# Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands

Land Management Plan Amendment Request

For

State Land Leased at Doral Central Park (Lease No. 4617)

January 2021

The City of Doral (COD) would like to request approval to amend the Land Management Plan for the leased state land at Doral Central Park (Lease No. 4617) to allow for the installation of improvements within the area which would serve to benefit the overall redevelopment of the City's park parcel. Specifically, the City of Doral is seeking approval to construct a small vehicular road and traffic circle on the eastern portion of the state leased land which would serve to provide park patrons better vehicular traffic flow within the park and make it easier and more efficient to enter and exit the facility. The proposed improvement would impact approximately 0.15 acres of the state leased land.

The overall redevelopment of Doral Central Park was a focal point during the City's 2017 Parks Master Plan Update as the site is the City's largest park parcel and best opportunity to provide recreational amenities to meet the needs and wants of residents. During the master plan process, public input was received through various methods including workshops, focus group meetings, and a statistically valid survey. With the feedback gathered, the City was able to create a conceptual plan for the redevelopment of Doral Central Park. Amenities part of the design include but are not limited to...

- 70,000 SF Indoor Recreation Center
- Aquatic Facility
- Open Green Space
- Multi-Use Fields
- Basketball Courts
- Tennis Courts
- Lake-Front Sand Volleyball
- Playgrounds
- Nature Boardwalk and Pavilion
- Outdoor Amphitheater

With the conceptual design for Doral Central Park approved, the next step in the process was to identify a funding source for the development of the site. In 2018, the Mayor and City Councilmembers approved to proceed with a \$150 million Parks Bond Referendum to allow residents the opportunity to vote for funding several park projects outlined in the Parks Master Plan Update with the largest of those projects being Doral Central Park. On November 6, 2018, voters approved the Parks Bond Referendum paving the way for the City to be able to fund those park projects outlined. At the current moment the City is working with the selected Design and Construction Manager firm to bring the development of Doral Central Park to fruition. It is anticipated that the project would be fully completed by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2023.

During initial conversations with the selected design firm, improvements to the vehicular traffic flow of the overall site were proposed. These improvements included the installation of a vehicular road and

traffic circle on the south eastern portion of the site which is within the state leased land. The purpose of this is to allow vehicles within the park to be able to turn-around back into the park instead of forcing them to exit the facility onto NW 87<sup>th</sup> Ave which would create conditions in which vehicles would make illegal movements to try and enter the park again or require them to drive several blocks to enter the site again through another entrance on NW 92<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.

The City of Doral feels that these proposed improvements will have a very positive impact to the overall redevelopment of Doral Central Park by improving the flow of vehicular traffic making it safer for patrons to enter and exit the park.

#### Doral Central Park MP Amendment

















FLORIDA DEPARTMENT Of STATE

**RON DESANTIS** 

Governor

**LAUREL M. LEE** Secretary of State

Mr. Lazaro Quintero Assistant Parks and Recreation Director City of Doral 8401 NW 53rd Terrace Doral, FL 33166 August 26, 2020

Re: DHR No.: 2020-5021

Project: Approval request to amend the Land Management Plan for the leased state land at Doral Central Park (Lease No. 4617) to construct a small vehicular road and traffic circle on the eastern portion of the state leased land for better vehicular traffic flow in the park and more efficient entrance/exit, City of Doral Miami-Dade County

Dear Mr.Qunitero:

Our office reviewed the referenced project in accordance with Chapters 267.061, Florida Statutes, and implementing state regulations, for possible effects on historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise of historical, architectural or archaeological value.

