



November 12, 2012

Ms. Cindy Mulkey
Administrator, Siting Coordination Office
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Mail Station 48
3900 Commonwealth Blvd.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

RE: Florida Power & Light Company
Martin Power Plant Site Certification No. PA 89-27M
Post-Certification Amendment
RIVIERA LATERAL MARTIN GAS YARD

Dear Ms. Mulkey:

Pursuant to rule 62-17.205(1), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) and 403.5113 Florida Statutes (F.S.), please accept this letter and the attachments as a post-certification amendment to the Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) Martin Power Plant Site Certification No. PA 89-27M for inclusion of Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard (herein referred to as the 'Project') associated with the Riviera Beach Energy Center (RBEC) Phase I and Phase II Pipeline Projects and connection points for potential future infrastructure. The Project is proposed to be located within the certified area of FPL's Martin Power Plant in Martin County, Florida.

On February 28, 2012, FPL stated in its Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Site Certification Modification for RBEC Phase II Pipeline Project (PA 09-54C) that to realize the full environmental benefits and fuel cost savings that the operation of the RBEC will provide, a continuous supply of clean natural gas to RBEC is required. As mentioned within FPL's Site Certification Modification for RBEC Phase II Pipeline Project, in addition to the pipeline, the Project would have minor aboveground facilities typically associated with natural gas pipelines, including inline pipeline inspection device launcher near the Origination Point. The proposed Project is 400 feet by 400 feet (160,000 square feet) and will consist of a pervious gravel surfacing area and gravel vehicular access area that will be underlain by a geotextile fabric to reduce the growth of vegetation. These areas may be constructed using crushed granite. The Project will be capable of tying into multiple third party gas suppliers, further enhancing FPL's reliable source of clean energy. Prior to or in conjunction with construction of the proposed Project, this site will also be used for temporary construction purposes (ie. pipe storage, coating, etc.) for the RBEC Phase I and II Pipeline Projects.

The location of the Project and associated infrastructure located on the Martin Power Plant site was carefully selected to avoid any impacts to threatened or endangered species, cultural resources, and wetlands that were not previously mitigated for. A minor temporary wetland impact in a man-made swale of approximately 0.07 acres will occur during the construction process. The swale will be restored to pre-construction condition once construction is complete. Restoration success of the swale will be monitored

during the year following construction and results will be reported in conjunction with the wetland restoration monitoring for the Riviera Beach Energy Center Phase II Pipeline Project.

FPL has complied with the current FDEP Site Certification PA 89-27M Condition of Certification XXVIII.A related to endangered and threatened species. This condition states, prior to construction, FPL shall survey the Project site, for endangered and threatened species. A listed species survey of the proposed Project location was conducted on October 9, 2012. There were four gopher tortoise burrows identified and FPL will obtain appropriate Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Permit to relocate the tortoises. It is expected based on the survey results that there will be no impacts to threatened and endangered species. A copy of the listed species survey report is included in Attachment A.

The proposed Project location was chosen to be located in an area in which the wetlands have already been mitigated for. As part of the first amendment to Martin Expansion Project's Planned Unit Development (PUD) Agreement (Condition 7.C), FPL maintains a 219 acre on-site preserve area in accordance with the Preserve Area Maintenance Plan approved in conjunction with the original PUD Agreement. FPL has also maintained a 1,130 acre off-site conservation easement area in accordance with the Mitigation, Maintenance and Monitoring Plan previously approved by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). Please see Attachment B for the above referenced conservation easement and Attachment C for the compliance letter from SFWMD.

The location of the Project in relation to the FPL Martin Power Plant Site Certified area is shown on Figure 1. Figure 2 shows the proposed Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard location superimposed on an aerial photograph. Figure 3 is a plot plan of the Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard.

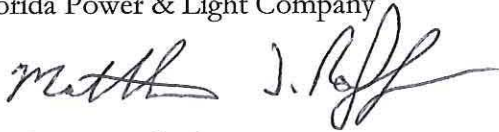
FPL contracted with a Florida Professional Engineer (PE) to conduct an evaluation of the stormwater impacts as a result of the proposed Project. Attachment D provides a PE signed and sealed analysis of the stormwater impacts. The conclusion is that the design of this Project is not expected to change the stormwater from its pre-development condition, and is expected to not have adverse impacts to water quality, water quantity, floodplain, water table, or any surrounding properties. The analysis also concluded that the Project meets SFWMD's criteria.

Temporary dewatering may be required to perform the jack and bore under an existing railroad track that will occur in order to tie into a third party gas supplier. Trench dewatering may also occur during the installation of the gas pipeline via open cut method. FPL believes these dewatering activities will qualify for a No-Notice General Permit from the SFWMD. If after further evaluation this activity does not meet the requirements for the No-Notice General Permit, prior to construction, FPL will submit a detailed plan for dewatering to the SFWMD for a determination of compliance with a nonprocedural provision of Chapter 40E-2, 40E-3 and 40E-4, F.A.C.

Attachment E provides an overview of the construction methodology to be employed on the pipeline associated infrastructure on the Martin Power Plant site. FPL will comply with applicable Conditions of Certification.

FPL looks forward to working with the FDEP on this site certification amendment request. We are working with the Army Corps of Engineers to obtain federal authorization for this Project. If you have any questions or if you require additional information, please contact me at 561-691-2808 or Jessica Peck at 561-691-2859.

Sincerely,
Florida Power & Light Company

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Matth J. Raff", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Matthew J. Raffenberg
Director
Environmental Licensing & Permitting

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS AND FIGURES

FIGURE 1 – PROJECT LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 2 – AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

FIGURE 3 – PROPOSED PLOT PLAN

ATTACHMENT A – LISTED SPECIES SURVEY REPORT FOR PROPOSED PROJECT

**ATTACHMENT B – EXISTING CONSERVATION EASEMENT FOR
MITIGATION PRESERVE AREA**

**ATTACHMENT C – SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
MITIGATION COMPLIANCE LETTER**

ATTACHMENT D – STORMWATER DESIGN EVALUATION REPORT

ATTACHMENT E – PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 – PROJECT LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 2 – AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

FIGURE 3 – PROPOSED PLOT PLAN

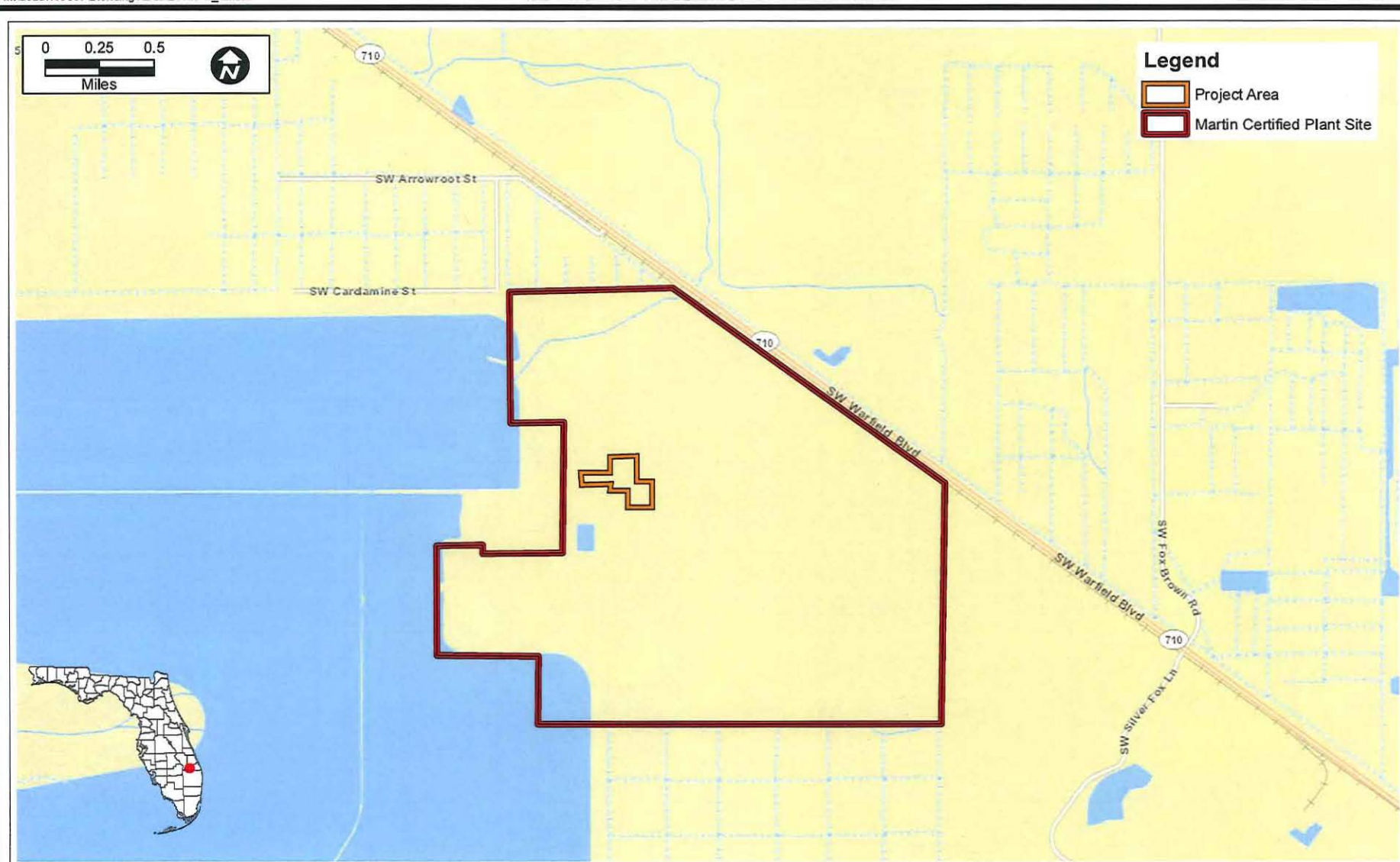


FIGURE 1.
PROJECT LOCATION
RIVIERA LATERAL MARTIN GAS YARD

Sources: ESRI, 2012; ECT, 2012.





FIGURE 2.
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
RIVIERA LATERAL MARTIN GAS YARD

Sources: Bing, 2012; ECT, 2012.



ATTACHMENT A
LISTED SPECIES SURVEY REPORT FOR PROPOSED PROJECT

**RIVIERA LATERAL MARTIN GAS YARD
MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

LISTED SPECIES SURVEY REPORT

Prepared for:



**Florida Power & Light Company
Juno Beach, Florida**

Prepared by:

ECT **Environmental
Consulting &
Technology, Inc.**
6410 Southpoint Parkway, Suite 120
Jacksonville, Florida 32216

ECT No. 110697-0600

November 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 METHODOLOGY	4
2.1 <u>MAP AND LITERATURE REVIEW</u>	4
2.2 <u>FIELD SURVEY</u>	4
3.0 SURVEY RESULTS	5
3.1 <u>LAND USE TYPES AND HABITAT CHARACTERIZATION</u>	5
3.1.1 HERBACEOUS/DRY PRAIRIE (310)	7
3.1.2 CABBAGE PALM (428)	7
3.1.3 MIXED CONIFERS AND HARDWOODS (434)	7
3.1.4 SWALES AND CANALS (511 & 512)	9
3.1.5 FRESHWATER MARSH (641)	9
3.1.6 ROADS & RAILROADS	9
3.2 <u>INTEGRATED WILDLIFE HABITAT RANKING SYSTEM</u>	9
3.3 <u>LISTED SPECIES</u>	18
3.3.1 LISTED PLANT SPECIES	18
3.3.2 LISTED WILDLIFE SPECIES	18

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A—SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Land Use/Vegetation Community Types within the Project Limits	5
2	Federal and State-Listed Plant Species Known to Occur in Martin County, Florida	12
3	Federal and State-Listed Wildlife Species Known to Occur in Martin County, Florida	15

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Project Location Map	2
2	USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map.	3
3	Florida Land Use and Cover, Form Classification System Map	6
4	Soil Survey Map	8
5	Integrated Wildlife Habitat Ranking System Map	11

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Environmental Consulting & Technology, Inc. (ECT) was contracted by Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) to conduct a listed species survey for the proposed Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard (Project) at the Martin Power Plant site in Martin County, Florida. The survey is being conducted to support obtaining an amendment of the Martin Power Plant site certification (PA 89-27M).

