

**HATO MONTEREY CORPORATION  
13601 SW 207TH AVENUE PARCEL  
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**FOLIO NO. 30-5815-000-0800**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT  
OCTOBER 2016**



**Prepared by:**



**C & N ENVIRONMENTAL  
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## **PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

This Environmental Assessment and Florida Wetland Delineation was conducted per methodology set forth in 62-340, Florida Administrative Code (FAC) and is consistent with accepted environmental practices within the limitations accepted by professional standards. The site visits and record reviews were performed by Cheryl M. Carpenter, Certified Environmental Assessor (EAA), Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS), and Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission Licensed Wildlife Biologist, and is consistent with the proposal submitted to the Client. The information contained in this EA was obtained from personal inspection, from various government agencies, and from sources deemed to be reliable.

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### **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT OCTOBER 26, 2016**

I declare that to the best of my professional knowledge and belief, I meet the definition of an Environmental Professional as defined in Section 312.10 of 40 CFR 312.

I have the specific qualifications based on education, training and experience to assess a property of the nature, history, and setting of the Subject Property. I have developed and performed all the appropriate inquiries in conformance with the standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR Part 312, U.S.C., Subsection 373.019(17), Florida Statutes, and 62-340 FAC.



Cheryl M. Carpenter, M.S., University of Florida  
Certified Environmental Inspector  
Environmental Assessment Association #9099

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**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**OCTOBER 2016**

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

C&N Environmental Consultant, Inc. (C&N) was contracted on August 25, 2016 to provide environmental consulting services for CASE NO. 14-21912 CA 20, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY v. DRON 2015, LLC (DRON) HATO MONTEREY CORPORATION (Hato-Monterey), JENNY GAMBOA, and JORGE DEL VALLE for unlawful work performed on wetlands on the above reference property. The property was initially purchased by Hato Monterey Corporation, a Florida corporation, on or about November 20, 2012. Ms. Jenny Gamboa was the president and chief operating officer of the corporation. Mr. Jorge Del Valle applied for and received a Class IV Wetland Permit No. CLIV 20130012 issued July 23, 2013 by Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM). The property was conveyed by Warranty Deed to DRON 2015 LLC (DRON), the current owner of the subject property, on March 9, 2015.

The Class IV Wetland Permit authorized 0.067 acres of fill to be placed on the Hato Monterey parcel for a shed and 1.26 acres of agricultural impacts for horse pasture. The permit authorizes a total 1.33 acres of wetland impacts. The permittee, Mr. Jorge Del Valle, placed approximately 0.50 acres of fill on the property to construct a stable and two (2) paddocks.

**2.0 PURPOSE**

The purpose of this environmental assessment and wetland delineation is to document the natural features currently existing on the Hato Monterey parcel, determine the extent of fill material placed on the parcel, investigate historic land uses conducted on the property, and verify the wetland determination conducted by Miami-Dade County DERM for compliance with Chapter 24 (2016) of the Miami-Dade Code and by Chapter 373, Florida Statutes (F.S.) (2016). The wetland delineation will be conducted per Section 62-340 FAC, Florida Statewide Method, to determine the presence and extent of wetlands as defined in subsection 373.019(17), F.S.

### 3.0 EXISTING SITE DESCRIPTION

The subject property comprises approximately 4.69 acres and is located in Section 21, Township 55 South, Range 38 East, Miami-Dade County, Florida (**Figure 1: Location Map**). The property is situated in the East Everglades Drainage Basin, and is located within an area zoned agricultural. The parcel currently exists as an equestrian facility which is limited to the southern 1.26 acres of the parcel.

The equestrian facility is fenced with a gated entranceway and driveway that extends approximately 100' into the property and circles around a large fountain. A roofed, open pavillion on a concrete pad functions as an entertainment/dining area, and is situated +/-40' west of the circular driveway. The pavillion area comprises 3411 square feet (s.f.) or 0.08 acres. A horse stable east of the driveway comprises approximately 3837 s.f. or 0.08 acres. These are the only two (2) structures on the property. Two paddock areas comprising 0.27 acres are located immediately north of the structures. There are two small grooming and wash down areas which comprise 0.005 acres each. The total impervious area on the property is 0.17 acres. The total area of fill material placed on the property is approximately 0.44 acres

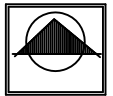
The remaining 3.36 acres of the parcel extends north from the paddocks approximately 262.5' to the northern boundary of the property. This area occurs as vacant land, vegetated with herbaceous and perennial groundcover species growing primarily in soil approximately 0.5" to a maximum 1" in depth. The limestone bedrock is visible in places throughout this area.

The +/-10' perimeter of the 3.36-acre natural area is up to 12" or higher in elevation than the interior of the parcel because the soil was scraped down to the limestone bedrock. The perimeter is vegetated in royal palm (*Roystonea regia*) trees planted prior to the purchase of the Hato Monterey property. Brazilian pepper (*Shinus terebinthifolius*), sparse nursery plants, and Bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum*) occurs on the perimeter berm..

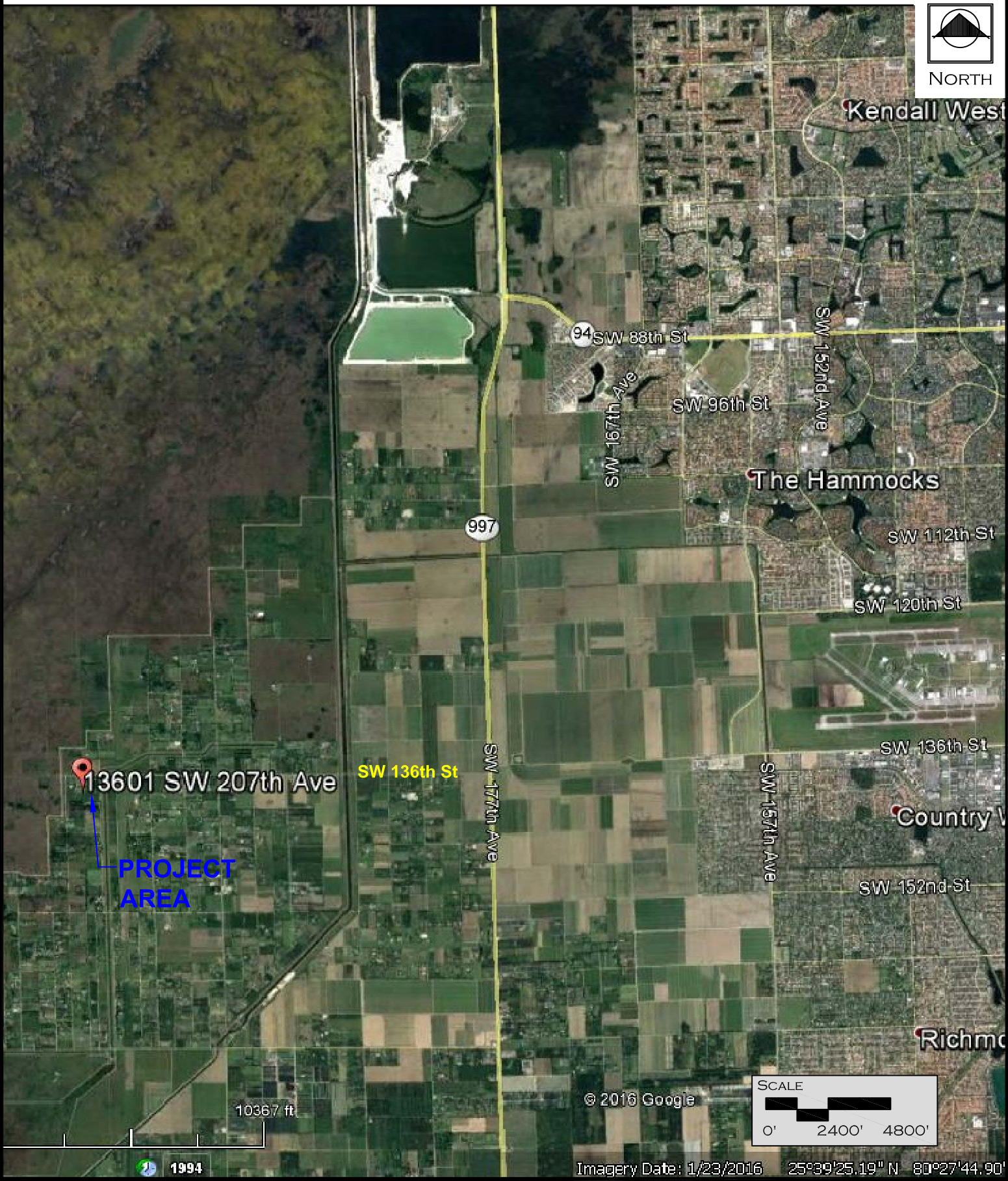
There was no standing water or inundation observed at the time of survey, which occurred five (5) days after Hurricane Matthew passed by South Florida. Sediment deposits or drainage patterns were not observed in the natural area except in an old clearing scar about a foot and a half in depth in the northwest corner of the property which is not representative of the remainder of the property.