It is the opinion of this office that the proposed project is unlikely to affect historic properties. However, unexpected finds may occur during ground disturbing activities, therefore we request that the following special condition regarding inadvertent discoveries be followed:

If prehistoric or historic artifacts, such as pottery or ceramics, projectile points, dugout canoes, metal implements, historic building materials, or any other physical remains that could be associated with Native American, early European, or American settlement are encountered at any time within the project site area, the permitted project shall cease all activities involving subsurface disturbance in the vicinity of the discovery. The applicant shall contact the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Compliance Review Section at (850)-245-6333. Project activities shall not resume without verbal and/or written authorization. In the event that unmarked human remains are encountered during permitted activities, all work shall stop immediately and the proper authorities notified in accordance with Section 872.05, Florida Statutes.

For any questions concerning our comments, please contact Robin Jackson, Historic Preservationist, Compliance and Review, by electronic mail at <u>robin.jackson@dos.myflorida.com</u>, or at 850.245.6496, or 800.847.7278.

Sincerely,

Timothy A. Parsons, Ph.D. Director, Division of Historical Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer

Division of Historical Resources R.A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399 850.245.6300 • 850.245.6436 (Fax) • FLHeritage.com

July 20, 2020



1018 Thomasville Road Suite 200-C Tallahassee, FL 32303 850-224-8207 fax 850-681-9364 www.fnai.org

Lazaro Quintero City of Doral 8401 NW 53<sup>rd</sup> Terrace Doral, FL 33166

Dear Mr. Quintero,

Thank you for requesting information from the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). At your request we have produced the following report for your project area.

The purpose of this Standard Data Report is to provide objective scientific information on natural resources located in the vicinity of a site of interest, in order to inform those involved in project planning and evaluation. This Report makes no determination of the suitability of a proposed project for this location, or the potential impacts of the project on natural resources in the area.

Project:	FDEP Land Management Plan Amendment for Doral Central Park
Date Received:	7/13/2020
Location:	Miami-Dade County

# **Element Occurrences**

A search of our maps and database indicates that we currently have no element occurrences mapped in the vicinity of the study area (see enclosed map). Please be advised that a lack of element occurrences in the FNAI database is not a sufficient indication of the absence of rare or endangered species on a site.

The element occurrences data layer includes occurrences of rare species and natural communities. The map legend indicates that some element occurrences occur in the general vicinity of the label point. This may be due to lack of precision of the source data, or an element that occurs over an extended area (such as a wide ranging species or large natural community). For animals and plants, element occurrences generally refer to more than a casual sighting; they usually indicate a viable population of the species. Note that some element occurrences represent historically documented observations which may no longer be extant. Extirpated element occurrences will be marked with an 'X' following the occurrence label on the enclosed map.

# Likely and Potential Rare Species

In addition to documented occurrences, other rare species and natural communities may be identified on or near the site based on habitat models and species range models (see enclosed Biodiversity Matrix Report). These species should be taken into consideration in field surveys, land management, and impact avoidance and mitigation.

FNAI habitat models indicate areas, which based on land cover type, offer suitable habitat for one or more rare species that is known to occur in the vicinity. Habitat models have been developed for approximately 300 of the rarest species tracked by the Inventory, including all federally listed species.

Florida Resources

and Environmental Analysis Center

Institute of Science and Public Affairs

The Florida State University

Tracking Florida's Biodiversity

FNAI species range models indicate areas that are within the known or predicted range of a species, based on climate variables, soils, vegetation, and/or slope. Species range models have been developed for approximately 340 species, including all federally listed species.

The FNAI Biodiversity Matrix Geodatabase compiles Documented, Likely, and Potential species and natural communities for each square mile Matrix Unit statewide.

# CLIP

The enclosed map shows natural resource conservation priorities based on the Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project. CLIP is based on many of the same natural resource data developed for the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment, but provides an overall picture of conservation priorities across different resource categories, including biodiversity, landscapes, surface waters, and aggregated CLIP priorities (that combine the individual resource categories). CLIP is also based primarily on remote sensed data and is not intended to be the definitive authority on natural resources on a site.

For more information on CLIP, visit http://www.fnai.org/clip.cfm .

The Inventory always recommends that professionals familiar with Florida's flora and fauna conduct a site-specific survey to determine the current presence or absence of rare, threatened, or endangered species.

