

AGENDA

November 5, 2019

Time	Topic and Description
11:00	<i>Registration Opens</i>
1:00	Welcome FDOT Executive Management Jason Watts, Director, Office of Environmental Management (OEM)
1:15	Meeting Overview and Objectives Peter McGilvray, Administrator, Environmental Quality and Performance
1:30	Introductions – How do we each contribute to the story? Small Group Activity with Report Out
2:15	Florida's Report Card since NEPA Assignment Jason Watts, Director, OEM
2:45	<i>Break</i>
3:00	Florida Transportation Plan Dana Reiding, Intergovernmental Program Administrator, Office of Policy Planning Jim Halley, Statewide Planning Coordinator, Office of Policy Planning
3:30	Multi-use Corridors of Regional Economic Significance (M-CORES) Huiwei Shen, Chief Planner
4:00	Perspectives on ETDM Screening Events – Interactive Game Show Host – Wendy Lasher, Senior Transportation Planner, Atkins Scorekeeper – Crystal Geiger, D7 ETDM Coordinator Panelists: • David Rydene, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) • Terri Newman, D2 ETDM Coordinator • Randy Turner, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) • Shandra Davis-Sanders, D4 ETDM Coordinator
4:50	Wrap Up Day One Peter McGilvray
5:00	<i>Adjourn</i>
6:00	<i>Meet for Dinner/Social (optional)</i> Miller's Ale House 722 Apalachee Pkwy Tallahassee, FL 32301

AGENDA

November 6, 2019

Time	Topic and Description
8:30	Daily Re-cap and Objectives Peter McGilvray
8:45	EST – What's coming your way? Ruth Roaza, Technology Resources Coordinator Demonstration of enhancements followed by group activity
9:45	Understanding Transportation Plans Lauren Boes, Atkins Consultant
10:15	<i>Break</i>
10:30	NEPA 101 Brittany Bianco, Project Delivery Coordinator Mike Pennington, Project Development Engineer
11:00	Anticipated Screening Schedule Districts to share anticipated project plan (through 9/2020)
11:30	<i>Lunch (ordered in)</i>
12:00	EST Data Alexis Thomas, UF GeoPlan Center Presentation of data topics followed by group activity
1:00	Purpose & Need Statements Major Sykes, Project Development Engineering Specialist
1:45	District Topics Gwen Pipkin, FDOT District 1 – ESP: The Expedited Scoping Process Terri Newman, FDOT District 2 – What does a good comment look like? Wendy Lasher, FDOT District 3 – What does the District do with the ETAT comments?
2:30	<i>Break</i>
2:45	Interagency Communication and Engagement Thu Clark, FDOT OEM – Lead Agency Expectations under NEPA Assignment Eric Whitehead, FDOT OEM – 2016-2017 ETDM Survey Results Jen Schull, NMFS – NMFS Engagement in the Transportation Decision Making Process
3:30	Project Outcomes – What ever happened to that project...? FDOT ETDM Project Team Leaders
4:00	Agency Initiatives LeAnne Murphy, USFS – Federal Lands Access Program
4:15	Path Forward Peter McGilvray
4:30	<i>Adjourn</i>

How to Access the FDOT Guest Wifi

1. Use your device's network connection manager to select **ONRAMP** from the visible networks
2. Once the device has connected to the network, a browser window will pop up displaying access request options
3. Enter the information requested to gain immediate access to the guest network for the next 12 hours

ETDM EST

Statewide ETAT Meeting 2019

ETDM EST

Statewide ETAT Meeting

November 5-6, 2019
Tallahassee, FL

Welcome!

Kevin Thibault, Secretary of Transportation
Jason Watts, Director, Office of Environmental Management

ETDM EST

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Statewide
ETAT Meeting
 2019

Meeting Overview and Objectives

Peter McGilvray, Administrator
Environmental Quality and Performance

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
 2019

What are your Expectations?

- Use smart phone
- Go to www.menti.com
- Enter code from slide
- Add to the Word Map

Agenda

Tuesday, November 5

1:00	Welcome
1:15	Overview and Objectives
1:30	Introductions – How do we contribute?
2:15	Florida's Report Card
2:45	BREAK
3:00	Florida Transportation Plan
3:30	M-CORES
4:00	Perspectives on ETDM Screening Events
4:50	Wrap Up
5:00	Adjourn
6:00	Miller's Ale House (optional)

Wednesday, November 6

8:30	Daily Re-cap and Objectives
8:45	EST – What's coming your way?
9:45	Understanding Transportation Plans
10:15	BREAK
10:30	NEPA 101
11:00	Anticipated Screening Schedule
11:30	LUNCH (ordered in)
12:00	EST Data
1:00	Purpose and Need Statements
1:45	District Topics
2:30	BREAK
2:45	Interagency Communication and Engagement
3:30	Project Outcomes – Lightning Talk
4:00	Agency Initiatives
4:15	Path Forward
4:30	Adjourn

Introductions

How do we each contribute to the story?

Instructions

- Pair Up (10 minutes)
 - Introduce yourselves (name, agency, position)
 - How long have you been with the program?
 - What FDOT Districts do you work with?
 - Recall a time when you made a positive contribution to the transportation project review process. What was it about you, others or the context that led to this success?
 - When are people in your organization most engaged in the process? Give examples.
 - Imagine it is 2025 and the environmental review process is working perfectly; what is it like?

Instructions

- Table Discussions (15 minutes)
 - Pairs introduce each other
 - Choose one person to take notes
 - Are there common themes to these stories that identify strengths or successes related to participation in the environmental review process?
 - What are some opportunities to build on the current successes?
- Report out (16 minutes)
 - Pick a representative to introduce the table and highlight a core strength and aspiration

Table Activity Instructions

How do we each contribute to the story?

Tables are organized by FDOT District. The FDOT staff and agencies serving on the District ETAT are seated together.

In this exercise, we'll get to know the members of our District ETAT better, identify successes participating in the ETDM process, and dream about how to make it even better.

Pair up (10 minutes)

1. Introduce yourselves in pairs. Include your name, agency, and position.
2. Discuss the following questions:
 - How long have you been with the program?
 - Which FDOT Districts do you work with?
 - Recall a time when you made a positive contribution to the transportation project review process. What was it about you, others, or the context that led to this success?
 - When are people in your organization most engaged in the process – functioning at their best? Give examples.
 - Imagine it is 2025 and the environmental review process is working perfectly; what would that look like?

Table Discussion (15 minutes)

1. Pairs introduce each other to the table.
2. Choose one person to take notes on the flip chart.
3. Discuss the following questions:
 - Are there common themes to these stories that identify strengths or successes related to early participation in the environmental review process?
 - What are some opportunities to build on the current successes?

Report out (16 minutes – 2 minutes per table)

1. Pick a representative to introduce the table.
2. Highlight a core strength and aspiration that your group identified about participation in the transportation environmental review process.

During the break, we will hang up the flip chart pages on the wall for easy viewing.

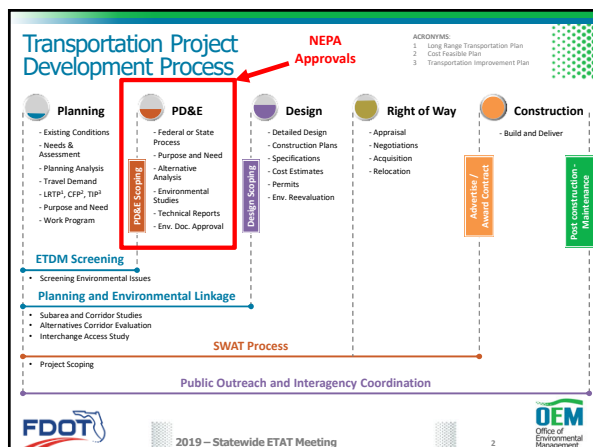



NEPA Assignment: Overview and Program Performance

Presenter: Jason Watts
Director, Office of Environmental Management

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What is NEPA?

NEPA is a federal environmental law that requires federal agencies to give consideration to all federal environmental laws prior to taking action where a federal nexus exists

NEPA contains three (3) major components

- Outlines national environmental policy and goals;
- Establishes the **Council on Environmental Quality** in the Executive Office of the President; and
- Establishes provisions for federal agencies to enforce such policies and goals.




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What is a Federal Action?

- Project meets one of the following conditions:
 - Federal funds
 - FHWA approval required (i.e., impacts to interstate right of way)
 - Federal permit
 - Maintain federal funding eligibility
- PD&E Manual Part 1, Chapter 2







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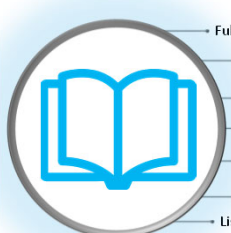
NEPA requirements





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NEPA documents "tell the project story"



- Fully describe the project
- Justify Purpose and Need
- Study the existing Environment – **ALL Aspects**
- Describe and analyze project alternatives
- Describe input from Citizens, Agencies, Gov't, and others; then provide a response
- Announce a Decision...and why selected
- List Coordination




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NEPA – Classes of Action

Class I: Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Class II: Categorical Exclusions (CE)

Class III: Environmental Assessment (EA)

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SIGNIFICANCE

Proposed Action

"Pre-Categorized" activity or **NO** Significant Impacts expected

Significant Impacts expected

Not sure of Significance, but definitely **NOT** a Categorical Exclusion

Categorical Exclusion

EIS

Environmental Assessment

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Authorization for NEPA Assignment

2005

NEPA Assignment was first-authorized as a pilot program in the Surface Transportation Project Deliver Program under SAFETEA-LU

- Authorized five states to apply for NEPA Assignment
- NEPA Assignment under SAFETEA-LU: [California, 2007](#)

2012

MAP-21 legislation approved a permanent program that is open to any state: NEPA Assignment under Map-21: [Texas, 2014](#)

2015

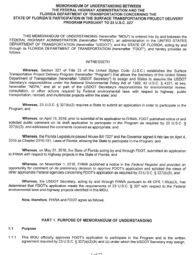
Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act

- FAST further opened the door for assignment of federal responsibility to the states by allowing all states to assume federal responsibility for project design, plans, specifications, estimates, contract awards, and inspection of projects NEPA Assignment under the FAST Act: [Ohio, 2015](#)

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The Memorandum of Understanding

- Written agreement whereby FDOT assumes responsibilities of the USDOT Secretary for federal environmental laws with respect to highway projects within the State of Florida
- The MOU identifies
 - Responsibilities assigned to FDOT
 - Responsibilities retained by FHWA
 - Legal liability
 - Training Plan
 - Self-Assessment requirements
 - Audit process
- FDOT to provide FHWA with quarterly listings of project approvals



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Responsibilities Assigned

FDOT REPLACES FHWA AS THE LEAD AGENCY FOR HIGHWAY PROJECTS IN FLORIDA (with certain exceptions)

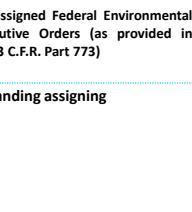
Project-level responsibilities cited in 23 U.S.C. § 327 for highway projects

- Certain exceptions

Administer all assigned Federal Environmental Laws and Executive Orders (as provided in Appendix A of 23 C.F.R. Part 773)

FHWA and FDOT execute Memorandum of Understanding assigning NEPA responsibilities to the State

- All NEPA Classes of Action:
 - Class I: Environmental Impact Statements (EIS)
 - Class II: Categorical Exclusions (CE)
 - Class III: Environmental Assessments (EA)
- Administration of Local Agency Program (LAP) projects

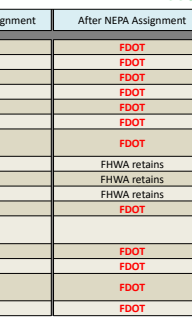


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Environmental Responsibilities: Before and After NEPA Assignment

Environmental Review and Approval Responsibilities	Prior to NEPA Assignment	After NEPA Assignment
Determine Class of Action (CE, EA, or EIS)	FHWA	FDOT
Approve Purpose and Need	FHWA	FDOT
Approve/transmit technical reports to federal agencies	FDOT	FDOT
Prepare the NEPA document	FDOT	FDOT
Approve and file all NEPA documents	FHWA	FDOT
Reevaluations and other Supplemental Documentation	FHWA	FDOT
Direct consultation with other federal resource agencies	FHWA	FDOT
Government-to-government Tribal Consultation	FHWA	FHWA retains
Project Level Air Conformity	FHWA	FHWA retains
Projects that cross state lines	FHWA	FHWA retains
Defend the NEPA document in court	FHWA	FDOT
Decisions / Findings on Federal laws & Executive Orders. Examples:		
Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act	FHWA	FDOT
Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act	FHWA	FDOT
Section 4(f) of USDOT Act (except constructive use)	FHWA	FDOT
Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice	FHWA	FDOT



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How Florida benefits from NEPA assignment

- Receives time- and cost-savings – without compromising quality
- Is responsible for the fate of its own projects
- Has decision-making authority
- Directly consults with federal regulatory agencies
- Experiences more timely delivery of transportation projects
- Allows more efficient use of FDOT staff and resources
- Can apply cost savings to other FDOT projects



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NEPA Assignment Saves Cost

A shorter PD&E Phase saves project costs and staff time

- Time = money
- Less potential for changes in environmental conditions or laws
- Fewer document revisions
- A shorter PD&E phase reduces the probability of environmental or regulatory changes which can alter your design
- Fewer design changes reduce the number of reevaluations



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Coordination Requirements

Federal Agencies

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
National Park Service (NPS)
US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE)
US Coast Guard (USCG)
US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)
US Forest Service (USFS)

Local Governments

Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs)
Transportation Planning Organizations (TPOs)
Regional Planning Councils (RPCs)

Local Interests

Public
Non-Governmental Organizations
Developers
Potentially Affected Community
Business Community

Native American Tribal Governments

Micosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
Seminole Tribe of Florida

State Agencies

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS)
Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)
Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (FDEO)
Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)
Florida Division of Historical Resources - State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC)
Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD)
South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)
Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)
St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD)
Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD)

Local Governments

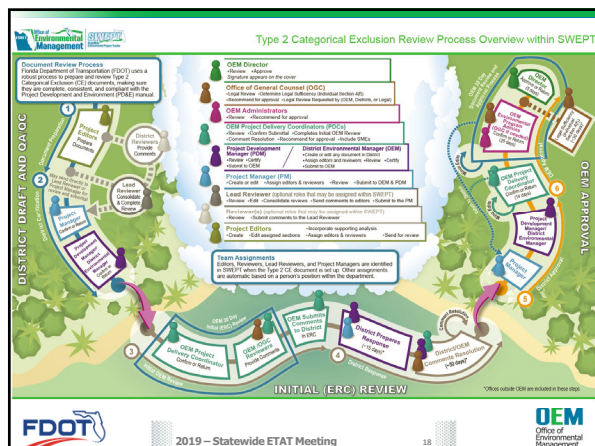
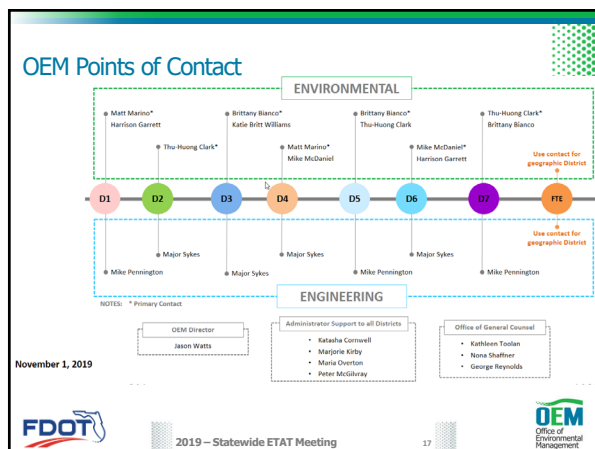
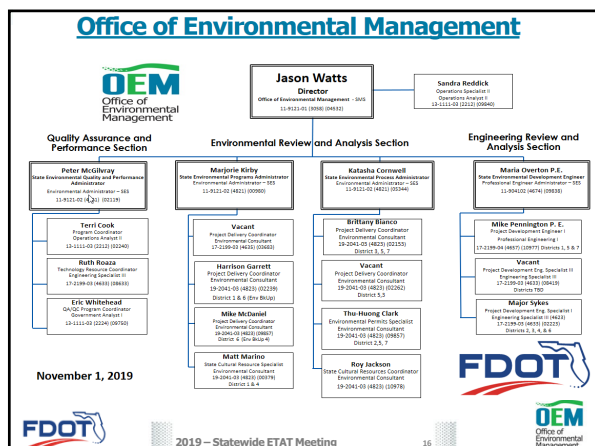
Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs)
Transportation Planning Organizations (TPOs)
Regional Planning Councils (RPCs)



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Results of First 2 Years and 10 Months of NEPA Assignment



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of Environmental Approvals Processed

NEPA Approvals (or Reevaluations) processed by FDOT since NEPA Assignment MOU Executed on 12/14/2016

Reporting Period: 12/14/2016 to 10/18/2019

COA (Original NEPA Document)	12/14/16-12/31/17	1/1/18-11/30/18	12/1/18-10/18/19	Total
Type 1 CE	706	588	546	1840
Type 2 CE	9	20	18	47
EA FONSI	4	0	2	6
ES	0	0	0	0
Total	719	608	566	1893

Re-evaluations (of previous NEPA Approvals)	12/14/16-12/31/17	1/1/18-11/30/18	12/1/18-10/18/19	Total
Type 2 CE	22	29	27	78
EA	8	13	6	27
ES	2	4	2	8
Total	32	46	35	113

	12/14/16-12/31/17	1/1/18-11/30/18	12/1/18-10/18/19	Total to Date
Grand Total	751	654	601	2006

NOTE: Approvals by FHWA (before assignment): 577 (2015) and 600 (2016)



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Average # of Days - OEM Approval of Environmental Document

Request to Approve Environmental Documents

Reporting Period: 12/14/2016 - 10/18/2019

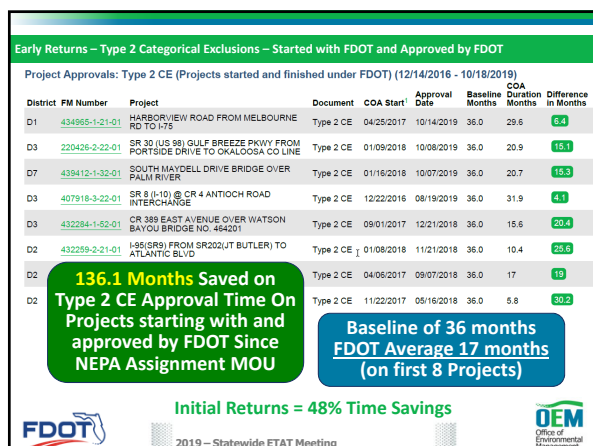
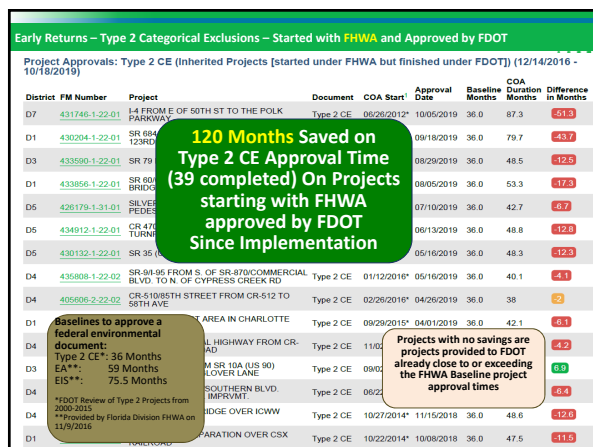
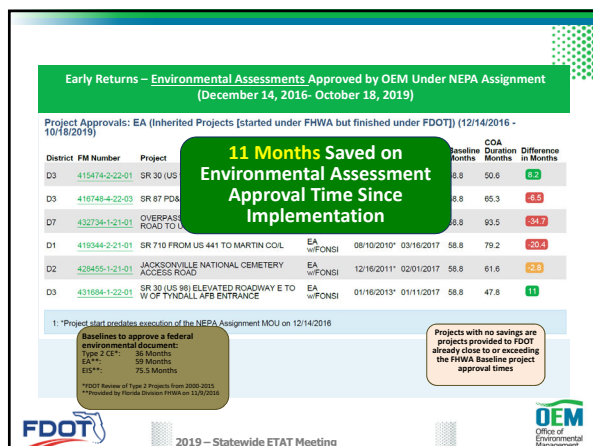
District	# Requested for Approval	# Approved	Avg # of Days for POC to Complete (0 to 14 days)	Avg # of Days: POC Confirmation to Legal Sufficiency Complete	Avg # of Days: POC Confirmation to EPA for Review Approval (0-90 days)	Avg # of Days: EPA Confirmation to OEM Approval (0-30 days)	Avg # of Days: POC Confirmation to OEM Approval (0-30 days)	Savings (Based on 30 day Approval)
D1	21	1	83	N/A	135	23	23	Total Days: 303 Target Value: 420 Total Days Saved: 117 Percent Savings: 12.7%
D2	9	0	11	N/A	120	24	10	Total Days: 140 Target Value: 240 Total Days Saved: 95 Percent Savings: 39.6%
D3	19	2	19.4 Days (Statewide Average) to approve the first 166 Environmental Documents 12/14/2016-10/18/2019					Total Days: 355 Target Value: 420 Total Days Saved: 65 Percent Savings: 15.2%
D4	22	9						Total Days: 278 Target Value: 330 Total Days Saved: 54 Percent Savings: 16.4%
D5	5	0						Total Days: 80 Target Value: 120 Total Days Saved: 40 Percent Savings: 33.3%
D6	1	0	1	N/A	23	0	23	Total Days: 26 Target Value: 30 Total Days Saved: 4 Percent Savings: 13.3%
D7	4	0	0	N/A	130	25	178	Total Days: 191 Target Value: 120 Total Days Saved: 41 Percent Savings: 34.2%
FTE	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Statewide	81	12	19.4	49	120	24	124	Total Days: 1,367 Target Value: 1,710 Total Days Saved: 343 Percent Savings: 20.1%



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FDOT's Report Card

Based on the early returns FDOT is on track to meet and exceed its objectives:

- More time with projects within the environmental document development and approval processes are reducing duplicative governmental reviews and the Department is beginning to experience shorter overall approval timeframes on new environmental documents from initiation to approval
- Initial results meeting or exceeding anticipated 25% reduction in time
 - 48% percent reduction in processing time on initial sample size of 8 Type 2 CEs.





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Jason Watts
 Director, Office of Environmental Management
 Jason.Watts@dot.state.fl.us
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Florida Transportation Plan

Update

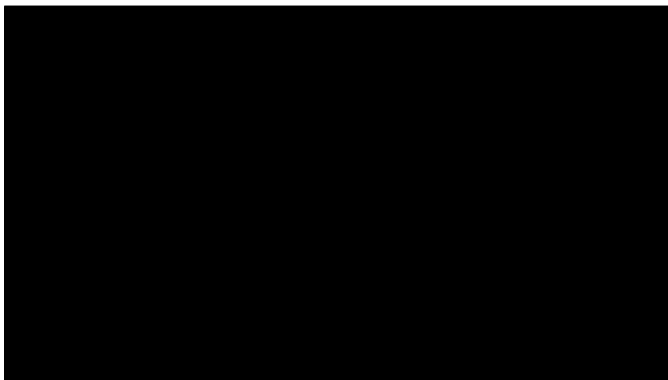
presented to
Environmental Technical
Advisory Team

presented by
Dana Reiding, FDOT
Office of Policy Planning

November 5, 2019

FLORIDA
Transportation Plan

Your Florida. Your vision. Your plan.



Florida Transportation Plan

- Long-range transportation plan
- A plan for all of Florida
- Policy framework for transportation decisions and investments

FLORIDA
Transportation Plan

Your Florida. Your vision. Your plan.

2045

Why Does the FTP Matter?

- Guides state, regional and local transportation decisions and investments
- Examples:
 - 2020 FTP (2000) – Strategic Intermodal System
 - 2060 FTP (2010) – Alignment with Florida Strategic Plan for Economic Development; Florida Mobility and Trade Plan
 - Current FTP (2015) – Resilience, Workforce, Choices

Proposed Goals

- **Safety & security** for Florida's residents, businesses, and visitors
- **Agile, quality, and resilient transportation infrastructure**
- **Connected, efficient, and reliable mobility** for people and freight
- Transportation **choices** that improve **accessibility and equity**
- Transportation solutions that **strengthen Florida's economy**
- Transportation systems that **enhance Florida's communities**
- Transportation solutions that **enhance Florida's environment**



Cross-cutting Topics

Technology	Resilience	State/Interregional	Regional/Local
• Automated, connected, electric, and shared vehicles • Transportation system management and operations • Big data • New materials and processes	• Extreme weather • Emergency evacuation and response • Sea level rise • Flooding • Economic and societal changes	• SIS, including modal facilities • Trade & logistics • Multi-use/multi-modal facilities • Global, statewide, and interregional connectivity • Florida's economic drivers and industries	• Urbanized, non-urbanized, and rural • Congestion relief • Land use and community planning • Regional visions • Environment • Economic development

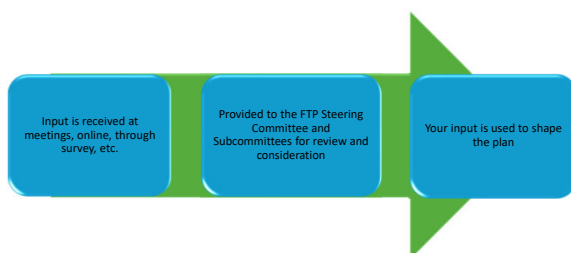
FTP Steering Committee and Subcommittees

- 33-member Steering Committee
 - FHWA, DEP, DEO, DOH, FHP, MPO, RPC
 - Modal, environmental, and business partners
- Three subcommittees
 - Automated, Connected, Electric, Shared (ACES)
 - Resilience
 - Safety
- Visit www.floridatransportationplan.com to become a friend of a subcommittee

Get Involved!



How will we use your input?



Questions?

DANA REIDING
Office of Policy Planning
Florida Department of Transportation
dana.reiding@dot.state.fl.us
850-414-4719

www.floridatransportationplan.com



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 FDOT Statewide ETAT Meeting, November 5, 2019



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Purpose

- Revitalize rural communities
- Encourage job creation
- Provide regional connectivity while leveraging technology
- Enhance quality of life and public safety
- Protect the environment and natural resources

Objective

Advance construction of regional corridors intended to accommodate multiple modes of transportation and multiple types of infrastructure



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mobility



connectivity



opportunity



resiliency

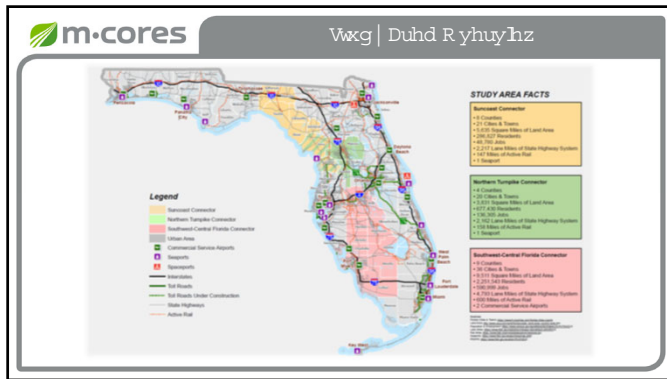
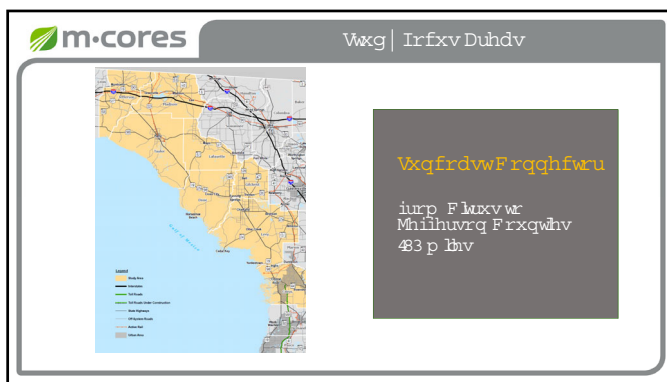
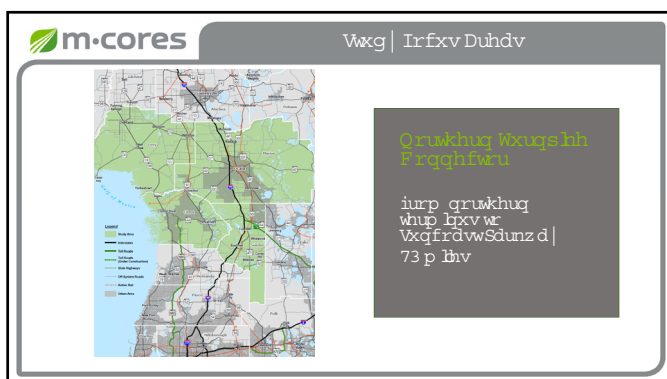


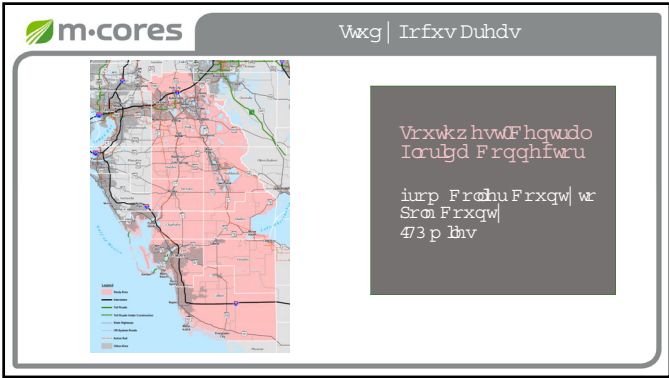
environment

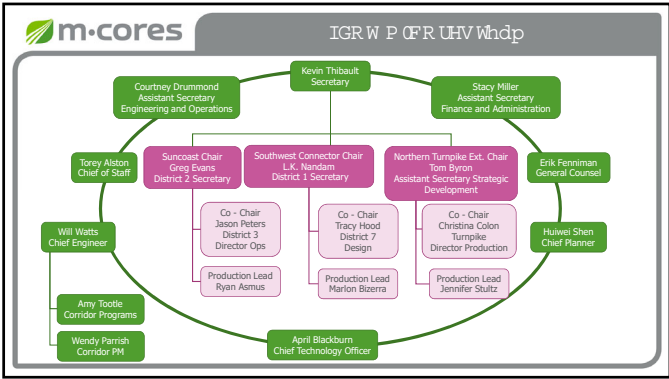


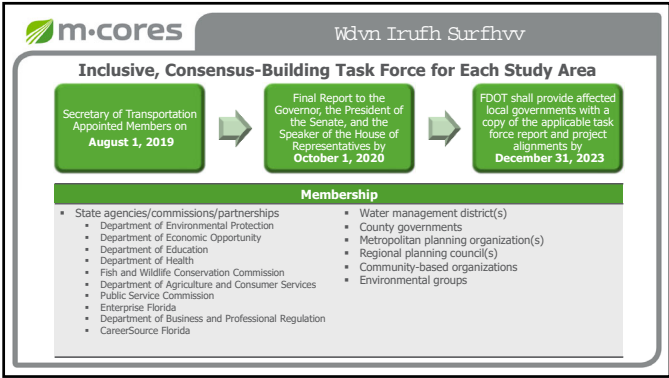
safety

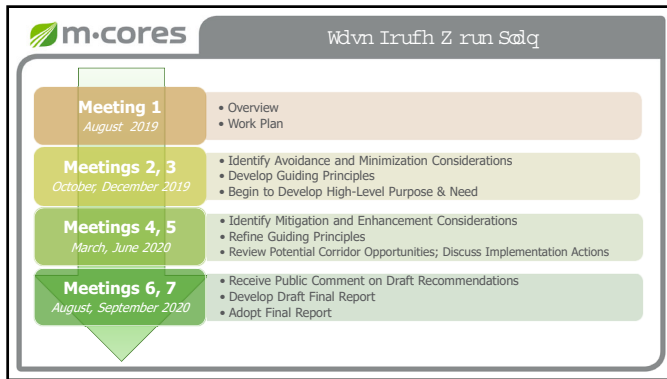
- Hurricane evacuation
- Congestion mitigation
- Trade and logistics
- Broadband, water, sewer connectivity
- Energy distribution
- Autonomous, connected, shared, electric vehicle technology
- Other transportation modes, such as shared-use nonmotorized trails, freight and passenger rail, public transit
- Mobility as a service
- Availability of a trained workforce skilled in traditional and emerging technologies
- Protection or enhancement of wildlife corridors or environmentally sensitive areas
- Protection or enhancement of primary springs protection zones and farmland preservation areas

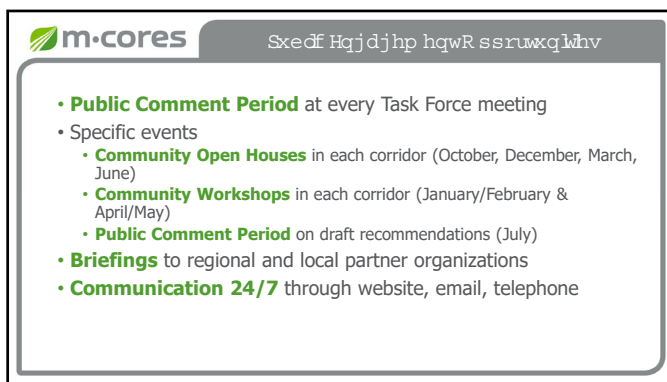
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Typical Planning Process

Enhancements

Mobility	Moving vehicles	Moving people and freight
Connectivity	Individual facilities or modes	Multiple modes and types of infrastructure including emerging technologies
Opportunity	Reacting to growth and development	Supporting regional and community visions, job growth, workforce development
Resiliency	Responding to system failures	Preparing for future risks and potential disrupters
Environment	Avoiding, minimizing, mitigating impacts	Enhancing communities and the environment
Safety	Reducing safety risks	Safety and security for all users; enhanced emergency evacuation and response

mobility

connectivity

opportunity

resiliency

environment

safety

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- M-CORES projects are subject to FDOT's **delegated responsibilities** for environmental review, consultation, or other action required under any applicable federal environmental law
- For projects that do not receive federal aid or do not require federal action, FDOT must perform a **project evaluation** considering comparable issues
- Decisions on corridor configuration, project alignment, and interchange locations must be determined in accordance with applicable **FDOT rules, policies, and procedures**
- To the greatest extent practical, corridor configuration, project alignment, and interchange locations must be designed so project rights-of-way are not located within **conservation lands** acquired under the Florida Preservation 2000 Act and the Florida Forever program

Frgvhuydwlrq Frgvghudwlrqv

Suncoast Connector task force and Northern Turnpike Connector task force shall evaluate design features and the need for acquisition of state conservation lands that mitigate the impact of project construction on:

a. Water quality and quantity of springs, rivers, and aquifer recharge areas

b. Agricultural land uses

c. Wildlife habitat

Southwest-Central Florida Connector task force shall:

a. Address the impacts of project construction on panther and other critical wildlife habitat and evaluate the need for acquisition of lands for state conservation or as mitigation for project construction

b. Evaluate wildlife crossing design features to protect panther and other critical wildlife habitat corridor connections

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- Task Forces may consider and recommend innovative concepts to **combine right-of-way acquisition with the acquisition of lands or easements to facilitate environmental mitigation or ecosystem, wildlife habitat, or water quality protection or restoration**

- FDOT, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, may incorporate those features into each corridor during the project development phase
- FDOT may accept donations of land for use as transportation rights-of-way or to secure or use transportation rights-of-way for such projects

Vŷkhgxdŷh) P ŷhvŷqhv

Project construction in any corridor is not eligible for funding until submission of the final report of the corridor task force for that corridor and completion of 30 percent of the design phase of any project within a corridor, except for project phases that are under construction or for which project alignment has been determined.

Z runirufh Ghyhŷsp hqw

- FDOT is authorized to provide a road and bridge construction workforce development program
 - Benefit communities in which FDOT is constructing infrastructure projects
 - Promote employment opportunities, including within areas of low income and high unemployment
 - Address construction labor shortage by recruiting and developing skilled workers for infrastructure projects



Summary

Executive Summary

Allocation of Amounts Retained in the State Transportation Trust Fund					
Fiscal Year	M-CORES	SCRAP	SCOP	TDTF	Workforce Development
2019-2020	\$12.5 million	\$10 million	\$10 million	\$10 million	\$2.5 million
2020-2021	\$57.5 million	\$10 million	\$10 million	\$10 million	\$2.5 million
2021-2022	\$101.7 million (estimated)	\$10 million	\$10 million	\$10 million	\$2.5 million
2022-2023 & thereafter	\$105.9 million (estimated)	\$10 million	\$10 million	\$10 million	\$0



Summary

Executive Summary



m·cores

MULTI-USE CORRIDORS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

floridamcores.com

Perspectives on ETDM Screening Events

Game Show Host: Wendy Lasher, Senior Transportation Planner, Atkins
Scorekeeper: Crystal Geiger, D7 ETDM Coordinator

Panelists: David Rydene, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
Terri Newman, D2 ETDM Coordinator
Randy Turner, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Shandra Davis-Sanders, D4 ETDM Coordinator





Statewide ETAT Meeting

November 5-6, 2019
Tallahassee, FL






Wrap Up

Peter McGilvray, Administrator
Environmental Quality and Performance




Adjourn

- Meet at Millers Ale House at 6:00
- Start tomorrow at 8:30

ETDM

EST

Statewide

ETAT Meeting

November 5-6, 2019
Tallahassee, FL

FDOT

Office of
Environmental
Management

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

Daily Re-cap and
Objectives

Peter McGilvray, Administrator
Environmental Quality and Performance

ETDM

EST

FDOT

Office of
Environmental
Management

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

Agenda

Morning

8:30 Daily Re-cap and Objectives

8:45 EST – What's coming your way?

9:45 Understanding Transportation Plans

10:15 BREAK

10:30 NEPA 101

11:00 Anticipated Screening Schedule

11:30 LUNCH (ordered in)

Afternoon

12:00 EST Data

1:00 Purpose and Need Statements

1:45 District Topics

2:30 BREAK

2:45 Interagency Communication and Engagement

3:30 Project Outcomes – Lightning Talk

4:00 Agency Initiatives

4:15 Path Forward

4:30 Adjourn

ETDM

EST

FDOT

Office of
Environmental
Management

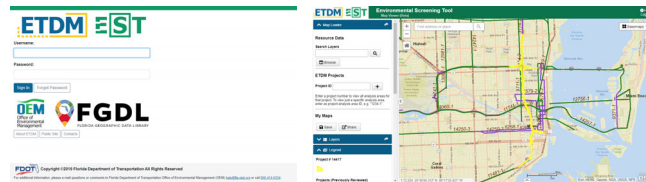
EST

What's Coming Your Way?

Ruth Roaza, Technology Resources Coordinator
Office of Environmental Management



Demonstration of New EST Interface



Small Group Instructions

- Brainstorm about future enhancements (10 minutes)
 - How many can your group identify?
- Prioritize – Good, Better, Best (20 minutes)
 - Pick 3 “Better” ideas
 - Pick 1 “Best” idea
- Report out (15 minutes)
 - Use **Mentimeter** to share Best idea
 - Full group ranks the ideas

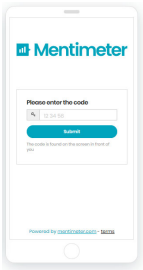
[See more details in meeting binder](#)



Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

Mentimeter Instructions

- Use smart phone
- Go to www.menti.com
- Enter code from slide
- Prioritize options



ETDM EST

FDOT O&M

Table Activity Instructions

EST – What’s Coming Your Way?

Tables are organized by subject matter. Resource agency participants are distributed among the topic areas they are expected to review during an ETDM Screening Event. FDOT staff and consultants are spread throughout the room.

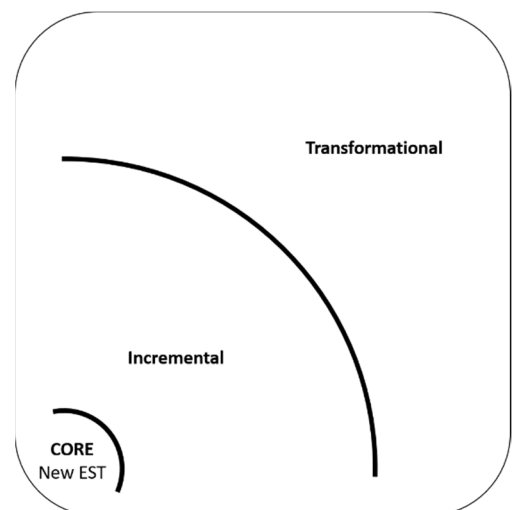
As a table group, identify and prioritize EST enhancements.

Brainstorm about Future Enhancements (10 minutes)

How many ideas can your table come up with in 10 minutes? Use this time to identify as many new ideas as possible.

You just saw a presentation about upcoming EST enhancements. Think of this as the starting point. This is our core that we want to improve. Even though these may not be available yet and you want them, you don’t need to list them because they’ve already been identified.

1. Draw the Innovative Curve diagram on a page on the flip chart.
2. Distribute sticky notes and pens.
3. Think about incremental improvements that build from the core. What are some ways we might make the EST a little bit better? Write each idea on a separate sticky note and put them on the board.
4. Next, think about transformational ideas. These may build from the incremental ideas or be something entirely new. Write each idea on a separate sticky note and put them on the board.
5. How many ideas did the group identify?



Prioritize – Good, Better, Best (20 minutes)

Let’s organize and prioritize the ideas.

1. Divide a flip chart into 3 sections: **Good**, **Better**, and **Best**
2. All the ideas from the brainstorming exercise are good ideas. Discuss the ideas and group together common themes. Consider the impact and feasibility of the ideas. Put the re-organized stickies in the **Good** section of the flip chart.
3. Move **three** ideas from the Good to **Better** section.
4. Move **one** of those ideas from the **Better** to the **Best** section.

Report out (15 minutes)

Use **Mentimeter** to share your table’s best idea to the full group. The full group will rank the ideas.



Basics of Plans Reading

for PD&E Studies

Lauren Boes, PE

November 2019



Learning Objective

Provide a basic understanding of plans that are produced in PD&E Studies.