### 3.1 Soils

Chekika Very Gravelly Loam is a very shallow, nearly level, somewhat poorly drained, moderately permeable soil overlying limestone bedrock that occurs between the Miami Ridge and the Everglades (**Figure 2: Soils Map of Dade County, FL, US Soil Conservation Service**). Slopes range from 0 to 2%. Most of the area has been converted to cropland and rock plowed (USDA, Soil Conservation service, Dade County Soil Survey, 2016 and National Cooperative Soil Survey (SCS), 03-2005). The water table in areas of Chekika soil is within the limestone bedrock at a depth of 12" to 36" in most years. With the removal of the top soil, surface water rapidly drains into the underlying bedrock down to the water table. The Chekika



NORTH



# 13601 SW 207TH AVE PARCEL

HATO MONTEREY

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Miami-Dade DERM

Folio No: 30-5815-000-0800

JOB NO. 16-015

FIGURE 1  
REVISION

## SITE LOCATION MAP

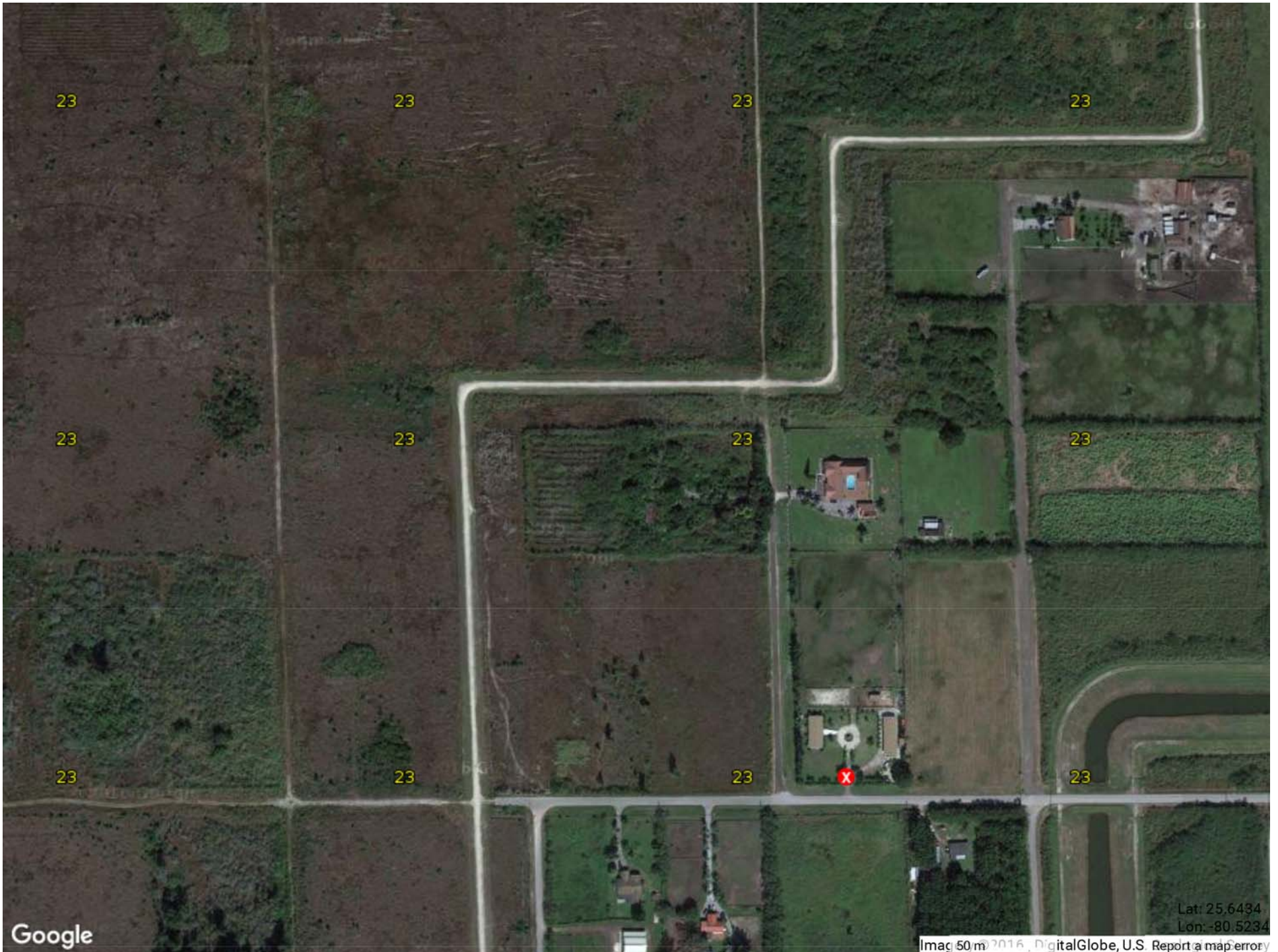
DATE: Oct 2016  
DRAWN BY: MJS  
SCALE: As Shown

C&N ENVIRONMENTAL  
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mail@cnenvirofl.com



Imagery Date: 1/23/2016

25°39'25.19" N 80°27'44.90"



Google

Lat: 25.6434  
Lon: -80.5234

Image 50 m © 2016, DigitalGlobe, U.S. Report a map error

- [Drainage class](#)
- [Electrical conductivity](#)
- [Gypsum](#)
- [Hydric rating](#)
- [Hydrologic group](#)
- [Kf factor](#)
- [Ksat](#)
- [Land capability class](#)
- [Linear extensibility](#)
- [Map unit type](#)
- [Organic matter](#)
- [pH](#)
- [Sand](#)
- [Sodium adsorption ratio](#)
- [T factor](#)
- [Wind erodibility](#)

Map Unit Name: Chekika very gravelly loam

Symbol: 23

## • ▼ ▲ Map Unit Composition

- 88% - [Chekika](#)  
Geomorphic Position: *marine terraces flats*
- 3% - [Krome](#)  
Geomorphic Position: *marine terraces rises*
- 3% - [Biscayne](#)  
Geomorphic Position: *marine terraces flats*
- 2% - [Opalocka](#)  
Geomorphic Position: *marine terraces rises*
- 2% - [Rock outcrop](#)  
Geomorphic Position: *marine terraces flats*
- 2% - [Matecumbe](#)  
Geomorphic Position: *marine terraces*

*flats*

## • ▼ ▲ Map Unit Data

- Map Unit Key: 631586
- Type: Consociation [?](#)
- Farmland Class: Farmland of unique importance
- Available Water Storage (0-100cm): 1.35 cm
- Max Flood Freq: None
- Drainage Class (Dominant Condition): Somewhat poorly drained [?](#)
- Drainage Class (Wettest Component): Somewhat poorly drained [?](#)
- Proportion of Hydric Soils: 3% [?](#)
- Min. Water Table Depth (Annual): 61 cm
- Min. Water Table Depth (April-June): 61 cm
- Min. Bedrock Depth: 13cm
- Survey Metadata: fl686 [NRCS Export: Nov 19 2015]

## • ▼ ▲ Soil Profiles

- Typical Profile>
- Org. Matter [?>](#)
- Clay [?>](#)
- Sand [?>](#)
- Ksat [?>](#)
- pH [?>](#)
- Kf Factor [?>](#)
- EC [?>](#)
- SAR [?>](#)
- CaCO3 [?>](#)
- Gypsum [?>](#)
- CEC @ pH7 [?>](#)
- Linear Ext. [?>](#)

## • ▼ ▲ Soil Taxonomy

## • ▼ ▲ Land Classification

soil area is part of the Everglades Pine Flatwoods natural community (National Cooperative Soil Survey, dated 03-2005, and <http://ncsslabsdatamart.sc.egov.usda.gov/html>).

There are two (2) soil pedons for Chekika very gravelly loam is as follows:

- Ap - 0 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) very gravelly loam, gray (10YR 6/1) dry; weak fine granular structure; very friable; about 45 percent by volume, limestone fragments 8 cm or less in diameter; strongly effervescent; slightly alkaline; abrupt irregular boundary. (2 to 10 inches thick);
- R – 5” and below; inches; hard, porous, oolitic limestone.

No standing water or inundation was observed on the property on the day of survey. It is impossible to dig down to determine the depth to the groundwater elevation without dynamite to excavate the limestone bedrock. Further, no inundation was observed in the ditch adjacent to the property. The water elevation in the nearby C-111 Canal was approximately 4.72” National Geodetic Vertical Datum, 29 (NGVD) per SFWMD’s REAL TIME DATABASE (<http://www.sfwmd.gov/html>)

The topographic survey for the Hato Monterey property shows surface elevations more than two (2) vertical feet above the elevation in the canal and most likely reflects the groundwater elevation within the bedrock.

According to the SCS, Chekika very gravelly loam is a soil created by agriculture by rock plowing. Every parcel of this soil type has been rock plowed at some time. There may be some wetland characteristics, but it is not a virgin wetland area. Less than 2% of this soil type occurs as wetlands. The historic US Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle Map for South of Cooperstown does not show wetlands located on the parcel.

Existing conditions on the subject property provide evidence that almost all the soil above the bedrock has been removed via a scrape down operation that most likely occurred in 2008. The soil was likely used as fill material on nearby properties. Currently, only bed bedrock with minimal soil (+/-1.0”) occurs on the property. There are some cracks and slightly depressed solution holes that continue to retain a clay-like loam approximately 2” to 3” into the small solutions holes in the bedrock. This thin soil supports primarily exotic, herbaceous, and perennial groundcover species.

### **3.2 Topography**

At least two (2) topographic surveys have been conducted on the property. The survey prepared prior to construction is limited to the southern portion of the property and only shows one (1) survey point with an elevation of 6.5’ NGVD. A recent survey prepared on 8/30/2016 shows elevations ranging from 6.57’ NGVD on the southwest side of the property to 7.97’ NGVD near the stable on the southeast quadrant of the property. From the north side of both structures, the

elevations drop to elevations ranging from 6.57' NGVD to 6.88' NGVD in the west paddock and 6.80' NGVD to 7.24' NGVD in the east paddock. Beyond the north paddock fence, the elevations range from 6.23' NGVD and higher to 7.0' NGVD in the middle of the parcel to 9.48' NGVD in the north portion of the property. Please refer to Figure 2 of this report.

