APPENDIX 10.2

CITRUS COUNTY ZONING ORDINANCE

I. INTRODUCTION

The Utility Element is designed to conform to the ten-year site plan proposed by Progress Energy Florida (PEF) in accordance with the Florida Electric Power Plan Siting Act, Part II, Section 403.501-517, Florida Statutes (F.S.). The intent of the Act was to provide for safe utility operations, site selections consistent with existing land use and zoning regulations, and minimal environmental impact. This Element contains a summary of the existing and proposed facilities in Citrus County followed by a series of goals, objectives, and policies to assure coordination between PEF and the Citrus County Comprehensive Plan.

II. EXISTING UTILITY SYSTEM

A. Generating Facilities

Citrus County's electrical needs are supplied through PEF, which operates five generating units within the County. Table 9-1 lists the location of these units, their capacities, and type of fuel used for each generator. Current total capacity is 3,129 MW.

TABLE 9-1
PROGRESS ENERGY FLORIDA EXISTING GENERATING UNITS

Unit	Location	Date in Operation	Fuel	Winter Net Capability - MW
1	Crystal River	10-66	Coal	383
2	Crystal River	11-69	Coal	491
3	Crystal River	3-77	Nuclear	788*
4	Crystal River	12-82	Coal	735
5	Crystal River	10-84	Coal	732
TOTAL				3,129

Note: *Represents approximately 91.8% PEF ownership of unit
Source: PEF, Ten-Year Site Plan, April 1, 2005

B. Substations and Transmission Lines

PEF supplies the County with power via 14 substations; three are transmission and eleven are distribution substations. (Figure 9-1 Transmission System has been deleted at the request of PEF.) In addition, the Sumter Electric Cooperative, the Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative, and the Central Florida Electric Cooperative provide power to several areas in Citrus County. These cooperatives purchase power from Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc., which receives power from PEF, Florida Power and Light Company, Southeastern Power Administration, Gainesville Regional Utilities, and Tampa Electric Company. Seminole Electric Cooperative also generates power through two 600 MW coal-fired plants located near Palatka, Florida and owns an approximate 14 MW ownership share of PEF's Crystal River Unit #3. The co-op substations operated by Sumter Electric and Withlacoochee River Electric Cooperative are listed in Table 9-2.

TABLE 9-2
ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE SUBSTATIONS

Location	Operator
Citrus Springs	Withlacoochee River Electric
Crystal River	Withlacoochee River Electric
Homosassa	Withlacoochee River Electric
Red Level	Withlacoochee River Electric
Villa Terrace	Withlacoochee River Electric
Gospel Island	Sumter
Floral City	Sumter
Inverness	Sumter

Source: Progress Energy Florida 2005
Prepared by: Citrus County Community Development Division, 2005

Several transmission lines emanate from the Crystal River generating units and transmit power outside of Citrus County, as well as within.

C. Proposed Facilities

PEF plans to rebuild the 69 KV transmission line between Nobleton and Floral City, which will be the final project in a staged plan to rebuild the entire circuit between Inverness and Brooksville. In addition, a new Pine Ridge Substation is planned, to serve the development with the same name. These transmission construction projects will enable PEF to meet needs of its customers more efficiently.

D. Consumption

Consumption figures for Citrus County for the year 2004 totaled 792,635,316 KWH. The consumption by land use category is outlined in Table 9-3.

TABLE 9-3
CITRUS COUNTY ELECTRICAL CONSUMPTION BY MWH
As Served by PEF

Year	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	TOTAL
1986	197.8	105.2	7.0	22.2	332.2
1987	215.8	119.7	10.8	23.0	369.4
1988	236.0	132.3	11.2	25.6	405.2
1989	251.5	141.8	12.8	26.0	432.1
1990	269.9	154.4	14.9	22.8	462.0
1991	278.9	160.9	14.9	20.2	474.9
1992	293.9	160.9	12.8	20.8	488.3
1993	303.6	162.4	13.8	22.0	501.7
1994	317.1	173.9	12.0	24.2	527.2
1995	352.0	180.9	18.7	26.0	577.7
1996	376.1	184.0	18.6	26.0	604.6
1997	359.0	188.6	20.4	25.4	593.4
1998	399.3	197.6	20.0	28.3	645.3
1999	400.0	206.0	19.0	28.4	653.5
2000	420.3	208.1	20.3	30.5	679.3
2001	436.0	218.8	18.7	32.9	706.3
2002	472.2	222.8	16.6	35.6	747.2
2003	493.1	226.6	17.9	38.2	775.8
2004	501.0	229.2	19.0	43.5	792.6

Source: Progress Energy Florida 2005

III. FUTURE DEMAND

PEF's current generating capacity is sufficient to meet the needs of the present and projected Citrus County customers through 2014, according to the current ten-year site plan (2005). Also, at this time, there are no new generating sites anticipated within Citrus County. However, there may be upgrading of present units and retirement of outdated facilities, as well as, extension or building of transmission lines if customer needs dictate such action. If new transmission lines are required, existing corridors will be evaluated and used whenever possible to minimize any environmental impact.

A. Environmental Concerns

As stated in the Introduction, one element of the Florida Electric Power Plan Siting Act is the effect of power plant facilities on the environment. The intent of the

Comprehensive Plan is to provide a guide for the protection of the environment and natural resources of the County. Since natural resources are directly related to the County's system of supporting present and future growth, conservation of the environment is vital to the economic well being of the community.

PEF's Citrus County generating facilities are located in the Coastal Area, which is an area designated for special protection from development due to its unique environmental features and fragile natural resources. The Conservation and the Coastal, Lake, and River Management Elements contain goals, objectives, policies, and standards to guide decision makers in reviewing development proposals in this area.

Florida Statutes, Section 403.510 state that any regulations or policies established by counties in contravention of State or Federal regulations will be superseded by the Florida Power Plant Siting Act. The State and Federal agencies and legislation that regulate power plants, nuclear waste, and environmental quality are the authority (ies) by which PEF must abide. The County has no regulatory authority in those matters. However, where no conflict exists between County, State, and/or Federal regulations, the more stringent policies and standards would apply.

Two environmental and land use issues are of concern to Citrus County in this regard. The first involves the area adjacent to PEF's nuclear power plant. The Board of County Commissioners has established policy to limit residential densities within a five-mile radius of nuclear power plants. This has been accomplished by establishing a maximum residential density of one unit per five acres in this area for new development. However, if the County's objective to refrain from allowing new residential uses is to be accomplished, no new residential development should be allowed in this area.

Further, the BCC has established policy to allow agricultural, industrial, and mining activities within the five-mile radius (Figure 9-1).

The second concern involves the deposition of the ash at the Crystal River coal sites. PEF manages ash on site, which meets all Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) regulations. The ash is purchased by Progress Materials, Inc. (PMI). PMI sells over 90 percent of the ash for use in the construction of roadbeds, driveways, parking lots, cement blocks and metal casting facilities. Citrus County should explore the use of ash for similar applications. The ash deposition site was permitted by FDEP and continues to operate under their authorization. The site is a potential source of air pollution, as well as, groundwater contamination. PEF will continue to work closely with the County, FDEP, and other environmental agencies to assure compliance with all environmental requirements and that other issues or concerns are addressed.

IV. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

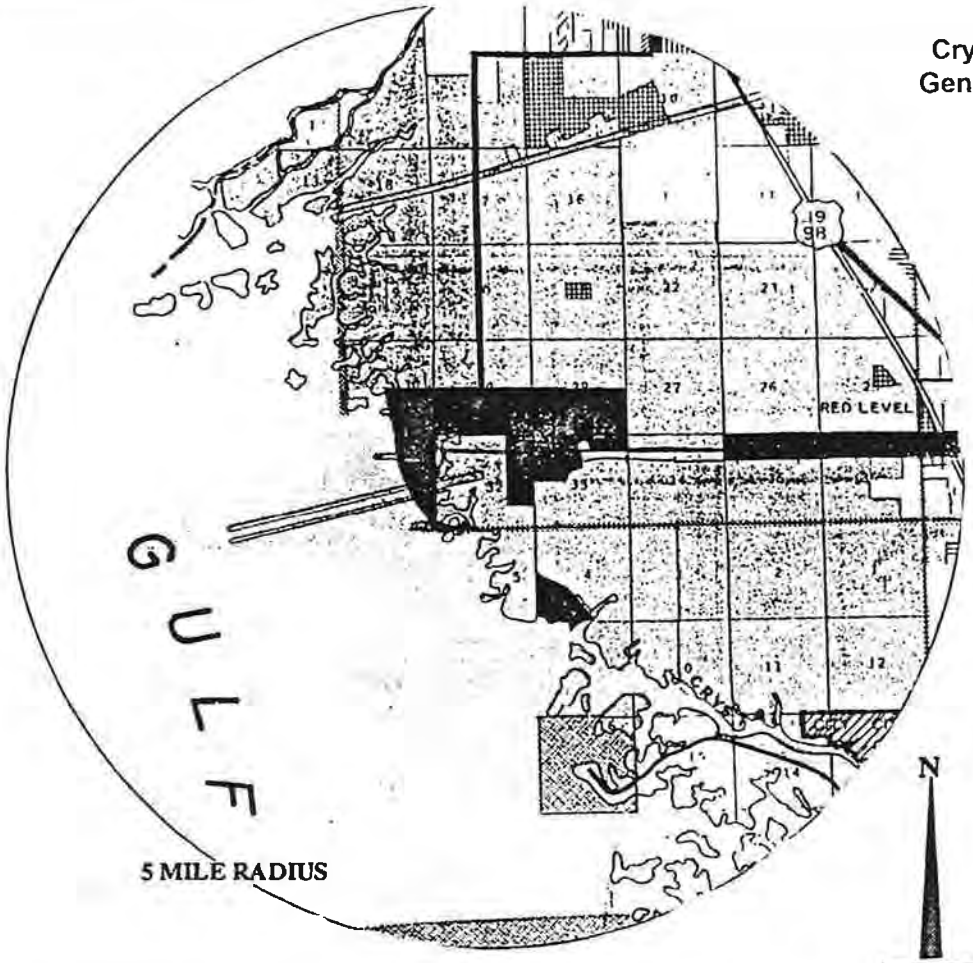
The projections of PEF's ten-year site plan conclude that no new plant facilities will be needed through 2014 in Citrus County, thereby creating no new siting concerns. One upgrade to an existing transmission line is planned within this period to serve Citrus County.