Please visit www.fnai.org/trackinglist.cfm for county or statewide element occurrence distributions and links to more element information.

The database maintained by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory is the single most comprehensive source of information available on the locations of rare species and other significant ecological resources. However, the data are not always based on comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Therefore this information should not be regarded as a final statement on the biological resources of the site being considered, nor should it be substituted for on-site surveys. Inventory data are designed for the purposes of conservation planning and scientific research, and are not intended for use as the primary criteria for regulatory decisions.

Information provided by this database may not be published without prior written notification to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, and the Inventory must be credited as an information source in these publications. The maps contain sensitive environmental information, please do not distribute or publish without prior consent from FNAI. FNAI data may not be resold for profit.

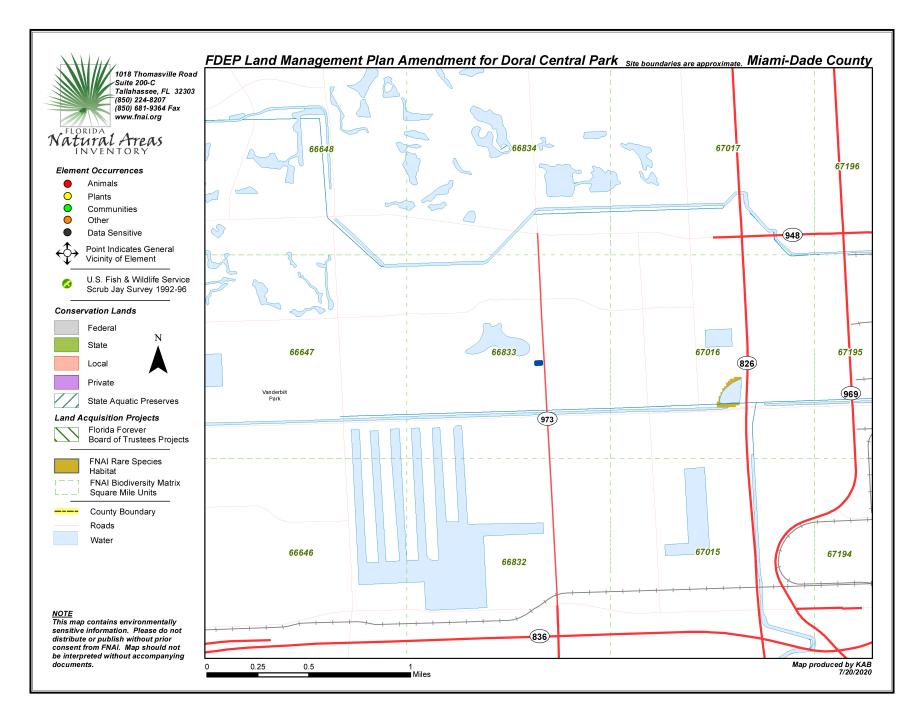
Thank you for your use of FNAI services. If I can be of further assistance, please contact me at (850) 224-8207 or at kbrinegar@fnai.fsu.edu.