### **3.3 Hydrology**

There is no positive drainage or outfall of surface water off the property. Temporary inundation or flooding following significant rainfall events will sheet flow to the area immediately north of the paddocks in the center of the parcel and in the northeast area of the property where elevations are the lowest. The lowest elevations range from 6.23' NGVD to 6.88' NGVD.

Rainfall data for the month of September 2016 for West Miami was 8.07"; approximately 0.25" below normal. The day of greatest rainfall over a 24 hour period was on September 6, 2016. The rainfall for August 2016 totaled 9.81", 3.44" above normal. The total rainfall for 2016 to date is 50.34" or 6.46" above normal (National Weather Service Rainfall Data for West Miami (<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/hmtl>)).

The wetland delineation was conducted on October 12, 2016. Hurricane Matthew passed by the Miami area on October 5 and 6<sup>th</sup>. The total rainfall in less than one week for West Miami was 1.35". There should have been some inundation on the property if the substrate was very poorly drained. The aforementioned Florida State Wetland Methodology states that the soil must retain inundation or be saturated to the surface for a period of 20 consecutive days during the growth period which is year-round in South Florida. Wetland plants can germinate in as little as two (2) days. The low areas of the property were diligently searched for typical wetland plants (obligate or Facultative Wet). However, there was no prevalence of wetland plants.

Based on visual evidence of soil removal and drained conditions within the property, it is obvious that the natural hydrology of the site has been severely altered. Given the rainfall data, there should be some inundation or obligate plants. There were also no hydrologic indicators and no evidence of recent flooding was observed on the property.

### **3.4 Vegetation**

The property is located in an agricultural area within an historic Everglades pine flatwoods natural community. Rockland pine forests in southern Florida occur on locally elevated areas of the limestone bedrock. Flooding occurs during significant rainfall events but seldom persists for more than a few days (Myers, et al., 1992).

The Hato Monterey property has lost its tree canopy and understory strata with the exception of one (1) day blooming jasmine (*Cestnum diurnum*), a Category II exotic pest plant listed by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council. Three (3) magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) trees are planted west of the stable. The perimeter of the property is planted in Royal palm trees and various nursery plants. Royal palm trees line the driveway.



Groundcover species on the property includes St. Augustine grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*) which overlays primarily bedrock with approximately 0 to 6" of fill material near the stable and southeastern portion of the property. The paddock lacks vegetation except for a few herbaceous, weedy species including ironweed (*Vernonia angustifolia*), whitehead broom (*Spermacoce verticillata*), and beggar's tick (*Bidens alba*). A few areas disturbed by the horses in the east paddock support some dollar weed or pennywort (*Hydrocotyle spp.*).

The 3.36 acre undeveloped area is open and vegetated primarily with herbaceous and perennial weedy species including mecardonia (*Mecardonia spp.*), which dominates much of the existing groundcover. Whitehead broom, savanna seedbox (*Ludwigia virgata*), pony-foot (*Dichondra carolinensis*), frog-fruit (*Phyla stoechadifolia*), Camphor-weed (*Pluchea spp.*), scarlet milkweed (*Asclepias curassavica*), Asiatic pennywort (*Centella asiatica*), mistflower (*Eupatorium coelestinum*), Caesarweed (*Urena lobata*), and ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*). Sparse Bahia grass, torpedograss (*Panicum repens*) and other grasses occur in slightly higher elevations.

Most of the plant species are included on the Species of Least Concern List (USDA). Brazilian pepper, scarlet milkweed, Asiatic pennywort, and Caesarweed are all exotic plant species listed by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) for eradication and control.

### **3.5 Wildlife**

Minimal wildlife habitat exists of the Hato Monterey property. Very few species of wildlife were observed on the property. One (1) common grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) and several Orange-barred Sulphur (*Phoebis philea*) butterflies were observed on the property. Wildlife utilization is diminished due to lack of cover provided by the sparse groundcover vegetation and absence of wetlands. No other wildlife species were observed.

It is very, highly unlikely that the parcel provides habitat support for endangered/threatened species. Avian species may utilize the tree perimeter for perching and pest species such as raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) and rat (*Rattus spp.*) are likely to occur on the property near the stables and waste collection areas.

The surface water may collect in low areas on the property following a significant storm event such as hurricane and tropical depression, but drains within a few days through the porous limestone bedrock. There are no wetland characteristics necessary to support wetland-dependent wildlife such as forage fish, frogs, and aquatic macro-invertebrates which create a forage base for higher guild wildlife species.

## **4.0 HISTORIC LAND USE**

In an effort to review the historic land use for the property, C&N conducted a review of aerial photographs taken between from 1994 to 2016 (<https://www.GoogleEarth.com>). In 1994 there were no structures on the property. The next available aerial photograph was 1999 (**Attachment 1:**

**1994 and 1999 Aerial Photographs of 13601 SW 207<sup>th</sup> Ave, Miami, FL).** There were no structures, but the land had been altered showing a foundation for building.

In 2004, a plant nursery appears to have been constructed on the parcel (**Attachment 1: 2004 Aerial Photograph**). There are two (2) structures on the property. The property appears to have been filled in the northwestern area of the property as well as the entrance and center of the southern half of the property. The property has also been landscaped and fenced. There is no evidence in any of the above aerial photographs to indicate that wetlands occur on the property.

In 2005, 2006, and 2007 aerials, the nursery plant operation continued to exist on the property (**Attachment 1: 2005 – 2007 aerial photographs of 13601 SW 207<sup>th</sup> Ave, Miami, FL**). In 2008, the property appears to have been cleared of structures including the nursery plant facilities, and possibly rock-plowed (**Attachment 1. 2008 Aerial Photograph of 13601 SW 207<sup>th</sup> Ave Miami, FL**). This is most likely the period when the loose, rocky top soil was removed from the property.

Aerial photographs of the property from 2009 through 2013 show the property remained clear, with no structures. The landscaping and fencing continue to be present. The light signature on the aerial photographs at the entrance and in the southern areas is existing bedrock at higher elevations. This is reflected in the recent topographic survey provided by the permittee. There is an equipment scar indicated by a black spot in the NW portion of the site (**Attachment 1: 2008, 2010, 2013 Aerial Photographs of 13601 SW 207<sup>th</sup> Ave Miami, FL**). There is no evidence or signature showing that wetlands occur on the property.

A Miami-Dade County Class IV Wetland Resource Permit was issued July 23, 2013. The property was developed between March 2013 and 2014. The 2014 aerial photograph of the property shows the two (2) existing structures and facilities existing on the property. The 3.36-acre northern area remains undeveloped by the permittee. Fill material is visible under the stable and extends toward the entranceway. No fill material was observed immediately south of the stables. No fill material was observed between the stable walkway and the fountain. There is a concrete walkway leading to the west dining/entertainment area. No fill was evidenced when the sod was removed to measure the depth of fill material south of the dining shed. The sod throughout the southern, developed area was laid directly on the bedrock. The 2014 aerial does not show any evidence of fill material under or extending out from under dining/entertainment shed (**Attachment 1. : 2014 Aerial Photograph of 13601 SW 207<sup>th</sup> Ave Miami, FL**).

In the 2014 aerial photograph, fill material can be seen (white signature) spread over the paddock areas, under the stable, and on the driveway and walkways. During the October 2016 site inspection, the fill, where present, was measured throughout the grassed areas at a maximum of up to 1” above the bedrock.

The fill in the west paddock was minimal or less than an inch. There is no fill to remove as any soil is located in the root zone of the sod. The fill may have eroded over the past two (2) years due to rain events and disturbance due to the horses.

## 5.0 WETLANDS

The State of Florida defines wetlands in subsection 373.019(17), Florida Statutes (F.S.) as *those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and a duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. Soils present in wetlands generally are classified as hydric or alluvial, or possess characteristics that are associated with reducing soil conditions. The prevalent vegetation in wetlands generally consists of facultative or obligate hydrophytic macrophytes that are typically adapted to areas having soil conditions described above. These species, due to morphological, physiological, or reproductive adaptations, have the ability to grow, reproduce or persist in aquatic environments or anaerobic soil conditions.*

*Florida wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bayheads, bogs, cypress domes and strands, sloughs, wet prairies, riverine swamps and marshes, hydric seepage slopes, tidal marshes, mangrove swamps and other similar areas. Florida wetlands generally do not include longleaf or slash pine flatwoods with an understory dominated by saw palmetto.*

In an effort to determine if wetlands occur on the Hato Monterey parcel, C&N conducted a wetland delineation using methodology consistent with the Florida Statewide Method (62-340, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)). The wetland delineation methodology was conducted at the lowest, undisturbed elevations on the parcel as indicated on the Topographic Survey.

Please note that an attempt to conduct a wetland delineation of the southern developed area of the property showed no characteristics of a wetland on either the September 2016 or the October 2016 site review. Only sod and limestone bedrock were observed on the property. There was no inundation observed anywhere in the developed area. A Florida Department of Environmental Protection Wetland Datasheet was completed for the property on October 12, 2016 (**Attachment 2: FDEP Wetland Data Sheet Completed on 13601 SW 207<sup>th</sup> Ave, Miami, FL**).

The following is a brief summary of the findings and data that support our conclusion:

**A-TEST:** The areal extent of obligate species (species that only live in wetlands) in the appropriate vegetative stratum is greater than the areal extent of all upland plants in that stratum AND EITHER:

1. The substrate is comprised of hydric soils or riverwash per USDA-NRCS hydric soils criteria, unless the soils is disturbed and there is evidence that hydric soil indicators would have been present. OR
2. The substrate is nonsoil, rock outcrop-soil complex, or located in an artificially created wetland area, OR
3. One or more of the hydrological indicators listed in section 62-340.500 FAC are present

and reasonable and scientific judgment indicates that inundation or saturation is sufficient to meet the wetland definition of 62-340.200(19).

