



April 12, 2022

Cindy Mulkey, Program Administrator
Siting Coordination Office
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 5500
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Re: FPL Sweatt Whidden 230kV Transmission Line Project
Application for Transmission Line Siting Act (TLSA) Certification

Dear Ms. Mulkey:

Pursuant to the Florida Electric Transmission Line Siting Act, Section 403.52, et seq., Florida Statutes ("F.S.") and Section 62-17.540, Florida Administrative Code ("F.A.C."), Florida Power & Light Company ("FPL") is pleased to submit to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("Department") its application for certification of the proposed Sweatt Whidden 230kV Transmission Line Project ("Project") in portions of Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands, and DeSoto Counties. A wire transfer in the amount of \$180,500 will be executed on April 14, 2022, made payable to the Department as the application fee pursuant to Section 403.5251(1)(a), F.S.

The application addresses aspects of the Project by presenting information in accordance with the Department's draft "Application Instruction Guide: Electrical Transmission Lines (TLSA)" dated September 28, 2009. At this time, FPL is providing copies of the TLSA application to the other agencies identified in Section 403.526(2), F.S., pursuant to Section 403.5251(1)(a), F.S. and as shown in the attached distribution list.

FPL looks forward to working with the Department and affected agencies in the certification process. If you should have any questions regarding this TLSA application, please do not hesitate to call me at 561-904-3415 or Brian Yates at 561-904-3328.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Franck Leblanc', is written over a horizontal line.

Franck Leblanc
Director Environmental Services

Enclosures:

Distribution List
TLSA Application

FPL Sweatt-Whidden TLSA (TA22-19) Distribution List

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Sweatt-Whidden 230-kV Transmission Project

**Transmission Line Siting Act Application
No. TA22-19**



April 2022

Table of Contents

1.0	Project Overview	1-1
1.1	<u>Project Introduction</u>	1-1
1.1.1	Need for the Project	1-1
1.1.2	The Applicant	1-2
1.1.3	Maps	1-3
1.2	<u>Project Description</u>	1-3
1.3	<u>Transmission Line Design and Characteristics</u>	1-3
1.3.1	Access Roads and Structure Pads	1-4
1.4	<u>Cost Projections</u>	1-4
2.0	Description of the Preferred Corridor	2-1
2.1	<u>Corridor Selection</u>	2-1
2.1.1	Establishment of Study Area and Evaluation Criteria	2-2
2.1.1.1	Establishment of Study Area	2-2
2.1.1.2	Establishment of Evaluation Criteria	2-2
2.1.2	Resource Mapping and Route Identification	2-4
2.1.2.1	Establishment of GIS Database	2-4
2.1.2.2	Identification of Route and Route Segments	2-5
2.1.3	Route Segment and Multi-segment Evaluation and Public Engagement	2-5
2.1.3.1	Route Segment and Multi-segment Evaluation	2-5
2.1.3.2	Public Involvement	2-6
2.2	<u>Corridor Development</u>	2-6
2.2.1	Corridor Description	2-7
2.3	<u>Alternative Corridors and Proposed Intermediate Substations</u>	2-11
2.4	<u>Social and Political Environment of the Corridor Area</u>	2-11
2.4.1	Governmental Jurisdictions	2-11
2.4.2	Zoning and Land Use Plans	2-12
2.4.2.1	State Community Planning Act	2-12
2.4.2.2	Comprehensive Plans	2-12

Table of Contents (Continued, Page 2 of 3)

2.4.2.3	Zoning and Land Use Regulations.....	2-16
2.4.2.4	Consistency Determination.....	2-17
2.4.3	Easement, Title, Agency Works	2-20
2.4.4	Vicinity Scenic, Cultural and Natural Landmarks.....	2-22
2.4.5	Archaeological and Historic Sites	2-22
2.5	<u>Biological and Physical Environment of the Corridor Area</u>	<u>2-23</u>
2.5.1	Land Use/Vegetation	2-23
2.5.2	Affected Waters and Wetlands	2-27
2.5.3	Ecology.....	2-29
2.5.3.1	Threatened and Endangered Species.....	2-33
2.5.4	Other Environmental Features.....	2-40
3.0	Effects of Right-of-way Preparation and Transmission Line Construction	3-1
3.1	<u>Construction Techniques</u>	<u>3-1</u>
3.1.1	Right-of-way Preparation	3-1
3.1.1.1	Clearing in Upland Areas.....	3-2
3.1.1.2	Clearing in Wetland Areas.....	3-2
3.1.2	Access Roads.....	3-3
3.1.3	Assembly and Erection of Structures	3-4
3.1.4	Installation of Insulators and Conductors.....	3-4
3.1.5	Right-of-way Restoration	3-4
3.2	<u>Environmental Resource Permit</u>	<u>3-5</u>
3.3	<u>Solid Wastes</u>	<u>3-5</u>
3.4	<u>Changes to Vegetation, Wildlife, and Aquatic Life</u>	<u>3-5</u>
3.4.1	Vegetation.....	3-6
3.4.2	Wildlife.....	3-6
3.4.2.1	Eagles.....	3-7
3.4.2.2	Wading Birds/Wood Stork Colonies	3-7
3.4.3	Aquatic Life.....	3-7
3.4.4	Summary.....	3-8

Table of Contents (Continued, Page 3 of 3)

3.5	<u>Impact on Human Populations</u>	3-8
3.6	<u>Impact on Regional Scenic, Cultural, and Natural Landmarks</u>	3-9
3.7	<u>Impact on Archaeological and Historic Sites</u>	3-9
4.0	Post-Construction Impacts and Effects of Maintenance	4-1
4.1	<u>Maintenance Techniques</u>	4-1
4.2	<u>Multiple Uses</u>	4-1
4.3	<u>Changes in Species Populations</u>	4-2
4.4	<u>Effects of Public Access</u>	4-3
4.5	<u>Electric and Magnetic Field Effects</u>	4-3
4.5.1	EMF Rule Compliance	4-3
4.5.2	Audible Noise	4-3
4.5.3	Radio and Television Interference.....	4-5
4.6	<u>Induced or Conducted Ground Currents</u>	4-6
4.7	<u>Safety</u>	4-6
5.0	Variances, Exceptions, and Exemptions	5-1
6.0	Associated Linear Facilities.....	6-1
7.0	References.....	7-1
8.0	Appendices	8-1
	Appendix A Maps and Drawings	
	Appendix B Future Land Use	
	Appendix C Zoning	
	Appendix D Mitigation Bank Table	
	Appendix E Public Engagement	

List of Tables

Table 1-1.	Costs	1-4
Table 2-1.	Quantitative and Qualitative Considerations	2-3
Table 2-2.	Easement, Title, and Crossing Approvals That May Be Required.....	2-21
Table 2-3.	Known Archaeological or Historic Resources Within the Preferred Corridor	2-22
Table 2-4.	Land Use Categories and Acreages within the Preferred Corridor	2-25
Table 2-5.	Water Bodies Intersecting or Adjacent to the Preferred Corridor	2-28
Table 2-6.	Threatened and Endangered Species with Potential to Occur in Project Area.....	2-30
Table 4-1.	Maximum EMF Capable of Being Produced by the Project	4-4
Table 4-2.	Maximum Audible Noise at the Edge of Right of-Way for the Project	4-5

List of Figures (Appendix A)

Figure 1-1.	Project Location
Figure 1-2.	Bulk Transmission Map and Service Area
Figure 1-3.	Location Map with Existing Transmission Within 5 Miles
Figure 1-4.	Typical Cross-sections of Transmission Infrastructure
Figure 2-1.	Route Segment Map
Figure 2-2.	Preferred Corridor
Figure 2-3.	Governmental Jurisdictions Within 0.5 Mile
Figure 2-4.	Future Land Use Within 0.5 Mile
Figure 2-5.	Zoning within 0.5 Mile
Figure 2-6.	Land Use/Land Cover Within 0.5 Mile
Figure 2-7.	Wetlands, Waters, and Floodplains
Figure 2-8.	Threatened and Endangered Species
Figure 3-1.	Stages of Construction

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AM	amplitude-modulated
CFA	core foraging area
cm	centimeter(s)
CR	County Road
DHR	Division of Historical Resources
DSM	demand-side management
EMF	electric and magnetic fields
ERP	Environmental Resource Permit
F.A.C.	Florida Administrative Code
F.S.	Florida Statutes
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FDACS	Florida Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FLUCFCS	Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System
FM	frequency-modulated
FNAI	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
FPL	Florida Power & Light Company
ft	foot (feet)
FWC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	global positioning system
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
kV	kilovolt(s)
kV/m	kilovolt(s) per meter.
L50	median sound level
LDR	land development regulations
MCR	maximum current rating
mG	milliGauss
MW	megawatt(s)
NESC®	National Electrical Safety Code®
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
Project	Sweatt-Whidden 230-kV Transmission Project
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SJRWMD	St. Johns River Water Management District
SR	State Road
SWFWMD	Southwest Florida Water Management District
TIITF	Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
TLSA	Florida Electric Transmission Line Siting Act
UHF	ultra-high frequency
US #	U.S. Highway #
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VHF	very high frequency

1.0 Project Overview

1.1 Project Introduction

Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) is proposing to construct a new 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission line, Sweatt-Whidden (Project), which is scheduled to be in service by December 2025. The Project will extend approximately 80.5 miles traversing through multiple counties in a combination of existing and new right-of-way. The Project originates at FPL’s existing Sweatt substation located in Okeechobee County and terminates at FPL’s existing Whidden substation located in DeSoto County (Figure 1-1).

FPL is seeking certification of the Project under the Florida Electric Transmission Line Siting Act (TLSA). This TLSA application is being filed with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) pursuant to Sections 403.52 through 403.539, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Chapter 62-17, Part II, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The format and content of this application follow the FDEP draft “Application Instruction Guide: Electric Power Plant Sites and Associated Facilities Electrical Transmission Lines,” dated September 1, 2009, with adaptation of applicable chapter headings.

This TLSA application provides background on the Project, the project area, and the applicant. Chapter 1 addresses specific applicant information requirements, provides an overview of the transmission line for which FPL seeks certification, references the state determination of need, applicable federal regulatory requirements, and provides a summary of FPL’s public outreach.

1.1.1 Need for the Project

Over the past 6 years (2015-2021), the FPL West Region has reported winter peak loads between 4,000 and 5,400 megawatts (MW). FPL is forecasting that by 2031, the winter load in the West Region, an area that includes Collier, Lee, Hendry, Charlotte, Glades, Sarasota, DeSoto and Manatee counties, will be approximately 5,800 MW (an increase of approximately 400 MW with respect to the 2020 forecast). Transmission assessment studies conducted by FPL in 2021 identified potential system limitations that will require reliability improvements for Okeechobee, Highlands, DeSoto, Collier, Lee, Sarasota, and Manatee counties. The studies also identified that by 2025, load-to-generation imbalance in the West Region continues to grow, and the system would benefit from an increase in transfer capability into the area.

The need for the Project is based on the following considerations:

- Improvement of reliability for FPL customers served from the existing 69-kV circuit between Okeechobee and Whidden substations

- Establishment of an additional transmission path to increase east-to-west power transfer capabilities
- Mitigation of potential overloads and low voltage conditions under contingency events.

The Project will efficiently and effectively meet this need by improving reliability for FPL customers currently served from the existing 69-kV circuit between Okeechobee and Whidden substations; increasing east-to-west power transfer capabilities of the transmission network by providing a resilient, hardened 230-kV circuit between the east and west areas of FPL's territory north of Lake Okeechobee; relieving potential overloads and low voltage conditions under contingency events; and reducing line loading on existing transmission circuits.

FPL evaluated multiple transmission alternatives for meeting this identified need, which resulted in the selection of the Project. The Project presents the best alternative, taking into account the demand for electricity, enhancing electric system reliability and integrity, and addressing the need for abundant, low-cost electrical energy to assure the economic well-being of the citizens of this state. Furthermore, the Project meets area load requirements by serving potential future industrial, commercial, and residential load, while maximizing system reliability and minimizing cost to customers.

1.1.2 The Applicant

FPL, a subsidiary of NextEra Energy, Inc., is the largest electric utility in Florida, with a service area of approximately 35,200 square miles. FPL serves approximately 5.7 million customer accounts supporting more than 11 million residents, with a service territory in all or parts of 43 Florida counties. These customers are served by a variety of resources, including FPL-owned fossil-fuel, renewable (solar), and nuclear generating units; non-utility owned generation; demand-side management (DSM); and purchased power.

FPL's bulk transmission system, including both overhead and underground lines, is comprised of 9,174 circuit miles of transmission lines. Integration of the generation, transmission, and distribution systems is achieved through FPL's 832 substations in Florida. Figure 1-2 depicts the combined FPL service area showing bulk transmission.

The following information addresses the applicant identification requirements.

Applicant's Official Name:	Florida Power & Light Company
Address:	700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach Florida 33408
Address of Official Headquarters:	700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach Florida 33408
Business Entity (corporation, partnership, co-operative):	Corporation
Name and Title of Chief Executive Officer:	Eric Silagy, Chairman, President, and CEO

Name, Address, and Phone Number of Official Representative responsible for obtaining certification:	Franck Leblanc, Director, Environmental Services Power Delivery Operations and Construction Florida Power & Light Company 15340 Endeavor Drive Jupiter, Florida 33478 (561) 904-3415
Counties Crossed:	Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands and DeSoto
Incorporated Cities:	None
Termination Points:	Sweatt substation and Whidden substation
Intermediate [and Potential Intermediate] Substation(s):	Brighton (FPL), Childs (FPL/GEC), Dorr Field (FPL), [Basinger (GEC), Morris (GEC)]
Voltage:	230 -kV (kilovolts)
Line Type (AC or DC):	Alternating current (AC)
Length of Line and Number of Circuits:	Approximately 80.5 miles, single-circuit

1.1.3 Maps

Maps and figures depicting the corridor conform with the format set forth in Sections 403.52 through 403.539, F.S., and outlined in the FDEP draft “Application Instruction Guide: Electrical Power Plant Sites and Associated Facilities Electrical Transmission Lines,” dated September 1, 2009—specifically, Sections 1.3.6 and 9.1. as well as the draft document “Application Instruction Guide: Electric Transmission Lines (TLSA)” dated September 28, 2009.

1.2 Project Description

The Project will consist of a single-circuit, 230-kV transmission line extending from FPL’s existing Whidden substation in DeSoto County, Florida, to the existing FPL Sweatt substation in Okeechobee County, Florida (Figure 1-3). Several sections may involve rebuilding of existing utility (transmission and/or distribution) lines within existing utility corridors to accommodate the new circuit where practicable. Additional agreements, easements, or special use and/or right-of-way permits may be required in these areas. Other areas will require new easements for the placement of transmission facilities.

The required local government and regulatory agency permits for future expansions to the existing substations will be obtained separately. Substations are not being included for certification in this application.

1.3 Transmission Line Design and Characteristics

The Project will be constructed using monopole, self-supported structures. Where engineering considerations require, the poles may require guy wires. Structures will either be spun concrete or steel. The aerial overhead transmission line will have three phases and an optical ground wire/overhead ground wire, which can also be used for communications. In some sections, distribution underbuilt facilities will be attached.

For the purpose of both construction and maintenance, both temporary and permanent easements may be required. Transmission poles to construct this Project will vary in height from 75 to 110 feet (ft) above

ground height, typically. Poles will be approximately 3 to 4 ft in diameter, and foundations will be either direct embedded or augered, cast-in-place concrete varying in width from 4 to 8 ft for steel structures. Pole spacing will typically vary from 300 to 750 ft, depending on physical features and site conditions along the right-of-way.

1.3.1 Access Roads and Structure Pads

The Project will be built using standard construction techniques. Existing paved and unpaved access roads will be utilized for construction and maintenance of the Project to the extent practicable. Based on their condition, some improvements to these existing access roads may be required.

Both temporary and permanent easements may be acquired for both construction and maintenance access purposes.

Structure pads may be required for construction of the Project. Figure 1-4, sheets (a) through (f), in Appendix A presents typical cross-section details regarding potential structure pads.

1.4 Cost Projections

The approximate cost projections are based on comparable transmission lines of similar voltage elsewhere in the FPL system. The actual costs for the Project will depend on the final location of the right-of-way within the corridor, line structure configuration, the number and type of structures, mitigation costs, costs of new right-of-way, and other site-specific conditions.

The estimated cost for the transmission right-of-way acquisition, right-of-way clearing, mitigation, and line construction, is approximately \$160 million, or approximately \$2.0 million per mile.

Although substations are not part of this TLSA application, Table 1-1 presents the estimated total project cost (approximately \$213.50 million) in 2022 dollars.

Table 1-1. *Costs*

Project Components	Estimated Cost (2022 Million \$)
Sweatt-Whidden 230-kV Transmission Line	\$160.00
Substation improvements	\$53.50
Total	\$213.50

2.0 Description of the Preferred Corridor

This chapter describes the methodology used to identify candidate routes and constraints, conduct comparative evaluations, and ultimately select a preferred route that was subsequently subjected to corridor development and description, as well as provides descriptions of the social and political environment and the biological and physical environment of the corridor area. The Project's goal was to develop a corridor for placement of a new transmission line between the existing Sweatt and Whidden substations that would minimize overall impacts to the surrounding area. Included in this assessment was information gathered from a combination of publicly available geographic information system (GIS) data, supported by field reconnaissance, state and local government agency discussions, and public outreach.

Based on the need for the Sweatt to Whidden Transmission Project, which is discussed in Section 1.1.1, the location of the existing substation endpoints for the proposed transmission line, and the characteristics of the multi-county area that the proposed Project would traverse, a multidisciplinary project team was formed consisting of experts in land use, engineering, and the environmental fields to determine suitable transmission line route options and develop a Preferred Corridor.

Co-location with other existing linear facilities is a widely accepted land planning practice for transmission line routing. The primary existing linear facilities in the area include existing FPL and Glades Electric Cooperative transmission and distribution line rights-of-way, major roadways (State Road [SR] 70, County Road [CR] 724, and CR 721), existing natural gas pipelines, existing railroad rights-of-way, and existing canals. These linear facilities were initially considered for their suitability for the possible co-location of the proposed Sweatt to Whidden transmission line. The team concluded that, for the vast majority of the proposed approximately 80.5-mile-long transmission line, the co-location with existing transmission and distribution rights-of-way and existing roads, to the extent practicable, could best accommodate the new 230-kV transmission line. Where the Project traverses conservation lands or where other land use or environmental features were present, the Project team reviewed options to address these considerations.

2.1 Corridor Selection

The Preferred Corridor for the Project was selected by a multidisciplinary team consisting of experts in land use, engineering, and the environmental disciplines.

The objective of the corridor selection exercise was to select a feasible corridor that balances land use/socioeconomic, environmental, engineering, safety, and cost considerations. Corridor selection methods were designed to be:

- Integrative of multidisciplinary siting criteria.
- Rational and objective in decision-making.

- Sensitive to social and environmental conditions.
- Responsive to regulatory requirements.

The corridor selection process consisted of four major tasks: (1) Project and study area definition and establishment of evaluation criteria; (2) resource mapping and establishment of a GIS database and route option delineation; (3) evaluation of route options and route selection; and (4) development of the Preferred Corridor boundary. The following subsections present a summary description of each of these major tasks.

2.1.1 Establishment of Study Area and Evaluation Criteria

Chapter 1.0 of this application defines the Project and addresses the need for this new transmission line. FPL determined that a single-circuit, 230-kV transmission line is the best option to meet this need. The Project must provide an electrical connection between FPL's existing Sweatt substation in Okeechobee County to FPL's Whidden substation in DeSoto County. For reliability purposes, intermediate substations (Dorr Field and Brighton) have been identified to be upgraded and connected as part of the Project. For this reason, the study area considers and encompasses these substations. Substation site-related improvements and electrical conversions will be permitted separately and are not part of this application.

Therefore, the proposed study area for this Project was delineated to accommodate a project that would meet these needs, while providing flexibility in identifying alternative route options. The study area was delineated as described in the following subsections.

2.1.1.1 Establishment of Study Area

To the east, the Project originates at the Sweatt substation, and the eastern study area boundary was delineated along a hypothetical line approximately 1 mile east of the substation. This eastern boundary extends north and south, remaining in Okeechobee County.

To the north, the study area was delineated along a hypothetical line approximately 2 miles north of the Sweatt substation in Okeechobee County, continuing west through Okeechobee, Highlands, and Hardee counties.

To the south, the boundary was delineated approximately 12 miles south of the Whidden substation and traverses through portions of Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands, and DeSoto counties, running east-west south of the southern Desoto and Highlands county boundary.

The western boundary of the study area was delineated roughly 1 mile west of the existing Whidden substation, where the Project terminates in DeSoto County.

2.1.1.2 Establishment of Evaluation Criteria

Based on the characteristics of the study area, environmental, land use, engineering, safety, and cost criteria were developed to evaluate route segments and multi-segment alignment options. Criteria were evaluated both quantitatively and qualitatively with consideration of input gathered from public engagement efforts. Table 2-1 presents the quantitative and qualitative considerations evaluated for the analysis of the

alternatives. The quantitative evaluation considerations were developed by identifying and measuring a series of environmental, land use, engineering, and cost variables, and then were applied to route segments for further detailed evaluations. The qualitative evaluation was based on Project requirements; the team's experience in routing, permitting, designing, constructing, and operating/maintaining overhead electric transmission; and included information gathered through field reconnaissance, county agency discussions, and public outreach.

Table 2-1. Quantitative and Qualitative Considerations

Quantitative Considerations
Number of buildings in proximity to the route
Number of school properties crossed or in proximity
Number of non-utility parcels/lots crossed
Length of route following utility-owned right-of-way or other transmission line easements
Length of route following other linear features (roads, railroads, canals, etc.)
Length of route through existing parks/recreation areas/designated conservation lands
Distance of forested wetlands crossed
Distance of nonforested wetlands crossed
Number of eagle nests/wading bird colonies within 0.5 mile
Engineering/construction cost estimates
Overall Route Length
Qualitative Considerations
Available space within existing rights-of-way, easements, or fee-owned property
Available right-of-way along roads, transmission lines, and railroads
Road plans (new roads, extensions, widening projects)
Proposed development plans
Proximity of existing development to co-location rights-of-way
Types of development in proximity (land use)
Contamination sites
Proximity and orientation of public airports and private airstrips
Communication towers
Ingress/egress at substations
Bridge crossings, highway crossings, rail crossings
Constructability (includes slope, turn angles and span lengths)
Asset protection (encroachments, accessibility, distance from road)
Acquisition status of existing and proposed conservation lands and/or greenways
Ability to avoid or minimize wetland impacts
Ability to avoid or minimize impacts to parks, recreation, and conservation lands
Proximity to historical districts, roads, and/or structures
Potential listed species presence
Crossing of Native American lands
Potential use of local access roads/trails
Proximity to known archaeological locations

Source: ECT, 2022.

General route identification criteria include:

- Maximizing co-location with other linear features (roads, canals, railroads, FPL transmission lines, other utility rights-of-way, etc.).
- Following property lines where practicable.
- Minimizing crossing of constraints identified as a result of regional screening (e.g., environmentally sensitive lands, existing development, and proposed development for which local approvals are pending).
- Avoiding known airports and private airstrips consistent with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and other applicable regulations.
- Following disturbed alignments (ditches, roads) through wetlands, where practicable.
- Minimizing crossing of existing transmission lines.

2.1.2 Resource Mapping and Route Identification

2.1.2.1 Establishment of GIS Database

During the route identification study, a GIS database was established for resource mapping and to evaluate available information concerning governmental jurisdictions as well as environmental resources, land use, cultural resources, and infrastructure systems. The data sources used included:

- Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) protected wildlife species data.
- Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) protected plant species data.
- Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) element occurrence data.
- Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) and South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) land use/land cover data.
- Information from the counties and municipalities regarding existing and proposed schools, community facilities, parks, and roadway improvements.
- GIS databases from counties consisting of property ownership maps, parcel boundaries, future land use categories and zoning designations, public records, and aerial photography.

Chapter 7.0, References, provides other data sources utilized.

Additional field reconnaissance of environmental, land use, and existing infrastructure was conducted for the route segments accessible by public roads. In the field, the team recorded its environmental and land

use observations using global positioning system (GPS) units and on aerial photographs. This information, including data gathered during field reconnaissance, was incorporated into the Project GIS database.

2.1.2.2 Identification of Route and Route Segments

Factors considered in the identification of routes and route review included, where appropriate, ecological, social, cultural, and natural resources in the study area; land use, including location of residential and commercial development, schools, airports, parks, natural resource areas, sensitive habitats, and special land uses; long-range area planning; costs; construction and operational safety; and engineering and construction feasibility. Location, within or adjacent to existing linear rights-of-way and easements such as roads, railroads, pipelines, canals, and other existing transmission and distribution lines, was reviewed and considered. Property ownership boundaries and constraints such as pinch points or lack of available space within existing rights-of-way, airports, busy commercial highways, existing utilities, including Florida's Water Management Districts and private water management infrastructure, wildlife and aquatic resources, protected species, wetlands, and water bodies, and areas of proximate residential development were also studied and evaluated. Publicly available data, consultation with agencies, and field investigations were used. In addition, the need to connect to the FPL Dorr Field and Brighton substations as described previously in Section 2.1.1, was considered. Consideration of these factors led to the selection of the Preferred Route.

Several high-level route options were initially developed for consideration based on following existing linear features that provided siting opportunities. These opportunities included co-location with or along existing transmission infrastructure, existing road rights-of-way, existing distribution lines, existing pipeline corridors, and existing canals. By following existing linear features to the extent practicable, the proposed route options would potentially limit new impacts to area resources. However, where that was not possible, following along parcel boundaries was preferential over severing parcels as was limiting the traversing of parcels where new or additional easement rights would have to be acquired.

Some of these routes were eliminated early in the process from further analysis because of feasibility concerns, excessive length or cost, space constraints, proximate with densely populated residential areas or existing infrastructure, permitting concerns, and lack of access for construction and maintenance. Other routes were further refined to become alternatives carried forward for additional evaluation (Figure 2-1).

2.1.3 Route Segment and Multi-segment Evaluation and Public Engagement

2.1.3.1 Route Segment and Multi-segment Evaluation

The identification and evaluation of route segments and of multi-segment alignments was an iterative process in which comparisons of route segment combinations were evaluated using the criteria identified (Table 2-1) along with the location principles discussed previously.

Figure 2-1 identifies the multi-segment alignments evaluated in the study. The locations of the multi-segment alignments were determined by the site-specific characteristics of the study areas, and these alignments were situated predominantly to co-locate along linear infrastructure identified in Subsection 2.1.2.2, including transmission line rights-of-way and/or adjacent to arterial or collector road

rights-of-way. The evaluation of multi-segment alignments included comprehensive quantitative and qualitative evaluation. After consideration by the multi-disciplinary Project team, multi-segment alignments were removed from further consideration for various reasons, such as feasibility and engineering constraints or relative proximity to residential dwellings or community facilities.

After a series of iterative evaluations of the route segments and multi-segment alignments that were under consideration, the Project team identified the route segments and multi-segment alignments for further refinement and more detailed evaluation.

2.1.3.2 Public Involvement

FPL recognized the need for the public to be informed and involved in the corridor selection process. The Project team developed a public outreach program with the primary goals of providing accurate, clear, and timely information to the public on the Sweatt-Whidden Project and to solicit comments.

FPL hosted open house information sessions in three of the four counties traversed by route alternatives, including DeSoto, Highlands, and Okeechobee counties, to provide project information and solicit comments. The Okeechobee County open house was conducted in a location near the small area of Glades County crossed by, and in proximity to, the route alternatives. Letters of invitation were mailed by FPL to property owners with addresses within 500 ft of any route alternative. These letters were used to announce the open houses and encourage participation. FPL also created a project website, email address, and toll-free telephone number where members of the public could find more information and submit comments and questions. In conjunction with this effort, the Project team sought input from the public and governmental agencies throughout the corridor selection study. The information provided during the public outreach program included the need for the Sweatt-Whidden Project, existing conditions within the study areas, and the required siting and regulatory approval process.

To achieve the outreach program goals identified, the Sweatt-Whidden Project team: (1) identified interested and involved residents, elected and appointed officials, regulatory agencies (municipal, county, state, and federal), homeowners, and community associations; (2) identified and evaluated methods of disseminating Project information; (3) developed Project materials for public dissemination; (4) undertook the outreach; and (5) collected information, comments, and questions from the public and other stakeholders.

Appendix E summarizes the Sweatt-Whidden Project public outreach efforts, including a list of stakeholders. Appendix E also contains copies of letters sent to the public inviting them to the open houses and other supporting information.

2.2 Corridor Development

Based on the outcome of the multidisciplinary team evaluation, the guidelines outlined in regulatory requirements, and further information provided by input gathered from stakeholders, including the public, the Preferred Route was selected. A Preferred Corridor was developed around the selected route to provide flexibility to address site specific considerations such as those specified in Table 2-1.

2.2.1 Corridor Description

The corridor originates at the existing FPL Sweatt substation in Okeechobee County and terminates at the existing Whidden substation in DeSoto County. The overall length of the corridor is approximately 80.5 miles. The width of the corridor ranges from 200 ft to approximately 5,150 ft at its widest point. From the Sweatt substation in Okeechobee County to the intersection of CR 721 and SR 70 in Highlands County, the corridor is located to co-locate along existing linear facilities. From CR 721 and SR 70 in Highlands County to the Whidden substation in DeSoto County, the corridor is largely proposed to be co-located with or along a 69-kV transmission line. The 69-kV line will be rebuilt for the new 230-kV circuit wherever practicable.

The typical right-of-way width to be utilized for the transmission line is up to 100 ft. Figure 2-2 presents the corridor maps. The corridor is described in the following paragraphs.

Sweatt Substation to Basinger Substation

The corridor originates at the existing Sweatt substation where the corridor is approximately 200 ft wide as it exits the existing substation. FPL owns the parcel where the substation is located and has expanded the corridor footprint around the substation to provide flexibility for ingress/egress. From the substation area, the corridor traverses west for approximately 1.0 mile within FPL's fee-owned property along CR 68 (NE 224th Street) until arriving at U.S. Highway 441 (US 441). At this point, the corridor widens to approximately 600 ft (200 ft on any side of road right-of-way) to navigate the turn north and provide room for guying before narrowing to 320 ft (100 ft outside either side of road right-of-way) and continuing north for approximately 1 mile to the intersection of US 441 and CR 724 (NE 240th Street).

The widening of the corridor in this area to approximately 600 ft (200 ft on any side of road right-of-way) is to allow consideration of multiple alignments and needed guying to make the turn west. The corridor continues west, having narrowed back to approximately 300 ft (100 ft from either side of road right-of-way) for approximately 5.6 miles. In this area, the corridor is expanded to approximately 400 ft to accommodate linear ditches for 1.5 miles before narrowing again to approximately 320 ft (100 ft from road right-of-way). The corridor continues at this width, encompassing both sides of CR 724 for another 3.6 miles before narrowing again. At NW 144th Avenue, the corridor is constricted on the north side of CR 724 to 50 ft from road right-of-way for approximately 2 miles to NW 176th Avenue. At this point, the corridor turns south, expanding at the intersection to accommodate necessary guying and navigate the turn. Continuing south, the corridor is approximately 285 ft wide (100 ft east and west of road right-of-way) for 1.0 mile. In this location the corridor narrows to 230 ft (50 ft east of road right-of-way) for 1.0 mile. At NE 216th Street the corridor expands again to approximately 280 ft (100 ft east and west of road right-of-way) and continues for another 1.5 miles along CR 724 (176th Avenue) as it heads generally south. At a point just north of NW 184th Street, the corridor is reduced to approximately 50 ft on either side of road right-of-way, and it continues in this way approximately 2.0 miles south to US 98.

At the intersection of US 98 and CR 724, the corridor expands to roughly 200 ft from road right-of-way in the northwest, northeast, and southeast corners of the intersection to accommodate the potential guying of structures as the corridor turns west and follows US 98. Traversing west along US 98, the corridor is

approximately 220 ft wide, extending 50 ft north and 50 ft south of the road right-of-way for approximately 1.25 miles to the Basinger substation. The corridor at Basinger expands to include the entire parcel to provide flexibility of ingress and egress into the substation.

The existing Sweatt and Basinger substations are not included in the application.

Basinger Substation to Morris Substation

The corridor traverses west from the existing Basinger substation along US 98, at a width of 230 ft, 50 ft north and south of road right-of-way, for approximately 0.5 mile, where at this point the corridor expands to include 300 ft west of road right-of-way and 100 ft east of road right-of-way for 1.3 miles, as the corridor approaches the Kissimmee River. Approximately 0.4 mile east of the river, the corridor further expands to 620 ft east of the road right-of-way, in public lands, to provide flexibility to cross the Kissimmee River. The Kissimmee River is the Okeechobee-Highlands county boundary.

Continuing south across the river, the corridor widens again to 300 ft west of the road right-of-way and 1,760 ft east of road right-of-way and turning due south. The wider corridor in this area allows for locating multiple possible alignments before turning south.

The corridor continues south along CR 721, narrowing to 100 ft along either side of road right-of-way for approximately 3.6 miles, where the corridor narrows on the east side to 50 ft for 0.75 mile. Beyond this point the corridor resumes its width to 100 ft outside either side of road right-of-way for another 4.3 miles to SR 70, where the corridor expands 250 ft north of the SR 70 centerline where additional angles and associated guying structures may be needed.

The corridor turns west on SR 70 and follows along the existing 69-kV transmission line for 1.0 mile to the Morris substation. The corridor in this area is expanded north of SR 70 to approximately 300 ft north of road right-of-way to maintain setback from existing infrastructure right-of-way and 100 ft to the south of road right-of-way on the south side of SR 70. At the Morris substation, the corridor expands to include the entire substation parcel plus a 50 ft offset to the north.

The existing Basinger and Morris substations are not included in the application.

Morris Substation to Brighton Substation

From the Morris substation, the corridor continues west approximately 0.8 mile to the C-41 canal. In this area the corridor is defined at 100 ft north of existing infrastructure right-of-way and 100 ft to the south of road right-of-way on the south side of SR 70. West of the canal, the corridor expands to approximately 3,600 ft to provide flexibility to follow the existing transmission line or existing road right-of-way to the Brighton substation.

The existing Morris and Brighton substations are not included in the application.

Brighton Substation to Childs Substation

From the Brighton substation, continuing southwest, the corridor expands to its widest point at approximately 5,190 ft to provide flexibility to either follow the existing transmission line, road right-of-way, or contemplate an alignment to the south of SR 70. In this area, the corridor boundary follows fence lines approximately 2,130 ft north of road right-of-way and along parcel boundaries approximately 2,800 ft south of road right-of-way at its widest point. From the existing Brighton substation, the corridor continues southwest approximately 1.0 miles at this expanded width before narrowing to approximately 600 ft wide, 350 ft north of road right-of-way and 100 ft south of road right-of-way. The corridor continues south and west for approximately 1.7 miles at this width. In this area the corridor widens slightly to maintain a 100-ft clearance from existing infrastructure along the north side of SR 70 and a 100-ft clearance from Water Management District holdings. The corridor continues due west at this expanded width another 1.4 miles to the C-40 Canal. Just east of the C-40 Canal, the corridor expands again to approximately 700 ft wide, to include 370 ft north of road right-of-way and 60 ft south of the C-39A canal, which runs parallel along the south side of SR 70. The corridor continues west of the C-40 Canal at this expanded width for approximately 1.25 miles to allow for flexibility around the existing infrastructure in this area. From this point, the corridor shrinks to 200 ft north of the centerline of SR 70, remains 60 ft south of Water Management District holdings, and continues at this width for approximately 2.0 miles, where the corridor crosses the C-41 Canal. Just west of the C-41 Canal, the corridor boundaries are reduced again, continuing at 200 ft north of SR 70 centerline but reducing to 100 ft south of road right-of-way. The corridor continues at this width for approximately 4.90 miles.

At this location, just east of CR 29, the existing transmission line is further setback north from SR 70. The north boundary of the corridor is expanded in this area to accommodate a 100-ft offset from existing, meandering infrastructure while maintaining 100 ft to the south of the road right-of-way. The corridor continues at this variable width for approximately 0.37 mile, at which point the corridor continues its 100-ft offset to the north but is constricted to the south to 50 ft south of road right-of-way. The corridor continues west in this variable width for approximately 0.75 mile. Here the corridor expands to approximately 580 ft wide, encompassing Flagler Street to the north and remaining 50 ft south of road right-of-way to the south. The corridor continues for 1.0 mile west at this width, where it is reduced to 50 ft north and 50 ft south of road right-of-way for 0.25 mile. At this point the corridor is further reduced to 20 ft north and 15 ft south of road right-of-way for approximately 0.1 mile. Continuing west, the corridor is expanded on the north side to 50 ft north of road right-of-way while maintaining 15 ft south of road right-of-way for approximately 0.16 mile. At this location the corridor maintains 50 ft north of road right-of-way and expands along the south to 50 ft south of road right-of-way and continues another 0.20 mile west.

At the intersection of US 27 and SR 70, the corridor expands further to accommodate multiple alignments and necessary guying, including 200 ft east of road right-of-way of the intersection, and extra clearance around existing infrastructure in this busy area.

West of US 27 and west of the commercial tract in the northwesterly corner of the intersection, the corridor is reduced back to 100 ft north and 100 ft south of road right-of-way for approximately 0.15 mile as it approaches the Childs substation. At the Childs substation, the corridor is expanded to include the entire parcel to allow for flexibility for ingress/egress.

The existing Brighton and Childs substations are not included in this application.

Childs Substation to Dorr Field Substation

West of the Childs substation parcel, the corridor narrows to 270 ft north of the SR 70 centerline and 100 ft south of the road right-of-way to the south. The corridor continues approximately 1.35 miles west at this width before narrowing slightly to 220 ft north of SR 70 centerline and 100 ft south of infrastructure right-of-way south of SR 70. The corridor varies slightly in width continuing west, as it follows the contours of these other features, for approximately 3.5 miles, where the northern corridor boundary becomes 200 ft north of SR 70 centerline and the southern corridor boundary maintains a 100 ft off set south of existing infrastructure right-of-way. The corridor continues its traverse to the west along SR 70 at this width approximately 9.2 miles to the Highlands County Boundary with DeSoto County.

In DeSoto County, the corridor width expands to the north to 100 ft north of the road right-of-way. To the south, the corridor boundary is maintained at 100 ft south of existing infrastructure right-of-way. The corridor continues another 5.7 miles west along SR 70 following the variable contours of the existing infrastructure. At the DeSoto Correctional Facility, the southern corridor boundary is reduced to a 50-ft offset from the existing infrastructure right-of-way. In this area the northern boundary is maintained at 100 ft north of the road right-of-way as the corridor approaches the Dorr Field substation, approximately 0.3 mile. The corridor expands to encompass the entire parcel at Dorr Field substation, to allow for alignment flexibility into and out of the substation.

The existing Childs and Dorr Field substations are not included in this application.

Dorr Field Substation to Whidden Substation

West from Dorr Field substation, the corridor is constricted to 100 ft north of SR 70 and 50 ft south of existing infrastructure right-of-way south of SR 70 for approximately 0.85 mile, where it expands slightly to 100 ft offset to the south of the infrastructure right-of-way. The corridor continues west in this fashion for approximately 4.5 miles following the contours of the parcel boundaries and existing rights-of-way. At this point the corridor is reduced in width to a northern boundary 50 ft north of road right-of-way while the southern boundary maintains its 100 ft offset from existing infrastructure right-of-way. The corridor continues west at this width for approximately 1.12 miles before expanding to a width of 100 ft north of existing infrastructure to the north of SR 70 and 100 ft south of road right-of-way. The corridor continues at this width for approximately 1.25 miles before narrowing again. At this point, the corridor maintains 100 ft north of existing infrastructure right-of-way north of SR 70 but is constricted to 50 ft south of road right-of-way and continues this way for 0.5 mile. At this point, at Hansel Avenue, the corridor shifts, following the contours of the existing infrastructure as it shifts, and the northern corridor boundary is 100 ft north of road right-of-way, while the southern boundary remains offset from existing infrastructure right-of-way by 100 ft. The corridor continues west this way for approximately 0.5 mile, where the corridor then turns north following the existing transmission line.

At the turn north from SR 70, the corridor is expanded along the west side to accommodate needed guying, and, as the corridor traverses north, this expansion is maintained on both sides of the existing infrastructure right-of-way to maintain flexibility for alignment opportunities. In this area the corridor is approximately

750 ft for approximately 1.0 mile north to the Whidden substation. The corridor includes the entire Whidden substation parcel to maximize flexibility for ingress/egress.

The existing Dorr Field and Whidden substations are not included in this application.

2.3 Alternative Corridors and Proposed Intermediate Substations

No alternate corridors have been proposed. FPL is not proposing new intermediate substations for the Project. An expansion of existing substations needed to accommodate the Sweatt-Whidden 230-kV Transmission Line will be permitted separately outside the TLSA process.

2.4 Social and Political Environment of the Corridor Area

2.4.1 Governmental Jurisdictions

The Preferred Corridor crosses through portions of Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands, and DeSoto counties. The Preferred Corridor does not cross municipal jurisdictions. Figure 2-3 depicts the governmental jurisdictions crossed by or located within 0.5 mile of the Preferred Corridor. None of the following governmental jurisdictions are located within the Preferred Corridor or within 0.5 mile of the Preferred Corridor:

- National Parks
- National Forests
- National Seashores
- National Wildlife Refuges
- National Wilderness Areas
- National Memorials or Monuments
- National Historic Landmarks
- Marine Sanctuaries
- Estuarine Sanctuaries
- Roadless Area Review and Evaluation Areas
- National Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Critical Habitat of Endangered Species
- State Parks
- State Marine Sanctuaries
- State Forests
- State Wilderness Areas
- Areas of Critical State Concern
- State Archaeological Landmarks or Landmark Zones
- Aquatic Preserves
- Florida Springs
- Florida Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Indian Reservations
- Military Reservations

The Preferred Corridor crosses several conservation areas that front or are proximate to SR 70. The Preferred Corridor (and the existing FPL 69-kV transmission line) also crosses the north boundary of Archbold Biological Station, which is a recognized research facility.

There are several additional conservation areas within 0.5 mile of the Preferred Corridor, and the corridor is proximate to several recreation trails located just west of the Kissimmee River and west of western corridor boundary. These include the Florida National Scenic Trail, the Fort Basinger Trail Head, and the Florida Micco Landing Trail Head.

In addition, the Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area is located west of Archbold Biological Station north and south of SR 70.

2.4.2 Zoning and Land Use Plans

Local governmental jurisdictions traversed by the Preferred Corridor include Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands, and DeSoto counties. The Preferred Corridor does not traverse incorporated municipalities. The following sections describe the comprehensive plans and zoning provisions of the local governmental jurisdictions through which the corridor traverses.

The procedural requirements of local ordinances are superseded by the TLSA, pursuant to Section 403.536(1), F.S.

Further, the substantive and procedural requirements of local land development ordinances and provisions of the comprehensive plans are not applicable to transmission lines. The Community Planning Act, Section 163.3161, *et seq.*, F.S., governs local government authority to regulate land use and development. More specifically, Section 163.3167, F.S., grants local governments the power to, among other things, “adopt and amend comprehensive plans, or elements or portions thereof, to guide their future development and growth,” and to adopt “appropriate land development regulations or elements thereof.” Pursuant to Section 163.3164(14), F.S., “development” for purposes of the Act has the meaning provided in Section 380.04, F.S. Section 380.04(3)(b), F.S., expressly excludes from the definition of “development,” “work by any utility and other persons engaged in the distribution or transmission of gas, electricity, or water, for the purpose of inspecting, repairing, or renewing on established rights-of-way or corridors, or constructing on established or to-be-established rights-of-way or corridors, any sewers, mains, pipes, cables, utility tunnels, power lines, towers, poles, tracks, or the like.”

The information summarized in the following discussion is provided to comply with Section 9.3.6.2 of the TLSA Application Guide.

2.4.2.1 State Community Planning Act

On June 2, 2011, the Florida Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act was redesignated as the Community Planning Act. Under the new act, each county and municipality in Florida is required to adopt a local comprehensive plan that complies with the Florida Statutes. Although some provisions of the act have been repealed or amended, comprehensive plans which were adopted prior to June 2, 2011, are still valid.

The State Community Planning Act (Chapter 163, F.S., as amended) provides long-range policy guidance for orderly social, economic, and physical development within the state. The State Community Planning Act does not create regulatory authority that is not otherwise authorized by state law.

2.4.2.2 Comprehensive Plans

The overall length of the Preferred Corridor is approximately 80.5 miles and traverses portions of the aforementioned four counties, Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands, and DeSoto. The Preferred Corridor does

not traverse incorporated municipalities. Each of the counties has adopted comprehensive plans in accordance with the requirements of the Community Planning Act (Chapter 163, F.S., as amended) and the minimum criteria rule for local government comprehensive plans (Chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code, as amended). Figure 2-2 depicts the location of the Preferred Corridor in relation to the identified counties. The Preferred Corridor and an area extending 0.5 mile on either side of it are shown on aerials at a scale of 1:24,000 in Figure 2-4. Appendix B contains reproductions of relevant future land use maps. The relevant future land use categories that are within the Preferred Corridor are identified in the following paragraphs for informational purposes only.

Okeechobee County

Future land use categories are identified and defined in the Future Land Use Element of the Okeechobee County Comprehensive Plan under Objective L.1, Policy L1.1. The Preferred Corridor, within Okeechobee County will traverse the following future land use categories: Agriculture, Rural Activity Center, and Conservation 1.

Agriculture—This future land use category has the primary function of protecting agricultural land and to identify land that is not needed to serve projected growth. Residential development is permissible along with limited commercial uses that allow for recreational activities or use of public lands are permissible, as well as educational, institutional, recreational, and other public uses.

Rural Activity Centers—This future land use category accommodates low density development outside of the Urban Residential Mixed-use area. Rural Activity Centers allow for existing and future agricultural and residential uses, as well as for recreational, public, neighborhood commercial, and light industrial uses that support or compliment agricultural uses or residential and community development and that provide employment or economic opportunities. The specific rural activity centers traversed by the Preferred Corridor include Viking and Basinger.

Conservation 1—This future land use category includes conservation easements, which are lands owned or managed by public agencies or private organizations with an intent to maintain the land in an environmentally or culturally related conservation use. The Conservation 1 development is limited to structures or uses such as structures for administration or maintenance, visitor centers or visitor or research aids, primitive camping facilities, or research or educational facilities, including housing for onsite personnel and researchers.

Highlands County

Future land use categories are identified and defined in Policy 1.2 of the Future Land Use Element of the Highlands County Comprehensive Plan. The Preferred Corridor, within the Highlands County limits, will traverse through the following future land use categories: Conservation/Management Lands, Agriculture, Public Water Supply, Existing Designation, Public/Quasi-Public Facility and Institutional Lands, Commercial, Industrial, Medium-density Residential, High-density Residential, and Mixed-use.

Policy 1.2 of the Future Land Use Element establishes the county's land use categories, densities, and intensities.

Conservation/Management Lands (CM)—This future land use category includes public or private-nonprofit organization lands that have been obtained (including acquisition, conservation easements, donations, and other less than fee mechanisms) for environmental research, preservation, conservation, mitigation, or education purposes.

Agriculture (AG)—This future land use category is the predominant land use for the rural areas of the county. This category encompasses those activities generally associated with rural settlements, active agriculture, including biofuel feedstock and other resource-based activities, and recreation and open space.

Public Water Supply (PW)—This future land use category includes lands allowing the development of potable water facilities.

Existing Designation (E)—This future land use category applies to those areas, uses of land, or uses of buildings that currently exist and are scattered around the county in a pattern that does not conform to the applicable sections of the Florida Statutes that prohibit sprawl or leapfrog development.

Public/Quasi-public Facility and Institutional Lands (P)—This future land use category encompasses lands in public ownership that are used for public airports, recreation, athletic sports, stadiums, public schools, college and university campuses, military training and management, flood control, sanitary landfill, public potable water and public wastewater treatment plants, civic buildings, and government activities. Quasi-public uses in this category are properties held by privately owned institutions for the beneficial use, recreation, education, assembly, or membership of the public, including private schools, church-owned land that is used for other than regular worship services (such as retreats, camps, parochial schools), facilities of nonprofit fraternal organizations, cemeteries, hospitals, park facilities, and similar places accessible to the public; utility company, railroad, and airport facilities that include such uses as administrative headquarters, corporation, storage and repair yards, power stations, electrical generating facilities, electrical and liquefied gas substations, primary transmission lines, communication towers, potable water and sewage treatment plants, incinerators, and similar commercially operated facilities are included.

Commercial (C)—This land use category is intended for retail business operations which serve as convenience shopping or personal service destinations for nearby residential neighborhoods. Generally, such uses should be located at the intersection of arterial/collector roads or at the center of large-scale subdivisions. This future land use category also includes businesses serving a county-wide or regional market area and businesses that provide administrative, personal, or professional services.

Industrial (I)—This future land use category generally covers land use activities that involve converting or processing raw materials; the manufacture, assembly, production, or repair of durable goods; wholesale commerce; warehousing or storage operations; distribution and shipment of cargo; and corporate functions in association with industrial operations.

Medium-density Residential (RM)—This future land use category is intended for the primary residential environment, such as (quarter-acre) single-family lots comprising of both site-built and mobile homes.

High-density Residential (RH)—This future land use category is the predominant category for mobile home and attached multiple-family housing projects, with small lot subdivisions achievable at the lower density range.

Mixed-use (MU)—This future land use category applies to lands that are not singular in their uses but comprised of multiple or mixed uses that require specific or selected land use districts to implement them.

Glades County

Future land use categories are identified and defined in Policy I-1.4F of the Future Land Use Element of the Glades County Comprehensive Plan. The Preferred Corridor within the Glades County limits will traverse the following future land use categories: Agricultural/Open and Conservation.

Agricultural/Open—This future land use category is intended for agricultural uses and to preserve for agricultural uses those lands with productive agricultural potential. Open spaces, park lands, watersheds, and water recharge areas are also included in these areas. Densities will be up to 1 residential unit per 20 acres.

Conservation—This future land use category is intended for land areas designated for the purpose of conserving or protecting natural resources or environmental quality and include areas designated for such purposes as flood control, protection of quality quantity of groundwater or surface water, wetlands, floodplain management, fisheries management, or protection of unique vegetative communities or protected wildlife habitats. Maximum densities will be up to 1 unit per 20 acres.

DeSoto County

Future land use categories are identified and defined in Objectives 1.1 through 1.12 of the Future Land Use Element of the DeSoto County Comprehensive Plan. The Preferred Corridor, within the DeSoto County limits, will traverse the following future land use categories: Rural, Public Land Institution, and Neighborhood Mixed-use.

Rural/Agriculture—This future land use category is primarily intended for agricultural, pastoral, and rural residential development. This district is designed to accommodate traditional agricultural uses and conservatory measures, where appropriate, while protecting the rural areas of the county. The intent of this category is to permit a reasonable use of the property, at a gross density of no more than one dwelling per 10 acres. The intent of the category is to prevent the creation of conditions that would endanger, damage, or destroy the agricultural base of the county, environmental resources of the county, potable water supply, and wildlife resources. The first priority of this category is to preserve the agricultural use.

Public Land and Institutions—This future land use category includes those lands that contain state, federal, city, county, school, and other quasi-governmental-owned facilities that are publicly owned or controlled but are not Preservation.

Neighborhood Mixed-use—This future land use category includes a sustainable mix of community serving general commercial uses, recreation, and public uses and will be encouraged within the Neighborhood

Mixed-use village. Light Industrial uses are also allowed in this category when they can be of a large enough size and scope to be properly buffered and designed to minimize impacts and maximize compatibility.

2.4.2.3 Zoning and Land Use Regulations

Figure 2-5 depicts the location of the Preferred Corridor in relation to the identified counties zoning maps. It should be noted that the future land use and zoning designations in Okeechobee County and Glades County are the same. The zoning designations of the four counties that are traversed by the Preferred Corridor and an area extending 0.5 mile on either side of the Preferred Corridor are shown on aerials on Figure 2-5 at a scale of 1:24,000. Appendix C contains reproductions of relevant zoning maps for each county.

Provisions of each county's land development regulations or code of ordinances are summarized and discussed in the following paragraphs. Section 5.0 discusses the need for variances, exceptions, and exemptions.

Okeechobee County

Within Okeechobee County, the Preferred Corridor will traverse the following zoning districts: Agriculture, Neighborhood Commercial-2, Commercial, and Residential, Rural. Electric power line right-of-way is identified as a permitted use in the Agriculture zoning district (Land Development Regulations [LDR] Section 2.04.01). Utility rights-of-way are allowed in the Residential, Rural district. Electric power line right-of-way and utility rights-of-way are not identified in the Neighborhood Commercial-2 and Commercial zoning districts.

Under Section 6.05 of the LDR's titled Floodplain Management, Okeechobee County requires permits for development that is wholly within or partially within a flood hazard area. Flood plain permits are required for development, including "those structures or facilities of electric utilities, as defined in Section 366.02, F.S., which are directly involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity" (LDR Section 6.05.04 B.1.e.).

Section 7.03.03 addresses rights-of-way. Use of right-of-way for public or private utilities, including electricity transmission, is allowed subject to the placement specifications provided by the county engineer.

Highlands County

Within Highlands County, the Preferred Corridor will traverse the following zoning designations: Conservation/Management Lands, Agricultural, Public Water Supply, Industrial, Agricultural (Planned Development), Limited Business, Business, Mobile Home Parks, and Campground.

Section 12.09.104 of the Highlands County Land Development Code states that electric transmission lines and appurtenant installations must be located in existing transmission line easements and, where feasible, these easements must be located away from arterial rights-of-way. Permits are required for transmission line construction, in both public and private easements, which require the approval of the Board of County Commissioners and require evidence that state and local requirements have been met.

Flood hazard development permits or approvals will be required for those structures or facilities of electric utilities, as defined in Section 366.02, F.S., which are directly involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity (Section 12.12.504).

Applications for permits to construct and maintain aboveground and underground transmission lines will be submitted to the county engineer in the same manner as other applications for utility permits, but approval must be authorized by the Board of County Commissioners before the county engineer issues the utility permit. (Section 12.14.300).

Glades County

Within Glades County, the Preferred Corridor will traverse the Open Use Agricultural zoning designation. Electric transmission lines are not identified in the LDR, Article III- Land Use Categories; Zoning Districts Established; Zoning Map. Public Utility Facilities are identified as a conditional/special exception use in the Open Use Agricultural zoning district (Section 125-157).

DeSoto County

Within DeSoto County, the Preferred Corridor will traverse the following zoning designations: Agricultural-10, Industrial Heavy, Agricultural-5, Industrial Light, Residential Mixed, Commercial Established, and Residential Single-family.

Section 20-95 of the DeSoto County LDR states that essential services (including electric lines) are approved by the Board of County Commissioners and may be located in a zoning district as a “permitted use.”

Section 12-87 of the Code of Ordinances states the Board of County Commissioners has been granted the authority to regulate the county’s rights-of-way (under Section 337, F.S.) and is granted the power to require electric utilities to obtain a permit for the location of electric facilities in the county’s right-of-way. As stated in Article III, Electric Utility Privilege Fees, grant electric utilities the ability to use and occupy the county’s rights-of way for the construction, location, and relocation of its electric facilities, and such privilege is subject to conditions and regulations through its right-of way permitting procedures.

2.4.2.4 Consistency Determination

Okeechobee County

The Preferred Corridor is consistent with the Okeechobee County Comprehensive Plan. The methodology used to establish the Preferred Corridor balances a comprehensive set of criteria that considers environmental, social, land use, and technical considerations. Similarly, local governments are required to address many of the same factors in developing their comprehensive plans.

Most of the county’s unincorporated population lives in the urbanized area in southern Okeechobee County, surrounding the city of Okeechobee, extending south to Lake Okeechobee, and spreading east and west around the northern shore of the lake. The remaining land area, including the Preferred Corridor, is in low-

intensity agricultural use, primarily cattle grazing pasture, and widely scattered residential and commercial development. The Preferred Corridor avoids these areas.

The majority of the Preferred Corridor is located in the Agriculture future land use category. Various types of land use are allowed in the Agriculture category. The corridor is established around existing linear infrastructure, including state and county roads and existing electrical transmission and distribution infrastructure, thereby minimizing the potential to impact agricultural activity or other allowed uses.

Rural Activity Centers accommodate low densities of development outside the Urban Residential Mixed-use area. Rural Activity Centers allow for existing and future agricultural and residential uses, as well as for recreational, public, neighborhood commercial, and light industrial uses that support or compliment agricultural uses or residential and community development and that provide employment or economic opportunities. Two rural activity centers are traversed by the Preferred Corridor:

- Viking (M)—Residential development not to exceed a density of 1 unit per 1.25 gross acres, neighborhood commercial uses not to exceed 1 percent of the total area of the Rural Activity Center, agricultural, recreational, and public use.
- Basinger (A)—Residential development not to exceed a density of 1 unit per gross acre, neighborhood commercial uses, light industrial uses where adequate facilities and services are available, agricultural, recreational, and public uses.

The Preferred Corridor traverses the Viking Rural Activity Center along its southern boundary, co-located with existing county roads and existing electrical transmission and distribution infrastructure. Similarly, the corridor traverses Basinger in a similar manner, co-locating with an existing state and county road and existing electrical transmission and distribution infrastructure.

The portion of the corridor traversing the Conservation 1 future land use category co-locates with an existing state road and existing electrical transmission and distribution infrastructure to the extent practicable.

Note that Okeechobee County has established Policy L1.6- Public/Semi-Public Facility. This category includes properties or facilities under public, semi-public, or private ownership, which provide a needed public service to the residents of Okeechobee County and the State of Florida. While the policy does not specifically identify electrical transmission lines, the category states that these properties or facilities and accessory uses may be sited in future land use designations.

Additionally, Policy L9.5 states, “Public utilities needed to service existing and future land uses shall be permitted in all future land use classifications, provided the performance standards in the Power Plant Siting Act, the Transmission Line Siting Act, the Okeechobee County Comprehensive Plan, Okeechobee County land development regulations, and any other applicable land development regulations are met.”

Highlands County

The Preferred Corridor is consistent with the Highland County Comprehensive Plan. The methodology used to establish the Preferred Corridor balances a comprehensive set of criteria that considers environmental, social, land use and technical considerations. Similarly, local governments are required to address many of the same factors in developing their comprehensive plans.

Included within the Agriculture future land use category, power plants are allowed but are subject to a set of criteria and must be consistent with the Power Plant Siting Act, Transmission Line Siting Act, Highlands County Comprehensive Plan, and Highlands County LDR. Reference to the TLSA underscores the recognition that transmission lines can be located in the Agriculture future land use category. Primary (electrical) transmission lines are also referenced as an allowed use in the Public/Quasi-public Facility and Institutional Lands future land use category. This provision of the comprehensive plan identifies the following set of criteria for siting transmission lines:

- Must conform with the other provisions of the Comprehensive Plan
- Must meet local, state, and federal regulatory requirements and performance standards.
- The location, type, scale, density/intensity, and design of the facilities must be compatible with the overall character of the existing, as well as the proposed future development of the area.
- Facilities and structures must be located and designed in such a manner as to protect the safety of individuals nearby and to ensure that neighboring properties and structures are protected during normal operation of these facilities and structures and in the event the facilities or structures are damaged or destroyed.
- The use does not attract spin-off urban development or may not be a desirable activity in the urbanized area because of external impacts on adjacent lands.

Because of the location and planned design of the proposed transmission line, the Project is consistent with these referenced criteria and standards.

The Preferred Corridor within the Conservation Management future land use category is established around existing linear infrastructure to the extent practicable, including a state road, a natural gas transmission pipeline, and existing electrical transmission and distribution infrastructure.

In addition, Policy 1.5 states that utility primary transmission lines and appurtenant installations must be located in existing transmission line easements away from arterial rights-of-way where feasible and where state and local requirements can be met.

Glades County

The Preferred Corridor is consistent with the Glades County Comprehensive Plan. The methodology used to establish the Preferred Corridor balances a comprehensive set of criteria that considers environmental, social, land use, and technical considerations. Similarly, local governments are required to address many

of the same factors in developing their comprehensive plans, balancing economic growth and the protection of natural resources.

Except for the crossing of Canal C-40, the Preferred Corridor is located in the Agriculture/Open future land use category. Various types of land use are allowed in the Agriculture/Open category. The canal and the abutting land is designated Conservation. The corridor within each of these future land use categories is established around existing linear infrastructure to the extent practicable, including a state road, a natural gas transmission pipeline, and existing electrical transmission and distribution infrastructure.

Most of the Glades County's population is located in the southern portions of the county, where Clewiston, LaBelle, and Muse Village and associated planning area are located. The Preferred Corridor does not traverse incorporated municipalities in Glades County.

DeSoto County

The Preferred Corridor is consistent with the DeSoto County Comprehensive Plan. The methodology used to establish the Preferred Corridor balances a comprehensive set of criteria that considers environmental, social, land use and technical considerations. Similarly, local governments are required to address many of the same factors in developing their comprehensive plans.

The majority of the Preferred Corridor is located in the Rural/Agriculture future land use category. The corridor is established around existing linear infrastructure to the extent practicable, including state and county roads a natural gas transmission pipeline and existing electrical transmission and distribution infrastructure.

Short portions of the corridor traverse the Public Land Institution and Neighborhood Mixed Use future land use categories. Where the Preferred Corridor traverses these future land use categories, the corridor is located around existing linear infrastructure to the extent practicable, including a state road, a natural gas transmission pipeline, and existing electrical transmission and distribution infrastructure. This includes the north-south corridor segment aligned with existing FPL transmission and natural gas pipeline transmission between SR 70 and the Whidden substation.

2.4.3 Easement, Title, Agency Works

Easements may be necessary to cross lands under the jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (TIITF) before construction of the Project begins. Based on a data search and review of state lands documents, the lands lying below the ordinary high-water line of the Kissimmee River are state-owned, and the crossing will require submittal of an application for authorization to use state-owned submerged lands (Section F of the Environmental Resource Permit [ERP] Application). Other crossings may also require a state lands determination.

Other entities that would normally be contacted for permits or approvals to cross existing facilities include water management districts and county governments for owned and maintained roads and gas pipelines. Crossing of federal or state highways would typically require approval from the Florida Department of

Transportation (FDOT). Crossing of state and local roads will conform to the specifications in FDOT's Utility Accommodation Guide or local standards when applicable for use of the right-of-way.

Table 2-2 lists the facilities anticipated to be crossed by the Project, the affected agency, the type of potential approval, and potential changes to be made to the facility or lands. Local streets may also be crossed that intersect with the county roads listed. Notification and coordination are usually sufficient when crossing facilities owned by other utilities.

Table 2-2. Easement, Title, and Crossing Approvals That May Be Required

County	Feature	Affected Agency	Potential Approval Type Needed*
Highlands	Fisheating Creek	FDEP	Sovereign Submerged Lands easement
	C-41 Canal	SFWMD	Right-of-way post-certification approval
	C-41A Canal	SFWMD	Right-of-way post-certification approval
	C-40 Canal	SFWMD	Right-of-way post-certification approval
	Wetlands Reserve Program Easement(s)	U.S. Department of Agriculture	Approval(s) to be determined
	Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area	TIITF/FWC	Easement
	CR 29	Highlands County	Right-of-way use/crossing
	CR 17	Highlands County	Right-of-way use/crossing
	Railroad	CSX Transportation, Inc.	Crossing
Highlands/Glades	C-39A Canal	SFWMD	Right-of-way post-certification approval
	Indian Prairie Canal	SFWMD	Right-of-way post-certification approval
Highlands/Glades/DeSoto	Phase VIII Expansion	Florida Gas Transmission, LLC	Agreement
	SR 70	FDOT	Utility permit (crossing)
Okeechobee	C-38 Canal	SFWMD	Right-of-way post-certification approval
	US 441	FDOT	Right-of-way use/utility permit (crossing)
Okeechobee/Highlands	US 98	FDOT	Right-of-way use/utility permit (crossing)
Highlands	CR 721	Highlands County	Right-of-way use/crossing
Okeechobee	CR 724	Okeechobee County	Right-of-way use/crossing
	CR 707A	Okeechobee County	Right-of-way use/crossing
	Gulfstream Pipeline	Gulfstream	Agreement
	Kissimmee River	TIITF/SFWMD	State Lands easement
Okeechobee/Highlands	Kissimmee River	TIITF/FDEP/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Sovereign Submerged Lands easement

*If required.

Source: FPL, 2022.

2.4.4 Vicinity Scenic, Cultural and Natural Landmarks

As identified in Section 2.4.1, the Preferred Corridor crosses: (1) several conservation areas, including the Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area in Highlands County, conservation lands surrounding the Kissimmee River (Okeechobee and Highlands county), and multiple Wetland Reserve Program easements along SR 70 in Highlands County; (2) several recreational trails, including the Florida National Scenic Trail, Fort Basinger Trail Head, and Florida Micco Landing Trail; (3) one river system: the Kissimmee River, a Save our Rivers Project that serves as the boundary between Okeechobee and Highlands county; and (4) the Archbold Biological Station, a nationally recognized research facility located in Highlands County.

Within 0.5 mile of the Preferred Corridor, there are no additional federal jurisdictions identified, nor are there scenic, natural, or recreational landmarks. Within 0.5 mile of the Preferred Corridor, there is one additional conservation area identified: the Fort Basinger Gopher Tortoise Long-term Recipient Site. The site is 264 acres in Highlands County near the C-38 (Kissimmee River) dedicated in perpetuity for gopher tortoise habitat conservation and is restricted for the use of SFWMD projects only. The site was permitted by FWC in 2017.

2.4.5 Archaeological and Historic Sites

FPL requested and acquired a GIS database file from Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (DHR) containing their known records of archaeological/historic sites within each county to determine whether known archaeological or historic sites occurred along the Preferred Corridor. Using a Preferred Corridor overlay, sites within or adjacent to the Preferred Corridor boundaries were extracted for discussion. Table 2-3 provides a description of the sites found within or in the area of the Preferred Corridor.

FPL will confer with DHR and appropriate Tribal Governments to request a review of the Preferred Corridor and make an assessment as to potential impacts on these known or other potential sites. A cultural resources assessment may also be requested for certain areas of the proposed right-of-way once it is selected and acquired. DHR requests that distribution of information/maps on locations of known sites be limited to avoid potential vandalism. Therefore, this application does not depict the precise location of those resources discussed.

Table 2-3. Known Archaeological or Historic Resources Within the Preferred Corridor

Site ID Number	Name	General Location*	Description/Notes
HG00226	Pearce-Lockett House	US 98, Highlands County	Private residence, eligible for NRHP listing
HG00875	Pearce-Lockett Estate Cemetery	US 98, Highlands County	Private family cemetery; historic cemetery eligible for NRHP listing
DE00382	Dorr Airfield	SR 70, DeSoto County	Historic airfield, not evaluated by SHPO
DE00828	Old SR/Mahan Avenue	SR 70, DeSoto County	Linear resource; eligible for NRHP
HG01115	CSX Railroad	SR 70, Highlands County	Linear resource; eligible for NRHP
DE00023	KWS1	SR 70, DeSoto County	Archaeological site; single artifact or isolated find; middle archaic; not evaluated by SHPO
HG00706	North Lake Annie	SR 70, Highlands County	Archaeological site; artifact scatter – low density (less than 2 per sq meter); prehistoric with pottery
HG01077	ARCED Landform Site	SR 70, Highlands County	Archaeological site; subsurface features present; prehistoric with pottery
HG01078	STA Historic #1	SR 70, Highlands County	Archaeological site; 20 th century American, 1900-present
HG01079	STA Historic #2	SR 70, Highlands County	Archaeological site; 20 th century American, 1900-present
OB00031	Kissimmee Circle	US 98, Okeechobee County	Archaeological site; historic earthworks; Belle Glade, 700 B.C. to A.D. 1700

*Maps are not provided to discourage possible vandalism to sites.

Note: NRHP = National Register of Historic Places.

SHPO = State Historic Preservation Office.

Source: DHR, 2022.

2.5 Biological and Physical Environment of the Corridor Area

2.5.1 Land Use/Vegetation

The existing land use and vegetation cover types were identified for the Preferred Corridor and within 0.5 mile adjacent to either side of the corridor. Land use was classified in accordance with FDOT's Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) utilizing SWFWMD and SFWMD land use/land cover data (2021). The various land use types/vegetative communities along the corridor are shown

on Figure 2-6, which also includes a table of land use descriptions. For ease of navigation, land use maps are divided by county.

Table 2-4 provides a summary of broader land use categories found within the corridor with associated acreages. Based on the data, there are 77 land cover classifications within 0.5 mile of the Preferred Corridor. Land uses include residential, industrial, institutional, commercial, roadways, and electrical power facilities and transmission lines. Vegetative communities are dominated by cropland and pastureland (FLUCFCS 210), improved pasture (FLUCFCS 211), row, tree crops and citrus groves (FLUCFCS 214, 220, and 221), forested wetlands (FLUCFCS 615, 617, and 625), and herbaceous wetlands (FLUCFCS 640, 641, and 643). Table 2-4 describes the vegetative community composition and ecological characteristics for each dominant habitat type within the corridor.

Overall, agricultural land use types dominated the land cover within the Preferred Corridor, comprising almost 77 percent of the corridor. The land use type most represented was Improved Pasture (FLUCFCS 211). Approximately 1,729.67 acres (or 34 percent) of improved pastures occur within the corridor. These areas have been cleared of most native vegetation and planted with non-native forage such as bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum*) for use as livestock forage. Scattered native trees are present in some pastures, particularly live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), various pine species (*Pinus* spp.), and cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*). Other native vegetation present in these areas is usually limited to species that cattle do not prefer for foraging, such as saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) and blackberry (*Rubus* spp.).

Cropland and Pastureland (FLUCFCS 210)—Approximately 821.06 acres (or 16 percent) of pastureland occur within the Preferred Corridor. This includes agricultural land that is managed for production of row or field crops and improved, unimproved, and woodland pastures. Pastures may be drained and/or irrigated lands. Where the management objective is to establish or maintain stands of grasses, such as bahia (*Paspalum notatum*), pangola (*Digitaria eriantha*), or Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), either alone or in mixtures with white clover (*Trifolium repens*) or other legumes, land is categorized as pastureland regardless of treatments. Much of the “permanent” pastures occur on land that usually is not tilled or used as cropland.

Woodland Pastures (FLUCFCS 213)—Approximately 235.74 acres (or 5 percent) of woodland pastures occur within the Preferred Corridor. These are typically areas of forest lands used as pastures for cattle.

Row Crops, Tree Crops, and Citrus Groves (FLUCFCS 214, 220, and 221)—Collectively these land use types comprise approximately 363.56 acres (or 8 percent) of land cover within the corridor. These areas have been cleared of nearly all native vegetation and replanted with agricultural crops. In central Florida, these crops often consist of produce or citrus.

Fallow Cropland (FLUCFCS 261)—Approximately 197.56 acres (or 4 percent) of the Preferred Corridor is comprised of this land use type. These upland areas have previously been cleared and improved for crop production. These inactive fields lack significant canopy and/or mid-story and are characterized by dense groundcover of various grasses, sedges, weeds, and forbs. The dominant vegetative species within this association include species of opportunistic grasses.

Table 2-4. Land Use Categories and Acreages within the Preferred Corridor

FLUCFCS	Description	Acres	Percentage
	Urban and Built-Up		
110	Residential Low Density < 2 Dwelling Units Per acre	110.46	2.20
113	Mixed Units, Fixed and Mobile Home Units	2.38	0.05
118	Rural Residential	76.67	1.53
120	Residential Med Density 2 To 5 Dwelling Units Per acre	2.04	0.04
121	Fixed Single Family Units	0.72	0.01
130	Residential High Density	5.73	0.11
140	Commercial and Services	21.54	0.43
150	Industrial	29.21	0.58
170	Institutional	42.82	0.85
190	Open Land	22.33	0.44
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>313.90</i>	<i>6.25</i>
	Agriculture		
210	Cropland And Pastureland	821.06	16.34
211	Improved Pastures	1,729.67	34.43
212	Unimproved Pastures	156.95	3.12
213	Woodland Pastures	235.74	4.70
214	Row Crops	99.13	1.97
2156	Sugar Cane	23.99	0.48
220	Tree Crops	176.74	3.52
221	Citrus Groves	87.68	1.75
224	Abandoned Groves	4.04	0.08
240	Nurseries And Vineyards	10.47	0.21
242	Sod Farms	41.56	0.83
251	Horse Farms	3.81	0.08
252	Dairies	199.08	3.96
254	Aquaculture	6.21	0.12
260	Other Open Lands	74.53	1.48
261	Fallow Cropland	197.56	3.93
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3,868.24</i>	<i>77.00</i>
	Rangeland		
310	Herbaceous (Dry Prairie)	13.23	0.26
320	Upland Shrub and Brushland	117.28	2.33
321	Palmetto Prairies	11.79	0.23
330	Mixed Rangeland (Upland nonforested)	49.93	0.99
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>192.23</i>	<i>3.83</i>
	Upland Forests		
411	Pine Flatwoods	0.99	0.02
420	Upland Hardwood Forests	1.10	0.02
422	Brazilian Pepper	5.80	0.12
434	Upland Hardwood - Coniferous Mix	48.62	0.97
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>56.50</i>	<i>1.12</i>
	Wetlands and Surface Waters		
510	Streams And Waterways	0.60	0.01
511	Natural River, Stream, Waterway	0.06	0.00
512	Channelized Waterways, Canals	52.00	1.04

Table 2 4. Land Use Categories and acreages within the Preferred Corridor
(Continued, Page 2 of 2)

FLUCFCS	Description	Acres	Percentage
530	Reservoirs	5.57	0.11
615	Stream And Lake Swamps (Bottomland)	43.01	0.86
617	Mixed Wetland Hardwoods	27.52	0.55
6172	Mixed Shrubs	59.94	1.19
621	Cypress	0.62	0.01
6216	Cypress - Mixed Hardwoods	2.56	0.05
625	Wet Pinelands Hydric Pine	2.17	0.04
640	Vegetated Non-Forested Wetlands	6.61	0.13
641	Freshwater Marshes / Graminoid Prairie - Marsh	178.84	3.56
643	Wet Prairie	23.49	0.47
644	Emergent Aquatic Vegetation	4.60	0.09
653	Intermittent Ponds	2.80	0.06
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>410.39</i>	<i>8.17</i>
	Transportation and Utilities		
740	Disturbed	22.36	0.45
743	Spoil Areas	14.52	0.29
747	Dikes and Levees	48.44	0.96
810	Transportation	67.30	1.34
820	Communication	5.93	0.12
830	Utilities	19.49	0.39
831	Electrical Power Facilities	4.22	0.08
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>182.26</i>	<i>3.63</i>
Total		5,023.51	100.00

Source: ECT, 2022.

A variety of Rangeland land use types were represented with the Preferred Corridor, comprising 192.23 acres or almost 4 percent collectively. These include Upland Shrub and Brushland Rangeland (FLUCFCS 310 and 320), Palmetto Prairies (FLUCFCS 321), and Mixed Rangeland (FLUCFCS 330). Rangeland has been defined as nonforested upland, where the potential natural vegetation is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs and is capable of being grazed. Management practices may include brush control, regulation of grazing intensity, and season of use. If revegetated to improve the forage cover, it is managed like native vegetation. Generally, this land is not fertilized, cultivated, or irrigated.

Upland forested land use types comprise less than 2 percent of the land cover within the Preferred Corridor, of approximately 56.5 acres. These land use types include Pine Flatwoods (FLUCFCS 411), Upland Hardwood Forests (FLUCFCS 420), and Upland Hardwoods, Coniferous Mix (FLUCFCS 434). None of these land use types makes up a significant amount of the corridor. Of note is the exotic Brazilian Pepper (FLUCFCS 422), included in this land use type, which makes up 5.8 acres (less than 1 percent) of the Preferred Corridor.

Wetland and surface waters make up approximately 410 acres (or roughly 8 percent) of the Preferred Corridor. Of these, Freshwater Marsh and Wet Prairie (FLUCFCS 641 and 643) comprise most of the acreage. Herbaceous wetland communities occupy approximately 202.33 acres (or 4 percent) of the corridor. Vegetation within these communities is dominated by beakruses (*Rhynchospora* spp.), panicgrasses (*Panicum* spp.), St. Johns wort (*Hypericum* spp.), pipeworts (*Eriocaulon* spp.), yellow-eyed grasses (*Xyris* spp.), meadow beauty (*Rhexia* spp.), pitcherplants (*Sarricenia* spp.), sunflowers (*Helianthus* spp.), and witchgrass (*Dichanthelium* spp.). Channelized waterways and canals (FLUCFCS 512) notably comprise 52 acres, or approximately 1 percent of the area within the Preferred Corridor.

2.5.2 Affected Waters and Wetlands

Surface water bodies and wetlands within 0.5-mile of the Preferred Corridor were identified using SFWMD and SFWMD land use data, National Wetlands Inventory maps, field reconnaissance, and current aerial photography. Surface waters, wetlands and Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Zones within the corridor are identified on Figure 2-7. There are wetlands identified within and adjacent to the corridor. These include a variety of both forested and herbaceous wetland types. Forested wetland types found present but do not comprise a significant percentage of land cover within the Preferred Corridor. Those wetland types identified within the Preferred Corridor include stream and lake swamps (bottomland), mixed wetland hardwoods, cypress, and hydric pine flatwoods. Herbaceous wetland types include vegetated nonforested wetlands, freshwater marshes and wet prairies. Descriptions of wetlands are provided in Section 2.5.1 and Figure 2-7, which is organized and separated by county.

Table 2-5 provides a listing of surface waters traversed by the Preferred Corridor. The corridor traverses one major river (Kissimmee River) and several named and unnamed creeks, branches, water bodies, and canals. The corridor will cross these resources in similar fashion, whereupon transmission lines will span the features, and structures will be placed within adjacent uplands (if possible) or within their respective floodplain.

Table 2-5. Water Bodies Intersecting or Adjacent to the Preferred Corridor

County	Feature	Type
Highlands	Fisheating Creek	Creek
	C-41	Canal
Highlands/Glades	C-39A	Canal
Highlands	C-41A	Canal
Okeechobee	C-38	River
Okeechobee/Highlands	Kissimmee River	Creek
Okeechobee	Ash Slough	Creek
	Fish Slough	Creek
	Taylor Creek Headwaters	Creek
Highlands	C-40	Canal
DeSoto	Un-named Tributary to Joshua Creek	Creek
	Joshua Creek	Creek
	Mossy Gully	Creek
Highlands/Glades	Indian Prairie Canal	Canal
Highlands	Harney Pond Canal	Canal
Okeechobee	Gore Branch	Creek

Source: ECT, 2022.

Rivers and creeks at their intersection of the corridor consist of natural blackwater waterways with open and defined channels of varying widths, flows, and depths. The Kissimmee River flows in a southeastern direction from Osceola County as the outflow from East Lake Tohopekaliga, passing through Lake Tohopekaliga, Lake Cypress, Lake Hatchineha, and Lake Kissimmee before it flows into Lake Okeechobee. It forms the headwaters of the Kissimmee River-Lake Okeechobee-Everglades ecosystem. In the area around the Preferred Corridor, the Kissimmee River forms the border between Highlands and Okeechobee counties and between Glades and Okeechobee counties. Smaller named and unnamed creeks that intersect the corridor are largely tributaries of this river system. Several canals (works of the Water Management District) have also been identified within the Preferred Corridor. Table 2-5 provides a listing of water bodies within the Preferred Corridor.

Surface water bodies within the corridor consist of small unnamed natural ponds, man-made stormwater facilities, livestock watering ponds, and open water areas impounded by beaver activity. Each of these areas would be spanned by the transmission lines and poles, to the extent practicable, to minimize fill required for poles or structural pads.

According to Section 62-302.400, F.A.C., there are no designated Florida Class I (potable waters) or II (waters suitable for shellfish harvesting) waters within the corridor. Waters crossed by the corridor are considered Class III waters, meaning they are of sufficient quality to support fish and wildlife populations.

2.5.3 Ecology

An area including the Preferred Corridor and 1,500 ft beyond either edge of the corridor was evaluated for ecological resources utilizing a combination of field reconnaissance, database queries, aerial maps, and literature review. Prior to field reconnaissance, county-specific lists of threatened and endangered species were obtained from the FNAI (2022). In addition, element occurrence data were obtained from the FNAI, which maintains a database of known occurrences of threatened and endangered (listed) species throughout the state of Florida. Listed plant species are those plants that are listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the FDACS as endangered, threatened, of special concern, or commercially exploited. Listed animal species are those animals that are listed as endangered, threatened, or of special concern by USFWS or FWC. The FNAI database identified documented locations of listed species within the corridor and vicinity.

The Preferred Corridor has been co-located along existing roads and utility rights-of-way to the greatest extent practicable. Approximately 60 percent of the corridor is co-located along major highways (SR 70 and US 98) and another 38 percent along other existing roads such as county and other arterial roads. Much of the remainder of the corridor has been co-located with or along existing overhead electrical lines. These existing rights-of-way have historically been cleared of and are maintained free of canopy tree species. Generally, natural habitats along most of the corridor have been highly fragmented by a combination of roads and agricultural development, with some limited residential, commercial, and industrial development.

Developed areas such as residential, commercial, and industrial areas offer little habitat value to native vegetation and wildlife. In contrast, there are some undeveloped habitats in and along the preferred corridor that include a variety of upland and wetland communities that may provide a range of habitat values for specific plant and wildlife species. These areas will require further evaluation. Areas that may provide habitat value within the preferred corridor area include: (1) forested areas, swamp, and wet prairie communities found in some of the less disturbed areas of the corridor; (2) Kissimmee River crossing; and (3) scrub habitat found along the Lake Wales Ridge.

The status and potential for occurrence of species recommended for study (i.e., species listed as endangered, threatened, or of special concern) in the study area were determined by desktop habitat analysis, literature review, and some field reconnaissance. A total of 22 protected vertebrate species, including 6 reptiles and amphibians, 12 birds, and 4 mammals, was identified as species occurring or possibly occurring in the study area. Table 2-6 summarizes the status of these vertebrate species with potential for occurrence in and along the preferred corridor area, and the species with potential of occurring in the Preferred Corridor are discussed in the following paragraphs.

The Preferred Corridor traverses areas of freshwater herbaceous and forested wetland habitats as well as natural upland habitats (see also Section 2.5.1). The presence or potential for occurrence of wildlife species within a given area is a function of the presence of suitable habitat for cover, feeding, and reproduction. In general, the type and quality of wildlife habitats vary with vegetation type and structure, surrounding land use, and hydrology. For this reason, wildlife habitat types can frequently be equated with vegetation community types. Community systems identified in proximity of the Preferred Corridor that serve as the

Table 2-6. Threatened and Endangered Species with Potential to Occur in Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing
Mammals			
<i>Eumops floridanus</i>	Florida bonneted bat	E	E
<i>Puma (=Felis) concolor coryi</i>	Florida panther	E	E
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian manatee	T	T
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida black bear	N	N
Birds			
<i>Ammodramus savannarum floridanus</i>	Florida grasshopper sparrow	E	E
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida scrub-jay	T	T
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida burrowing owl	N	T
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little blue heron	N	T
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored heron	N	T
<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	American kestrel	N	T
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida sandhill crane	N	T
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	N	N (*)
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood stork	T	T
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded woodpecker	E	E
<i>Polyborus plancus audubonii</i>	Audubon's crested caracara	T	T
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i>	Everglade snail kite	E	E
Reptiles			
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	FT	SAT
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern indigo snake	T	T
<i>Eumeces egregius lividus</i>	Bluetail mole skink	T	T
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher tortoise	C	T
<i>Neoseps reynoldsi</i>	Sand skink	T	T
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	Florida pine snake	N	T
Insects			
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch butterfly	C	
Plants			
<i>Andropogon arctatus</i>	Pine-woods bluestem	N	T
<i>Bonamia grandiflora</i>	Florida bonamia	T	N
<i>Calopogon multiflorus</i>	Many-flowered grass-pink	N	T
<i>Calamintha ashei</i>	Ashe's savory	N	T
<i>Carex chapmanii</i>	Chapman's sedge	N	T
<i>Centrosema Arenicola</i>	Sand butterfly pea	N	E
<i>Chionanthus pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy fringe-tree	E	E
<i>Chrysopsis floridana</i>	Florida goldenaster	E	E
<i>Clitoria fragrans</i>	Pigeon wings	T	E
<i>Coelorachis tuberculosa</i>	Piedmont jointgrass	N	T
<i>Conradina brevifolia</i>	Short-leaved rosemary	E	E
<i>Conradina grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered rosemary	N	T
<i>Crotalaria avonensis</i>	Avon park harebells	E	E
<i>Dicerandra christmanii</i>	Garrett's mint	E	E
<i>Dicerandra frutescens</i>	Scrub mint	E	E
<i>Eriogonum longifolium</i> var. <i>gnaphalifolium</i>	Scrub buckwheat	T	E
<i>Eryngium cuneifolium</i>	Snakeroot/wedge-leaved button-snakeroot	E	E
<i>Euphorbia roscens</i>	Scrub spurge	N	E
<i>Glandularia maritima</i>	Coastal vervain	N	E
<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	Hartwrightia	N	T

**Table 2-6. Threatened and Endangered Species with Potential to Occur in Project Area
(Continued, Page 2 of 2)**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing
<i>Hypericum cumulicola</i>	Highlands scrub hypericum	E	E
<i>Hypericum edisonianum</i>	Edison's ascyrum	N	E
<i>Lechea cernua</i>	Nodding pinweed	N	T
<i>Lechea divaricate</i>	Pine pinweed	N	E
<i>Linum carteri</i> var. <i>smallii</i>	Small's flax	N	E
<i>Liatris ohlingerae</i>	Scrub blazing star	E	E
<i>Lupinus aridorum</i>	Scrub lupine	E	E
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida spiny-pod	N	E
<i>Nemastylis floridana</i>	Celestial lily	N	E
<i>Nolina atopocarpa</i>	Florida beargrass	N	T
<i>Nolina brittoniana</i>	Britton's beargrass	E	E
<i>Panicum abscissum</i>	Cutthroat grass	N	E
<i>Paronychia chartacea</i>	Papery Whitlow-wort/paper nailwort	T	E
<i>Platanthera integra</i>	Yellow fringeless orchid	N	E
<i>Polygala lewtonii</i>	Lewton's polygala	E	E
<i>Polygonella basiramia</i>	Wireweed/Florida jointweed	E	E
<i>Polygonella myriophylla</i>	Sandlace/Small's jointweed	E	E
<i>Prunus geniculata</i>	Scrub plum	E	E
<i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i>	Giant orchid	N	T
<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida willow	N	E
<i>Schizachyrium niveum</i>	Scrub bluestem	N	E
<i>Stylisma abdita</i>	Scrub stylisma	N	E
<i>Warea amplexifolia</i>	Wide-leaf warea	E	E
<i>Warea carterii</i>	Carter's mustard	E	E
<i>Zephyranthes simpsonii</i>	Redmargin zephyrlily	N	T
<i>Ziziphus celata</i>	Florida ziziphus	E	E

Note: C = candidate.
E = endangered.
N = not currently listed.
SAT = threatened due to similarity of appearance to American crocodile.
T = threatened.

*Bald eagles are afforded federal protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Source: ECT, 2022.

wildlife habitat types include xeric scrub, pine and wet prairies, pine flatwoods, forested uplands, and wetlands such as cypress domes, stream and lake swamps (bottomland), and mixed wetland hardwoods. Relatively undisturbed natural habitats present collectively occupy approximately 13 percent of the Preferred Corridor. Habitats such as improved pasture, active agricultural lands, areas adjacent to transportation rights-of-way, and low-density residential development are of relatively lower value to wildlife because of the limited habitat diversity, habitat fragmentation, and fire suppression, which is reflected in the lower wildlife species diversities in such habitats. Developed areas such as commercial, institutional, and industrial development have even less value as wildlife habitat.

