



# **APPENDIX C SUPPORTING ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION**





## C.1 Data Collection

Available background information and literature were collected and reviewed to identify and list the existing natural features and resources within St. Lucie County International Airport. Listed below is the information that was reviewed as part of the inventory. The following sections provide a summary of the results of the literature review and limited preliminary environmental survey of the existing natural features on airport property.

- Florida Department of Revenue aerial photography for St. Lucie County (2005);
- United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 topographic mapping scanned in 1997 (1:24,000 scale Indrio and Ft. Pierce quadrangles 1983);
- Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) datalayers for historic structures, historic cemeteries, historic resource groups, and cultural resource survey areas;
- South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) Florida Land Use, Cover, and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) mapping (2004);
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) digital soils mapping for St. Lucie County (1990), **Figure C-1**;
- USFWS Federally Listed & Candidate Species in St. Lucie County, Florida (February 22, 2008);
- Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) Tracking List for St. Lucie County (September 2008);
- Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC) wading bird colony location data (including wood stork colonies, 1999);
- FFWCC eagle nest location data (2006);
- 2004 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) digital Q3 100-year floodplain data;
- St. Lucie County Parks and Recreation ([www.stlucieco.gov/parks/index.htm](http://www.stlucieco.gov/parks/index.htm)); and
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) website for air quality attainment (<http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/airairqualityattainment.htm>).

As described briefly in the Existing Natural Features Inventory (**Chapter 2**), it was determined that for several categories no impacts would be anticipated. Those categories include historic resources, air quality; prime farmland, Department of Transportation Section 4(f) Properties, and hazardous materials. The following paragraphs detail how these conclusions were reached for each of the categories.



