

Tropical Environmental Consultants, LLC.
 www.TropicalEnvironmentalConsultants.com
 3900 Mannix Dr. #118
 Naples, Florida. 34114
 239-455-6232

“Striving for balance between human use and the environment” since 1983

-INFORMAL WETLAND DETERMINATION (STEP 1)-
 FIELD INSPECTION AND DATA REPORT

For questions regarding wetland delineation procedures, the need for special permits, or to obtain agency verification of the findings and conclusions presented herein prior to site planning or development, please contact TEC, LLC.

Site PID#: 39023320000 Acres: 2.81 County: Collier

Address: 4114 56TH AVE NE, Naples Florida 34120

Subdivision/legal: GOLDEN GATE EST UNIT 45 W 180FT OF TR 47 OR 567 PG 832

Report authorized to (CLIENT¹): Mr. Ryan Dick

Agent: Authorized Unknown

Inspection date: 9/22/2020 Inspected by: Angelina Bona

Prior agency history identified: NO YES:

REGULATORY SUMMARY

Tropical Environmental Consultants, LLC. identified 0.0 acres of wetland² habitat within the study site excluding perennial surface waters, i.e. canals, lakes, ponds. That portion which is not deemed as wetland, or is comprised of other surface waters, is upland as depicted on the accompanying map found within this report. All findings and conclusions presented herein are informal and non-binding, subject to agency review and verification. For questions regarding wetland delineation procedures, the need for special permits, or to obtain agency verification of the findings and conclusions presented herein prior to site planning or development, please contact TEC, LLC. for further assistance.

Will State (FDEP/WMD) permits or approvals be required to address the presence of wetland habitat within the site? YES (ERP permit) Anticipated permitting time-frame (months): N/A
 NO UNDETERMINED

Will Federal (USACE/EPA) permits or approvals be required to address the presence of wetland habitat within the site? YES (dredge and fill permit) Anticipated permitting time-frame (months): N/A
 NO UNDETERMINED

Are listed species, or evidence thereof, present within the site? YES NO

Local county or city municipalities may require a permit prior to any mechanical actions or land alteration conducted within a property, regardless of the type, location, or scope. TEC recommends obtaining a verification of these findings with the State, as well as reviewing local rules and regulations with the development/environmental services department of the city or county of jurisdiction prior to ANY site work.

¹ All findings are the sole property of TEC, LLC. and the client named above.

² The wetland delineation provided in this report was conducted per Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Ch.62-340 of the F.A.C.), and United States Army Corps of Engineers (1987 Wetland Delineation Manual-GACPRS) criteria and is subject to agency verification.



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BUILDING SUITABILITY SUMMARY

Further explanation of each corresponding question is provided within the “Question Detail” sheet at the conclusion of this report.

Q1	Shall a state FDEP/SWFMD and/or federal environmental resource permit authorizing for wetland impacts be required for this property? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A- Upland
Q2	If present, is the on-site wetland isolated, contiguous, or undetermined per State definition? <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated <input type="checkbox"/> Contiguous <input type="checkbox"/> Undetermined (may connect offsite) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A- Upland
Q3	Will compensatory mitigation likely be required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES COMMENTS: Entire lot is Uplands
Q4	If wetlands are impacted, what is the functional <u>quality</u> (UMAM/WRAP/ETC) of the wetland resource, and thus the relative cost of mitigation for these areas? <input type="checkbox"/> VERY HIGH <input type="checkbox"/> HIGH <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM <input type="checkbox"/> LOW <input type="checkbox"/> VERY LOW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A- Upland
Q5	If wetlands are found on site, what is the anticipated seasonal high water (SHW) elevation during a typical rainy-season, and for how long will near-ground water levels persist? MAJORITY OF SITE N/A inches <input type="checkbox"/> above <input type="checkbox"/> below ground N/A weeks/year. MINORITY OF SITE N/A inches <input type="checkbox"/> above <input type="checkbox"/> below ground N/A weeks/year.
Q6	Is limestone located near (6" +/-) or above the surface of the lot? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES
Q7	Will the property potentially qualify for a reduction of the assessed value, and therefore the taxable value, by local county Property Appraiser due to the presence of wetlands on-site? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES
Q8	Are exotic-nuisance plant species prolific throughout the lot? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES
Q9	During completion of the field visit, did TEC biologists witness the presence or evidence of protected (listed) animal species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES

The conclusions presented herein are based on TEC staff interpretation of the rules and procedures set forth by the regulating agencies contemporaneous with the inspection date. The type of environmental resource permit(s) deemed required (if any) is based upon the anticipated impact footprint for a 2,000 sq. ft. residence and associated structures (unless otherwise noted). An environmental resource permit (ERP), approved variance, or exemption is ALWAYS required when impacting wetlands. Local building departments may accept this report as part of a complete building permit application, however this does not exempt you from the need for additional State/Federal permits or approvals should environmental resources be impacted in fact (please refer to "Question Detail" page Q1 for more information). For State verification please contact TEC, FDEP 239-344-5600, or SFWMD 239-338-2929.

SUMMARY NOTES:

Entire lot was found to be uplands, no further state or federal permits are required. All wetlands found on site are old agriculture ditches and are exempted.



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Site Documentation Photographs- Upland

View of upland



Soil profile (6" marked)