A variety of wildlife species typically found in upland forest and wetland habitats of central Florida are likely to occur within the vicinity of the corridor. A listing of non-listed wildlife species expected to occur within the various habitat types is provided in the following paragraphs. Listed species anticipated or known to occur are discussed.

Upland Forest (FLUCFCS 411, 420, 422, and 434)—Upland forests, including pine flatwoods and upland hardwood communities, within the vicinity of the Preferred Corridor may serve as foraging, denning, and nesting habitat for a variety of common wildlife species. Common mammalian species observed or likely to occur include Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), eastern gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), racoon (*Procyon lotor*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), feral hog (*Sus scrofa*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), and nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*). Herpetofauna are likely to occur within upland forests within the corridor, including eastern coral snake (*Micrurus fulvius*), yellow rat snake (*Pantherophis alleghaniensis*), southern black racer (*Coluber constrictor priapus*), eastern diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*), dusky pygmy rattlesnake (*Sistrurus miliarius barbouri*), ring-necked snake (*Diadophis punctatus*), southern toad (*Anaxyrus terrestris*), oak toad (*Anaxyrus quercicus*), and green anole (*Anolis caroliniana*). Areas of upland forest within the corridor provide suitable foraging and/or breeding/nesting habitat for numerous non-listed avian species such as turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), barred owl (*Strix varia*), red-bellied woodpecker (*Melanerpes caroliniana*), great-crested flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*), white-eyed vireo (*Vireo griseus*), blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), Carolina chickadee (*Poecile carolinensis*), tufted titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*), Carolina wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), gray catbird (*Dumatella carolinensis*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), northern parula (*Setophaga americana*), and northern cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*).

Wetland Forests (FLUCFCS 615, 617, 6172, 621, 6216, and 625)—Forested wetlands within the Preferred Corridor provide foraging and nesting habitat for many wildlife species occurring in north Florida. Mammalian species expected to utilize these habitats would include white-tailed deer, beaver (*Castor canadensis*), northern river otter (*Lutra canadensis*), eastern gray squirrel, racoon, feral hog, and coyote. Many herpetofauna utilize forested wetlands, including water moccasin (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), squirrel tree frog (*Hyla squirella*), leopard frog (*Rana utricularia*), southern cricket frog (*Acris gryllus dorsalis*), and green tree frog (*Hyla cinerea*). Avian species likely to occur with these habitats include barred owl, red-bellied woodpecker, pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*), yellow-bellied sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*), Acadian flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*), Louisiana waterthrush (*Parkesia motacilla*), northern waterthrush (*Parkesia noveboracensis*), and prothonotary warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*).

Herbaceous Wetlands (FLUCFS 640, 641, 643, and 644)—Herbaceous wetlands along the Preferred Corridor can support various marsh-dwelling creatures as well as wildlife generalists. Common wildlife present in north Florida specific to marsh habitat may include marsh rabbit (*Sylvilagus palustris*), great egret (*Ardea alba*), American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), Virginia rail (*Rallus limicola*), belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*), red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), and pig frog (*Rana grylio*).

2.5.3.1 Threatened and Endangered Species

Table 2-6 summarizes the listed species with potential to occur within Okeechobee, Highlands, Glades and DeSoto counties in proximity to the Preferred Corridor. This assessment began by performing a records review of the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) report powered by the Environmental Conservation Online System, FNAI Biodiversity Matrix, and FWC GIS records, including the wading bird and bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest databases.

The Preferred Corridor does not intersect known critical habitat (Figure 2-8). Portions of the corridor fall within the consultation areas for the Florida bonneted bat (*Eumops floridanus*), crested caracara (*Polyborus plancus audubonii*), Everglade snailkite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus*), Florida grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum floridanus*), Florida scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), bluetail mole skink (*Eumeces egregius lividus*), and Florida sand skink (*Neoseps reynoldsi*). The Preferred corridor is within the core foraging area (CFA) of four wood stork (*Mycteria americana*) colonies.

Several recorded wood stork colonies and multiple listed species are known or have the potential to occur in vicinity of the corridor. Figure 2-8 includes the locations of recorded wood stork colonies and their CFAs.

Federal Species

American Alligator—The alligator is listed as threatened by USFWS and FWC due to similarity of appearance to the American crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus*). Alligators are not uncommon in this part of the state, and this reptile is assumed present in most surface waters.

Audubon's Crested Caracara—This raptor is listed as a threatened species by USFWS. It is present in Central and South Florida, including the four counties crossed by the Preferred Corridor. Caracaras commonly occur in dry or wet prairie areas with scattered cabbage palms (*Sabal palmetto*) or in lightly wooded areas of scattered saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), scrub oaks (*Quercus inopina*), and cypress (*Cupressus* spp.). Caracaras are highly opportunistic in their feeding habits, eating carrion and capturing live prey.

Bluetail Mole Skink—This skink is listed as threatened by USFWS. It occurs in well-drained sandy uplands above 100 ft usually with an abundance of scattered shrubs and lichens. It favors rosemary (*Salvia rosmarinus*), oak (*Quercus* spp.), and sand pine (*Pinus clausa*) scrubs and is found occasionally in turkey oak (*Quercus laevis*) barrens, sandhill, and xeric hammock. It requires loose sand (for burrowing) with

patches of sparse to no groundcover or canopy and is often found in leaf litter. It is restricted to the Lake Wales Ridge in Polk, Highlands, and western Osceola counties.

Eastern Indigo Snake—This species (*Drymarchon couperi*) is federally and state-listed as threatened. This distinctive large, black snake can occur in suitable habitats throughout Florida. It has a wide range of habitat preferences and prey species and requires large tracts of land for survival. Often considered a gopher tortoise commensal, it can be found in xeric habitats but also uses more mesic or wetland habitats for foraging. Suitable habitat is present for this species within the project preferred corridor.

Everglade Snail Kite—This federally endangered bird prefers habitats consisting of slow-moving water with emergent vegetation such as maidencane (*Panicum hemitomon*) or sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*). This species is typically found in the Lake Okeechobee area southward through the Everglades. A portion of the Preferred Corridor is within the normal range of this species.

Florida Bonneted Bat—Endemic to Florida and nonmigratory, the Florida bonneted bat is the largest bat in Florida. Limited knowledge about habitat needs and preferences suggests that this bat uses forests, wetlands, and other natural habitats, as well as residential and urban areas. Endangered wherever found, the final rule for listing of the Florida bonneted bat was adopted in October 2013. Population size is unknown. The Preferred Corridor does not intersect the proposed critical habitat for the bonneted bat. Due to the species' small range, the greatest threats to Florida bonneted bats are loss of habitat, including destruction of natural roost sites, and natural disasters such as hurricanes, which have the potential to impact its entire range

Florida Grasshopper Sparrow—This bird species is listed as endangered by USFWS. This is a subspecies of grasshopper sparrow that is endemic to the dry prairies of Central and South Florida. FNAI has records of this bird for Polk, Osceola, and Okeechobee counties. Their habitat consists of large, treeless, relatively poorly drained grasslands that have a history of frequent fires. The Florida grasshopper sparrow occurs in prairies dominated by saw palmetto and dwarf oaks (*Quercus prinoides*). Bluestem grasses (*Andropogon* spp.), St. John's wort, and wiregrasses (*Aristida stricta*) are also typically found within Florida grasshopper sparrow habitat. Given its rarity and specific habitat requirements it has a low potential to occur along the Preferred Corridor.

Florida Panther—The Florida panther (*Puma* (= *Felis*) *concolor coryi*) is listed as endangered by USFWS. Florida panthers are secretive and require extensive blocks of mostly forested land for survival. Large wetlands, inaccessible to humans, provide important refuge. The remaining number of this species is low. Their breeding population is restricted to southwest Florida, but dispersing individuals may range well north into the peninsula in search for new territories. The Preferred Corridor traverses an area designated as a Panther Focus Area.

Florida Sand Skink—This species is listed as threatened by USFWS. It is a small, fossorial skink that is endemic to the sandy ridges of Central Florida, occurring in Highlands, Lake, Marion, Orange, Osceola, Polk, and Putnam counties. Preferred habitats include xeric uplands with sandy soils, including rosemary scrub, scrubby flatwoods, and oak scrub. There are FNAI records of this species in Highlands County along

the Preferred Corridor, and it has a moderate likelihood to occur in xeric habitats elsewhere along the Preferred Corridor.

Florida Scrub-jay—The Florida scrub-jay prefers xeric scrub habitats generally found along the Lake Wales Ridge of Florida, which is located close to the Preferred Corridor. Extensive development and habitat fragmentation in Florida threaten this bird's small population, placing it on the federal endangered species list.

Gopher Tortoise—Gopher tortoises (*Gopherus polyphemus*) are listed as threatened species by FWC and a candidate species for listing by USFWS. They are typically found in xeric habitats, which are prevalent along the proposed corridor. As anticipated, there are several FNAI gopher tortoise records along the Preferred Corridor. Gopher tortoise burrows are used by a number of other listed and non-listed wildlife species. As such, they are considered a keystone species, and both the species and their burrows are protected wherever found.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker—The red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) is federally and state-listed as endangered. This species makes its home in mature longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) forests or trees inflicted with red-heart disease. The USFWS consultation area for this species is not intersected by the Preferred Corridor, and it is not expected that suitable habitat would be found present.

Southeastern American Kestrel—Listed as threatened by FWC, this small falcon (*Falco sparverius paulus*) is the resident subspecies that breeds in Florida. The more common northern migrant is seen commonly in the winter months perching on snags and power lines along roadsides in Central Florida. The open habitats found along the Preferred Corridor provide good foraging habitat for this bird, so there is some likelihood it could be found.

Wood Stork—The wood stork is federally listed as endangered. This large bird uses freshwater and estuarine habitats for nesting, roosting, and foraging. Wood storks typically construct their nests in medium to tall trees located in swamps or on islands surrounded by relatively broad expanses of open water. They are found across much of North Florida. Wood storks tend to use the same colony sites over many years, as long as the sites remain undisturbed and sufficient feeding habitat remains in the surrounding wetlands. There are no recorded nesting colonies within 1,500 ft of the Preferred Corridor; however, individuals may opportunistically forage in the water bodies or ditches that are present. In South Florida, the wood stork CFA is an 18.6-mile radius around active nesting colonies where appropriate habitat exists. According to current USFWS data, the Preferred Corridor intersects four wood stork CFAs, around colonies identified as Morganton North, Gator Farm, Limpkin Creek and Cypress Creek Bluefield Road colonies. Figure 2-8 shows the Preferred Corridor in relation to these colonies and their respective CFAs.

Bald eagle—The bald eagle is a federally managed species under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Florida has one of the largest eagle populations in the lower 48 states. These birds typically nest and roost in forested habitats and utilize shallow fresh or saltwater for foraging. Nesting is initiated in the fall, and nests may be used for many years. According to the FWC Eagle Nest Locator database, there are three known eagle nests within 1,500 ft of the Preferred Corridor (HI062, HI058 and OK004). Figure 2-8 shows the Preferred Corridor and recorded eagle nests.

Wading Birds—Based on current FNAI records, there are no wading bird colonies within a critical distance (1,500 ft) of the Preferred Corridor. It is expected that wading birds will opportunistically forage in wetlands or roadside ditches along the Preferred Corridor. Figure 2-8 depicts the location of recorded wading bird rookeries relative to the Preferred Corridor.

Federally Listed Plant Species

Florida Bonamia—Florida bonamia (*Bonamia grandiflora*) is a perennial vine with long prostrate stems 1 meter or more (at least 3 ft) in length. It has a long, relatively slender tap root. The leathery sessile or subsessile leaves are up to 4 centimeters (cm) (1.6 inch) in length and ovate in shape. The flowers are solitary and sessile in the leaf axils. It has a deep blue or bluish-purple color with a white throat. The flowers open in the morning and are wilted by early afternoon. Florida bonamia is the only morning glory vine found in scrub areas with a large blue flower, but could be confused with hairy daisy (Stylisma villosa).

Pygmy Fringe Tree—This plant (*Chionanthus pygmaeus*) is a shrub or small tree, usually less than 10 ft tall, and is recorded in Highlands County. It prefers scrub, sandhill, high pineland, xeric hammock, and transitional habitats, primarily associated with Lake Wales Ridge. Scrub habitat within the study corridor in Highlands County is limited. Within those scrub areas, the Preferred Corridor would be following existing linear disturbances to the extent practicable, such as roads or existing transmission. It would however be unlikely that the Project would adversely affect the species or local populations of the species.

Scrub Pigeon Wings—Scrub pigeon wings (*Clitoria fragrans*) is a perennial herb belonging to the pea family. Its preferred habitat includes turkey oak barrens with wire grass, bluejack (*Quercus incana*) and turkey oak, scrub hickory (*Carya floridana*), and scrub and scrubby high pine. Studies at Archbold Biological Station have documented positive post-fire responses in flowering and vegetative growth of scrub pigeon wings. Scrub habitat along the Preferred Corridor in Highlands County is limited. Within those scrub areas, the Preferred Corridor would be following existing linear disturbances, such as roads. Because it is a fire-dependent species and the fire regimen of communities located along the Preferred Corridor has been suppressed for a long time, there would be limited habitat to support the existence of this species.

Short-leaved Rosemary—This plant (*Conradina brevifolia*) is a perennial shrub, reaching up to 3.5 ft in height, that grows on the Lake Wales Ridge. It inhabits white sand scrub with scattered overstory of sand pine and scrub oak in clearings with other endemic shrubs and herb scrub vegetation. Existing information on the natural fire regimes of various scrub communities suggest the white sand, scrub oak-dominated vegetative complex, within which short-leaved rosemary is commonly found, generally requires periodic, patchy, high-intensity fires. Scrub habitat along the Preferred Corridor in Highlands County is limited. Within those scrub areas, the Preferred Corridor would be following existing linear disturbances, such as roads. A fire-dependent species, there is only marginal habitat to support its existence is along the Preferred Corridor.

Avon Park Harebells—Avon Park harebells (*Crotalaria avonensis*) is a scrub-dependent species occurring in Highlands County. This plant species inhabits scrub communities and prefers full sun, bare sandy soils, and may also grow along trails and previously disturbed roadbeds. Potential habitat to support this species exists along the Preferred Corridor. It is noteworthy that scrub habitat along the Preferred Corridor in Highlands County is limited; within those scrub areas, the Preferred Corridor would be following existing linear facilities, such as highways.

Garrett's Mint—This fire dependent plant (*Dicerandra christmanii*) is found only on Lake Wales Ridge and is endemic to Highlands County, Florida, where it is known from only four sites. The habitat is yellow-sand Florida scrub dominated by sand pines, several species of oak, and scrub hickory. The habitat has been highly fragmented, with land in the area converted to citrus groves. Remaining habitat has been degraded, the wildfire-adapted habitat having been overgrown with dense vegetation in an era of fire suppression. The mint only grows in open areas in the canopy space, which is rare today as the larger and woody vegetation succeeds.

Scrub Mint—Scrub mint (*Dicerandra frutescens*) is a low-growing shrub approximately 1 ft in height, is endemic to Florida, and grows in sand pine, scrub, and sandhill habitats of the Lake Wales Ridge, with records in Highlands County. Because scrub habitat along the Preferred Corridor is limited, and, within those scrub areas, the Preferred Corridor would be following existing linear facilities such as roads, there is low potential for the plant to occur in other suitable habitats along the Preferred Corridor.

Scrub Buckwheat—Scrub buckwheat (*Eriogonum longifolium* var. *gnaphalifolium*) is a perennial herb, recorded in Highlands County. It occurs in habitats intermediate between scrub and sandhills (high pine) and in turkey oak barrens. Over the long term, a population viability analysis shows that scrub buckwheat populations require fire at intervals of 5 to 20 years to remain viable. Scrub habitat along the Preferred Corridor in Highlands County is limited. Within those scrub areas, the Preferred Corridor would be following existing linear facilities, such as roads. The fire regimen of communities located along the Preferred Corridor has been suppressed, leaving only marginal habitat to support the existence of this species.

Snakeroot—There are 19 known occurrences of this federally endangered plant, all within Highlands County. Eight are on protected land, such as the Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife Area. Florida scrub habitat inhabited by the snakeroot (*Eryngium cuneifolium*) are vulnerable to destruction and has been converted for development and agriculture, especially citrus groves. Habitat that remains is in a fragmented condition and in other areas has not been maintained for the fire-dependent species. The Florida scrub is a fire-prone landscape, and many of the plants require fire every few decades to thrive. Scrub habitat along the Preferred Corridor in Highlands County is limited. Within those scrub areas, the Preferred Corridor would be following existing linear facilities, such as roads.

Highlands Scrub Hypericum—This plant (*Hypericum cumulicola*) is a perennial herb found in sunny areas within oak and rosemary scrub. It is endemic to the Lake Wales Ridge of Highlands County. Scrub habitat within the study corridor in Highlands County is limited. Within those scrub areas, the Preferred Corridor would follow existing linear facilities, such as roads. A fire-dependent species, only marginal habitat to support its existence is found within the Preferred Corridor.

Scrub Blazing Star—This Florida endemic species (*Liatris ohlingerae*) is restricted to scrub on the Lake Wales Ridge. FNAI's database contains 103 occurrence records from Polk and Highlands counties, Florida, most having few individuals. This species suffers from loss of habitat from widespread development and agriculture. Scrub habitat along the Preferred Corridor in Highlands County is limited. Within those scrub areas, the Project would be following existing linear facilities, such as roads.

Scrub Lupine—Scrub lupine (*Lupinus aridorum*) is a biennial or perennial herb and is recorded in Highlands County. This plant prefers open patches in sand pine and rosemary scrub and grows primarily in well-drained sandy white or occasionally yellow soils where the turkey oak woods have invaded the sand pine scrub. This species is not dependent on fire management compared to other scrub-dependent plant species. Potential habitat to support this species exists along the Preferred Corridor but is limited. Within those scrub areas, the Preferred Corridor would follow existing linear features, such as roads.

Britton's Beargrass—Britton's beargrass (*Nolina brittoniana*) occurs in a wide range of habitat types, from relatively open scrub to hammocks with closed canopies, and was recorded in Highlands County. This plant species prefers upland sites, where soil is droughty and infertile, and fire-dependent and fire-maintained ecosystems. The largest remaining populations and largest tracts of occupied habitat for this species are in Polk and Highlands counties, on conservation lands, and in both scrub and sandhill vegetation. It is locally abundant and apparently secure, so much so that only minimal monitoring is done at the Tiger Creek Preserve, where sandhill is being restored by frequent prescribed fires. Populations of this plant are believed to be relatively stable, in large part because the individual plants are long-lived.

Paper Nailwort—This plant is a short-lived dioecious herb, forming small mats. Paper nailwort (*Paronychia chartacea*) was recorded in Highlands County, associated with Lake Wales Ridge. The natural habitat for the paper nailwort is rosemary scrub, also known as the rosemary phase of sand pine. Within this scrub community, paper nailwort is more abundant in disturbed, sandy habitats, such as road rights-of-way and recently cleared or disturbed sites, such as along fire lanes or trails. Scrub habitat along the Preferred Corridor in Highlands County is limited. Within those scrub areas, the Preferred Corridor would follow along existing linear features, such as roads.

Lewton's Polygala—Lewton's polygala (*Polygala lewtonii*) is a perennial herb found in sunny openings that often colonizes disturbed sites, such as roadsides, fire lanes, and power line clearings, as well as scrub habitat ranging from high pine to turkey oak barrens. Lewton's polygala was recorded in Highlands County. Habitat to support this species may exist along the Preferred Corridor in scrub habitat, although those areas are limited. Within those limited scrub areas, the Preferred Corridor would follow existing linear features, such as roads.

Florida Jointweed—This species (*Polygonella basiramia*) is a perennial herb and a member of the Florida scrub plant community (Hawkes and Menges, 1995). It occurs in openings in the scrubs dominated by rosemary, sand pine, other pines, and oaks, and was recorded in Highlands County. Potential habitat to support this species may exist along the Preferred Corridor. According to Hawkes and Menges (1995), the plant species' primary need for successful reproduction and propagation is open sand habitat.

Small's Jointweed—This plant is a mat-forming sub-shrub that spreads along the ground and forms low mats. It occurs in association within the Lake Wales Ridge and is recorded in Highlands County. Small's jointweed (*Polygonella myriophylla*) is a member of the Florida scrub plant community and prefers dry white-sand scrub dominated by Florida rosemary, as well as oak scrub, flatwoods, roadsides, and occasionally sandhills. Potential habitat for its occurrence does exist along the Preferred Corridor. This plant can grow along roadsides in scrub habitat; however, the Preferred Corridor would be following existing linear features, such as roads.

Scrub Plum—Scrub plum (*Prunus geniculata*) is a scraggly, heavily branched shrub growing up to 6 ft tall, recorded in Highlands County. This plant prefers sandhill and sand pine-oak scrub xeric upland habitats on the Lake Wales Ridge of Central Florida. Because scrub habitat along the Preferred Corridor is limited to Highlands County, and, within those scrub areas, the Project would be following existing linear features, such as roads, there is low potential for the plant to occur along the Preferred Corridor.

Carter's Mustard—Carter's mustard (*Warea carterii*) is an annual herb that grows in pinelands, scrubby flatwoods, scrub, and sandhill habitats along the Lake Wales Ridge. Scrub habitat is found along the Preferred Corridor but is limited in Highlands County. Within those scrub areas, the Preferred Corridor would follow existing linear features, such as roads. Fire management is critical for this species, and prolonged intervals between fires are likely to result in the real loss of viable seeds from the seed bank and declines in population sizes. Scrub habitat along the Preferred Corridor mainly occurs in association with roads and is likely not currently being fire-managed.

Florida Ziziphus—This plant is a spiny shrub growing up to 6.5 ft tall. Florida ziziphus (*Ziziphus celata*) is a shrub that is endemic to the Lake Wales Ridge in Central Florida and occurs in Highlands County. This plant, which was believed extinct until 1987, occurs on the periphery of turkey oak sandhills or yellow sand oak-hickory scrub communities. Because scrub habitat along the Preferred Corridor in Highlands County is limited, and, within those scrub areas, the Preferred Corridor would be following existing linear features, such as roads, the likelihood of this plant occurring is extremely low.

State Listed Species

Little Blue Heron and Tricolored Heron—These species (*Egretta caerulea* and *Egretta tricolor*, respectively) are state-listed as threatened but not uncommon to be found foraging in wetlands in Florida. These wading bird species can be found in suitable wetland habitats throughout Florida. Foraging occurs in shallow freshwater, brackish, and saltwater habitats. Both species breed in colonial nesting sites with other wading and shorebird species. There are freshwater marshes, water bodies, and man-made ditches in the Preferred Corridor that could potentially be used for foraging by these species. Accordingly, these birds could potentially forage in habitats within the corridor but are unlikely to nest there.

Florida Sandhill Crane—This species is listed as threatened by FWC. The sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) prefers freshwater marshes for nesting and pastures, wet prairies, or farm fields for foraging. Suitable nesting and foraging habitats are present in areas along the Preferred Corridor.

2.5.4 Other Environmental Features

The preceding subsections of Section 2.3 present relevant environmental information regarding the biological and water resources within and near the Preferred Corridor. Other environmental features in the vicinity of the corridor, such as conservation lands, are identified in Section 2.4.4. No additional information has been determined necessary to describe environmental characteristics of this corridor.

3.0 Effects of Right-of-way Preparation and Transmission Line Construction

3.1 Construction Techniques

Construction phases will consist of right-of-way clearing, access road construction (where necessary), line construction, and right-of-way restoration. Construction phases generally will be performed sequentially along the right-of-way such that activities in any one area will be short-term.

Transmission lines are to be installed using conventional overland transmission line construction techniques. These activities are necessary for installation of a stable, safe, and reliable transmission facility consistent with FPL requirements and regulations. This section provides an overview of the equipment and operations necessary for installation of the Sweatt-Whidden transmission line, describes potential effects that may occur from each operation, and identifies the measures that will be implemented to control these potential effects. This section also discusses in detail the erosion and sediment control techniques that apply to each construction activity, including clearing, foundation installation, structure installation, and conductor installation.

Installation of the transmission line is anticipated to proceed with multiple crews working simultaneously in multiple construction spreads. The spacing between the individual crews responsible for each interdependent activity is based on anticipated rate of progress. The following activities are normally performed in this sequence:

- Survey and flag the right-of-way
- Clear the right-of-way
- Install temporary erosion control
- Perform right-of-way improvements, as needed
- Complete subsurface utility engineering
- Deliver the poles to each proposed location
- Install the structures
- Frame the structures
- Install the overhead conductor and shield wire
- Rebuild and transfer the distribution, as needed
- Complete right-of-way restoration and clean-up activities

3.1.1 Right-of-way Preparation

It is anticipated that only moderate right-of-way clearing will be required for this transmission line because of the location of much of the Preferred Corridor along previously disturbed areas and the expectation of

co-location adjacent to other linear facilities such as road rights-of-way where practicable. Where clearing is required, it will generally occur in the entire easement area, which is typically expected to be 15 to 75 ft in width. Trees and shrubs whose mature height could exceed 14 ft may be cleared in this area. An additional minimal amount of clearing/mowing may be required for installation of the anchors for guyed structures and removal of conflict timber outside the right-of-way that poses a danger of falling into the transmission line conductors.

The machinery used for clearing will depend on the density of trees to be cut and the restrictions on clearing in wetlands. Typical equipment will include bulldozers, shearing machinery, specialized mowing equipment, and chainsaws. Vegetative clearing in wetlands will utilize low ground pressure equipment.

FPL will ensure the construction of the Project will have minimal impacts to water resources and wetlands, both individually and cumulatively. Where there is a potential for erosion, turbidity screens and other erosion control devices and techniques will be used to minimize construction impacts to wetlands and water bodies and make sure state water quality standards for turbidity are met.

3.1.1.1 Clearing in Upland Areas

Clearing operations will include removal of vegetation within the construction right-of-way. Various clearing methods will be employed depending on tree size, contour of the land, and the ability of the ground to support clearing equipment. Vegetative clearing will be accomplished by mechanical methods. Hand clearing may also be required depending on site specific conditions.

3.1.1.2 Clearing in Wetland Areas

Construction will be performed so as to minimize disturbance to natural ground cover. Construction mats and low-pressure rubber-tired or nontracked vehicles may be used where appropriate in wetlands, which will minimize the potential for erosion. FPL will use turbidity screens and erosion control devices, where there is erosion potential, to minimize impacts to wetlands and water bodies and make sure state water quality standards for turbidity are met.

Except for access roads (where required) and small working areas around the structures (structure pads), low-lying vegetation (shrubs, grasses, ferns, etc.) will be allowed to remain. Past experience shows that disturbed ground cover reestablishes itself quickly, which reduces the erosion potential. The impacts of land clearing will be reduced in forested wetlands by leaving the root mat of most trees in place to minimize potential for erosion and impacts to water quality. Again, FPL's decision to locate the Preferred Corridor along other existing linear rights-of-way and farm fields for much of the Project where practicable will minimize the amount of new clearing required and, therefore, potential erosion during transmission line construction.

A new transmission line of this length will cross some wetland areas. Wetlands in the study area were avoided and minimized by the route selection methodology. Many of the wetlands within the Preferred Corridor have been previously impacted by existing agricultural operations or roads. Impacts to these wetlands will be minimized to the extent practicable by limiting land clearing and construction to an existing

cleared right-of-way or adjacent land, using existing access roads where available, or locating the new right-of-way immediately adjacent to an existing clearing so only supplemental clearing is needed. It is FPL's intent to widen existing cleared wetland areas where practicable rather than create new clearings through wetlands. Where a new access road and fill are unavoidable, construction techniques and culverting within these wetlands will comply with FDEP standards. Water quality along and adjacent to the construction site will be preserved by the implementation of appropriate best management practices to control the quantity and quality of runoff from the construction site.

Section 3.1 describes the land clearing activities. To the extent possible, native vegetation will be left in place to reduce erosion. However, some vegetation will be disturbed by construction of the transmission line. As previously noted, the impacts of land clearing will be reduced in forested wetlands by leaving the root mat of most trees in place to minimize potential for erosion and impacts to water quality. Disturbed areas will be allowed to revegetate as each section of the transmission line is completed. Upon completion of construction, disturbed areas on steep slopes may need to be seeded and mulched to control erosion (e.g., at canal or ditch crossings). The construction of the transmission line should not require groundwater withdrawal, dewatering, or relocation of water bodies.

The construction will create no new connections to waters of the state. The Kissimmee River is likely to be the only navigable waterway crossed by the Preferred Corridor. Since the crossing is proposed to co-locate along an existing bridge and along existing infrastructure at the river crossing, FPL should be able to design the crossing to minimize the number structures in the waterway. Therefore, impacts to navigation will be minimized.

As noted in previous sections, the study area has characteristically flat terrain with little topographic relief. The predominant conveyance in this and similarly situated regions is typically via man-made drainage swales, small tributaries, and sheetflow interconnected to natural wetlands and sloughs. These types of systems do not lend themselves to evaluation by gauging stations. As such, appropriate hydrologic studies will be completed to evaluate runoff characteristics for culvert crossings and access road designs as needed. Upon delineation of the final right-of-way and determination of the location of needed access roads and structures, FPL will provide required, detailed information related to activities in waters of the state and wetlands. Figure 1-4(a) through (d) shows a cross-section of a typical access road and structure pad. Figure 1-4(e) through (f) illustrate plan and profile views of typical access road and structure pad layouts. Appendix A provides typical drawings.

Where available, existing public roads and private access roads will be used to limit the need for fill to the extent practicable. In these instances, most structure pads will be located and constructed to allow access to the structure from the existing road, thus minimizing the need for new and additional impacts.

3.1.2 Access Roads

FPL does not currently anticipate the need to construct permanent access roads. However, both temporary and permanent easements may be used for both construction and maintenance purposes. Typical land requirements will be either 15-ft-wide easements when adjacent to non-limited access road right-of-way and up to 75 ft in width otherwise. The width and length of off-road right-of-way access points will vary as

needed, depending on site-specific locations. Some light grading or maintenance may be necessary on the existing access roads identified for use.

Depending on site-specific circumstances, roads in wetland areas may be permanent or temporary. For permanent roads, the construction has been previously described. Temporary access roads may be used in some wetland areas. Most temporary access roads will be constructed in a manner similar to permanent access roads. Alternatively, the contractor may employ either matting or geotextile fabric covered with temporary fill. Crossings of existing drainage swales, ditches, or canals will require installation of appropriately sized culverts. Culverts used for wetland system and canal/ditch crossings will be sized and located to accommodate up or downstream flow regimes.

3.1.3 Assembly and Erection of Structures

To install the transmission line structures, a digger truck will auger a hole approximately 18 to 25 ft deep, and the single concrete pole will be embedded directly into the hole and backfilled with crushed rock. Structures may also be steel with poured concrete foundations and/or vibratory foundations. (Taller poles, site-specific geography, or poor subsurface conditions may require additional setting depths.) FPL will frame and erect the structures using cranes and other support vehicles. Once the structures are set, wire-pulling equipment will be used to install the conductors and Overhead Ground Wire (OHGW). Support ground vehicles may include bulldozers, trailers, and light trucks.

3.1.4 Installation of Insulators and Conductors

Insulator and conductor installation follows structure erection. Installing conductors between structures requires stringing a lead line between each structure's stringing block to form a continuous connection between end points of a conductor stringing pull. The lead line is used to pull the conductor into position. The conductor is then tensioned to design specifications, transferred to the support clamp at the structure, and then clipped into its final position. This operation is repeated for each of the conductors and optical ground wire/overhead ground wires on the transmission line. Bucket trucks, wire-pulling equipment, wire reels, trailers, tensioners, and other support vehicles are typically used in conductor and OPGW/OHGW installation operations.

The three conductors of the proposed transmission line will typically be framed in a vertical configuration, as shown on Figures 1-4(a) and 1-4(b). Each conductor is anticipated to be one 1926-thousand-circular-mil, aluminum conductor steel supported core. The maximum current rating (MCR) for the line will be 3,025 amperes. The MCR is the nominal value that would be expected to cause the conductor to reach its design temperature limit of 180 degrees Celsius (°C).

3.1.5 Right-of-way Restoration

Restoration of the right-of-way will begin after Transmission Line construction activities have been completed. Restoration measures include the re-establishment of final grades and drainage patterns as well as the removal of temporary erosion and sedimentation control devices.

3.2 Environmental Resource Permit

Once the design of the Project is finalized, the detailed design information typically submitted in an Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) application will be provided to the reviewing agencies in a post-certification submittal, pursuant to the conditions of certification and Rule 62-17.191, F.A.C.

Consistent with the ERP application requirements, the detailed design information will include a quantification of the canopy clearing within forested wetlands, the dredge and fill impacts associated with the installation of the transmission structure pads and access roads, the management of surface waters during construction, and the need (if any) for floodplain compensation. The post-certification submittal also will include a mitigation proposal to compensate for the loss of wetland functions, which will be prepared in accordance with the Uniform Mitigation Assessment Method established by Rule 62-345, F.A.C. It is anticipated that unavoidable wetland impacts will be compensated through the purchase of mitigation credits from the most appropriate Mitigation Bank. Appendix D provides a table of available mitigation banks.

3.3 Solid Wastes

Solid waste generated from transmission line right-of-way preparation and line construction typically consists of cleared vegetation and construction-related debris. Solid wastes will be collected and removed for disposal in compliance with state and local solid waste regulations. Proposed onsite chipping or burning will be performed in compliance with state and local regulations. The quantity of solid waste generated will depend upon site-specific characteristics of the area being cleared.

3.4 Changes to Vegetation, Wildlife, and Aquatic Life

Impacts on terrestrial and aquatic systems and species associated with transmission line right-of-way preparation and construction depend primarily on the location and existing conditions of the selected right-of-way and, to a lesser degree, on clearing and construction techniques.

Through a systematic, environmentally responsive corridor selection process, the crossing of major terrestrial, wetland, and aquatic systems was minimized or avoided to restrict potential impacts to sensitive habitats and/or endangered and threatened species associated with transmission line construction. Approximately 79 miles (approximately 98 percent) of the Preferred Corridor include the opportunity to locate within or adjacent to existing road rights-of-way. Where possible in these areas, the proposed transmission line will share existing rights-of-way. In these previously altered areas, it is not anticipated that transmission line construction will have significant impact on vegetation, wildlife, or aquatic life.

The remaining areas included within the Preferred Corridor consist of natural and disturbed upland and wetland community types as well as agricultural lands, pastures, and vacant land. An evaluation of potential and expected impacts on vegetation and wildlife components is presented in the following subsections.

3.4.1 Vegetation

Because much of the Preferred Corridor contains lands that have already been cleared and maintained, construction associated with the 230-kV transmission line should not pose any significant additional adverse changes to vegetation in these areas. Limited permanent alterations will be associated with right-of-way clearing, access road and structure pad installation. The Preferred Corridor crosses no large expanses of forested uplands or wetlands.

Permanent alteration of limited areas of upland and wetland communities will result from right-of-way clearing and access road and structure pad construction. Section 3.1, Construction Techniques, addresses types of impacts associated with construction that are expected to occur to the existing vegetation communities crossed by the Preferred Corridor.

In areas of the corridor where co-location opportunities occur along existing roads or other infrastructure, forested wetlands may have already been impacted. Limited additional clearing of trees directly adjacent to the existing rights-of-way may be required. In these areas, the right-of-way will subsequently be maintained in a low-growing, early successional state. Adjoining tracts of woodlands will remain intact and provide habitat for forest species. In addition, adjacent vegetation communities should not be affected by structure pad and access road construction because erosion control measures and proper culverting will be used.

Construction practices in wetlands will retain the vegetative root mat in the right-of-way in areas not filled for road or structure pad construction, thereby minimizing impacts to the wetlands. Impacts to wetlands will also vary depending on the wetland system through which the transmission line is routed. The shift in wetland composition will vary with the type of original canopy and soil alterations resulting from construction activities. Outside of areas where filling may be necessary for roads or structure pads, small freshwater marsh/wet prairie systems crossed by the transmission line will not be affected by construction activities because no clearing will be required, and proper culverting will maintain the existing hydroperiod.

3.4.2 Wildlife

Specific impacts to terrestrial and aquatic animals due to transmission line construction vary by species and depend primarily on the extent of habitat alteration and continued availability of such habitat after construction. The Preferred Corridor crosses no federally designated critical habitat. In addition, no aquatic habitats critical to the continued regional presence of important species will be affected. The co-location with existing road and transmission line rights-of-way will minimize habitat losses and avoid the creation of barriers to animals' movements.

Individual small burrowing mammals (e.g., rodents), reptiles, or amphibians may be lost during right-of-way clearing. Such individual losses, however, will not affect local or regional populations. Losses of medium-sized or large mammals, birds, or other mobile species from direct impacts or habitat alterations are not expected because of the mobility of these animals. Therefore, no adverse impacts are expected to local or regional populations of game species, species of special concern or commercial importance, or threatened or endangered species occurring or potentially occurring within the right-of-way area.

No significant impacts to resident birds or migratory species are expected since the Preferred Corridor does not include major staging, breeding, or wintering areas for social, migratory species (e.g., waterfowl, shorebirds, passerines). Local disturbance or displacement of wildlife because of construction noise will be minor and short-term, as construction activities in any one location will be intermittent and are not expected to last more than a few weeks. Also, the location of the Preferred Corridor along major highways and existing transmission line rights-of-way will further limit the potential for wildlife disturbance because individuals in these areas will already be habituated to traffic noise where present.

The potential construction impacts on listed species documented for the Preferred Corridor are discussed in the following paragraphs.

3.4.2.1 Eagles

There are three eagle nests within 1,500 ft of the Preferred Corridor (Nest IDs HI062, HI058, and OK004). If construction occurs during breeding season, some monitoring may be required to determine if the nests are active.

3.4.2.2 Wading Birds/Wood Stork Colonies

There are four CFAs intersected by the Preferred Corridor and no wood stork nests within 1,500 ft of the Preferred Corridor.

While such species would be expected to forage in wetlands along the Preferred Corridor, no impacts to nesting or roosting sites are anticipated from Project construction. While other listed species possibly occur in habitats along the Preferred Corridor, no permanent or long-term impacts from construction are expected. FPL will be required to conduct site-specific listed species surveys along a preferred right-of-way alignment as part of its post-certification conditions. If such listed species are found inhabiting the proposed right-of-way, specific consultation with the appropriate agencies will be conducted. Mitigation or avoidance methods will be implemented as necessary.

3.4.3 Aquatic Life

Impacts on aquatic systems and species are expected to be minor because the Preferred Corridor avoids major lakes and crosses the Kissimmee River at an existing bridge, co-locating along existing utility infrastructure if practicable. Canals will be spanned.

For ditches or wetlands that are crossed by the Project, construction of the transmission line may involve installation of culverts and placement of fill, which may result in temporary increases in turbidity and silt deposition. Such impacts will be local and are not expected to adversely affect aquatic resources. Appropriate erosion control measures such as staked hay bales and silt curtains will minimize or eliminate siltation resulting from stormwater runoff. Transmission line and access road (if necessary) construction in wetland areas will use methods such as proper culverting and erosion control as necessary to minimize significant disruption to the aquatic ecosystem or resultant changes in species composition.

3.4.4 Summary

In summary, most of the Project is proposed to be situated within or adjacent to existing rights-of-way or in rural lands. The preferred alignment significantly minimizes the crossing of natural or undisturbed systems through the use of co-location along previously disturbed, existing linear facilities, where practicable.

Principal impacts associated with right-of-way clearing and construction of the Project will be the removal of a limited amount of canopy vegetation and tall, woody vegetation along right-of-way sections crossing mature forested habitats where previously cleared areas may be slightly widened. Because of proposed co-location of portions of the Preferred Corridor along existing rights-of-way where practicable, this impact is expected to be minimal and will not result in significant population changes in protected species compositions or in the regional status of ecologically unique or valuable habitats. The clearing and subsequent maintenance of right-of-way vegetation in some areas may change the character of the vegetation and provide new habitat for different species of wildlife. Local displacement of wildlife may occur during periods of construction activities. Such displacement is expected to be temporary and will not affect the local or regional status of important species. Likewise, the Project is not expected to pose a barrier to wildlife movement.

3.5 Impact on Human Populations

Transmission line construction typically occurs as a sequence of tasks performed by different specialized crews. Construction tasks can include right-of-way clearing, constructing, preparing foundations, assembling and erecting support structures, stringing conductors, and performing cleanup and restoration activities (Figure 3-1). Section 3.1 provides details pertaining to overhead transmission line construction techniques and sequencing. Construction of the entire Sweatt-Whidden transmission line is expected to take up to 17 months. Crew sizes vary depending on the task and usually range in size from 6 to 12 members. Although several crews may work simultaneously along the length of a transmission line, the typical duration of a crew's activities in any one area will be quite short (usually 1 to 2 days, with a few tasks such as setting up pole locations and wire pulling taking 1 to 2 weeks).

Any inconveniences experienced by residents or occupants/visitors to businesses near the transmission line work areas will be primarily confined to noise from machinery used intermittently at various locations along the right-of-way during construction and possible minor traffic disruptions from the use of heavy equipment along roads, vehicle ingress and egress to and from the right-of-way, and material deliveries. The construction and associated noise-producing activities are intermittent. FDOT and county maintenance of traffic plans will be followed for construction paralleling or crossing public roads. Post-certification submittals will demonstrate compliance.

Once a section of structures is erected, the process of stringing (installing) the conductors begins. Various pieces of wire-pulling equipment and support vehicles will be used during installation of the conductors, requiring approximately 3 to 5 days at any one location. The final phase of construction involves cleanup and restoration of those areas that were affected by transmission line construction.

Construction activities will typically take place during daylight hours and will be subject in part to availability of transmission line outages. Special circumstances could require nighttime construction activities. Nighttime construction activities will be coordinated with appropriate agencies and governmental representatives as necessary. Inconvenience to human populations attributable to construction of the proposed transmission line will be minimal and temporary. In general, because of the temporary nature of the construction activities and relatively short duration of the construction process at any given location, potential impacts experienced by the human populations residing or working adjacent to the transmission line right-of-way or occupants/visitors to nearby businesses are anticipated to be minor.

3.6 Impact on Regional Scenic, Cultural, and Natural Landmarks

As discussed in Section 2.4.4, the corridor includes cultural and natural landmarks as identified. The proposed transmission line will avoid interactions with regional scenic, cultural, and natural landmarks. Therefore, no significant impacts or adverse effects to regional scenic, cultural, and natural landmarks are anticipated as a result of construction of the proposed transmission line between the Sweatt and Whidden substations.

3.7 Impact on Archaeological and Historic Sites

Following certification of the Preferred Corridor and selection of the right-of-way, a cultural resource assessment survey will be conducted along the right-of-way in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 267, F.S., and Chapter 1A-46 (Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines), F.A.C. The results of this survey will be documented in a report and submitted to DHR. If significant resources are identified, FPL will avoid these resources, to the extent practicable.

If avoidance is not feasible, FPL will coordinate with DHR to develop a strategy to minimize or mitigate adverse effects from construction. If cultural resource finds are discovered during construction, construction activities will be immediately halted in the vicinity, and DHR will be notified. A determination of the significance of the find will be conducted, as appropriate, and FPL will coordinate with DHR to evaluate mitigative measures necessary to protect the area from adverse effects.

4.0 Post-Construction Impacts and Effects of Maintenance

4.1 Maintenance Techniques

Safe and reliable operation of the new transmission line will be maintained through regular inspection of the poles, conductors, insulators, access areas, and vegetation in the right-of-way. The inspections will consist of ground (truck) and/or aerial (airplane/helicopter/drone) patrols. Transmission lines normally require minimal maintenance; however, FPL will inspect the line on a regular basis to look for problems caused by weather, vandalism, vegetation regrowth, etc.

FPL will manage vegetation on the right-of-way by a variety of methods, including trimming, mowing, and the use of approved herbicides, targeting species that are incompatible with the safe operation of, maintenance of, and access to the transmission system. To facilitate maintenance and access, the exact manner in which maintenance will be performed will depend on the location, type of terrain, and surrounding environment. Vegetation removal is consistent with safe and reliable operation of the line. For example, fast-growing vegetation species and other vegetation whose mature height could exceed 14 ft in height will be cut or removed from the area between and adjacent to the structures lying within FPL's transmission right-of-way to avoid interference with the conductor clearance. In addition, vegetation that could restrict access will be removed. Other species are generally allowed to remain, resulting in a shrubby and herbaceous cover within the right-of-way. FPL's right-of-way maintenance program is site-specific, and a maintenance "prescription" is often detailed down to the pole spans. Each area of the right-of-way will be addressed based on site-specific vegetation and habitat. Endangered or threatened species, if present, are considered and accommodated in the maintenance program.

Use of herbicides for vegetation control will be selective. Application of these herbicides will meet federal, state, and local regulations. Because of the selective nature of vegetation cutting, limited use of herbicides, and infrequent occurrence of maintenance activities, the potential effects on wildlife and water quality will be minimal.

FPL's rights-of-way are generally conducive to use by local wildlife, providing habitat that is utilized by certain raptors, songbirds, and small mammals, with the lower growing vegetation providing forage for deer and a multitude of other species. Open land- or marsh-dwelling wildlife should be unaffected by the existence of the transmission line and maintained rights-of-way.

4.2 Multiple Uses

FPL rights-of-way are frequently used for other purposes compatible with operation and maintenance of power lines. Multiple use of a transmission line right-of-way typically includes grazing, citrus and row-crop farming, agricultural operations, controlled landscaping, recreational uses such as hiking/biking trails,

and other compatible activities that do not interfere with FPL's full use of the right-of-way and the function of the transmission line facilities. In most cases, FPL obtains an easement for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its transmission line, as well as the rights of ingress and egress to that line, from another party who retains the fee-simple interest in the property. The easement may provide for acceptable use of the right-of-way by the fee owner for activities that do not interfere with FPL's full use of its easement and the function of the transmission line facilities.

In some cases, FPL may purchase the fee interest in the right-of-way. If FPL owns the right-of-way, all rights to the property will be held by FPL. If a party wishes to use the company-owned property, a license agreement may be negotiated, allowing for activities that do not interfere with FPL's full use of the right-of-way and the function of the transmission line facilities.

4.3 Changes in Species Populations

Section 2.5.3 discusses the status and potential for occurrence of animal species in and along the Preferred Corridor. Efforts were made during the route selection study and subsequent corridor development to avoid and minimize potentially sensitive habitats to the extent practicable. The avoidance of ecologically unique or valuable habitats was achieved primarily through placement on, or co-location with, where practicable, existing road rights-of-way and through crossing of rural rangeland and pastures.

Changes in local species populations are not expected because of the new transmission line's construction, operation, and maintenance. Displacement of individuals from the immediate right-of-way area that may occur during construction activities will be temporary. These displaced species are expected to reinhabit the right-of-way areas shortly following construction. No animal or plant species are expected to be permanently displaced because of this transmission line.

Due to necessary maintenance practices in the right-of-way, a decrease in structural diversity may occur in formerly forested areas (i.e., permanent loss of a tree canopy layer). However, since most of the Preferred Corridor is co-located with existing rights-of-way or follows previously disturbed lands, clearing of canopy vegetation is expected to be minimal. In those portions of the final right-of-way where clearing is necessary, only a relatively narrow strip of canopy will be lost. In these areas, clearing of vegetation and subsequent maintenance requirements will not result in the loss of entire tracts or significant portions of regional wildlife habitat types.

In non-forested systems, such as marshes and shrub swamps, maintenance clearing or alteration may not be necessary. In many instances, these community types can be spanned, thereby eliminating the need to affect structural or functional habitat characteristics and wildlife use.

FPL's route selection process minimized proximity to known wading or waterbird concentrations. Therefore, no change in the local population of wading birds or any avian group is expected to occur because of transmission line presence and maintenance activities. No ecologically unique or sensitive habitat types will be lost because of the construction, operation, or maintenance of the Project. No significant impacts to protected indigenous species populations are expected.

4.4 Effects of Public Access

Where structures are placed adjacent to an existing roadway, maintenance of the line would have no additional impact on public access to the adjacent properties. It is FPL's policy to provide locked gates at the point where the transmission line access road intersects previously fenced property and public right-of-way, where needed. Since FPL will install locked gates at any location that is currently fenced, no increased vehicle access is anticipated following construction except by FPL personnel performing routine maintenance. No impacts to environmentally sensitive areas or resident wildlife populations from additional public access are expected. Construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project is not anticipated to increase the exposure of previously undisturbed areas to the public.

4.5 Electric and Magnetic Field Effects

4.5.1 EMF Rule Compliance

The Project will be designed to comply with the Florida electric and magnetic fields (EMF) regulations specified in Section 62-814, F.A.C. (the Florida EMF Rule). The strength of the magnetic field under a transmission line is primarily a function of the amount of current carried by the line and the height of the conductors above the ground. The electric field is primarily a function of the voltage impressed on the line and conductor height above the ground. Consequently, the electric field near the transmission line is relatively constant over time, but the magnetic field fluctuates depending on customer demand for power.

The EMF produced by the proposed transmission line were calculated in accordance with the requirements of Section 62-814.460, F.A.C. The fields associated with the new transmission line comply with the standards set forth in the Florida EMF Rule, as demonstrated in Table 4-1. Although the current carried by the transmission line will vary throughout the day, the value used in the calculations is the maximum quantity of electric current that can be continuously carried on the conductors, as required by Chapter 62-814, F.A.C.

Table 4-1 presents the maximum EMF that can be produced by the proposed transmission line under maximum operating conditions. These fields comply with FDEP rule requirements for new 230-kV lines.

In the event additional configurations are required by the detailed design of the transmission line after certification, FPL will submit the EMF compliance demonstrations to FDEP at least 90 days prior to the start of construction.

4.5.2 Audible Noise

The audible noise associated with a transmission line is generated by either corona from the conductors or from gap-type discharges. Corona is a phenomenon that occurs when there is an irregularity on the surface of the conductor, such as buildup from fog, water droplets, significant particulate matter, etc. Corona activity at the surface of the conductors produces a low-level audible noise that is a slight humming sound. Under wet conditions, higher noise levels are experienced than would occur under dry conditions. However, the background noise from various sources (inclement weather, traffic, etc.) has the effect of masking transmission line noise.

Table 4-1. Maximum EMF Capable of Being Produced by the Project

Cross-section Location	New or Existing	Ampacity of New Line (amps)	Right-of-way Width	Electric Field (kV/m)			Magnetic Field (mG)	
				On Right-of-way	Left Edge Right-of-way	Right Edge Right-of-way	Left Edge Right-of-way	Right Edge Right-of-way
Exiting Whidden substation property	Existing	3,205	660	5.24	0.01	0.12	1.61	49.97
Typical 170' right-of-way (co-located with other lines)	Existing	3,205	170	4.35	0.07	0.16	134.41	99.79
Typical 100' right-of-way	Existing	3,205	100	3.85	0.12	0.08	101.10	101.10
Typical 60' right-of-way	Existing	3,205	60	2.24	0.59	0.63	147.59	147.59
Typical 15' right-of-way along road easement	New	3,205	15	1.65	0.07	1.07	30.74	149.46
Exiting Sweatt substation property	Existing	3,205	2,700	3.87	0.13	0.00	52.47	0.05
Florida EMF rule limit for new 230-kV lines*				8.00	2.00	2.00	150	150

Note: EMF = electric and magnetic fields.

kV = kilovolt.

kV/m = kilovolts per meter,

mG = milliGauss.

Field levels of the proposed transmission lines shown in this table are based on the highest fields anticipated for the 230-kV transmission line configurations, even though structural configurations with lower fields may be employed for some portions of the line routes. The transmission lines will generally operate at a level well under the maximum current rating (MCR). MCR is the nominal value expected to cause the conductor to reach a temperature limit of 180 degrees Celsius.

*The standard field levels are established in Rule 62-814.450(3), F.A.C.

Sources: EzEMF software program developed through Florida Electric Coordinating Group and accepted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. FPL, 2022.

During fair weather and under normal operating conditions, the audible noise levels calculated for the proposed transmission line designs will be less than the ambient outdoor noise levels. Table 4-2 presents the maximum audible noise levels that could be produced by the proposed transmission line.

Table 4-2. Maximum Audible Noise at the Edge of Right-of-Way for the Project

Right-of-Way Configuration	L50* (dBA)
Project exiting Whidden substation property	43.0
Project on typical 170-ft right-of-way (co-located with existing transmission)	46.0
Project on typical 100-ft right-of-way	46.0
Project on typical 60-ft right-of-way	46.8
Project on typical 15-ft right-of-way along road easement	46.8
Project exiting Sweatt substation property	45.0

Note: L50 = median sound level.

*Maximum audible noise occurs during rain or other wet weather conditions. Noise levels will be lower during dry weather conditions.

Source: FPL, 2022

For a small portion of time, when the conductors are wet from rainfall or heavy fog, the transmission line noise will increase. During wet conditions, the median (L50) A-weighted sound pressure level of the transmission line noise will range from 43.0 to 46.8 dBA at the edge of the right-of-way, depending on the right-of-way cross-section configuration.

The noise level produced by the transmission line will comply with applicable noise ordinance requirements in Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands, and DeSoto counties (see Section 2.4 for applicable limits).

4.5.3 Radio and Television Interference

Corona, which can occur on high-voltage transmission lines, produces electromagnetic noise. When this noise is sufficiently strong, it can cause interference with radio and television signals. Since corona is enhanced by water droplets or water vapor, the magnitude of this noise is greater during wet or rainy periods than during dry or fair-weather periods. The amplitude-modulated (AM) broadcast radio band and two television bands (very high frequency [VHF] and ultra-high frequency [UHF] bands) are susceptible to this potential interference. No interference is expected for frequency-modulated (FM) radio, shortwave radio, cable or satellite television systems, cellular telephones, home cordless telephones, or wireless networking.

In general, electromagnetic noise levels from a transmission line decrease with increasing distance from the transmission line right-of-way and with increasing noise frequency. Thus, interference effects are greatest immediately adjacent to the right-of-way and at lower broadcast frequencies for radio and television.

Because of the rural nature of the transmission line route and conservative evaluation method, the overall impact to radio or television reception is expected to be minimal, with the main potential for impact being

to the AM radio band. Should an entity experience interference from these transmission lines, FPL will work with the entity to resolve the interference issue.

4.6 Induced or Conducted Ground Currents

Induced currents produced by the proposed transmission line will be at safe limits and in compliance with the Florida EMF rule for field magnitudes on and at the edge of the right-of-way. Electric field limits guard against induction that can occur when contacting other objects beneath the line. Furthermore, minimum vertical clearances for the lines are designed to meet the National Electric Safety Code® (NESC®) requirements for 5 milliamperes or less of short-circuit current (i.e., induced current due to electric fields) when the largest anticipated vehicle or equipment is situated directly under the line.

Each structure will be grounded to minimize these induced ground currents and distribute ground fault currents. Each will have an electrical connection between the shield wire and ground lead that will be connected to a grounding electrode at the base of the structure that meets the requirements of the NESC®. FPL standards require that fences and gates either crossing or parallel to and within the transmission rights-of-way be grounded to mitigate shock hazard. FPL will provide this grounding for existing fences/gates as part of its construction activities.

4.7 Safety

FPL's transmission line facilities are designed to comply with applicable codes, guidelines, and standards. The primary code used in the design of transmission lines is the NESC®, 2017 edition. The NESC® is an American National Standards Institute standard that covers electrical clearances and loading and strength requirements, including extreme wind. Codes and standards of other agencies and standards organizations that provide rules, guidelines, and conditions not specified by the NESC®, were used to design the Project and include:

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration rules regarding safe minimum approach distances.
- American Society of Civil Engineers Manual 74, Guidelines for Electrical Transmission Line Structural Loading, and Standard 48-05, Design of Steel Transmission Pole Structures.
- American Concrete Institute Standards.
- American Institute of Steel Construction, Steel Construction Manual.
- FAA guidelines covering requirements in the vicinity of airports.
- FDOT 2017 Utility Accommodation Manual.

These codes, guidelines, and standards provide design parameters and guidelines with the goal of protecting public safety.

5.0 Variances, Exceptions, and Exemptions

The Sweatt-Whidden 230-kV Transmission Line Project, including certification, construction, maintenance, and operation of the transmission line, requires no known variances, exceptions, or exemptions from applicable state and local standards or ordinances, except as set forth in the following paragraphs with respect to the Highlands County noise ordinance.

Chapter 5.6, Article III, of the Highlands County Code prohibits construction equipment to be operated at nighttime (9 p.m. to 6 a.m.) “in a manner plainly audible across a real property line of any residential zoning district or residential area” except for emergency work. Highlands County Code allows for a waiver of these noise standards by the County Administrator, or his/ her designee, with the provision that Highlands County may prescribe any reasonable conditions or requirements deemed necessary to minimize adverse effects upon the community or the surrounding neighborhood, including but not limited to, the use of mufflers, screens or other sound attenuating devices, and the waiver is limited to 1 year, renewable upon further approval from the County (Highlands County Code, Section 5.6-108[a]). If a waiver is not provided, the County may grant a special permit if the application is made in writing 21 days prior to the date of the proposed noise, and “the noise source will be of a temporary duration and cannot be done in a manner that would comply with the provisions of this article; and ... no reasonable alternative is available to the applicant.” Such permit is valid for 15 consecutive days, with up to one renewal (Section 5.6-108[b]).

To minimize disruptions of traffic and maintain flexibility, FPL may seek to conduct construction activities for portions of the Sweatt-Whidden transmission line during nighttime hours (between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.). Thus, FPL is seeking a waiver or special permit from the Highlands County Code Noise Ordinance, pursuant to Section 5.6-108, to allow construction during nighttime hours (between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.), even if the construction generates noise plainly audible across a real property line of a residential zoning district or residential area. To the extent that nighttime construction is required, and such construction is adjacent to residential areas, such activities will be of a temporary duration. Further, nighttime construction will be conducted in accordance with applicable safety standards. Thus, the Sweatt-Whidden line’s construction will comply with Highlands County’s criteria for the granting of a variance or special permit for its noise ordinance.

6.0 Associated Linear Facilities

There are no associated linear facilities proposed as part of the Sweatt-Whidden 230-kV Project.

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8.0 Appendices



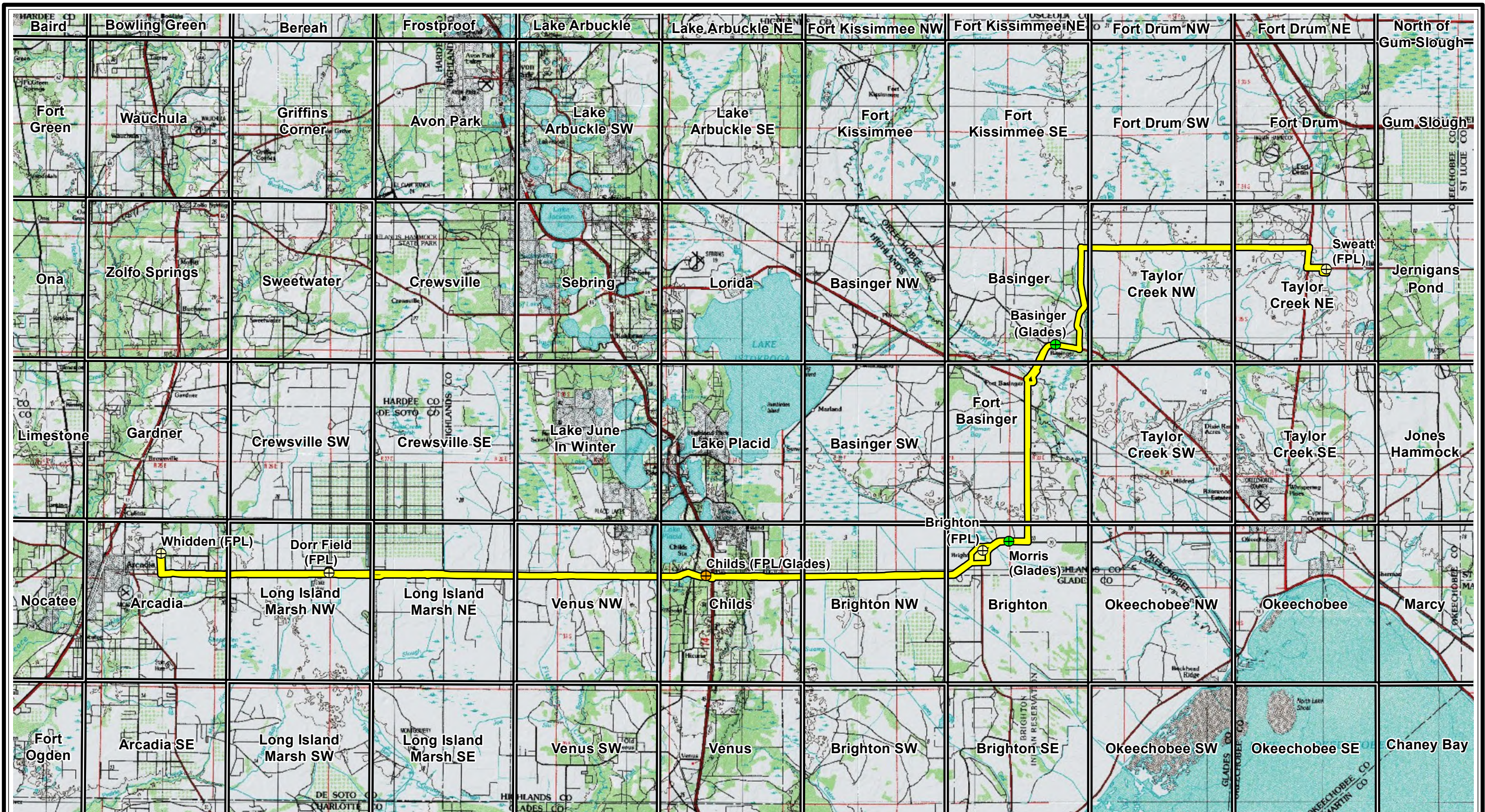
Sweatt-Whidden 230-kV Transmission Project

**Transmission Line Siting Act Application
No. TA22-19**

Appendix A – Maps and Drawings



April 2022



Legend

- Preferred Corridor
- USGS Quadrangle Index (24k)
- Substation (FPL)
- Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- Substation (Glades Co-op)

N

0 2.5 5
Miles

**Figure 1-1
Project Location**

Sweatt-Whidden 230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Sources: ESRI Online, USGS, 2022; ECT, 2022.

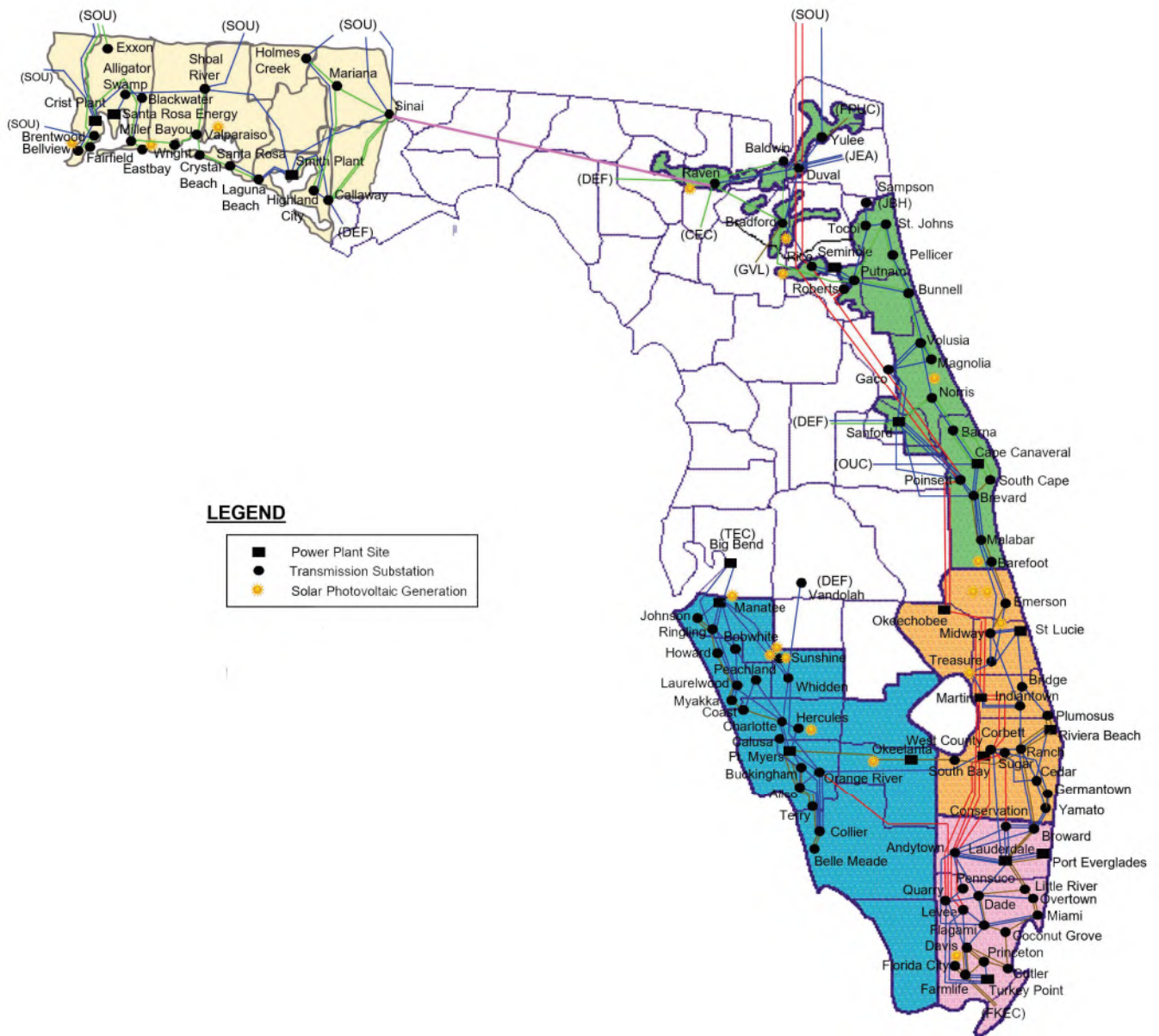
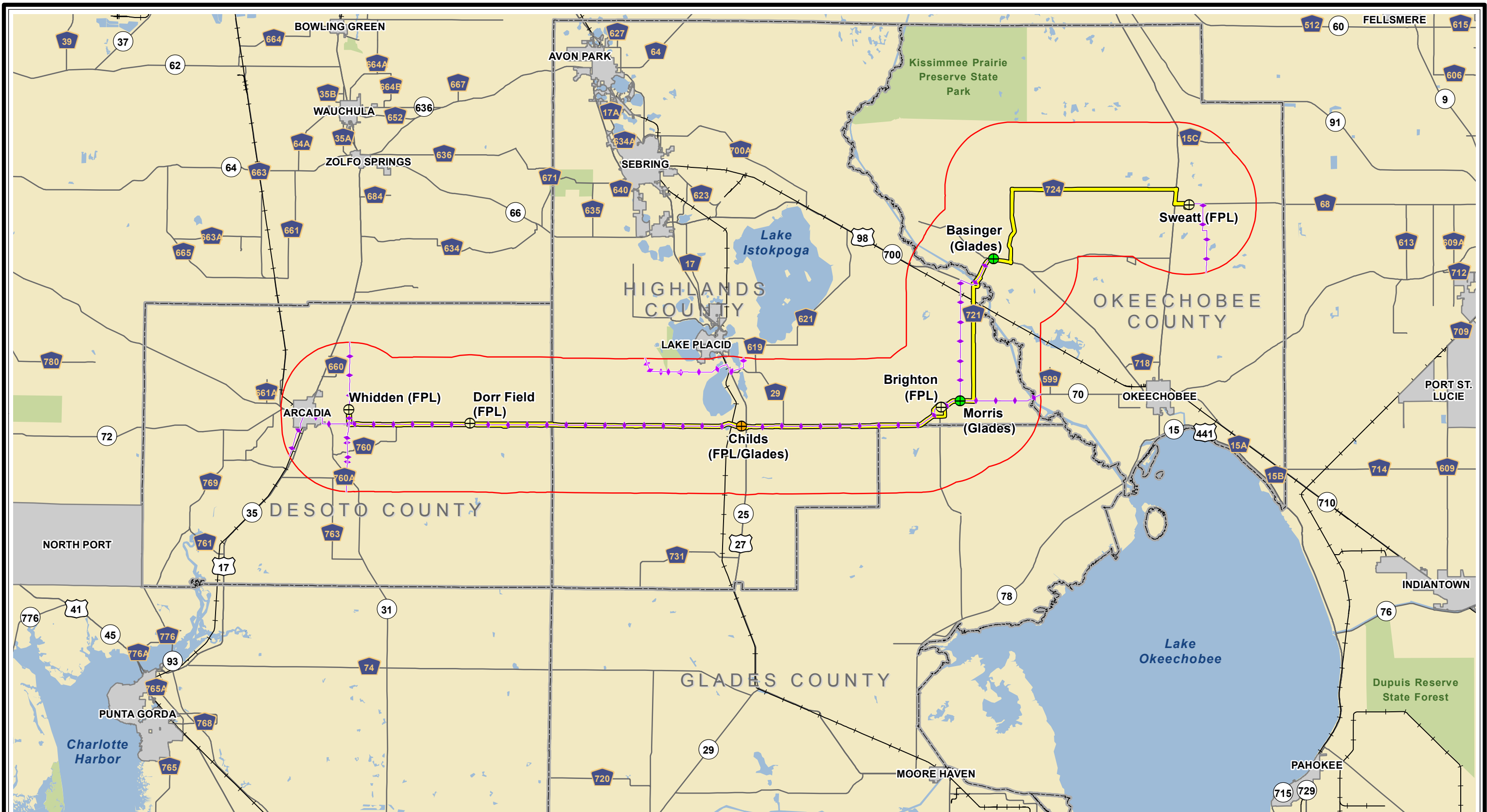


Figure 1-2
Bulk Transmission Map and
Service Area
 Sweatt-Whidden 230-kV
 Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands and
 DeSoto Counties, Florida



Sources: FPL, 2022.



Legend

Preferred Corridor	Transmission Line
Corridor Buffer (5 Miles)	Railroad
Substation (FPL)	County Boundary
Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)	Town/City
Substation (Glades Co-op)	

Sources: ESRI, 2022; US Dept of Energy, 2021; FGDL, 2021; ECT, 2022.

Figure 1-3
Location Map With Existing Transmission Within 5 Miles
Sweett-Whidden 230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands and DeSoto Counties, Florida

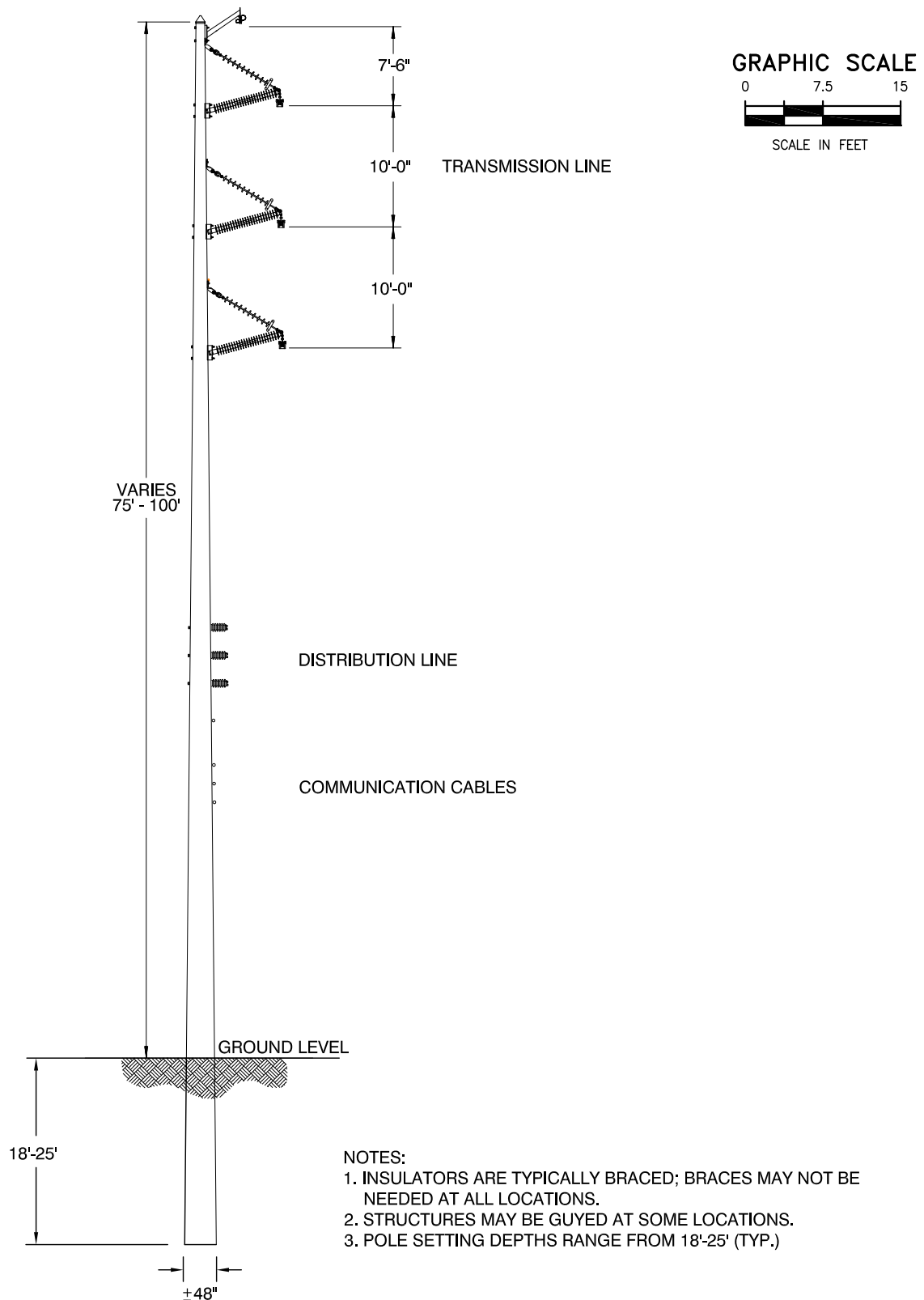


FIGURE 1- 4(a)
TYPICAL TANGENT STRUCTURE VERTICAL
CONFIGURATION WITH DISTRIBUTION / COMMUNICATION
UNDERBUILD

Sources: FPL, 2022; ECT, 2022.



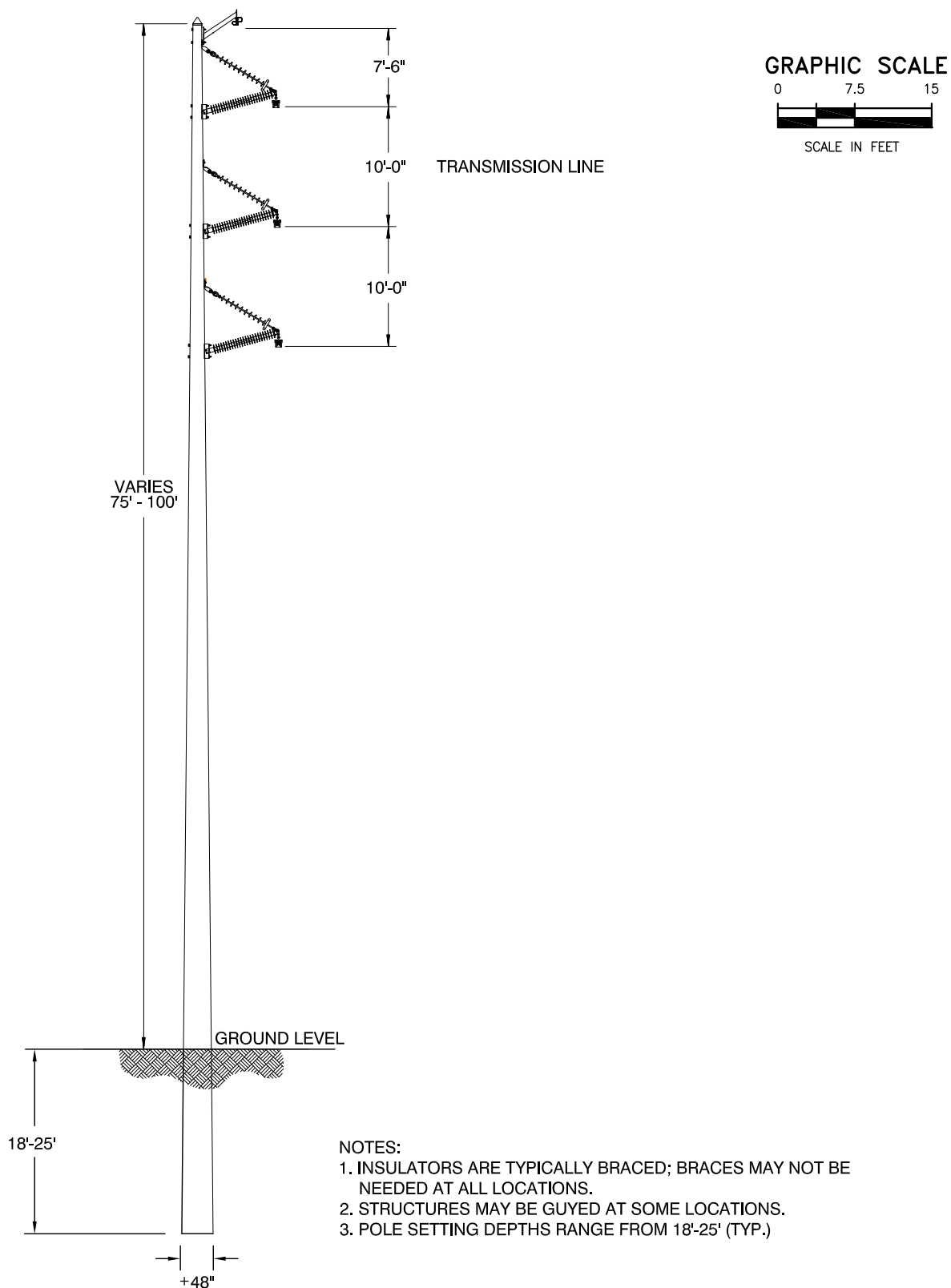
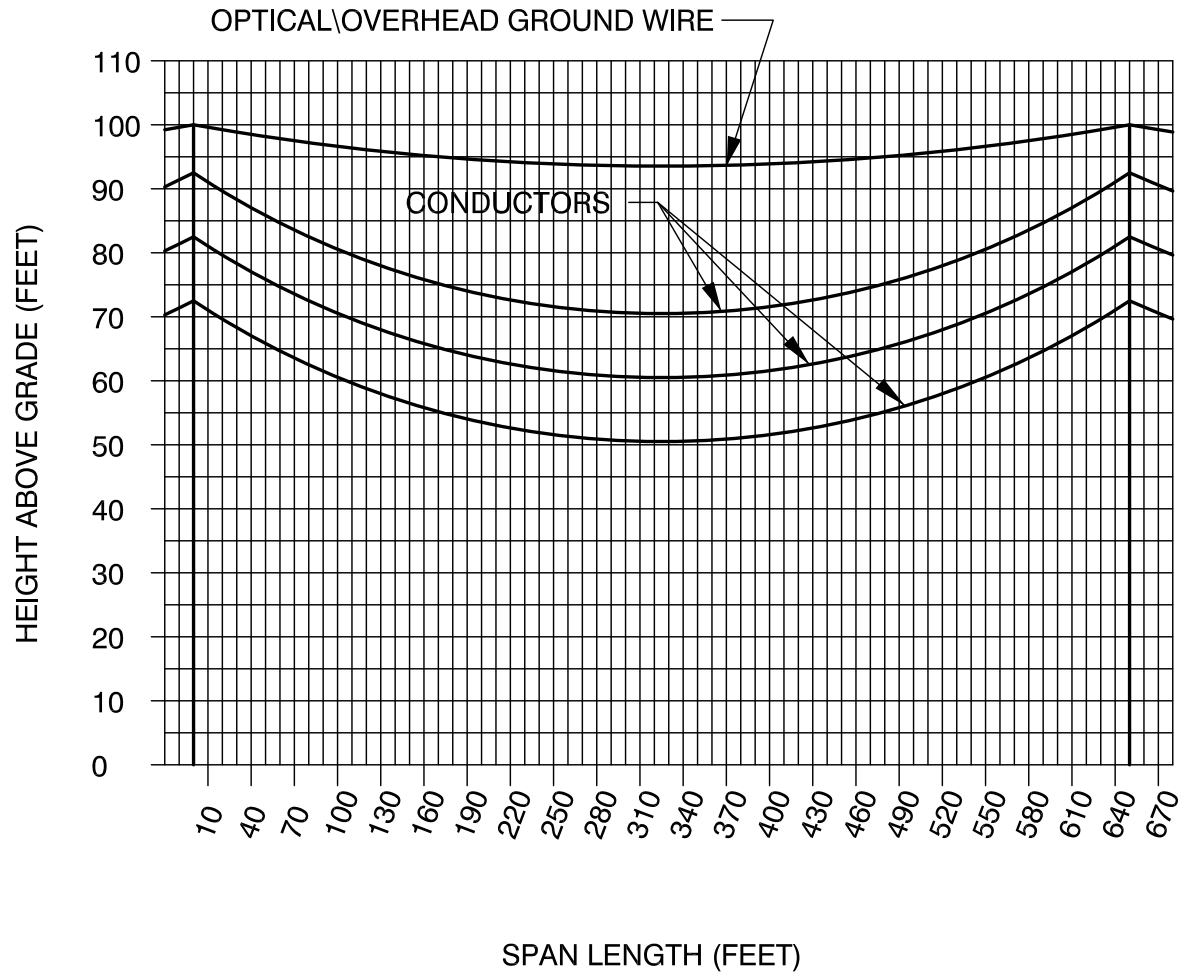


FIGURE 1- 4(b)
TYPICAL TANGENT STRUCTURE VERTICAL
CONFIGURATION WITHOUT DISTRIBUTION /
COMMUNICATION UNDERBUILD

Sources: FPL, 2022; ECT, 2022.



**NOTE:**

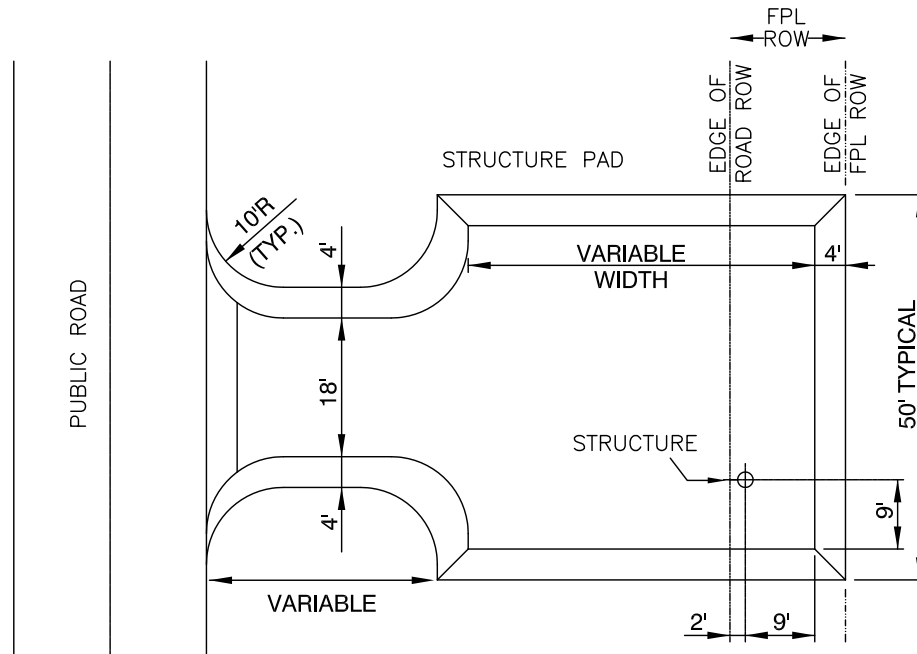
THIS PROFILE ASSUMES A SPAN LENGTH OF 650' AND POLE HEIGHTS 100' ABOVE GRADE. MIDSPAN CLEARANCES ALONG THE LINE WILL VARY DEPENDING ON POLE HEIGHTS AND SPAN LENGTHS BETWEEN STRUCTURES.

FIGURE 1 - 4(c)
CONDUCTOR PROFILE FOR TYPICAL 650' SPAN
100' TANGENT STRUCTURE VERTICAL CONFIGURATION

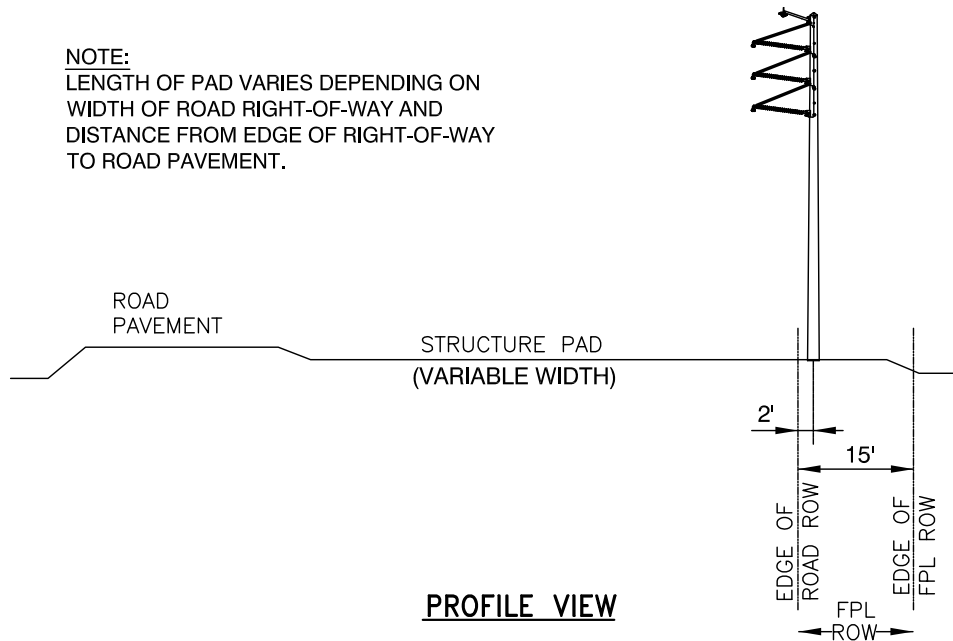
Sources: FPL, 2022; ECT, 2022.



FPL®

PLAN VIEW

NOTE:
 LENGTH OF PAD VARIES DEPENDING ON
 WIDTH OF ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY AND
 DISTANCE FROM EDGE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY
 TO ROAD PAVEMENT.

PROFILE VIEW

NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE 1 - 4(d)
 TYPICAL STRUCTURE PAD DESIGN WITH EXISTING
 PUBLIC ROAD ACCESS

Sources: FPL, 2022; ECT, 2022.



