). The property is shown on the topographic maps (**Exhibit 3**).

Historic aerial images dating back to the 1950s, were reviewed to obtain information on the historic use of the property.

Aerial Photographs

The 1952 aerial (**Exhibit 2**) depicts the property as what appears to be undeveloped land with low-lying depressions. The adjoining properties consist of undeveloped land with similar vegetation.

The 1958 aerial (**Exhibit 2**) depicts the property as unchanged from the previous 1952 photo.

The 1969 aerial (**Exhibit 2**) depicts the property has been converted to row crops with a drainage canal traversing east to west in the center of the property.

The 1973, 1975, 1984, 1986, 1991, 1995 aerials (**Exhibit 2**) depict the property as primarily unchanged.

The 1999, 2007 and 2010 aerials (**Exhibit 2**) depicts the continued use of the property for agricultural purposes.

The 2015 aerial (**Exhibit 2**) depicts that the row crops to the south may have been removed. The entire site appears to be unchanged.

The 2019 aerial (**Exhibit 2**) depicts that all row crops have been removed and the property appears to be filled in and planted with meadow grasses. A retention basin has been installed on the western side of the site along Seminole Pratt Whitney Road. Roadways, commercial and residential construction can be seen on the surrounding parcels.

Topographic Maps

UES reviewed a series of historical topographic maps to assess previous land uses of the site and surrounding properties. The topographic maps are included in **Exhibit 3**.

1971 Map – The site is depicted as agricultural land, with row crops. The Seminole Pratt

Whitney Road to the west is shown.

1984 Map – The site appears unchanged.

2012 Map – The site appears unchanged.

2015 Map – There are no other discernable changes.

2018 Map – No discernable changes are noted.

2021 Map – Roads are shown on the map. The map detail does not show significant changes.

Summary

Based on the review of historic aerial images, topographic maps and site reconnaissance, the site historically appears to have consisted of meadowland and agricultural communities. These communities would have drained into ditches and drainage canals. However, the historical management of the property, including agriculture, have altered the site conditions and now do not resemble these natural communities. Current maps indicate a drainage ditch in the center of the property. Recent aerial photographs do not indicate the presence of wetlands or drainage ditches.

FEMA FLOOD ZONES

Projections of FEMA flood hazard zones were evaluated. The site is comprised entirely of Zone X for the 18 acre development, with the exception of the western retention basin, which is designated as Zone AE. Zone X is indicative of a minimal chance of flooding above the 500 year flood level. The area to the west that is shown as Zone AE is a dedicated basin and should not affect the overall flood risk to the site. Location and acreage of FEMA flood hazard zones are depicted in **Exhibit 4**. Please note that this information is being provided to address the County requirements and should never be used for planning purposes or in lieu of an elevation survey.

SOIL TAXONOMY

Review of the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) “Soil Survey of Palm Beach County” and the NRCS “Web Soil Survey” GIS site were used to research and identify the soils underlying the site. A map illustrating the different soil types occurring within the site boundaries is attached (**Exhibit 5**). Review of the NRCS Web Soil Survey for Palm Beach County and GIS data indicates the 18 acre site is underlain by two soil series: Riviera Fine Sand (36), Riviera Fine Sand (37). The entire site also includes Cypress Lake fine sand (10) and Chobee Fine Sand (12).

RIVIERA FINE SAND (36 SOIL CLASS)

Riviera Fine Sand consists of very deep, poorly drained and very slowly permeable soils (very high runoff potential) on broad, low flats, flatwoods and in depressions. This soil series are formed in stratified sandy and loamy marine sediments. The mean annual temperature is about 75 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. This soil slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent with very low frequency of flooding. This soil is in the A/D hydrologic group which indicates low potential for runoff when the soil is drained, and a high potential for runoff when the soil is saturated. The Riviera Series covers about 65.1% of the site (11.9 Acres).

RIVIERA FINE SAND (37 SOIL CLASS)

This Riviera Fine Sand consists of very deep, poorly drained and very slowly permeable soils (negligible runoff potential) on broad, low flats, flatwoods and in depressions. This soil series are formed in stratified sandy and loamy marine sediments. The mean annual temperature is about 75 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 55 inches. This soil slope ranges from 0 to 1 percent with frequent flooding. This soil is in the A/D hydrologic group which indicates low potential for runoff when the soil is drained, and a high potential for runoff when the soil is saturated. The Riviera Series covers about 34.9% of the site (6.4 Acres).

SUMMARY

The site soil is predominantly Riviera Fine Sand with a range of runoff potential and low to high frequency of flooding. This site has been previously disturbed for citrus trees and has been recently graded and filled. The current condition of the soil appears to be hard packed sand. There is no evidence of standing water and the site is level.

WETLANDS

FEDERAL JURISDICTION

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 as amended in 1972 is commonly referred to as The Clean Water Act (CWA) and represents the fundamental protection of "Waters of the United States" (WOTUS) including wetlands and other waters. Regulatory authority under the CWA was granted by Congress to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) which sets pollution standards and governs regulatory programs. Practical administration of the permit program for authorizing discharges of "dredged material" into WOTUS is undertaken by the US Army Corps of Engineers (COE).

The procedures for determining the limits of the federal jurisdiction over wetlands and other waters were established in Technical Report Y-87-1, the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (87 Manual). These procedures are further modified by federal judicial decisions, Regulatory Guidance Letters, and other communications that convey the current status of WOTUS. If CWA wetlands are present on the property, the delineation presented on the attached map was conducted in accordance with the current guidance for determining the extent of WOTUS.

STATE JURISDICTION - FLORIDA

In addition to WOTUS, the State of Florida regulates wetlands and other surface waters. State wetland regulations are implemented in accordance with the regulatory authority established in Section 373.421 Florida Statutes. Practical administration of programs to authorize impacts to state wetlands and surface waters has been delegated to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and regional Water Management Districts (WMDs). The state agency authority depends on the type of project and stormwater management system, if required.

The extent of the state's authority or jurisdiction is tied to the "landward extent of wetlands and surface waters." Technical criteria to determine that extent is outlined in Chapter 62-340 F.A.C. and an FDEP guide titled The Florida Wetlands Delineation Manual which details delineation procedures. Application of those procedures effectively delineates the limits of state jurisdictional features. There are differences between state and federal jurisdictions. Thus, a property can contain wetlands with CWA jurisdiction, State jurisdiction, both or neither. If state wetlands are present on the property, the delineation presented on the attached map was conducted in accordance with Chapter 62-340 F.A.C.

LOCAL JURISDICTION

Protection of environmental resources is well established in statutes and regulations at the federal and state levels. However, such also receives attention in local land use decisions. Land development rights are granted and regulated at the local (county or municipal) as governed by Land Development Codes (LDC). Each local jurisdiction has a unique LDC that governs land use and construction. Many LDCs include natural resource protections including those related to wetlands. Often, federal and state protections are augmented by the LDC which limits land uses adjacent to CWA or state wetlands. These usually present as setbacks or buffers typically on the order of 25 to 30 feet. If wetlands are present on the property and the local LDC has secondary wetland protections, those will be projected on the attached map as a "buffer" of the appropriate dimension. Acreage calculations of wetlands and uplands are included on the map. Keep in mind that wetland buffers are a subset of "uplands."

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

UES has completed a photo-interpretive wetlands and waters assessment of the site. This assessment is intended to provide a preliminary estimate of probable jurisdictional areas on the

target property. This assessment was conducted utilizing remote sensing techniques with limited ground truthing. The results are intended as a general planning tool and do not include field delineation and/or surveying. Our review of aerial photography, NRCS soil surveys, USGS topographic maps, wetland inventory maps, and other imagery resulted in the identification of lands likely subject to regulation under the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) and Clean Water Act.

1. **General Observations:** The site is located in a residential, commercial and agricultural area in the town of Westlake (Loxahatchee) in Palm Beach County. Preliminary site investigation revealed that the site is primarily undeveloped land except for use as a former citrus grove. The site is currently vacant with surrounding commercial and residential development. There is evidence of historical anthropogenic activities related to agriculture on this property primarily associated with citrus groves which is evident from a review of historic aerials, topographic maps and on- site reconnaissance. There is a retention basin located on the west central portion of the site, east of Seminole Pratt Whitney Road. The basin is outside of the 18 acre planned development and was created by dredging materials. Disposition of the spoils is undetermined. There is no evidence of wetlands on the site, and due to land management activities associated with previous agricultural use and new residential and commercial development, the site does not contain the appropriate vegetative structure or soil composition to indicate the presence of any wetland areas.

