

RE-EVALUATION FORM

1. GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Re-evaluation Type(s): Design Change

B. Original approved Environmental Document

Document Type: Roadway Conceptual Analysis

Date of Approval: March 24, 2020

CIP Number: 2929

Project Name: Orange Avenue from the Orange/Osceola County Line to Florida’s Turnpike

Project Location: Orange County, FL

Project Limits: Orange/Osceola County Line to Florida’s Turnpike

C. Prior Re-evaluation(s):

Has this project been previously re-evaluated? No

CIP Number	Type				Date District Approved	Date Lead Agency Consultation	Date Lead Agency Approved (if applicable)
	PE	DC	ROW	CON			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Description of Approval:							

D. Project or project segment(s) being evaluated:

CIP Number	Project/Segment Name	Project/Segment Location	Type				Project / Segment Letting Type	Funding
			PE	DC	ROW	CON		
2929	Orange Avenue from the Orange/Osceola County Line to Florida’s Turnpike	Orange County, FL		X			Design-Bid-Build	Local

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Roadway Conceptual Analysis (RCA) was approved on March 24, 2020 to document the development and implementation of potential improvements to widen Orange Avenue from the Orange/Osceola County Line to Florida's Turnpike, shown in **Figure 1**. The study evaluated the widening of Orange Avenue from two to four lanes. The selected/preferred typical section consisted of four 11-ft travel lanes; two lanes in each direction. In addition, a 7-ft buffered bike lane and 5-ft sidewalks were provided in each direction. The recommended geometry was a centered widening with an alignment modification. Additional improvements included drainage, cross drains, signing and pavement markings and signalization. The design project has incorporated refinements to the selected alignment to reduce right-of-way needs, where possible, and is incorporating an 8-ft sidewalk in place of the recommended 5-ft.

3. CHANGES IN APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION

Are there changes in federal or state laws, rules, regulations, or guidance that require consideration since the date of the original Environmental Document or subsequent Re-evaluation(s)? Yes

Since the RCA approval in 2020, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) has changed the listing status of some species. This document was referenced when evaluating project impacts and species' protection status was updated accordingly.

The following species have potential habitat within the project area and had a change in listing status from the 2020 Wildlife and Habitat Impact Evaluation Report:

- Tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*)
- Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*)
- Everglade snail kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus*)
- eastern black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*)

The project was also queried for a 0.5-mile radius for the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nests using the FWC database and Audubon's EagleWatch database; there are two documented bald eagle nests within 0.5-mile of the project limits.

4. EVALUATION OF MAJOR DESIGN CHANGES AND REVISED DESIGN CRITERIA

Are there major design changes, including but not limited to changes in the alignment(s), typical section(s), drainage/stormwater requirements, design control and criteria, or temporary road or bridge? Yes

The two design changes which are different than the originally presented in the RCA are alignment modification and a floodplain compensation pond. These two changes are required to meet the current design requirements and criteria.

Alignment Modification

The RCA identified a curvature which connected the tangent section extending from the county line and connected to the tangent from the northern section that crosses Florida's Turnpike, shown in **Figure 2**. The design was modified to meet current criteria for the curve length based on the proposed design speed and superelevation needs. The modified alignment required a longer initial curve and a reverse curve with a tangent in between. This alignment meets the curve length criteria for the proposed design speed and allows the superelevation to remain at normal crown. The revised alignment required additional right of way at the beginning and end of the modification and reduced right of way requirements identified in the previous RCA.