The nuclear and coal-fired plant that exists will continue to be monitored by responsible State and Federal agencies for air, land, and water pollution. Low level nuclear wastes from Crystal River Unit 3 are transported out of the County along US-19 for disposal. This highway presents no transportation problems for PEF and will continue to be used.

Ord. No.: 96-A25

Adopted: September 24, 1996

FIGURE 9-1
Crystal River Power Plant Vicinity
Generalized Existing Land Use Map



Legend:

- Rural Residential, Conventional
- Single Family, Conventional
- Rural Residential, Manufactured
- Single Family, Manufactured
- Mixed Rural Residential
- Mixed Residential
- Mobile Home Park
- Recreational Vehicle Park
- Industrial
- Extractive
- Transportation, Communications, Utilities
- Recreation
- Conservation
- Agriculture
- Vacant, Committed
- Vacant, Undeveloped
- City, (Area Not Included)

Source: Citrus County Planning Division, 1988
Prepared by: Citrus County Department of Development Services, 1996

V. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

GOAL #15 – Provide reliable electric service to existing and future customers at the lowest practical cost.

Energy Conservation

Objective 15.1 The analysis has shown that present units may need to be upgraded and transmission lines may need to be extended and/or constructed to meet present and future demand. To meet these needs and to insure that costs are not excessive, the County shall implement regulations and programs by 1995 which provide for energy conservation in the operation of all electric service facilities.

Policy 15.1.1 Energy auditing services for residents and businesses within the County, as a means to ensure appropriate energy savings measures, shall be encouraged.

Policy 15.1.2 Revise and update building and housing codes, as necessary, to reflect current State Model Energy Code.

Governmental Coordination

Objective 15.2 In conformance with the requirements of Section 167.317 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.), this Utility Element shall at all times be consistent with the current Ten-Year Site Plan submitted by the Florida Power Corporation to the Department of Community Affairs pursuant to the State Comprehensive Planning Act (Section 23.0191, F.S.)

Policy 15.2.1 The Citrus County Comprehensive Plan shall be amended in accordance with Resolution 88-48, Monitoring and Evaluation Procedures, and Section 163.3184, F.S.

GOAL #16 – Promote health, safety, and welfare of County residents by providing land use restrictions on property adjacent to and within a five-mile radius of the Crystal River Power Plant.

Land Use

Objective 16.1 Land use regulations shall allow agricultural, industrial, commercial, and mining activitiy, but will prohibit new residential development greater than one unit per 20 acres in the general Coastal Area (see Figure 10-2, Future Land Use Element) and one unit per 40 acres in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Velocity Zone (V-Zone).

Policy 16.1.1	Subdivision of existing residential development(s) or residential planned developments shall not exceed the densities that were originally approved for the development.

Performance Standards

Objective 16.2	Provide performance standards in the Land Development Code for landscaping and buffering around utility substations.
Policy 16.2.1	All utility substations shall be landscaped.
Policy 16.2.2	Spatial separation or buffering shall be required for all substations or other similar utility facilities.

Citrus County Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Element

II Inventory

3. Description of Land Use

d. Transportation, Communications, and Utilities

This land use category comprises three types of uses: Transportation, Communication, and Utilities (TCU). Transportation land uses include airports, railroad lines, and major shipping channels. Communication land uses include telephone, radio, and television facilities, including transmission towers. Public utilities include major utility transmission rights-of-way (230 KV or greater), water supply plants, sewage treatment plants, and electrical power facilities.

There are 5,416 acres designated as TCU in Citrus County. This land use category comprises 1.42 percent of the County land area. The majority of this allocation consists of Florida Power's Crystal River Power Plant, the major transmission lines, the Crystal River Airport, and the Inverness Airport.

D. Land Use Needs and Projections

4. Transportation, Communications, and Utilities (TCU)

TCU are a function of residential, commercial, and industrial activities. The projection figures cited for this category exclude Progress Energy's Crystal River Power Plant and major roads and rights-of-way. The projections also exclude additional Progress Energy property that may be required in the future. By year 2020, an additional 1,747 acres of TCU land would be needed to support the population. The per capita ratio method is not appropriate for the estimation of future TCU needs as this land use includes such things as gas and power transmission lines which serve areas both within and outside the County. TCU needs also are technology dependent. Future needs will be established based on the type of facilities proposed and the populations served. The County is committed to assisting utility and other service providers meet their land use needs since these providers often serve populations and areas greater then the County alone. Changing technology affects the amount and location of lands needed. In the past, wastewater treatment plants needed large spray fields in order to dispose of treated effluent, but with advanced wastewater treatment systems and the advent of reuse, such spray fields are no longer needed to the same extent. In the future, new power generation technology such as wind or solar power may require large areas of land dedicated to their exclusive use or these facilities may be scattered throughout the County

D. Future Land Use Categories

TABLE 10 22

LAND USE DISTRICT		Maximum Residential Density	
Permitted Density		**Planned Development**	
Low Intensity Coastal and Lakes Residential	CL	1du/20, 1du/40 in "V" zone 1 du/one acre w/ FQD 1 du/ten acres w/ special PD conditions (1)	1 du/five acres w/ special PD conditions
Rural Residential	RUR	1 du /10 ac	1 du/5 ac
Low Density Residential	LDR	2 du/ac	6 du/ac
Medium Density Residential	MDR	4 du/ac	8 du/ac
High Density Residential	HDR	6 du/ac	20 du/ac
RMU		As approved	6 du/ac
Central Ridge Residential	CRR	As approved	N/A
Mobile Home Park	MHP	6 du/ac	9 du/ac (4)
Professional Services/Offices	PSO	du/ac	10 du/ac
General Commercial	GNC	6 du/ac	10 du/ac
Coastal and Lakes Commercial	CLC	1du/20, 1du/40 in "V" zone (2)	N/A
Rural Activity Center	RAC	2 du/ac (3)	N/A
Recreational Vehicle Park/Campground	RVP	10 pads/ac	14 pads/ac (5)
Industrial	IND	N/A	N/A
Extractive	EXT	N/A	N/A
Public/Semi-Public, Institutional	PSI	4 du/ac	N/A
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	TCU	N/A	N/A
Recreation	REC	N/A	N/A
Agriculture	AGR	1 du/10 ac	1 du/5 ac
Conservation	CON	N/A	N/A

N/A = not applicable.
du = dwelling unit.
(1) Lakes and Rivers Area Only.
(2) Single family dwelling units are allowed on the second floor of buildings or as attached or detached dwelling units behind a business.

16. Transportation, Communications, and Utilities (TCU)

This land use category allows for those uses directly related to transportation, communications, and utilities; it also accommodates service and storage related facilities necessary to support such uses.

F. Future Corridor Patterns

8. Future Transportation, Communications, and Utilities Land Use

Transportation, Communications, and Utility Uses are identified on the Generalized Future land Use Map. In addition, TCU uses are permitted within the Industrial land use category. Communication towers are permitted in Low Intensity Coastal and Lakes, Rural Residential, Coastal and Lakes Residential, Extractive, and Agricultural Categories. Public utilities shall be permitted in all of the future land use categories including Planned Developments and DRIs

Draft 07/12/2006 10-151 Future Land Use Element EAR-Based Amendment throughout the County, which conform to performance standards as specified in the County Land Development Code.

In order to serve the growth in residential, commercial, and industrial uses, new public water and sewer facilities will be needed throughout the County. These proposed facilities shall be identified on the Generalized Future Land Use Map. Citrus County's road network will increase to provide accessibility to new development. Future roads, including extensions and improvements, are addressed in the Traffic Circulation Element. All future development must conform and coordinate with the Traffic Circulation Plan and the Goals, Objectives, and Policies.

A substantial amount of TCU acreage has been designated in northwest Citrus County, encompassing the area around Florida Power's Crystal River Power Plant. The designated acreage will allow for future expansion or additions at the power plant.

APPENDIX 10.3

CITRUS COUNTY LAND USE PLAN

Citrus County Land Development Code

Chapter 4 Mandatory Use, Design, Standards, and Development Criteria

4634. Transportation/Communication/Utilities District (TCU)
This category allows for those uses directly related to transportation, communications, and utilities. It also accommodates service, repair, maintenance, and storage related facilities necessary to support such uses.