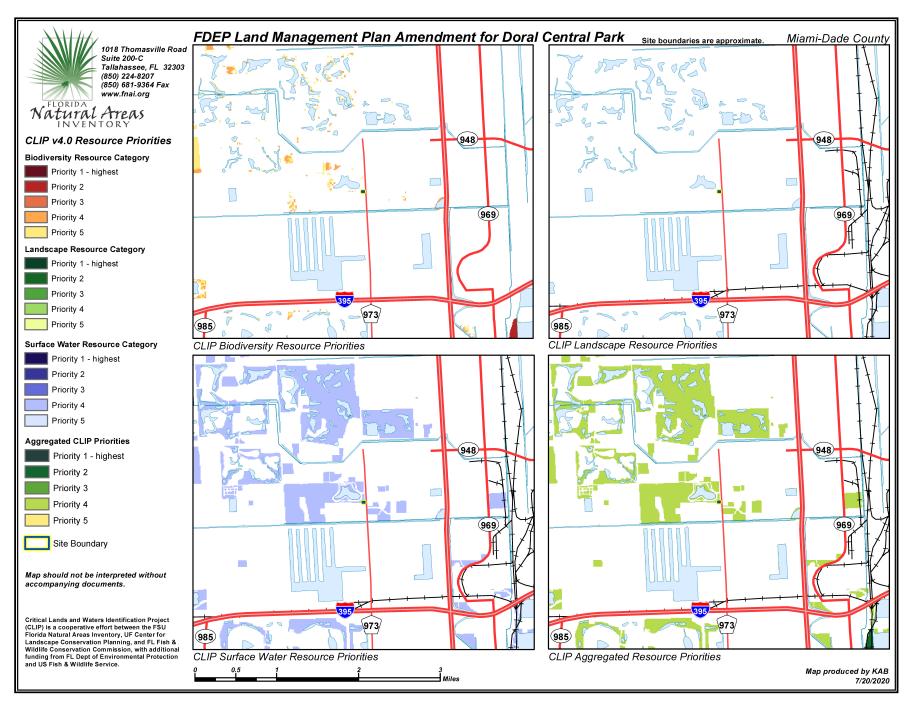
Sincerely,

Kerri Brineçar

Kerri Brinegar GIS / Data Services

Encl







Doral Central Park MP Amendment

# Florida Natural Areas Inventory

**Biodiversity Matrix Report** 



Natural Areas				1031 0	
INVENTORY Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
Matrix Unit ID: 66833					
Potential					
Amorpha herbacea var. crenulata Asplenium verecundum Athene cunicularia floridana Bourreria cassinifolia Chamaesyce deltoidea ssp. deltoidea Conradina grandiflora Drymarchon couperi Elytraria caroliniensis var. angustifolia Eumops floridanus	crenulate lead-plant modest spleenwort Florida Burrowing Owl smooth strongbark deltoid spurge large-flowered rosemary Eastern Indigo Snake narrow-leaved Carolina scalystem Florida bonneted bat	G4T1 G1 G4T3 G3? G2T1 G3 G3 G4T2 G1	S1 S1 S1 S1 S1 S3 S3 S2 S1	E N N N E N T N E	E E ST E E T FT FE
Galactia pinetorum Glandularia maritima Gopherus polyphemus Jacquemontia curtissii Linum carteri var. smallii Prosthechea cochleata Pteroglossaspis ecristata Roystonea regia Sachsia polycephala Selaginella armata var. eatonii Stylosanthes calcicola Swietenia mahagoni Tragia saxicola Trichomanes punctatum ssp. floridanum Zephyranthes simpsonii	pineland milkpea coastal vervain Gopher Tortoise pineland jacquemontia Small's flax clamshell orchid giant orchid Florida royal palm Bahama sachsia pygmy spike moss pineland pencil flower West Indies mahogany pineland noseburn Florida filmy fern redmargin zephyrlily	G2Q G3 G2 G2T2 G4G5 G2G3 G2G3 G2G3 G2G3 G3G4 G3G4 G3G4 G2 G4G5T1 G2G3	S2 S3 S2 S2 S2 S2 S2 S2 S2 S2 S2 S2 S2 S2 S2	N N C N Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z	N E ST T E E T E T E E T T E T

**Definitions:** Documented - Rare species and natural communities documented on or near this site.

Documented-Historic - Rare species and natural communities documented, but not observed/reported within the last twenty years. Likely - Rare species and natural communities likely to occur on this site based on suitable habitat and/or known occurrences in the vicinity. Potential - This site lies within the known or predicted range of the species listed.

# **Elements and Element Occurrences**

An **element** is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, natural community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave, or other ecological feature.