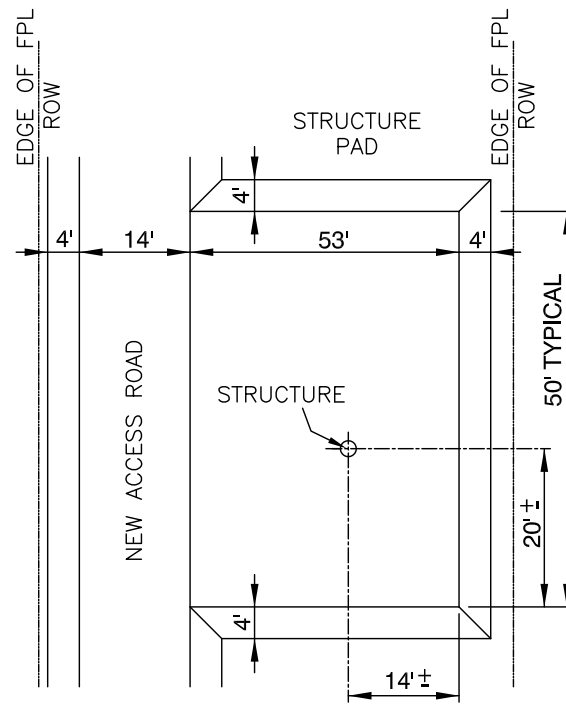
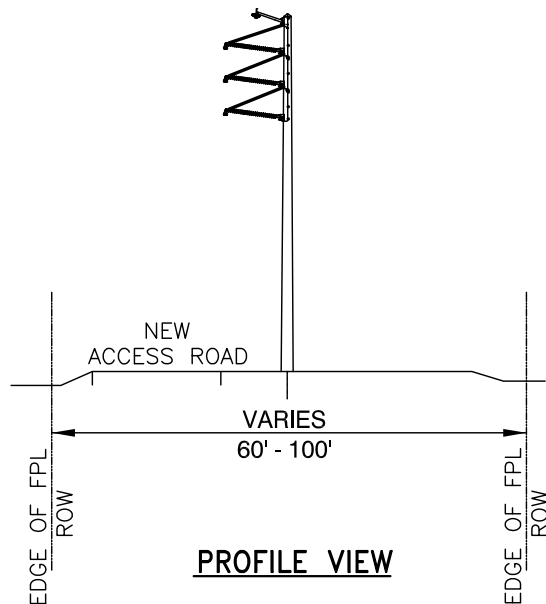
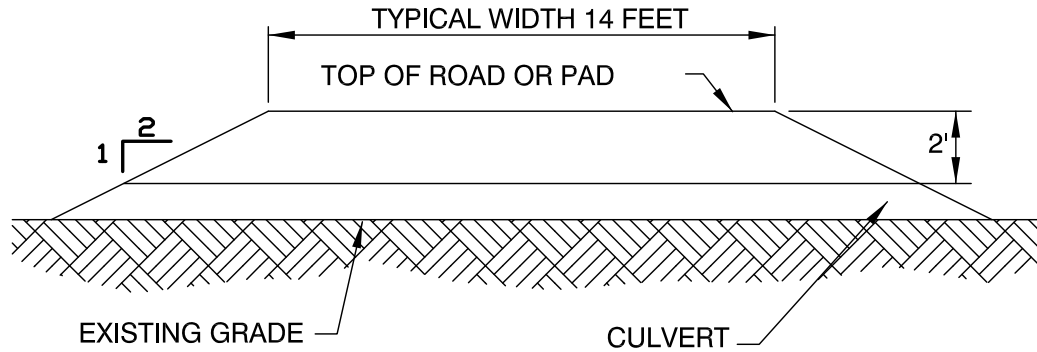
PLAN VIEWPROFILE VIEWNOT TO SCALE

FIGURE 1 - 4(e)
 TYPICAL ACCESS ROAD AND STRUCTURE PAD DESIGN
 WITH NO EXISTING ACCESS AVAILABLE

Sources: FPL, 2022; ECT, 2022.



**NOTES:**

1. HEIGHT OF ROAD/PAD VARIES, MINIMUM 6" OVER MEAN OR SEASONAL HIGH WATER.
2. SPACING, DIAMETER AND LENGTH OF CULVERTS AS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN FLOW. A MINIMUM OF 2' OF COVER IS REQUIRED OVER THE CULVERT.
3. ACCESS ROADS/PADS TO BE BUILT ONLY WHERE EXISTING ACCESS IS UNAVAILABLE.
4. TYPICAL ROAD IS 14 FT. TOP-WIDTH. FOR TYPICAL STRUCTURE PAD DIMENSIONS, SEE FIGURES 3.1-1 THROUGH 3.1-2.

NOT TO SCALE

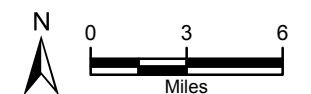
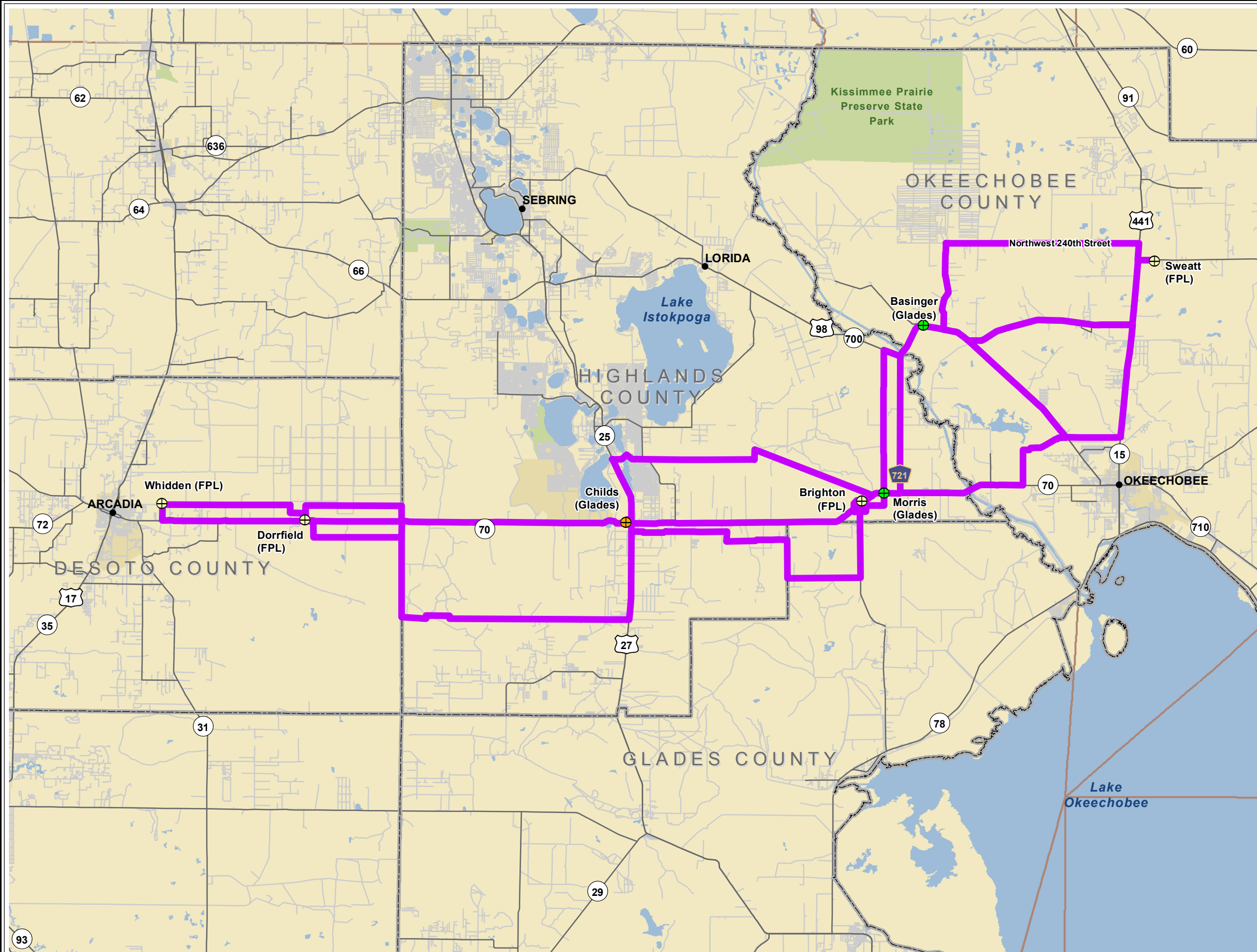
FIGURE 1 - 4(f)
TYPICAL ACCESS ROAD AND STRUCTURE PAD
CROSS-SECTION

Sources: FPL, 2022; ECT, 2022.



Figure 2-1
Route Segment Map
Sweatt - Whidden 230-kV
Transmission Line Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
-  Substation (FPL)
 -  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 -  Substation (Glades Co-op)
 -  Alternative Route
 -  County Boundary





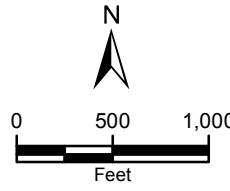
**Figure 2-2 Map 1 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- Transmission Line
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
- ▭ County Boundary
- Railroad

Map Index





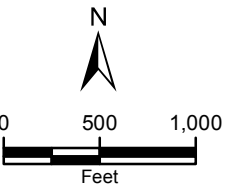
**Figure 2-2 Map 2 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- Transmission Line
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
- ▭ County Boundary
- Railroad

Map Index





**Figure 2-2 Map 3 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- Transmission Line
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
- ▭ County Boundary
- Railroad

Map Index

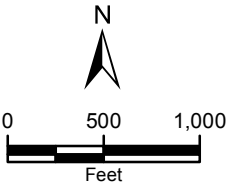
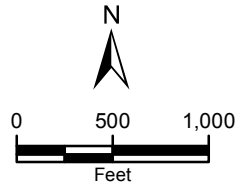


Figure 2-2 Map 4 of 35
Preferred Corridor

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad

Map Index



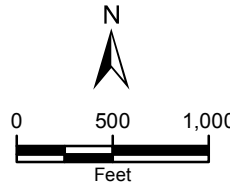
Sources: Okeechobee County, 2022; Highlands County, 2022; DeSoto County, 2022; Glades County, 2022; US Dept of Energy, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.



**Figure 2-2 Map 5 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad





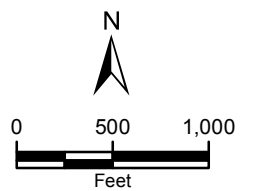
**Figure 2-2 Map 6 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

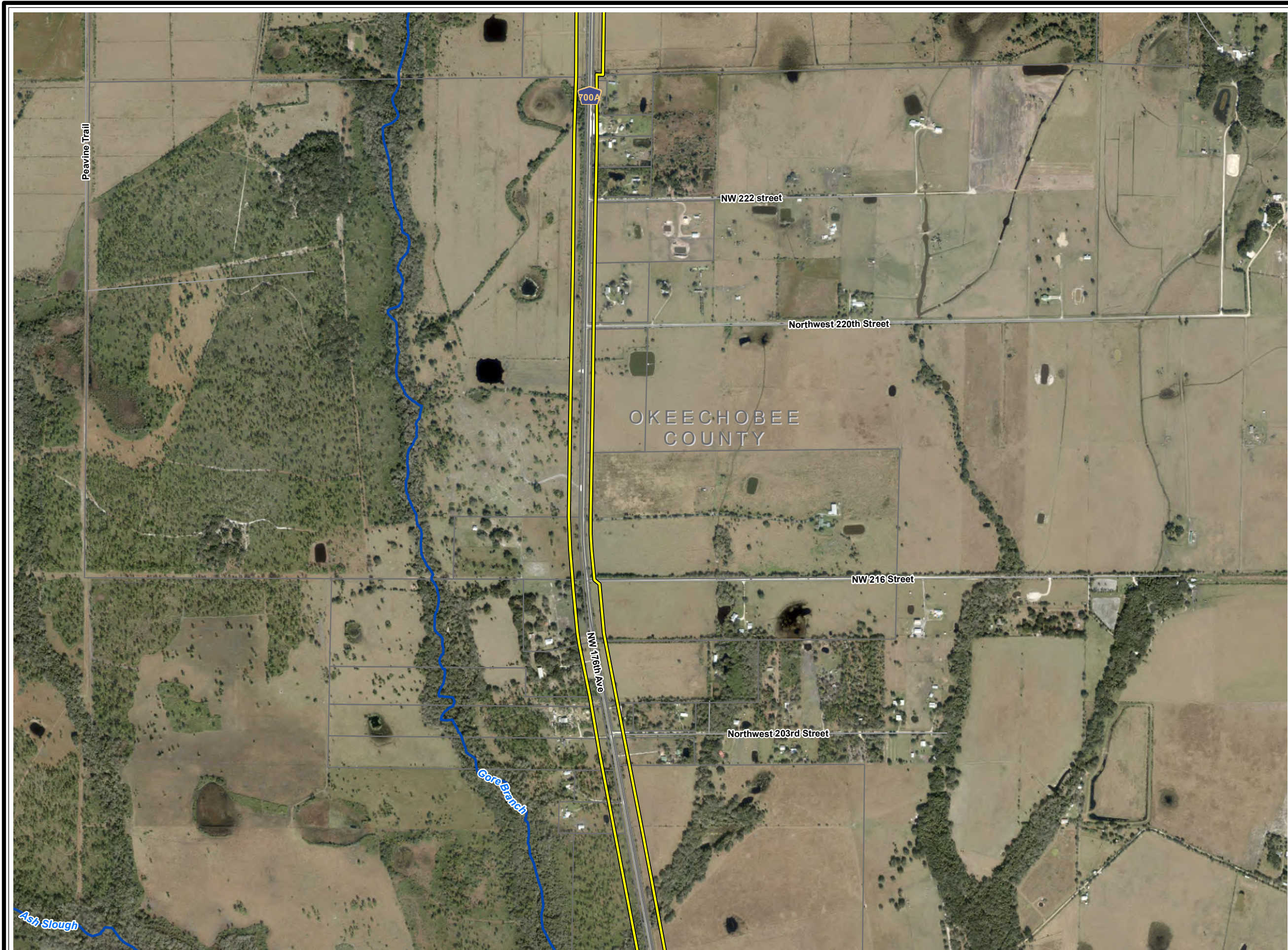
Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Transmission Line
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
- ▭ County Boundary
- Railroad

Map Index





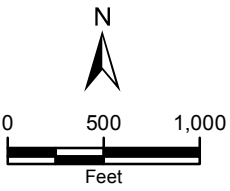
**Figure 2-2 Map 7 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Transmission Line
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
- ▭ County Boundary
- Railroad

Map Index

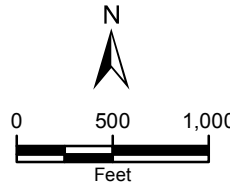




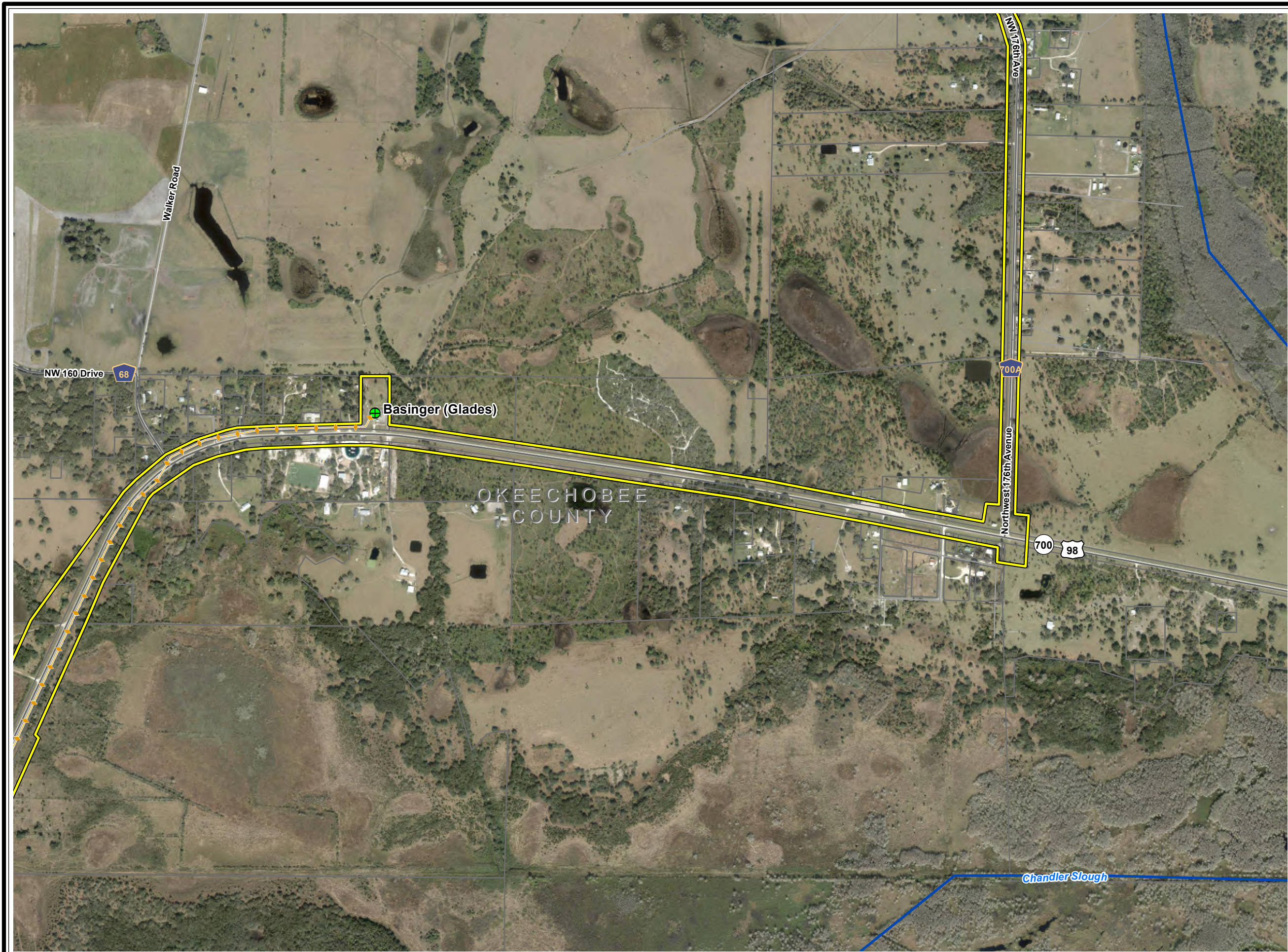
**Figure 2-2 Map 8 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad



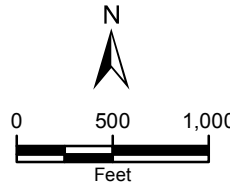
Sources: Okeechobee County, 2022; Highlands County, 2022; DeSoto County, 2022; Glades County, 2022; US Dept of Energy, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.



**Figure 2-2 Map 9 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

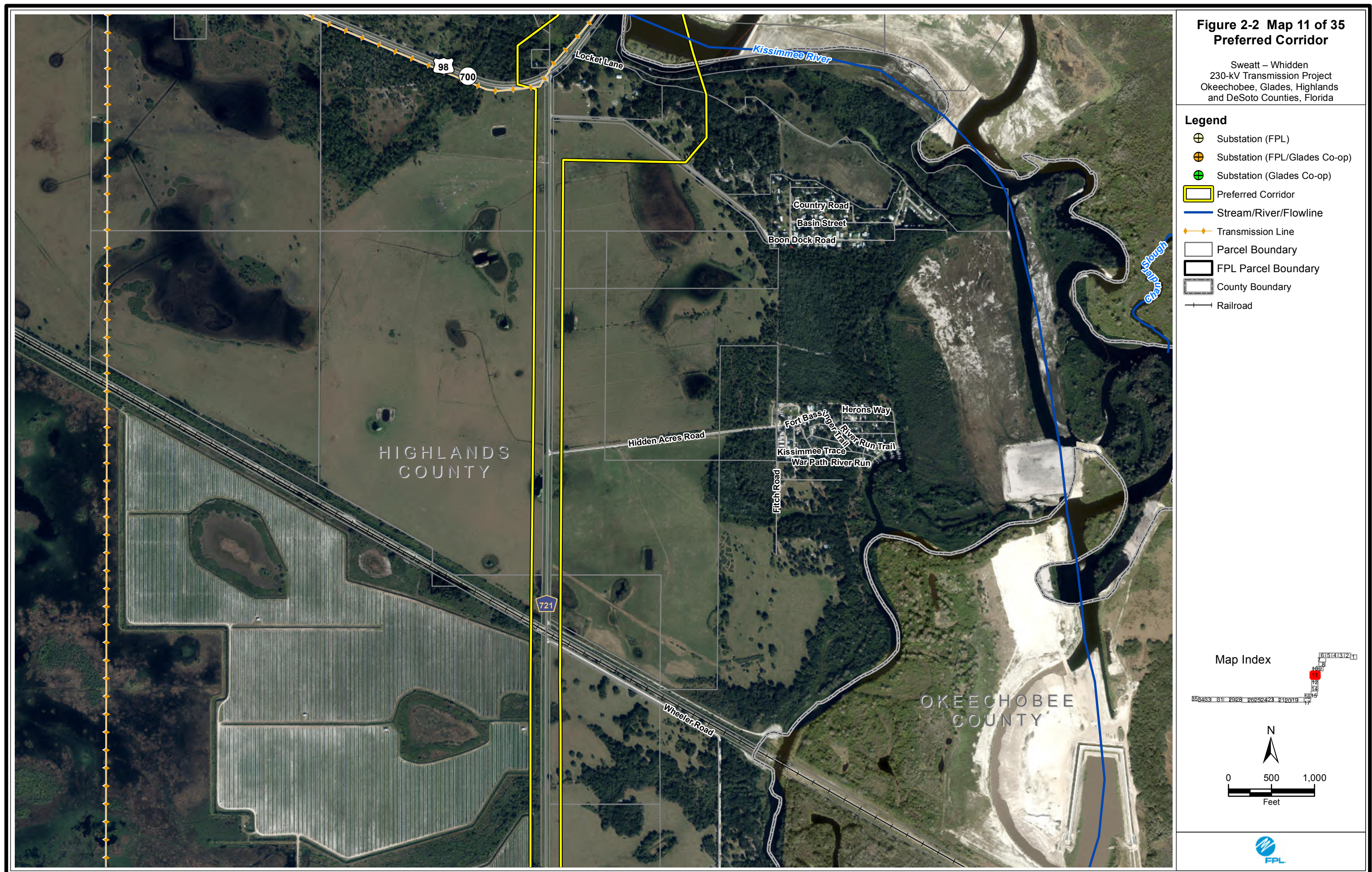
- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad



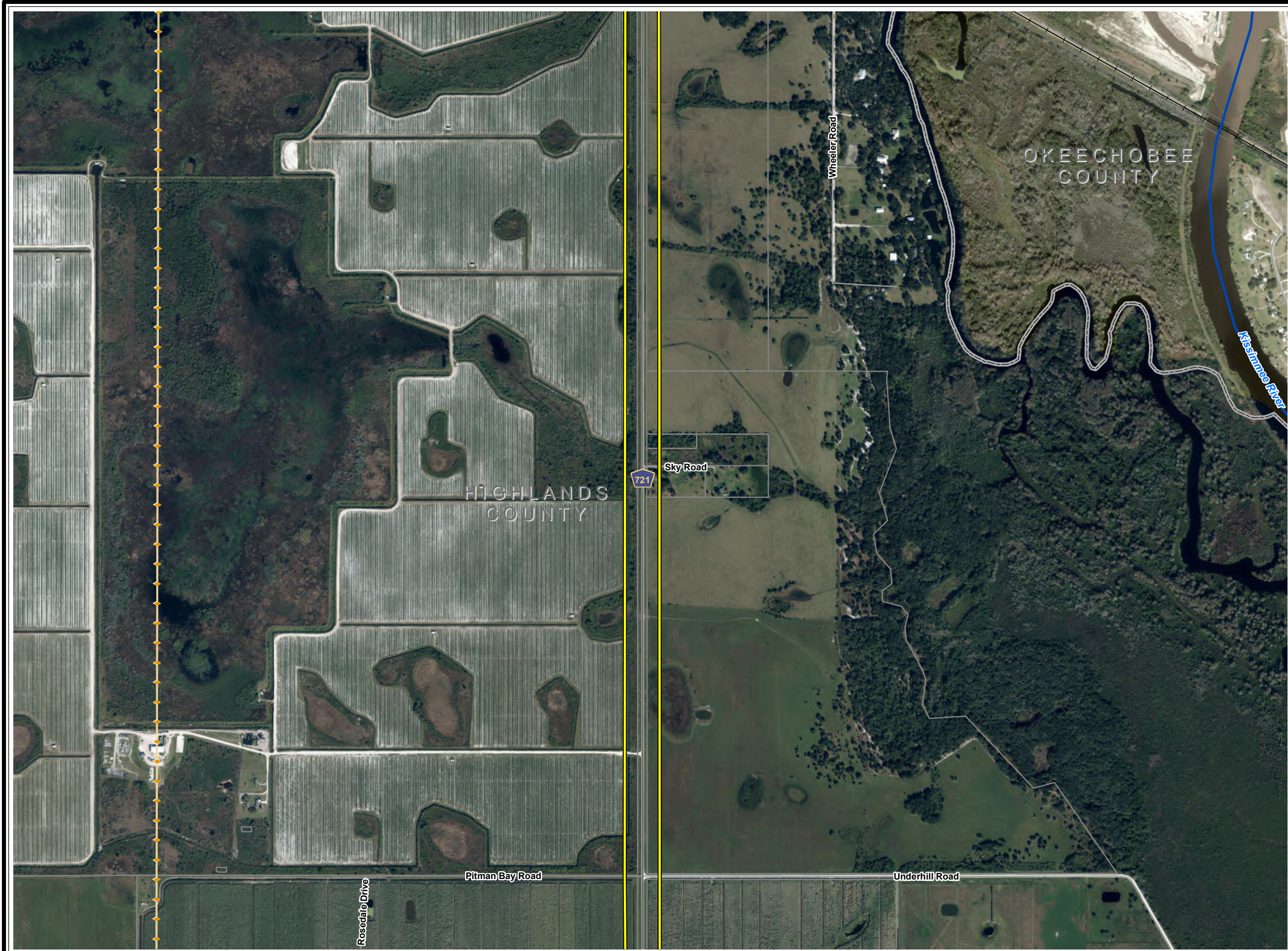
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Sources: Okeechobee County, 2022; Highlands County, 2022; DeSoto County, 2022; Glades County, 2022; US Dept of Energy, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.



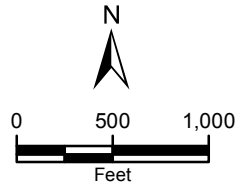
Sources: Okeechobee County, 2022; Highlands County, 2022; DeSoto County, 2022; Glades County, 2022; US Dept of Energy, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.



**Figure 2-2 Map 12 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad

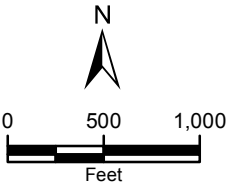
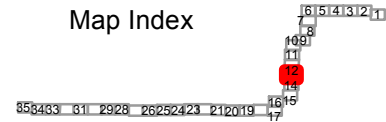




**Figure 2-2 Map 13 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad

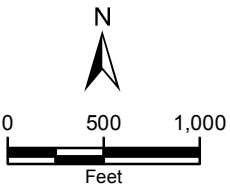




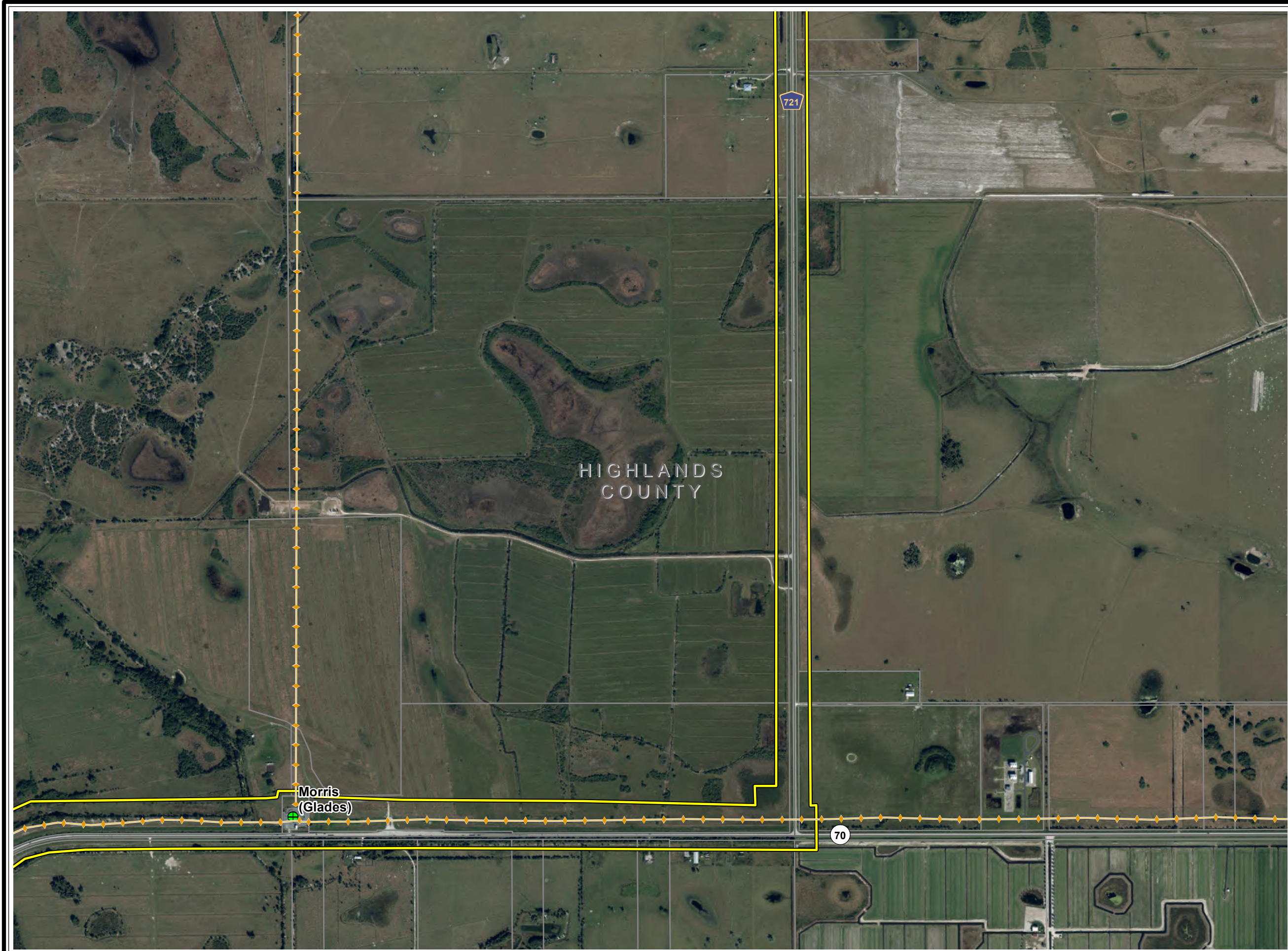
**Figure 2-2 Map 14 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ◆◆ Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - +— Railroad



Sources: Okeechobee County, 2022; Highlands County, 2022; DeSoto County, 2022; Glades County, 2022; US Dept of Energy, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

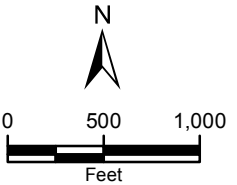


**Figure 2-2 Map 15 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad

Map Index

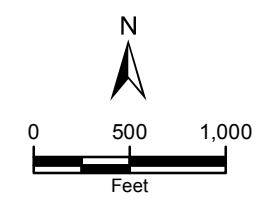
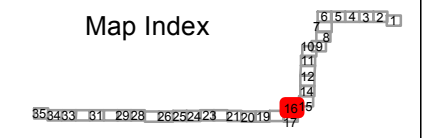


**Figure 2-2 Map 16 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad

Map Index





**Figure 2-2 Map 17 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad

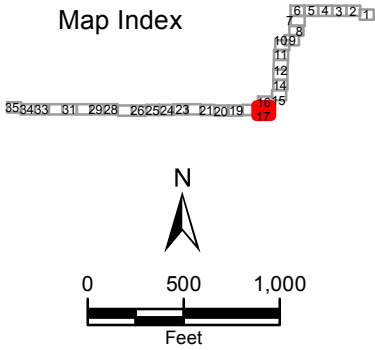
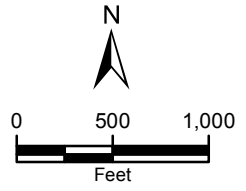
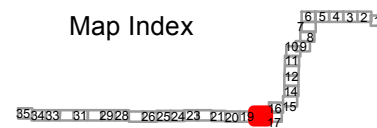
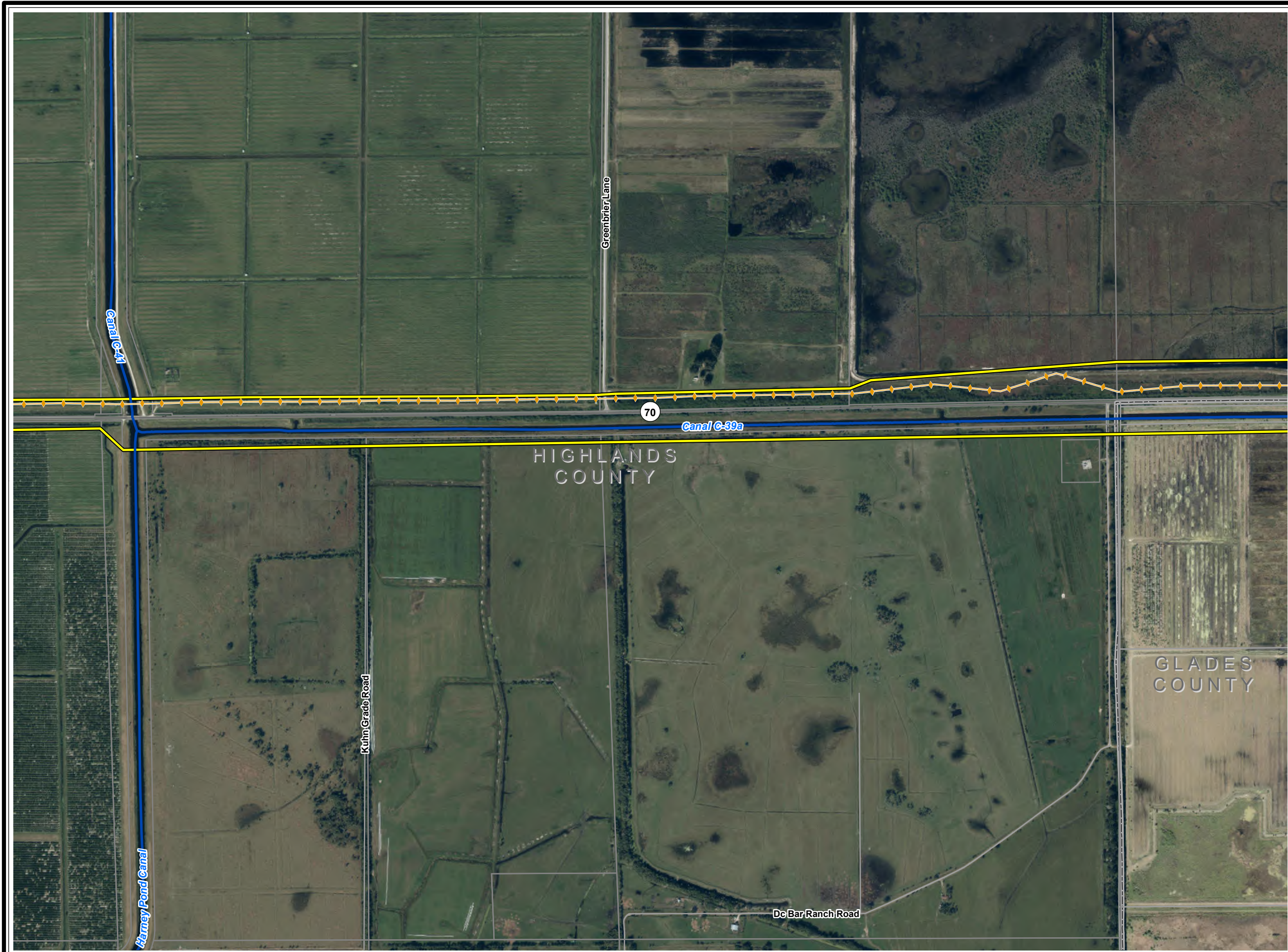


Figure 2-2 Map 18 of 35
Preferred Corridor

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad





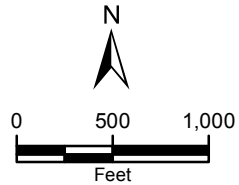
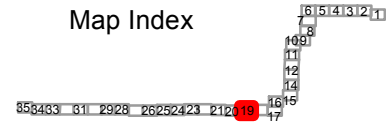
**Figure 2-2 Map 19 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

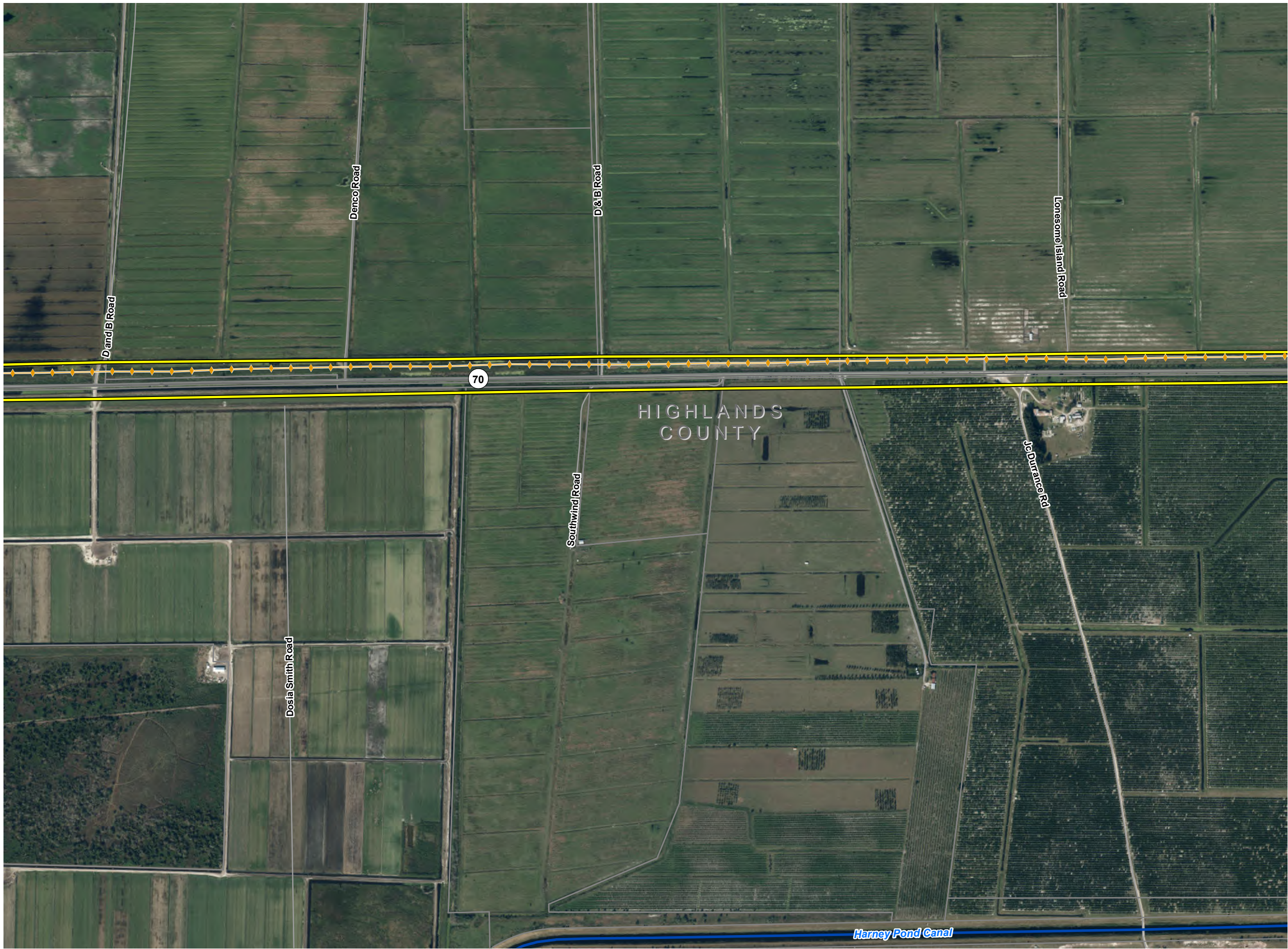
Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Transmission Line
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
- ▭ County Boundary
- Railroad

Map Index





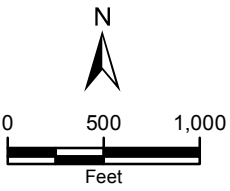
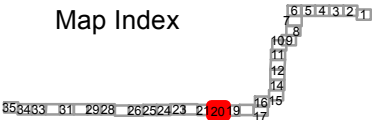
**Figure 2-2 Map 20 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

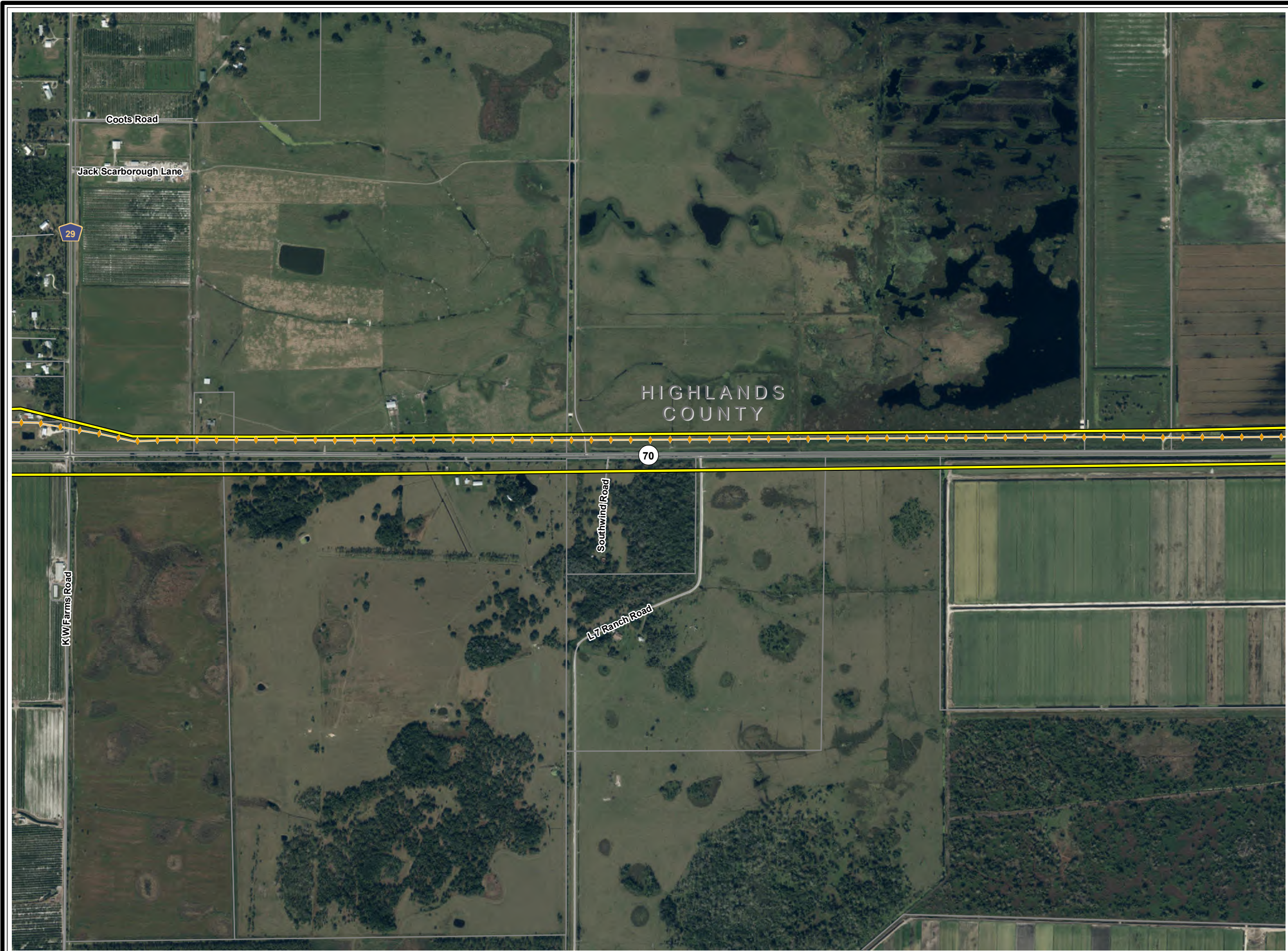
Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Transmission Line
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
- ▭ County Boundary
- Railroad

Map Index





**Figure 2-2 Map 21 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- Transmission Line
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
- ▭ County Boundary
- Railroad

Map Index

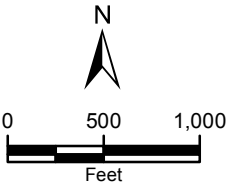
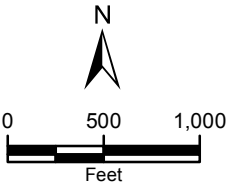


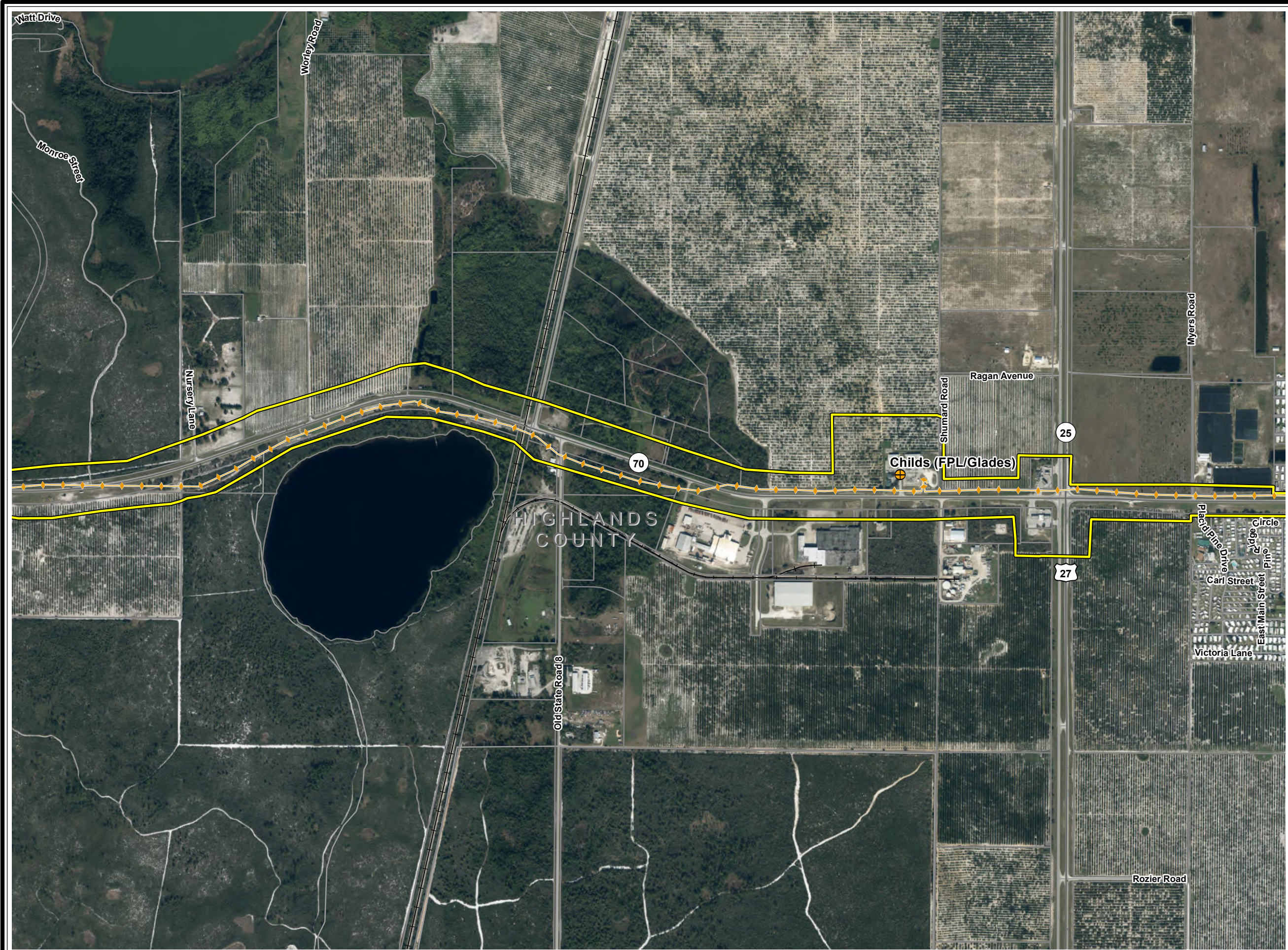
Figure 2-2 Map 22 of 35
Preferred Corridor

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ◆ Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad

Map Index



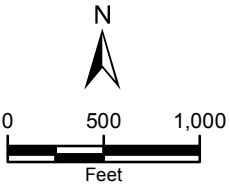


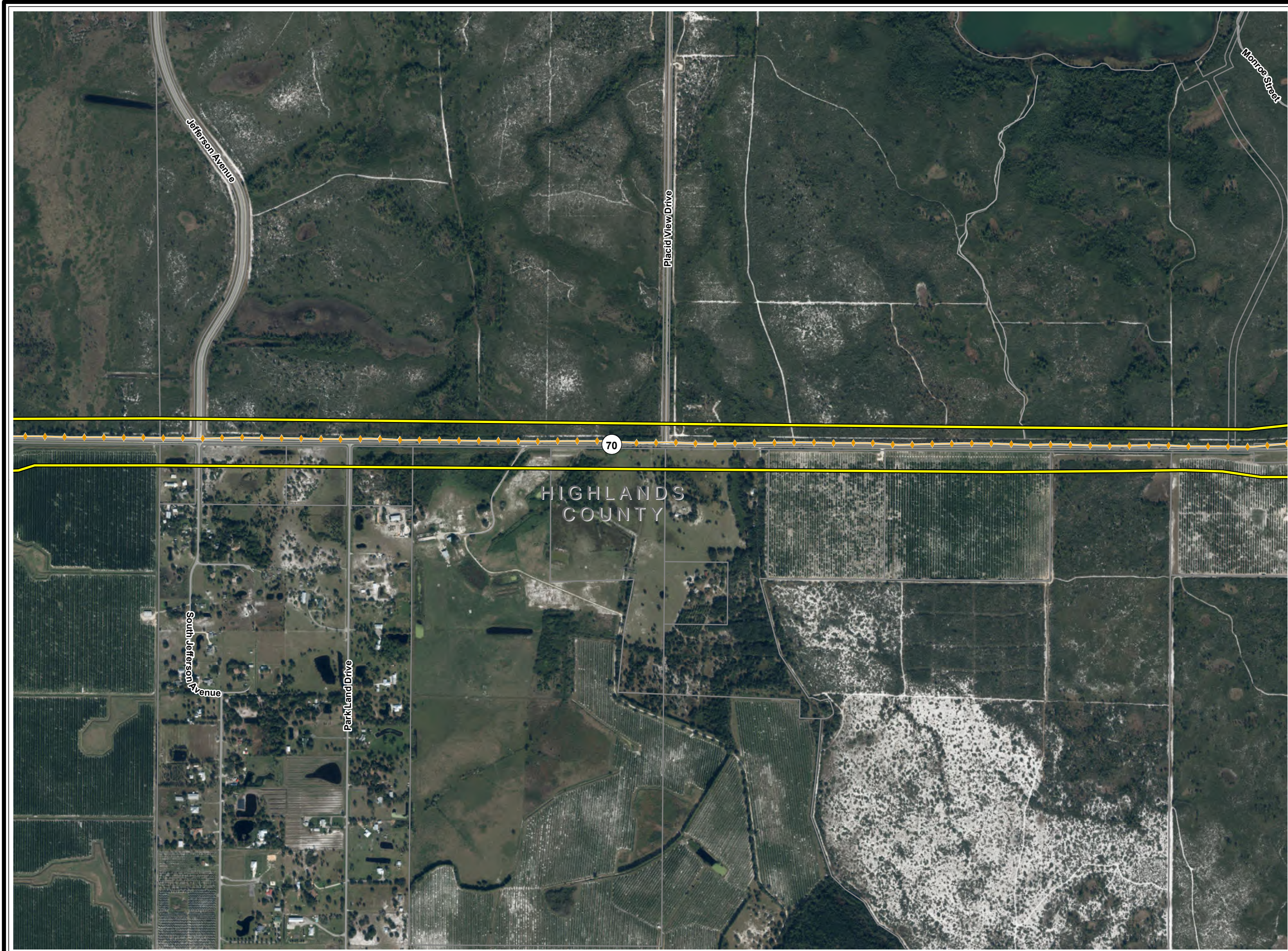
**Figure 2-2 Map 23 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad

Map Index

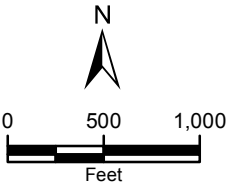
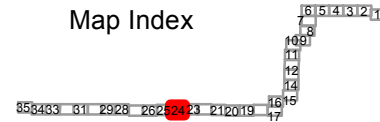




**Figure 2-2 Map 24 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad



Sources: Okeechobee County, 2022; Highlands County, 2022; DeSoto County, 2022; Glades County, 2022; US Dept of Energy, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.



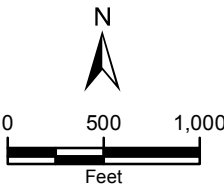
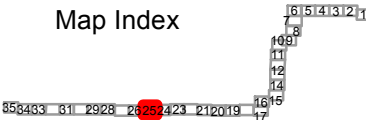
**Figure 2-2 Map 25 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

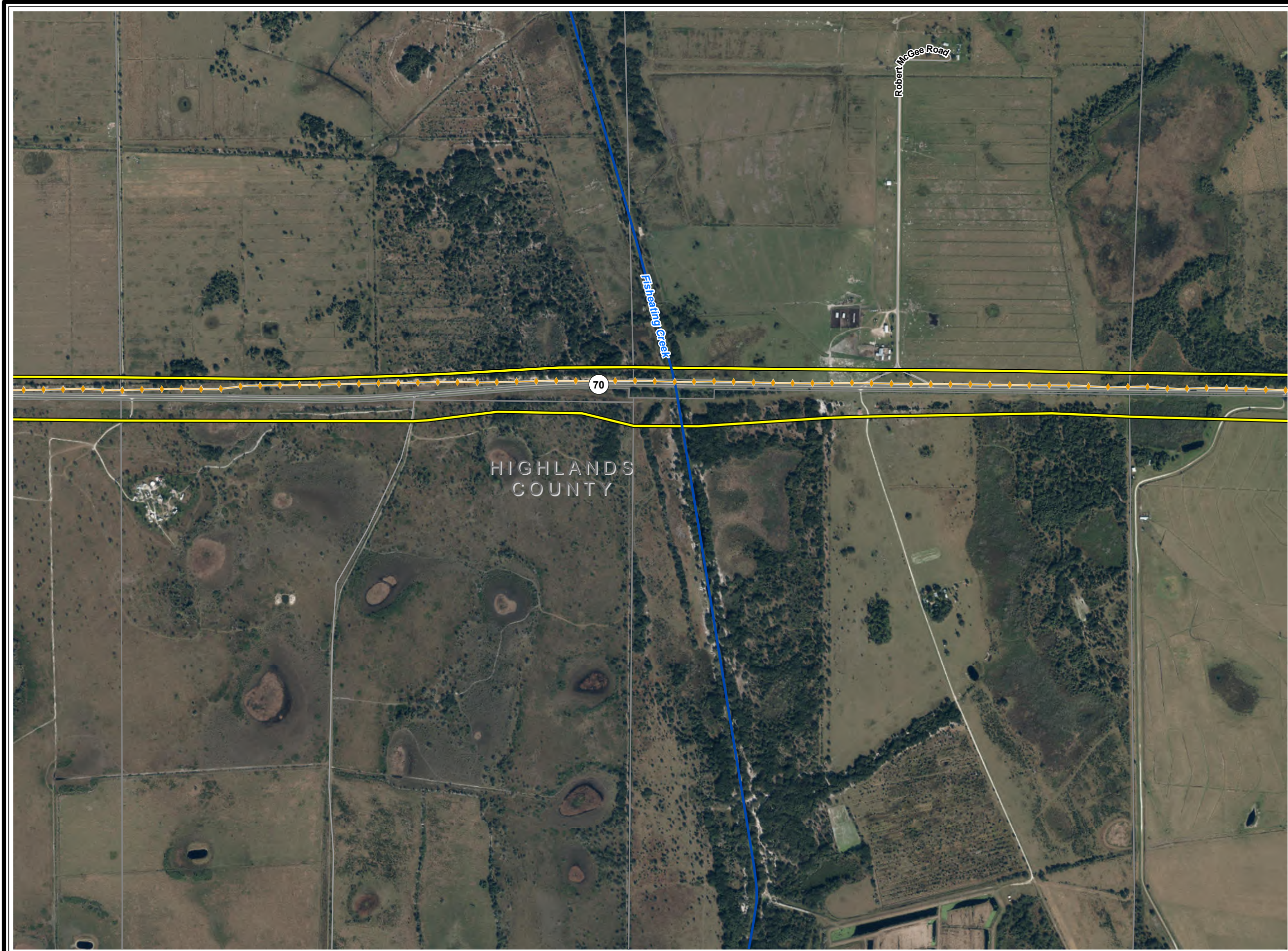
Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- Transmission Line
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
- ▭ County Boundary
- Railroad

Map Index





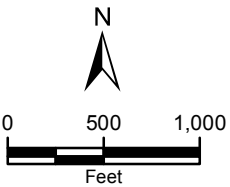
**Figure 2-2 Map 26 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

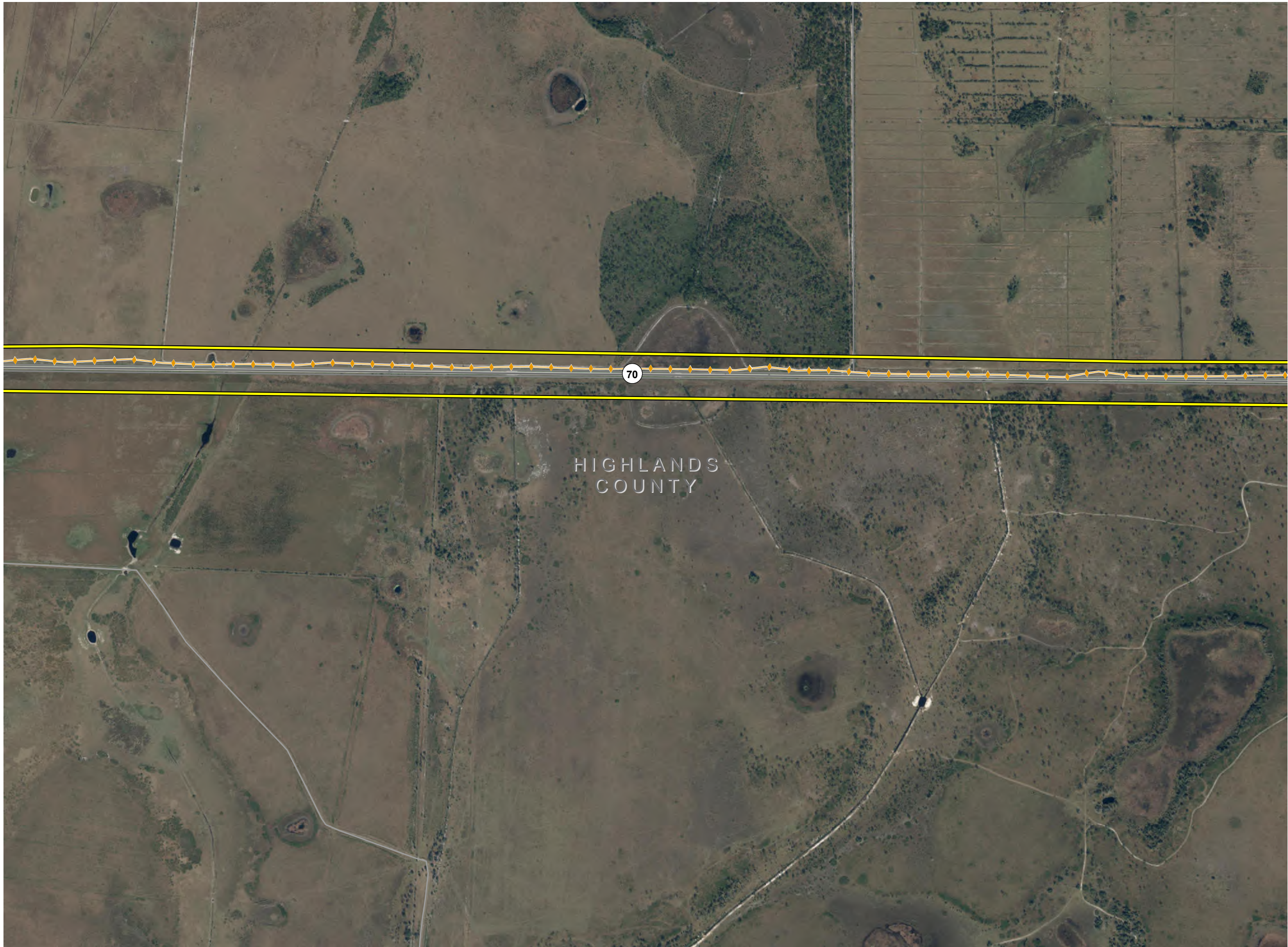
Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  Transmission Line
-  Parcel Boundary
-  FPL Parcel Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Railroad

Map Index



Sources: Okeechobee County, 2022; Highlands County, 2022; DeSoto County, 2022; Glades County, 2022; US Dept of Energy, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.



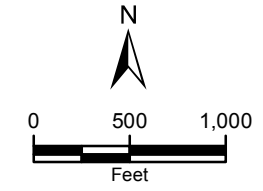
**Figure 2-2 Map 27 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

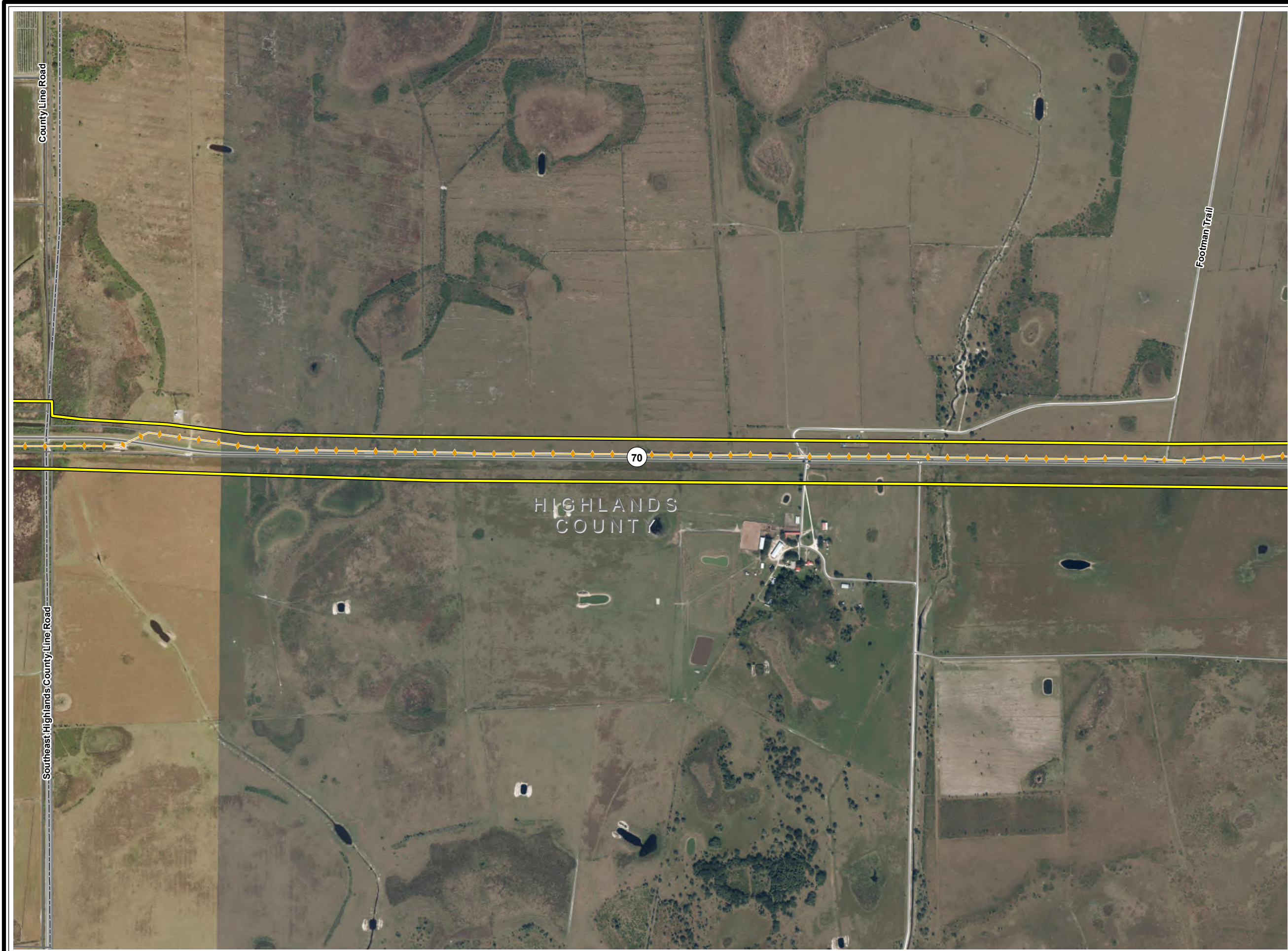
Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Transmission Line
-  Parcel Boundary
-  FPL Parcel Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Railroad

Map Index





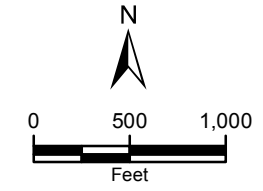
**Figure 2-2 Map 28 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Transmission Line
-  Parcel Boundary
-  FPL Parcel Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Railroad

Map Index

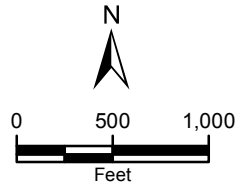


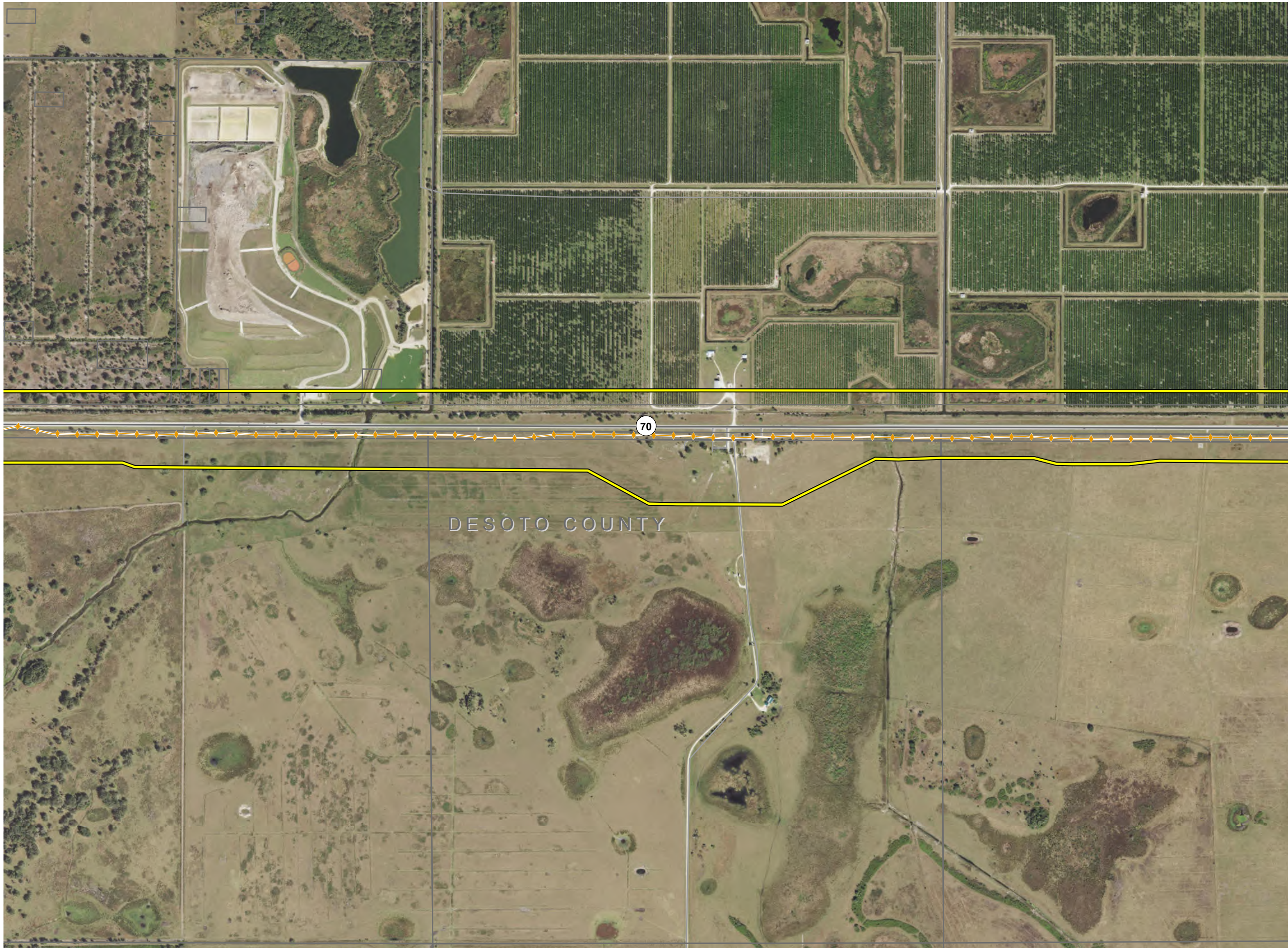


**Figure 2-2 Map 29 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad





**Figure 2-2 Map 30 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Transmission Line
-  Parcel Boundary
-  FPL Parcel Boundary
-  County Boundary
-  Railroad

Map Index

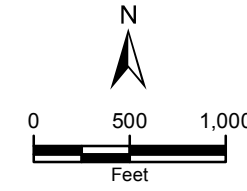
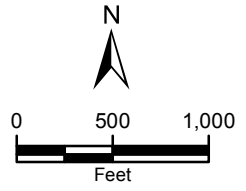
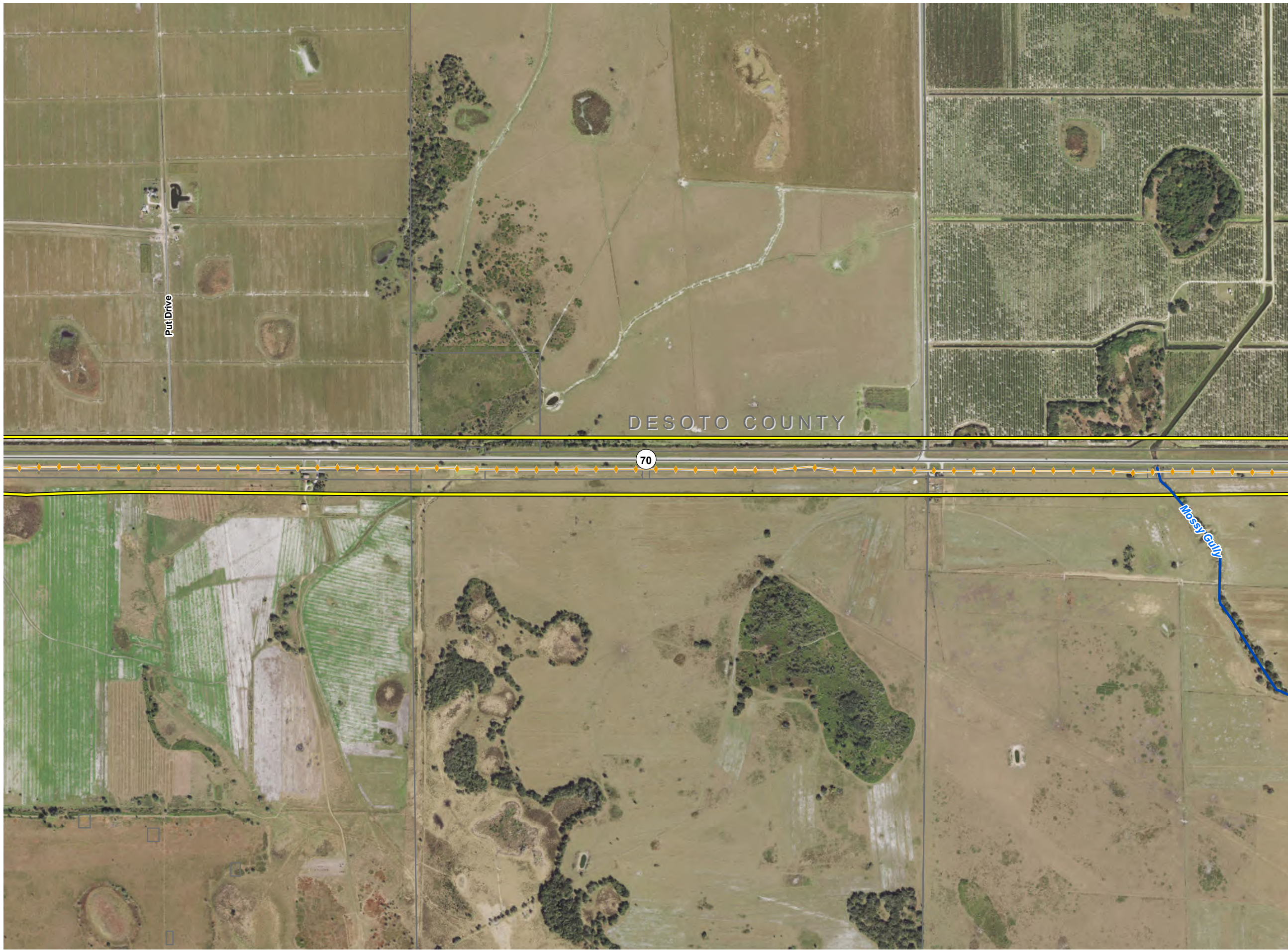


Figure 2-2 Map 31 of 35
Preferred Corridor

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad





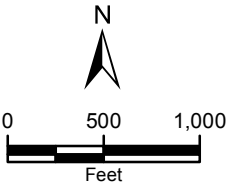
**Figure 2-2 Map 32 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

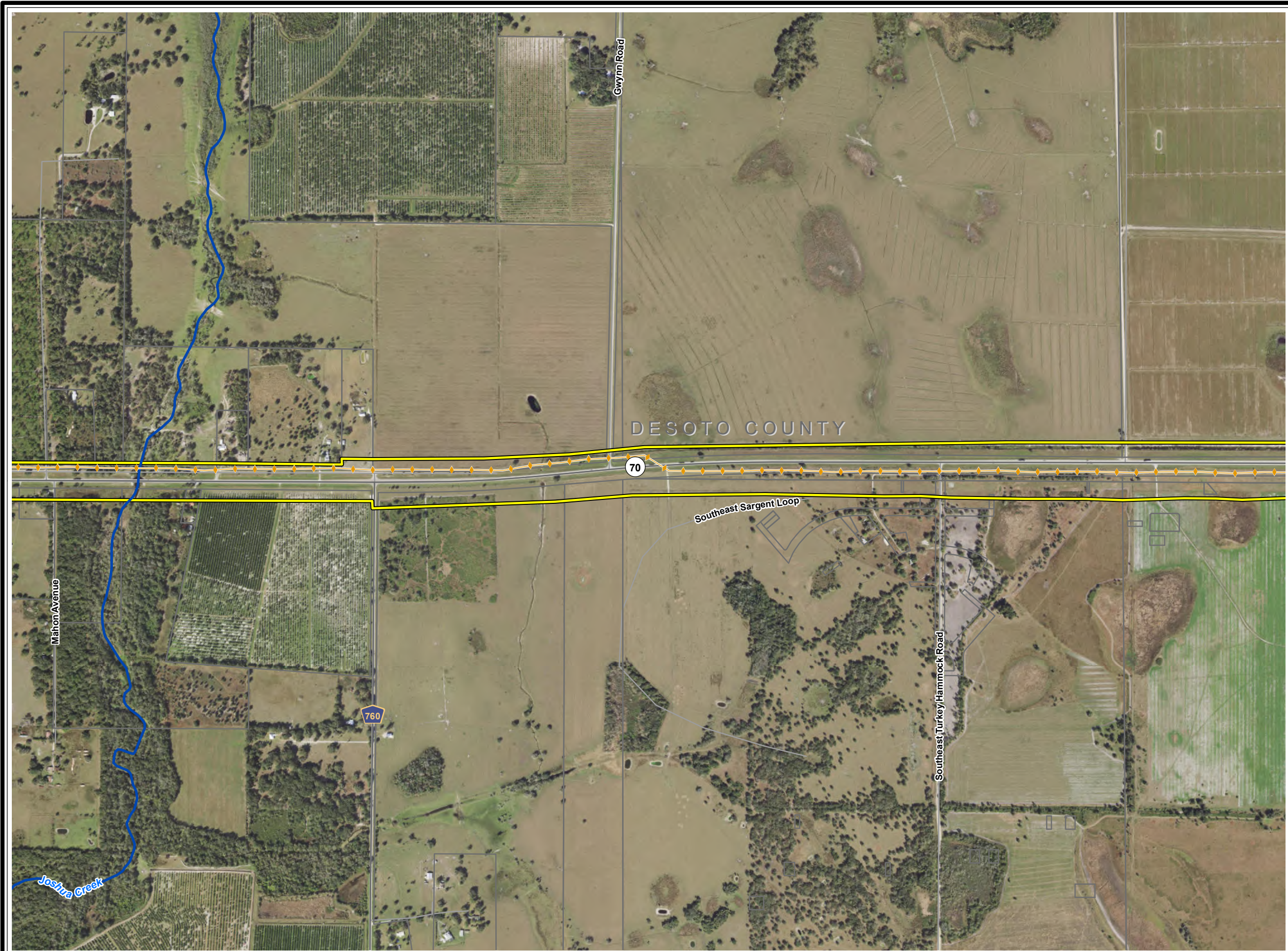
Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Transmission Line
- ▭ Parcel Boundary
- ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
- ▭ County Boundary
- Railroad

Map Index

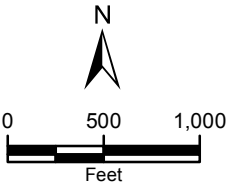


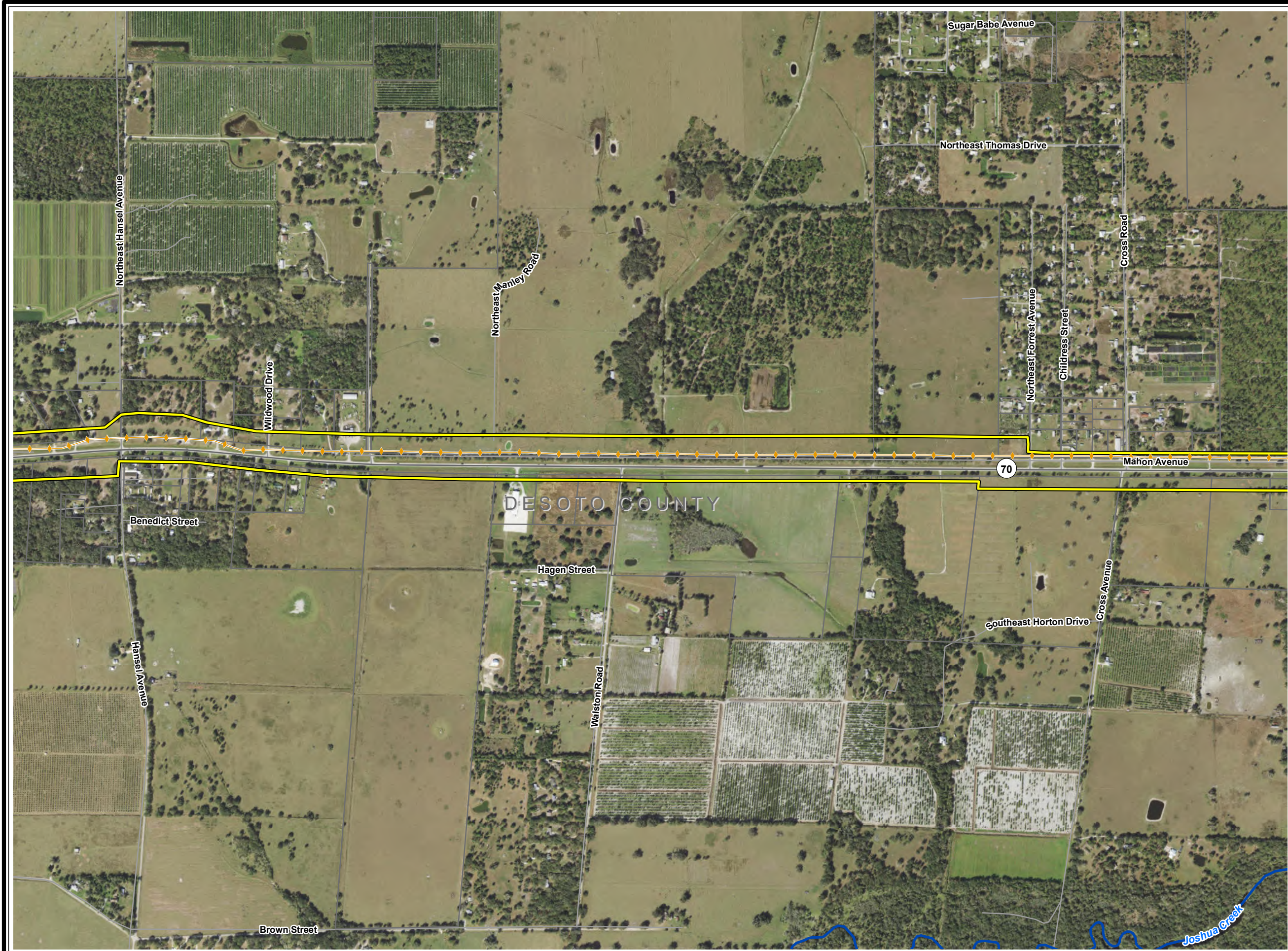


**Figure 2-2 Map 33 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad

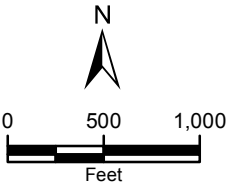




**Figure 2-2 Map 34 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad



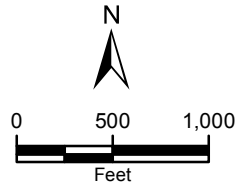


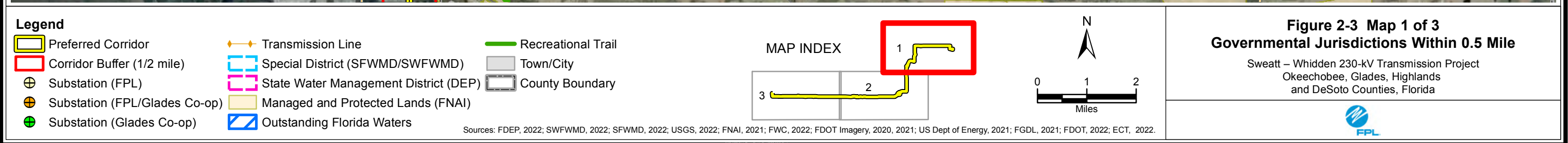
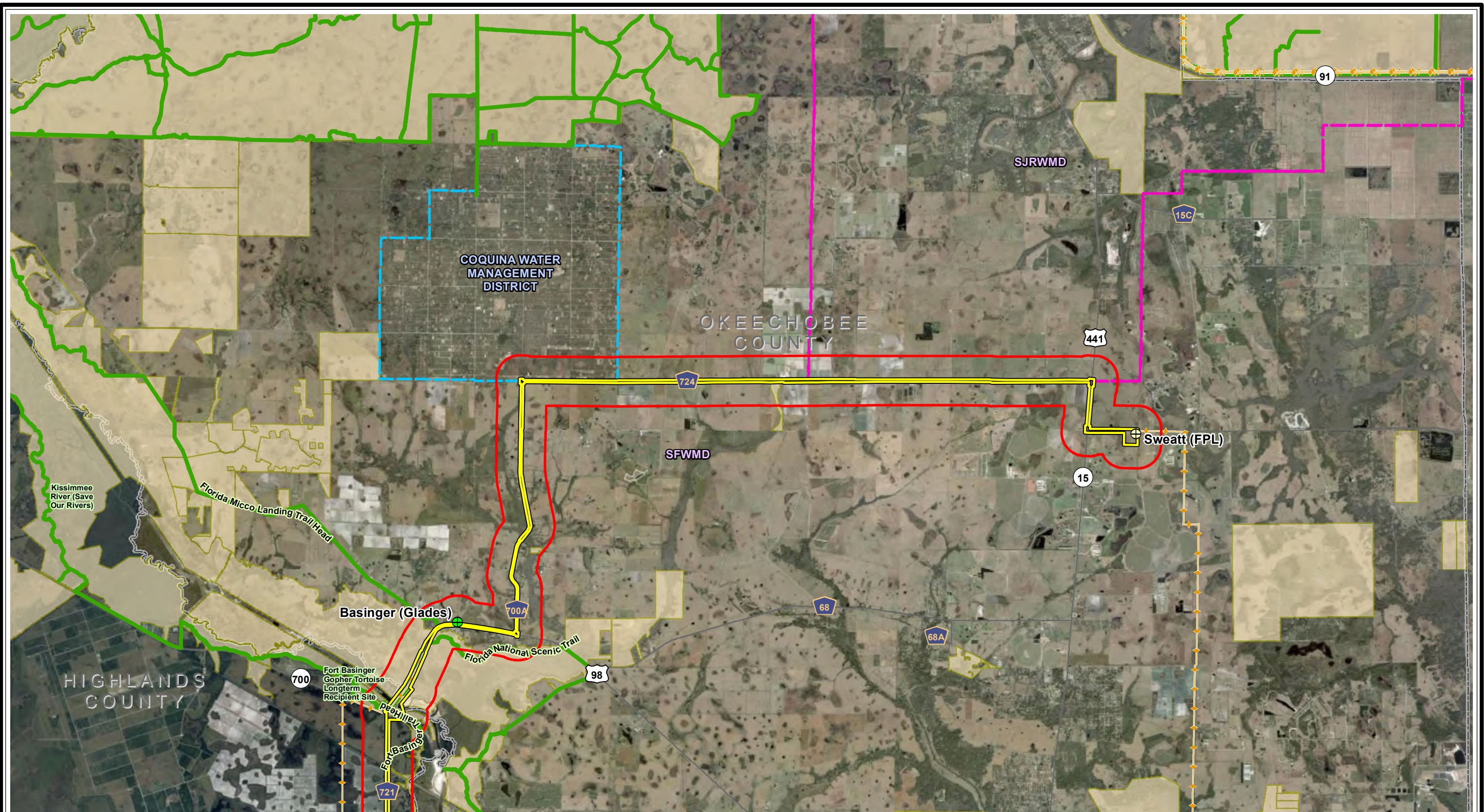
**Figure 2-2 Map 35 of 35
Preferred Corridor**

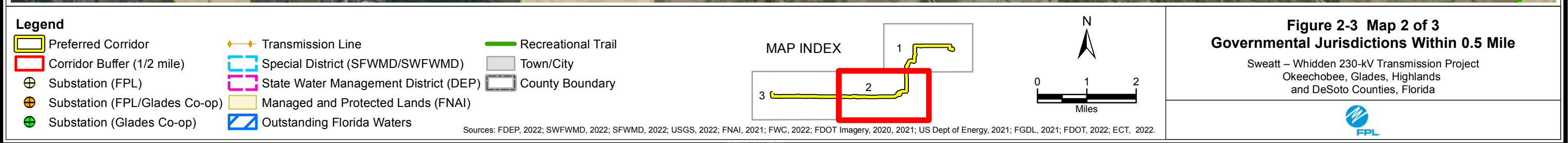
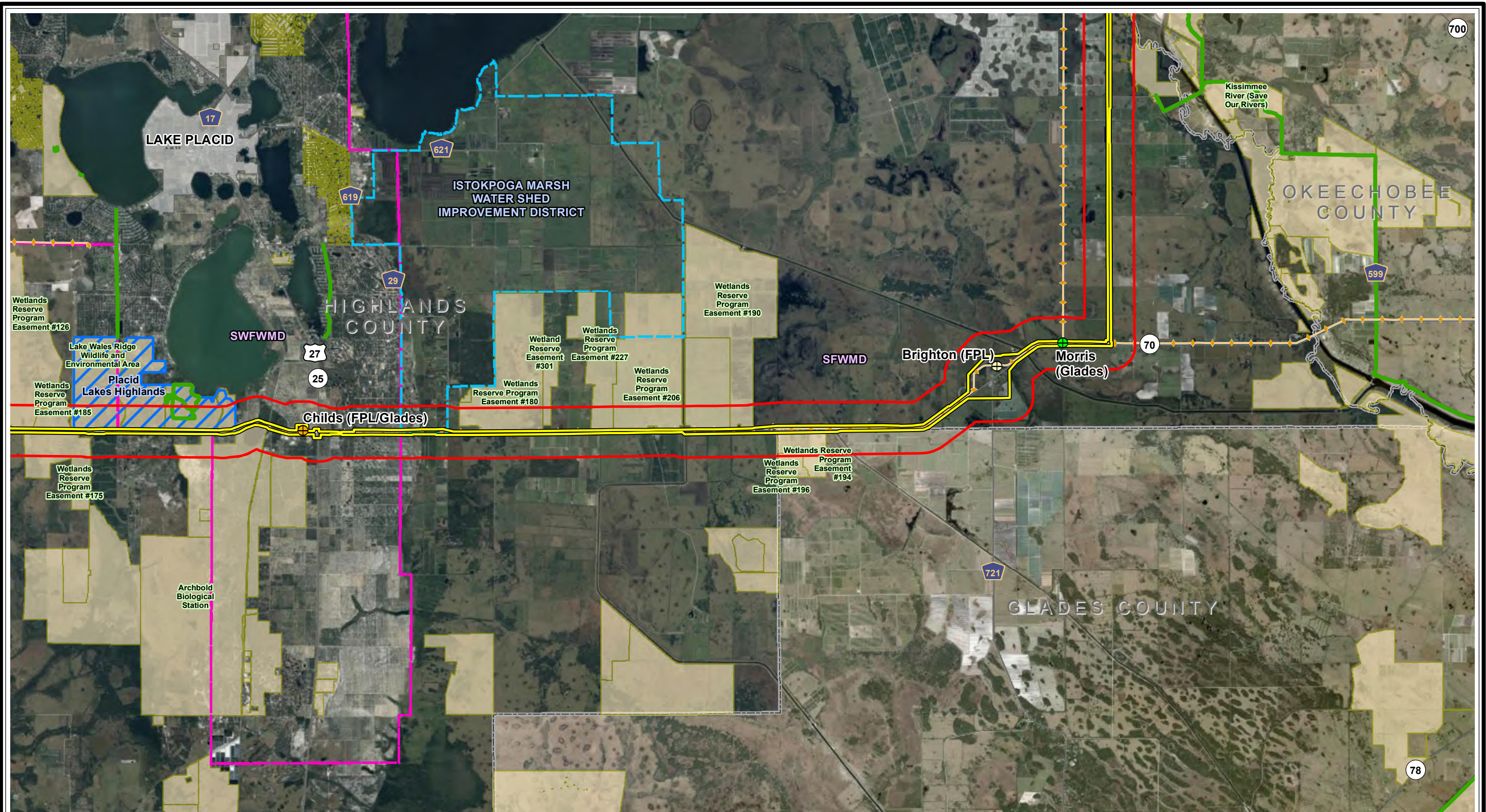
Sweatt – Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - Transmission Line
 - ▭ Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ FPL Parcel Boundary
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad

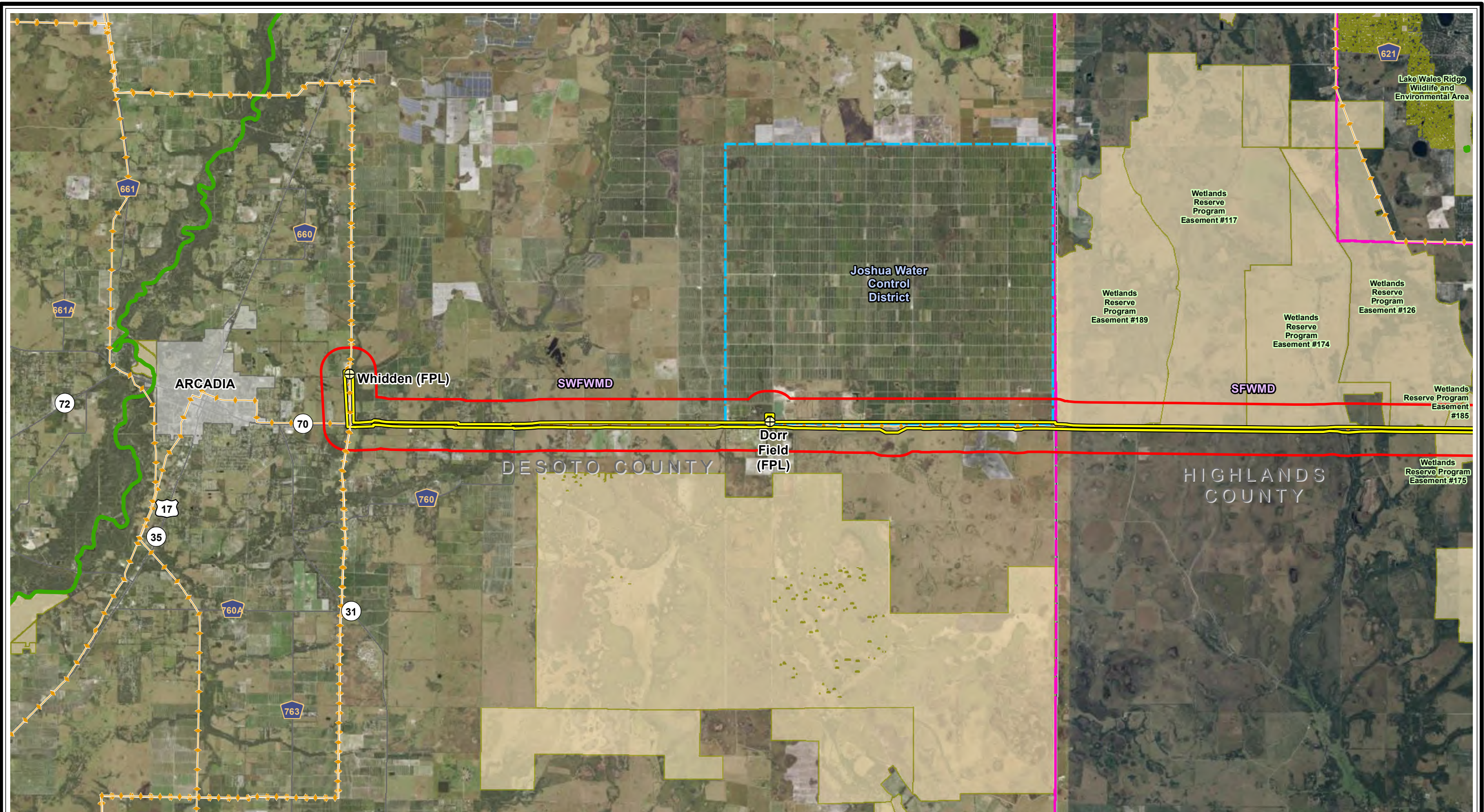
Map Index







Sources: FDEP, 2022; SWFWMD, 2022; SFWMD, 2022; USGS, 2022; FNAI, 2021; FWC, 2022; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; US Dept of Energy, 2021; FGDL, 2021; FDOT, 2022; ECT, 2022.