This determination is based on the site visit on December 5, 2025.

1. **Vegetation:** The uplands consist of a variety of meadow grasses.
2. **Soils:** The NRCS soil survey indicates that the property is underlain primarily by Riviera Fine Sands. The site appears to have been graded and leveled with soil similar to Riviera Fine Sand.
3. **Hydrology:** The NRCS soil survey indicates that the property is underlain primarily by Riviera Fine Sands. The site has negligible frequency of flooding and the depth to water table is typically between 0 and 15 centimeters. The Riviera Fine Sand (37) is designated as being frequently ponded.

WETLANDS CONCLUSION

Based on our remote sensing analysis with on site ground truthing, we estimate that the subject property does not contain any wetland areas or other potentially jurisdictional waters (**Exhibit 6**). The US Fish and Wildlife National Wetland Inventory Map shows a manmade ditch that bisects the property east to west. The site reconnaissance did not reveal any evidence of a ditch. The South Florida Water Management District will need to confirm that the ditch is no longer existing on the property. The mapped ditch is apparently an oversight from pre-2019 changes.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS

The proximity of the site to known (mapped) environmentally sensitive lands, including the setbacks or buffers from any shoreline, water bodies, or wetlands, any wellhead protection zones, and the Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) are described here if applicable. The subject property is remote from all Environmentally Sensitive Lands. **(Exhibit 7).**

VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES

The location, size, and characterization of all-natural communities were established through analysis of available recorded information, aerial interpretation, and adequate pedestrian transects **(Exhibit 8)**. Species dominance and composition were noted and factored into categorizing each community classification type. The different community types were then referenced according to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) Natural Communities classification system **(Exhibit 9)**. The site is comprised of a variety of meadow grasses. (see **Pictures**).

UPLAND

The site is classified as remnant upland having been used as agricultural lands for many years. The removal of the citrus trees and subsequent grading has allowed for the encroachment of meadow grasses. These communities can now be characterized as meadowlands and do not exhibit the characteristics of any natural community as described by FNAI.

WETLAND PONDS

There is no evidence of wetland ponds or other wetland areas on the site. A man-made retention basin is present on the western boundary of the site.

IMPERILED SPECIES

There are visual sitings where the property supports a small population of common wildlife species native to the area such as birds. In addition to commonly occurring species, UES has engaged in a preliminary assessment of the presence of imperiled species and their habitats. Specifically, individuals of species protected by the Endangered Species Act and Florida Statutes, or those under federal and state environmental laws. This document is intended to convey technical information relating to imperiled species in relation to the project site.

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The process of evaluation of the presence or absence of imperiled species on a property begins with the identification and classification of ecosystems and communities occupying the site. Evaluation of landscape position; proximity to regional ecological assets; site and adjacent land uses; and underlying edaphic environment is accomplished through a review of a specifically curated GIS database maintained by UES. Material included in the evaluation may include the following data: topography-USGS; soil taxonomy; Florida

Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification; Florida Managed Areas Index; Soil Conservation Service method land use classification; Cowardin Classification System; Full color, infra-red, and black and white aerial; and satellite imagery including both current and historic frequently dating to the 1950s.

The general characterization of the site is followed by a review of the query results produced by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) Biodiversity Matrix (**Attachment 9A**). This unofficial report is generated based on one-square-mile geographic units that overly target properties. The Biodiversity Matrix incorporates Florida Element Occurrence (FLEO) data as well as occurrence- based potential habitat models, natural community models, and species-predicted range models to evaluate species distribution patterns and identify known population proximity. Additionally, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) website was queried for the target property and an official report (**Attachment 9B**) for federally threatened and endangered animals was reviewed.

Fully informed by thorough analysis, a UES field ecologist with significant and demonstrable local experience visits the site to delineate and evaluate the natural communities and disturbed areas of the site. Qualitative assessments of the ecological condition, degree of succession, evidence of disturbance, etc. are made to identify the probability of the presence of potentially present resources. A dynamic determination of survey effort is made based on GIS analysis results and on-site observations of the condition of the presenting community types.

Table 1 provides a list of species that are known or considered to have potential to occur within the site according to USFWS IPaC and the FNAI Biodiversity Matrix. FNAI also provides information on the presence of potential species based on available data and classifies them into the following descriptions:

Documented – There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI database of the species or community with this Matrix Unit.

Documented-Historic – There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI data of the species or community with this Matrix Unit; however, the occurrence has not been observed/reported within the last twenty years.

Likely – The species or community is known to occur in this vicinity, and is considered likely within this Matrix Unit because:

1. Documented occurrence overlaps this and adjacent Matrix Units, but the documentation isn't precise enough to indicate which of those Units the species or community is actually located in; or
2. There is a documented occurrence in the vicinity and there is suitable habitat for that species or community within this Matrix Unit.

Potential – This Matrix Unit lies within the known predicted range of the species or community based on expert knowledge and environmental variables such as climate, soils, topography, and landcover.

TABLE 1. Species List sourced from the US Fish and Wildlife Services *Environmental Conservation Online System* Information and Planning Conservation Tool (IPaC) and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) Biodiversity Matrix that are known to occur or have the potential to occur on the site.

**Federal/State Listing Code Key: E = Endangered, T = Threatened, PT = Potentially Threatened, CH = Critical Habitat Designated, C = Candidate, SAT = Similar Appearance to Threatened, N = Not listed;*

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Listing	Presence
Plants	<i>Nemastylis floridana</i>	Celestial lily	N	E	Potential
	<i>Elytraria caroliniensis</i> <i>var. angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Carolina scalystem	N	N	Potential
	<i>Linum carteri</i> <i>var. smallii</i>	Small's flax	N	E	Potential
	<i>Prosthechea cochleate</i>	Clamshell orchid	N	E	Potential
	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Florida royal palm	N	E	Potential
	<i>Trichomanes punctatum</i> <i>ssp. floridanum</i>	Florida film fern	E	E	Potential
Reptiles	<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	T	FT	Potential
	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	C	ST	Potential
	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	N	N	Likely
Birds	<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	N	ST	Potential
	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	T	FT	Likely
	<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	N	ST	Potential

The following summarizes several key imperiled species listed in **Table 1** that have a high potential to occur or utilize the site. These species were chosen based on several factors including the site conditions at the time of this review, visible observations during site investigations, historical habitat of the site, and the proximity of the site to J.W. Corbett Wildlife Area:

Current State Protection: Federally-threatened

Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)

Current Federal Protection: Threatened

Current State Protection: Federally and State Threatened

The wood stork is a large, long legged wading bird that reaches a length of 34-45 inches with a wingspan of 60-65 inches. The primary and tail feathers are black while the rest of the species feathers are white. The head and upper neck of the adult wood storks have no feathers, but instead rough, scaly skin. The bill and legs are black with the toes being pink. Wood storks feed on small fish, crayfish, amphibians, and small reptiles. Wood storks have the fastest reflex in the animal kingdom when they are hunting for prey. The wood stork will move their open bill through the water, and when prey encounters its bill, it will snap shut, trapping the prey. The wood stork is the only species of stork that breeds in the US, often seen in large colonies of 100-500 nests. The wood stork nests in mixed hardwood swamps, sloughs, mangroves, and cypress domes in Florida.

The FWS Wood Stork Effect Determination Key, May 2010 was used to determine that the project is expected to have “no effect” on the wood stork. This was determined due to the project not being within 0.47 miles of an active colony site, with the closest colony being 18+ miles away, and that the project will not be impacting Suitable Foraging Habitat (SFA) for the species even though the proposed project falls within a USFWS Core Foraging Area. If wood storks are seen utilizing the property during construction, do not harass them, and wait for them to leave on their own accord.

There were not any wood storks observed during the December 5, 2025 site visit.

Migratory Birds

Current Federal Protection: Migratory Birds Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918, Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 2004

Current State Protection: MBTA

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) prohibits the “take” (killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by USFWS. A migratory bird species is included in this act if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. It occurs in the U.S. or U.S. territories as a result of natural biological or ecological processes and is currently, or was previously listed, as a species or part of a family protected by one of the four international treaties or their amendments.
2. Revised taxonomy results in it being newly split from a species that was previously on the list, and the new species occurs in the U.S. or U.S. territories as a result of natural biological or ecological processes.
3. New evidence exists for its natural occurrence in the U.S. or U.S. territories resulting from natural distributional changes and the species occurs in a protected family.