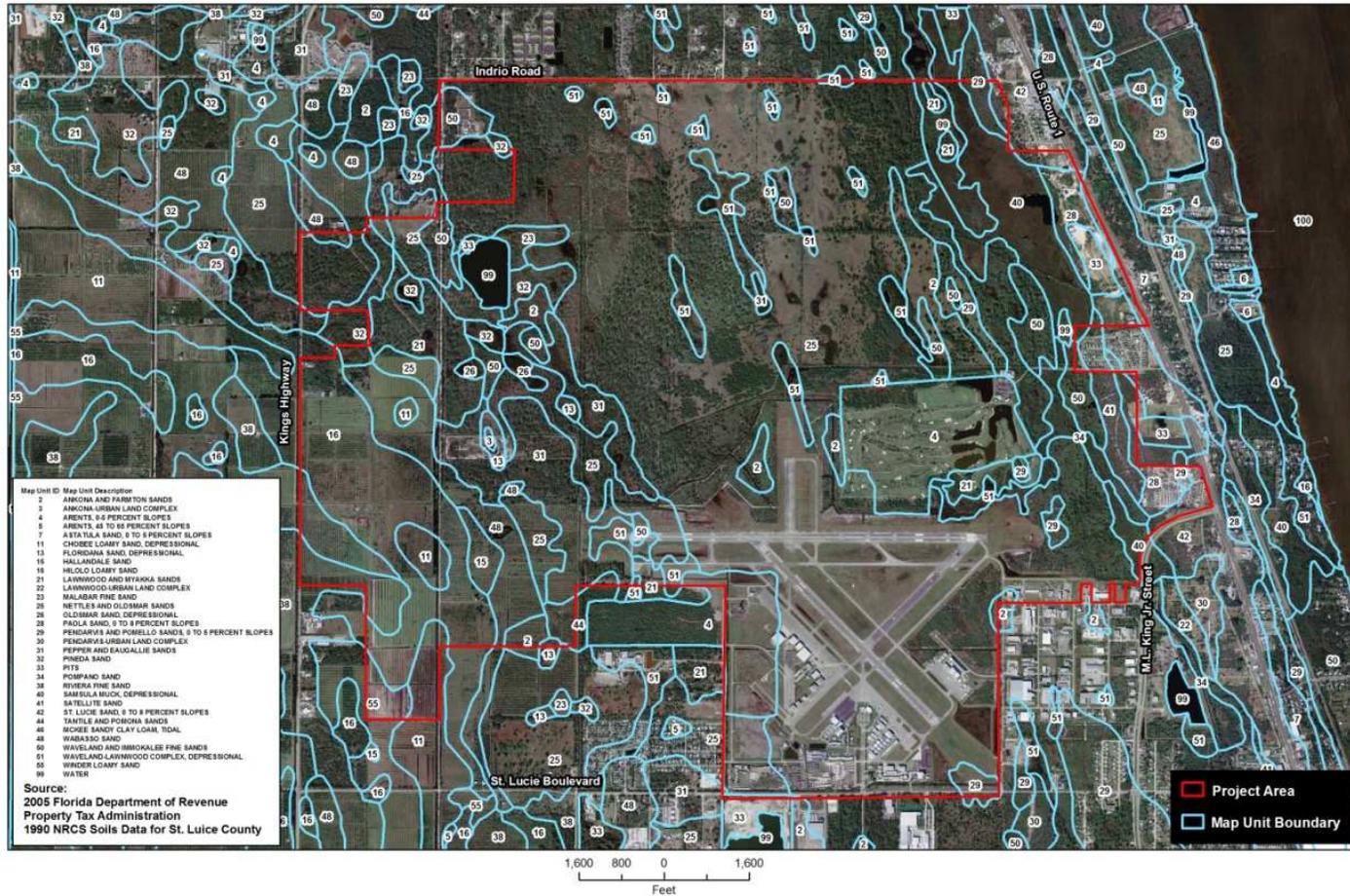
## C. 2 Historic Resources

Based on a review of the aerial photography for the Airport, the majority of the east, north, and west areas of the airport are either not developed or are agricultural fields. Therefore, it is unlikely that impacted historic home or building sites are within airport property. A review of available DHR datalayers identified one small parcel on the west side of the Airport's property, along King's Highway that had been reviewed to evaluate the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of a private residence on the parcel. Based on the information in the database, the cultural resource surveyor concluded that the site was likely ineligible for listing on the NRHP. Based on a review of available aerial and ground level photography, it appears that the structure has since been removed. No impacts to historic resources are anticipated.

## C.3 Hazardous Materials

Based upon a phone interview conducted with Matthew Baum (Fairwinds Golf Course Manager) on November 20, 2007, the Fairwinds Golf Course is located on a closed landfill. Since there are no proposed construction activities in the vicinity of the golf course; no impacts to this landfill would be anticipated. Potential for hazardous materials impacts were not examined closely and are typically conducted as part of the environmental assessment. However, outside parties may require that a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment be performed prior to entering into agreements to lease portions of Airport property for new development or redevelopment.

**Figure C-1**  
**NRCS Soils Map**





## C.4 Air Quality

Based on a review of information concerning air quality attainment status provided on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) website, St. Lucie County is classified as “in attainment” for all of the national ambient air quality standard criteria pollutants. No projects at the airport would be expected to affect the County’s air quality attainment status. Air quality attainment status should be re-evaluated for future environmental documentation required for projects at the airport in case the attainment status of the area surrounding the Airport changes.

## C.5 Farmland

The NRCS has jurisdiction and should be consulted if farmland is to be converted to non-agricultural use by a federally funded project. The consultation determines whether the farmland is classified as “prime” or “unique.” If it is, the Farmland Protection Act requires rating the farmland conversion impacts based upon the length of time farmed, amount of farmland remaining in the area, level of local farm support services, and the level of urban land in the area.

Based on information obtained from the NRCS Soils Survey and the NCRS soils data layer for St. Lucie County, there are no prime or unique farmland soils located within Airport property. Therefore projects at the Airport would not impact farmlands protected by the Farmland Protection Policy Act.

## C.6 Parks and Wildlife Refuges

Impacts to Parks and Wildlife Refuges must be evaluated according to Department of Transportation Act Section 4(f) guidelines. Based on a review of information on the USFWS Wildlife Refuges website, there are no wildlife refuges in the vicinity of the airport. Based on a review of information on the FFWCC website, there are no wildlife management areas, mitigation parks, or cooperative recreation areas in the vicinity of the airport. Based on a review of information on the Florida State Parks website, there are no State Parks in the vicinity of the airport. Based on information on the St. Lucie County Park and Recreation Division website, one county owned property that would be subject to 4(f) regulations, the Fairwinds Golf Course, is located on Airport property. However, no projects that would have the potential to impact the golf course are planned. No impacts to Section 4(f) properties are anticipated.



## C.7 Biotic Communities

The existing land use and cover types mapped for the Airport according to the SFWMD FLUCFCS data for St. Lucie County, are depicted in **Figure B-2**. **Table B-1** lists the land use and land cover classes within the Airports property limits.

Potential impacts to biotic communities are primarily regulated county tree permitting and land development regulations, by state and federal wetland regulations, and state and federal protected species regulations. These topics are discussed in the Existing Natural Features Inventory.