Legend

 Preferred Corridor	—●— Transmission Line	— Recreational Trail
 Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)	 Special District (SFWMD/SFWMD)	 Town/City
⊕ Substation (FPL)	 State Water Management District (DEP)	 County Boundary
⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)	 Managed and Protected Lands (FNAI)	
⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)	 Outstanding Florida Waters	

MAP INDEX

Figure 2-3 Map 3 of 3
Governmental Jurisdictions Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt – Whidden 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Sources: FDEP, 2022; SWFWMD, 2022; SFWMD, 2022; USGS, 2022; FNAI, 2021; FWC, 2022; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; US Dept of Energy, 2021; FGDL, 2021; FDOT, 2022; ECT, 2022.

Future Land Use Categories	
Okeechobee County	
	Agriculture
	Rural Activity Centers
	Conservation 1
Highlands County	
CM	Conservation/Management Lands
AG	Agriculture
PW	Public Water Supply
E	Existing Designation
P	Public/Quasi-Public Facility and Institutional Lands
RM	Medium Residential Density
RH	High Residential Density
C	Commercial
I	Industrial
MU	Mixed Use
Glades County	
	Agricultural/Open
	Conservation
DeSoto County	
	Rural/Agriculture
	Neighborhood (Live/Work) Mixed Use
	Public Land and Institutions
	Low Density Residential
DeSoto County, Florida. 2022. 2040 Comprehensive Plan (accessed March 2022).	
Highlands County, Florida. 2022. Highlands County 2030 Comprehensive Plan (April 2016). (accessed March 2022).	
Glades County. 2022. Glades County Comprehensive Plan Individual Elements adopted June 8, 2010, except Conservation Element (June 10, 2010), Economic Development Element (December 13, 2011), Future Land Use Element (February 9, 2021), and Capital Improvements Element (February 8, 2022) (accessed March 2022).	
Okeechobee County. 2022. Okeechobee County Comprehensive Plan amended June 16, 2016. Future Land Use Map (amended March 22, 2018) (accessed March 2022).	

Figure 2-4
Future Land Use Table
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida



Figure 2-4 Map 1 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County FLU**
 - ▭ Agricultural/Open
 - ▭ County Boundary

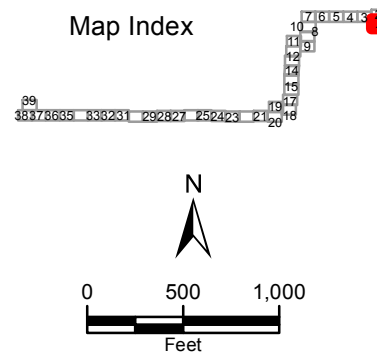
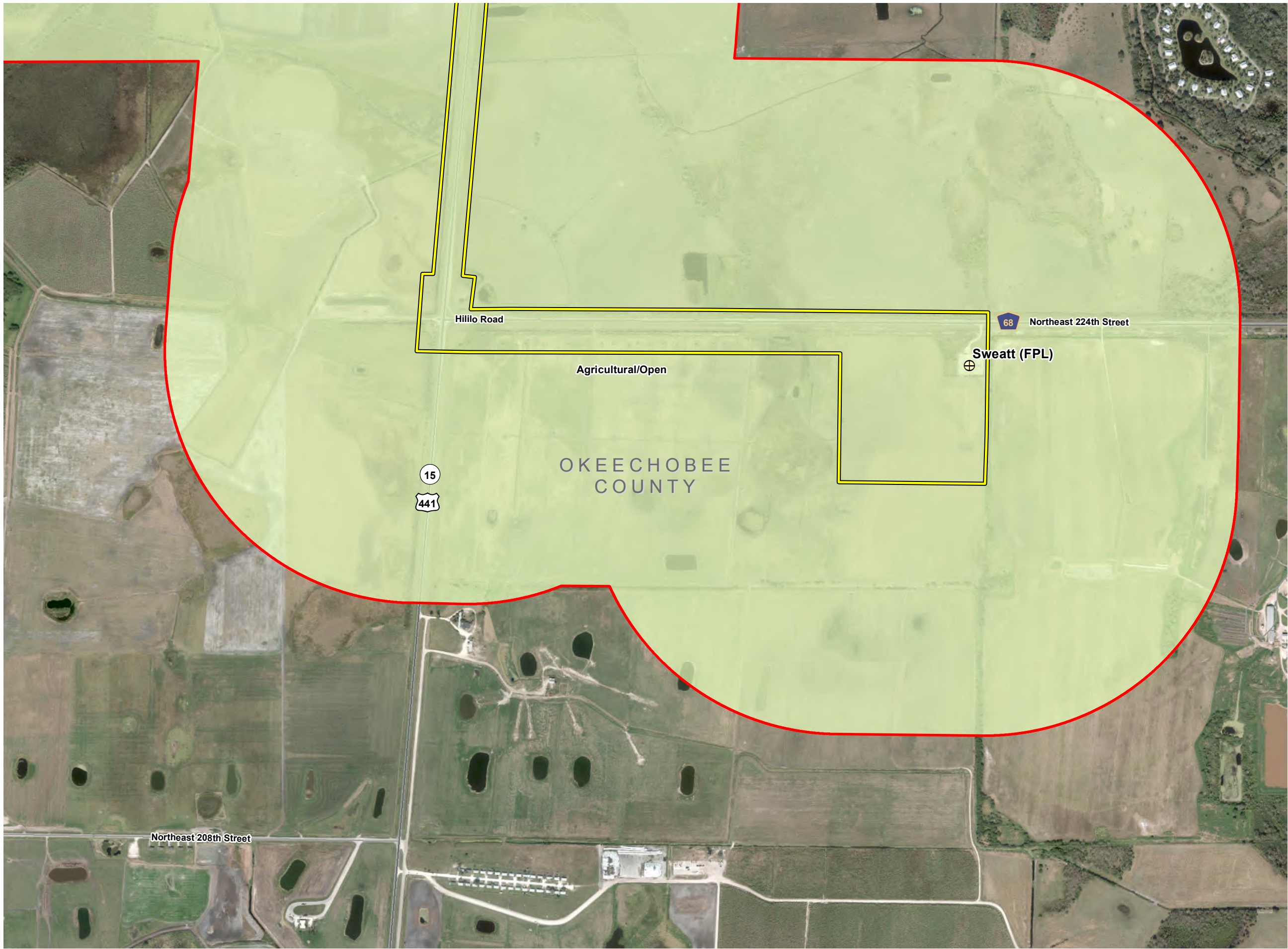
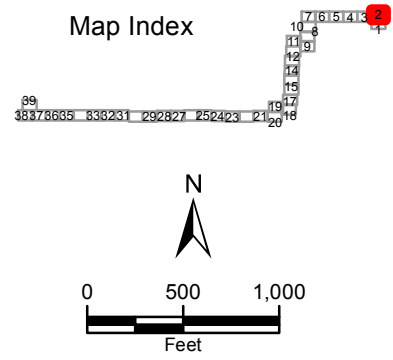
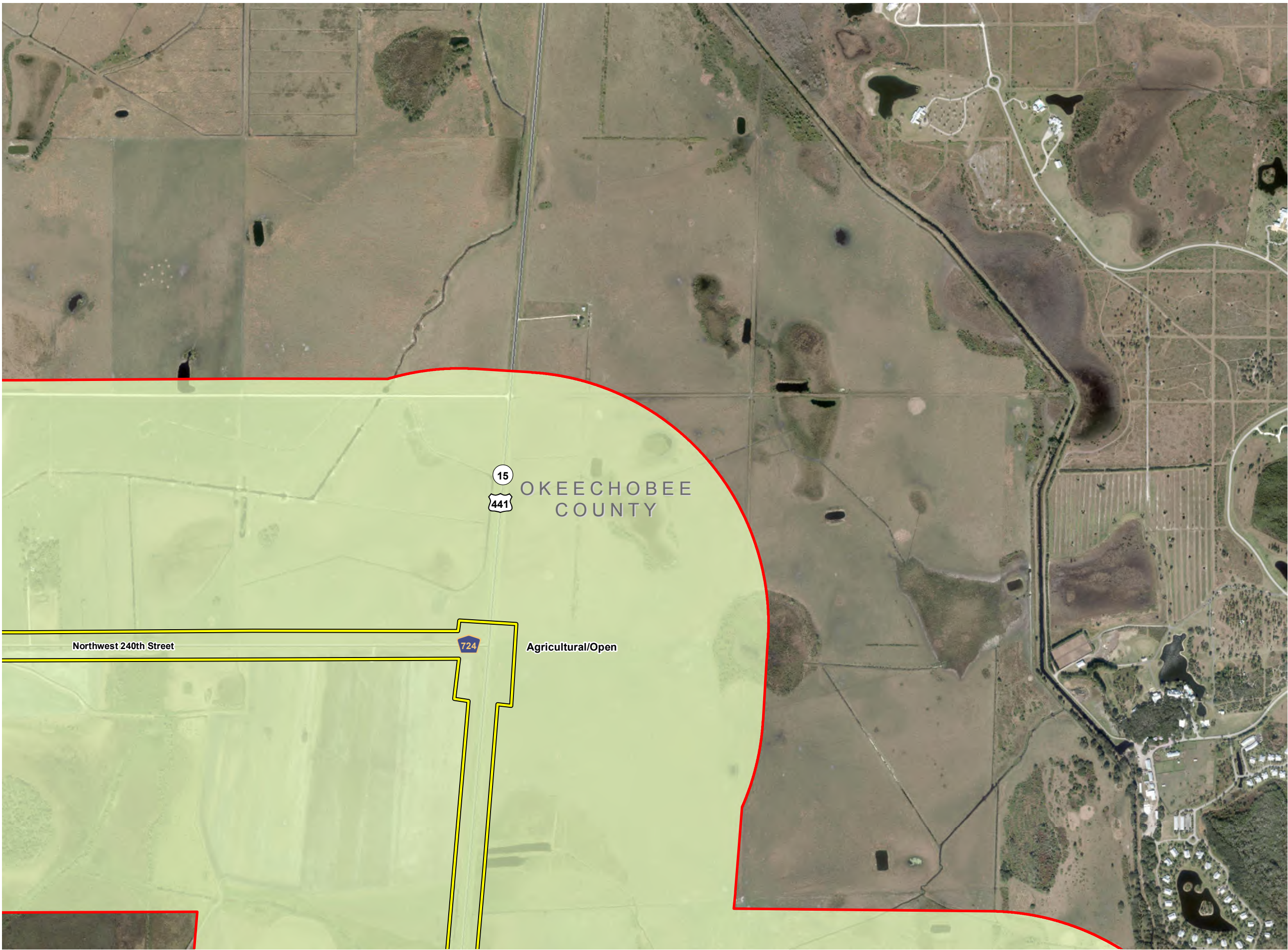


Figure 2-4 Map 2 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County FLU**
 - ▭ Agricultural/Open
 - ▭ County Boundary



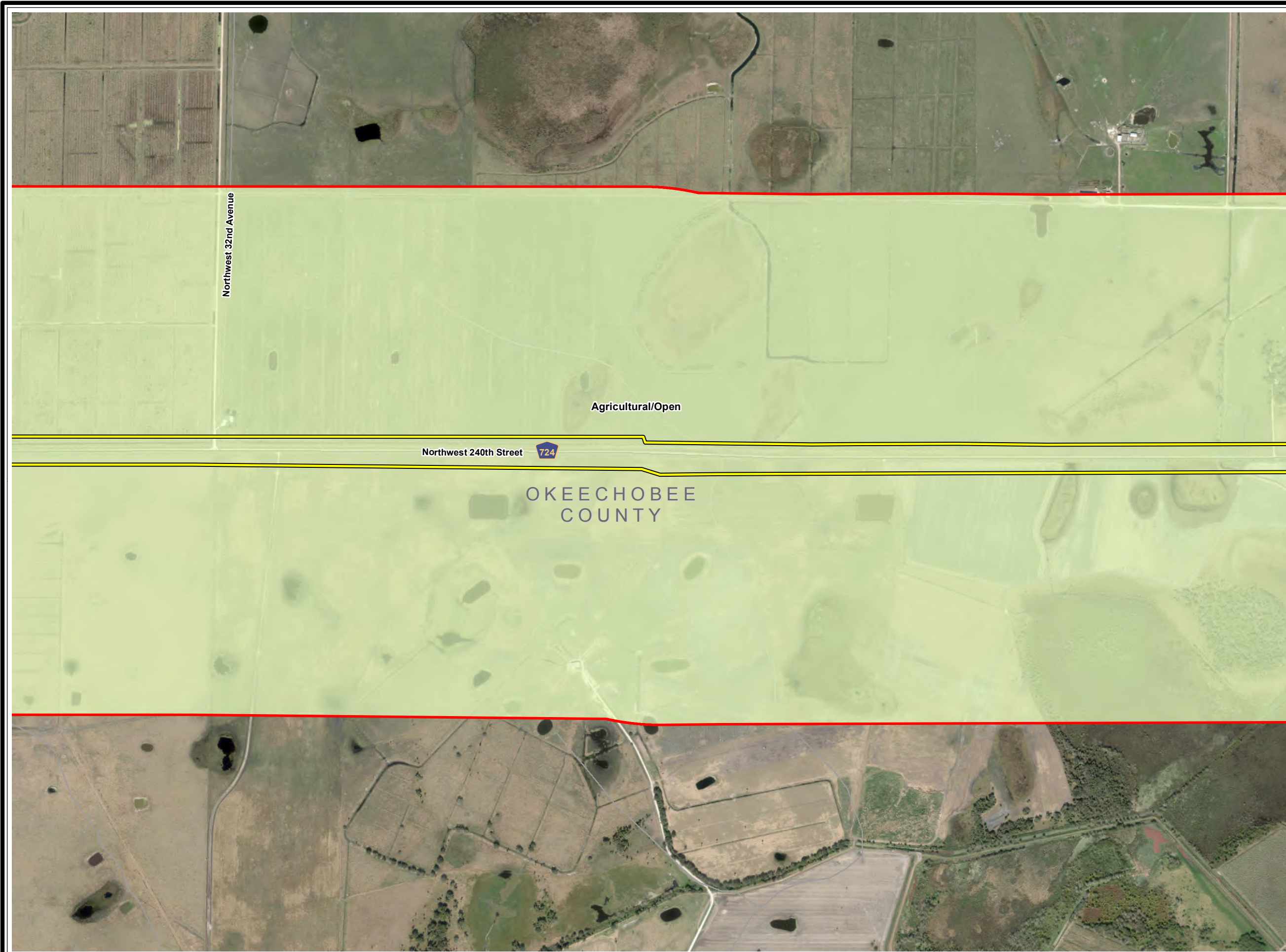


Figure 2-4 Map 3 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County FLU**
 - ▭ Agricultural/Open
 - ▭ County Boundary

Map Index

N

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Feet





Figure 2-4 Map 4 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Okeechobee County FLU**
- ▭ Agricultural/Open
 - ▭ County Boundary

Map Index

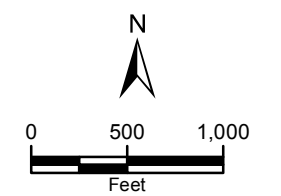
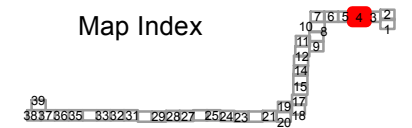
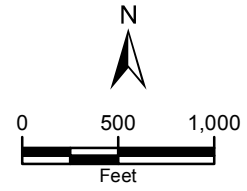
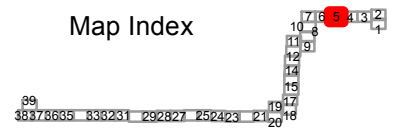


Figure 2-4 Map 5 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County FLU**
 - ▭ Agricultural/Open
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Stream/River/Flowline

Map Index



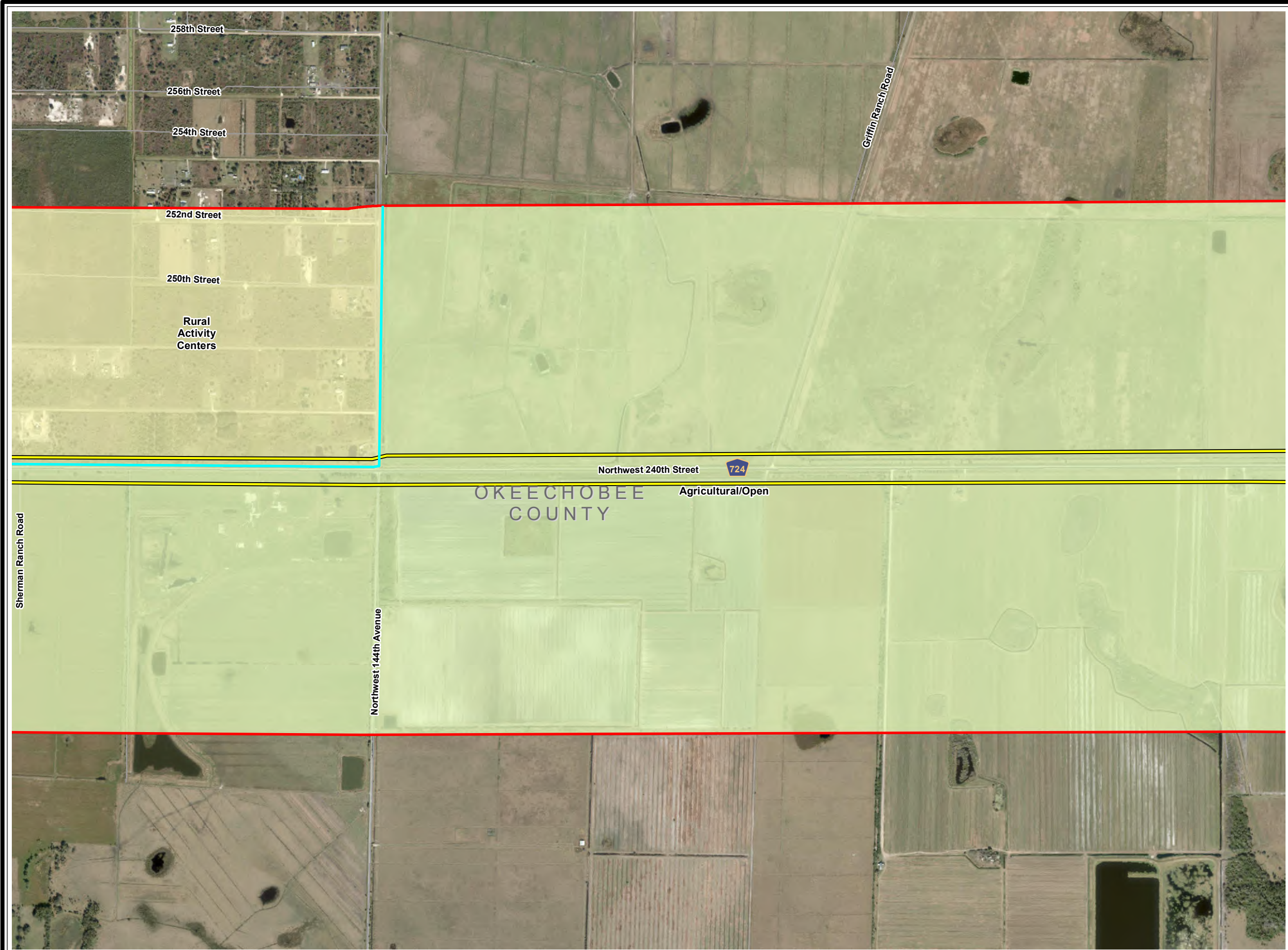
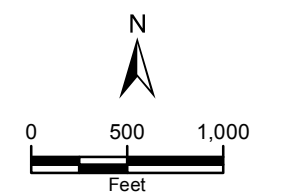
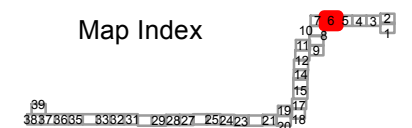


Figure 2-4 Map 6 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County FLU**
 - ▭ Agricultural/Open
 - ▭ Rural Activity Centers
 - ▭ County Boundary

Map Index



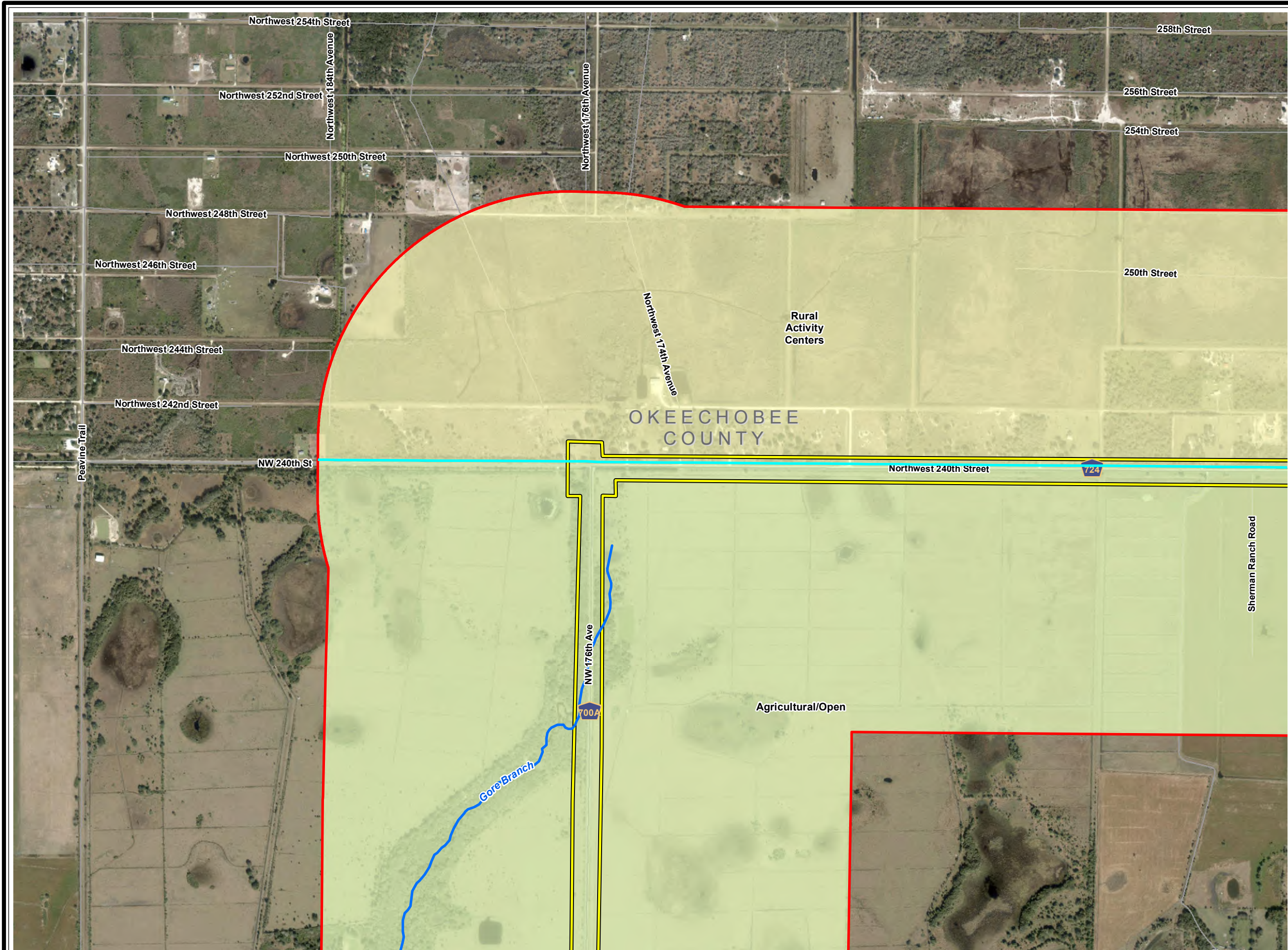


Figure 2-4 Map 7 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County FLU**
 - ▭ Agricultural/Open
 - ▭ Rural Activity Centers
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Stream/River/Flowline

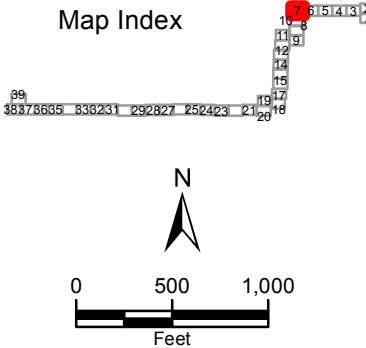


Figure 2-4 Map 8 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County FLU**
 - ▭ Agricultural/Open
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Stream/River/Flowline

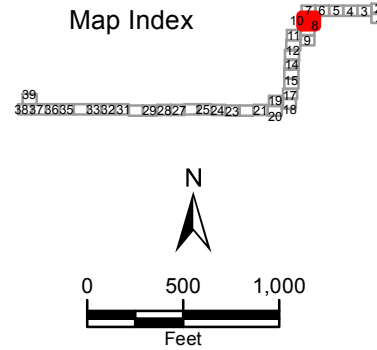


Figure 2-4 Map 9 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County FLU**
 - ▭ Agricultural/Open
 - ▭ Rural Activity Centers
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline

Map Index

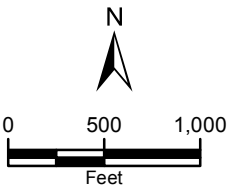
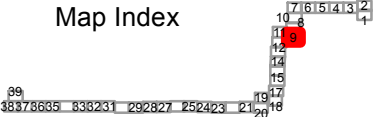
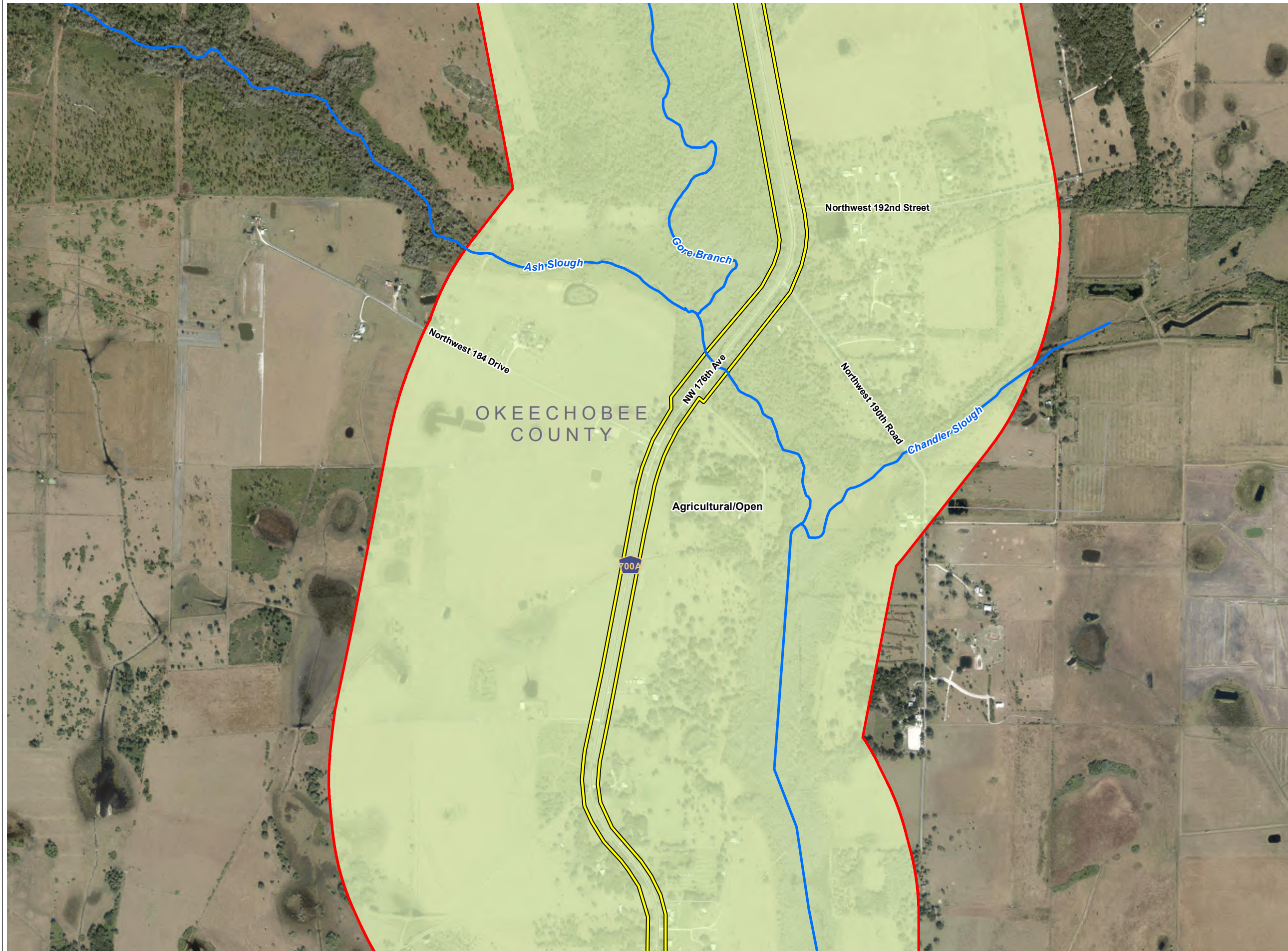


Figure 2-4 Map 10 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Okeechobee County FLU**
-  Agricultural/Open
-  County Boundary
-  Stream/River/Flowline



Map Index

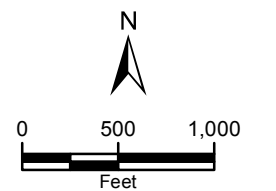
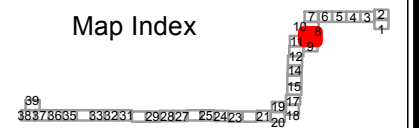


Figure 2-4 Map 11 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County FLU**
 - ▭ Agricultural/Open
 - ▭ Conservation 1
 - ▭ Rural Activity Centers
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad

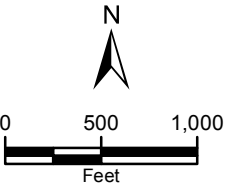
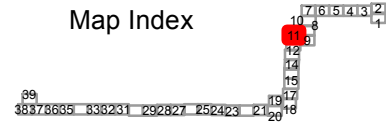
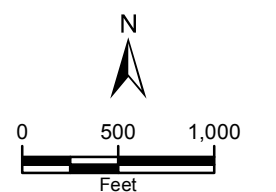
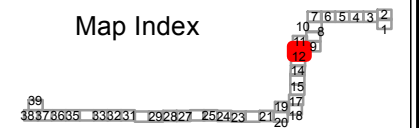


Figure 2-4 Map 12 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Okeechobee County FLU**
-  Agricultural/Open
-  Conservation 1
-  Rural Activity Centers
- Highlands County FLU**
-  AG
-  CM
-  County Boundary
-  Railroad
-  Stream/River/Flowline

Map Index



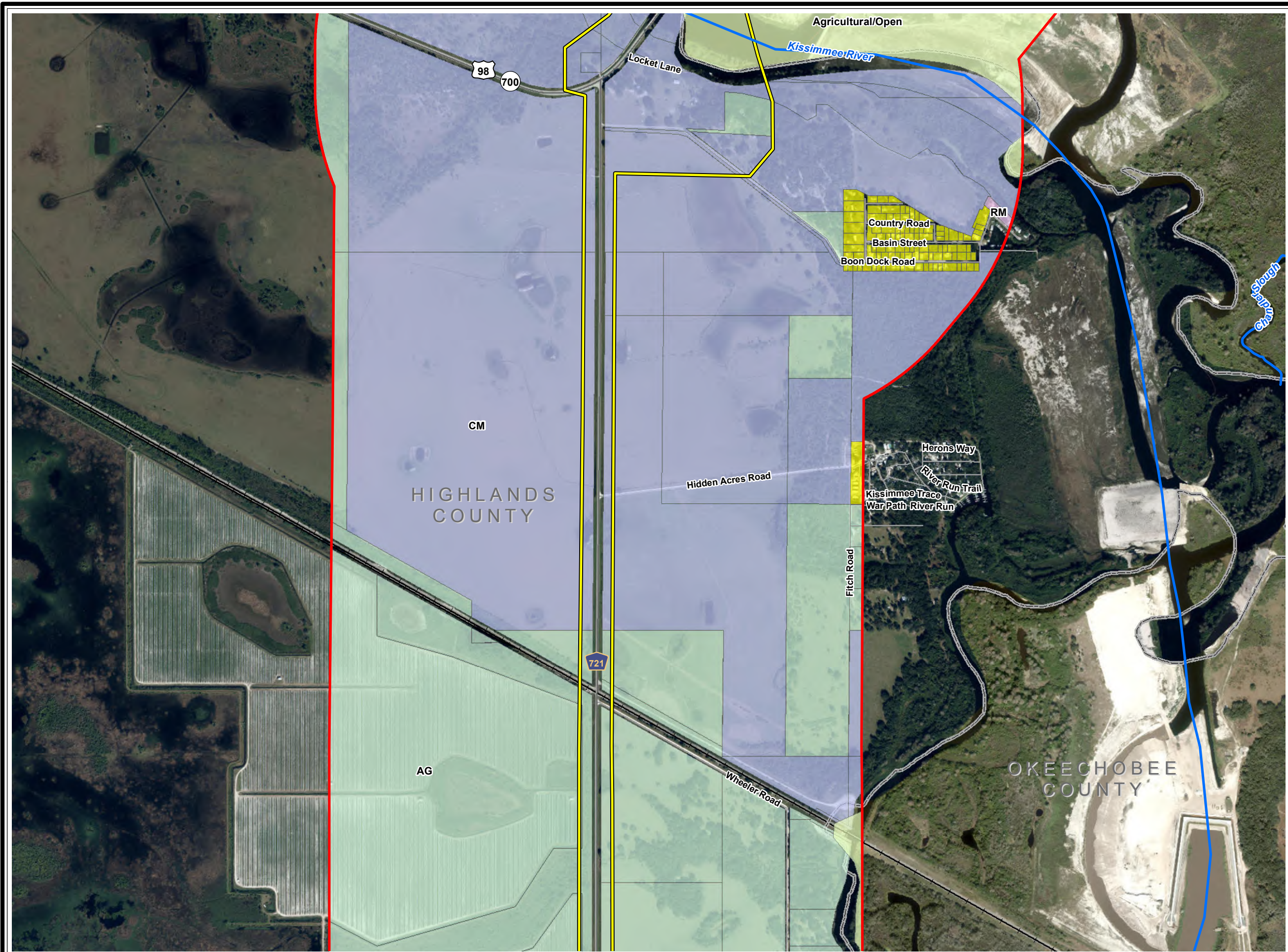
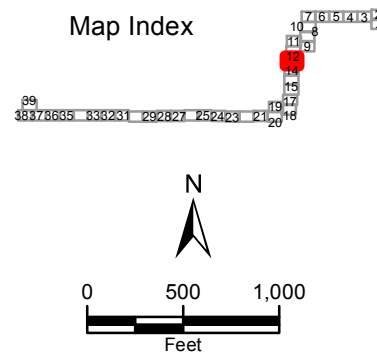


Figure 2-4 Map 13 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Okeechobee County FLU**
- AG Agricultural/Open
- Highlands County FLU**
- AG
 - CM
 - E
 - RM
- ▭ County Boundary
- +— Railroad
- Stream/River/Flowline



Sources: Okeechobee County, 2022; Highlands County, 2022; DeSoto County, 2022; Glades County, 2022; FDIT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

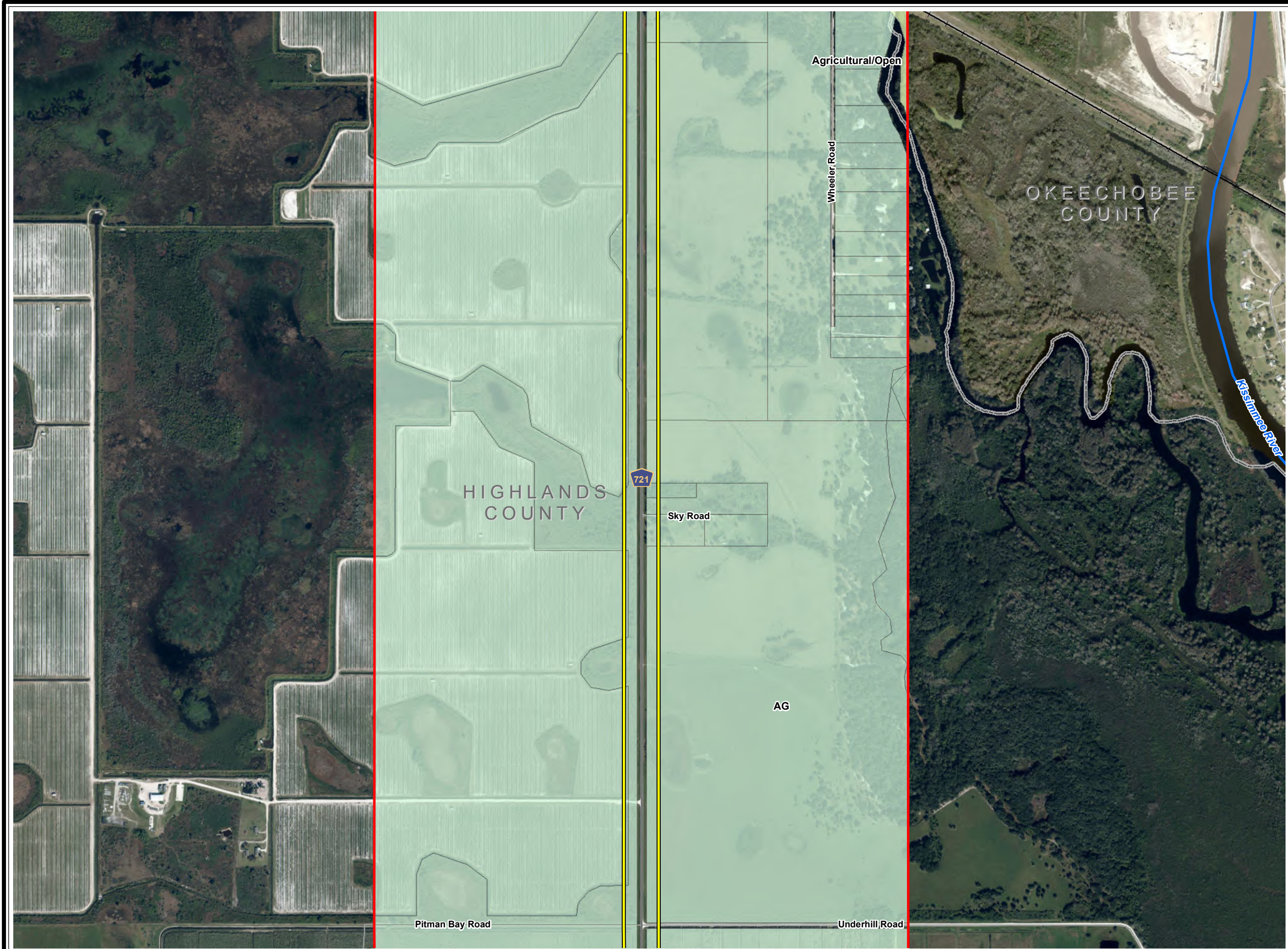
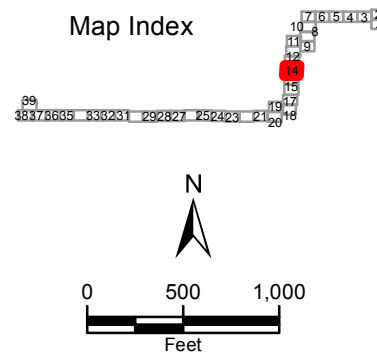


Figure 2-4 Map 14 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County FLU**
 - ▭ Agricultural/Open
 - Highlands County FLU**
 - ▭ AG
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline



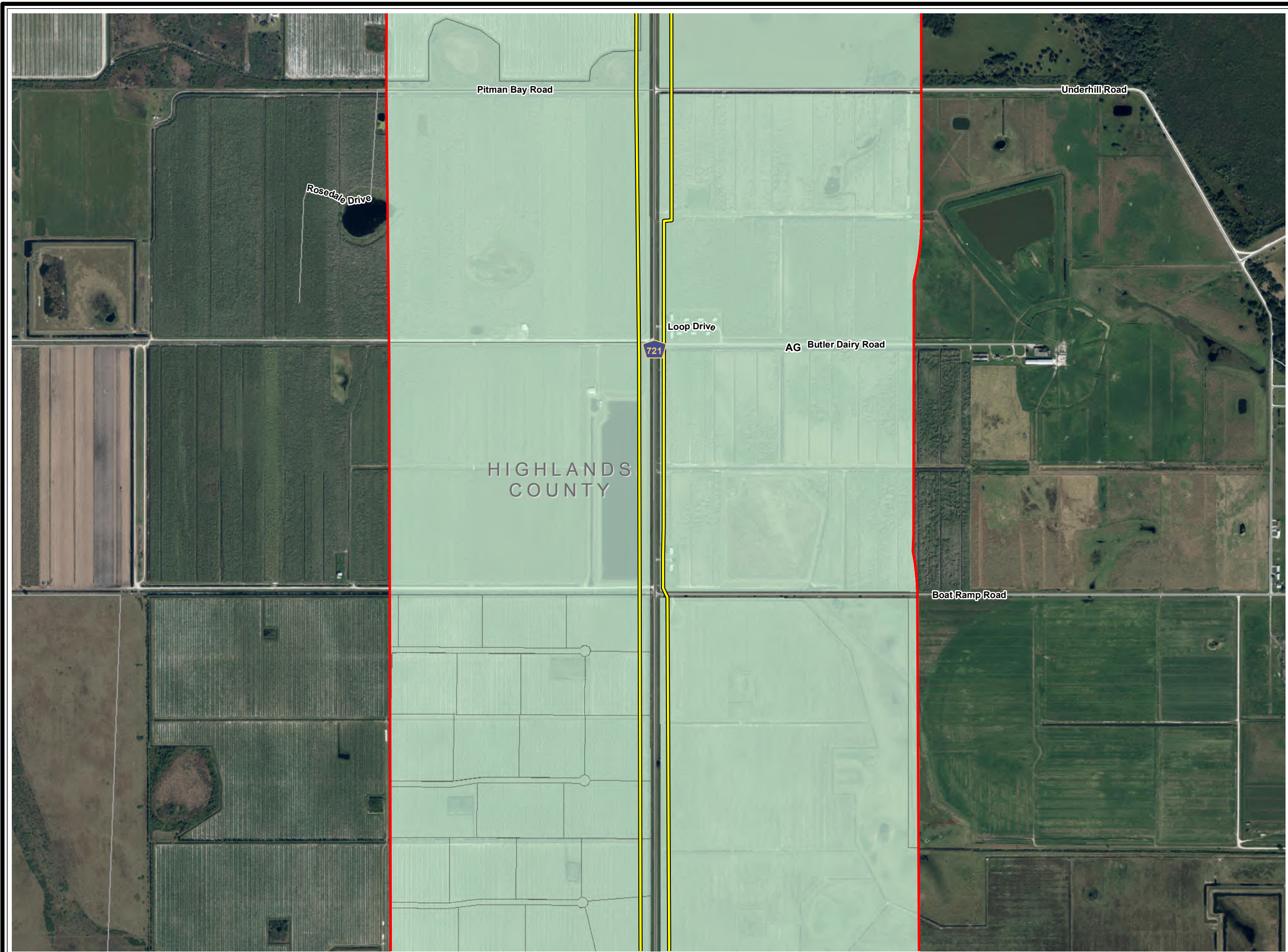
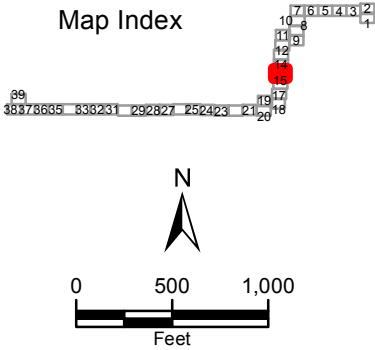


Figure 2-4 Map 15 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Highlands County FLU**
- AG
- ▭ County Boundary
- +— Railroad



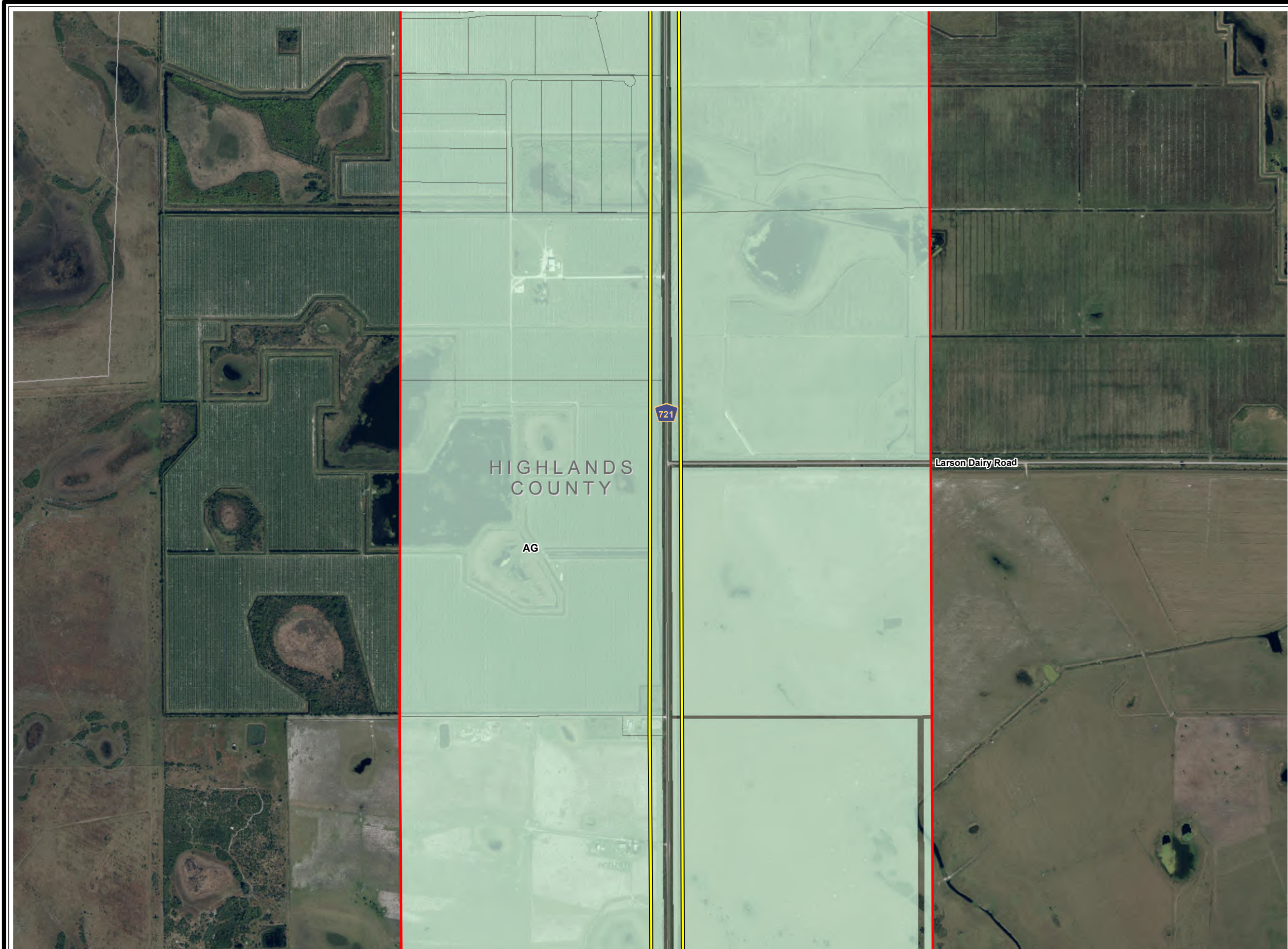
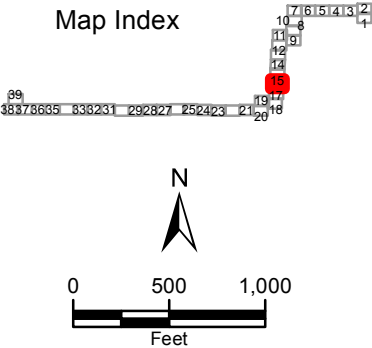


Figure 2-4 Map 16 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County FLU**
 - ▭ AG
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - +— Railroad



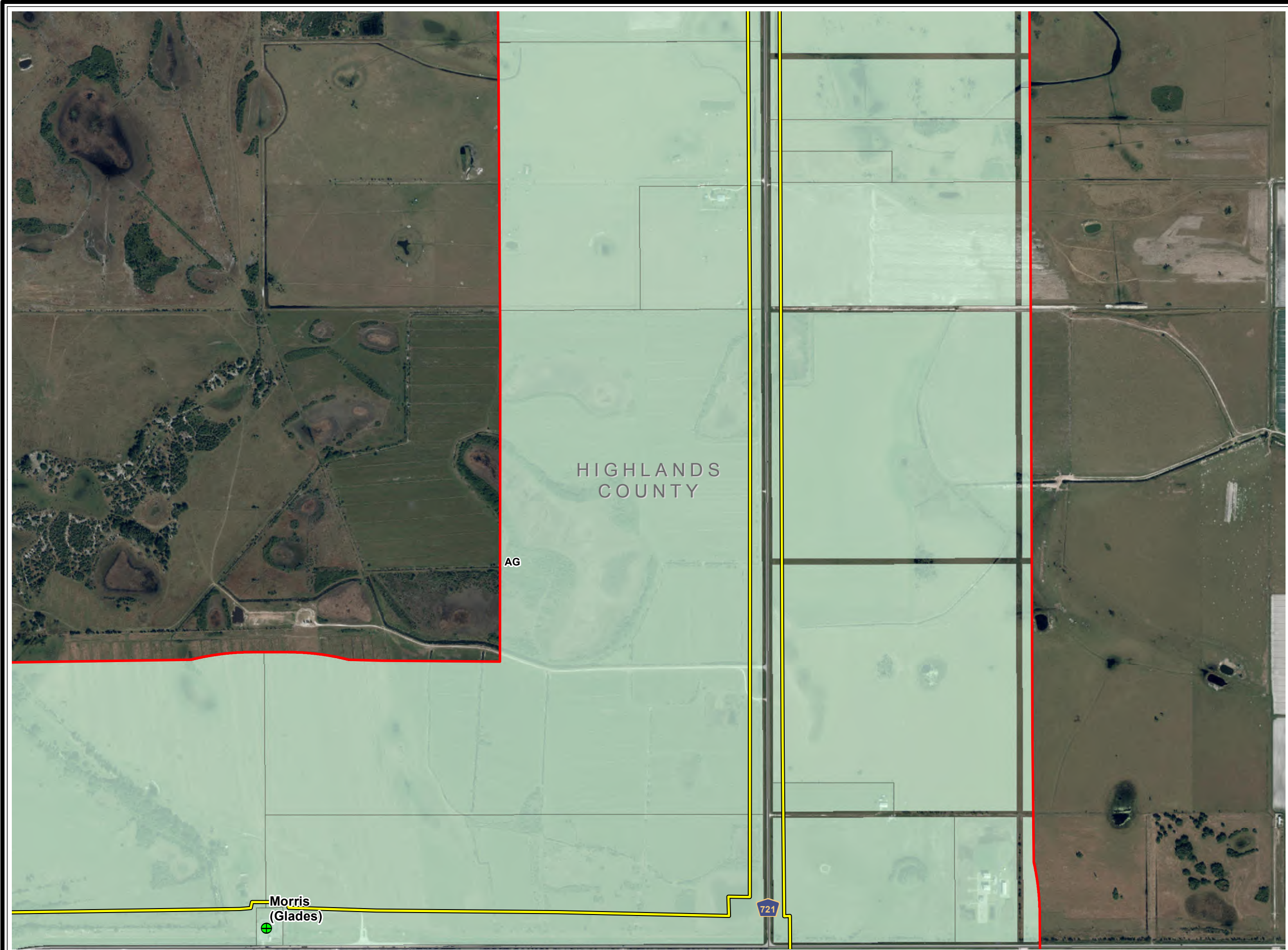
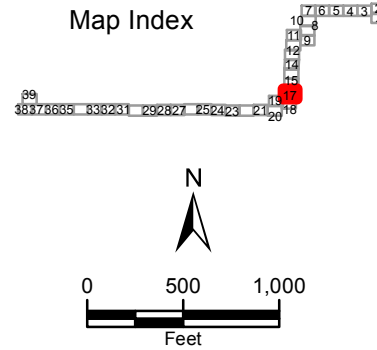


Figure 2-4 Map 17 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County FLU**
 - ▭ AG
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - +— Railroad



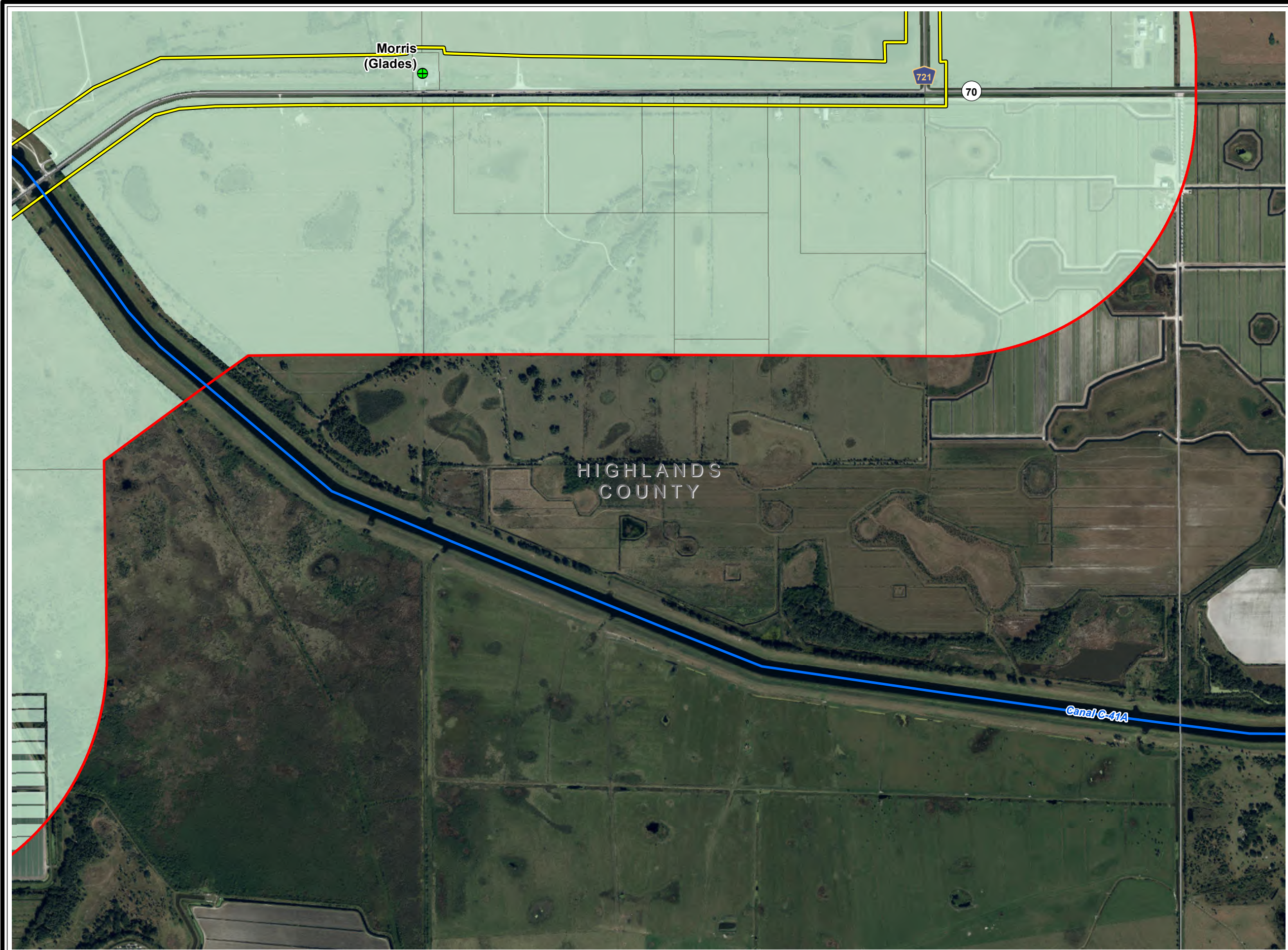


Figure 2-4 Map 18 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County FLU**
 - AG
 - County Boundary
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline

Map Index

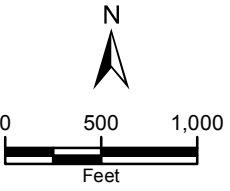
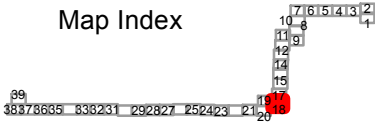
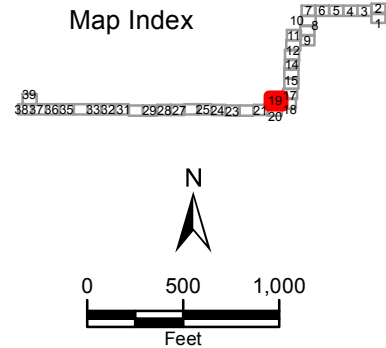


Figure 2-4 Map 19 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County FLU**
 - AG
 - County Boundary
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline



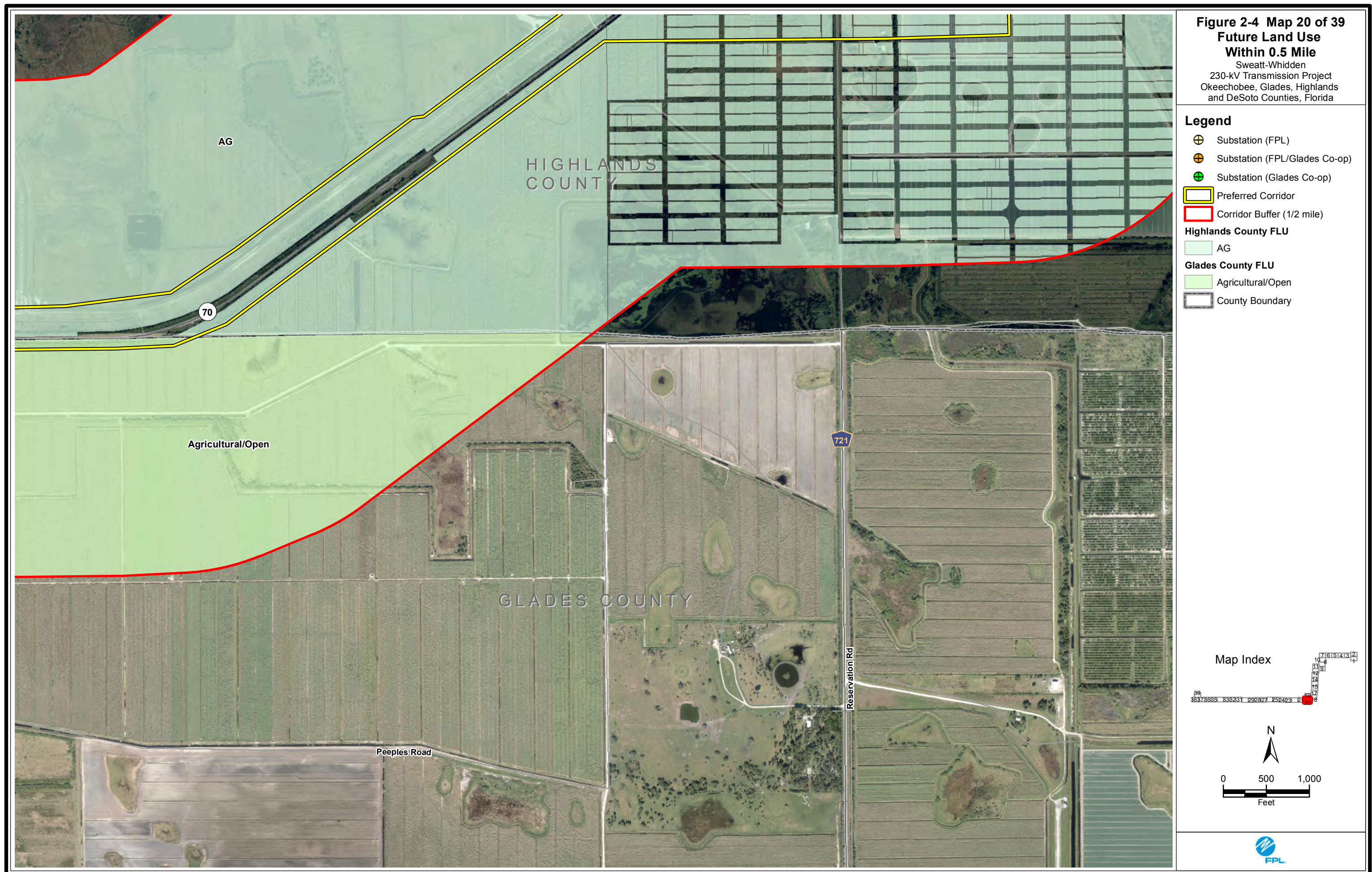


Figure 2-4 Map 21 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Highlands County FLU**
-  AG
- Glades County FLU**
-  Agricultural/Open
-  Conservation
-  County Boundary
-  Stream/River/Flowline

Map Index

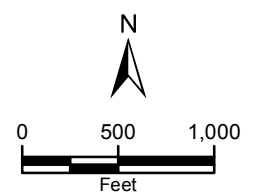
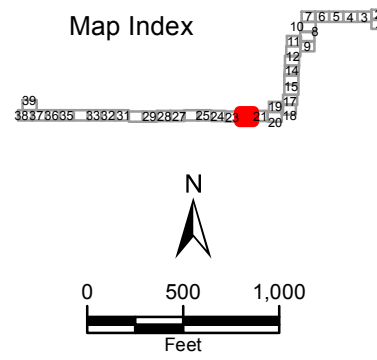
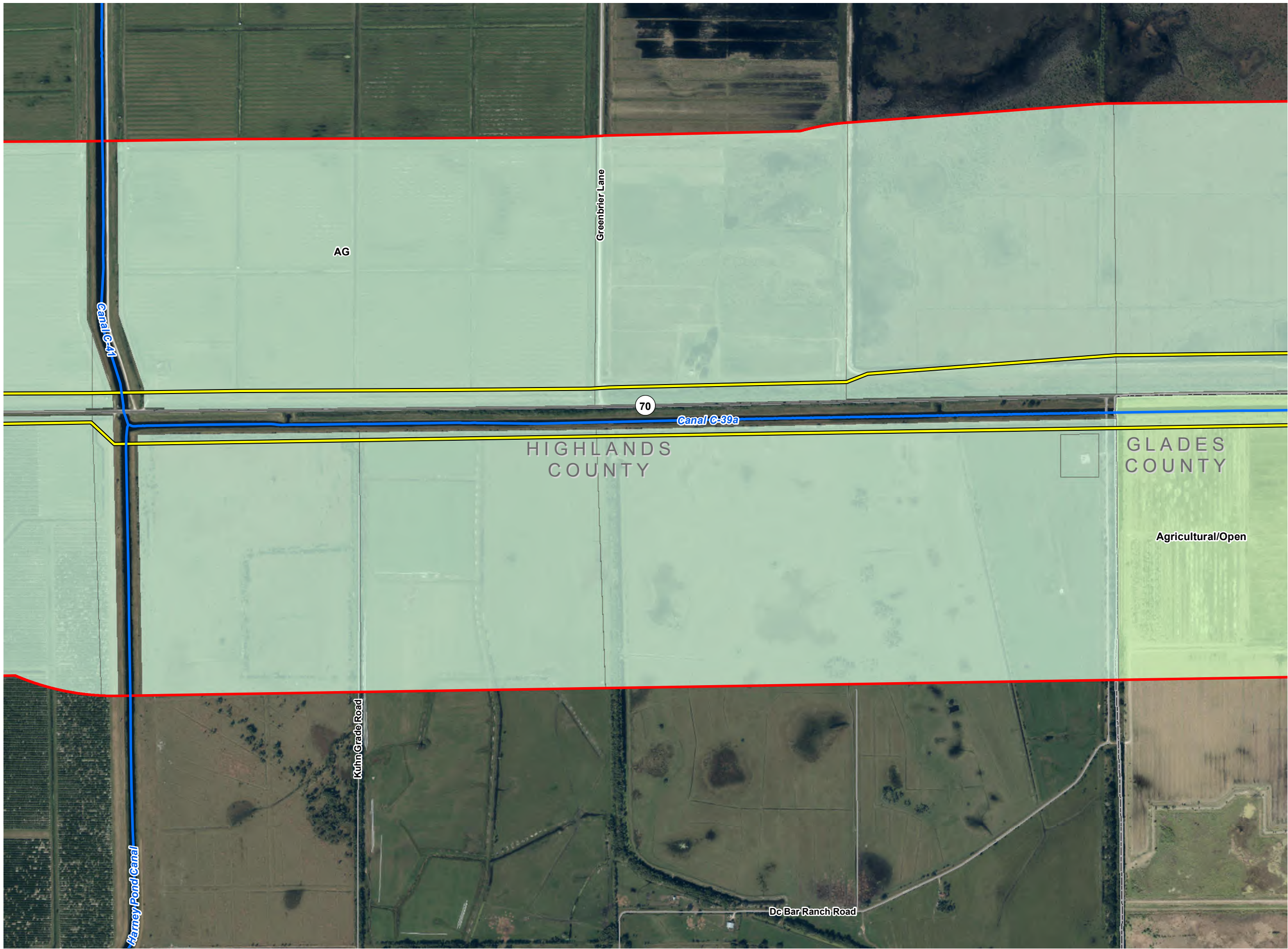


Figure 2-4 Map 22 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County FLU**
 - AG
 - Glades County FLU**
 - Agricultural/Open
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Stream/River/Flowline



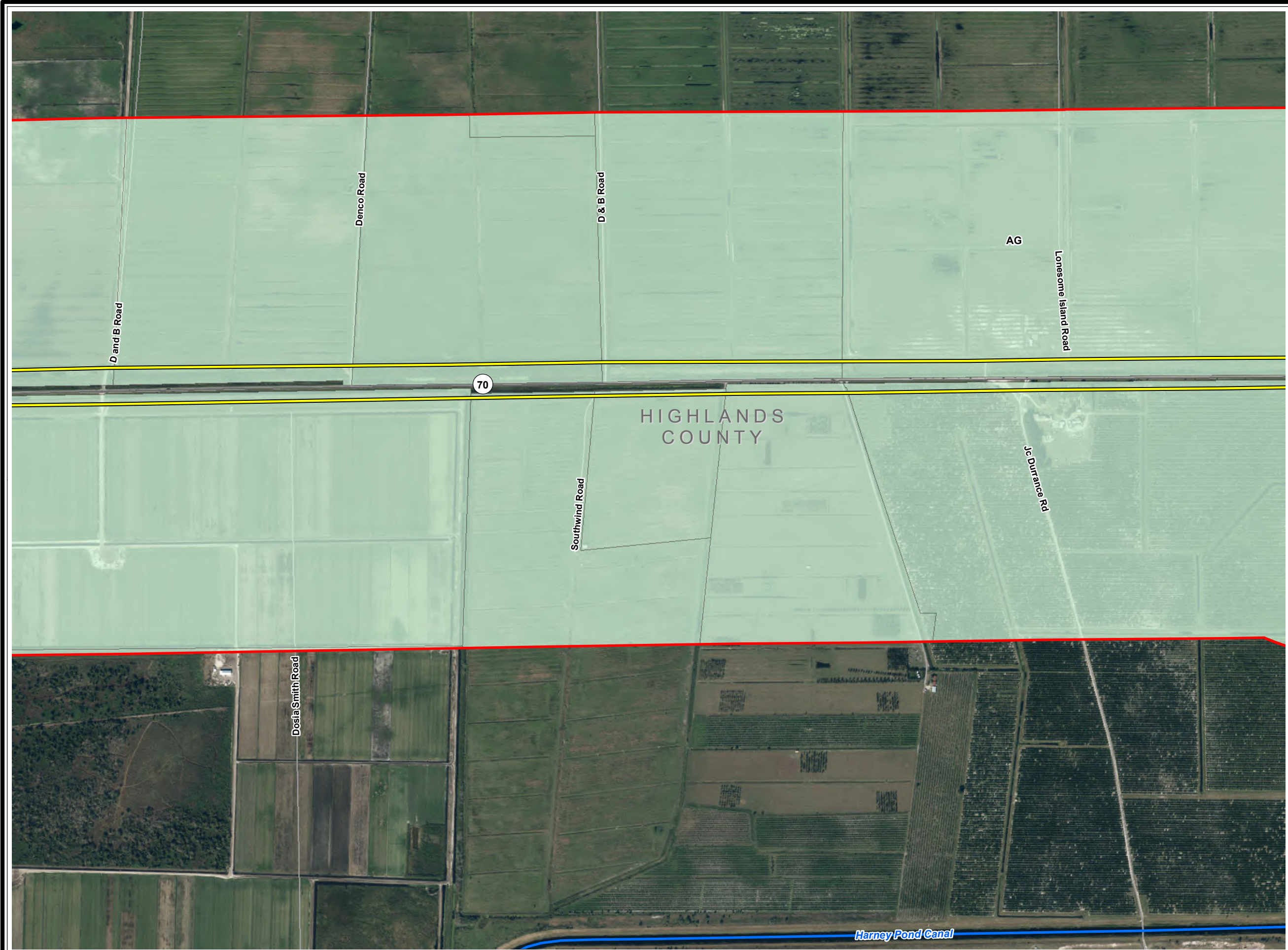
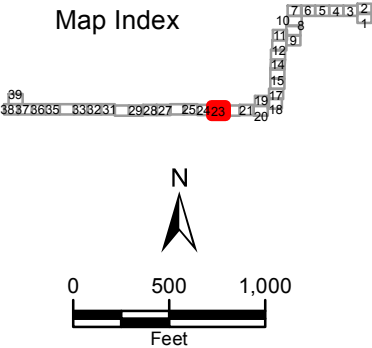


Figure 2-4 Map 23 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Highlands County FLU**
- AG
 - County Boundary
 - Stream/River/Flowline



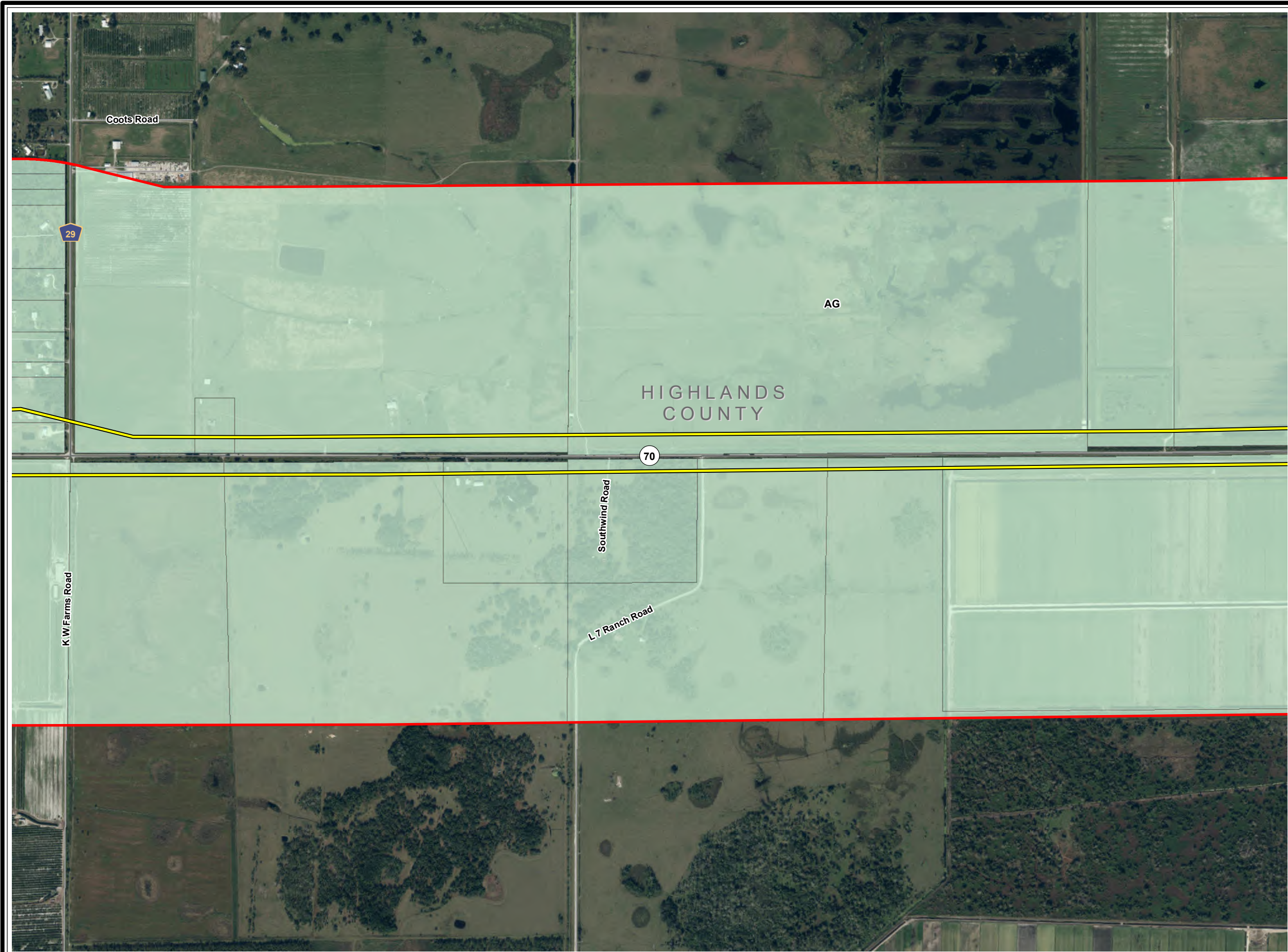


Figure 2-4 Map 24 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Highlands County FLU**
- AG
 - County Boundary

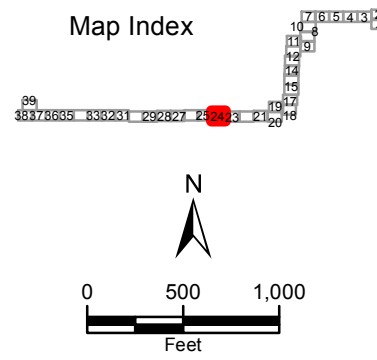


Figure 2-4 Map 25 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)

Highlands County FLU

- AG
- C
- E
- P
- PW
- RH
- RM

▭ County Boundary

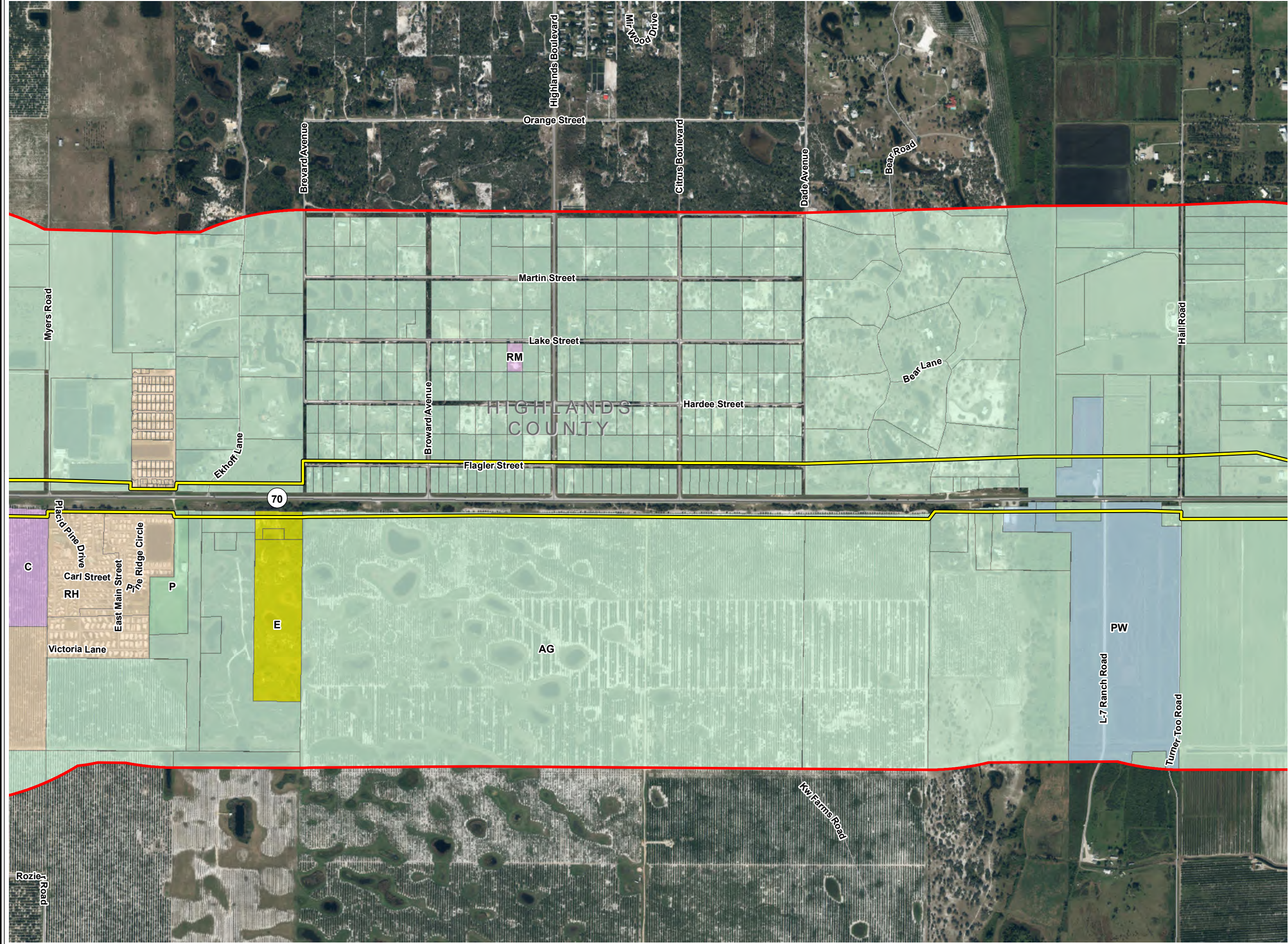
—+— Railroad

Map Index

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38378635 838231 292827 252423 21
7 6 5 4 3 2
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Feet



Sources: Okeechobee County, 2022; Highlands County, 2022; DeSoto County, 2022; Glades County, 2022; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