An **element occurrence (EO)** is an area of land and/or water in which a species or natural community is, or was, present. An EO should have practical conservation value for the Element as evidenced by potential continued (or historical) presence and/or regular recurrence at a given location.

# **Element Ranking and Legal Status**

Using a ranking system developed by NatureServe and the Natural Heritage Program Network, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory assigns two ranks for each element. The global rank is based on an element's worldwide status; the state rank is based on the status of the element in Florida. Element ranks are based on many factors, the most important ones being estimated number of Element Occurrences (EOs), estimated abundance (number of individuals for species; area for natural communities), geographic range, estimated number of adequately protected EOs, relative threat of destruction, and ecological fragility.

# FNAI GLOBAL ELEMENT RANK

**G1** = Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

**G2** = Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

G3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.

**G4** = Apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range).

**G5** = Demonstrably secure globally.

- **GH** = Of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).
- **GX** = Believed to be extinct throughout range.

**GXC** = Extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity or cultivation.

G#? = Tentative rank (e.g., G2?).

**G#G#** = Range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3).

G#T# = Rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies or variety; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the specific subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1). G#Q = Rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q).

**G#T#Q** = Same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.

**GU** = Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).

**GNA** = Ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).

**GNR** = Element not yet ranked (temporary).

**GNRTNR** = Neither the element nor the taxonomic subgroup has yet been ranked.

### FNAI STATE ELEMENT RANK

**S1** = Critically imperiled in Florida because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

**S2** = Imperiled in Florida because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

S3 = Either very rare and local in Florida (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.

**S4** = Apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of range).

**S5** = Demonstrably secure in Florida.

**SH** = Of historical occurrence in Florida, possibly extirpated, but may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).

**SX** = Believed to be extirpated throughout Florida.

**SU** = Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned.

**SNA** = State ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).

**SNR** = Element not yet ranked (temporary).

### FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

Legal status information provided by FNAI for information only. For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant federal agency.

Definitions derived from U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, Sec. 3. Note that the federal status given by FNAI refers only to Florida populations and that federal status may differ elsewhere.

**C** = Candidate species for which federal listing agencies have sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as Endangered or Threatened.

**E** = Endangered: species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**E**, **T** = Species currently listed endangered in a portion of its range but only listed as threatened in other areas

**E**, **PDL** = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for delisting.

**E**, **PT** = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for listing as threatened.

E, XN = Species currently listed endangered but tracked population is a non-essential experimental population. T = Threatened: species likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**PE** = Species proposed for listing as endangered

**PS** = Partial status: some but not all of the species' infraspecific taxa have federal

**PT** = Species proposed for listing as threatened

**SAT** = Treated as threatened due to similarity of appearance to a species which is federally listed such that enforcement personnel have difficulty in attempting to differentiate between the listed and unlisted species.

**SC** = Not currently listed, but considered a "species of concern" to USFWS.

### STATE LEGAL STATUS

Provided by FNAI for information only. For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant state agency.

**Animals:** Definitions derived from "Florida's Endangered Species and Species of Special Concern, Official Lists" published by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1 August 1997, and subsequent updates.

**C** = Candidate for listing at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

FE = Listed as Endangered Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

FT = Listed as Threatened Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

**FXN** = Federal listed as an experimental population in Florida

**FT(S/A)** = Federal Threatened due to similarity of appearance

**ST** = State population listed as Threatened by the FFWCC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration, declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is decreasing in area at a rapid rate and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future.

**SSC** = Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FFWCC. Defined as a population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable future, may result in its becoming a threatened species. (SSC\* for Pandion haliaetus (Osprey) indicates that this status applies in Monroe county only.)

**N** = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

**Plants:** Definitions derived from Sections 581.011 and 581.185(2), Florida Statutes, and the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act, 5B-40.001. FNAI does not track all state-regulated plant species; for a complete list of state-regulated plant species, call Florida Division of Plant Industry, 352-372-3505 or see: http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/.