Migratory birds are expected to use this site, while no permits are required for construction under the MBTA, USFWS has published guidance through their Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds (NAMMB) on how to proceed, summarized below:

- Educate all personnel of relevant rules and regulations that protect wildlife.
- Ensure any nest classified as incidental take is not one of a protected species under the ESA or the BGEAP.
- Do not collect any birds or bird parts without proper authorization or permit.
- Keep a tidy and clean project area, to ensure birds are not rummaging through garbage.
- Schedule all vegetation removal and trimming, grading of vegetative areas, and prescribed fire outside of peak bird breeding season (April-August).
- When this cannot occur, follow Measure 2 under the Stressor Management of the NAMMB.

Gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) Current

Federal Protection: Not listed

Current State Protection: State Threatened

The gopher tortoise (GT) is a burrowing land tortoise that requires managed open herbaceous communities with relatively well-drained soils. GTs are protected pursuant to Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species Act of 1977, section 379.2291(5), Florida Statutes. Protection measures in this law cover the tortoise, its burrow, and its habitat. The gopher tortoise is a medium to large-sized tortoise fully adapted for life on land. They are typically found in dry upland habitats as well as disturbed areas such as roadsides, open fields, and successional wooded areas. Their presence is readily identified by the occurrence of their unique burrows. Gopher tortoise burrows are frequently occupied by an astonishing variety of commensal organisms, many of which are imperiled. The

presence/absence of this suite of species is determined by a survey and classification of burrows. Gopher tortoises are protected by state law, Chapter 68A - 27.003, Florida Administrative Code and implemented by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

During site reconnaissance, gopher tortoise burrows were **NOT** identified on the property.

Eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon couperi*)

Current Federal Protection: Threatened

Current State Protection: Threatened

The federally protected (Threatened) Eastern Indigo snake (*Drymarchon couperi*), is a glossy, thick bodied snake sometimes confused with the ubiquitous Black racer (*Coluber constrictor*). Eastern Indigo snakes can occur in a wide array of ecosystems ranging from flatwoods to wet prairie and swamps. In dryer habitats, this species is closely associated with and highly dependent on Gopher tortoises and their burrows. It requires large areas of naturally vegetated land with appropriate fire regimes to maintain a viable population. It is rarely spotted.

IMPERILED SPECIES CONCLUSION

UES has performed an assessment of the presence of imperiled species subject to protections under the Endangered Species Act and/or Florida Statutes. Our evaluation of the property revealed a site that has been altered from its historic natural communities by anthropogenic activities including silviculture, agriculture, and both commercial and residential development surrounding the site. There were no sightings of Federal or State endangered or threatened species on the property.

FLORIDA MASTER SITES FILE RECORDS SEARCH

A Master Site File inquiry with the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (DHR) for attributes located within the general vicinity of the subject property revealed there are no recorded resources of historical or cultural significance. A more thorough review may be requested if project approval from the Division of Historical Resources is required. **(Exhibit 10)**

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of our careful examination of the current site conditions, the following summarizes our findings:

☐ Yes ☒ No

Wetlands

If present, wetland areas are depicted in **Exhibit 6**.

☐ Yes ☒ No

Mapped Environmentally Sensitive Lands

The proximity of the subject property to the identified vicinity of Environmentally Sensitive Lands is depicted in **Exhibit 7**.

☐ Yes ☒ No

Imperiled Species

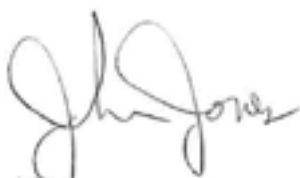
If populations or habitats for imperiled species subject to protections were identified, such are depicted in **Exhibit 8**.

☐ Yes ☒ No

Cultural Resources

SIGNATURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL

I declare that I have conducted and/or reviewed this assessment and support the data and conclusions contained therein. For more information, please contact us at jjones3@teamues.com.



John Jones Ecology
Department Manager
UES

12/10/2025

Date

EXHIBITS

The data appended to and referenced in this report were essential to the opinions expressed and the conclusions reached:

- A site location map (**Exhibit 1A**) for orientation and general reference.
- Site Conceptual Plan Location (**Exhibit 1B**)
- Current and historic aerials showing the site location and surrounding environment (**Exhibits 2**).
- A reproduction of a portion of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map for the appropriate quadrangle (**Exhibit 3**).
- A map locating floodways, location, and type of FEMA flood insurance zones (**Exhibit 4**).
- Identification of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil series underlying the site (**Exhibit 5**).
- Presentation of the results of a photo interpretive wetland delineation (**Exhibit 6**).
- A map indicating any environmentally sensitive lands within the proximity of the subject property (**Exhibit 7**). These may include the following:
 - ♦ Outstanding Waterways (**if applicable**)
 - ♦ Setbacks or buffers from any shoreline, water bodies, or wetlands (**if applicable**)
 - ♦ Wellhead protection zones (**if applicable**)
 - ♦ The Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) (**if applicable**).
- Presentation of plant communities including a graphic depiction of habitat limits or population locations (**Exhibit 8**).
- Presentation of the results of an imperiled species survey including a graphic depiction of habitat limits or population locations (**Exhibit 9**), (**Attachment A**), (**Attachment B**).
- Email from Florida Department of State - Historical and Cultural Review (**Exhibit 10**)

PICTURES

Picture 1: Meadow Grasses



Picture 2:Western Retention Basin



Picture 3: Panicoideae Grasses



Picture 4: Retention Basin Looking North



Picture 5: View of Site





EXHIBIT 1A
USGS Site Location Plan
Westlake Pod L



Kingfisher Boulevard & Town Center
Parkway North
Westlake, Palm Beach County, Florida