APPENDIX 10.3-1

CULTURAL RESOURCES BACKGROUND RESEARCH, SUPPORTING LICENSE RENEWAL, CRYSTAL RIVER NUCLEAR PLANT, CITRUS, AND LEVY COUNTIES, FLORIDA

Golder Associates

Cultural Resources Background Research Supporting License Renewal

Crystal River Nuclear Plant

Citrus and Levy Counties, Florida

NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

Cultural Resources Background Research Supporting License Renewal Crystal River Nuclear Plant

Citrus and Levy Counties, Florida

Report submitted to:
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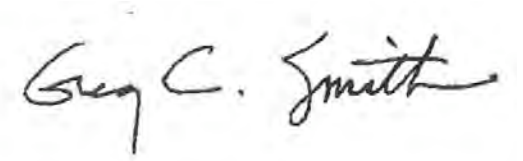

Greg C. Smith, PhD, RPA
Principal Investigator and Author

December 19, 2006
New South Associates Technical Report 1433

ABSTRACT

In December 2006, New South Associates conducted background search on behalf of Tetra Tech NUS prior to license renewal at Progress Energy's 4738-acre Crystal River Energy Complex (CREC), in Citrus County, Florida. No new construction is planned by Progress Energy; however, a review of relevant data was requested in order to provide a synthesis of known archaeological sites within a six-mile radius of the facility. Florida Master Site File data indicate that there are currently 195 archaeological sites, 9 structures, and 3 cemeteries within a 6-mile radius of the 4738-acre facility. Of these, Citrus County contains 174 of the known sites, eight of the known structures, and two recorded cemeteries. The Levy County portion of the 6-mile radius includes 21 known sites, one recorded structure, and one recorded cemetery. Only two sites are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and both are prehistoric: the Crystal River Indian Mound site complex (8CI00001) and Mullet Key (8CL00022). The proposed license renewal includes no plans for new construction and will therefore have no effect on cultural resources.

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I. INTRODUCTION

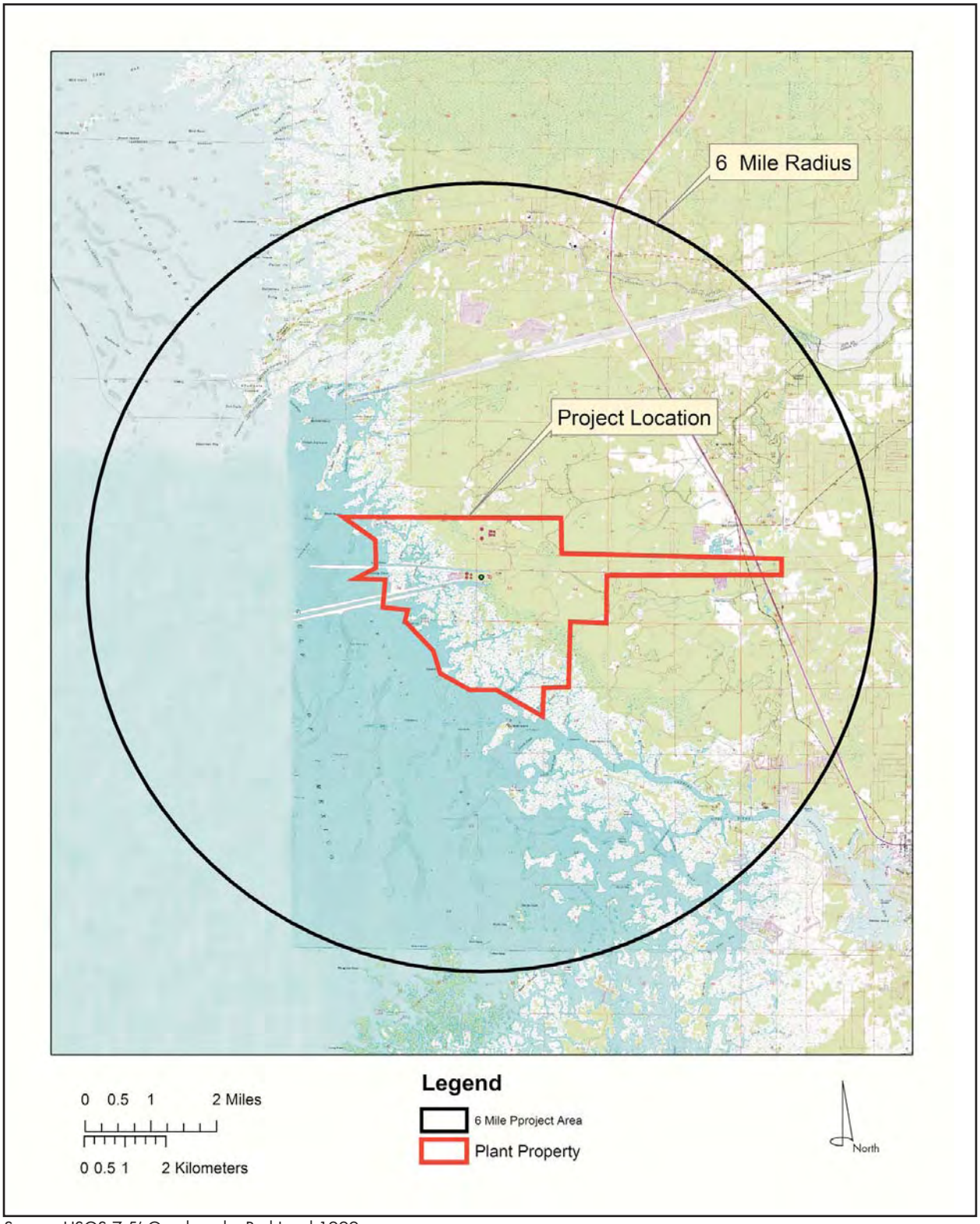
The purpose of this background study was to collect information regarding known or potential archaeological sites and historic structures and features that are located in the 4738-acre Crystal River Energy Complex (CREC), in Citrus County, Florida. No previously recorded sites are known within the energy complex. The study also included a consideration of sites within a radius of 6 miles surrounding the boundaries of the complex (Figure 1).

New South Associates conducted this background search on behalf of Tetra Tech NUS as part of an evaluation of the potential impacts of license renewal at Progress Energy's Crystal River Nuclear Plant, near Crystal River, Florida. No new construction is planned by Progress Energy; however, a systematic review of known cultural resources in the environs was requested. License renewal will have no effect on the cultural resources documented as part of this study.

Background research followed the guidelines presented in Section 2.2, Background Research, of Module 3: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals, in the Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual, prepared by the Florida Division of Historical Resources. Research included a consideration of maps and site data from the Florida Master Site File (FMSF); records maintained by the Survey and Registration Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, and historical maps and records at the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

The study included a review of relevant environmental, archaeological, and historical literature, documents, and other pertinent data in order to provide a synthesis of known archaeological site types and cultural periods in the vicinity.

Figure 1
Project Location Map and 6-mile Radius



Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Red Level 1999

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Crystal River Nuclear Plant (CRNP) is located in northwestern Citrus County, Florida, on Crystal Bay, an embayment of the Gulf of Mexico. The Plant lies approximately 35 miles southwest of the city of Ocala, Florida, and 60 miles north of the city of Clearwater, Florida. Figure 1 shows the boundaries of the Crystal River facility and a 6-mile radius; the latter includes a portion of Levy County.

The study area is located in the Coastal Plain province, primarily within the coastal marsh belt of the Terraced Coastal Lowlands, and includes portions of the limestone shelf and hammock region of the Pamlico Terrace (Vernon 1951:17-20). The two major freshwater drainages systems that traverse the project area include the Withlacoochee and Crystal rivers. Both of these originate in springheads and have channels that cut into the limestone bedrock. Marine and estuarine water resources consist of the Gulf of Mexico, shallow embayment, and tidal drainages. In terms of coastal dynamics, this stretch of coastline has been described as possessing low energy potential (Miller 1973:3).

The vegetation in the area is varied in relation to distinct physiographic zones, of which there are three: the estuarine zone, the coastal hammock zone, and the coastal uplands zone. The estuary includes several species of submerged grasses and algae in addition to several salt-tolerant marsh grasses, especially Spartina and Juncus. Coastal hammock vegetation occurs on small islands within the marsh and is characterized by hardwoods, coontie and palmetto palm, and pine. Such locations were relatively better drained than others and were therefore frequently occupied by humans. Coastal lowland vegetation is similar to the hammocks, with pine, hardwoods, and palmetto palm, and consists of soil that is moderately well drained to excessively drained.

Of these environmental zones, the estuarine and coastal hammock zones contain the most varied food resources that were exploited by inhabitants of the area. Tidal and riverine drainages provided an ideal environment for various types of shellfish and crustaceans, including oysters, crabs, and shrimp. These animals, as well as an assortment of bony fishes, birds, and terrestrial vertebrates, provided a rich food base for prehistoric, and historic, occupants of the Crystal River area.

