



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8175

April 18, 2025

Regulatory Division
West Permits Branch
Fort Meyers Section
SAJ-2022-02749 (NWP-27)

Jennette Seachrist
c/o SWFWMD
2379 Broad Street
Brooksville, FL 34604
Sent via email: robert.mcdonald@swfwmd.state.fl.us

Dear Jennette Seachrist:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) has completed the review of your application for a Department of the Army permit received on February 23, 2024. Your application was assigned file number SAJ-2022-02749. A review of the information and drawings provided indicates that the proposed work would result in the excavation and placement of fill (92,000 cys) in 29.99 acres of wetlands to restore a degraded wetland site. The activities subject to this permit are authorized pursuant to authorities under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1344) and Section 14 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. § 408). The project is located adjacent to Coral Creek, in Section 36, Township 40 and 41 South, Range 20 and 21 East, Rotonda West, Lee County, Florida.

Your project, as depicted on the enclosed drawings, is authorized by Nationwide Permit (NWP) 27 (Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement Activities). **This verification is valid until March 14, 2026.** In order for this NWP authorization to be valid, you must ensure that the work is performed in accordance with the Nationwide Permit General Conditions, the Jacksonville District Regional Conditions, and the General and Project-Specific Special Conditions listed below. Furthermore, if you commence or are under contract to commence this activity before the date that the relevant NWP is modified or revoked, you will have 12 months from the date of the modification or revocation of the NWP to complete the activity under the present terms and conditions of this NWP. You can access the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) Jacksonville District's Regulatory Source Book webpage for links to view NWP information at: <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Source-Book/>. Please be aware this Internet address is case sensitive and should be entered as it appears above. Once there, you will need to select "Nationwide Permits." Among other things, this part of the Source Book contains links to the federal register containing

the text of the pertinent NWP authorization and the associated NWP general conditions, as well as separate links to the regional conditions applicable to the pertinent NWP verification.

You must comply with all of the special and general conditions for NWP-27, including any project-specific conditions included in this letter and all conditions incorporated by reference as described above.

General Conditions:

1. The time limit for completing the work authorized ends on **March 14, 2026**.
2. You must maintain the activity authorized by this permit in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit. You are not relieved of this requirement if you abandon the permitted activity, although you may make a good faith transfer to a third party in compliance with General Condition 4 below. Should you wish to cease to maintain the authorized activity, or should you desire to abandon it without a good faith transfer, you must obtain a modification of this permit from this office, which may require restoration of the area.
3. If you discover any previously unknown historic or archeological remains while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify this office of what you have found. We will initiate the Federal and state coordination required to determine if the remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
4. If you sell the property associated with this permit you must obtain the signature of the new owner on the attached transfer form (**Attached**) and forward a copy to this office to validate the transfer of this authorization.
5. If a conditioned water quality certification has been issued for your project, you must comply with the conditions specified in the certification as special conditions to this permit. For your convenience, a copy of the certification is attached if it contains such conditions (**Attached**).
6. You must allow a representative from this office to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of your permit.

Project Specific Special Conditions:

The following project specific special conditions are included with this verification:

1. Reporting Address: The Permittee shall submit all reports, notifications, documentation, and correspondence required by the general and special conditions of this permit to either (not both) of the following addresses:

- a. For electronic mail (preferred): SAJ-RD-Enforcement@usace.army.mil (not to exceed 15 MB).
- b. For standard mail: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Division, Enforcement Section, P.O. Box 4970, Jacksonville, FL 32232-0019.

The Permittee shall reference this permit number, SAJ-2022-02749 (NWP-27), on all submittals

2. Permit Conditions Prevail: If information in the permit attachments conflict with the special conditions of this permit, the requirements of the permit special conditions shall prevail.

3. Commencement Notification: Within 10 days from the date of initiating the work authorized by this permit, the Permittee shall submit a completed "Commencement Notification" form (attached).