**Response:** There are no areas on the subject property that support an areal extent of obligate species. The existing vegetative groundcover is sparse, weedy, and comprised of Facultative, Facultative Wet, and Upland Species. The surface is primarily limestone bedrock with approximately 0.5” – 1.0” of soil. There is no evidence that rock outcropping occurred naturally on the property.

**There are no obligate species located on the parcel. Therefore, the property does not meet the conditions of the A-Test for Wetlands.**

**B-TEST:** The areal extent of obligate species PLUS facultative wet species is Greater Than or Equal to 80% of all plants in that stratum AND EITHER: 1, 2, OR 3. Above.

**Response:** There are no areas on the subject property that support either obligate or 80% or more of facultative wet species.. Please refer to Attachment 1: FDEP Wetland Data Sheet completed for the Hato Monterey Property.

The Hato Monterey Parcel does not support in any areas 80% or more of Facultative Wet species and does not meet the conditions of the B-Test.

**C-TEST:** Those areas, other than pine flatwoods, and improved pastures, with undrained soils which satisfy at least one of the following field indicators:

1. Soils classified as Umbraqualfs, Sulfaquents, Hydraquents, Humaquepts, Histosols (except Folists), Argiaquolls, or Umbraquults.
2. Saline sands, or
3. Soils within a frequently flooded or depressional map unit.

**Response:** The subject parcel does not show any hydric indicators and is drained. There are no soils included in No. 1 above on the subject parcel. There are no saline soils on the parcel as it is not a coastal system. The Chikika Very Gravelly soil has little to no soil only bedrock remaining. There are no frequently flooded or depressional map units identified on the property in the Soil Conservation Service Soil Surveys or the US Geological Survey.

**Therefore, the conditions on the property do not meet the conditions of the C-Test.**

**D-TEST:** Areas that possess one (1) or more hydrologic indicators and approved hydric soil indicators, using reasonable scientific judgment that inundation or saturation is present to meet the wetland definition.

**Response:** There were no hydrologic indicators observed on the property. Hydrologic indicators include algal mats, aquatic mosses or liverworts, aquatic plants, aufwuchs, drift lines, elevated lichen lines, hydrologic data, morphological plant adaptations, secondary flow channels, sediment deposition, vegetated tussocks or hummocks, or water marks.

**There are no areas of the Hato Monterey Property that satisfy the criteria of the D-Test. Therefore it is C&N's best scientific judgment that there are no wetlands on the property.**

## 6.0 CONCLUSION

The Hato Monterey Property was thoroughly investigated for the occurrence and value of natural resources located on the property. This property has been significantly altered by the removal of the topsoil. The topographic elevations in the west paddock are the same as the elevations throughout the adjacent natural areas. These are the lowest elevations on the property. Photograph #6 shows the west paddock as viewed from the east access gate (**Attachment 3: Site Photographs**). The plants growing in the paddock are not hydric plants. Picture #7 of the natural area north of the paddocks shows similar plants and gravelly substrate. There's evidence of surface water pooling in very small areas, but no evidence of wetlands.

The soils in the southern third of the property are naturally higher elevations as can be observed in the 1999 through 2013 aerial photographs where higher elevations show a light signature. When the sod was lifted throughout the sodded areas, a shovel could not penetrate the limestone bedrock substrate. This altered soil allows surface and storm water to rapidly penetrate the ground water stored within the bedrock. Without the soil above the bedrock, there is no confining layer to hold water long enough to support the growth of hydric plants.

The site is currently depauperate in soils, vegetation, and hydrology. It has little value for wildlife and limited value for agricultural purposes. At the time of survey, there was no evidence of wetlands on the property. However, following period of prolonged rainfall or storm events, surface water will collect in low areas. These shallow inundated areas may function as ephemeral wetlands but do not exist sufficiently long enough to meet the definition of wetlands defined in 373.019(17), F.S.

. The investigation reviewed aerial photographs, soils, vegetation, hydrology, topography, existing land use, and historic land use. C&N performed a wetland delineation and a wildlife survey as well as evaluated the habitat for endangered/threatened species. There were no obligate plant species observed on the property, no organic soils except is a deep clearing scar, and is vegetated primarily in nuisance, exotic, weedy vegetation throughout the entire natural area.

Therefore, it is the opinion of C&N that there are no wetlands as defined in 373.019(17) F.S. identified on the property using methodology as set forth in Section 62-340, F.A.C. The property provides very little value for wildlife and endangered/threatened species listed by the Federal, State, and County agencies for protection. The northern 3.36 acre natural area of the property has lain

fallow for the past three (3) years and continues to support only weedy and exotic groundcover species. It is doubtful that the property will ever provide adequate habitat for wildlife, especially wetland-dependent species.

## 7.0 REFERENCES

### 7.1 Interviews

**Jeffery Meyer**, South Florida Water Management District, Natural Resources, Miami-Dade County Regional Environmental Resources Permit Regulation.

Gregory J. Sawka, Soil Scientist, Southeast Soil & Environmental Service, Inc.  
Phone: 772-359-0035; <http://www.hydricsoils.com>

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**FIGURE 2A: 1999 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF HATO MONTEREY PROPERTY  
FILL ACTIVITY CAN BE OBSERVED ON THE 13691 SW 207<sup>TH</sup> AVENUE PROPERTY**



**FIGURE 2A: 2002 AERIAL OF HATO MONTEREY PROPERTY**  
**FILL HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE SOUTH HALF OF THE PROPERTY AND**  
**A STRUCTURE IS EVIDENT**