Types of plans or maps that are produced during a PD&E Study

- Base Maps
- Concept Plans
- Renderings
- Typical Sections
- Special Details




Beginning to Read Plans, Maps, or Engineering Drawings

Orientation

Scale

Horizontal Alignment

Stationing

Views



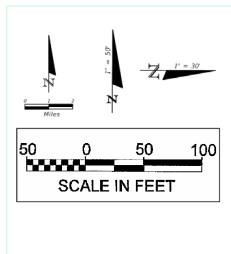
Orientation and Scale

Orientation

- Reader understands which direction the plans or maps are facing, especially if unfamiliar with the area being presented.

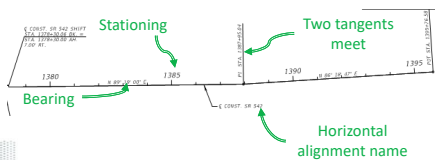
Scale

- Plans and maps are drawn to scale so the features could be correctly measured.
 - For example 1" = 1,000' = Big picture
 - 1" = 40' = Close up
- Reproduced documents may have distorted scale.
- The designation NTS means 'Not to Scale'.



Horizontal Alignment

- The horizontal alignment is a line that is drawn along the length of the project, and gives details such as curves, direction (bearings) and stationing.
- A horizontal alignment can be designated as the baseline ($\overline{B}$) of survey or centerline ($\overline{C}$) of construction.
- Baseline of survey = existing surveyed alignment; Centerline of construction = proposed alignment
- Offsets to features on the project are measured with reference to the baseline of survey or centerline of construction.



Stationing Defined

- A station is a point on the alignment a certain distance from the start of alignment.
- Depending on scale, major station marks are typically a multiple of 100' or 500'.
 - 100' from 0 = STA 1+00 = Read as "Station 1",
 - 12,356' from 0 = STA 123+56 = Read as "Station 123 plus 56"
- Stationing on the project may not begin at zero because a project is a portion of the roadway. Always use two known station points to calculate a length (and be wary of station equations!).
- Station equations are used **whenever there's a change** of stationing along the horizontal alignment.
- Station equations are also used to relate the connection between two projects.
 - ♦ E.g. STA 123+46 BACK = STA 250+25 AHEAD

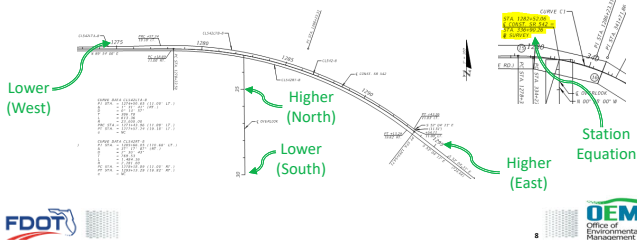


7



Stationing

- Station numbers usually increase from the beginning of the project to the end, conventionally increases from West to East or from South to North.
- Mile Posts also increase in similar fashion.



8



Views

- Three main views are used in plans sets. These include **plan view** (top view), **profile view** (slice view along the direction of the stationing), and **cross sections** (slice view perpendicular to the alignment).

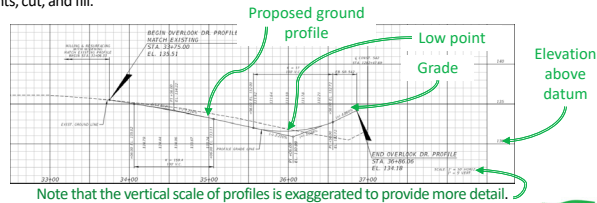


9



Profile (Vertical Alignment)

- Profiles show the relationship between the proposed Profile Grade Line and the Existing Ground Line.
- These views are helpful in determining grades (slopes) of hills, low points and high points, cut, and fill.



10

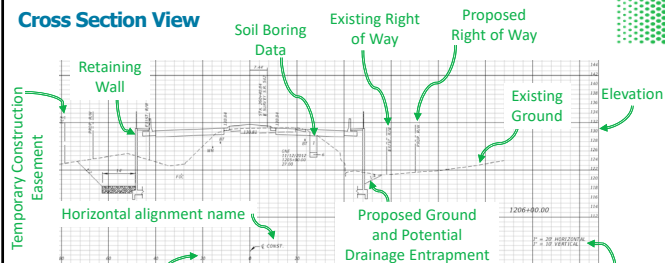
Cross Section View

- Developed at specific intervals along a horizontal alignment.
- Developed looking 'up-station'; From the lower station value toward the higher station value.
- Helpful in reviewing grading limits (excavation and embankment), drainage constraints, right of way limits, retaining wall heights, and many other features that may not be evident from looking at the plan view or profile view alone.



11

Cross Section View



Distance from horizontal alignment



12

Lane, shoulder,
and sidewalk
widths



13

[illegible]

14

[illegible]

- [illegible]

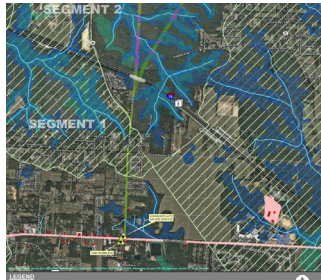


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[illegible]

Base Maps

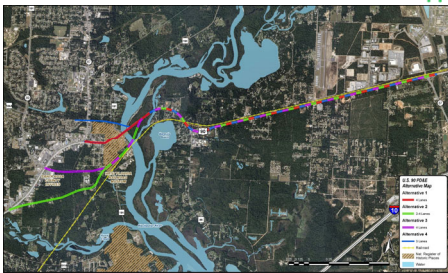
- This Base Map shows some environmental and historical features near the potential corridors, on top of an aerial photograph of the area.
- Use of labels for viewer orientation versus stationing.
- North Arrow and Scale included.



16

Base Maps

- Depicts alternatives, waterways, railroads, and historical places.
- Use of labels for viewer orientation versus stationing.
- North Arrow and Scale included.



17

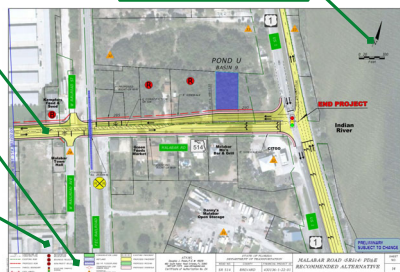
Concept Plans-Plan View

Smaller scale similar to roadway design plans

Proposed improvements overlaid on the base map

Legend (or key)

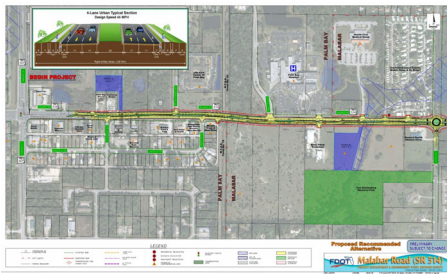
Produced as one long roll plot or a series of plan sized sheets



18

Concept Plans-Roll Plot

Roll plot examples look small in this presentation, but are usually printed on large boards for easy viewing and display.



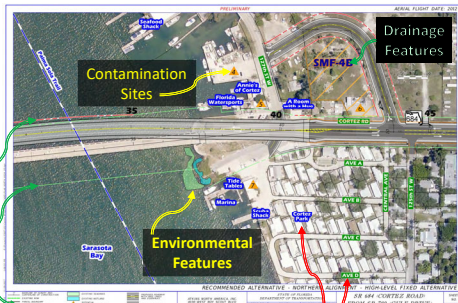
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Management

19

Concept Plans

Proposed
Right of Way
Existing
Right of Way
Legend



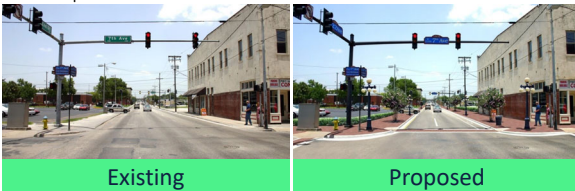
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Environmental
Management

20

Renderings

- Provides a better understanding of what the proposed project may look like if/when it is completed.
- These are not developed for every project, but can be great tools for presenting to the public.

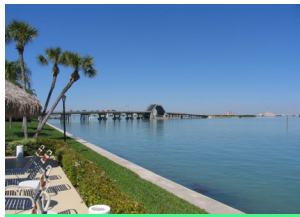


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Management

21

Renderings



Existing



Proposed



22

Renderings-Animated (Fly-through or drive-through)

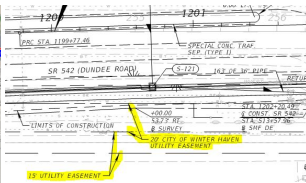
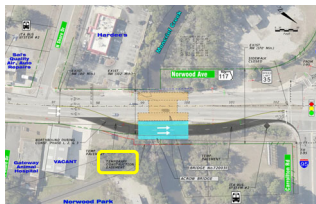
These are great tools for presenting to the public, but are not in the reports or plans.



23

Right of Way and Easements

Temporary Construction Easements (TCEs), utility easements within FDOT right of way, or drainage easements should all be noted on the plans.



24

Special Details

Special details may include aesthetic details, community features, or any other special considerations for the project.

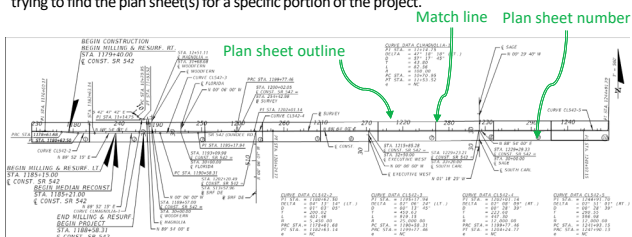


25



Project Layout Sheet

Project Layout Sheets show the plan sheet numbers along the project. This is helpful if you are trying to find the plan sheet(s) for a specific portion of the project.



26



Drainage Map

Drainage maps give an understanding of the flow of stormwater in and around the project.

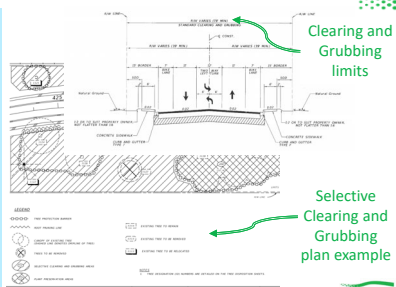


27



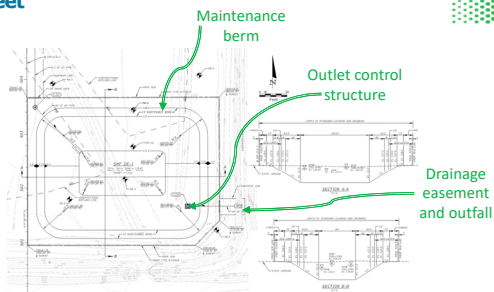
Clearing and Grubbing

- Clearing and Grubbing is described in the FDOT 2018 Standard Specifications as:
Completely remove and dispose of all buildings, timber, brush, trees, stumps, roots, rubbish, debris, existing flexible pavement and base, drainage structures, culverts, and pipes. Remove all other obstructions resting on or protruding through the surface of the existing ground and the surface of excavated areas.
- In the past, FDOT typically cleared and grubbed within the limits of construction or right of way. However, there are instances where objects or trees within the limits of construction may need to be protected, and Selective Clearing and Grubbing plans are developed.



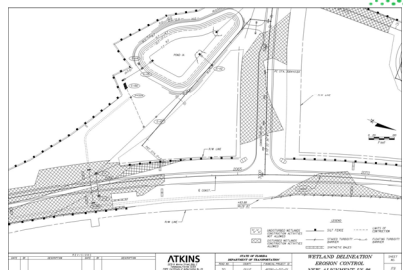
Pond Detail Sheet

Pond Detail Sheet(s) describe the proposed ponds. They provide key details so the pond functions properly and meets permit requirements.



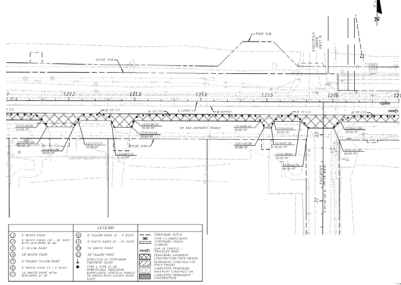
Erosion Control Plan Sheets

- Erosion Control plans can be shown on specific erosion control plan sheets, or be incorporated into the temporary traffic control plan (discussed on the next slide).
- The contractor is ultimately responsible for developing erosion control to meet the NPDES Permit requirements.



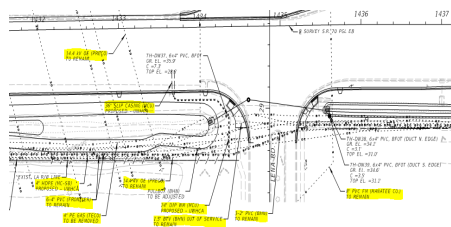
Temporary Traffic Control Plan

- Temporary Traffic Control Plans (TTCP) were previously known as Maintenance of Traffic (MOT) plans.
- These sheets indicate how traffic is going to be maintained or routed during the construction of the project.
- There are often multiple phases of TTC throughout construction.



Utilities

Utility Adjustment Sheets designate the utility lines as 'Existing to Remain', 'Proposed', or 'Existing to be Removed'.



- BFO- Buried Fiber Optic
- OFO- Overhead Fiber Optic
- OT- Overhead Telephone
- BT- Buried Telephone
- OE- Overhead Electric
- BE- Buried Electric
- NPW- Non-potable Water
- OTV- Overhead TV
- G- Gas
- W- Water
- SS- Sanitary Sewer
- FM- Force Main



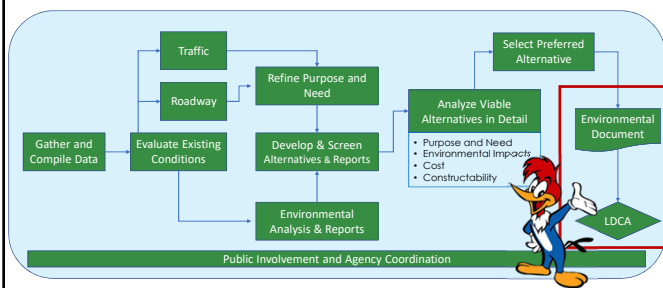
This concludes the Basics of Plans
Reading for PD&E Studies.
Thank you!



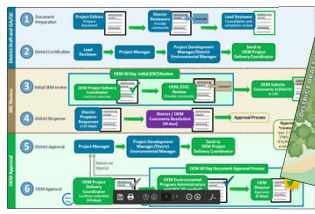




- A study conducted to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and state requirements
 - Assessment of the environmental impacts of a project
 - Alternatives analysis
 - Consideration of avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures



Environmental Document Preparation and Review



<https://www.fdot.gov/environment>



SIGNIFICANCE

EVALUATE

CONTEXT

- Society as a whole (human, national)
- Affected region
- Affected interests
- Locality
- Short Term & Long Term effects

INTENSITY

- Severity of Impacts
 - Magnitude
 - Duration
 - Frequency of Effect
- Factors for Consideration
 - Beneficial / Adverse Impacts
 - Affect on Public Health / Safety
 - Unique Geographic Area & Resources
 - Controversy / Uncertainty / Risk
 - Potential to Establish Precedent
 - Cumulative Impacts
 - Degree of Adverse Affects on scientific, cultural or historical resources
 - Degree of Adverse Affects on endangered species or their habitat

GIS Information of Resources Present

Field Surveys

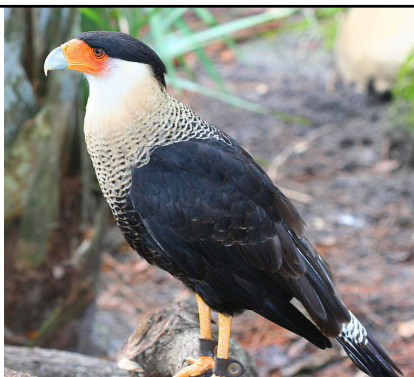
Traffic Analysis

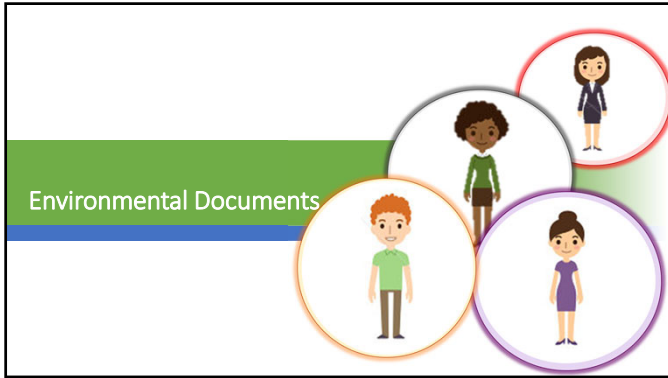
Evaluating area of Anticipated Impact

Consultation with agencies

Develop and Document Commitments

Establish Mitigation Measures







Type 1 Categorical Exclusion

- How to determine a project is a Type 1 CE
 - The action is listed in **23 CFR § 771.117(c)** or **23 CFR § 771.117(d)**.
 - **Subsections 771.117(c)26, (c)(27) and (c)28**, must also satisfy the criteria in **subsection 771.117(e)**
 - Some examples of Type 1 projects are Resurfacing, Signage and Roadway Striping, Bicycle and Pedestrian lanes
- Complete the Type 1 CE Checklist in SWEPT
- Type 1 is approved by the District
- Can be a LAP project

Type 2 Categorical Exclusion

- The level of detail required is dependent upon the type(s) and magnitude of environmental impacts.
 - Category of projects which do not have significant effects based on past experience and therefore qualify as CEs
 - Require documentation in the Project File
 - Approval is made by OEM.
- Complete the Type 2 CE form in SWEPT
- Can be a LAP project



Environmental Assessment (EA)

- An EA is prepared when the significance of the environmental impact is unknown
- The EA should:
 1. Provide sufficient information and analysis for determining whether to prepare a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
 2. Aid in complying with **NEPA** and other applicable federal environmental laws, regulations and Executive Orders when an EIS is not necessary
 3. Facilitate preparation of an EIS when one is necessary
- The EA is prepared by the District in consultation with OEM and includes agency and public coordination
- OEM approves the EA for the Public Hearing
- Can be a LAP project

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

- An EIS is prepared when a project significantly affects the environment
- An EIS is a full disclosure document that details the process through which a transportation project was developed
 - Includes consideration of a range of reasonable alternatives
 - Analyzes the potential impacts resulting from the alternatives
 - Demonstrates compliance with other applicable environmental laws and executive orders.
- The EIS process is completed in the following ordered steps: Notice of Intent (NOI), draft EIS, final EIS, and record of decision (ROD)
- Must have sufficient documentation to support the document
- Can be a LAP project

State Funded Projects

- No federal action under FHWA
- Environmental Document
 - State Environmental Impact Report (SEIR)
 - Non-Major State Action (NMSA)
- Approved by FDOT Districts and Florida's Turnpike Enterprise (FTE)
- PD&E Manual Part 1, Chapter 10



Non Major State Actions (NMSA)

- NMSAs are only required when FDOT is the lead agency and do not require a PD&E Study.
 - Environmental evaluations are required for all state funded projects to comply with state and federal laws and FDOT policy.
- If there is a state law that mirrors a federal law and if the NMSA project needs a federal permit/action, follow the federal NEPA process
- A NMSA usually does not require a public hearing but may necessitate public involvement
- Complete a Non-Major State Action Checklist in SWEPT

State Environmental Impact Report (SEIR)

- The SEIR documents the social and economic, cultural, natural, and physical categories evaluated as part of the project.
 - Technical reports or memorandums should be summarized in each section.
- If no federal permit/action is required, consultation with the Florida Division of Historical Resources is required to address historic or archaeological resources.
 - If a federal permit will be required then the project must comply with **Section 106** of the **NHPA**.
- If the project requires consultation with USFWS regarding federally listed species and NO federal permit is required, consultation occurs under **Section 10** of the **ESA**
 - If a federal permit will be required then the project must comply with **Section 7** of the **ESA**.
- Under the state funded process, **Section 4(f)** does not apply

Locally or Privately Funded Projects (Non-Federal Actions)

- No federal actions
 - Some exceptions with federal permits
- Environmental Document
 - Project Environmental Impact Report (PEIR)
 - NOT a state document
 - Only reviewed by FDOT for impacts to state facilities
 - Approved by local agencies
- PD&E Manual Part 1, Chapter 10







Tools for PD&E

Step By Step

- Complete an ETDM screening for projects with the potential of higher impacts
- ★ Not all projects go through an ETDM screening
- Evaluate the Potential Impacts
 - Look at the subject areas and coordination with the agencies in the Technical Documents
- ★ Level of documentation varies based on the COA
- Complete the appropriate Environmental Document in SWEPT



District Roles and Responsibilities

 Project Editors • Create and edit • Assign editors and reviewers • Send documents for review	 Project Managers • Create and edit • Assign editors and reviewers • Review • Submit to DEM/PDM
 District Reviewers • Review and provide comments • Consolidates comments • Facilitates document QA/QC	 Project Development Manager / District Environmental Manager • Review • Certify • Submit to OEM

OEM Roles & Responsibilities

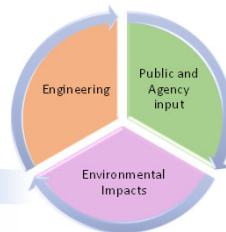


Preliminary Engineering Analysis



Development and Evaluation of Alternatives

Balance of engineering design and impacts to environmental resources while considering public and agency input



Project Alternatives

- Connect logical termini
- Have independent utility or independent significance
- Not restrict consideration of alternatives for other improvements

23 CFR 771.111(f)

Purpose and Need

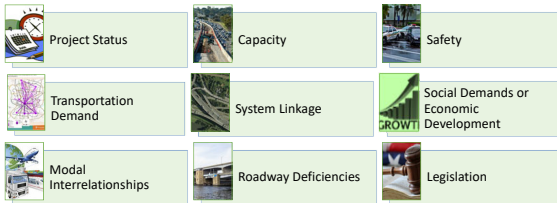
- Prepared during Planning Process, 23 CFR §134 (f) and 135(c)
- Refined during PD&E as more data becomes available

Identify the transportation problems and state why the project is being developed

Justify the priority given to the action relative to other needed projects

Provide the basis for considering, developing and evaluating alternatives

Elements of the Need



40 CFR 1502.13: The statement shall briefly specify the underlying purpose and need to which the agency is responding in proposing the alternatives

Traffic Analysis for PD&E Studies

Part 2, Chapter 2 provides guidance for preparing traffic analysis for PD&E Studies.

Scoping analysis effort, data requirements, methodology

Documentation and review of traffic analysis results

Guidance on verifying old traffic data/results

Alternatives Analysis Procedure

Part 2, Chapter 3 Engineering Analysis

- Evaluation of existing conditions
- Selection of design parameters
- Development of project alternatives
- Analysis of alternatives
- Selection of the preferred alternative
- Documentation of engineering analyses

Alternatives

No-Build
Alternative

TSM&O
Alternative*

Multimodal
Alternative*

Build
Alternative(s)

**Planning Process should have already decided on travel corridor or mode.*

*23 CFR 450 and 23 USC 168 provide conditions to adopt planning decisions (**Part 1, Chapter 4**)*

How could TSM&O strategies be incorporated within Build Alternative?

Build Alternatives

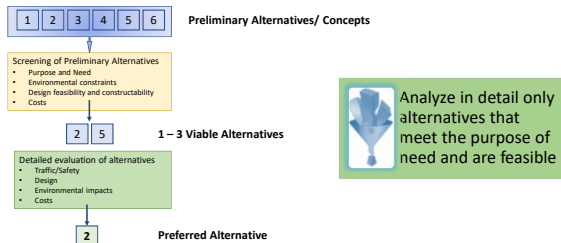
Consider any alternatives but analyze in detail only ones which meet the purpose of need and are feasible

Alternatives considered and eliminated through Planning Process?

Scope Alternative Corridor Evaluation (ACE) to screen out alternatives prior to PD&E

Document any alternative considered but eliminated

Number of Build Alternatives



Number of Build Alternatives

Only viable or reasonable build alternatives should be evaluated in detail

A Type 2 CE or SEIR must evaluate at least one Build Alternative and a No-Action Alternative

An EA must evaluate at least one Build Alternative and a No-Action Alternative.

An EIS must evaluate reasonable alternatives or a "reasonable range" of alternatives in addition to a No-Action Alternative

Engineering Considerations

• Intelligent Transportation System • Stormwater Management • Utilities and Railroad • Survey and Mapping • Geotechnical Investigation • Structures and Bridges • Transportation Management Plan • Construction Impacts	• Roadway Context Classification • Bike and Pedestrians • Traffic Operations and Safety • Express Lanes • Access Management • Interchanges on Interstate System • Roundabouts and Intersection Concepts
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Comparative Alternatives Analysis

Helps to understand how the decision is reached

Uses Comparison criteria

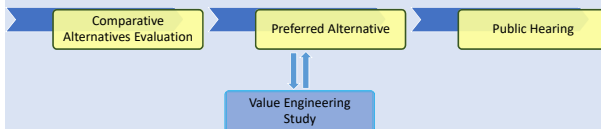


Preferred alternative should satisfy an identified need and address potential environmental impacts

Value Engineering

Best to occur during PD&E after comparative alternatives evaluation and before Public Hearing

Include VE team recommendation in the alternatives analysis



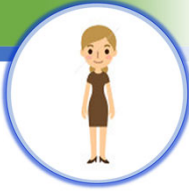
Documentation Alternatives Analysis

- + Alternatives Development
- + Alternatives Considered but Eliminated
- + Alternatives Considered for Additional Study
- + Comparative Alternatives Evaluation
- + Preferred Alternative

Preliminary Engineering Report (PER)

Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Statement

Environmental Analysis



Social and Economic Impacts

Natural Impacts






Evaluating Natural Resources

- Identify Potential Impacts to Natural Resources
- Complete a Natural Resource Evaluation (NRE)
 - Protected Species and Habitat, Wetlands and Other Surface Waters and Essential Fish Habitat
- Coordinate with the resource agencies (USFWS, NMFS, FWC)
- Biological Opinion

Cultural Impacts



Physical Impacts



Evaluating Cultural Resources

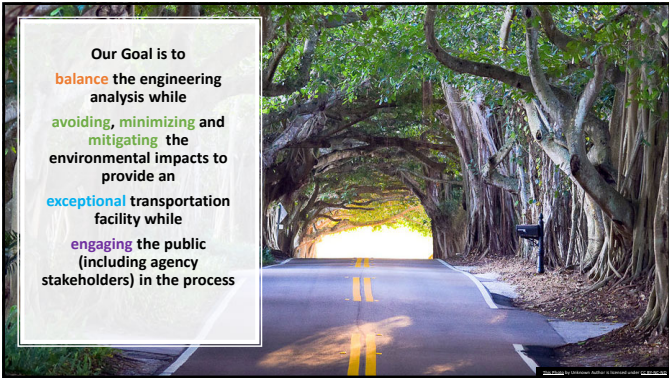
- Complete a CRAS to determine if the resource is significant
 - Identify the Area of Potential Effect (APE), Record Historic Resources, Provide a preliminary assessment of the potential effects
- Coordinate with SHPO and determine an effect finding
 - No Historic Properties Affected
 - Historic Properties Affected
- Complete an Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

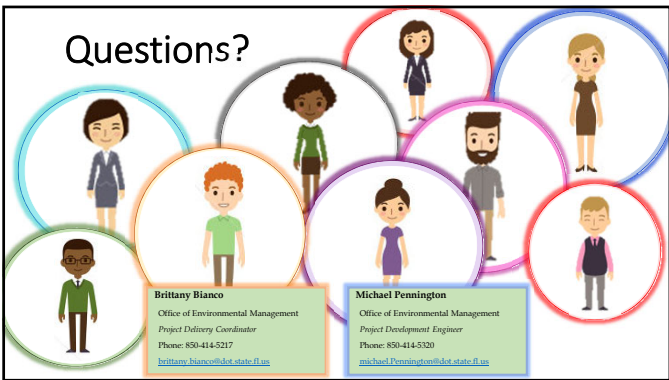




Public Involvement Activities

- Develop a Public Involvement Plan
- Notifications and Advertisements
- Public Meeting
- Public Hearings
- Other PI Activities can include:
 - Social Media
 - Project Website
 - News Outlets
 - Newsletters
 - Flyers/Mailers





Anticipated Screening Schedule

October 2019 – September 2020



Summary of Anticipated Project Screenings

Number of Projects per Month	
Oct-19	5
Nov-19	12
Dec-19	7
Jan-20	1
Feb-20	3
Mar-20	1
Apr-20	0
May-20	0
Jun-20	1
Jul-20	0
Aug-20	0
Sep-20	0
Total	30

Number of Projects by Screening Event	
Planning	5
Programming	25
Total	30

Number of Projects By District	
D1	9
D2	1
D3	3
D4	2
D5	3
D6	7
D7	0
Turnpike	5
Total	30

Note: Schedules are subject to change



Anticipated Planning and Programming Project Releases
October 2019 to September 2020
(List includes updates to earlier months provided in the previous quarterly schedule.)

District	Month-Year	Time of Month	Date of Release (if available)	Planning or Programming Screen	ETDM #	FM #	County	Project Name	Short Project Description	ETDM Coordinator	District Contact (if different than ETDM Coordinator)	Comment/Note
D1	Jul-19	Beginning	7/17/2019	Programming	14398	442512-2	Polk	I-4 from W of SR 570 (Polk Parkway) to W of US 27 Interchange	Add 4 Managed Lanes (6 General Use Lanes) (Polk)	Gwen Pipkin		Summary Report being prepared; Due 10/30/19 in the EST
D1	Aug-19	Middle	8/15/2019	Programming	5873	440273-1	Polk	SR 544 (Lucerne Park Road) from Ave T NW to SR 17	Widen 2 to 4 Lanes (Polk)	Gwen Pipkin		ETAT Review period ends 9/29/19
D1	Sep-19	End	9/27/2019	Programming	6291	444321-1	Lee	US 41 at Bonita Beach Road	Intersection Improvement (Lee)	Gwen Pipkin		OEM Pre-Approval 9/24/2019; Preparing to release to ETAT
D1	Oct-19	Beginning	10/11/2019	Programming	9811	444937-1	Lee	SR 78 from E of I-75 to SR 31 (end of ramps)	Widen 2 to 4 Lanes (Lee)	Gwen Pipkin		
D1	Nov-19	Beginning		Programming	14380	436928-1	Lee	Burnt Store Road from Van Buren Parkway to Charlotte County Line	Widen 2 to 4 Lanes (Lee)	Gwen Pipkin		
D1	Nov-19	Middle		Programming	14382	436676-1	Manatee	SR 789 (Long Boat Key) from North Shore Road to Coquina Park Entrance	New/Replacement Bridge (Manatee)	Gwen Pipkin		
D1	Nov-19	Middle		Programming	3193	431351-1	Polk	US 17/92 (Hinson Avenue) from SR 17 (1st 10th Street) to 17th Street	Widen 2 to 4 Lanes (Polk)	Gwen Pipkin		Moved up on the project schedule
D1	Nov-19	End		Programming	14421	444857-1	Manatee	Palmetto Trails Network Plan (PTNP)	Complete Streets/Trail Network	Gwen Pipkin		
D1	Nov-19	End		Programming	14384	436680-1	Sarasota	SR 789 (Ringling) from Bird Key Drive to Sarasota Harbor West	New/Replacement Bridge (Sarasota)	Gwen Pipkin		
D1	Dec-19	Beginning		Programming	14333	436672-1	Polk	US 98 (SR 357/700) from West Daughtery Road to N of W Socrum Loop Road	Widen 4 to 6 Lanes (Polk)	Gwen Pipkin		
D1	Dec-19	Beginning		Programming	14334	436673-1	Polk	US 98 (SR 357/700) from N of W Socrum Loop Road to SR 471	Widen 2 to 4 Lanes (Polk)	Gwen Pipkin		
D1	Dec-19	Middle		Programming	13797	436563-1	Charlotte	North Jones Loop Road from Burnt Store Road to Piper Road	Widen 4 to 6 Lanes (Charlotte)	Gwen Pipkin		
D1				Programming	TBD	436926-1	Lee	Pine Island Road from Stringfellow Road to Veterans Parkway	Bike Path/Trail	Gwen Pipkin		D1 SWAT Pilot Project PD&E FY 2021
D1				Programming	14422	440155-1	Manatee	US 41 from Edwards Drive to Pearl Avenue	Complete Streets/Lane Elimination	Gwen Pipkin		D1 SWAT Pilot Project PD&E FY 2022
D2	Aug-19	End	8/20/2019	Programming	14411	430719-4	Clay	CR 220 from SR 21 to Henley	Add lanes and reconstruct	Terri Newman		
D2	Sep-19	Beginning	8/30/2019	Planning	14420	TBD	Duval St Johns	Duval Southeast Commuter Rail Project from Downtown Jacksonville to St. Augustine	Exploring the potential implementation of a commuter rail corridor on an existing Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway line	Terri Newman		This project is being screened for the Jacksonville Transportation Authority.
D2	Nov-19	End		Planning	14424	TBD	Duval	Jacksonville Skyway System Expansion	Exploring the potential alternatives to expand the system using autonomous vehicle shuttles to provide service to key destinations on the periphery of Downtown Jacksonville.	Terri Newman		This project is being screened for the Jacksonville Transportation Authority.
D3	Jul-19	End	7/30/2019	Planning	14408	441037-2	Bay	SR 368 (23rd St.) from US 98 flyover to SR 390 (St. Andrews Blvd.)	This project will evaluate the need for capacity improvements along SR 368 (23 rd Street) from the US 98 flyover to SR 390 (St. Andrews Boulevard) in Bay County, a distance of approximately 1.8 miles. These improvements include roadway widening from four to six lanes along the entire study area.	Tori White		

District	Month-Year	Time of Month	Date of Release (if available)	Planning or Programming Screen	ETDM #	FM #	County	Project Name	Short Project Description	ETDM Coordinator	District Contact (if different than ETDM Coordinator)	Comment/Note
D3	Aug-19	End	8/27/2019	Planning	14409	445251-1	Leon	Capital Circle (SR 261/US 319) @ SR 10 (US 90)/ Mahan Dr.	The proposed project will evaluate the feasibility of intersection improvements including the consideration of a flyover. The limits of the study along S.R. 261 are from S.R. 20 (U.S. 27/Apalachee Parkway) to C.R. 151 (Centerville Road) and the limits along S.R. 10 are from Blair Stone Road to C.R. 1568 (Buck Lake Road).	Tori White		
D3	Sep-19	Beginning	9/4/2019	Planning	14414	220260-2	Okaloosa	SR 30 (US 98) from SR 189 (Beal Pkwy.) to the west end of Brooks Bridge	This project consists of a feasibility study that will evaluate the realignment of US 98 through downtown Fort Walton Beach in Okaloosa County. The rerouting of US 98 would create a bypass of the downtown central business district between S.R. 189/Beal Parkway and Brooks Bridge. This study will analyze improvements to SR 85 from US 98 to Hollywood Boulevard and SR 145 from US 98 to SR 85.	Tori White		
D3	Oct-19	Beginning	10/3/2019	Planning	14410	421012-2 & 441056-1	Escambia	SR 173 (Blue Angel Pkwy.) from SR 30 (US 98) to SR 297 (Pine Forest Rd.) & SR 297 (Pine Forrest Rd.) from SR 173 (Blue Angel Pkwy.) to SR 10 (Nine Mile Rd.)	This project consists of a feasibility study that will evaluate improvements to SR 173 (Blue Angel Parkway) and SR 297 (Pine Forest Road). The total project length is approximately 10.4 miles.	Tori White		
D3	Dec-19	Beginning		Planning	14426	446679-1	Okaloosa	SR 4/SR 189 from SR 10 (US 90) to Alabama State Line	Feasibility Study to multilane SR 4/SR 189 from SR 10 (US 90) to Alabama State Line.	Tori White		
D3	Feb-20	Middle		Programming	14239	437902-1	Leon	Orange Avenue from Capital Circle SW to S. Monroe Street	This project will address capacity and safety issues on SR 371/SR 373/Orange Avenue from SR 263/Capital Circle SW to SR 61/South Monroe Street, a distance of approximately 4.34 miles, in, Tallahassee, Florida in Leon County.	Tori White		
D4	Oct-19	Beginning	10/9/2019	Programming	14423	440575-3-22-01	Palm Beach	State Road (SR) 806 (Atlantic Avenue) Widening from Florida's Turnpike to Jog Road	Widening existing four-lane roadway with no designated bike lanes to a six-lane roadway with consideration for designated bicycle facilities	Shandra Davis		Anticipated SEIR
D4	Feb-20	Middle		Programming	TBD	445618.1	Indian River	SR- A1A over Sebastian Inlet Bridge 880005	Bridge Replacement	Shandra Davis		Anticipated COA - Type 2 CE
D5	Oct-19	Middle	10/24/2019	Programming	14403	445416-1	Osceola	Simpson Road from US 192 to Myers Rd	Adding lanes to 4.1 miles in	Kathaleen Linger		County project
D5	Dec-19	Middle		Programming	TBD	TBD	Volusia	Maytown Interchange at I-95	New interchange	Kathaleen Linger		TENTATIVE: pending IJR approval
D5	Feb-20	Beginning		Programming	TBD	TBD	Volusia	US 1 and I-95 interchange	New interchange	Kathaleen Linger		TENTATIVE: pending IJR approval
D6	Sep-19	Middle	9/13/2019	Programming	14419	414964-1	Miami-Dade	SR 9A/I-95	South of SR 860/Miami Gardens Dr to Broward County Line	Dat Huynh	A. Benitez	
D6	Oct-19	End	10/23/2019	Programming	14413	430029-2	Miami-Dade	Atlantic Isle Bridge	West of SR A1A (Bridge #874218)	Dat Huynh	Hong Benitez	
D6	Nov-19	Beginning		Planning	14315	N/A	Miami-Dade	East-West Corridor	Florida International University to Miami Intermodal Center	Dat Huynh	Jie Bian (DTPW)	

District	Month-Year	Time of Month	Date of Release (if available)	Planning or Programming Screen	ETDM #	FM #	County	Project Name	Short Project Description	ETDM Coordinator	District Contact (if different than ETDM Coordinator)	Comment/Note
D6	Nov-19	Middle End		Programming	14373	442670-1	Monroe	Snake Creek Bridge	MP 10.288 (just N. of MM 84) & MP 13.449 (just N. of Founders Park entrance/MM 87)	Dat Huynh	Hong Benitez	
D6	Nov-19	End		Programming	14418	414964-8	Miami-Dade	SR 9A/I-95	South of NW 62nd St to North of NW 143rd St	Dat Huynh	Bao-Ying Wang	
D6	Nov-19	End		Programming	14417	414964-7	Miami-Dade	SR 9A/I-95	US 1/South Dixie Hwy to South of NW 62nd St	Dat Huynh	Bao-Ying Wang	
D6	Jan-20	End		Programming	TBD	440228-2	Miami-Dade	I-195/SR 112	NW 12th Ave to SR 907/Alton Rd	Dat Huynh	Shereen Yee Fong	
D6	Mar-20	End		Planning	TBD	418423-6	Miami-Dade	SR 826/Palmetto Expressway	SR 968/Flagler St to NW 154th St	Dat Huynh	Bao-Ying Wang	
Turnpike	Nov-19	End		Programming	TBD	446019-1-21-01	Palm Beach	Glades Road / TPK Interchange Improvements	Interchange modification and cross road improvements	Rax Jung		
Turnpike	Nov-19	End		Programming	14425	423374-2-22-01	St Lucie, Okeechobee, Osceola	Widen TPK from SR 70 to SR 60 (Yeehaw Junction)	TPK mainline widening including Express Lanes, interchange improvements and potential new interchanges	Rax Jung		
Turnpike	Dec-19	End		Programming	TBD	446581-1-22-01	Osceola	Poinciana Pkwy Extension from CR 532 to I-4/SR 429 Interchange	New limited access toll facility extending from CFX's Poinciana Pkwy Ext	Rax Jung		
Turnpike	Dec-19	End		Programming	TBD	446164-1-22-01	Osceola, Orange	Widen Western Beltway (SR 429) from I-4 to Orange Siedel Rd	Western Beltway mainline widening including interchange improvements	Rax Jung		
Turnpike	Jun-20	End		Programming	14381	444006-1-22-01	Orange	Widen TPK from Sand Lake Rd to SR 408	TPK mainline widening including Express Lanes, interchange improvements and potential new interchanges	Rax Jung		

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

EST Data

Alexis Thomas, UF GeoPlan Center
Ruth Roaza, OEM

ETDM
EST

FDOT
OEM

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

EST Data Topics

ETDM
EST

FDOT
OEM

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

EST Data Activity

What data do we have and what do we need?

- Table Group Activity (30 minutes)
 - Review handout describing current EST data by topic
 - Identify layers in your resource issues that no one at your table is using
 - Identify data that you need and we don't have
- Plenary Summary (15 minutes)
 - List data layer ID numbers to remove (using Mentimeter)
 - List new data needs (using Mentimeter)
 - Full group verifies layers to delete

ETDM
EST

FDOT
OEM

Table Activity Instructions

EST Data – What data do we have and what do you need?

Tables are organized by subject matter. Resource agency participants are distributed among the topic areas they are expected to review during an ETDM Screening Event. FDOT staff and consultants are spread throughout the room.