4. Self-Certification: Within 60 days of completion of the work authorized by this permit, the Permittee shall complete the attached "Self-Certification Statement of Compliance" form (attached) and submit it to the Corps. In the event that the completed work deviates in any manner from the authorized work, the Permittee shall describe the deviations between the work authorized by this permit and the work as constructed on the "Self-Certification Statement of Compliance" form. The description of any deviations on the "Self-Certification Statement of Compliance" form does not constitute approval of any deviations by the Corps.

5. Cultural Resources/Historic Properties:

a. No structure or work shall adversely affect, impact, or disturb properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or those eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

b. If during the ground disturbing activities and construction work within the permit area, there are archaeological/cultural materials encountered which were not the subject of a previous cultural resources assessment survey (and which shall include, but not be limited to: pottery, modified shell, human remains, ceramics, stone tools or metal

implements, dugout canoes, evidence of structures or any other physical remains that could be associated with native cultures or early colonial settlement), the Permittee shall immediately stop all work and ground-disturbing activities within a 100-meter diameter of the discovery and notify the Corps at the addresses listed in the Reporting Address Special Condition within the same business day (8 hours). The Corps shall coordinate with the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to assess the significance of the discovery and devise appropriate actions.

- c. Additional cultural resources assessments may be required of the permit area in the case of unanticipated discoveries as referenced in accordance with the above Special Condition; and if deemed necessary by the SHPO, THPO(s), or Corps, in accordance with 36 CFR 800 or 33 CFR 325, Appendix C (5). Based, on the circumstances of the discovery, equity to all parties, and considerations of the public interest, the Corps may modify, suspend or revoke the permit in accordance with 33 CFR Part 325.7. Such activity shall not resume on non-federal lands without written authorization from the SHPO for finds under his or her jurisdiction, and from the Corps.
- d. In the unlikely event that unmarked human remains are identified on non-federal lands; they will be treated in accordance with Section 872.05 Florida Statutes. All work and ground disturbing activities within a 100-meter diameter of the unmarked human remains shall immediately cease and the Permittee shall immediately notify the medical examiner, Corps, and State Archaeologist within the same business day (8-hours). The Corps shall then notify the appropriate SHPO. Based on the circumstances of the discovery, equity to all parties, and considerations of the public interest, the Corps may modify, suspend, or revoke the permit in accordance with 33 CFR Part 325.7. Such activity shall not resume without written authorization from the SHPO and from the Corps.

6. Jacksonville District Programmatic Biological Opinion (JAXBO): Structures and activities authorized under this permit will be constructed and operated in accordance with all applicable PDCs contained in the JAXBO, based on the permitted activity. Johnson's seagrass and its critical habitat were delisted from the Endangered Species Act on May 16, 2022. Therefore, JAXBO PDCs required to minimize adverse effects to Johnson's seagrass and its critical habitat are no longer applicable to any project. Failure to comply with applicable PDCs addition, failure to comply with the applicable PDCs, where a take of listed species occurs, would constitute an unauthorized take. The NMFS is the appropriate authority to determine compliance with the Endangered Species Act. The most current version of JAXBO can be accessed at the Jacksonville District Regulatory Division website in the Endangered Species section of the Sourcebook located at:

<http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/SourceBook.aspx>

JAXBO may be subject to revision at any time. The most recent version of the JAXBO must be utilized during the design and construction of the permitted work.

7. Eastern Indigo Snake Protection Measures and Inspection: Permittee shall comply with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's "Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake" dated March 23, 2021, as provided (attached).

8. Proposed Species/Critical Habitat: The action could potentially fall within the range for the Tri-Colored Bat which is proposed to be federally listed under the Endangered Species Act. If the species becomes federally listed and the project area is within the range of the species, and the authorized work has not been completed, the Permittee is required to stop work and ask the Corps to re-evaluate the effects of the permitted action on the enter species name and/or critical habitat, and if needed, complete Section 7 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to address potential impacts to the enter species name and/or critical habitat.