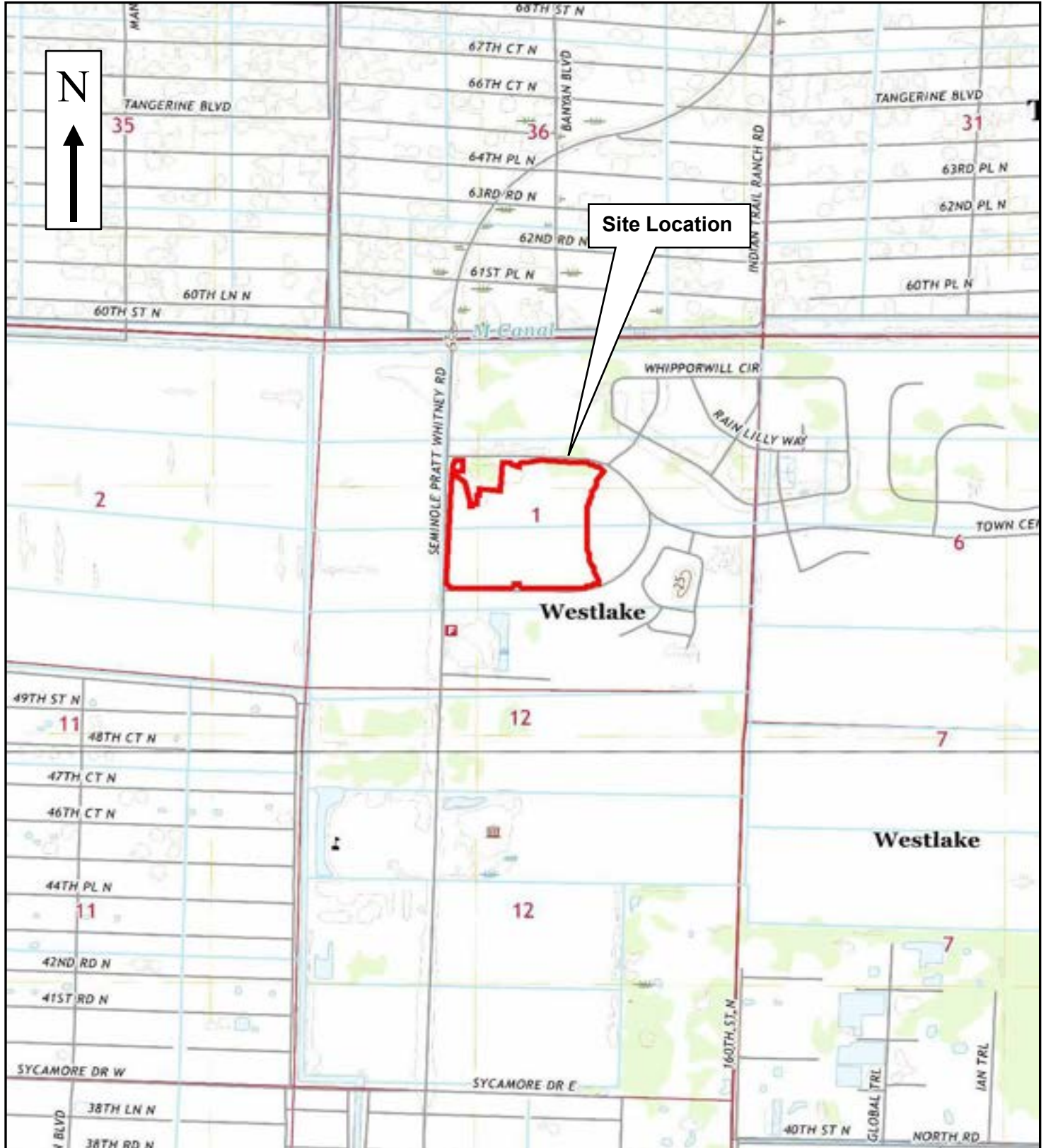




EXHIBIT 1B
Site Plan/2024 Aerial Photograph
Westlake Pod L
Kingfisher Boulevard & Town Center
Parkway North
Westlake, Palm Beach County, Florida



Exhibit 2

Westlake Pod L

Kingfisher Blvd/Town Center Parkway N

Westlake, FL 33470

Inquiry Number: 8162059.8

November 04, 2025

The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

11/04/25

Site Name:

Westlake Pod L
Kingfisher Blvd/Town Center P
Westlake, FL 33470
EDR Inquiry # 8162059.8

Client Name:

GFA International
607 NW Commodity Cove
Port St Lucie, FL 34986
Contact: Leah Bellis



Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) Aerial Photo Decade Package is a screening tool designed to assist environmental professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's professional researchers provide digitally reproduced historical aerial photographs, and when available, provide one photo per decade.

Search Results:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Source</u>
2019	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2019	USDA/NAIP
2015	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2015	USDA/NAIP
2010	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2010	USDA/NAIP
2007	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2007	USDA/NAIP
1999	1"=500'	Flight Year: 1999	USGS/DOQQ
1995	1"=500'	Flight Year: 1995	USGS/DOQQ
1991	1"=500'	Flight Date: February 12, 1991	FDOT
1986	1"=500'	Flight Date: April 23, 1986	FDOT
1984	1"=500'	Flight Date: March 03, 1984	USGS
1975	1"=500'	Flight Date: April 04, 1975	FDOT
1973	1"=500'	Flight Date: April 13, 1973	FDOT
1969	1"=500'	Flight Date: December 13, 1969	USGS
1958	1"=500'	Flight Date: May 09, 1958	USGS
1952	1"=500'	Flight Date: December 11, 1952	USGS

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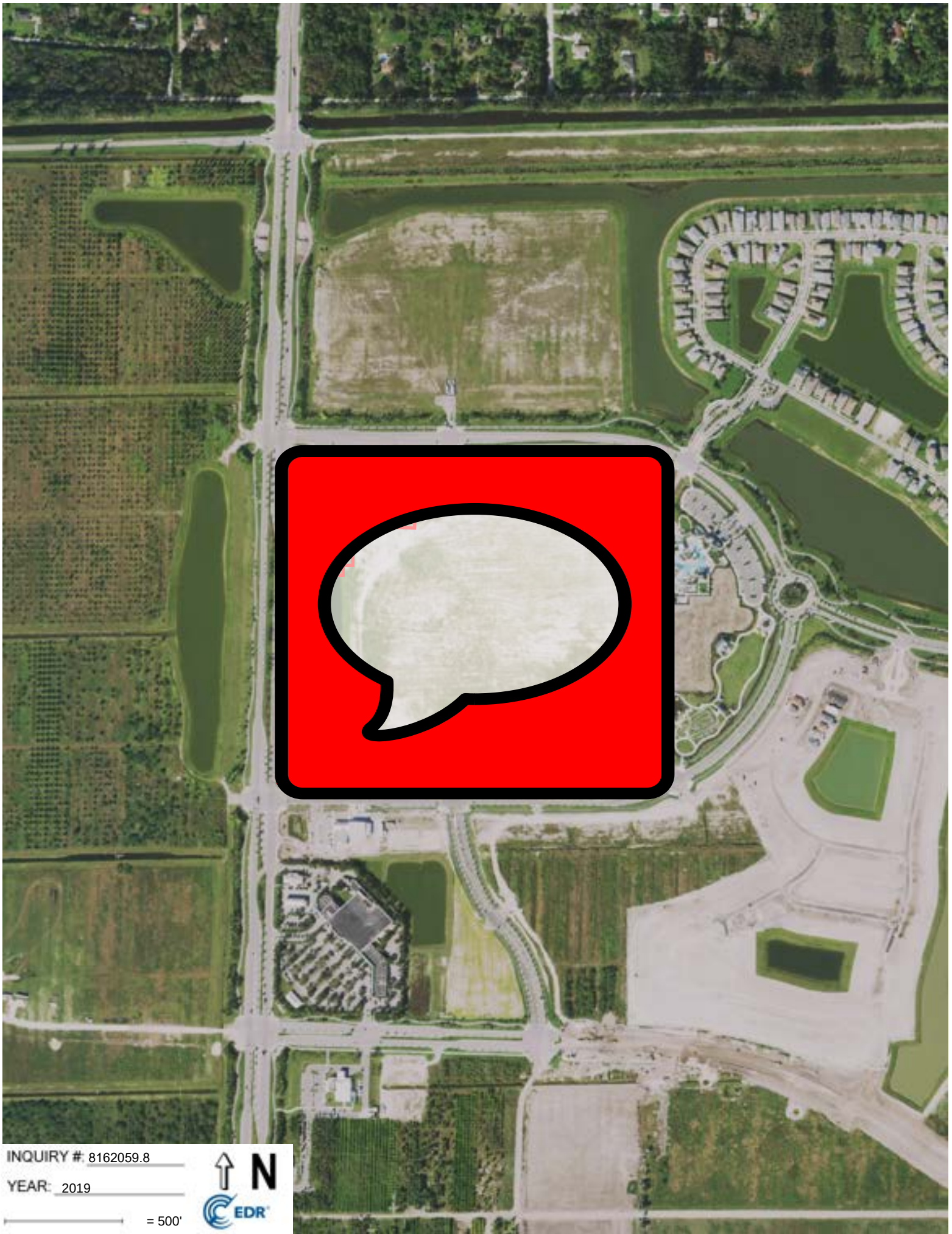
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INQUIRY # 8162059.8

YEAR: 2019

— = 500'





INQUIRY # 8162059.8

YEAR: 2015



= 500'



INQUIRY #: 8162059.8

YEAR: 2010

— = 500'





INQUIRY # 8162059.8

YEAR: 2007

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 8162059.8

YEAR: 1999

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 8162059.8

YEAR: 1995



— = 500'



INQUIRY # 8162059.8

YEAR: 1991

— = 500'





INQUIRY # 8162059.8

YEAR: 1986

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 8162059.8

YEAR: 1984

— = 500'





INQUIRY # 8162059.8

YEAR: 1975

— = 500'





INQUIRY # 8162059.8

YEAR: 2019

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 8162059.8

YEAR: 2015

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 8162059.8

YEAR: 2010

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 8162059.8

YEAR: 2007

— = 500'



EXHIBIT 3

Westlake Pod L

Kingfisher Blvd/Town Center Parkway N

Westlake, FL 33470

Inquiry Number: 8162059.4

November 04, 2025

EDR Historical Topo Map Report with QuadMatch™



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Historical Topo Map Report

11/04/25

Site Name:

Westlake Pod L
Kingfisher Blvd/Town Center P
Westlake, FL 33470
EDR Inquiry # 8162059.4

Client Name:

GFA International
607 NW Commodity Cove
Port St Lucie, FL 34986
Contact: Leah Bellis



EDR Topographic Map Library has been searched by EDR and maps covering the target property location as provided by GFA International were identified for the years listed below. EDR's Historical Topo Map Report is designed to assist professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's Historical Topo Map Report includes a search of a collection of public and private color historical topographic maps, dating back to the late 1800s.