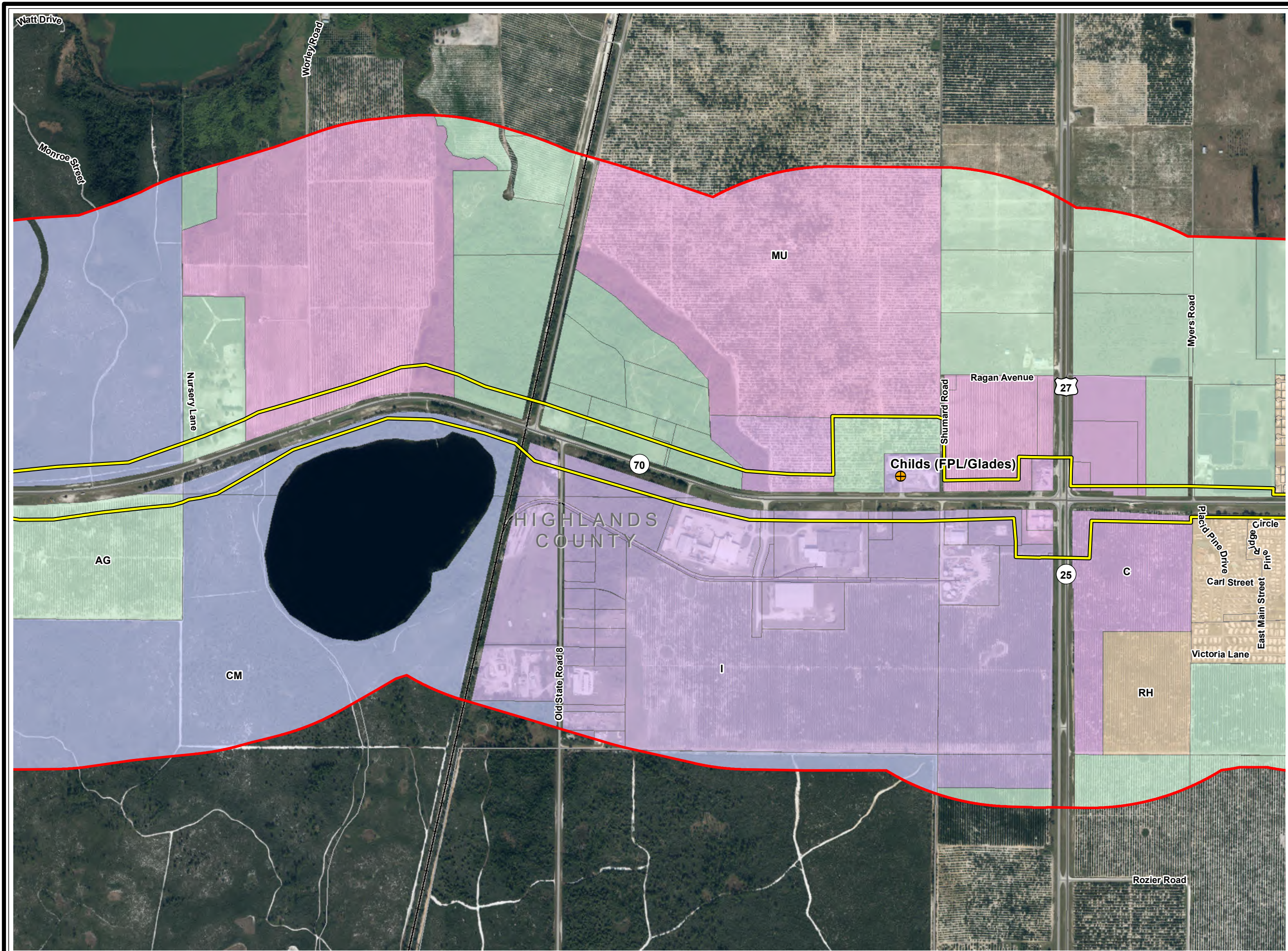
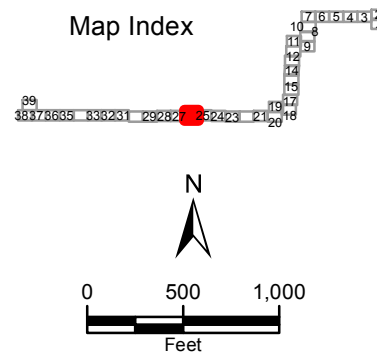


Figure 2-4 Map 26 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Highlands County FLU**
- AG
 - C
 - CM
 - I
 - MU
 - RH
- ▭ County Boundary
- +— Railroad



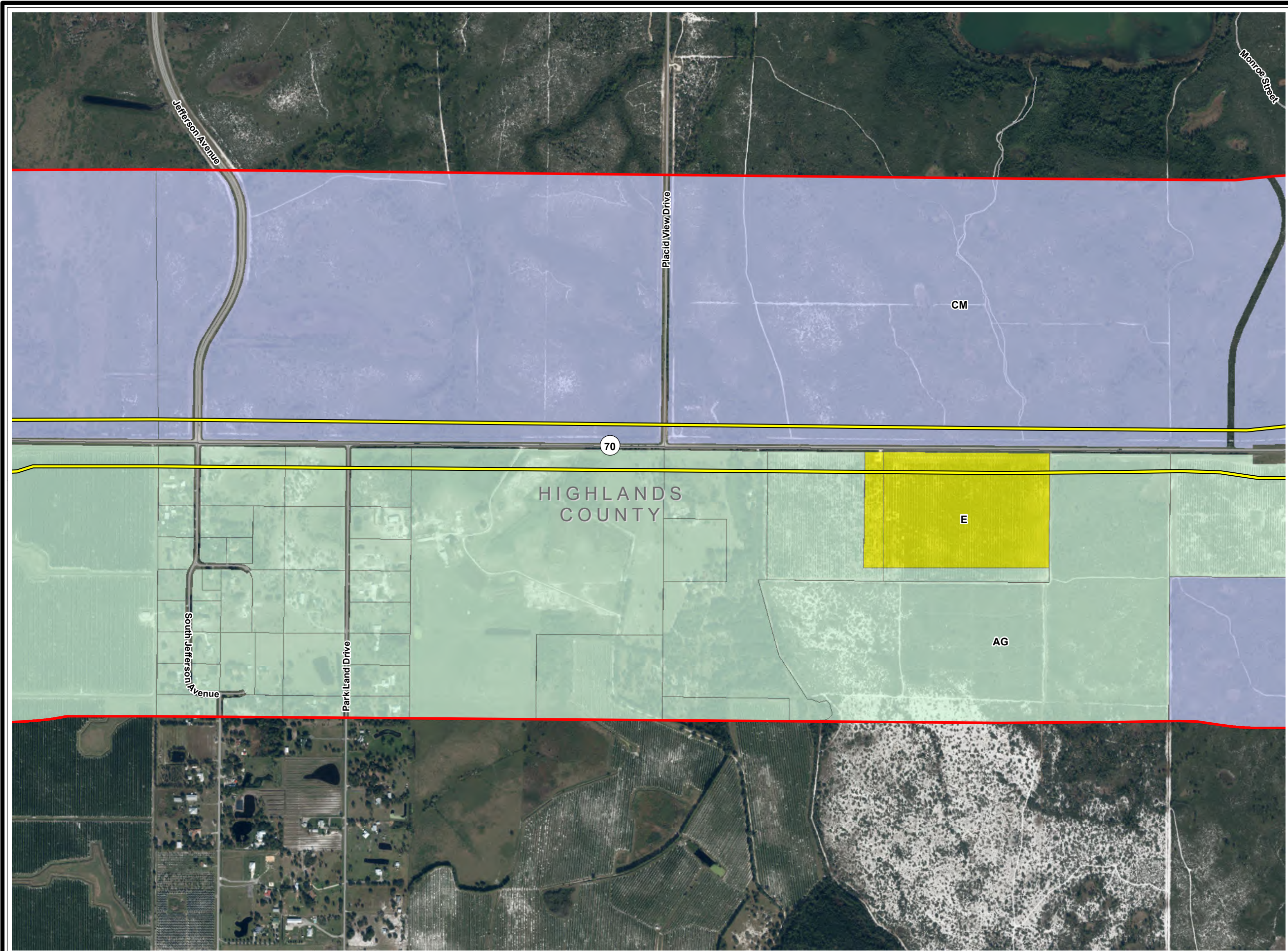


Figure 2-4 Map 27 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Highlands County FLU**
-  AG
-  CM
-  E
-  County Boundary
-  Railroad

Map Index

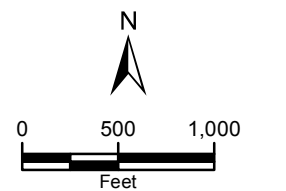
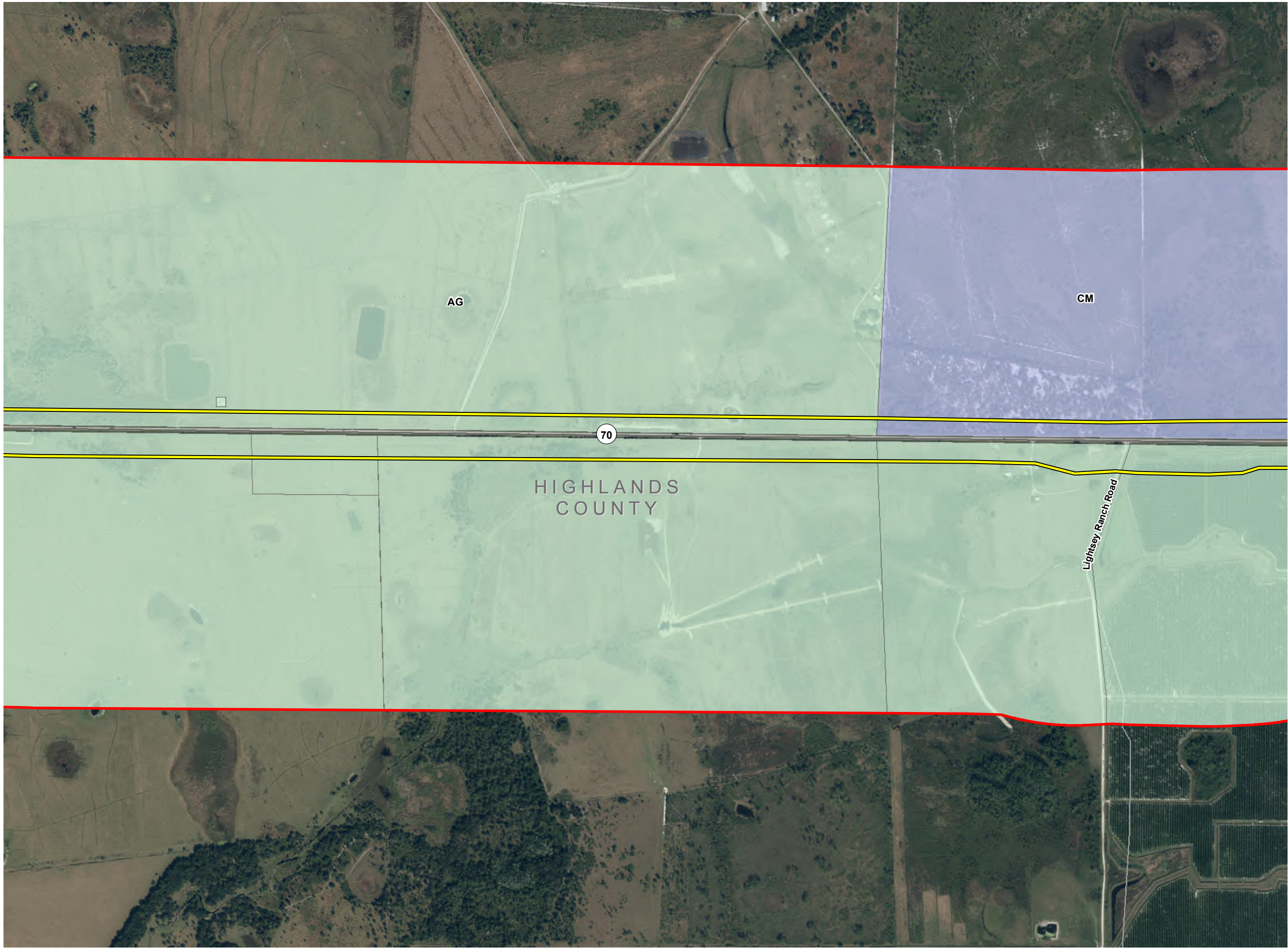


Figure 2-4 Map 28 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Highlands County FLU**
- AG
 - CM
- ▭ County Boundary
- +— Railroad



Map Index

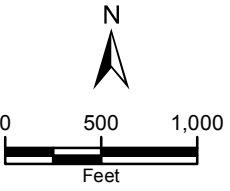
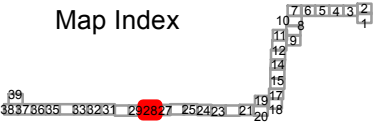


Figure 2-4 Map 29 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County FLU**
 - AG
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Stream/River/Flowline

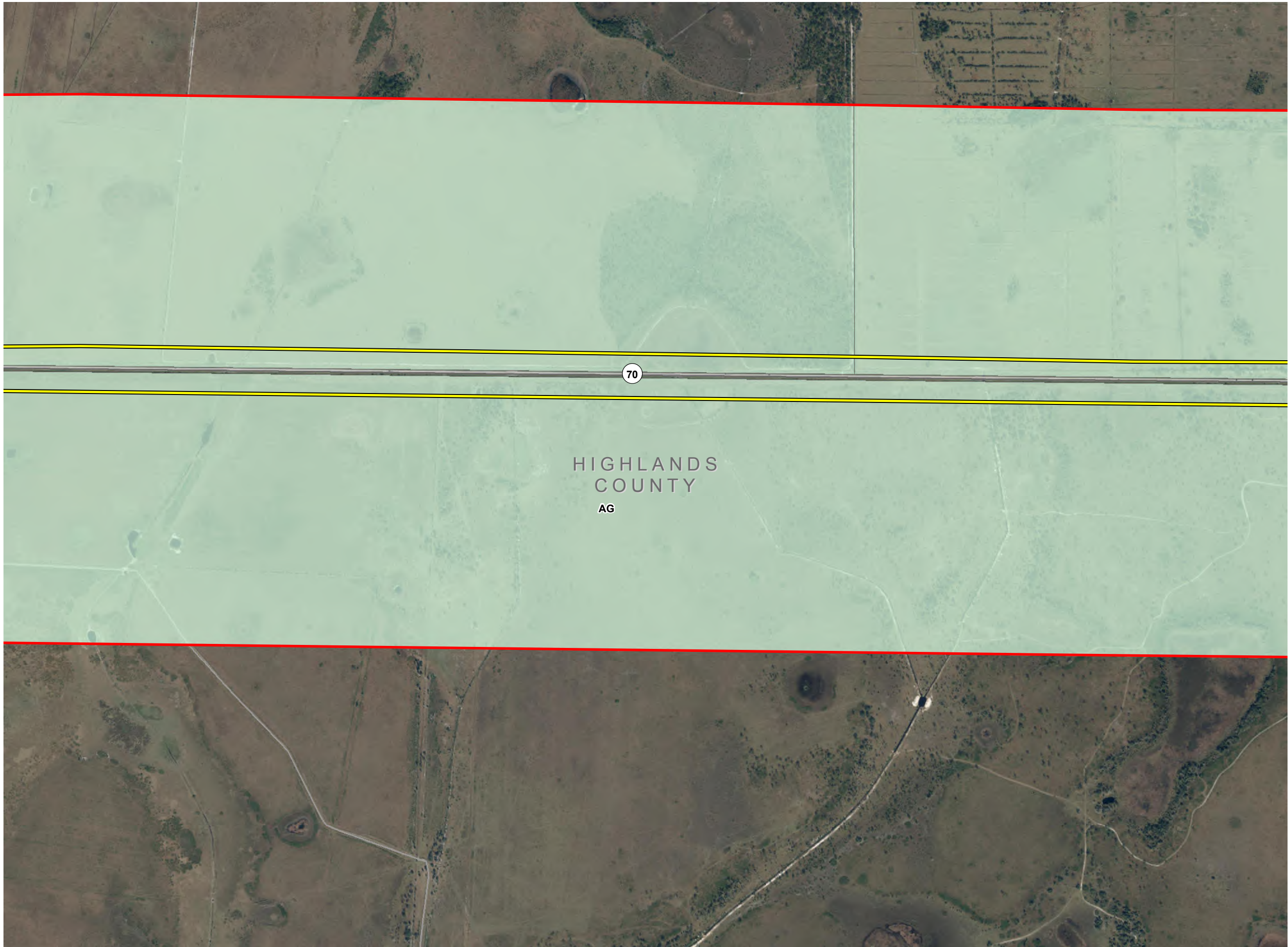
Map Index

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Feet

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Figure 2-4 Map 30 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Highlands County FLU**
- AG
 - County Boundary



Map Index

N

0 500 1,000
Feet



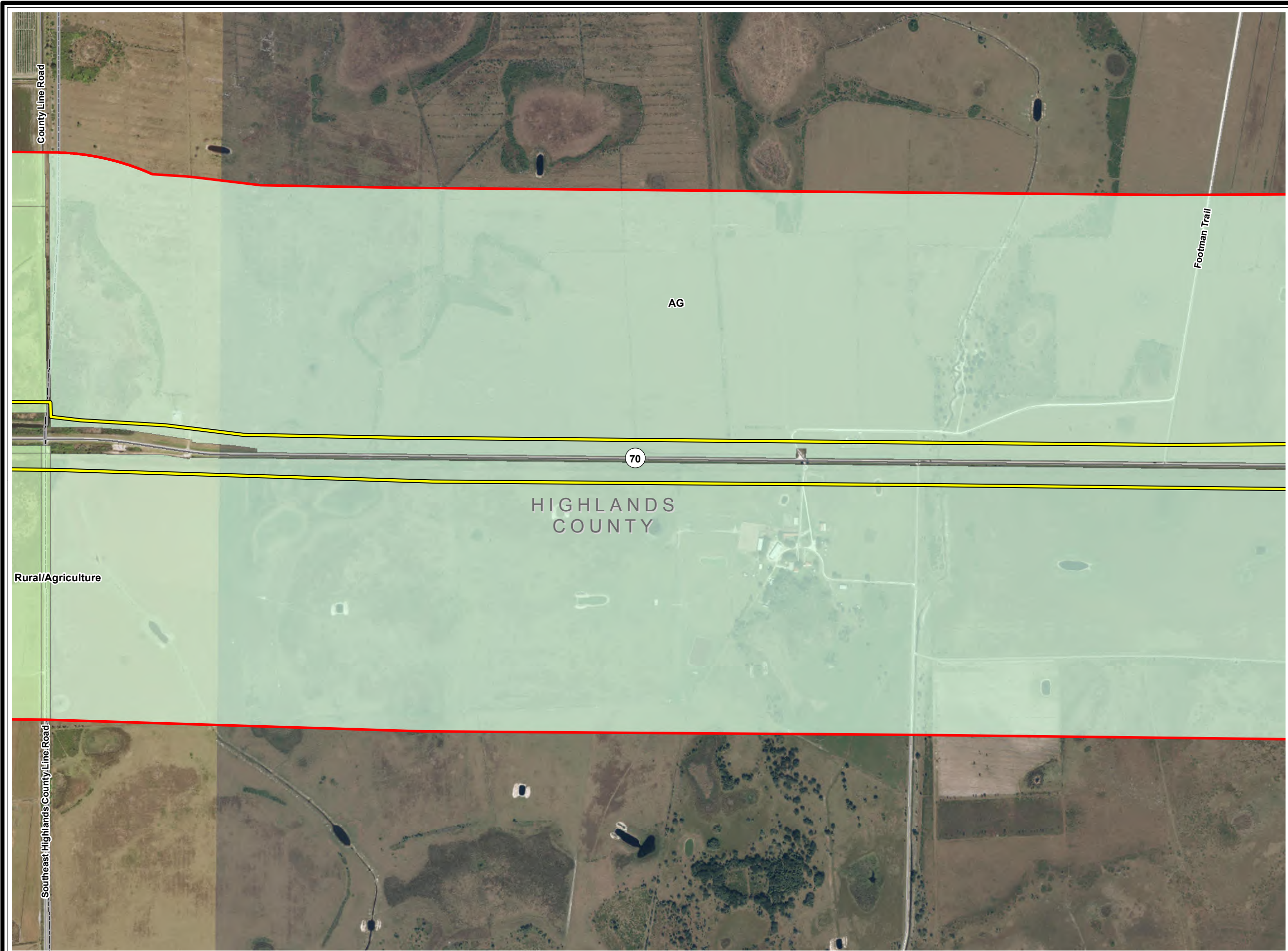


Figure 2-4 Map 31 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County FLU**
 - AG
 - DeSoto County FLU**
 - Rural/Agriculture
 - ▭ County Boundary

Map Index

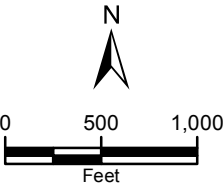
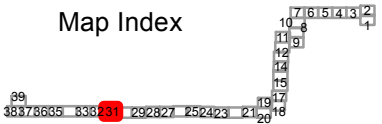


Figure 2-4 Map 32 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County FLU**
 - AG
 - DeSoto County FLU**
 - Rural/Agriculture
 - ▭ County Boundary

Map Index

0 500 1,000
Feet

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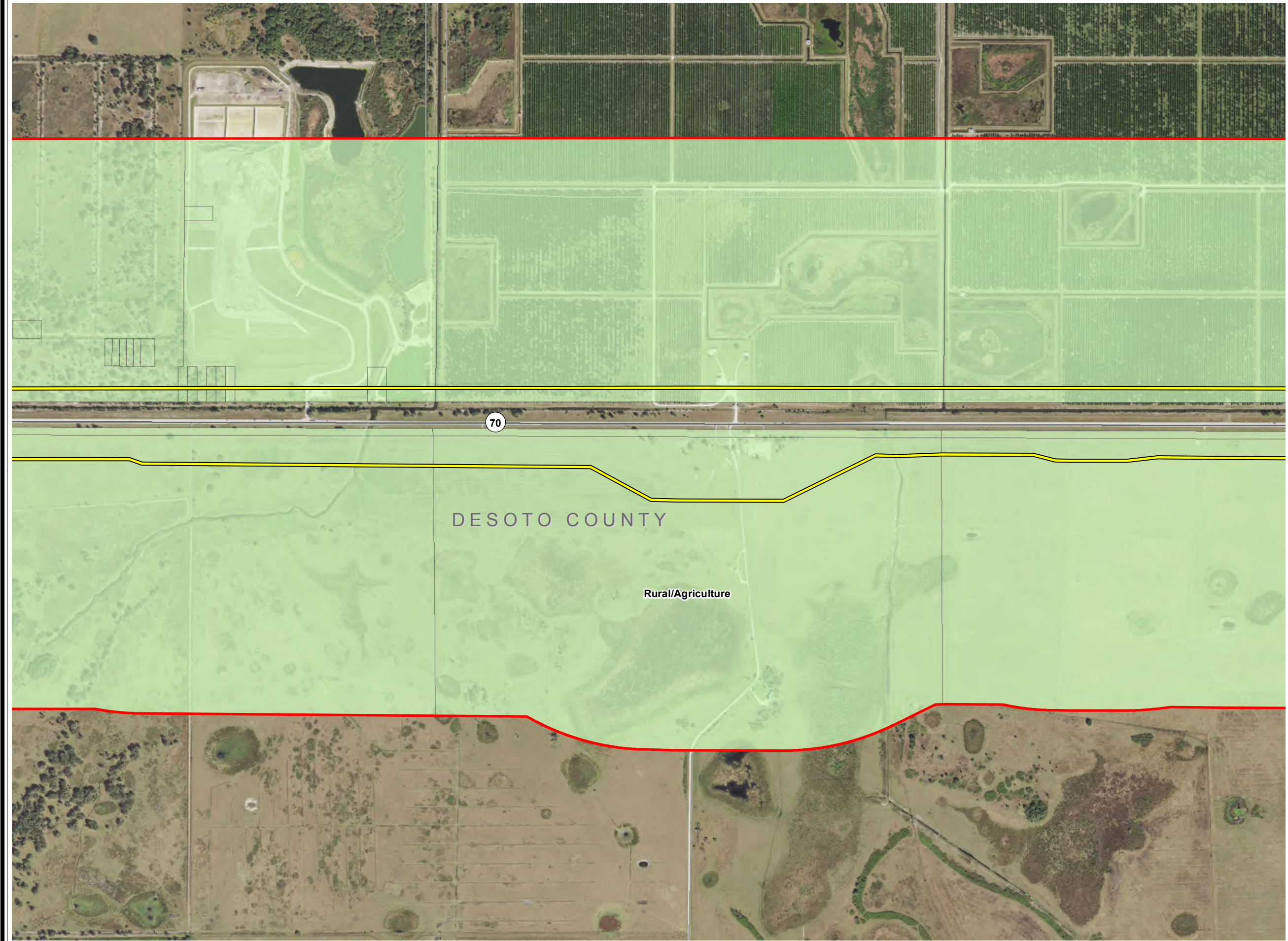


Figure 2-4 Map 33 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - DeSoto County FLU**
 - ▭ Rural/Agriculture
 - ▭ County Boundary

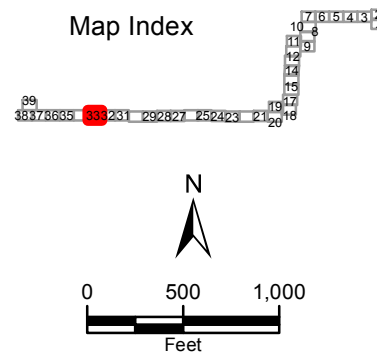
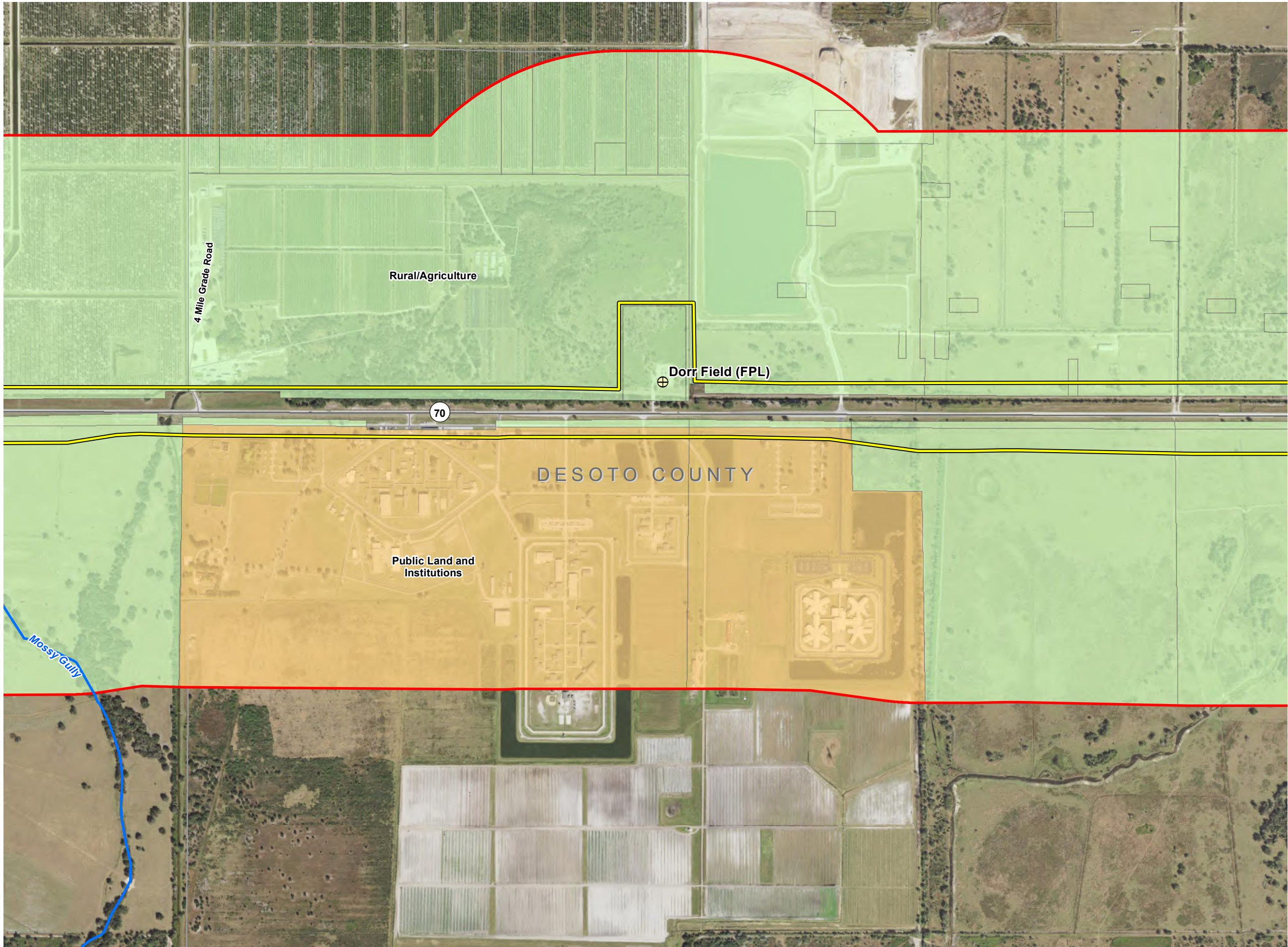


Figure 2-4 Map 34 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - DeSoto County FLU**
 - Public Land and Institutions
 - Rural/Agriculture
 - County Boundary
 - Stream/River/Flowline



Map Index

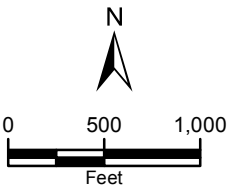
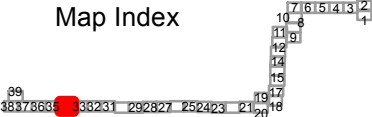
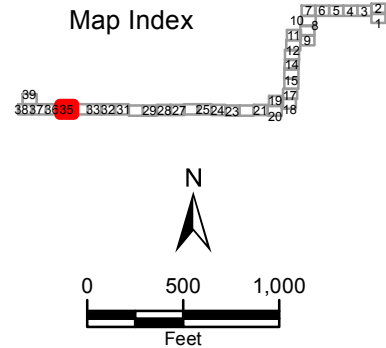


Figure 2-4 Map 35 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - DeSoto County FLU**
 - ▭ Rural/Agriculture
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Stream/River/Flowline



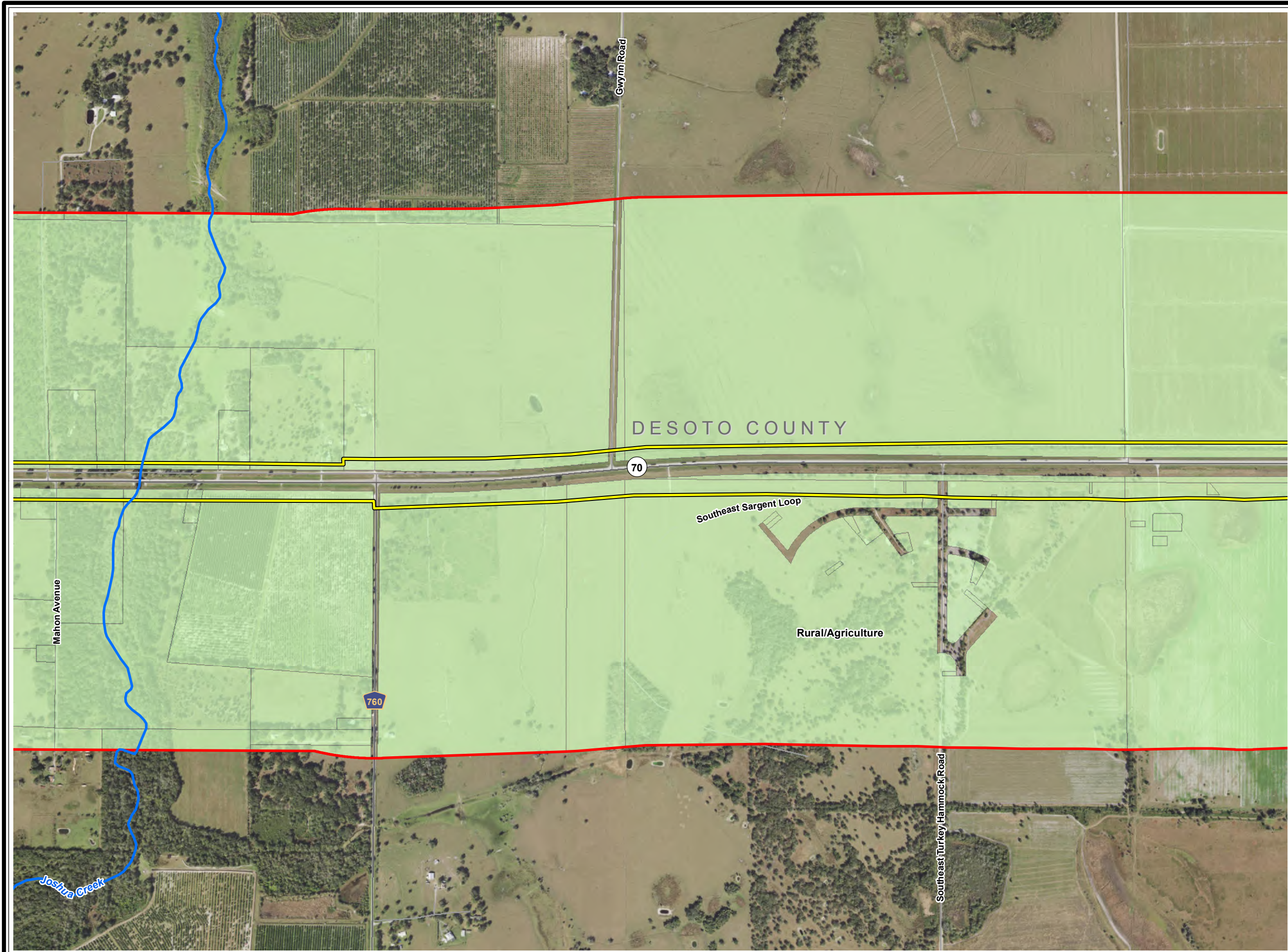
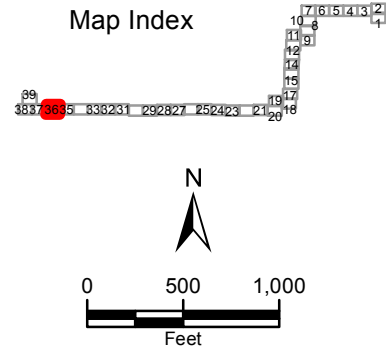


Figure 2-4 Map 36 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - DeSoto County FLU**
 - ▭ Rural/Agriculture
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Stream/River/Flowline



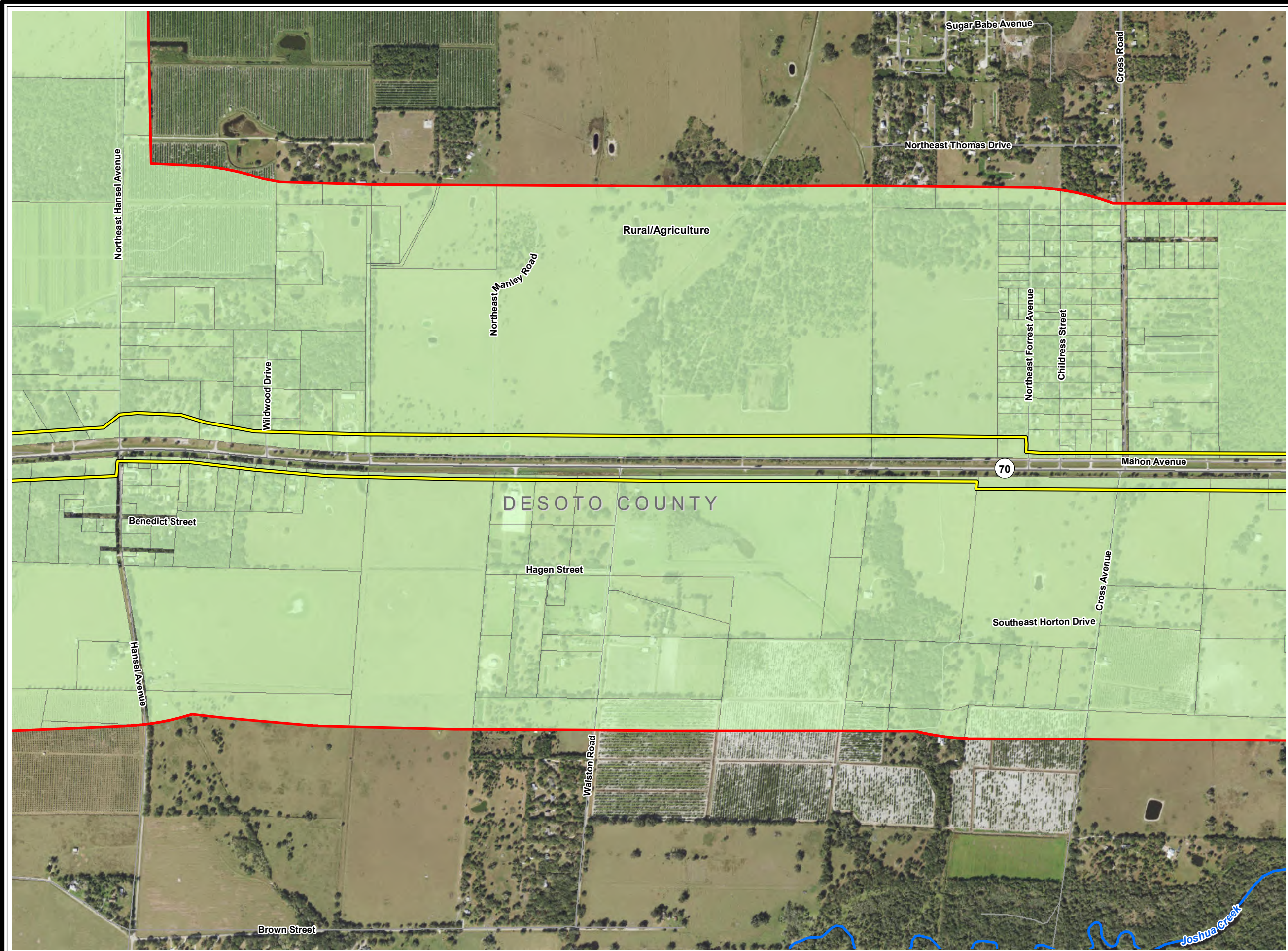
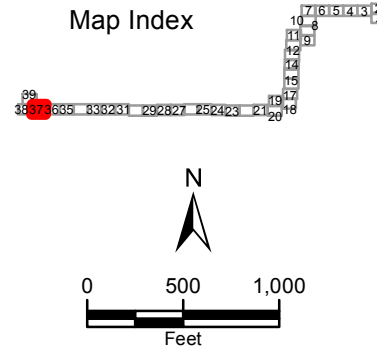


Figure 2-4 Map 37 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - DeSoto County FLU**
 - ▭ Rural/Agriculture
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Stream/River/Flowline



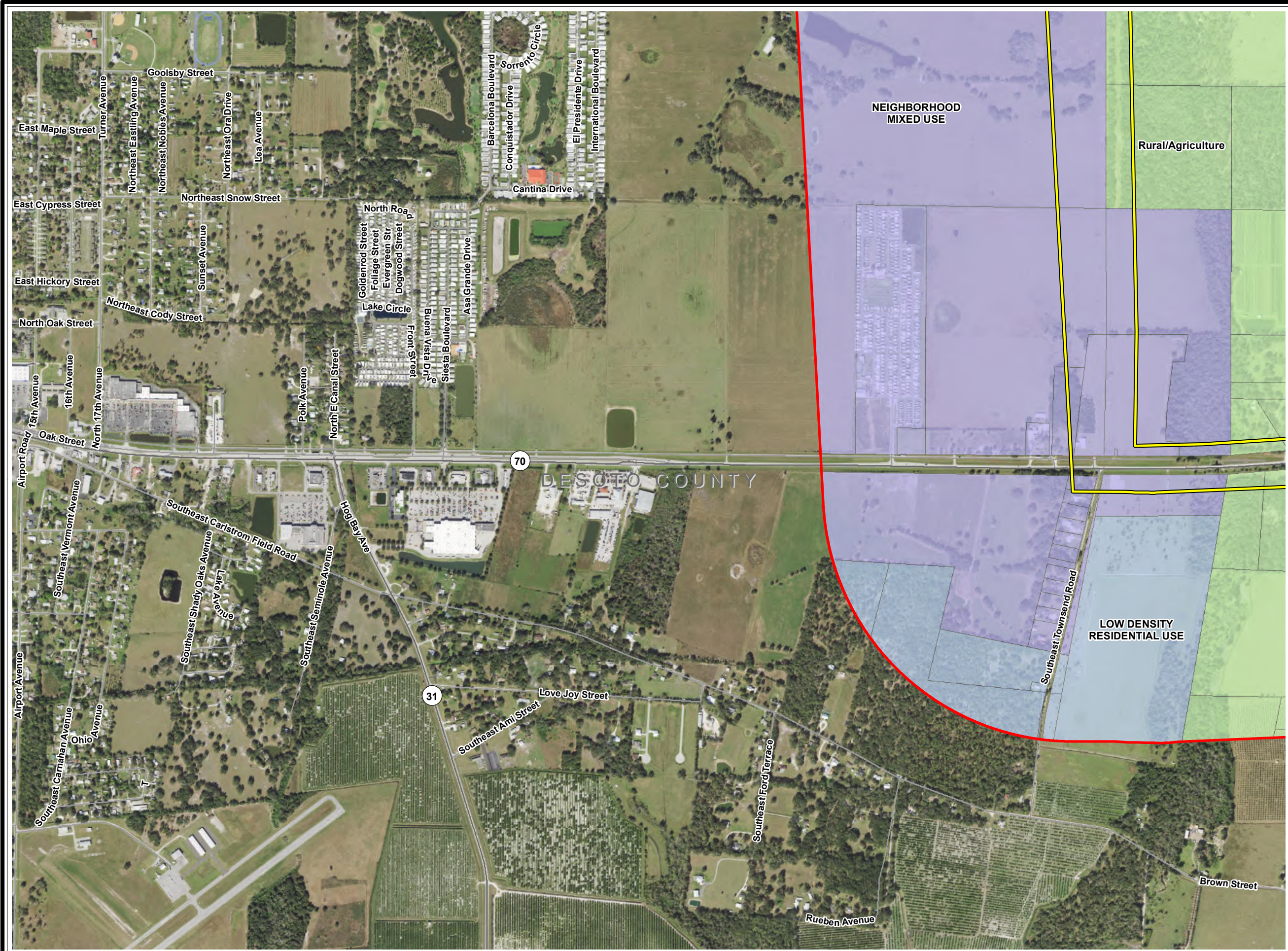
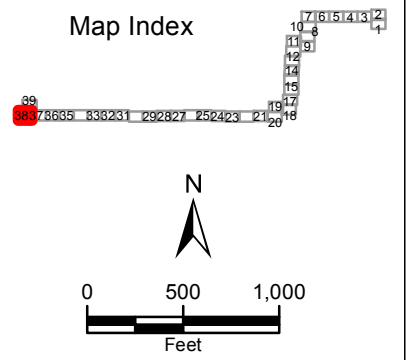


Figure 2-4 Map 38 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- DeSoto County FLU**
- ▭ LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL USE
 - ▭ NEIGHBORHOOD MIXED USE
 - ▭ Rural/Agriculture
 - ▭ County Boundary



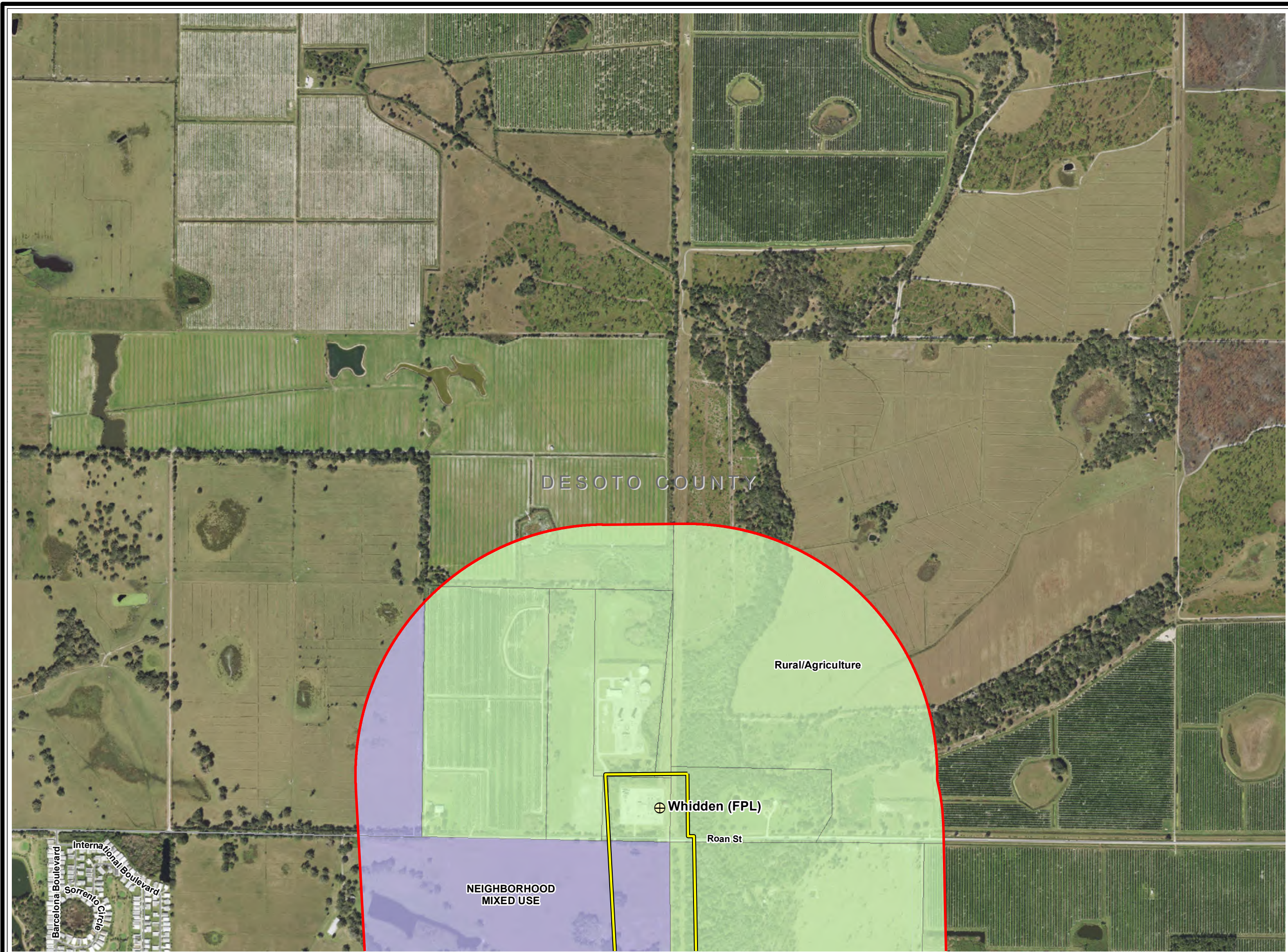
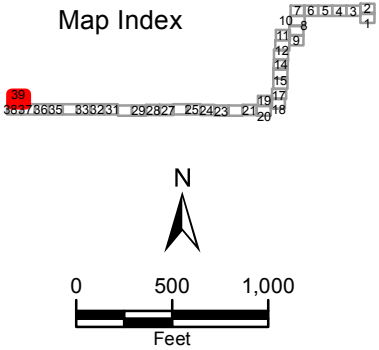


Figure 2-4 Map 39 of 39
Future Land Use
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - DeSoto County FLU**
 - ▭ NEIGHBORHOOD MIXED USE
 - ▭ Rural/Agriculture
 - ▭ County Boundary



Zoning Districts	
Okeechobee County	
A	Agriculture
NC-2	Neighborhood Commercial-2
C	Commercial
RR	Residential, Rural
Highlands County	
AU	Agricultural
CM	Conservation/Management Lands
R-2	Two-family Dwelling
P	Public and Quasi-Public Lands
PW	Public Water Supply
I-1	Industrial
I-2	Industrial
CH-2	Campground
AU (PD)	Agricultural (Planned Development)
B-2	Limited Business
B-3	Business
B-4	Business
M-1	Mobile Home Subdivisions
M-1-S	Mobile Home and Residential Subdivisions
CG-3	Campground
I-2-CU	Industrial (Conditional Use)
M-2	Mobile Home Parks
Glades County	
OUA	Open Use Agricultural
OUPF	Conservation
DeSoto County	
A-10	Agricultural-10
IH	Industrial Heavy
A-5	Agricultural-5
IL	Industrial Light
RM	Residential Mixed
RSF	Residential Single-Family
CE	Commercial Established
TTRVC	Travel Trailer Recreation Vehicle Campground
DeSoto County, Florida. 2022. Code of Ordinances (amended August 25, 2021) (accessed March 2022).	
Highlands County, Florida. 2022. Code of Ordinances (amended February 14, 2022). (accessed March 2022).	
Glades County. 2022. Land Development Regulations- through Ord. No. 2012-6, § 1(Exh. A), dated 10-22-2012). (accessed February 2022).	
Okeechobee County. 2022. Land Development Regulations through Supplement 34 (accessed March 2022).	

Figure 2-5 Zoning Table

Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida



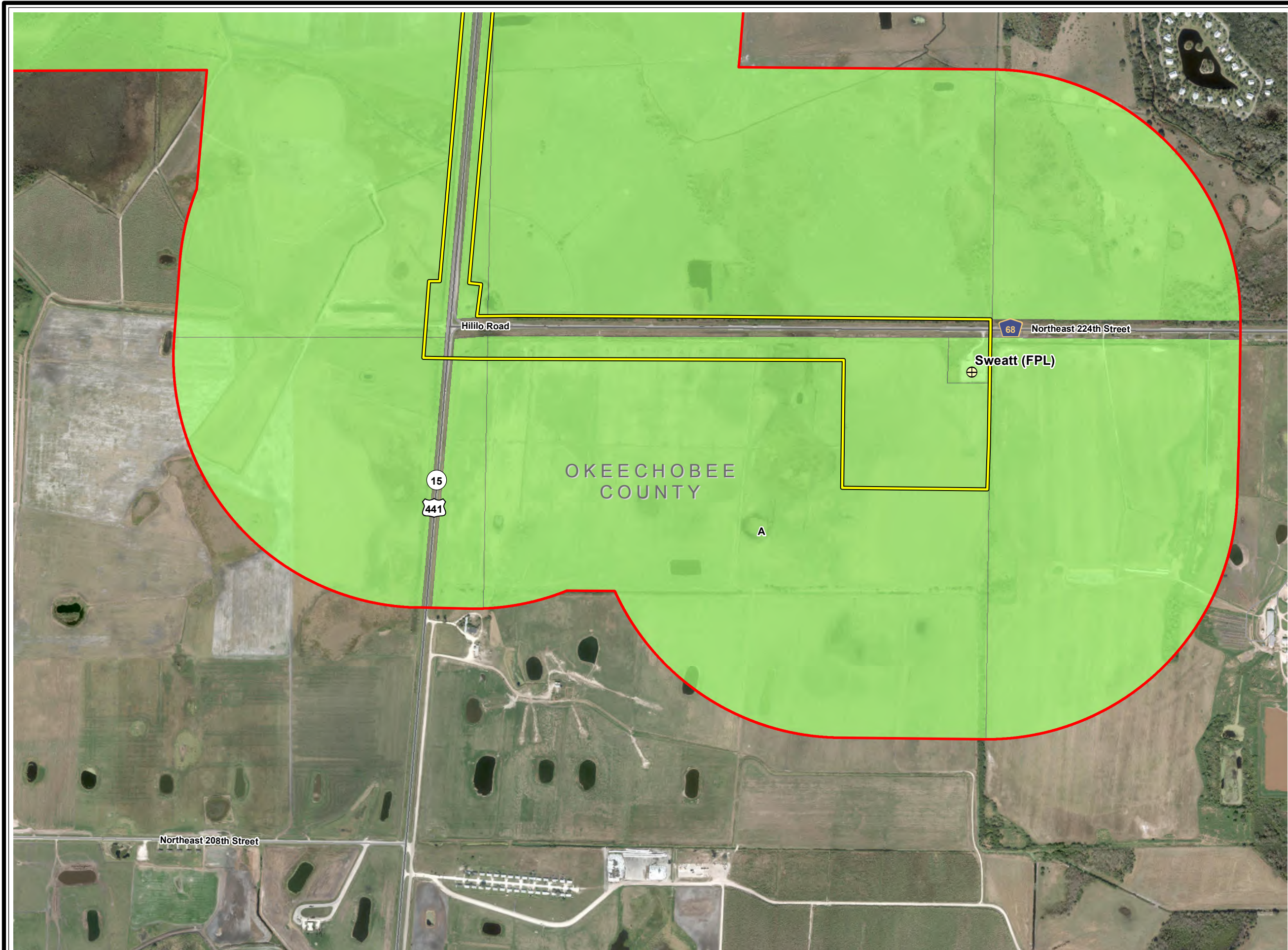


Figure 2-5 Map 1 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County Zoning**
 - A
 - County Boundary

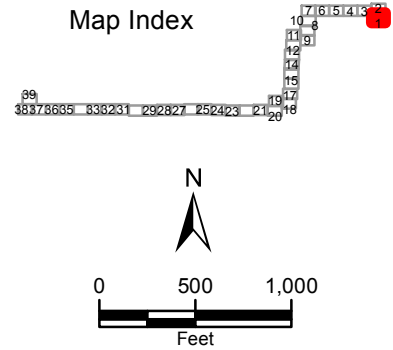
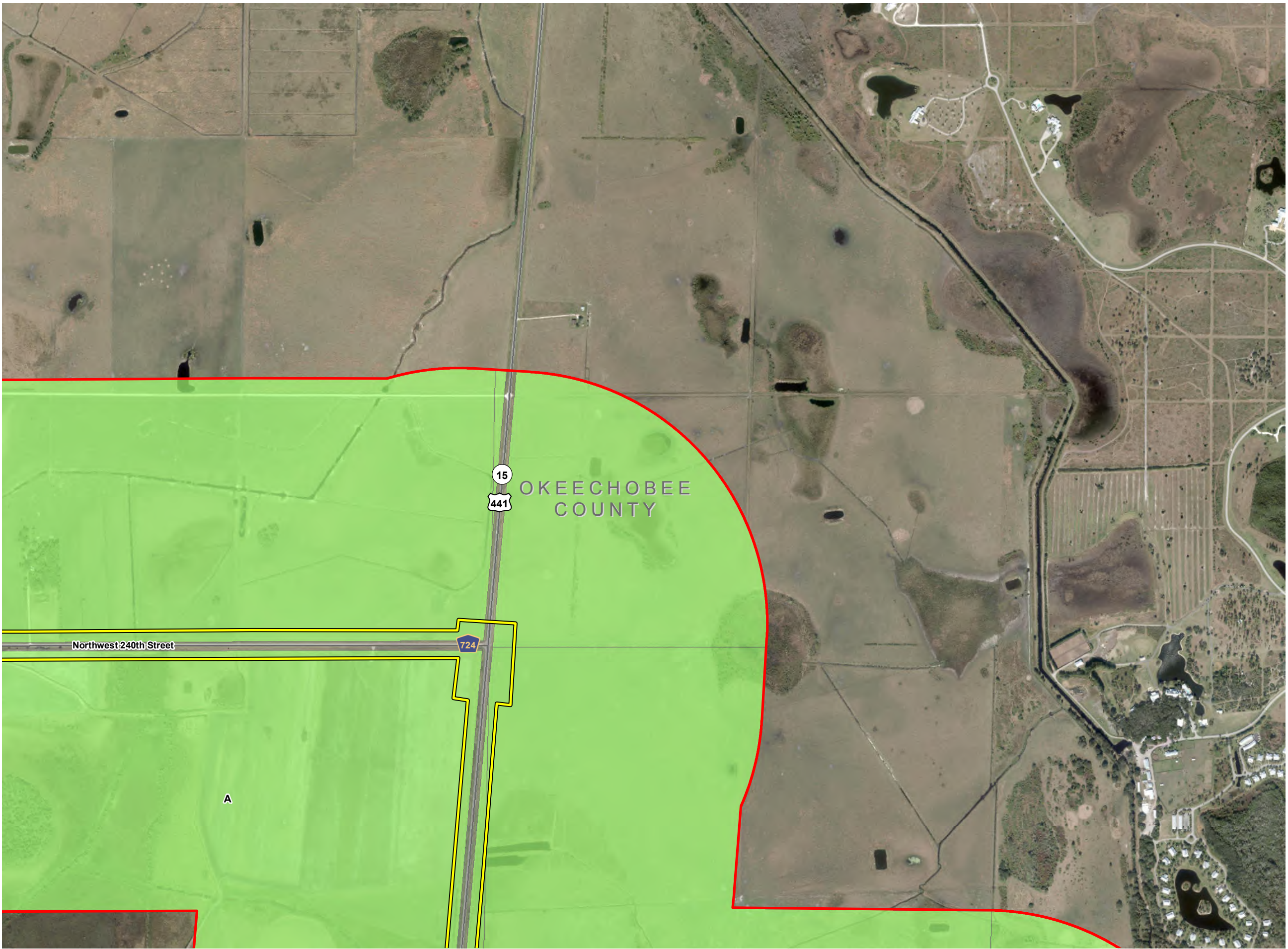
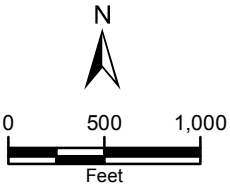
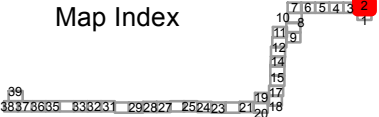


Figure 2-5 Map 2 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
-  Preferred Corridor
 -  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County Zoning**
 -  A
 -  County Boundary



Map Index



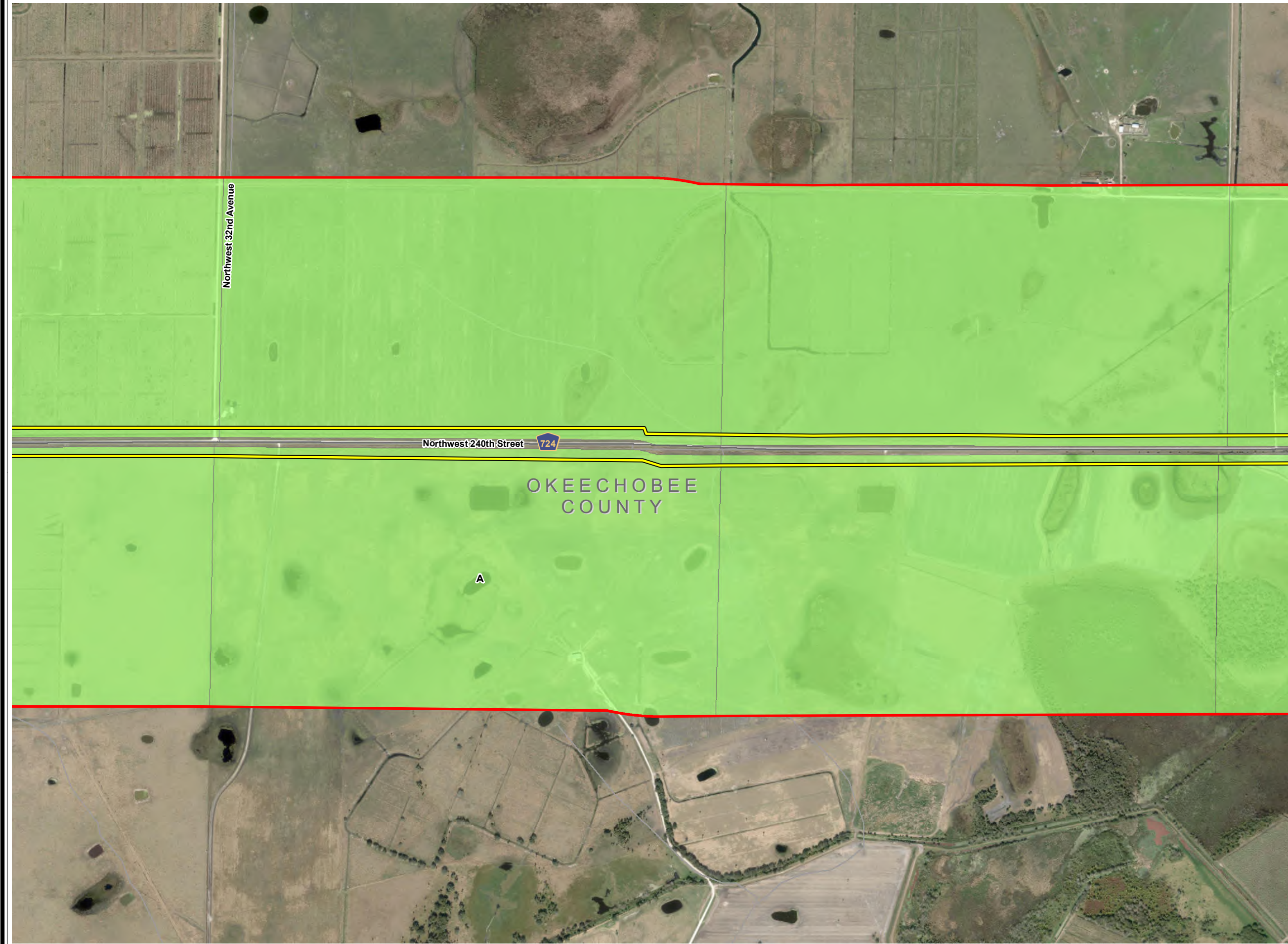
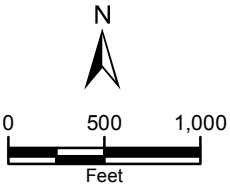
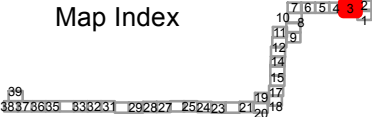


Figure 2-5 Map 3 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
-  Preferred Corridor
 -  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County Zoning**
 -  A
 -  County Boundary

Map Index



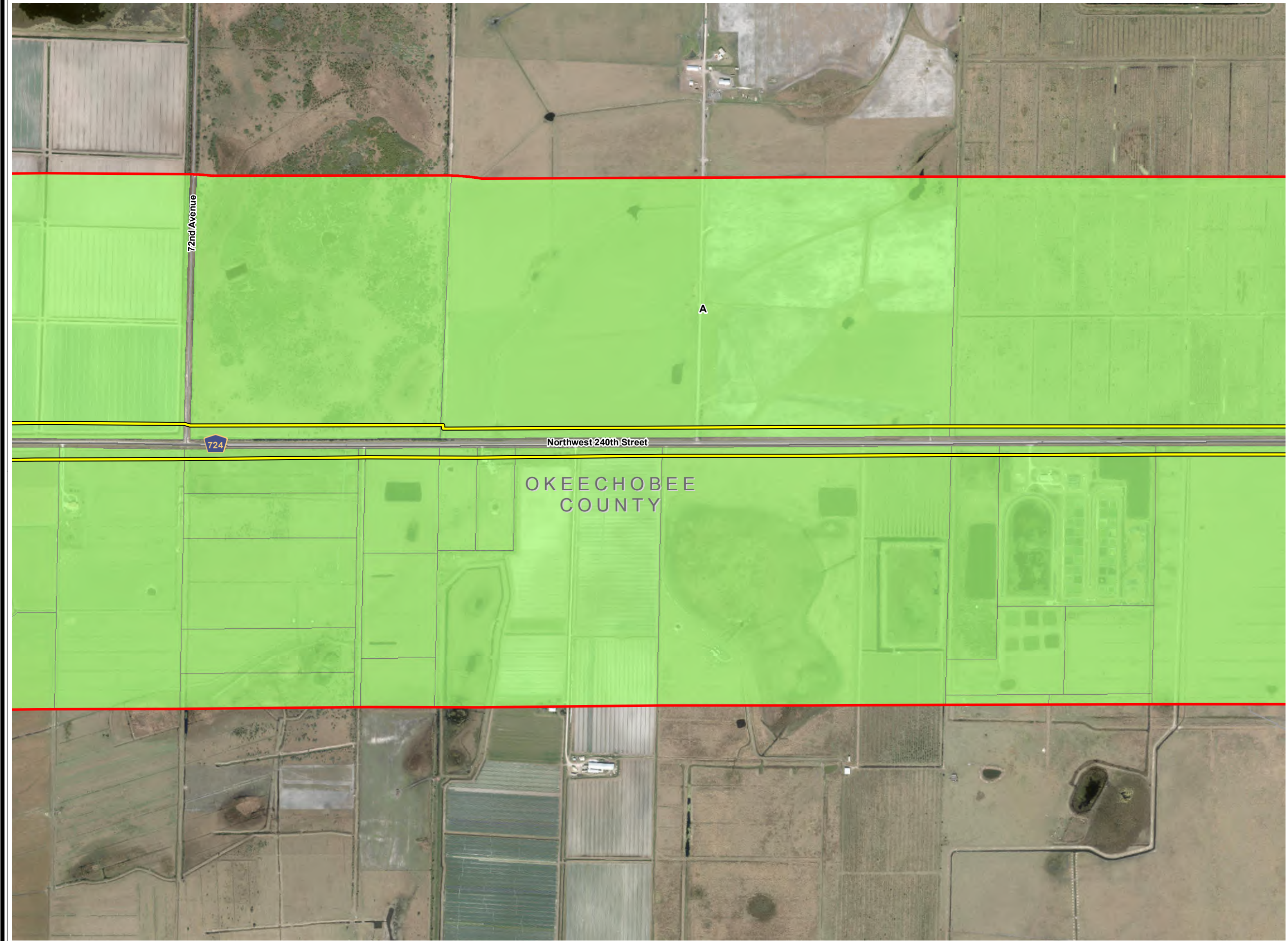


Figure 2-5 Map 4 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
-  Preferred Corridor
 -  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County Zoning**
 -  A
 -  County Boundary

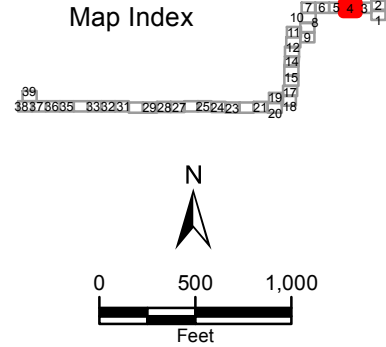
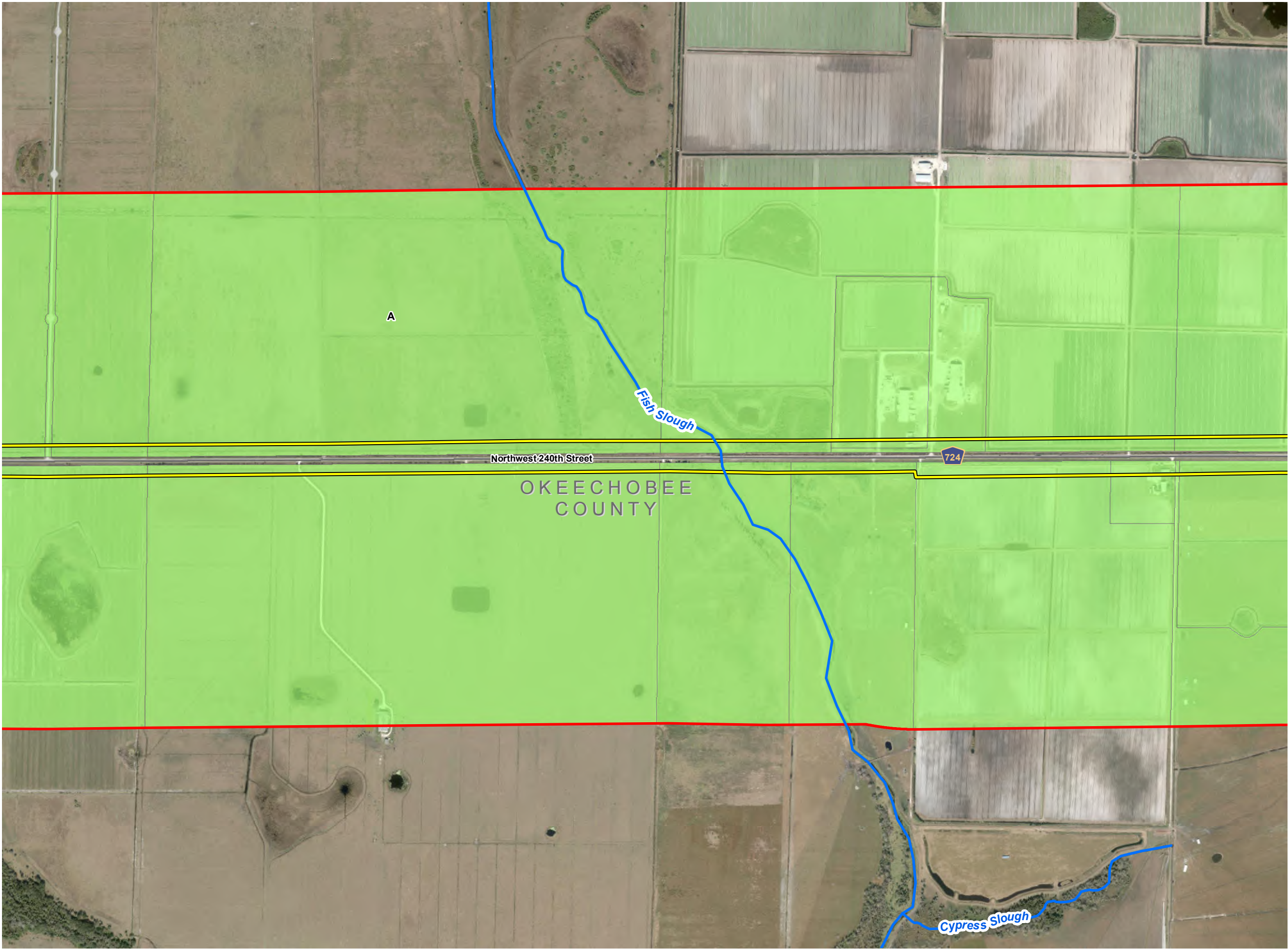
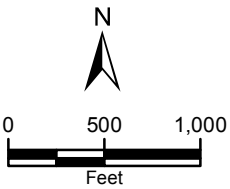
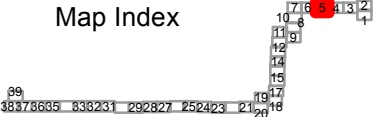


Figure 2-5 Map 5 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
-  Preferred Corridor
 -  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County Zoning**
 -  A
 -  County Boundary
 -  Streams/Flowline



Map Index



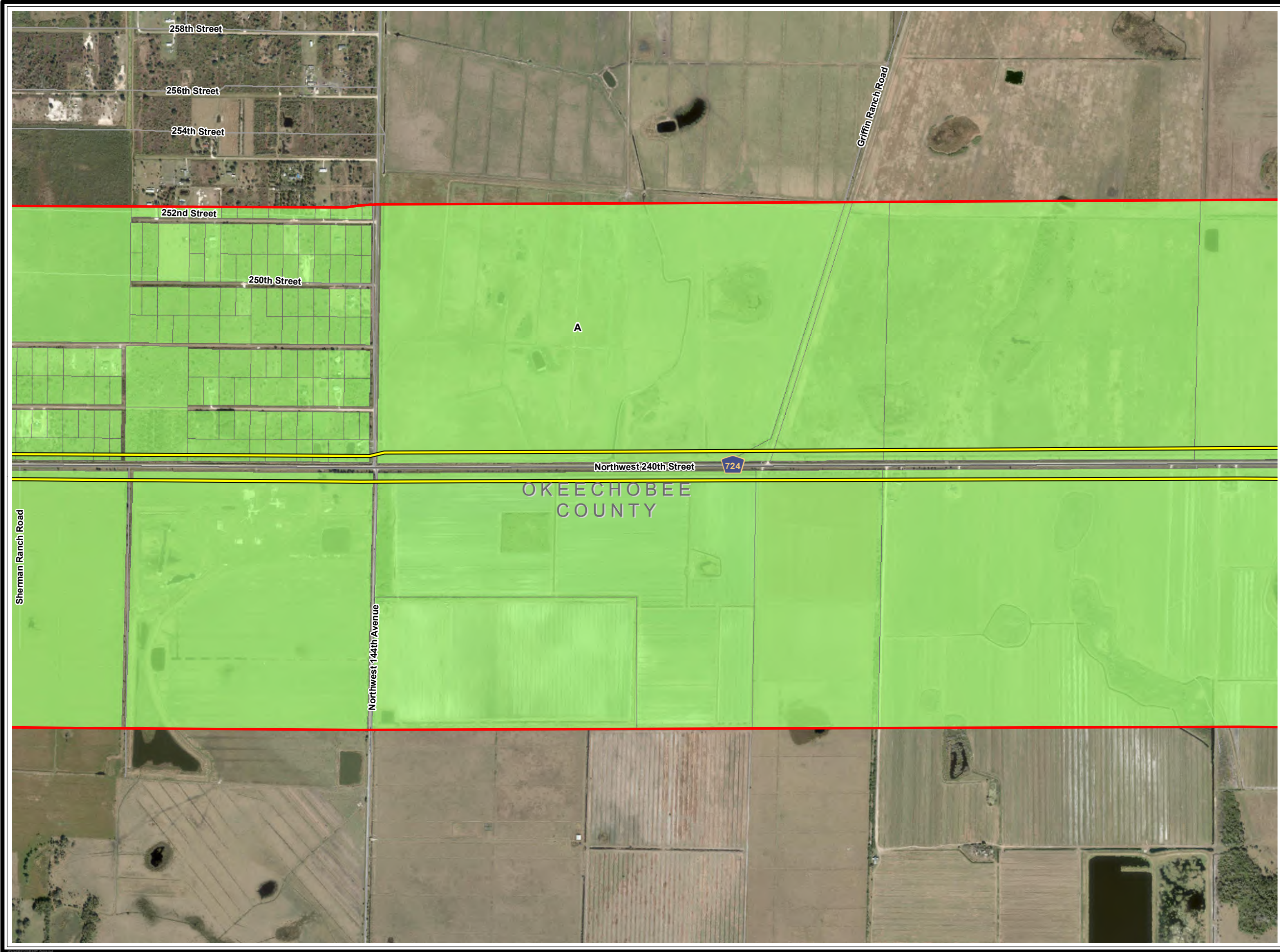
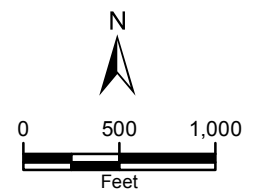
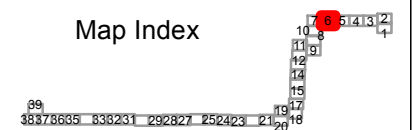
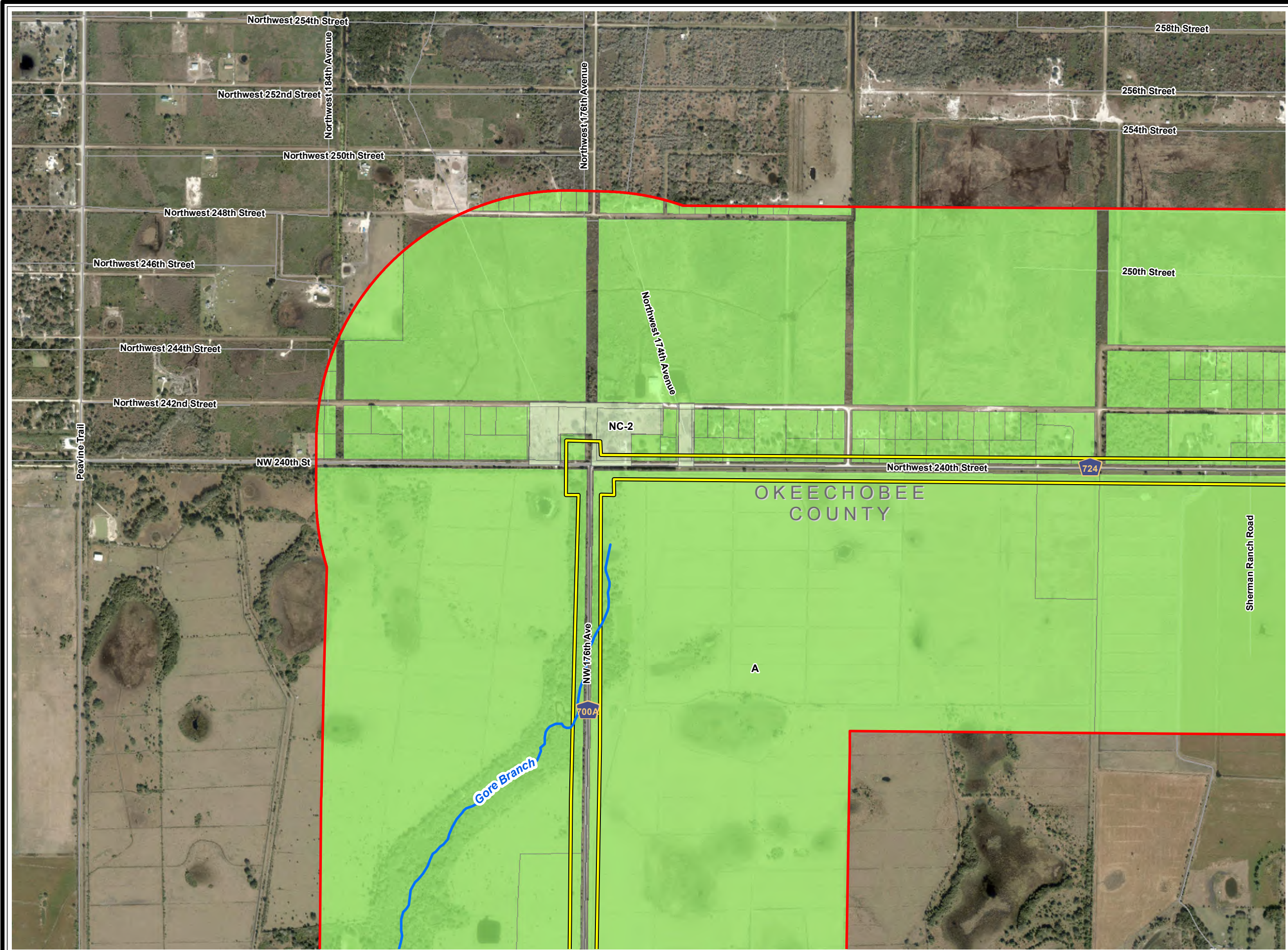


Figure 2-5 Map 6 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County Zoning**
 - A
 - County Boundary

Map Index

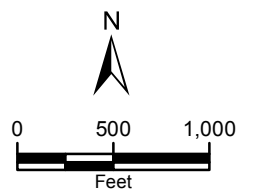
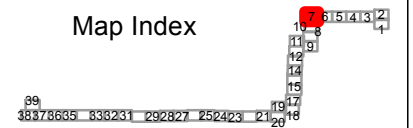




**Figure 2-5 Map 7 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile**
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County Zoning**
 - A
 - NC-2
 - County Boundary
 - Streams/Flowline

Map Index



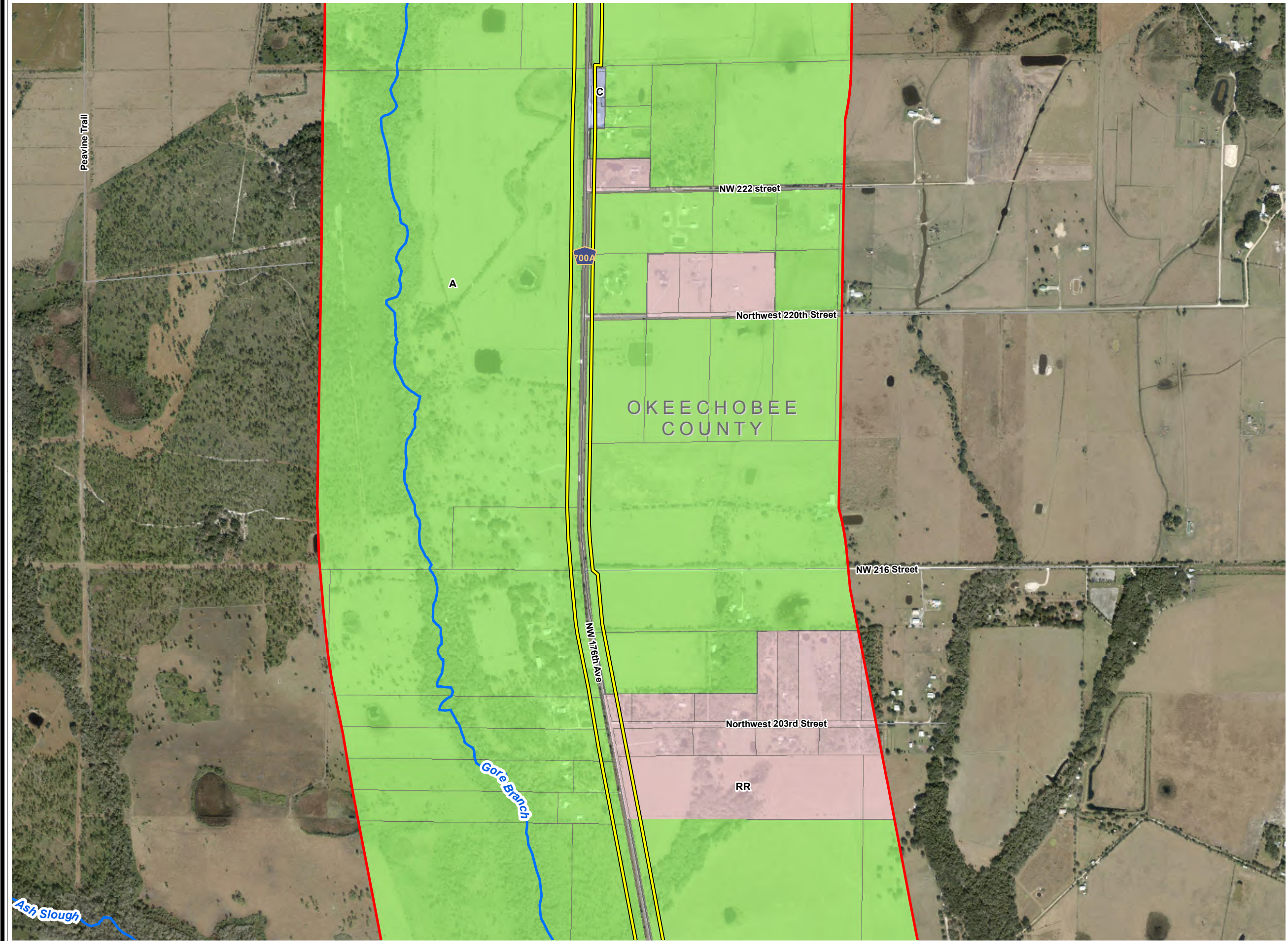


Figure 2-5 Map 8 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County Zoning**
 - A
 - C
 - RR
 - County Boundary
 - Streams/Flowline

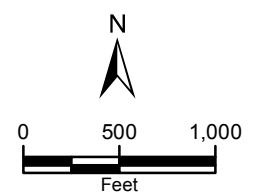
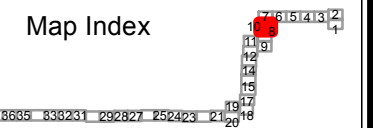
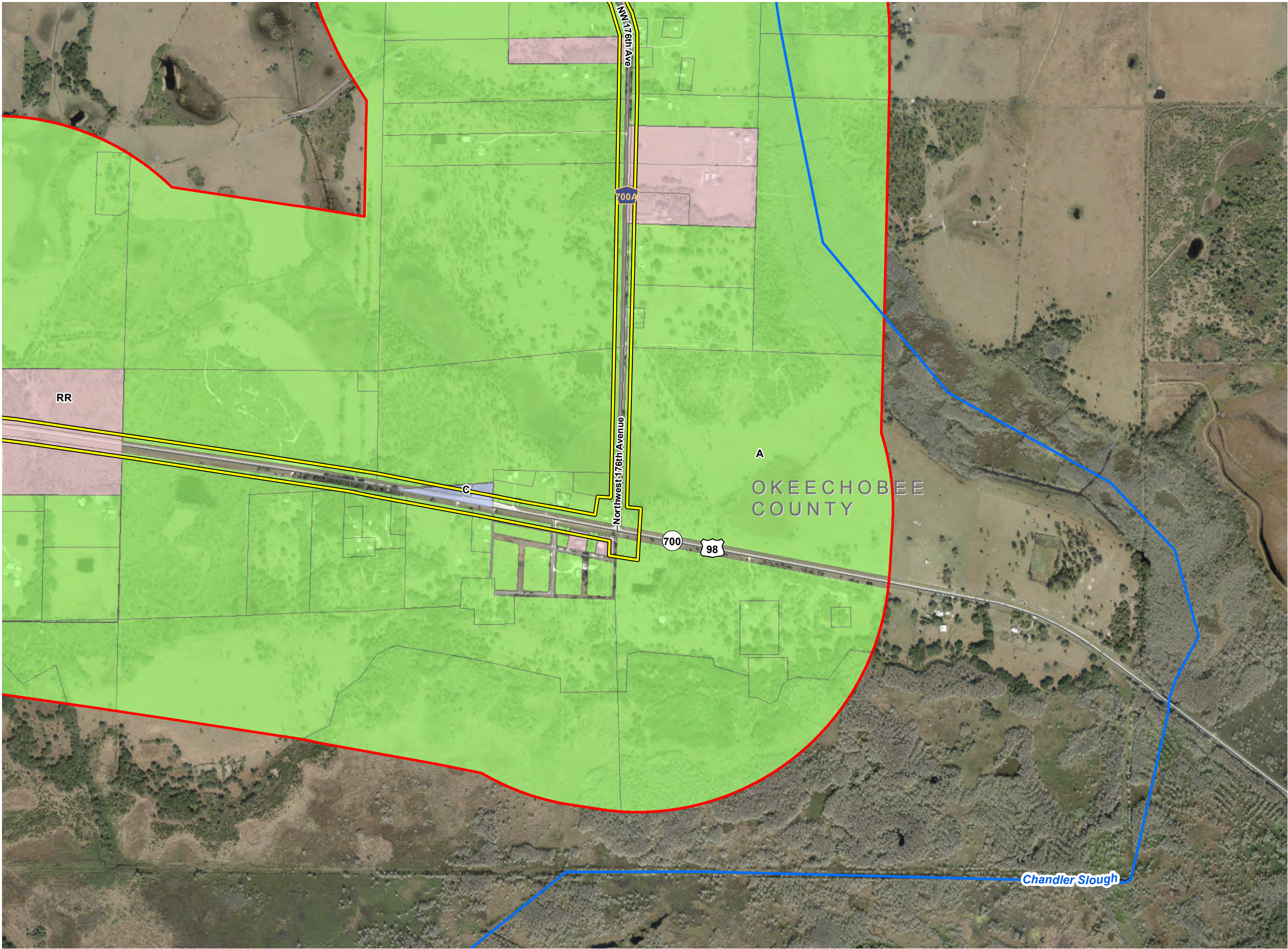


Figure 2-5 Map 9 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County Zoning**
 - A
 - C
 - RR
 - County Boundary
 - Railroad
 - Streams/Flowline