Figure 1 – Project Location

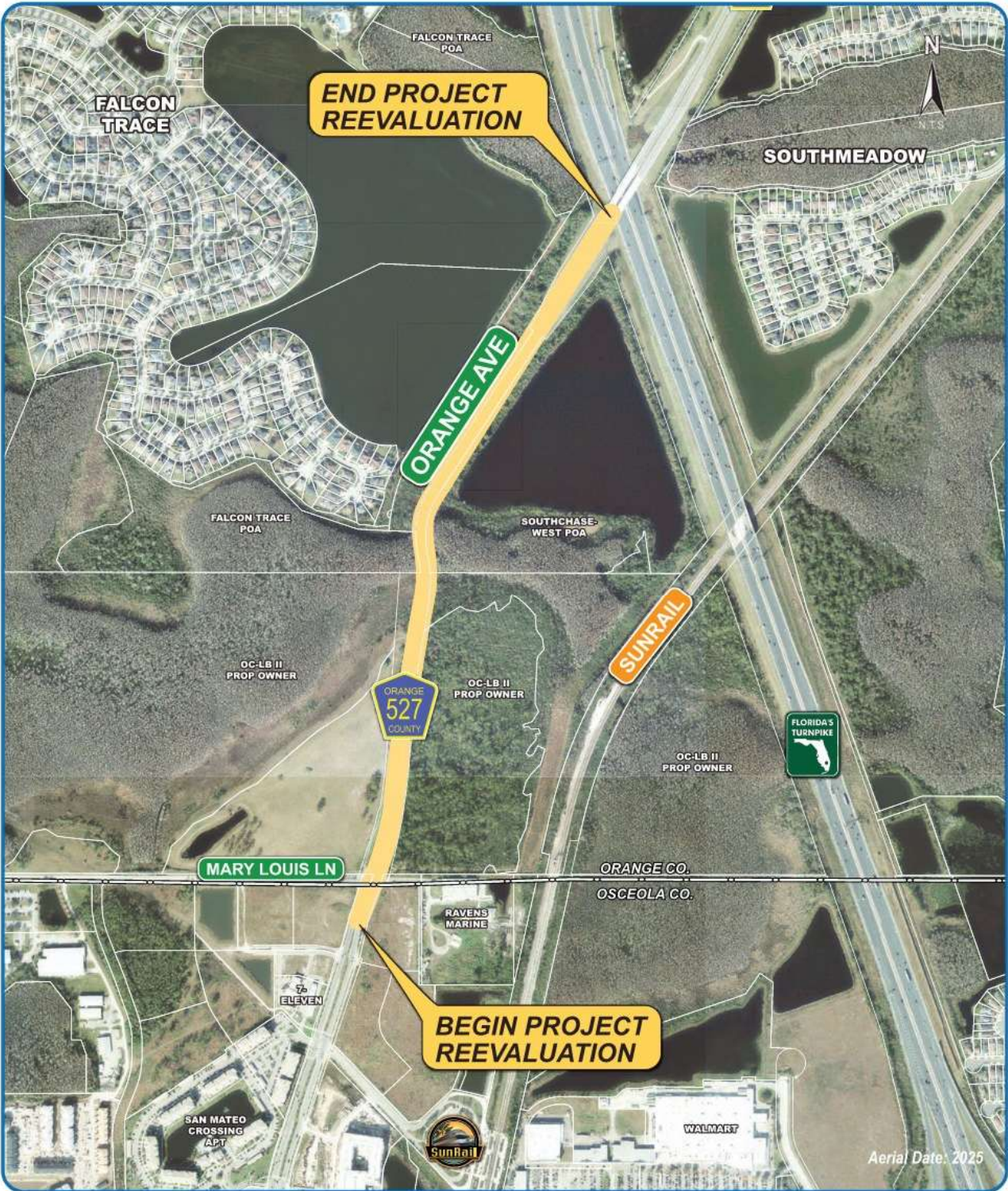


Figure 2 – Alignment Modification



Floodplain Compensation Pond

The RCA included a preliminary floodplain evaluation that was used to establish initial commitments for offsite floodplain compensation (FPC) volumes. The RCA determined that any additional floodplain impacts should be provided within the County owned right-of-way.

The roadway improvements traverse a FEMA regulated floodplain, Zone A. The preliminary floodplain impacts analysis in the RCA Study calculated that 0.91 acre-feet of FPC would be required to offset the roadway widening based on the anticipated roadway typical section, seasonal high water (SHW) elevation and base flood elevation (BFE). This FPC is to be provided in the joint-use “Tupperware West” pond for the southern segment of the roadway. Further analysis has determined that the actual BFE is higher than what was utilized for the RCA Study, increasing the FPC required.

