ranging in size from less than an inch to four (4) inches. Four (4) of the batter piles contained between one (1) to three (3) corals. See table below.

Corals on Batter Piles South of Existing Dock

Batter Pile Location	No. of Corals	Size of Corals
3rd from existing dock	1	1in. (2.54cm)
4th from existing dock	1	1in. (2.54cm)
5th from existing dock	2	2in. (5.08cm), 4in. (10.16cm.)
6th from existing dock	3	2in. (5.08cm), 1in. (2.54cm.), 1in. (2.54cm.)

On the north side of the existing dock approximately 35 starlet corals were observed growing on the scattered rocks and concrete debris. Size of the corals ranged from less than an inch to four (4) inches. The first three batter piles at the north end of the seawall contained corals. See table below.

Corals on Batter Piles North of Existing Dock

Batter Pile Location	No. of Corals	Size of Corals
1st at north end of seawall	1	2in. (5.08cm)
2nd at north end of seawall	3	2in. (5.08cm), 1in. (2.54cm.), 1in. (2.54cm.)
3rd at north end of seawall	1	2in. (5.08cm)

The attached aerial illustrates the survey area described.

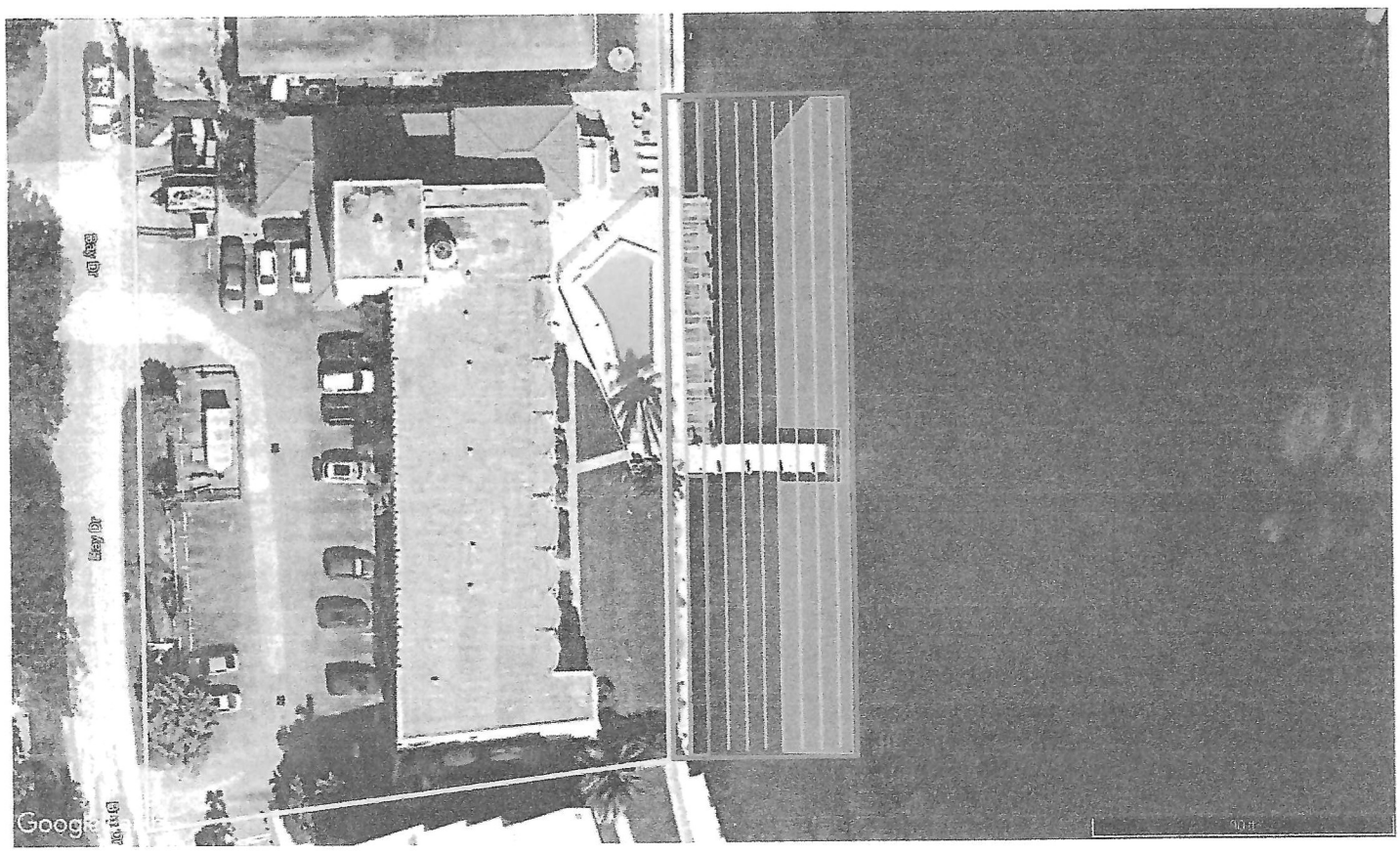
This report was requested by the applicant as part of the regulatory permitting process for the proposed project. Benthic site conditions and resources may change over time, but information contained in the report is based on existing site conditions on the day and time the survey was conducted.