Search Results:**Coordinates:**

P.O.# A25154.01328.000

Project: Westlake Pod L

Latitude: 26.75815 26° 45' 29" North

Longitude: -80.3042 -80° 18' 15" West

UTM Zone: Zone 17 North

UTM X Meters: 569182.02

UTM Y Meters: 2959837.72

Elevation: 19.00' above sea level

Maps Provided:

2021
2018
2015
2012
1984
1971

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Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

2021 Source Sheets



West of Delta
2021
7.5-minute, 24000



Loxahatchee
2021
7.5-minute, 24000

2018 Source Sheets



West of Delta
2018
7.5-minute, 24000

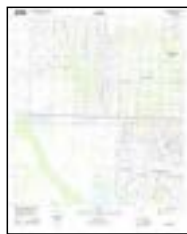


Loxahatchee
2018
7.5-minute, 24000

2015 Source Sheets



West of Delta
2015
7.5-minute, 24000

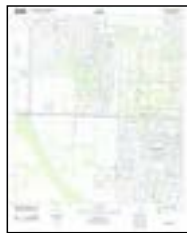


Loxahatchee
2015
7.5-minute, 24000

2012 Source Sheets



West of Delta
2012
7.5-minute, 24000



Loxahatchee
2012
7.5-minute, 24000

Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

1984 Source Sheets



West Of Delta
1984
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1980



West Palm Beach 2 SE
1984
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1980



Loxahatchee
1984
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1980

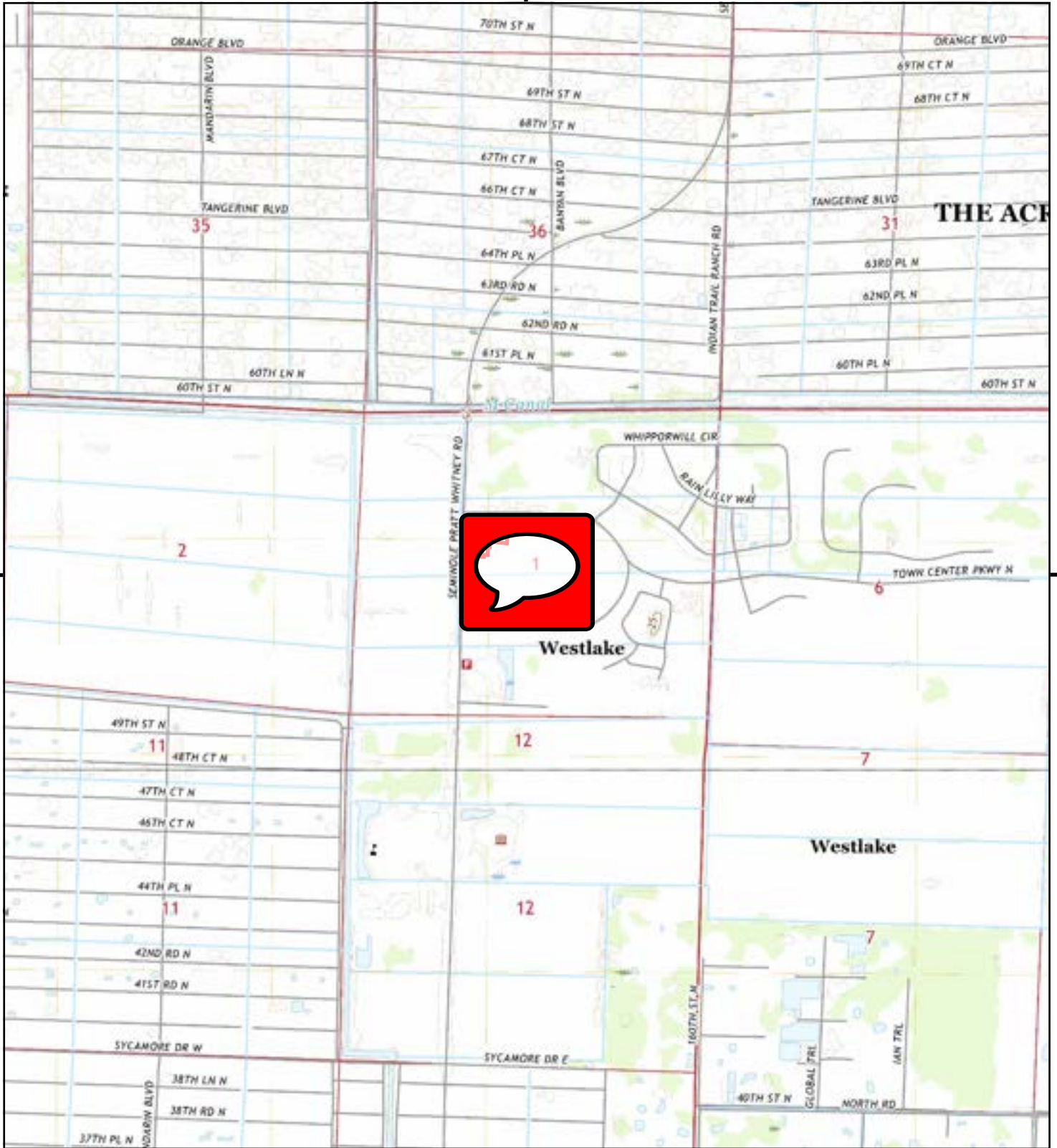
1971 Source Sheets



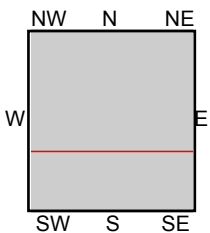
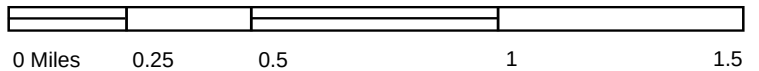
West Palm Beach 2 SE
1971
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1970



Loxahatchee
1971
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1970



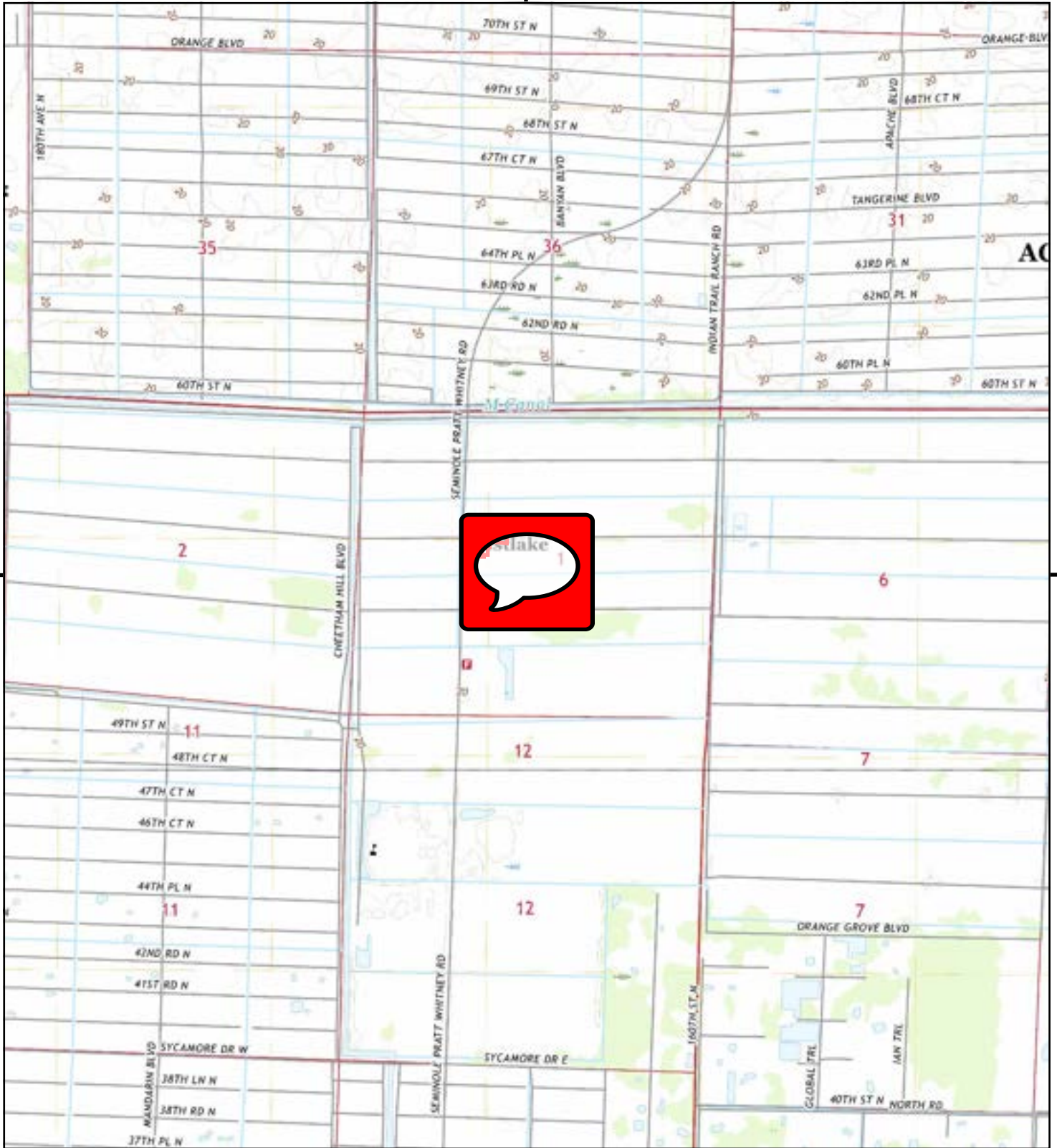
This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