Non-hydric
Cross-section



Additional photos

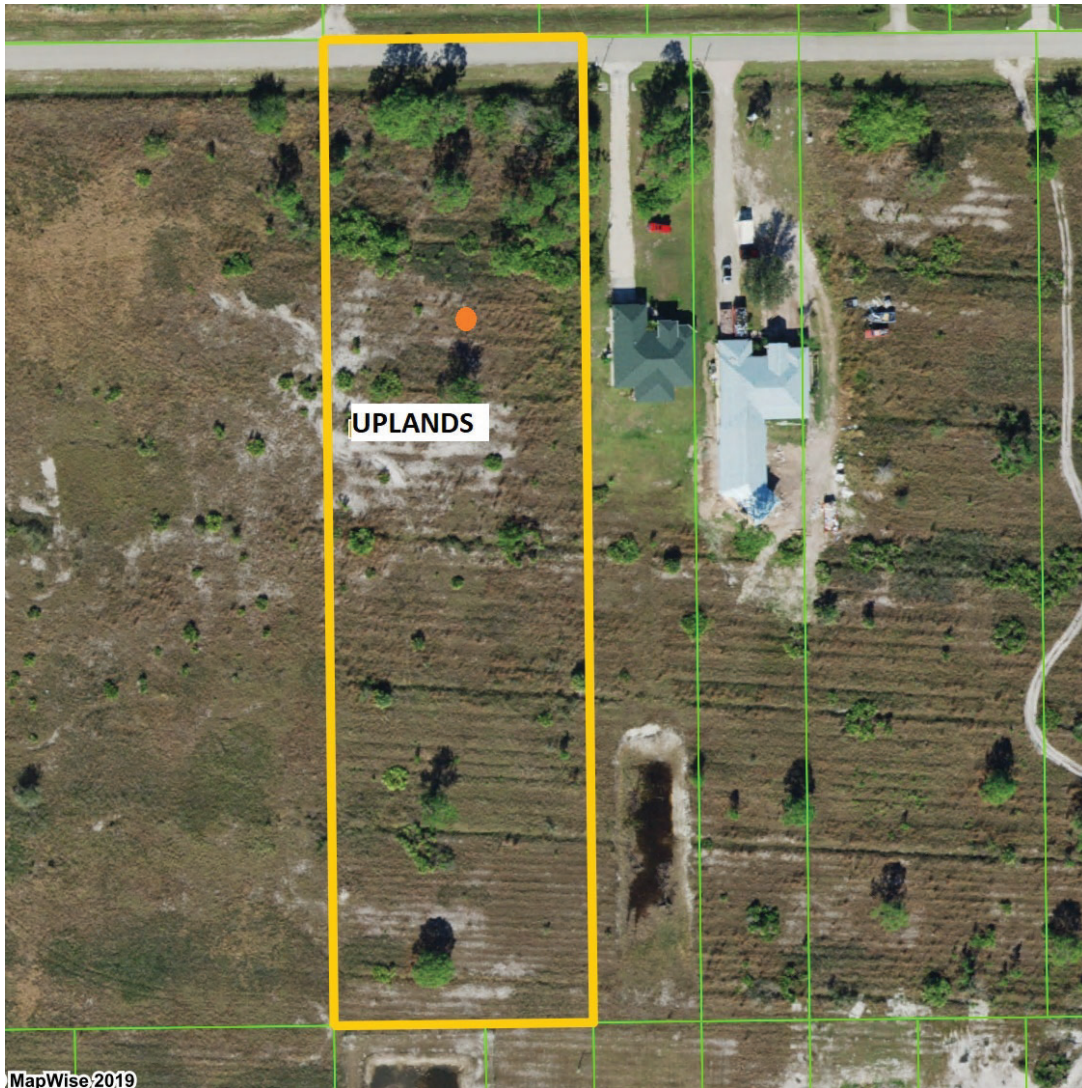
SUMMARY NOTES:

No hydric soils or indicators were present.



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Upland-Wetland Determination Map (approximate- subject to agency verification)

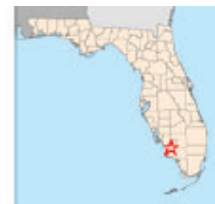


-  **subject study area**
-  **Data Point**
-  **wetland per State and/or Federal wetland criteria.**

NOTE: The wetland area delineated on the map provided herein is approximate and subject to verification by the appropriate local, State, and/or Federal agencies. Drainage ditches, if present, are shown as linear features and are typically exempted from permitting requirements.



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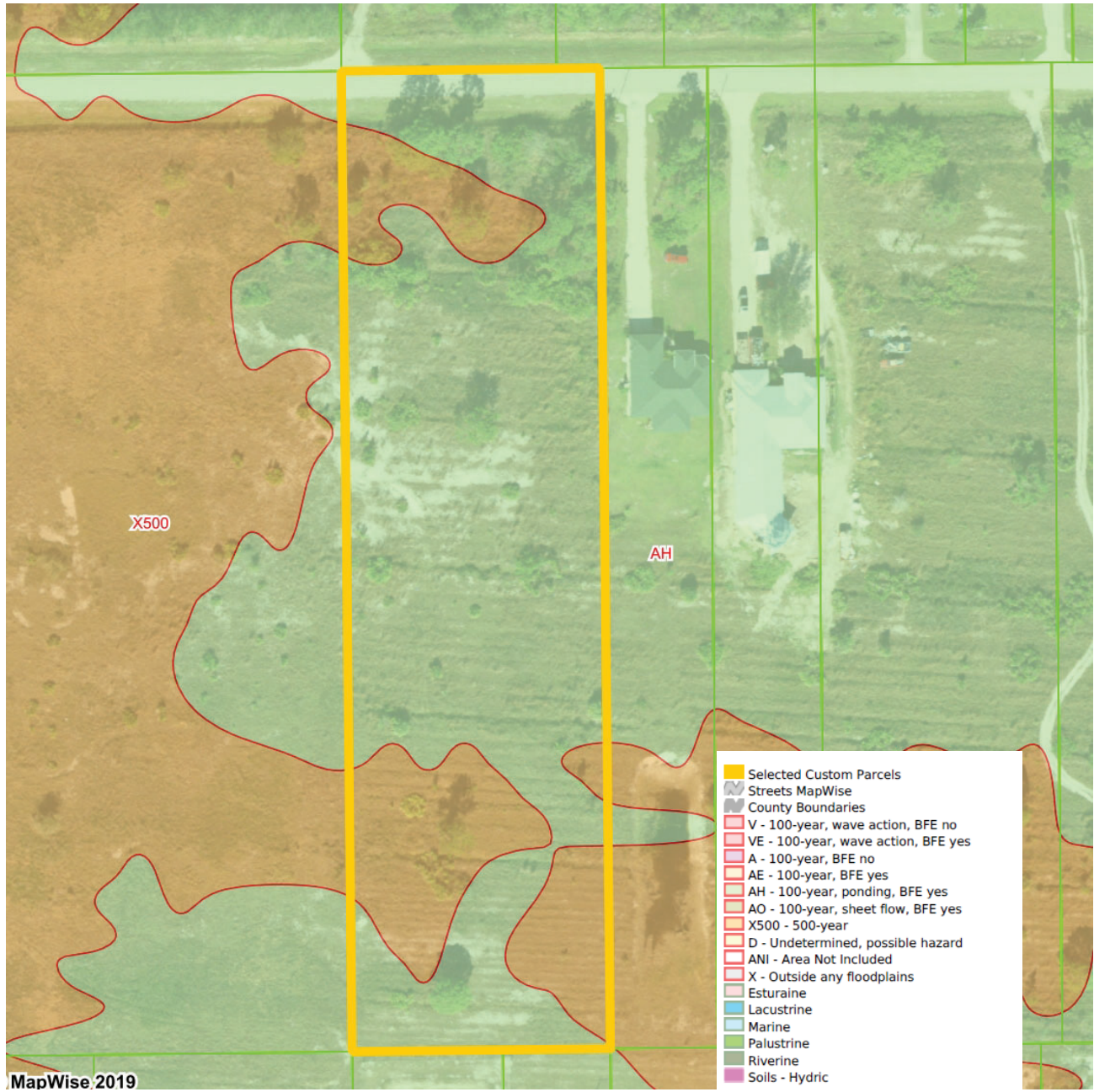
SCALE