The Project is comprised of a 400 foot by 400 foot (160,000 square feet) facility that will consist of a pervious gravel area surfacing and a pervious gravel vehicular access area that will be underlain by a geotextile fabric to reduce the growth of vegetation. The Project will be tied into gas infrastructure located nearby. The proposed Project is depicted on Figure 1, Project Location Map, Figure 2 and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic Quadrangle Map.

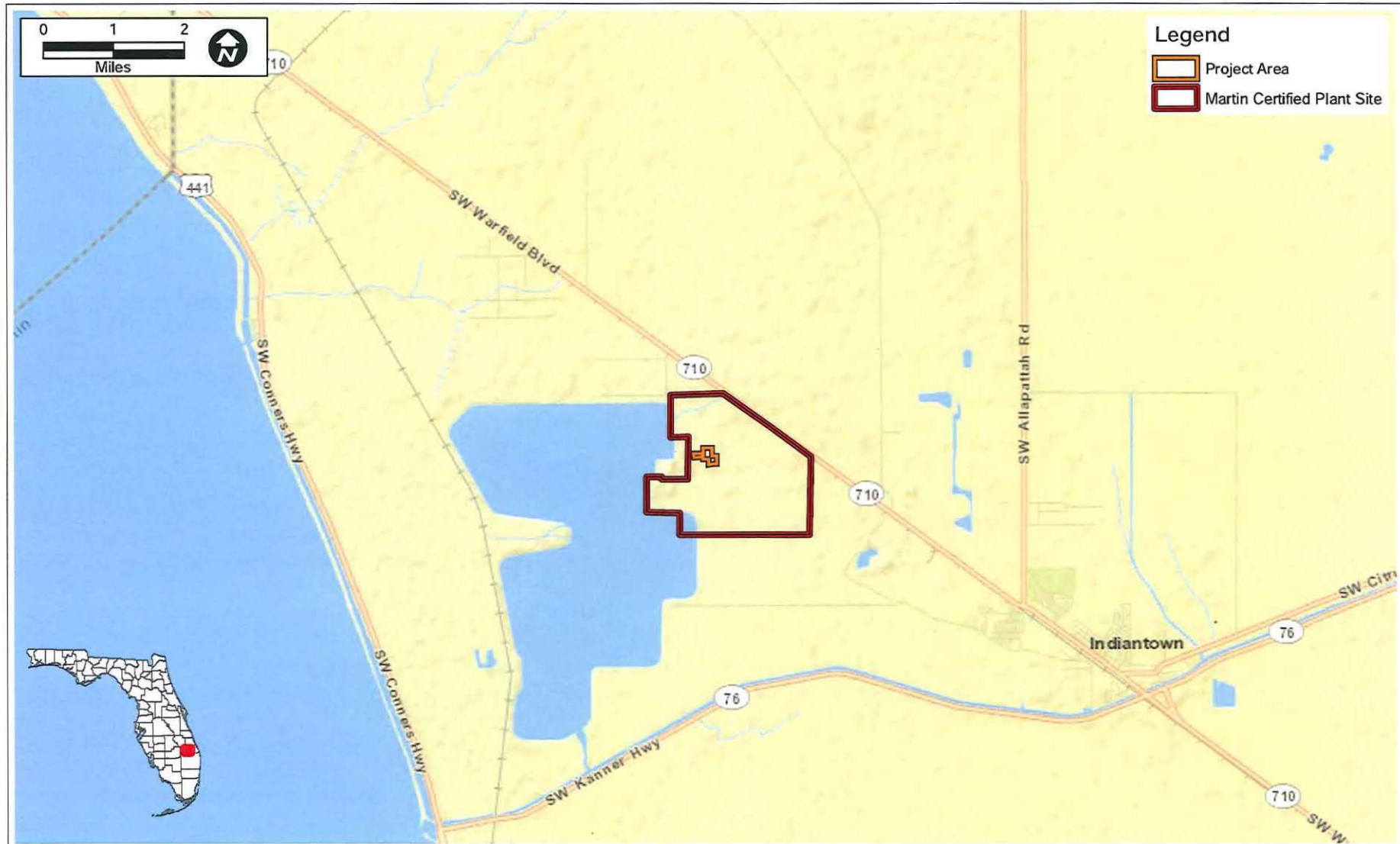


FIGURE 1.
PROJECT LOCATION
RIVIERA LATERAL MARTIN GAS YARD

Sources: ESRI, 2012; ECT, 2012.



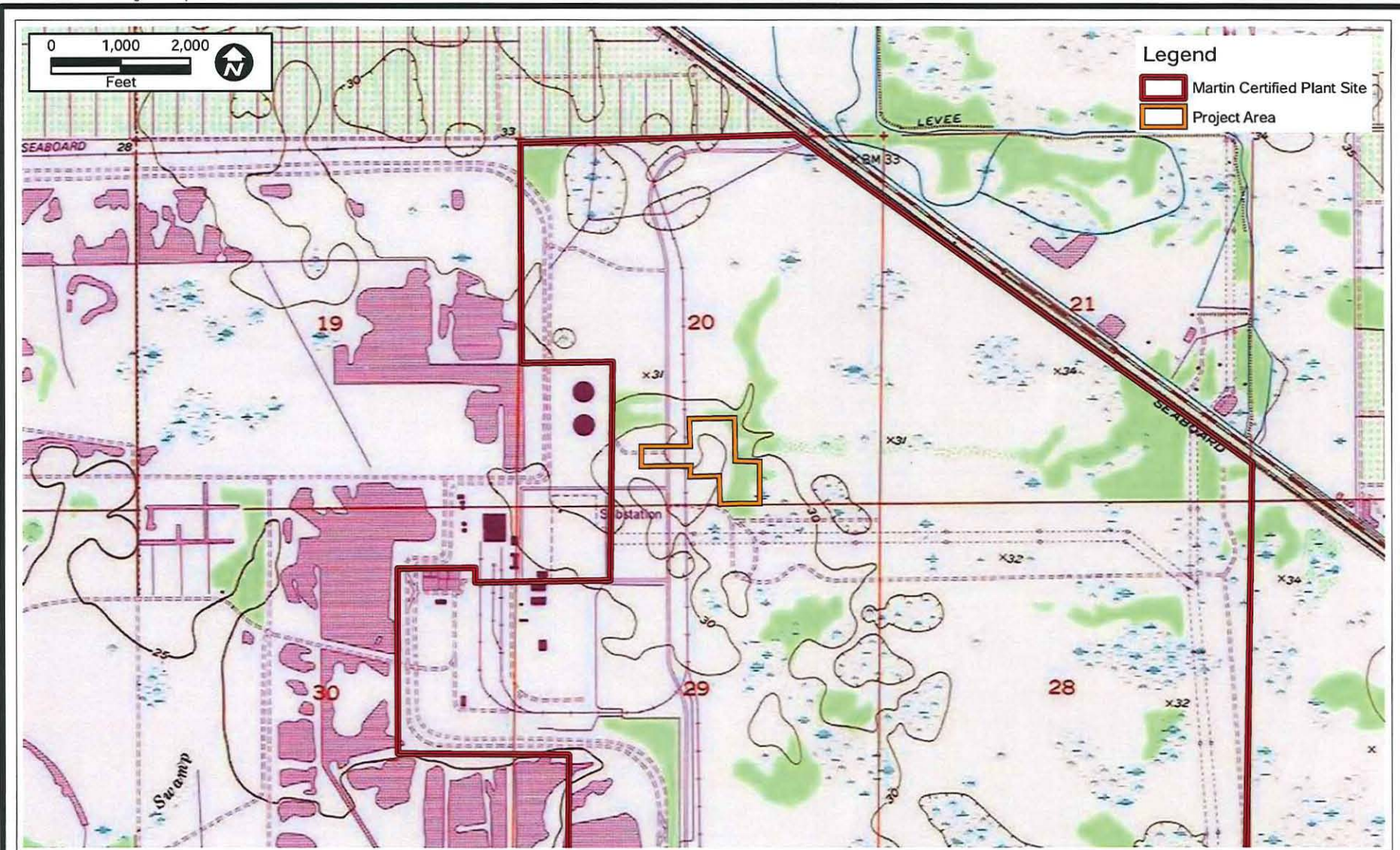


FIGURE 2.
USGS QUAD
RIVIERA LATERAL MARTIN GAS YARD

Sources: USGS Quad, Barley Barber Swamp FI, 1983; 2012; ECT, 2012.



2.0 METHODOLOGY

This section provides a description of methodologies used to characterize the habitats present within the Project limits and to survey for occurrences of listed species there.

2.1 MAP AND LITERATURE REVIEW

ECT reviewed several sources of information to identify listed species and their preferred habitats that could potentially occur within the Project and associated infrastructure vicinity. Sources reviewed included the relevant sections of the Martin Power Plant Site Certification Application (SCA), FL Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) website tracking lists and digital FNAI species sighting records and element occurrence records by quadrangle maintained by the state of Florida (Florida Geographic Data Library), FNAI Field Guide to the Rare Plants of Florida, FNAI Field Guide to the Rare Animals of Florida, and the USFWS list of T&E species for Florida.

The data collected was used to compile a list of protected plant or wildlife species potentially occurring within the vicinity of the Project. This list formed the basis of species and potential habitats searched during the field survey. Using a combination of aerial photography, Martin County soil survey, and Florida Land Use and Cover, Form Classification System (FLUCFCS) maps, ECT developed a baseline map showing the extent of land use and vegetation communities on and adjacent to the Project area and identified which listed species were likely to occur in each habitat.

2.2 FIELD SURVEY

ECT biologists conducted a field survey of the entire proposed Project and immediately adjacent areas on October 9, 2012. The survey was conducted by an experienced team consisting of a senior biologist and field technician that are knowledgeable in conducting listed species surveys in Florida. The team used pedestrian transects that covered the extent of the Project's construction limits. A one hundred percent visual survey was conducted in habitats suitable for listed species. Surveys for gopher tortoises were conducted according to the FWC's Gopher Tortoise Permitting Guidelines (2008, revised November 2011).

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 LAND USE TYPES AND HABITAT CHARACTERIZATION

A total of eight distinct land use/vegetation community types are identified within the project limits. The land use types were characterized using FLUCFCS and then correlated to the FWC Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy for Florida Habitat Categories (CWCS) and FNAI types, as best as possible. Table 1 presents the various communities and their approximate acreage, Figure 3 provides a land use map depicting their approximate locations using FLUCFCS codes, and brief descriptions of each community are provided below. Appendix A contains representative photographs of the communities.