9. Erosion Control: Prior to the initiation of any work authorized by this permit, the Permittee shall install erosion control measures along the perimeter of all work areas to prevent the displacement of fill material outside the work area into waters of the United States. The erosion control measures shall remain in place and be maintained until all authorized work is completed and the work areas are stabilized.

10. Fill Material: The Permittee shall use only clean fill material for this project. The fill material shall be free from items such as trash, debris, automotive parts, asphalt, construction materials, concrete block with exposed reinforcement bars, and soils contaminated with any toxic substance in toxic amounts, in accordance with Section 307 of the Clean Water Act.

11. Florida Bonneted Bat Best Management Practices: Permittee shall comply with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Best Management Practices for Land Management Activities, Development Activities, and Actions within Critical Habitat for the Florida Bonneted Bat, (LM1-LM6) (attached).

This letter of authorization does not include conditions that would prevent the 'take' of a state-listed fish or wildlife species. These species are protected under sec. 379.411, Florida Statutes, and listed under Rule 68A-27, Florida Administrative Code. With regard to fish and wildlife species designated as species of special concern or threatened by the State of Florida, you are responsible for coordinating directly with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). You can visit the FWC license and permitting webpage (<http://www.myfwc.com/license/wildlife/>) for more

information, including a list of those fish and wildlife species designated as species of special concern or threatened. The Florida Natural Areas Inventory (<http://www.fnaia.org/>) also maintains updated lists, by county, of documented occurrences of those species.

This letter of authorization does not give absolute Federal authority to perform the work as specified on your application. The proposed work may be subject to local building restrictions mandated by the National Flood Insurance Program. You should contact your local office that issues building permits to determine if your site is located in a flood-prone area, and if you must comply with the local building requirements mandated by the National Flood Insurance Program.

This letter of authorization does not preclude the necessity to obtain any other Federal, State, or local permits, which may be required.

Thank you for your cooperation with our permit program. The Corps' Jacksonville District Regulatory Division is committed to improving service to our customers. We strive to perform our duty in a friendly and timely manner while working to preserve our environment. We invite you to complete our automated Customer Service Survey at <https://regulatory.ops.usace.army.mil/customer-service-survey/>. Please be aware this Internet address is case sensitive and you will need to enter it exactly as it appears above. Your input is appreciated – favorable or otherwise.

Should you have any questions related to this NWP verification or have issues accessing the documents referenced in this letter, please contact Caree Kovacevich at the Fort Meyers Permits Section at the above address, by telephone at 651-290-5329, or by email at caree.c.kovacevich@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Caree Kovacevich

Caree Kovacevich
Senior Project Manager

Enclosures

Cc:
Jason Evert
Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson, Inc

jevert@jmt.com

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT TRANSFER REQUEST

DA PERMIT NUMBER: SAJ-2022-02749(NWP-CCK)

When the structures or work authorized by this permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this permit will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. Although the construction period for works authorized by Department of the Army permits is finite, the permit itself, with its limitations, does not expire.

To validate the transfer of this permit and the associated responsibilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below and mail to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Enforcement Section, Post Office Box 4970, Jacksonville, FL 32232-0019 or submit via electronic mail to:
SAJ-RD-Enforcement@usace.army.mil (not to exceed 15 MB).

