

June 3, 2022

[REDACTED]

Proj: NW 35th Street Site, Gainesville - EA
Parcel ID #15392-000-00
Section 31, Township 14 South, Range 22 East
(BTC File #1215-404)
Re: Environmental Assessment Report

[REDACTED]

On May 2nd, 2022, Bio-Tech Consulting, Inc. (BTC) conducted an environmental assessment of the approximately 37.38-acre NW 35th Street site. This site is located east of US Highway 441, west of NE 8th Rd, north of NE 35th St, and south of NE 49th St, within Section 32, Township 14 South, Range 22 East, in Marion County, Florida (Figures 1 and 2). This environmental assessment included the following elements:

- Review and analysis of general site topography;
- Review of soil types which occur within the site boundaries;
- Revaluation of land use types/vegetative communities present;
- Field review for occurrence of protected flora and fauna; and,
- Permitting summary including review of past regulatory history.

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TOPOGRAPHY

Based upon a review of the USGS Topographic Map presented in Figure 3, elevations on the site fluctuate between 35 feet and 55 feet above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD). In the center of the property is a large hill that extends between 55 feet and 60 feet and an excavated pond yields a much lower elevation on the western portion of the property along the border.

SOILS

According to the Soil Survey of Marion County, Florida, prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), four (4) soil types occur within the site boundaries (Figure 4). These soil types include the following:

- **Kendrick loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes [MU 44]**
- **Arredondo sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes [MU 9]**
- **Lochloosa fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes [MU 46]**
- **Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes [MU 17]**

The following presents a brief description of each of the soil types mapped for the site:

Kendrick loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (44) is a nearly level, well drained soil that occurs as small areas in the uplands. The water table is at a depth of more than 72 inches. The surface layer is dark grayish brown loamy sand about 7 inches thick. Permeability of this soil type is rapid in the upper 26 inches and moderate between 26 to 83 inches.

Arredondo sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (9) is a nearly level to gently sloping, well drained soil that occurs in both small and large areas in the upland. The surface layer of this soil type generally consists of dark grayish brown sand about 7 inches thick. The water table for this soil type is at a depth of more than 72 inches. Permeability of this soil type is rapid in the upper 65 inches, medium from 65 to 70 inches, and medium to high below.

Lochloosa fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (46) is a nearly level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil found on the uplands. Typically, the surface layer of this soil type is very dark gray fine sand about 7 inches thick. The water table for this soil type is at a depth of 30 to 60 inches for a period of 1 to 4 months during most years. It rises to a depth of about 15 inches for 1 to 3 weeks during rainy seasons. It recedes to a depth of more than 60 inches in the dry season. Permeability of this soil type is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers and is moderate to moderately rapid in the subsoil.

Blycton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (17) is a gently sloping, poorly drained soil occurring as both small and large areas in the upland. It occurs as small and large areas on sandy ridges in the uplands. The surface layer of this soil type generally consists of very dark gray sand about 5 inches thick. The water table for this soil type is within a depth of 10 inches for 1 to 4 months during most years. During dry periods it recedes to a depth of more than 40 inches. Permeability of this soil type is rapid in the upper 26 inches, moderately rapid from 26 to 30 inches, moderate from 30 to 77 inches, and moderately rapid from 77 to 81 inches.

The Florida Association of Environmental Soil Scientists considers the main components of the Blycton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes (17) soil type associated with the site to be hydric. This information can be found in the Hydric Soils of Florida Handbook, Fourth Edition, March 2007.

LAND USE TYPES/VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES

The NW 35th Street, Gainesville site currently supports three (3) land use types/vegetative communities within its boundaries. These land use types/vegetative communities were identified utilizing the Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System, Level III (FLUCFCS, FDOT, January 1999), (Figure 5). The on-site upland land use types/vegetative communities are classified as Mixed Hardwoods. The on-site wetland land use types/vegetative communities are classified as Reservoirs less than 10 acres and Vegetated non-forested wetlands. The following provides a brief description of each of these on-site land use types/vegetative communities:

Uplands:

438 Mixed Hardwoods (35.82 ac.±)

The majority of the site comprises of a dense canopy habitat best described as Mixed Hardwood (438), per the FLUCFCS classification. Vegetation composition varies widely across the site and there are patches which include a sparse canopy composition, but is generally comprised of a variety of hardwood flora. The vegetative community is comprised of live oak (*Quercus virginica*), red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), with scattered wax myrtle (*Morella cerifera*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), saw greenbrier (*Smilax bona-nox*), and muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*).

Wetlands/Surface Waters:

534 Reservoirs less than 10 acres (1.56 ac.±)

Along the western boundary of NW 35th Street, surrounded by Mixed Hardwood uplands, is an excavated pond adjacent to US-441. This excavated pond is most consistent with the Reservoirs (530) classification, per the FLUCFCS. Vegetative species diversity within the excavated pond is sparse, but includes coastal plain willow (*Salix caroliniana*) and common water-hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*).

640 Vegetated Non-Forested Wetlands (0.01 ac.±)

On the southern edge of the reservoir trailing only several meters inland is a land use type/vegetative community that is best classified as Vegetated Non-Forested Wetland (640). These land use types/vegetative communities occur in usually confined to relatively level, low-lying areas. Vegetative species identified within this community type include sabal palmetto (*Sabal palmetto*), glossy privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), Virginia chain fern (*Woodwardia virginica*), common water-hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), and coastal plain willow (*Salix caroliniana*).