Table 1. Land Use/Vegetation Community Types within the Project Limits

Florida Land Use Cover and Forms Classification System	FWC Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy for Florida Habitat Categories	Florida Natural Areas Inventory Type	Area within Project Limits	
			Acres	%
Herbaceous/Dry Prairie (310)	Grassland/Improved Pasture	Dry Prairie	5.35	22.24
Cabbage Palm (428)	Mixed Hardwood Pine Forest	Mesic Hammock	6.59	27.39
Hardwood Coniferous Mixed (434)	Mixed Hardwood Pine Forest	Mesic Hammock	7.46	31.01
Swale (511)	Canal/Ditch	Canal/Ditch	0.05	0.21
Canals (512)	Canal/Ditch	Canal/Ditch	0.14	0.58
Freshwater Marsh (641)	Freshwater Marsh	Basin Marsh	4.17	17.33
Roads and Highways (812)	Urban/Developed	Road	0.10	0.42
Railroad (814)	Urban/Developed	Developed	0.20	0.83
Total			24.06	100

Sources: ECT 2012.
FLUCFCS, 1999.
FWC CWCS, 2011.
FNAI, 2010.



FIGURE 3.
LAND USE
RIVIERA LATERAL MARTIN GAS YARD

Sources: SFWMD, 2008; Bing, 2012; 2012; ECT, 2012.



3.1.1 HERBACEOUS/DRY PRAIRIE (310)

Herbaceous dry prairie occupies about 5.35 acres. It is associated within open areas along the road, railroad, an existing natural gas pipeline right-of-way and surrounding the two existing gas yards. It is vegetated by weedy grasses and herbs such as bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum*), broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), smutgrass (*Sporobolus indicus*), fingergrass (*Eustachys glauca*), crowfootgrass (*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*), dogfennel (*Eupatorium* spp.), Mexican clover (*Richardia* spp.), Spanish needles (*Bidens alba*), Caesarweed (*Urena lobata*), nightshade (*Solanum* spp.), and bala (*Sida cordifolia*). As shown in Figure 4 (Soil Map), the soils underlying this vegetative cover type include Oldsmar and Pineda, which are both poorly drained sandy soil types.

3.1.2 CABBAGE PALM (428)

Approximately 6.59 acres of the Project limits are vegetated by a forested community dominated by cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*). Other intermixed species include slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), and saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*). The herbaceous layer is minimal in most locations, consisting of scattered grasses and herbs mentioned above as well as bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and grapevine (*Vitis* spp.). Soil types underlying this cover type include Pineda, Jupiter, and Holopaw, which are all poorly to very poorly drained sandy soils.

3.1.3 MIXED CONIFERS AND HARDWOODS (434)

Approximately 7.46 acres of the Project limits are vegetated by a mixed hardwood coniferous forest. This community is similar to that described for cabbage palm except that the other intermixed species are more prevalent. Soil types underlying this cover type include Oldsmar, Pineda, and Holopaw, which are all poorly to very poorly drained sandy soils.



FIGURE 4.
SOILS
RIVIERA LATERAL MARTIN GAS YARD

Sources: NRCS, 2012; Bing, 2012; ECT, 2012.



3.1.4 SWALES AND CANALS (511 & 512)

There is a man-made swale adjacent to the FPL access road and a canal just east of the railroad track, which combined comprise approximately 0.19 acres of the Project limits. The swale is vegetated by typical freshwater marsh herbaceous species such as soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), dollarweed (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*), and various sedges (*Cyperus* spp., *Rhynchosporus* spp.). The banks of the canal are densely vegetated by the invasive Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terribenthifolius*). Other species include cabbage palm, coastalplain willow (*Salix caroliniana*), and earleaf acacia (*Acacia auriculiformis*). The thick shrub/small tree layer covers the canal, preventing the growth of most herbaceous species and limiting access to wading birds and other wildlife species.

3.1.5 FRESHWATER MARSH (641)

Freshwater marsh covers approximately 4.17 acres along the northern and eastern boundaries of the of the Project limits. Dominate plant species include dog fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), maidencane (*Panicum hemitomon*), bushy bluestem (*Andropogon glomeratus*), duck potato (*Sagittaria latifolia*), flat top goldenrod (*Euthamia minor*), carpetgrass (*Axonopus* spp.), blue maidencane (*Amphicarpum muhlenbergia*), and foxtail (*Setaria geniculata*). Brazilian pepper, saw palmetto, and wax myrtle are scattered around the upper edges. Soils underlying the marshes include Jupiter, Holopaw and Gator muck.

3.1.6 ROADS & RAILROADS (814 & 812)

The FPL access road and a railroad corridor comprise 0.30 acres of the Project limits. These locations are developed and do not support natural vegetation or wildlife communities.

3.2 INTEGRATED WILDLIFE HABITAT RANKING SYSTEM

The FWC Integrated Wildlife Habitat Ranking System (IWHRS) is a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tool that ranks the Florida landscape based upon the habitat needs of wildlife as a way to identify ecologically significant lands in the state and to assess the potential impacts of land development projects. The IWHRS incorporates a wide variety of land cover and wildlife species data and presents it in an easy-to-understand classifica-

tion scheme. Figure 5 depicts the IWHRS classification for the project area. As shown, the entire Project area is classified as having very low value for wildlife as compared to other habitats in the state.

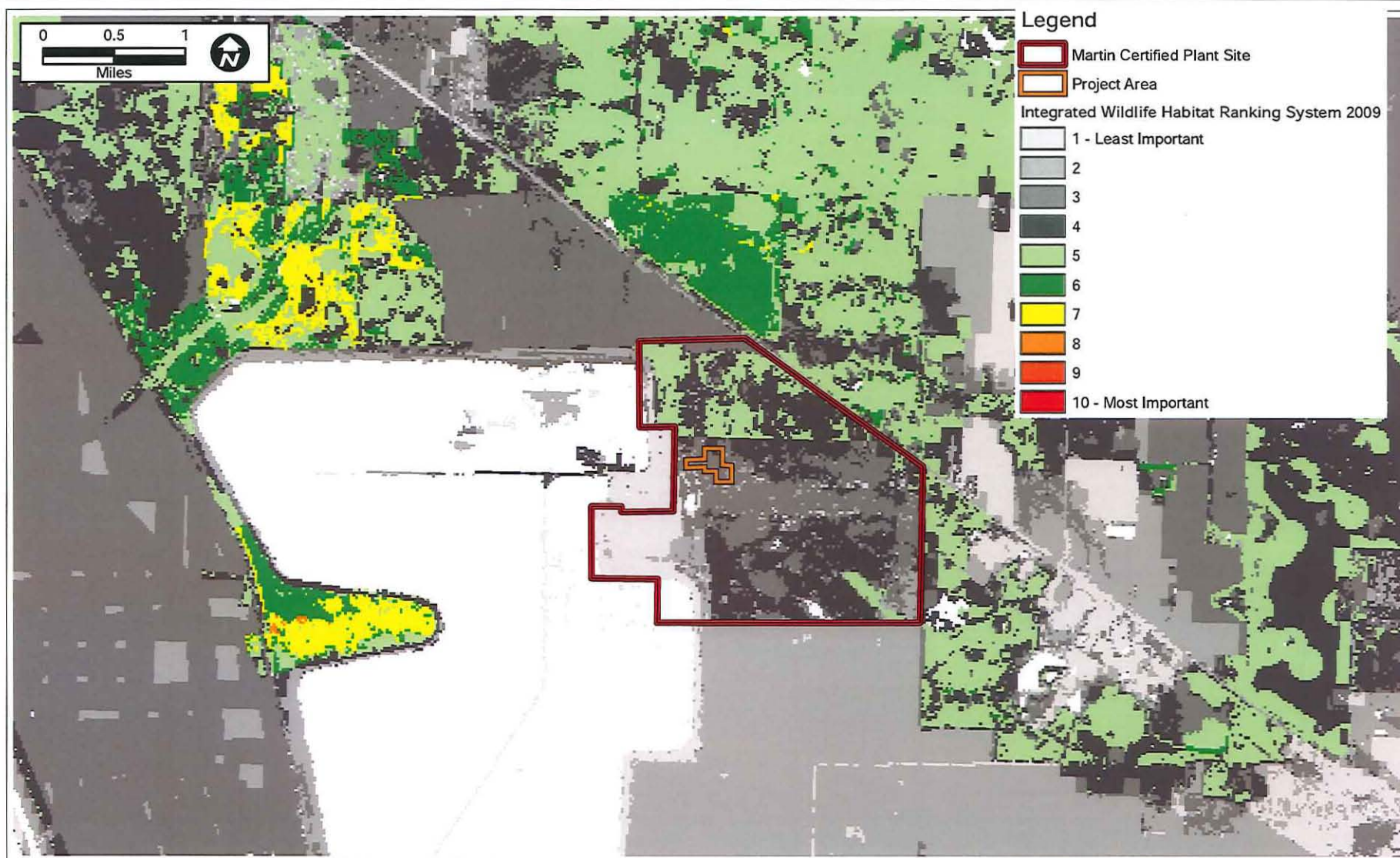


FIGURE 5.
WILDLIFE HABITAT
RIVIERA LATERAL MARTIN GAS YARD

Sources: FWC, 2009; ECT, 2012.



Table 2. Federal and State-Listed Plant Species Known to Occur in Martin County, Florida

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	Federal Status	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Argusia gnaphalodes</i>	Sea lavender	LE		Beaches and sandy soils, salt-tolerant	Low
<i>Asimina tetramera</i>	Four-petal pawpaw	LE	LE	Openings in sand pine scrub	Low
<i>Calopogon multiflorus</i>	Many-flowered grass pink	LE		Dry to moist flatwoods with longleaf pine, wiregrass, saw palmetto	Low
<i>Chamaesyce cumulicola</i>	Sand-dune spurge	LE		Scrub, beach dune, maritime hammock, coastal strand; found in openings	Low
<i>Cladonia perforata</i>	Perforate reindeer lichen	LE	LE	Rosemary scrub	Low
<i>Coelorachis tuberculosa</i>	Piedmont jointgrass	LT		Wet places, shores, marshy sites	Low
<i>Conradina grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered rosemary	LT		Scrub, coastal strand, disturbed places	Low
<i>Ctenitis sloanei</i>	Florida tree fern	LE		Rockland hammock, strand swamp	Low
<i>Dicerandra immaculata</i>	Lakela's mint	LE	LE	Scrub on the Atlantic coast ridge	Low
<i>Eugenia confusa</i>	Tropical ironwood	LE		Rockland hammock	Low
<i>Glandularia maritima</i>	Coastal vervain	LE		Back dunes, dune swales, coastal hammocks; disturbed sandy areas	Low
<i>Halophila johnsonii</i>	Johnson's seagrass		LT	Tidal deltas inside inlets, sandy shoals, mouths of canals; at water depths from shallow intertidal to 9 ft deep	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	Federal Status	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Jacquemontia reclinata</i>	Beach jacquemontia	LE	LE	Lee side of stable vegetated dunes, disturbed openings in maritime hammock, coastal strand, coastal scrub, often with sea grape, sand spurs, poisonwood, and prickly pear cactus	Low
<i>Lechea cernua</i>	Nodding pinweed	LE		Scrub, openings, and disturbed areas; common after fire	Low
<i>Lechea divaricata</i>	Pine pinweed	LE		Scrub and scrubby flatwoods	Low
<i>Linum carteri</i> var. <i>smallii</i>	Small's flax	LE		Pine rocklands, pine flatwoods, adjacent disturbed sites	Low
<i>Ophioglossum palmatum</i>	Hand fern	LE		"Boots" or old leaf bases of cabbage palms in maritime hammocks and wet hammocks	Medium
<i>Peperomia humilis</i>	Terrestrial peperomia	LE		Shell mounds and limestone outcrops in mesic hammocks, coastal berms, cypress swamps; rarely on tree trunks, branches or rotting logs	Low
<i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i>	Blunt-leaved peperomia	LE		Rockland hammocks, hydric hammocks, strand swamps	Low
<i>Polygala smallii</i>	Tiny polygala	LE	LE	Pine rockland, scrub, sandhill, open coastal spoil piles	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	Federal Status	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i>	Giant orchid	LT		Sandhill, scrub, pine flatwoods, pine rocklands	Low
<i>Tephrosia angustissima</i> var. <i>curtissii</i>	Coastal hoary-pea	LE		Scrub and sandy areas	Low
<i>Tillandsia flexuosa</i>	Banded wild-pine	LT		Xeric hammock, shell mound, tropical rockland hammock, coastal berm, maritime hammock, marine tidal swamp, estuarine tidal swamp; epiphytic	Low
<i>Tolumnia bahamensis</i>	Dancing lady orchid	LE		Coastal scrub	Low
<i>Vanilla mexicana</i>	Scentless vanilla	LE		Tropical rockland hammock, maritime hammock, hydric hammock; epiphytic	Low

Note: E =endangered.
T =threatened.