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National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)/ Hydric Soils (NRCS)/ Flood Zone Map (FEMA)






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Property Tax Data Details

(Obtained from local property appraiser)

Owner and Property Description		Parcel Map					
Owner Name:	BALLEE, MOHAMED R=& SHANTA						
Mailing Address:	1241 SW 97TH AVE PEMBROKE PINES FL 33025 USA						
Site Address:	4114 56TH AVE NE NAPLES FL 34120						
Subdivision:	GOLDEN GATE EST UNIT 45						
County:	COLLIER						
Land Use Code:	00						
Land Use Desc:	Vacant Residential						
Land Use FDOR Code:	00						
Land Use FDOR Desc:	Vacant Residential						
Zoning:							
Acres:	2.81						
PIN:	39023320000						
PIN2:	39023320000						
ALTKEY:	340900 47 23D04						
Last Data Update:	09/18/2020						
Legal Description (not official)							
GOLDEN GATE EST UNIT 45 W 180FT OF TR. 47 OR 567 PG 832							
Building Summary		2019 Certified Values					
Actual Year Built:		Land:	\$38,216				
Effect. Year Built:		Land Agricultural:	\$880				
Living SqFt:		Building:	\$0				
Total SqFt:		Misc:	\$0				
Adjusted SqFt:		Just Value:	\$38,216				
Beds:		Assessed Value:	\$37,336				
Baths:							
Stories:							
Num. of Buildings:							
Recent Sales							
Sale Date	Book/Page	Docnum	Price	Instrument	Qualified	Vac. or Impr.	Grantor
2015-06-11	5166 / 1975		\$22,000				
2013-03-01	4895 / 779		\$14,500				
1973-12-01	567 / 832		\$0				
Sunbiz Corporate Data							
Title	Name	Address1	City	State	Zip Code		
Map Layer Stats							
Soils							
MUID	Map Unit Name	Component Name	Component Pct	Hydric	Hydric Grp	Percent of Total	Acres
16	OLDSMAR FINE SAND	OLDSMAR	90	NO	A/D	100.1	2.81
TOTAL ACRES							2.81



§ denotes the Rule, subsection, paragraph, or subparagraph referenced from Ch. 62-340, F.A.C.

Chapter 62-340, F.A.C. Data Form

1. Date: SEE RPRT 2. Staff Present: SEE REPORT 3. Form recorder(s): SEE RPT
 4. County: SEE RPRT 5. Site Name: SEE RPRT Tracking #: _____
 6. Point ID: SEE RPRT GPS Coordinates: See Wetland Delineation Map
 7. Distances and bearings from fixed objects (if no GPS): N/A
 8. Current condition of described point: Authorized or legal condition Unauthorized or illegal condition
 9. Work type: Identification Delineation
 Point status: Wetland Non-Wetland Surface Water Upland

10. Vegetative Stratum §62-340.400: Using §62-340.400, F.A.C. with reasonable scientific judgment, select the appropriate vegetative stratum. (Do not include FAC species when determining 10% minimum areal extent.)
 Canopy (Min. 10% areal extent) Subcanopy (Min. 10% areal extent) Groundcover (No min. areal extent)
 Vegetation Absent (*skip to #14*) Evaluation Impossible (*skip to #14*) **Why?** _____

11. Plant List §62-340.200(2),(6),(16), §62-340.400, §62-340.450, F.A.C.: Areal extent estimator: _____
As is under current conditions, without considering RSJ¹ or the legality of any alterations:

Select and identify plants in an area just large enough to represent and classify the plant community at the described point. Do not extend into different communities or hydrologic conditions.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Record the scientific name (binomial) and status of <u>each</u> plant species necessary to identify/delineate and classify the plant community in the selected area. | 2. Record the percent areal extent in the canopy, subcanopy, and groundcover columns for each species. | 3. For each species present in the stratum selected in #10 , transfer the numbers from <u>only that stratum's column</u> into the appropriate status columns. |
|---|--|--|

#	Binomial of Observed Species	Status	Canopy	Subcanopy	Groundcover	Upland	Facultative	Fac. Wet	Obligate
1.	Pinus elliottii SLASH PINE	U	15	10	5	15			
2.	Vitis rotundifolia MUSCADINE	U			50				
3.	<small>Tripsacum dactyloides EASTERN GAMAGRASS; FAKAHATCHEEGRASS</small>	F			75				
4.	Sabal palmetto CABBAGE PALM	F	2	1			2		
5.	Juncus spp.	O			4				
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									
12.									
13.									
14.									
15.									
16.									
17.									
18.									
19.									
20.									