WILDLIFE AND PROTECTED SPECIES

Using methodologies outlined in the Florida's Fragile Wildlife (Wood, 2001); Measuring and Monitoring Biological Diversity Standard Methods for Mammals (Wilson, et al., 1996); and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's (FWC's) Gopher Tortoise Permitting Guidelines (April 2008 - revised May 2017), an assessment for "listed" floral and faunal species was conducted at the site on September 27th, 2021. This assessment included both direct observations and indirect evidence, such as tracks, burrows, tree markings and vocalizations that indicated the presence of species observed. The assessment focused on species that are "listed" by the FFWCC's Official Lists - Florida's Endangered Species, Threatened Species and Species of Special Concern (May, 2017) that have the potential to occur in St Johns County (Table 1). None of the "listed" wildlife species have been observed on the site during the course of the environmental assessment. There is potential that the site may serve as viable gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) habitat, but no gopher tortoises were sighted on the property. An initial eagle watch survey was conducted on site, but no eagles were sighted within one mile from the property.

Gopher Tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*)
FFWCC Listed as “Species of Special Concern”

Currently the gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) is classified as a “Species of Special Concern” by FFWCC. The basis of the "Species of Special Concern" classification by the FFWCC for the gopher tortoise is due to habitat loss and destruction of burrows. Gopher tortoises are commonly found in areas with well-drained soils associated with xeric pine-oak hammock, scrub, pine flatwoods, pastures and abandoned orange groves. Although not observed during our initial assessment, there is potential for gopher tortoise occupation along the borders of the property. Several other protected species known to occur in Marion County have a possibility of occurring in this area, as they are gopher tortoise commensal species. These species include the eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*), Florida mouse (*Podomys floridanus*) and the gopher frog (*Rana capito*). However, none of these species were observed during our initial survey. Due to the occurrence of potential gopher tortoise habitat on the subject property, a complete survey of the property is recommended, and is likely to be required by FWC prior to development.

USFWS CONSULTATION AREAS

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has established “consultation areas” for certain listed species. Generally, these consultation areas only become an issue if USFWS consultation is required, which is usually associated with permitting through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The reader should be aware that species presence and need for additional review are often determined to be unnecessary early in the permit review process due to lack of appropriate habitat or other conditions. However, the USFWS makes the final determination.

Consultation areas are typically regional in size, often spanning multiple counties where the species in question is known to exist. Consultation areas by themselves do not indicate the presence of a listed species, they only indicate an area where there is a potential for a listed species to occur and that additional review might be necessary to confirm or rule-out the presence of the species. The additional review typically includes the application of species-specific criteria to rule-out or confirm the presence of the species in question. Such criteria might consist of a simple review for critical habitat types. In other cases, the review might include the need for species-specific surveys using established methodologies that have been approved by the USFWS.

The subject site is located within two (2) of the USFWS Consultation Areas (Figure 8).

Florida Scrub-Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*)

Federally Listed as “Threatened” by USFWS

Currently the Florida Scrub-Jay is listed as threatened by the USFWS. Florida Scrub-Jays are largely restricted to scattered, often small and isolated patches of sand pine scrub, xeric oak, scrubby flatwoods, and scrubby coastal stands in peninsular Florida (Woolfenden 1978a, Fitzpatrick et al. 1991). They avoid wetlands and forests, including canopied sand pine stands. Optimal Scrub-Jay habitat is dominated by shrubby scrub, live oaks, myrtle oaks, or scrub oaks from 1 to 3 m (3 to 10 ft.) tall, covering 50% to 90 % of the area; bare ground or sparse vegetation less than 15 cm (6 in) tall covering 10% to 50% of the area; and scattered trees with no more than 20% canopy cover (Fitzpatrick et al. 1991).

No Florida Scrub-Jays were observed within the subject site during the environmental assessment conducted by BTC. While the vegetative communities on-site do support species typical of Florida Scrub-Jay habitat, historic fire suppression has largely allowed those areas to develop into dense shrub and closed-canopy communities not typically utilized by Florida Scrub-Jays. It is the opinion of BTC that no further action regarding this species is necessary; however, a formal Scrub-Jay survey may be required by USFWS to determine if Florida Scrub-Jays exist on the subject site. Surveys must be conducted March 1 through October 31 for a minimum of 5 days. A formal survey would also include a report detailing development implications and mitigation that will be required, in the event a presence was confirmed.

Sand Skink (*Neoseps reynoldsi*)

Federally Listed as “Threatened” by USFWS

The subject site falls within the Sand Skink Consultation Area for the USFWS. The sand skink (*Neoseps reynoldsi*) is listed as “Threatened” by the USFWS and FFWCC. The sand skink exists in areas vegetated with sand pine (*Pinus clausa*) - rosemary (*Ceratiola ericoides*) scrub or a long leaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) - turkey oak (*Quercus laevis*) association. Habitat destruction is the primary threat to this species’ survival. Citrus groves, residential, commercial and recreational facilities have depleted the xeric upland habitat of the sand skink. All properties within the limits of the USFWS consultation area that are located at elevations greater than 80’ and contain suitable (moderate-to-well drained soils) soils are believed by USFWS to be areas of potential sand skink habitat.

No sand skinks were observed during the wildlife survey conducted by BTC. The subject site does not contain well drained soil types at elevations suitable for this species and the site is highly disturbed. No further action should be required regarding the sand skink.

PERMITTING

The extent of all wetlands and surface waters on the site were reviewed by BTC in accordance with local, state and federal. Wetland lines were delineated and flagged as required for permit authorization (Figure 7).

St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD)

A review of existing permit activity on the subject site was carried out using the SJRWMD e-permitting and regulatory permit search website. This review revealed no prior SJRWMD permits.

The extent of all wetlands and surface waters on the site were reviewed by BTC in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Wetland lines were flagged by BTC and the flag locations will need to be located by a professional land surveyor prior to permit application. All flags and lines will need to be reviewed by the various regulatory agencies during the permitting process. An ERP will be required through the SJRWMD for all wetland and/or other surface water impacts (both direct and secondary) in association with a proposed development, and any conservation easements associated with the site will require release prior to permitting. Impacts to the project's wetland/surface water communities would be permittable by SJRWMD as long as the issues of elimination and reduction of wetland impacts have been addressed and as long as the mitigation offered is sufficient to offset the functional losses incurred via the proposed impacts.