Sources:FNAI, 2012.
USFWS, 2011.
ECT 2012.

Table 3. Federal and State-Listed Wildlife Species Known to Occur in Martin County, Florida

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	Federal Status	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Bairdiella sanctaeluciae</i>	Striped croaker		SC	Rock reef habitat	Low
<i>Microphis brachyurus</i>	Opossum pipefish		SC	Spawn in estuaries; adults in freshwater tributaries within 30 miles of the shore	Low
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	FT(S/A)	SAT	Various freshwater wetland habitats	Medium
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead	FT	LT	Marine waters	Low
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	FE	LE	Marine waters	Low
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback	FE	LE	Marine waters	Low
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern indigo snake	FT	LT	Requires large tracts of land, can tolerate wide variety of habitats	Medium
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill	FE	LE	Marine waters	Low
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher tortoise	ST		Dry upland habitats with deep sandy soils	Medium
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	Florida pine snake	SSC		Relatively open habitats with dry sandy soil; sandhills, old fields, pastures, scrubby flatwoods; often coexist with gopher tortoise	Medium
<i>Rana capito</i>	Gopher frog	SSC		Dry, sandy uplands, chiefly sandhill and scrub that includes isolated wetlands or large ponds within 1 mile	Medium
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida scrub-jay	FT	LT	Fire-dominated, low-growing oak scrub habitat found on well-drained sandy soils	Low
<i>Aramus guarana</i>	Limpkin	SSC		Wide range of wetland habitats	Low
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida burrowing owl	SSC		High, sparsely vegetated, sandy ground including dry prairie, ruderal areas, and vacant lots	Low
<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	Crested caracara	FT	LT	Open country, including dry prairie and pasture lands; preferred nest trees are cabbage palm and live oaks	Low
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping plover	FT	LT	Open sandy beaches and tidal mudflats	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	Federal Status	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little blue heron	SSC		Feeds in shallow freshwater or brackish wetlands	Medium
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy egret	SSC		Nests on islands over shallow waters; feeds in a variety of wetland habitats	Medium
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored heron	SSC		Variety of freshwater wetlands	Medium
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White ibis	SSC		Variety of freshwater wetlands	Medium
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	Southeastern American kestrel	ST		Open pine habitats, woodland edges, prairies, and pastures	Medium
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	ST		Prairies, freshwater marshes, and pasture lands	Medium
<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	American oystercatcher	SSC		Large areas of beach, sandbar, mudflats and shellfish beds	Low
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle			Large open water bodies	Low
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood stork	FE	LE	Colonial nester in a variety of forested wetlands; forages in a variety of shallow water freshwater marshes	Medium
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	SSC		Large lakes, rivers, and coastal waters	Low
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown pelican	SSC		Coastal estuarine shallow waters	Low
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded woodpecker	FE	LE	Open, mature pine woodlands with a diversity of herbs and shrubs	Low
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate spoonbill	SSC		Nests in coastal islands, forages in a variety of salt- or freshwater wetlands	Low
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i>	Snail kite	FE	LE	Large open freshwater marshes and lakes with shallow water and low density of emergent vegetation	Low
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black skimmer	SSC		Coastal waters including beaches, bays, estuaries, sandbars, tidal creeks, and inland waters of large lakes, etc.	Low

Scientific Name	Common Name	State Status	Federal Status	Preferred Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	Least tern	ST		Coastal areas	Low
<i>Peromyscus floridanus</i>	Florida mouse	SSC		Xeric upland communities with sandy soils, including ruderal sites where they inhabit burrows of the gopher tortoise	Medium
<i>Puma concolor coryi</i>	Florida panther	FE	LE	Very large tracts of upland habitats	Low
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	SSC		Sandhills (high pine), pine flatwoods, pastures, and other open ruderal habitats with scattered pines and oaks	Medium
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Manatee	FE	LE	Shallow, slow-moving rivers, estuaries, saltwater bays, canals, and coastal areas, where seagrass beds or freshwater vegetation is present	Low

Sources: FNAI, 2012.
USFWS, 2011.
ECT, 2012 .

3.3 LISTED SPECIES

Based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and FNAI species occurrence data, there are 25 plants and 36 wildlife state- or federally listed species known to occur in Martin County. Tables 2 and 3 provide a list of these species, including their status, preferred habitat, and potential to occur within the Project area. There are no species with critical habitat within the Project area. A site-specific FNAI evaluation did not identify any known locations of listed species within the Project area.

3.3.1 LISTED PLANT SPECIES

Given the limited habitat types within the Project limits, there is very little potential for any federal or state listed threatened or endangered plant species to occur there. The only listed plant species with a slight potential to occur within the Project limits is the hand fern (*Ophioglossum palmatum*), a state endangered fern. Hand fern grows in the old leaf bases (boots) of cabbage palms in maritime or wet hammocks. Although there are no wet or maritime hammocks within the Project boundaries, there are numerous cabbage palms there. No individuals of hand fern were observed on or near the Project during the October 9, 2012 survey. According to the FNAI (2012), only 50 populations of this species remain in FL, with about half being located on conservation lands.

3.3.2 LISTED WILDLIFE SPECIES

There is a potentially suitable habitat within or nearby the Project limits for 14 listed wildlife species including American alligator, southeastern American kestrel, Sherman's fox squirrel, gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake, Florida mouse, gopher frog, Florida pine snake, wood stork, sandhill crane, little blue heron, snowy egret, tricolored heron, and white ibis. According to FNAI 2012, none of these species have been previously documented within the Project limits and none were observed there during the October 2012 survey. A description of each of these species is provided below.

Sherman's Fox Squirrel

This state listed species of special concern inhabits sand hills, pine flatwoods, pastures, and other open habitats with scattered pines and oaks. It requires a variety of oak trees for seasonal food and nest material and uses longleaf pine cones and seed for food. The habitat within the limits of the proposed Project is not ideal for this species. However, higher quality habitats in surrounding areas could support the squirrel, and therefore, if present in the area, has potential to occasionally use the site. No individuals were observed during the site visit.

Southeastern American Kestrel

This state listed threatened species is a small falcon that is found in open pine habitats, woodland edges, prairies, and pastures. It nests in small dead trees or utility poles in areas with an unobstructed view of the surroundings. Sandhill habitats are the preferred habitat, but flatwoods with open ground may also be used. This species is not likely to nest within the Project limits, but could potentially utilize nearby habitats.

Gopher Tortoise

This state listed threatened tortoise occurs in dry upland habitats such as sandhills, scrub, xeric oak hammock, dry pine flatwoods, pastures, old fields, and road shoulders. They excavate deep burrows in dry sand, which are home to numerous commensal species. The sandy upland areas within the Project limits are not ideal for this species because they are poorly drained and have a relatively shallow water table. It is possible the gopher tortoise could potentially use parts of the site, but it is unlikely to burrow there. The ECT survey team conducted a 100 percent visual survey of all potential habitat and did not observe any nor an evidence thereof, including abandoned/remnant burrows.

Eastern Indigo Snake

This snake is listed as threatened by the USFWS and the FWC. It utilizes a broad range of habitats including xeric, mesic, and wetland. It is often associated with gopher tortoise burrows, but is not limited to sandy uplands habitat. It requires very large tracts of natural habitat to survive. Given the variety of habitats and the extent of natural habitats on the

Martin site, it is possible the indigo snake may utilize parts of the Project area from time to time.

Florida Pine Snake

This Florida listed species of special concern, occurs in habitats with relatively open canopies and dry sandy soils such as sandhills, former sandhills, old fields and pastures, sand pine scrub or scrubby flatwoods. It burrows into the sand and is often associated with gopher tortoise burrows. There is moderately suitable habitat for this snake within the Project limits.

Florida Mouse

This state listed species of special concern uses xeric upland communities with sandy soils such as scrub, sandhill, and other open sites, where they inhabit gopher tortoise burrows. The soils within the Project limits are likely too wet to support this species. No evidence of Florida mice were detected during the site visit.

Gopher Frog

This state listed species of concern occupies dry sandy habitats such as sandhill or scrub that include isolated wetlands or large ponds within approximately 1 mile. The upland habitats within the Project limits are likely too wet to support this species.

American Alligator

The ditch, canals, and marshes provide potential habitat for the American alligator, though, none were seen during the survey.

Wading Birds

A variety of wading birds: white ibis, little blue heron, tricolored heron, snowy egret, roseate spoonbill, limpkin, and wood stork. The wading birds are likely to forage in the freshwater marshes, ditch, or canal, but are unlikely to nest there given their relatively small size and isolated nature. No wading bird breeding colonies or nests were observed during the survey.

Wood Stork

This species may forage within marshes or dry prairie, but none were seen during the October 2012 survey. There are no known woodstork colonies in the vicinity of the Project limits.

Florida Sandhill Crane

This species may forage within marshes or dry prairie, but none were seen during the October 2012 survey.

APPENDIX A
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1 – Looking West at Existing Gulfstream Gas Yard



Photo 2 - Looking North at Existing FGT Gas Yard



Photo 3 – Mixed Hardwood Conifer Forest



Photo 4 – Cabbage Palm Community



Photo 5 – Looking North at Swale, Herbaceous Dry Prairie, and FPL Access Road



Photo 6 – Mixed Hardwood and Conifer Forest



Photo 7 – Herbaceous Dry Prairie in Existing Gas Pipeline ROW



Photo 8 – Cabbage Palm/Mixed Hardwood Conifer Forest

ATTACHMENT B

**EXISTING CONSERVATION EASEMENT
FOR MITIGATION PRESERVE AREA**

1012746

RECORD VERIFIED

THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY:

Douglas S. Roberts - Hopping Boyd Green & Sams, Tallahassee, FL.
AND SHOULD BE RETURNED TO FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT CO.

Duane O. Bateman

Land Management - Golden Bear
11770 U.S. Highway #1
North Palm Beach, FL 33408-8801

DOC-DEED \$ 70 MARSHA STILLER

DOC-MTG \$ _____ MARTIN COUNTY

DOC-ASM \$ _____ CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT

INT. TAX \$ _____ BY WT D.C.

DEED OF CONSERVATION EASEMENT

THIS DEED OF CONSERVATION EASEMENT is given this 15th day of July, 1993, by Florida Power & Light Company at _____ ("Grantor") to the South Florida Water Management District, created under Chapter 373, Florida Statutes for the purpose of water resource protection, and whose principal address is 3301 Gun Club Road, West Palm Beach, FL 33406 ("Grantee").