Percent areal extent totals for the stratum selected in question 10 15 2 0 0

12. In the stratum selected in #10: What is the % areal extent of Obligate plants? 0
 What is the % areal extent of Upland plants? 15
 Is the areal extent of Obligate plants greater than that of Upland plants? Yes No

13. In the stratum selected in #10: What is the total % areal extent of Obligate & Facultative Wet plants combined? 0
 What is the total % areal extent of Obligate, Facultative Wet, & Upland plants combined? 15
 What is the percentage of OBL + FACW in relation to all plants, excluding FAC? ($\frac{OBL+FACW}{OBL+FACW+UPL}$) 0.0%

Point ID/Location: See Wetland Delineation Map Soil describer: _____

14. LRR/MLRA U Textures: Peat, Mucky Peat, Muck, Mucky Mineral (S or F), Sand, Fine, Marl

15. Is a soil profile evaluation possible? Yes No If no, why? (If No, skip to #18)

16. Soil Description: As is under current conditions, without considering RSJ¹ or the legality of any alterations
Soil surface, or 0 inch depth for purposes of Chapter 62-340, F.A.C. is the muck or mineral surface (whether natural or fill)

Horizon	beginning to ending Depth (inches)	Matrix Texture	moist condition Matrix Hue Value/ Chroma	for sandy matrix horizons w/ value ≤ 3: % Organic Coating	- Describe soil features: DA (areas darker than matrix), LA (areas lighter than matrix), RC (redox concentrations): Record in moist condition hue value/chroma ; % volume in horizon ; boundaries (sharp/clear/diffuse); shape (rounded/linear/angular). - OB (organic bodies): Record texture (muck or mucky mineral), % volume in horizon . - H₂S (hydrogen sulfide odor): Indicate shallowest depth where detected - Note if horizon is Physically Mixed (PM) , Nonsoil (any material not listed in "Textures" above), or Fill and describe.
1	0-6	sandy	10yr 6/1 90%		DA: 5/1 diffused sharp
2	6-18	sandy	10yr 6/1100%		
3					
4					
5					
6					

17. Hydric Soil Field Indicators: If present, check all Hydric Soil Field Indicators satisfied and specify their beginning and ending depths

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All Texture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sandy Texture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fine Texture	Indicator Present	Begin Depth	End Depth
<input type="checkbox"/> (A1) Histosol*	<input type="checkbox"/> (S4) Sandy Gleyed Matrix*	<input type="checkbox"/> (F2) Loamy Gleyed Matrix*	1.		
<input type="checkbox"/> (A2) Histic Epipedon*	<input type="checkbox"/> (S5) Sandy Redox	<input type="checkbox"/> (F3) Depleted Matrix	2.		
<input type="checkbox"/> (A3) Black Histic*	<input type="checkbox"/> (S6) Stripped Matrix	<input type="checkbox"/> (F6) Redox Dark Surface	3.		
<input type="checkbox"/> (A4) Hydrogen Sulfide*	<input type="checkbox"/> (S7) Dark Surface	<input type="checkbox"/> (F7) Depleted Dark Surface	4.		
<input type="checkbox"/> (A5) Stratified Layers*	<input type="checkbox"/> (S8) Polyvalue Below Surface	<input type="checkbox"/> (F8) Redox Depression	5.		
<input type="checkbox"/> (A6) Organic Bodies	<input type="checkbox"/> (S9) Thin Dark Surface	<input type="checkbox"/> (F10) Marl	6.		
<input type="checkbox"/> (A7) 5cm Mucky Mineral*	<input type="checkbox"/> (S12) Barrier Islands 1cm Muck	<input type="checkbox"/> (F12) Iron-Manganese Masses			
<input type="checkbox"/> (A8) Muck Presence*		<input type="checkbox"/> (F13) Umbric Surface			
<input type="checkbox"/> (A9) 1cm Muck*		<input type="checkbox"/> (F22) Very Shallow Dark Surface			
<input type="checkbox"/> (A11) Depleted Below Dark Surface	* = Stand-alone D Test - both hydric soil and hydrologic indicator		To combine layers/indicators to meet thickness requirements, see NRCS Hydric Soils Technical Note 4.		
<input type="checkbox"/> (A12) Thick Dark Surface					

18. Excluding organic horizons, is any nonsoil horizon present at or within the uppermost 12 inches of the ground surface?
 Yes (e.g. bedrock, rock outcrop, limestone fill, gravel, etc) No Soil profile or site inaccessible

19. Is one or more hydric soil field indicators present? Yes No Inconclusive (e.g., evaluation to 12+ inches impeded by disturbance, water, nonsoil, no site access, etc.)
If no or inconclusive, is the soil hydric as determined by other NRCS methods?
 Yes ← Which method(s)? _____ No Inconclusive ← Why? _____
(e.g., hydric soil definition, HSTS², indicator present at drier elevation, indicator would be present but for disturbance)

20. Is the depth of the soil profile 20 inches or greater from the soil surface? Yes No
If no, depth of soil profile is: 18 inches Why? Loose sand
(e.g., root refusal, nonsoil, water table, loose sand, heavy texture, compaction, weather conditions, inspection interrupted)

21. Observed height or depth of standing water from soil surface: _____ inches Above Below Not Observed

22. Hydrologic Indicators: *As is under current conditions, without considering RSJ¹ or the legality of any alterations*

Hydrologic Indicators per §62-340.500, F.A.C. (and as applied to §62-340.600, F.A.C.)	Present at or near point	Predicted during normal high water or wet season♦	Within 100 ft waterward of point (not for upland points)	1. Describe the type of all checked indicators. 2. Approximate the distance and compass direction of indicators within 100 ft of the point. 3. For water level indicators (potential indicators denoted by *) note the height from ground surface at the point as well as waterward (with distance from point). ♦ Only for indicators not present due to dry season/drought
(1) Algal mats*				
(2) Aquatic mosses or liverworts*				
(3) Aquatic plants*				
(4) Aufwuchs				
(5) Drift lines and rafted debris*				
(6) Elevated lichen lines*				
(7) Evidence of aquatic fauna				
(8) Hydrologic data*				
(9) Morphological plant adaptations*				
(10) Secondary flow channels				
(11) Sediment deposition*				
(12) Tussocks or hummocks*				
(13) Water marks*				

Highest water level indicator height at point: _____ inches Above Ground Surface No Water Level Indicators
 Above Soil Surface N/A (described point is Upland)