Subsequently, floodplain impacts were evaluated along the project and floodplain modelling was utilized to establish a base flood elevation. This analysis determined that an additional offsite FPC site would be necessary to offset the proposed loss of historic floodplain storage created by the roadway widening. The higher BFE requires an additional 6.93 ac-ft of floodplain compensation for the proposed improvements. FPC-1 was selected as the preferred floodplain compensation site located at the northeast corner of US 441 and Mary Louis Lane, shown on **Figure 3**.

5. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Were there additional public involvement activities? (Meetings, workshops, hearings) Yes

A public hearing will be held on May 5, 2026 at the Board of County Commissioners.

6. PROJECT or SEGMENT(S) PLANNING CONSISTENCY

Would only be required as needed: phase change requiring federal funding authorization; or updating previous consistency information.

Planning Consistency is not required for this re-evaluation.

7. EVALUATION OF CHANGES IN IMPACTS

a. SOCIAL & ECONOMIC

Are there changes in impacts to the social, economic, land use, mobility, and/or aesthetic effects?

No

Are there changes in right-of-way needs? Yes

Right-of-way requirements were analyzed for both the alignment modification and the floodplain compensation pond. The alignment modification requires 0.05 acres less ROW than what was identified in the original study, shown on **Figure 2**. To achieve the required floodplain compensation pond volume an additional 7.46 acres is required, as shown on **Figure 3**.

Is there a change in anticipated relocation(s)? No

The project will not require any relocations. All right-of-way to be acquired is vacant property.

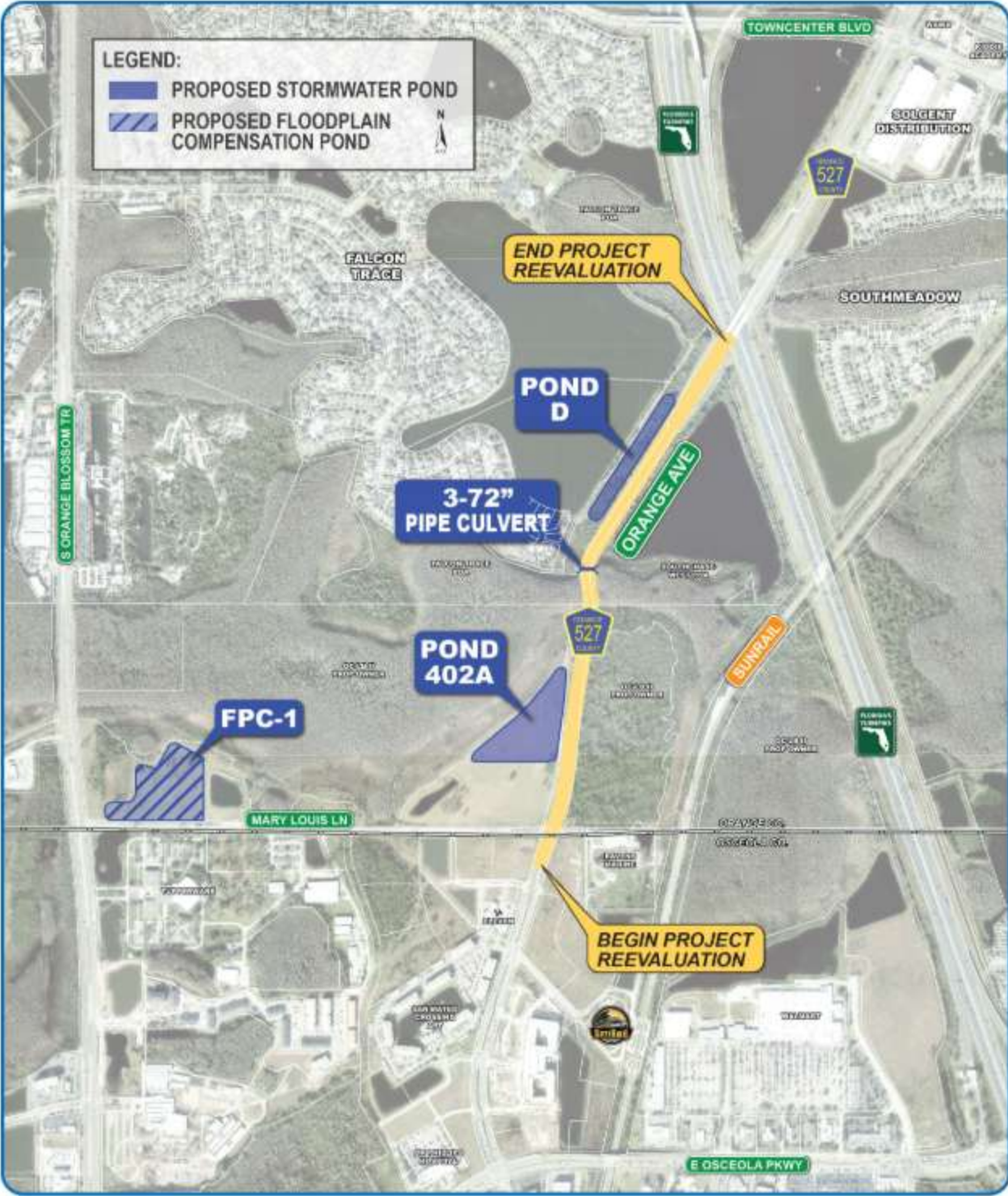
Are there changes in impacts to Prime or Unique Farmlands? No