W I T N E S S E T H

WHEREAS, the Grantor is the owner of certain lands situated in Martin County, Florida, and more specifically described in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein ("Property"); and

WHEREAS, the Grantor desires to construct multiple combined cycle electrical generating units, coal gasification facilities and other associated facilities ("Project") in several phases at the FPL Martin Plant Site ("Site") in Martin County, which Project will impact during its several phases wetlands under the regulatory jurisdiction of Grantee and other public regulatory agencies; and

WHEREAS, the first phase of the Project has been certified for construction and operation as part of the FPL Martin Coal Gasification/Combined Cycle CG/CC Project pursuant to the Power Plant Siting Act, Sections 403.501 - 403.518, Florida Statutes, by

GOVERNING BOARD ORDER NO. 93-48

OR BK 1024 PG 135

certification order dated February 20, 1991 ("Certification Order");
and

WHEREAS, the Certification Order authorized such impacts to approximately 166 acres of wetlands within the Site during all phases of the Project as shown on Exhibit B attached hereto and incorporated herein; and

WHEREAS, the Certification Order requires the Grantor to provide compensation and/or mitigation for impacts to wetlands occurring as a result of the Project; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor has developed and proposed pursuant to the Certification Order a wetlands mitigation program named the "Martin CG/CC Project Northwest Parcel Mitigation, Monitoring and Maintenance Plan" dated June, 1993 ("NWP Mitigation Plan"), as that Plan may be revised mutually by the parties hereto, involving enhancement, restoration and preservation of various wetland systems on the Property to compensate for the impacts to wetlands resulting from the Project; and

WHEREAS, the Grantee was a party to the proceeding in which the Certification Order was issued; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor, in consideration of the consent granted by the Certification Order, is agreeable to granting and securing to the Grantee the enforcement of a perpetual conservation easement as defined in Section 704.06, Florida Statutes (1991), over the Property.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the issuance of the Certification Order to construct and operate the Project including, but not limited to, the authorization to impact approximately 166 acres of wetlands within the Site during all phases of the Project, Grantor hereby grants, creates, and establishes a perpetual conservation easement for the Grantee upon the Property which shall run with the land and be binding upon the Grantor, its heirs, successors and assigns, and remain in full force and effect forever.

The scope, nature, and character of this conservation easement shall be as follows:

1. It is the purpose of the conservation easement to ensure that no activities detrimental to drainage, flood control, water conservation, erosion control, soil conservation, wetlands or fish and wildlife habitat preservation are undertaken on the Property, except for those activities of the Grantor or its agents in preserving, enhancing or restoring the wetlands on the Property in accordance with the requirements of the Certification Order or the NWP Mitigation Plan. To carry out this purpose, the following rights are conveyed to Grantee by this easement:

(a) To enter upon the Property at reasonable times to enforce the rights herein granted upon prior notice to Grantor, its heirs, successors or assigns, in a manner that will not unreasonably interfere with the use and quiet enjoyment of the Property by Grantor, its heirs, successor or assigns, at the time of such entry; and

(b) To enjoin any activity on or use of the Property that is inconsistent with the purpose of this conservation easement and to enforce the restoration of such areas or features of the Property that may be damaged by any inconsistent activity or use.

2. The following activities are prohibited in or on the Property except as otherwise authorized in the NWP Mitigation Plan or the Certification Order as they now exist or as they may be amended in the future:

(a) Construction or placing of buildings, roads, signs, billboards or other advertising, utilities, or other structures on or above the ground.

(b) Dumping or placing of soil or other substance or material as landfill, or dumping or placing of trash, waste, or unsightly or offensive materials.

(c) Removal or destruction of trees, shrubs, or other vegetation except for removal of noxious or exotic vegetation as required in the Northwest Parcel Mitigation, Monitoring, and Maintenance Plan.

(d) Excavation, dredging, or removal of loam, peat, gravel, soil, rock, or other material substance in such manner as to affect the surface.

(e) Surface use except for purposes that permit the land or water area to remain predominantly in its natural condition or which receive prior written approval from the Grantee.

(f) Activities detrimental to drainage, flood control, water conservation, erosion control, soil conservation, or fish and wildlife habitat preservation.

(g) Acts or uses detrimental to such retention of land or water areas, or which are detrimental to the preservation of any wetlands on the property.

(h) Acts or uses detrimental to the preservation of the structural integrity or physical appearance of sites or properties of historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural significance.

3. Grantor reserves to itself, its heirs, successors or assigns all rights as owner of the Property, including the right to engage in all uses of the Property that are not prohibited herein.

4. No right of access by the general public to any portion of the Property is conveyed by this conservation easement.

5. Grantor shall bear all costs and liabilities of any kind related to the operation, upkeep and maintenance of the Property and does hereby indemnify and hold Grantee harmless therefrom, except where such costs or liabilities are created or caused by the Grantee, its successors, assigns or contractors.

6. Grantor shall pay any and all real property taxes and assessments levied by competent authority on the Property.

7. Any costs incurred by Grantee in enforcing, judicially or otherwise, the terms and restrictions of this conservation easement against Grantor, its heirs, successors or assigns, be borne by and

recoverable against Grantor, its heirs, successors or assigns, as long as Grantee is the prevailing party in such proceedings.

8. Enforcement of the terms and provisions of the conservation easement shall be at the reasonable discretion of Grantee, and any forbearance on behalf of Grantee to exercise its rights hereunder in the event of any breach hereof by Grantor, its heirs, successors or assigns, shall not be deemed or construed to be a waiver of Grantee's rights hereunder in the event of a subsequent breach.

9. Grantee will hold this conservation easement exclusively for conservation purposes. Grantee will not assign its rights and obligations under this conservation easement without prior written consent of the Grantor or its successors and except to another organization qualified to hold such interests under the applicable state and federal laws and committed to holding this conservation easement exclusively for conservation purposes. Grantor agrees that it will not sell the Property which is subject to this Easement without giving Grantee at least sixty (60) days written notice prior to transfer of title.

10. If any provision of this conservation easement or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is found to be invalid, the remainder of the provisions of this conservation easement and the applications of such provision to persons or

circumstances other than those as to which it is found to be invalid shall not be affected thereby, as long as the purpose of the conservation easement is preserved.

11. All notices, consents, approvals or other communications hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed properly given if sent by United States certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the appropriate party or successor-in-interest.

12. The terms, conditions, restrictions and purposes of this conservation easement will be inserted by Grantor in any subsequent deed or other legal instrument by which Grantor divests itself of any interest in the Property. Any future purchaser of the Grantor's interest in the Property shall be notified in writing by Grantor of this conservation easement.

13. This conservation easement may be amended, altered, released or revoked only by written agreement between the parties hereto or their heirs, assigns and successors-in-interest.

14. The intent of this Easement is to retain in its natural or restored state the amount of land within the Property that is actually required to compensate for the wetland impacts resulting from the development of the Project. The parties to this agreement recognize that the actual amount of land required to be subject to this Easement will not be capable of final determination until completion of the NWP Mitigation Plan. The Grantor and Grantee therefore agree that the extent of the Property to be subject

ultimately and perpetually to this Easement shall be evaluated upon the successful conclusion of the wetlands mitigation program set forth in the NWP Mitigation Plan. The purpose of that evaluation shall be to determine whether the amount of land subject to this Easement, as described in Exhibit A attached hereto, may be adjusted or reduced and whether Exhibit A hereto may be amended based upon the final results of the implementation of the NWP Mitigation Plan.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD unto Grantee, its successors and assigns forever. The covenants, terms, conditions, restrictions and purposes imposed with this conservation easement shall not only be binding upon Grantor, but also its agents, heirs, assigns and all other successors to it in interest, and shall continue as a servitude running in perpetuity with the Property.

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
BY ITS GOVERNING BOARD



BY:

T. Mulvaney

Deputy Executive Director

ATTEST:

By:

Tommy Burns
Assistant Secretary

FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE SOUTH
FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

ON

July 20, 1993

BY

Barbara Fronget
DEPUTY CLERK

EXHIBIT "A"

The West 30.7 acres of the E 1/2 of Section 13, less and except any portion of said 30.7 acres contained within Lot 24 and Lots 27 through 43 shown on the plat of Section Four, Sunset Grove, hereinbelow referenced, and

The West 282.64 feet of the NW 1/4, and all of the SW 1/4 of Section 13, and

All of Lots 628 through 649 and Lots 692 through 713 as shown on a plat of Section Three of Sunset Grove, a Division of Land in the E 1/2 of Section 13, by Wood and Associates dated July, 1966, a copy of which is of record in the Public Records of Martin County, Florida, in O.R. Book 344, page 2022, and

All of Lots 23, 25, 26, 44, 51, 59, 64, 109, 110, 129, 130, 130A, 131, 132, 140 through 149, 194 through 204, 206 through 233, and 278 through 297, as shown on a plat of Section Four of Sunset Grove, a Division of Land in Section 13, by Wood and Associates, Inc., dated August, 1968, a copy of which is of record in the Public Records of Martin County, Florida, in O.R. Book 273, page 126.

All of Section 14, and

All of the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 15, and all that portion of the North Quarter (N 1/4) of Section 22 lying North and East of the Florida East Coast Railroad Company right-of-way.

Said Sections 13, 14, 15 and 22 situate, lying and being in Township 39 South, Range 37 East, Martin County, Florida.

FILED FOR RECORD
MARTIN CO., FLA.
93 AUG -4 PM 4:16
MARSHA STILLER
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
BY
D.C.

RO

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Florida Power & Light Company has hereunto
set its authorized hand this 18 day of JUNE, 1993.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in our presence as witnesses:

Maureen M. Kerrison
Name: MAUREEN M. KERRISON

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY,
a Florida corporation

By: [Signature]
Name: Jay W. Molyneaux
Title: Director of Land Management,
and Assistant Secretary
P.O. Box 14000, Juno Beach Fl 33408-0420

Patricia A. Goudreau
Name: Patricia A. Goudreau

STATE OF FLORIDA:
COUNTY OF PALM BEACH

On this 18 day of JUNE, 1993, before me, the
undersigned notary public, personally appeared Jay W. Molyneaux
Jay W. Molyneaux, personally known to me to be the person who
subscribed to the foregoing instrument and did not take an oath, as
Assistant Secretary, of
Florida Power & Light Company, a Florida corporation and
acknowledged that he executed the same on behalf of said District
and that he was duly authorized to do so.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and official seal.

Barbara C. Hill
NOTARY PUBLIC
Barbara C. Hill

Name

My Commission Expires:

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF FLORIDA
MY COMMISSION EXP. OCT. 13, 1995
BONDED THRU GENERAL INS. UND.

ATTACHMENT C

**SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
MITIGATION COMPLIANCE LETTER**



SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

MARTIN/SI. LUCIE SERVICE CENTER 210 Atlanta Avenue, Stuart, FL 34994

(561) 223-2600 • FL WATS 1-800-250-4100 • Suncom 269-2600 • Fax (561) 223-2608 • www.sfwmd.gov/org/exo/mslsc/

CON 24-06

Environmental Resource Regulation Division

March 26, 2001

Mr. James R. Lindsay
Florida Power and Light Company
Environmental Services Department
P.O. Box 14000
Juno Beach, FL 33408

Dear Mr. Lindsay:

**SUBJECT: NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE (MONITORING)
SITE CERTIFICATION NO. 90-PP6
MARTIN PLANT NORTHWEST PARCEL
MARTIN COUNTY**

The District has received and reviewed the fifth annual monitoring report for the Northwest Parcel Mitigation Project. In addition, a field inspection of the project was conducted on March 14, 2001. Based on the information provided in the report and the condition of the project, the mitigation effort is successful.