23. Is one or more hydrologic indicator(s) listed in §62-340.500, F.A.C. present or predicted with normal high water or wet season conditions at the described point? Yes No Evaluation Impossible ← Why? _____

24. Delineation by Wetland Definition §62-340.300(1), F.A.C.

As is under current conditions, without considering RSJ¹ or the legality of any alterations:

- a) Has a wetland boundary been delineated at the described point? Yes No (If No, skip to #25)
 b) If yes to 24a, can the boundary be easily delineated using the definition of wetlands? Yes No

25. A & B Test Wetland Criteria §62-340.300(2)(a),(b), F.A.C.

As is under current conditions, without considering RSJ¹ or the legality of any alterations:

- a) Is the areal extent of Obligate plants in the stratum selected in #10 greater than the areal extent of all Upland plants in that stratum? (See #12) Yes No Vegetation Absent (skip to #25f) Evaluation Impossible (skip to #26a)
 b) Is the areal extent of Obligate and/or Facultative Wet plants in the stratum selected in #10 equal to or greater than 80% of all the plants in that stratum, excluding Facultative plants? (See #13) Yes No
 c) Is the soil hydric as identified using standard NRCS definitions and practices? (see #19)
 Yes No Indeterminable with current conditions ← Why? _____
 d) Is the substrate composed of riverwash, nonsoil (see #18), rock outcrop-soil complex, or is the substrate located within an artificially created wetland area? Yes No If yes, which condition is present? _____
 e) Is one or more of the hydrologic indicators in §62-340.500, F.A.C. present at the described point? (See #23) Yes No
 f) Are the A Test criteria met per §62-340.300(2)(a), F.A.C. at the described point? Yes No
 (Note: If yes to 25a and yes to either 25c, 25d, or 25e, A Test criteria are met)
 g) Are the B Test criteria met per §62-340.300(2)(b), F.A.C. at the described point? Yes No
 (Note: If yes to 25b and yes to either 25c, 25d, or 25e, B Test criteria are met)
 h) Are there any alterations or conditions affecting reliable application of the A or B Test such that the Altered Sites Test is more appropriate? Yes No

Point ID/Location: See Wetland Delineation Map

26. C Test Wetland Criteria §62-340.300(2)(c), F.A.C.

As is under current conditions, without considering RSJ¹ or the legality of any alterations:

a) Per §62-340.300(2)(c), F.A.C. is the described point Pine Flatwoods or Improved Pasture, or does it have drained soils? Yes No **If yes, select which of the following are met, then skip to #26d**

Pine Flatwoods Improved Pasture Drained Soils

Pine Flatwoods must have flat terrain, a monotypic or mixed canopy of long leaf pine or slash pine, and a ground cover dominated by saw palmetto with other species that are NOT obligate or facultative wet. **Improved Pasture** means areas where the dominant native plant community has been replaced with planted or natural recruitment of herbaceous species which are NOT obligate or facultative wet species and which have been actively maintained for livestock through mechanical means or grazing.

Drained Soils are those in which permanent alterations, excluding mechanical pumping, preclude the formation of hydric soils.

b) Are the soils at the described point saline sands (salt flats-tidal flats), **or** have they been **field verified** by NRCS's Keys to Soil Taxonomy (4th ed. 1990) as Umbraqualfs, Sulfaquents, Hydraquents, Humaquepts, Histosols (except Folists), Argiaquolls, or Umbraquults? Yes No

c) Do the soils at the described point have a NRCS hydric soil field indicator (see #17), **and** is the point located within a map unit named or designated by the NRCS as frequently flooded, depressional, or water?

Map Unit: _____ Yes No Inconclusive ← Why? _____ (skip to #27a)

d) Are the C Test criteria met per §62-340.300(2)(c), F.A.C. at the described point? Yes No
(Note: If no to 26a and yes to either 26b or 26c, C Test criteria are met)

e) Are there any **alterations or conditions** affecting reliable application of the C Test such that the Altered Sites Test is more appropriate? Yes No

27. D Test Wetland Criteria §62-340.300(2)(d), F.A.C.

As is under current conditions, without considering RSJ¹ or the legality of any alterations:

a) Is the soil hydric as verified by a NRCS hydric soil field indicator? (See #17)

Yes No (skip to #27d) Inconclusive ← Why? _____ (skip to #28)

b) Does any NRCS hydric soil field indicator begin **at the soil surface or** are any of the following indicators present: A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A7, A8, A9, S4, F2? Yes No (If yes, then hydrologic indicator §62-340.500(8) or (11) is met)

c) Is one or more of the hydrologic indicators in §62-340.500, F.A.C. present at the described point? (See #23) Yes No

d) Are the D Test criteria met per §62-340.300(2)(d), F.A.C. at the described point? Yes No
(Note: If yes to 27a and yes to either 27b or 27c, D Test criteria may be met)

e) Are there any **alterations or conditions** affecting reliable application of the D Test such that the Altered Sites Test is more appropriate? Yes No

28. Altered Sites Tests §62-340.300(3), F.A.C. (Legal/Authorized or Illegal/Unauthorized)

For purposes of Chapter 62-340, F.A.C. **altered** refers to any natural or man-induced condition(s) which **masks or eliminates reliable expression** of wetland indicators (i.e. hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and hydrologic indicators). **Unaltered or normal does not require a natural condition**, only an expression of wetland indicators that is sufficient to **reliably** identify or delineate the wetland using the criteria in §62-340.300, F.A.C.

Are alterations affecting normal wetland condition? Yes No (skip to #32) Evaluation Impossible (skip to #32)

29. Authorized or Legally Altered Vegetation and Soils Test Criteria §62-340.300(3)(a), F.A.C.

a) Are there **authorized or legal** alterations affecting reliable expression of vegetation at the described point? Yes No If yes, how? _____

b) Are there **authorized or legal** alterations affecting reliable soil evaluation at the described point? Yes No If yes, how? _____ (If no to both 29a and 29b, skip to #30)

c) If yes to 29a or 29b, which criteria tests are affected by the legal alterations?