b. CULTURAL

Are there changes in impacts to cultural resources pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (historic sites/districts and archaeological sites)? No

A cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) was completed for the project corridor. To encompass the potential improvements, the archaeological area of potential effects (APE) is defined to include the existing and proposed ROW where improvements are proposed and floodplain compensation ponds.

Figure 3 – Floodplain Compensation Pond



The archaeological survey consisted of 52 attempted shovel tests within the archaeological APE, 17 of which were unable to be excavated due to buried utilities and drainage features. None of the excavated shovel tests contained cultural materials. The remainder of the APE was examined via surface inspection and pedestrian survey. No artifacts were recovered, and no archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the APE. No further archaeological survey is recommended in support of the proposed project.

A review of the Orange County Property Appraiser's database indicated no parcels with historic-aged buildings (i.e., built prior to 1982) are within the APE. An examination of historic maps and aerial photographs of the area showed no buildings or other potentially historic-aged features in the APE. This is supported by the results of the architectural history survey, which identified no historic resources within the APE. No further architectural history survey is recommended.

Based on the results of this study, no NRHP-listed or -eligible cultural resources were identified within the project APE. The project will result in No Historic Properties Affected and no further cultural resources work is recommended.

Are there changes in effects to Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act protected resources, recreational areas, or other protected public lands? No

Are there changes in impacts to lands purchased under Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act? No

Are there changes in impacts to recreational areas or protected lands? No

c. NATURAL

Are there changes in impacts to protected species and habitat, wetlands and other surface waters, and/or essential fish habitat? Yes

Protected Species

The project corridor was evaluated for its potential effects to protected species and habitat. There is the potential for 11 federal animals, 10 federal plants, seven (7) state protected animals and 31 state protected plants to occur within Orange County.

The project is located within the USFWS Consultation Area (CA) for the Florida scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), red-cockaded woodpecker (*Leuconotopicus borealis*), Audubon's crested caracara (*Caracara plancus cheriway*), blue-tail mole skink (*Plestiodon egregious lividus*), Florida sand skink (*Plestiodon reynoldsi*), and Everglade snail kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus*). The project is also within the habitat range for the Eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon couperi*), and designated Core Foraging Areas (CFAs) of multiple wood stork (*Mycteria americana*) colonies. The FWC Eagle Nest Locator and the supplemental Audubon EagleWatch databases were queried for a 0.5-mile radius around the project limits; there are two documented eagle nests within the 0.5-mile radius. The project is also located within the habitat range of multiple state-only listed species including the gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), Florida pine snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus*), Florida burrowing owl, (*Athene cunicularia floridana*), Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*), southeastern American kestrel (*Falco sparverius paulus*), bats, including the tricolored (*Perimyotis subflavus*), and other listed wading and wetland-dependent birds, including the eastern black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*). The project is within the "common" range of the Central Bear Management Unit (BMU). Additionally, protected plants may be within range of the project area. The subject project is not located within any additional known species-specific designated protection areas (i.e., CAs, Managements Units, CFAs, or Critical Habitat).