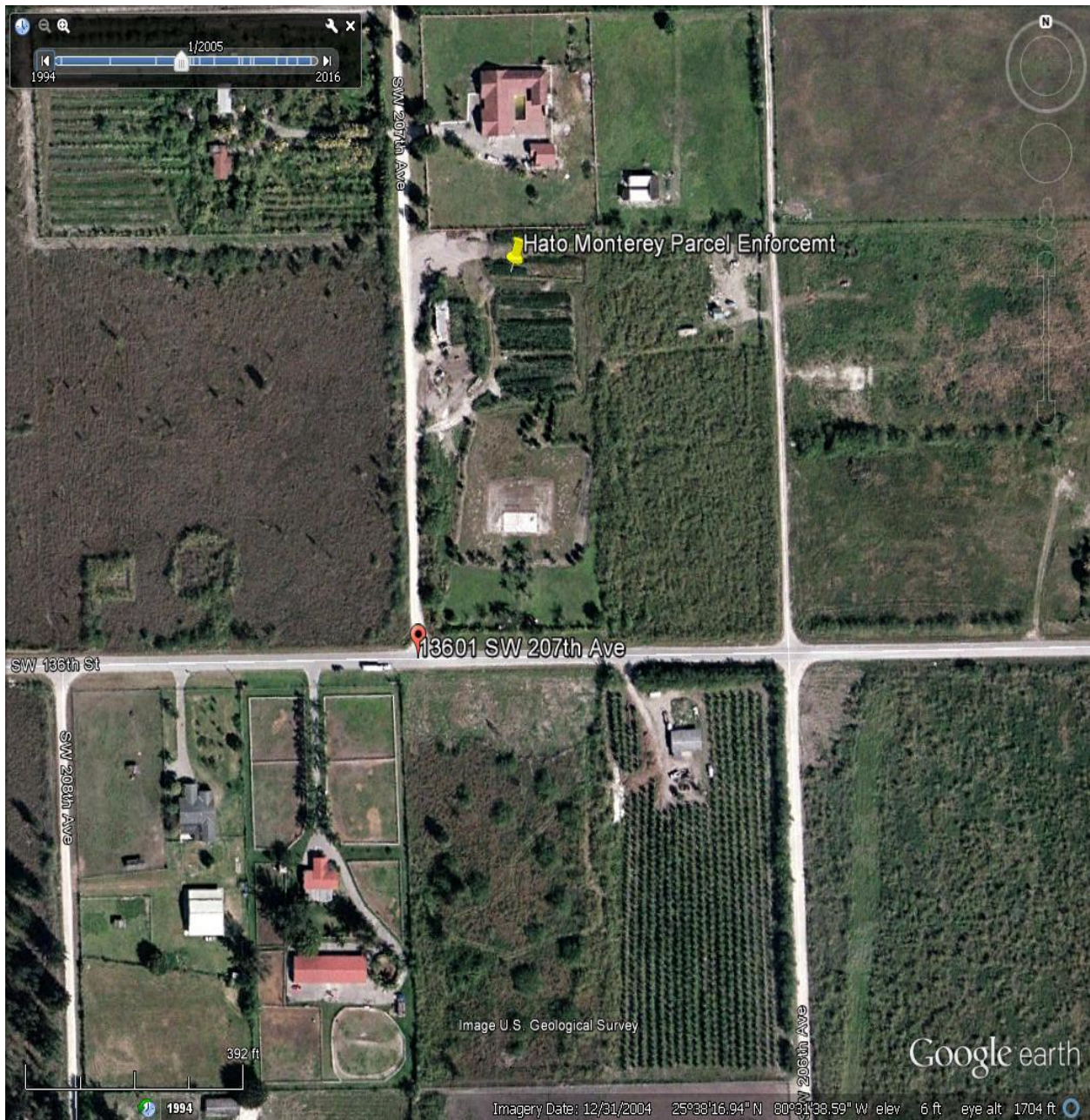
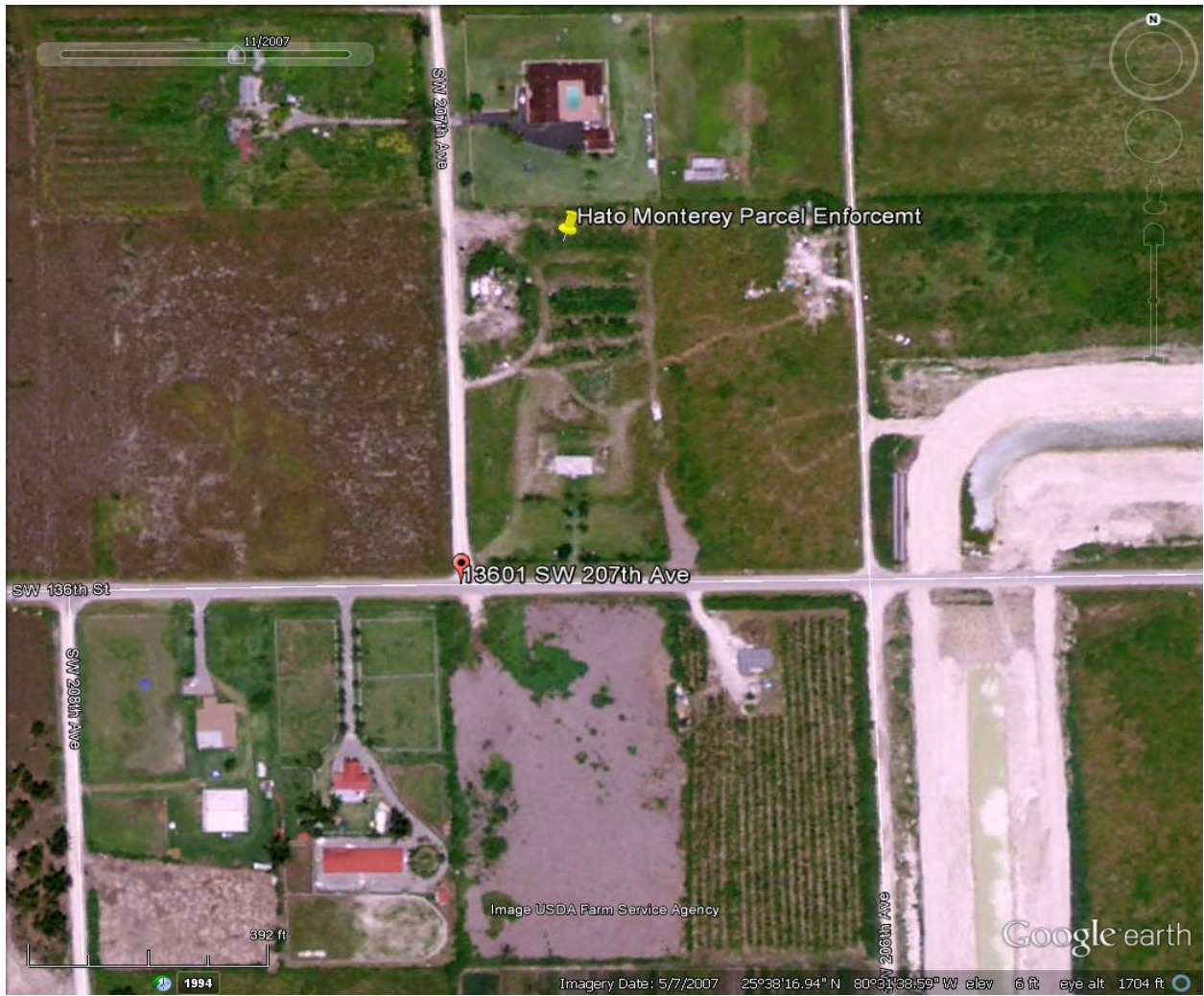
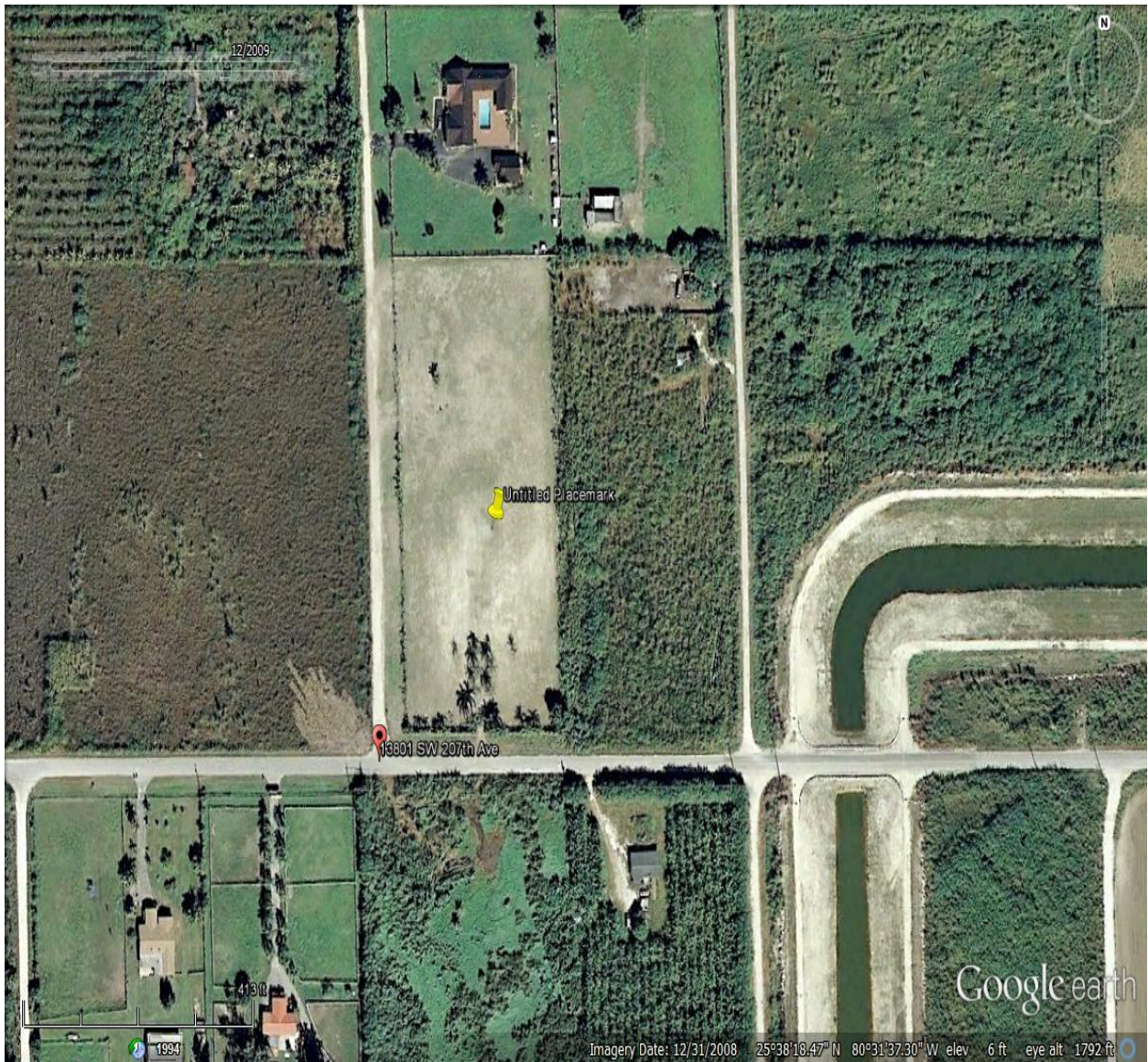


FIGURE 2A: 2005 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF HATO MONTEREY PROPERTY  
THE STRUCTURE SEEN IN THE 2002 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH HAS BECOME A PLANT  
NURSERY WITH FILL ADDED TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF PROPERTY.