## C.8 Endangered and Threatened Species

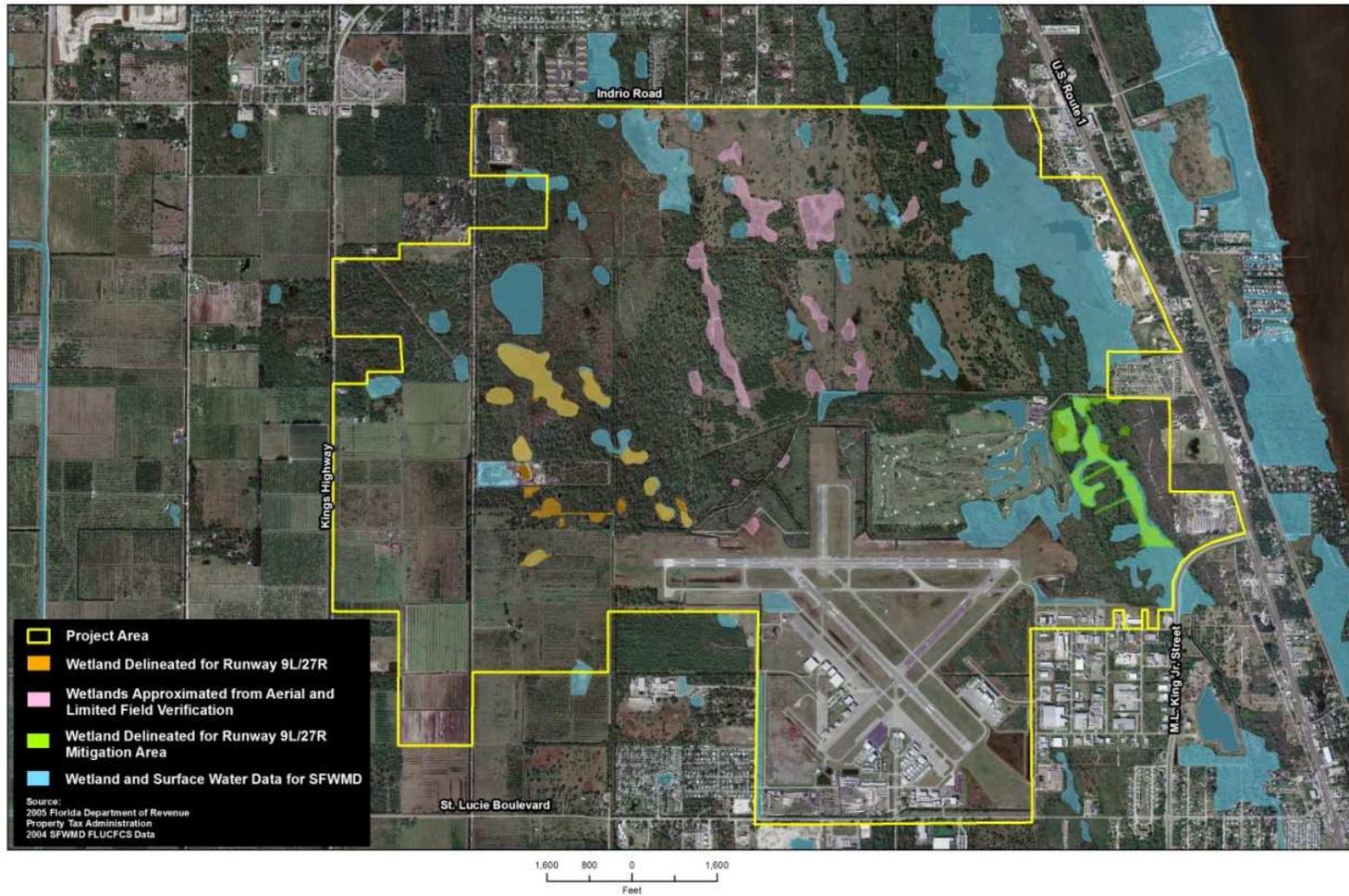
As stated in the Existing Natural Features Inventory, USFWS and FNAI protected species lists for St. Lucie County were reviewed and, based on the habitat requirements of each species and taking into consideration the habitat types present on Airport property, a list of five federally protected species that may potentially utilize habitats within airport property was developed. These species include:

- |                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Eastern indigo snake    | <i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i> |
| 2. Florida scrub jay       | <i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>   |
| 3. Wood stork              | <i>Mycteria americana</i>        |
| 4. Red-cockaded woodpecker | <i>Picoides borealis</i>         |
| 5. Lakela's mint           | <i>Dicerandra immaculata</i>     |

An additional eight state protected species may potentially utilize habitats on Airport property including:

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Gopher tortoise               | <i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>       |
| 2. Peregrine falcon              | <i>Falco peregrinus</i>          |
| 3. Southeastern American kestrel | <i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>   |
| 4. Florida sandhill crane        | <i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i> |
| 5. Large flowered mint           | <i>Conradina grandiflora</i>     |
| 6. Blunt-leaved peperomia        | <i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i>     |
| 7. Giant orchid                  | <i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i> |
| 8. Scrub Bluestem                | <i>Schizachyrium niveum</i>      |

**Figure C-2**  
**2004 SFWMD FLUCS Map**



**TABLE B.1  
SFWMD LAND USE AND LAND COVER CLASSES**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Land Use and Land Cover Description</b>
1110	Fixed Single Family Units (less than two dwellings per acres)
1120	Mobile Home Units (less than two units per acres)
1180	Rural Residential
1210	Fixed Single Family Units (two-five dwelling per acre)
1320	Mobile Home Units (six or more dwelling per acre)
1400	Commercial and Services
1420	Wholesale and Services (excluding warehouses association with industrial use)
1550	Other Light Industries
1820	Golf Courses
1900	Open Land
1920	Inactive Land with Street Pattern but without structures
2120	Unimproved Pastures
2130	Woodland Pastures
2210	Citrus Groves
2430	Ornamentals
3100	Herbaceous (dry prairie)
3200	Shrub and Brushland
3210	Palmetto prairies
3300	Mixed Rangeland
4110	Pine Flatwoods
4130	Sand Pine
4200	Upland Hardwood Forest
4220	Brazilian Pepper
4340	Hardwood Coniferous Mixed
5120	Channelized River, Stream, and Waterway
5300	Reservoirs
6170	Mixed Wetland Hardwoods
6410	Freshwater Marshes
6430	Wet Prairies
6440	Emergent Aquatic Vegetation
8110	Airports
8140	Roads and Highways

Following are the USFWS and FNAI lists for St. Lucie County in their entirety:

**FEDERALLY LISTED & CANDIDATE SPECIES IN ST. LUCIE COUNTY, FLORIDA UPDATED FEBRUARY 22, 2008**

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Habitat
<b>Mammals</b>	Florida panther	<i>Puma (= Felis) concolor coryi</i>	E	High pine, Tropical hardwood hammock, Scrub, Maritime hammock, Mesic temperate hammock, Pine rockland, Scrubby flatwoods, Mesic pine flatwoods, Hydric pine flatwoods, Dry prairie, Wet prairie, Freshwater marsh, Seepage swamp, Pond swamp, Mangrove
	Puma (=mountain lion)	<i>Puma (= Felis) concolor (all subsp. except coryi)</i>	T/SA	Same as above
	Southeastern beach mouse	<i>Peromyscus polionotus niveiventris</i>	T	Sea Oats community, sandy areas of adjoining coastal strand vegetation.
	West Indian manatee	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	E, CH	Fresh and saltwater habitats, Mangroves
<b>Birds</b>	Audubon's crested caracara	<i>Polyborus plancus audubonii</i>	T	Improved pastures, Mesic temperate hammock, Mesic pine flatwoods, Hydric pine flatwoods, Dry prairie, Wet prairie.
	Everglade snail kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i>	E, CH	Hydric pine flatwoods, Freshwater marsh, Pond swamp
	Florida scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	T	Scrub, Scrubby flatwoods and adjacent areas.
	Ivory-billed woodpecker	<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	E	Historic date unknown
	Kirtland's warbler	<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>	E	Migrant 1918
	Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	T	Sandy beaches, mudflats, sandflats, spoils islands, areas adjacent to inlets and passes
	Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	E	High pine, Mesic pine flatwoods, Hydric pine flatwoods



**FEDERALLY LISTED & CANDIDATE SPECIES IN ST. LUCIE COUNTY, FLORIDA UPDATED FEBRUARY 22, 2008**

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Habitat
<b>Birds</b>	Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	C	
	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	XN	
	Wood stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	E	Hydric pine flatwoods, Wet prairie, Freshwater marsh, Seepage swamp, Flowing water swamp, Pond swamp, Mangrove, Saltmarsh, Seagrass
<b>Reptiles</b>	American crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	T	Mangrove, Seagrass, Historic date unknown
	American alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	T/SA	
	Eastern indigo snake	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	T	High pine, Tropical hardwood hammock, Scrubby high pine, Beach dune/Coastal strand, Maritime hammock, Mesic temperate hammock, Pine rockland, Scrubby flatwoods, Mesic pine flatwoods, Hydric pine flatwoods, Dry prairie, Cutthroat grass, Freshwater marsh, Seepage swamp, Flowing water swamp, Pond swamp, Mangrove
	Green sea turtle 1	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	E	Beach dune/Coastal strand, Seagrass, Nearshore reef.
	Hawksbill sea turtle 1	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	E	Beach dune/Coastal strand, Seagrass, Nearshore reef
	Leatherback sea turtle 1	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	E	Beach dune/Coastal strand, Seagrass, Nearshore reef
	Loggerhead sea turtle 1	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	T	Beach dune/Coastal strand, Seagrass, Nearshore reef
<b>Fishes</b>	Smalltooth sawfish 2	<i>Pristis pectinata</i>	E	



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FEDERALLY LISTED & CANDIDATE SPECIES IN ST. LUCIE COUNTY, FLORIDA UPDATED FEBRUARY 22, 2008

	Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Habitat
<b>Plants</b>	Fragrant prickly-apple	<i>Cereus eriophorus</i> var. <i>fragrans</i>	E	
	Johnson's seagrass 2	<i>Halophila johnsonii</i>	T, CH	
	Lakela's mint	<i>Dicerandra immaculata</i>	E	
	Tiny polygala	<i>Polygala smallii</i>	E	

E=Endangered; T=Threatened; PE=Proposed Endangered; PT=Proposed Threatened; C=Candidate; SA=Similarity of Appearance to a listed taxon; XN=Experimental Population, Non-Essential; CH=Critical Habitat; PCH=Proposed Critical Habitat; 1=National Marine Fisheries Service has lead for this species in the water, please contact National Marine Fisheries Service for more information and/or consultation for aquatic projects; 2=National Marine Fisheries Service has lead for this species, please contact National Marine Fisheries Service for more information and/or consultation.



# FNAI tracking list

## ST. LUCIE COUNTY

103 Total Elements Found  
**Last Updated: September 2008**

### Key

**Scientific Name** is linked to the FNAI Online Field Guides when available.

 - links to [NatureServe Explorer](#), an online encyclopedia of more than 55,000 plants, animals, and natural communities in North America, compiled by the [NatureServe](#) network of natural heritage programs, of which the Florida Natural Areas Inventory is a member.

 - links to a species distribution map ([Adobe SVG viewer](#) required). If your browser does not support Adobe SVG, try this [link](#)

### SEARCH RESULTS

NOTE: This is not a comprehensive list of all species and natural communities occurring in the location searched. Only element occurrences documented in the FNAI database are included.