Below is a table of monitoring reports we have received for this project:

Report Title	Date Due	Date Received
Baseline Monitoring Report	January 30, 1994	January 15, 1994
First annual monitoring report	January 30, 1997	May 21, 1997
Second annual monitoring report	January 30, 1998	February 19, 1998
Third annual monitoring report	January 30, 1999	January 20, 1999
Fourth annual monitoring report	January 30, 2000	January 4, 2000
Fifth annual monitoring report	January 30, 2001	January 18, 2001

Please note that continued maintenance of the project remains the responsibility of Florida Power and Light. The mitigation area shall be maintained free of exotic vegetation and nuisance species should not comprise more than ten percent (10%) of the total vegetation coverage. The mitigation area is currently well below all nuisance/exotic vegetation thresholds.

GOVERNING BOARD

Michael Collins, *Chairman*
Michael D. Minton, *Vice Chairman*
Mitchell W. Berger

Vera M. Carter
Gerardo B. Fernandez
Patrick J. Gleason

Nicolas J. Gutierrez, Jr.
Harkley R. Thornton
Trudi K. Williams

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Frank R. Finch, P.E., *Executive Director*
James E. Blount, *Chief of Staff*

SERVICE CENTER

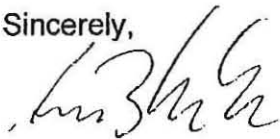
Paul S. Millar, *Director*

Mr. James R. Lindsay
Florida Power and Light Company
Northwest Parcel Mitigation
March 26, 2001
Page 2 of 2

Thank you for your past efforts to maintain the project in compliance and for your future efforts to maintain the project. The submittal of the fifth report and the subsequent inspection concludes the required monitoring phase of the project.

Should you have any questions or require further assistance, please contact me at (561) 223-2600, extension 3616.

Sincerely,



Scott B. McNabb
Staff Regulatory Professional
Environmental Resource Compliance Department
Martin/St. Lucie Service Center
South Florida Water Management District

c: Rudy Smith, SFWMD

bc: PPC File (90-PP6)(1670)
Jim Golden (4210)

ATTACHMENT D
STORMWATER DESIGN EVALUATION REPORT



STORMWATER DESIGN EVALUATION FINAL REPORT

Proposed Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard

FPL Martin Plant

Martin County, Florida

Submitted To: Ms. Jessica Peck
Environmental Specialist
Florida Power & Light Company
700 Universe Boulevard (JSA/JB)
Juno Beach, FL 33408

Submitted By: Golder Associates Inc.
Certificate of Authorization No: 1670
3730 Chamblee Tucker Road
Atlanta, GA 30341



Harold A. Frediani, Jr.
Harold A. Frediani, Jr., PE 36394
770-992-2533

Distribution:

6 Copies – Florida Power & Light Company
3 Copies – Golder Associates Inc.

November 6, 2012

12390410



November 6, 2012

Ms. Jessica Peck
Florida Power and Light Company
700 Universe Boulevard
Juno Beach, FL 33408

**RE: STORMWATER DESIGN EVALUATION
PROPOSED RIVERIA LATERAL MARTIN GAS YARD
FPL MARTIN PLANT
MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Dear Ms. Peck:

Golder Associates Inc. (Golder) is pleased to submit this report to the Florida Power and Light Company for the Stormwater Design Evaluation of the Proposed Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard at the FPL Martin Plant in Martin County, Florida. The attached report presents the results of our evaluation.

Please contact Harold Frediani at (770) 992-2533 for any questions you may have regarding this report.

Sincerely,

GOLDER ASSOCIATES INC.

Harold A. Frediani Jr., PE
Senior Water Resources Engineer

Steven J. Cribb,
Senior Consultant and Associate

HAF/SJC/sdp

X:\Clients\Florida Power and Light\12390410_Blending Station Martin Plant\Final Report\12390410_11-09-2012_Stormwater Design Evaluation Final Report.docx



Table of Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.0	COMPARISON TO SITE CERTIFICATION PERMITTING	2
3.0	EVALUATION OF SFWMD CRITERIA.....	3

List of Figures

Figure 1	Approximate Location Proposed Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard
Figure 2	CG/CC Areas
Figure 3	MSEC Project Area
Figure 4	MSEC Site Plan

List of Appendices

Appendix A	Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Golder has been tasked with evaluating the adequacy of the stormwater design of the proposed Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard associated with the Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) Riviera Beach Energy Center (RBEC) 32 Mile Pipeline Project that is proposed to be physically located at the FPL Martin Plant. That stormwater design is attached as Appendix A. This review addresses whether that design is consistent with previous stormwater permitting accomplished under Power Plant Site Certification, as well as whether that design is adequate to meet South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) criteria.

2.0 COMPARISON TO SITE CERTIFICATION PERMITTING

The proposed Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard is located on the east side of the East Perimeter Ditch, just north of the transmission-line corridor which contains the well field (Figure 1). This location is within an area that was first site-certified during the Coal Gasification/Combined Cycle (CG/CC) Site Certification back in the early 1990s. As shown on Figure 2, the new gas yard will be located within the runoff collection basin of the Byproduct Storage Area. Although the configuration of that area was further refined during the Site Certification process (see sufficiency Exhibit DER-37), the Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard location would still have been within the runoff collection basin (Dry Pond No. 5) for the Byproduct Storage Area. Therefore, this area was considered 100% impervious during the stormwater analysis performed for the CG/CC Project. The Post-Development Drainage map labeled this area "SLAG AREA".

The next major revision to the Martin Site Certification was the modification to accommodate the Martin Peaking Units, for which the request was filed in February 2000. The Project Area for that request did not include the portion of the site which would contain the Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard.

The next major change to the Martin Site Certification was the Martin Expansion Project, which proposed the addition of the combined cycle unit known as Martin Unit 8. The Site Certification Application (SCA) for the expansion project was filed in January 2002. The Project Area for the Martin Expansion Project did not include the area in which the Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard is proposed to be located.

The most recent major change in the Martin Site Certification was the request to permit the Martin Solar Energy Center (MSEC), which was filed in May 2008. The Project Area for MSEC (Figure 3) also did not include the area in which the Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard is proposed to be constructed; however the Site Plan for MSEC (Figure 4) indicated that the former Byproduct Storage Area is now considered to be a "Future Renewable Energy Development Area." Because the impact assessment sections of the MSEC SCA did not address the "Future Renewable Energy Development Area," it is assumed that area has not yet been certified for future renewable energy uses, and that such certification will have to be sought in a future specific SCA.

Based on analysis of the Martin Site Certification, the area in which the proposed Riviera Lateral Martin Gas Yard is to be located has already been certified for industrial use, and was considered totally impervious during the most recent stormwater analysis that included that area. Therefore, it is concluded the design is consistent with previous stormwater permitting accomplished under Power Plant Site Certification.

3.0 EVALUATION OF SFWMD CRITERIA

The criteria of SFWMD have been incorporated into Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Rule FAC (Florida Administrative Code) 62-341 Noticed General Environmental Resource Permits, specifically under FAC 62-341.475(d) which calls for less than 4,000 square feet of impervious surface in uplands that is subject to vehicular traffic, and less than 9,000 square feet total of impervious surface in uplands, to obtain a permit for minor activities. In addition to those requirements, all general permits under FAC 62-341 are subject to the general conditions specified in FAC 62-341.215, including:

- Under FAC 62-341.215(4), the general permit does not authorize entrance upon or activities on property which is not owned by the permittee
- Under FAC 62-341.215(5), the general permit does not allow the permittee to cause pollution in contravention of Florida Statutes or Department Rules
- Under FAC 62-341.215(12), the general permit requires that construction and operation covered by the permit shall be conducted in a manner that does not cause violations of state water quality standards, and that the permittee shall implement best management practices for erosion, turbidity, and other pollution control to prevent violation of state water quality standards
- Under FAC 62-341.215(14), the permittee shall "immediately" notify FDEP in writing if any previously submitted information is later discovered to be inaccurate

Review of the permit application in light of these requirements results in the following conclusions:

1. Exhibit C of Appendix A tabulates the placement of 154,002 square feet of pervious gravel area, 2,957 square feet of pervious vehicle use area, and 3,041 square feet of impervious area. This equates to 3.54 acres of pervious gravel; 0.07 acres of pervious vehicle use area; and 0.07 acres of impervious area. Thus the total area is about 160,000 square feet or 3.67 acres. This meets the requirements of FAC 62-341.475 under Florida's NPDES Stormwater Program. It is assumed that FPL's contractor doing the actual installation will file a Notice of Intent (NOI) to use the Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Large and Small Construction Activities, and will prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) according to the Generic Permit's requirements.
2. All of the Site Certification documents indicate that the area in question is property of Florida Power & Light Company (FPL).
3. Exhibit C of Appendix A states that impervious area will consist of concrete splash pads, supports, and foundations. The drawing shows that this impervious area consists of numerous small areas which will drain into the pervious gravel areas, utilizing the existing drainage pathways.
4. The stormwater design calls for placement of "pervious gravel". The Plot Plan (Exhibit C of Appendix A, PERVIOUS DRIVEWAY SECTION and GENERAL GRAVEL AREA SECTION) specifically calls out the use of granite gravel.

Based on this analysis, it is concluded the design is consistent with SFWMD criteria.

FIGURES



Figure 1. Approximate location of proposed Rivera lateral Martin gas yard.



Atlanta, Georgia

TITLE

Approximate Location of Proposed
Rivera Lateral Martin Gas Yard

CLIENT/PROJECT

FPL / RIVERA LATERAL MARTIN GAS YARD

DRAWN

MAT

DATE

11/9/2012

JOB NO.

12390410

CHECKED

SJC

SCALE

NTS

DWG. NO.

REV. NO.

REVIEWED

HAF

FILE NO.

12390410 figure1.cdr

SUBTITLE

FIGURE NO.