**FIGURE 2A: 2007 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF HATO MONTEREY PROPERTY**



**FIGURE 2A: 2008 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF HATO MONTEREY PROPERTY**

**THE PROPERTY HAS BEEN CLEARED & SCRAPED DOWN TO LIMESTONE**

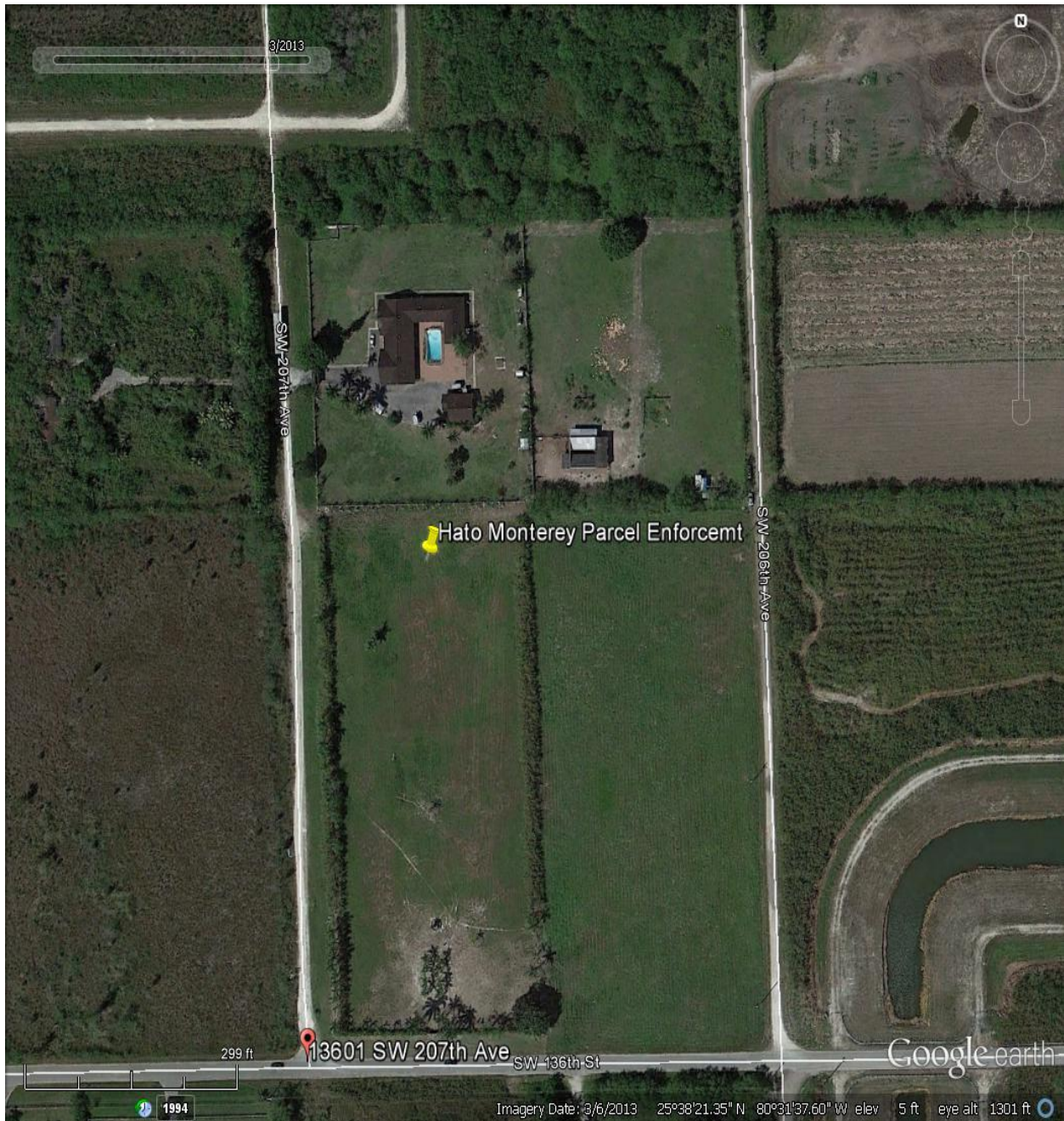
**BEDROOD IN THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE PROPERTY.**

**NO SITE OF INUNDATION OR WETLANDS.**



**FIGURE 2A: 2009 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF HATO MONTEREY PROPERTY**  
**THE PROPERTY HAS BEEN ROCK-PLOWED. PLEASE NOTE THE SOUTH ENTRANCE**  
**WITH THE LANDSCAPING, ENTRANCE WITH WHITE SIGNATURE INDICATIVE OF**  
**HIGHER ELEVATION OF PRESENCE FILL MATERIAL**

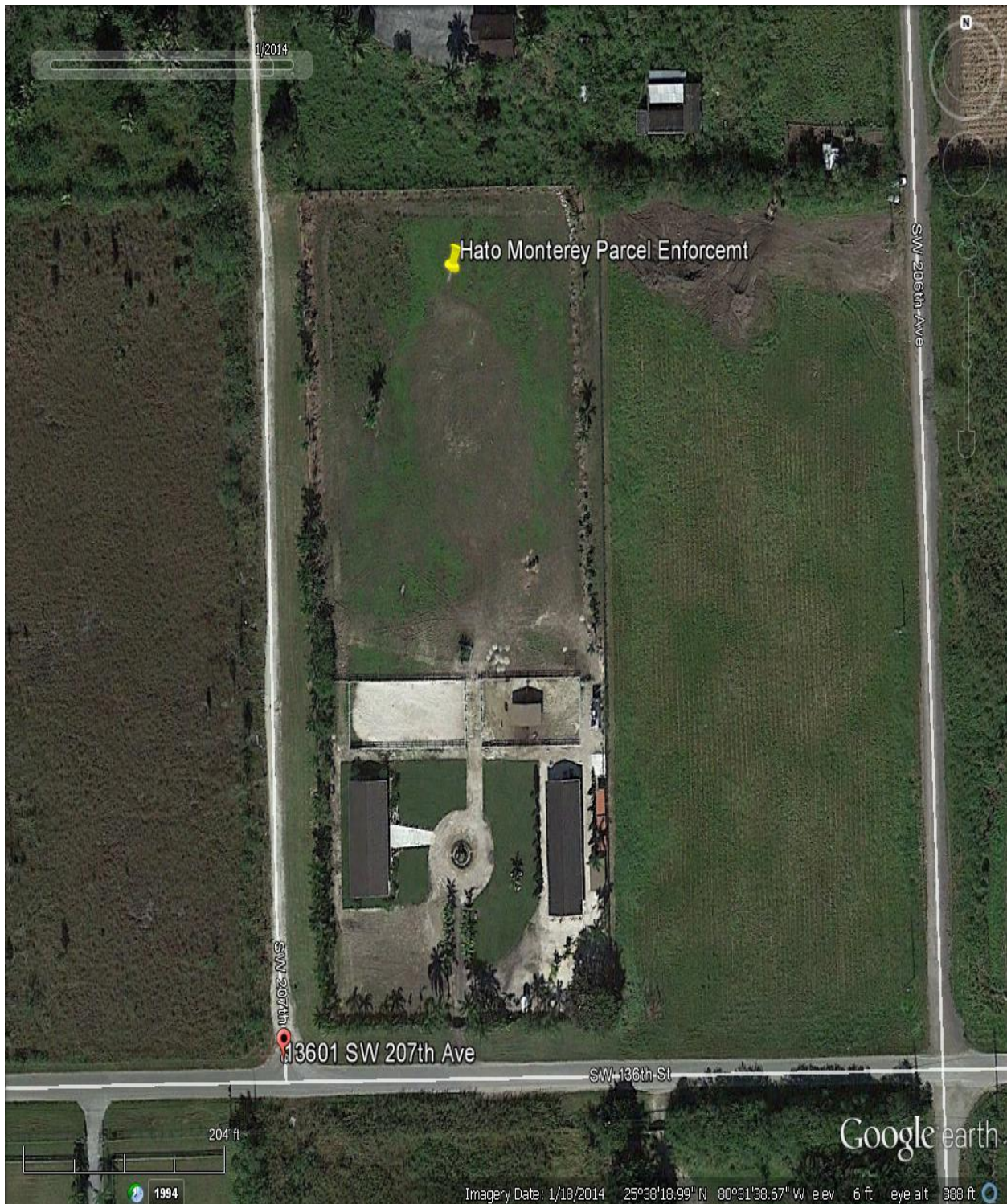
**FIGURE 2A:**



**FIGURE 2A: 2013 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF HATO MONTEREY PROPERTY**

**THE HATO MONTEREY PROPERTY REMAINS THE SAME AS PRIOR YEARS.**

**PLEASE NOTE THE SOUTH ENTRANCE WITH WHITE-GRAY SIGNATURE INDICATING HIGHER ELEVATION OR BEDROCK AND BROWN SIGNATURE DENOTING AREAS OF ROCK.**



**FIGURE 2A: 2014 OF CONSTRUCTED EQUESTRIAN FACILITIES ON HATO MONTEREY PROPERTY. FILL MATERIAL SIGNATURE IS WHITE AS OBSERVED UNDER STABLE ON SE SIDE OF SITE AND PADDOCKS NORTH OF THE STABLE AND DINING AREA ON SW SIDE OF PARCEL; GRAY IS LIMESTONE BEDROCK.**

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

1. Site Name/PA Number/GPS location: Hato Monterey 13601 SW 207th Ave      2. County: Miami-Dade (13)      3. Date: 10-12-2015

4. Point ID/Location: \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Point Condition:     Authorized or legal condition     Unauthorized or illegal condition

6.  Wetland Identification     Non-Wetland Surface Water Identification     Upland Identification     Delineation Waterward     Delineation Landward

7. Staff Present: \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Data recorder(s): \_\_\_\_\_

9. Measured distances and bearings from fixed, known locations: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Vegetative Stratum §62-340.400:** Using §62-340.400, F.A.C. with reasonable scientific judgment, select the appropriate vegetative stratum.  
 Canopy (Min. 10% coverage)     Subcanopy (Min. 10% coverage)     Groundcover (No min. coverage)     No Vegetation at Point (Skip to number 14)  
 Why? \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Plant List §62-340.200(2),(6),(16), §62-340.400, §62-340.450:**      *As is under current conditions, without considering the legality of any alterations*

1. Select an area just large enough to represent the plant community at the described point. Do not extend into different communities/hydrologic elevations.  
 2. Record the scientific name (binomial) of each plant species present in the selected area. Do not record plants outside of the selected area.  
 3. Record the percent areal extent in the canopy (%C), subcanopy (%S), and groundcover (%G) columns for each species (use one row per species).  
 4. Transfer the areal extents from the column of the **stratum selected in question 10** into the appropriate Upland (U), Facultative (F), Facultative Wet (FW), and Obligate (O) columns for each species present in that stratum.  
 5. Total the numbers in the U, F, FW, and O columns in the boxes at the bottom of each column.

#	Binomial of Observed Species	%C	%S	%G	U	F	FW	O	#	Binomial of Observed Species	%C	%S	%G	U	F	FW	O
1.	Mecardibua acuminata			30			1		16.								
2.	Spermacoce verticillata			10	1				17.								
3.	Pluchea sp.			5			1		18.								
4.	Vernonia augustifolia			1	1				19.								
5.	Eupatorium serotinum			5		1			20.								
6.	Urena lobata			5	1				21.								
7.	Centella asiatica			1			1		22.								
8.	Ludwigia virgata			1			1		23.								
9.	Bidens bipinnata			5	1				24.								
10.	Asclepias curassavica			1		1			25.								
11.									26.								
12.									27.								
13.									28.								
14.									29.								
15.									30.								