(TRANSFeree-SIGNATURE)

(SUBDIVISION)

(DATE)

(LOT)

(BLOCK)

(NAME-PRINTED)

(STREET ADDRESS)

(MAILING ADDRESS)

(CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE)

COMMENCEMENT NOTIFICATION

*Within ten (10) days of initiating the authorized work, submit this form to via electronic mail to saj-rd-enforcement@usace.army.mil (preferred, not to exceed 15 MB) **or** by standard mail to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Enforcement Section, P.O. Box 4970, Jacksonville, FL 32232-0019.*

1. Department of the Army Permit Number: SAJ-2022-02749 (NWP-27)

2. Permittee Information:

Name: _____

Email: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

3. Construction Start Date: _____

4. Contact to Schedule Inspection:

Name: _____

Email: _____

Phone: _____

Signature of Permittee

Printed Name of Permittee

Date

STANDARD PROTECTION MEASURES FOR THE EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

March 23, 2021

The eastern indigo snake protection/education plan (Plan) below has been developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in Florida and Georgia for use by applicants and their construction personnel. At least **30 days prior** to any clearing/land alteration activities, the applicant shall notify the appropriate USFWS Field Office via e-mail that the Plan will be implemented as described below (North Florida Field Office: jaxregs@fws.gov; South Florida Field Office: verobeach@fws.gov; Panama City Field Office: panamacity@fws.gov; Georgia Field Office: gaes_assistance@fws.gov). As long as the signatory of the e-mail certifies compliance with the below Plan (including use of the attached poster and brochure), no further written confirmation or approval from the USFWS is needed and the applicant may move forward with the project.

If the applicant decides to use an eastern indigo snake protection/education plan other than the approved Plan below, written confirmation or approval from the USFWS that the plan is adequate must be obtained. At least 30 days prior to any clearing/land alteration activities, the applicant shall submit their unique plan for review and approval. The USFWS will respond via e-mail, typically within 30 days of receiving the plan, either concurring that the plan is adequate or requesting additional information. A concurrence e-mail from the appropriate USFWS Field Office will fulfill approval requirements.

The Plan materials should consist of: 1) a combination of posters and pamphlets (see **Poster Information** section below); and 2) verbal educational instructions to construction personnel by supervisory or management personnel before any clearing/land alteration activities are initiated (see **Pre-Construction Activities** and **During Construction Activities** sections below).

POSTER INFORMATION

Posters with the following information shall be placed at strategic locations on the construction site and along any proposed access roads (a final poster for Plan compliance, to be printed on 11 x 17in or larger paper and laminated, is attached):

DESCRIPTION: The eastern indigo snake is one of the largest non-venomous snakes in North America, with individuals often reaching up to 8 feet in length. They derive their name from the glossy, blue-black color of their scales above and uniformly slate blue below. Frequently, they have orange to coral reddish coloration in the throat area, yet some specimens have been reported to only have cream coloration on the throat.

These snakes are not typically aggressive and will attempt to crawl away when disturbed. Though indigo snakes rarely bite, they should NOT be handled.

SIMILAR SNAKES: The black racer is the only other solid black snake resembling the eastern indigo snake. However, black racers have a white or cream chin, thinner bodies, and WILL BITE if handled.

LIFE HISTORY: The eastern indigo snake occurs in a wide variety of terrestrial habitat types throughout Florida and Georgia. Although they have a preference for uplands, they also utilize some wetlands and agricultural areas and often move seasonally between upland and lowland habitats, particularly in the northern portions of its range (North Florida and Georgia). Eastern indigo snakes will often seek shelter inside gopher tortoise burrows and other below- and above-ground refugia, such as other animal burrows, stumps, roots, and debris piles. Reliance on xeric sandhill habitats throughout the northern portion of the range in northern Florida and Georgia is due to the dependence on gopher tortoise burrows for shelter during winter. Breeding occurs during October through February. Females may lay from 4 - 12 white eggs as early as April through June, with young hatching in late July through October.

PROTECTION UNDER FEDERAL AND STATE LAW: The eastern indigo snake is classified as a Threatened species by both the USFWS and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Taking of eastern indigo snakes is prohibited by the Endangered Species Act without a permit is defined by the USFWS as an attempt to kill, harm, harass, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, trap, capture, collect, or engage in any such conduct. Penalties include a maximum fine of \$25,000 for civil violations and up to \$50,000 and/or imprisonment for criminal offenses, if convicted.