 $\mathbf{E}$  = Endangered: species of plants native to Florida that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue; includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

 $\mathbf{T}$  = Threatened: species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in number as to cause them to be Endangered.

 $\mathbf{N}$  = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

# **Element Occurrence Ranking**

FNAI ranks of quality of the element occurrence in terms of its viability (EORANK). Viability is estimated using a combination of factors that contribute to continued survival of the element at the location. Among these are the size of the EO, general condition of the EO at the site, and the conditions of the landscape surrounding the EO (e.g. an immediate threat to an EO by local development pressure could lower an EO rank).

- A = Excellent estimated viability
- A? = Possibly excellent estimated viability
- **AB** = Excellent or good estimated viability
- AC = Excellent, good, or fair estimated viability
- **B** = Good estimated viability
- **B?** = Possibly good estimated viability
- **BC** = Good or fair estimated viability
- **BD** = Good, fair, or poor estimated viability
- **C** = Fair estimated viability
- **C?** = Possibly fair estimated viability
- **CD** = Fair or poor estimated viability
- **D** = Poor estimated viability
- **D?** = Possibly poor estimated viability
- **E** = Verified extant (viability not assessed)
- F = Failed to find
- **H** = Historical
- **NR** = Not ranked, a placeholder when an EO is not (yet) ranked.
- **U** = Unrankable
- **X** = Extirpated

\*For additional detail on the above ranks see: http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/eorankguide.htm

FNAI also uses the following EO ranks:

- **H?** = Possibly historical
- **F?** = Possibly failed to find
- **X?** = Possibly extirpated

The following offers further explanation of the H and X ranks as they are used by FNAI:

The rank of H is used when there is a lack of recent field information verifying the continued existence of an EO, such as (a) when an EO is based only on historical collections data; or (b) when an EO was ranked A, B, C, D, or E at one time and is later, without field survey work, considered to be possibly extirpated due to general habitat loss or degradation of the environment in the area. This definition of the H rank is dependent on an interpretation of what constitutes "recent" field information. Generally, if there is no known survey of an EO within the last 20 to 40 years, it should be assigned an H rank. While these time frames represent suggested maximum limits, the actual time period for historical EOs may vary according to the biology of the element and the specific landscape context of each occurrence (including anthropogenic alteration of the environment). Thus, an H rank may be assigned to an EO before the maximum time frames have lapsed. Occurrences that have not been surveyed for periods exceeding these time frames should not be ranked A, B, C, or D. The higher maximum limit for plants and communities (i.e., ranging from 20 to 40 years) is based upon the assumption that occurrences of these elements generally have the potential to persist at a given location for longer periods of time. This greater potential is a reflection of plant biology and community dynamics. However, landscape factors must also be considered. Thus, areas with more anthropogenic impacts on the environment (e.g., development) will be at the lower end of the range, and less-impacted areas will be at the higher end.

The rank of X is assigned to EOs for which there is documented destruction of habitat or environment, or persuasive evidence of eradication based on adequate survey (i.e., thorough or repeated survey efforts by one or more experienced observers at times and under conditions appropriate for the Element at that location).

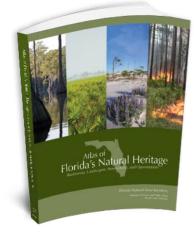
Doral Central Park MP Amendment



# Atlas of Florida's Natural Heritage

Biodiversity, Landscapes, Stewardship, and Opportunities

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory is pleased to announce the publication of the *Atlas of Florida's Natural Heritage: Biodiversity, Landscapes, Stewardship, and Opportunities*. This high-quality, full-color *Atlas* is sure to become a standard reference for anyone involved in the conservation, management, study, or enjoyment of Florida's rich natural resources. We hope the *Atlas* will inspire, educate, and raise awareness of and interest in biodiversity and conservation issues.



Learn more about the Atlas, view sample pages and order your copy today at: https://www.fnai.org/atlas.cfm

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