### Plants and Lichens

### [EXPLANATION](#)

Scientific Name		Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<i>Argusia gnaphalodes</i>	 	Sea Lavender	G4	S3	N	LE
<i>Chamaesyce cumulicola</i>	 	Sand-dune Spurge	G2	S2	N	LE
<i>Coelorachis tuberculosa</i>	 	Piedmont Jointgrass	G3	S3	N	LT

<i>Conradina grandiflora</i>		Large-flowered Rosemary	G3	S3	N	LT
<a href="#"><i>Dicerandra immaculata</i></a>		Lakela's Mint	G1	S1	LE	LE
<a href="#"><i>Glandularia maritima</i></a>		Coastal Vervain	G3	S3	N	LE
<a href="#"><i>Halophila johnsonii</i></a>		Johnson's Seagrass	G2	S2	LT	N
<a href="#"><i>Harrisia fragrans</i></a>		Fragrant Prickly Apple	G1	S1	LE	LE
<i>Lechea cernua</i>		Nodding Pinweed	G3	S3	N	LT
<i>Okenia hypogaea</i>		Burrowing Four-o'clock	G3?	S2	N	LE
<a href="#"><i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i></a>		Blunt-leaved Peperomia	G5	S2	N	LE
<a href="#"><i>Polygala smallii</i></a>		Tiny Polygala	G1	S1	LE	LE
<a href="#"><i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i></a>		Giant Orchid	G2G3	S2	N	LT
<a href="#"><i>Schizachyrium niveum</i></a>		Scrub Bluestem	G1	S1	N	LE
<a href="#"><i>Tephrosia angustissima var. curtissii</i></a>		Coastal Hoary-pea	G1T1	S1	N	LE

## Grasshoppers and Allies

## [EXPLANATION](#)

Scientific Name		Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<i>Melanoplus indicifer</i>	 	East Coast Scrub Grasshopper	G1	S1S2	N	N

## Beetles

[EXPLANATION](#)

Scientific Name		Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<i>Ataenius saramari</i>	 	Sand Pine Scrub Ataenius Beetle	G3	S3	N	N

## Fish

[EXPLANATION](#)

Scientific Name		Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<i>Awaous banana</i>	 	River Goby	G5	S1S2	N	N
<i>Bairdiella sanctaeluciae</i>	 	Striped Croaker	G5	S2	SC	N
<i>Gobiomorus dormitor</i>	 	Bigmouth Sleeper	G4	S2	N	N
<i>Microphis brachyurus</i>	 	Opossum Pipefish	G4G5	S2	SC	N
<i>Rivulus marmoratus</i>	 	Mangrove Rivulus	G3	S3	C	LS

## Amphibians

[EXPLANATION](#)



Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<a href="#"><i>Rana capito</i></a>	 Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	LS

## Reptiles

[EXPLANATION](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<a href="#"><i>Alligator mississippiensis</i></a>	 American Alligator	G5	S4	SAT	LS
<a href="#"><i>Caretta caretta</i></a>	 Loggerhead	G3	S3	LT	LT
<a href="#"><i>Chelonia mydas</i></a>	 Green Turtle	G3	S2	LE	LE
<a href="#"><i>Crotalus adamanteus</i></a>	 Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Dermochelys coriacea</i></a>	 Leatherback	G2	S2	LE	LE
<a href="#"><i>Drymarchon couperi</i></a>	 Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S3	LT	LT
<a href="#"><i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i></a>	 Hawksbill	G3	S1	LE	LE
<a href="#"><i>Gopherus polyphemus</i></a>	 Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LT
<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	 Common Kingsnake	G5	S2S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Lepidochelys kempii</i></a>	 Kemp's Ridley	G1	S1	LE	LE

<a href="#"><i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i></a>		Florida Pine Snake	G4T3	S3	N	LS
<a href="#"><i>Sceloporus woodi</i></a>		Florida Scrub Lizard	G3	S3	N	N

## Birds

### [EXPLANATION](#)

Scientific Name		Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>		Cooper's Hawk	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>		Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i></a>		Florida Scrub-jay	G2	S2	LT	LT
<a href="#"><i>Aramus guarauna</i></a>		Limpkin	G5	S3	N	LS
<i>Ardea alba</i>		Great Egret	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Ardea herodias occidentalis</i>		Great White Heron	G5T2	S2	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i></a>		Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	LS
<a href="#"><i>Buteo brachyurus</i></a>		Short-tailed Hawk	G4G5	S1	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Caracara cheriway</i></a>		Crested Caracara	G5	S2	LT	LT



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<a href="#"><i>Charadrius melodus</i></a>	 	Piping Plover	G3	S2	LT	LT
<i>Dendroica discolor paludicola</i>	 	Florida Prairie Warbler	G5T3	S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Egretta caerulea</i></a>	 	Little Blue Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<a href="#"><i>Egretta thula</i></a>	 	Snowy Egret	G5	S3	N	LS
<a href="#"><i>Egretta tricolor</i></a>	 	Tricolored Heron	G5	S4	N	LS
<a href="#"><i>Elanoides forficatus</i></a>	 	Swallow-tailed Kite	G5	S2	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Eudocimus albus</i></a>	 	White Ibis	G5	S4	N	LS
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	 	Merlin	G5	S2	N	N
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	 	Peregrine Falcon	G4	S2	N	LE
<a href="#"><i>Falco sparverius paulus</i></a>	 	Southeastern American Kestrel	G5T4	S3	N	LT
<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	 	Magnificent Frigatebird	G5	S1	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i></a>	 	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	LT
<a href="#"><i>Haematopus palliatus</i></a>	 	American Oystercatcher	G5	S2	N	LS
<a href="#"><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></a>	 	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N