A Test B Test C Test D Test

d) Using the most reliable available information and reasonable scientific judgment, would the types of evidence and characteristics contemplated in §62-340.300, F.A.C. identify or delineate the described point as a wetland with cessation of the legal altering activities? Yes No If no, why? _____ (If no, skip to #30)

e) If yes to 29d, what §62-340.300, F.A.C. evidence is present now and/or will be present in the future with cessation of legal altering activities? Plants Soils Hydrologic indicators

f) If yes to 29d, which tests would be passed with cessation of legal altering activities?

Wetland Definition A Test B Test C Test D Test

Why? _____

Point ID/Location: See Wetland Delineation Map

30. Authorized or Legally Altered Hydrology Test Criteria §62-340.300(3)(b), F.A.C.

- a) Has wetland hydrology of the area been **legally** drained or lowered? Yes No (If no, skip to #31)
If yes, how? _____
- b) Has wetland hydrology been **legally** eliminated at the described point? Yes No (If no, skip to #31)
- c) If yes to 30b, using reasonable scientific judgment or §62-340.550, F.A.C., have dredging or filling activities authorized by **Part IV** of Chapter 373, F.S. **permanently eliminated** wetland hydrology at the described point such that the wetland definition cannot be met? Yes (point is upland) No (If yes, skip to #31)
Chapter 373, F.S. Part II activities (e.g., water use permits) or other temporary hydrologic alterations (e.g., surface water pumps, drought) do not apply to this or any other Ch. 62-340, F.A.C. determinations.
- d) If no to 30c, what §62-340.300, F.A.C. evidence is present now and/or will be present in the future with cessation of temporary hydrologic drainage? Plants Soils Hydrologic indicators
- e) If no to 30c, Which tests would be passed with cessation of temporary hydrologic alterations?
 Wetland Definition A Test B Test C Test D Test
Why? _____

31. Unauthorized or Illegally Altered Sites Test Criteria §62-340.300(3)(c), F.A.C.

If the altering activity is a violation of regulatory requirements, then application of §62-340.300(3)(c), F.A.C. and all provisions of Chapter 62-340, F.A.C. are utilized to identify or delineate the wetland in a forensic manner.

This identification or delineation reflects the condition immediately prior to the unauthorized alteration.

- a) Have any **unauthorized** alterations affected the normal wetland condition at the described point? Yes No
If yes, how? _____ (If no, skip to #32)
- b) If yes to 31a, which criteria tests are affected by the unauthorized alterations?
 A Test B Test C Test D Test
- c) With reasonable scientific judgment is the described point a wetland, or would it have been a wetland immediately prior to the unauthorized alteration? Yes No If no, why? _____ (If no, skip to #32)
- d) If yes to 31c, what §62-340.300, F.A.C. evidence is present now and/or was present immediately prior to the unauthorized alteration? Plants Soils Hydrologic indicators
- e) If yes to 31c, which tests would be passed immediately prior to the unauthorized alteration?
 Wetland Definition A Test B Test C Test D Test
Why? _____

32. Wetland and Other Surface Water Summary §62-340.600(2)(a-e), F.A.C.:

Given **normal** expression, **cessation** of **authorized** alterations, or **immediately prior** to any **unauthorized** alterations:

- a) With **reasonable scientific judgment** is the described point a wetland as defined in §62-340.200(19), F.A.C. and located by Ch. 62-340, F.A.C.? Yes No If yes, which criteria identified or delineated the wetland?
 Wetland Definition A Test B Test C Test D Test
If summary answers differ from answers in 25f, 25g, 26d, or 27d, why? _____
- b) Is the described point located at or within the Mean High Water Line of a tidal water body?
 Yes No MHWL Unknown
- c) Is the described point located at or within the Ordinary High Water Line of a non-tidal natural water body or natural watercourse? Yes No
- d) Is the described point located at or within the top of the bank of an artificial lake, borrow pit, canal, ditch, or other type of artificial water body or watercourse with side slopes of 1 foot vertical to 4 feet horizontal or steeper, excluding spoil banks when the canals and ditches have resulted from excavation into the ground? Yes No
- e) Is the described point located at or within the Seasonal High Water Line of an artificial lake, borrow pit, canal, ditch, or other type of artificial water body or watercourse with side slopes flatter than 1 foot vertical to 4 feet horizontal or an artificial water body created by diking or impoundment above the ground? Yes No

33. Connection or Isolation of Wetland per Applicant's Handbook Vol.1 Section 2.0

If the described point is a wetland, does it have a connection via wetlands or other surface waters, or is it wholly surrounded by uplands and therefore isolated? Connected Isolated N/A (Point is not wetland)

Point ID/Location: See Wetland Delineation Map

34. Photographs and/or videos: Soil profile with Data Form, Soil profile close-up, Cross section(s) at 6" depth for sandy textures and/or critical depths for fine textures, Hydric soil indicators, Water table or inundation depth, Four cardinal directions of plant strata present, Hydrologic indicators (with scale as necessary), Critical plant ID (optional)

#	Memory Card # / Metadata	Description, compass direction (if applicable)	Taken By
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			

Notes: See Site Documentation - UPLAND

Helpful Definitions for Applying Ch 62-340, F.A.C.

¹**RSJ** stands for Reasonable Scientific Judgment where used throughout this Data Form (See *The Florida Wetlands Delineation Manual* pg. 2 & 12)

²**HSTS** stands for Hydric Soils Technical Standard (See NRCS Hydric Soils Technical Note 11)

Definition from §62.340.200(19) Florida Administrative Code

"Wetlands," as defined in subsection 373.019(17), F.S., means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and a duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. Soils present in wetlands generally are classified as hydric or alluvial, or possess characteristics that are associated with reducing soil conditions. The prevalent vegetation in wetlands generally consists of facultative or obligate hydrophytic macrophytes that are typically adapted to areas having soil conditions described above. These species, due to morphological, physiological, or reproductive adaptations, have the ability to grow, reproduce or persist in aquatic environments or anaerobic soil conditions. Florida wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bayheads, bogs, cypress domes and strands, sloughs, wet prairies, riverine swamps and marshes, hydric seepage slopes, tidal marshes, mangrove swamps and other similar areas. Florida wetlands generally do not include longleaf or slash pine flatwoods with an understory dominated by saw palmetto.