Clean Water Act Section 404 Permitting

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that federal authorization be obtained for all activities that propose the placement of dredged or fill material in "Waters of the United States" (WOTUS). The regulatory program established by CWA Section 404 is jointly implemented by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and applies to regulated activities associated with development, water resource projects (dams, levees, etc.), infrastructure, and mining. Guidelines that outline the conditions under which the implementing agency may, or may not, issue a permit are described in CWA Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines. Included in those guidelines is the mandate that discharges of dredged or fill material into WOTUS are not permissible if (a) a practicable alternative exists that is less damaging to the aquatic environment, or (2) the nation's waters would be significantly degraded. Under that mandate, in most cases, the applicant's burden to justify impacts to jurisdictional wetlands includes an alternative sites analysis, in which the applicant is required to justify that the subject site is the most viable in the vicinity for the project, and will result in lesser environmental impacts compared to alternative site locations. The applicant is then required to

demonstrate on-site avoidance and minimization of impacts, to the maximum practicable extent, while allowing for the project purpose.

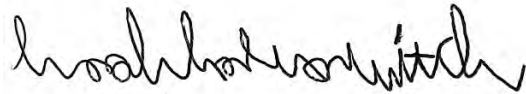
CWA Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines also define conditions under which a State may assume the permitting authority under CWA Section 404. In December of 2020, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) assumed federal permitting authority for most wetland and surface water resources regulated exclusively under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The State 404 Program is a separate program and process from the existing State ERP Program described in the SJRWMD section above, and applies only to those waters not regulated under other federal legislation. Wetlands and surface water resources associated with tidal waters or traditional navigable waters are regulated under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. For those waters (“retained waters”), including wetlands and/or other surface waters that fall within the 300-foot guideline established from the ordinary high-water mark or mean high tide line of the Section 10 waters, the USACE will retain federal permitting authority. It should be noted that regulated activities proposed in waters assumed by the State 404 Program are still required to meet all standards mandated under the CWA Section 404(b)(1) guidelines.

With respect to the subject property, it is not anticipated that the on-site wetlands and/or other surface waters are likely to be considered WOTUS and, as such, would not fall under the regulation of CWA Section 404. A formal review by the appropriate agency will be required to determine final jurisdiction. It should be noted that any Section 404 permitting will require coordination with the USFWS on any issues related to regulated wildlife or their habitat. Potential wildlife issues are detailed in the Wildlife and Protected Species section above.

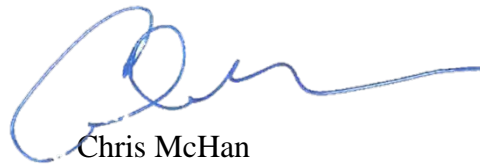
The environmental limitations described in this document are based on observations and technical information available on the date of the on-site evaluation. This report is for general planning purposes only. The limits of any (as-yet not formalized) on-site wetlands/surface waters can only be determined and verified through field delineation and/or on-site review by the pertinent regulatory agencies. The wildlife surveys conducted within the subject property boundaries do not preclude the potential for any listed species, as noted on Table 1 (attached), currently or in the future.

Should you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our office at (407) 894-5969. Thank you.