Map Index

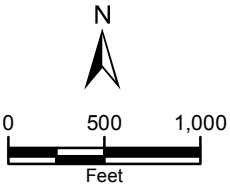
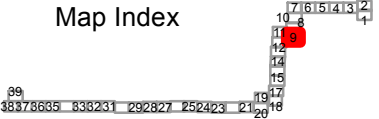
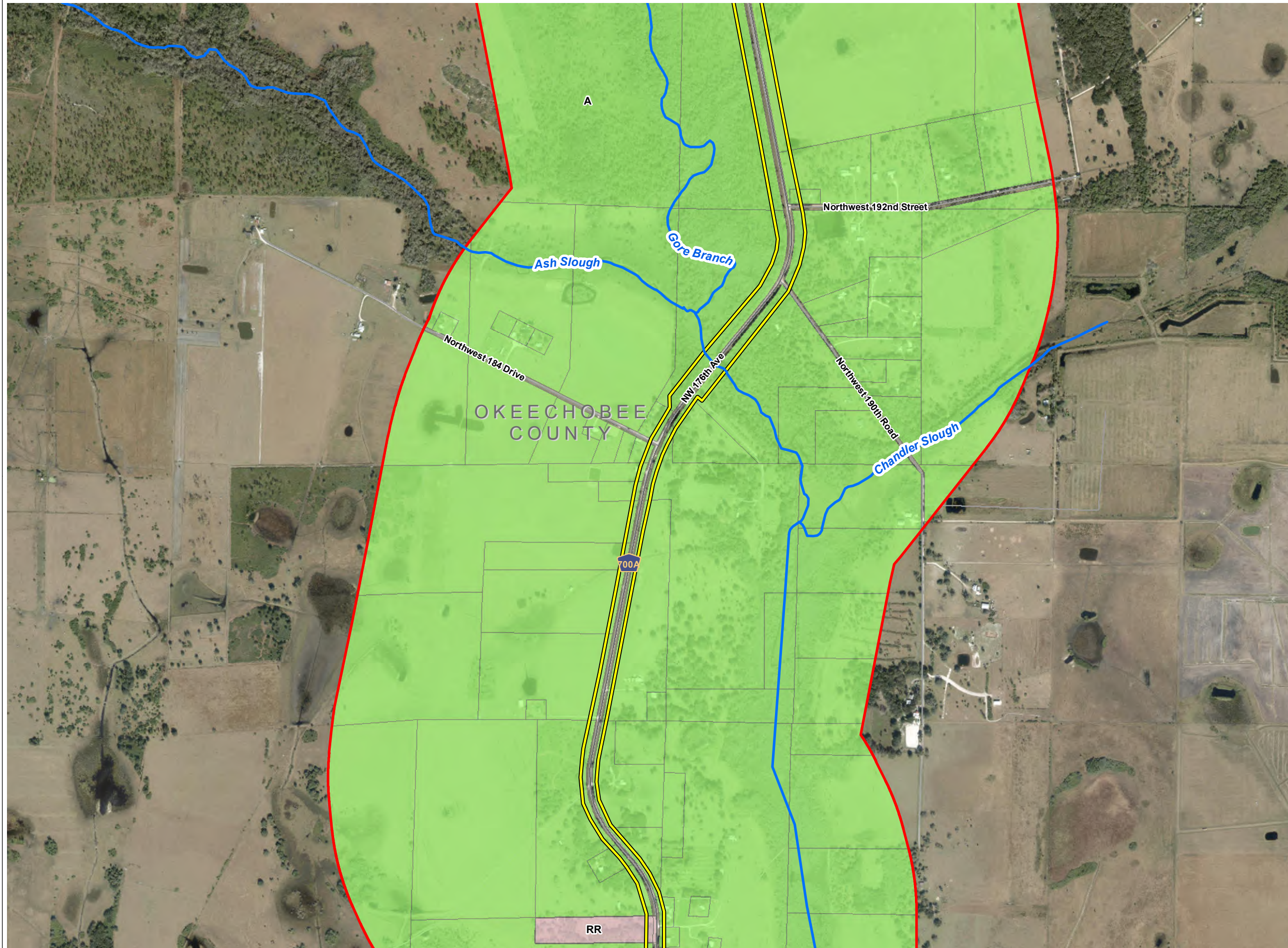


Figure 2-5 Map 10 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- Preferred Corridor
- Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Okeechobee County Zoning**
- A
- C
- RR
- County Boundary
- Streams/Flowline



Map Index

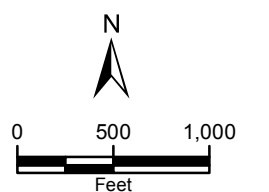
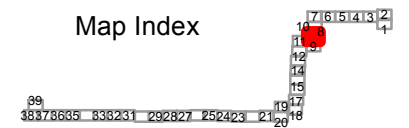




Figure 2-5 Map 11 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Okeechobee County Zoning**
 - A
 - C
 - RR
 - County Boundary
 - Railroad

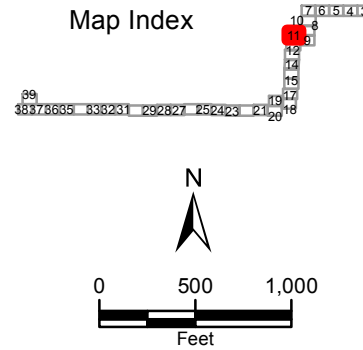


Figure 2-5 Map 12 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- Preferred Corridor
- Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Okeechobee County Zoning**
- A
- C
- RR
- Highlands County Zoning**
- AU
- CM
- County Boundary
- Railroad
- Streams/Flowline

Map Index

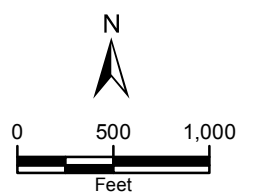
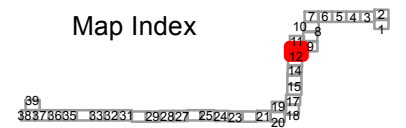


Figure 2-5 Map 13 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- Preferred Corridor
- Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Okeechobee County Zoning**
- A
- Highlands County Zoning**
- AU
- CM
- M1
- M1S
- M2
- County Boundary
- Railroad
- Streams/Flowline

Map Index

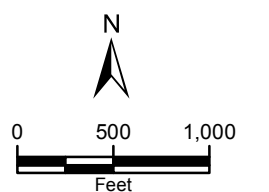
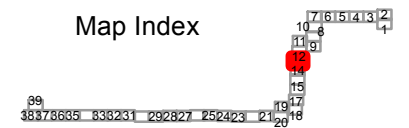
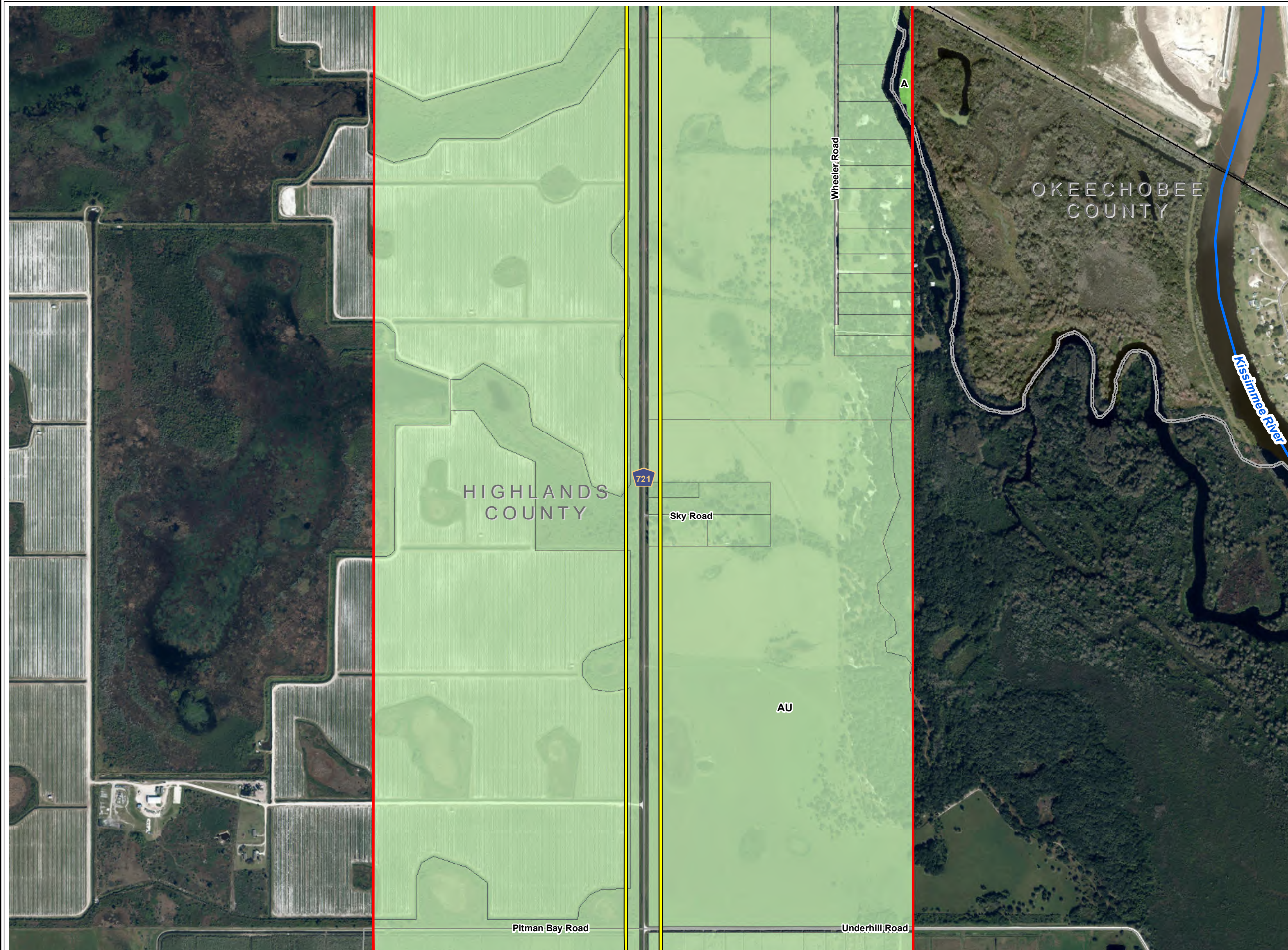
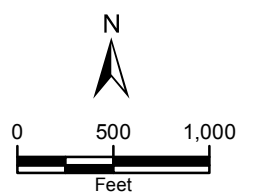
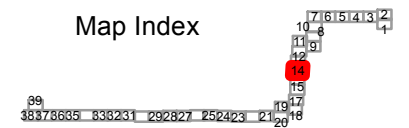


Figure 2-5 Map 14 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- Preferred Corridor
- Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Okeechobee County Zoning**
- A
- Highlands County Zoning**
- AU
- County Boundary
- Railroad
- Streams/Flowline

Map Index



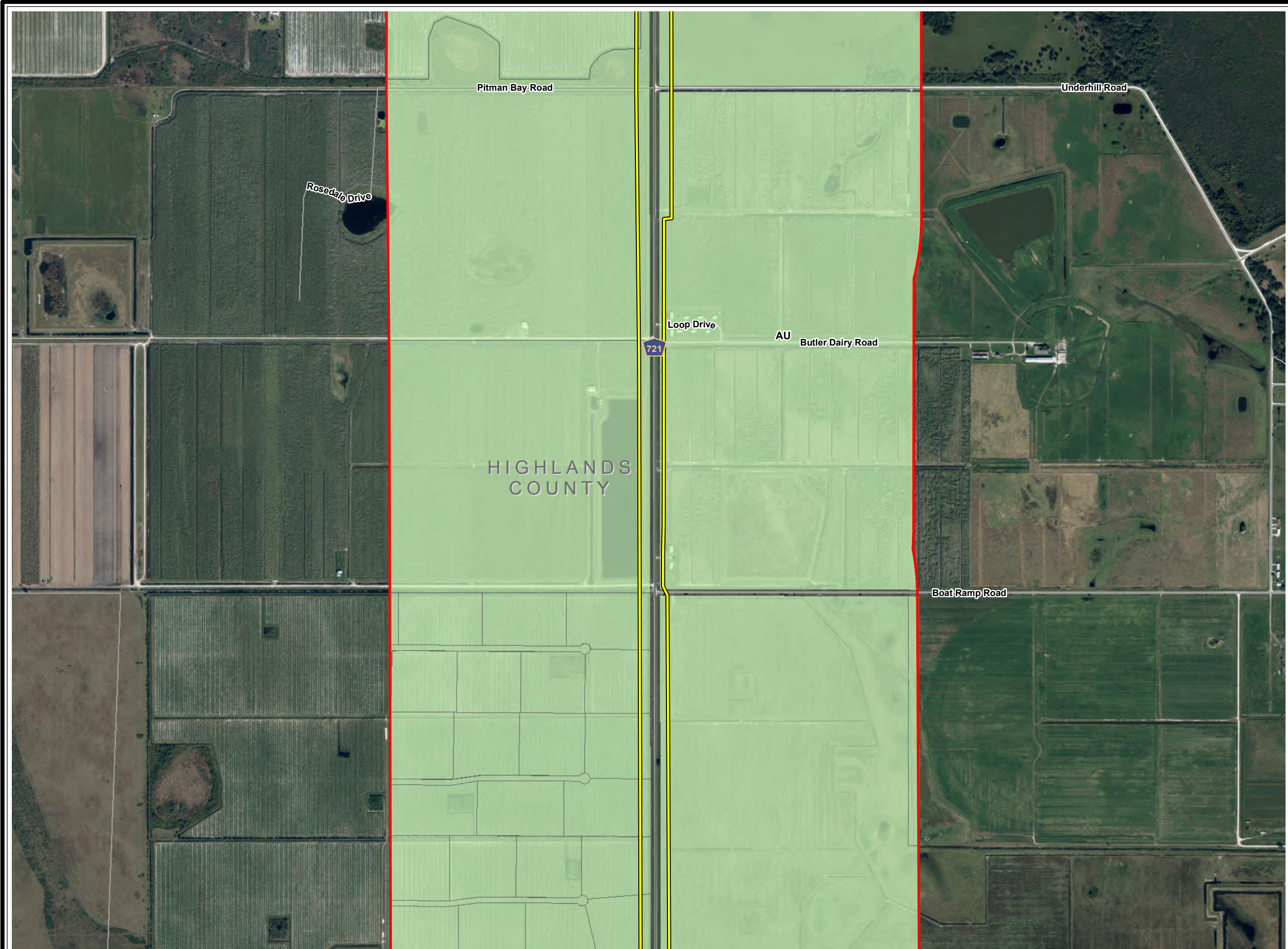


Figure 2-5 Map 15 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County Zoning**
 - AU
 - County Boundary
 - Railroad

Map Index

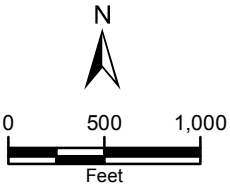
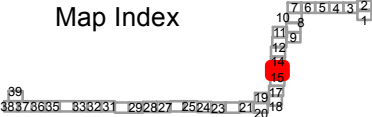
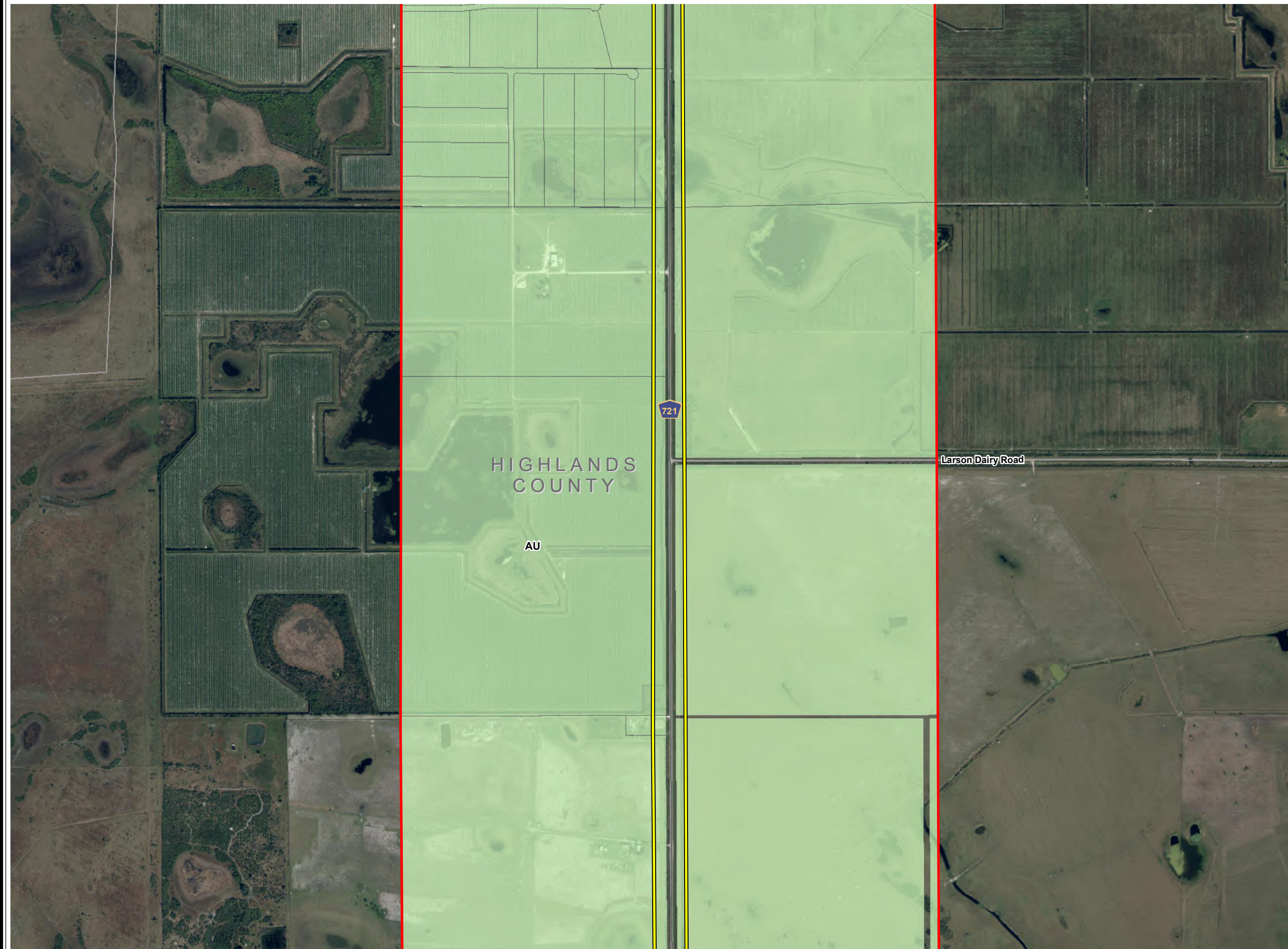


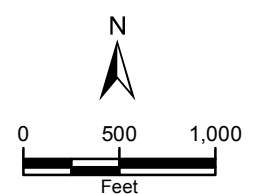
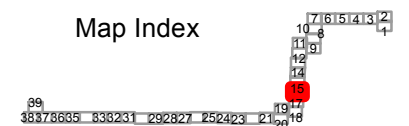
Figure 2-5 Map 16 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- Preferred Corridor
- Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Highlands County Zoning**
- AU
- County Boundary
- ++ Railroad



Map Index



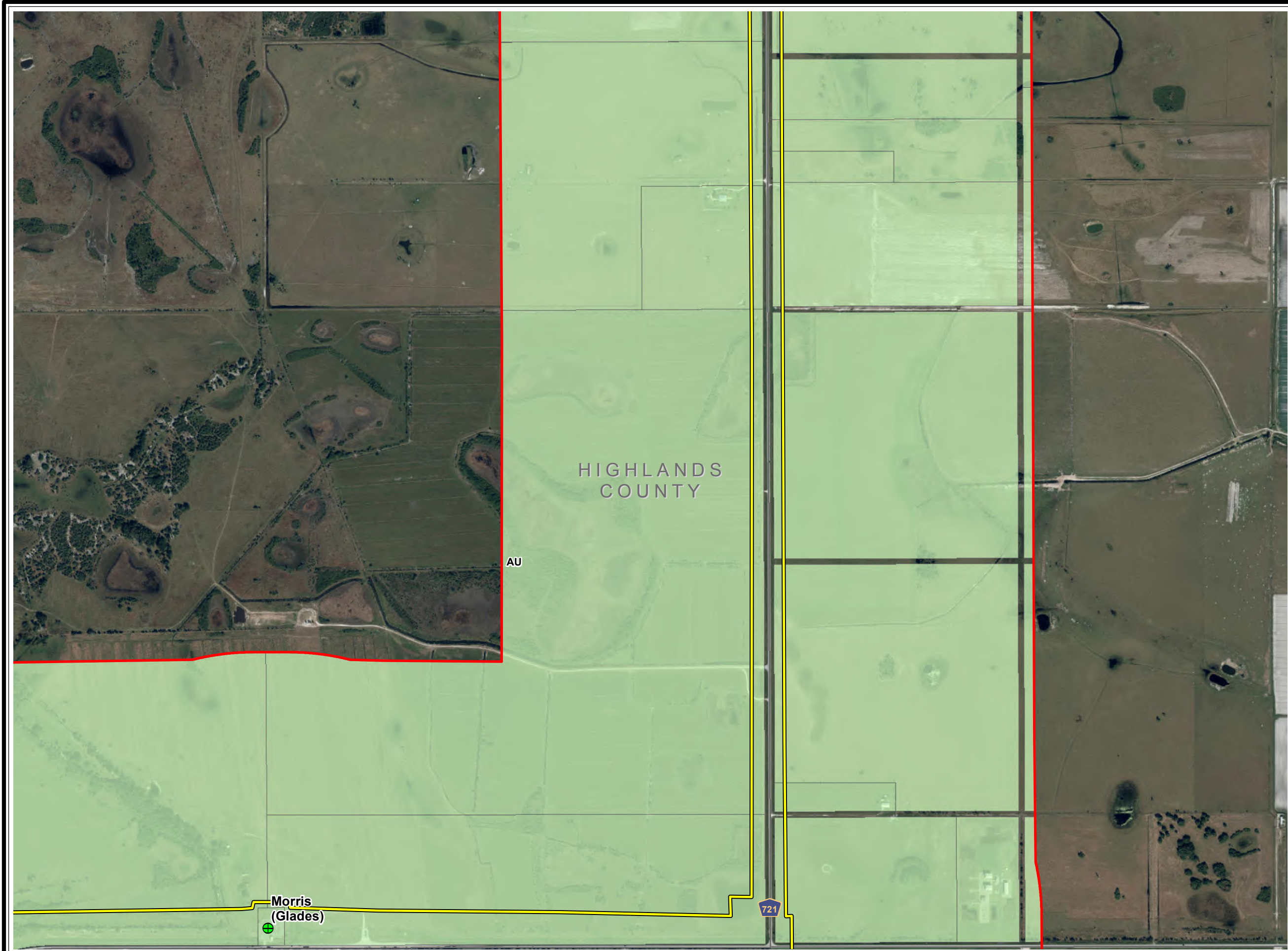
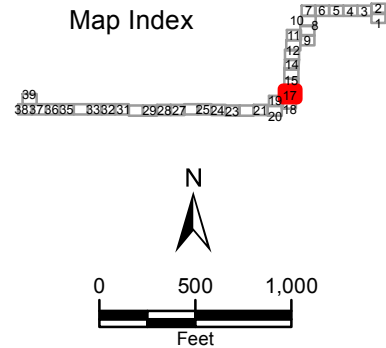


Figure 2-5 Map 17 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County Zoning**
 - ▭ AU
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - +— Railroad



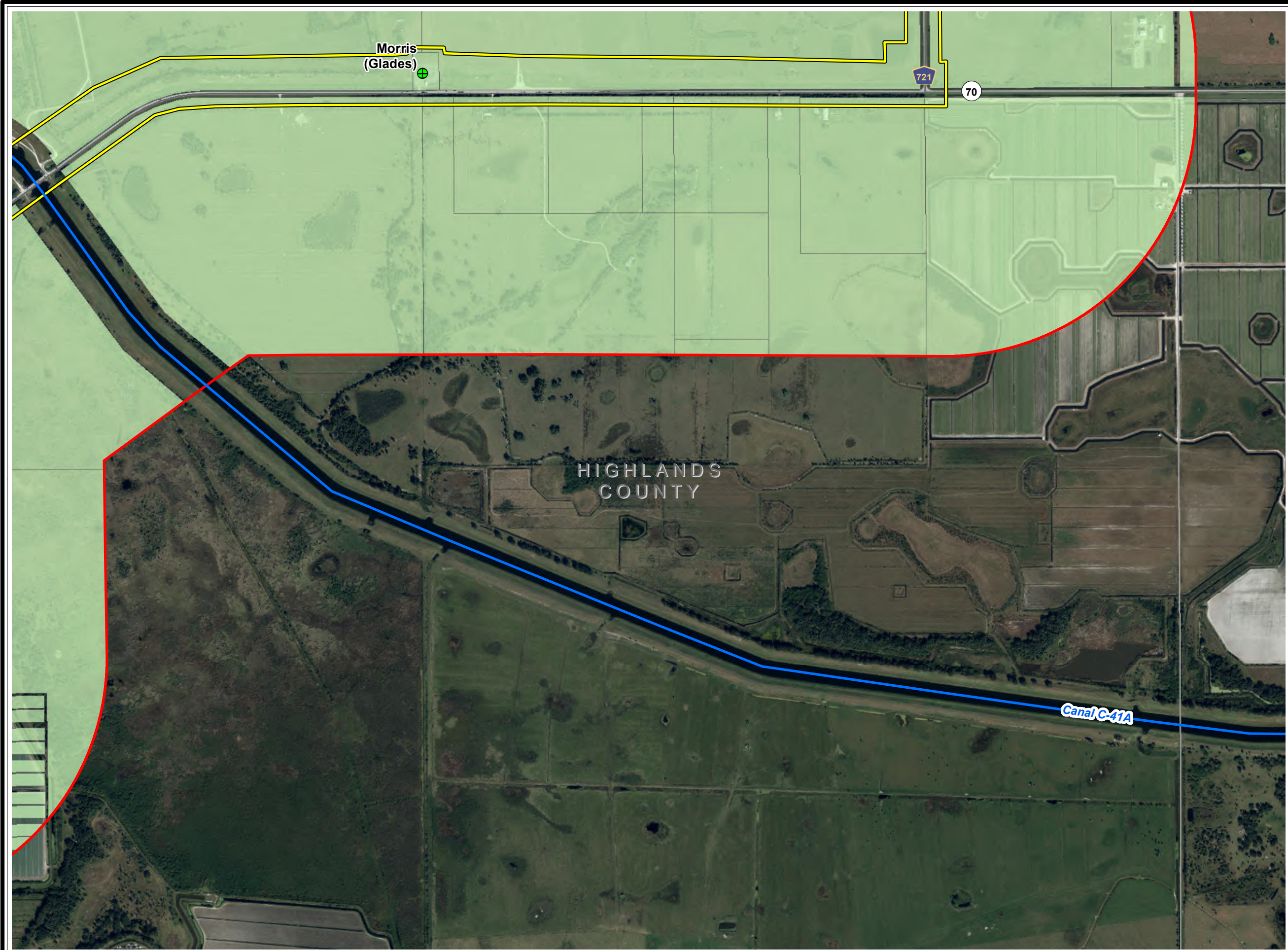


Figure 2-5 Map 18 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County Zoning**
 - AU
 - County Boundary
 - Railroad
 - Streams/Flowline

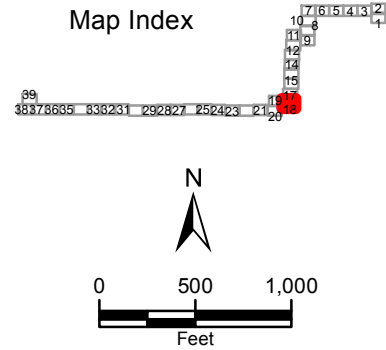
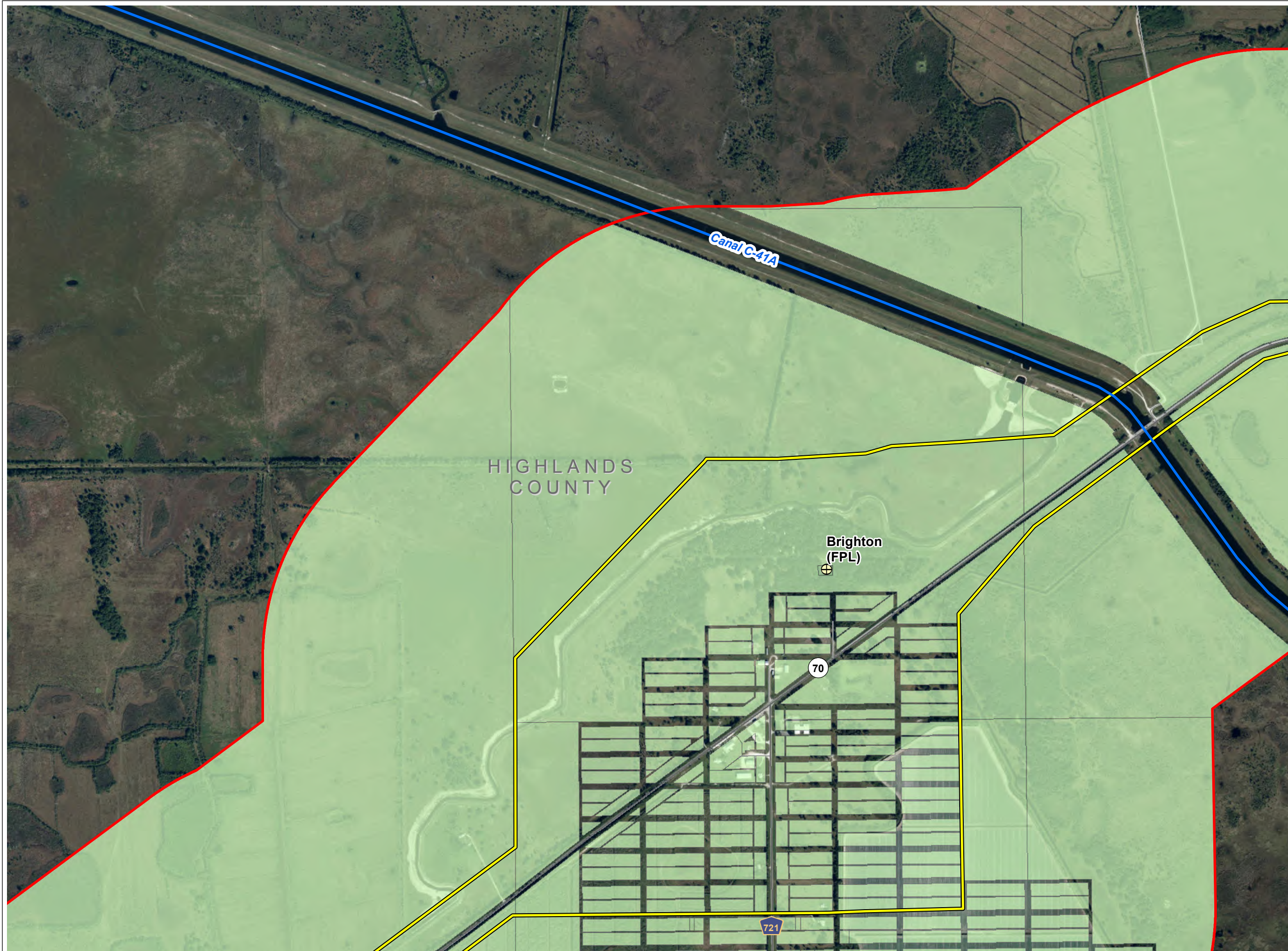


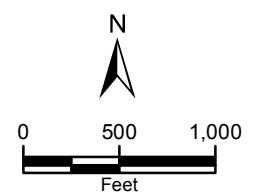
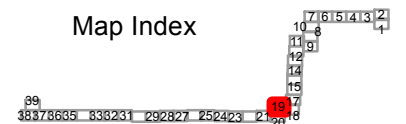
Figure 2-5 Map 19 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Highlands County Zoning**
-  AU
-  County Boundary
-  Railroad
-  Streams/Flowline



Map Index



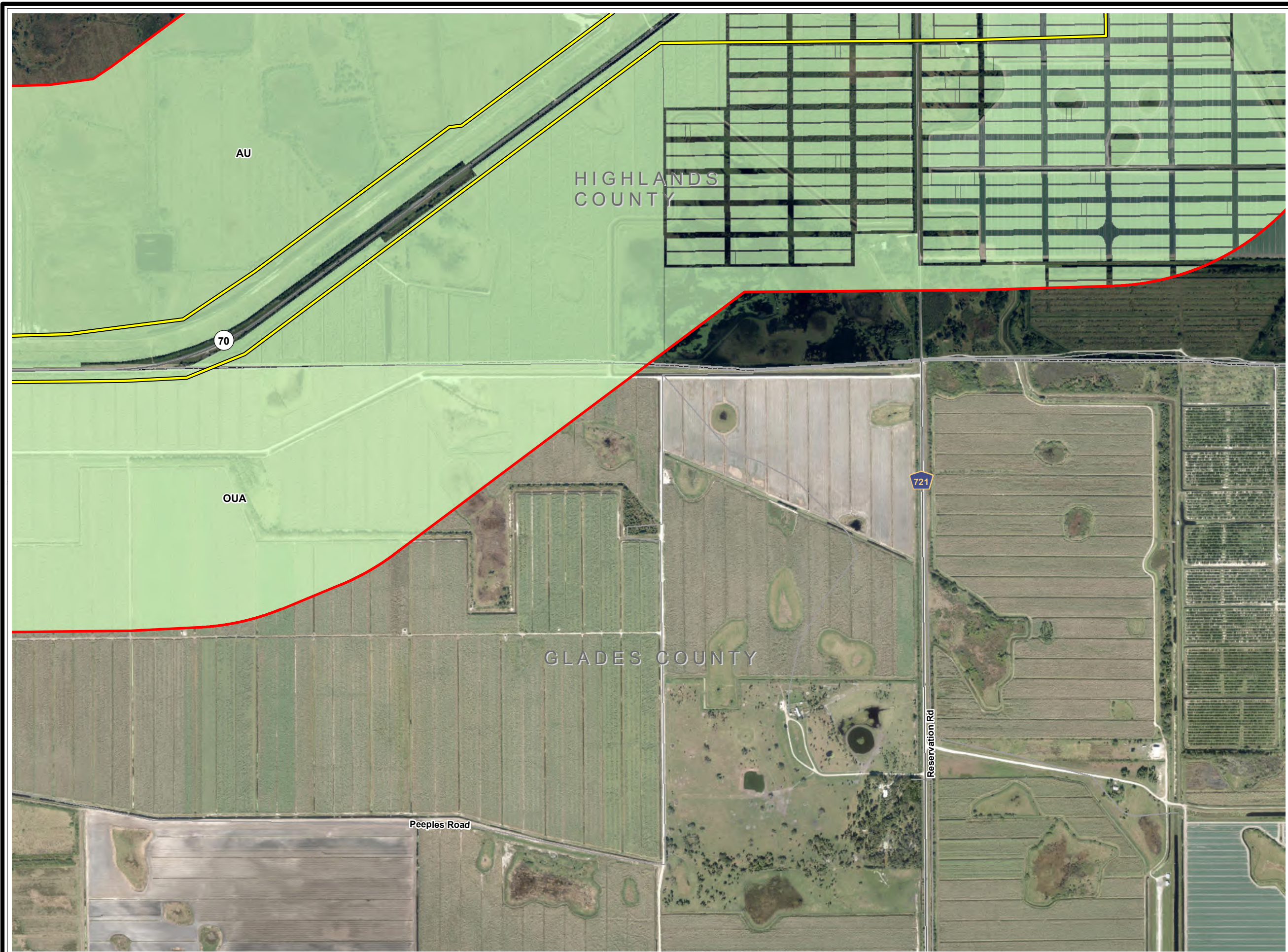


Figure 2-5 Map 20 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County Zoning**
 - AU
 - Zoning**
 - OUA
 - County Boundary

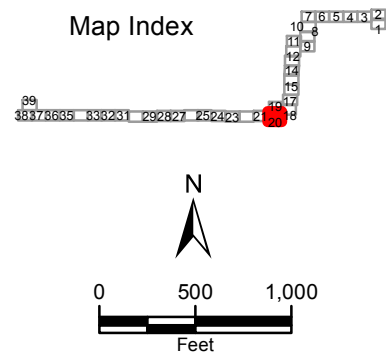


Figure 2-5 Map 21 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County Zoning**
 - AU
 - Zoning**
 - OUA
 - OUPP
 - County Boundary
 - Streams/Flowline

Map Index

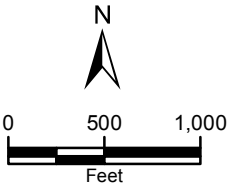
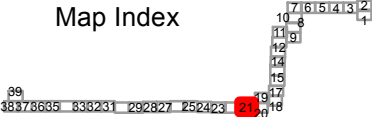
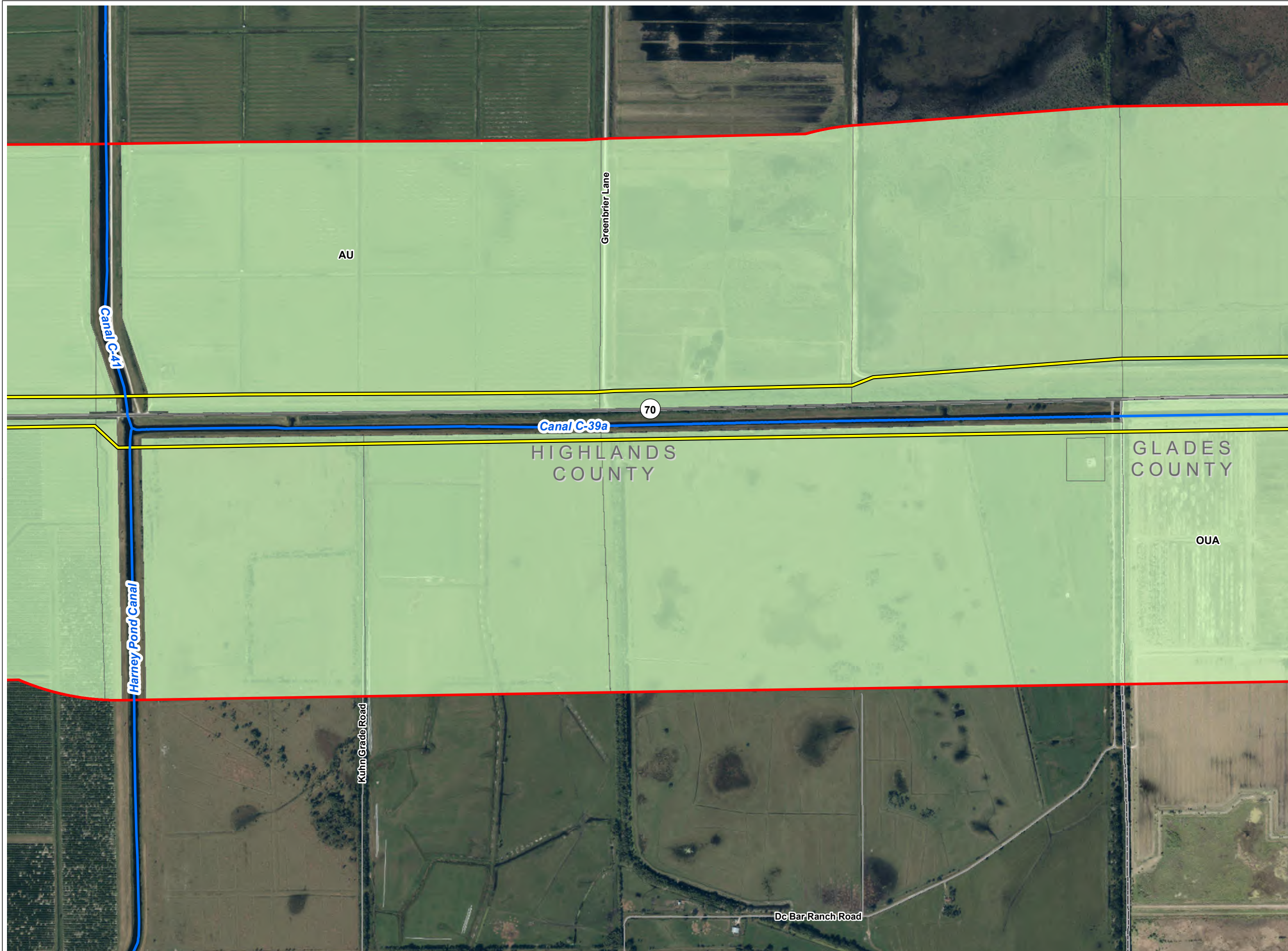
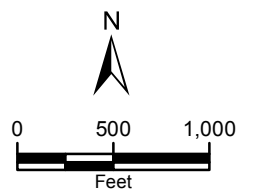
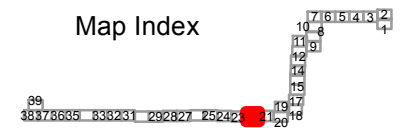


Figure 2-5 Map 22 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
-  Preferred Corridor
 -  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County Zoning**
 -  AU
 - Zoning**
 -  OUA
 -  County Boundary
 -  Streams/Flowline



Map Index



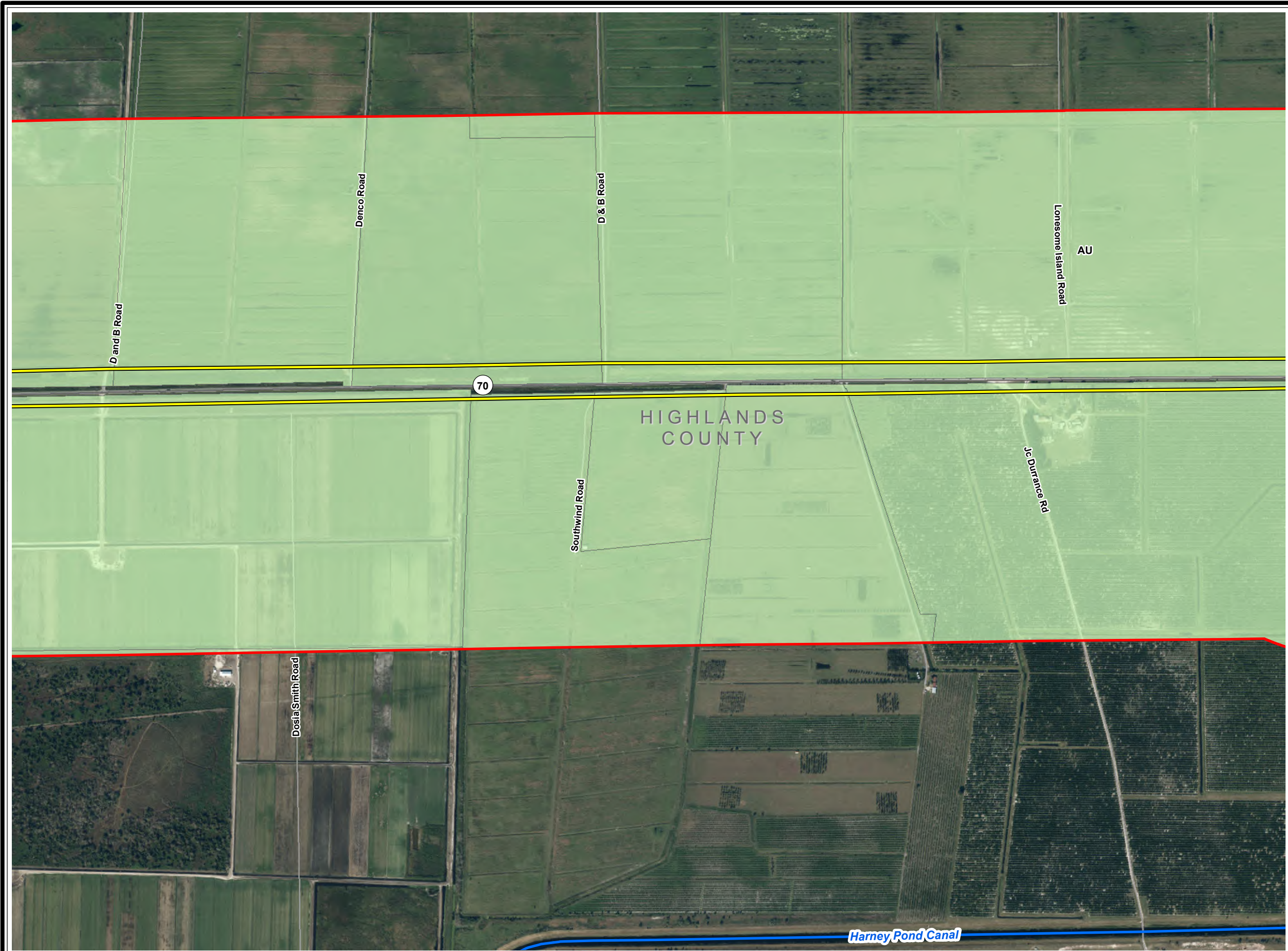
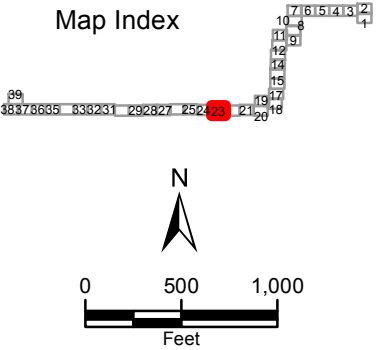


Figure 2-5 Map 23 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County Zoning**
 - AU
 - County Boundary
 - Streams/Flowline



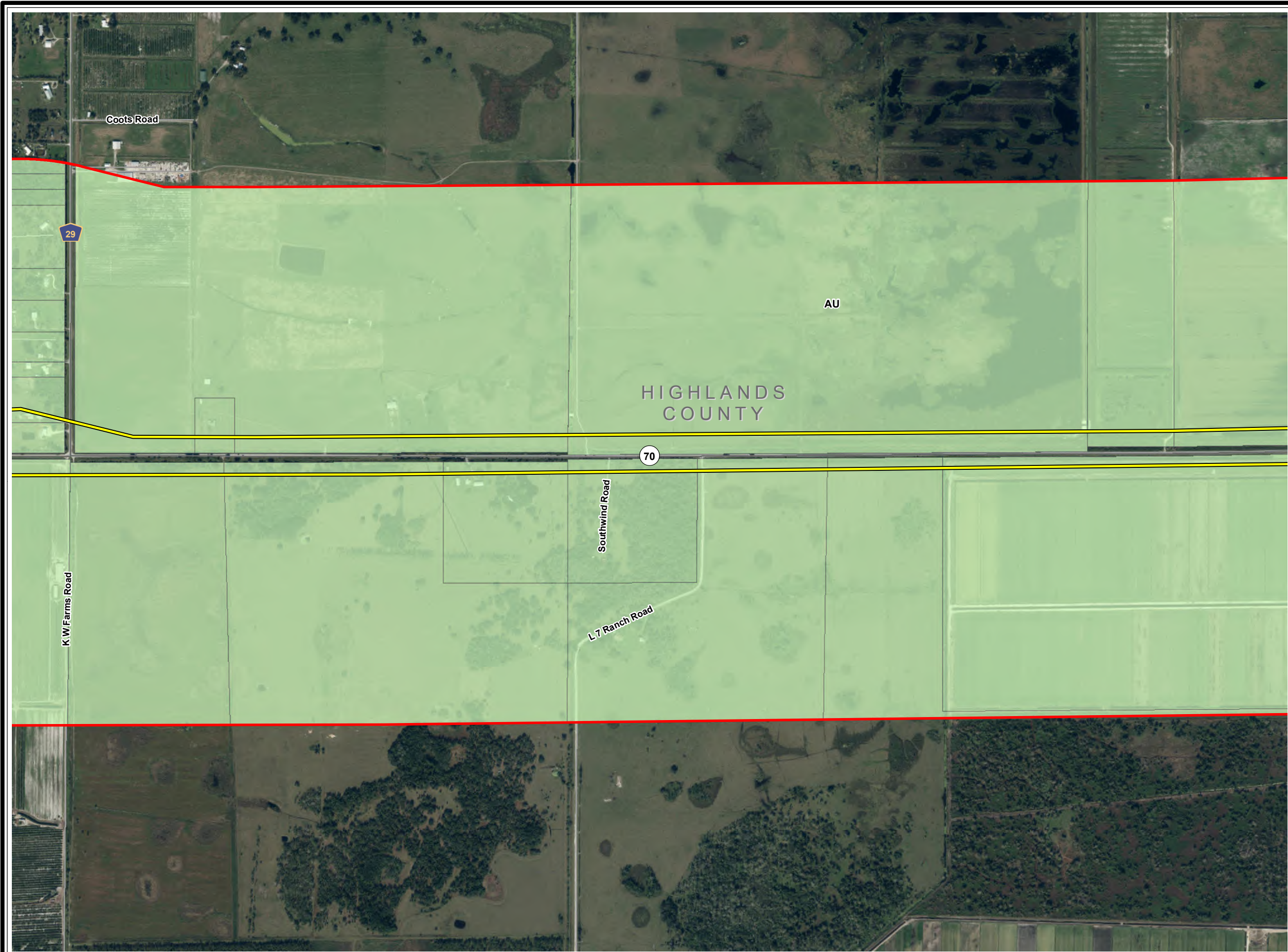


Figure 2-5 Map 24 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
-  Preferred Corridor
 -  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County Zoning**
 -  AU
 -  County Boundary

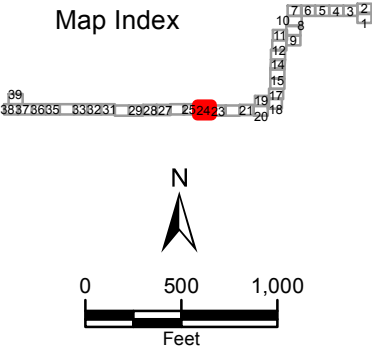


Figure 2-5 Map 25 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

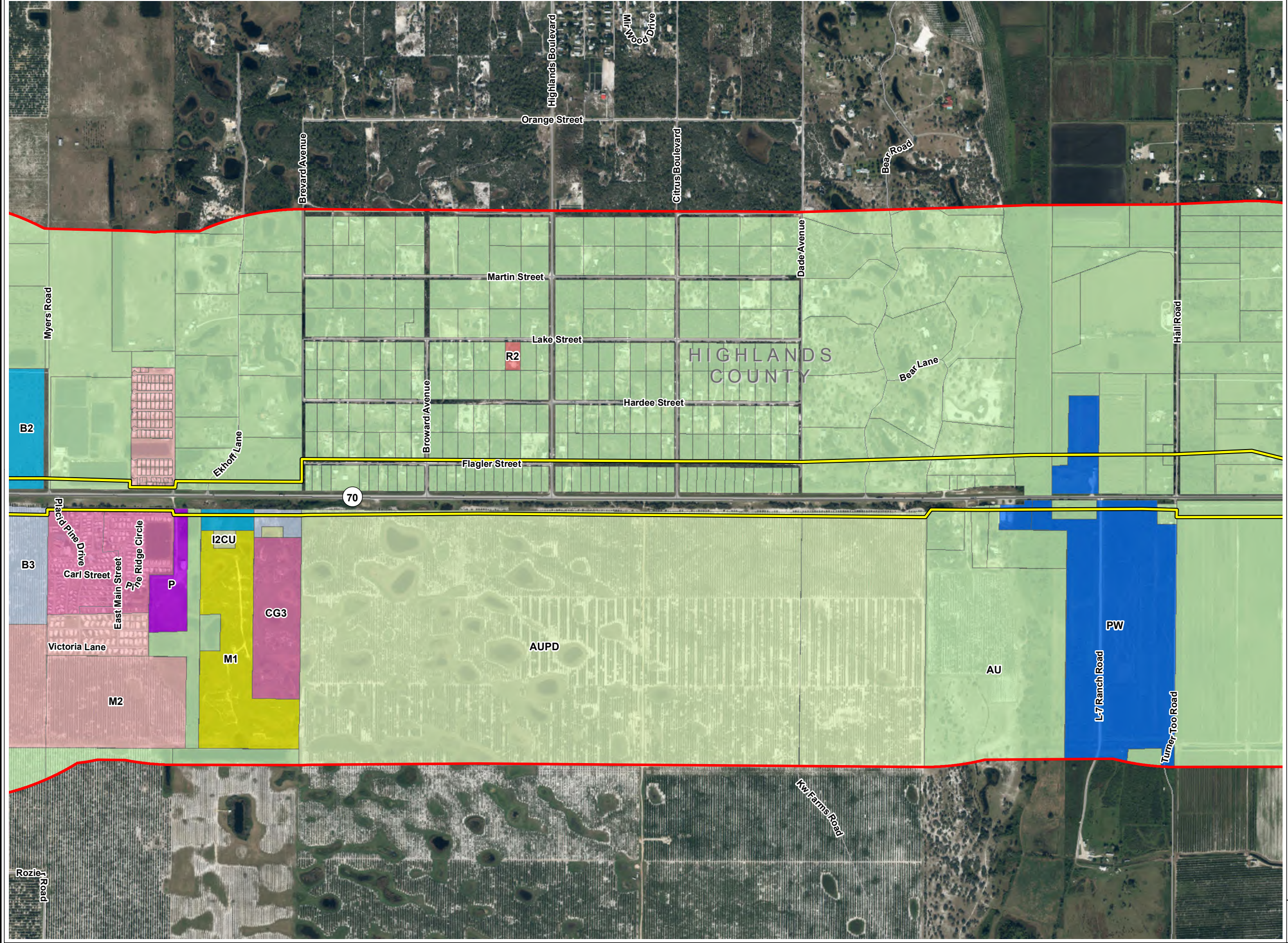
Legend

 Preferred Corridor
 Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)

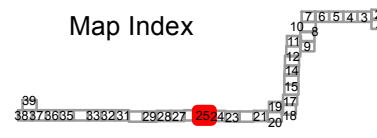
Highlands County Zoning

-  AU
-  AUPD
-  B2
-  B3
-  CG3
-  I2CU
-  M1
-  M2
-  P
-  PW
-  R2

 County Boundary
 Railroad



Map Index




0 500 1,000
Feet



Sources: Okeechobee County, 2022; Highlands County, 2022; DeSoto County, 2022; Glades County, 2022; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; ECT, 2022.

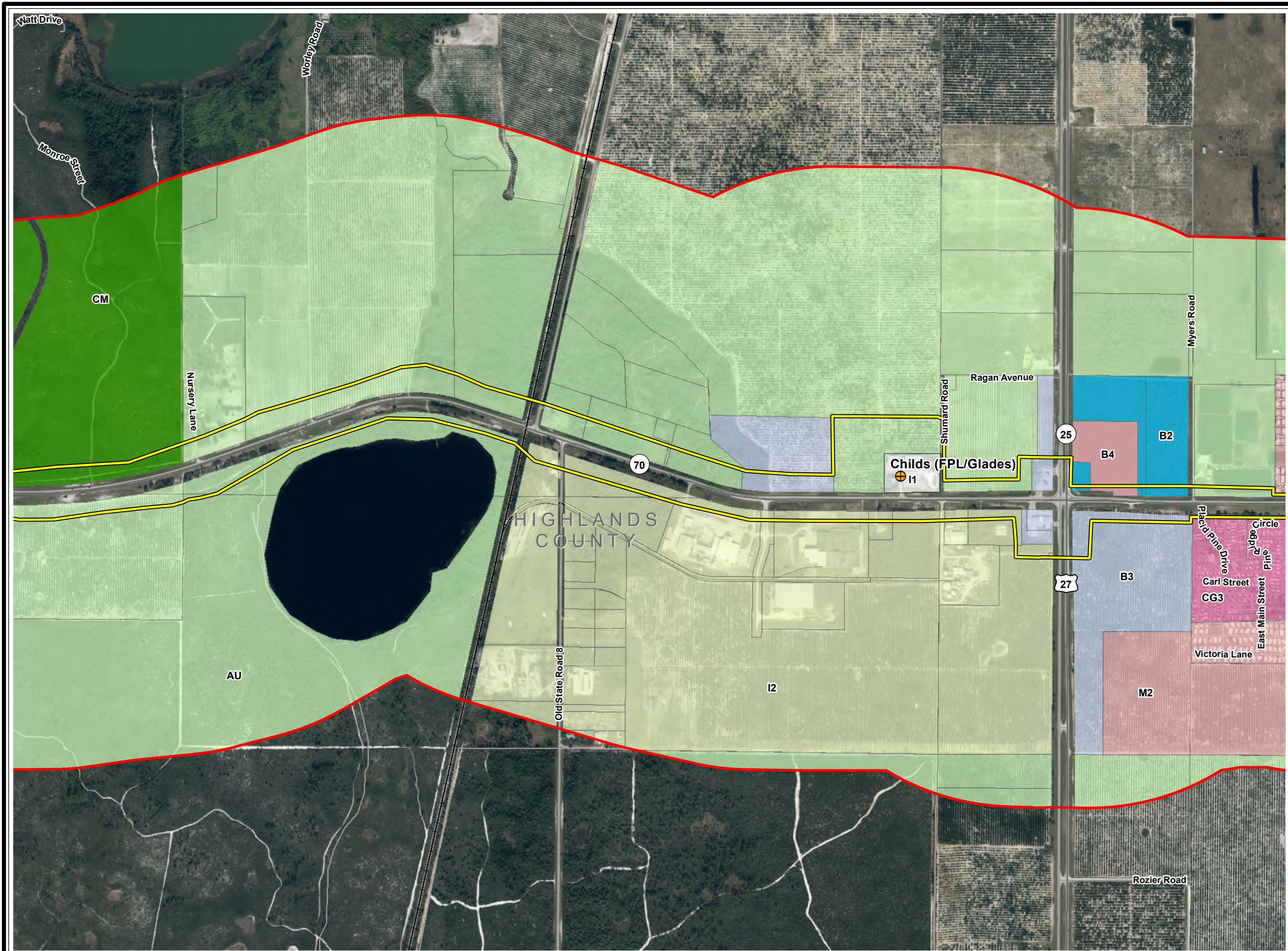
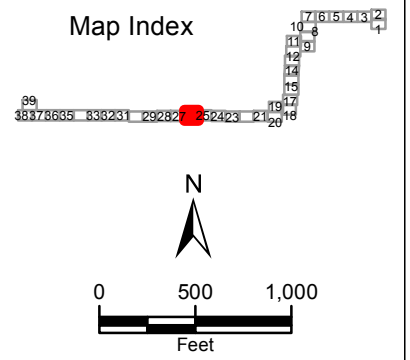


Figure 2-5 Map 26 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Highlands County Zoning**
- AU
 - B2
 - B3
 - B4
 - CG3
 - CM
 - I1
 - I2
 - M2
- County Boundary
- Railroad



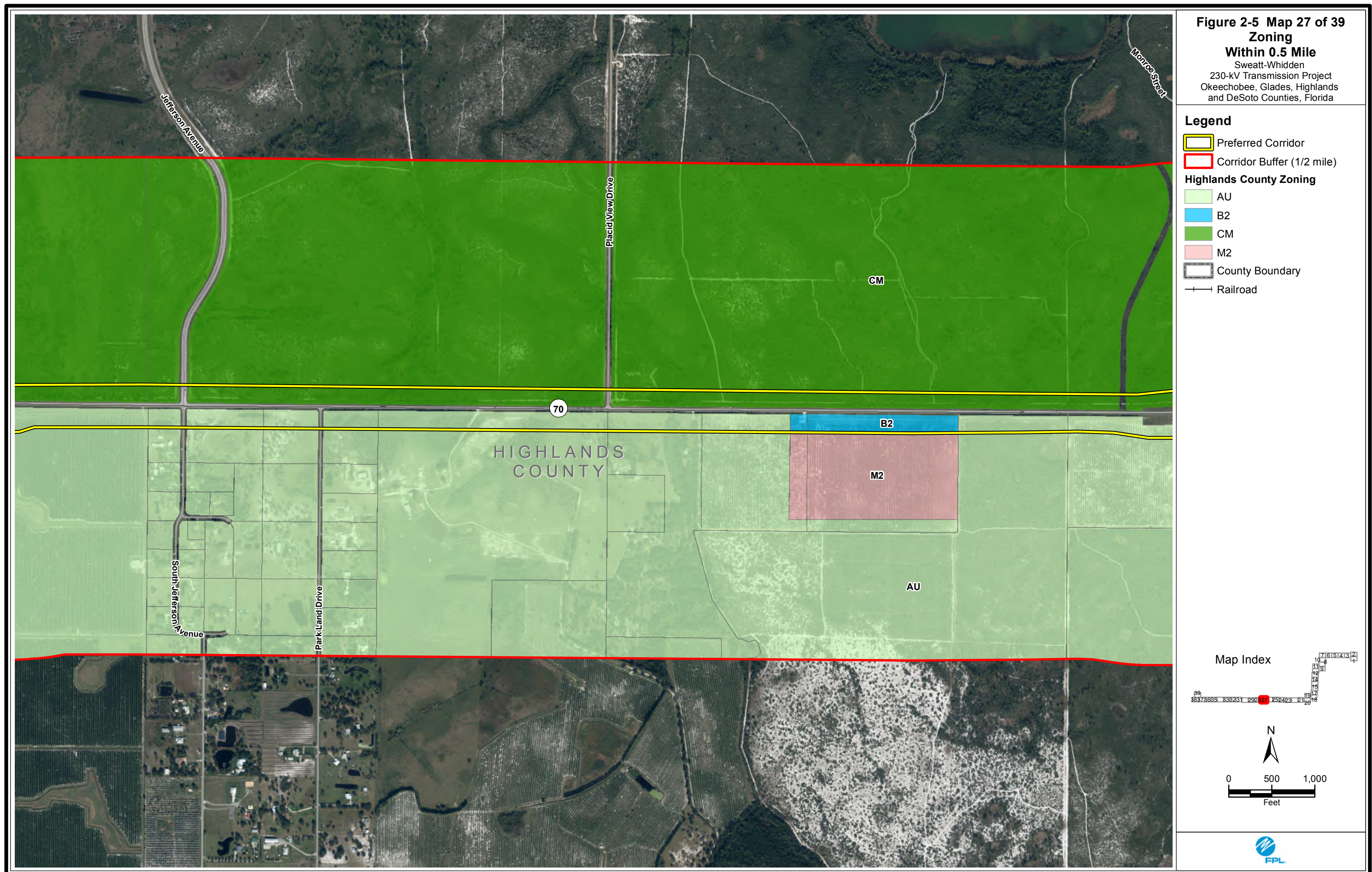
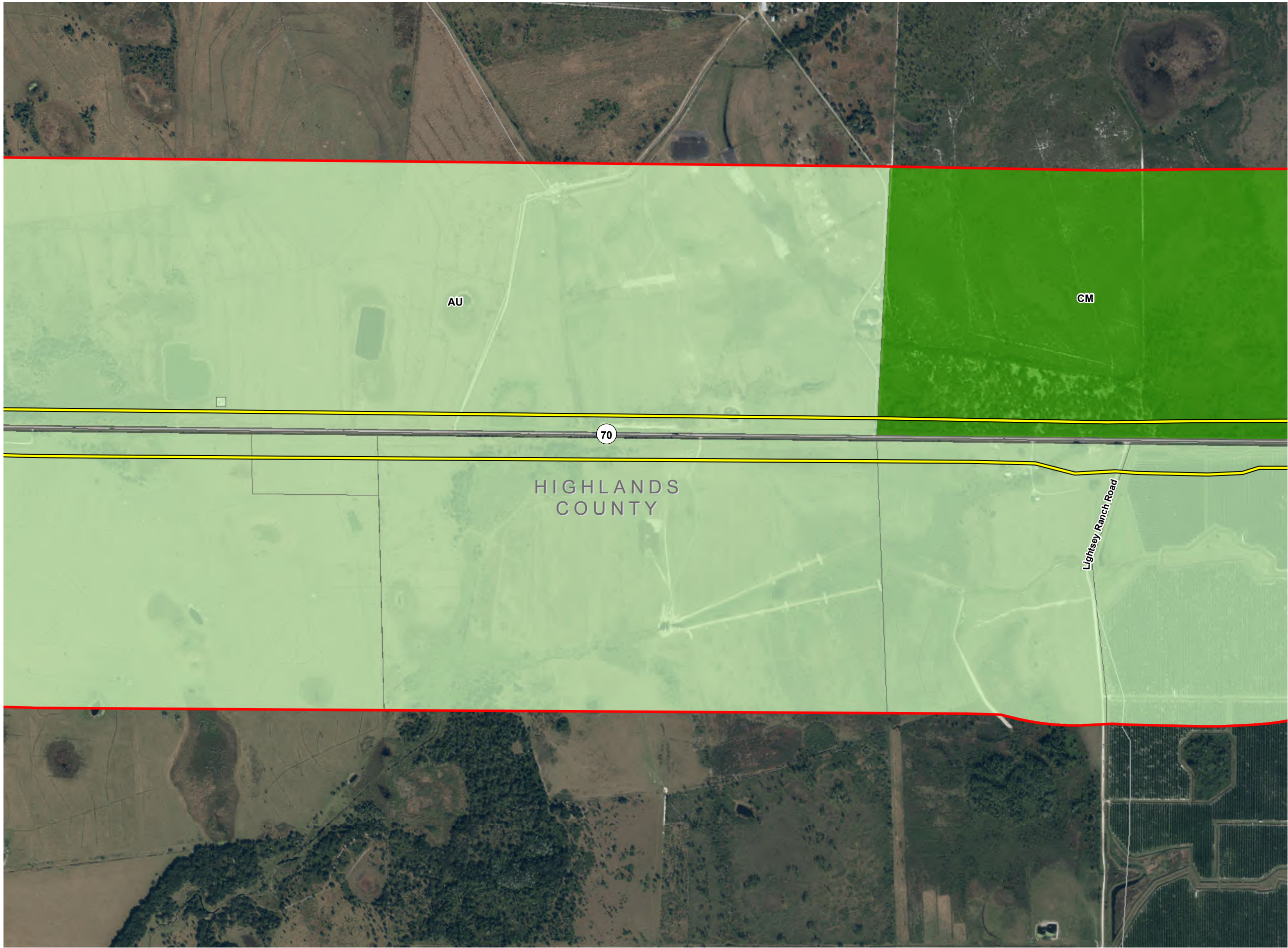
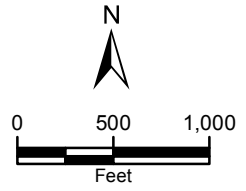
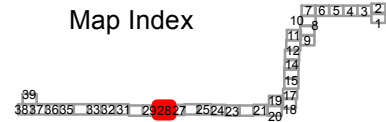


Figure 2-5 Map 28 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
-  Preferred Corridor
 -  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County Zoning**
 -  AU
 -  CM
 -  County Boundary
 -  Railroad



Map Index



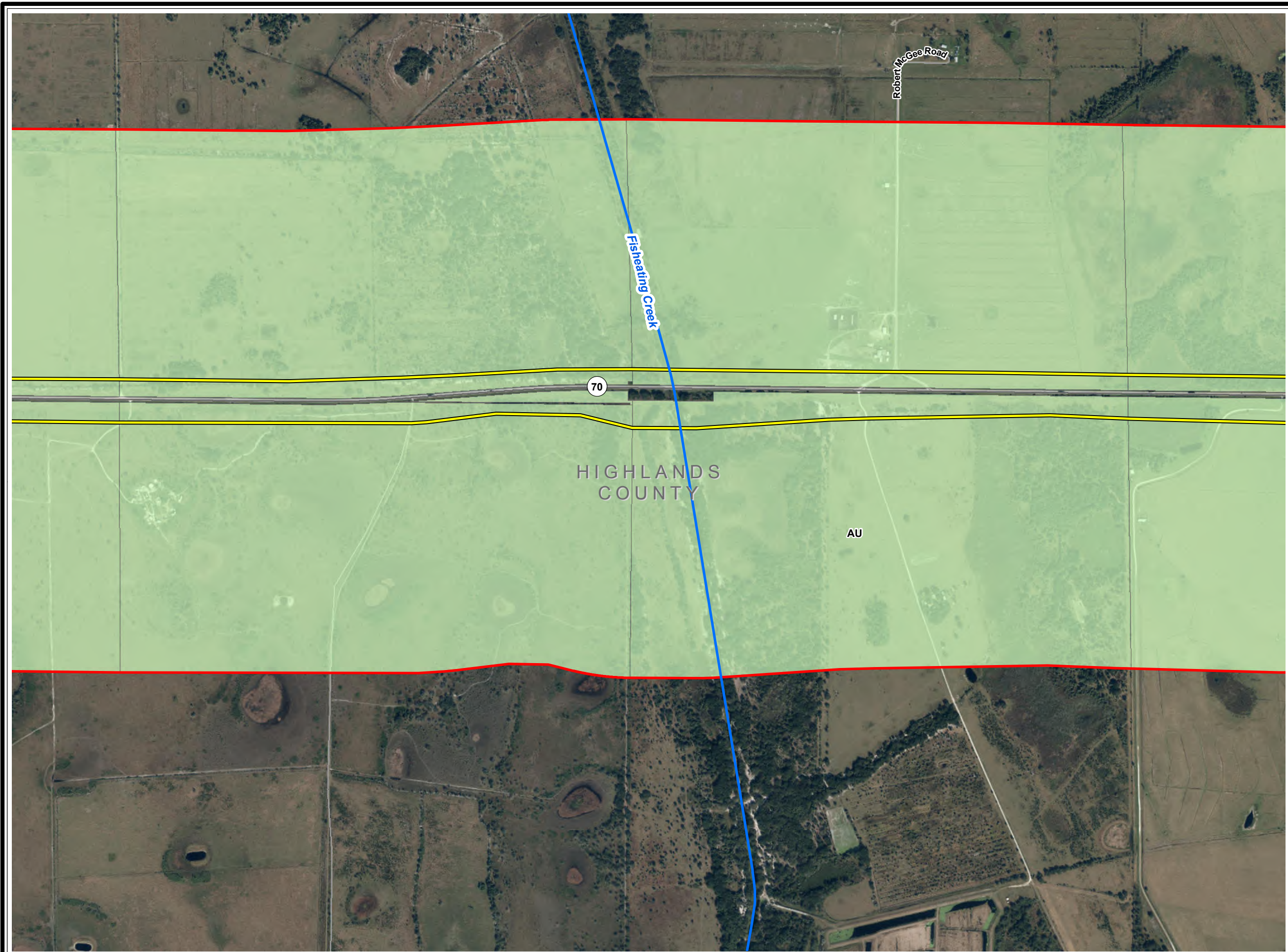


Figure 2-5 Map 29 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Highlands County Zoning**
 - AU
 - County Boundary
 - Streams/Flowline

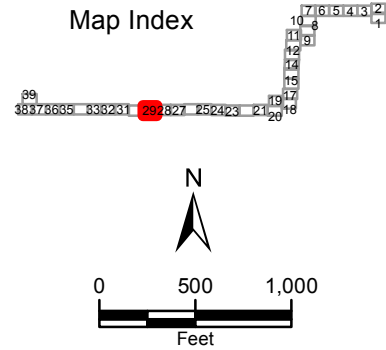
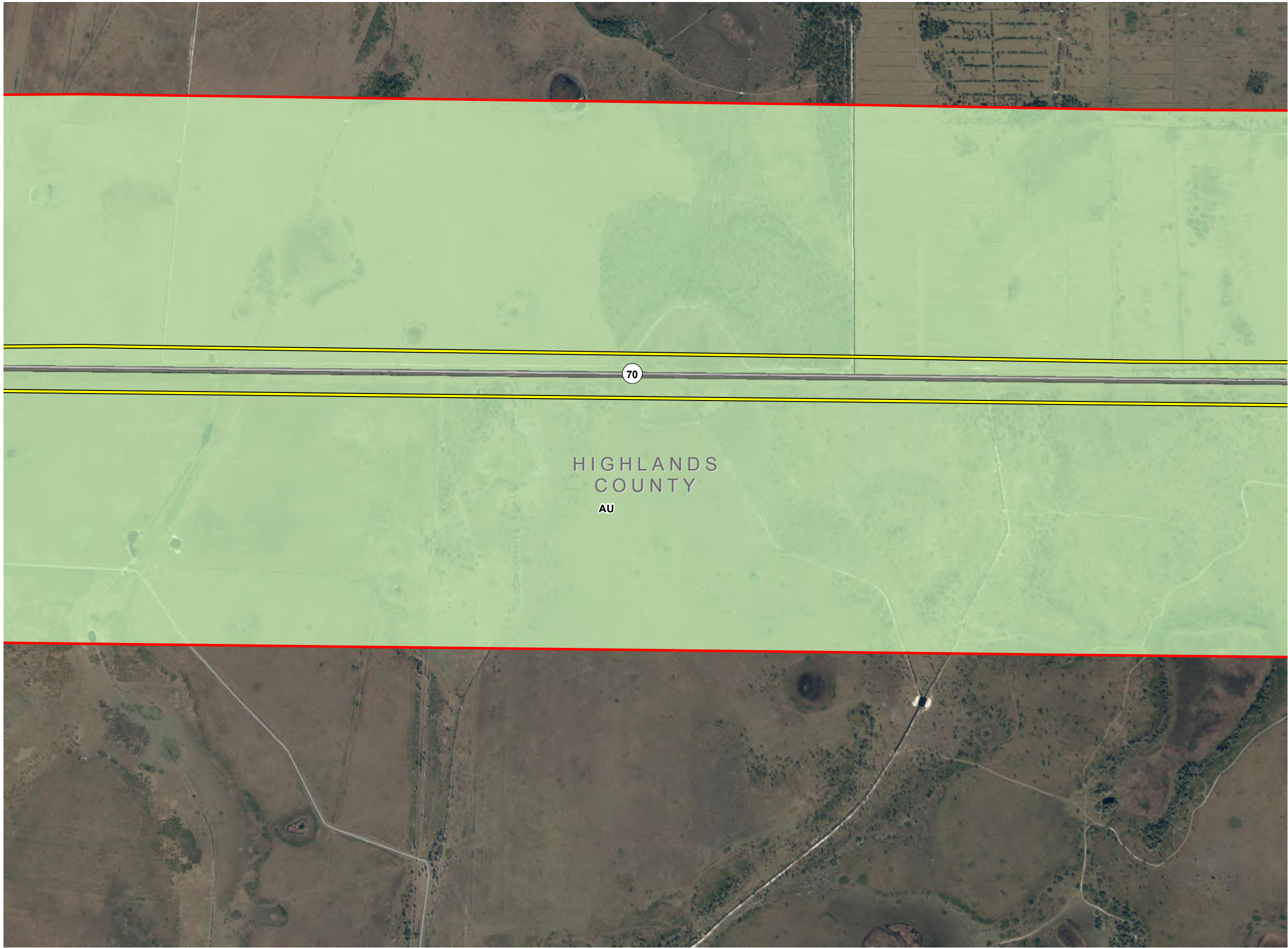
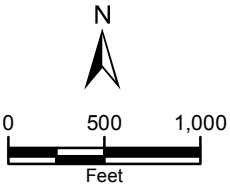
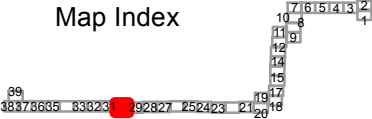


Figure 2-5 Map 30 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
-  Preferred Corridor
 -  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Highlands County Zoning**
-  AU
 -  County Boundary



Map Index



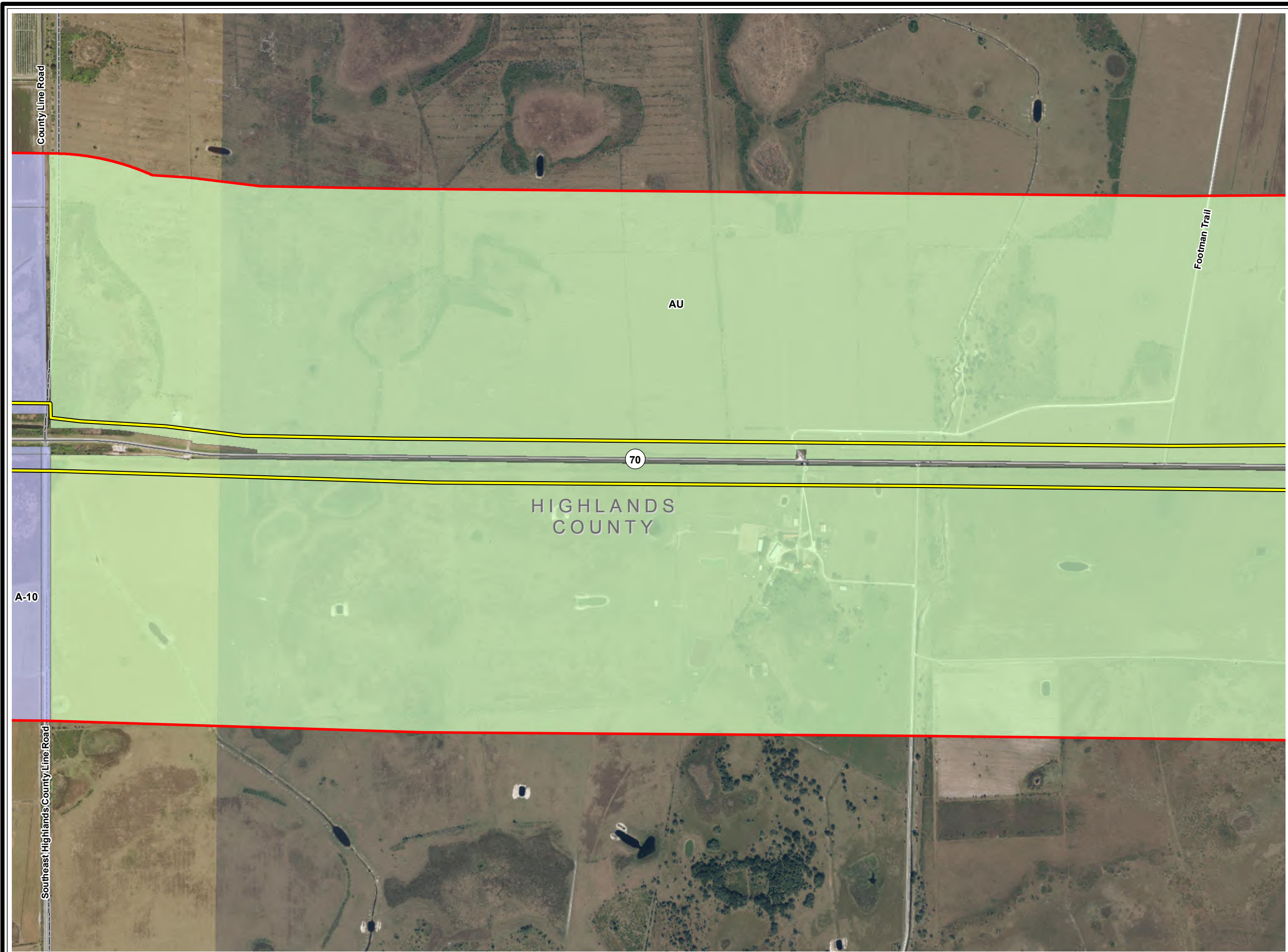


Figure 2-5 Map 31 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - DeSoto County Zoning**
 - A-10
 - Highlands County Zoning**
 - AU
 - County Boundary

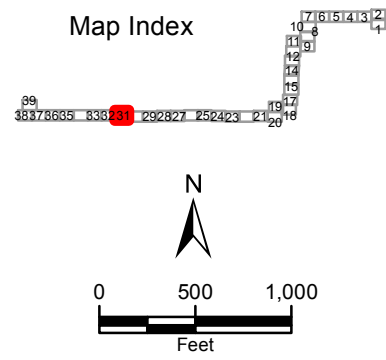
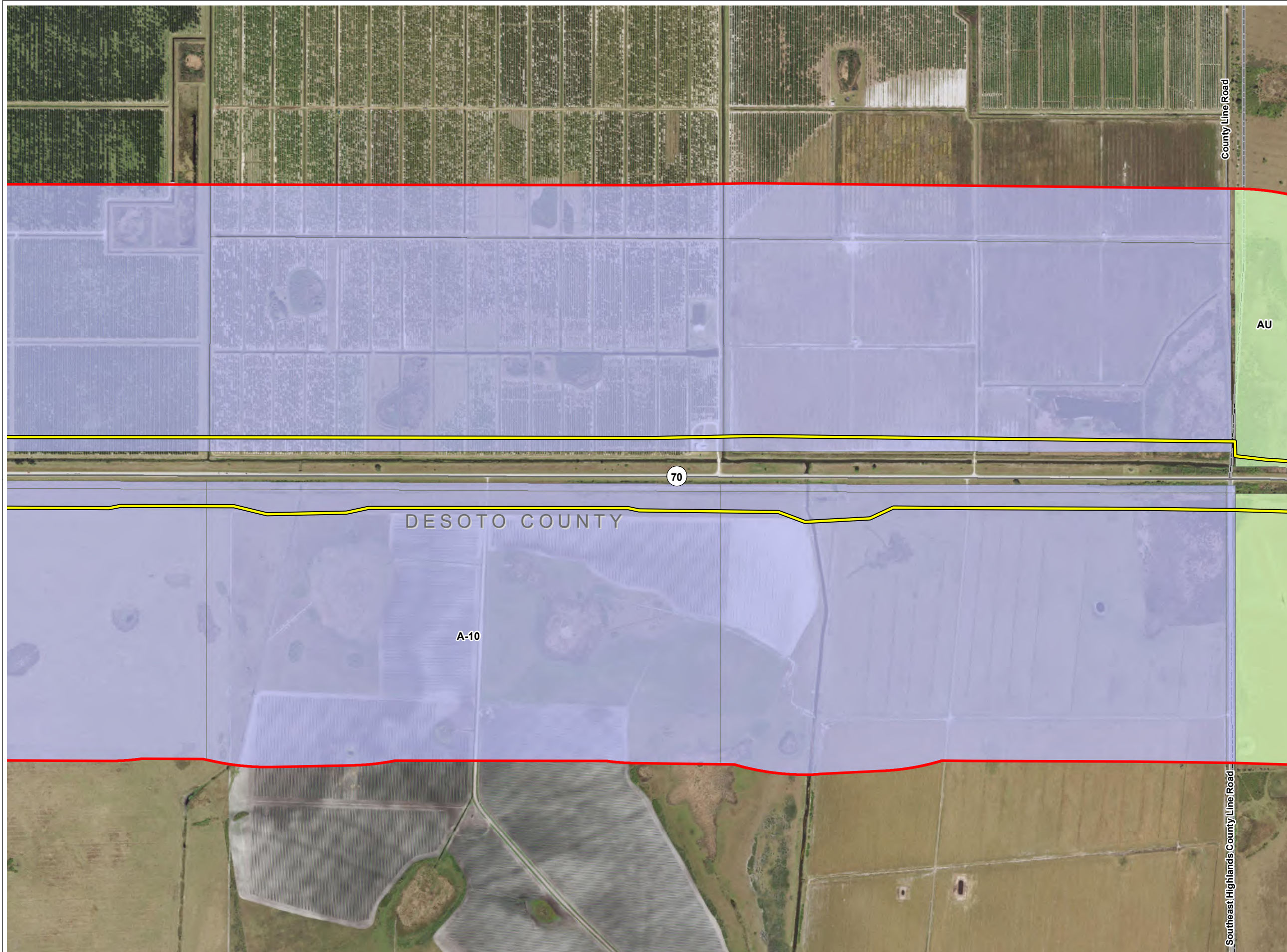


Figure 2-5 Map 32 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- Preferred Corridor
- Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- DeSoto County Zoning**
- A-10
- Highlands County Zoning**
- AU
- County Boundary



Map Index

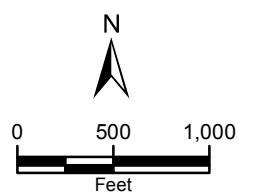
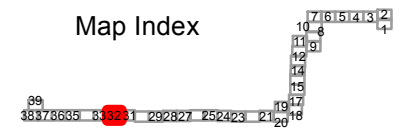
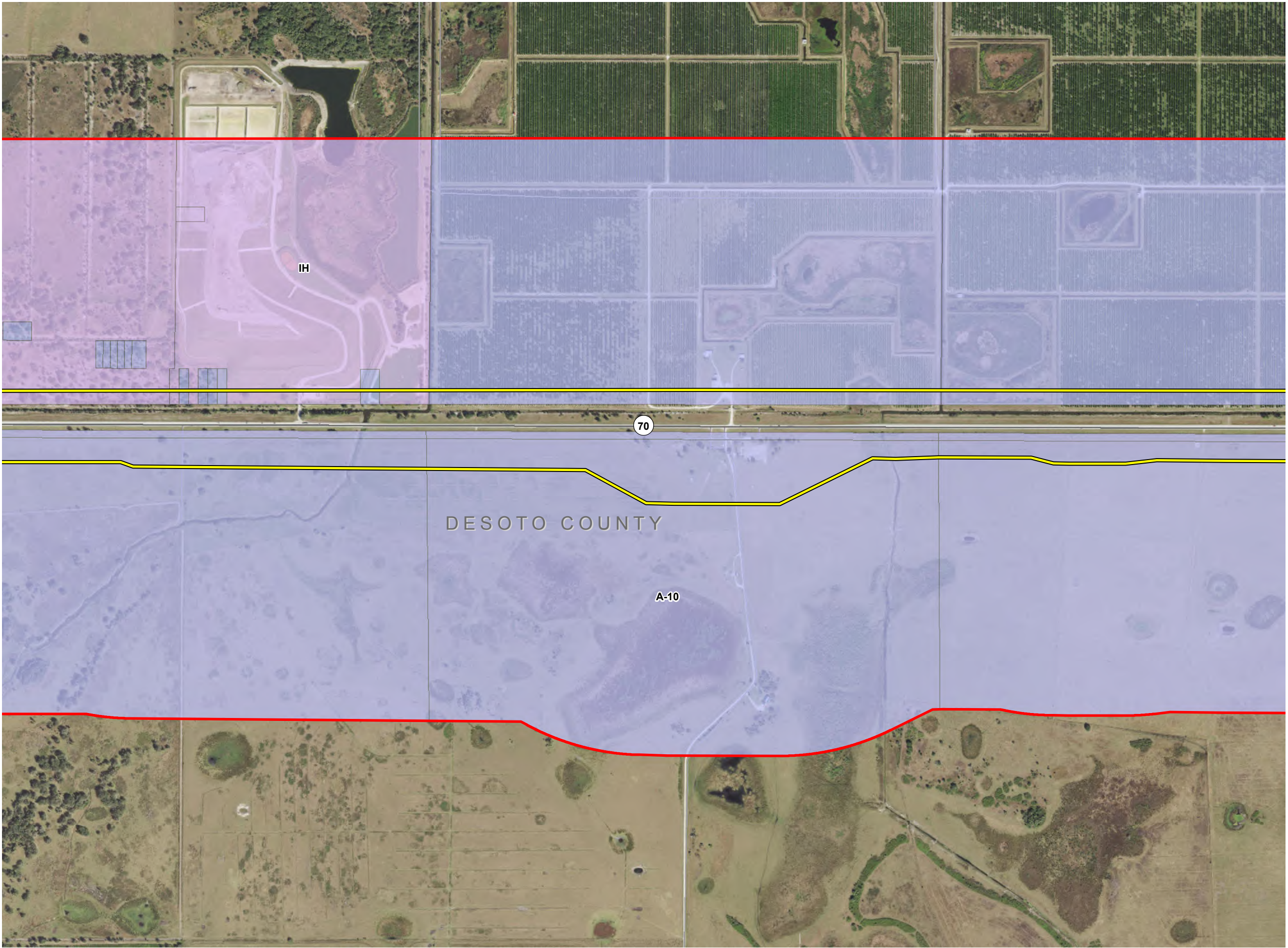