Based on the habitat preferences of the above protected species and onsite observation of existing habitat, the project is anticipated to have “no effect” on the Florida scrub jay, Everglade snail kite, and Audubon’s crested caracara.

The approaches to avoid adverse impacts on certain species and greater details regarding habitat assessment and recommended determinations are provided below.

Federally Protected Species

Red-Cockaded Woodpecker (*Leuconotopicus borealis*)

The project area is within the CA for the red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW). RCW nest in cavities bored primarily into old-growth living pine trees, 60-years of age or older, or approximately 6-inches minimum diameter at breast height (DBH) or greater. Based on available data, no documented RCW populations or “clusters” of cavity trees are within 5 miles of the project area; however, the project area does include limited forested areas dominated by pine trees greater than 6-inches DBH and cavities were observed in dead trees, or snags, onsite. However, no cavities were observed in living trees, which RCW are known to use exclusively, and no RCW sightings are documented in the area. Due to the large pines observed onsite and evidence of cavities within the project area preconstruction surveys will be conducted to determine if RCW are using the area. If no cavities are identified in living trees 6-inches DBH or greater, and no RCW are observed during the preconstruction nesting habitat survey, it is anticipated that the project “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” the RCW. If cavities are discovered in living pine trees within the project area, then consultation with USFWS will be initiated to determine the need for further surveys. Should no cavities be found in subsequent surveys, it is anticipated that the project “**may affect, not likely to adversely affect**” the RCW.

Eastern Indigo Snake (*Drymarchon couperi*)

The project area is located within range of the eastern indigo snake. Based on observations during the site visit, the project area contains minimal suitable habitat for the species; additionally, no potentially occupied gopher tortoise burrow was identified within the project area, which they are known to reside in. Based on the USFWS North Florida Ecological Service Office Eastern Indigo Snake Programmatic Effect Determination Key, provided efforts incorporate the latest **Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake** dated May 2024, with the **Eastern Indigo Snake Trifold** and **Eastern Indigo Snake Poster** distributed and posted onsite during construction, the project is anticipated to “**not likely to adversely affect**” the Eastern indigo snake.

Florida Sand Skink and Bluetail Mole Skink (*Plestiodon reynoldsi* and *Plestiodon egregius lividus*)

The project area is located within the CA for the Florida sand skink and bluetail mole skink. Suitable skink habitat is determined based on three criteria: CA, soils, and elevation.

The project is in Orange County, which is within the CA for the sand and bluetail mole skink; additionally, a limited portion of the project area contains Pomello sands, which are identified as a suitable skink soil type, and elevations present are above 82-ft mean sea level (MSL) according to available U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) data.

Although this portion of the project area meets the USFWS criteria, based on the field visit conducted on August 9, 2024, the onsite habitat is not consistent with the scrub and sandhill habitats that skinks are typically found. The area containing Pomello sands consists of the paved roadway of Orange Avenue, and densely rooted vegetation between the heavily maintained R/W and the adjacent property. Despite the mapped soil type, soils observed were more compacted than are typically considered suitable skink soils. Due to the original construction of Orange Avenue and the NWWs on adjacent parcels, the onsite soil types observed are therefore not consistent with the mapped soils. Additionally, the entire project area contains no open, sandy patches of ground with loose, “swimmable” soils, consistent with sand or bluetail mole skink habitat. During field reviews in August 2024 and September

2025, which included pedestrian surveys, no evidence of skink tracks or habitat suitable for a skink population were observed within the project area. Therefore, it is anticipated that the project “**may affect, not likely to adversely affect**” the bluetail mole skink and Florida sand skink. Based on the field conditions observed, skink surveys are not recommended. Technical assistance on verification of survey requirements or concurrence is required from USFWS.

Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*) and Wading and Wetland-Dependent Birds

The project is within the CFA for multiple wood stork colonies, including within 3,500-feet of the Gatorland colony. Additionally, several species of federally or state-protected wading and wetland-dependent birds may potentially utilize wetlands and other surface waters observed within the project limits. Species include the Florida sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*), eastern black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*), roseate spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*), little blue heron (*Egretta caerulea*), and tricolored heron (*Egretta tricolor*).

Due to suitable foraging habitat (SFH) located within the project area, based on the Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office and State of Florida Effect Determination Key For the Wood Stork In Central and North Peninsular Florida, September 2008, impacts to wetlands and SFH will require compensation within the Service Area of a Service-approved wetland mitigation bank or wood stork conservation bank that provides an equivalent functional value to that of the impacted SFH. Protections for all other wading and wetland dependent bird species are limited to active nesting and/or rookery sites.

No wading or wetland dependent bird nests or rookeries were identified within the project area during the site assessment. An updated protected species survey will be conducted within 90 days of construction to confirm absence of any protected species prior to construction. If a nest site is observed, consultation with USFWS and/or FWC will be conducted.

Mitigation is proposed for all impacts to wetlands and SFH; therefore, use of the key results in an effect determination of “**not likely to adversely affect**” for the wood stork and other wading and wetland-dependent birds.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

The bald eagle is federally protected under the MBTA and Eagle Act. Therefore, a 0.5-mile radius from the project area was queried for documented bald eagle nests. Two bald eagle nests are documented on the Audubon EagleWatch database within 0.5 miles of the project area (OR923 and OR922). However, the project area is not within the 660-foot nest protection buffer of these nests. Additionally, major highways and forested areas are separating the nests from the nearest project limits. Therefore, it is anticipated that the project will have “**no effect**” on the bald eagle.

Bats, including the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*)

The project area is located within the habitat range of bats protected via Chapter 68A-4.001 Florida Administrative Code, including the tricolored bat, which is currently proposed to be listed by the USFWS under the Endangered Species Act. The project area contains suitable foraging habitat and potential roosting habitat via trees. The species proposed listing is a result of a population decline and disease prominent in other states. Due to its potential listing, it is likely USFWS will request Orange County to incorporate tricolored bat best management practices (BMPs) during construction. Tricolored bats roost in trees and structures, such as bridges and larger culverts. Some BMPs that are currently encouraged are:

- Timber harvesting between the months of August-March to avoid bat maternity season and pup season.
- Prescribed fires: conduct burns when temperatures are above 50 degrees Fahrenheit, as bats are slow to arouse when temperatures are below 50 degrees.

No evidence of bat roosting was observed during preliminary wildlife surveys. The roadway widening is not anticipated to result in significant removal of potential bat roosting habitat; therefore, the project is anticipated to “**may affect, not likely to adversely affect**” bats; however, although the USFWS may impose additional requirements in the future, it is anticipated such requirements will not be required for the subject project.

State Protected Species

Gopher Tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*)

The gopher tortoise inhabits a wide variety of subterranean upland habitats. Gopher tortoise burrows are known to serve as refute for many species, some of which are also protected (eastern indigo snake and Florida pine snake). During preliminary wildlife surveys, no potentially occupied gopher tortoise burrows were identified within the project area; however, due to the uplands located onsite and the mobile nature of the species, there is always potential for gopher tortoises to move within the project area. Therefore, a 100% survey of all suitable habitat for the gopher tortoise will be required within 90 days of construction commencement. Formal coordination with FWC will take place for any potentially occupied burrows that cannot be allotted a minimum 25-foot protection buffer, which may include permitted relocation. According to FWC, “gopher tortoises and their burrows are protected by state law, and a gopher tortoise relocation permit must be obtained from FWC before disturbing burrows and conducting construction activities (Chapter 68A-27.003, Florida Administrative Code)”.

Assuming the latest FWC Gopher Tortoise Permitting Guidelines are followed, the proposed project is anticipated to have “**no adverse effect**” on the gopher tortoise.