Regards,



Noah Koflowitch
Field Biologist



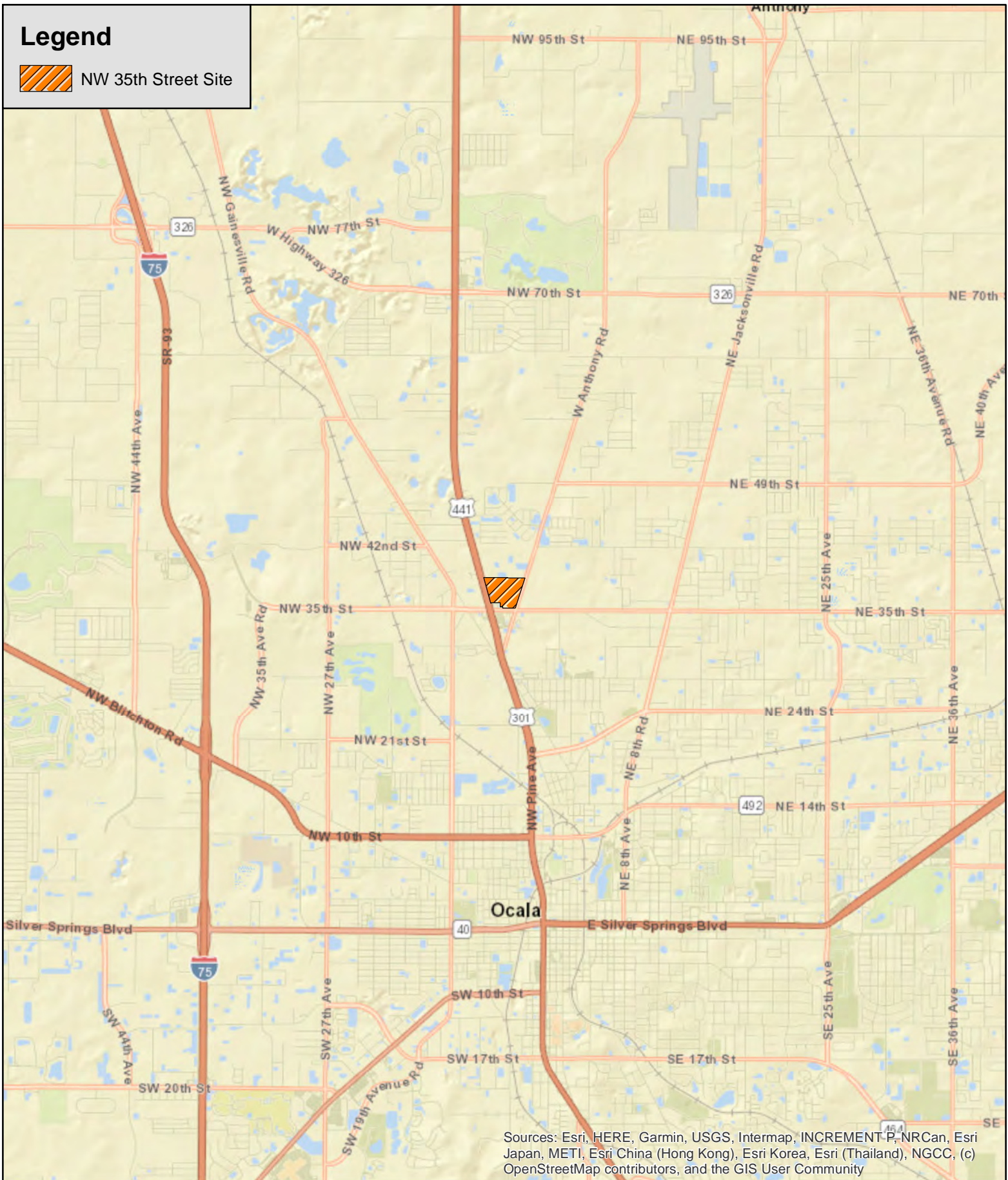
Chris McHan
Project Manager

Attachments:

- Figure 1 – Location Map
- Figure 2 – Aerial Map
- Figure 3 – USGS Topographic Map
- Figure 4 – USDA NRCS Soils Map
- Figure 5 – FLUCFCS Map
- Figure 6 – Wetland Map
- Figure 7 – NWI
- Figure 8 – FEMA
- Figure 9 – Basins
- Figure 10 – Consultation Area Map
- Figure 11 – Wildlife Proximity Map

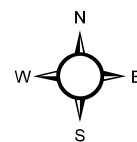
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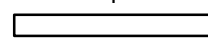
 NW 35th Street Site



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NW 35th Street Site Marion County, Florida Figure 1 Location Map

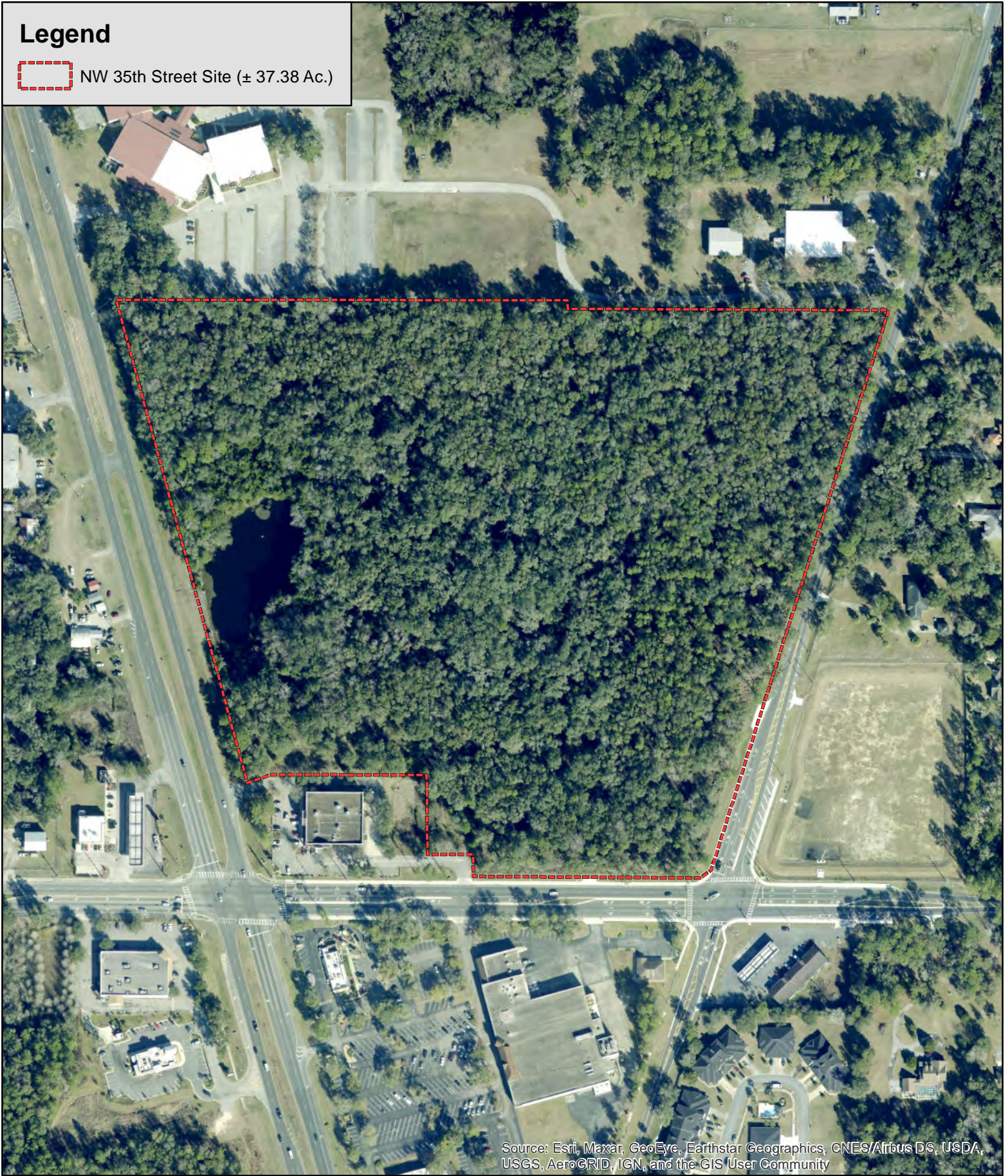


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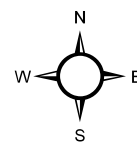
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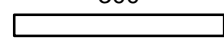
 NW 35th Street Site (± 37.38 Ac.)