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Table group activity instructions (30 min)

- Review handout describing current EST data by issue
- Identify layers in your resource topic that no one at your table uses
- Identify data that you need, and we don't have

Plenary Summary (15 min)

- Using Mentimeter
 - List data layer identification numbers recommended to remove
 - Identify data to add
- Full group discussion verifies layers to remove

EST Data Activity List

Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Conservation	CNS-01	AQUAP	Aquatic Preserves	Aquatic Preserves are state-owned sovereign submerged lands in areas which have exceptional biological, aesthetic, and scientific value, as described in Chapter 258.39, Florida Statutes, which have been set aside for the benefit of future generations. These areas are managed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas. Currently, all Aquatic Preserves are also Outstanding Florida Waters (OFWs). However, it is important to note that there are three Aquatic Preserves whose OFW boundaries differ from the Aquatic Preserve boundary. These are described more specifically in the OFW rule 62-302.700: Indian River - Malabar to Vero Beach - does not include portions of Sebastian and Turkey creeks; Wekiva River - does not include portions of the St. Johns River; and Big Bend Seagrasses - the OFW rule specifies certain "incorporated and unincorporated areas" that are excluded from the Aquatic Preserve.
Conservation	CNS-02	CLIPV4_BIDIVRP	Biodiversity Resource Category (CLIP v4)	This is the CLIP Version 4.0 Biodiversity Resource Priorities model. This model is a combination of the four core data layers in the Biodiversity Resource Category: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (SHCA), Vertebrate Potential Habitat Richness (VertRich), Rare Species Habitat Conservation Priorities (FNAIHAB), and Priority Natural Communities (Natcom). They are combined in this model according to these criteria: Priority 1: SHCA Priority 1, VertRich 8-13 overlapping species, FNAIHAB Priority 1-2, Natcom Priority 1, Natcom Priority 2, VertRich 7 species, FNAIHAB Priority 3, Natcom Priority 2. Priority 3: SHCA Priority 3-4, VertRich 5-6 species, FNAIHAB Priority 4, Natcom Priority 3. Priority 4: SHCA Priority 5, VertRich 2-4 species, FNAIHAB Priority 5-6, Natcom Priority 4. Priority 5: VertRich 1 species. A location needs to match criteria for only one core data layer to meet that priority class criteria (the criteria don't require overlap of core data layers). Wherever a location meets criteria for more than one priority class, the highest priority is assigned.
Conservation	CNS-03	CLIPV4_FEGN	2016 Florida Ecological Greenways Network Priorities	Either part of a large landscape-scale "hub", or an ecological corridor connecting two or more hubs. Hubs indicate core landscapes that are large enough to maintain populations of wide-ranging or fragmentation-sensitive species including black bear or panther and areas that are more likely to support functional ecosystem services. Highest priorities indicate the most significant hubs and corridors in relation to completing a functionally connected statewide ecological network, but all priority levels have conservation value. This data layer was created by the University of Florida Center for Landscape Conservation Planning to provide an ecological component to the Statewide Greenways System plan developed by the Dept. of Environmental Protection, Office of Greenways and Trails. It is intended to represent a statewide network of ecological hubs and linkages designed to maintain landscape-scale ecological functions and fragmentation sensitive biodiversity throughout the state.
Conservation	CNS-04	CLIPV4_FLDPLN	Natural Floodplain (CLIP v4)	The location appears to be within the FEMA 100-year floodplain, and is in relatively natural condition. Highest priorities indicate highest quality natural areas within FEMA 100-year floodplain. This data layer was created by FNAI, in consultation with water resource experts, originally to inform the Florida Forever environmental land acquisition program. It identifies FEMA 100-year floodplain for most counties, or a surrogate model for 100-year floodplain (based on wetlands and soils) where FEMA data isn't complete. It is prioritized based on land use intensity (sub-model of CLIP Landscape Integrity Index) and FNAI Potential Natural Areas.
Conservation	CNS-05	CLIPV4_FNAIHAB	Rare Species Habitat Priorities (CLIP v4)	Suitable habitat for one or more rare or vulnerable species that are known to occur in the vicinity. Highest priorities could indicate a single species with very high conservation need, or multiple species with high conservation need. All priorities reflect rare species with conservation need. This data layer was created by FNAI originally to inform the Florida Forever environmental land acquisition program, and was prioritized based partly on the amount of species' habitat currently protected on conservation lands. The CLIP version has been re-prioritized to reflect more general conservation needs for rare species. FNAI modeled suitable habitat around documented locations for 281 species of plants, invertebrates, and vertebrates, including aquatic species.
Conservation	CNS-06	CLIPV4_LNDSCPRP	Landscape Resource Category (CLIP v4)	This model is a combination of the two core data layers in the Landscapes Resource Category: Florida Ecological Greenways Network, and Landscape Integrity Index. They are combined in this model according to these criteria: Priority 1: Greenways Critical Linkages (P1). Priority 2: Landscape Integrity value 10. Priority 3: Greenways Priorities 2-3, Landscape Integrity value 9. Priority 4: Greenways Priorities 4-5, Landscape Integrity values 7-8. Priority 5: Landscape Integrity value 6. A location needs to match criteria for only one core data layer to meet that priority class criteria (the criteria don't require overlap of core data layers). Wherever a location meets criteria for more than one priority class, the highest priority is assigned.

EST Data Activity List

Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Conservation	CNS-07	CLIPV4_LSNTEG	Landscape Integrity Index (CLIP v4)	Higher values indicate large expanses of remote, intact natural and semi-natural areas such as the Everglades or the Apalachicola and Ocala National Forests. Lower values indicate more fragmented landscapes with increasingly intensive land uses from agriculture to urban development. Generally, values of 1-3 are considered to have little to no ecological integrity; values of 4-7 are considered to have moderate ecological integrity; and values of 8-10 are considered to have high ecological integrity. This data layer was created by the University of Florida Center for Landscape Conservation Planning specifically for CLIP. It combines two models: natural land cover patch size and land use intensity. Both are based on the FNAI/FWC Cooperative Land Cover (CLC) data layer, and major roads data from the Florida Department of Transportation (which are used to help delineate patches). Unlike most of the CLIP core data layers, the Landscape Integrity Index is a continuous scale, from intensive urban areas to remote natural areas, that covers the entire state.
Conservation	CNS-08	CLIPV4_NATCOM	Priority Natural Communities (CLIP v4)	The location appears to feature one of 12 priority natural community types: upland glades, pine rocklands, seepage slopes, scrub, sandhill, sandhill upland lakes, rockland hammock, coastal uplands, imperiled coastal lakes, dry prairie, upland pine, pine flatwoods, upland hardwood forest, or coastal wetlands. These natural communities are prioritized by a combination of their heritage global status rank (G-rank) and landscape context, based on the Land Use Intensity Index (subset of CLIP Landscape Integrity Index) and FNAI Potential Natural Areas. Priority 1 includes G1-G3 communities with Very High or High landscape context. Priority 2 includes G1-G3 Medium and G4 Very High/High. Priority 3 includes G4 Medium and G5 Very High/High. Priority 5 is G5 Medium. This data layer was created by FNAI originally to inform the Florida Forever environmental land acquisition program. The natural communities were mapped primarily based on the FNAI/FWC Cooperative Land Cover (CLC) data layer, which is a compilation of best-available land cover data for the entire state. The CLC is based on both remote-sensed (from aerial photography, primarily from water management district FLUCCS data) and ground-truthed (from field surveys on many conservation lands) data.
Conservation	CNS-09	CLIPV4_PHRICH	Potential Habitat Richness (CLIP v4)	Suitable habitat for one or more rare or vulnerable vertebrate species. Richness refers to the number of species overlapping at any location. The most overlapping species in this model is 13. This data layer was created by FWC to identify additional habitat areas important for conservation, beyond those areas identified in the Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas analysis. FWC modeled potential habitat for 62 species of terrestrial (land-based) vertebrates that may not be adequately protected on existing conservation lands. Thirty-four of those species were determined to require SHCAs in order to maintain viable populations, while the remaining 28 species did not require additional SHCAs outside of conservation lands. All 62 species are included in this richness layer.
Conservation	CNS-10	CLIPV4_PRIO	CLIP Priorities (CLIP v4)	The aggregated CLIP 4.0 Resource Priorities include five priority levels depicting conservation significance for protecting biodiversity, landscape attributes, and high quality surface water resources at the statewide scale. It is a combination of the Biodiversity, Landscapes, and Surface Water Resource Priorities models based on the following criteria: Priority 1: Priority 1 for any of the three Resource Categories, or Priority 2 for ALL three Resource Categories. Priority 2: Priority 2 for any of the three Resource Categories, or Priority 3 for ALL three Resource Categories. Priority 3: Priority 3 for any of the three Resource Categories. Priority 4: Priority 4 for any of the three Resource Categories. Priority 5: Priority 5 for any of the three Resource Categories. Unlike the Resource Priorities models, the Aggregated CLIP model does take into account overlap across resource types to promote some areas to Priorities 1 and 2. Wherever a location meets criteria for more than one priority class, the highest priority is assigned. Although all priority levels have significance, based on expert consensus the most important priorities are CLIP Priorities 1 and 2. CLIP Priority 3 can be considered moderate priority at the statewide scale. CLIP Priority 4 includes areas that still have resource significance but are the lower ranked areas for many of the CLIP core data layers. CLIP Priority 5 primarily includes broader watersheds with relevance from a cumulative impact perspective for protecting important watersheds identified in the Significant Surface Waters core data layer.
Conservation	CNS-11	CLIPV4_PRIVATE_P1P2	CLIP Opportunities - Private Lands (CLIP v4)	The aggregated CLIP Priorities on private lands includes only the top 2 highest priority levels depicting conservation significance for protecting biodiversity, landscape attributes, and high quality surface water resources at the statewide scale. The 2 priority levels are based on a rules-based selection from each of the 9 core data layers within the Biodiversity, Surface Water, and Landscape Resource Categories and overlap between the Biodiversity, Surface Water, and Landscape Resource Categories. This grid is the same as CLIPV4_PRIO with two exceptions: 1) it only has the top 2 highest priority levels; 2) only represents private lands.

EST Data Activity List

Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Conservation	CNS-12	CLIPV4_RECHARGE	Aquifer Recharge (CLIP v4)	High priorities indicate high potential for recharge to an underlying aquifer system (typically the Floridan aquifer, but could be intermediate or surficial aquifers in some portions of the state). The highest priorities indicate high potential for recharge to springs or public water supplies. This data layer was created by FNAI in collaboration with Advanced GeoSpatial, Inc., originally to inform the Florida Forever environmental land acquisition program. AGI developed an initial Recharge Potential model following a similar model to the Florida Aquifer Vulnerability Assessment (FAVA). Data inputs included soil hydraulic conductivity, proximity to karst features, depth to water, and overburden. FNAI removed discharge areas and prioritized the model based on overlap with Springs Protection Areas and buffers to public water supply wells.
Conservation	CNS-13	CLIPV4_SHCA	Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (CLIP v4)	Suitable habitat for one or more rare or vulnerable vertebrate species. Those species likely require this area in order to maintain viable populations in Florida for the foreseeable future. Highest priorities indicate the rarest or most vulnerable species, but all priority levels have conservation value. This data layer was created by FWC to identify gaps in the existing statewide system of wildlife conservation areas, and to inform ongoing land acquisition and conservation efforts. FWC modeled areas of habitat that are essential to sustain viable populations for 34 species of terrestrial (land-based) vertebrates that are not adequately protected on existing conservation lands. The CLIP version also identifies habitat on conservation lands for all 62 species analyzed for the project.
Conservation	CNS-14	CLIPV4_SRFWTRRP	Surface Water Resource Category (CLIP v4)	This model is a combination of the three core data layers in the Surface Water Resource Category: Significant Surface Waters, Natural Floodplain, and Wetlands. They are combined in this model according to these criteria: Priority 1: Surface Water Priority 1, Floodplain Priority 1, Wetlands Priority 1. Priority 2: Surface Water Priority 2, Floodplain Priority 2, Wetlands Priority 2. Priority 3: Surface Water Priority 3, Floodplain Priority 3, Wetlands Priority 3. Priority 4: Surface Water Priorities 4-5, Floodplain Priority 4, Wetlands Priority 4. Priority 5: Surface Water Priorities 6-7, Floodplain Wetlands Priorities 5-6. A location needs to match criteria for only one core data layer to meet that priority class criteria (the criteria don't require overlap of core data layers). Wherever a location meets criteria for more than one priority class, the highest priority is assigned.
Conservation	CNS-15	CLIPV4_SURFWTR	Significant Surface Waters (CLIP v4)	The location contributes water runoff to a surface water feature that has statewide significance, including: aquatic preserves, shellfish harvesting areas, seagrass beds, springs, public water supply sources, watersheds important for rare fish species, Outstanding Florida Waters, National Wild & Scenic Rivers, and National Estuaries. Highest priorities are immediately adjacent to significant surface waters, while lower priorities include all watersheds that contribute to significant surface waters. This data layer was created by FNAI, in consultation with water resource experts, originally to inform the Florida Forever environmental land acquisition program. It identifies buffers to important surface water bodies as well as watersheds that contribute to those water bodies. It is prioritized based on how close the location is to the water body and how much of the water body is affected downstream of the location.
Conservation	CNS-16	CLIPV4_WETLAND	Wetlands (CLIP v4)	The location appears to be a wetland land cover type. Highest priorities indicate wetlands within large intact natural landscapes (although the wetlands themselves may be small or large). Lowest priorities indicate wetlands within fragmented landscapes surrounded by intensive agriculture or urban development; these may still have conservation value. This data layer was created by FNAI, in consultation with water resource experts, originally to inform the Florida Forever environmental land acquisition program. Wetlands were mapped based on the FNAI/FWC Cooperative Land Cover (CLC) data layer, which is a compilation of best-available land cover data for the entire state. The CLC is based on both remote-sensed (from aerial photography, primarily from water management district FLUCCS data) and ground-truthed (from field surveys on many conservation lands) data. Wetlands are prioritized by overlap with FNAI Potential Natural Areas and the UF Land Use Intensity Index (a component of the Landscape Integrity Index).
Conservation	CNS-17	FFS_FACILITIES	Florida Forest Service Facilities	This dataset contains point locations of Florida Forest Service facilities.
Conservation	CNS-18	FL_FOREVER	Florida Forever	FLORIDA FOREVER BOT PROJECTS (layer name FFBOT): This is a polygon data layer for Florida Forever Board of Trustees (BOT) projects (formerly known as CARL projects). This data layer is site-based and contains boundaries of all Florida Forever BOT projects approved by the State's Acquisition and Restoration Council as of April 22, 2016. These lands have been proposed for acquisition because of outstanding natural resources, opportunity for natural resource-based recreation, or historical and archaeological resources. However, these areas may not be currently managed for their resource value. Portions of these projects may have already been acquired by the State and/or its acquisition partners.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Conservation	CNS-19	FLMA	State Owned Florida Managed Areas (FNAI)	FLORIDA CONSERVATION LANDS (layer name FLMA): This is a polygon data layer for public (and some private) lands that the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) has identified as having natural resource value and that are being managed at least partially for conservation purposes. The term "Managed Area" refers to a managed conservation land.
Conservation	CNS-20	FLMA	Florida Managed Areas (FNAI)	FLORIDA CONSERVATION LANDS (layer name FLMA): This is a polygon data layer for public (and some private) lands that the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) has identified as having natural resource value and that are being managed at least partially for conservation purposes. The term "Managed Area" refers to a managed conservation land.
Conservation	CNS-21	FLMA	Public Land	This layer contains a selection of FLORIDA MANAGED AREAS (FNAI layer name FLMA) that are managed by the State, Local, or Federal government (note: some of these lands may be owned by Private Individual(s)). The Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) has identified these lands as having natural resource value and as lands that are being managed at least partially for conservation purposes.
Conservation	CNS-22	FWCMAS	FWCC Management Areas	Public Lands were extracted from the FNAI Managed Areas SDE Layer. The public lands were extracted by selecting all records with the expression: "MATYPE2" <> 'P'. This selection set was exported to a spatial view with the name PUBLICLAND. The resulting layer represents all non-privately managed lands.
				This GIS data set represents the Wildlife Management Area system administered by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). These data are intended as a general reference map only. More information on activities permitted in individual areas can be found from the links on FWC's Web site: http://www.myfwc.com/RECREATION/WMASites_index.htm
				This dataset contains 2018 Parks and Recreational Facilities boundary information for the State of Florida. This parks layer focuses mainly on county and locally owned parks, for state and federally owned parks please use the Florida Natural Areas Inventory; Florida Managed Lands (FLMA) layer available on FGDL. This dataset is a combination of parks and recreational facility locations from over 65 different sources. The data contains selected fields denoting the name, physical address, and other facility information for parks located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of parks in Florida. Park locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field. Please Note: Campground, Boat Ramp and Trailhead boundary information is often generalized and not exact.
Conservation	CNS-24	GREENLINKS_PRIO	Green Links - Priority Model	This layer combines the Priority 1 areas from the GL Regional CLIP layer with the Final Overlay Model described below in Section IV. This was done by taking the original 9 priority levels in the Final Overlay Model, clipping them to the Regional CLIP P1 boundary, and then reclassifying them into 3 priority levels using the Natural Breaks reclassification method in ArcGIS. Natural Breaks reclassification resulted in these groupings: Overlay Model values 1-5 = low (L3) Overlay Model values 6-7 = moderate (L2) Overlay Model values 8-9 = high (L1) These Overlay Model priority levels were then combined with the Regional CLIP P1 in a second level of priority with CLIP P1 areas in a raster layer with the following values: Value 1 = Priority 1 = P1L1 Value 2 = Priority 2 = P1L2 Value 3 = Priority 3 = P1L3
Conservation	CNS-25	GREENLINKS_RCLIP	Green Links - Regional CLIP	This is the final aggregated priorities data layer for the Green Links study area. It combines the Regional Ecological Network and the CLIP and Regional Data Synthesis with a rules-based maximum approach. This means that each cell in the study area is given the highest priority rank from either of the two layers that occurs at that location. The values are: Value 1 = Priority 1 Value 2 = Priority 2 Value 3 = Priority 3
Conservation	CNS-26	MPA	NOAA Marine Protected Areas	The MPA Inventory is a comprehensive catalog that provides detailed information for existing marine protected areas in the United States. The inventory provides geospatial boundary information (in polygon format) and classification attributes that seek to define the conservation objectives, protection level, governance and related management criteria for all sites in the database. The comprehensive inventory of federal, state and territorial MPA sites provides governments and stakeholders with access to information to make better decisions about the current and future use of place-based conservation. The information also will be used to inform the development of the national system of marine protected areas as required by Executive Order 13158.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Conservation	CNS-27	NMARSA	National Marine Sanctuaries	The National Marine Sanctuary Program manages a system of sanctuaries and other managed areas around the country. The legal boundaries of these sanctuaries are defined within the Code of Federal Regulations, at 15 C.F.R. Part 922 and the subparts for each national marine sanctuary. The GIS compatible digital boundary files for each national marine sanctuary are representations of those legal boundaries and are based on the best available data. These files are available for public use at locations defined in this metadata record.
Conservation	CNS-28	NPS	National Parks and Seashores	
Conservation	CNS-29	NPS_PROJECTS	National Parks Projects (LWCF)	
				This dataset contains National Park Service unit boundaries for the State of Florida.
				This dataset contains 2014 Approved & 2015-2018 Pending parcel boundaries of projects funded through agreements between the National Park Service and Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR), State of Florida Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP), funding programs. These funded projects consist of land acquisition, rehabilitation of deteriorated recreation facilities, and recreation development projects. Please Note: The dataset naming convention has changed to match that of the FDEP LWCF Application Priority List. Park locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Conservation	CNS-30	NWRFLA	National Wildlife Refuges	This data layer depicts the external boundaries of lands and waters that are approved for acquisition by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in Florida. The primary source for this information is the USFWS Realty program.
Conservation	CNS-31	PUBLIC_PINELANDS	Public Pinelands	This dataset contains public pine lands that have been identified for the purpose of prescribed burning in the State of Florida. The dataset represents the intersection of 2008, 2011, 2014, and 2016 Water Management District Land Use/ Land Cover data sets with the 2018 Florida Natural Areas Inventory Public Lands boundary dataset. The following FGDL layers represent the datasets used in the creation of this layer; PUBLICLAND_APR18 (note: PUBLICLAND_APR18 is derived from FNAI FMLA), LU_NWFWMD_2016, LU_SFWMD_2008, LU_SIRWMD_2014, LU_SRWMD_2014, and LU_SWFWMD_2011.
Conservation	CNS-32	RLSABND	Rural Land Stewardship Area (RLSA)	This dataset shows the boundaries for rural land stewardship areas in the state of Florida. Currently boundaries are available for Collier and St. Lucie county.
Conservation	CNS-33	SOR_SFWMD	South Florida WMD Save Our Rivers Lands	The Florida Legislature enacted the program known as "Save Our Rivers (SOR)", and created the Water Management Lands Trust Find. The SOR act enables the water management districts to acquire lands necessary for water management, water supply, and the conservation and protection of water resources.
Conservation	CNS-34	SOR_SJWMD	St. Johns WMD Save Our Rivers Lands	The Florida Legislature enacted the program known as "Save Our Rivers (SOR)", and created the Water Management Lands Trust Find. The SOR act enables the water management districts to acquire lands necessary for water management, water supply, and the conservation and protection of water resources.
Conservation	CNS-35	STPARK	State Parks	This feature class contains lands that make up the State Parks and State Trails in Florida as of November 1st, 2017.
Conservation	CNS-36	TNCERC	TNC Ecological Resource Areas	This dataset contains priority ecological resource areas as identified by the workshop of January 1991 sponsored by The Nature Conservancy, Florida Audubon Society and the Department of Natural Resources.
Conservation	CNS-37	WMDL	Water Management District Owned Lands	This data set contains water management district owned lands for the state of Florida. Potential acquisitions are also included for South Florida, St. John's River, and Southwest Florida water management districts. This data is available by district for each respective water management district. This dataset was compiled from those datasets at the University of Florida GeoPlan Center.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Cultural	CRM-01	CLGBND	National Historic Preservation Act Certified Local Governments	This dataset contains 2017 National Historic Preservation Act Certified Local Governments information for the State of Florida. This dataset contains fields denoting the physical location and contact information for Florida Certified Local Governments based on data taken from the Florida Division of Historical Resources. City boundary data has been derived from the 2015 Parcel Derived City Limits FGDL layer: PAR_CITYLM_2015.shp, while the County boundary data has been derived from the US Census Bureau FGDL layer: CNTBND_SEP15.shp. This is an update to the FGDL layer CLGBND_MAR11.shp.
Cultural	CRM-02	SHH	State Historical Highways	This dataset contains the current State Historic Highways as designated by the State Legislature and stipulated in the Laws of Florida.
Cultural	CRM-03	SHPO_ALL_SITES	Archaeological and Historic Sites	This data set contains archaeological site boundaries and basic site attributes as recorded at the Florida Master Site File.
Cultural	CRM-04	SHPO_BRIDGES	State Historic Bridges	This data set contains historic bridge locations and basic bridge attributes as recorded at the Florida Master Site File.
Cultural	CRM-05	SHPO_CEMETERIES	Historic Cemeteries	This dataset contains historic cemetery boundaries and basic cemetery attributes as recorded at the Florida Master Site File.
Cultural	CRM-06	SHPO_NATL_REGISTER	SHPO National Register Sites	This data set contains the locations and basic attributes of sites, buildings, objects, structures, and districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
Cultural	CRM-07	SHPO_NO_SURVEYS	SHPO No Survey Present	This data set contains all the areas in florida where no field survey was recorded. This layer is based on a erase with SHPO_SURVEYS and the State of Florida boundary.
Cultural	CRM-08	SHPO_RES_GROUPS	SHPO Resource Groups	This data set contains resource group locations and attributes as recorded at the Florida Master Site File (FMSF). Resource groups are historical districts, archaeological districts or building complexes. Individual resources contributing to the resource group are usually (but are not always) separately listed in the Florida Master Site File.
Cultural	CRM-09	SHPO_STRUCTURES	Historic Structures	This dataset contains historic structure locations and attributes as recorded at the Florida Master Site File.
Cultural	CRM-10	SHPO_SURVEYS	SHPO Survey Areas	This data set contains cultural resource field survey project boundaries and basic survey attributes as recorded at the Florida Master Site File.
Cultural	CRM-11	YB_CRA_40	Year Built (1973-1977)	This dataset contains parcels with an actual year built range between 1973-1977 within the State of Florida. Actual Year Built for each parcel polygon represents the original year that the structure / building on the property was built. Effective Year Built represents the last date which the structure / building was updated / renovated, etc. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), is committed to managing the cultural resources of Florida, both prehistoric and historic, that are potentially impacted by FDOT activities. Cultural resources include, but are not limited to, prehistoric and historic archeological sites of human occupation or burial and historic structures generally fifty years of age or older such as houses, buildings, or bridges.
Cultural	CRM-12	YB_CRA_45	Year Built (1968-1972)	This dataset contains parcels with an actual year built range between 1968-1972 within the State of Florida. Actual Year Built for each parcel polygon represents the original year that the structure / building on the property was built. Effective Year Built represents the last date which the structure / building was updated / renovated, etc. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), is committed to managing the cultural resources of Florida, both prehistoric and historic, that are potentially impacted by FDOT activities. Cultural resources include, but are not limited to, prehistoric and historic archeological sites of human occupation or burial and historic structures generally fifty years of age or older such as houses, buildings, or bridges.
Cultural	CRM-13	YB_DECADES	Fifty Year Mark	This dataset contains parcels dissolved by the decade of the actual year built for each respective parcel polygon within the State of Florida. Actual Year Built for each parcel polygon represents the original year that the structure / building on the property was built. Effective Year Built represents the last date which the structure / building was updated / renovated, etc.
Cultural	CRM-14	YB_DECADES	Year Built by Decade	This dataset contains parcels dissolved by the decade of the actual year built for each respective parcel polygon within the State of Florida. Actual Year Built for each parcel polygon represents the original year that the structure / building on the property was built. Effective Year Built represents the last date which the structure / building was updated / renovated, etc.
Cultural	CRM-15	EXISTING_TRAILS	Existing Recreational Trails	This layer is a line shapefile that includes existing recreational trails located in the State of Florida. An existing recreational trail is defined as a paved or unpaved trail for hiking, biking, equestrian, multiple use, paddling, or motorized use (ATV, OHM, ROV) that is open to the public. This does not include in-road bike lanes or sidewalks. This layer is compiled from local, state, and federal agencies and organizations.
Cultural	CRM-16	GFBT	Great Florida Birding Trail Sites	These data represent the site locations of the Great Florida Birding Trail. The GFBWT is a program of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. At its core is a network of nearly 500 sites throughout Florida selected for their excellent bird watching, wildlife viewing or educational opportunities.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Cultural	CRM-17	MU_OPPS	FGTS Land Trail Opportunities	Land Trail Opportunities of the FGTS are corridors which represent existing, planned and conceptual non-motorized multi-use trails. These corridors form a land-based trail network of regional and state importance. The Opportunity corridors are interpreted as approximately one mile-wide to allow for flexibility in proposed trail locations. The Land Trail Opportunity map is a synthesis of trail planning efforts conducted by cities, counties, transportation planning organizations, non-profits and other agencies throughout Florida. This map does not include all existing, proposed and conceptual trails in Florida, but focuses on trails of state and regional significance to form a comprehensive connected system.
Cultural	CRM-18	PD_OPPS	FGTS Paddling Trail Opportunities	Paddling Trail Opportunity corridors represent the vision for a comprehensive water-based trail system. This data includes waterways that are designated as part of the FGTS or are appropriate for future designation. Because water trails are not consistently captured in local and regional planning efforts like land trails typically are, it is important to establish basic criteria for inclusion. To be recognized as a Paddling Trail Opportunity, the paddling corridor must meet these criteria to the greatest extent possible: be an existing or potential tourism destination due to the scenic qualities and diverse experiences, span at least three miles in length, be navigable during most months in an average year, and benefit from increased visitation without harm to the natural environment.
Cultural	CRM-19	PD_PRIO	FGTS Priority Paddling Trails (2018-2022)	The Florida Greenways and Trails System (FGTS) Priority Corridors are the focused vision for trails in the state of Florida and rank higher for implementation than the Opportunity Trail Corridors. Paddling Trail Priority Corridors are selected from the Paddling Trail Opportunity map.
Cultural	CRM-20	SUNTRAILNETWORK	Shared-Use Nonmotorized (SUN) Trail Network	The SUN Trail dataset represents the existing, planned and conceptual paved multiuse trails for bicyclists and pedestrians, physically separated from vehicular traffic, that form a land-based statewide trail network. This map is a synthesis of trail planning efforts of municipalities, counties, transportation planning organizations, other public agencies and non-profits entities throughout Florida. This data does not include all existing, proposed and conceptual trails in Florida, but focuses on high priority linear corridors and connections of statewide and regional significance to form a comprehensive connected system. The SUN Trail data is derived from the Florida Greenways and Trails System (FGTS) Priority Land Trails Network, overseen by the Office of Greenways and Trails, modified by removal of corridors not envisioned as paved trails. FDOT defines a multiuse trail as a paved, shared use path, which is typically 12 feet wide, but may commonly vary from 10 feet to 14 or more feet depending upon physical or environmental constraints or volume of use. In some areas of extreme constraints such as at bridges or in environmentally sensitive lands where conditions require a smaller footprint, a multiuse trail may be as narrow as eight feet.
Cultural	CRM-21	TRAIL_PRIO	FGTS Priority Trail Network (2018-2022)	The Florida Greenways and Trails System (FGTS) Priority Corridors are the focused vision for trails in the state of Florida and rank higher for implementation than the Opportunity Trail Corridors. Land Trail Priority Corridors are selected from the Land Trail Opportunity map and must also support conservation of the Florida Ecological Greenway Network's six levels of priorities.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-01	ACPORT	Ports	This dataset contains the US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) port locations within the state of Florida.. The data consists of listings of port area's waterfront facilities, including information on berthing, cranes, transit sheds, grain elevators, marine repair plants, fleeting areas, and docking and storage facilities. Collection of data is performed on a rotational basis to ensure on-site accuracy at each facility.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-02	ARTREF	Artificial Reefs	Encompassing 34 of 35 different coastal counties spread along 1,357 miles of ocean fronting coastline, Florida manages one of the most diverse, and most active artificial reef programs in the United States. As of March 2018, the FWC Artificial Reef Program reports over 3,300 artificial reef deployment locations state-wide. Artificial Reefs are about evenly divided between state and federal waters and range from 4 feet in depth to 414 feet (average depth 65 feet). Each point in this GIS data set represents a single deployment event (either a uniquely located artificial reef or deployments of the same reef on different days). Division of Marine Fisheries Management maintains and updates the source database. This data set represents deployments through March 1, 2018.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-03	BOAT_RAMPS	Boat Ramps in Florida	Descriptive inventory of public access boat ramps throughout Florida, derived from raw data produced during the Florida Boating Access Facilities Inventory and Economic Study, FWC contract Number 04/05-23, product delivered August 30, 2009. This data set is modified from the original format and supplemented by additional data maintained by FWC. These data will eventually evolve into a planned integrated boating access facilities inventory system. This data set is a selection of facilities from the raw data set that the contractor identified to be in operation and accessible to the general public during the time of data compilation. This data set includes both government managed facilities accessible to the general public and commerciality operated facilities accessible to the general public. In both cases a fee might be charged for use of the facility. The attribute fields included in this data set are a subset of those available in the raw data set. These attribute fields were selected and modified to present only attribute information that might be of most interest to the general public desiring to use these facilities. This modified data set is meant to be an interim data set for public dissemination until a more robust database application is constructed to provide interactive access to the original data via web services. Currently these data are considered preliminary and are not verified by FWC as to accuracy and completeness.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-04	CBRS	Coastal Barrier Resources System	This Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) data set, produced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), contains areas designated as undeveloped coastal barriers in accordance with the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA), 16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq., as amended. The boundaries used to create the polygons herein were compiled between 12/6/2013 and 12/16/2016 from the official John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System CBRS maps.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-05	CGATON	Aids to Navigation (Coast Guard)	This GIS data set represents the aids to navigation (ATONs) for the Seventh and Eighth Coast Guard Districts. This is a subset of all aids, to obtain a complete dataset visit (http://geodata.myfwc.com/). The term "aids to navigation" refers to devices outside of a vessel that are used to assist mariners in determining their position, safe course or warn them of obstructions. Aids to navigation include light buoys and beacons. This data set includes federal aids, which are installed and maintained by the Coast Guard, as well as some privately maintained aids. This data set does not include unofficial (illegal) aids, such as PVC pipes, placed without permission. This data set is not certified for navigation and is not intended for navigation purposes. Each USCG district headquarters is responsible for updating its database on an as-needed basis. When existing aids are destroyed or relocated and new aids are installed, the database is updated. Each aid is assigned an official light listing number. The Light List is a document listing the status of the ATONs; it is regularly published and distributed. Interim changes to the Light List are published in local notices to mariners. In addition, the USCG broadcasts notices to mariners on the marine band radio as soon as changes in the status of individual aids are reported. Navigators should use the official notices to mariners to maintain current charts. Annual (or more frequent) updates of the Aids to Navigation database can be obtained from each USCG district headquarters.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-06	CORALN	Coral Reefs	This dataset contains the locations of coral reefs in the Florida Keys.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-07	CORALP	Coral Patches	This dataset contains the locations of various coral patches off the coast of Florida interpreted from 1:48,000-scale natural color aerial photography.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-08	CORALT	Coral Platforms	This dataset contains the locations of various types of coral platforms along the coastline of the Florida Keys interpreted from 1:48,000-scale natural color aerial photography.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-09	CSTHAZ	Coastal Hazards	This dataset contains cartographic representation of the coastal counties in the the State of Florida that are vulnerable to coastal erosion and inundation from sea level rise or storm surge.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-10	MARINAS	Marinas in Florida	These data were taken from the Florida Boating Access Facilities Inventory and Economic Study including a pilot study for Lee County: A Report to the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission on August 30, 2009. This GIS point data set is based on the data contained in the final databases that were provided to FWC on June 2, 2009 in Microsoft Access format.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-11	REEFNM	FL Reef Locations with Names	This dataset contains reef locations and names for the Florida Keys.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-12	SENSHR	Environmentally Sensitive Shoreline	This data set contains vector lines representing the shoreline and coastal habitats of South Florida (2012), Florida Panhandle (2011/2012), and the rest of Florida (2003) classified according to the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) classification system. This data set comprises a portion of the ESI data for Florida. ESI data characterize the marine and coastal environments and wildlife by their sensitivity to spilled oil. The ESI data include information for three main components: shoreline habitats, sensitive biological resources, and human-use resources. See also the ESIP and HYDRO data layers, part of the larger Statewide Florida Composite ESI database, for additional ESI information. Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) is more properly known as "Sensitivity of Coastal Habitats and Wildlife to Spilled Oil" Atlases. The term "ESI" is often used in reference to the whole dataset, but the term "ESI" is really a reference to the classification system of shoreline types known as Environmental Sensitivity Index, that classifies a shoreline on a scale from 1 to 10 based upon overall sensitivity to spilled oil. FWRI contracted out updates to Florida's ESI data for the Panhandle and South Florida in the years 2010 through early 2013. However, FWRI wanted and needed a statewide product for use within the Marine Resources Geographic Information System (MRGIS) and the Florida Marine Spill Analysis System (FMSAS). This data set is a compilation of the most recent ESI mapping for each area of Florida.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-13	SLA	Submerged Land Act	This dataset contains the geographic extent of the Submerged Lands Act as it applies to the coastal regions of the State of Florida. The Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. §§ 1301 et seq.) grants coastal states title to natural resources located within their coastal submerged lands and navigable waters out to three geographical miles from their coastlines (three marine leagues for Texas and Florida's Gulf of Mexico coastlines). The Submerged Lands Act defines "natural resources" to include oil, gas, and all other minerals, and fish, shrimp, oysters, clams, crabs, lobsters, sponges, kelp, and other marine animal and plant life," yet expressly excludes "water power, or the use of water for the production of power" 43 U.S.C. § 1301(e). The term "coast line" is "the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters" (43 U.S.C. § 1301(c)). Some boundary delineations are approximated, including areas in Hawaii, Alaska, and Washington State. The official delineation of the Submerged Lands Act in these locations has not yet been established by BOEM. Please reference BOEM's official Submerged Lands Act Boundary in these locations to determine where this boundary is approximated and where it is official. - Source: https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2011-title43/pdf/USCODE-2011-title43-chap29.pdf - Date Enacted: May 22, 1953 - Codification: 43 U.S.C. Sec. 1301 et seq. - Authority: agencies of several U.S. coastal states. When investigating geo-regulatory boundaries near the boundary edges, users should consult the most up-to-date applicable jurisdictional boundaries from all respective authoritative sources.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-14	DFIRM_100	DFIRM 100 Year Floodplain	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) 100 Year Floodplain map (A one-hundred-year flood is a flood event that has a 1 in 100 chance (1% probability) of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.)
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-15	DFIRM_100_FLOODZONES	DFIRM (SFHA) 100 Year Flood Zones	Flood hazard areas identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map as Special Flood Hazard Areas (SPFHAs). SFHA are defined as the area that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The 1-percent annual chance flood is also referred to as the base flood or 100-year flood. SFHAs are labeled as Zone A, Zone AO, Zone AH, Zones A1-A30, Zone AE, Zone A99, Zone AR, Zone AR/AE, Zone AR/AO, Zone AR/A1-A30, Zone AR/A, Zone V, Zone VE, and Zones V1-V30.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-16	DFIRM_500	DFIRM 500 Year Floodplain	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) 500 Year Floodplain map (The "500-year flood" corresponds to an AEP of 0.2-percent, which means a flood of that size or greater has a 0.2-percent chance (or 1 in 500 chance) of occurring in a given year.)