Florida Pine Snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus*)

The project is within range of the Florida pine snake. Based on observations during the site visit, the project area contains minimal suitable habitat for the species. Provided the latest **Species Conservation Measures and Permitting Guidelines for the Florida Pine Snake** are followed during construction, and the **Florida Pine Snake Trifold** and **Florida Pine Snake Poster**, are distributed and posted onsite during construction, no species-specific surveys are anticipated to be required. Therefore, it is anticipated that the project will have “**no adverse effect**” on the Florida pine snake.

Florida Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia floridana*)

The project area is within range for the Florida burrowing owl and contains limited suitable habitat. During preliminary wildlife surveys, no evidence of the Florida burrowing owl was observed. Within 90 days of construction commencement a 100% survey for Florida burrowing owl will be conducted in conjunction with the 100% gopher tortoise burrow survey. If Florida burrowing owl burrows are observed during updated surveys, consultation with FWC and permitted relocation efforts will be undertaken for burrows not able to be avoided by the project. Therefore, the project is anticipated to have “**no adverse effect**” on the Florida burrowing owl.

Florida Black Bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*)

The project area is located within the “Common” range of the Central BMU for the Florida black bear. The nearest documented mortality was 6.5 miles west in 2013 with the nearest documented bear sighting west of John Young Parkway in 2022, according to the FWC Black Bear Sightings Map.

No black bears or evidence of black bear use such as scat, foraging debris, claw marks, or hair left on tree trunks, was observed during the site assessment. Due to the “Common” range and proximity of recent sightings, best management practices in maintenance of the construction area may be required by FWC to prevent bear attraction. With these considerations, it is anticipated the project will have “**no adverse effect**” on the black bear.

Southeastern American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius paulus*)

The southeastern American kestrel is listed as threatened by the FWC and is protected under the MBTA and has a habitat range that includes the project area. Kestrels nest in cavities created by other species, often woodpeckers, and prefer foraging areas composed of low, sparse vegetation with open canopies. The open, pasture area within the proposed stormwater pond location includes potentially suitable foraging habitat and cavities were observed two dead trees during the preliminary wildlife surveys. If cavities or kestrels are observed during updated surveys, Consultation with FWC will be initiated to determine if additional surveys in accordance with the latest **FWC Southeastern American Kestrel Species Conservation Measures and Permitting Guidelines** will be conducted. Should southeastern American kestrels be observed, additional requirements and coordination with FWC will be implemented. Assuming these surveys and any consultation measures are taken, the project is anticipated to have “**no adverse effect**” on the southeastern American kestrel.

Wetlands and Other Surface Waters

The right-of-way along the project corridor contains areas identified as either wetland or other surface waters (OSW). Individual wetlands were differentiated from OSWs as those areas cut through Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) mapped hydric soils and/or contiguous to wetland systems immediately adjacent to the project corridor. Based on the observations made during the wetland delineation, the vast majority of the wetlands and OSWs throughout the project corridor are highly altered from their natural state. These wetland areas were originally impacted by the original construction of Orange Avenue.

The direct and secondary impacts to wetlands were identified for the proposed improvements along the corridor. Additionally, portions of Wetland 1 to be impacted in the existing conservation easement for the original Southchase development area via secondary impacts extending outside of the Orange Avenue right of way will require a partial conservation easement release. The mitigation for a total of 3.09 acres of direct impacts to wetlands, and 1.33 acres of secondary impacts to wetlands was assessed as 1.83 UMAM and 16.10 WRAP functional loss units. Reviews of the wetlands and OSWs within the corridor are pending.

Essential Fish Habitat

There is no essential fish habitat in the project corridor.

Are there changes in impacts to designated Aquatic Preserves, Coastal Barrier resources, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Nationwide Rivers Inventory Rivers, and/or Outstanding Florida Waters? N/A

Are there changes in impacts to Floodplains or Water Resources? Yes

The floodplain impacts within the project limits have changed since the PD&E study due to the floodplain elevation change. There will be no net increases to floodplain stages and all floodplain impacts will be fully compensated on a cup-for-cup basis and will meet all South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) criteria.

d. PHYSICAL

Are there changes in Air Quality? No

This project is not expected to create adverse impacts on air quality because the project area is in attainment for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and because the project is expected to improve the Level of Service (LOS) and reduce delays and congestion on all facilities within the study area.