Only individuals currently authorized through an issued Incidental Take Statement in association with a USFWS Biological Opinion, or by a Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit issued by the USFWS, to handle an eastern indigo snake are allowed to do so.

IF YOU SEE A LIVE EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE ON THE SITE:

- Cease clearing activities and allow the live eastern indigo snake sufficient time to move away from the site without interference;
- Personnel must NOT attempt to touch or handle snake due to protected status.
- Take photographs of the snake, if possible, for identification and documentation purposes. ^
- Immediately notify supervisor or the applicants designated agent, **and** the appropriate USFWS office, with the location information and condition of the snake.
- If the snake is located in a vicinity where continuation of the clearing or construction activities will cause harm to the snake, the activities must halt until such time that a representative of the USFWS returns the call (within one day) with further guidance as to when activities may resume.

IF YOU SEE A DEAD EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE ON THE SITE:

- Cease clearing activities and immediately notify supervisor or the applicants designated agent, **and** the appropriate USFWS office, with the location information and condition of the snake.
- Take photographs of the snake, if possible, for identification and documentation purposes.
- Thoroughly soak the dead snake in water and then freeze the specimen. The appropriate wildlife agency will retrieve the dead snake.

Telephone numbers of USFWS Florida Field Offices to be contacted if a live or dead eastern indigo snake is encountered:

North Florida Field Office: (904) 731-3336

Panama City Field Office: (850) 769-0552

South Florida Field Office: (772) 562-3909

Georgia Field Office: (706) 613-9493

PRE-CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

1. The applicant or designated agent will post educational posters in the construction office and throughout the construction site, including any access roads. The posters must be clearly visible to all construction staff. A sample poster is attached.
2. Prior to the onset of construction activities, the applicant/designated agent will conduct a meeting with all construction staff (annually for multi-year projects) to discuss identification of the snake, its protected status, what to do if a snake is observed within the project area, and applicable penalties that may be imposed if state and/or federal regulations are violated. An educational brochure including color photographs of the snake will be given to each staff member in attendance and additional copies will be provided to the construction superintendent to make available in the onsite construction office (a final brochure for Plan compliance, to be printed double-sided on 8.5 x 11in paper and then properly folded, is attached). A Photos of eastern indigo snakes may be accessed on USFWS and/or FWC or GADNR websites.
3. Construction staff will be informed that in the event that an eastern indigo snake (live or dead) is observed on the project site during construction activities, all such activities are to cease until the established procedures are implemented according to the Plan, which includes notification of the appropriate USFWS Field Office. The contact information for the USFWS is provided on the referenced posters and brochures.

DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

1. During initial site clearing activities, an onsite observer may be utilized to determine whether habitat conditions suggest a reasonable probability of an eastern indigo snake sighting (example: discovery of snake sheds, tracks, lots of refugia and cavities present in the area of clearing activities, and presence of gopher tortoises and burrows).

2. If an eastern indigo snake is discovered during gopher tortoise relocation activities (i.e. burrow excavation), the USFWS shall be contacted within one business day to obtain further guidance which may result in further project consultation.
3. Periodically during construction activities, the applicants designated agent should visit the project area to observe the condition of the posters and Plan materials, and replace them as needed. Construction personnel should be reminded of the instructions (above) as to what is expected if any eastern indigo snakes are seen.

POST CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Whether or not eastern indigo snakes are observed during construction activities, a monitoring report should be submitted to the appropriate USFWS Field Office within 60 days of project completion. The report can be sent electronically to the appropriate USFWS e-mail address listed on page one of this Plan.



ATTENTION

Federally-Threatened Eastern Indigo Snakes may be present on this site!

Killing, harming, or harassing eastern indigo snakes is strictly prohibited and punishable under State and Federal Law.