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-17	DFIRM_BFE	Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Lines	This dataset contains information about the Base Flood Elevations (BFE) within a study area. BFE lines indicate the rounded whole-foot water surface elevation of the 1-percent-annual-chance flood. The spatial elements representing BFE features are lines extending from Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) boundary to SFHA boundary. The BFE lines will have no visible gaps or overshoots between the SFHA boundary and the end of the BFE line at the publication scale of the DFIRM. However, the ends of the BFE lines are not necessarily snapped precisely to the SFHA boundary. Each BFE is represented by a single line. The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) information is required for any digital data where BFE lines will be shown on the corresponding Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Normally if there are any riverine AE zones, BFE lines are required. While BFE lines are depicted as wavy lines on the hardcopy FIRM, they should be primarily straight lines in the spatial data, although they may bend consistent with procedures described in Volume 1 of these Guidelines. The Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) Database depicts flood risk information and supporting data used to develop the risk data. The primary risk classifications used are the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event (100 year), the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood event (500 year), and areas of minimal flood risk. The DFIRM Database is derived from Flood Insurance Studies (FISs), previously published Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), flood hazard analyses performed in support of the FISs and FIRMs, and new mapping data, where available. The FISs and FIRMs are published by FEMA.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-18	DFIRM_PANEL	FEMA DFIRM Panel Areas	This dataset contains information about the FIRM Panel areas. The spatial entities representing FIRM panels are polygons. The polygon for the FIRM panel corresponds to the panel neatlines. Panel boundaries are generally derived from USGS DOQQ boundaries. As a result, the panels are generally rectangular. FIRM panels must not overlap or have gaps within a study. In situations where a portion of a panel lies outside the jurisdiction being mapped, the user must refer to the S_Pol_Ar table to determine the portion of the panel area where the FIRM Database shows the effective flood hazard data for the mapped jurisdiction. This information is needed for the FIRM Panel Index and the following tables in the FIS report: Listing of NFIP Jurisdictions, Levees, Incorporated Letters of Map Change, and Coastal Barrier Resources System Information. The Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) Database depicts flood risk information and supporting data used to develop the risk data. The primary risk classifications used are the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event (100 year), the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood event (500 year), and areas of minimal flood risk. The DFIRM Database is derived from Flood Insurance Studies (FISs), previously published Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), flood hazard analyses performed in support of the FISs and FIRMs, and new mapping data, where available. The FISs and FIRMs are published by FEMA.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-19	MGBANK	Mitigation Banks	This is a statewide layer representing mitigation banks permitted under Ch. 373.4136, Florida Statutes. Florida mitigation bank information is important for wetland permit reviewers and developers that may need mitigation options. The layer can also serve to enhance information on conservation lands. Mitigation Banks may be permitted by DEP or a Water Management District, but are used by both agencies, creating the need for a statewide layer. Mitigation banking is a practice in which an environmental enhancement and preservation project is conducted by a public agency or private entity (banker) to provide mitigation for unavoidable wetland impacts within a defined region (represented in the Mitigation Banks Service Area layer). The bank is the site itself (this data layer), and the currency sold by the banker to the impact permittee is a credit, which represents the wetland ecological value equivalent to the complete restoration of one acre. The number of potential credits permitted for the bank and the credit debits required for impact permits are determined by the permitting agencies, and this information is provided in the data layer table. For more information on mitigation banking, go to https://floridadep.gov/water/submerged-lands-environmental-resources-coordination/content/mitigation-and-mitigation-banking .
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-20	MGBANK_SERVAREA	Mitigation Bank Service Areas	This is a statewide layer representing Mitigation Bank Service Areas identified in Mitigation Bank Permits issued under Ch. 373.4136, Florida Statutes by DEP or a Water Management District. Each Mitigation Bank Permit identifies a geographic area served by the permitted mitigation bank. Mitigation banking is a practice in which an environmental enhancement and preservation project is conducted by a public agency or private entity (banker) to provide mitigation for unavoidable wetland impacts within a defined region (mitigation service area-this data layer). The bank is the site itself, and is represented by the Mitigation Banks data layer, also available in MapDirect. For more information on mitigation banking, go to https://floridadep.gov/water/submerged-lands-environmental-resources-coordination/content/mitigation-and-mitigation-banking .
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-21	NWFWMD_MITSITES	Mitigation Property managed by NWFWMD	This data set contains boundaries for mitigation property managed by the Northwest Florida Water Management District.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-22	NW/IP_V2	National Wetlands Inventory Areas V2	This data set represents the extent, approximate location and type of wetlands and deepwater habitats in the United States and its Territories. These data delineate the areal extent of wetlands and surface waters as defined by Cowardin et al. (1979). The National Wetlands Inventory - Version 2, Surface Waters and Wetlands Inventory was derived by retaining the wetland and deepwater polygons that compose the NWI digital wetlands spatial data layer and reintroducing any linear wetland or surface water features that were orphaned from the original NWI hard copy maps by converting them to narrow polygonal features. Additionally, the data are supplemented with hydrography data, buffered to become polygonal features, as a secondary source for any single-line stream features not mapped by the NWI and to complete segmented connections. Wetland mapping conducted in WA, OR, CA, NV and ID after 2012 and most other projects mapped after 2015 were mapped to include all surface water features and are not derived data. The linear hydrography dataset used to derive Version 2 was the U.S. Geological Survey's National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). Specific information on the NHD version used to derive Version 2 and where Version 2 was mapped can be found in the 'comments' field of the Wetlands_Project_Metadata feature class. Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and near shore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercfid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery. By policy, the Service also excludes certain types of "farmed wetlands" as may be defined by the Food Security Act or that do not coincide with the Cowardin et al. definition. Contact the Service's Regional Wetland Coordinator for additional information on what types of farmed wetlands are included on wetland maps. This dataset should be used in conjunction with the Wetlands_Project_Metadata layer, which contains project specific wetlands mapping procedures and information on dates, scales and emulsion of imagery used to map the wetlands within specific project boundaries.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-23	SFWMD_BDW/MDCRP	CERP Project Boundaries	The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) is a massive environmental effort encompassing many organizations and projects. Coordination of the projects is one of the main objectives, and GIS is a key technology to coordinate the work. This layer is an official map of the boundaries of the CERP projects, including Expedited projects, intended to be used by all researchers and collaborators in the CERP process. Attribution on the map shows the project names, key contacts, and other critical information for 67 different projects. Additional information for each project and for the many programs involved is available on the internet at referenced sites, in particular www.evergladesrestoration.gov. The updated version of this layer is maintained by the Land Acquisition Program on an Oracle SDE server, feature dataset is SFWBNDS and a feature class named CERPBnds. The official layer name in the SFWMD's GIS library is 'bdwmdcrp'.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-24	SFWMD_BDW/MDCRR	SFWMD Critical Restoration Projects	Critical Restoration Projects are environmental restoration efforts considered critical in nature. Coordination of the projects is one of the main objectives, and GIS is a key technology to coordinate the work. This coverage is an official map of the boundaries of the Critical Restoration Projects, intended to be used by all researchers and collaborators in the Critical Restoration process. Attribution on the map shows the project names, key contacts, and other critical information for these different projects. The updated version of this coverage is maintained by the Land Resources Program on a program SDE server, in a dataset named SFWBnds and the feature class is CriticalBnd. The official layer name in the GIS library will be 'bdwmdcrr'.
Coastal/Wetlands	CW-25	SFWMD_BDW/MDRGN	CERP Regions	This data set contains Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) Regions.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Demographics	DEM-001	CENACS_2017	2017 American Indian Population Density	Density of American Indian or Alaska native population per acre - [AMERI_ES]/[ACRES]
Demographics	DEM-002	CENACS_2017	2017 Over 65 Population Distribution	Population 65 and up - [B01001_020] + [B01001_044] + [B01001_021] + [B01001_045] + [B01001_022] + [B01001_046] + [B01001_023] + [B01001_047] + [B01001_024] + [B01001_048] + [B01001_025] + [B01001_049]
Demographics	DEM-003	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Minority Population Distribution	"Minority Population" or Population that is not white (note: Minority is not a Census Bureau term - [TOTALPOP] - [WHITE_NH]
Demographics	DEM-004	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Asian Percentage	Asian percentage of total population - ([ASIAN]/[TOTALPOP] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-005	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 American Indian Percentage	American Indian or Alaska native percentage of total population - ([AMERI_ES]/[TOTALPOP] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-006	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Other Percentage	Other race percentage of total population - ([OTHER]/[TOTALPOP] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-007	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Percent Non-English Speaking Population	Percent Ability to Speak English for the Population 5+ Yrs Speak English 'not at all' - ([S_NOTATALL]/[S_TOTAL] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-008	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Percent Pop Over 25 with Bachelors Degree	Percent Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and over Bachelor's degree only - ([BACHELORS]/[TOTALPOP] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-009	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Black Percentage	Black percentage of total population - ([BLACK]/[TOTALPOP] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-010	CENACS_2017	2017 Asian Population Distribution	Population Asian alone - [B02001_005]
Demographics	DEM-011	CENACS_2017	2017 Other Population Density	Density of some other race population per acre - [OTHER]/[ACRES]
Demographics	DEM-012	CENACS_2017	2017 Percent Non-English Speaking Population	Percent Ability to Speak English for the Population 5+ Yrs Speak English 'not at all' - ([S_NOTATALL]/[S_TOTAL] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-013	CENACS_2017	2017 Percent Pop Over 25 with Bachelors Degree	Percent Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and over Bachelor's degree only - ([BACHELORS]/[TOTALPOP] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-014	CENACS_2017	2017 Black Percentage	Percent of Persons Black or African American alone - ([BLACK] / [TOTALPOP] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-015	CENACS_2017	2017 Hispanic Percentage	Percent of Persons Hispanic or Latino - ([HISPANIC] / [TOTALPOP] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-016	CENACS_2017	2017 Percent Disabled (Ages 20-64)	Percent Population 20 To 64 Years With a disability - ([DIS_2064]/[DIS_TOTAL] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-017	CENACS_2017	2017 Asian Percentage	Percent of Persons Asian alone - ([ASIAN] / [TOTALPOP] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-018	CENACS_2017	2017 American Indian Percentage	Percent of Persons American Indian and Alaska Native alone - ([AMERI_ES] / [TOTALPOP] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-019	CENACS_2017	2017 Black Population Distribution	Population Black or African American alone - [B02001_003]
Demographics	DEM-020	CENACS_2017	2017 Other Percentage	Percent of Persons Some other race alone - ([OTHER] / [TOTALPOP] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-021	CENACS_2017	2017 Housing Units with 1 Vehicle	Occupied Housing Units with 1 vehicle available - [B25044_004] + [B25044_011]
Demographics	DEM-022	CENACS_2017	2017 Housing Units with 4 Vehicles	Occupied Housing Units with 4 vehicles available - [B25044_007] + [B25044_014]
Demographics	DEM-023	CENACS_2017	2017 Disabled Population Density	Density per acre of Population 20 To 64 Years With a disability - [DIS_2064]/[ACRES]
Demographics	DEM-024	CENACS_2017	2017 Housing Units with 5 or more Vehicles	Occupied Housing Units with 5 or more vehicles available - [B25044_008] + [B25044_015]
Demographics	DEM-025	CENACS_2017	2017 Housing Units with 2 Vehicles	Occupied Housing Units with 2 vehicles available - [B25044_005] + [B25044_012]
Demographics	DEM-026	CENACS_2017	2017 Housing Units with 3 Vehicles	Occupied Housing Units with 3 vehicles available - [B25044_006] + [B25044_013]
Demographics	DEM-027	CENACS_2017	2017 Housing Units with No Vehicles	Occupied Housing Units with No vehicle available - [B25044_003] + [B25044_010]
Demographics	DEM-028	CENACS_2017	2017 Non-English Speaking Density	Density per acre of Ability to Speak English for the Population 5+ Yrs Speak English 'not at all' - [S_NOTATALL]/[ACRES]
Demographics	DEM-029	CENACS_2017	2017 Black Population Density	Density per acre of Persons Black or African American alone - [BLACK]/[ACRES]
Demographics	DEM-030	CENACS_2017	2017 Median Family Income Distribution	Median family income in the past 12 months (in 2017 inflation-adjusted dollars) - [B19113_001]
Demographics	DEM-031	CENACS_2017	2017 Hispanic Population Density	Density per acre of Persons Hispanic or Latino - [HISPANIC]/[ACRES]
Demographics	DEM-032	CENACS_2017	2017 Asian Population Density	Density per acre of Persons Asian alone - [ASIAN]/[ACRES]
Demographics	DEM-033	CENACS_2017	2017 Other Population Distribution	Population Some other race alone - [B02001_007]
Demographics	DEM-034	CENACS_2017	2017 Disabled (Ages 20-64) Population Distribution	Population 20 to 64 Years with Income in the past 12 months below and above poverty level with a disability - ([B23024_003] + [B23024_018])
Demographics	DEM-035	CENBLK	2000 Percent Minority Population	This dataset contains US Census Bureau 2000 data for the State of Florida. The data contains selected fields from the Summary 1 file that includes information on total population, race, sex, age, and household. This data is at the block level, the smallest unit of census data. Using GIS techniques, it is possible to summarize the data by Block Group, Tract, Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ), Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), or County. This layer is an update to the existing 2000 Blocks, the record count and attribute information are the same, but the linework has been updated as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project.
Demographics	DEM-036	CENBLK	2000 Minority Population Over 40 Percent	This dataset contains US Census Bureau 2000 data for the State of Florida. The data contains selected fields from the Summary 1 file that includes information on total population, race, sex, age, and household. This data is at the block level, the smallest unit of census data. Using GIS techniques, it is possible to summarize the data by Block Group, Tract, Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ), Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), or County. This layer is an update to the existing 2000 Blocks, the record count and attribute information are the same, but the linework has been updated as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Demographics	DEM-037	CENBLK	2000 Median Age	This dataset contains US Census Bureau 2000 data for the State of Florida. The data contains selected fields from the Summary 1 file that includes information on total population, race, sex, age, and household. This data is at the block level, the smallest unit of census data. Using GIS techniques, it is possible to summarize the data by Block Group, Tract, Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ), Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), or County. This layer is an update to the existing 2000 Blocks, the record count and attribute information are the same, but the linework has been updated as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project.
Demographics	DEM-038	CENBLK	2000 Census Blocks	This dataset contains US Census Bureau 2000 data for the State of Florida. The data contains selected fields from the Summary 1 file that includes information on total population, race, sex, age, and household. This data is at the block level, the smallest unit of census data. Using GIS techniques, it is possible to summarize the data by Block Group, Tract, Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ), Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), or County. This layer is an update to the existing 2000 Blocks, the record count and attribute information are the same, but the linework has been updated as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project.
Demographics	DEM-039	CENBLK	2000 Population Density	This dataset contains US Census Bureau 2000 data for the State of Florida. The data contains selected fields from the Summary 1 file that includes information on total population, race, sex, age, and household. This data is at the block level, the smallest unit of census data. Using GIS techniques, it is possible to summarize the data by Block Group, Tract, Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ), Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), or County. This layer is an update to the existing 2000 Blocks, the record count and attribute information are the same, but the linework has been updated as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project.
Demographics	DEM-040	CENBLK2010	2010 Census Blocks	This dataset contains the US Census Bureau 2010 Census Blocks for the State of Florida with selected fields from the 2010 Redistricting Summary File and Summary File 1. Census blocks are the smallest unit of Census data. Some of the fields included in this dataset are total population, age of the population, population by race, density and percentage of population by race, and household occupancy. This data is specifically designed for use within the Florida Department of Transportaion's Efficient Transportation Decision Making Process (ETDM) . However, the subset of redistricting and summary file fields included herein is useful for a variety of applications and uses. If you are looking for census block data with complete attribute data in its original form from Census Bureau, please see the FGDL layer CENBLK2010_SF_AUG11.
Demographics	DEM-041	CENACS_2017	2017 Average Household Size	Average household size Total: Average Household Size of Occupied Housing Units by Tenure - [B25010_001]
Demographics	DEM-042	CENBLK2010	2010 Population Density	This dataset contains the US Census Bureau 2010 Census Blocks for the State of Florida with selected fields from the 2010 Redistricting Summary File and Summary File 1. Census blocks are the smallest unit of Census data. Some of the fields included in this dataset are total population, age of the population, population by race, density and percentage of population by race, and household occupancy. This data is specifically designed for use within the Florida Department of Transportaion's Efficient Transportation Decision Making Process (ETDM) . However, the subset of redistricting and summary file fields included herein is useful for a variety of applications and uses. If you are looking for census block data with complete attribute data in its original form from Census Bureau, please see the FGDL layer CENBLK2010_SF_AUG11.
Demographics	DEM-043	CENBLK2010	2010 Percent Minority Population	This dataset contains the US Census Bureau 2010 Census Blocks for the State of Florida with selected fields from the 2010 Redistricting Summary File and Summary File 1. Census blocks are the smallest unit of Census data. Some of the fields included in this dataset are total population, age of the population, population by race, density and percentage of population by race, and household occupancy. This data is specifically designed for use within the Florida Department of Transportaion's Efficient Transportation Decision Making Process (ETDM) . However, the subset of redistricting and summary file fields included herein is useful for a variety of applications and uses. If you are looking for census block data with complete attribute data in its original form from Census Bureau, please see the FGDL layer CENBLK2010_SF_AUG11.
Demographics	DEM-044	CENBLK2010	2010 Minority Population Over 40 Percent	This dataset contains the US Census Bureau 2010 Census Blocks for the State of Florida with selected fields from the 2010 Redistricting Summary File and Summary File 1. Census blocks are the smallest unit of Census data. Some of the fields included in this dataset are total population, age of the population, population by race, density and percentage of population by race, and household occupancy. This data is specifically designed for use within the Florida Department of Transportaion's Efficient Transportation Decision Making Process (ETDM) . However, the subset of redistricting and summary file fields included herein is useful for a variety of applications and uses. If you are looking for census block data with complete attribute data in its original form from Census Bureau, please see the FGDL layer CENBLK2010_SF_AUG11.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Demographics	DEM-045	CENBLK2010	2010 Median Age	This dataset contains the US Census Bureau 2010 Census Blocks for the State of Florida with selected fields from the 2010 Redistricting Summary File and Summary File 1. Census blocks are the smallest unit of Census data. Some of the fields included in this dataset are total population, age of the population, population by race, density and percentage of population by race, and household occupancy. This data is specifically designed for use within the Florida Department of Transportaion's Efficient Transportation Decision Making Process (ETDM) . However, the subset of redistricting and summary file fields included herein is useful for a variety of applications and uses. If you are looking for census block data with complete attribute data in its original form from Census Bureau, please see the FGDL layer CENBLK2010_SF_AUG11.
Demographics	DEM-046	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Other Population Density	
Demographics	DEM-047	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Disabled Population Density	
Demographics	DEM-048	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Non-English Speaking Density	
Demographics	DEM-049	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Black Population Density	
Demographics	DEM-050	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Hispanic Population Density	Density per acre of Population 5 years and over Speak Spanish, Indo-European, Asian and Pacific Island, or Other and Speak English not at all (Summary File 3) - [S_NOTATALL]/[ACRES]
Demographics	DEM-051	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Asian Population Density	
Demographics	DEM-052	CENACS_2017	2017 Non-English Speaking Population	
Demographics	DEM-053	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 American Indian Population Density	
Demographics	DEM-054	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Non-English Speaking Population	
Demographics	DEM-055	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Hispanic Population Distribution	Persons Hispanic or Latino (Summary File 3) - [P007010]
Demographics	DEM-056	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Asian Population Distribution	
Demographics	DEM-057	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Population Distribution	
Demographics	DEM-058	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 American Indian Population Distribution	
Demographics	DEM-059	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Other Population Distribution	
Demographics	DEM-060	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Disabled Population Distribution	Persons Some other race alone (Summary File 3) - [P006007] Total disabilities tallied for the civilian noninstitutionalized population 5 years and over with disabilities (Summary File 3) - [P041001]
Demographics	DEM-061	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Black Population Distribution	
Demographics	DEM-062	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Over 65 Population Distribution	
Demographics	DEM-063	CENACS_2017	2017 Hispanic Population Distribution	
Demographics	DEM-064	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Minority Population Distribution	
Demographics	DEM-065	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Median Family Income Distribution	Median family income in 1999 (Summary File 3) - [P077001]
Demographics	DEM-066	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Average Household Size	
Demographics	DEM-067	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Disabled Percentage	
Demographics	DEM-068	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Percent Non-English Speaking Population	
Demographics	DEM-069	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 American Indian Percentage	
Demographics	DEM-070	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Other Percentage	Percent of Persons American Indian and Alaska Native alone - ([AMERI_ES] /[TOTALPOP] *100) Percent of Persons Some other race alone - ([OTHER] /[TOTALPOP] *100) Percent of Total Population 25 years and over with Bachelors degree - ([BACHELORS]/[POP25] * 100) Percent of Persons Black or African American alone - ([BLACK] /[TOTALPOP] *100) Percent of Persons Hispanic or Latino - ([HISPANIC] /[TOTALPOP] *100) Total Population - [B01003_001] Percent of Persons Asian alone - ([ASIAN] /[TOTALPOP] *100)
Demographics	DEM-071	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Percent Pop Over 25 with Bachelors Degree	
Demographics	DEM-072	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Black Percentage	
Demographics	DEM-073	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Hispanic Percentage	
Demographics	DEM-074	CENACS_2017	2017 Population Distribution	
Demographics	DEM-075	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Asian Percentage	

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Demographics	DEM-076	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Housing Units with No Vehicles	Occupied housing units No vehicle available (Summary File 3) - [H044003] + [H044010]
Demographics	DEM-077	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Housing Units with 1 Vehicle	Occupied housing units 1 vehicle available (Summary File 3) - [H044004] + [H044011]
Demographics	DEM-078	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Housing Units with 2 Vehicles	Occupied housing units 2 vehicles available (Summary File 3) - [H044005] + [H044012]
Demographics	DEM-079	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Housing Units with 3 Vehicles	Occupied housing units 3 vehicles available (Summary File 3) - [H044006] + [H044013]
Demographics	DEM-080	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Housing Units with 4 Vehicles	Occupied housing units 4 vehicles available (Summary File 3) - [H044007] + [H044014]
Demographics	DEM-081	CENBLKGRP_2000	2000 Housing Units with 5 or more Vehicles	Occupied housing units 5 or more vehicles available (Summary File 3) - [H044008] + [H044015]
Demographics	DEM-082	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Hispanic Percentage	Percentage of total population that is Hispanic or Latino- ([HISPANIC]/[TOTALPOP] * 100)
Demographics	DEM-083	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Housing Units with No Vehicles	Occupied Housing Unit with No vehicle available (ACS 2006-2010) - [B25044_003E] + [B25044_010E]
Demographics	DEM-084	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Housing Units with 1 Vehicle	Occupied Housing Unit with 1 vehicle available (ACS 2006-2010) - [B25044_004E] + [B25044_011E]
Demographics	DEM-085	CENACS_2017	2017 American Indian Population Distribution	Population American Indian and Alaska Native alone - [B02001_004]
Demographics	DEM-086	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Housing Units with 2 Vehicles	Occupied Housing Unit with 2 vehicles available (ACS 2006-2010) - [B25044_005E] + [B25044_012E]
Demographics	DEM-087	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Housing Units with 3 Vehicles	Occupied Housing Unit with 3 vehicles available (ACS 2006-2010) - [B25044_006E] + [B25044_013E]
Demographics	DEM-088	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Housing Units with 4 Vehicles	Occupied Housing Unit with 4 vehicles available (ACS 2006-2010) - [B25044_007E] + [B25044_014E]
Demographics	DEM-089	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Housing Units with 5 or more Vehicles	Occupied Housing Unit with 5 or more vehicles available (ACS 2006-2010) - [B25044_008E] + [B25044_015E]
Demographics	DEM-090	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 American Indian Population Density	Density of American Indian or Alaska native population per acre - [AMERI_ES]/[ACRES]
Demographics	DEM-091	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Other Population Density	Density of some other race population per acre - [OTHER]/[ACRES]
Demographics	DEM-092	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Non-English Speaking Density	Density per acre of Ability to Speak English for the Population 5+ Yrs Speak English 'not at all' - [S_NOTATALL]/[ACRES]
Demographics	DEM-093	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Black Population Density	Density per acre of Persons Black or African American alone - [BLACK]/[ACRES]
Demographics	DEM-094	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Hispanic Population Density	Density per acre of Persons Hispanic or Latino - [HISPANIC]/[ACRES]
Demographics	DEM-095	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Asian Population Density	Density per acre of Persons Asian alone - [ASIAN]/[ACRES]
Demographics	DEM-096	CENACS_2017	2017 Minority Population Distribution	"Minority Population" is the population that lists their racial status as a race other than white alone and-or lists their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino. That is, all people other than non-Hispanic white-alone individuals. The word "alone" in this case indicates that the person is of a single race, not multiracial - [TOTALPOP] - [WHITE_NH] - [TOTALPOP] - [WHITE_NH]
Demographics	DEM-097	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Other Population Distribution	Some other race alone (Summary File 1) - [P0010008]
Demographics	DEM-098	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Median Family Income Distribution	Median family income in the past 12 months (in 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars) (ACS 2006-2010) - [B19113_001E]
Demographics	DEM-099	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Non-English Speaking Population	Ability to Speak English for the Population 5+ Yrs Speak English 'not at all' (ACS 2006-2010) - [B16004_008E] + [B16004_013E] + [B16004_018E] + [B16004_023E] + [B16004_030E] + [B16004_035E] + [B16004_040E] + [B16004_045E] + [B16004_052E] + [B16004_057E] + [B16004_062E] + [B16004_067E]
Demographics	DEM-100	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Population Distribution	Total population (Summary File 1) - [P0010001]
Demographics	DEM-101	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 American Indian Population Distribution	American Indian or Alaska native alone (Summary File 1) - [P0010005]
Demographics	DEM-102	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Average Household Size	Average household size (Summary File 1) - [P0170001]
Demographics	DEM-103	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Hispanic Population Distribution	People who are hispanic or latino 2 or more races (Summary File 1) - [P0020002]
Demographics	DEM-104	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Asian Population Distribution	Asian alone (Summary File 1) - [P0010006]
Demographics	DEM-105	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Black Population Distribution	Black alone (Summary File 1) - [P0010004]
Demographics	DEM-106	CENBLKGRP_2010	2010 Over 65 Population Distribution	65 and over (Summary File 1) - [P0120020] + [P0120044] + [P0120021] + [P0120045] + [P0120022] + [P0120046] + [P0120023] + [P0120047] + [P0120024] + [P0120048] + [P0120025] + [P0120049]

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Land Use	LU-01	DCA_ACSC	Areas of Critical State Concern	This data represents the state of Florida's areas of critical state concern. The Areas of Critical State Concern Program protects resources and public facilities of major statewide significance. Locations include: City of Apalachicola, City of Key West and the Florida Keys, The Green Swamp, and The Big Cypress Swamp.
Land Use	LU-02	DRI	Development of Regional Impact (DRI)	This dataset contains Developments of Regional Impacts (DRI) in the State of Florida. A DRI is defined as any development which, because of its character, magnitude or location, would have a substantial effect on the health, safety or welfare of citizens in more than one county. UF GeoPlan Center compiled this dataset from various sources including the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO), Regional Planning Councils, and County Governments. Tabular data is based on the DEO's Status of Application for Developments of Regional Impact as of February 2018.
Land Use	LU-03	ENTERPRISE_ZONES	FDCA Enterprise Zones	This dataset contains 2015 Enterprise Zone Information for the State of Florida. An Enterprise Zone is a specific geographic area targeted for economic revitalizing. Enterprise Zones encourage economic growth and investment in distressed areas by offering tax advantages and incentives to businesses locating within the zone boundaries. Currently there are 65 state Enterprise Zones. The Florida Enterprise Zones Program was established in 1994 following legislation that repealed the existing federal government's Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Community Zones and established a new application and designation process. The program operates at both the state and federal levels, providing incentives that accommodate both rural and urban areas. Under the new application process, local governments are required to establish a strategic plan, form a local Enterprise Zone Development Agency, and submit a specific map showing the boundaries of the zone. The application process and zone activities are administered by the Governor's Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development (OTTED), which also provides technical assistance and information. Please Note: The Florida Enterprise Zone Program is scheduled to expire on December 31st, 2015.
Land Use	LU-04	FRONT_PORCH	Front Porch Communities	This dataset contains the locations of Front Porch Communities. Front Porch Communities are neighborhoods, usually diverse and with a history of involvement in community-based efforts, that are eligible for and receive priority consideration for special community revitalization funds and grants from state, federal, and other sources.
Land Use	LU-05	GC_ASSISTED_HOUSING	Assisted Housing (Points)	This dataset contains 2013 Assisted Housing Inventory for the State of Florida compiled by the University of Florida's Shimberg Center. Assisted Rental Housing addresses were gathered from the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse. The Assisted Housing Inventory (AHI) is a database of multifamily rental developments in the state of Florida that receive assistance under federal, state, and local government funding programs to offer affordable housing units. This dataset contains fields denoting the physical address and other selected attributes for assisted rental units located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of assisted rental housing. Assisted Housing locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-06	GC_CEMETERY	Cemeteries (Points)	This dataset contains 2015 cemetery location information for the State of Florida. It is a combination of cemeteries and other types of burial ground locations from approximately 24 different data sources including; Florida counties, parcel centroids, the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (GNIS), Florida Division of Historical Resources (SHPO) cemetery centroids, SuperPage cemetery address locations, and more. This dataset contains fields denoting the location, and other information for cemeteries located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of cemeteries in Florida. Cemetery locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-07	GC_CEMETERYBND	Cemeteries (Polygons)	This dataset contains 2015 cemetery boundary location information for the State of Florida. It is a combination of cemeteries and other types of burial ground locations from approximately 24 different data sources including; Florida counties, parcel centroids, the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (GNIS), Florida Division of Historical Resources (SHPO) cemetery centroids, SuperPage cemetery address locations, and more. This dataset contains fields denoting the location, and other information for cemeteries located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of cemeteries in Florida. Cemetery locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-08	GC_CIVICCENTER	Civic Centers (Geocoded)	This dataset contains 2011 Civic Center Facility Information for the State of Florida. This dataset contains fields denoting the physical address and contact information for civic center facilities based on data taken from the Yellow Pages, Super Pages Online, Florida Theme Parks, Florida Water Parks, Florida Amusement Parks, World Stadiums - Florida, Go Fox - Florida Venues, and Ticketmaster. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of civic centers in Florida.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Land Use	LU-09	GC_CIVICCENTERBND	Civic Centers (Polygons)	This dataset contains 2019 Civic Centers, Stadiums and other large capacity facilities boundaries information for the State of Florida. This dataset contains fields denoting the physical address and contact information for civic center facilities based on data taken from the Yellow Pages, Super Pages Online, Florida Theme Parks, Florida Water Parks, Florida Amusement Parks, World Stadiums - Florida, Go Fox - Florida Venues, Google and Ticketmaster. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of civic centers in Florida. Please Note: Since the 2011 release this dataset's record count has been greatly minimized in order to primarily capture larger capacity facilities. Civic Center locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-10	GC_COMMUNITYCENTER	Community Centers (Points)	This dataset contains 2015 Community Center and Fraternal Association Facility Information for the State of Florida. This dataset contains fields denoting the physical address, and contact information for community and related community oriented association facilities based on data found Online. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of community centers in Florida. Community Center locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-11	GC_COMMUNITYCENTERBND	Community Centers (Polygons)	This dataset contains 2015 Community Center and Fraternal Association Facility Boundaries Information for the State of Florida. This dataset contains fields denoting the physical address, and contact information for community and related community oriented association facilities based on data found Online. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of community centers in Florida. Community Center locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-12	GC_CORRECTIONAL	Correctional Facilities (Points)	This dataset contains 2017 Law Enforcement Correctional Facilities Information for the State of Florida. It is a combination of sources including existing County, District, and State specific point datasets, and facility addresses from (1) the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, (2) the Florida Department of Corrections, (3) the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, (4) Federal Bureau of Prisons, and (5) Facilities individual websites online. The data contains selected fields denoting the physical address, number, regions, and contact information for Law Enforcement Correctional Facilities and Agencies located in Florida. Law Enforcement Correctional Facilities and Agencies in this dataset consist of Major Correctional Facilities (Prisons), Jails, Road Prisons, Work Release Centers, Work Camps, Juvenile Facilities, Federal Facilities and other correctional facilities. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of correctional facilities locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-13	GC_CORRECTIONALBND	Correctional Facilities (Polygons)	This dataset contains 2017 Law Enforcement Correctional Facilities Boundaries Information for the State of Florida. It is a combination of Sources including existing County, District, and State specific point datasets, and facility addresses from (1) the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, (2) the Florida Department of Corrections, (3) the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, (4) Federal Bureau of Prisons, and (5) Facilities individual websites online. The data contains selected fields denoting the physical address, number, regions, and contact information for Law Enforcement Correctional Facilities and Agencies located in Florida. Law Enforcement Correctional Facilities and Agencies in this dataset consist of Major Correctional Facilities (Prisons), Jails, Road Prisons, Work Release Centers, Work Camps, Juvenile Facilities, Federal Facilities and other correctional facilities. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of correctional facilities boundaries. Correctional facility locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-14	GC_CULTURECENTER	Cultural Centers (Points)	This dataset contains 2015 Cultural Centers and related Cultural Association Facility Information for the State of Florida. A cultural center is an organization, building or complex that promotes culture and arts. This dataset defines culture centers as; aquariums & zoological facilities, arboreta & botanical gardens, dinner theaters, drive-ins, historical places & services, libraries, motion picture theaters, museums and art galleries, performing arts centers, performing arts theaters, planetariums, studios and art galleries, and theater producers stage facilities. This layer is a combination of cultural centers and related cultural association addresses from online sources including; Art-Collecting.com, Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Florahome USA, Florida Artists Registry.com, Florida Association of Museums, Florida Department of Emergency Management - HSIP, Florida Department of State - Division of Library and Information Services, USA Zoos, and Yellowbook.com. This dataset contains fields denoting the physical address, and contact information for culture and related cultural association facilities located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of cultural facilities. Culture Center locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Land Use	LU-15	GC_CULTURECENTERBND	Cultural Centers (Polygons)	This dataset contains 2015 Cultural Centers and related Cultural Association Facility Boundary Information for the State of Florida. A cultural center is an organization, building or complex that promotes culture and arts. This dataset defines culture centers as; aquariums & zoological facilities, arboreta & botanical gardens, dinner theaters, drive-ins, historical places & services, libraries, motion picture theaters, museums and art galleries, performing arts centers, performing arts theaters, planetariums, studios and art galleries, and theater producers stage facilities. This layer is a combination of cultural centers and related cultural association addresses from online sources including; Art-Collecting.com, Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Florahome USA, Florida Artists Registry.com, Florida Association of Museums, Florida Department of Emergency Management - HSIP, Florida Department of State - Division of Library and Information Services, USA Zoos, and Yellowbook.com. This dataset contains fields denoting the physical address, and contact information for culture and related cultural association facilities located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of cultural facilities. Culture Center locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-16	GC_FIRESTAT	Fire Stations (Points)	This dataset contains 2018 Fire Department and Rescue Station facilities information for the State of Florida. It is a combination of fire department and rescue station addresses from 60 different sources. This dataset contains fields denoting the physical address and contact information for fire and rescue stations located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of fire and rescue stations. Fire and rescue station locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-17	GC_GOLFBND	Golf Courses	This dataset contains 2015 Golf Course Facilities boundary information for the State of Florida. The data contains selected fields denoting the name, physical address, and other facility information for golf courses located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of golf courses in Florida. Golf Course locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-18	GC_GOVBUILD	Government Building	This dataset contains locations of Local, State, and Federal Government Buildings within the State of Florida, current to 2013. This dataset contains fields denoting the physical address, facility type, and contact information for various types of government buildings. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of government buildings in Florida. Government building locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-19	GC_HEALTH	Healthcare Facilities (Geocoded)	This dataset contains 2014 Health Care Facility Information for the State of Florida. It is a combination of health care facilities (Abortion Clinic, Dialysis Clinic, Medical Doctor, Nursing Home, Osteopath, State Laboratory/Clinic, and Surgical Center/Walk-In Clinic) from the Florida Department of Health. The data contains selected fields denoting the name, physical address, and other facility information for health care facilities located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of Health Care in Florida. Health Care Facility locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field. Please Note: Hospitals are no longer located in the GC_HEALTH_AUG14 layer, instead hospital locations can be found in the GC_HOSPITALS_FEB13 layer.
Land Use	LU-20	GC_HOA	Homeowner and Condominium Associations (Geocoded)	This dataset contains 2017 registered Condominiums by county in the State of Florida. The layer was derived from the Florida Department of Business & Professional Regulation's condominium database. The database consists of approved, acknowledged, and recorded condominium projects and their managing entities. Terminated, rejected, or withdrawn projects are not included. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of condominiums in Florida. Please note that this dataset contains a high number of features with coincident spatial locations. Many condominiums were broken up into specific buildings or units within a community and were given the same address information. As a result, these points were geocoded on top of each other. Keep this data coincidence in mind when using this layer.
Land Use	LU-21	GC_HOSPITALS	Hospitals (Points)	This dataset contains 2017 Hospital Facility Information for the State of Florida. It is a combination of hospital facility addresses from different sources. The data contains selected fields denoting the name, physical address, and other facility information for hospitals located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of hospitals in Florida. Hospital locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Land Use	LU-22	GC_HOSPITALSBND	Hospitals (Polygons)	This dataset contains 2017 Hospital Facility Information for the State of Florida. It is a combination of hospital facility addresses from different sources. The data contains selected fields denoting the name, physical address, and other facility information for hospitals located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of hospitals in Florida. Hospital locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field. This layer corresponds to the hospital points layer GC_HOSPITALS_SEP17 available through FGDL.
Land Use	LU-23	GC_LASERS	Laser Facilities (Geocoded)	This dataset contains locations of facilities in Florida that have lasers on site for 2016. This dataset is based on information received from the Florida Department of Health's Bureau of Radiation Control, current up to May 2016. This dataset contains fields denoting the physical address and the specific laser information for that site. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of laser facilities in Florida. Laser facility locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-24	GC_LAWENFORCE	Law Enforcement Facilities (Points)	This dataset contains 2012 Law Enforcement facilities Information for the State of Florida. It is a combination of 42 Sources including existing County and City specific point datasets, and Law Enforcement addresses from (1) the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, (2) the Florida Highway Patrol, (3) the Yellow Pages online, and (4) Super Pages online. The data contains selected fields denoting the physical address, number, regions, and contact information for Law Enforcement Facilities and Agencies located in Florida. Law Enforcement Facilities and Agencies in this dataset consist of FDLE, Federal, Highway Patrol, Law Enforcement, Police, and Sheriff facilities. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of law enforcement facilities. Law enforcement locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-25	GC_PARKS	Florida Parks and Recreational Facilities (Points)	This dataset contains 2018 Parks and Recreational Facilities location information for the State of Florida. This parks layer focuses mainly on county and locally owned parks, for state and federally owned parks please use the Florida Natural Areas Inventory; Florida Managed Lands (FLMA) layer available on FGDL. This dataset is a combination of parks and recreational facility locations from over 65 different sources. The data contains selected fields denoting the name, physical address, and other facility information for parks located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of parks in Florida. Park locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-26	GC_PARKSBND	Florida Parks and Recreational Facilities (Polygons)	This dataset contains 2018 Parks and Recreational Facilities boundary information for the State of Florida. This parks layer focuses mainly on county and locally owned parks, for state and federally owned parks please use the Florida Natural Areas Inventory; Florida Managed Lands (FLMA) layer available on FGDL. This dataset is a combination of parks and recreational facility locations from over 65 different sources. The data contains selected fields denoting the name, physical address, and other facility information for parks located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of parks in Florida. Park locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field. Please Note: Campground, Boat Ramp and Trailhead boundary information is often generalized and not exact.
Land Use	LU-27	GC_RELIGION	Religious Centers (Points)	This dataset contains 2015 Religious Center Facility information for the State of Florida. It contains a combination of churches, temples, synagogues, mosques, chapels, centers and other types of religious facilities, from data sources including: county specific religious locations, and SuperPages religious address locations, etc. This dataset contains fields denoting the location, and other information for religious facilities located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of religious facilities. Religious Center locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-28	GC_RELIGIONBND	Religious Centers (Polygons)	This dataset contains 2015 Religious Center Facility boundary information for the State of Florida. It contains a combination of churches, temples, synagogues, mosques, chapels, centers and other types of religious center locations, from data sources including: county specific religious locations, SuperPages address locations, and Florida Department of Revenue parcel data compiled and standardized by Panda Consulting. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of religious center boundaries. Religious Center locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Land Use	LU-29	GC_SCHOOLS	Public and Private Schools (Points)	This dataset contains 2017 Private and Public School Information for the State of Florida. It is a combination of schools and educational facility addresses from various sources, including the Florida Department of Education, the U.S. Department of Education National Center for Education Statistics, and other sources listed below. The data contains selected fields denoting the physical address, school number, district, and contact information for schools located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of schools. School locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-30	GC_SCHOOLSBND	Public and Private Schools (Polygons)	This dataset contains 2017 Private and Public School Information for the State of Florida. It is a combination of schools and educational facility addresses from various sources, including the Florida Department of Education, the U.S. Department of Education National Center for Education Statistics, and other sources listed below. The data contains selected fields denoting the physical address, school number, district, and contact information for schools located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of schools. School locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-31	GC_SOCIALSERVICE	Social Services (Geocoded)	This dataset contains 2016 Social Services Information for the State of Florida. It contains information for a variety of organizations that may provide tangible assistance or work in the advocacy realm. Address information was derived from a variety of online data sources including state and private webpages. The various categories of social services in this dataset include adoption, children's services, orphanages, job training, natural disaster, paratransit, access/benefits eligibility, food assistance, homeless services, housing assistance, legal services, handicapped and protective services. This dataset contains fields denoting the physical address as well as contact information for social services facilities located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of social services facilities in Florida. Note - see "Data Lineage Summary" section for information about Social Services data that may be present in other layers.
Land Use	LU-32	GC_VETERANS	Veteran Organizations and Facilities (Points)	This dataset contains 2013 Veteran Organizations and Facilities Information for the State of Florida. Veteran facility addresses were obtained from various online directories. This dataset contains fields denoting the physical address, and contact information for veteran facilities located in Florida. This data is meant to be used for planning purposes only and is not intended to represent a 100% inventory of Veterans facilities. Veterans facility locations that have been verified are marked with the letter V in the FLAG field.
Land Use	LU-33	GROUPCARE	FDOH Group Care Facilities	This dataset contains group care facilities inspected by the Florida Department of Health. The facilities included in this dataset can be broken into three broader categories: Residential Child Caring Agency, Public & Private Schools, and Residential Group Care Facilities. A Residential child-caring agency is a Department of Children and Families (DCF) licensed residential facility or agency which provides staffed 24-hour care for children in residential facilities. Various types of residential child-caring agencies include, but are not limited to, maternity homes, runaway shelters, group homes that are administered by an agency, emergency shelters that are not in private residences, and wilderness camps. Residential child-caring agencies do not include hospitals, boarding schools, summer or recreation camps, nursing homes, or facilities operated by a governmental agency for the training, treatment, or secure care of delinquent youth, or facilities licensed under Florida Statutes (FS) 393.067 or s. 394.875 or chapter 397. Public & Private Schools include any school facility such as a charter school, college/university, private charter school, private school, public school, and vocational school. There is no state licensing of schools or educational facilities in Florida. There may be local county government fees assessed or permits issued through the local county health department in relation to physical plant, environmental health or sanitary standards. The Department of Education (DOE) operates the public school system and oversees charter schools in Florida through local county school boards. Any school facility is required to get a satisfactory group care environmental health inspection from the local county health department prior to opening or operating in Florida. Residential Group Care Facilities include assisted living facility, adult family-care home, short-term residential treatment center, residential treatment facility, home for special services, transitional living facility, crisis stabilization unit, hospice, and intermediate care facility for persons with developmental disabilities. The Department of Health (DOH) does not license various residential group care facilities. Licensing is done by one of two state agencies referred to as the primary licensing agency. The two primary licensing agencies for residential group care facilities that DOH regulates are the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) and the Department of Children and Families (DCF).