1

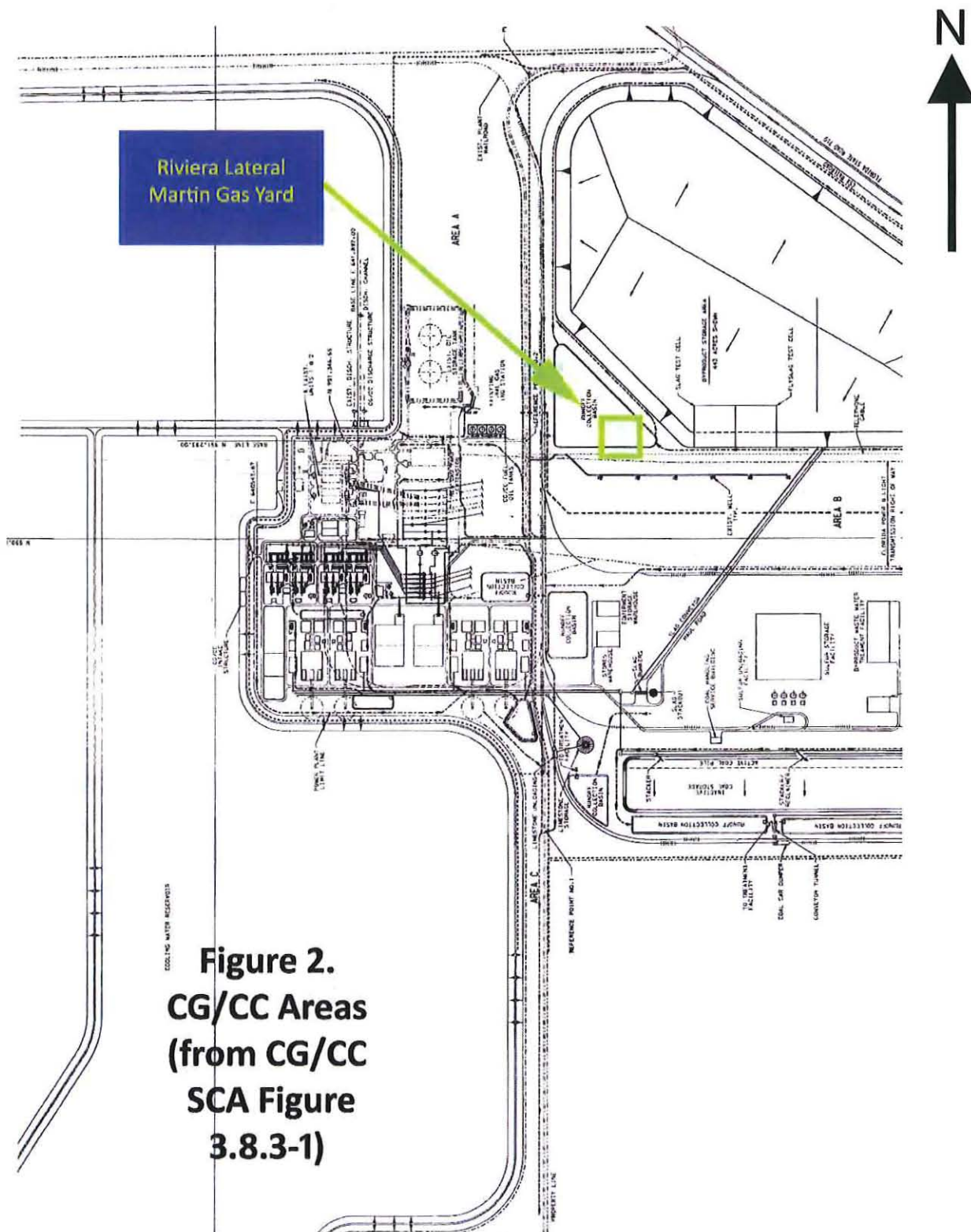
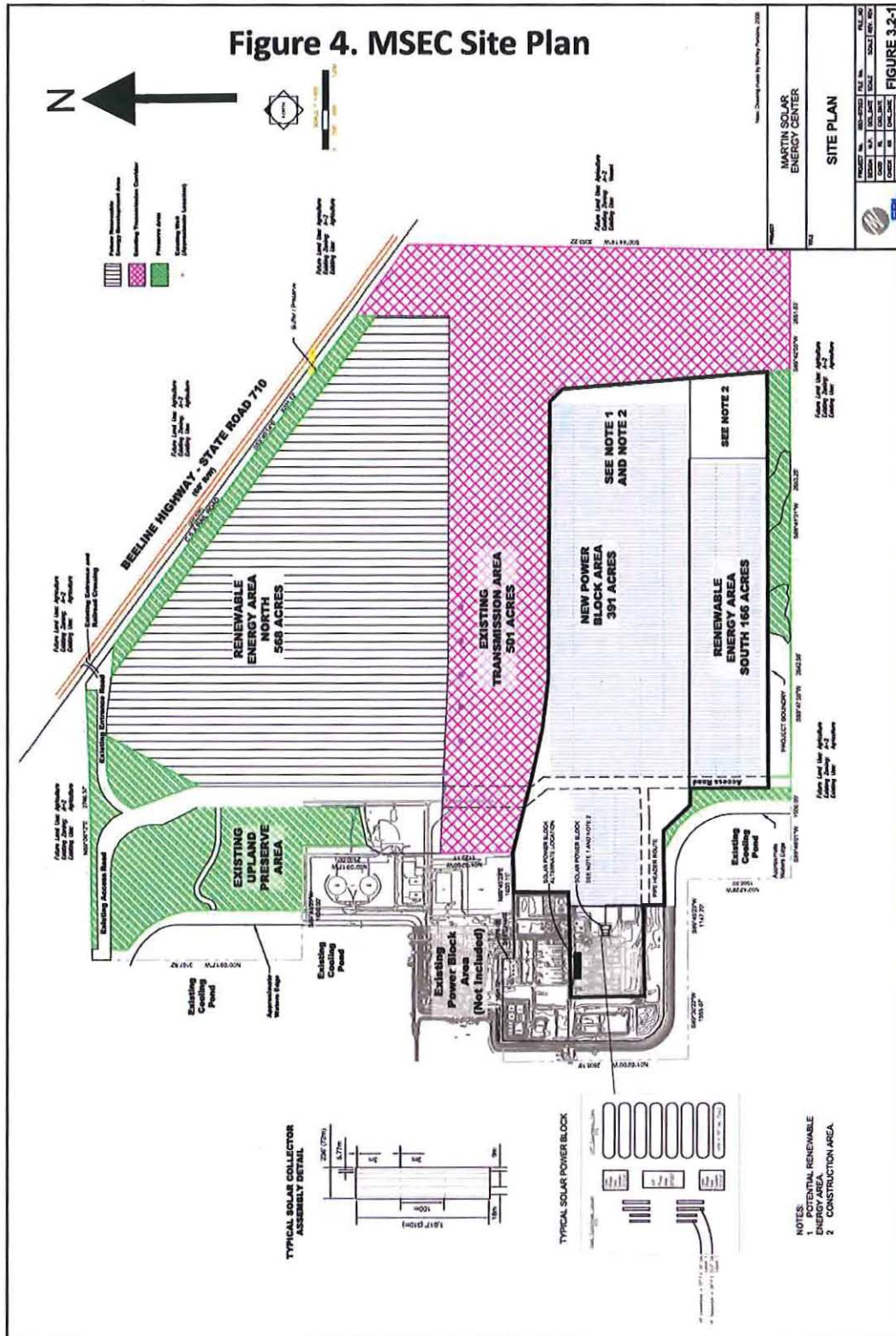


Figure 2.
CG/CC Areas
(from CG/CC
SCA Figure
3.8.3-1)

 Golder Associates Atlanta, Georgia		TITLE CG/CC Areas (from CG/CC SCA Figure 3.8.3.1)			
CLIENT/PROJECT FPL / RIVERA LATERAL MARTIN GAS YARD		DRAWN MAT	DATE 11/9/2012	JOB NO. 12390410	
		CHECKED SJC	SCALE NTS	DWG. NO.	REV. NO.
		REVIEWED HAF	FILE NO. 12390410 figure2.cdr	SUBTITLE	FIGURE NO. 2

Figure 4. MSEC Site Plan



Atlanta, Georgia

CLIENT/PROJECT

FPL / RIVERA LATERAL MARTIN GAS YARD

TITLE

MSEC Site Plan

DRAWN

MAT

DATE

11/9/2012

JOB NO.

12390410

CHECKED

SJC

SCALE

NTS

DWG. NO.

REV. NO.

REVIEWED

HAF

FILE NO.

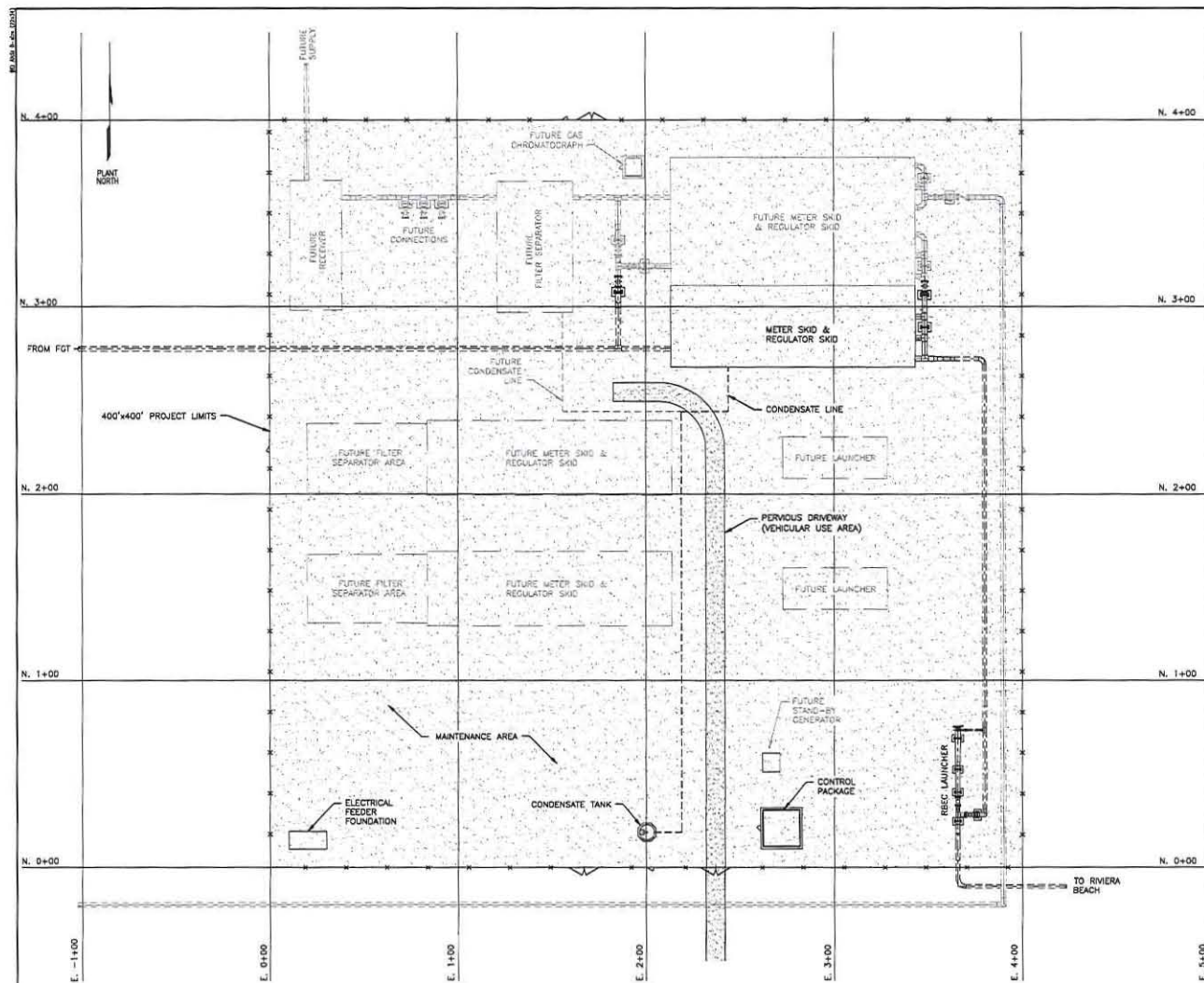
12390410 figure4.cdr

SUBTITLE

FIGURE NO.