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


NW 35th Street Site
Marion County, Florida
Figure 2
2021 Aerial Map

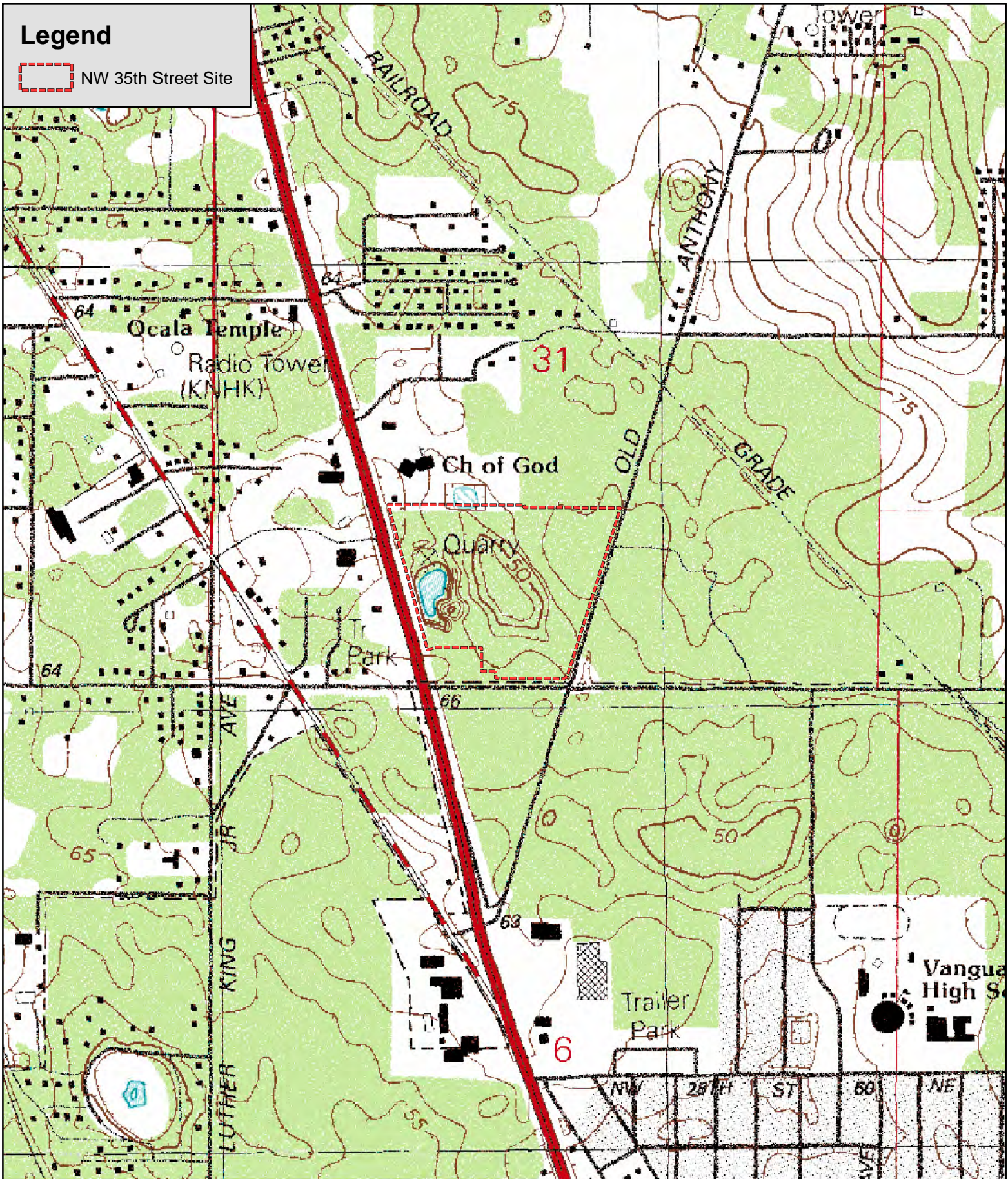


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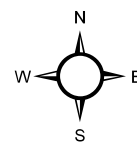
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Date: 3/22/2022

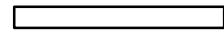
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 NW 35th Street Site



NW 35th Street Site
Marion County, Florida
Figure 3
USGS Topographic Map







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Date: 3/22/2022

Legend

 NW 35th Street Site

Marion County Soils

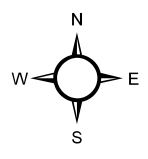
-  9: Arredondo sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
-  17: Blichton sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes
-  44: Kendrick loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
-  46: Lochloosa fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

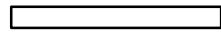


Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

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NW 35th Street Site
Marion County, Florida
Figure 4
SSURGO Soils Map




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Legend

 NW 35th Street Site

FLUCCS_sym, FLUCCS_nam

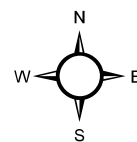
 438, Mixed Hardwoods

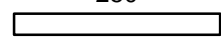
 640, Vegetated Non-Forested Wetlands



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




NW 35th Street Site Marion County, Florida Figure 5 FLUCFCS Map



 250 Feet

Project #:
Produced By: NRK
Date: 6/2/2022

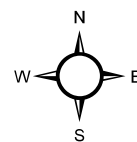
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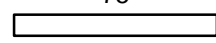
-  NW 35th Street Site
-  Wetlands
-  Excavated Pond Boundary



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




NW 35th Street Site
Marion County, Florida
Figure 6
Wetland Map

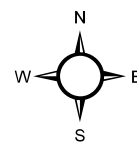


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Produced By: NRK
Date: 6/2/2022