Figure 2-5 Map 33 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
-  Preferred Corridor
 -  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - DeSoto County Zoning**
 -  A-10
 -  IH
 -  County Boundary



Map Index

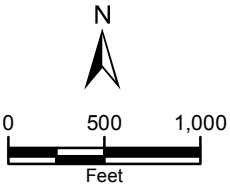
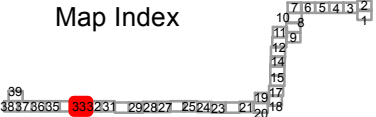
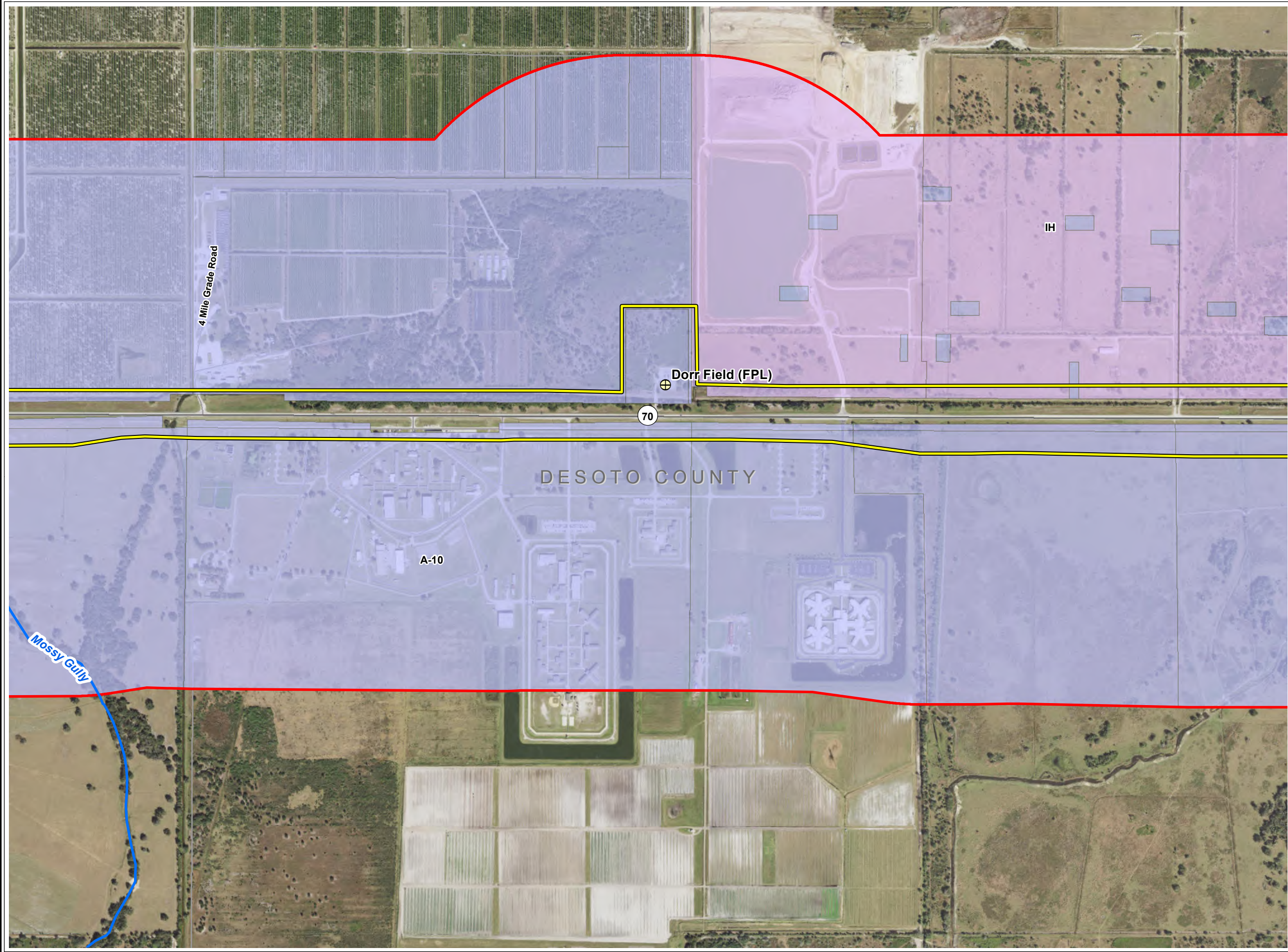


Figure 2-5 Map 34 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - DeSoto County Zoning**
 - A-10
 - IH
 - ▭ County Boundary
 - Streams/Flowline



Map Index

North Arrow

Scale

0 500 1,000
Feet



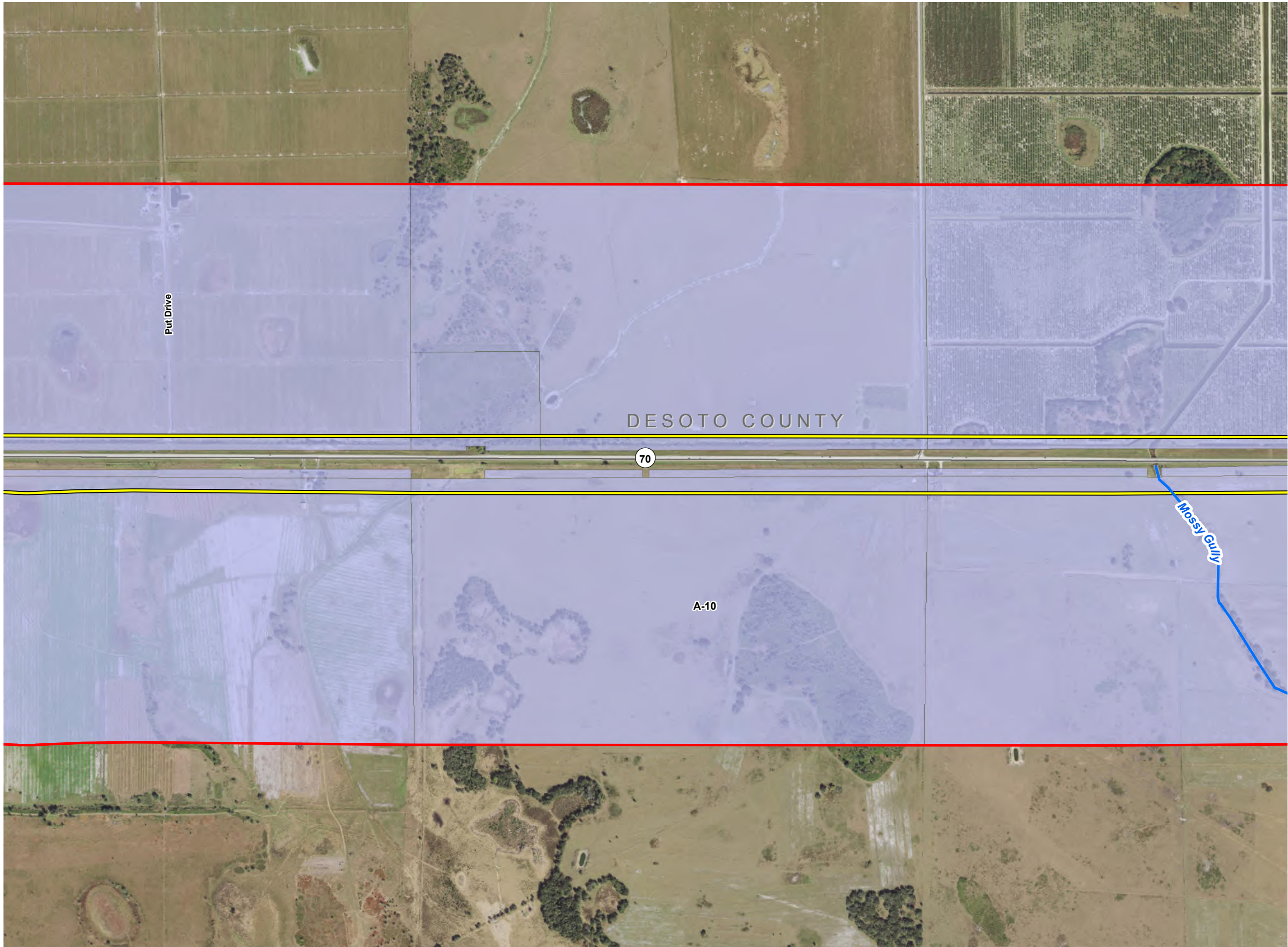


Figure 2-5 Map 35 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
-  Preferred Corridor
 -  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - DeSoto County Zoning**
 -  A-10
 -  County Boundary
 -  Streams/Flowline

Map Index

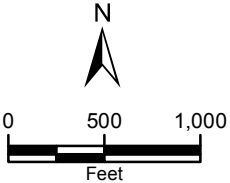
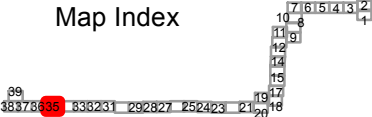


Figure 2-5 Map 36 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - DeSoto County Zoning**
 - A-10
 - A-5
 - County Boundary
 - Streams/Flowline

DESOTO COUNTY

70

Southeast Sargent Loop

A-10

A-5

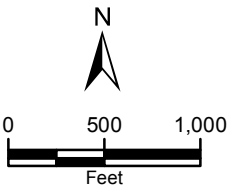
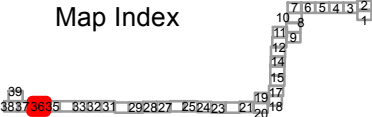
760

Mahon Avenue

Southeast Turkey Hammock Road

Joshua Creek

Map Index



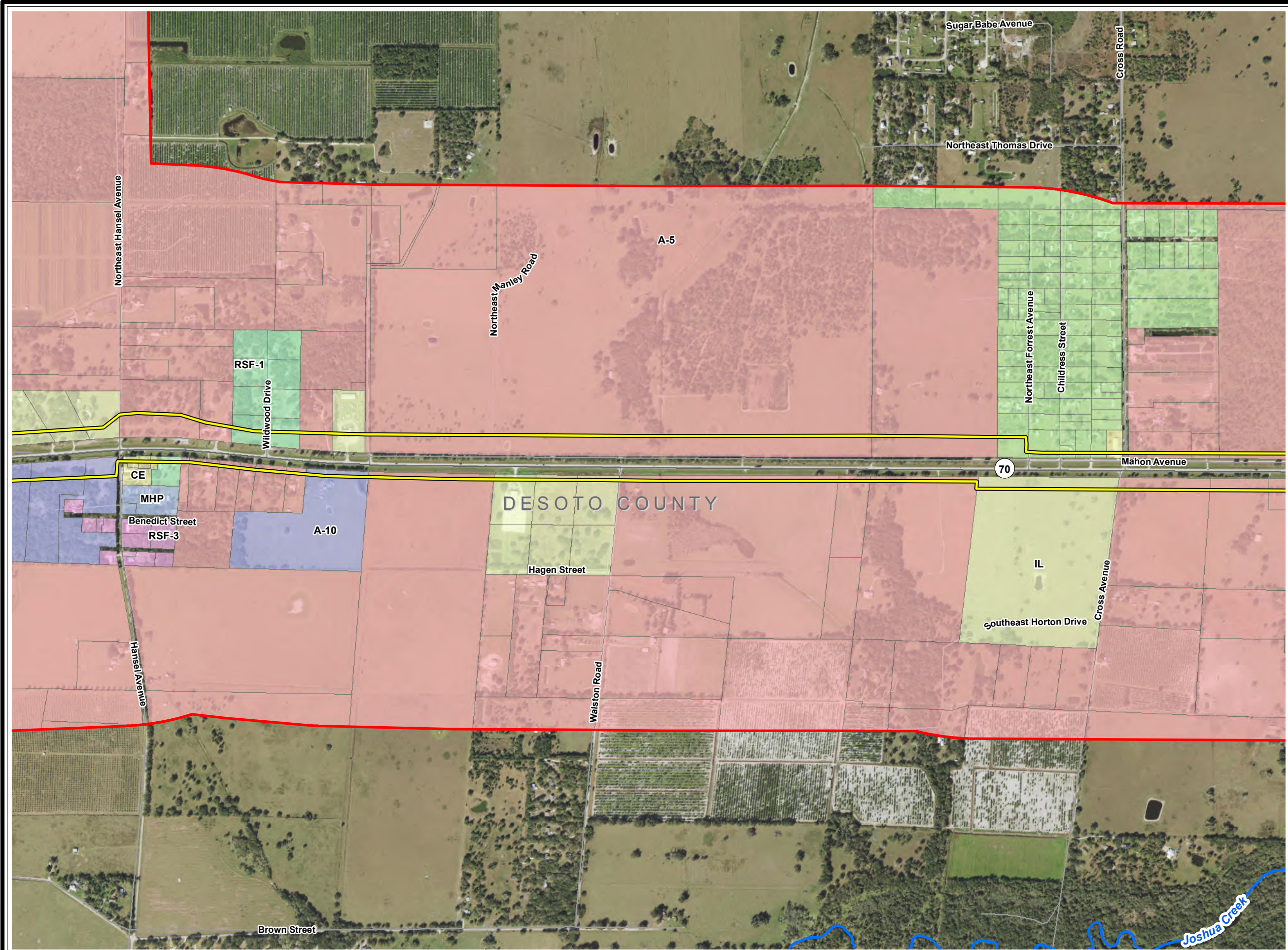
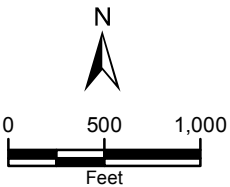
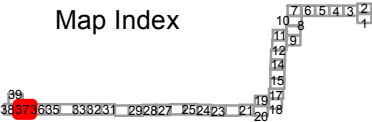


Figure 2-5 Map 37 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- Preferred Corridor
 - Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - DeSoto County Zoning**
 - A-10
 - A-5
 - CE
 - IL
 - MHP
 - RM
 - RSF-1
 - RSF-3
 - County Boundary
 - Streams/Flowline

Map Index



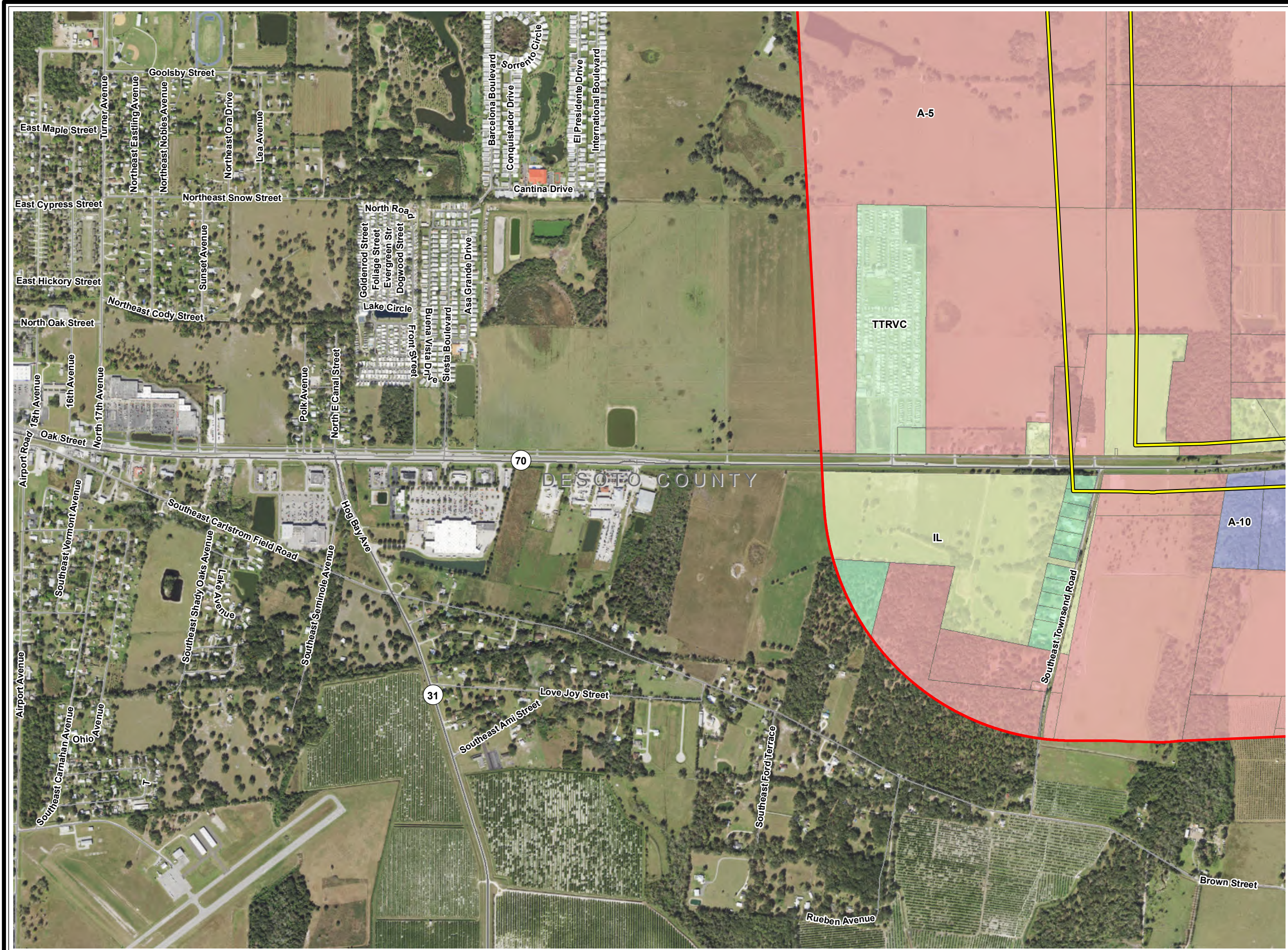


Figure 2-5 Map 38 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- Preferred Corridor
- Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- DeSoto County Zoning**
- A-10
- A-5
- IL
- RSF-1
- TTRVC
- County Boundary

Map Index

0 500 1,000
Feet



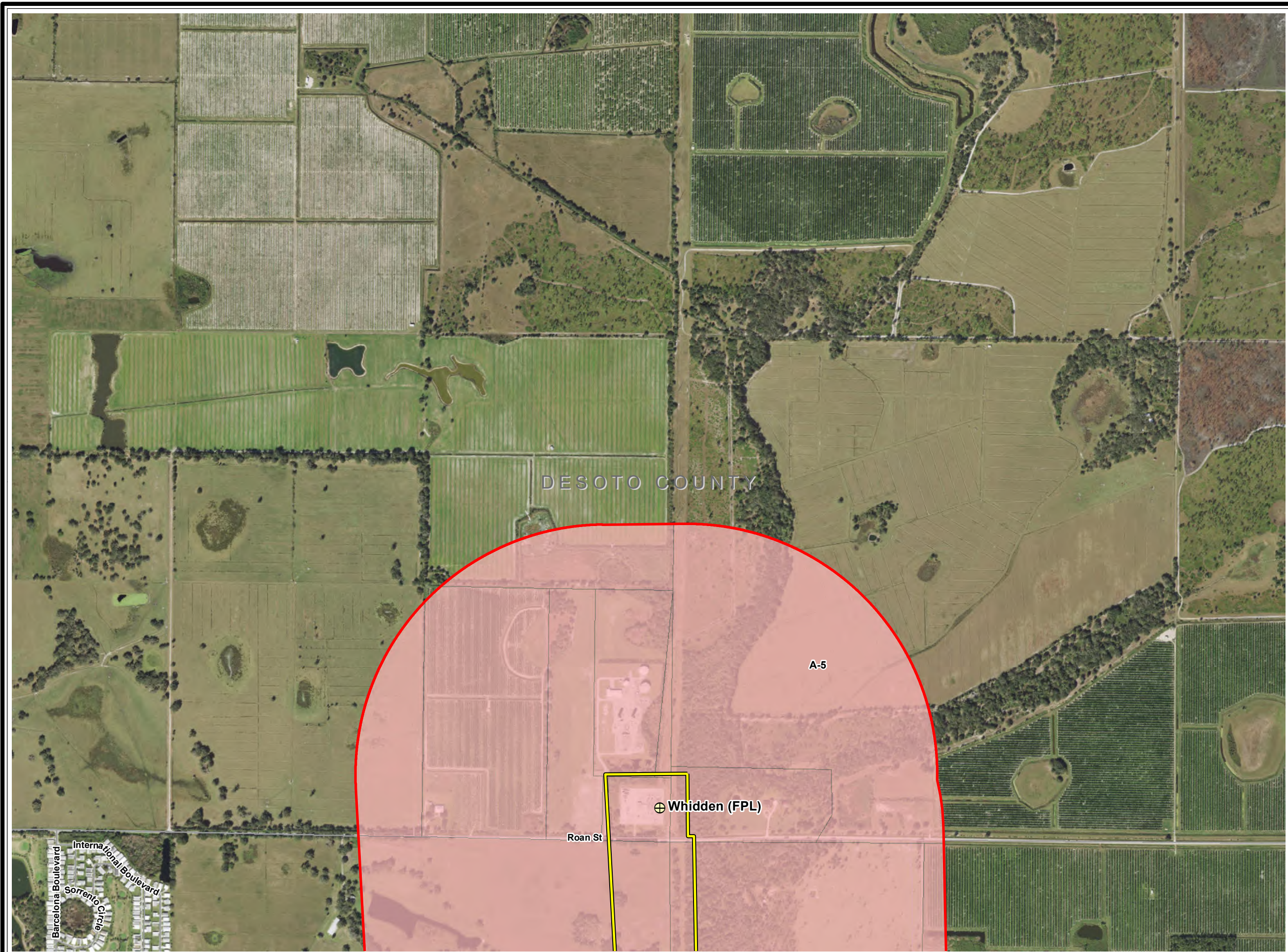
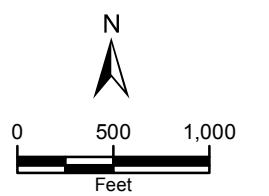
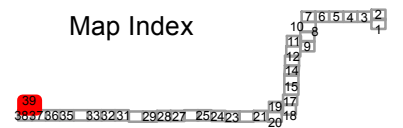


Figure 2-5 Map 39 of 39
Zoning
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- DeSoto County Zoning**
-  A-5
-  County Boundary

Map Index



FLUCCS	Description
110	Residential Low Density < 2 Dwelling Units Per Acre
111	Fixed Single Family Units
113	Mixed Units, Fixed and Mobile Home Units
118	Rural Residential
120	Residential Med Density 2 To 5 Dwelling Units Per Acre
121	Fixed Single Family Units
122	Mobile Home Units
130	Residential High Density
132	Mobile Home Units
140	Commercial and Services
142	Wholesale Sales
146	Oil and Gas Storage
149	Commercial and Services Under Construction.
150	Industrial
155	Other Light Industry
162	Sand and Gravel Pits
170	Institutional
190	Open Land
192	Inactive Land with Street Pattern
210	Cropland and Pastureland
211	Improved Pastures
212	Unimproved Pastures
213	Woodland Pastures
214	Row Crops
215	Field Crops
220	Tree Crops
221	Citrus Groves
223	Other Groves
224	Abandoned Groves
230	Feeding Operations
231	Cattle Feeding Operations
240	Nurseries And Vineyards
241	Tree Nurseries
242	Sod Farms
243	Ornamentals
250	Specialty Farms
251	Horse Farms
252	Dairies
254	Aquaculture
260	Other Open Lands
261	Fallow Cropland
310	Herbaceous (Dry Prairie)
320	Upland Shrub and Brushland
321	Palmetto Prairies
330	Mixed Rangeland
410	Upland Coniferous Forest
411	Pine Flatwoods
420	Upland Hardwood Forests
421	Xeric Oak
422	Brazilian Pepper
434	Upland Mixed Coniferous / Hardwood
441	Coniferous Plantations
510	Streams And Waterways
511	Natural River, Stream, Waterway
512	Channelized Waterways, Canals
520	Lakes
530	Reservoirs
611	Bay Swamps
615	Stream And Lake Swamps (Bottomland)
617	Mixed Wetland Hardwoods

Figure 2-6
Land Use/Land Cover Table
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Sources: SFWMD, 2021; SWFWMD, 2021; ECT, 2022.



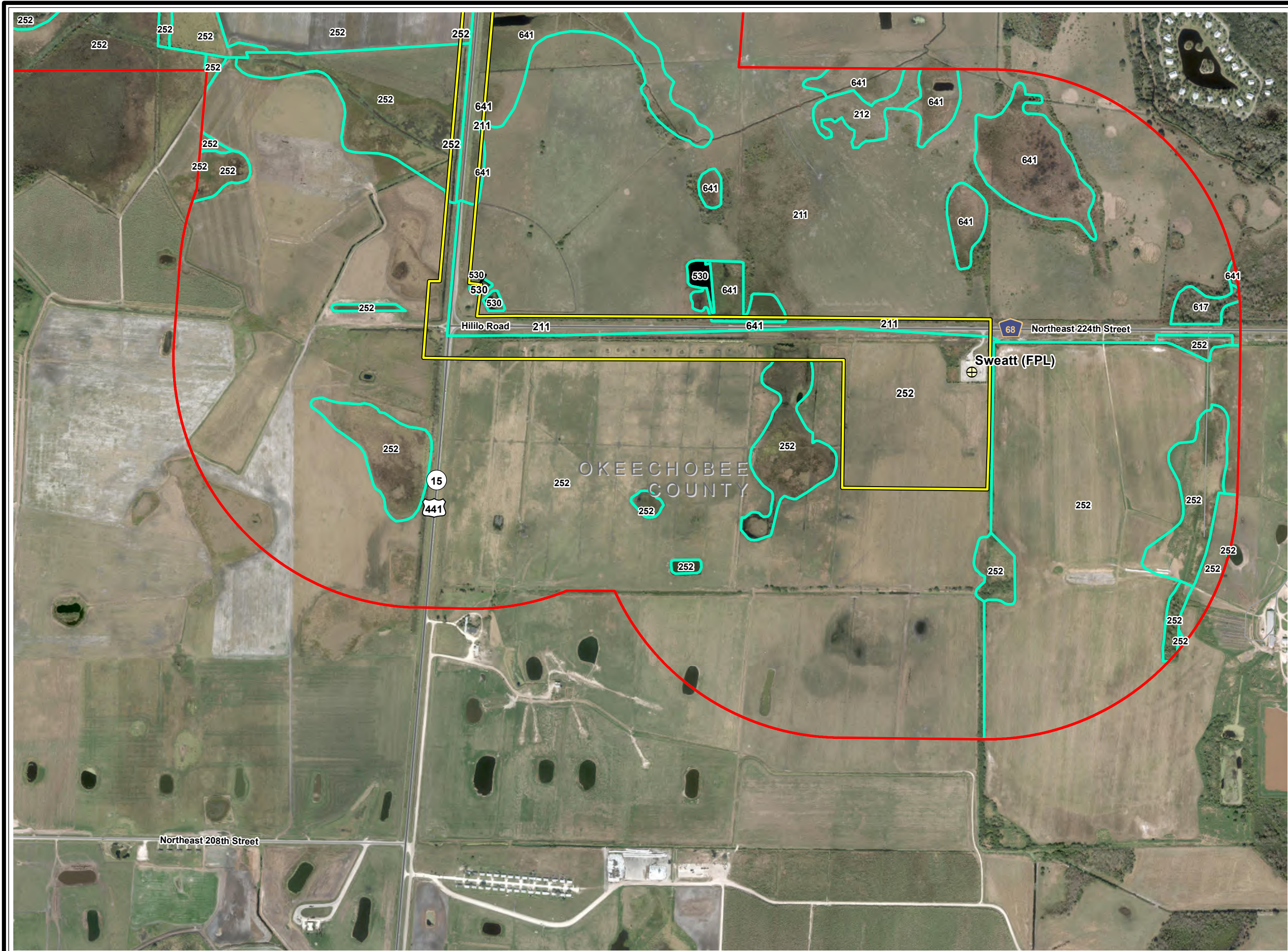
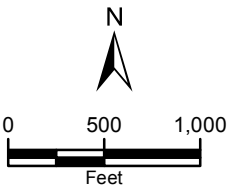
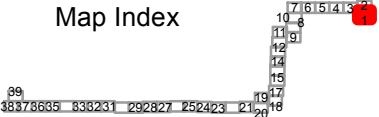


Figure 2-6 Map 1 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary

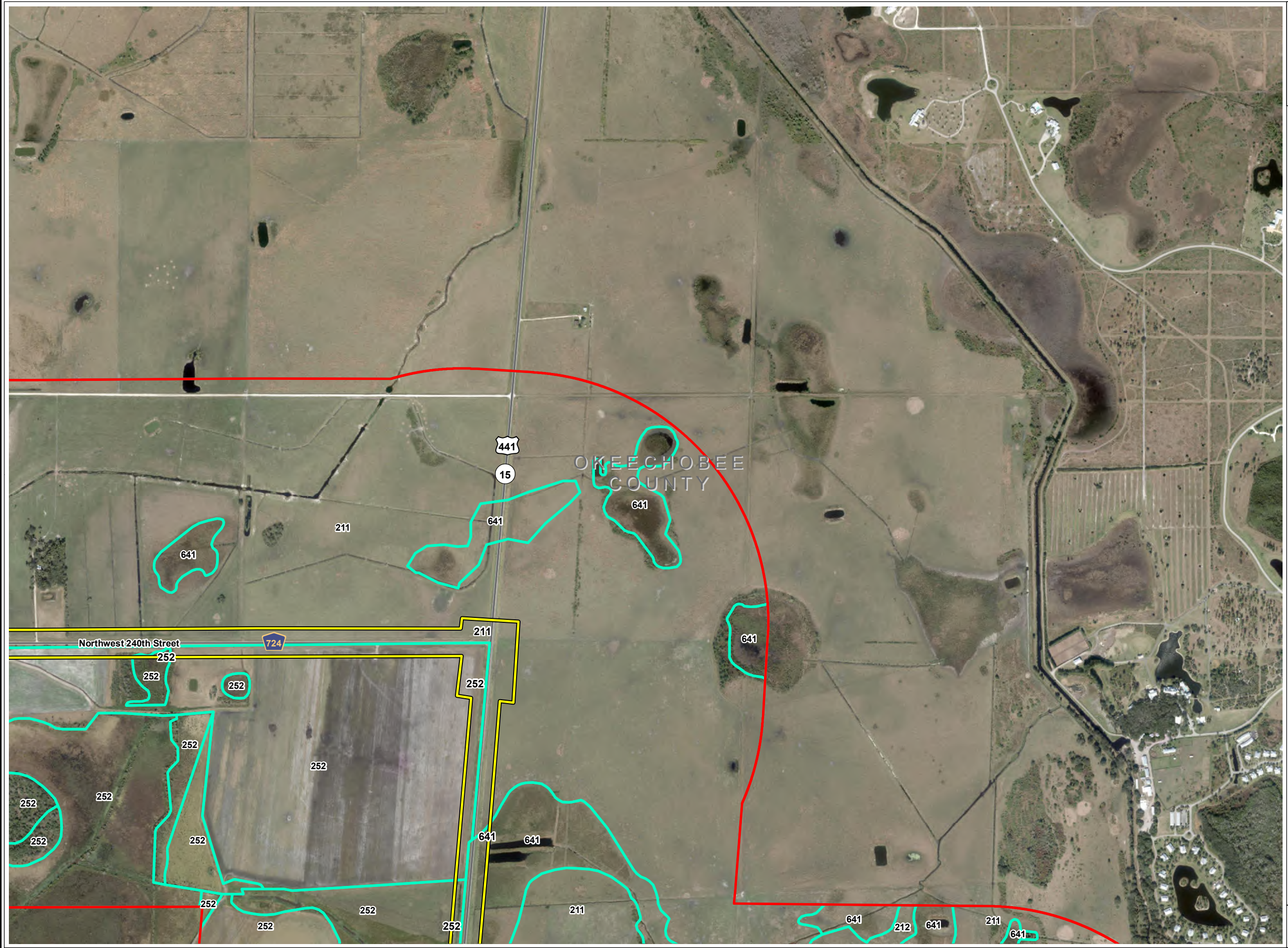
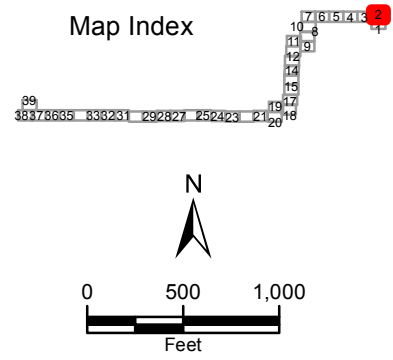
Map Index



Sources: SFWMD, 2021; SWFWMD, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

Figure 2-6 Map 2 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary



Sources: SFWMD, 2021; SWFWMD, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

Figure 2-6 Map 3 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - +— Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary

Map Index

0 500 1,000
Feet

N

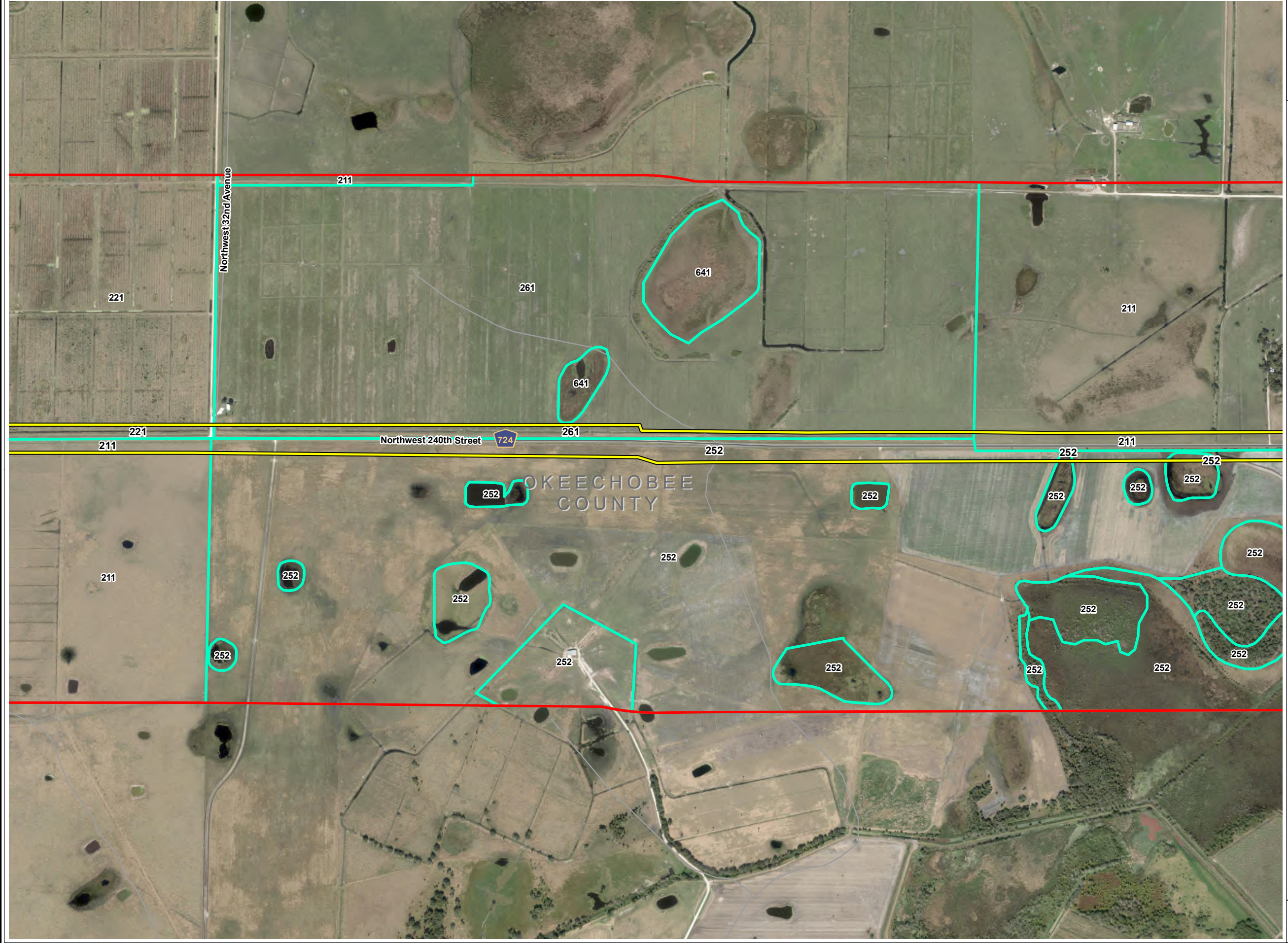
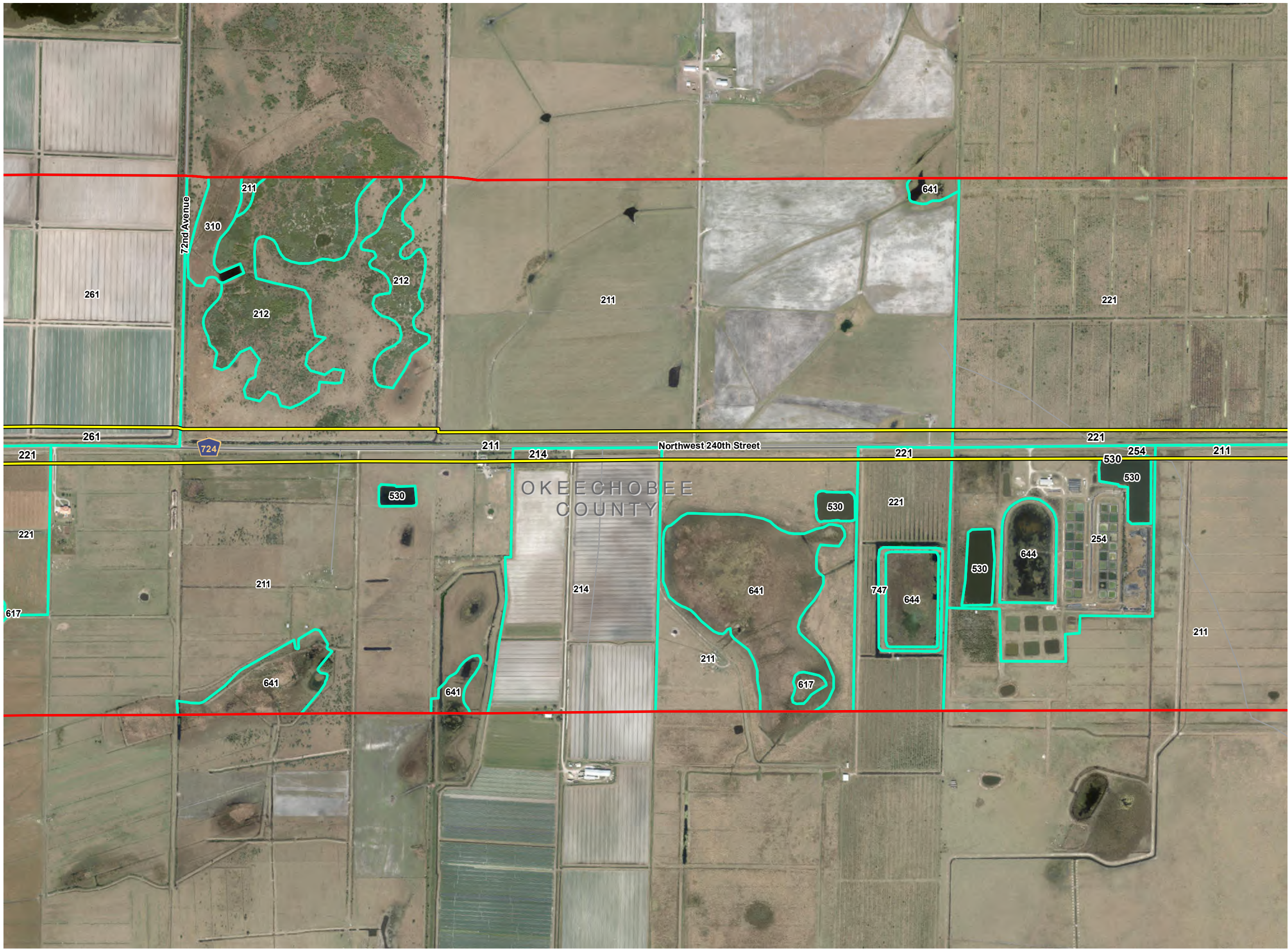


Figure 2-6 Map 4 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - +— Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary



Map Index

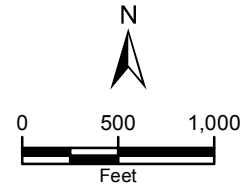
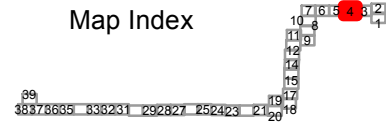
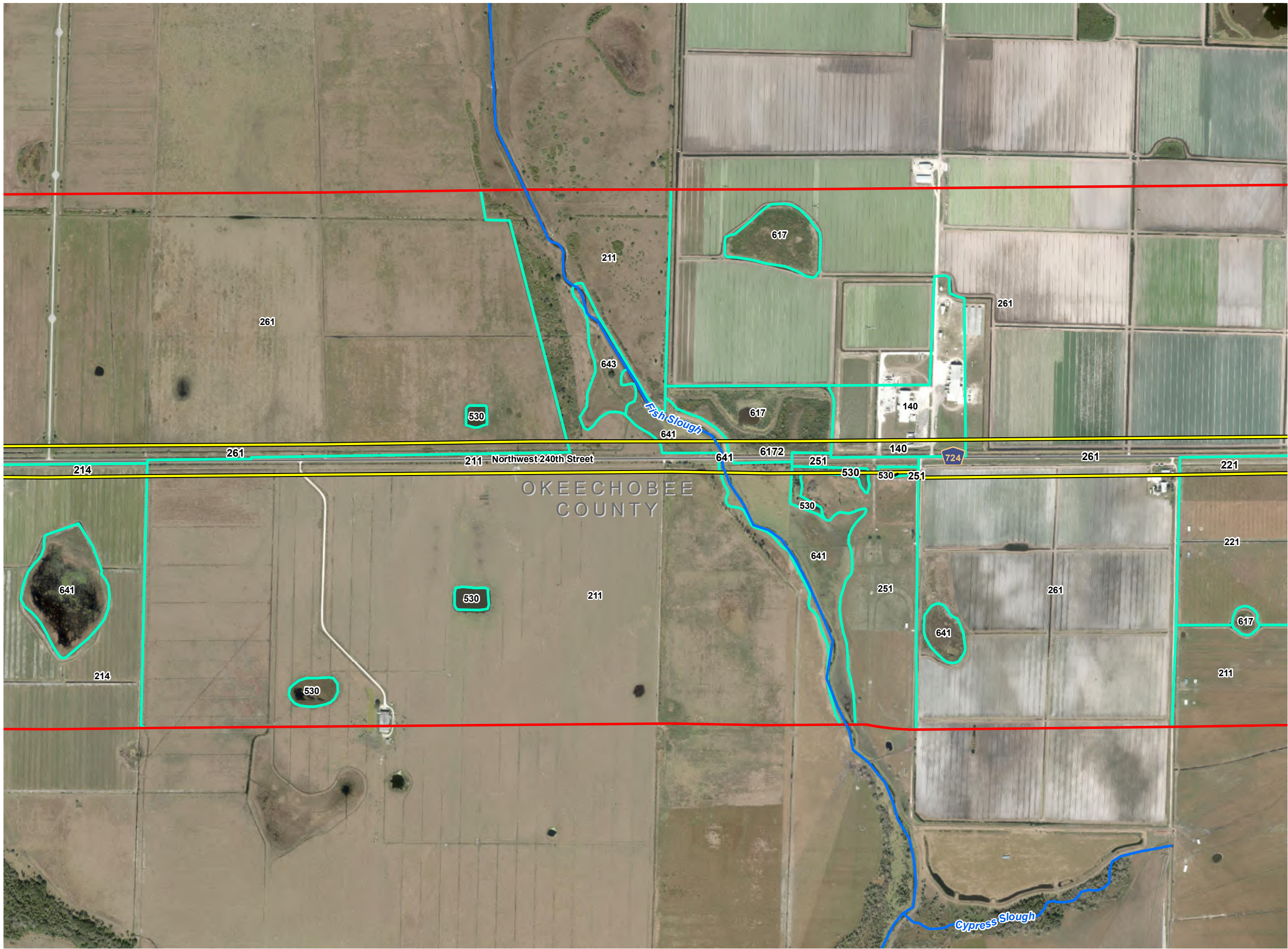
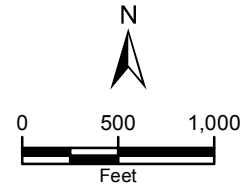
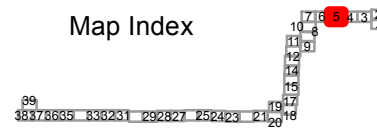


Figure 2-6 Map 5 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary



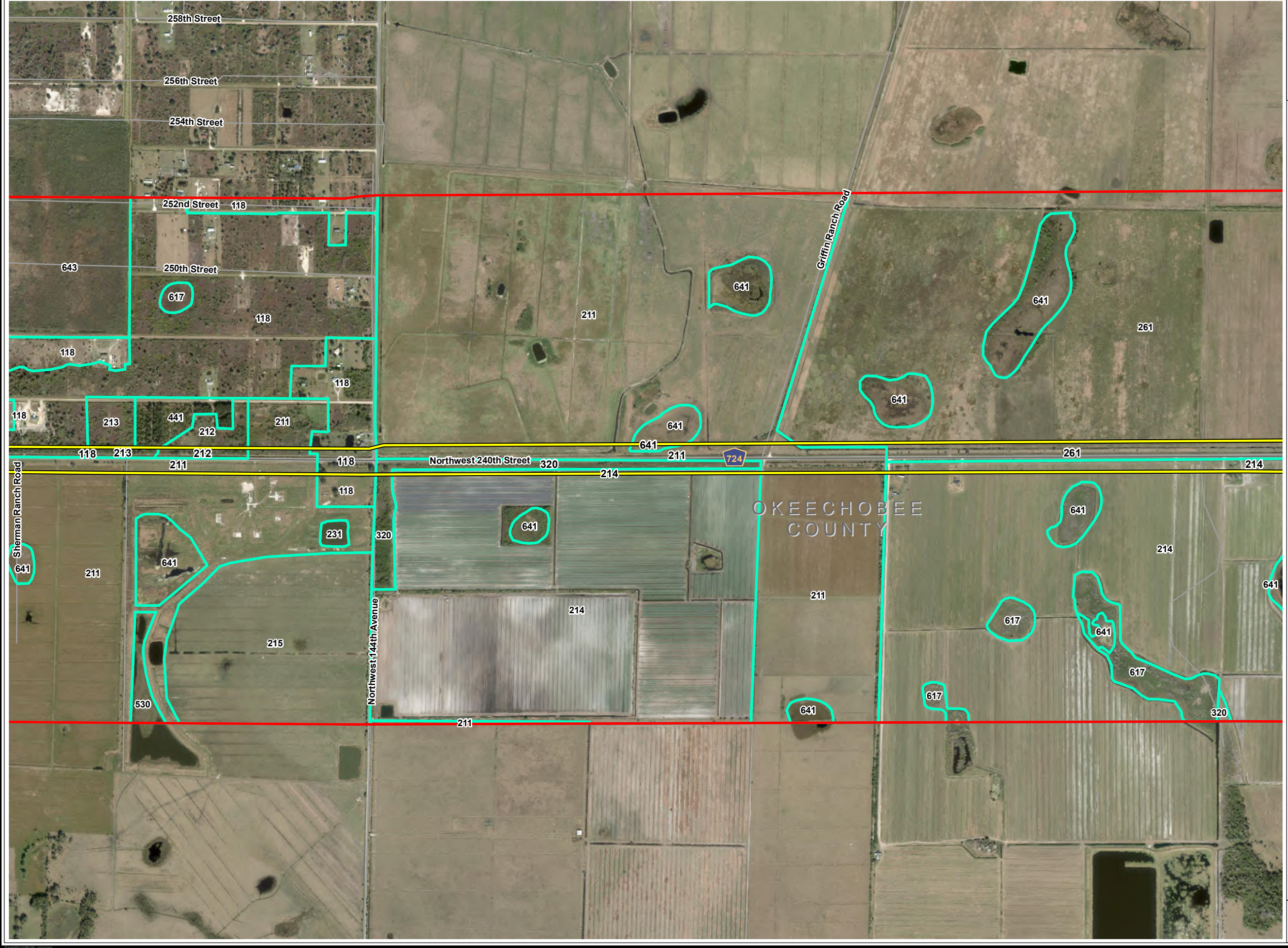
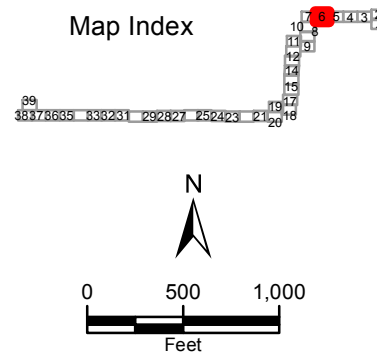
Map Index



Sources: SFWMD, 2021; SWFWMD, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

Figure 2-6 Map 6 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - +— Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary



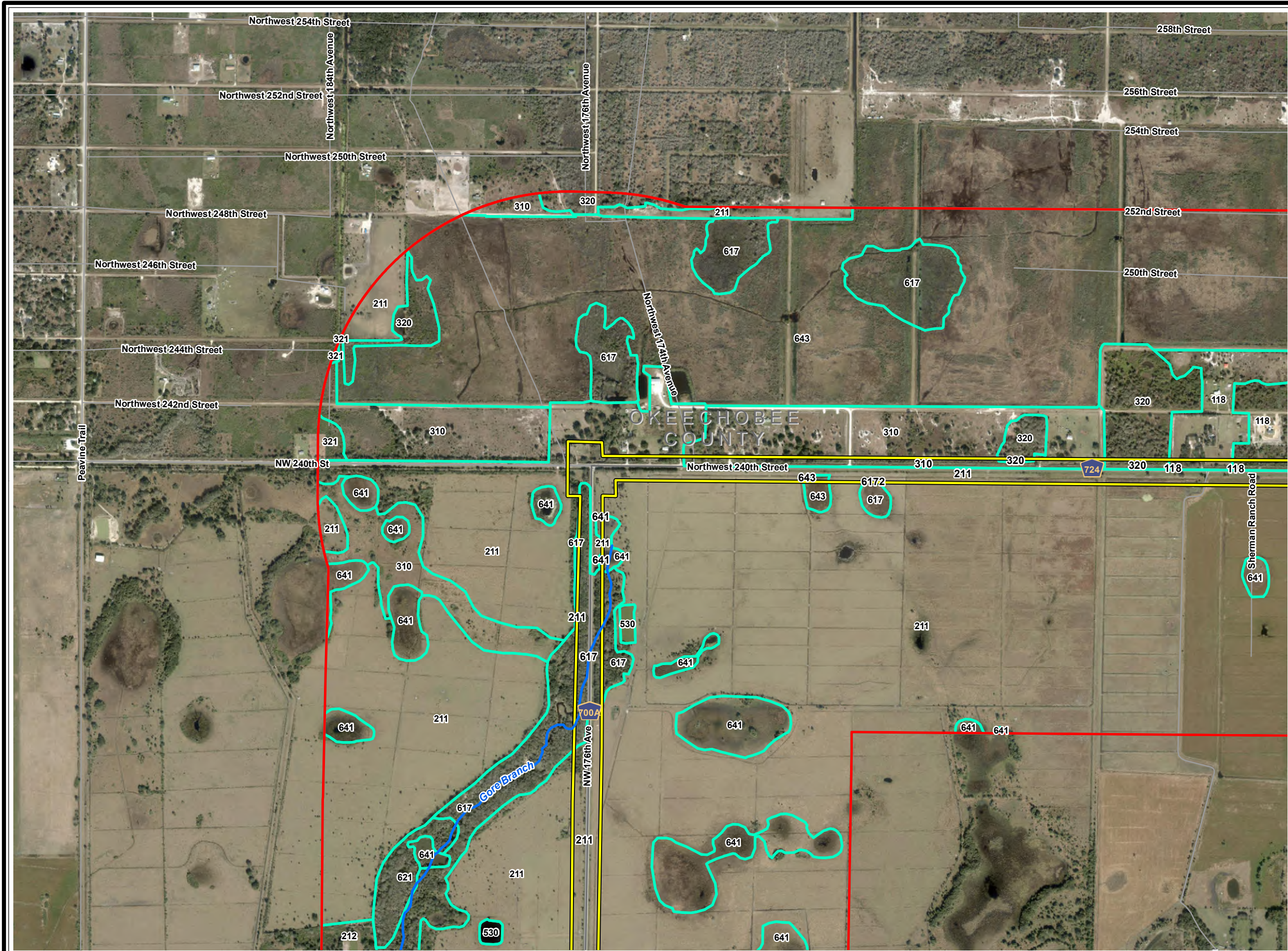
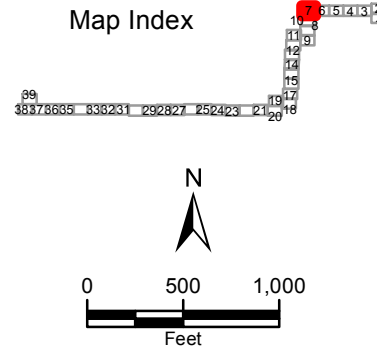


Figure 2-6 Map 7 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary



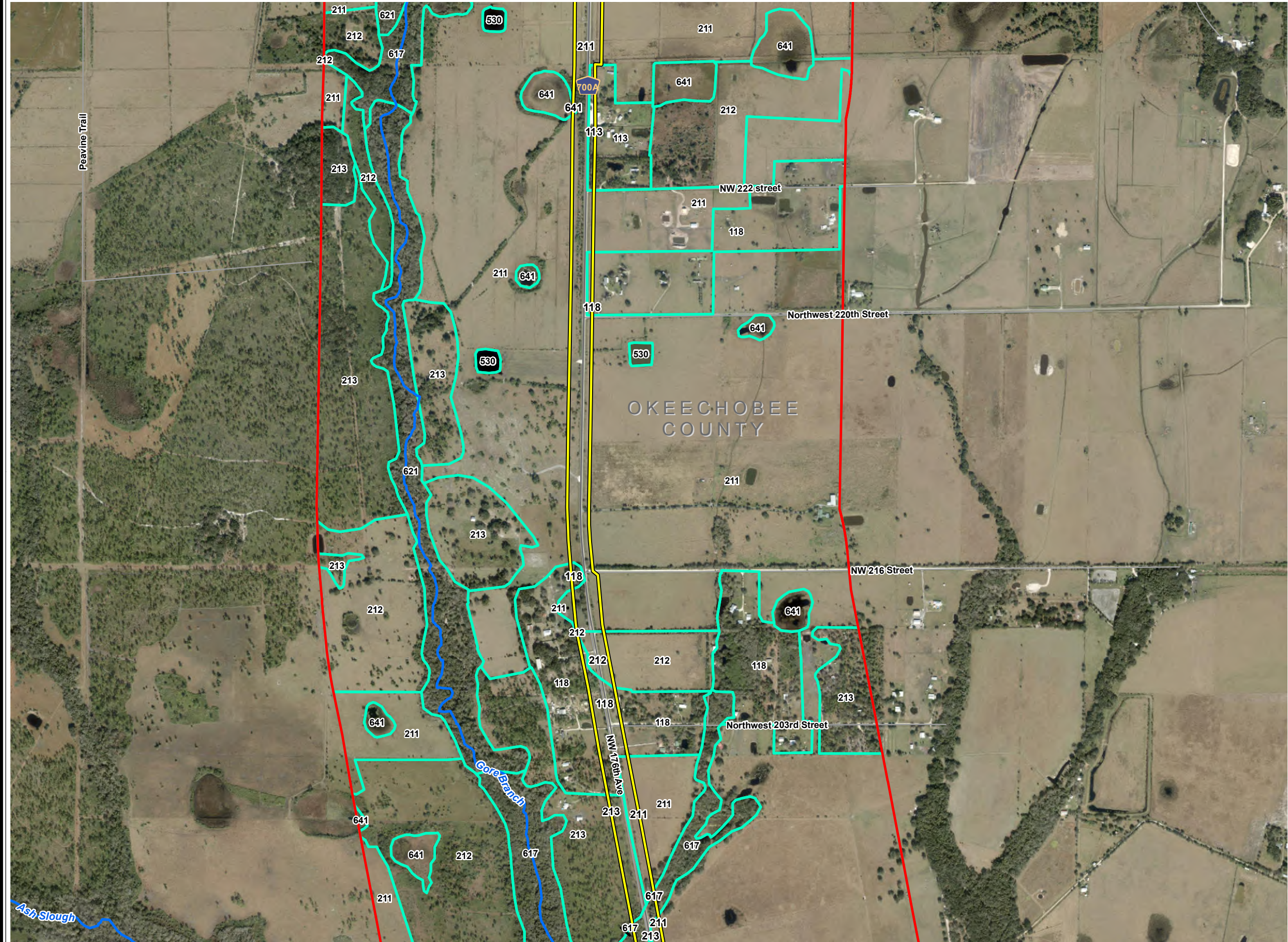


Figure 2-6 Map 8 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary

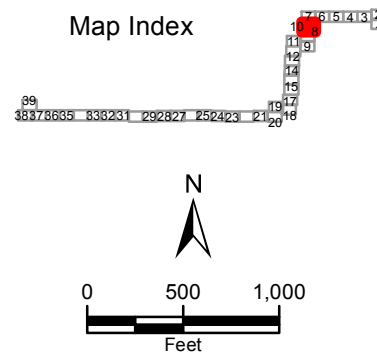


Figure 2-6 Map 9 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary

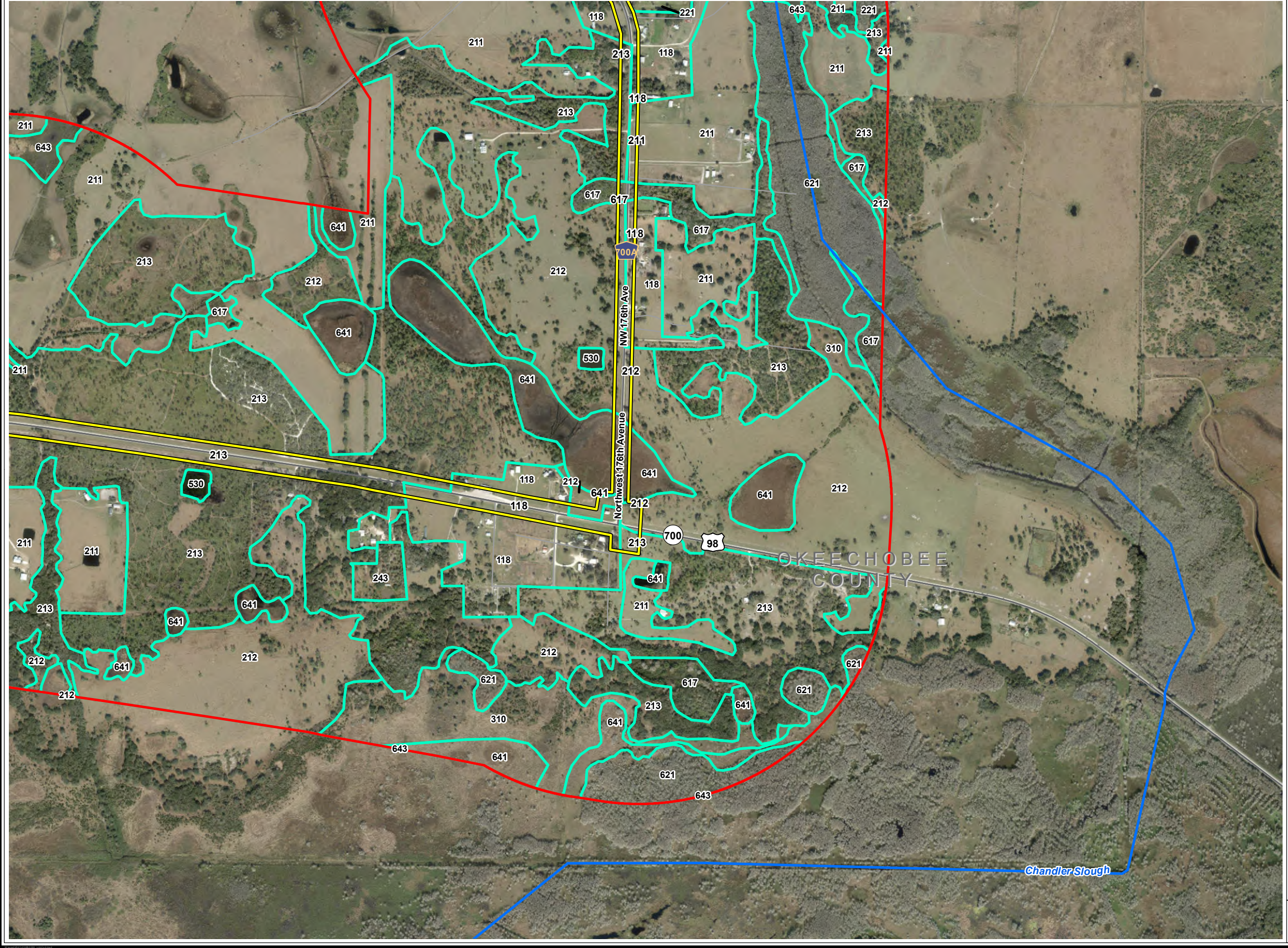
Map Index

Scale

0 500 1,000
Feet

North Arrow

N

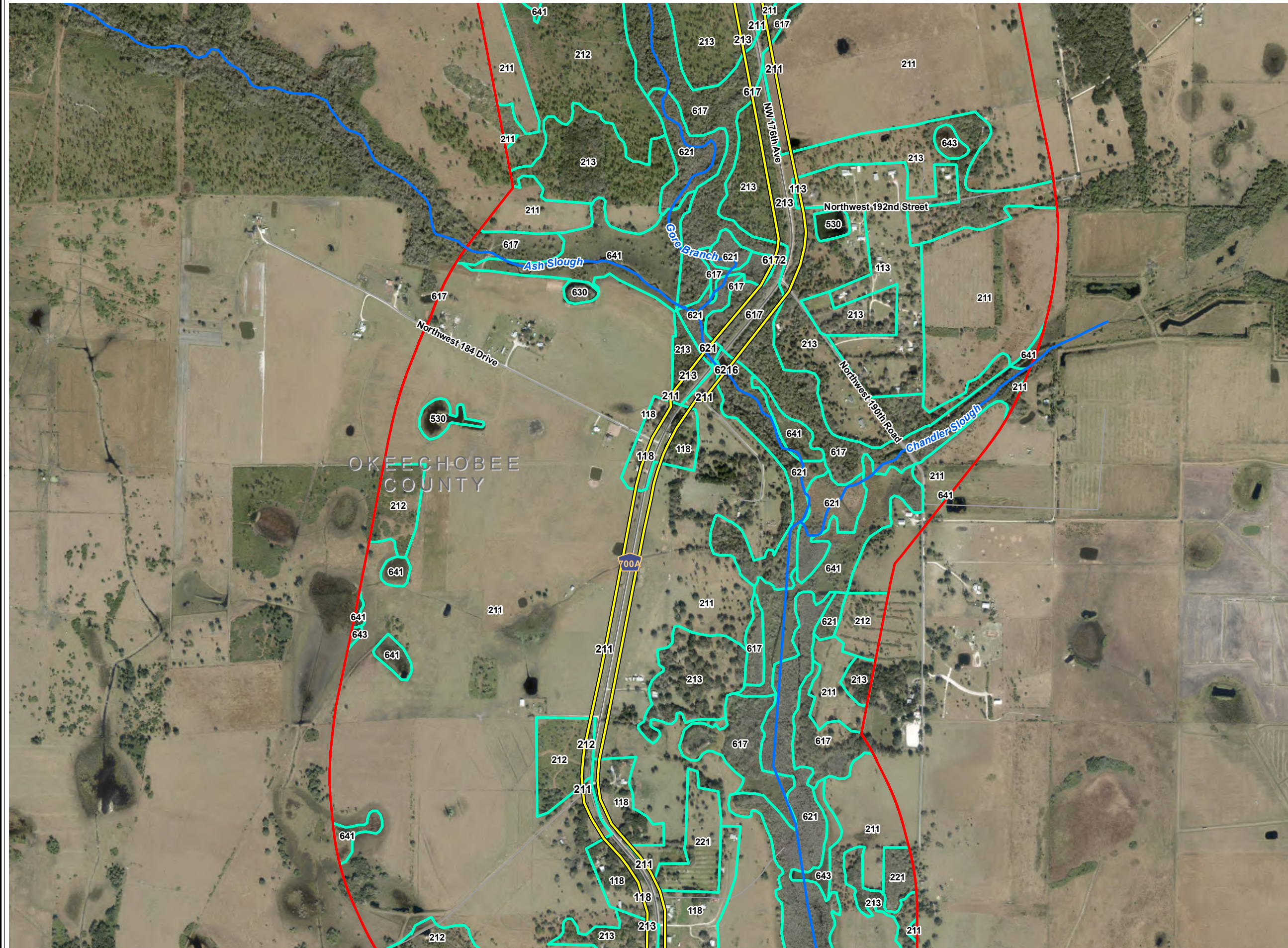


Sources: SFWMD, 2021; SWFWMD, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

Figure 2-6 Map 10 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Land Use/Land Cover
-  Railroad
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  County Boundary



Map Index

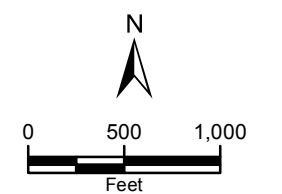
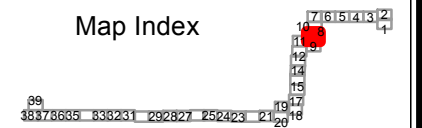


Figure 2-6 Map 11 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Land Use/Land Cover
-  Railroad
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  County Boundary



Map Index

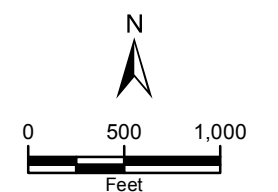
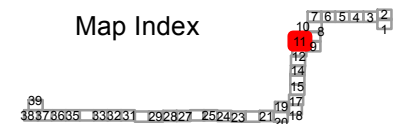


Figure 2-6 Map 12 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Land Use/Land Cover
-  Railroad
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  County Boundary

Map Index

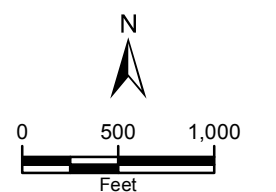
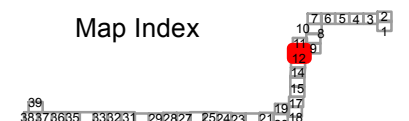
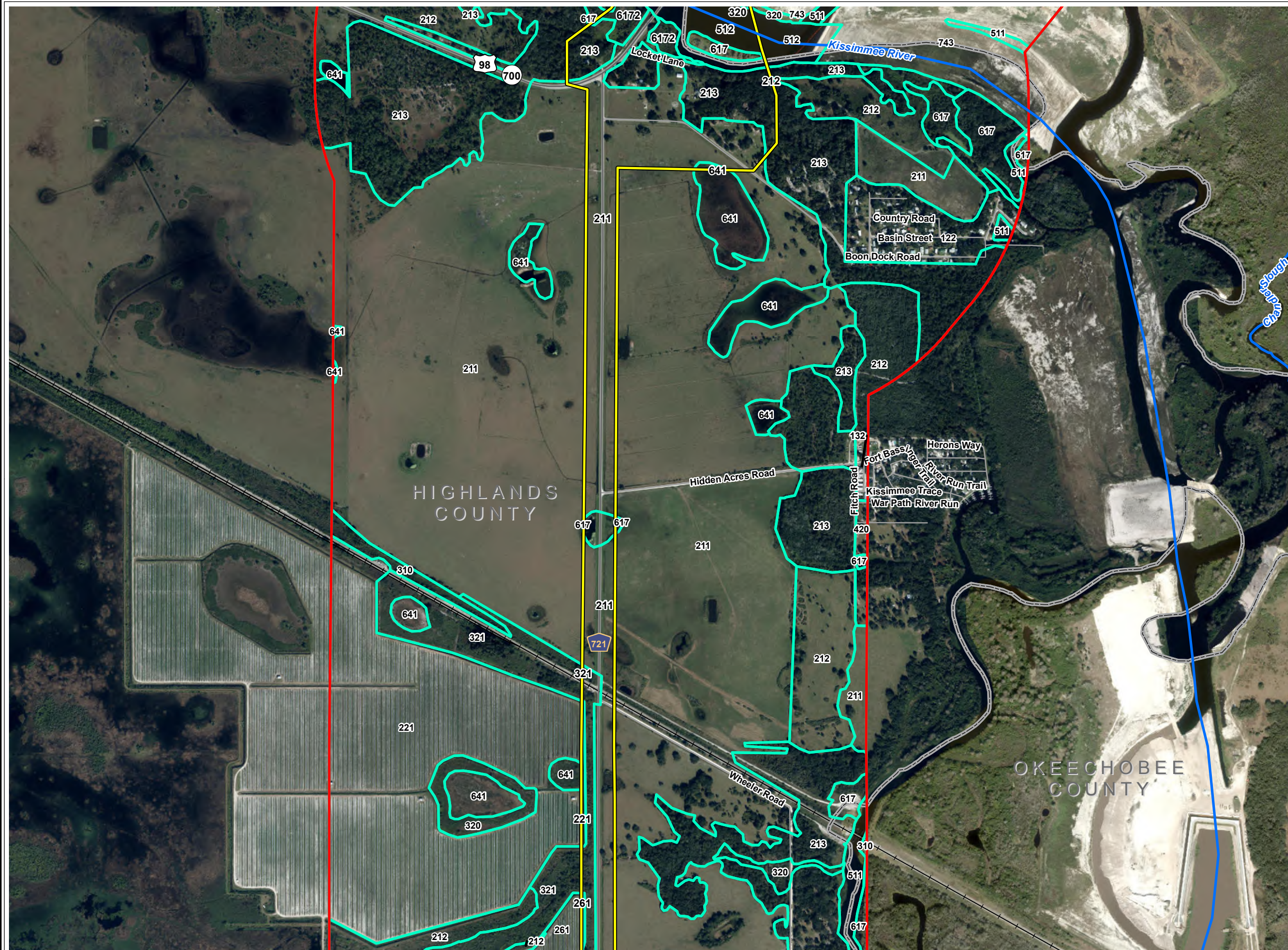


Figure 2-6 Map 13 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Land Use/Land Cover
-  Railroad
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  County Boundary



Map Index

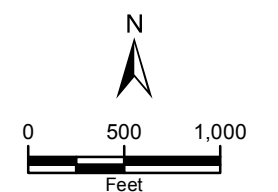
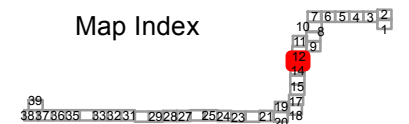
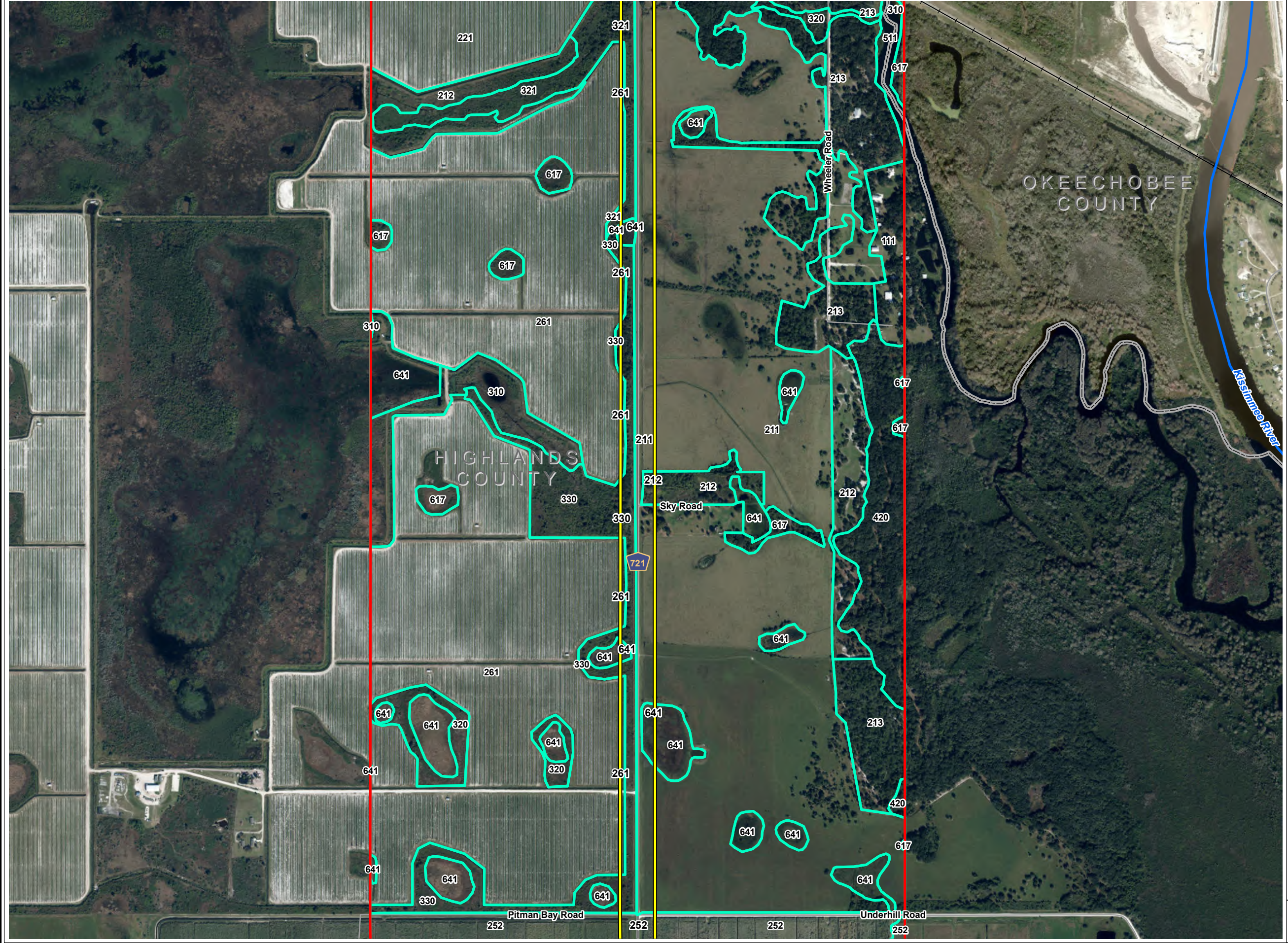
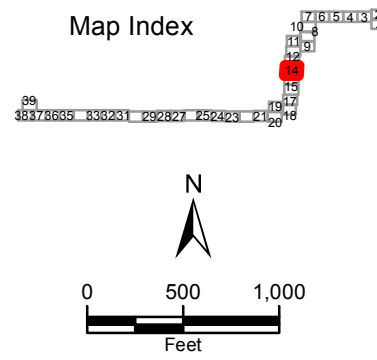


Figure 2-6 Map 14 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary



Sources: SFWMD, 2021; SWFWMD, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

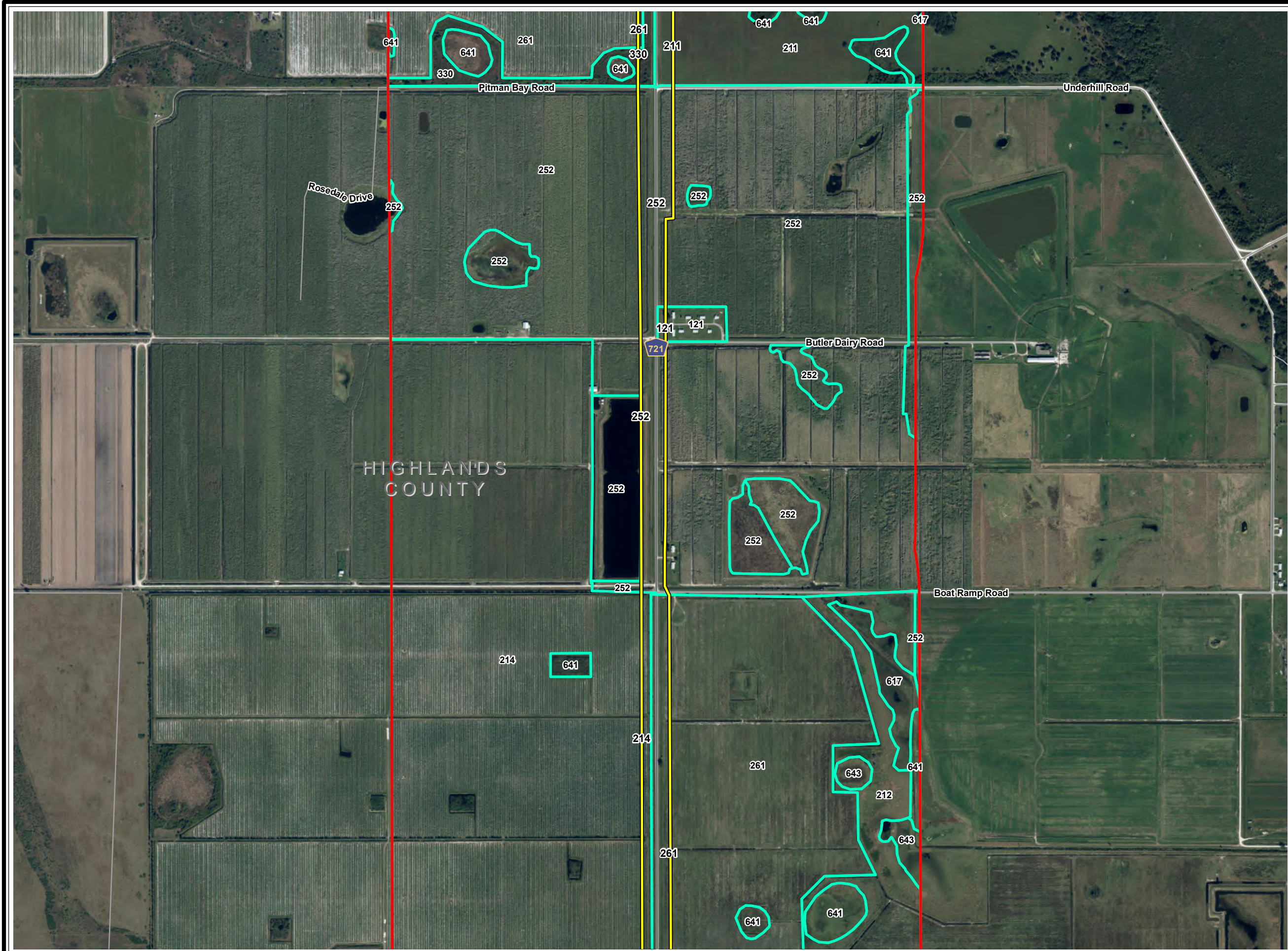
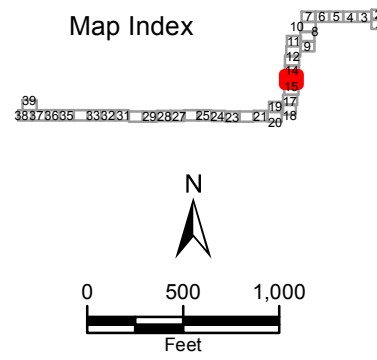
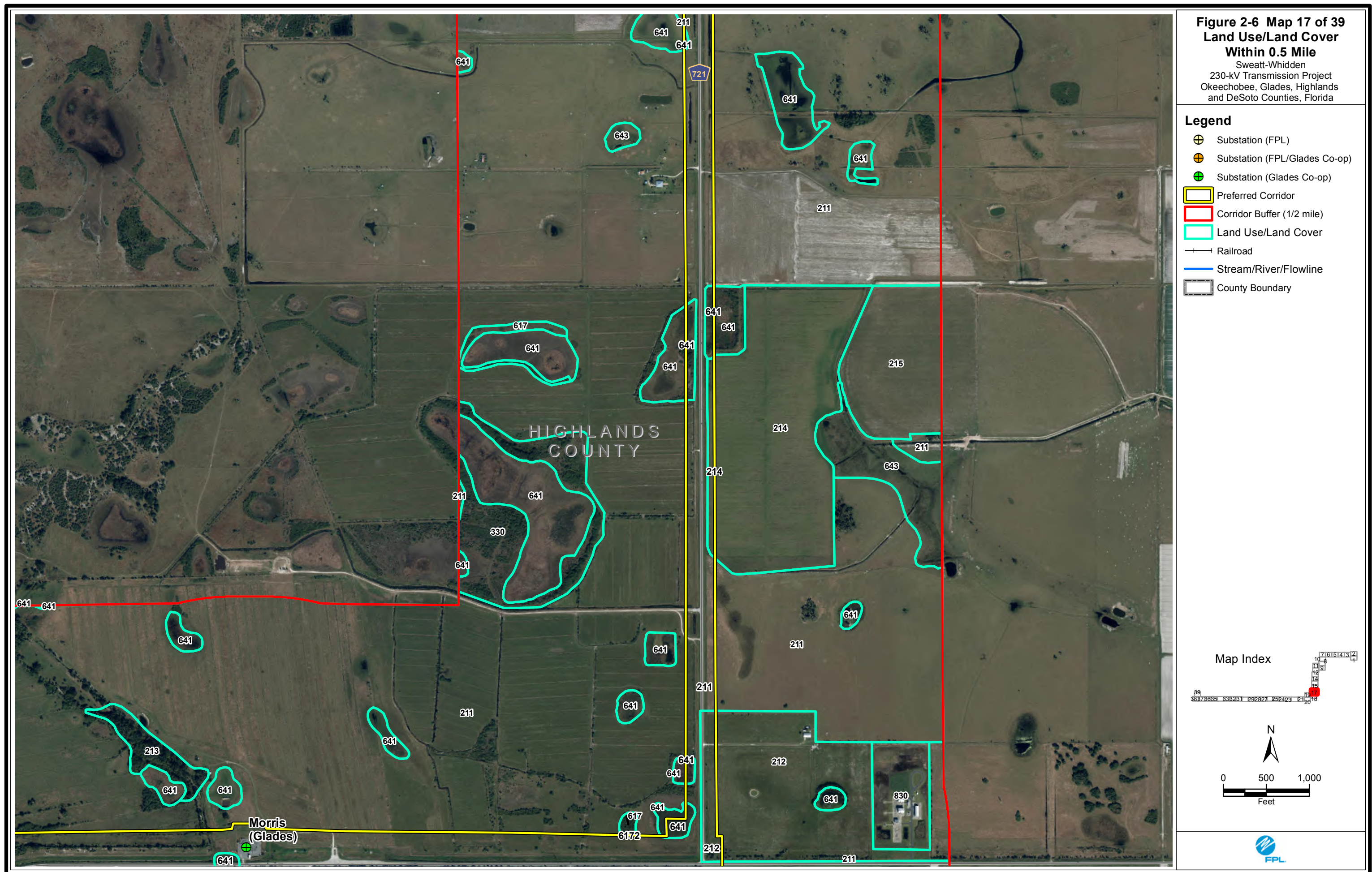


Figure 2-6 Map 15 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - +— Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary





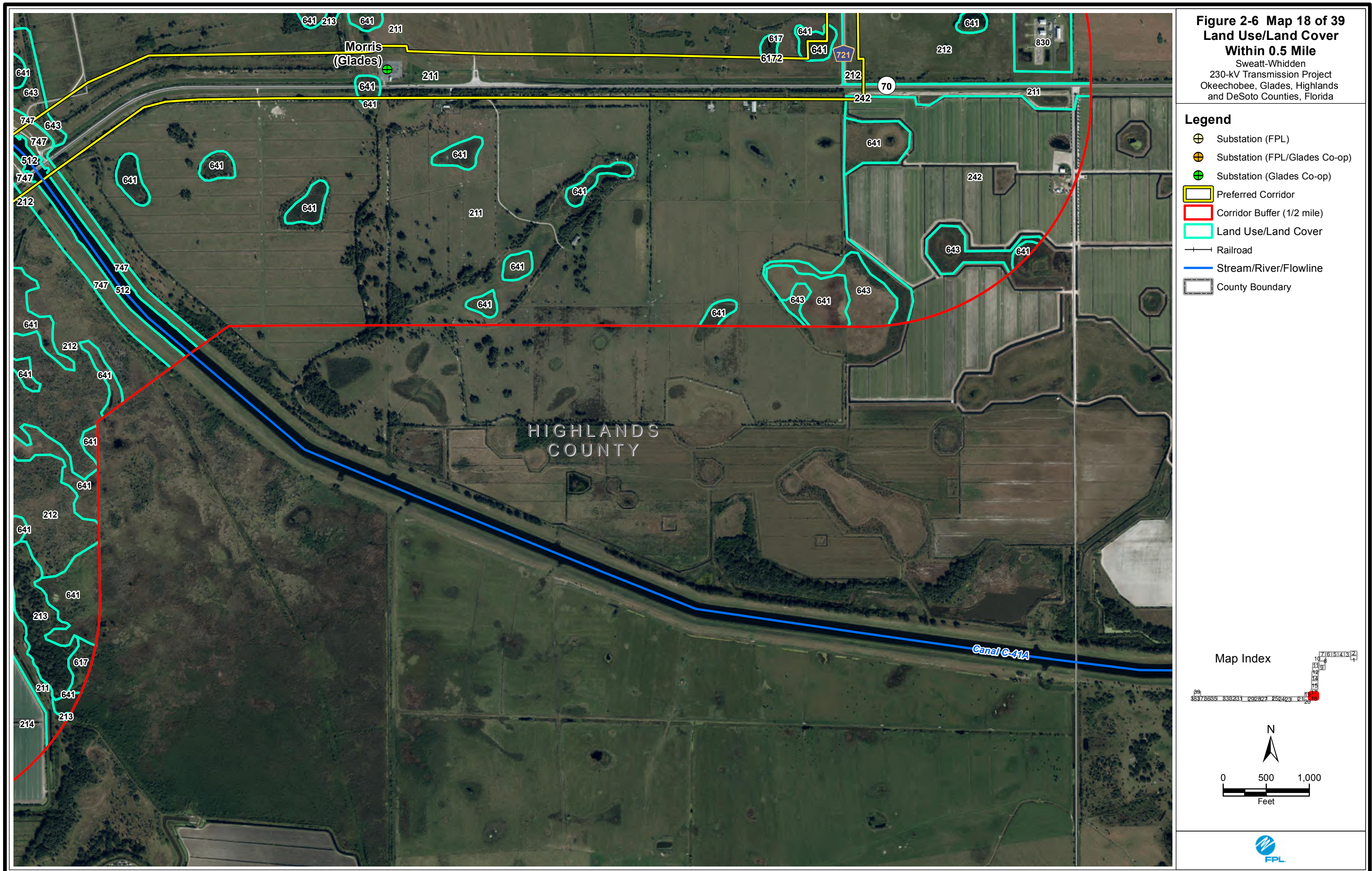
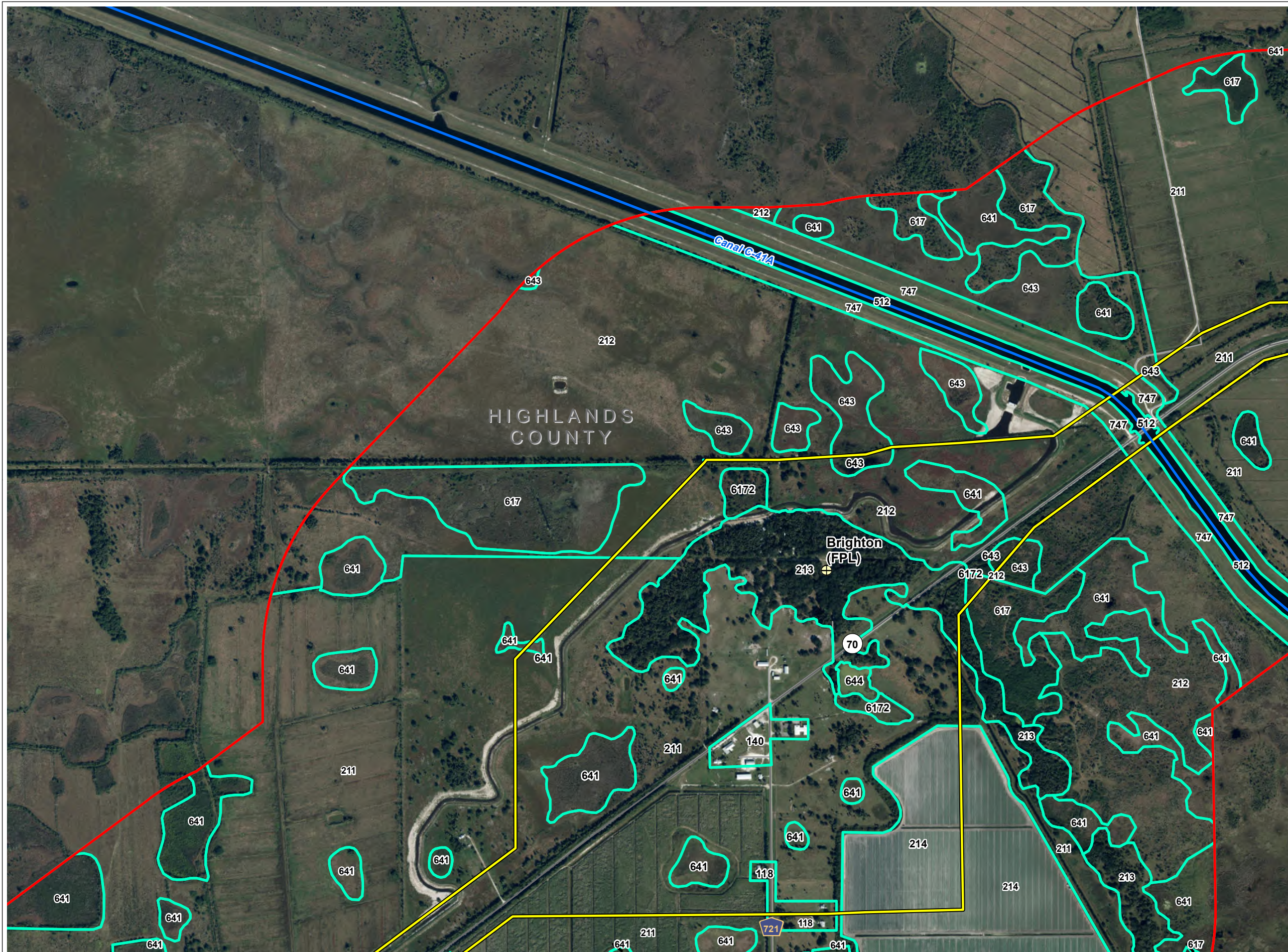