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Land Use	LU-34	HUD_RCEZEC	HUD Enterprise Zones	Introduced in 1993, the Empowerment Zone (EZ), Enterprise Community (EC), and Renewal Community (RC) Initiatives sought to reduce unemployment and generate economic growth through the designation of Federal tax incentives and award of grants to distressed communities. Local, Tribal, and State governments interested in participating in this program were required to present comprehensive plans that included the following principles: Strategic Visions for Change, Community-Based Partnerships, Economic Opportunities, and Sustainable Community Development. Communities selected to participate in this program embraced these principles and led projects that promoted economic development in their distressed communities. The EZ/EC initiative was implemented in the form of three competitions authorized by Congress in 1994 (round I), 1998 (round II), and 2001 (round III). The EC designation expired in 2004 and EZ and RC designations generally expired at the end of 2009. However, the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-312 extended the Empowerment Zone and DC Enterprise Zone designations to December 31, 2011. Following the end of the first EZ designation extension on December 31, 2011, the American Taxpayer Relief Act (ATRA) of 2012, signed into law by President Obama on January 2, 2013, provided for an extension of the Empowerment Zone designations for Empowerment Zone Tax Credit purposes only until December 31, 2013. The ATRA of 2012 did not extend the designation of the DC Enterprise Zone. The third retroactive extension of the Empowerment Zone designation, for the purpose claiming EZ tax credits only, was the Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014 (TIPA 2014). TIPA 2014 was signed into law by President Obama on December 19, 2014 and extended the EZ designation for the purpose of businesses and entities claiming EZ tax incentives until December 31, 2014. TIPA 2014 did not extend the designation of the DC Enterprise Zone.
Land Use	LU-35	LU_GEN	Generalized Land Use (Parcels Derived)	This dataset contains generalized land use derived from parcel specific land use for the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). The original 99 land use classes from the parcel data have been collapsed into 15 generalized classes. Please Note: As of 2015 there has been a change to the original FDOT 99 Land Use Values. Value 009 is now 'Residential Common Elements / Areas' this land use value maintains the same Generalized Land Use code 11 - RESIDENTIAL. Value 080 is now 'Vacant Governmental' this land use value does not maintain the same Generalized Land Use code 7 - OTHER, instead it is now classified as Generalized Land Use Code 8 - PUBLIC/SEMI-PUBLIC.
Land Use	LU-36	LU_GEN_AG	Generalized Land Use Agriculture (Parcels Derived)	This dataset contains generalized agricultural land use derived from parcel specific land use for the State of Florida. This layer is a subset of generalized land use. The subset was created by selecting all the agricultural land use from each FDOT district LU_GEN_2017 layers and merging it together. This is an update to the FGDL Layer LU_GEN_AG_2015.
Land Use	LU-37	LU_L3_STATE_FEB19	WMD Agricultural Lands	This is a spatial view based on parent layer LU_L3_STATE_NOV18 where FLUCCS >= 2000 and FLUCCS < 3000. LU_L3_STATE_NOV18 - This dataset is an inventory of Land Uses and Land Covers classified in the State of Florida. The dataset has been derived from data created by the five Water Management Districts and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Bureau of Watershed Restoration. The land use and land cover classification level 3 code is defined by the Florida DOT's FLUCCS classification system. This dataset represents land use and land cover information derived from imagery for the following range of years; 2011 - 2016. Land use and land cover information provides environmental scientists an understanding of the relationships between human activities, land surface physiography and water resources. This layer was created by merging the following FGDL layers with priority given to the most recent data: LU_NWFWMD_2016, LU_SFWMMD_2016, LU_SIRWMD_2014, LU_SRWMD_2014, and LU_SWFWMD_2011.
Land Use	LU-38	MHRV	FDOH Mobile Home and RV Parks	This dataset contains mobile home and RV facilities inspected by the Florida Department of Health. This program includes approximately 5,500 mobile home parks, lodging and recreational vehicle parks, and recreational camps in Florida. The objective of this program is to minimize the risk of injury and illness in this residential environment. The objective is accomplished through routine inspections of these parks and camps ensuring the residents' risks for disease from an environmental origin are minimized. Mobile homes, lodging and recreational vehicle parks, and recreational camps are licensed annually by the Department of Health through Florida's 67 county health departments, in accordance with Chapter 64E-15, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The county health departments provide direct services in the operational aspect of the program through routine inspections, plan reviews, educational programs, and enforcement actions.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Land Use	LU-39	MIGRANT	FDOH Migrant Labor Camps	This dataset contains migrant labor camp facilities inspected by the Florida Department of Health. The objective of this program is to reduce the risk of communicable disease transmission and injury among migrant farm workers by establishing comprehensive and uniform procedures for permitting and inspecting migrant housing.
Land Use	LU-40	MILITR	Military Lands	This dataset contains locations of United States Military Installations in the state of Florida. This data is collected from many different sources, for more information please see process steps.
Land Use	LU-41	NRCS_SOILS	Prime Farmland Soil	This data set represents the prime farmland and farmland of unique and local importance based on the layer nrcs_soils. This layer is a spatial view and is created by the following sql query: FRMLNDCL = 'ALL AREAS ARE PRIME FARMLAND' OR FRMLNDCL = 'PRIME FARMLAND IF DRAINED AND EITHER PROTECTED FROM FLOODING OR NOT FREQUENTLY FLOODED DURING THE GROWING SEASON' OR FRMLNDCL = 'PRIME FARMLAND IF DRAINED' OR FRMLNDCL = 'FARMLAND OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE' OR FRMLNDCL = 'FARMLAND OF UNIQUE IMPORTANCE'
Land Use	LU-42	PARCELS_2018	Statewide Parcels	This dataset contains 2018 parcel boundaries with each parcel's associated tax information from the Florida Department of Revenue's tax database. This feature class contains parcel polygons and associated parcel attribute information. Attributes include PARCELID, ALTKEY, Section, Township, Range, owner name, owner mailing address, site address, most recent sales info, valuation, land use codes, building details, legal description, and more. This is an update to the FGDL data layer PARCELS_2017.
Land Use	LU-43	PRIMEFARM_LU	Prime Farmland Soil with Level 3 FLUCCS	This data set represents level 3 agricultural water management district land use that falls within areas that have been identified by the NRCS as prime farmland (or farmland of unique or local importance). During the process all areas less than .25 acres were removed. The following 5 water management district land use layers were used: LU_SFWWMD_2011, LU_SJRWMD_2014, LU_SFWMD_2008, LU_SRWMD_2014, LU_NWFWWMD_2016. The farmland classification was taken from the spatial view based on NRCS_SOILS_NOV17.
Land Use	LU-44	PUD	Planned Unit Development (PUD)	This dataset contains 2009 Planned Unit Developments (PUD) in the State of Florida. A Planned Unit Development (PUD) is a self-contained development in which the subdivision and zoning controls are applied to the project as a whole rather than to individual lots, as is the case in most subdivisions, to provide more flexibility than conventional zoning. A combination of diverse land uses, such as housing, recreation and shopping may be accommodated within a single development, and buildings may be clustered on smaller lots, permitting the preservation of natural features in common areas or open park-like areas. Homeowners with property located in a PUD typically pay monthly dues to a Homeowner's Association.
Land Use	LU-45	WATERFRONTS	Waterfronts Florida Program Designated Communities	This dataset contains areas representing the Waterfronts Florida Program. This program offers help to all coastal local governments in Florida to revitalize their working waterfronts by providing resources for planning. In addition, the Program designates selected communities to receive technical and limited financial assistance through the Waterfronts Florida Partnership Program.
Land Use	LU-46	ZILLOW_NGHBHRHD	Zillow Neighborhoods	This dataset contains neighborhood boundaries for available cities in Florida. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 License.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Physical	PH-01	AMTOW	AM Tower Structures	This dataset contains the spatial extent of AM tower structures in the state of Florida. AM stands for "Amplitude Modulation" , which refers to the means of encoding the audio signal on the carrier frequency. In many countries, AM radio stations are known as "medium wave"(MW) stations. AM stations are also sometimes referred to as "standard broadcast stations", since AM was the first form used to transmit broadcast radio signals to the public. AM towers are unique in that AM stations have different operations for daytime and nighttime operation. This is because AM signals go further at night, due to atmospheric changes. Usually day and night operations are at the same site, but some may use different sites. These daytime and nighttime operations lead to duplicate records at the same location. Because we are only interested in tower locations and not individual AM stations for this particular dataset duplicate records representing day/night stations were removed.
	PH-02	ANTREG	Wireless Antenna Structure	This dataset contains locations from the antenna structures database that are required to register with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The FCC requires owners to register those antenna structures which generally are more than 60.96 meters (200 feet) in height or located near an airport.
	PH-03	BIOMED_WASTE	FDOH Biomedical Waste	This shapefile contains biomedical waste facilities inspected by the Florida Department of Health. There are approximately 42,000 facilities in Florida that generate biomedical waste. These include hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, laboratories, funeral homes, dentists, veterinarians, physicians, pharmacies that provide flu shots, body piercing salons, tattoo shops, transporters, and storage and treatment facilities.
Physical	PH-04	BROWNFIELDS_AREAS	FDEP Brownfield Areas	This data set contains Brownfield Boundaries. Brownfields are defined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) as abandoned, idled, or underused industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. The primary goals of Florida's Brownfields Redevelopment Act (Ch. 97-277, Laws of Florida, codified at ss. 376.77-.85, F.S.) are to reduce health and environmental hazards on existing commercial and industrial sites that are abandoned or underused due to these hazards and create financial and regulatory incentives to encourage redevelopment and voluntary cleanup of contaminated properties. A 'brownfield area' means a contiguous area of one or more brownfield sites, some of which may not be contaminated, that has been designated as such by a local government resolution. Such areas may include all or portions of community redevelopment areas, enterprise zones, empowerment zones, other such designated economically deprived communities and areas, and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated brownfield pilot projects. This layer provides a polygon representation of the boundaries of these designated Brownfield Areas in Florida.
Physical	PH-05	CELLUR	Cellular Antenna Structure	This dataset contains FCC registered cellular antenna structure locations in the state of Florida.
Physical	PH-06	CHAZ	FDEP Hazardous Waste Facilities	Statewide coverage of Compliance & Enforcement Tracking for Hazardous Waste (CHAZ) Facilities.
Physical	PH-07	DRYCLEAN	FDEP Dry Cleaning Program Sites	These drycleaning sites are eligible for a state funded program (Drycleaning Solvent Cleanup Program) to cleanup properties that are contaminated as a result of the operations of a drycleaning facility or a wholesale supply company (Chapter 376, Florida Statutes). A fund has been established to pay for the costs related to the cleanup of these properties. Drycleaners applied to participate in this program from 1995 (when the law was passed) to December 31, 1998. All sites have confirmed contamination above Contamination Target Levels and have complied with conditions set in the law.
Physical	PH-08	ELECTRIC_SUBSTAT	ORNL Electric Substations	This feature class/shapefile represents electric power substations in the State of Florida. Substations are facilities and equipment that switch, transform, or regulate electric voltage. The Substations feature class/shapefile includes taps, a location where power on a transmission line is tapped by another transmission line.
Physical	PH-09	EPAACRES	USEPA Assessment Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System	This data set contains locations of properties targeted for EPA Brownfields grant assistance from the Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) database. ACRES stores information reported by EPA Brownfields grant recipients on brownfields properties assessed or cleaned up with grant funding as well as information on Targeted Brownfields Assessments performed by EPA Regions. A brownfield is a property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Additional Information is available at the EPA website: https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-grantee-reporting-assessment-cleanup-and-redevelopment-exchange-system .

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Physical	PH-10	EPAAIR	USEPA Regulated Air Emissions Facilities	This data set contains locations of EPA-regulated air emissions facilities from the Locational Reference Tables (LRT) contained in the Envirofacts (EF) database. Information on air releases is contained in the Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS), a computer-based repository for information about air pollution in the United States. This information comes from source reports by various stationary sources of air pollution, such as electric power plants, steel mills, factories, and universities, and provides information about the air pollutants they produce. In AIRS, these sources are known as facilities, and the part of AIRS associated with data about sources is called the AIRS Facility Subsystem, or AFS. The information in AFS is used by the states to prepare State Implementation Plans, to track the compliance status of point sources with various regulatory programs, and to report air emissions estimates for pollutants regulated under the Clean Air Act. Envirofacts air release information specifically relates to industrial plants and their components (stacks, points, and segments). This data provides valuable information not only about the industrial facilities, but about the chemicals they introduce into your local air. There is information available on managing operating permit application and renewals. You may use the Air Releases Query to retrieve selected data from the Envirofacts Database employing any combination of facility name, geographic location, and standard industrial classification. Additional Information is available at the EPA website http://www.epa.gov/geospatial/ .
Physical	PH-11	EPADRDG	USEPA Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Sites	This dataset represents Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Sites (ODMDS) designated by the EPA for dredged material disposal under section 102 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA). In the United States, uncontaminated dredged material is the primary material disposed into the ocean today. Dredged material is sediment excavated or otherwise removed from the bottoms of the navigable waters of the United States to maintain navigation channels and docks. In October 1972, Congress enacted the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA), sometimes referred to as the Ocean Dumping Act, declaring that it is the policy of the United States to regulate the dumping of all materials which would adversely affect human health, welfare or amenities, or the marine environment, ecological systems or economic potentialities. EPA is responsible for designating and managing ocean dumping sites under the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA). For further information, visit: https://www.epa.gov/ocean-dumping/ocean-disposal-sites .
Physical	PH-12	EPAEGRID	US EPA Power Plants	The Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) is a comprehensive inventory of environmental attributes of electric power systems. The preeminent source of air emissions data for the electric power sector, eGRID is based on available plant-specific data for all State of Florida electricity generating plants that provide power to the electric grid and report data to the U.S. government. eGRID contains air emissions data for nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, and mercury. The information includes fuel consumption, generation, and emissions data, along with plant identification, location, and structural information for nearly all electric generators in the State of Florida. Please note: The EPA has recently changed the naming convention of eGRID. The current edition is named with a year corresponding to the year of the data (eGRID2016), while the publication year of the data is 2018. Those changes are reflected in the Title above. For more information on eGRID please see the following EPA documentation: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-02/documents/egrid2016_technicalsupportdocument_0.pdf .
Physical	PH-13	EPANPDES	USEPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System	This data set contains locations of EPA-regulated pollutant discharge facilities from the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) database. ICIS-NPDES is an information management system designed to track permit compliance and enforcement status of facilities regulated by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) under the Clean Water Act (CWA). The NPDES permit program addresses water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants to waters of the United States. ICIS-NPDES is designed to support the NPDES program at the state, regional, and national levels. ICIS-NPDES is now the database of record for inspection data (both state and federal) for states that have been migrated to ICIS-NPDES from the Permit Compliance System (PCS). Additional Information is available at the EPA website: http://www.epa.gov/geospatial .
Physical	PH-14	EPANPL	USEPA National Priority Site from CERCLIS	US Environmental Protection Agency National Priorities List (NPL) site polygons. The NPL is the list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States and its territories. The NPL is intended primarily to guide the EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Physical	PH-15	EPARCRA	USEPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Regulated Facility	This data set contains locations of and information on sites that are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Hazardous waste information is contained in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information (RCRAInfo), a national program management and inventory system about hazardous waste handlers. In general, all generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous waste are required to provide information about their activities to state environmental agencies. These agencies, in turn pass on the information to regional and national EPA offices. This regulation is governed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984. (Excerpted from https://www.epa.gov/enviro/rcrainfo-overview). Additional Information is available at the EPA website http://www.epa.gov/geospatial/ .
Physical	PH-16	EPASUPERFUND	USEPA Superfund Sites	This data set contains locations of EPA-regulated Superfund sites contained in the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS). SEMS integrates multiple legacy systems into a comprehensive tracking and reporting tool. The database contains information for National Priorities List (NPL) sites (i.e., sites proposed to the NPL, currently on the final NPL or deleted from the final NPL), sites with a Superfund Alternative Approach agreement, as well as Non-NPL sites. More information is available at https://www.epa.gov/superfund .
Physical	PH-17	EPATRI	USEPA Toxic Release Inventory	This dataset contains the basic facility identification information for all Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) facilities, in Florida, for Reporting Year 2016. The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) is a database containing detailed information on nearly 650 chemicals and chemical categories that industrial and federal facilities manage through disposal or other releases, and waste management for recycling, energy recovery, or treatment. The file lists the last reporting year the Facility submitted an active and valid data to the TRI program. TRI tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. U.S. facilities in different industry sectors must report annually how much of each chemical is released to the environment and/or managed through recycling, energy recovery and treatment. (A "release" of a chemical means that it is emitted to the air or water, or placed in some type of land disposal.) The information submitted by facilities is compiled in the Toxics Release Inventory. TRI helps support informed decision-making by industry, government, non-governmental organizations and the public.
Physical	PH-18	FMTOW	FM Tower Structures	This dataset contains the spatial extent of FM Radio Station Transmitter sites in the state of Florida. FM stands for "Frequency Modulation", which refers to the means of encoding the audio signal on the carrier frequency. In some countries FM broadcast radio is referred to as "VHF."
Physical	PH-19	ICR_SITES	FDEP Institutional Control Registry	INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL REGISTRY (ICR) An institutional control site is a site that has certain restrictions on the property. For example, a site may be cleaned up to satisfy commercial contamination target levels. An institutional control may be placed on that property indicating that it may only be used for commercial levels. If the owner of the property ever wants to use that property for residential purposes, the owner will have to ensure that the contamination meets residential target levels.
Physical	PH-20	LQGS	FDEP Large Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste	Large Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste are tracked in this coverage based on their notification to the Department of Environmental Protection as to their handler status, or based on inspections conducted at their facilities. These facilities are regulated under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and applicable state regulations as generators of hazardous wastes in quantities equal to or greater than 1,000 Kg in any one calendar month.
Physical	PH-21	MIAMI_DADE_DERM	Miami-Dade DERM Contaminated Sites	This dataset represents a point feature class of open Miami-Dade Department of Environmental Resources (DERM) contaminated sites in the County. Each feature identifies properties where environmental contamination has been documented in the soil or groundwater.
Physical	PH-22	NOTICING_FDEP	FDEP Off Site Contamination Notices	This data set contains off-site contamination noticing locations. These notices are generated weekly by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) for the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). Updated shapefile versions can be found here: ftp://ftp.geoplan.ufl.edu/pub/fdot/fdep_FDEP_NOTIFICATION .

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Physical	PH-23	NPDES_STORMWATER	FDEP NPDES Stormwater Permits	A Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System or MS4 is defined in Rule 62-624.200(8), F.A.C., as follows: Municipal separate storm sewer or MS4 means a conveyance or system of conveyances like roads with stormwater systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, constructed channels, or storm drains: Owned or operated by a State, city, town, county, special district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State Law) having jurisdiction over management and discharge of stormwater, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, that discharges to waters of the state; Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; Which is not a combined sewer; and Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). POTW means any device or system used in the treatment of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a "State" or "municipality." This definition includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.
Physical	PH-24	PCTS	FDEP Petroleum Contamination Monitoring Sites	This coverage includes all identified petroleum program contaminated discharge sites where cleanup is ongoing or complete. Discharge cleanup sites may be eligible or ineligible for state funding assistance. More than one discharge site may be present at a current or former petroleum storage tank facility.
Physical	PH-25	POWERLINES	ORNL Electric Power Transmission Lines	This feature class/shapefile represents electric power transmission lines in the State of Florida. Transmission Lines are the system of structures, wires, insulators and associated hardware that carry electric energy from one point to another in an electric power system. Lines are operated at relatively high voltages varying from 69 kV up to 765 kV, and are capable of transmitting large quantities of electricity over long distances. Underground transmission lines are included where sources were available.
Physical	PH-26	SEPTIC	FDOH Onsite Sewage	This shapefile contains onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems inspected by the Department of Health.
Physical	PH-27	SLDWST	FDEP Solid Waste Facilities	Statewide coverage of Water Assurance Compliance System (WACS) Solid Waste Facilities.
Physical	PH-28	STATE_CLEANUP_SITES	FDEP State funded Hazardous Waste Cleanup Sites	The State-Funded cleanup program is designed to address sites where there are no viable responsible parties; the site poses an imminent hazard; and, the site does not qualify for Superfund or is a low priority for EPA. Remediation efforts are triggered when a Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection District Office requests adoption of a site for state-funded cleanup. Funding for these remedial efforts comes from the Water Quality Assurance Trust Fund. Remedial activity may include contamination assessments, risk assessments, feasibility studies, design and construction of treatment systems, operation and maintenance of the installed treatment systems, and removal of contaminated media when necessary.
Physical	PH-29	STCM	FDEP Storage Tank Contamination Monitoring	Regulated Facilities from STCM (Storage Tank Contamination Monitoring).This coverage includes facilities with registered above-ground or underground storage tanks. This dataset contains both currently and previously regulated facilities. It also contains facilities registered with DEP for the purpose of tracking on-site petroleum contamination.
Physical	PH-30	TSDS	FDEP Treaters, Storers, and Disposers of Hazardous Waste	Treaters, Storers and Disposers of Hazardous Waste are facilities regulated under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and applicable state regulations for Treating, Storing, and/ or Disposing of hazardous waste. They are either conducting those hazardous waste activities under permits issued by the Department of Environmental Protection, or are facilities that may be undergoing corrective action or site remediation under civil or judicial orders.
Physical	PH-31	TVBCST	TV Broadcast Structure	This dataset contains FCC registered television broadcast structure locations. Previously both digital and analog structures were included. Television broadcast has since transitioned to all digital transmission.
Physical	PH-32	WAFR	FDEP Wastewater Facilities	Statewide coverage of Wastewater Facility Regulation (WAFR) Facilities. This dataset includes facilities whose current operating status is Active, Closed but Monitored, or Under Construction. Also included are un-permitted facilities for which a permit is required. These facilities are regulated by the following Florida Department of Environmental Protection programs - "Industrial Wastewater Program", "Domestic Wastewater Program", "Phosphate Management Wastewater Program", "Power Plant Management Wastewater Program."
Physical	PH-33	WCU_CLOSED	FDEP Waste Cleanup (Closed) Responsible Party Sites	This data set reflects CLOSED Waste Cleanup (Responsible Party) sites. These are sites where the case file has been closed by the District Waste Cleanup Section. All cleanup phases, including long term monitoring have been accomplished and are no longer the responsibility of the district. Cases referred to, and accepted by, other program areas, e.g., the EPA, State Cleanup/Superfund programs, petroleum programs, drycleaning solvent cleanup program are also designated as CLOSED. There may be long-term deed restrictions or engineering controls placed on a site that has been CLOSED in COMET. Any such controls are tracked in the Institutional Control Registry.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Physical	PH-34	WCU_INACTIVE	FDEP Waste Cleanup (Inactive) Responsible Party Sites	Waste Cleanup (Responsible Party) Sites are placed in INACTIVE status while awaiting action as a result of determining eligibility for program cleanup in either Dry Cleaning or petroleum or CERCLA screening. Sites placed in this status may return to Waste Cleanup after the program cleanup or evaluation is completed to resolve any outstanding issues. When a case is returned to the District Waste Cleanup Section from one of the reviewing programs noted above, the status is changed back to OPEN.
Physical	PH-35	WCU_OPEN	FDEP Waste Cleanup (Open) Responsible Party Sites	This data set reflects OPEN Waste Cleanup (Responsible Party) sites. Cleanup of the site as tracked by the District Waste Cleanup Section remains to be done, a cleanup phase is progressing, or the site is subject to a monitoring plan. This set does not include sites awaiting action as a result of a case referral, e.g., to EPA or State Cleanup/Superfund. Sites that have completed remediation and are awaiting a copy of a county clerk "filed" stamp for recording of any institutional controls are still considered OPEN. Sites where EPA has assumed the role of lead agency but the site is not on the National Priorities List are still overseen by the district are included in the list of OPEN sites.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Wildlife	WIL-01	BEAR_RANGE	Black Bear Range	This shapefile contains a range map of the Florida Black Bear. Before settlement by Europeans, black bears occupied all of mainland Florida including some coastal islands and larger keys. The occupied range has been reduced to 6 core areas (Eglin, Apalachicola, Osceola, St. Johns, and Big Cypress) and 2 remnant areas (Chassahowitzka and Glades/Highlands). While bears can be found in areas outside of these ranges, evidence suggests that these areas are important for bears. A home range is an area that is inhabited in search of food, water and adequate cover. This shapefile contains rare, occasional, common and abundant ranges of the Florida black bear throughout the state of Florida.
Wildlife	WIL-02	BEARNUISANCE	FWC Black Bear Nuisance Reports	This shapefile contains the locations of conflict calls from the public regarding human-black bear (Ursus americanus floridanus) interactions in the state of Florida. This dataset includes only those reports that are associated with concurrent bear observations in the general vicinity of the caller. The data also were limited to those records obtained from the black bear database maintained by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), and that were associated with a geographic coordinate.
Wildlife	WIL-03	BEARRDKILL	FWC Bear Road Kills	This dataset contains the locations of Florida black bear (Ursus americanus floridanus) roadkills within the state of Florida that are contained in a database maintained by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). In this shapefile, we used only those records maintained by the FWC from which we could obtain a geographic coordinate.
Wildlife	WIL-04	CA_AC_PLANTS	Atlantic Coast Plants Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Atlantic Coast Plants Consultation Area. Please refer to the Ecological Services Office website responsible for your area of interest for current information on this species: South Florida ESO: http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/ North Florida ESO: http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/ Panama City ESO: http://www.fws.gov/PanamaCity/
Wildlife	WIL-05	CA_ASM_SNAKE	Atlantic Salt Marsh Snake Consultation Area	This layer identifies the area where consultation on potential impacts to the Atlantic Salt Marsh Snake should be made, if suitable habitat is present, in the South Florida Ecological Services Office Service Area.
Wildlife	WIL-06	CA_BONNETED_BAT	Bonneted Bat Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Florida Bonneted Bat Consultation Area. Please refer to the Ecological Services Office website responsible for your area of interest for current information on this species: South Florida ESO: http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/ North Florida ESO: http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/ Panama City ESO: http://www.fws.gov/PanamaCity/
Wildlife	WIL-07	CA_CARACARA	Caracara Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Crested Caracara Consultation Area.
Wildlife	WIL-08	CA_COTTON_MOUSE	Cotton Mouse Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Key Largo Cotton Mouse Consultation area. Please refer to the Ecological Services Office website responsible for your area of interest for current information on this species: South Florida ESO (SF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/ North Florida ESO (NF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/ Panama City ESO (PC ESO): http://www.fws.gov/PanamaCity/
Wildlife	WIL-09	CA_CROCODILE	American Crocodile Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service American Crocodile Consultation area. Please refer to the Ecological Services Office website responsible for your area of interest for current information on this species: South Florida ESO (SF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/ North Florida ESO (NF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/ Panama City ESO (PC ESO): http://www.fws.gov/PanamaCity/
Wildlife	WIL-10	CA_CS_SPARROW	Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow Consultation Area. Please refer to the Ecological Services Office website responsible for your area of interest for current information on this species: South Florida ESO (SF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/ North Florida ESO (NF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/ Panama City ESO (PC ESO): http://www.fws.gov/PanamaCity/
Wildlife	WIL-11	CA_FLGH_SPARROW	Florida Grasshopper Sparrow Consultation Area	This layer identifies the area where consultation on potential impacts to the Florida Grasshopper Sparrow should be made, if suitable habitat is present, in the South Florida Ecological Services Office Service Area.
Wildlife	WIL-12	CA_KEY_DEER	Key Deer Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Key Deer Consultation Area. Please refer to the Ecological Services Office website responsible for your area of interest for current information on this species: South Florida ESO (SF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/ North Florida ESO (NF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/ Panama City ESO (PC ESO): http://www.fws.gov/PanamaCity/
Wildlife	WIL-13	CA_LK_RABBIT	Lower Keys Marsh Rabbit Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Lower Keys Marsh Rabbit Consultation Area. Please refer to the Ecological Services Office website responsible for your area of interest for current information on this species: South Florida ESO (SF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/ North Florida ESO (NF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/ Panama City ESO (PC ESO): http://www.fws.gov/PanamaCity/
Wildlife	WIL-14	CA_LWR_PLANTS	Lake Wales Ridge Plants Consultation Area	This dataset contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Lake Wales Ridge Plants Consultation Area.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Wildlife	WIL-15	CA_MANATEE	Manatee Consultation Area	This data set contains The United States Fish and Wildlife Service West Indian Manatee Consultation Area.
Wildlife	WIL-16	CA_MDK_PLANTS	Miami-Dade Keys Plants Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Miami-Dade Keys Plants Consultation Area. Please refer to the Ecological Services Office website responsible for your area of interest for current information on this species: South Florida ESO (SF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/ North Florida ESO (NF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/ Panama City ESO (PC ESO): http://www.fws.gov/PanamaCity/
Wildlife	WIL-17	CA_OK_GOURD	Okeechobee Gourd Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Okeechobee Gourd Consultation Area. Please refer to the Ecological Services Office website responsible for your area of interest for current information on this species: South Florida ESO (SF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/ North Florida ESO (NF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/ Panama City ESO (PC ESO): http://www.fws.gov/PanamaCity/
Wildlife	WIL-18	CA_PANTHER	Panther Consultation Area	This dataset contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Florida Panther Consultation Area. Please refer to the Ecological Services Office website responsible for your area of interest for current information on this species: South Florida ESO (SF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/ North Florida ESO (NF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/ Panama City ESO (PC ESO): http://www.fws.gov/PanamaCity/
Wildlife	WIL-19	CA_PIP_PLOVER	Piping Plover Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Piping Plover Consultation Area.
Wildlife	WIL-20	CA_RCW	Red Cockaded Woodpecker Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Red Cockaded Woodpecker Consultation Area.
Wildlife	WIL-21	CA_ROSEATE_TERN	Roseate Tern Consultation Area	This layer identifies the area where consultation on potential impacts to the Roseate Tern should be made, if suitable habitat is present, in the South Florida Ecological Services Office Service Area.
Wildlife	WIL-22	CA_SCHAUS	Schaus Swallowtail Butterfly Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Schaus Swallowtail Butterfly Consultation Area. Please refer to the Ecological Services Office website responsible for your area of interest for current information on this species: South Florida ESO (SF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/ North Florida ESO (NF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/ Panama City ESO (PC ESO): http://www.fws.gov/PanamaCity/
Wildlife	WIL-23	CA_SCRUB_JAY	Scrub Jay Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Scrub-Jay Consultation area.
Wildlife	WIL-24	CA_SKINK	Sand Skink Consultation Area	The skink consultation area is a boundary line developed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to be used as a guideline for Endangered Species Act consultation to direct section 7 and section 10 applicants to geographic locations where impacts to sand and blue-tailed mole skinks are most likely to occur, based upon suitable soils at appropriate elevations in the counties of occurrence of the species in central Florida.
Wildlife	WIL-25	CA_SNAIL_KITE	Snail Kite Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Snail Kite Consultation Area.
Wildlife	WIL-26	CA_STOCK_IS_SNAIL	Stock Island Tree Snail Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Stock Island Tree Snail Consultation Area. Please refer to the Ecological Services Office website responsible for your area of interest for current information on this species: South Florida ESO (SF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/ North Florida ESO (NF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/ Panama City ESO (PC ESO): http://www.fws.gov/PanamaCity/
Wildlife	WIL-27	CA_SW_PLANTS	Southwest Plants Consultation Area	This data set contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Southwest Plants Consultation Area. Please refer to the Ecological Services Office website responsible for your area of interest for current information on this species: South Florida ESO (SF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/ North Florida ESO (NF ESO): http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/ Panama City ESO (PC ESO): http://www.fws.gov/PanamaCity/
Wildlife	WIL-28	CARACARA_OBS	Caracara Observations	This data set shows the locations where crested caracaras were observed in Florida from 1992-2009. The occurrence points include nests and observation locations. The crested caracara (<i>Polyborus plancus audubonii</i>) is a resident, diurnal, and non-migratory species that occurs in Florida as well as the southwestern U.S. and Central America. Only the Florida population, which is isolated from the remainder of the species, is listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. This large long-lived raptor breeds from September through June with the primary season being November through April. Caracaras prefer to nest in cabbage palms (<i>Sabal palmetto</i>) surrounded by open habitats with low ground cover and low density of tall or shrubby vegetation in Florida.
Wildlife	WIL-29	CH_ACROPORA	Elkhorn and Staghorn Corals Critical Habitat	This dataset contains the Designated Critical Habitat for Elkhorn Coral (<i>Acropora palmata</i>) and Staghorn Coral (<i>Acropora cervicornis</i>) in the State of Florida. Elkhorn coral is a large, branching coral with thick sturdy antler-like branches and Staghorn Coral is a branching coral with cylindrical branches ranging from a few centimeters to over 6.5 feet (2 m) in length. <i>Acropora</i> Critical Habitat is designated by the Federal Register 73 FR 72210, November 26, 2008, Rules and Regulations.
Wildlife	WIL-30	CH_BARTRAMS_SHS	Bartram's Scrub-Hairstreak Butterfly Critical Habitat	This data represents the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designation of critical habitat for the Strymon Acis (<i>Bartram s Scrub-Hairstreak Butterfly</i>) in the state of Florida. The final rule designation is effective as of September 11, 2014.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Wildlife	WIL-31	CH_CARTERS_FLAX	Proposed Carter's Small Flowered Flax Critical Habitat	This data represents the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposed designation of critical habitat for the Linum Carteri Carteri (Carter's Small-Flowered Flax) in the state of Florida. These proposed rules were published October 3, 2013. The final rule on the critical habitat designation is pending.
Wildlife	WIL-32	CH_CHBM	Choctawhatchee Beach Mouse Critical Habitat	This dataset represents the Designation of Critical Habitat for the Choctawhatchee beach mouse.
Wildlife	WIL-33	CH_CROCODILE	American Crocodile Critical Habitat	This layer identifies designated critical habitat for the American crocodile under the Endangered Species Act.
Wildlife	WIL-34	CH_CS_SPARROW	Cape Sable Sparrow Critical Habitat	This layer identifies designated critical habitat for the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow under the Endangered Species Act.
Wildlife	WIL-35	CH_CS_TWORT	Cape Sable Thoroughwort Critical Habitat	This data represents the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designation of critical habitat for the Chromolaena Frustrata (Cape Sable Thoroughwort) in the state of Florida. The final rule designation is effective as of February 7, 2014.
Wildlife	WIL-36	CH_FL_BRICKELLB	Proposed Florida Brickell-Bush Critical Habitat	This data represents the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposed designation of critical habitat for the Brickellia Mosieri (Florida Brickell-Bush) in the state of Florida. These proposed rules were published October 3, 2013. The final rule on the critical habitat designation is pending.
Wildlife	WIL-37	CH_FL_LEAFWING	Florida Leafwing Butterfly Critical Habitat	This data represents the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designation of critical habitat for the Anaea Troglodyta Floridaalis (Florida leafwing Butterfly) in the state of Florida. The final rule designation is effective as of September 11, 2014.
Wildlife	WIL-38	CH_FLSA	Flatwoods Salamander Critical Habitat	The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service final critical habitat designation for the Frosted flatwoods salamander (Ambystoma cingulatum) and the Reticulated flatwoods salamander (Ambystoma bishopi).
Wildlife	WIL-39	CH_GULF_STURGEON_L	Gulf Sturgeon Critical Habitat Lines	This geospatial dataset shows the final riverine critical habitat units for Gulf sturgeon. This includes Units 1 through 7. There is a separate geospatial dataset that shows the final marine critical habitat Units 8 through 14.
Wildlife	WIL-40	CH_GULF_STURGEON_P	Gulf Sturgeon Critical Habitat	This geospatial dataset shows the final marine and estuarine critical habitat units for Gulf sturgeon. This includes Units 8 through 14. There is a separate geospatial dataset that shows the final riverine critical habitat Units 1 through 7.
Wildlife	WIL-41	CH_JSEAGRASS	Johnson's Seagrass Critical Habitat	These data represent the critical habitat for Johnson's Seagrass as designated by Federal Register Vol. 65, No. 66, Wednesday, April 5, 2000, Rules and Regulations.
Wildlife	WIL-42	CH_MANATEE	West Indian Manatee Critical Habitat	This dataset contains the final designation of critical habitat for the endangered manatee (Trichechus manatus) in the State of Florida. Manatees are marine mammals found in marine, estuarine, and freshwater environments. The West Indian manatee, Trichechus manatus, includes two distinct subspecies, the Florida manatee (Trichechus manatus latirostris) and the Antillean manatee (Trichechus manatus manatus). While morphologically distinctive, both subspecies have many common features. Manatees have large, seal-shaped bodies with paired flippers and a round, paddle-shaped tail. They are typically grey in color (color can range from black to light brown) and occasionally spotted with barnacles or colored by patches of green or red algae. The muzzle is heavily whiskered and coarse, single hairs are sparsely distributed throughout the body. Adult manatees, on average, are about nine feet long (3 meters) and weigh about 1,000 pounds (200 kilograms). At birth, calves are between three and four feet long (1 meter) and weigh between 40 and 60 pounds (30 kilograms).
Wildlife	WIL-43	CH_MUSSELS	Mussels Critical Habitat	This geospatial dataset shows the designation of critical habitat for the endangered fat threeridge, shinyrayed pocketbook, Gulf moccasinshell, Ochlockonee moccasinshell, and oval pigtoe, and the threatened Chipola slabshell and purple bankclimber (collectively referred to as the seven mussels).
Wildlife	WIL-44	CH_MUSSELS8	Mussels (8 species) Critical Habitat	This data set represents the final Critical Habitat for Margaritifera marrianae, Fusconaia rotulata, Hamiota australis, Ptychobranchus jonesi, Villosa choctawensis, Fusconaia burkei, Fusconaia escambia, Pleurobema strodeanum (Alabama pearlshell, round ebonyshell, southern sandshell, southern kidneyshell, Choctaw bean, tapered pigtoe, narrow pigtoe, and fuzzy pigtoe).
Wildlife	WIL-45	CH_P IPL_FL_FNL	Piping Plover Critical Habitat	This geospatial dataset shows the piping plover critical habitat units on its wintering grounds in Florida. The units were created by generalizing the buffered mapped critical habitat shoreline in an attempt to capture the dynamics of these systems to the recovery date of 2020. Mapped critical habitat shoreline was created by "on-screen"/"heads-up" digitizing based on 1994-95 Color Infrared Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quads at 1, 3, or 6 meter resolution.
Wildlife	WIL-46	CH_PKBM	Perdido Key Beach Mouse Critical Habitat	This dataset represents the Designation of Critical Habitat for the Perdido Key beach mouse.
Wildlife	WIL-47	CH_RICE_RAT	Rice Rat Critical Habitat	This layer identifies designated critical habitat for the Rice Rat under the Endangered Species Act.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Wildlife	WIL-48	CH_RIGHTWHALE	Right Whale Critical Habitat	These data represent the critical habitat for Right Whale as designated by Federal Register Vol. 59, No. 28805, May 19, 1993, Rules and Regulations. This data represents the eastern boundaries of right whale southern critical habitat, digitized from NOAA Navigation Charts 11480A1 (Scale= 1:449,659) and 11460A1 (Scale= 1:466,940). Near the southern end of the critical habitat zone the navigation charts overlap. At this overlap, there are discrepancies between the charts; the critical habitat lines on the charts do not match. The finer scale navigation chart (11480A1) was given priority at this overlap, and the shapefile was edited to smooth the transition between the line discrepancies. A generalized state boundary (shoreline) was added to GIS layer in order to create a polygon. This west side shore boundary is not part of the legal description of the habitat area; its only intent is to create a polygon GIS layer.
	WIL-49	CH_SABM	St. Andrews Beach Mouse Critical Habitat	This Dataset represents the Designation of Critical Habitat for the St. Andrew beach mouse.
	WIL-50	CH_SNAIL_KITE	Snail Kite Critical Habitat	Critical Habitats for the Everglades snail kite as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations 50 Parts 1 to 199.
	WIL-51	CH_STSAWFISH	Smalltooth Sawfish Critical Habitat	This dataset contains the Designated Critical Habitat for Smalltooth Sawfish (Pristis pectinatat) in the State of Florida. Smalltooth Sawfish is a modified ray with a shark-like appearance. Smalltooth Sawfish Critical Habitat is designated by Federal Register 74 FR 45353, September 2, 2009, Rules and Regulations.
Wildlife	WIL-52	CWABND	Critical Wildlife Area Boundaries	Critical Wildlife Areas (CWAs) are established by the FWC under a Florida Administration Code rule to protect important wildlife concentrations from human disturbance during critical periods of their life cycles, such as nesting or migration. For each CWA, the boundaries and periods of time when portions of the area may be posted are defined in the CWA establishment order. Public access is prohibited within CWAs if posted, Closed to public access. Dogs, vehicles and vessels are also prohibited from posted areas. The boundary may be larger than the posted area due to the dynamic nature of habitat structure and use. Thus, the area closed each year may change.
Wildlife	WIL-53	EAGLE_NESTS	FWC Eagle Nests	Known bald eagle nesting territories within the state of Florida were surveyed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) during the 2016 nesting season with fixed-wing or rotary-wing aircraft. Nest locations were determined with the use of aircraft-based Global Positioning System (GPS) units. Accuracy of locations is estimated to be within 0.1 miles of the true location. Locations are given in longitude and latitude to hundredths of a minute. The Township, Range, and Section of each nest location are also provided. Township, Range, and Section were determined from the Public Land Survey System grid that includes Land Grant parcels. Yearly nest activity status is listed for the 1998 through 2016 nesting seasons. 'Y' denotes an active nest, 'N' denotes an inactive nest, 'U' denotes a nest that was visited but status was undetermined, '-' denotes an unobserved nest, and '*' denotes a nest that was not surveyed. New Survey Protocol: In 2008 the statewide bald eagle nesting territory survey protocol changed. The protocol change reduces annual statewide survey effort and increases the amount of information gained from the nests that are visited during the survey season. Nest productivity is now determined for a sub-sample of the nests that are surveyed annually. Nest activity and productivity information are critical to determining if the goals and objectives of the Bald Eagle Management Plan are being met.
Wildlife	WIL-54	FA_PANTHER	Panther Focus Area	This dataset contains the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Florida Panther Focus Area.
Wildlife	WIL-55	FLEO_POLY	FNAI Documented Element Occurrence	This is subset of FLEO_POLY where occurrences are documented. This is a polygon data layer locating the occurrences of endangered or rare plants and animals, high quality natural communities and other occurrences of natural resource interest in the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) database. An "Element" is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, plant community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave or other ecological feature. An "Element Occurrence" (EO) represents the locational record of an element and is a single extant habitat which sustains or otherwise contributes to the survival of a population or a distinct, self-sustaining example of a particular natural community. EO representations may have area added to account for uncertainty in the actual location of an observation (in the case of historical museum records for example). Please see additional supporting documentation for an explanation of proper interpretation of EO shapes.
				This subset is created with the definition Query: OCCURRENCE = 'DOCUMENTED'