Definition from §373.019(19) Florida Statutes

"Surface water" means water upon the surface of the earth, whether contained in bounds created naturally or artificially or diffused. Water from natural springs shall be classified as surface water when it exits from the spring onto the earth's surface.

Definition from §373.019(14) Florida Statutes

"Other watercourse" means any canal, ditch, or other artificial watercourse in which water usually flows in a defined bed or channel. It is not essential that the flowing be uniform or uninterrupted.

Definition from §62.340.200(15) Florida Administrative Code

"Seasonal High Water" means the elevation to which the ground and surface water can be expected to rise due to a normal wet season.

From The Florida Wetlands Delineation Manual pg. 37

Ordinary high water is that point on the slope or bank where the surface water from the water body ceases to exert a dominant influence on the character of the surrounding vegetation and soils. The OHWL frequently encompasses areas dominated by non-listed vegetation and non-hydric soils. When the OHWL is not at a wetland edge, the general view of the area may present an "upland" appearance.

Definition from §403.803(14) Florida Statutes

"Swale" means a manmade trench which:

- (a) Has a top width-to-depth ratio of the cross-section equal to or greater than 6:1, or side slopes equal to or greater than 3 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical;
- (b) Contains contiguous areas of standing or flowing water only following a rainfall event;
- (c) Is planted with or has stabilized vegetation suitable for soil stabilization, stormwater treatment, and nutrient uptake; and
- (d) Is designed to take into account the soil erodibility, soil percolation, slope, slope length, and drainage area so as to prevent erosion and reduce pollutant concentration of any discharge.



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Question Detail

Q1: The Florida Department of Environmental Protection will require E.R.P's (Environmental Resource Permits) for most projects proposing to alter the topography of the land via digging, filling, building, or machine clearing. Non-regulated or exempt activities include, but are not limited to; residential construction when confined to upland habitat, alteration of man-made isolated wetlands, and agricultural impacts. Unless noted otherwise, TEC determined the project's need for an ERP permit based upon a conceptual site configuration designed to minimize environmental loss as much as practicable. *****Prior to planning or land alteration efforts, TEC recommends the applicant obtain agency verification of the findings and conclusions including, but not limited to; the location and extent of uplands and wetlands on site as presented by TEC, LLC.*** Neglecting to secure agency verification may subject the applicant to otherwise avoidable compliance/enforcement/ actions in cases where an agency concludes wetlands or surface waters were in fact adversely impacted after the fact. In addition, city or county regulations typically require prior notification or permits for vegetation removal actions in both upland and wetland areas.***** Please contact TEC, LLC. with questions or for further assistance with the verification or permit process.

Q2: Isolated wetlands do not flow into other wetlands or surface waters that are themselves connected to waters of the State. A wetland may connect via a man-made ditch or stream and eventually flow into the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic Ocean. Impacts to “Isolated” wetlands are generally considered minor, and wetland mitigation is often not required.

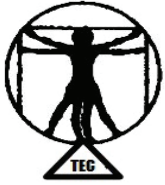
Q3: State and Federal agencies typically require wetland mitigation when a project proposes to eliminate or diminish the function of wetlands on site, and when impacts exceed 0.10 acres. Special exceptions allowing the applicant to avoid mitigation vary between the State and Federal agencies, and include, but are not limited to; property creation date, prior permit history, verification of “isolated” or “contiguous”, minimization of impact, and several other site-specific criteria. For many projects, wetland mitigation is a specific condition of the permit, and must be completed prior to construction activities. The final determination shall be made by the applicable regulatory agencies.

Q4: Mitigation-related costs increase for impacts to higher quality wetlands, and for impacts which exceed generally accepted standard square footage thresholds for the use proposed. Therefore, construction of a typical-size residence positioned within low-quality wetland habitat will be less costly to mitigate than for the same residence constructed within high-quality wetlands. Likewise, a larger home will require more mitigation than a smaller home built within the same functioning wetland. The amount of mitigation required is directly related to the 'Quality' of wetlands being impacted. The quality of wetland(s) on this site is described on page one (1).

Q5: South Florida experiences a dry and wet season, typical to tropical and sub-tropical environments. Florida's rainy season occurs May/June and runs through September/October, with surface water levels dropping several feet after October. Excessive water levels within the building footprint will likely increase the need for fill material to elevate the building/septic ground and could increase overall project costs. Additionally, standing water may contribute to reduced recreational, building, gardening, or livestock use. A local builder knowledgeable of building and engineering-related elevation requirements may assist you in understanding what additional costs may be incurred as a result of low-lying or submerged lands. These levels will occur during the latter part of the summer rainy season. Standing water is anticipated to remain at or near ground level for approximately weeks. South Florida's rainy season occurs from June/July-October.

Q6: Limestone located near the surface of the lot may require special design/construction considerations including the placement of an on-site sewage treatment system in areas of elevated limestone. A general building contractor or septic Engineer may assist you in understanding these considerations.

Q7: Contact TEC or your local property tax collector for more information regarding the valuation of wet land for property tax purposes.



Tropical Environmental Consultants, LLC.
www.TropicalEnvironmentalConsultants.com
3900 Mannix Dr. #118
Naples, Florida. 34114
239-455-6232

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Q8: Exotic-nuisance vegetation is difficult to control in the landscape and when found in dense quantities on vacant land, can spread rapidly, and tends to decrease the value of that land to wildlife and other native plant species. For these reasons, local county regulations often require a property owner to remove non-native nuisance species prior to issuing a Certificate of Occupancy, adding additional development costs to a project. Removal of any vegetation (including exotic species) by mechanical means may require a vegetation removal permit from your local County/City building department.