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<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>	 	Worm-eating Warbler	G5	S1	N	N
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	 	Least Bittern	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	 	Black Rail	G4	S2	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Mycteria americana</i></a>	 	Wood Stork	G4	S2	LE	LE
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	 	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	 	Black-crowned Night-heron	G5	S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Pandion haliaetus</i></a>	 	Osprey	G5	S3S4	N	LS*
<a href="#"><i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i></a>	 	Brown Pelican	G4	S3	N	LS
<i>Picooides villosus</i>	 	Hairy Woodpecker	G5	S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Platalea ajaja</i></a>	 	Roseate Spoonbill	G5	S2	N	LS
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	 	Glossy Ibis	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Rallus longirostris scottii</i>	 	Florida Clapper Rail	G5T3?	S3?	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i></a>	 	Snail Kite	G4G5T3Q	S2	LE	LE

<a href="#"><i>Rynchops niger</i></a>		Black Skimmer	G5	S3	N	LS
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>		American Redstart	G5	S2	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Sterna antillarum</i></a>		Least Tern	G4	S3	N	LT
<i>Sterna caspia</i>		Caspian Tern	G5	S2	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Sterna maxima</i></a>		Royal Tern	G5	S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Sterna sandvicensis</i></a>		Sandwich Tern	G5	S2	N	N
<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>		Black-whiskered Vireo	G5	S3	N	N

## Mammals

### [EXPLANATION](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<a href="#"><i>Neofiber alleni</i></a>	Round-tailed Muskrat	G3	S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Peromyscus polionotus niveiventris</i></a>	Southeastern Beach Mouse	G5T1	S1	LT	LT
<a href="#"><i>Podomys floridanus</i></a>	Florida Mouse	G3	S3	N	LS
<a href="#"><i>Sciurus niger shermani</i></a>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	LS
<a href="#"><i>Trichechus manatus</i></a>	Manatee	G2	S2	LE	LE

## Natural Communities

### DESCRIPTION

### EXPLANATION

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<i>Basin swamp</i>		G4	S3	N	N
<i>Beach dune</i>		G3	S2	N	N
<i>Blackwater stream</i>		G4	S3	N	N
<i>Bottomland forest</i>		G4	S3	N	N
<i>Coastal strand</i>		G3	S2	N	N
<i>Depression marsh</i>		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Estuarine tidal marsh</i>		G5	S4	N	N
<i>Estuarine tidal swamp</i>		G5	S4	N	N
<i>Floodplain marsh</i>		G3?	S2	N	N
<i>Floodplain swamp</i>		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Hydric hammock</i>		G4	S4	N	N

<i>Maritime hammock</i>			G3	S2	N	N
<i>Mesic flatwoods</i>			G4	S4	N	N
<i>Scrub</i>			G2	S2	N	N
<i>Scrubby flatwoods</i>			G3	S3	N	N
<i>Swale</i>			G3	S3	N	N
<i>Wet flatwoods</i>			G4	S4	N	N
<i>Wet prairie</i>			G3	S2	N	N

## Other Elements

### [EXPLANATION](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<i>Bird Rookery</i>		GNR	SNR	N	N
<i>Manatee aggregation site</i>		GNR	SNR	N	N