If you see a LIVE eastern indigo snake on the site:

- Do NOT attempt to touch or handle the snake. Stop land disturbing activities and allow the snake time to move away from the site without interference.
- Take photographs of the snake, if possible, for identification and documentation purposes.
- Immediately notify supervisor/applicant, and a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Ecological Services Field Office, with the location information and condition of the snake.
- If the snake is located near clearing or construction activities that will cause harm to the snake, the activities must pause until a representative of the USFWS returns the call (within one day) with further guidance.

If you see a DEAD eastern indigo snake on the site:

- Stop land disturbing activities and immediately notify supervisor/applicant, and a USFWS Ecological Services Field Office, with the location information and condition of the snake.
- Take photographs of the snake, if possible, for identification and documentation purposes.
- Thoroughly soak the dead snake in water and then freeze the specimen. The appropriate wildlife agency will retrieve the dead snake.

DESCRIPTION. The eastern indigo snake is one of the largest non-venomous snakes in North America, reaching up to 8 ft long. Named for the glossy, blue-black scales above and slate blue below, they often have orange to reddish color (cream color in some cases) in the throat area. They are not typically aggressive and will try to crawl away when disturbed.

SIMILAR SPECIES. The black racer resembles the eastern indigo snake. However, black racers have a white or cream chin, thinner bodies, and WILL BITE if handled.

LIFE HISTORY. Eastern indigo snakes live in a variety of terrestrial habitat types. Although they prefer uplands, they also use wetlands and agricultural areas. They will shelter inside gopher tortoise burrows, other animal burrows, stumps, roots, and debris piles. Females may lay from 4 to 12 white eggs as early as April through June, with young hatching in late July through October.

PROTECTED STATUS. The eastern indigo snake is protected by the USFWS, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Any attempt to kill, harm, harass, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, trap, capture, collect, or engage eastern indigo snakes is prohibited by the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Penalties include a maximum fine of \$25,000 for civil violations and up to \$50,000 and/or imprisonment for criminal offenses. Only authorized individuals with a permit (i.e., Recovery [10a1A] or HCP ITP [10a1B]), or an Incidental Take Statement associated with a USFWS Biological Opinion may handle an eastern indigo snake.

Please contact your nearest USFWS Ecological Services Field Office if a live or dead eastern indigo snake is encountered:

Jacksonville, FL, (904) 731-3336
Panama City, FL, (850) 769-0552
Vero Beach, FL, (772) 562-3909
Athens, GA, (706) 613-9493



If you see a LIVE eastern indigo snake on the site:

- Cease clearing activities and allow the eastern indigo snake sufficient time to move away from the site without interference.
- Personnel must NOT attempt to touch or handle snake due to protected status.
- Take photographs of the snake, if possible, for identification and documentation purposes.
- Immediately notify supervisor or the applicant's designated agent, and the appropriate U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) office, with information regarding the location and condition of the snake.
- If the snake is in a vicinity where clearing or construction activities will cause harm to the snake, the activities must be paused until a representative of the USFWS returns the call (within one day) with further guidance as to when activities may resume.

If you see a DEAD eastern indigo snake on the site:

- Cease clearing activities and immediately notify the supervisor or designated applicant/agent, and the USFWS Field Office (see below for contact information), with the location and condition of the snake.
- Take photographs of the snake, if possible, for identification and documentation purposes.
- Thoroughly soak the dead snake in water and then freeze the specimen. The appropriate wildlife agency will retrieve the dead snake.

USFWS Ecological Services Field Offices to be contacted if a live or dead eastern indigo snake is encountered:

Jacksonville Office: (904) 731-3336

Panama City Office: (850) 769-0552

Vero Beach Office: (772) 562-3909

Georgia Office: (912) 403-1873

Description. The eastern indigo snake is one of the largest non-venomous snakes in North America, with individuals often reaching up to 8 feet long. They derive their name from the glossy, blue-black color of their scales above and uniformly slate blue below. They often have orange to reddish coloration in the throat area, yet some may only have cream coloration on the throat. These snakes are not typically aggressive and will attempt to crawl away when disturbed. Though indigo snakes rarely bite, they should NOT be handled.