Construction activities may cause short-term air quality impacts in the form of dust from earthwork and unpaved roads. These impacts will be minimized by adherence to applicable state regulations and to applicable FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

What is the status of Highway Traffic Noise?

A Noise Study was completed to document the potential impacts to along the project corridor. Noise sensitive sites were also evaluated to see if a substantial increase of 15 dB(A) or more in traffic noise compared to existing conditions would occur. Within the project limits, noise levels were predicted at six NAC B receptors representing 20 residences. Noise levels are not predicted to approach or exceed the NAC under the 2045 Build condition at any residence, and therefore noise abatement was not considered for this project.

What is the status of Contamination?

The Contamination Screening Evaluation Report identified five sites that have some risk of contamination impacts. Two sites were identified as Low Risk. The remaining three sites were identified as “Medium Risk”. Based on the findings of this Level I Contamination Screening Evaluation, a Level II ICA is recommended for one of the Medium Risk sites.

Two of the Medium Risk sites are both active and recently constructed gas stations. Neither site has documented discharges, available assessment data, or known contamination concerns. These sites were classified as Medium Risk due to their land use as fueling stations. However, based on current information for these two sites, petroleum-impacted soil or groundwater is not anticipated to be encountered during the proposed construction, and no Level II ICA sampling is expected to be necessary.

A borrow pit partially within the limits of FPC1 was also identified as a medium risk site through review of historical aerial photographs, historical USGS quadrangle maps, and NRCS soil mapping. Based on the NRCS soil classification indicative of borrow pit activities and the absence of documentation confirming the nature of historical earthwork activities, This borrow pit is recommended for a Level II ICA due to the potential for buried debris to be encountered during pond excavation. The results of the Level II ICA will be used to determine whether the support of a contamination contractor will be necessary during pond excavation.

Are there changes in impacts to Utilities and Railroads? No

All impacts to utilities associated with the project will be coordinated with Utility Agency Owners (UAOs) to ensure no substantial outages of utilities will affect the public.

There are no railroads affected by the project.

Are there changes in impacts to Navigation? N/A

8. COMMITMENT STATUS

Are there prior commitments from the Environmental Document or previously approved re-evaluation(s)? Yes

1. Orange Avenue will be improved as a four-lane urban facility with buffered bicycle lanes, sidewalks, lighting and a closed drainage system.
2. Implementation of the improvements will adhere to Orange County’s standard of practices, with an emphasis on maintaining access and acceptable driving conditions during construction.
3. Consideration will be given to aesthetics, such as landscaping during the design phase.
4. The proposed Orange Avenue improvements will be coordinate with the current Florida’s Turnpike project along Orange Avenue.
5. Property owners affected by the proposed improvements will be contacted during the design and construction phases to coordinate various aspects of the project such as driveways and access.
6. A Public Involvement Plan will be continued through the remaining phases of the project.

Are there new environmental commitments? No

9. STATUS OF PERMITS

Name	Descriptor	Status	Date
DEP or WMD Environmental Resource Permit (ERP)	ERP Permit	Applied for	10/23/2025
USACE Section 404	USACE Section 404	Application Pending	
FWC Gopher Tortoise Relocation Permit	Gopher Tortoise Relocation Permit	Pre-construction	

Local Permit(s):

None anticipated.

Other Permit(s):

None anticipated.

10. CONCLUSION

The project has been re-evaluated pursuant to 23 CFR § 771.129. Orange County has determined that no changes to the project affect the original decision. Therefore, the Administrative Action remains valid and the project can advance.

11. ORANGE COUNTY REVIEW AND APPROVAL

Name and title of Preparer: _____

Orange County approving authority or designee

Date

12. Supporting Documentation

1. Contamination Screening Evaluation Report
2. Cultural Resource Analysis Screening
3. Noise Study Memorandum
4. Pond Siting Addendum (Floodplain Compensation Alternative)