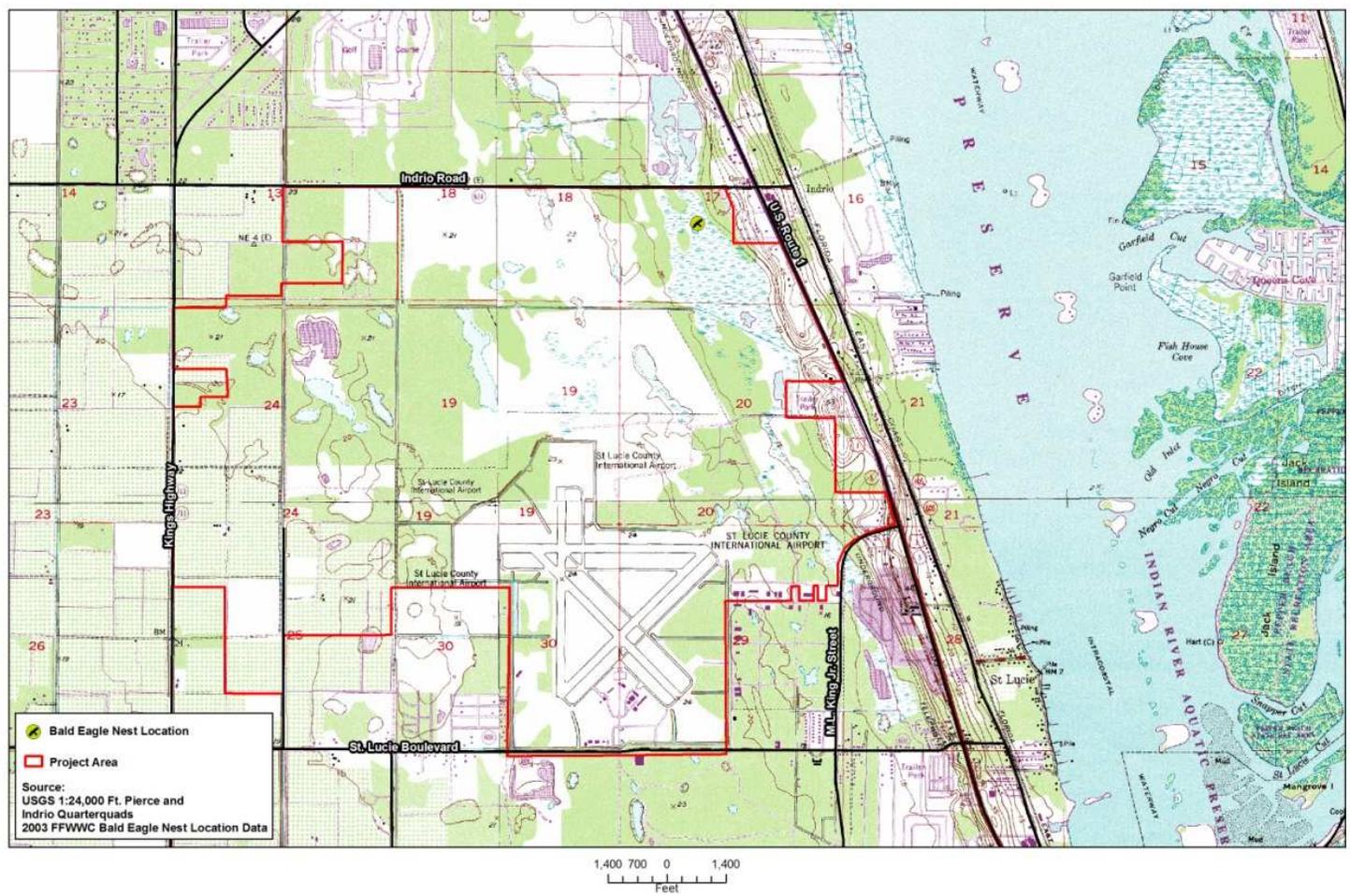


The FFWCC's bald eagle nest location data (2006) was also reviewed (**Figure C-3**). The data indicates that one bald eagle nest is located within Airport property, south of Indrio Road. The bald eagle was recently delisted by the USFWS on June 28, 2007 and was removed from FFWCC status of threatened in April 2008. However, the bald eagle is still protected directly and indirectly by several federal and state laws. According to the FFWCC's "Bald Eagle Management Handbook" (September 2008), any activities within 660 feet of a bald eagle nest require coordination with the FFWCC, and if the activities are determined to be an impact; then an FFWCC Eagle Permit may be required. The location of the bald eagle nest identified from the 2006 FFWCC data would need to be verified prior to any activities in the vicinity.

Florida scrub jays are known to occur on Airport property. Therefore, prior to any new construction in undeveloped areas that have suitable habitats for scrub jays, a scrub jay survey would have to be conducted. The scrub jay survey would need to be consistent with USFWS' "Florida Scrub-Jay General Survey Guidelines and Protocols" (revised August 2007). If the survey indicates that a proposed project would impact an occupied scrub jay territory, USFWS and FFWCC coordination would be required along with permitting, mitigation, and USFWS consultation (as specified in Section 7 of the ESA) may be required.

The red-cockaded woodpecker is documented to occur in two sites in south central St. Lucie County by the USFWS. Based on the FLUCFCS landcover mapping (**Figure C-2**) and a review of aerial photography, portions of the Airport's property may contain suitable habitat for this species. However, exclusion of fire from the Airport's property has likely rendered most of the habitats unsuitable for this species. Nevertheless, for projects that have the potential to impact old growth pine forests, forests that have a substantial old growth pine component, or younger pine stands that could be utilized for foraging that are within close proximity to suitable nesting habitat, a survey for red-cockaded woodpeckers should be conducted in accordance with the USFWS' "Red-cockaded Woodpecker South Florida Survey Protocol" (2003) prior to development. If it is determined that red-cockaded woodpecker nesting or foraging habitat is present, USFWS and FFWCC coordination would be required to determine whether permitting and/or USFWS consultation (as specified in Section 7 of the ESA) may be required.

Figure C-3  
FFWCC Eagle Nest Location map





Gopher tortoises are also known to occur on Airport property. Prior to construction of new facilities in upland portions of Airport property that are undeveloped or in mowed maintained upland portions of Airport property that the gopher tortoise may inhabit, a gopher tortoise survey using the methodology described in the FFWCC's "Available Options to Address the Presence of Gopher Tortoises on Lands Slated for Development" (May 30, 2008) would be conducted to determine their presence or absence. If gopher tortoises are present, then coordination with the FFWCC and a gopher tortoise relocation permit maybe required.

The eastern indigo snake has been documented to occur in St. Lucie County by the USFWS and the FNAI. Because the eastern indigo snake is often a commensal species with the gopher tortoise and often utilizes gopher tortoise burrows for shelter and nesting, proposed development areas that are surveyed and determined to contain gopher tortoise burrows may also contain eastern indigo snakes. Their presence would typically be determined during gopher tortoise relocation activities, and eastern indigo snake guidelines and conditions are typically included in a gopher tortoise relocation permit. If the indigo snake is found during the course of a gopher tortoise relocation or during the course of a general protected species survey, USFWS and FFWCC coordination would be required and permitting and USFWS consultation (as specified in Section 7 of the ESA) may be required.