Legend

-  NW 35th Street Site
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland
-  Freshwater Pond





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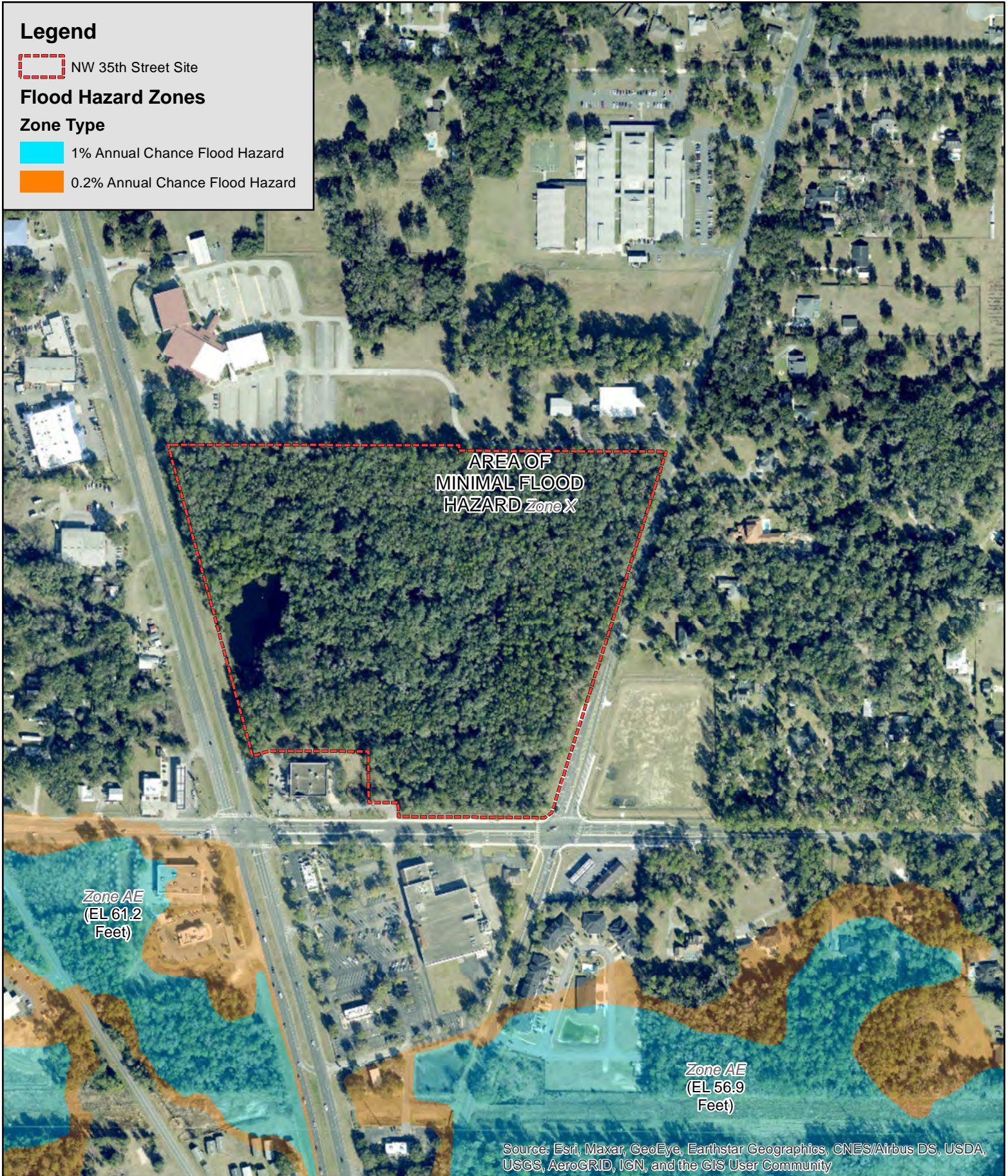
 NW 35th Street Site

Flood Hazard Zones

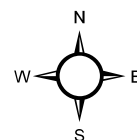
Zone Type

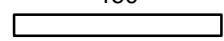
 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard



NW 35th Street Site
Marion County, Florida
Figure 8
FEMA Flood Hazard Zones

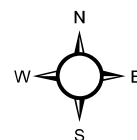
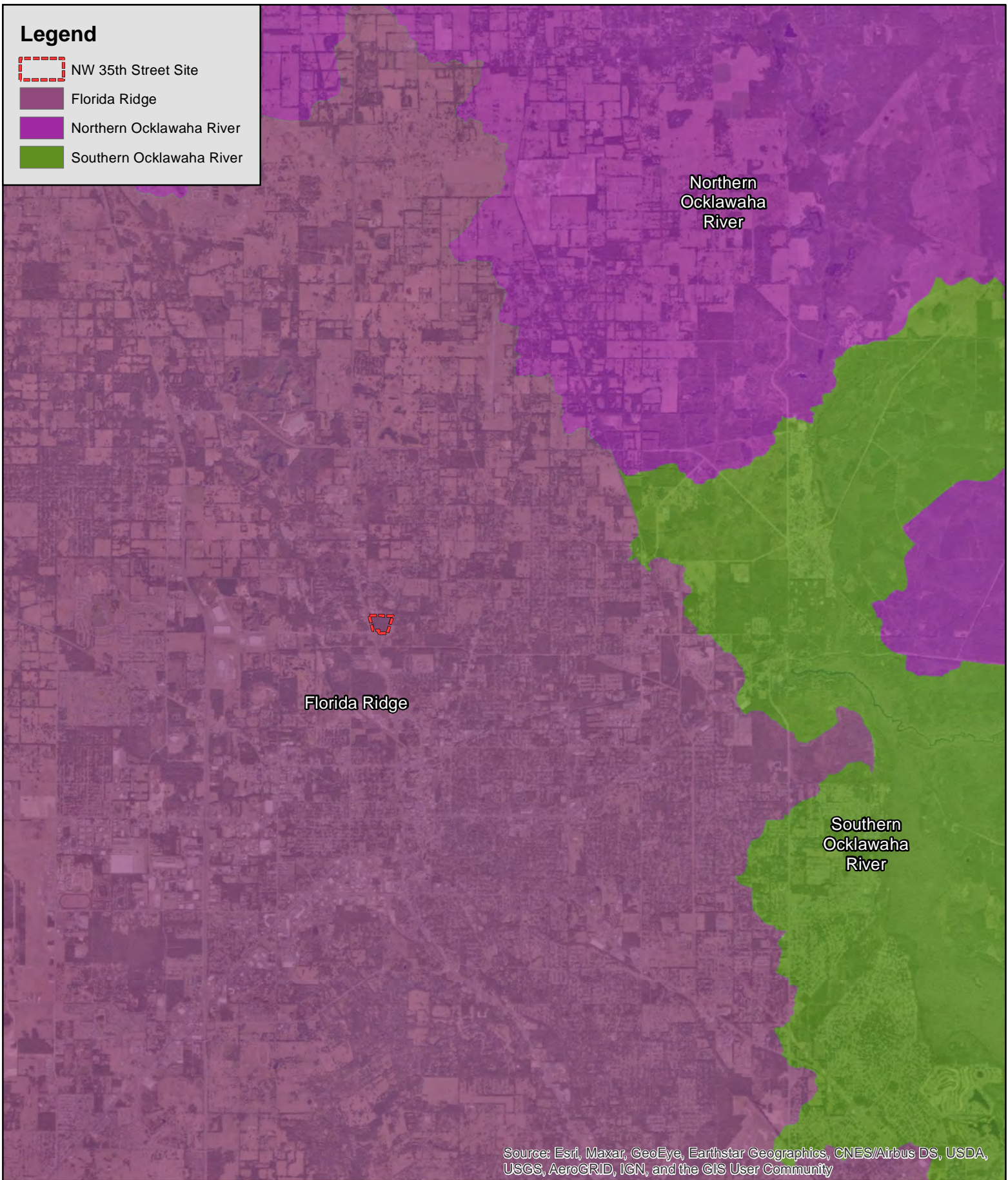


460
 Feet


Project #:
Produced By: NRK
Date: 6/2/2022

Legend

-  NW 35th Street Site
-  Florida Ridge
-  Northern Ocklawaha River
-  Southern Ocklawaha River



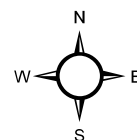
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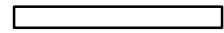
 NW 35th Street Site



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

NW 35th Street Site
Marion County, Florida
Figure 10
USFWS Consultation Areas

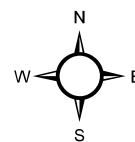
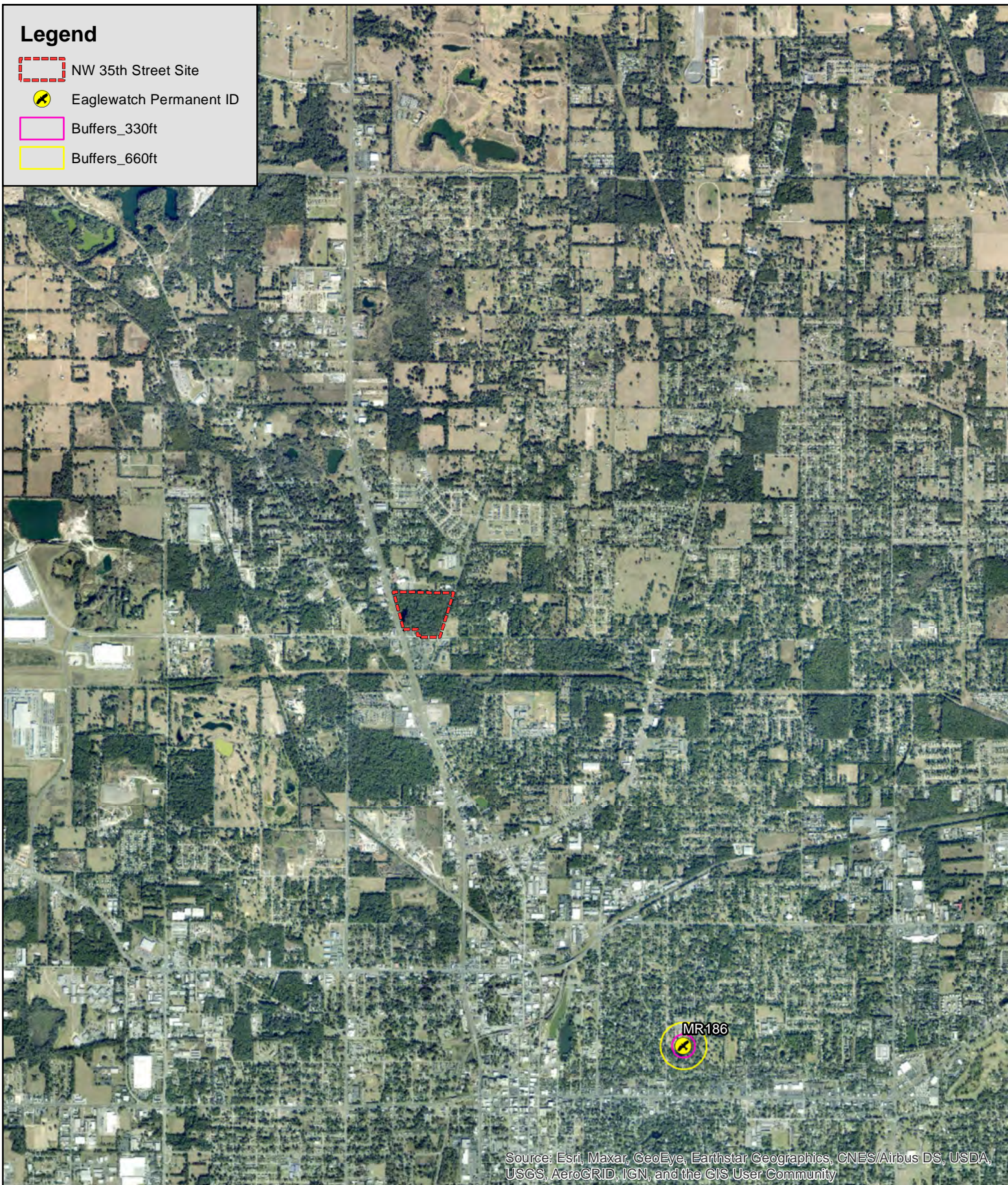