The area immediately surrounding the plant is a mix of upland (pine) forest, agricultural lands, swamps, and salt marshes. The large tract of land immediately north of the plant is owned by an agri-business concern with mining interests. Parts of this property are forested, parts are used for cattle ranching and cultivation of citrus trees, and other parts of this property are devoted to limestone/dolomite mining. The area southwest of the plant is salt marsh, while the area south and southeast of the plant is mostly forested wetlands.

CRYSTAL RIVER NUCLEAR PLANT AND VICINITY

CRNP (also known as Crystal River Unit 3) is part of the larger Crystal River Energy Complex, which includes the single nuclear unit and four fossil-fueled units, Crystal River Units 1, 2, 4, and 5.

The Crystal River Energy Complex is the seventh largest power producing facility in the U.S., with a total generating capacity of 3140 megawatts-electrical (EIA 2004). CRNP is a pressurized water reactor that began operating in 1977, Crystal River Units 1 and 2 were built in the 1960s, and Crystal River Units 4 and 5 are larger units built in the late 1970s. The flowing paragraphs are based on information given in an unpublished environmental paper describing the facility.

CRNP/Crystal River 3 and the four fossil units lie in the developed core area of the 4738-acre property. Aside from the generating and support facilities, this developed area also contains office buildings, warehouses, oil tanks, coal storage areas, and ash storage basins. Units 1, 2, and 3 are sometimes referred to as "Crystal River South," while units 4 and 5 are sometimes referred to as "Crystal River North."

The Big Bend area of the western Florida coast, which includes eight coastal counties, has been dubbed "the Nature Coast" by promoters of tourism who highlight its spring-fed rivers, abundant wildlife, and fishing, scuba-diving, bird-watching, and manatee-watching opportunities. The Crystal River Energy Complex (CREC) lies roughly in the center of the Big Bend area, and is ringed by state parks, state forests, greenways, and state and federal wildlife refuges.

Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park lies directly south of the CREC, with Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge slightly further south, approximately 12 miles from the property boundary. Crystal River Archaeological Park lies four miles southeast. To the northwest, approximately 20 miles from the CREC, lies Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge. The Marjorie Harris Carr Cross-Florida Greenway lies three miles north of the site, occupying much of the land formerly known as the Cross Florida Barge Canal.

The Cross Florida Barge Canal was a massive public works project conceived during the Great Depression to connect the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Florida and create desperately needed jobs. The project stalled and then proceeded in fits and starts through the 1960s before being halted in 1971 by a lawsuit filed by environmentalists. President Nixon signed an Executive Order suspending work on the barge canal in early 1971. When halted, the project was 30 percent complete and had cost taxpayers 74 million dollars. In 1990, Congress passed a law de-authorizing the Cross Florida Barge Canal. In 1991, the Cross Florida Barge Canal was renamed the Cross Florida Greenway State Recreation and Conservation Area. In 1998, it was renamed the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway, honoring the individual who led the fight against the Cross Florida Barge Canal project.

III. CULTURAL BACKGROUND

The following summary of regional culture history provides contexts for interpreting and evaluating archaeological resources in the project area. The predominant prehistoric cultural periods represented in this part of Florida include the Paleoindian, Archaic, Deptford, and Weeden Island periods, as discussed briefly below. Historical information on the area is also given.

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

Paleoindians were the first humans known to occupy North America. They inhabited a late Pleistocene environment, typified in Florida by cool and dry conditions. Now extinct Pleistocene megafauna were also present. The material culture of this period is known principally from stone tools (i.e., Clovis, Suwannee, Simpson, Tallahassee, Beaver Lake, and Santa Fe projectile point types) in addition to less formal expedient stone tools and tools manufactured from the bones of Pleistocene fauna (Dunbar and Webb 1996). Paleoindians probably relied on diverse food resources including small game, fish, shellfish, and plants (Borremans 1990). Settlement models suggest Paleoindians favored locations near chert-bearing limestone outcrops and surface water, the latter resource being the stronger draw during this arid time (Neill 1964; Webb et al. 1984; Dunbar 1991).

ARCHAIC

The Archaic period is traditionally divided into Early (7500-5000 B.C.), Middle (5000-3000 B.C.), and Late (3700-2300 B.C.) subperiods based on changing artifact styles and perceived sociocultural developments. Over the entire period, human populations in Florida remained organized into egalitarian band-level societies focused on the collection of wild food sources. The Archaic is marked by increased residential permanence and the first intensive use of shellfish (Milanich 1994). The end of the period saw the emergence of ceramic technology and is referred to as the Orange Period (2300-1000 B.C.).

Subsistence relied on wild plants, animals, and fish. Among Archaic period sites, middens are important sources of information regarding Archaic period diet and settlement practices. These sites have yielded evidence of possible structures and some are thought to represent villages. Coastal middens consisting mostly of shellfish remains occur on estuaries, beaches, and at river mouths. Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic period are Kirk, Wacissa, Hamilton, and Arredondo projectile point types (Milanich 1994). Types of the Middle Archaic include Levy, Marion, Newnan, and Putnam points. Late Archaic types include varieties such as Culbreath, Clay, and Lafayette (Russo 1990). Other artifacts are stone scrapers, perforators, drills, choppers, knives, gouges, and hammerstones, as well as bone, shell, and wood implements. Textiles have also been recovered from wet sites in the state, and fiber-tempered Orange pottery appeared more than 4000 years ago.

REGIONAL CULTURES

Following the Archaic, archaeological assemblages throughout Florida begin to show considerable variation that allows archaeologists to recognize and study specific regional cultures. There is evidence that contact between Florida natives and numerous other cultural groups to the north and west was ongoing (Milanich 1994:107-109). The Deptford culture of the Gulf Coast was one of the first post-Archaic regional cultures to be recognized, and sites from this period are more numerous and are likely a result of larger populations. Mollusk gathering and fishing were a major part of the economy, with oyster the overwhelming species of choice. White tailed deer and other vertebrate fauna were also important dietary resources. Excavations in the Crystal River area at the Wash Island site indicate there was a rise in sea level that gives evidence for many Deptford sites being drowned or eroded. Coastal settlements and economies that centered on estuarine resources were probably more numerous than we realize, but the archaeological record for Deptford, as with other cultures, is incomplete.

Cultures that developed out of the Late Archaic/Orange periods are further distinguished by the creation of burial mounds, increased sedentism, and use of cultivated plants to supplement wild foods. Ceremonial culture shows some influence from Hopewellian and Mississippian cultures, but most influence appears to come from Weeden Island cultures of north-central Florida. The ceramics of the area are representative of the Swift Creek through Weeden Island II periods, ca A.D. 300 to 1200. Lithic artifacts are rare, although some chert projectile points do occur. More common than lithic artifacts are a range of utilitarian items, containers, and ornaments fashioned from bone and shell. Wooden artifacts recovered from wet contexts include canoes, carved objects, and handles.

Reflecting regional ceremonialism, the Crystal River Mounds (8CI001) are located approximately six miles southeast of the present study area. This important site contains burial mounds, temple/platform mounds, a plaza, and a substantial occupational midden within an area comprising approximately 14 acres. The six-mound complex is one of the longest continuously occupied sites in Florida, and originated during the Deptford occupation of the Gulf Coast. For approximately 1600 years the site served as an imposing ceremonial center for Native Americans, as people traveled to the complex from great distances to bury their dead and conduct trade. William Sears (1962) first attributed the name Yent Complex to describe the ceremonial complex represented at the mound site, which is related to the Hopewellian ceremonial complex found across much of eastern North America.

The impetus for Yent development came from local stimuli, even though some of the objects associated with the ceremonial complex came from outside the region (Milanich 1994:135-141). Such artifacts include copper panpipes, plates, and earspools; plummets made from copper, stone, or shell; cut carnivore teeth from puma, bear, and wolf; and elaborately decorated ceramic vessels created in many unusual shapes and sizes. Excavations at Crystal River mounds by CB Moore also yielded Weeden Island period pottery as well as St. Johns and Swift Creek wares that indicate site use over a considerable period of time and well into the late prehistoric period.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In terms of historic developments, Spanish exploration and colonization began in 1513. Wanting to bolster its meager land holdings during the 1600s, Spain established a network of missions

across north Florida and the coasts. By 1633, almost all of the remaining Florida natives lived in mission villages (Milanich 1998). Spanish efforts ultimately broke down native social and political organizations and by 1700, the native populations had been decimated by disease and most of their long-established lifeways had been replaced by a mix of traditional, Spanish, and other Native American cultural traits (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Archaeological evidence of this period includes European-made artifacts at native sites and native-made artifacts, particularly pottery, that mimics European forms. Through time, the land called La Florida would pass from the Spanish to the British, and then back to the Spanish. The Spanish colony of Florida became a United States territory in 1821.

The Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto traveled through the Citrus County area around 1539 during his travels throughout the southeast, and Indian burial mounds in the area contain artifacts from that expedition. The County of Hernando, named in honor of de Soto, was established on February 27, 1843. In the 1885 census, the town of Mannfield, which was to become the county seat of Citrus County a few years later, had a population of 250 and Crystal River had a population of 200. The town of Tompkinsville, which would later become Inverness, had a recorded population of 30 (www.sandersonbay.com/citruscounty.html).

During the Civil War, the Yulee Sugar Mill was operated on the Homosassa River and supplied sugar to the Confederacy. Around the same time, citrus production became the big industry in the eastern part of the county. The Florida Orange Canal and Transit Company built a canal from the groves to the Lake Panasoffkee railhead in Sumter County, which allowed fruit to be barged through the canal and along the Withlacoochee River.