Based on a review of the FFWCC wading bird colony location data (1999) The nearest wading bird colony is location 0.78 mile east of the Airport (**Figure C-4**). The nearest wading bird colony utilized by wood storks (*Mycteria americana*) is 19 miles from the Airport. No impacts to wood storks or other wading birds are anticipated as a result of future development projects at the Airport.

## C.9 Coastal Zone Management

The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) aims to preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, restore and enhance the resources of the nation's coastal zone. The Florida Coastal Management Act of 1978 (Chapter 380, Part II, Florida Statutes) authorized the FDEP to develop a comprehensive state coastal management program based upon existing Florida Statutes and Rules.

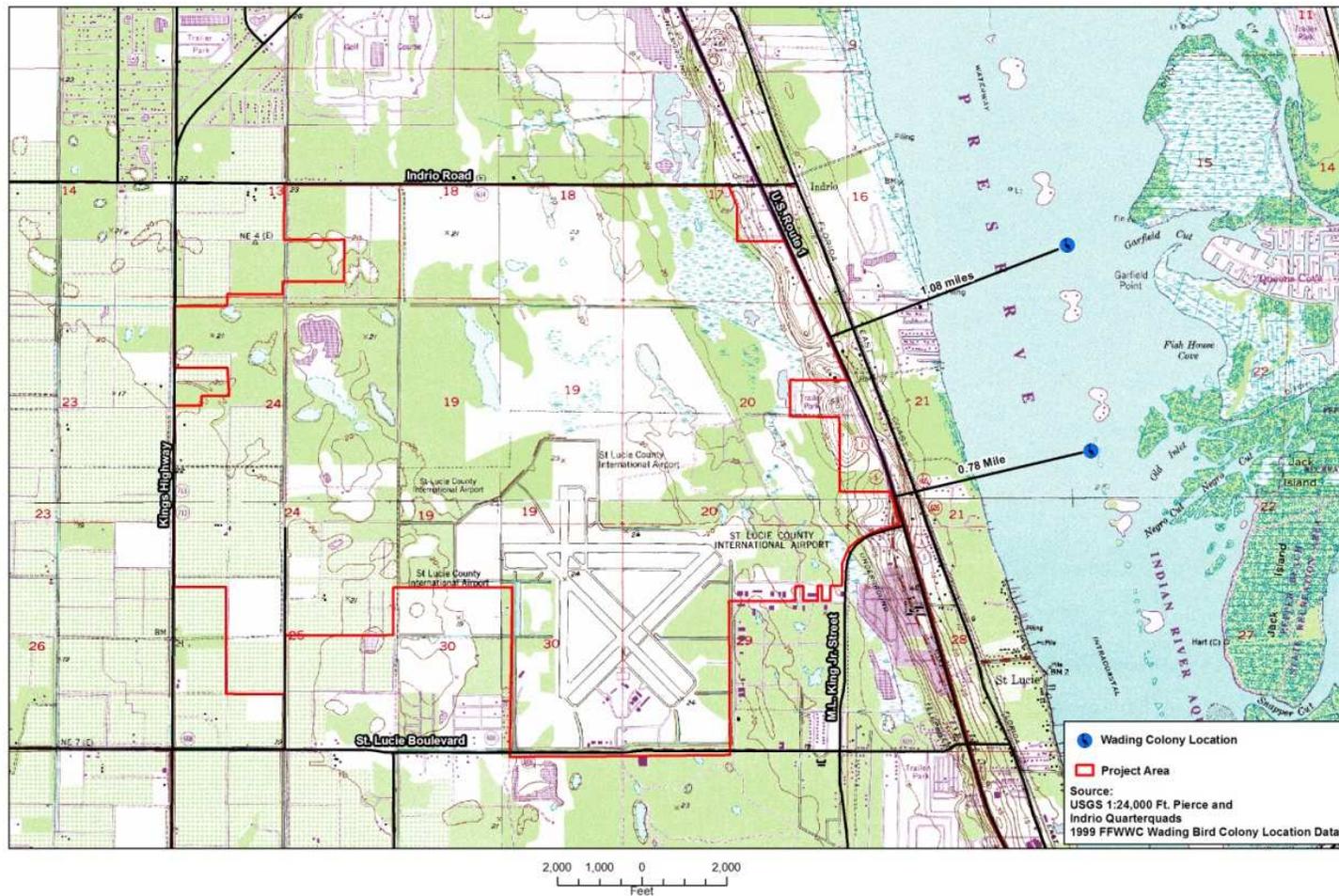
The FDEP is responsible for directing the implementation of the Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP). The program is based on a cooperative network of nine agencies including the FDEP, the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA), the FFWCC, the Department of State (DOS), the Governor's Office of Planning and Budgeting (OPB), the Department of Transportation (DOT), the Department of Health



(DOH), and the Division of Forestry within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS). SFWMD is also a cooperating member in the consistency review process for the area in which Airport is located.

The Airport is located within the coastal zone, therefore coastal zone consistency would be required for new development at the Airport. The coastal zone consistency determination is a part of the ERP application process. It is anticipated that coastal zone consistency would be obtainable for the projects that are under consideration for development at the Airport.

Figure C-4  
FFWCC Wading Bird Colony Location Map



**Figure C-5  
FEMA Map**