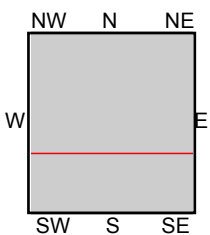
TP, West of Delta, 2021, 7.5-minute
S, Loxahatchee, 2021, 7.5-minute

SITE NAME: Westlake Pod L
ADDRESS: Kingfisher Blvd/Town Center Parkway N
Westlake, FL 33470
CLIENT: GFA International





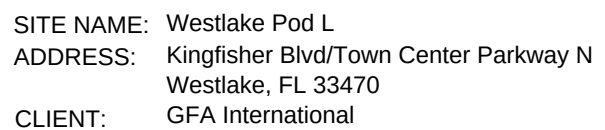
This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



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S, Loxahatchee, 2018, 7.5-minute

SITE NAME: Westlake Pod L
ADDRESS: Kingfisher Blvd/Town Center Parkway N
Westlake, FL 33470
CLIENT: GFA International

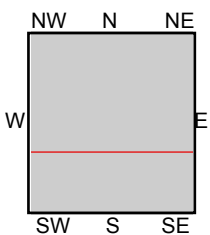








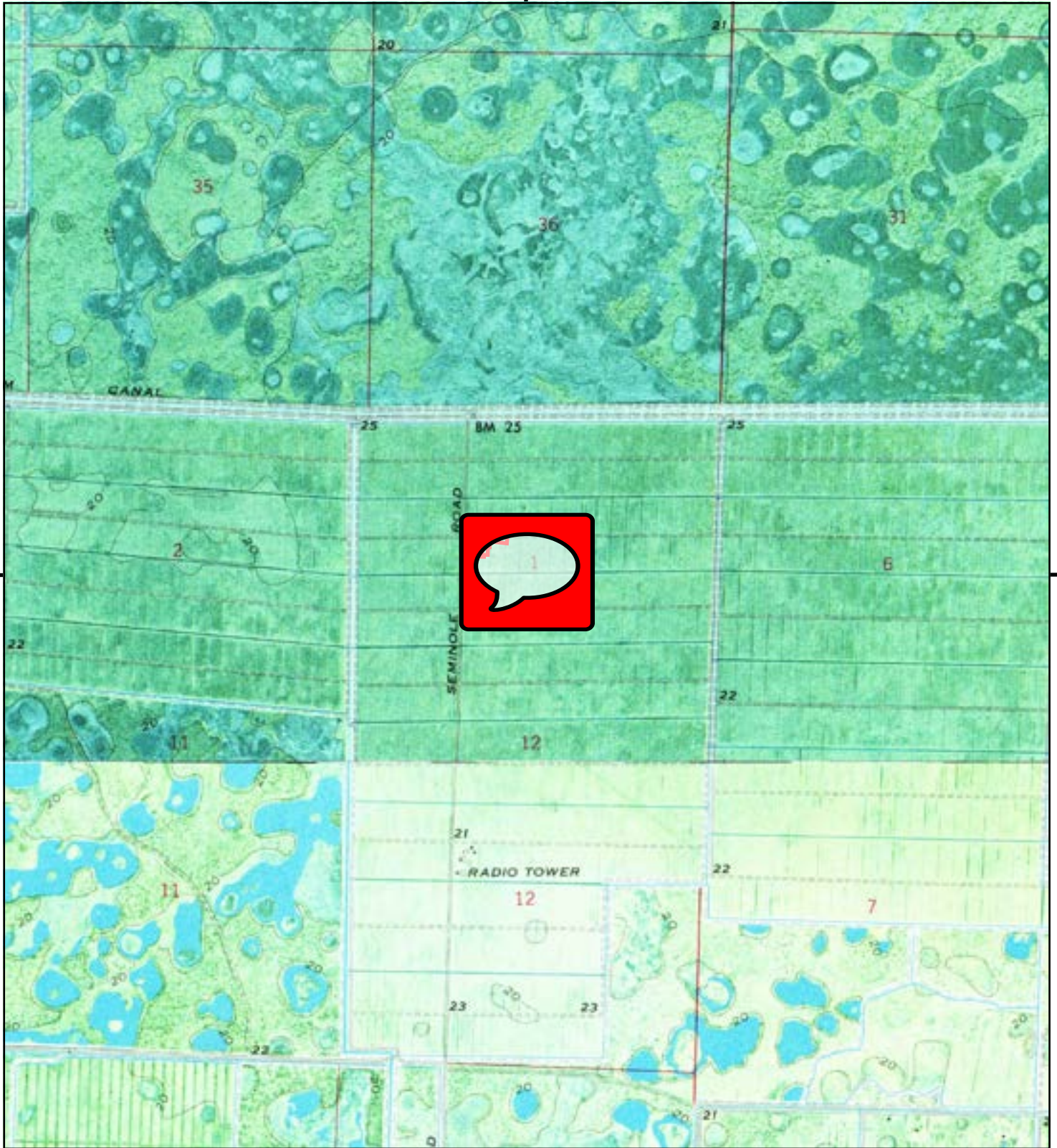
This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



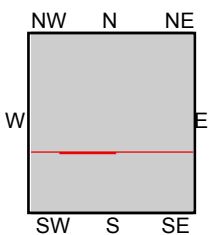
TP, West Of Delta, 1984, 7.5-minute
TP, West Palm Beach 2 SE, 1984, 7.5-minute
S, Loxahatchee, 1984, 7.5-minute

SITE NAME: Westlake Pod L
ADDRESS: Kingfisher Blvd/Town Center Parkway N
Westlake, FL 33470
CLIENT: GFA International





This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



TP, West Palm Beach 2 SE, 1971, 7.5-minute
S, Loxahatchee, 1971, 7.5-minute

SITE NAME: Westlake Pod L
ADDRESS: Kingfisher Blvd/Town Center Parkway N
Westlake, FL 33470
CLIENT: GFA International



Legend

SITE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT



Exhibit 4

SITE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT



Exhibit 4

SITE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT



Exhibit 5

Soil Map—Palm Beach County Area, Florida
(Westlake Pod L 18 Acre Townhomes)



Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

12/11/2025
Page 1 of 3

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

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

Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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: Palm Beach County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Aug 29, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 10, 2022—May 1, 2023

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

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
36	Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11.9	65.1%
37	Riviera fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	6.4	34.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		18.3	100.0%



Exhibit 5

Soil Map—Palm Beach County Area, Florida
(Westlake Pod L Kingfisher Soil Map)



Map Scale: 1:4,350 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

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

 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

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

MAP INFORMATION

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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: Palm Beach County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Aug 29, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 10, 2022—May 1, 2023

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.