On June 2, 1887, Florida Governor E. A. Perry signed into law a bill dividing Hernando County into three counties, with Citrus to the north and Pasco to the south. Citrus County was named for the county's citrus trees. Legislation stipulated that the town of Mannfield would be the temporary county seat of Citrus County as it was in the geographical center of the newly created county. A majority vote in 1891 finally approved Inverness as the new county seat (www.sandersonbay.com/citruscounty.html).

The big freeze of 1894-95 brought an end to the citrus industry in the county just at the time that phosphate was discovered in the area and the worker population swelled. In reflection of the important role that mining played, the first newspaper of Citrus County was called the Phosphate Times. World War I terminated the flow of phosphate to European markets, at which point the mines closed and the local population plummeted (www.sandersonbay.com/citruscounty.html).

In 1968, St. Martins Marsh, one of the original aquatic preserves, was created by the Florida legislature. The state of Florida realized the unique ecological qualities and economic importance of its submerged lands, making efforts to protect them. A later land acquisition was Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve, the largest in the state. As knowledge of ecological processes increased, it was realized that the aquatic preserves could not be protected if the water quality was not protected, and that water quality could not be protected without protecting the surrounding watersheds. In the middle to late 1970s, the state began to purchase land surrounding St. Martins Marsh. These tracts of land were originally named Crystal River State Buffer Preserve. Today the land total is approximately 30,000 acres, with parcels from Yankeetown to Homosassa Springs.

The Buffer Preserve became Crystal River Preserve State Park on January 1, 2004 (www.floridastateparks.org/crystalriverpreserve/History.cfm).

In the 1980s, Citrus County began to see an increase in residential development, and housing communities such as Beverly Hills started to dominate the county. The nearest incorporated community to CRNP is the town of Crystal River, located approximately six miles southeast of the energy complex, with a population estimated at 3485 in 2000 and currently estimated at 3656 (USCB 2000; City of Crystal River 2006). The area within a 6-mile radius includes the unincorporated communities of Yankeetown and Inglis. Aside from these and other small towns that have grown up around crossroads, the area is rural in character. Today, large privately owned tracts of forest and agricultural land, as well as state and federally-owned forested land and wetlands dominate the landscape.

IV. SUMMARY OF CULTURAL RESOURCE DATA

Background research included a consideration of maps and site data from the Florida Master Site File (FMSF); records maintained by the Survey and Registration Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, and historical maps and records at the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Figure 2 shows the six-mile study area and the locations of known sites and surveys. Previous surveys and recorded sites are summarized below, with complete listings of surveys and sites provided in appendices A and B, respectively. Results are based on the most recent data provided by FMSF at this writing.

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

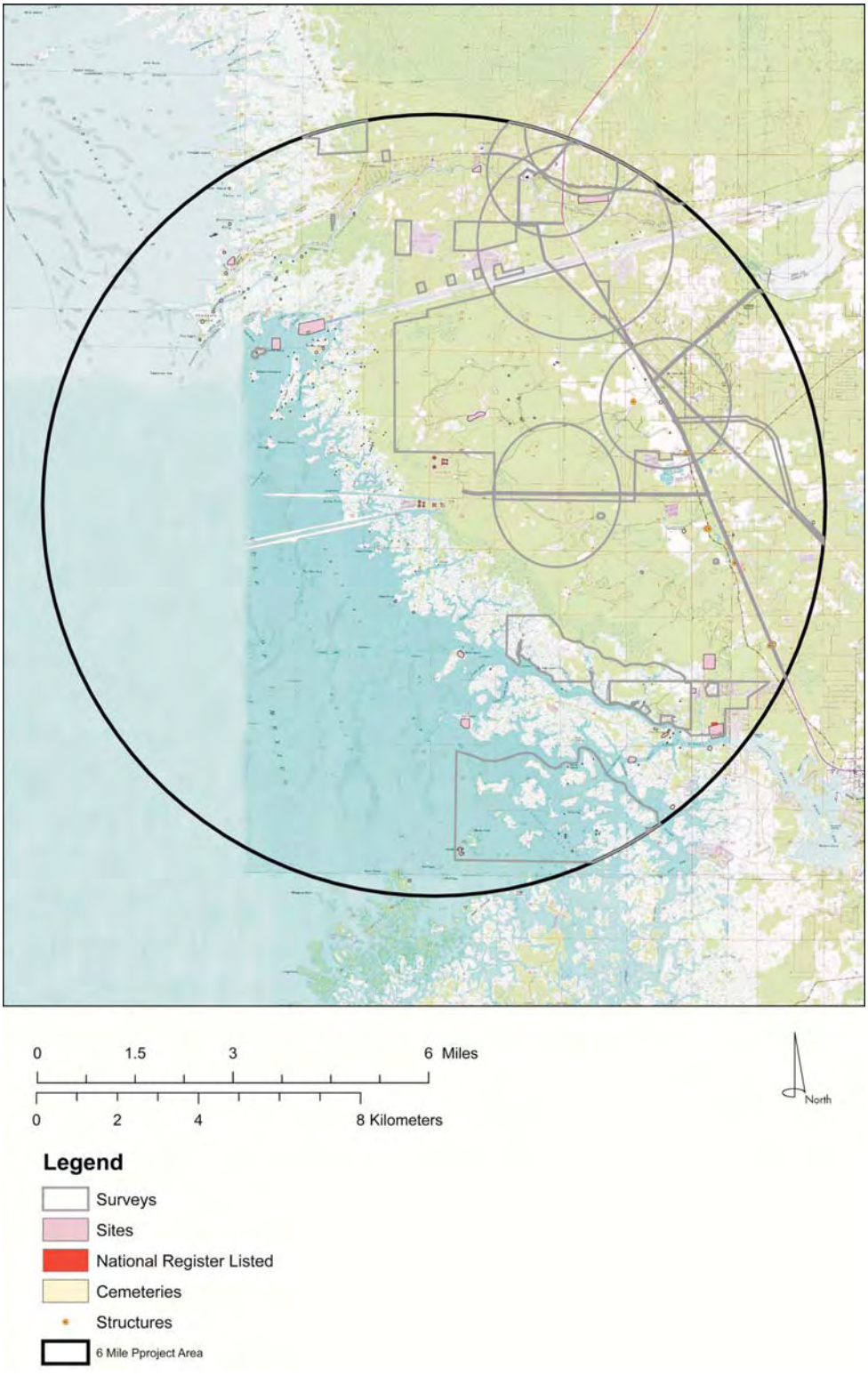
Site file records list 37 archaeological reports on studies conducted in the project vicinity; these are listed by survey number, author, and title in Appendix A. Of these investigations, two pertain directly to the Crystal River Nuclear Plant facility. Ray Willis conducted a survey of a transmission corridor access road from the power plant to Lake Rousseau (survey #104). The second is directly related to CRNP, as discussed below.

In 1972, an archaeological survey was conducted of the CRNP facility, with additional investigation within a 5-mile radius, as time permitted. Two and a half months were spent by archaeologists Karl Steinen and Joe Hutto, who made survey trips up the Crystal River, Withlacoochee River, and several of the larger tidal drainages. As a result of this survey 43 archaeological sites were inventoried, with 20 of those located within the energy complex property (Miller 1973, survey #313). According his report, Miller investigated 20 sites on the CRNP property; two were previously recorded sites (CI13 and 44) and 18 were newly recorded sites (CI 91, 92, 103, 105, 106-117, 119, 120). Figure 3 shows the 20 sites within the property, the only difference from Miller's 1973 report is that site CI01182 replaces site CI00107. Cultural components encountered at these 20 sites included 18 prehistoric, one prehistoric and historic, and one unspecified. None of the sites has been evaluated by the SHPO for National Register eligibility, but the proposed CRNP licensing renewal will have no effect.

Almost half of the other previous surveys conducted within the 6-mile radius from CRNP have occurred at the Crystal River Archaeological Site (8CL1) and/or on other state-owned properties within the Crystal River State Reserve, the State Buffer Preserve, Waccasassa Bay State Preserve, and St. Martin's Marsh Preserve (#s 2079, 2293, 3111, 3181, 3537, 4054, 4438, 5916, 6222, 6618, 10233, 10234). As seen in Appendix A, many of these were conducted by Brent Weisman and/or Christine Newman with the C.A.R.L. program.