% areal extent subtotals for the stratum selected in question 10	4	2	4	0	% areal extent subtotals for the stratum selected in question 10				
--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

12. In the stratum selected in #10: What is the % areal extent of Obligate plants? 0      What is the % areal extent of Upland plants? 4  
 Is the areal extent of Obligate plants greater than that of Upland plants?     Yes     No

13. In the stratum selected in #10: What is the % areal extent of Facultative Wet plants? 4      What is the total % areal extent of Obligate and Facultative Wet plants combined? 4      What is the total % areal extent of Obligate, Facultative Wet, and Upland plants combined? 8  
 What is the percentage of OBL + FACW in relation to all plants, excluding FAC? 50.0%       $\left( \frac{\text{OBL} + \text{FACW}}{\text{OBL} + \text{FACW} + \text{UPL}} \right)$

<b>Point ID/Location:</b> _____	<b>14. LRR/MLRA</b>
<b>15. Soil Description:</b> <i>As is under current conditions, without considering the legality of any alterations</i> If soil description is not possible due to lack of site access, standing water, etc., then skip to number 18 Soil surface/0 inch depth for purposes of Chapter 62-340, F.A.C. is the muck or mineral surface, or fill surface if present	<b>Textures:</b> Peat, Mucky Peat, Muck, Mucky Mineral, Sand, Fine, Marl

Layer	Depth (inches) beginning to ending	Matrix Hue Value/Chroma (moist condition)	Matrix Texture	% Organic Coating of sand (layers w/ value ≤4 & chroma ≤2)	- Describe <b>DA</b> (areas darker than matrix), <b>LA</b> (areas lighter than matrix), <b>RC</b> (redox concentrations): Record in moist condition <b>hue value/chroma</b> ; <b>% volume in layer</b> ; <b>boundaries</b> (sharp/clear/diffuse); <b>shape</b> (rounded/linear/angular). - Describe <b>OB</b> (organic bodies): Record <b>texture</b> (must be muck or mucky mineral), <b>% volume of OBs in layer</b> . - <b>Note</b> if layer is <b>rock/cemented</b> (e.g. bedrock) and/or <b>fill</b> , and describe any inclusions or nonsoil materials within fill layer(s).
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

**16. Hydric Soil Field Indicators:** If present, check all Hydric Soil Field Indicators satisfied and indicate beginning and ending depth of each indicator

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All Texture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sandy Texture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fine Texture	Indicator Present	Beginning Depth	Ending Depth
<input type="checkbox"/> (A1) Histosol*	<input type="checkbox"/> (S4) Sandy Gleyed Matrix*	<input type="checkbox"/> (F2) Loamy Gleyed Matrix*	1. _____	_____ in.	_____ in.
<input type="checkbox"/> (A2) Histic Epipedon*	<input type="checkbox"/> (S5) Sandy Redox	<input type="checkbox"/> (F3) Depleted Matrix	2. _____	_____ in.	_____ in.
<input type="checkbox"/> (A3) Black Histic*	<input type="checkbox"/> (S6) Stripped Matrix	<input type="checkbox"/> (F6) Redox Dark Surface	3. _____	_____ in.	_____ in.
<input type="checkbox"/> (A4) Hydrogen Sulfide*	<input type="checkbox"/> (S7) Dark Surface	<input type="checkbox"/> (F7) Depleted Dark Surface	4. _____	_____ in.	_____ in.
<input type="checkbox"/> (A5) Stratified Layers*	<input type="checkbox"/> (S8) Polyvalue Below Surface	<input type="checkbox"/> (F8) Redox Depression	5. _____	_____ in.	_____ in.
<input type="checkbox"/> (A6) Organic Bodies	<input type="checkbox"/> (S9) Thin Dark Surface	<input type="checkbox"/> (F10) Marl	6. _____	_____ in.	_____ in.
<input type="checkbox"/> (A7) 5cm Mucky Mineral*	<input type="checkbox"/> (S12) Barrier Islands 1cm Muck	<input type="checkbox"/> (F12) Iron-Manganese Masses			
<input type="checkbox"/> (A8) Muck Presence*		<input type="checkbox"/> (F13) Umbric Surface			
<input type="checkbox"/> (A9) 1cm Muck*		<input type="checkbox"/> (F22) Very Shallow Dark Surface			
<input type="checkbox"/> (A11) Depleted Below Dark Surface					
<input type="checkbox"/> (A12) Thick Dark Surface					

If layers/indicators are combined to meet thickness requirements (see NRCS Hydric Soils Technical Note 4) check both indicators and write the combined indicators on the same line under "Indicator Present," using the "Begin Depth" of the shallowest indicator and the "End Depth" of the deepest indicator (e.g. F6+F3 / 6 / 12).

17. Is the substrate soil or nonsoil? (Note: For purposes of Ch 62-340, F.A.C., nonsoil requires a rock/cemented layer <12" from the soil surface.)  Soil or Fill  Nonsoil
18. Hydric status:  Hydric  Non-hydric  Inconclusive (mixed soil, insufficient evaluation depth due to nonsoil or standing water, lack of site access, etc.)  
(Note: For a mixed profile or nonsoil substrate, if one or more hydric soil field indicator is met within the mixed profile or above the rock/cemented layer, it is considered hydric. Otherwise it is inconclusive.) Why? Limestone bedrock with <1" soil that is non-hydric color
19. Is the depth of the soil profile 20 inches or greater from the soil surface?  Yes  No If no, depth of soil profile is: \_\_\_\_\_ inches  
Why? scraped down to bedrock (examples of refusal: root refusal, nonsoil, water table, loose sand, heavy texture, time constraints, weather conditions)
20. **Observed** height or depth of standing water from **soil** surface: \_\_\_\_\_ inches  Above soil surface  Below soil surface  Not Observed
21. **Estimated** seasonal high water table/saturation (SHWT) from **soil** surface: \_\_\_\_\_ inches  Inconclusive (SHWT\* is 0 where soil indicators A1, A2, A3, A4, A7, A8, A9, S4, or F2 are met. Otherwise, SHWT is the shallowest depth at which all requirements of any other hydric soil field indicator are met.)

Point ID/Location:					
<b>22. Hydrologic Indicators per §62-340.500, F.A.C.</b> <i>As is under current conditions, without considering the legality of any alterations</i>	Present at or very near point and reliable	Not at point but within 100 ft (for waterward points only)	Present but unreliable (due to aberrant events)	Predicted during normal wet season	1. Describe the type of all checked indicators in the space below. 2. Approximate the distance and direction of indicators not at the point. 3. For water level indicators - lichen lines, water marks, hydrologic data, rafted debris, plant adaptations, tussocks/hummocks, aquatic moss - <b>note the height from ground surface at the point as well as waterward (w/ distance from point) as applicable.</b>
	(1) Algal mats				
	(2) Aquatic mosses or liverworts				
	(3) Aquatic plants				
	(4) Aufwuchs				
	(5) Drift lines and rafted debris				
	(6) Elevated lichen lines				
	(7) Evidence of aquatic fauna				
	(8) Hydrologic data				
	(9) Morphological plant adaptations				
	(10) Secondary flow channels				
	(11) Sediment deposition				
	(12) Tussocks or hummocks				
	(13) Water marks				

**Estimated Seasonal High Water at Point:** \_\_\_\_\_ inches above  Ground Surface  Soil Surface  No Water Level Indicators  N/A (Upland ID/Landward Delineation)

**23.** With reasonable scientific judgment and in accordance with §62-340.500, F.A.C., is one or more hydrologic indicator present or predicted during a normal wet season at the described point and reflective of normal wetland hydrology (not due to rare or aberrant events)?  Yes  No

**24. Delineation of Wetlands §62-340.300(1), F.A.C.** *As is under current conditions, without considering the legality of any alterations:*  
 Can you easily delineate the wetland/upland boundary by the definition of wetlands at the described point?  Identification or non-wetland surface water  Yes  No

**25. A & B Test Wetland Criteria §62-340.300(2)(a),(b), F.A.C.** *As is under current conditions, without considering the legality of any alterations:*

a) Is the areal extent of Obligate plants in the stratum selected in question 10 greater than the areal extent of all Upland plants in that stratum? (See questions 10 & 12)  Yes  No  No Vegetation at Point *(If "no vegetation", then skip to number 25g)*

b) Is the areal extent of Obligate and/or Facultative Wet plants in the stratum selected in question 10 equal to or greater than 80% of all the plants in that stratum, excluding Facultative plants? (See questions 10 & 13)  Yes  No  No Vegetation at Point

c) Is the soil hydric as verified using standard NRCS practices? (See question 18)  Yes  No  Inconclusive Why? \_\_\_\_\_

d) **IF** the soil is disturbed by a nonhydrological physical mixing of the upper soil profile, would a hydric soil indicator be present but for the disturbance?  Undisturbed or hydrologically mixed  Disturbed, indicator present or predicted  Disturbed, indicator not present or predicted  Indeterminable Why? \_\_\_\_\_

e) Is the substrate composed of riverwash, nonsoil, rock outcrop-soil complex, or is the substrate located within an artificially created wetland area?  Yes  No *(If yes, then A Test and B Test soil criteria are met without a field-verified hydric soil)*

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

g) Are the A Test criteria met per §62-340.300(2)(a), F.A.C. at the described point?  Yes  No *(If yes to 25a and yes to either 25c, 25d, 25e, 25f, A Test criteria are met)*

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

i) Are the B Test criteria met per §62-340.300(2)(b), F.A.C. at the described point?  Yes  No *(If yes to 25b and yes to either 25c, 25d, 25e, 25f, B Test criteria are met)*