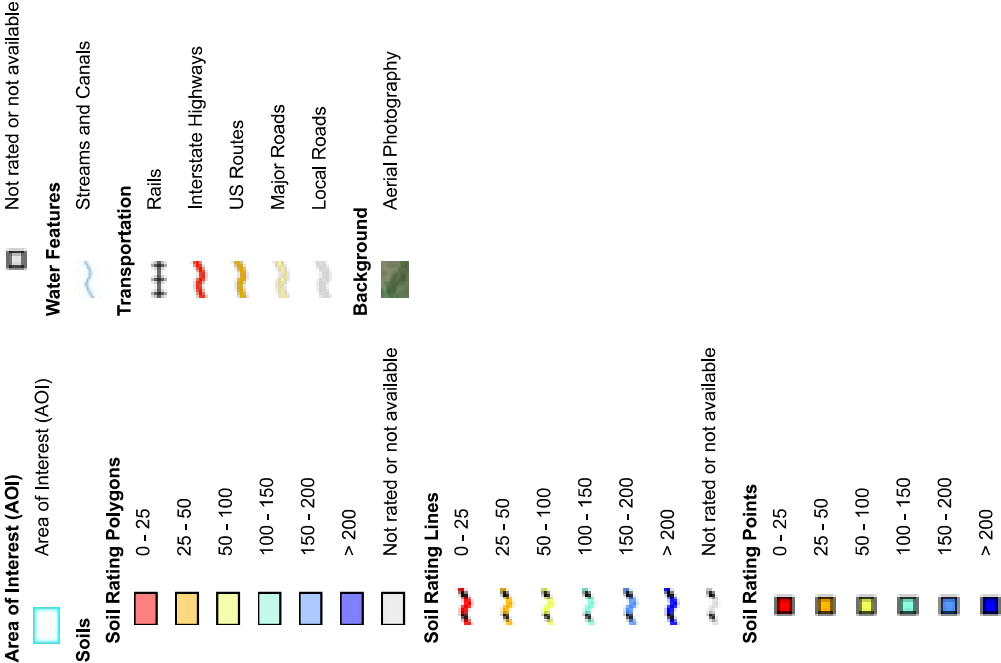
Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
10	Cypress Lake fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9.0	14.8%
12	Chobee fine sandy loam, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	2.5	4.1%
36	Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	26.9	44.1%
37	Riviera fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	22.6	37.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		61.1	100.0%

Exhibit 5 Depth to Water Table—Palm Beach County Area, Florida



MAP LEGEND



MAP INFORMATION

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.
Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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: Palm Beach County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Aug 29, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 10, 2022—May 1, 2023

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.

Depth to Water Table

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (centimeters)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
10	Cypress Lake fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	15	9.0	14.8%
12	Chobee fine sandy loam, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0	2.5	4.1%
36	Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	15	26.9	44.1%
37	Riviera fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0	22.6	37.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			61.1	100.0%

Description

"Water table" refers to a saturated zone in the soil. It occurs during specified months. Estimates of the upper limit are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

This attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Rating Options

Units of Measure: centimeters

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Beginning Month: January

Ending Month: December





Palm Beach County Westlake Pod L Cooperative Land Cover

Area of Interest (AOI) Information

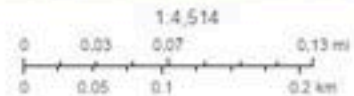
Area : 65.2 acres

Dec 9 2025 15:57:09 Eastern Standard Time



Cooperative Land Cover (poly) - Florida Cooperative Land Cover

- 1822 - High Intensity Urban
- 18332 - Orchards/Groves
- 1840 - Transportation
- 3200 - Cultural - Lacustrine



Sources: Esri, TerraFirma, Garmin, FRC, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, State of Florida, Lander

This property has been used historically as a citrus grove. During the site visit on December 5, 2025, the site is planted in meadow grasses.

Summary

Name	Count	Area(acres)	Length(km)
Florida Land Cover Classification (Site)	1	65.20	N/A

Florida Land Cover Classification (Site)

#	Class ID	Class Name	Area(acres)
1	183,321	Citrus	65.20



1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-224-8207
850-681-9364 fax
www.fnai.org

FLORIDA
Natural Areas
INVENTORY

Exhibit 9A

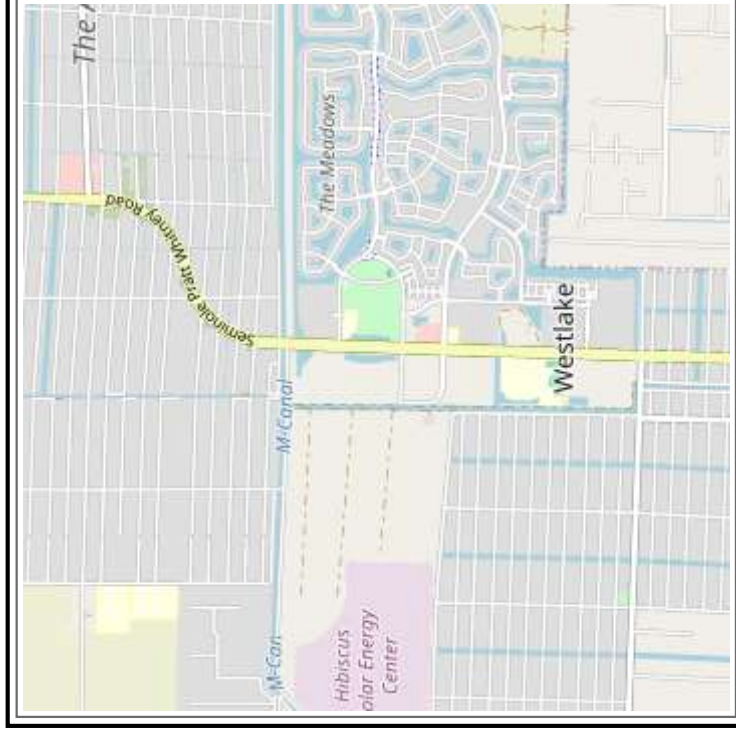
Florida Natural Areas Inventory Biodiversity Matrix Query Results UNOFFICIAL REPORT

Created 12/10/2025

(Contact the FNAI Data Services Coordinator at 850.224.8207 or kbrinegar@fnai.fsu.edu for information on an official Standard Data Report)

NOTE: The Biodiversity Matrix includes only rare species and natural communities tracked by FNAI.

Report for 1 Matrix Unit: 66899



Descriptions

DOCUMENTED - There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI database of the species or community within this Matrix Unit.

DOCUMENTED-HISTORIC - There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI database of the species or community within this Matrix Unit; however the occurrence has not been observed/reported within the last twenty years.

LIKELY - The species or community is *known* to occur in this vicinity, and is considered likely within this Matrix Unit because:

1. documented occurrence overlaps this and adjacent Matrix Units, but the documentation isn't precise enough to indicate which of those Units the species or community is actually located in; or
2. there is a documented occurrence in the vicinity and there is suitable habitat for that species or community within this Matrix Unit.

POTENTIAL - This Matrix Unit lies within the known or predicted range of the species or community based on expert knowledge and environmental variables such as climate, soils, topography, and landcover.

0 Documented-Historic Elements Found

2 Likely Elements Found

Scientific and Common Names	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i> Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i> Wood Stork	G4	S2	T	FT

Matrix Unit ID: 66899

10 Potential Elements for Matrix Unit 66899

Scientific and Common Names	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i> Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i> Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i> Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	T	FT
<i>Elytraria caroliniensis</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> narrow-leaved Carolina scalystem	G4T2	S2	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i> Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Linum carteri</i> var. <i>smallii</i> Small's flax	G2T2	S2	N	E
<i>Nemastylis floridana</i> celestial lily	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Prosthechea cochleata</i> damshell orchid	G4G5	S2	N	E
<i>Roystonea regia</i> Florida royal palm	G2G3	S2	N	E
<i>Trichomanes punctatum ssp. floridanum</i> Florida filmy fern	G4G5T1	S1	E	E

Disclaimer

The data maintained by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory represent the single most comprehensive source of information available on the locations of rare species and other significant ecological resources statewide. However, the data are not always based on comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Therefore, this information should not be regarded as a final statement on the biological resources of the site being considered, nor should it be substituted for on-site surveys. FNAI shall not be held liable for the accuracy and completeness of these data, or opinions or conclusions drawn from these data. FNAI is not inviting reliance on these data. Inventory data are designed for the purposes of conservation planning and scientific research and are not intended for use as the primary criteria for regulatory decisions.

Unofficial Report

These results are considered unofficial. FNAI offers a [Standard Data Request](#) option for those needing certifiable data.

IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

Palm Beach County, Florida



Local office

Florida Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (352) 448-9151

📠 (772) 562-4288

✉ fw4fesregs@fws.gov

777 37th St
Suite D-101
Vero Beach, FL 32960-3559

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

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

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Florida Bonneted Bat <i>Eumops floridanus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8630	Endangered
Florida Panther <i>Puma (=Felis) concolor coryi</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1763	Endangered
Puma (=mountain Lion) <i>Puma (=Felis) concolor</i> (all subsp. except coryi) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6049	SAT
Southeastern Beach Mouse <i>Peromyscus polionotus niveiventris</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3951	Threatened

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Crested Caracara (audubon's) [fl Dps] Caracara plancus audubonii No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8250	Threatened
Eastern Black Rail Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477	Threatened
Everglade Snail Kite Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7713	Endangered
Red-cockaded Woodpecker Dryobates borealis Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7614	Threatened
Wood Stork Mycteria americana No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8477	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
American Alligator Alligator mississippiensis Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/776	SAT
Eastern Indigo Snake Drymarchon couperi Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/846	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Beach Jacquemontia Jacquemontia reclinata No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1277	Endangered
Florida Prairie-clover Dalea carthagenensis floridana There is proposed critical habitat for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2300	Endangered
Four-petal Pawpaw Asimina tetramera No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3461	Endangered

Tiny Polygala Polygala smallii

Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/996>

Lichens

NAME

STATUS

Florida Perforate Cladonia Cladonia perforata

Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7516>

Critical habitats

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

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act ² and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your [project](#) area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts

For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the [National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines](#). You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to [Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity](#).

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an [incidental take permit](#) may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the [Do I Need A Permit Tool](#). For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

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

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

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (|)

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

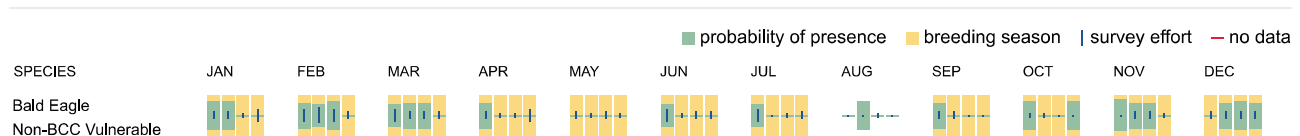
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

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

Survey Timeframe

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



Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are an eagle ([Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort line or no data line (red horizontal) means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there,

and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

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

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

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

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()

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

Survey Timeframe

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

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹ prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

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

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Migratory Bird Impacts

Your IPaC Migratory Bird list showcases [birds of concern](#), including [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#), in your project location. This is not a comprehensive list of all birds found in your project area. However, you can help proactively minimize significant impacts to all birds at your project location by implementing the measures in the [Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds](#) document, and any other project-specific avoidance and minimization measures suggested at the link [Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds](#) for the birds of concern on your list below.

Ensure Your Migratory Bird List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Kestrel <i>Falco sparverius paulus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31
Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias occidentalis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31
Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
King Rail <i>Rallus elegans</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8936	Breeds May 1 to Sep 5
Least Tern <i>Sternula antillarum antillarum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 25 to Sep 5
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds elsewhere
Painted Bunting <i>Passerina ciris</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 15
Pectoral Sandpiper <i>Calidris melanotos</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
Prairie Warbler <i>Setophaga discolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

Reddish Egret *Egretta rufescens*

Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 15

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7617>

Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres morinella*

Breeds elsewhere

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

Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla*

Breeds elsewhere

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

Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus*

Breeds elsewhere

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480>

Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*

Breeds Mar 10 to Jun 30

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

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

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus*

Breeds elsewhere

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

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5

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

Worthington's Marsh Wren *Cistothorus palustris griseus*

Breeds Apr 10 to Aug 31

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

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#), specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (I)

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

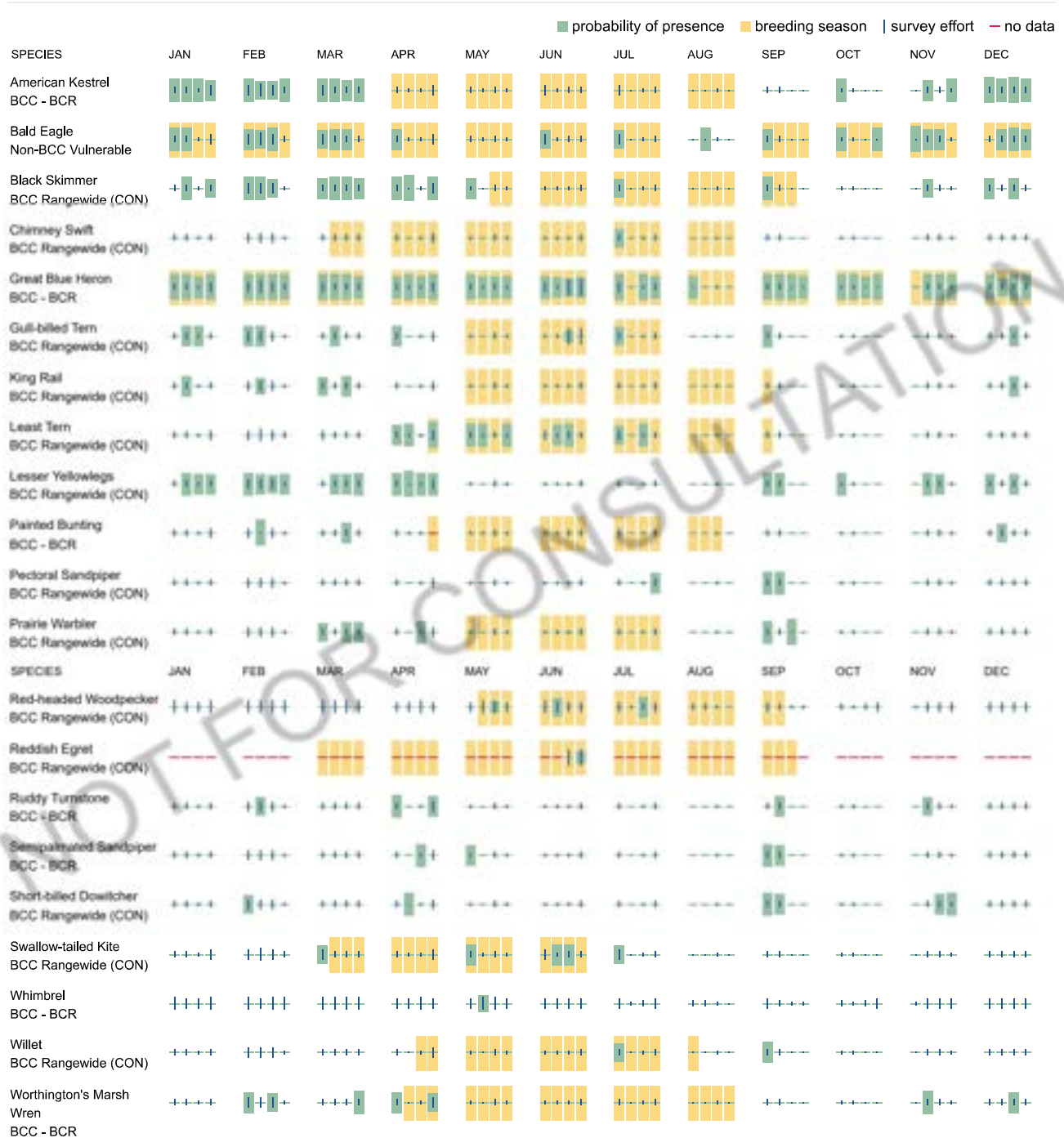
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

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

Survey Timeframe

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



Migratory Bird FAQs

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

[Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed in your project area, view the [Probability of Presence Summary](#). [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) and those species marked as "Vulnerable". See the FAQ "What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?" for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

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

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

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

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

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

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ "Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

Proper interpretation and use of your migratory bird report

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

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

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

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

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

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()

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

Survey Timeframe

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

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

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

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

Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Exhibit 10

RE: Google Earth Placemark

Miller, Marissa L.<Marissa.Miller@dos.fl.gov>

John Jones

[You don't often get email from marissa.miller@dos.fl.gov. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification>]

Good afternoon John,

I have completed your search and there are no previously recorded resources within parcel 77-40-43-01-04-001-0010. I have attached a map for your reference. Let me know if you need anything else or if you have any questions. Have a great weekend!

This record search is for informational purposes only and does NOT constitute a project review. This search identifies resources recorded at the Florida Master Site File only and does NOT provide project approval from the Division of Historical Resources. Contact the Compliance and Review Section of the Division of Historical Resources at CompliancePermits@dos.myflorida.com or 850-245-6333 for project review information.

Marissa Miller

Historic Data Analyst | Florida Master Site File| Bureau of Historic Preservation | Division of Historical Resources| Florida Department of State | 500 South Bronough Street | Tallahassee, Florida 32399 | 850.245.6424| 1.800.847.7278 |Fax: 850.245.6439 | flheritage.com