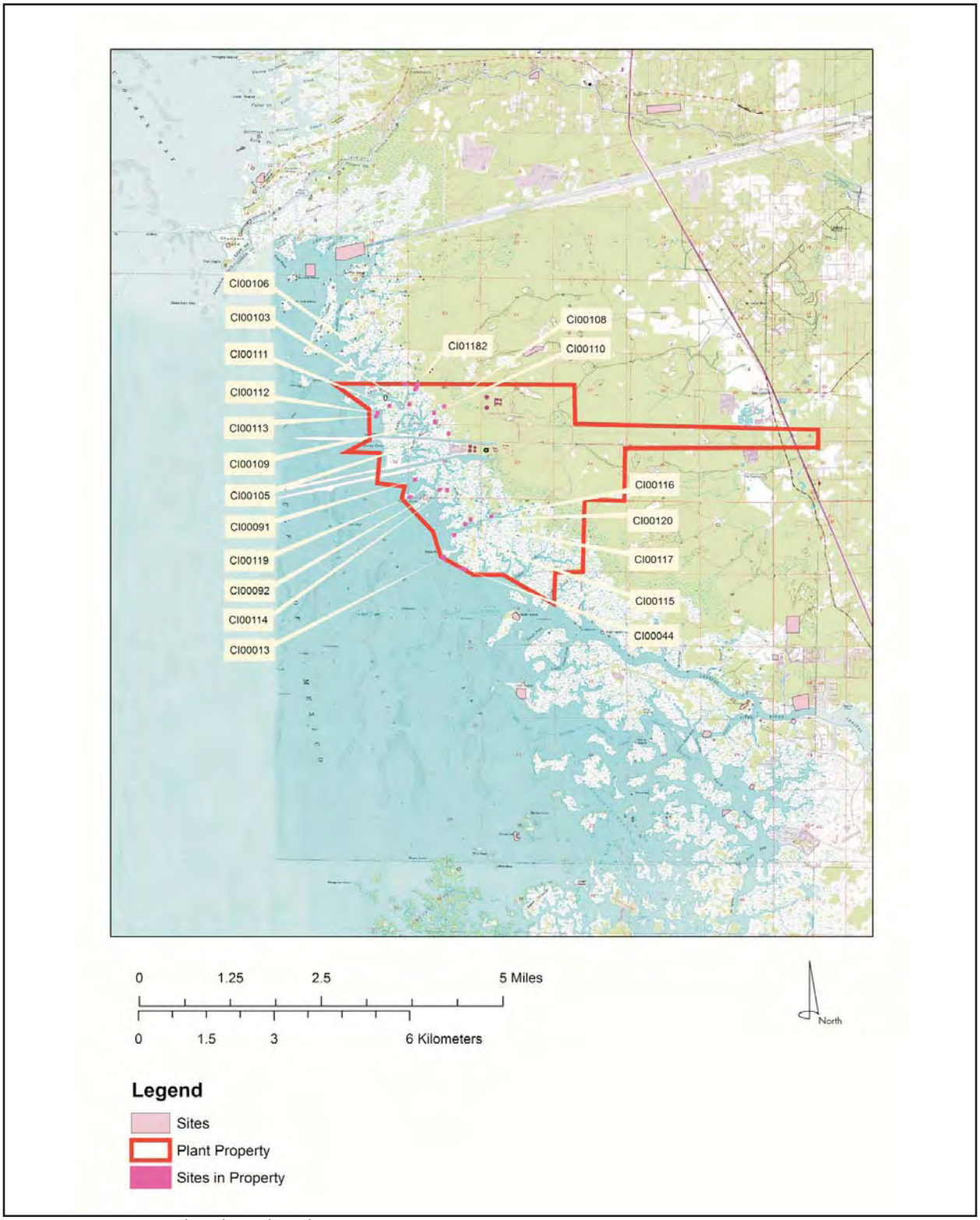
An architectural and historical survey of the town of Crystal River was conducted by Murray Laurie (#3171). Additional surveys have occurred for wastewater treatment (#3339), a transmission line (344386), mining expansion (#4732, 13093), Florida Department of Transportation projects (#s 1766, 4590, 7108, and 8897), and cellular communication towers (#s 9063, 9067, and

Figure 2
Known Sites and Surveys in the Vicinity



Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Red Level 1999

Figure 3
Sites in the 4738- Acre CRNP Property



Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Red Level 1999

10856). The majority of the remaining studies were focused on proposed residential parcels that have become common in the project vicinity during recent decades.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

Known cultural resources within the 6-mile study area are overwhelmingly of an archaeological nature, including both historic and prehistoric sites. In addition to archaeological sites, there are 3 cemeteries recorded with the Florida Master Site File. Two of these are in Citrus County and one is in Levy. These cemeteries include:

Site #	Name	Established
CI00408	Red Level Cemetery	1860+
CI01008	Johns Family Cemetery	ca. 1883
LV00623	Jubb Island Cemetery	1925

Nine structures in the study area are listed in the Florida Master Site File. Eight are in Citrus County and one is in Levy. These include the following:

SITE #	NAME	BUILT
LV00490	Mashburn House	1930
CI00340	Red Level Baptist Church	–
CI00410	Winn House	–
CI00410	Sassard House	–
CI01009	12664 W. Limestone Trl.	1910
CI01105	4690 US 19 (SR 55)	ca. 1952
CI01106	4575 N Champion Pt	ca. 1947
CI01107	4609 N Champion Pt.	ca. 1946
CI01108	5832 US 19	ca. 1949

Of these structures, two were identified as masonry vernacular (CL1105 and 1106) and three were not identified by year or with reference to architectural style (CL00340, 00409, and 00410). The remaining four buildings (Cl00490, 01009, 01107, and 00108) were all recorded as frame vernacular structures.

Site file records list 195 sites within the study area; of these, 174 are in Citrus County and 21 are in Levy County. To summarize with reference to the primary cultural contexts represented, 173 of the sites were recorded as Prehistoric, four as Historic, and 18 were Unspecified. The historic sites included two homesteads (CL01150, and 01001), one shipwreck (CL00122), and one fort (00097). A listing by site number, site name, and site type is provided in Appendix B. Only two prehistoric sites are listed in the National Register of Historic Places: the Crystal River Indian Mound site (8CI00001) and Mullet Key (8CL00022).

Figure 4 provides a breakdown of sites with reference to the primary cultural association given on site forms. Unspecified Prehistoric is the dominant category, comprising Prehistoric with pottery (2%), Prehistoric lacking pottery (33%), and Prehistoric (33%). Archaic components represent 7% of the time periods reported, followed by Weeden Island (6%), Deptford (5%), and Safety Harbor (3%). Remaining prehistoric components are all at two percent or less. As seen in the breakdown of percentages in Figure 4, historic components represent 5% of the total.

Figure 5 summarizes the site types interpreted by recording archaeologists for sites in the 6-mile radius. Prehistoric shell middens are most common (33%), followed by Prehistoric habitations (31%), and Prehistoric campsites (17%). The remaining categories include Land-terrestrial (4%), Prehistoric midden (3%), and prehistoric lithic scatter (2%). Other prehistoric functions include mound, burial mound, and platform mound, all representing one-percent of the total. Specified historic site types include homestead, shipwreck, and fort, each representing one-percent of the total by site type/function. The remaining categories are not specific as to prehistoric or historic affiliation.