Respectively submitted,

Stephanie Voris

Stephanie Voris, President
Benthic Surveys, Inc.

NORTH



2508 Bay Dr. (Approximate boundaries)

Survey Area

Transects (50' Out)

Seagrass Area

Location of Starlet Coral Growing on Rocks & Batter Piles

Benthic Surveys, Inc. Marine Studies and Investigations 954-536-5048	2508 Bay Drive Seagrass Survey	REVISION	DATE 8/24/2025
	Aerial Map Section 29/Township 48/Range 43 Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL		SHEET 1 of 1 SCALE: As Shown

Benthic Surveys, Inc.
Marine Studies and Investigations

Background

A benthic survey was performed adjacent to the property located at 2508 Bay Drive, Pompano Beach, Broward County, Florida. The survey was conducted via SCUBA diving by swimming transects parallel to the seawall on the south side of the property at increasing distances and depths from the south seawall. The final transect was at a distance of 50 feet from the base of the seawall to encompass the footprint of the proposed construction. Submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) was to be observed and noted with emphasis being placed on seagrass.

Special interest was placed on any presence of any seagrass species, but with emphasis on *Halophila johnsonii* and *Halophila decipiens*. *H. johnsonii* was delisted as a threatened species by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) on May 16, 2022. Johnson's seagrass is still afforded protection under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act because the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council designates all seagrasses as Essential Fish Habitat and Habitat Areas of Particular Concern.

Survey Method and Conditions

On August 24, 2025, at 12:00pm, a Marine Biologist of Benthic Surveys, Inc. performed transects parallel to the south seawall of the subject property. Transects began at the foot of the south seawall at the north end and proceeded to the south end. Subsequent transects were conducted in this north-south fashion, with five-foot spacing, until a distance of 50 feet from the seawall was reached. Any SAV of significance was to be recorded and the percent coverage noted based on a one square meter quadrat measurement. Any corals present were to be recorded as to species and size.

Depth at the foot of the seawall was five (5) feet and increased to seven (7) feet in the final transect. High tide on the day of the survey was 9:44am and low tide occurred at 3:55pm, as reported at Hillsboro Inlet.

Results

The substrate throughout the survey area consisted of sand. Johnson's seagrass (*Halophila johnsonii*), paddle grass (*Halophila decipiens*), and shoal grass (*Halodule wrightii*) were observed 30 feet from the seawall, from the south end to the north end of the investigation area. Johnson's seagrass was the dominant species, with shoal grass being very sparse, and a very small patch of paddle grass being found only at the north edge. The growth extended out to the 50-foot transect and was six (6) feet from the existing pier on the north and east sides and three (3) feet from the pier on the south side. Percent coverage ranged from 2% to 7%.

Medium to large rocks and concrete debris were scattered at the base of the seawall, out to approximately 10 feet. Starlet corals (*Siderastrea siderea*) were observed on the rocks and concrete. Approximately 53 corals were found on the south side of the existing dock