Q9: Federal and State agencies provide special protections for endangered or threatened species. Additional environmental surveys and procurement of permits or verification of no negative affect may be required when altering habitat, even if listed species were not identified during completion of the informal wetland determination. It is up to the applicant via the services of an environmental consultant to ensure development actions do not adversely affect listed species. Federal agencies will conduct a review for listed species prior to the issuance of permits including permits for jurisdictional wetland impacts. Often the applicant will be responsible for providing to these agencies a species survey report during the review process.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS? NEED ASSISTANCE?
CONTACT TEC FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

**Thank you for allowing TEC, LLC. to assist you with your
environmental project needs!**

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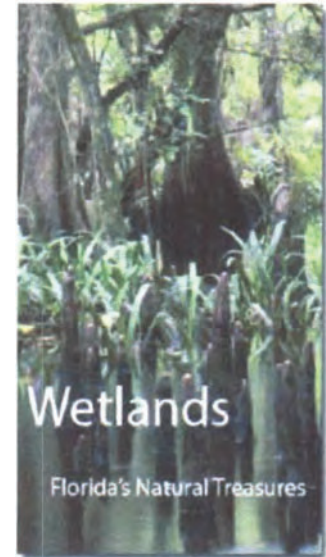
Florida Department of Environmental Protection

dredging and filling in Wetlands

What are wetlands? Wetlands are areas where water inundates the land or saturates the soil long enough and regularly enough to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of plants that are specially adapted to these conditions. Wetlands are typically found along shorelines (floodplains, tidal marshes, etc.), in depressions (cypress domes, freshwater marshes, etc.) and at groundwater upwellings (springs, seepage slopes, etc.). All state, regional and local governments use soils, hydrology (water patterns) and plants to identify wetlands. This procedure is explained in Chapter 62-340 of the Florida Administrative Code, under "Delineation of the Lateral Extent of Wetlands and Surface Waters."

What is fill? The term "fill" includes any material that is placed in, on, or over wetlands or other surface waters. For example, dirt, sand, gravel, rocks, shell, pilings, mulch and concrete are all considered fill if they are placed in a wetland or other surface water.

What is dredging? The term "dredging" refers to any type of excavation conducted in wetlands or other surface waters. Dredging includes digging, pulling up vegetation by the roots, leaving vehicular ruts, or any other activity that disturbs the soil.



You should be aware that if the Department of Health is requiring that the Onsite Sewage Treatment & Disposal System (OSTDS) drain field be elevated due to a high water table, the site could be in a wetland.

There also are many other activities that may require DEP permits for wetland impacts. Examples of these activities include: constructing a dock or seawall, installing a fence, filling for a house pad or driveway, filling that "low spot", dredging a pond, dredging a ditch, removing trees, or dredging a channel for boat access.

Why do we need to protect wetlands?

At one time, people thought of wetlands as being "useless wastelands." We now know that wetlands are one of our more important natural resources because of the many environmental and economic benefits that they provide.

What Benefits are provided by wetlands?

Flood Control - After storm events, wetlands intercept and slowly release large quantities of water, which could otherwise flood upland areas and neighboring properties.

Water Quality Improvement - Wetlands filter and remove toxins and excess nutrients from the water passing through them to keep surface water bodies suitable for swimming, fishing, and sometimes as a source of drinking water.

Productivity - Regular inputs of water, sediments and nutrients cause most wetlands to be highly productive. Vegetation grows very quickly in wetlands, producing a great deal of timber and food for plant-eating animals.

Habitat - Many animals live in wetlands for all or part of their lives and many others depend on wetland creatures as a food source. Wetlands are especially important as nesting and nursery grounds.

Economic Benefits - Wetlands are important to Floridians because they support our commercial fishing, tourism and recreation industries.

Erosion Control - Maintaining wetlands between moving water and uplands is an effective and economical way to protect property from erosion.

Aquifer Recharge—Most ground water supplies are recharged from the water that collects in wetlands and then infiltrates into the ground.



How do I know if my property is a wetland?

In many cases, the periodic occurrence of standing water will be a good indication that you have a wetland. However, many wetlands have standing water for only part of the year, and some will have no standing water, or may be on a seepage slope, so they may be difficult to recognize during dry periods. If the property contains saturated or hydric (wet) soils, there is a good chance that the property may contain wetlands. Because of varying natural conditions, it often can be difficult to determine whether a soil would be considered hydric. If you are familiar with common wetland plants like cypress, black gum, red bay, sweet gum, red maple, water oak, cattails, or arrowhead, their presence will offer another helpful clue that you have a wetland. Once you have identified a wetland, it may be difficult to determine its exact boundaries (the presence of pine trees cannot be used alone to determine if you have a wetland or not). When in doubt, you should contact a professional environmental consultant or the DEP for assistance in determining whether or not your proposed work site is a wetland, and where its limits are.

Property surveys, county cadastral surveys, land use or zoning, FEMA flood zone mapping and the National Wetlands Inventory **cannot** be used to indicate if there are wetlands. Ask your building consultant or contractor if they can determine the extent of wetlands as defined by Florida Administrative Code Chapter 62-340.

What agencies regulate dredge and fill?

Dredging and filling is regulated by many local governments, the water management districts and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). When you submit your application to DEP, a copy is automatically forwarded to the Corps. Although the water management districts share this regulatory program with DEP, they are usually not involved with residential activities by homeowners. For information on local government regulations, please contact your county building permit / inspection office.

What happens if I dredge or fill in jurisdictional wetlands without a DEP permit?

Dredging or filling in jurisdictional wetlands or surface waters without a permit from DEP is a violation of Sections 373.430(1)(b) and 403.161(1)(b) Florida Statutes. The DEP may require complete restoration of the unpermitted activity and can seek monetary fines of up to \$10,000 per violation per day. Additionally, other local, state and federal agencies may assess their own penalties and fines. **The contractor or agent of the owner can also be held accountable for violations of these Florida Statutes.**

Any construction site that will result in a disturbance of one acre or more of upland or wetland are required to seek coverage under the [Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Large and Small Construction Activities](#) or NPDES Permit (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System).

For assistance in determining whether or not your proposed work site contains a wetland or for additional information, please contact an environmental professional.

Useful links:

- <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wetlands/index.htm>
- <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/coastal/programs/aquatic.htm>
- <http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Welcome/index.cfm>
- <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/legal/Rules/mainrulelist.htm>
- <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/permit/index.html>
- <http://wetlandextension.ifas.ufl.edu>
- <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/stormwater/npdes/index.htm>



Permitting in wetlands:

Neither county building permits, lake excavation permits nor OSTDS/ Department of Health permits authorizes construction activities in wetlands.