Figure 4
Cultural Contexts Represented

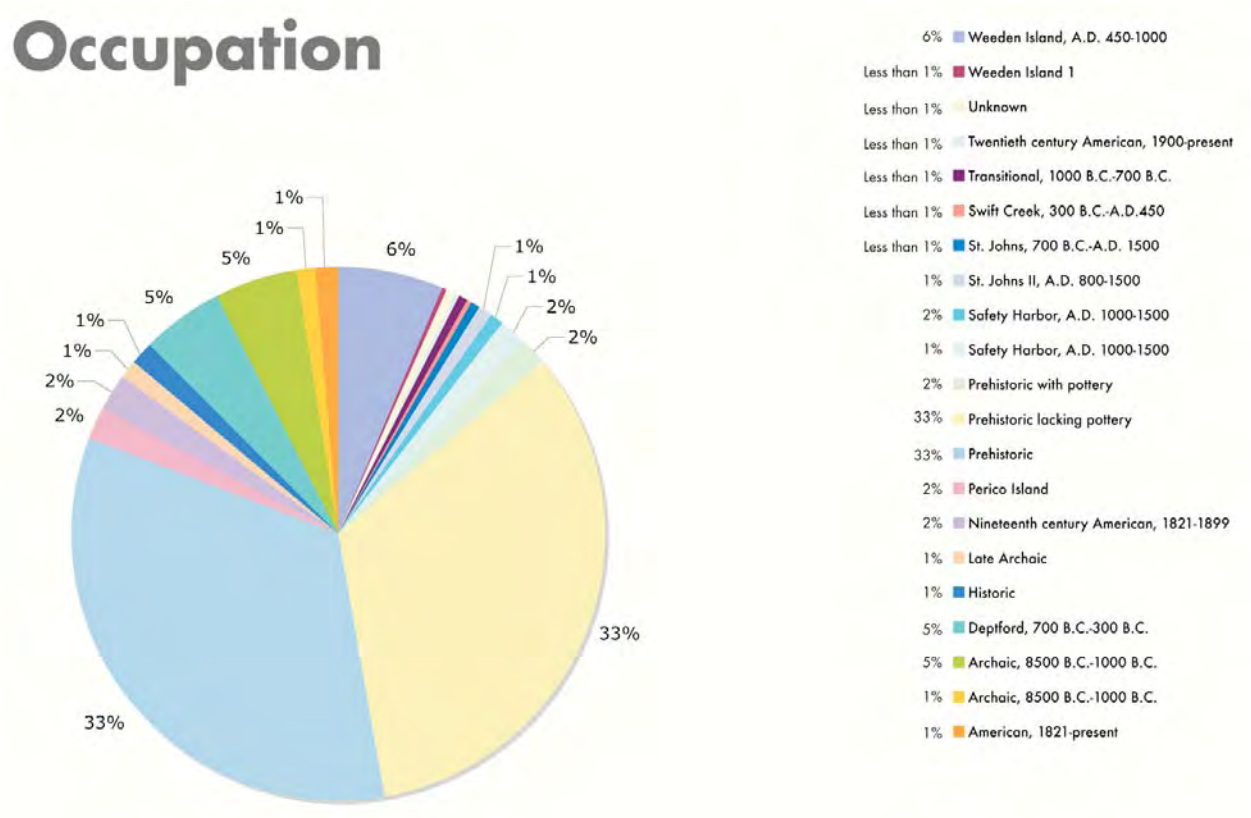
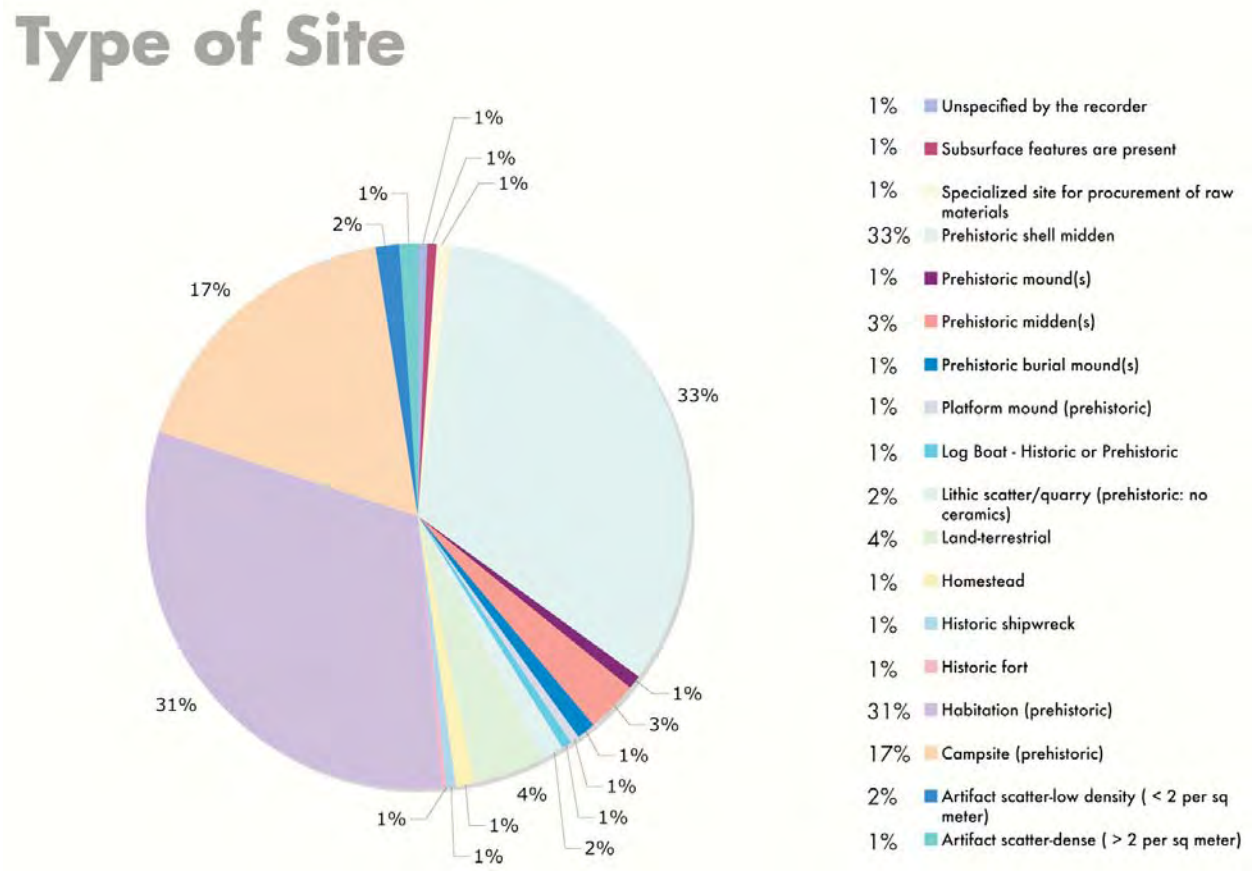


Figure 5
Site Types Represented



V. CONCLUSIONS

Background research conducted prior to license renewal for the Crystal River Nuclear Plant indicates that there are currently 195 archaeological sites, 9 structures, and 3 cemeteries within a 6-mile radius of the 4738-acre facility. Of these, Citrus County contains 174 of the known sites, eight of the known structures, and two recorded cemeteries. The Levy County portion of the 6-mile radius includes 21 known sites, one recorded structure, and one recorded cemetery. Only two sites are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and both are prehistoric: the Crystal River Indian Mound site complex (8CI00001) and Mullet Key (8CL00022).

Because there is no new construction associated with license renewal, there will be no effect to cultural resources.

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APPENDIX A: PREVIOUS SURVEYS

SURVNUM	AUTHOR1	TITLE
104	Willis, Raymond F.	Archaeological-Historical Survey Of Lake Rousseau To Crystal River Power Plant Water Supply Pipeline And Transmission Corridor Access Road, Citrus Co. FL
313	Miller, James J.	An Archaeological Survey Of The Florida Power Corporation Crystal River Tract, Citrus County, Florida.
339	Chance, Marsha A.	An Archaeological And Historical Survey Of The Proposed City Of Crystal River 201 Wastewater Management Facilities, Citrus Co. FL
1022	Kennedy, William J.	Archaeological And Historical Resources Of The Crystal Cove Property, Crystal River, Florida.
1142	Williams, J. Raymond	An Archaeological Survey Of The 5 Acre Ridge View Apartments Tract In Crystal River, Citrus County, Florida.
1766	Ballo, George R.	Proposed Bridge Replacement For King's Bay Bridge In Crystal River, Citrus County.
2079	Weisman, Brent R.	A Cultural Resource Inventory Of The Crystal River Archaeological Site (8cl1), Citrus County, Florida.
2293	Weisman, Brent R.	Carl Inventory Project, Report Of Activities, Crystal River State Reserve [Citrus County, Florida].
3111	Weisman, Brent R.	Impacts To Archaeological Remains Of Proposed Planting Activities, Crystal River Site.
3171	Laurie, Murray D.	Architectural And Historical Survey Of Crystal River, Florida.
3181	Weisman, Brent R.	An Inventory And Evaluation Of Archaeological And Historical Resources On Crystal River State Reserve [Citrus County, Florida].
3537	Newman, Christine L.	Archaeological Management Areas In The Crystal River State Reserve And St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve.
4054	Weisman, Brent R.	Crystal River; A Ceremonial Mound Center On The Florida Gulf Coast. Florida Bureau Of Archaeological Research, No. 8, 1995
4365	Weisman, Brent R.	The Roberts Island Shell Mound Complex And Its Archaeological Significance
4386	ATHENS, WILLIAM P.	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the West Leg Mainline of the Proposed Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase III Expansion
4438	Newman, Christine L.	Archaeological Testing Of Proposed Office And Shop Areas, Crystal River State Buffer Preserve
4590	JANUS RESEARCH	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Suncoast Parkway - Project 2, Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Citrus Co. FL
4732	Almy, Marion	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey Of Holnam/Hcr Limestone Crystal River Quarry Expansion Project, Citrus County, Florida
5916	DENSON, ROBIN L.	CULTURAL RESOURCES NOTEBOOK FOR THE ST. MARTINS AQUATIC PRESERVE/CRYSTAL RIVER BUFFER PRESERVE, CITRUS Co. FL
6004	DORSEY, RUSSELL A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE NATURE COAST LANDINGS, CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA
6222	LAMMERS, JONATHAN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE WACCASASSA BAY STATE PRESERVE, LEVY COUNTY, FLORIDA
6618	Wheeler, Ryan J.	Shovel Testing For Fence Relocation Project, Crystal River State Archaeological Site (8cl1)
7108	Hutchinson, Lee	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Project Development And Environment Study Us 19 (Sr 55) From South Of Us 98 To Cr 488, Citrus Co., FL
7481	Dickinson, Martin	Cultural Resources Survey And Assessment, The Preserve At Crystal River, Citrus County, Florida
7573	ESTABROOK, RICHARD W.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR THE RED LEVEL CELL TOWER PROJECT IN CITRUS COUTNY
8584	Pracht, Jodi B.	Cultural Resources Survey "Inglis" 10619 N. Suncoast Blvd. Inglis, Florida 34449 PIES Project # 015745 Clearshot Project # 01-0008
8897	STOKES, ANNE V	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PROPOSED CR 40 SIDEWALK FROM SCHOOLCRAFT DRIVE TO SPILLWAY ROAD, LEVY Co. FL
9063	Florida Arch. Consulting, Inc.	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Within the One Mile Area of Potential Effects of the Inglis Telecomm. Tower, Levy Co. FL
9067	ACI	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey/ Section 106 Review Proposed Inglis Cellular Tower No. 03-180, 156 Diana Street, Inglis, Levy Co. FL
10147	Kinsey, Buddy	Search for the Location of the Shell Midden, Reported as the Richardson Creek Site, Number 8CI00065
10233	Dean, Jonathan A.	Archaeological Reconnaissance Of The Inter-Island Group, St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve/ Crystal River State Buffer Preserve, Citrus Co. FL
10234	Dean, Jonathan A.	Archaeological Reconnaissance Of The South Buffer Preserve, Crystal Riverbank Tract, Crystal River State Buffer Preserve, Citrus Co. Florida
10856	Florida Arch. Consulting, Inc.	Assessment of Potential Effects Upon Historic Properties: Proposed 180-Foot Barge Canal Wireless Tower, Citrus Co. Florida
11654	Stokes, Anne V.	An Inventory And Evaluation Of The Crystal River National Guard Armory, Citrus County, Florida
12570	Sears, William H.	Deptford In Florida
13093	White, Matthew P.	Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey for the Inglis Quarry Expansion Project, Citrus County, Florida
13245	Dickinson, Martin F.	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment, Yankeetown Project, Addition, Levy County, Florida