Similar Species. The black racer is the only other solid black snake resembling the eastern indigo snake. However, black racers have a white or cream chin, thinner bodies, and WILL BITE if handled.

Life History. The eastern indigo snake occurs in a variety of terrestrial habitats. Although they prefer uplands, they also use wetlands and agricultural areas. Eastern indigo snakes will often take shelter inside gopher tortoise burrows and other below- and above-ground refugia, such as other animal burrows, stumps, roots, and debris piles. Females may lay from 4 to 12 white eggs as early as April through June, with young hatching in late July through October.

Killing, harming, or harassing indigo snakes is strictly prohibited and punishable under State and Federal Law.

Only individuals currently authorized to handle an eastern indigo snake through an issued Incidental Take Statement in association with a USFWS Biological Opinion, or by a Section 10(a)(1)(A) permit issued by the USFWS, are allowed to do so.

Legal Status. The eastern indigo snake is classified as a Threatened species by both the USFWS and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. “Taking” of eastern indigo snakes is prohibited by the Endangered Species Act without a permit. “Take” is defined by the USFWS as an attempt to kill, harm, harass, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, trap, capture, collect, or engage in any such conduct. Penalties include a maximum fine of \$25,000 for civil violations and up to \$50,000 and/or imprisonment for criminal offenses, if convicted.



ATTENTION: THREATENED EASTERN INDIGO SNAKES MAY BE PRESENT ON THIS SITE!



Photo: Dirk Stevenson

Please read the following information provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on standard protection measures for the eastern indigo snake.

Appendix C: Best Management Practices for Land Management Activities, Development Activities, and Actions within Critical Habitat

These BMPs consist of actions intended to avoid, minimize, or offset impacts to Florida bonneted bats. BMPs required to reach a “may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect” ([MANLAA](#)) determination are listed below. If the applicant is unable or does not want to incorporate the required BMPs into the project, this Consultation Key cannot be followed and further coordination and consultation with the Service is required. In these cases, formal consultation may not be required, but further evaluation of the project and discussions with the Service are needed.

Best Management Practices for Land Management Activities

The BMPs **LM1 through LM6** are required for MANLAA projects keying out to **3b** in the FBB Consultation Key (see note), no further consultation is required:

LM1. Conduct tree removal in areas with known or suspected roosting activity from November 15 to April 15. From April 16 to November 14, visual, peeping, and emergence surveys must be done prior to removal of trees 7.4 in (19 cm) dbh or greater with cavities (or snag height) at 15 ft or higher.

LM2. When feasible, roost surveys are recommended year round prior to removal of trees 7.4 inch (19 cm) dbh or greater with cavities (or snag height) at 15 ft or higher, especially for slash and longleaf pine, royal palm, and cypress.

LM3. Conduct prescribed burns in areas of known or suspected roosting activity from November 15 to April 15.

LM4. Protect known and suspected roost trees by raking and/or manually clearing vegetation around the base (150-ft (46 m) buffer) of identified trees prior to prescribed burning.

LM5. In areas of suitable FBB roosting habitat, plan to conduct only low intensity prescribed burns.

LM6. Avoid conducting frequent or sustained loud land management activities (generally above 80 decibels, such as chainsaw or heavy equipment) within 100 ft (15 m) of known or suspected roosts during the FBB breeding season (April 15 to November 15).

LM7. When possible, protect trees or snags 7.4 in (19 cm) dbh or greater with cavities (or snag height) at 15 ft or higher. These efforts may consist of avoiding removal of trees with these characteristics, raking and/or manually clearing vegetation around the base of known or potential roost trees to remove fuel prior to prescribed burning.

LM8. Forestry practices: Follow/Establish forest management efforts to maintain tree species and size class diversity to ensure long-term supply of FBB potential roost sites. Preserve large snags in open canopy when possible.