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Wildlife	WIL-56	FLEO_POLY	FNAI Likely Element Occurrence	This is subset of FLEO_POLY where occurrences are likely. This is a polygon data layer locating the occurrences of endangered or rare plants and animals, high quality natural communities and other occurrences of natural resource interest in the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) database. An "Element" is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, plant community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave or other ecological feature. An "Element Occurrence" (EO) represents the locational record of an element and is a single extant habitat which sustains or otherwise contributes to the survival of a population or a distinct, self-sustaining example of a particular natural community. EO representations may have area added to account for uncertainty in the actual location of an observation (in the case of historical museum records for example). Please see additional supporting documentation for an explanation of proper interpretation of EO shapes.
This subset is created with the definition Query: OCCURRENCE = 'LIKELY'				
Wildlife	WIL-57	FLEO_POLY	FNAI Potential Element Occurrence	This is subset of FLEO_POLY where occurrences are potentially located. This is a polygon data layer locating the occurrences of endangered or rare plants and animals, high quality natural communities and other occurrences of natural resource interest in the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) database. An "Element" is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, plant community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave or other ecological feature. An "Element Occurrence" (EO) represents the locational record of an element and is a single extant habitat which sustains or otherwise contributes to the survival of a population or a distinct, self-sustaining example of a particular natural community. EO representations may have area added to account for uncertainty in the actual location of an observation (in the case of historical museum records for example). Please see additional supporting documentation for an explanation of proper interpretation of EO shapes.
This subset is created with the definition Query: OCCURRENCE = 'LIKELY'				
Wildlife	WIL-58	FNAIIP	Florida Invasive Plants	
Wildlife	WIL-59	GOPHER_TORTOISE	FWC Gopher Tortoise Relocation Sites	This dataset is a point representation of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Gopher Tortoise standard tortoise relocation permit recipient sites. The standard tortoise relocation permit is available for development projects which require the relocation of more than five tortoises on-site or relocation of any number of tortoises off-site. Off-site relocation of tortoises may require testing of tortoises for Upper Respiratory Tract Disease (URTD) at the discretion of the recipient site landowner
Wildlife	WIL-60	HR_CS_SPARROW	Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow Historic Range	Historic range in South Florida of the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow.
Wildlife	WIL-61	IPAC_SPECIES	USFWS Threatened and Endangered Consultation Species	
Wildlife	WIL-62	LISTED_FISH	Rare and Imperiled Fish in Florida Species	This data set contains point locations of rare and imperiled fish collections compiled from various sources.
Wildlife	WIL-63	MANATEE_ZONES	FWC Manatee Protection Zones	This GIS data set represents the State of Florida manatee protection areas as described in the Florida Administrative Code (FAC) Chapter 68C-22.
This GIS data set was developed to spatially represent the manatee protection areas for general reference only. In the event of conflict between this data set and the zones as described in the FAC, the descriptions in the FAC shall prevail. These state of Florida manatee protection zones may differ from manatee protections zones created by City or County authorities and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.				
Wildlife	WIL-64	MANGROVES	Florida Mangroves	This GIS data set represents mangroves in Florida. The data are reselected from land use and land cover data from Florida's water management districts.
Wildlife	WIL-65	OKALOOSA_DARTER_RANGE	Okaloosa Darter Sub Basins	This shapefile shows the river and stream ranges that either have been or are currently occupied by the Okaloosa darter (Etheostoma okaloosae). The Okaloosa darter is a federally endangered fish and is protected by the Endangered Species Act.
Wildlife	WIL-66	PANTHER_MORTALITY	FWC Panther Mortality	The Florida panther (Puma concolor coryi) mortality database contains all known and documented mortalities including known or likely causes. This dataset reflects dead Florida panthers from February 13, 1972 to December 20, 2017.
Wildlife	WIL-67	PC_CRAYFISH	Panama City Crayfish	This data set represents locations where Panama City crayfish (Procambarus econfinae) were observed during field surveys from 1999 through 2012. The Keppner's field surveys on St. Joe lands from April 2003 through June 2004 are included in this shapefile as well as the extended surveys done by FWC in Spring 2012. Panama City crayfish are listed as Species of Special Concern by the state of Florida. The state is currently preparing a new management plan for the crayfish.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Wildlife	WIL-68	PMZ_SNAIL_KITE	Snail Kite Priority Management Zones	This data represents Snail Kite priority management zones.
Wildlife	WIL-69	RARIMPWATERS	Rare and Imperiled Fish	This dataset contains watershed locations of rare and imperiled fish collections compiled from various sources. Maintaining aquatic ecosystem health is critical for the conservation of a number of rare and imperiled freshwater mussel and fish species. This project employed Geographic Information System (GIS) models to rapidly evaluate and broadly describe streams based upon systemizing up-to-date statewide multi-scale spatial data capable of characterizing aquatic species habitats. Main data sets that were used to attribute the stream network included climate, ecoregions, ecological drainage units, and HUC-12 watersheds. We developed a statewide stream habitat classification GIS data layer that is necessary for the identification of existing and potential habitats of aquatic species. The classification scheme used a set of hierarchical stream habitat abiotic characteristics presumably correlated with the fine-scale stream characteristics important for aquatic species. The nested aquatic classification system crosses landscape-level ecosystem/hydrologic units for freshwater areas. The freshwater aquatic habitat classification provides adequate detail for conducting ecological GIS modeling and large- scale statewide and ecoregional assessments, finer watershed level assessments, as well as assessments at a scale of individual stream segments.
Wildlife	WIL-70	RC_WOODPECKER	Red Cockaded Woodpecker	This shapefile contains location information on the Red Cockaded Woodpecker collected by various state and federal agencies including the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. There is no attribute data for these RCW locations. Data were compiled by requesting information from a variety of federal, state, and local biologists, RCW researchers, and area managers who provided the information they had on hand. None of the data were collected in any standardized format nor under any certain protocol. Similar data, e.g., date recorded, location accuracy level, active/inactive status, were not collected or maintained between sites. The data set includes locations of active and inactive nest trees and centroids of cluster locations. The best description of those data would be as general locations of where RCWs have previously occurred. We urge caution against their use as definitive representation of RCW occurrence.
Wildlife	WIL-71	SA_SCRUB_JAY	Scrub Jay Service Area	This dataset plots the locations of all Florida Scrub-Jays in 1992-1993 including the size (numbers) of individual families wherever possible. Participants in this project revisited known Florida Scrub-Jay localities to determine their current status; searched new, previously unsurveyed scrub patches for the presence of Florida Scrub-Jays; and compiled and attempted to confirm all existing information on recent Florida Scrub-Jay localities. Information was compiled from reliable , published or unpublished Florida Scrub-Jay surveys.
Wildlife	WIL-72	SCRUBJAY	Florida Scrub-Jay Observations	
Wildlife	WIL-73	SEA_TURTLE_BCH	Sea Turtle Beach Survey	The State of Florida, through the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's Fish and Wildlife Research Institute, coordinates the Statewide Nesting Beach Survey program (SNBS). The SNBS was initiated in 1979 under a cooperative agreement between FWC and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Its purpose is to document the total distribution, seasonality, and abundance of nesting by sea turtles in Florida. Three species of sea turtles, the loggerhead (Caretta caretta), the green turtle (Chelonia mydas), and the leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea), nest regularly on Florida's beaches. Two other species, Kemp's ridley (Lepidochelys kempii) and the hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata) also nest but in very small numbers. All the species are listed as either Threatened or Endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Survey data are derived from observations of tracks and other nesting signs left on the beach by sea turtles. Species identifications and determinations of nesting vs. non-nesting emergences are based on the evaluation of visible features of the track and the nest. Data are gathered on more than 200 beaches through a network of permit holders consisting of private conservation groups, volunteers, consultants, academics, local governments, federal agencies, and the Florida Park Service. Nest density classifications of low, medium and high were developed for loggerheads, green turtles and leatherbacks according to quartile ranks. For loggerhead and green turtles, ranking was done within genetic subunits; ranks for leatherbacks were on a statewide basis. Hawksbill turtles and Kemp's ridleys are denoted only as present or absent on individual beaches. Surveys in the SNBS program may vary with respect to start/stop dates, frequency, duration and beach length between years for a particular beach, as well as between beaches. Survey results are used by managers to evaluate and minimize impacts to turtles and their nests due to human activities such as coastal construction, beach renourishment, and recreation, as well as to identify important areas for enhanced protection or land acquisition.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Wildlife	WIL-74	SEAGRS	Seagrass	This polygon GIS data set represents a compilation of statewide seagrass data from various source agencies and scales. The data were mapped from sources ranging in date from 1987 to 2016. Not all data in this compilation are mapped from photography; some are the results of field measurements. See the "Sources" section for more information. The original source data sets were not all classified in the same manner; some used the Florida Land Use Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCCS) codes 9113 for discontinuous seagrass and 9116 for continuous seagrass; some defined only presence and absence of seagrass, and some defined varying degrees of seagrass percent cover. In order to merge all of these data sources into one compilation data set, FWRI reclassified the various source data attribute schemes into two categories: "Continuous Seagrass" and "Patchy (Discontinuous) Seagrass". In areas where studies overlap, the most recent study where a given area has been interpreted is represented in this data set. This data set is not comparable to previous statewide data sets for time series studies - not all areas have been updated since the previous statewide compilation and some areas previously not mapped are now included. Please contact GIS Librarian to request the source data if you need to do a time series comparison. This data set has been updated in several areas from the previous compilation, including Naples Bay (2007), Choctawhatchee Bay (2007) and the Florida Panhandle (2010), Florida Bay (2010), portions of the Caloosahatchee, Loxahatchee, and St. Lucie Rivers (2011), Lake Worth Lagoon (2013), Rookery Bay (2014), Estero Bay and the West Coast (2014), Indian River Lagoon (2015), the Springs Coast (2016) and Southwest Florida (2016). Version 2 of the Unified Florida Reef Tract Map, with seagrass data ranging in source date from 2004-2015, has also been integrated into this compilation to represent the most recent data available from St. Lucie County to the Dry Tortugas in Florida Keys.
Wildlife	WIL-75	SGSCAR	Sea Grass Scar Damage	
Wildlife	WIL-76	SHOREBIRDS	Shorebird Breeding Survey 2016	
Wildlife	WIL-77	SKINK_SUITABILITY	Florida Sand and Blue-Tailed Skink Suitable Habitat	This dataset contains suitable habitat for the Florida Sand Skink (Neoseps reynoldsi) and Blue-Tailed Mole Skink (Eumeces egregius lividus). This layer was created by University of Florida - GeoPlan Center using criteria set forth in the Peninsular Florida Species Conservation and Consultation Guide for Skinks. This dataset contains point locations of plant and/or animal species. The UF GeoPlan Center compiled this dataset from various sources. This dataset is intended for use in the FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making Process (ETDM) Process. This layer contains the locations of swallow-tailed kite and short-tailed hawk nest locations in the state of Florida. This dataset includes wading bird colony observations made by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, as of 1999. This point shapefile consists of the locations of species detected for the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Wildlife Occurrence (WildObs) database in Florida. This spatial database contains attributes of wildlife observations that are the most commonly used by biologists. WildObs maintains records of species distributions throughout the state in a database with a standardized format for recording and managing incidental, casual, or short-term systematic observations of wildlife. This database is a repository for data from planned surveys, contracted projects, and casual observations. Designed to be useful to biologists, particularly those with the Nongame Wildlife Program, WildObs maintains species lists and assists biologists in monitoring wildlife populations in protected or managed areas. In particular, the attributes associated with this spatial dataset were selected from the WildObs database as the most commonly used characteristics for biologists.
Wildlife	WIL-78	SPECIES_OBS	Florida Species Observations	
Wildlife	WIL-79	STHAWK_STKITE_NESTS	Short-tailed hawk and Swallow-tailed Kite Nests	
Wildlife	WIL-80	WBROOK	FWC 1999 Wading Bird Rookery Surveys	This dataset contains the Florida Wood Stork core foraging areas for active nesting colonies in Southeastern USA. This dataset has been dissolved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to minimize polygons. Active nesting colonies includes nested wood storks within FL 2004-2013, GA 2004-2012, SC 2004-2010, NC 2004-2010.
Wildlife	WIL-81	WILDOBS	FWC Wildlife Observations	
Wildlife	WIL-82	WOODSTORK_AREAS	Woodstork Areas	
Wildlife	WIL-83	WOODSTORK_NESTS	Woodstork Nests	This dataset contains wood stork nesting colonies active in Florida from 2008 to 2017. This dataset includes activity and counts.

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Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Water Resources	WR-01	AQDRFL	DRASTIC Coverage for the Floridan Aquifer System	This coverage contains statewide DRASTIC data for the Floridan Aquifer System. DRASTIC is a system developed jointly by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the National Water Well Association (NWWA) to map potential aquifer vulnerability to pollution introduced on the ground's surface.
Water Resources	WR-02	AQDRIN	DRASTIC Coverage for the Intermediate Aquifer System	This coverage contains statewide DRASTIC data for the Intermediate Aquifer System. DRASTIC is a system developed jointly by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the National Water Well Association (NWWA) to map potential aquifer vulnerability to pollution introduced on the ground's surface.
Water Resources	WR-03	AQDRSU	DRASTIC Coverage for the Surficial Aquifer System	This coverage contains statewide DRASTIC data for the Surficial Aquifer System. DRASTIC is a system developed jointly by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the National Water Well Association (NWWA) to map potential aquifer vulnerability to pollution introduced on the ground's surface.
Water Resources	WR-04	AQUIP	Principal Aquifers	This map layer contains the shallowest principal aquifers of the state of Florida portrayed as polygons. The map layer was developed as part of the effort to produce the series "Ground Water Atlas of the United States". The published maps contain base and cultural features not included in these data. This is a replacement for the July 1998 map layer called Principal Aquifers of the 48 Conterminous United States created by the U.S. geological Survey.
Water Resources	WR-05	C37_KARST	Leon Co. Karst Geology	This dataset contains karst features derived from 1996 DEM. Karst is a type of topography that results from dissolution and collapse of carbonate rocks such as limestone and dolomite and characterized by closed depressions or sinkholes, caves, and underground drainage.
Water Resources	WR-06	DEPGWI	FDEP Well Inventory	This dataset contains FDEP generalized well information system for the state of Florida.
Water Resources	WR-07	DRINKWATER	FDOH Limited Use Drinking Water Wells	This dataset contains the location of limited use drinking water facilities in Florida. This includes Limited Use Public Water Systems (public water systems which are not covered by the Safe Drinking Water Act), multi-family water systems, and private water systems. Definitions for these systems and statutory authorization are found in section 381.0062 of the Florida Statutes.
Water Resources	WR-08	EPASSA	Sole Source Aquifers	This data set contains indexes and Esri shape files of boundaries of the designated sole source aquifers and related aquifer boundaries. Data provide a vector polygon GIS layer showing available materials representing extents at the land surface related to 78 designated Sole Source Aquifers (SSA) related to announcements in the Federal Register. GIS coverages for SSAs were obtained from EPA Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10 for a baseline period in September of 2009. Each SSA polygon was checked against the Federal Register (FR) determination for that SSA. These coverages were appended, in order to create a national seamless coverage of SSAs. There are 89 GIS polygons for the Sole Source Aquifers, since in addition to a single SSA designated area polygons, some Regions have delineated GIS layers for streamflow zones, aquifer recharge areas, and other features at the land surface important for the SSA designations. GIS materials are not available at this time for the St. Joseph SSA in Indiana [53 FR 23682 (1988)]. Additional information can be found at: https://edg.epa.gov/data/Public/OW/SSA_FR_notices_DWMA_Sept2009.Zip and https://edg.epa.gov/data/Public/OW/SSA_IDS_revdxls This layer is an update to the FGDL layer SSAQUIFERS.shp
Water Resources	WR-09	FAVA_FAS	FAVA Floridan Aquifer System Response Theme	The Floridan Aquifer System Response theme grid is the relative vulnerability map for the Floridan Aquifer System. It was calculated using the ArcSDM extension and applying the weights of evidence and logistical regression method. The total number of unique conditions, number of training points per unique condition, evidential theme generalizations and posterior probability are contained in the table. A relative vulnerability class field is also in the table so that the grid can be symbolized based on FAVA vulnerability zones.
Water Resources	WR-10	FAVA_IAS	FAVA Intermediate Aquifer System Response Theme	The Intermediate Aquifer System Response theme grid is the relative vulnerability map for the Intermediate Aquifer System. It was calculated using the ArcSDM extension and applying the weights of evidence method. The total number of unique conditions, number of training points per unique condition, evidential theme generalizations and posterior probability are contained in the table. A relative vulnerability class field is also in the table so that the grid can be symbolized based on FAVA vulnerability zones.
Water Resources	WR-11	FAVA_SAS	FAVA Surficial Aquifer System Response Theme	The Surficial Aquifer System Response theme grid is the relative vulnerability map for the Surficial Aquifer System. It was calculated using the ArcSDM extension and applying the weights of evidence method. The total number of unique conditions, number of training points per unique condition, evidential theme generalizations and posterior probability are contained in the table. A relative vulnerability class field is also in the table so that the grid can be symbolized based on FAVA vulnerability zones.
Water Resources	WR-12	FDEPGEO	Environmental Geology	This dataset represents distribution of the following rock and sediment types located within 10 feet of land surface: Clayey Sand, Dolomite, Gravel and Coarse Sand, Limestone, Limestone/Dolomite, Med. Fine Sand and Silt, Peat, Sandy Clay and Clay, Shell Beds, Shelly Sand and Clay.

EST Data Activity List

Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Water Resources	WR-13	FLGEOL	USGS Geologic Units	This report presents the results of the USGS Mineral Resources Program activity to compile a national-scale geologic map database to support national and regional level projects, including mineral resource and geoenvironmental assessments. The only comprehensive sources of regional- and national-scale geologic maps are state geologic maps with scales ranging from 1:100,000 to 1:1,000,000. Digital versions of these state maps form the core of what is presented here.
Water Resources	WR-14	NHD100AREA	NHD(100K) Hydrographic Landmark Areas	This data set contains regions representing areal NHD hydrographic landmark features. One of the more important is the stream/river feature. It represents the aerial extent of the water in a wide stream/river with a basic set of attributes. They typically contain NHDFlowline artificial paths that are used to model the stream/river. Artificial path carries the critical attributes of the stream/river, whereas NHDArea represents the geometric extent. The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is a feature-based database that interconnects and uniquely identifies the stream segments or reaches that make up the nation's surface water drainage system. Medium resolution NHD is based on the content of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:100,000-scale Digital Line Graph (DLG) hydrography data, integrated with reach-related information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Reach File Version 3.0 (RF3). The FDEP is the NHD data steward for Florida. When received from FDEP, this data was originally in geodatabase format. When in shapefile format the data loses the network functionality of the geodatabase. Please contact the FDEP if you need the original geodatabase.
Water Resources	WR-15	NHD100FLOWLINE	NHD(100K) Linear Surface Water Drainage Network	This data set contains regions representing areal NHD hydrographic landmark features. One of the more important is the stream/river feature. It represents the aerial extent of the water in a wide stream/river with a basic set of attributes. They typically contain NHDFlowline artificial paths that are used to model the stream/river. Artificial path carries the critical attributes of the stream/river, whereas NHDArea represents the geometric extent. The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is a feature-based database that interconnects and uniquely identifies the stream segments or reaches that make up the nation's surface water drainage system. Medium resolution NHD is based on the content of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:100,000-scale Digital Line Graph (DLG) hydrography data, integrated with reach-related information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Reach File Version 3.0 (RF3). The FDEP is the NHD data steward for Florida. When received from FDEP, this data was originally in geodatabase format. When in shapefile format the data loses the network functionality of the geodatabase. Please contact the FDEP if you need the original geodatabase.
Water Resources	WR-16	NHD100WATERBODY	NHD(100K) Water Bodies	This data set contains regions representing areal NHD hydrographic waterbody features. Basic waterbodies such as lake/pond features are represented here. They portray the spatial geometry and the attributes of the feature. These water polygons may contain NHDFlowline artificial paths to allow the representation of water flow. Other NHDWaterbody features are swamp/marsh, reservoir, playa, estuary, and ice mass. The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is a feature-based database that interconnects and uniquely identifies the stream segments or reaches that make up the nation's surface water drainage system. Medium resolution NHD is based on the content of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 1:100,000-scale Digital Line Graph (DLG) hydrography data, integrated with reach-related information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Reach File Version 3.0 (RF3). The FDEP is the NHD data steward for Florida. When received from FDEP, this data was originally in geodatabase format. When in shapefile format the data loses the network functionality of the geodatabase. Please contact the FDEP if you need the original geodatabase.
Water Resources	WR-17	NHD24AREA	NHD(24K) Hydrographic Landmark Areas	This data set contains regions representing areal NHD hydrographic landmark features. One of the more important is the stream/river feature. It represents the aerial extent of the water in a wide stream/river with a basic set of attributes. They typically contain NHDFlowline artificial paths that are used to model the stream/river. Artificial path carries the critical attributes of the stream/river, whereas NHDArea represents the geometric extent. The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is a feature-based database that interconnects and uniquely identifies the stream segments or reaches that make up the nation's surface water drainage system. NHD data was originally developed at 1:100,000-scale and exists at that scale for the whole country. This high-resolution NHD, generally developed at 1:24,000/1:12,000 scale, adds detail to the original 1:100,000-scale NHD. The FDEP is the NHD data steward for Florida. When received from FDEP, this data was originally in geodatabase format. When in shapefile format the data loses the network functionality of the geodatabase. Please contact the FDEP if you need the original geodatabase.

EST Data Activity List

Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Water Resources	WR-18	NHD24FLOWLINE	NHD(24K) Linear Surface Water Drainage Network	This data set contains routes that make up a linear surface water drainage network. This is the fundamental flow network consisting predominantly of stream/river and artificial path vector features. It represents the spatial geometry, carries the attributes, models the water flow, and contains linear referencing measures for locating events on the network. Additional NHDFlowline features are canal/ditch, pipeline, connector, underground conduit, and coastline. The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is a feature-based database that interconnects and uniquely identifies the stream segments or reaches that make up the nation's surface water drainage system. NHD data was originally developed at 1:100,000-scale and exists at that scale for the whole country. This high-resolution NHD, generally developed at 1:24,000/1:12,000 scale, adds detail to the original 1:100,000-scale NHD. The data was originally published by the USGS then it is modified by the NHD data steward for Florida (FDEP). When received from FDEP, this data was originally in geodatabase format. When in shapefile format the data loses the network functionality of the geodatabase. Please contact the FDEP if you need the original geodatabase.
Water Resources	WR-19	NHD24WATERBODY	NHD(24K) Water Bodies	
Water Resources	WR-20	NRCS_SOILS	Specific Soils (SSURGO)	This data set contains regions representing areal NHD hydrographic waterbody features. Basic waterbodies such as lake/pond features are represented here. They portray the spatial geometry and the attributes of the feature. These water polygons may contain NHDFlowline artificial paths to allow the representation of water flow. Other NHDWaterbody features are swamp/marsh, reservoir, playa, estuary, and ice mass. The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is a feature-based database that interconnects and uniquely identifies the stream segments or reaches that make up the nation's surface water drainage system. NHD data was originally developed at 1:100,000-scale and exists at that scale for the whole country. This high-resolution NHD, generally developed at 1:24,000/1:12,000 scale, adds detail to the original 1:100,000-scale NHD. The data was originally published by the USGS then it is modified by the NHD data steward for Florida (FDEP). When received from FDEP, this data was originally in geodatabase format. When in shapefile format the data loses the network functionality of the geodatabase. Please contact the FDEP if you need the original geodatabase.
Water Resources	WR-21	NRI	Nationwide Rivers Inventory	This data set is a digital soil survey and generally is the most detailed level of soil geographic data developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey. The information was prepared by digitizing maps, by compiling information onto a planimetric correct base and digitizing, or by revising digitized maps using remotely sensed and other information. This data set replaces the SSOILS data in previous versions of FGDL.
Water Resources	WR-22	OFW_OTHER	Outstanding Florida Waters - Other	This dataset contains Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI) data for the State of Florida. The Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI) is a listing of more than 3,200 free-flowing river segments in the United States that are believed to possess one or more "outstandingly remarkable" natural or cultural values judged to be at least regionally significant. Hence, NRI river segments are potential candidates for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. Under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act section 5(d)(1) and related guidance, all federal agencies must seek to avoid or mitigate actions that would adversely affect one or more NRI segments.
Water Resources	WR-23	RCHARG	Recharge Areas of the Floridan Aquifer	Outstanding Florida Waters, (OFW), are waters designated worthy of special protection because of their natural attributes. This special designation is applied to certain waters, and is intended to protect and maintain existing acceptable quality standards. The OFW layer is a GIS spatial dataset that represents the OFW boundaries throughout the state of Florida. This project involves adding new data to and modifying existing data within the OFW data layer for better accuracy and representation. Boundaries for Outstanding Florida Waters (OFWs) as described in Section 62-302.700, F.A.C. This layer includes all three types of OFWs: OFW Aquatic Preserves, Special OFWs, and Other OFWs.
Water Resources	WR-23	RCHARG	Recharge Areas of the Floridan Aquifer	Generalized recharge to and discharge from the Floridan Aquifer System. This layer covers the entire state of Florida. Aquifers are underground layers of rock and sand that hold water. These layers are made up of loosely packed sediments and layers of calcium-rich limestone and dolomite. In Florida, most of the population depends on the Upper Floridan aquifer for their drinking water. The Upper Floridan aquifer, which is the largest aquifer in the state, holds the ground water like a sponge. Holes in the rock that makes up the aquifer allow the water to move freely through it. The Upper Floridan aquifer stretches for 100,000 square miles beneath Florida and parts of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

EST Data Activity List

Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Water Resources	WR-24	SIR	Subsidence Incident Reports	What is a Subsidence Incident? Sinkholes are closed depressions in areas underlain by soluble rock such as limestone, dolostone, gypsum, or salt. Sinkholes form when surface sediments subside into underground voids created by the dissolving action of groundwater in the underlying bedrock. Other subterranean events can cause holes, depressions or subsidence of the land surface that may mimic sinkhole activity. These include subsurface expansive clay or organic layers which compress as water is removed, collapsed or broken sewer and drain pipes or broken septic tanks, improperly compacted soil after excavation work, and even buried trash, logs and other debris. Commonly, a reported depression is not verified by a licensed professional geologist to be a true sinkhole, and the cause of subsidence is not known. Such an event is called a subsidence incident. The Florida Geological Survey maintains and provides a downloadable database of reported subsidence incidents statewide. While this data may include some true sinkholes, the majority of the incidents have not been field-checked and the cause of subsidence is not verified.
Water Resources	WR-25	SJRWMD_SPRINGSHEDS	SJRWMD Springsheds	This data set represents springsheds for St Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD). A variety of different modeling techniques were used to derive these polygons. This data was originally downloaded in 10 different shapefiles from SJRWMD and merged into one layer. A unique metadata existed for each shapefile. This metadata is a combination of all metadatas. For more detailed information on each springshed it is recommended that you reference the original layers metadata from SJRWMD.
Water Resources	WR-26	SPOWTR	Special Outstanding Florida Water	Outstanding Florida Waters, (OFW), are waters designated worthy of special protection because of their natural attributes. This special designation is applied to certain waters, and is intended to protect and maintain existing acceptable quality standards. The OFW layer is a GIS spatial dataset that represents the OFW boundaries throughout the state of Florida. This project involves adding new data to and modifying existing data within the OFW data layer for better accuracy and representation. Boundaries for Outstanding Florida Waters (OFWs) as described in Section 62-302.700, F.A.C. This layer includes all three types of OFWs: OFW Aquatic Preserves, Special OFWs, and Other OFWs. This dataset contains boundaries for Outstanding Florida Waters as described in Section 62-302.700, F.A.C. that are designated as Special Water Outstanding Florida Waters categories. This is an update to the FGDL layer SPOWTR_OCT16. Outstanding Florida Waters, (OFW), are waters designated worthy of special protection because of their natural attributes. This special designation is applied to certain waters, and is intended to protect and maintain existing acceptable quality standards.
Water Resources	WR-27	SPRINGS_FDEP	FDEP Springs	This dataset contains the best available locations of springs that have had some data collection or field activities or were included in publications by various agencies. Currently this collection has 1093 unique spring vents, karst windows and associated sinkholes that are recognized in Florida and are represented in this dataset.
Water Resources	WR-28	SPRINGS_NWFWMD	NWFWMD Springs	Locations of NWFWMD field verified spring discharge. Includes both Floridan Aquifer and surficial aquifer vents and seeps. Karst windows, sinkholes, and flowing wells are not included. Springs Inventories Reports can be found on the NWFWMD website here:http://www.nfwfwater.com/Data-Publications/Reports-Plans/Springs-Inventories.
Water Resources	WR-29	SPRINGS_PRIO_FA	FDEP Springs Priority Focus Areas	A spring is defined as a place where groundwater flows naturally onto the land surface or into a body of surface water. A spring's occurrence depends on the nature and relationships among topography, underlying geologic strata, and aquifer water levels. While some springs are isolated features, many are clustered into spring groups of varying size and areal extent. In addition to providing a unique recreational resource, springs provide important base flow to rivers and streams and critical habitat to plants and animals. Most springs in SJRWMD occur in discharge areas of the Upper Floridan aquifer where limestone is at or near land surface, or where the sediments overlying Floridan limestone have been breached. The majority of the springs in SJRWMD are located along the major river systems of the St. Johns, Ocklawaha, and Wekiva rivers. This data layer also includes surficial aquifer springs, which are now called seeps, under nomenclature recently agreed upon by the Florida Geological Survey. Springs are classified by magnitude based on the volume of flow, or discharge of water. The amount of water that flows from a spring depends on several factors, including rainfall, size of the caverns within the rocks, the water pressure in the aquifer, and the size of spring recharge basin. Human activities can also influence the volume of water that discharges from a spring; for example, increased groundwater withdrawals can reduce the hydraulic pressure in an aquifer, causing water levels to decline and spring flows to decrease. Since springs have dynamic flows dependent on climate, hydrogeology, and others factors, a spring classified as being a certain magnitude at one time may not continue to flow at that rate at other times. Springs are classified by magnitude, which is based on the median value of all discharge measurements for the period of record. First magnitude springs discharge the greatest amount of water. The following is a summary of spring classification magnitude by discharge.
Water Resources	WR-30	SPRINGS_SJRWMD	SJRWMD Springs	
Water Resources	WR-31	SPRINGS_SRWMD	SRWMD Springs	This data set represents springs on Suwannee River Water Management District lands.

EST Data Activity List

Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Water Resources	WR-32	SPRINGS_SRWMD_USGS	USGS Springs (SRWMD)	This dataset represents the locations of spring features as points.
Water Resources	WR-33	SUPERACT_RISK	FDOH Super Act Risk Sources	The dataset consists of information relating to petroleum and drycleaning facilities investigated as part of the State Underground Petroleum Environmental Response Act Program (SUPER ACT), and Drycleaning Solvent Surveillance Program (DSSP).
Water Resources	WR-34	SUPERACT_WELL	FDOH Super Act Wells	This dataset consists of information and locations relating to all privately and publicly owned potable wells investigated as part of the State Underground Petroleum Environmental Response Act (SUPER Act) program. Environmental Engineering staff identify all private water wells within mile, and all public drinking water wells within mile of potential petroleum contamination sources. The data contains information about the owners, addresses and geographic coordinates of the wells.
Water Resources	WR-35	SW_DREDGE	SWFWMD Dredge and Fill Permits	Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) Dredge and Fill permit boundaries. The Records and Data Department maintain this layer.
Water Resources	WR-36	SW_ERP	SWFWMD Environmental Resource Permit Areas	Environmental Resource Permit Project Activity Areas (PAA) and Total Land Areas (TLA) when PAA is not available. The PAA boundary is created by the District Reviewer staff to aid in locating the general vicinity of the project area. The TLA boundary is create by REG GIS staff using proof of legal control documents to aid in identifying permit associations. The areas of project activity and total land represented in this Geographic Information System are drawn for the sole use of the Southwest Florida Water Management District ("District"). These drawings and the data they contain are not legal documents, do not comprise the legal definition of the "project area" as referenced in 40D-4.021, F.A.C., and are not intended to represent or be used as such. To view the legal project area as submitted by the applicant or permittee, and as approved by the District, please contact the District office to which the project area information was submitted. This service is for the Open Data Download application for the Southwest Florida Water Management District.
Water Resources	WR-37	SW_SWMPNT	SWFWMD Storm Water Permits	Storm Water Management Permit points. Permit locations are represented as points. Maintained by Processing and Records staff and mapped to 1:24,000 USGS quadrangles.
Water Resources	WR-38	SW_WCP	SWFWMD Well Construction Permits	This data layer represents the locations of all well construction sites permitted within the District, including historical sites. The historical sites were obtained from the IBM databases. This service is for the Open Data Download application for the Southwest Florida Water Management District.
Water Resources	WR-39	SW_WOD	SWFWMD Works of the District	This data layer details the locations of permits required when an entity needs to connect to, withdraw water from, discharge water into, place construction within or across, or otherwise make use of a "Work of the District". A "Work of the District" is any lake, stream, other water body, control structure, or other facility owned and maintained by the District or adopted by the Governing Board. Maintained by Processing and Records staff and mapped to 1:24,000 USGS quadrangles.
Water Resources	WR-40	SW_WUP_BNDPERM	SWFWMD Water Use Permit Boundaries	Water Use Permit Boundaries. WUP boundaries are the best cartographic representation of the permit according to the District Permit Review staff. Maintained by the REG GIS staff. This service is for the Open Data Download application for the Southwest Florida Water Management District.
Water Resources	WR-41	SWFWMD_KARST	SWFWMD Sensitive Karst Areas	This dataset contains Sensitive Karst Areas found within the Southwest Florida Water Management District. This is a subset of the data layer found on the map titled "Geologic Map of the State of Florida", created by the Department of Environmental Protection . This data layer is a reselection of the formation types that were determined to be "Sensitive Karst Areas". Karst is a terrain with distinctive landforms and hydrology created from the dissolution of soluble rocks, principally limestone and dolomite. Karst terrain is characterized by springs, caves, sinkholes, and a unique hydrogeology that results in aquifers that are highly productive but extremely vulnerable to contamination.
Water Resources	WR-42	TOPO2FT_CDM	2 ft. Contours (CDM)	This data set represents the 2-foot contour component of a digital terrain model (DTM) for the Florida Division of Emergency Management's (FDEM) Project Management and Technical Services for Mapping within Coastal Florida, encompassing Duval County, Florida. The complete digital terrain model is comprised of mass points, 2-D and 3-D breakline features, 1-foot and 2-foot contours, ground control, vertical test points, and a footprint of the data set, in the ESRI ArcGIS File Geodatabase format. In accordance with the Baseline Specifications 0.9, the following breakline features are contained within the database: closed water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, etc) as 2-D or 3-D polygons; linear hydrographic features (streams, shorelines, canals, swales, embankments, etc) as 3-D breaklines; coastal shorelines as 2-D or 3-D linear features; edge of pavement road features as 3-D breaklines; soft features (ridges, valleys, etc.) as 3-D breaklines; low confidence areas as 2-D polygons; island features as 2-D or 2D polygons; overpasses and bridges as 3-D breaklines. Contours were generated from a gridded DEM: 2-foot contours meet National Map Accuracy Standards, with 1-foot contours for visualization purposes. The LIDAR masspoints are delivered in the LAS file format based on the FDEM's 5,000' by 5,000' grid. Breakline features were captured to develop a hydrologically correct DTM. Bare earth LiDAR masspoint data display a vertical accuracy of at least 0.3-foot root mean square error (RMSE) in open unobscured areas.

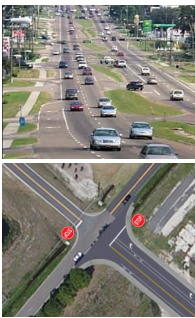
EST Data Activity List

Table Topic	LayerID	Layer Name	Title	Description
Water Resources	WR-43	TOPO2FT_CH2MHILL	2 ft. Contours (CH2M_HILL)	This is a line dataset of elevation contours within the State of Florida Division of Emergency Management LiDAR Project Survey. This data was produced for Florida Division of Emergency Management. The contours represent an interval of two feet and are certified to meet or exceed National Map Accuracy Standards except those found within low confidence areas. The State of Florida Division of Emergency Management LiDAR Project Survey was collected under the guidance of a Professional Mapper/Surveyor.
Water Resources	WR-44	TOPO2FT_MERRICK	2 ft. Contours (MERRICK)	Lidar generated 2-foot contours for the Herbert Hoover Dike project.
Water Resources	WR-45	TOPO2FT_PDS	2 ft. Contours (PDS)	Lidar generated 2-foot contours for North Florida.
Water Resources	WR-46	TOPO2FT_WOOLPERT	2 ft. Contours (Woolpert)	This data set is one component of a digital terrain model (DTM) for the Florida Division of Emergency Management's (FDEM) Project Management and Technical Services for Mapping within Coastal Florida (Contract 07-HS-34-14-00-22-469), encompassing the entire coastline of Florida. The dataset is comprised of 2-foot contours. Contours were generated from a gridded DEM: 2-foot contours meet National Map Accuracy Standards Bare earth LiDAR masspoint data display a vertical accuracy of at least 0.3-foot root mean square error (RMSE) in open unobscured areas.
Water Resources	WR-47	TOPO5	5 ft. Contours	This shapefile contains countywide 5-foot contour lines . This coverage does not include a 0-foot elevation.
Water Resources	WR-48	WELLS_NWFWMD	NWFWMD Wells	Well Construction permitting data shows locational information about some of the wells permitted by the District. The Water Resources Act of 1972 gave the Northwest Florida Water Management District the responsibility to protect, conserve and manage the ground waters in northwest Florida from Escambia County to western Jefferson County. As required by law, the District initiated regulation of the construction, repair and abandonment of all water wells. Those regulations, found in Chapter 40A-3, Florida Administrative Code (www.nwfwmd.state.fl.us/permits/rules/ch40A3.pdf), require permits for all wells, establish minimum well construction standards and conduct inspections and enforcement. Spatial distribution of wells help permitting personnel determine whether the construction of proposed well will be according to the Florida Statutes. For example, whether it will adversely affect the ground/surface water resources or will be close to a ground water contamination area. The spatial data provided may only represent a small fraction of the existing wells. The data represents the records for well construction/repair/abandonment permitted beginning in the year 1976 so does not contain data on wells constructed prior to 1976. The location information may have been provided by the well contractor or owner and may not have been verified by the District. Please keep these limitations in mind when using the data.
Water Resources	WR-49	WILDRIVER	Wild and Scenic Rivers	This data set contains Florida's designated Wild & Scenic Rivers. This layer depicts national wild and scenic river segments designated by Congress and the Secretary of the Interior, as well as state wild and scenic river segments designated by the State of Florida. "Wild" rivers are free of dams, generally inaccessible except by trail, and represent vestiges of primitive America. "Scenic" rivers are free of dams, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads. "Recreational" rivers are readily accessible by road or railroad, may have some development along their shorelines, and may have been dammed in the past. Data for national wild and scenic rivers were provided by the U.S. Forest Service and come from a variety of sources including the US Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Spatial data for national rivers were referenced to the latest High Resolution National Hydrological Data Layer (NHD 1:24,000 Scale or better), published by United States Geological Survey (USGS). State wild and scenic river data were obtained from High Resolution National Hydrological Data flowlines (NHD 1:24,000 Scale or better), originally published by United States Geological Survey (USGS) and modified by the NHD data steward for Florida (FDEP).



ETAT Statewide Meeting: Project Description and Purpose and Need

2019



The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws described in this training are carried out by FDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. §327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated [INSERT DATE], executed by FHWA and FDOT.



Project Description and Purpose and Need Outline

- Lesson 1: Project Description
- Lesson 2: Purpose and Need
- Lesson 3: Developing and Documenting Purpose and Need



ETAT Statewide Meeting: Project Description and Purpose and Need

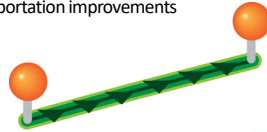


Lesson 1: Project Description



Defining the Project

- In **23 CFR §771.111(f)** FHWA gives three general principles for defining a project:
 1. Connect logical termini and be of sufficient length to address environmental matters on a broad scope
 2. Have independent utility
 3. Not restrict consideration of alternatives for other reasonably foreseeable transportation improvements



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

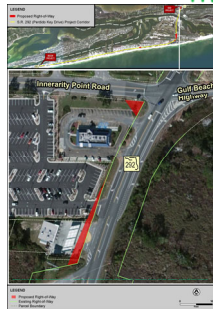
4



Project Description

The project description describes:

- Existing conditions
- Project limits
- Location
- Proposed improvements
- Pedestrian and bicycle accommodation
- Navigational needs



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Example of a Project Description

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is preparing a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study for replacement of the John T. Brooks (Brooks) Bridge (Bridge No. 570034) over Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (a navigable channel) in Santa Rosa Sound in Okaloosa County, Florida (See attached Project Location Map). The limits of the PD&E study are from Perry Avenue in Fort Walton Beach to Santa Rosa Boulevard on Okaloosa Island. The typical section of the existing Brooks Bridge composed of four lanes and sidewalk on both sides with not provision for bicycle lanes. The replacement bridge would have six lanes of traffic with 10-foot inside and outside shoulders and 12 foot shared used path on both sides.



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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What is Logical Termini?

- Rational end points for a transportation project and serve as the basis for the area of potential effect for issues/resources to be evaluated during the PD&E Study
- Located at major traffic generators such as intersection roadways
- Limits of environmental study area generally extend past the logical termini



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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What Is Typically Not Logical Termini?

- Logical termini are **not**:
 - County lines
 - Rivers
 - City limits
- Related improvements within a transportation facility should be evaluated as one project, rather than selecting termini based on what is programmed as short range improvements. Construction may then be phased as funding permits.
- Be cautious when segmenting projects because segmentation problems can inappropriately address environmental issues and/or project needs.



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Keeping Consistent With Planning Documents

- The project description should be consistent with the project limits identified in the adopted Cost Feasible LRTP.
- Any inconsistencies need to be resolved in coordination with the FDOT, MPO/TPO, and OEM (if federally funded project).

Example LRTP page from Okaloosa-Walton TPO

Project	Location	State	Year	Project Description
101	State Road 101	FL	2010	State Road 101
102	State Road 102	FL	2010	State Road 102
103	State Road 103	FL	2010	State Road 103
104	State Road 104	FL	2010	State Road 104
105	State Road 105	FL	2010	State Road 105
106	State Road 106	FL	2010	State Road 106
107	State Road 107	FL	2010	State Road 107
108	State Road 108	FL	2010	State Road 108
109	State Road 109	FL	2010	State Road 109
110	State Road 110	FL	2010	State Road 110
111	State Road 111	FL	2010	State Road 111
112	State Road 112	FL	2010	State Road 112
113	State Road 113	FL	2010	State Road 113
114	State Road 114	FL	2010	State Road 114
115	State Road 115	FL	2010	State Road 115
116	State Road 116	FL	2010	State Road 116
117	State Road 117	FL	2010	State Road 117
118	State Road 118	FL	2010	State Road 118
119	State Road 119	FL	2010	State Road 119
120	State Road 120	FL	2010	State Road 120
121	State Road 121	FL	2010	State Road 121
122	State Road 122	FL	2010	State Road 122
123	State Road 123	FL	2010	State Road 123
124	State Road 124	FL	2010	State Road 124
125	State Road 125	FL	2010	State Road 125
126	State Road 126	FL	2010	State Road 126
127	State Road 127	FL	2010	State Road 127
128	State Road 128	FL	2010	State Road 128
129	State Road 129	FL	2010	State Road 129
130	State Road 130	FL	2010	State Road 130
131	State Road 131	FL	2010	State Road 131
132	State Road 132	FL	2010	State Road 132
133	State Road 133	FL	2010	State Road 133
134	State Road 134	FL	2010	State Road 134
135	State Road 135	FL	2010	State Road 135
136	State Road 136	FL	2010	State Road 136
137	State Road 137	FL	2010	State Road 137
138	State Road 138	FL	2010	State Road 138
139	State Road 139	FL	2010	State Road 139
140	State Road 140	FL	2010	State Road 140
141	State Road 141	FL	2010	State Road 141
142	State Road 142	FL	2010	State Road 142
143	State Road 143	FL	2010	State Road 143
144	State Road 144	FL	2010	State Road 144
145	State Road 145	FL	2010	State Road 145
146	State Road 146	FL	2010	State Road 146
147	State Road 147	FL	2010	State Road 147
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156	State Road 156	FL	2010	State Road 156
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176	State Road 176	FL	2010	State Road 176
177	State Road 177	FL	2010	State Road 177
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185	State Road 185	FL	2010	State Road 185
186	State Road 186	FL	2010	State Road 186
187	State Road 187	FL	2010	State Road 187
188	State Road 188	FL	2010	State Road 188
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193	State Road 193	FL	2010	State Road 193
194	State Road 194	FL	2010	State Road 194
195	State Road 195	FL	2010	State Road 195
196	State Road 196	FL	2010	State Road 196
197	State Road 197	FL	2010	State Road 197
198	State Road 198	FL	2010	State Road 198
199	State Road 199	FL	2010	State Road 199
200	State Road 200	FL	2010	State Road 200



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Lesson 2: Purpose and Need

Purpose and Need Overview

- The purpose and need:
 - Is a written description of the transportation problems (the need) and the project objectives to address the problem (the purpose)
 - Is the foundation alternatives development and project decision-making
 - Provides the basis for developing, considering, evaluating, and eliminating alternatives
 - Shapes the alternatives that are considered reasonable and feasible consistent with environmental review requirements
 - Assists with the identification and eventual selection of a preferred alternative
 - Avoids development of unreasonable alternatives
 - Allows transportation decisions to be legally defensible
 - Provides justification for the project

ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need
11

What Should a Purpose and Need Be?