430
 Feet

Project #:
Produced By: NRK
Date: 6/2/2022

Legend

-  NW 35th Street Site
-  Eaglewatch Permanent ID
-  Buffers_330ft
-  Buffers_660ft



**Potentially Occuring Listed Wildlife and Plant Species in
Marion County, Florida**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Occurrence Status
<u>FISH</u>				
<i>Pteronotopis welaka</i>	bluenose shiner	N	ST	C
<u>AMPHIBIANS</u>				
<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	LT	FT	C
<u>REPTILES</u>				
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	SAT	FT(S/A)	C
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	eastern indigo snake	LT	FT	C
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	gopher tortoise	C	ST	C
<i>Lampropeltis extenuata</i>	short-tailed snake	N	ST	C
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	Florida pine snake	N	ST	C
<i>Plestiodon reynoldsi</i>	sand skink	LT	FT	C
<u>BIRDS</u>				
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	N	ST	C
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida scrub-jay	LT	FT	C
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida burrowing owl	N	ST	C
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	little blue heron	N	ST	C
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	tricolored heron	N	ST	C
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	white ibis	N	LS	C
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	peregrine falcon	LE	LE	P
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	southeastern American kestrel	N	ST	P
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	wood stork	LT	FT	C
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	red-cockaded woodpecker	LE	FE	C
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Snail Kite	LE	FE	

MAMMALS				
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	manatee	LT	FT	C
VASCULAR PLANTS				
<i>Adiantum tenerum</i>	Brittle Maidenhair Fern	N	LE	
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	Incised Groove-Bur	N	LT	
<i>Asplenium pumilum</i>	Dwarf Spleenwort	N	LE	
<i>Bonamia grandiflora</i>	Florida bonamia	LT	LE	C
<i>Calamintha ashei</i>	Ashe's savory	N	LT	C
<i>Clitoria fragrans</i>	pigeon-wing	LT	LE	C
<i>Eriogonum longifolium</i> var <i>gnaphalifolium</i>	scrub buckwheat	LT	LE	C
<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	hartwrightia	N	LT	C
<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>	star anise	N	LE	C
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	N	LE	
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida spiny-pod	N	LE	C
<i>Monotropa hypopithys</i>	piresap	N	LE	C
<i>Monotropis reynoldsiae</i>	Pygmy Pipes	N	LE	
<i>Najas filifolia</i>	narrowleaf naiad	N	LT	C
<i>Nolina atopocarpa</i>	Florida Beargrass	N	LT	
<i>Nolina brittoniana</i>	Britton's beargrass	LE	LE	C
<i>Parnassia grandifolia</i>	Large-Leaved Grass-of- Parnassus	N	LE	
<i>Pecluma dispersa</i>	Widespread Polypody	N	LE	
<i>Pecluma plumula</i>	Plume Polypody	N	LE	
<i>Pecluma ptilota</i> var. <i>bourgeauana</i>	Comb Polypody	N	LE	
<i>Polygala lewtonii</i>	Lewton's polygala	LE	LE	C
<i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i>	wild coco	N	LT	C
<i>Pycnanthemum floridanum</i>	Florida Mountain-Mint	N	LT	
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida willow	N	LE	C
<i>Sideroxylon alachuense</i>	Silver Buckthorn	N	LE	
<i>Sideroxylon lycioides</i>	Buckthorn	N	LE	
<i>Spigelia loganioides</i>	Pinkroot	N	LE	
<i>Stylisma abdita</i>	scrub stylisma	N	LE	C
<i>Thelypteris reptans</i>	Creeping Maiden Fern	N	LE	
<i>Vicia ocalensis</i>	ocala vetch	N	LE	C

<i>Warea amplexifolia</i>	clasping warea	LE	LE	C
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C-Candidate species for which federal listing agencies have sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as Endangered or Threatened.

XN-Non-essential experimental population.

MC-Not currently listed, but of management concern to USFWS.

N-Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing as Endangered or Threatened.

STATE LEGAL STATUS - ANIMALS

LE-Endangered: species, subspecies, or isolated population so few or depleted in number or so restricted in range that it is in imminent danger of extinction.

LT-Threatened: species, subspecies, or isolated population facing a very high risk of extinction in the future.

LS-Species of Special Concern is a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is facing a moderate risk of extinction in the future.

PE-Proposed for listing as Endangered.

PT-Proposed for listing as Threatened.

PS-Proposed for listing as Species of Special Concern.

N-Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

STATE LEGAL STATUS - PLANTS

LE-Endangered: species of plants native to Florida that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue; includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

LT-Threatened: species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in number as to cause them to be Endangered.

PE-Proposed for listing as Endangered.

PT-Proposed for listing as Threatened.

N-Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

COUNTY OCCURRENCE STATUS

Vertebrates and Invertebrates:

C = Confirmed

P = Potential

N = Nesting

Plants, Natural Communities, and Other:

C = Confirmed

R = Reported