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

Point ID/Location: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

- a) Per §62-340.300(2)(c), F.A.C. is the described point Pine Flatwoods or Improved Pasture, or does it have drained soils?  Yes  No  
If yes, select which of the following are met, then skip to number 26d  Pine Flatwoods  Improved Pasture  Drained Soils  
*Pine Flatwoods must have a monotypic or mixed canopy of long leaf pine or slash pine and an understory dominated by saw palmetto with NO obligate or facultative wet species present in the ground cover. Improved Pasture means areas where the dominant native plant community has been replaced with planted or natural recruitment of herbaceous species which are NOT obligate or facultative wet species and which have been actively maintained for livestock through mechanical means or grazing. Drained Soils are those in which permanent artificial alterations to the hydrology preclude the formation of hydric soils.*
- b) Are the soils at the described point saline sands (salt flats-tidal flats), **or** have they been **field verified** by NRCS's Keys to Soil Taxonomy (4th ed. 1990) as Umbraqualfs, Sulfaquents, Hydraquents, Humaquepts, Histosols (except Folists), Argiaquolls, or Umbraquults?  Yes  No
- c) Do the soils at the described point have a NRCS hydric soil field indicator, **and** is the point located within a map unit named or designated by the NRCS as frequently flooded, depressional, or water?  Yes  No  Inconclusive Map Unit: Chikika Very Gravelly Soil
- d) Are the C Test criteria met per §62-340.300(2)(c), F.A.C. at the described point?  Yes  No *(If no to 26a and yes to either 26b or 26c, C Test criteria are met)*
- e) Are there any **alterations or conditions** affecting reliable application of the C Test such that the Altered Sites Test is more appropriate?  Yes  No

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

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

- a) Is the soil hydric as verified by a NRCS hydric soil field indicator? (See questions 16 & 18)  Yes  No  Inconclusive *(If No or Inconclusive, then skip to number 27d)*
- b) Does any NRCS hydric soil field indicator **begin at the soil surface or** are any of the following indicators present:  
A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A7, A8, A9, S4, F2?  Yes  No *(If yes, then hydrologic indicator §62-340.500(8) or (11) is met)*
- c) Is one or more of the hydrologic indicators listed in §62-340.500, F.A.C. present at the described point? (See question 23)  Yes  No
- d) Are the D Test criteria met per §62-340.300(2)(d), F.A.C. at the described point?  Yes  No *(If yes to 27a and yes to either 27b or 27c, D Test criteria may be met)*
- e) Are there any **alterations or conditions** affecting reliable application of the D Test such that the Altered Sites Test is more appropriate?  Yes  No

**28. Altered Sites Tests §62-340.300(3), F.A.C.**

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

Are there any alterations (legal or illegal) affecting the normal wetland condition?  Yes  No *(If no, then skip to number 32)*

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

- a) Are there **authorized** or **legal** alterations to the vegetation at the described point?  Yes  No If yes, how? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Are there **authorized** or **legal** alterations to the soils at the described point?  Yes  No If yes, how? No soil, scraped down to bedrock  
*(If no to both 29a and 29b, then skip to number 30)*
- c) Has the effect of the legal alteration(s) rendered application of **any part** of §62-340.300(2), F.A.C. unreliable?  Yes  No *(If no, then skip to number 30)*  
If yes to 29c, which criteria tests are affected by the legal alterations?  A Test  B Test  C Test  D Test
- d) Using the most reliable available information and reasonable scientific judgement, would the types of evidence and characteristics contemplated in §62-340.300, F.A.C. identify or delineate the described point as a wetland with cessation of the legal alteration?  Yes  No  
If no, why? \_\_\_\_\_ *(If no, then skip to number 30)*
- e) If yes to 29d, what §62-340.300, F.A.C. evidence would return with cessation of legally altering activities?  Plants  Soils  Hydrologic indicators  
Which tests would be passed with cessation of legally altering activities?  Wetland Definition  A Test  B Test  C Test  D Test  
**Why?** \_\_\_\_\_

Point ID/Location: \_\_\_\_\_

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

- a) Has wetland hydrology of the area been **legally** drained or lowered?  Yes  No (If no, then skip to number 31) If yes, how? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Has wetland hydrology been **legally** eliminated at the described point?  Yes  No (If no, then skip to number 31)
- c) If yes to 30b, using reasonable scientific judgment or §62-340.550, F.A.C., have dredging or filling activities authorized by **Part IV** of Chapter 373, F.S. **permanently eliminated** wetland hydrology at the described point such that the wetland definition cannot be met?  Yes  No  
*Chapter 373, F.S. Part II activities (consumptive use permits) or other temporary hydrologic alterations (e.g. droughts) do not apply under §62-340.300(3)(b), F.A.C.*
- d) If no to 30c, what §62-340.300, F.A.C. evidence would return with normal wetland hydrology?  Plants  Soils  Hydrologic indicators  
Which tests would be passed with the return of wetland hydrology?  Wetland Definition  A Test  B Test  C Test  D Test  
**Why?** \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

- a) Have any **unauthorized** alterations affected the normal wetland condition at the described point?  Yes  No (If no, then skip to number 32)  
If yes, how? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Have unauthorized alterations rendered application of **any part** of §62-340.300, F.A.C. **unreliable**?  Yes  No (If no, then skip to number 32)  
If yes to 31b, which criteria tests are affected by the unauthorized alterations?  A Test  B Test  C Test  D Test
- c) With reasonable scientific judgment is the described point a wetland, or would it have been a wetland immediately prior to the unauthorized alteration?  
 Yes  No If no, why? \_\_\_\_\_ (If no, then skip to number 32)
- d) If yes to 31c, what §62-340.300, F.A.C. evidence was present immediately prior to the unauthorized alteration?  Plants  Soils  Hydrologic indicators  
Which tests would be passed immediately prior to the unauthorized alteration?  Wetland Definition  A Test  B Test  C Test  D Test  
**Why?** soil is minimal and not dark enough to be hydric, no hydrologic indicators, and not sufficient obligate or FACW plants

**32. Wetland Summary:** Under **authorized** or **legal** conditions with **normal** expression:

With reasonable scientific judgment is the described point a wetland as defined in §62-340.200(19), F.A.C.?  Yes  No  
If yes, which criteria identified or delineated the wetland?  Wetland Definition  A Test  B Test  C Test  D Test  
If summary answers differ from answers in questions 25g, 25i, 26d, or 27d, why? \_\_\_\_\_

**33. Surface Water Criteria §62-340.600(2)(a-e), F.A.C. at the Described Point** Under **authorized** or **legal** conditions with **normal** expression:

- a) Is the described point a wetland as defined in §62-340.200(19) and located by §62-340.300, F.A.C.?  Yes  No (Note: All wetlands are surface waters)
- b) Is the described point located at or within the Mean High Water Line of a tidal water body?  Yes  No  MHWL Needed
- c) Is the described point located at or within the Ordinary High Water Line of a non-tidal natural water body or natural watercourse?  Yes  No
- d) Is the described point located at or within the top of the bank of an artificial lake, borrow pit, canal, ditch, or other type of artificial water body or watercourse with side slopes of 1 foot vertical to 4 feet horizontal or **steeper**, excluding spoil banks when the canals and ditches have resulted from excavation into the ground?  Yes  No
- e) Is the described point located at or within the Seasonal High Water Line of an artificial lake, borrow pit, canal, ditch, or other type of artificial water body or watercourse with side slopes **flatter** than 1 foot vertical to 4 feet horizontal or an artificial water body created by diking or impoundment above the ground?  Yes  No

**34. Surface Water Summary:** Under **authorized** or **legal** conditions with **normal** expression:

With reasonable scientific judgment is the described point a surface water as defined in §62-340.600, F.A.C.?  Yes  No  MHWL Needed

35. Soil Profile Photographs: Profile w/ ID, Profile close-up, Layer(s) close-up, Hydric soil indicator(s) close-up, Others							
#	Memory Card #/ Metadata	Description	Taken By	#	Memory Card #/ Metadata	Description	Taken By
1.		Not applicable		4.			
2.				5.			
3.				6.			

36. Other Photographs: Hydrologic indicators, Plant ID, Plant community, Others							
#	Memory Card #/ Metadata	Description, compass direction (if applicable)	Taken By	#	Memory Card #/ Metadata	Description, compass direction (if applicable)	Taken By
1.				4.			
2.				5.			
3.				6.			

Notes:

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

*Definition from §62.340.200(19) Florida Administrative Code*

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

*Definition from §373.019(19) Florida Statutes*

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

*Definition from §373.019(14) Florida Statutes*

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

*Definition from §62.340.200(15) Florida Administrative Code*

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

*From The Florida Wetlands Delineation Manual pg. 37*

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

*Definition from §403.803(14) Florida Statutes*

**“Swale”** means a manmade trench which:

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



Photo #1: Hato Monterey Entrance, South View



Photo #2: Hato Monterey SW View from Circle



Photo #3 Hato Monterey SE View From Circle Driveway  
Bedrock is visible in Foreground



Photo #4 Hato Monterey Stable in Southeast View East from Driveway



Photo #5 Hato Monterey Open Dining Area View West from Center of Facility



Photo #6 Hato Monterey West Paddock West View from East End of Paddock Elevations 6.25 ' to 6.58"



Photo #7 Hato Monterey View of Natural Area North of Paddocks. Limestone Bedrock can be seen In foreground with rock pile. Elevations between 6.5' and 6.78.



Photo # 8 Hato Monterey Area between Paddocks. Bedrock visible Elevation +/- 6.5'

Photo # 9 Hato Monterey East Paddo



Photo #9 Hato Monterey East Paddock South View Looking at Stable.

Limestone Bedrock Visible. Elevations 6.8' to 7.5'