4

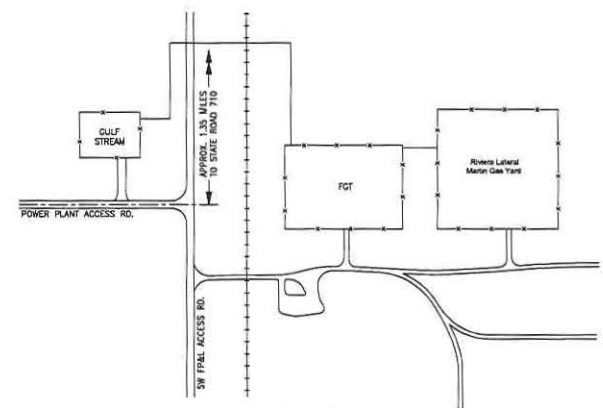
APPENDIX A
RIVIERA LATERAL MARTIN GAS YARD



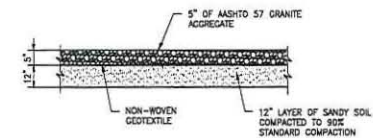
SITE AREA CALCULATIONS	
COVER TYPE	AREA (sf)
TOTAL AREA	160,000
PERVIOUS GRAVEL	154,002
PERVIOUS DRIVEWAY	2,957
IMPERVIOUS AREA *	3,041

REFERENCE	NUMBER	NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APPR	APPR
		F	10-30-12	REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS	LBD		AP	
		E	10/22/12	REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS	LBD		AP	
		D	10/16/12	REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS	LBD		AP	
		C	10/12/12	REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS	LBD		AP	
		B	10/09/12	REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS	LBD		MN	
		A	10/03/12	ISSUED FOR APPROVAL	LBD		MN	

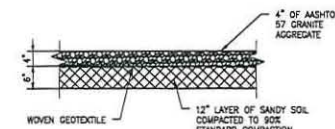
DRAWING ISSUES	CONSTRUCTION	LAST			
		DATE			
	BDS	LAST			
		DATE			
	APPROVAL	LAST			
DRAWING APPROVALS	INFORMATION	LAST			
		DATE			
	ISSUED FOR:	SIGNATURE	DATE	REV	
	DRAWN: LBD	DATE: 10/04/12			
	CHECKED:	DATE:			
DRAWING APPROVALS	ENGINEER:	DATE:			
	W.E.L:	DATE:			
	CLIENT:	DATE:			
	CLIENT:	DATE:			
		DATE:			



FACILITIES KEY PLAN
SCALE: 1"=200'



PERVIOUS DRIVEWAY SECTION
SCALE: NONE



GENERAL GRAVEL AREA SECTION
SCALE: NONE

LEGEND:

- PERVIOUS GRAVEL
PERVIOUS DRIVEWAY
FENCE

SCALE: 1"=30'

 **WILLBROS ENGINEERING**

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT

PLOT PLAN
RIVIERA LATERAL
MARTIN GAS YARD
MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

SCALE	PROJECT NO.	DRAWING NO.	SHEET	REV.
1"=30'-0"	51830	EXHIBIT C	1 OF 1	F

ATTACHMENT E
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY

PIPELINE EXTENSION AND GAS YARD CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

Typically, pipeline and gas yard installation takes place by excavation and backfill techniques. Before any excavation occurs, underground utilities in the area will be located and clearly marked by Florida State One Call. Minimum ground cover will be maintained. Following construction, the area would be reestablished to its pre-existing contours to the extent practicable, and the temporary construction area would be allowed to revert to natural conditions.

Most of the pipeline extension corridor has been previously cleared, remains disturbed, and only minimal additional clearing will be required for the pipeline. The majority of the proposed gas yard has not been cleared, but any wetlands onsite have been previously permitted and mitigated for. .

The gas yard will be located at the FPL Martin Power Plant Site. Typical construction activities include, but are not limited to, clearing and grading, site-preparation activities, foundation work, delivery and installation of equipment and systems, enclosure construction, testing, and startup. Disturbed areas that would not be required for installation and operation of the gas yard would be restored, as soon as practicable, following construction. Wastes would be disposed of in an approved manner.

General Methods

FPL will work with appropriate regulatory agencies to facilitate construction in a manner compatible with current land uses. FPL will oversee construction activities for compliance with applicable regulations and the conditions of certification.

The pipeline extension and gas yard would be constructed of high-strength carbon steel and manufactured in accordance with the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) pipeline regulations. The pipeline extension and gas yard below grade piping would be coated with a corrosion resistant, nonconductive coating that forms a waterproof barrier on the pipe. Prior to backfilling the trench, the coating on the entire pipe would be electronically tested to ensure there are no anomalies in the coating. Where pipe would be located beneath roads, railroads, an abrasion resistance coating would be applied to prevent damage to the pipe when it is pulled beneath these obstacles.

Water for miscellaneous uses during construction, such as for dust suppression, if necessary, may be obtained from a variety of sources. The source selection will be based on volume needed, location of application, available sources of water, and relative cost of water. Sources expected to be utilized are public water supply to the Martin Power Plant, the Martin cooling pond, local streams or ponds, or local municipal sources. If no chemicals are added, construction water will be disposed of according to applicable regulations which may include being routed to a nearby canal or allowed to percolate and/or evaporate onsite. If chemicals are added, water will be disposed of according to applicable regulations.

The proposed pipeline extension and gas yard below grade pipe would be installed by the conventional buried method and will conform to applicable regulations. The pipeline extension and gas yard piping below grade pipe would be buried with at least 3 feet of cover.

Construction would be completed in approximately six months and involve up to approximately 30 workers. Installation would involve the completion of various activities, including clearing and grading; pipeline stringing, bending, welding, and joint coating; trenching; lowering-in; backfilling; hydrostatic testing; foundation work, delivery and installation of equipment and systems, enclosure construction, testing, startup, and cleanup.

Contractor mobilization for the pipeline extension and meter station would occur several months prior to construction. Before construction begins, the pipeline extension corridor and gas yard would be surveyed and staked. Utility lines would be located and marked to ensure safety during construction.

Several plans will be developed or revised post certification; these include but are not limited to the following: Erosion, Control, Restoration, and Maintenance Plan and Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan. These plans will be developed in accordance with the conditions of certification, once detailed engineering design has been completed. These detailed plans will be used by the construction contractor to minimize impacts associated with construction.

Clearing

Clearing consists of the removal of trees, vegetation, and other obstructions from the construction work area. Underground utilities previously abandoned in place may also need to be removed during construction. Various clearing methods would be employed, and would depend upon tree size, contour of the land, and the ability of the ground to support clearing equipment. Non-merchantable timber would be chipped, burned, or disposed of in a landfill, in accordance with applicable local, county, and state regulations.

Grading

When ridges, boulders, and tree stumps are encountered, they would be removed from work areas. Sharp topographical irregularities would be graded to ensure safe passage of the work crews. Topsoil may be stripped from the trench and spoil-stockpile area and preserved for later restoration of the work area.

Stringing

Trucks, rail transports, and/or barges would be used to haul pipes and equipment from pipe mills and fabrication yard to laydown areas at the FPL Martin Plant within the temporary work corridor. Pipe and equipment would be transported from this area and placed along the pipeline extension work area on the working side of the trench and to the meter station. The pipe joints would be laid with ends staggered to allow for work on the exposed ends.

Bending

Pipe would be bent by a hydraulic bending machine to fit the contour of the trench bottom. All activities would be supervised by qualified, specialized, bending technicians.

Welding

The pipe joints would be welded together using either the Manual Shielded Metal-Arc process or automatic welding. All processes utilized would meet applicable welding regulations. Welding procedures would be conducted in accordance with federal regulations,

and the applicable code. These procedures would determine process, particular type of filler metal and number of welding beads (passes), electrical characteristics, position and direction of welding, time lapse between passes, line-up clamp removal, cleaning, preheating, and speed of travel. All welders used on the Project would be qualified to perform these procedures, and test welds would be completed and then evaluated visually and by radiography and/or by destructively testing.

Joint Coating

All line pipes would be pre-coated prior to stringing. Field welds may be covered with an "over the trench" bond coating. A fusion type or epoxy coating would be applied. Following application of the coating, the quality of the coating would be inspected for any holidays (holes in the coating).

Trenching

Following completion of grading, the trench centerline would be staked. The trench would be excavated to a depth sufficient to provide a minimum cover of 3 feet, which would meet or exceed USDOT specifications. The method used to excavate the trench would depend upon the soil conditions encountered.

Lowering-in

Prior to lowering-in, the trench would be cleaned of all debris and the bottom smoothed. The pipe would be lifted from the skid supports and lowered directly into the trench using the appropriate equipment equipped with rubber cradles and/or slings and belts to prevent damage to the pipe and pipe coating.

Padding materials may be required in areas where the trench bottom is irregularly shaped due to consolidated rock and/or where the excavated spoil materials are unacceptable for backfilling around the pipe. Sand or gravel, crushed rock, screened spoil material from the trench excavation, or a combination of each may be used for padding. This padding material would be placed to a depth of approximately 6 inches in the bottom of the trench prior to lowering-in the pipe. Before backfilling begins, a final inspection would be conducted to ensure that all debris has been removed from the trench and that the pipe and pipe coating are undamaged. Where rock, gravel, or other materials that are of a size or shape that could cause damage to the pipe or pipe coating are encountered, select padding material would be placed around the pipe. Trench-line breakers, consisting of sand, gravel, cement, or cement-filled sacks, may be installed in the trench over and around the pipe to provide protection against erosion.

Backfill

The trench would be backfilled using material either excavated from the pipe trench or imported as padding. To compensate for settling, topsoil stripped from the trench line in the grading operation would be used to form a crown over the trench centerline. Openings would be left in the completed crown to restore lateral surface drainage to preconstruction conditions. Typically, this crown is not apparent on the surface contours after 1 to 2 years, once natural settlement has occurred, and does not interfere with normal agricultural activities. However, a crown generally would not be left in wetlands in order to prevent interference with natural drainage patterns.

Cleanup and Restoration

When backfilling is completed, excess rock and similar materials would be removed from the work area, along with any accumulated construction debris. Drainage trenches, drainage tiles, terraces, roads, and fences would be restored to their pre-construction conditions. Potholes, ruts, and depressions caused by construction would be filled. Permanent pipeline markers and warning signs would be erected at roads, water bodies, and other points where line awareness is required and in accordance with applicable USDOT regulations. All surplus materials and construction equipment would be removed.

Hydrostatic Testing

Before any segment of new pipeline or meter station is placed in service, it would be hydrostatically tested according to USDOT specifications. Approximately 85,000 gallons of water are required for hydrostatic testing and would be withdrawn from the Martin cooling pond or potable water would be obtained from the Martin Power Plant water supply or purchased from a local municipal source (assumes no reuse of water for test sections). A high-pressure pump would be used to bring the test section to specified test pressure. The test pressure would be maintained in accordance with applicable requirements. The test section would be depressurized, and the water would be discharged either back to its source, discharged at another location, or pumped into another test section for reuse as approved post-certification. Test water would be removed followed by drying with air and the pipe made ready for service. If no chemicals are added, construction water will be disposed of according to applicable regulations which may include being routed to a nearby canal or allowed to percolate and/or evaporate onsite. If chemicals are added, water will be disposed of according to applicable regulations.

Special Construction Techniques

Various field conditions that may occur along the work area, such as railway, and wetland crossings, may require special construction techniques. The specific construction methods to be used at particular locations would be determined based on site-specific field data and after thorough evaluation of the engineering, environmental, and economic factors.

Railway Crossings

Railway crossings require special construction techniques such as boring. These crossings are normally constructed independently by separate construction crews and later tied into the rest of the pipeline. Typically, a jack-and-bore technique is used to install the pipeline under transportation features. This method involves the excavation of pits on either side of the transportation feature and the placement of a bore machine within one of the pits. This device would bore under the transportation feature and install the pipeline segment. Once the bore has reached the other pit, the pipeline segment would be tied in with the pipeline installed on the other side.