- Intersection of the planning phase and PD&E phase
- The development of the purpose and need begins early in the planning process and evolves into the final purpose and need in the PD&E Study.
- Efficient Transportation Decision Making, or ETDM
- Environmental Document

ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need
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What Should a Purpose and Need Be?

- Written in plain language, succinct
- Framework for alternatives evaluation
- Substantiated with data
- Describe the project context including actions taken to date
- Should not be a statement of solution



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Correct Purpose and Need

The purpose of this project is to widen the corridor from 4 to 6 lanes

Incorrect as it provides a solution

The purpose of this project is to address capacity deficiencies due to projected increase of future traffic demand. The existing facility will not be able to serve the traffic demand in the future

The correct purpose



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Defining the Purpose

- Explain the transportation problem(s)
- “What” of the proposed action
- Foundation of project decision-making and alternatives development
- Should be broad enough to encompass a reasonable range of alternatives



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Defining the Need

- Provides the evidence a problem exists
- Why of the proposed action
- if there is no need or the need is unknown then there is no project.

For example, if the purpose statement is based on safety, the need statement should include data to support the assertion that there is (existing) or will be (in the future) safety problem to be addressed



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Potential Elements of Need

Project Status	Capacity	Safety
Transportation Demand	System Linkage	Social Demands or Economic Development
Modal Interrelationship	Roadway Deficiency	Legislation



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Project Status and Planning Consistency

- Describes the project's history, including measures taken to date, other agencies involved, action spending, schedules
- Discussed in all projects
- Is NOT Planning Consistency, rather Planning Consistency is a component of the Project Status

Project Status



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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System Linkage

- Is the proposed project a local, regional, or intraregional “connecting link”?
- How does it fit into existing and future network?
- How does it contribute to the movement of people, goods, and services?
- How does it contribute to the multi-modal transportation network?



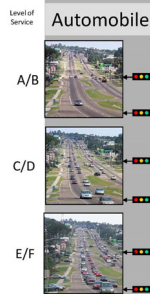
ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Capacity

- Is the capacity of the existing facility is inadequate for existing or projected traffic demand?
- What capacity is needed ?
- What is the Level of Service (LOS) for existing and proposed facilities other operational deficiencies
- Desired performance measures.



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Transportation Demand

- Will the project accommodate the forecasted demand as shown in the adopted statewide plans or adopted urban transportation plan?
- Will the project meet future traffic demands based on projected population employment growth, development plans, and increased freight movement, or other demands on the transportation system?



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Capacity and Transportation Demand

Resources:

- FDOT Systems Planning Office – Quality/ Level of Service Handbook
- Florida Traffic Online
- Regional Planning Model
- MPO Congestion Management Plan

Example

As shown in Table 1, the study segment is operating at an acceptable level of service, LOS B in 2013. In 2035, I-10 between US 90A/SR 10/Nine Mile Road is expected to operate at LOS D which is acceptable, but SR 297/Pine Forest Road is anticipated to operate at LOS E, which is below the target level of service.

Table 1- I-10 Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) for Year 2013 and Year 2035.

I-10 from US 90A/SR 10/Nine Mile Road to US 29					
Segment:	No. of Lanes	2014 AADT	2014 LOS	2035 AADT	2035 LOS
US 90A/SR 10/Nine Mile Road to SR 297/Pine Forest Road	4	38,200	B	67,700	D
SR 297/Pine Forest Road to US 29	4	49,500	B	74,600	E

Sources: Florida Traffic Information Online, Florida Alabama Transportation Planning Organization, and the Northwest Florida Regional Planning Model.



ETAT Statewide Meeting: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Social Demand and Economic Development

- *How will the project foster new employment, benefit schools, land use plans, and recreational facilities, as applicable?*
- *What projected economic development/ land use changes indicate the need to improve or add capacity to the transportation network or system?*
- *What types of social and economic traffic generators, both existing and planned, exert travel demands on the facility?*
- *How the action will benefit social and economic resources?*



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Legislation

- *Is there a Federal, state, or local government mandate or action related to this project?*
- *If so, how is it worded?*
 - *Does it call for a particular type of facility design (e.g. an Interstate)?*
 - *Does it call for a particular location (e.g. the project must start/stop at a specific place)?*
 - *Does it call for a particular mode (e.g. for all vehicles or just for buses)?*
- *Are there other purposes that might accomplish the same outcome as the legislative intent?*
- *Is the legislation even needed for inclusion in the purpose and need?*



ETAT Statewide Meeting: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Modal Interrelationships

- *How will the proposed project interface with and serve to complement other modes of transportation such as airports, freight facilities, rail and port facilities, mass transit services, bicyclists, pedestrians, etc.?*

Resources:

- SIS for intermodal and freight information
- County-wide or regional goods movement/freight planning studies
- LRTP
- Transit Development Plan
- Local/County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plans and maps
- Area transit provider website



Example

The new Northwest Florida Beaches International Airport will be served directly by CR 388 and the proposed improvements to CR 388 would also enhance access between the airport and other intermodal and freight activity centers. It is also within proximity of the Intracoastal Waterway (ICWW), the Bay Line Railroad, the Panama City Bus Terminal, two military installations (Tyndall AFB and the NSWCPCD), and five industrial parks, one of which is the Intermodal Distribution Center (under development). Currently, there are no bicycle and pedestrian facilities provided on existing CR 388 nor are any recommended by the Bay County Bicycle/Pedestrian Master Plan. However, there are other policies that require consideration of bicycle and pedestrian facilities as part of this project.



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Safety

- *Why the proposed project is necessary to correct an existing or potential safety hazard?*
- *Is the existing crash rate higher than on similar facilities?*
- *How will the proposed project improve Safety Performance?*
- *What are predominant crash types, patterns and contributing causes?*



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Roadway Deficiencies

- *Is the proposed project necessary to correct existing roadway deficiencies?*
- *How will the proposed project improve it?*
- *Is there a deficient or substandard bridge?*

Deficiencies may include:

Roadway	Bridges
Roadway substandard geometrics	Structural and functional ratings
Inadequate typical sections	Horizontal and vertical clearances
Poor pavement conditions	State of repair
Inadequate drainage	Weight restrictions or limitations
Inadequate SIS roadway design standards	



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Primary vs. Secondary Purpose

- Differences between a primary purpose and a secondary purpose:
 - Primary purpose is the fundamental reason for the action and is the basis for eliminating unreasonable alternatives
 - Secondary purpose is/are desirable, but are not the main purpose and cannot be used to eliminate unreasonable alternatives (may be used in selection of the preferred alternative)

Having one or two well-defined purposes is preferable to multiple, insubstantial purposes (more is not always better).



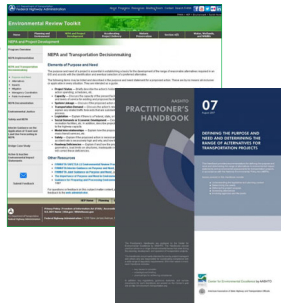
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Project Description and Purpose and Need Guidance

- AASHTO Practitioner's Handbook: Defining the Purpose and Need and Determining the Range of Alternatives for Transportation Projects
- **40 CFR 1502.13** and **40 CFR 1508.9(b)**
- **23 CFR 771.111(f)**
- FHWA Technical Advisory T6640.8A (FHWA, 1987)
- FHWA Environmental Review Toolkit: Development of Logical Termini and Elements of Purpose and Need
- FDOT PD&E Manual Part 2, Chapter 1: Project Description and Purpose and Need



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Lesson 3: Developing and Documenting Purpose and Need



Purpose and Need Development Overview

- Transportation planning data developed for FDOT in non-MPO areas or for MPO/TPO LRTPs are the primary source of information used to establish the purpose and need
- The purpose and need prepared during the ETDM screening typically has been coordinated with planning staff to obtain relevant data that support the purpose and need for the project
- The initial purpose and need developed during the Planning phase or ETDM screening may be refined during the PD&E Study if new information or needs are identified



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Planning Phase Purpose and Need

- Local governments and MPOs, with involvement from resource agencies and the public, establish a vision for a region's future transportation system.
- Corridor plans, subarea plans, regional models, Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) plan, MPO/TPO Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), and the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) are sources that help identify corridors and facilities where transportation improvements are needed
- Out of the transportation planning process emerge proposed projects intended to meet the needs and achieve the objectives of the plan



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ETDM Purpose and Need

- *In accordance with Section 139 of Title 23 of the United States Code , as early as practicable during the environmental review process, the Lead Federal Agency will provide opportunities for resource agencies and the public to provide input on purpose and need*
- *FDOT uses the ETDM process to help meet this requirement and refine the purpose and need for projects that are screened*
- *The ETDM process has two screening events: the Planning and Programming Screens*

etdm **est**
Efficient Transportation Decision Making Environmental Screening Tool



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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ETDM Planning Screen

- The Planning Screen may be the first opportunity agencies and other interested parties have to provide input on a project's purpose and need.
- Information may be based on preliminary information and planning level analysis due to limited data available.
- Resource agencies review the purpose and need and select 'Understood or Not Understood' in the EST. If Not Understood is selected, the agencies are required to provide comment from which FDOT will provide clarification.



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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ETDM Programming Screen

- The Programming Screen ideally occurs prior to a project's inclusion in the FDOT Work Program or TIP or STIP, and/or prior to the PD&E phase.
- The Programming Screen helps focus the scope of the PD&E Study..
- The Purpose and need of projects screened previously should be refined to reflect the information presented in the Planning Screen Summary Report with updated information. If any new information is available, it should also be provided.
- The purpose and need information from the Programming Screen Summary Report is used to prepare the purpose and need for the Environmental Document.



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Purpose and Need in PD&E

According to Title 40 of the code of federal regulations Section 1502.13, the statement shall briefly specify the underlying purpose and need to which the agency is responding in proposing the alternatives including the proposed action

The PD&E Project Manager should

- review the most up to date transportation plans and verify whether information supporting the purpose and need is still valid,
- gather new data to fill any information gaps, and
- refine the purpose and need if necessary.

OEM must be consulted if the project description or the purpose and need for a project changes substantially during the PD&E Study.



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Documentation

The location of the project description and purpose and need in the Environmental Document differs depending on the COA:

1. **Type 2 CE** – Project description and purpose and need information is included in Section 1 (Project Description and Purpose and Need) of the **Type 2 Categorical Exclusion Determination Form, Form No. 650-050-011**.
2. **EA or EIS** – Project description and purpose and need information is included in a section titled "Project Description and Purpose and Need".
3. **SEIR** – Project description and purpose and need information is included in Section 1 (Project Description and Purpose and Need) of the **State Environmental Impact Report Form, Form No. 650-050-43**.



ETAT Statewide Meetings: Project Description and Purpose and Need

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Questions?

FDOT District One Expedited Scoping Process

Using available tools to create
better and more timely scopes

Goals of the Expedited Scoping Process

- **Improve project purpose and need statements** through early engagement, context setting and visioning
- **Build consensus** by working with local agencies, regulatory agencies and the public.
- **Build acceptance of transportation strategies** through informed decision-making
- **Inform tailored work scopes** for PD&E studies
- **Reduce overall timeline** of project delivery

Current Processes

There are four processes that we are integrating:

Planning and Liaisons

Planning Studio

ETDM (Efficient Transportation Decision Making)

SWAT (Statewide Acceleration and Transformation)

Planning Liaisons

- One liaison for each of the six MPOs (Metropolitan Planning Organization) or TPOs (Transportation Planning Organization) in our district: Heartland TPO, Polk TPO, Sarasota/Manatee MPO, Charlotte –Punta Gorda MPO, Lee MPO, and Collier MPO
- The Liaison works with their MPO or TPO to identify and formulate lists of needed or desired projects
- Each liaison works with the local and FDOT officials to plan a funding strategy to get projects into our work program
- Liaisons help local agencies prepare project applications and programs projects into the work program

Planning Studio

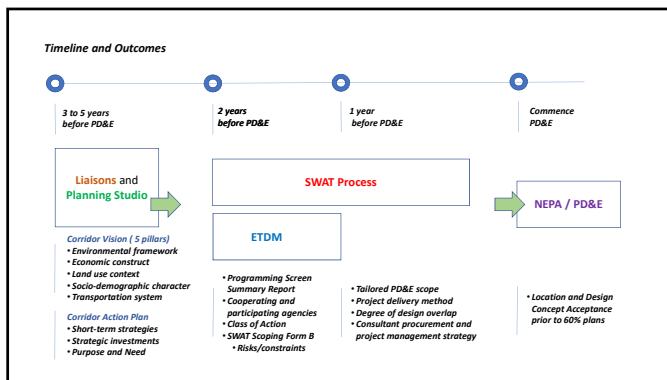
- Works with local agencies to help determine a long term Corridor Vision for the roadways in their jurisdiction
- The Corridor Vision contains 5 pillars: environmental framework, economic construct, land use context, socio-demographic character, and transportation system
- Develops a Corridor Action Plan containing short-term strategies, strategic investments, and land use policies
- Sets the context classification for a corridor
- Develops the official purpose and need statement for the project.

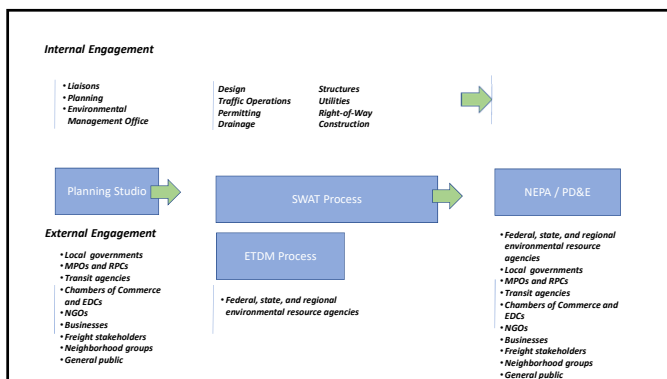
ETDM

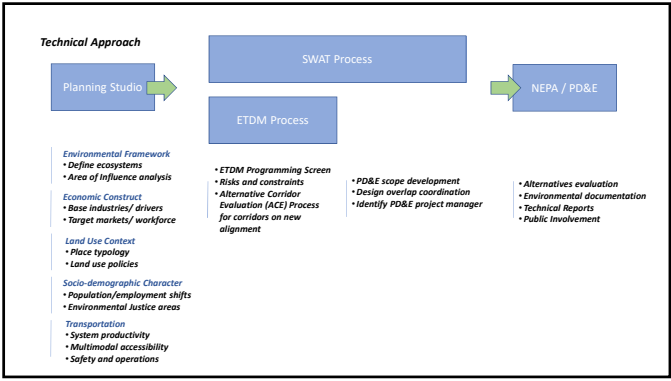
- The EST (Environmental Screening Tool) engages the regulatory agencies for critical information about the resources in our project areas
- Provides a Summary Report of all issues based on data obtained from the participating regulatory agencies
- Provides agencies the opportunity to be cooperating or participating agencies on projects of particular interest to them
- Results determine the NEPA Class of Action
- Provides information to include in the SWAT Scoping Forms

SWAT

- Initiates a strategy for accomplishing a project in a more timely manner
- Allows a more streamlined scope, addressed only issues that are present in the corridor
- Helps determine which projects can overlap PD&E with design (LDCA must be obtained before going past 60% plans)
- Refines a management strategy and a consultant procurement strategy
- Allows for shorter project schedules







What Does a Good Comment Look Like?

FDOT District 2 Environmental Manager & ETDM Coordinator –
Terri Newman

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What We Need

- Identify what is important (cut to the chase)
- Useful information
- Suggest providing a Resource Brief which includes:
 - What are the important resources.
 - How may the resources be affected?
 - How do we minimize impacts?
 - Agency alternative preferences (if applicable).

"Primary wildlife issues associated with this project include: potential loss or adverse impact to seagrass habitat resulting from project works; potential for injury to manatees, sea turtles, Gulf sturgeon..."

"Minimal effects to wetland resources are expected, but particular care should be taken with erosion and sediment controls at the southern end of the project site to prevent turbidity issues within Alligator Creek and the adjacent wetlands. Although the wetlands are not within the current design of the project site, a change in the design or addition of stormwater management system could cause a change in wetland impacts."

"FWC also encourages FDOT to consider opportunities for the use of concrete rubble from the existing bridge for construction of offshore reefs."

"The project is not located within a Rural Area of Opportunity. The project has the potential to attract new development due to alleviation of traffic congestion with increased capacity. The project does have the potential to generate new employment opportunities."

What We Need

- Specific comments by alternative
- Identify preferable alternatives/ranking

"The western segment of Alternative 3 follows the alignment of the existing Joe Adams Road. This alternative has the least amount of floodplain impacts compared to Alternative 1 and Alternative 2. The Alternative 3 alignment provides a significant reduction in floodplain impacts."

"Our analysis resulted in the following ranking of the proposed Alternatives from highest to lowest habitat and wildlife resource impacts: Alternative 6 (1st), Alternative 5 (2nd) and Alternative 3 (3rd). Based on our analysis, Alignment 3 would have the lowest impacts to fish and wildlife resources."

"NMFS has no preference among the 3 alignment alternatives still under consideration (Alternatives 3, 5, and 6)."

Another example: "This alternative would be the second best alternative in consideration of potential impacts to waters of the U.S. (wetlands and surface waters). Although the quantity of this wetland resources present are less than Alternative 3, more of this alternatives corridor is new roadway compared to Alternative 3 which the majority of its corridor is along existing roadway."

Additional Information that is Helpful

- Agency field visit results
- Where not to place the improvements
- Any fatal flaws
- Any plans agencies have for the resources
- References
- Recommended commitments
- Use bullets
- Provide mitigation bank information

"We recommend that FDOT make a commitment to adhere to the NMFS and USFWS Construction Special Provisions, Gulf Sturgeon Protection Guidelines for the Gulf Sturgeon. Our assessment also indicates that the Federally Endangered smalltooth sawfish potentially occurs in Pensacola Bay; therefore, we further recommend that the NMFS Sea Turtle and Smalltooth Sawfish Construction Condition guidelines be followed during all in-water project work."

"NMFS staff conducted a site inspection of the project area on March 5, 2013."

Additional Information that is Helpful

Useful and concise information

"We have requested to be a participating agency..."

What We Do Not Need

- Too little information
- Hard to read through a lengthy amount of comments. Important information may be overlooked.
- Repetitive information

Too much information

Too little information

What We Do Not Need

- Do not reference previous comments or previous screenings. Instead, copy comments over and update as needed.
- Do not copy/paste GIS, just reference it.
- Do not state standard requirements that we have to do, but tell us if something is unique for the project.

Social Degree of Effect: Substantial
 Reviewed By: ETAT member X
 Coordination Document: To Be Determined: Further Coordination Required
 Direct Effects
 Identified Resources and Level of Importance:
Alternative 3 was previously reviewed, please see comments from prior review.

Comments on Effects to Resources:
 Alternative 3 was previously reviewed, please see comments from prior review.

Recommended Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Opportunities:

"The planned project will add four express lanes to the 7.18 mile I-95 corridor between I-25 to SR 2022). Turner Butler Boulevard. Approximately 148.67 acres of palustrine wetlands and 5.32 acres of lacustrine wetlands are within a 500 foot buffer; 14.2 acres of palustrine wetlands are within a 200 foot buffer; and, 1.63 acres of palustrine wetlands are within a 100 foot buffer."

District 2 Suggestions for EST Enhancements for Discussion

- Create Section for Resource Brief
- If more than one alternative, have a box for alternative specific comments or ranking
- Provide link to DOE definitions (overall or by agency)

Degree of Effect ¹	Guidance	
	ETAT Resources	Ecosystem Resources
Not Applicable/No involvement	The issue/resource in question is not a part of, in any way involved with, or affected by the proposed alternative.	The issue/resource in question is not a part of, in any way involved with, or affected by the proposed alternative.
Enhanced	The proposed alternative has a positive effect on the resource or can reverse a previous adverse effect leading to environmental improvement.	The proposed alternative has a positive effect. The affected public supports the proposed alternative.
None	Resources exist, but there is no potential impact by the proposed alternative.	The proposed alternative has been evaluated for socioeconomic effects. Resources exist, but the proposed alternative has no potential for effects and there is no concern about the alternative.
Minimal	The proposed alternative has little potential for negative effects on the resources.	The proposed alternative has little potential for negative effects. Initial outreach reveals little or no concern about the alternative.
Moderate	Resources are potentially affected by the proposed alternative, but avoidance, minimization, or mitigation options are available and can be addressed during the POE phase.	Resources are potentially affected by the proposed alternative, but avoidance, minimization, or mitigation options are available.
Substantial	The proposed alternative potentially affects unique or sensitive resources. Avoidance, minimization, or mitigation options may be difficult to identify.	Potential effects on the resources are anticipated and/or are likely to be highly controversial.
Dispute Resolution	Potential effects are anticipated to the degree that the proposed alternative may need to be modified or eliminated. Issue Resolution is required before the project proceeds to final design.	

District 2 Suggestions for EST Enhancements for Discussion

Create Drop-down options for:

- Laws / Guidelines
- Handbooks
- Technical reports required/requested
- Field survey/analysis requested

Questions?

Terri Newman

FDOT District 2 Environmental Manager & ETDM Coordinator

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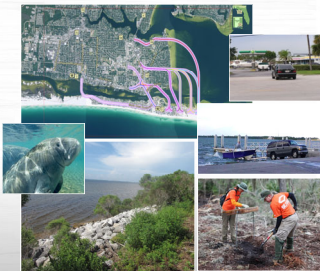
What Does the District Do With The ETAT Comments?

FDOT District 3 ETDM Coordinator – Tori White
Presenter – Wendy Lasher, AICP – Atkins

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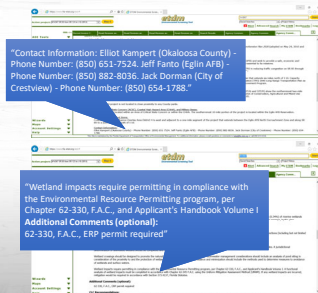
ETAT Comments Provide

- Provide detailed information on issues
- Highlight critical path issues
- Specify fatal flaws and potential controversies
- Identify potential avoidance, minimization and mitigation opportunities
- Assist with development and refinement of reasonable alternatives
- Recommend commitments



ETAT Comments Provide

- Resource plans
- Anticipated permits
- Technical study information
- Contact information
- Coordination needs
- Federal consistency determination



Using the Programming Screen Summary Report

- Resource to PM
- Provides Summary DOEs
- Provides accepted P&N Statement
- Includes signed COA

The screenshot displays a detailed report with multiple sections. At the top, it identifies the 'Class of Action' and 'Summary of Services'. Below this, there are tables for 'Class of Action Signatures' and 'Class of Action Summary'. The report includes various checkboxes and text fields for project details and approvals.

Decisions Supported Through Screening Process

- Class of Action
- PD&E Study Scope of Services
- Lead, Cooperating and Participating Agency Assignments
- Alternatives to eliminate

The screenshot shows a report from the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). It includes a header with the FDOT logo and project information. Below the header, there is a table with columns for 'Decision', 'Description', and 'Status'. The table lists various decisions made during the screening process, such as 'Class of Action', 'PD&E Study Scope of Services', and 'Alternatives to eliminate'.

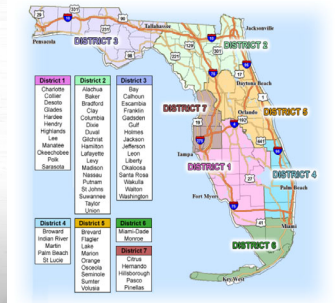
Incorporating Comments into District 3 Projects

- Programming Screen Summary Report is utilized by the FDOT PM and Consultant to finalize Scope of Services and project schedule
- If major issues are identified the FDOT coordinates with OEM and ETAT agency
- Comments on specific issues are coordinated with FDOT specialist
 - Incorporated into the issue analysis
 - Included in the technical document, as applicable
- District 3 has three Phase Meetings during Feasibility Study and PD&E where resource issues and agency comments can be discussed
- ETAT comments discussed in the NEPA documents and the Programming Screen Summary Report is included in the project file as Technical Material.

The screenshot shows a report from the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) titled 'ETAT Summary Report'. It includes a header with the FDOT logo and project information. Below the header, there is a table with columns for 'Comment', 'Response', and 'Status'. The table lists various comments received from the ETAT agency and the corresponding responses from FDOT.

Discussion

- How Do Other Districts Use the ETAT Comments?



Questions?

Tori White
 FDOT District 3 ETDM Coordinator
Tori.White@dot.state.fl.us
 (850) 330-1455

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 2019



Lead Agency Responsibilities

Thu-Huong Clark
Environmental Permits Specialist
Office of Environmental Management

Office of Environmental Management as the Lead Agency

Approve	Approve a project's Purpose and Need
Send	Send out invitations for Cooperating and Participating Agencies
Review and Approve	Review and approve Class of Action
Review and Approve	Review and approve NEPA Document and subsequent Re-evaluations

Purpose and Need

System Linkage	Capacity	Transportation Demand	Legislation
Social Demands or Economic Development	Modal Interrelationships	Safety	Roadway Deficiencies

Agency Roles

LEAD

COOPERATING

PARTICIPATING

Classes of Action

Class I

Environmental Impact Statement - Project **has Significant** impacts

Class II

Categorical Exclusion - Project has **No Significant** impacts

Class III

Environmental Assessment - There is a **Question of significance**

District and
OEM Roles
in
Determining
the Class of
Action

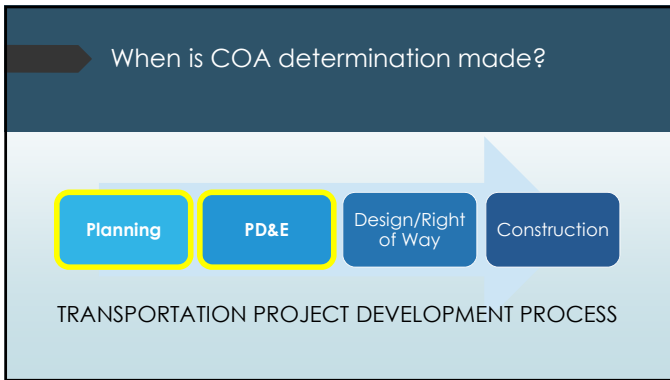
District recommends
a COA for a project

OEM reviews and
approves

FDOT uses the
Environmental
Screening Tool to
record the approval
of the COA

Use information from
EST screening
including ETAT
comments and
public involvement





ENVIRONMENTAL CLASS OF ACTION RECOMMENDATION FORM

RECOMMENDED COA: ☐ Type 2 ☐ SEIR ☐ EA ☐ EIS

Project Name: _____

Project Limits: _____

COA Approval or Approval: _____

Project Management Number: _____

Section: _____

Potential for Significant Impacts?

Issues/Resources	Sig	Sig*	NoSig	NoSig	Comments
A. SOCIAL & ECONOMIC					
1. Socioeconomics					
2. Land Use Changes					
3. Mobility					
4. Archaeological Sites					
5. Relocation Potential					
6. Farmland					
B. CULTURAL					
1. Section 4(f)					
2. Historic Sites/Structures					
3. Archaeological Sites					
4. Recreational Areas					
C. NATURAL					
1. Wetlands and Other Surface Waters					
2. Aquatic Resources and Channeling of Waters					
3. Water Quality and Quantity					
4. Wild and Scenic Rivers					
5. Floodplains					
6. Coastal Zone Consist.					
7. Coastal Barrier Resources					
8. Protected Species and Habitat					
9. Essential Fish Habitat					
D. PHYSICAL					
1. Highway Traffic Noise					
2. Air Quality					
3. Contamination					
4. Utilities and Railroads					
5. Construction					
6. Bicycles and Pedestrians					
7. Navigation					

* Potential Impact Determination: Sig = Significant Impact; Sig* = Question of Significance; NoSig = No Significant Impact; NoSig* = No Significant Impact; Issue is noted

Figure 2.6 Environmental Class of Action Recommendation Form

Class of Action Determination Report

#14395 126th Avenue North from US Hwy 19/SR 55 to 34th Street North

District: District 7 Phases Programming Screen

County: Pinellas From: US 19

Planning Organization: FDOT District 7 To: 34th Street North

Plan ID: Not Available Financial Management No.: 445376-1

Federal Involvement: Other Federal Funding FHWA Funding Other Federal Permit

LAP Agency: Pinellas County

Agency Preparing NEPA Documents: Local Agency (with FDOT oversight)

Contact Information: Nicole Christine Selly (813) 871-5331 Nicole.Selly@kisingercampo.com

Snapshot Data From: Current Draft Data

Potential for Significant Impacts? *

Issues/Resources	Sig	Sig?	NoSig	NoInv	NoIm	Comments
A. Social and Economic						
1. Social			✓			The USEPA assigned DOE of Minimal. A proactive public involvement program will be implemented to ensure that all residents and businesses along the proposed corridor can provide input to the project.
2. Economic			✓			During the Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study, Pinellas County will conduct public outreach to solicit community opinions regarding the economic effects that this project may create.

C. Natural

1. Wetlands and Other Surface Waters			✓			The highest agency DOE is Moderate. A NRE will be prepared during project development to assess potential impacts to wetlands, discuss avoidance and minimization efforts, and to document any mitigation efforts. The results of the NRE will be coordinated with federal and/or state resource/regulatory agencies as applicable.
2. Aquatic Preserves and Outstanding FL Waters				✓		
3. Water Quality and Stormwater			✓			The highest agency DOE is Moderate. The proposed project will be designed to meet state water quality and quantity requirements, and BMDs will be utilized during construction. The potential impact the proposed project will have on water quality will be examined and documented. The project will be designed to meet state water quality and quantity standards. In addition, all relevant agency coordination will occur, and permits will be obtained for the design of the stormwater system and the requirements for existing and future stormwater treatment adequacy. A Location Hydraulics Report will be prepared for the project along with a Water Quality Impact Evaluation as part of the PD&E study.
4. Wild and Scenic Rivers				✓		
5. Floodplains			✓			The highest agency DOE is Moderate. A Location Hydraulics Technical Memorandum will be prepared as part of the Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study. An evaluation of floodplain impacts and alternatives to avoid adverse effects and incompatible development in the floodplains will be undertaken. Efforts will be made to avoid or minimize impacts to floodplain resources and functions. Engineering design features and hydrological

7. Navigation

* Potential Impact Determination: Sig = Significant Impact; Sig? = Question of Significance; NoSig = No Significant Impact; NoInv = No Involvement, Issue is absent; NoIm = No Impact

Class of Action Determination

Class of Action	Other Actions	Lead Agency	Cooperating Agencies	Participating Agencies
Type 2 Categorical Exclusion	Regional General Permit anticipated	FDOT Office of Environmental Management	No Cooperating Agencies have been identified.	No Participating Agencies have been identified.

Class of Action Signatures

Name	Agency	Review Status	Date	ETDM Role
Crystal Geiger	FDOT District 7	ACCEPTED	08/20/2019	FDOT ETDM Coordinator
Thu-Huong Clark	FDOT Office of Environmental Management	ACCEPTED	08/21/2019	Lead Agency ETAT Member

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by FDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. §327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated 12/14/2016 and

Change in Class of Action

There is a change in impact status of a resource

There is a change in the project's scope

There is a change in funding source

District must gain approval from OEM prior to any change in COA.

Approving NEPA Documents (Class II and above) & Re-evaluations

District prepares the NEPA documents and re-evaluations

OEM reviews and approves

OEM uses ERC to review, and SWEPT to approve documents

QUESTIONS

ETDM

EST

Statewide

ETAT Meeting

ETDM Survey Results:

January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2017

November 5-6, 2019

Tallahassee, FL

FDOT

OEM

Office of Environmental Management

Topics

- Meetings held with Districts and Agencies
 - Common Themes
- Overall Statewide Survey Findings
- Survey Results
- ETDM Accomplishments
- District Comments
- Future Actions



Statewide

ETAT Meeting

2019

THIS ETAT MEETING WAS KEY REQUEST ON 2016-2017 SURVEY

ETDM

EST

FDOT

OEM

Office of Environmental Management

ETDM Meetings and Common Themes

ETDM Survey Meetings



Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

- A total of 25 one on one meetings were held with Districts and ETAT Agencies from June 4, 2018 through August 6, 2018
- Meetings were an opportunity for Office of Environmental Management to have an open conversation with each of our ETDM partners, see how we are doing and how partnership is working, and to continue building relationships




ETDM Survey Meetings (Continued)

- We were able to see from our partners' perspectives what works well and what needs improving
- We were also made aware of agency resource and workload concerns in an environment of changing personnel and competing priorities

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019






Common Themes/Action Items

A number of common themes developed from the meetings that resulted in a list for follow-up action

- Data Layers/Map Viewer – Upgrade from ARC MIS to ARC GIS; Demonstration of how to use
- Release schedule needed to help agencies plan and adequately allocate resources

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019






Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

- 
- Focus**



Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019



- ETDM EST



Overall Findings (Continued)

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019



- Full and early public and Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) member participation
- Linkage of planning and Project Development and Environment (PD&E) [including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)] processes
- Incorporation of appropriate dispute resolution mechanisms during the planning process

ETDM EST

10
FDOT O&M

Survey Results

Results – FDOT/Agency Interaction

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

The interaction between ETAT Agencies and the FDOT Districts/Turnpike was Very Good as measured by Questions 3 through 8.

Description of Rating	Overall Average 2017 Rating
District/Turnpike ratings of interaction with ETAT	Very Good (4.18)
Agency ratings of interaction with Districts/Turnpike	Very Good (4.36)

ETDM EST

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FDOT O&M

Results – Performance Measures

Level of communications (including how well FDOT works with agencies) between the agencies and FDOT Districts/Turnpike was Very Good as measured by Questions 3 and 4.

OEM Sub-Measure	Agency Average	Achieved Target of 4?
C.I.2. Average agency of 4 or higher on a 5 point scale for quality of communications with FDOT (Question 3)	Very Good (4.21)	Yes
C.I.3. Average agency of 4 or higher on a 5 point scale for how well FDOT works with the agency (Question 4)	Very Good (4.22)	Yes

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

Results – OEM Support

OEM's Technical assistance provided by the Help Desk and by OEM Staff received the highest possible rating of Strongly Agree in every category

Type of Support	Agency Average	District Average	Overall Average
The Help Desk is friendly and courteous	Strongly Agree (4.71)	Strongly Agree (5.00)	Strongly Agree (4.86)
The Help Desk responds quickly to any issues raised	Strongly Agree (4.64)	Strongly Agree (5.00)	Strongly Agree (4.82)
The Help Desk consistently solves my issues	Strongly Agree (4.64)	Strongly Agree (5.00)	Strongly Agree (4.82)
OEM provides good assistance and customer service	Strongly Agree (4.71)	Strongly Agree (4.88)	Strongly Agree (4.80)

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

Results – ETDM Process Benefits

Ratings for ETDM Process Benefits were all high with averages of Agrees and Strongly Agrees across the board.

Benefit	Agency Average	District Average	Overall Average
Strengthened interagency coordination & communication	Strongly Agree (4.56)	Strongly Agree (4.88)	Strongly Agree (4.72)
Increased awareness of environmental resources	Strongly Agree (4.50)	Strongly Agree (4.63)	Strongly Agree (4.57)
Promoted better decision making for transportation projects	Agree (4.22)	Agree (4.38)	Agree (4.30)
Established lasting efficiencies in the environmental review process	Agree (4.33)	Agree (4.25)	Agree (4.29)
Improved project permitting	Agree (4.13)	Agree (4.33)	Agree (4.23)
Increased the protection of environmental resources	Agree (4.17)	Agree (4.13)	Agree (4.15)
Increased public access to project information	Agree (4.06)	Agree (4.13)	Agree (4.10)
Saved money and reduced project costs	Agree (4.00)	Agree (4.13)	Agree (4.07)
Reduced interagency conflicts	Agree (4.07)	Agree (4.00)	Agree (4.04)

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

Results - Products

Average ratings for products that support the ETDM process were high with averages of Very Good across the board and a couple were Excellent.

Product	Agency Average	District Average	Overall Average
Alternative Corridor Evaluation (ACE) Process	Very Good (3.87)	Excellent (5.00)	Very Good (4.44)
Preliminary Environmental Discussions (PEDs)	Very Good (4.07)	Excellent (4.63)	Very Good (4.35)
Sociocultural Data Report (SDR)	Very Good (3.63)	Very Good (4.13)	Very Good (3.88)

ETDM

EST

FDOT

OEM

ETDM Accomplishments

Accomplishments

ETAT agencies and FDOT Districts/ Turnpike described a number of positive outcomes resulting from the ETDM process. Key accomplishments include:

- Improved environmental review process
- Strengthened coordination and communication
- Increased the awareness of environmental resources

REVIEWS

ETDM

EST

FDOT

OEM

Accomplishments (Continued)

- Promoted better decision making for transportation projects
- Established lasting efficiencies in the environmental review process
- Improved project permitting
- Increased the consideration of environmental resources







Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

District Comments

District General Comments about Agencies

District Comments Regarding ETAT Agencies in General	
District	Comments
1	Overall, we have developed a strong working relationship with our ETAT members. The members are responsive and open to consultation and coordination regarding various project issues. (Question 5)
2	In terms of the ETDM process and specifically participation in the EST analysis/evaluation, the quality of the above agency communication with District 2 is really great as it relates to responsiveness, availability, and free exchange of information. Specific ETDM projects within the tool (EST) are typically never an issue. It is afterward as the projects are being analyzed and evaluated in PD&E where the conflict arises. (Question 3)
3	Overall, I would say all of the agencies do a good to very good job working with District Three's Environmental Management Office. (Question 8)





Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

ETDM EST

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019



- ETDM EST



Actions (Continued)

- Training and Guidance** – Continue to provide ETDM, EST, and PD&E training and quick reference guides as new initiatives are planned. Develop new classes based on survey recommendations; and send reminders about available training opportunities.
- EST Enhancements** – Implement recommended enhancements such as additional data layers and links to related web sites. Continue work on updating the EST to use new technologies and improve overall site navigation.
- Project Release Schedules**– Continue to update project release schedules as part of quarterly ETDM Coordinator Meetings.



Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019




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Actions (Continued)

Status of our efforts:

- 105** actions have been completed
- Remaining 20** actions include adding permit questions to survey, creating a quick reference guide for ETDM process, improving the Social Data Report, improving communication with the tribes, and working to provide resources to agencies to ensure ETDM participation.
- Remaining** actions are in varying stages of completion and are being monitored through a series of regularly scheduled team meetings.



Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019




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Next ETDM Survey: 1/1/2018 – 12/31/2019

- Planning** is underway for the upcoming biennial survey
- Permitting** questions are being added to gauge the quality of communications and interaction during the permitting process
- Survey** will be released to the Districts, FTE and Agencies the week of January 13, 2020
- 30 day** response period
- Survey results** planned to be distributed in March/April
- Individual** District and Agency meetings will be held with everyone to discuss your specific survey results



Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019




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Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

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[illegible]

Statewide
ETAT Meeting
2019

[illegible]

Science, Service, Stewardship

FDOT Statewide ETAT Meeting



Overview of NOAA Fisheries and the Florida Department of Transportation Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Partnership

Jennifer Schull
 National Marine Fisheries Service
 Southeast Regional Office
 Habitat Conservation Division
 NMFS member of the Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT)



November 2019



Overview of NOAA Fisheries and the Florida Department of Transportation Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Partnership

Talk Outline

- *Introductions to NOAA NMFS*
- *Overview of the NMFS Mandates*
- *EFH and ESA Consultation Processes*
- *Benefits of FDOT-NMFS ETDM Partnership*







National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Mission

Stewardship of living marine resources through science-based conservation and management and the promotion of healthy ecosystems

Science – Stewardship – Service



NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service

Southeast Region – Habitat Conservation Division



South Atlantic Branch

- Charleston, SC
- Beaufort, NC
- West Palm Beach, FL
- San Juan, PR
- St. Croix, USVI

Gulf of Mexico Branch

- Galveston, TX
- Baton Rouge, LA
- St. Petersburg, FL

Regional Office

- St. Petersburg, Florida

4



NMFS Southeast Regional Office

Consultation Responsibilities

Habitat Conservation

- Primary Legislation: Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
- Conservation and enhancement of Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)
- Provide recommendations for **sequentially avoiding, minimizing, and offsetting adverse impacts** to EFH & NOAA-trust resources

Protected Resources

- Primary Legislation: Endangered Species Act (ESA) & Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)
- **Conservation, protection & recovery** of threatened and endangered Species & their critical habitat



When does an action require a consultation with NMFS?

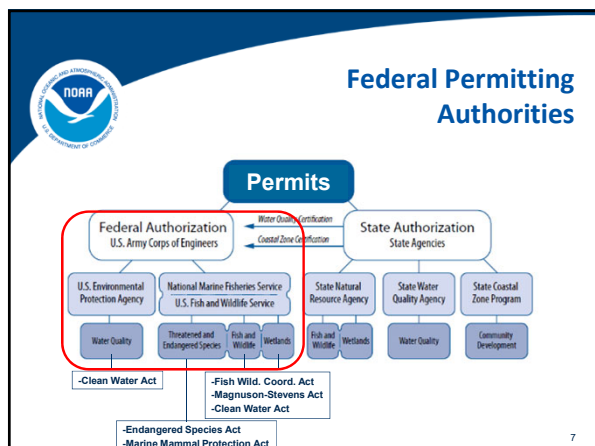
Habitat Conservation

- Federal agencies are required to consult with NMFS on all projects authorized, funded, or undertaken by the agency that **may adversely affect** EFH
- Adverse effect is defined as **any impact** which reduces the quality or quantity of EFH
- NMFS will provide recommendations for **sequentially avoiding, minimizing, and offsetting adverse impacts** to NOAA-trust resources

Protected Resources

- ESA Section 7(a)(2): Each Federal Agency **shall insure** that any action **authorized, funded, or carried out** by such agency... is not likely to **jeopardize the continued existence** of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the **destruction or adverse modification of habitat** of such species
- Consultation required when an action **"may affect"** a listed species

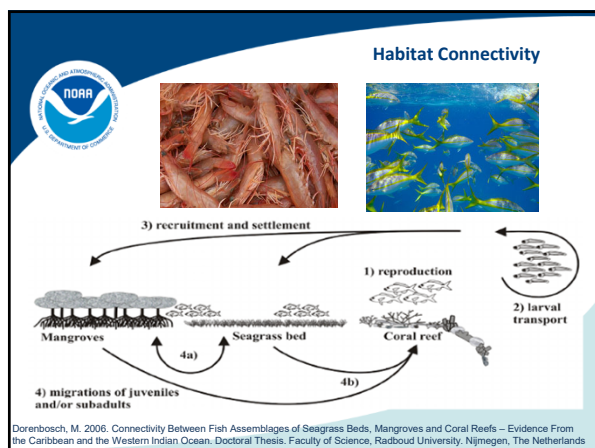
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What Is Essential Fish Habitat?

"... waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding or growth to maturity"

- For species with a federal fishery management plan (South Atlantic, Gulf, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils)
- Designated by Councils through amendments to FMPs (individually or through a comprehensive amendment)
- Basis of each designation within report or comprehensive habitat/ecosystem plan
- Habitat Area of Particular Concern (HAPC) - subset of EFH that are rare, particularly susceptible to human-induced degradation, especially important ecologically, or located in an environmentally stressed area.

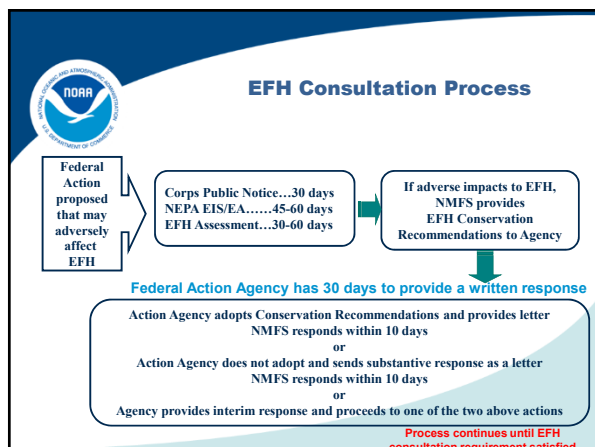




Examples of FMPs, EFH and HAPCs

Fishery Management Plans	Essential Fish Habitat	Habitats Areas of Particular Concern (HAPCs)
- Shrimp - Snapper/Grouper - Coastal Migratory Pelagics - Spiny Lobster - Coral/Hardbottom - Stone Crab/Golden Crab - Reef Fish - Dolphin/Wahoo - Sargassum	- Seagrass & mangroves - Tidal creeks - Coral, hard/live bottom, worm reefs - Estuarine & marine wetlands - Tidal freshwater forested areas - Oyster reefs - Inter- and subtidal flats - Sargassum, aquatic beds, macroalgae - Unconsolidated bottom	- Seagrass & mangroves - Coastal inlets - Coral, hardbottom, worm reef - Oyster reefs - Biscayne & Florida Bays - Grays Reef NMS - Florida Keys NMS - Florida Middle Grounds - Ten Fathom Ledge - Tortugas Ecological Reserves

10





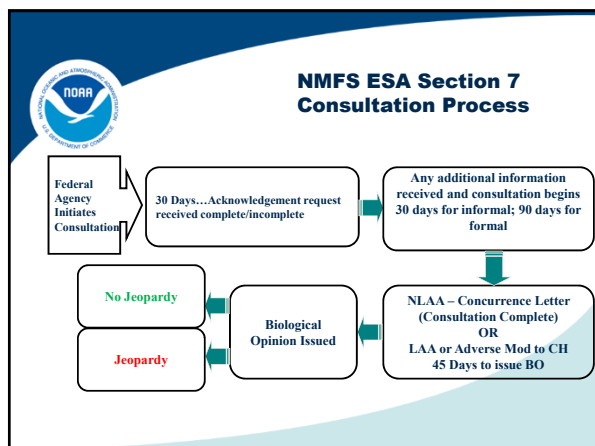
What Are Threatened and Endangered Species (NMFS) under NMFS purview?

ESA-Listed Species in Florida

- Johnson's Seagrass
- Hawksbill, Kemp's Ridley, Leatherback, Loggerhead, and Green Sea Turtles
- Smalltooth Sawfish
- Gulf, Shortnose & Atlantic Sturgeon
- Nassau Grouper
- 7 Species of Stony Corals
 - Staghorn Coral
 - Elkhorn Coral
 - Lobed Star Coral
 - Mountainous Star Coral
 - Boulder Star Coral
 - Rough Cactus Coral
 - Pillar Coral
- Certain Marine Mammals (eg. Sperm whale, North Atlantic Right Whale)



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ESA Section 7 Consultation Process

INFORMAL	FORMAL
Not Likely to Adversely Affect	Likely to Adversely Affect
Letter of Concurrence	Biological Opinion
Effects "discountable, insignificant or completely beneficial"	May jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in damage or adverse modification to critical habitat
Timeline: 30 days	Timeline: 135 days

Helpful Hints:

- Confer with your ETAT liaison early
- Make an informed Effects Determination
- No consultation required for No Effect Determination
- Ensure your submission package is complete - clock starts ticking when information is complete!

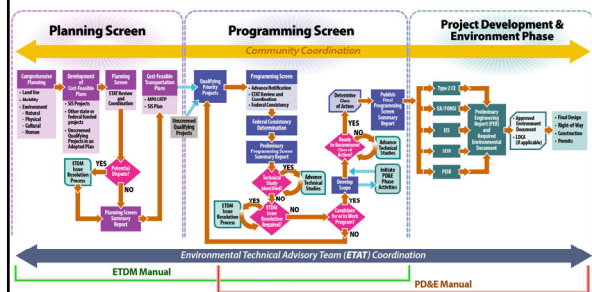
Things to Remember: ESA vs EFH Consultation Processes

- Mandated under two different laws (Magnuson-Stevens Act vs Endangered Species Act)
- Two different processes – two different reviews – two different NMFS divisions
- Different timelines (EFH ~30 days, ESA ~30-135+ days)
- Both consultations promote avoidance and minimization of impacts
- EFH can be mitigated but ESA listed species cannot
- ESA listed species and their critical habitat can be EFH (eg. Johnson's seagrass, corals)
- ESA process is different with NMFS vs USFWS
- Your ETAT liaisons are always available to help you navigate the consultation process!



Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) & NMFS-FDOT Agency Agreement

Goal: Plan and develop major transportation projects in a way that expedites project delivery without sacrificing the quality of the human and natural environments



NMFS-FDOT Agency Agreement

- Responsible for conducting EFH and ESA Section 7 consultations for transportation projects in Florida (FDOT & FHWA)
- Provide technical assistance and advice to ensure projects avoid and minimize impacts
- Ensures best scientific & commercial data are used
- Work with agencies throughout all phases of project development
- Support environmental or research initiatives
- Advise on appropriateness of restoration & mitigation activities
- Conduct site visits & compliance inspections
- Conserve NOAA trust resources

Your NMFS-FDOT Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) Members

Jennifer Schull
jennifer.schull@noaa.gov

David Rydene
David.rydene@noaa.gov

Covers Atlantic Coast FDOT Districts 2, 4, 5 & 6
2+ years as ETAT Member

Background

- With NOAA for 19+ years
- Ecology background: coral reefs and groupers (goliath, Nassau)
- Managed SEFSC portfolio of coral reef related activities
- Strategic Planning and Science Communication
- International Affairs/International Science

Covers Gulf Coast FDOT Districts 1, 2, 3 & 7
15+ years as ETAT Member

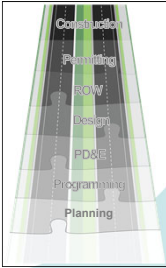
Background

- With NOAA for 15 years
- Ecology background: coral reef and estuarine ichthyology
- Conducted ichthyofaunal surveys in Florida east and west coast estuaries and the Dry Tortugas
- Provides in-water noise (pile driving) consultation assistance



ETAT Partnership Benefits

- Ensures **early & often** agency coordination
- Helps cultivate **positive working relationships**
- Effectively **conserves habitat and protected species** (via avoidance, minimization and thoughtful mitigation)
- Identifies **"fatal flaws"** early & gives ample opportunity for alternative development and problem solving
- Open & transparent** documentation of process & decision making
- Streamlines** permitting process
- Reduces costs** by reducing roadblocks, late project challenges and litigation
- Contributes to improving nation's infrastructure



ETDM Goal: Plan and develop major transportation projects in a way that expedites project delivery without sacrificing the quality of the human and natural environments

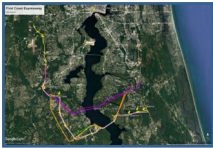
Science, Service, Stewardship



Success Stories



D7: Courtney Campbell Bridge



D2: First Coast Expressway



D6: Old 7 Mile Bridge Restoration

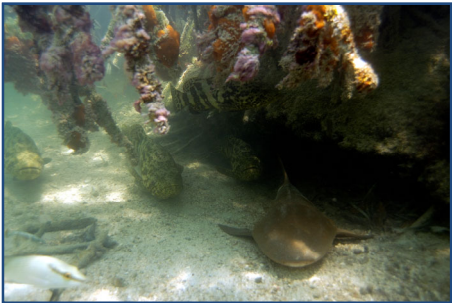


D4: Snook Islands Mitigation

Science, Service, Stewardship



THANK YOU!



Habitat! Its Essential!

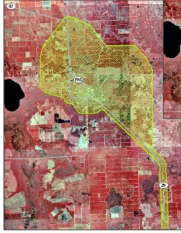
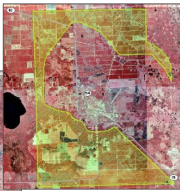




SR 29 Immokalee

ETDM #3752 / FM #417540-1 (Collier County)
 Project Limits: Oil Well Road to SR 82
 Description: Widening/New Alignment
 ETDM Programming Screen: February 2005 – August 2018

- **Project Purpose & Need:**
 - Improve safety by reducing through truck traffic in downtown Immokalee
- **3 Programming Screens (2005-2009)**
 - Screened 3 lines & 2 polygons
 - 4 Dispute/Issue Resolution Meetings
 - Change in Lead Agency - received Class of Action approval from OEM in 2018

ETDM Screenshots

Statewide ETAT Meeting Project Outcomes FDOT

SR 29 Immokalee

- PD&E Study (2007- Ongoing)**
Corridors/Alignments/Alternatives:
 - 4 Corridors
 - 31 Alignments
 - 13 Alternatives
- Further Agency & Public Coordination**
- Public Hearing (November 2018):**
 - 1 Preferred Alternative

Legend
Preferred Alternative

Statewide ETAT Meeting
Project Outcomes

FDOT

SR 31 Extension

ETDM #14316 / FM #431298-1 [DeSoto County]
Project Limits: SR 70 to US 17
Description: New Alignment
ETDM Planning Screen/ACE:
December 2017 - April 2019

- Project Purpose & Need:**
 - Improve safety by reducing through truck traffic in downtown Arcadia
- ACE Process** identified/evaluated reasonable corridor alternatives to advance to PD&E Study based on:
 - Purpose & Need
 - Engineering factors
 - Environmental impacts
 - Public & Agency input
- 10 corridors defined based on LSM**
- 3 advanced to PD&E Study**
- Project currently in PD&E Phase**

Statewide ETAT Meeting
Project Outcomes

FDOT

District Two

First Coast Expressway

Presenter:

Terri Newman

First Coast Expressway

Branan Field-Chaffee Road Project
 SR 21/Blanding Boulevard to I-10
 Clay and Duval Counties
 FPID #425994-1
 ETDM #11180
 ETAT Review Complete July 2009

St. Johns River Crossing Project
 I-95 to SR 21/Blanding Boulevard
 St. Johns and Clay Counties
 FPID # 422938-5, -6, -7, & -8
 ETDM #7920
 ETAT Review Complete June 2006

The initial phase of First Coast Expressway is a 4 lane limited access all electronic toll facility with future phases for 6 or 8 lanes.

www.firstcoastexpressway.com

Branan Field-Chaffee Road

- The 15 mile northern segment has been completed as a limited access toll facility.
- Toll 23 – Summer 2019. Began operating toll facilities July 2019.

St. Johns River Crossing

- Final EIS approved August 2013 with the Record of Decision approved April 2014.
- All four segments still left to construct.
- Construction is fully funded. 422938-5 & 422938-6 under construction, began Spring/Summer 2019. Clay Co.
- Major bridge crossing over the St. Johns River – USCG permit submitted & under review (422938-7).
- WMD & USACE permits received.
- New interchange with I-95 that also includes construction of approximately 1 mile of I-95 express lanes.

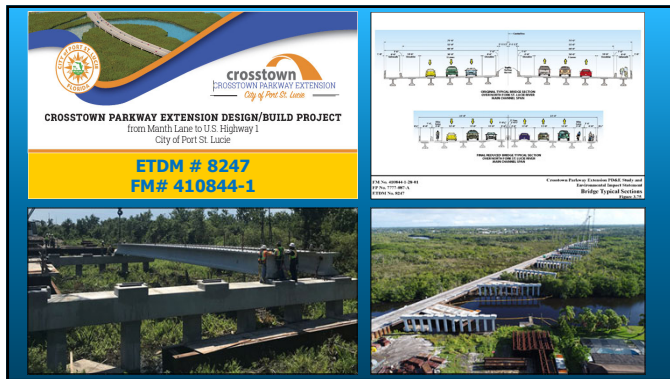
www.firstcoastexpressway.com

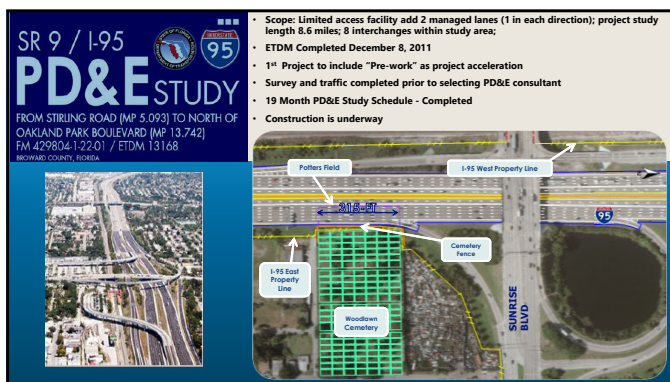
District Three

Pensacola Bay Bridge/ I-10 at Antioch

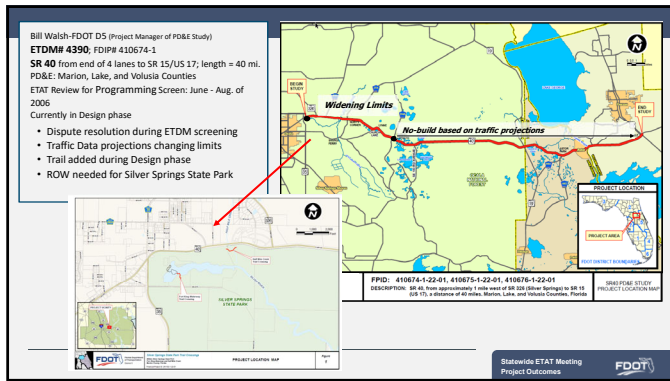
Presenter:
Tori White

Statewide ETAT Meeting 2019









District Six

SMART Plan Corridors

Presenter:

Curlene Thomas

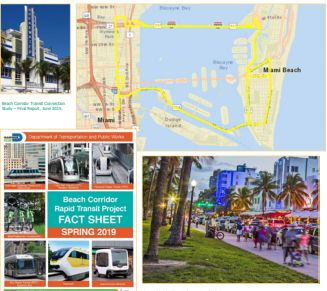
SMART Plan Corridors

- SMART Plan created to address the need for alternative transportation modes
- Miami-Dade TPO Resolution
 - February 2016 - prioritized transit
 - April 2016 - SMART Plan adopted
- 6 SMART Plan Corridors
 - 3 PD&E Studies by FDOT
 - 3 PD&E Studies by Miami-Dade DTPW

Statewide ETAT Meeting
 Project Outcomes

SMART Plan Corridors - ETDM Screenings

- Cooperative effort between FDOT & DTPW
- FTA is Federal Lead Agency
- Potential Funding Sources:
 - 3 Programing Screens by FDOT [FHWA funds]
 - 3 Planning Screens by DTPW [FTA funds with local match]
- ETDM → FTA AA Process
- Project Status:
 - 5 projects in AA Phase
 - 1 project - Future Planning Screen [14315 East-West Corridor]



Beach Corridor Rapid Transit Project FACT SHEET SPRING 2019

Statewide ETAT Meeting Project Outcomes

FDOT

District Seven

Howard Frankland Bridge/ Beckett Bridge

Presenter: Crystal Geiger

Project Blitz

ETDM EST

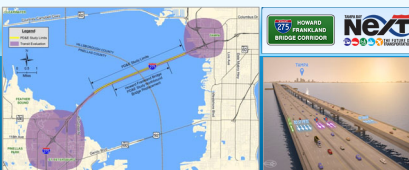
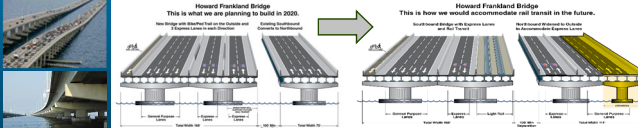
FDOT OEM

Statewide ETAT Meeting 2019

Howard Frankland Bridge Replacement

Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties
 FPID #422904-2, -4, -9, and 444184-1
 ETDM #12539
 ETAT Review Complete April 2012

- FOM Study for Bridge Replacement and Premium Transit Envelope received LDC in May 2010
- Received permits from WMD, USACE and USCG
- Design-Build NTP December 2019 and construction will begin Summer 2020 and completion in late 2024
- Mitigation will be provided to offset proposed seagrass impacts
- Vessel cautionary zones have been established to protect remaining seagrass beds adjacent to the construction limits (NW of corridor)

<http://www.tampabaynext.com/projects/howard-frankland-bridge/>

Beckett Bridge Replacement

Pinellas County
 FPID #424385-1
 ETDM #13040
 ETAT Review Complete December 2010

- Beckett Bridge over Whitcomb Bayou in Tarpon Springs.
- Pinellas County / FDOT - PD&E Study evaluated the removal, rehabilitation, or replacement.
- NRHP-eligible bridge, ca. 1924, is one of the few highway single-leaf, rolling-lift bascule bridges remaining in Florida.
- MOA with SHPO was prepared to address the specific mitigation requirements to offset adverse impacts to the historic bridge, which will be demolished.
- FHWA issued LDCA in January 2016 to replace the existing two-lane movable bridge with a new two-lane movable bridge.
- Design underway.
- Received WMD, USACE, and USCG permits.
- Construction funded, scheduled for 2022.

Proposed Typical Section
14.7' OVERALL BRIDGE WIDTH

Recommended Alternative Movable Bridge - Vertical Clearance: 7.8 Feet

Turnpike Authority Colonial Parkway/ Central Polk Parkway

Presenter:
Rax Jung

Colonial Parkway (SR 504/SR 50)

From Woodbury Rd (SR 408) to SR 520 Orange County, Florida
 ETDM #: 14318
 FPID #: 440314-1
 ETAT Review Complete: September 2017

- PD&E Study began Fall 2017
- PD&E Study scheduled for completion Fall 2019
- Not currently funded for design, right of way, or construction
- The latest projections indicate that SR 50 will be over-capacity even with a six-lane widening by 2025

PROJECT LOCATION MAP

PROPOSED TYPICAL SECTIONS

Proposed Typical Sections presented to the public at the September 26, 2019 Public Hearing
<http://www.floridasturnpike.com/colonial-parkway.html>

Central Polk Parkway (SR 570B)

From US 17 to SR 60 (SR 35)
 Polk County, Florida
 ETD #: 14372
 FPID #: 440897-4
 ETAT Review Complete:
 March 2019

- ❖ PD&E Study began Fall 2018
- ❖ PD&E Study scheduled for completion Summer 2020
- ❖ Design scheduled Spring 2020
- ❖ Not currently funded for construction
- ❖ An adjacent segment of Central Polk Parkway from Polk Parkway (SR 570) to US 17 (SR 35) is currently in the design phase

Legend

- Study Area
- 1000-Foot Buffer

❖ ETD evaluated the project study area with a 1000-foot buffer applied

❖ Alternative Alignments 1 & 2 were presented to the public at the June 18, 2019 Public Information Meeting

<http://www.floridasturnpike.com/centralpolkparkway.html>

CENTRAL POLK PARKWAY

ALTERNATIVE ALIGNMENT 1

ALTERNATIVE ALIGNMENT 2

Eastern Federal Lands Access Program (FLAP)



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Eastern Federal Lands Highway Division



Tips for preparing a good FLAP application:

Review Programming Decision Committee (PDC) documentation materials provided on the website for your state (i.e. state goals and Call for Projects scoring allocation categories). Still have questions? Contact one of the PDC members.

<http://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/programs/flap/>

- Coordinate with the adjacent Federal Land Management Agencies (FLMA) unit(s) for concurrence and to obtain a staff application signature or letter of support for the proposed project; Use these partners to assist with obtaining FLMA information (i.e. visitation, Land Management goals, safety data, etc.).
 - The facility owner must be the applicant (have ownership or a long-term maintenance agreement); include your agency name and title; the benefitting FLMA unit **cannot** be the applicant.
 - Answer the application questions to the best of your ability; be succinct and concise; Use the best data available, include any assumptions.
 - Be practical, “right size” the scope, schedule and budget – include options for scaling/phasing the project if applicable (i.e., a 3 mile resurfacing project broken into 3 separate, 1 mile long segments with associated costs). You could receive partial funding!
 - Include photos and quality maps to help tell the story of why your project is worthy of receiving FLAP funding.
 - Be clear about your match amount (20% of the total estimated project cost) and funding sources (No Title 23 or Title 49 funds, other than Federal Lands Transportation Program funds or Tribal Transportation Program funds, can be used as match). Include resolution for approval of funds (as needed by a local Governing Body such as a city council or county commissioners).
 - Be sure your state allows for in-kind contributions toward match. In-kind match requires justification and approval by the State DOT/FHWA. In-kind match must be utilized or occur only after a FLAP project agreement is executed. (i.e., Right of Way transfer, Engineering/Environmental services, etc.).
 - Delivery agency: When selecting the delivery agency (FWHA, State DOT or Local Agency), be sure that the agency has agreed with the scope and provided their budget for project delivery *prior to submission of the application*. Local Agencies requesting to deliver their own project must be certified by the State DOT to deliver projects in compliance with Federal Highway Administration regulations. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federal-aidessentials/stateresources.cfm>
- If you would like to request FHWA-Eastern Federal Lands (EFL) to deliver your project, please coordinate with EFL *prior to submission* to request development of a cost estimate. Contact Lewis Grimm, EFL Planning Team Leader, 703-404-6289 or at Lewis.Grimm@dot.gov
- Title 23 U.S.C. Section 120(c)(1) allows certain types of Highway Safety Improvement Projects (HSIP) to be funded at 100 percent. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federalaid/141125.cfm> Please coordinate up front with your State DOT HSIP Safety Manager (or similar title) or the FHWA Federal Aid Safety Engineer for eligibility approval of your project’s scope. Include the signed HSIP approval form with your application.

Eastern Federal Lands Access Program



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Eastern Federal Lands Highway Division



Federal Lands Access Program (FLAP) Frequently Asked Questions:

What is the purpose of the program?

The goal of the Federal Lands Access Program is to improve transportation facilities that provide access to, are adjacent to, or are located within Federal lands. The program is managed through the Federal Highway Administration - Federal Lands Highway Divisions. Please note that this is a Title 23 Federal Aid Highway Reimbursable Program and **not** a lump-sum grant program. <http://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/programs/flap/>

Who is eligible to apply?

Eligible applicants include State, county, tribal, or city government agencies that own or maintain the transportation facility. The term "Transportation Facility" means a public highway, road, bridge, trail or transit system that is located on, is adjacent to, or provides access to Federal lands for which title or maintenance responsibility is vested in a state, county, town, township, tribal, municipal, or local government. Maintenance means the preservation of the entire roadway surface, shoulders, roadside ditches, drainage structures, bridges, and traffic control devices necessary for safe and efficient operations. Vested maintenance responsibility means that the majority of the cost for these activities is borne by the state, county, town, township, tribal, municipal, or local government.

The FLAP program applicant must be the facility owner, have maintenance responsibility or must supply a letter from the facility owner/maintainer indicating that the application is being submitted on their behalf. Early coordination between the appropriate Federal Land Management Agency (FLMA) whose access would be improved by the proposed action and the applicant state/county/local/tribal government is encouraged to ensure adequate time for input and signature of concurrence before the submittal due date.

What types of projects will be considered?

The Federal Lands Access Program supplements State and local resources for public roads, transit systems, and other transportation facilities, with an emphasis on the improvement of access to federally owned high-use recreation sites and Federal economic generators. Federal Lands Access Program funds are intended for:

Capital Improvements- These proposals include rehabilitation, restoration, construction, and reconstruction of roads, bridges, multiuse trails, and other long term transportation system asset improvements. This includes improvements such as safety improvements, widening, realignments, surfacing, culverts, signing, guardrail, walls and associated roadway appurtenances.

Enhancements- These proposals are road and trail related improvements such as interpretative signing, kiosks, viewpoints, adjacent vehicular parking areas, roadside rest areas (including sanitary and water facilities), provisions for pedestrians and bicycles, acquisition of scenic easement and scenic or historic sites, trailheads, trails, and improvements that improve public safety and reduce vehicle-wildlife mortality while maintaining habitat connectivity.

Surface Preservation- These proposals include surface preservation of roads, trails, and adjacent vehicular parking areas. They include chip sealing, crack sealing, and aggregate courses. FLAP funds are not intended for routine maintenance projects (e.g., potholes, mowing, snow removal, same type guardrail replacement, etc.).

Transit- These proposals include construction of transit facilities (e.g. ferry docks, helipads, boat ramps) and limited duration operation/maintenance of transit services and facilities (including vehicles) and the purchase of transit vehicles.

Planning- These proposals include engineering feasibility studies, corridor management planning, bicycle/pedestrian planning and alternative transportation system planning that will provide valuable information for future FLAP proposals.

Research- These proposals include evaluating solutions that enhance access, safety or sustainability. They address issues such as wildlife-vehicle collision avoidance measures, context sensitive roadside safety features, and congestion management strategies.

Eastern Federal Lands Access Program

Safety— Certain types of Highway Safety Improvement Projects (HSIP) are eligible to be funded at 100 percent of the federal share as provided in Title 23 U.S.C. 120(c) <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federalaid/141125.cfm>.

Eligibility of specific projects, strategies and activities generally are based on:

- consistency with a State's Strategic Highway Safety Plan;
- crash experience, crash potential, crash rate, or other data-supported means;
- compliance with Title 23 requirements; and
- State's strategic or performance based safety goals to reduce fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads.

Specific HSIP eligibility questions should be directed to the FHWA Division office in your State. A list of FHWA Division offices is available at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/about/field.cfm>.

Please coordinate up front with your State DOT HSIP Safety Manager (or similar title) or the FHWA Division Safety Engineer for eligibility approval of your project's scope. Include the signed Safety Approval form with your application.

Are matching funds required?

The program requires matching funds of approximately 20% of the total estimated project costs. Applicants may also provide additional funds beyond the minimum required matching funds to contribute to the project. Because of limited FLAP funding available in each state in any given federal fiscal year, proposals will receive additional consideration when funding is leveraged from other sources.

Typically, a cash match is preferred by most states. However, the project's preliminary engineering phase (planning, engineering design, NEPA and permitting, etc.), and the right-of-way acquisition and construction phases of the project may use a cash and/or "in-kind matches" such as toll credits, donated property, labor, materials, and CEI services. The use of any such "in-kind matches" are subject to Eastern Federal Lands Highway Division (EFLHD) and State DOT review and approval. Funds authorized under the Tribal Transportation Program and the Federal Lands Transportation Program as well as other Federal funds not authorized under Title 23 or 49 may also be used to satisfy the match requirements. Match must be mutually acceptable to both EFLHD and the proposal applicants.

Additional information regarding match may be found at the following website:

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/legregs/directives/policy/fedaid_guidance_nfmr.htm

How would the projects be delivered?

On the application form you will select from EFLHD, State DOT or Local Public Agency as the preferred delivery organization. EFLHD welcomes the opportunity to provide "cradle to grave" project delivery services under this program. This approach allows State or local resources to be utilized on their other priorities. If you would like to request EFLHD to deliver your project, please coordinate with EFLHD at a minimum of 30 days prior to the closing of the Call for Projects to request development of a cost estimate. Contact Lewis Grimm, EFLHD Planning Team Leader, 703-404-6289 or at Lewis.Grimm@dot.gov.

State DOTs are eligible to deliver their own projects. Local agencies requesting to deliver their own project must be certified by the State DOT or demonstrate prior experience with the use of federal transportation funds (Title 23) to deliver projects in compliance with Federal Highway Administration regulations. Additional information regarding local agency project delivery roles and responsibilities may be found at the following website:

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/federal-aidessentials/stateresources.cfm>

What happens if my project is selected?

On submission of a project application, the applicant agrees to provide the match funding portion for the project. After the Programming Decisions Committee (PDC) has reviewed, rated, and ranked the applications, successful applicants will receive a selection notification letter from EFLHD that their project has been "Recommended for Programming". The applicant will then be contacted by EFLHD Programs Office and will enter into a reimbursable Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) stipulating the scope of the project, the specific roles and responsibilities of all signatory parties, the anticipated project schedule and the funding arrangements. Please note that the outreach and execution of the MOA process will be prioritized by the Federal Fiscal Year for which the project is programmed for the receipt of FLAP funds.

FL	State	FLDOT	Sean McAuliffe	Federal Aid Programs Manager	sean.mcauliffe@dot.state.fl.us	850-414-4564
FL	FHWA	FHWA EFL-PDC	Jacinda Russell	Access Program Manager	Jacinda.Russell@dot.gov	571-434-1543
FL	FHWA	FHWA EFL	Lewis Grimm	Planning Team Leader	Lewis.Grimm@dot.gov	
FL	FHWA	FL FHWA DO	Chad Thompson	Stewardship and Oversight Engineer	Chad.Thompson@dot.gov	850-553-2239
FL	LPA	Florida Association of Counties	Eric Poole	Assistant Legislative Director, Florida Association of Counties	epoole@fl-counties.com	850-922-4300
FL	FLMA	NPS	Kent Cochran	SE FLHP Coordinator	Kent_Cochran@nps.gov	404-507-5724
FL	FLMA	FWS	Jo Ann Clark	SE Regional Coordinator	JoAnn_clark@fws.gov	404-679-4114
FL	FLMA	FWS	Nathan Caldwell	US Fish and Wildlife Service Transit and Trails Coordinator	nathan_caldwell@fws.gov	703-358-2205
FL	FLMA	USFS	Pablo Cruz	Director of Engineering, Region 8	pcruz01@fs.fed.us	404-347-7395
FL	FLMA	USFS	Rosana Barkawi	Transportation System Dev./ FHWA Liaison Program Mgr.	rosanabarkawi@fs.fed.us	703-605-4509
FL	FLMA	DOD (non-USACE)	Jason Cowin	Senior Engineer/HND-SDDCTEA	Jason.W.Cowin.civ@mail.mil	618-220-5229
FL	FLMA	DOD (USACE)	Ryan Hartwig	Recreation Business Line Manager	Ryan.D.Hartwig@usace.army.mil	404-562-5134

The Programming Decisions Committee (PDC) responsible for the Florida Federal Lands Access Program (FLAP) has selected its multiyear Program of Projects. The projects identified for programming for the Florida FLAP are listed below in no particular order and include:

Florida Program of Projects for Federal Fiscal Years 2017-2020

Application No.	Project/Facility Name	Project Type	Federal Land Accessed	Applicant	County	Fiscal Year*
FL-15	Quietwater Beach Ferry Dock	Ferry Infrastructure Improvements	National Park Service - Gulf Islands National Seashore	Escambia County	Escambia	2017-2018
FL-16	Timucuan Trail Study	Bicycle/Pedestrian Feasibility Study	National Park Service - Timucuan Ecological & Historical Preserve	City of Jacksonville	Duval	2017-2018
FL-17	Smith Creek Road	Roadway resurfacing & Addition of Bicycle Lanes	Forest Service - Appalachian National Forest	Leon County	Leon	2018
FL-18	Coast to coast Trailhead at Parrish Park	Enhancement & Rehabilitation of Trailhead Amenities	Fish and Wildlife Service - Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge	Brevard County	Brevard	2019-2020

* Fiscal Year Programmed/Project Schedule is subject to change

The next step in the process will be to develop project agreements between Eastern Federal Lands Highway Division and the State/Local Agency partners. The amount of funds allocated will depend on finalizing these project agreements. The Florida PDC does not have a firm date for the next Call for Projects under the Access Program. Please bookmark our website to watch for future calls in your state.
<https://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/programs/flap/>

If you have any questions regarding the Call for Projects, please contact Mr. Lewis Grimm, Planning Team Leader, at 703-404-6289 or Lewis.Grimm@dot.gov. For questions regarding project agreements and funding, please contact Ms. Jacinda Russell, Access Program Manager, at 571-434-1543 or Jacinda.Russell@dot.gov.



Statewide ETAT Meeting

November 5-6, 2019
Tallahassee, FL






Statewide ETAT Meeting 2019

Path Forward

Peter McGilvray, Administrator
Environmental Quality and Performance




Statewide ETAT Meeting 2019

Adjourn

Thank you for your participation!

Satisfaction Survey

QUESTIONS AND RATING OPTIONS				COMMENT
1. How happy were you with the registration process?				
Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
2. How happy were you with the meeting agenda topics and handout materials?				
Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
3. How happy were you with the meeting presenters?				
Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
4. How relevant was information provided to your work with ETDM?				
Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
5. How happy were you with parking?				
Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
6. Overall, how would you rate the 2-day ETAT Meeting?				
Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
Additional comments or anything you want us to know about your experience:				

Resources

ETDM Procedures and Training

- ETDM Process Overview – <https://www.fdot.gov/environment/ETDM.shtm>
- ETDM Manual – <https://www.fdot.gov/environment/pubs/etdm/etdmmanual.shtm>
- ETDM On-Demand Training – <https://www.fdot.gov/environment/sched/track7.shtm>

Project Information and Reviews

- ETDM Public Access Site – <https://etdmpub.flas-etat.org/est/>
- Environmental Screening Tool (secure) – <https://www.flas-etat.org/est/>

Agreements

- ETDM Agency Agreements – <https://etdmpub.flas-etat.org/est/?startPageId=493&categoryList=85>
- 2018 Funded Positions Reference Handbook – <https://etdmpub.flas-etat.org/est/servlet/blobViewer?blobID=26440>

ETDM Contacts at OEM

Name	Responsibility	Email	Phone
<i>Peter McGilvray</i>	Program administration and contract management	peter.mcgilvray@dot.state.fl.us	850-414-5330
<i>Stephanie Clemons</i>	EST Help Desk and programming support	help@fla-etat.org	850-414-5334
<i>Terri Cook</i>	Invoicing and agreement coordination	terri.cook@dot.state.fl.us	850-414-5319
<i>Ruth Roaza</i>	EST task lead and ETDM program support	ruth.roaza@dot.state.fl.us	850-414-4620
<i>Eric Whitehead</i>	Performance management and survey administration	eric.whitehead@dot.state.fl.us	850-414-5326

Acronyms

The following acronyms are commonly used by ETDM practitioners throughout the transportation delivery process.

A

AA: Agency Agreements
AE: Aesthetic Effects
AADT: Annual Average Daily Traffic
ACE: Alternative Corridor Evaluation
ACER: Alternative Corridor Evaluation Report
ACS: American Community Survey
AN: Advance Notification
AOA: Agency Operating Agreement
AOFA: Agency Operating and Funding Agreement
AOI: Area of Interest
APE: Area of Potential Effect
AQ: Air Quality

B

BA: Biological Assessment
BO: Biological Opinion

C

CAP: Community Awareness Plan
CAT: Corridor Analysis Tool
CBRA: Coastal Barrier Resources Act
CE: Categorical Exclusion
CEE: Cumulative Effects Evaluation
CEQ: Council on Environmental Quality
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CLC: Community Liaison Coordinator

CO: Central Office

COA: Class of Action

CRAS: Cultural Resources Assessment Survey

CSER: Contamination Screening Evaluation Report

CSRП: Conceptual Stage Relocation Plan

D

DEIS: Draft Environmental Impact Statement

DOA: Determination of Applicability [Section 4(f)]

DOE: Degree of Effect

DOI: Digital Orthophoto Imagery

E

EA: Environmental Assessment

EEDMS: Environmental Electronic Document Management System

EFH: Essential Fish Habitat

EIS: Environmental Impact Statement

EJ: Environmental Justice

ELA: Environmental Look Around

EO: Executive Order

ERC: Electronic Review and Comments

ERP: Environmental Resource Permit

ESA: Endangered Species Act

EST: Environmental Screening Tool

ETAT: Environmental Technical Advisory Team

ETDM: Efficient Transportation Decision Making

Acronyms

F

FAC: Florida Administrative Code

FAST Act: Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act

FAQ: Frequently Asked Questions

FCMP: Florida Coastal Management Program

FDACS: Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

FDEO: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity

FDEP: Florida Department of Environmental Protection

FDHR: Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources

FDOS: Florida Department of State

FDOT: Florida Department of Transportation

FEIS: Final Environmental Impact Statement

FGDC: Federal Geographic Data Committee

FGDL: Florida Geographic Data Library

FHWA: Federal Highway Administration

FLUCCS: Florida Land Use, Cover and Classification System

FM: Financial Management

FMSF: Florida Master Site File

FONSI: Finding of No Significant Impact

FR: Federal Register

F.S.: Florida Statutes

FRA: Federal Railroad Administration

FTA: Federal Transit Administration

FTE: Florida Turnpike Enterprise

FTP: Florida Transportation Plan

FWC: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

FY: Fiscal Year

G

GIS: Geographic Information System

H

HAPC: Habitat Area of Particular Concern

I

IAR: Interchange Access Request

ICWW: Intercoastal Water Way

IJR: Interchange Justification Report

IMR: Interchange Modification Report

ISD: Intermodal Systems Development

L

LAP: Local Agency Program

LDCA: Location and Design Concept Acceptance

LGCP: Local Government Comprehensive Plan

LOS: Level of Service

LRTP: Long Range Transportation Plan

LRSTP: Long Range Statewide Transportation Plan

LSM: Land Suitability Mapping

M

MBTA: Migratory Bird Treaty Act

MAP-21: Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act

MiCE: Minor Categorical Exclusion

MM: Methodology Memorandum

Acronyms

MOA: Memorandum of Agreement

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

MPO: Metropolitan Planning Organization

MSFCMA: Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

N

NAC: Noise Abatement Criteria

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act

NFE: Not Federal Eligible

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service

NMSA: Non-Major State Action

NOA: Notice of Availability

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NOI: Notice of Intent (5-2)

NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NPS: National Park Service

NRCS: National Resource Conservation Service

NRE: Natural Resource Evaluation (2-42)

NRHP: National Register of Historic Places

NRI: National River Inventory (2-45)

NSR: Noise Study Report

O

OEM: Office of Environmental Management

OFW: Outstanding Florida Waters

OWJ: Official with Jurisdiction

P

PCR: Project Commitment Record

PD&E: Project Development and Environment

PDC: Project Delivery Coordinator

PE: Preliminary Engineering

PED: Preliminary Environmental Discussion

PEIR: Project Environmental Impact Report

PER: Preliminary Engineering Report

PIP: Public Involvement Plan

PM: Project Manager

PSM: Project Schedule and Management

R

ROD: Record of Decision

S

SAFETEA-LU: Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users

SCE: Sociocultural Effects

SCH: Florida State Clearinghouse

SDOE: Summary Degree of Effect

SDR: Sociocultural Data Report

SEIR: State Environmental Impact Report

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Officer

SHS: State Highway System

SIS: Strategic Intermodal System

SME: Subject Matter Expert

Acronyms

SR: State Road

STIP: State Transportation Improvement Program

SWAT: State-Wide Acceleration and Transformation

SWEPT: State-Wide Environmental Project Tracker

T

TCE: Temporary Construction Easement

TEA-21: Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century

THPO: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

TIP: Transportation Improvement Program

TPO: Transportation Planning Organization

TSM&O: Transportation System Management and Operations

Turnpike: Florida's Turnpike Enterprise

U

UMAM: Uniform Mitigation Assessment Method

UPWP: Unified Planning Work Program

USACE: United States Army Corps of Engineers

USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

U.S.C.: United States Code

USCG: United States Coast Guard

USDOT: United States Department of Transportation

USFS: United States Forest Service

USFWS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS: United States Geological Survey

V

VE: Value Engineering

W

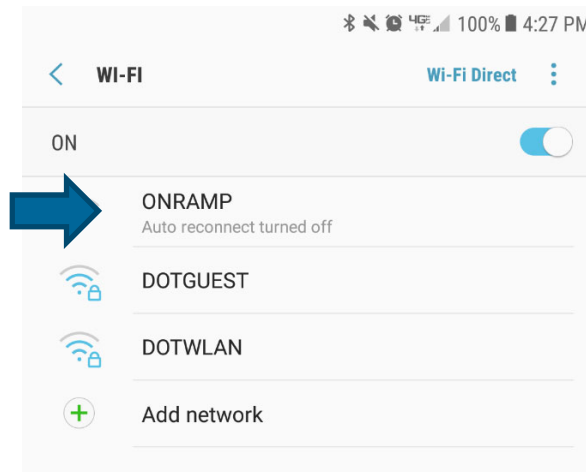
WMD: Water Management District

WQIE: Water Quality Impact Evaluation

WRAP: Wetland Rapid Assessment Method

How to Access the FDOT Guest WiFi

1. Use your device's network connection manager to select **ONRAMP** from the list of visible networks:



2. Once the device has connected to the network, a browser window will pop up displaying access request options:

Terms Of Use

Security and Privacy Notice:

By accessing the Florida Department Of Transportation (FDOT) Guest Network, you hereby acknowledge use of this Guest Network is provided to facilitate FDOT business uses only. By accessing this Guest Network, you agree that your use and access of this Guest Network is appropriate and necessary to conduct legitimate FDOT business. You agree to accept responsibility to comply with all laws, rules, directives, policies, and procedures related to the use and security of information technology resources. You should have no expectation of privacy regarding your use of this Guest Network.

Please complete the form below to gain access to the network and click I accept.

Self-Registration	
* Your Name:	 Please enter your full name.
* Email Address:	 Please enter your email address. This will become your username to log into the network.
* Company Name:	 Company name of the guest.
* Employee Name:	 Name of the person sponsoring this account.
* Confirm:	☐ I accept the terms of use
Register	

* required field

Already have an account? [Sign In](#)

3. Enter the information requested to gain immediate access to the guest network for the next 12 hours.