APPENDIX B: PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

SITE ID	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE1
CI00427	STONEY/LANE TRACT I	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01200	Hidden Midden	Prehistoric midden(s)
CI00022	MULLET KEY	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01202	Chiento Illifoki	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01201	Illifoki	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01198	Ofunlv Midden	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01199	Etoh Midden	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI00225	FOUR PALMS	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01197	Sickle Midden	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00579	SOUTH SALT RIVER II	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI00224	SPICE KEY	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI00578	SOUTH SALT RIVER I	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01196	Washed Up	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01193	Camp Island	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00204	MARINE SCIENCE STATION	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01194	Keith's 2	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01195	Wasted	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00577	NORTH COON GAP	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00035	RANDALL CROFT LODGE	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)
CI01070	CRYSTAL RIVER SOUTH	Unspecified by the recorder
CI00093	"B" MIDDEN	Prehistoric midden(s)
CI00037	CRYSTAL RIVER 3	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00036	CRYSTAL RIVER 2	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00039	CRYSTAL RIVER 5	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00041	CRYSTAL RIVER 7 CHRISTAIN'S SHELL MOUNDS	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00038	CRYSTAL RIVER 4 - JAKE'S DROP	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00040	CRYSTAL RIVER 6 - TEMPLE MOUND	Platform mound (prehistoric)
CI00576	OPPOSITE THE ROCKS	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI00001	CRYSTAL RIVER INDIAN MOUNDS	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01211	Rocks East	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI00118	FORT ISLAND	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01215	Pig's Last Stand	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01212	Deer Mouth	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)
CI01207	Lost Cedar	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01213	Deer Creek 1	Campsite (prehistoric)

CI01214	Deer Creek 2	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01216	Eagle Scout Hill	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01209	Kings Creek Midden	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00017	ROCK LANDING	Prehistoric mound(s)
CI01203	East Peninsula Point	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01218	Deer Stand 3	Specialized site for procurement of raw materials
CI01219	Deer Creek 4	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01210	Dying Palms Midden	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01204	Wash Island Shadow	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI00121	FPC 43 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00042	CRYSTAL RIVER 8 - WASH ISLAND	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01206	Land's End	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01205	Lakache	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01208	Gomez Midden	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI00448	WILLIAMS A D MOUND	Prehistoric mound(s)
CI00043	CRYSTAL RIVER 9 - SHELL ISLAND	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01217	Mother Osprey	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI00044	CRYSTAL RIVER 10 - COW ISLAND	Prehistoric midden(s)
CI00013	BLACK POINT	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00115	FPC 9 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01110	RED NAVEL	Land-terrestrial
CI00117	FPC 7 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01059	HOLLINS TRACT 1	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI00120	FPC 6 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00116	FPC 8 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00119	NEGRO ISLAND	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00114	FPC 10 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00092	FPC 3 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00091	FPC 4 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00789	NN	Land-terrestrial
CI01038	LONE FLAKE	Land-terrestrial
CI00105	FPC 19 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00109	FPC 15 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00113	FPC 11 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00110	FPC 14 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00112	FPC 12 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden

CI00108	FPC 16 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00111	FPC 13 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00103	FPC 21 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00106	FPC 18 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00107	FPC 17 (FLORIDA POWER CORP.)	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01182	Telling Secrets	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00104	DRUM ISLAND	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01183	Feet Getting Wet	Habitation (prehistoric)
ci01147	Crunchy Ground	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01165	Rocky Place	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01143	Stuck Nowhere	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01146	Many Places	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01144	Blowing Willows	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01145	Falling off the Rock	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01148	Old Snakes path	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01177	Oyster Bridge	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01149	Berry Cakes	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01005	DIXON	Homestead
CI01150	Grandfather Egret's Pool	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01154	Crab warrriors	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00993	TURKEY TROT	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01153	Two Rock Houses	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01152	Moving Dirt	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00996	OAK KNOLL	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01175	Chris	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00994	GOBBLERS KNOB	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01174	Jerry's	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00997	LONESOME FLAKE	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01134	Buckford 1	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01155	Gossiping Palms	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01156	Limus	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00999	HUNTING LODGE RIDGE	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01157	Terrapin Wipes his nose	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01176	Chads	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01173	Keith's	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01180	Davey's Site	Habitation (prehistoric)

CI01140	Thla Rakke 1	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01181	Jeanne's	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01001	PRIEST	Homestead
CI01006	PRIEST'S FLAKE	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01179	Seths	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00998	LONE PINE	Land-terrestrial
CI01158	Weeping Rock	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00995	FLYING MULLET	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01163	Fish Splashers	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01161	Dying Cedars	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01172	Tom's	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01162	Grandma sits alone	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01141	Little Peak	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01142	Thla Rakke 2	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00062	CAPTAIN JOE ISLAND 1	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01004	NATURAL WELL	Land-terrestrial
CI01171	Vicky's	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01000	GREEN GRASS KNOLL	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01138	Sinet 2	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00063	CAPTAIN JOE ISLAND 2	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01164	Fiery Palms	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01007	OLD ROCK ROAD	Land-terrestrial
CI01137	Sinte 1	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01159	Noisy Woods	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01160	Cool Place to Sit	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01002	SPLIT OAK	Campsite (prehistoric)
CI01135	Buckford 2	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01003	JOHNS	Land-terrestrial
CI01136	Wekiwa	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01178	Melissa's Site	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01170	Kathy's	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01151	Mother's Dimple	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00060	BURTINE ISLAND C	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01169	JD's Site	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00061	BURTINE ISLAND D	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01167	Bird Town	Habitation (prehistoric)

CI01166	Broken Cups	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01185	Everett Island 6	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01168	Pond in the Rock	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00059	BURTINE ISLAND B	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00058	BURTINE ISLAND	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01192	Everett 5	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01189	Everett Island 2	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01184	Everett Island 1	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01190	Everett 3	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01191	Everett 4	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00064	EVERETT ISLAND	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00122	STEAMSHIP LT IZARD WRECK	Historic shipwreck
CI00188	RIVER SHACK	Prehistoric shell midden
LV00109	CHAMBERS ISLAND	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01186	Turtle Left his shell	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01187	Scorpion Palace	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI01139	Beaten Face	Habitation (prehistoric)
LV00108	OLD PORT INGLIS 2	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00065	RICHARDSON CREEK	Prehistoric burial mound(s)
LV00107	OLD PORT INGLIS 1	Prehistoric shell midden
LV00106	NN	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01089	BENNETTS CREEK	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00102	WITHLACOOCHEE 5 MIDDEN	Prehistoric shell midden
LV00105	NN	Prehistoric shell midden
LV00104	NN	Prehistoric shell midden
CI01090	BENNETTS CREEK 2	Habitation (prehistoric)
CI00101	PAT'S ELBOW - JOHNNY GIBSON HOMESTEAD	Log Boat - Historic or Prehistoric
LV00102	BIRD CREEK	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00099	GIBSON BURIAL MOUND	Prehistoric burial mound(s)
CI00100	WITHLACOOCHEE 10 MIDDEN	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00098	WITHLACOOCHEE 11 MIDDEN	Prehistoric shell midden
LV00088	PUMPKIN ISLAND	Prehistoric shell midden
LV00501	BIRD CREEK FISH STATION	Specialized site for procurement of raw materials
CI01076	WITHALACOOCHEE BEND	Subsurface features are present
CI00096	WITHLACOOCHEE 13 MIDDEN	Prehistoric shell midden
LV00101	NN	Prehistoric shell midden

CI00066	FLORIDA BARGE CANAL 1	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
LV00100	NN	Prehistoric shell midden
LV00098	HARPER	Prehistoric midden(s)
CI00067	FLORIDA BARGE CANAL 2	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
LV00100	NN	Prehistoric shell midden
LV00098	HARPER	Prehistoric midden(s)
LV00098	HARPER	Prehistoric midden(s)
LV00100	NN	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00068	FLORIDA BARGE CANAL 3	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)
LV00103	NN	Prehistoric shell midden
CI00336	KAH'S BEACH	Prehistoric shell midden
LV00601	Melissa Band	Artifact scatter-dense (> 2 per sq meter)
LV00600	Gulf Hammock Southeast Drainage	Artifact scatter-dense (> 2 per sq meter)
LV00503	INGLIS EAST	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)
LV00487	NN	Land-terrestrial
CI00097	HOLLIMAN'S BLOCKHOUSE	Historic fort