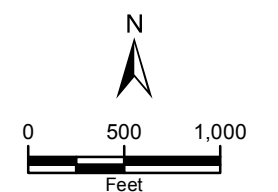
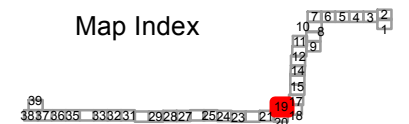
Figure 2-6 Map 19 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Land Use/Land Cover
-  Railroad
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  County Boundary



Map Index



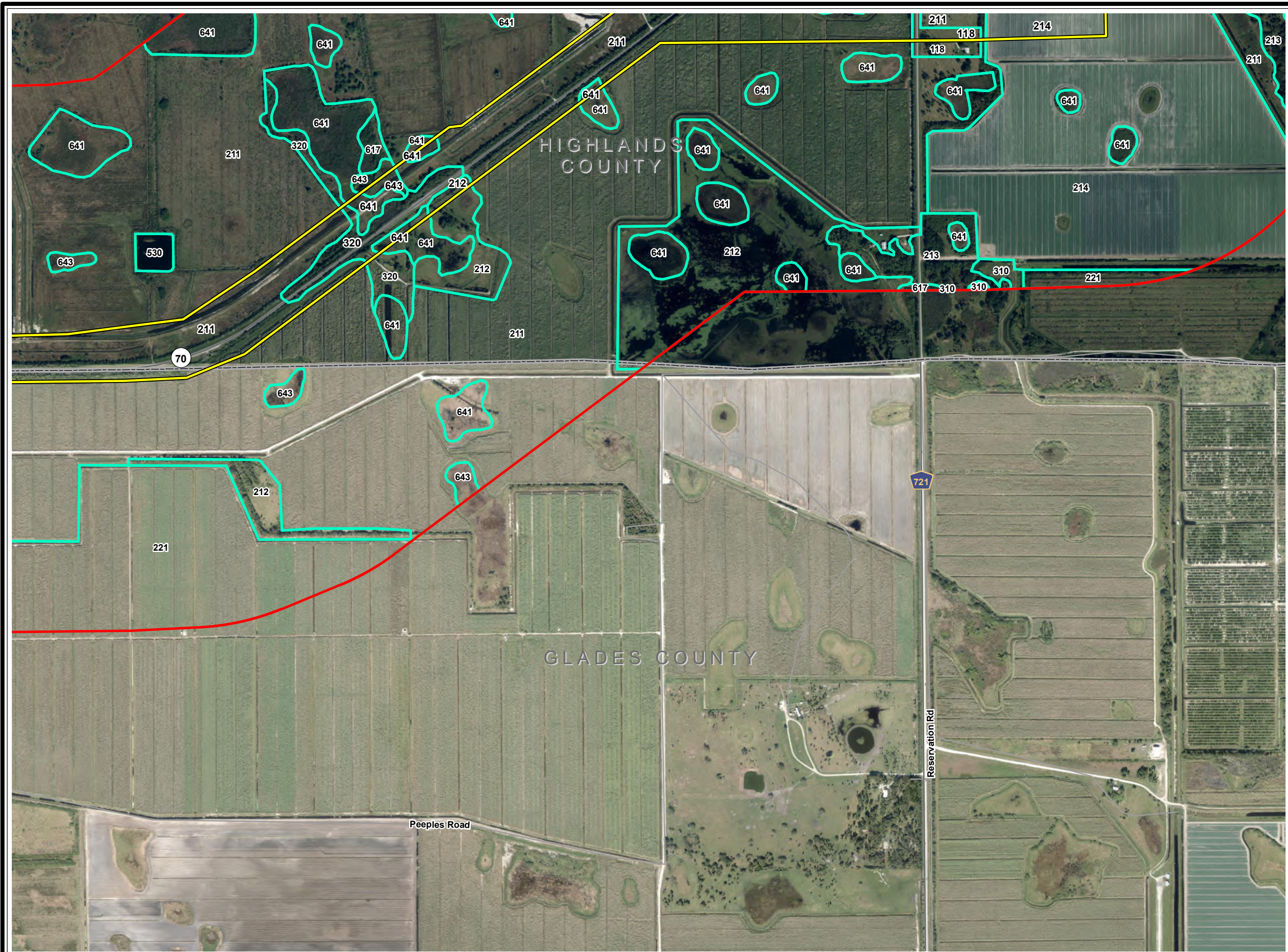


Figure 2-6 Map 20 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary

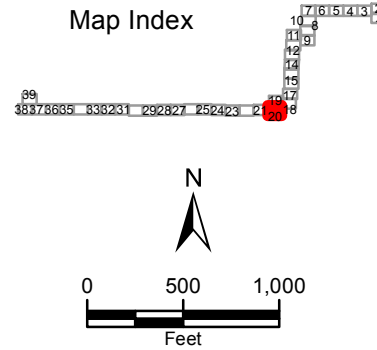


Figure 2-6 Map 21 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - +— Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary

Map Index

0 500 1,000
Feet

N

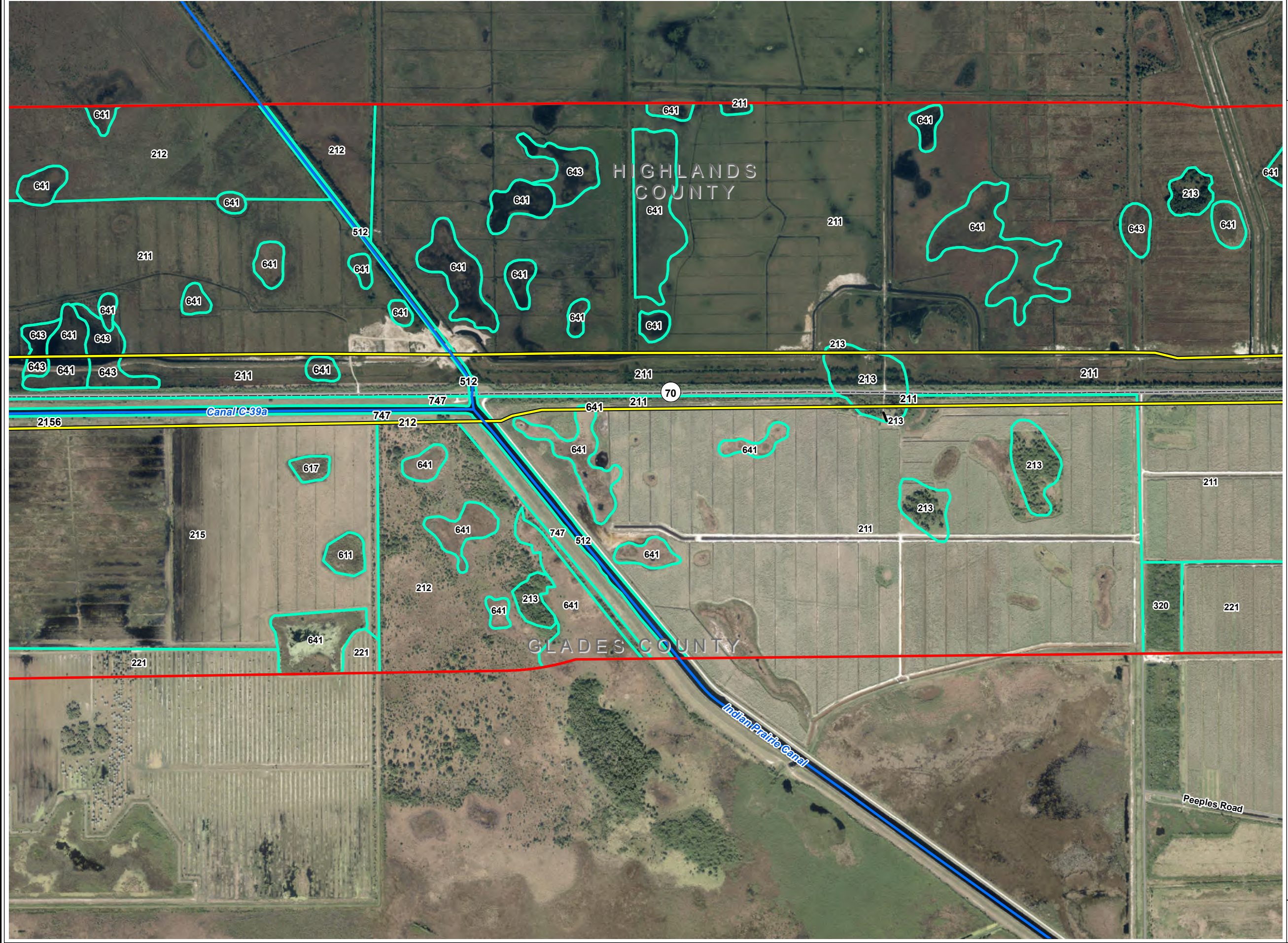
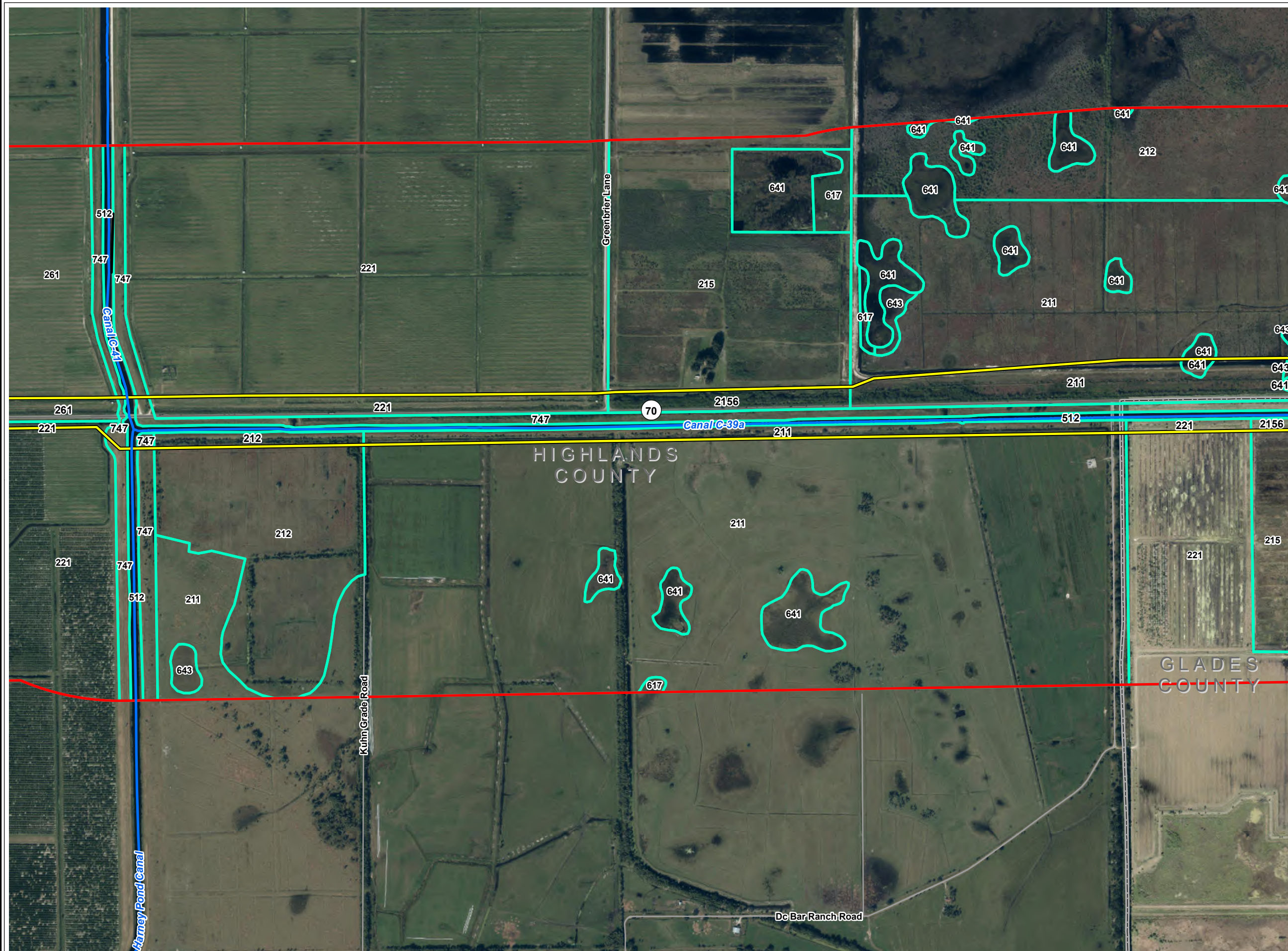


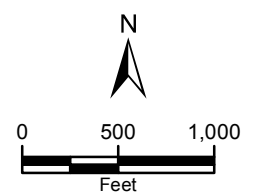
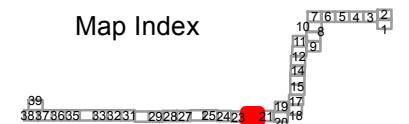
Figure 2-6 Map 22 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Land Use/Land Cover
-  Railroad
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  County Boundary



Map Index



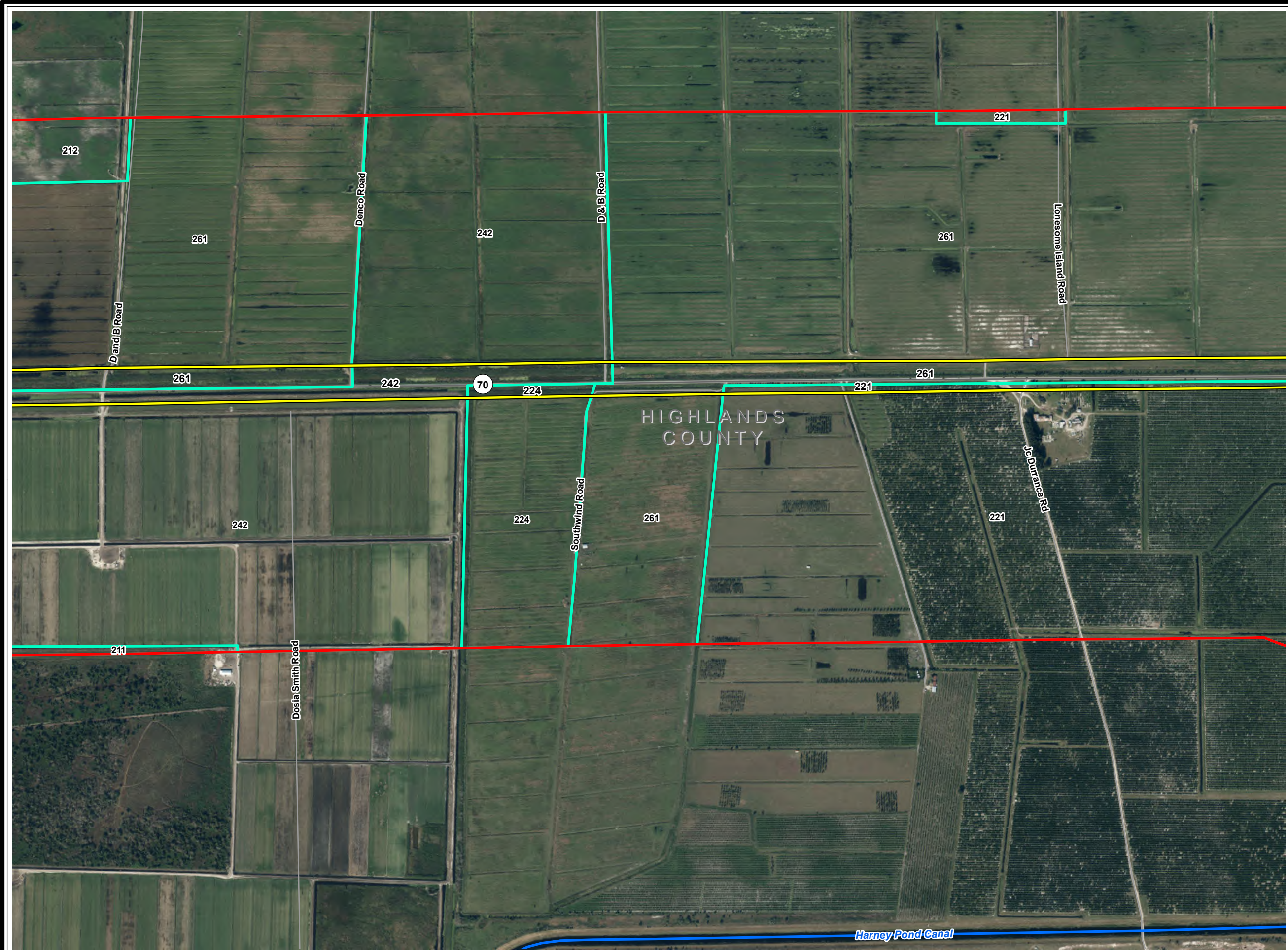
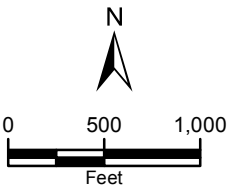
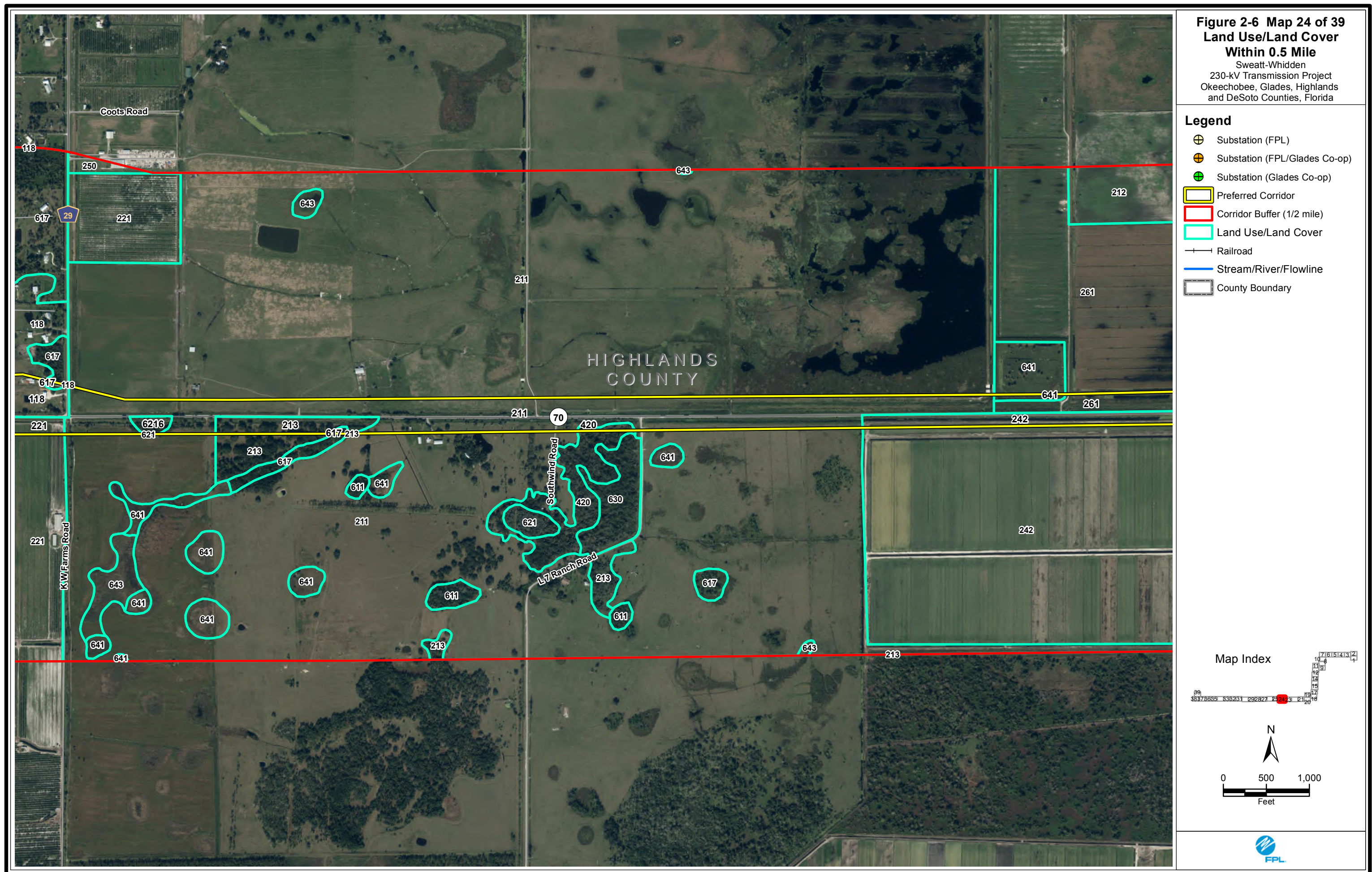


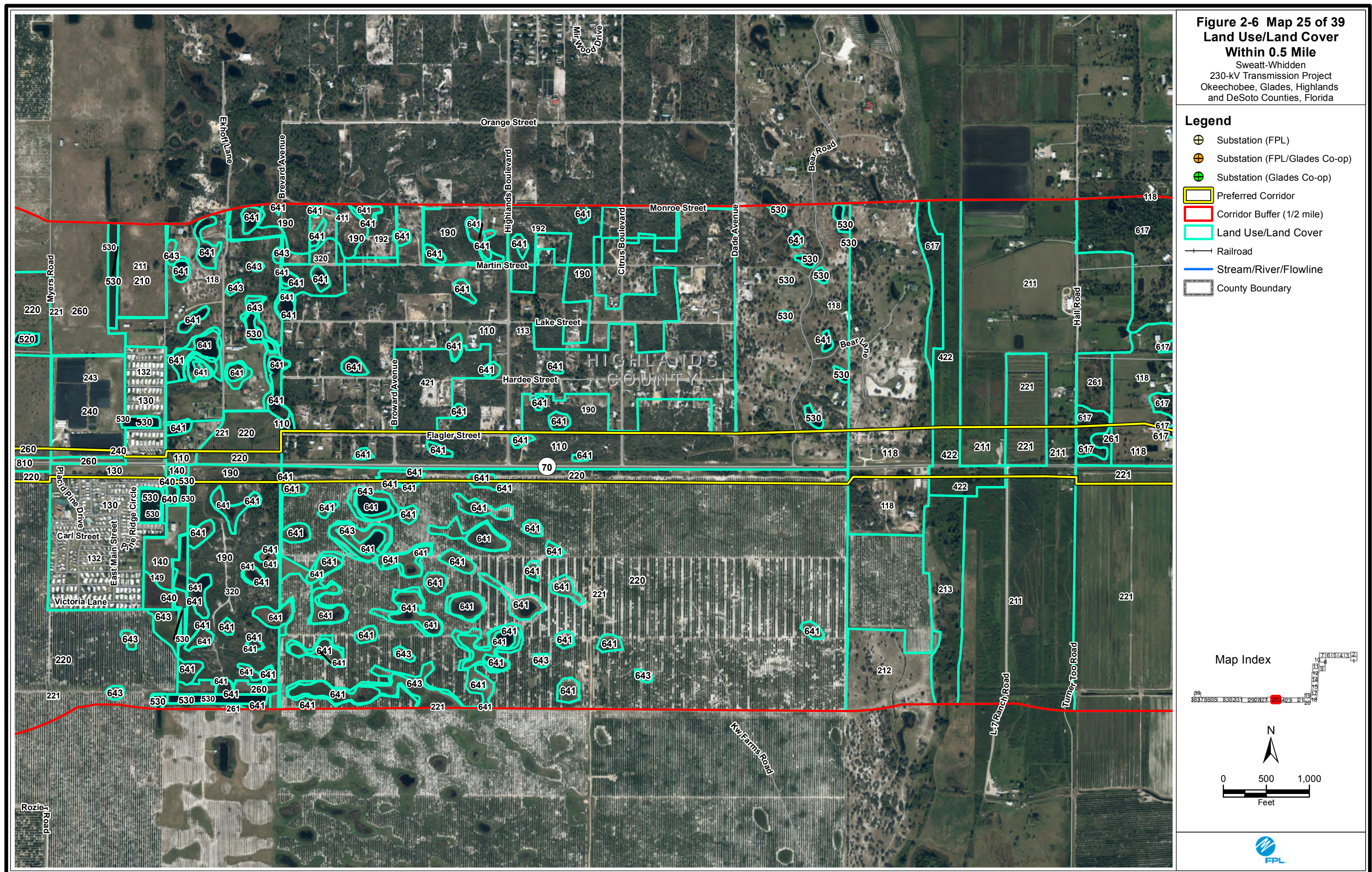
Figure 2-6 Map 23 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - +— Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary

Map Index







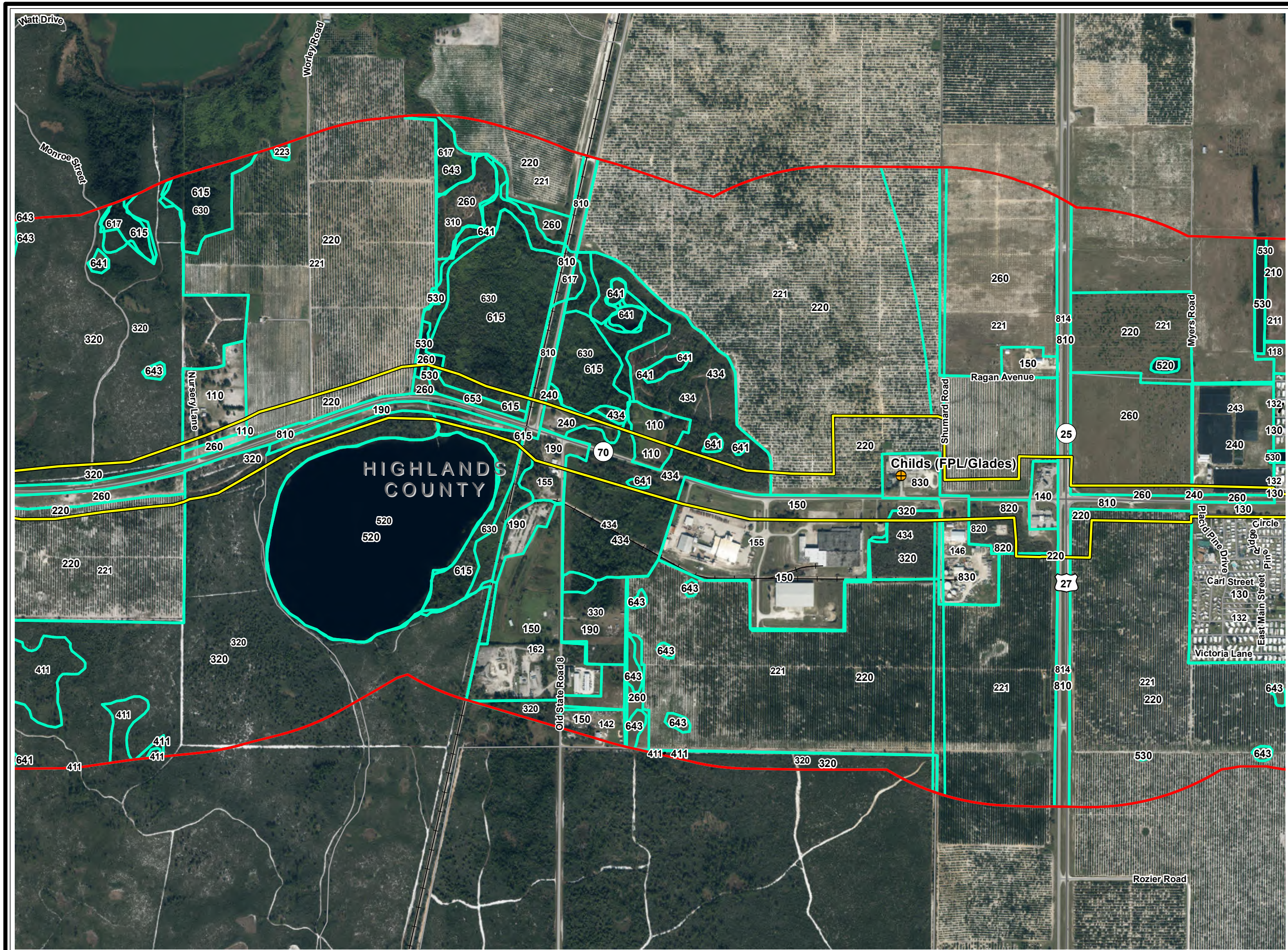


Figure 2-6 Map 26 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary

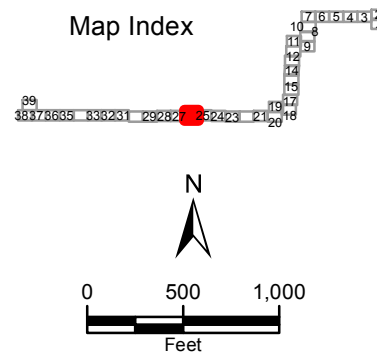


Figure 2-6 Map 28 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary

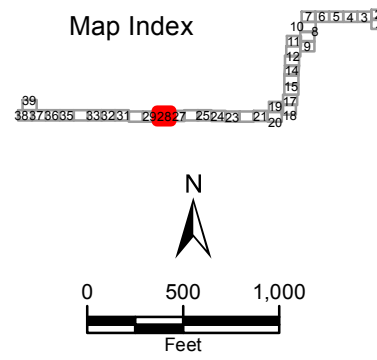
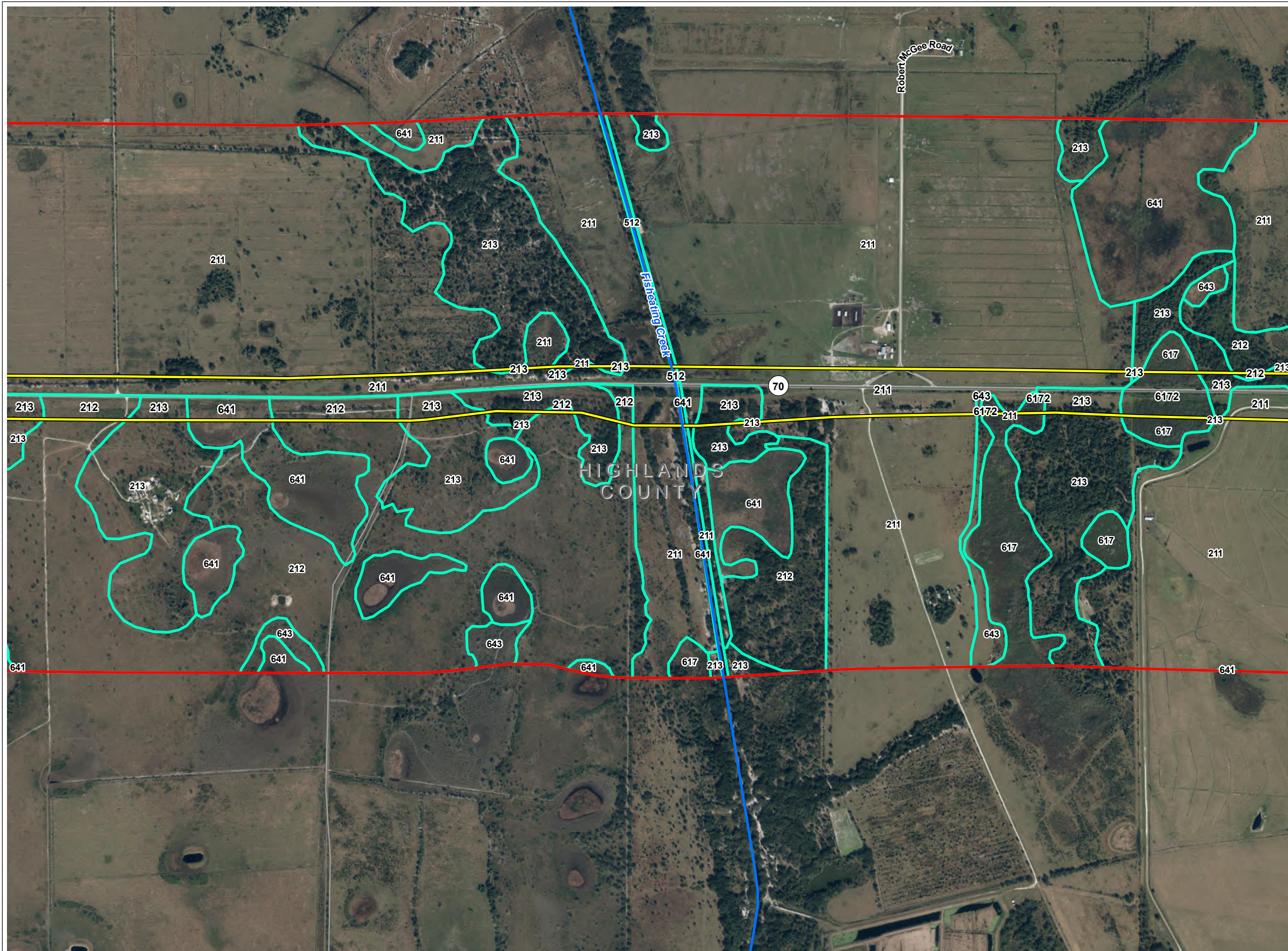


Figure 2-6 Map 29 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Land Use/Land Cover
-  Railroad
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  County Boundary



Map Index

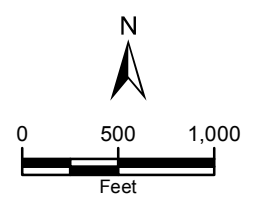


Figure 2-6 Map 30 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - +— Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary

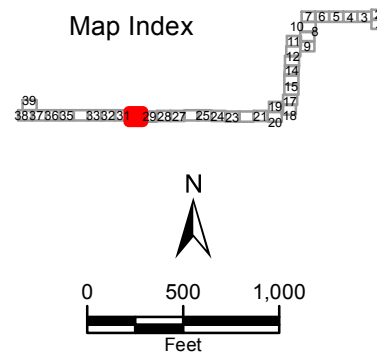
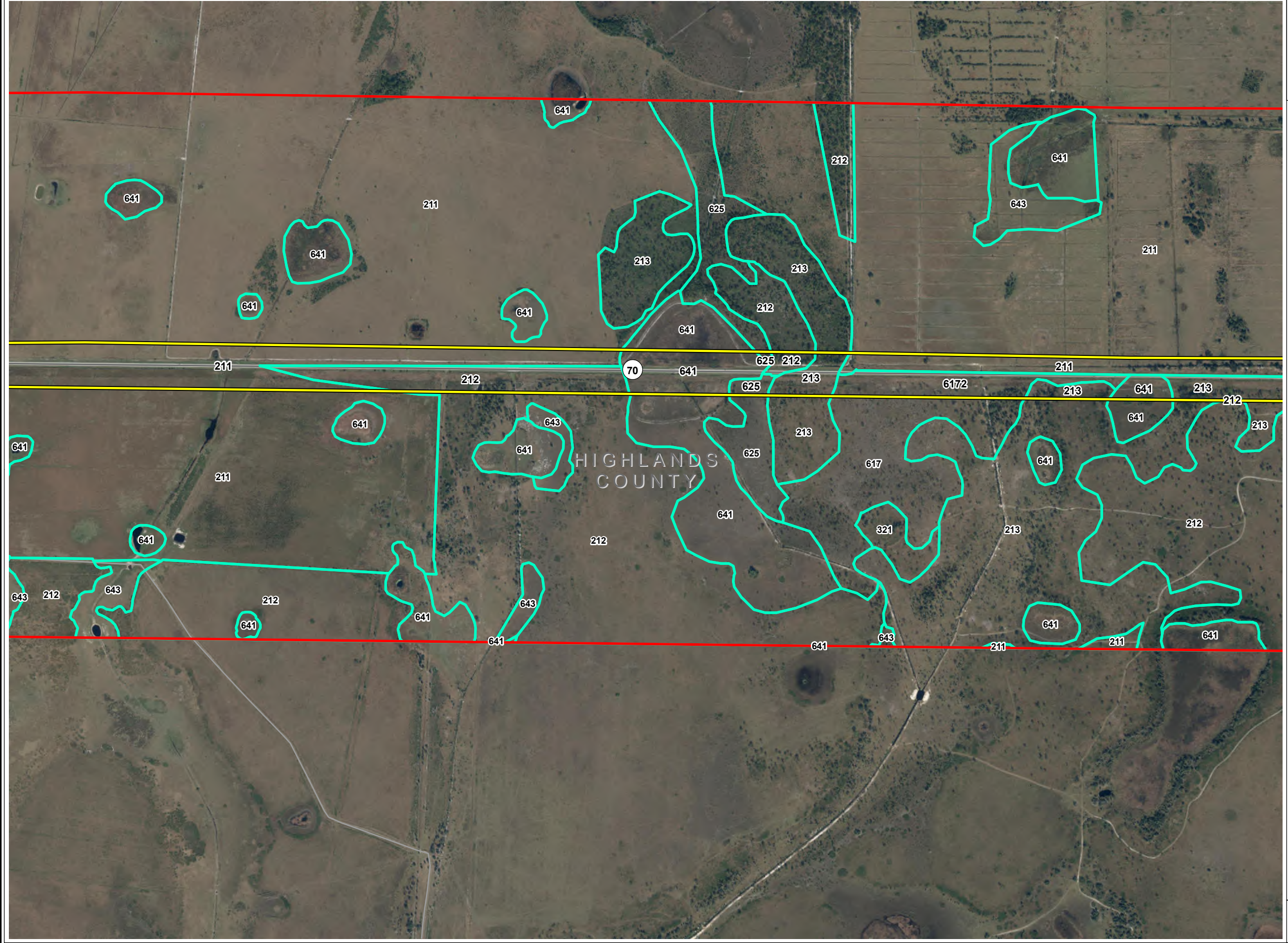


Figure 2-6 Map 31 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - +— Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary

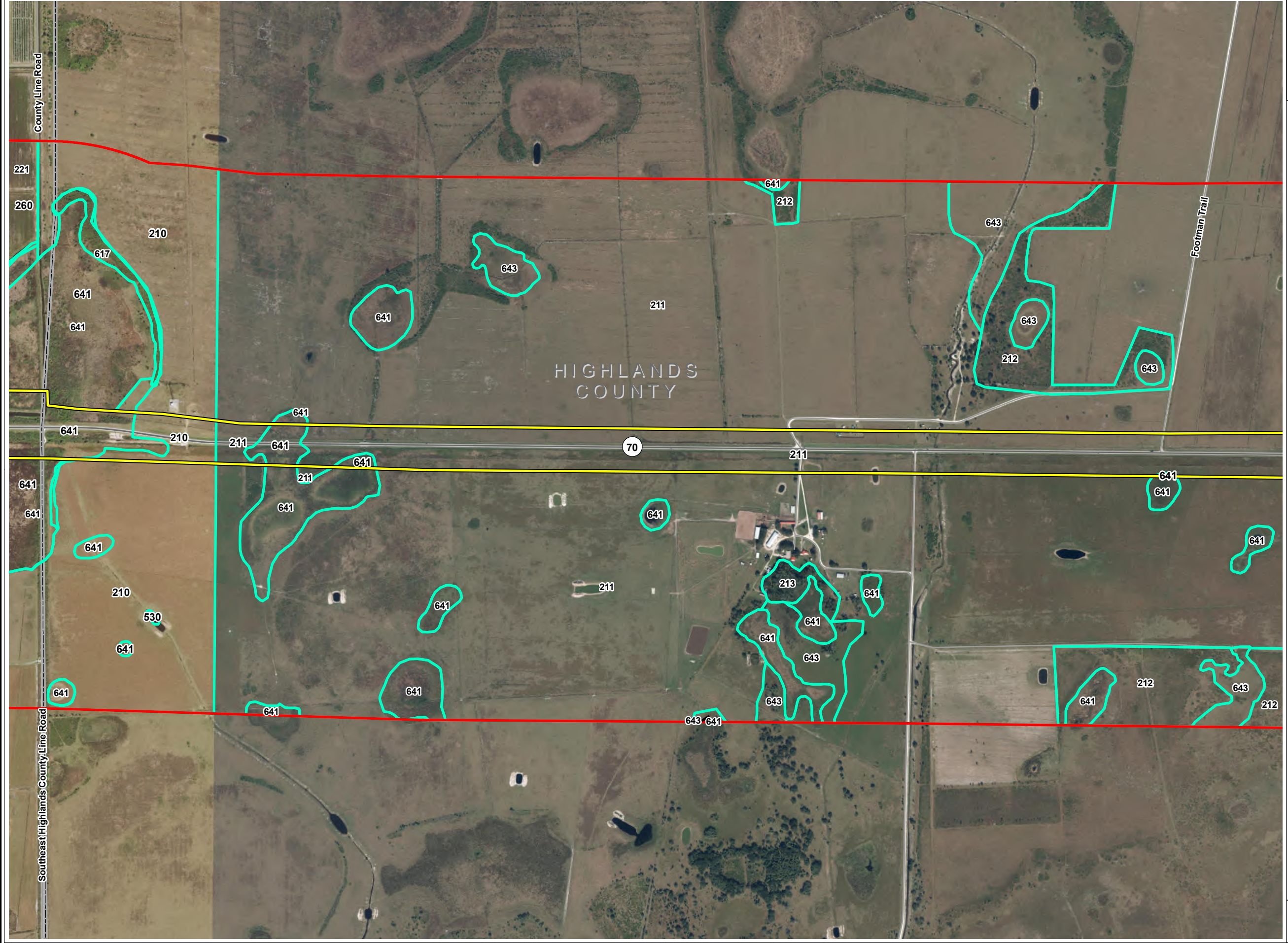
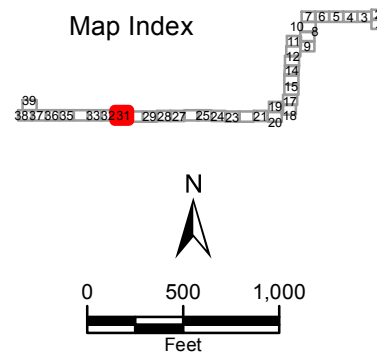


Figure 2-6 Map 32 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - +— Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary

Map Index

0 500 1,000
Feet

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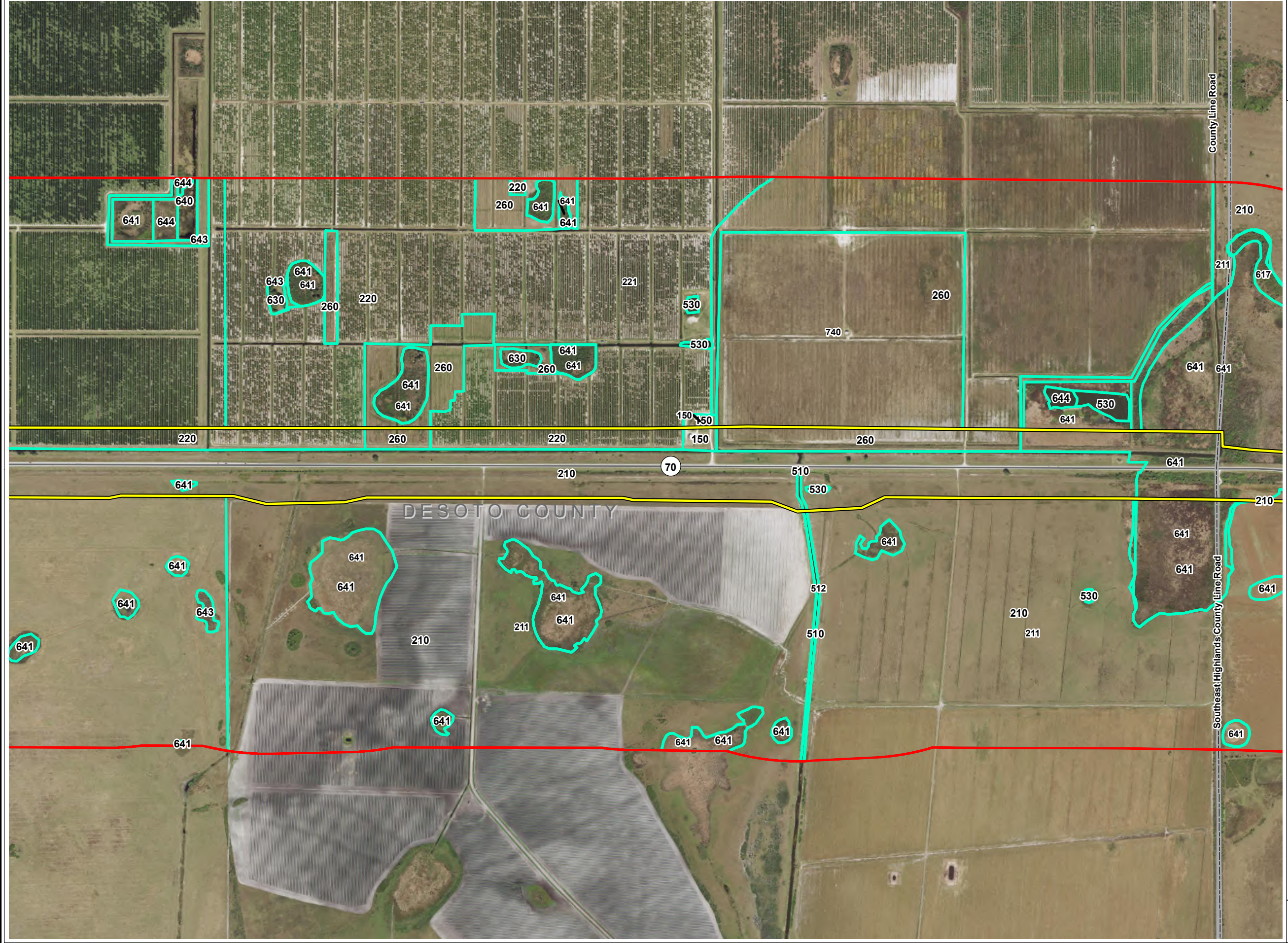


Figure 2-6 Map 33 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary

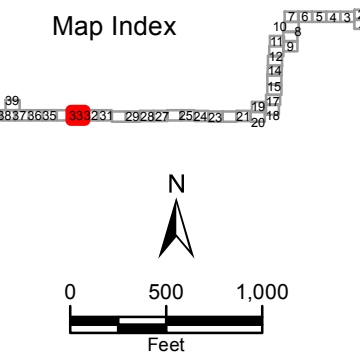
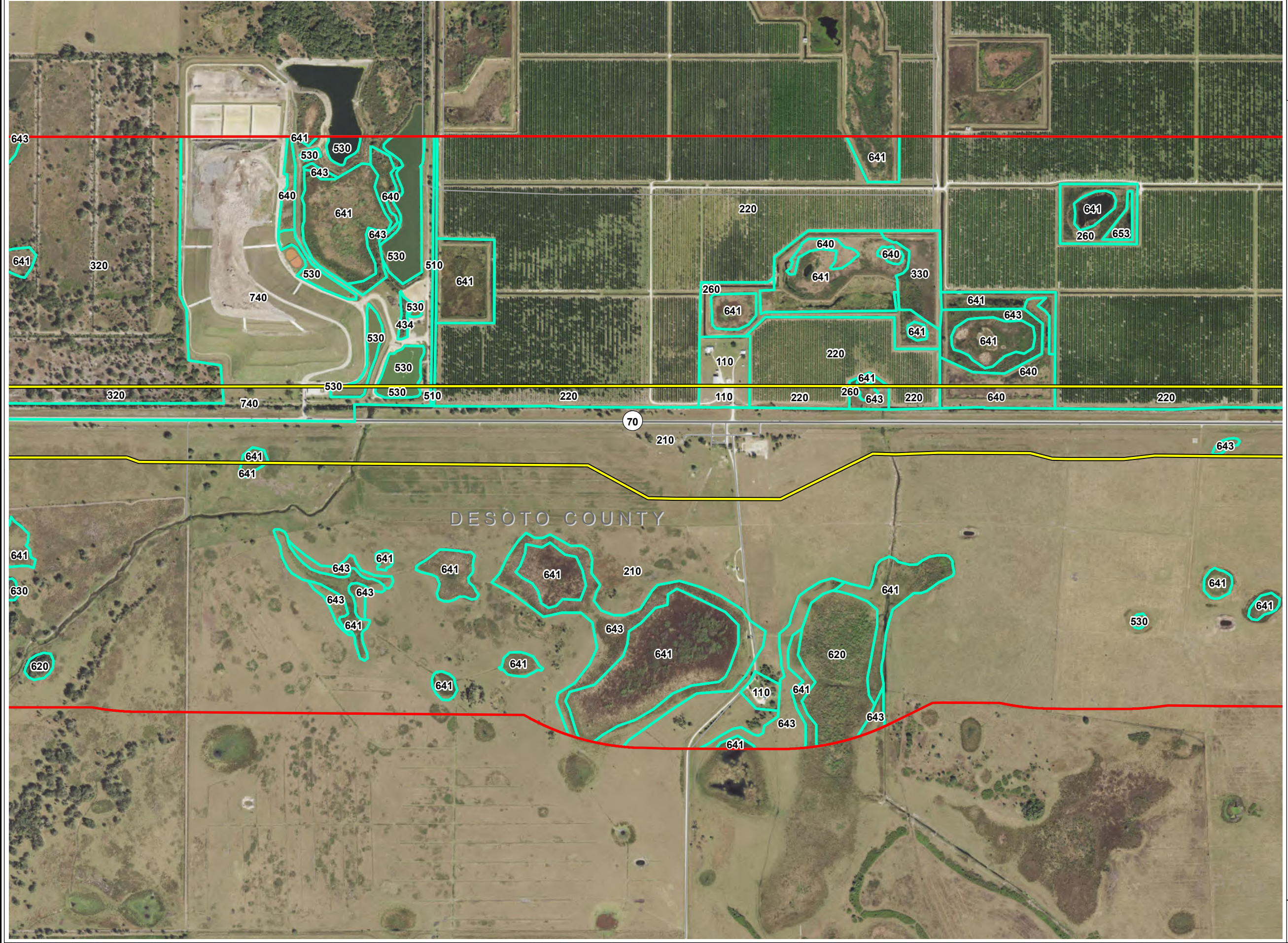
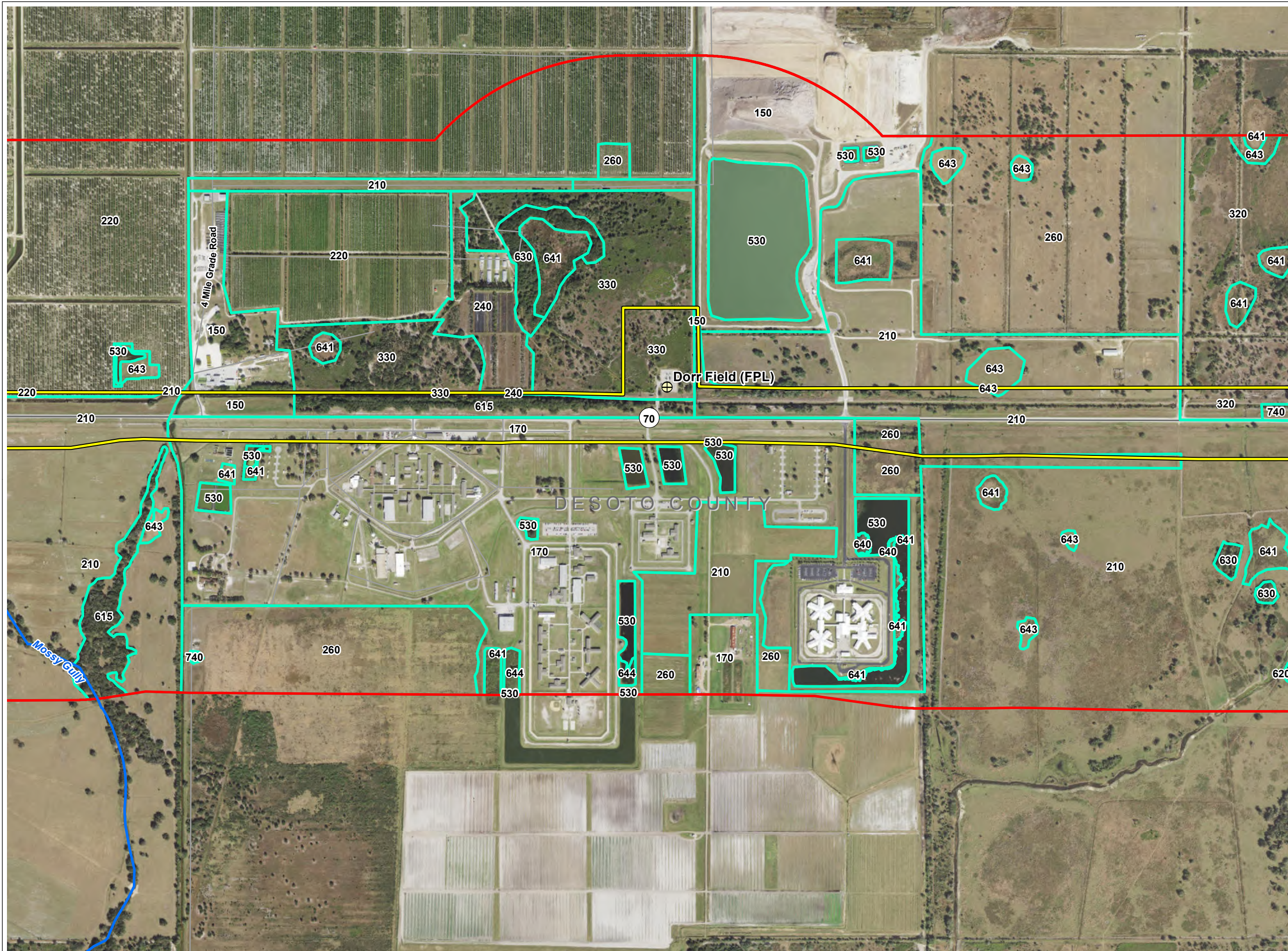


Figure 2-6 Map 34 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Land Use/Land Cover
-  Railroad
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  County Boundary



Map Index

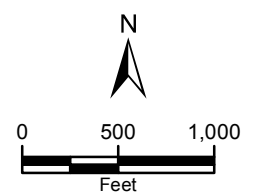
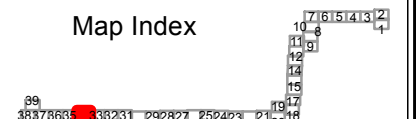
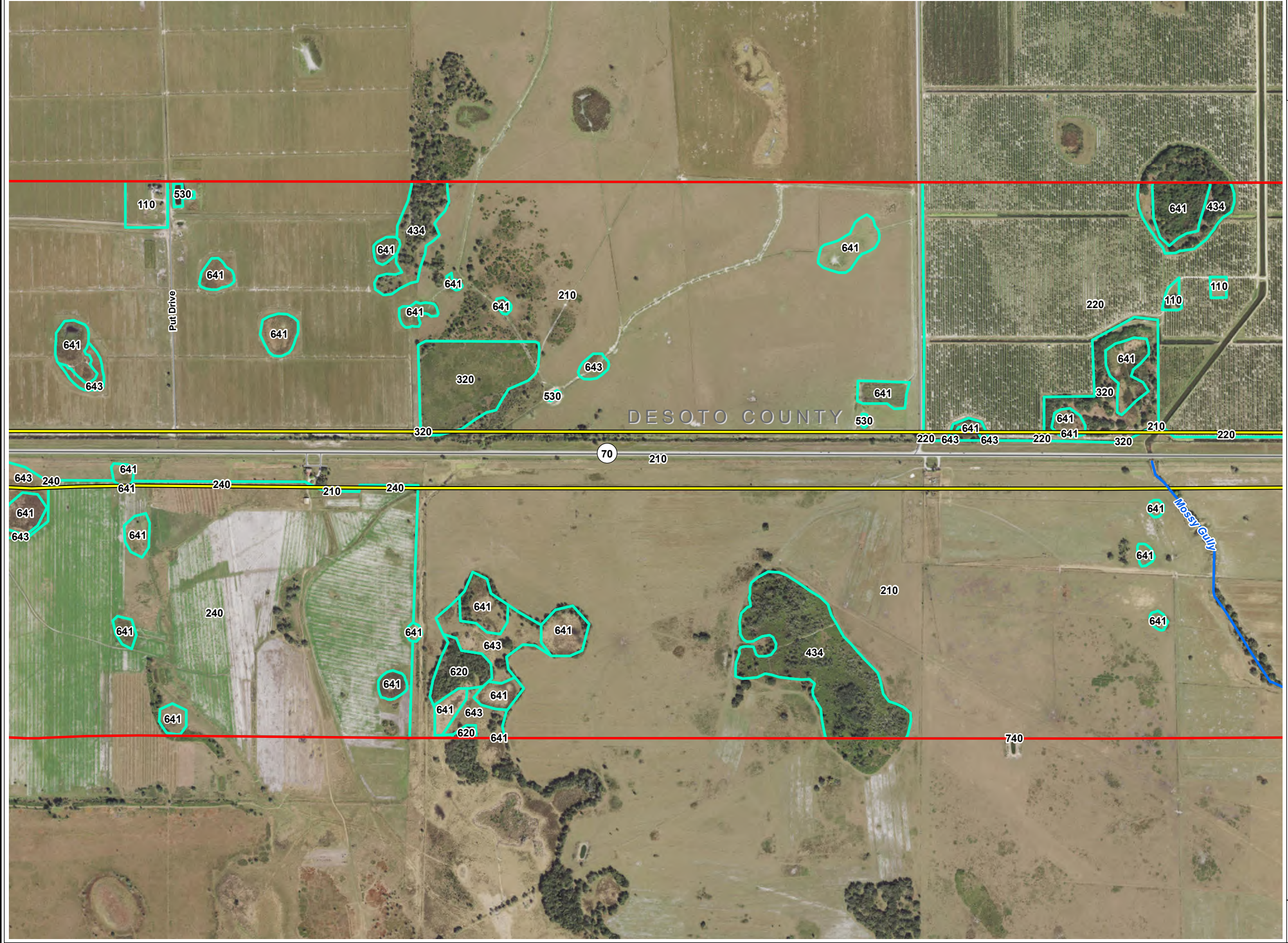
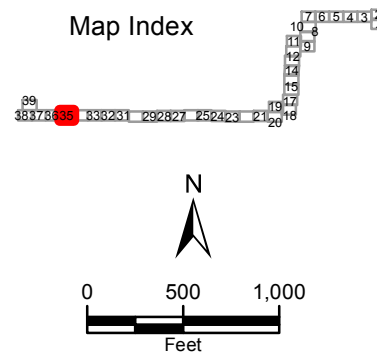


Figure 2-6 Map 35 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

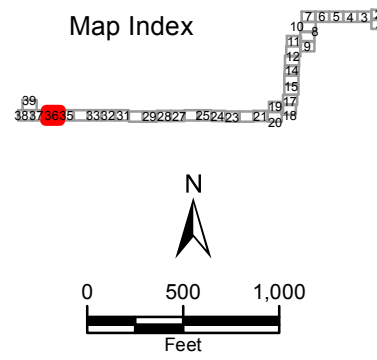
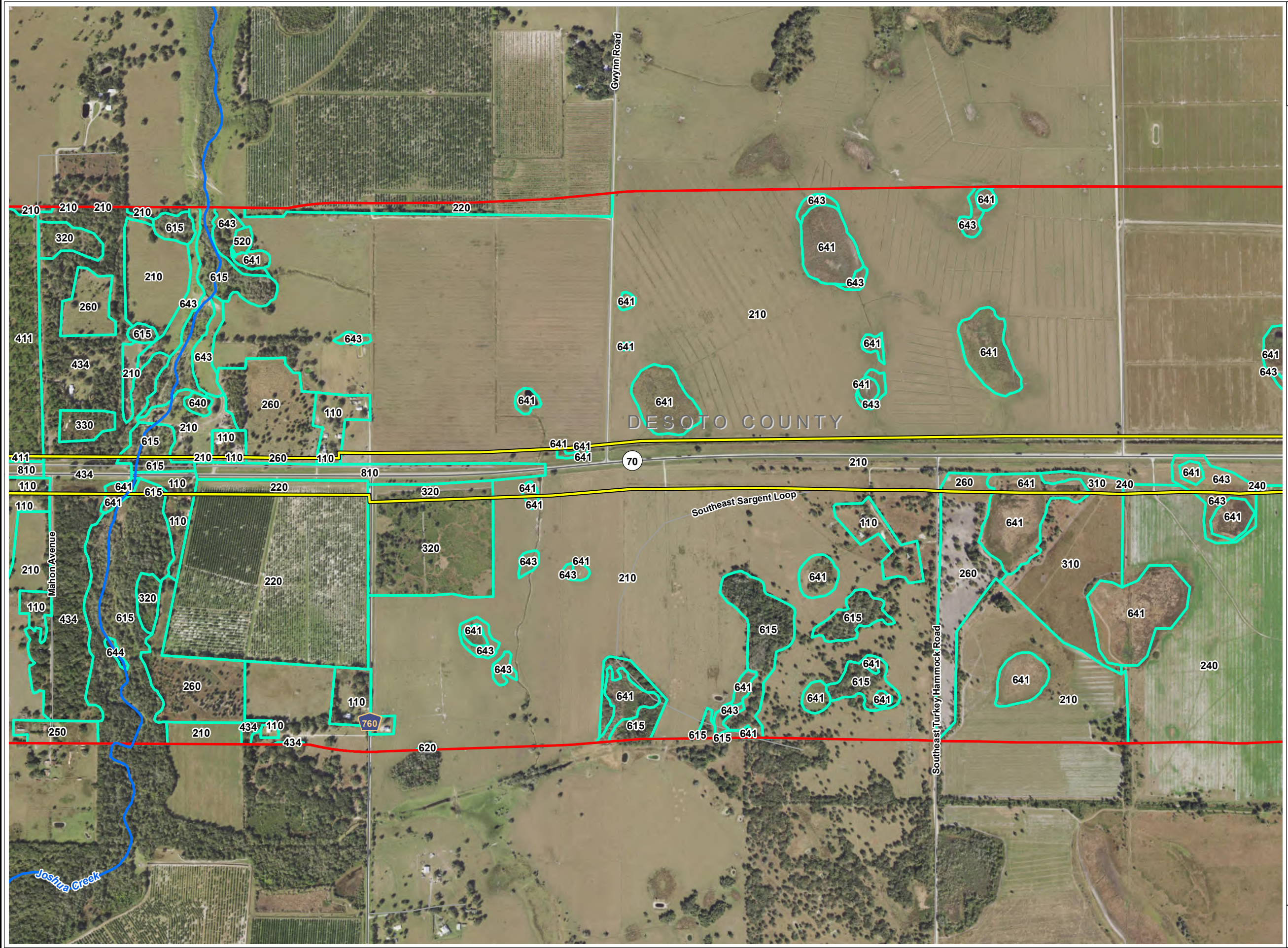
- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary



Sources: SFWMD, 2021; SWFWMD, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

Figure 2-6 Map 36 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary



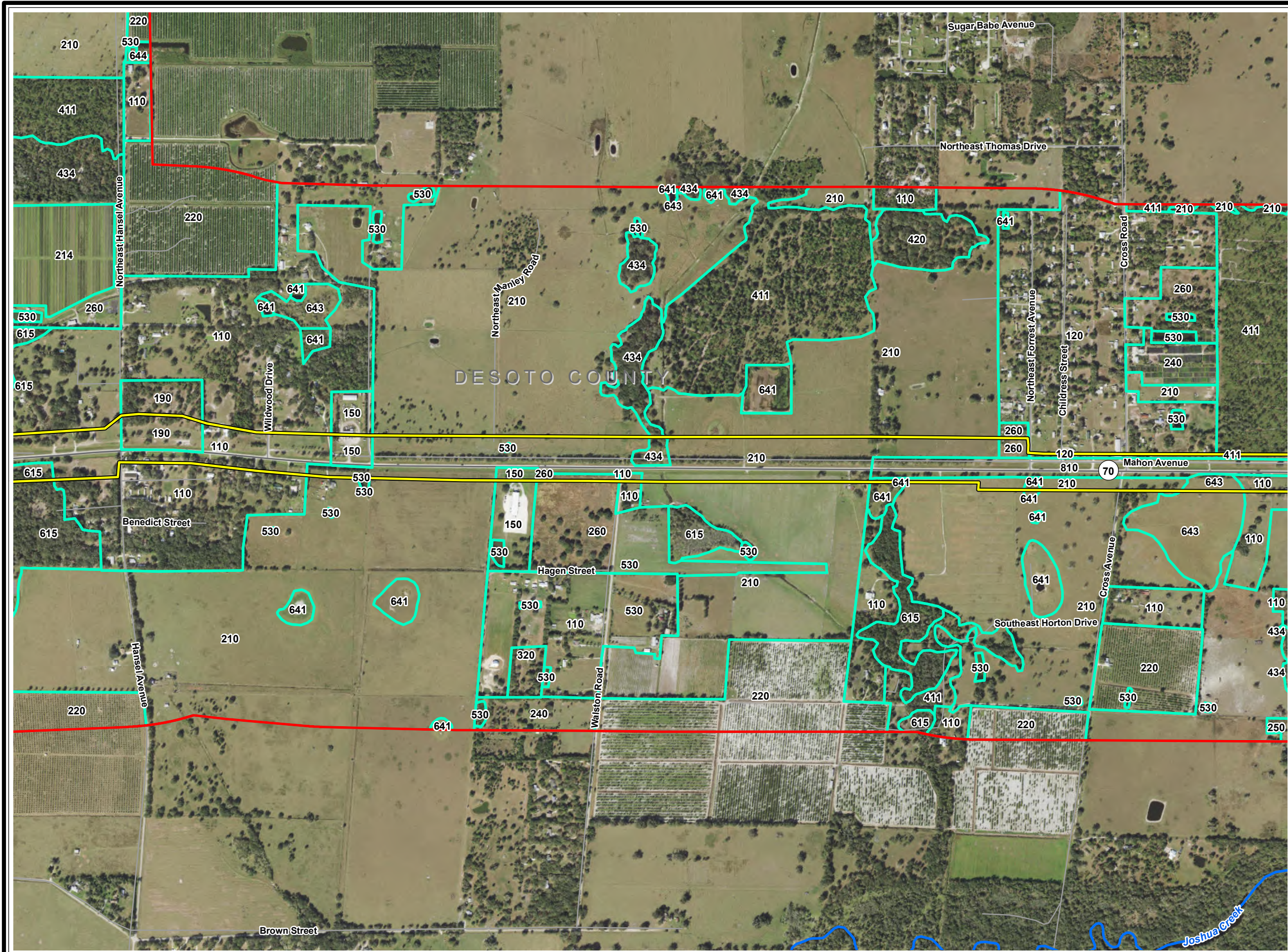
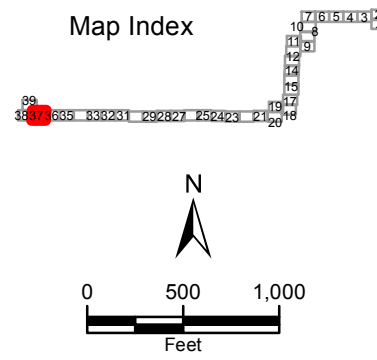


Figure 2-6 Map 37 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary



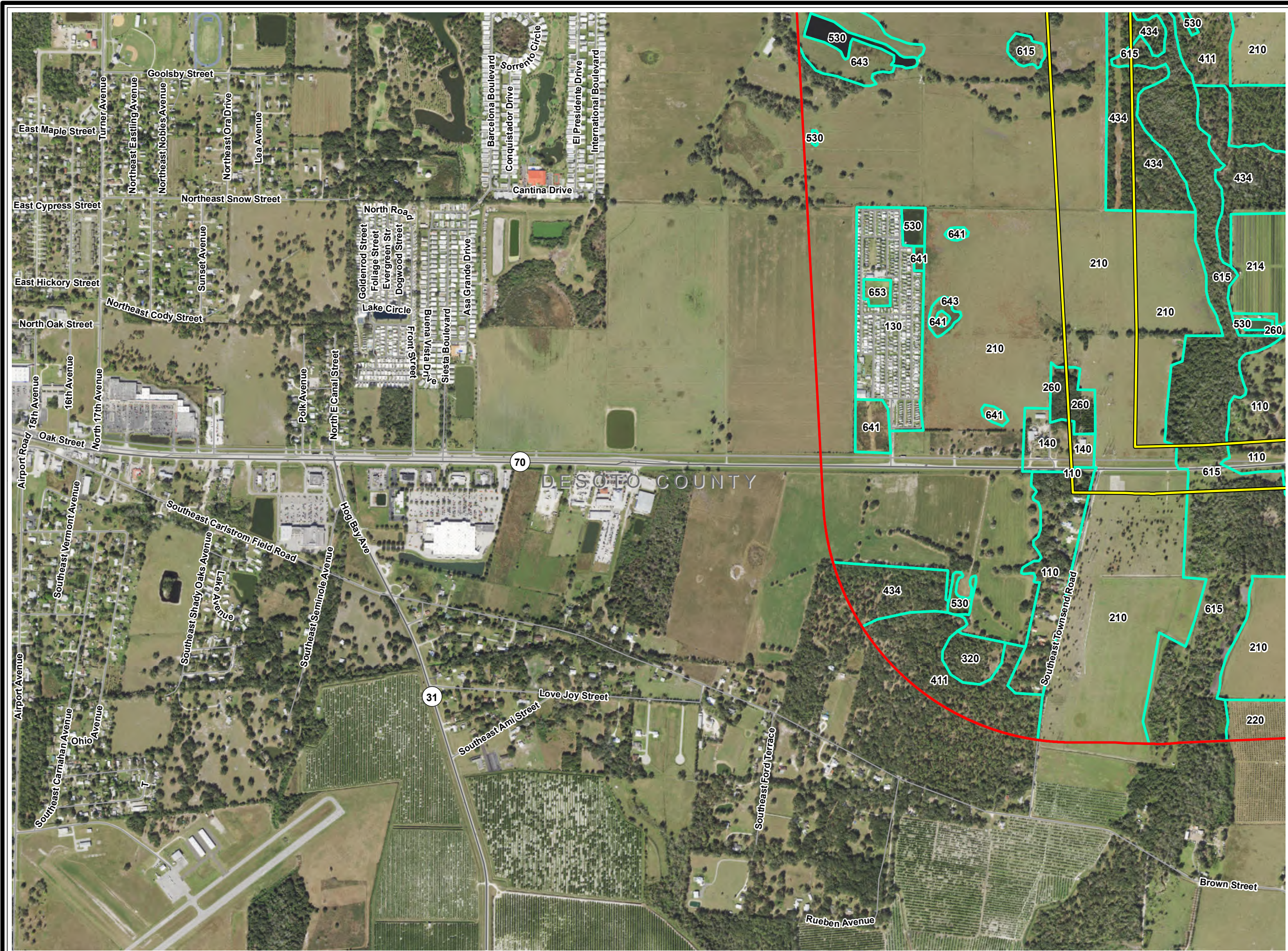
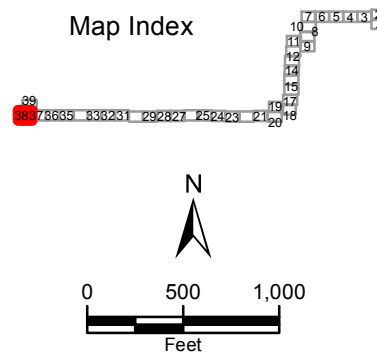


Figure 2-6 Map 38 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary



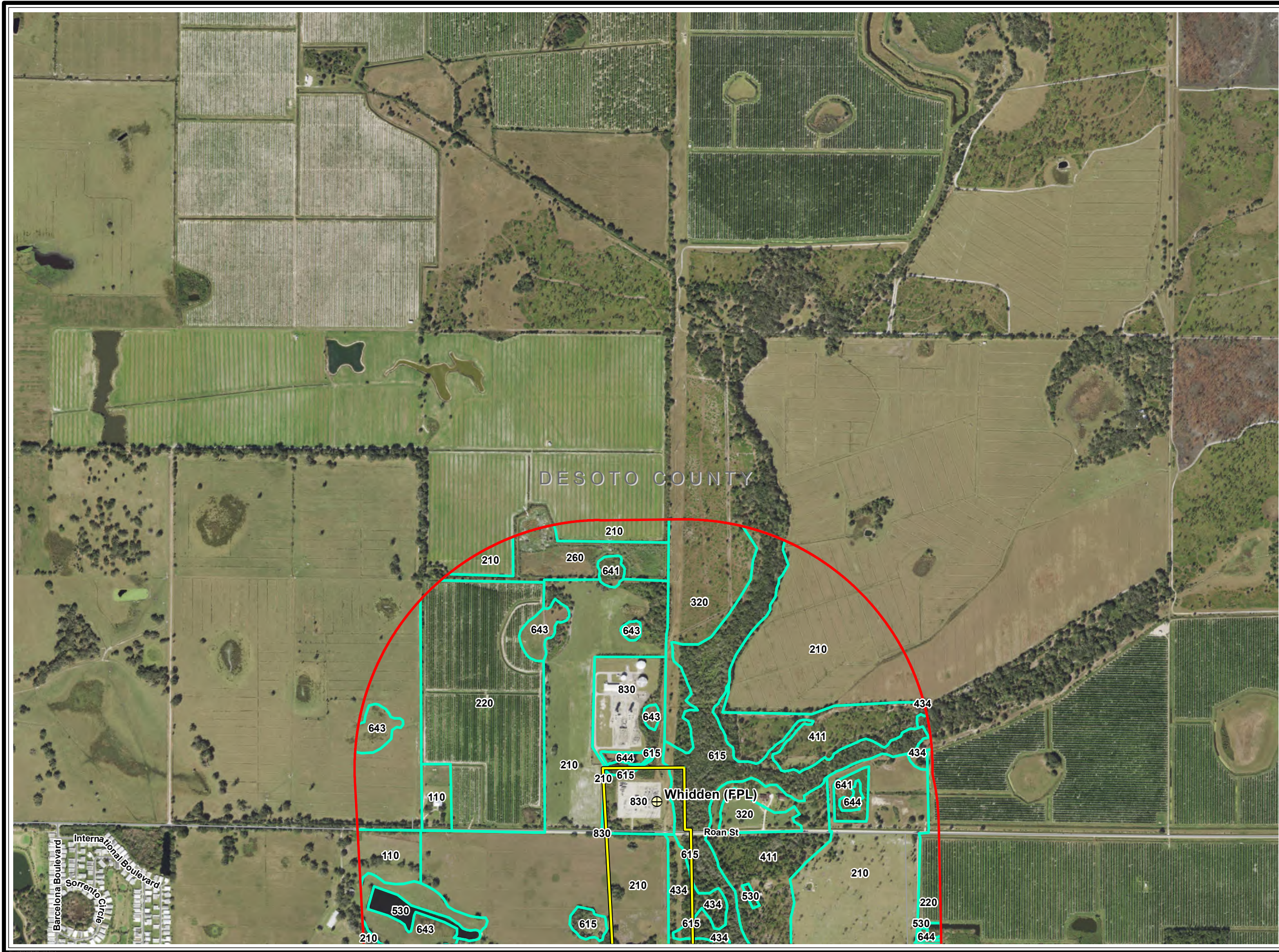
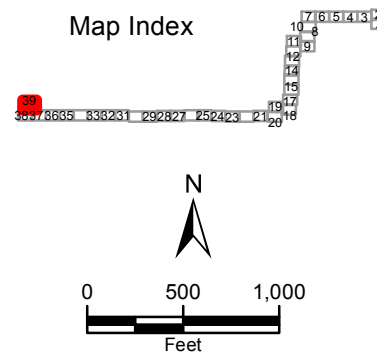
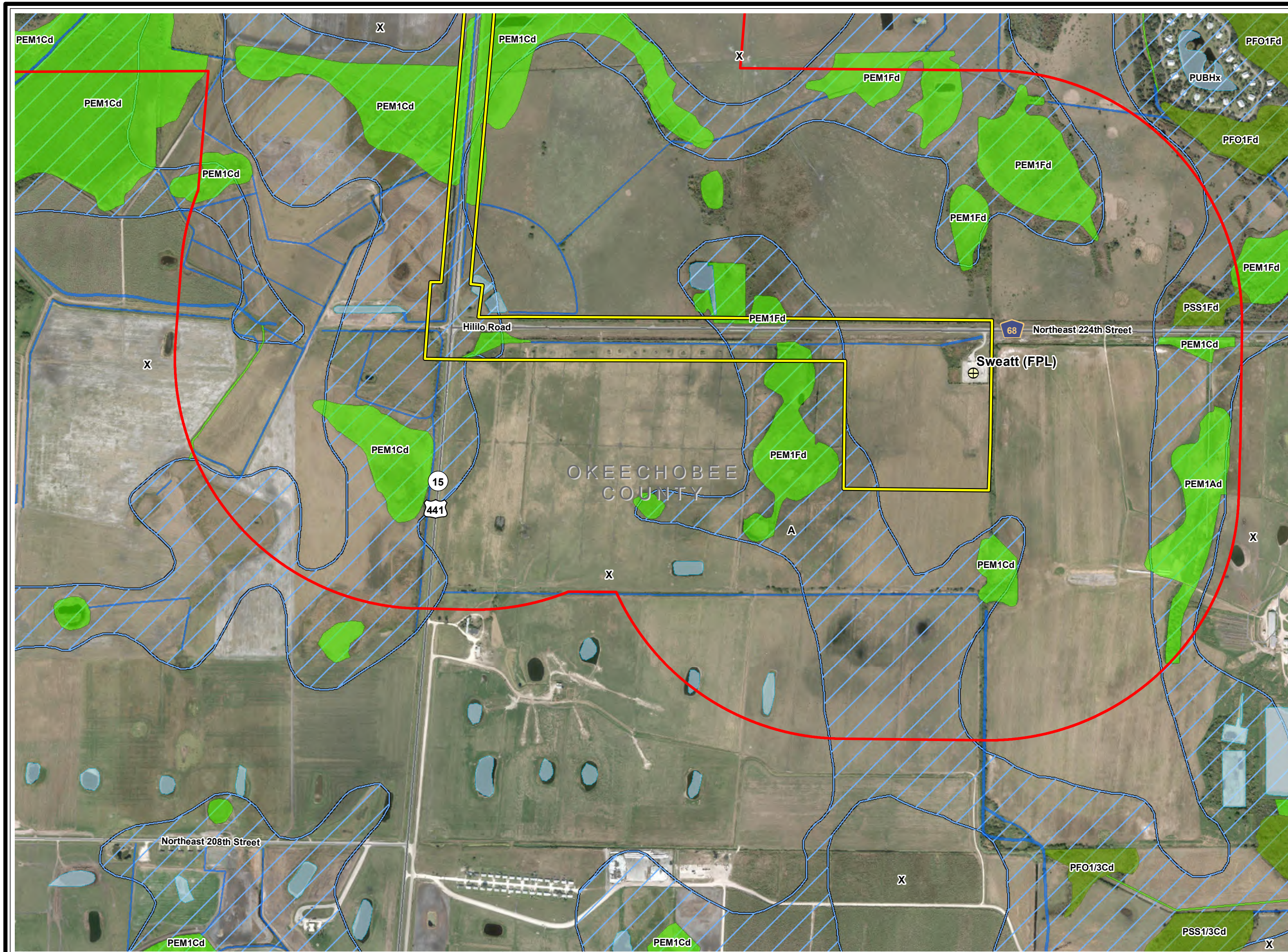


Figure 2-6 Map 39 of 39
Land Use/Land Cover
Within 0.5 Mile
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - ▭ Land Use/Land Cover
 - Railroad
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - ▭ County Boundary

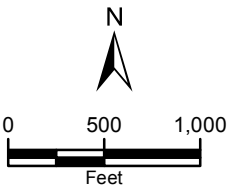
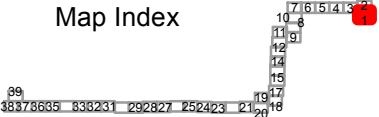




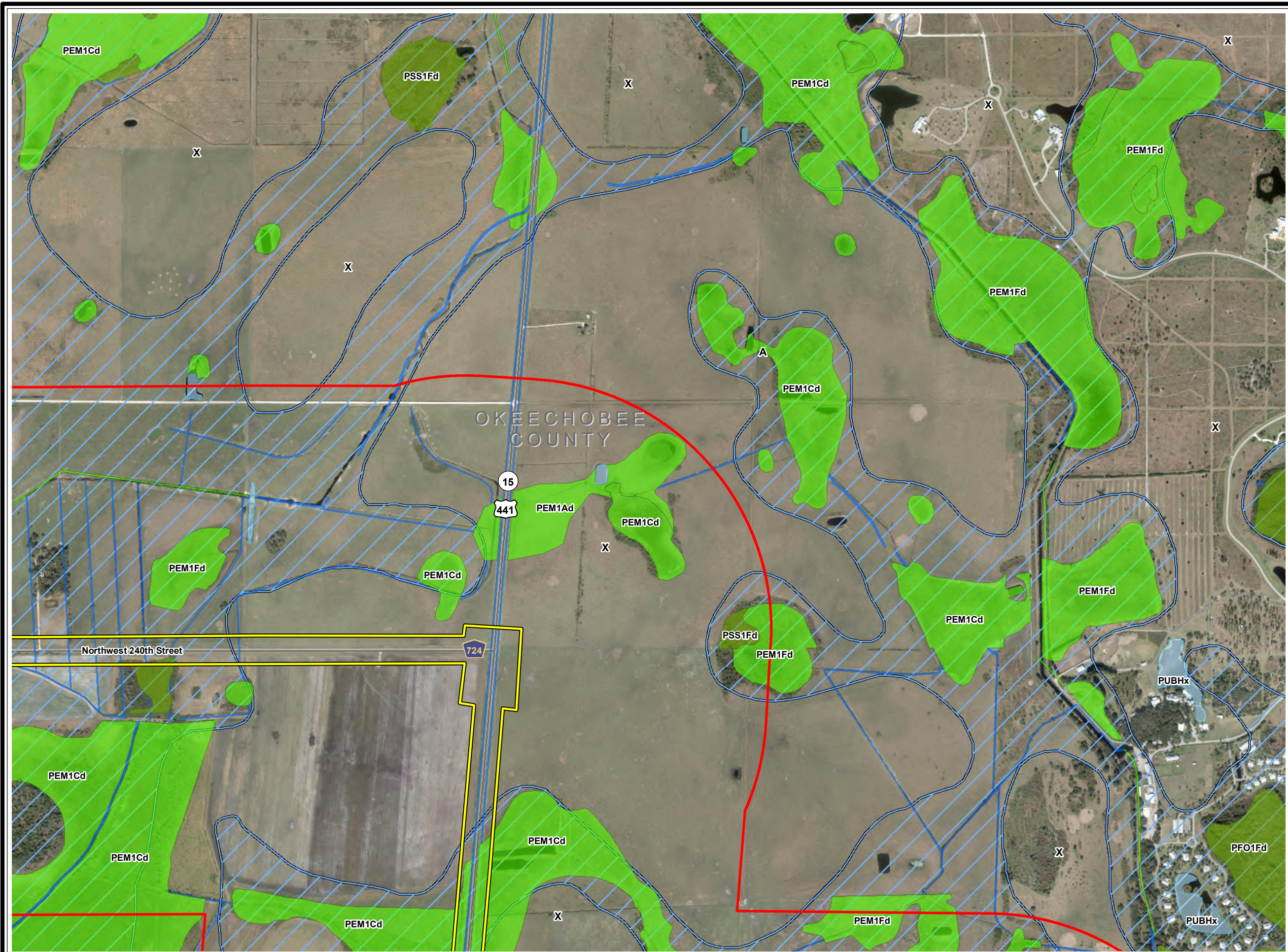
**Figure 2-7 Map 1 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains**
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
 - Riverine (NWI)
 - FEMA Flood Zone**
 - ▨ A
 - ▭ X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
 - ▭ County Boundary

Map Index



Sources: FEMA, 2022; USFWS, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

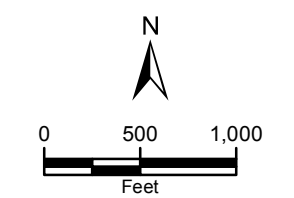
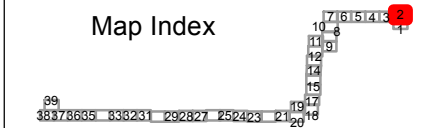


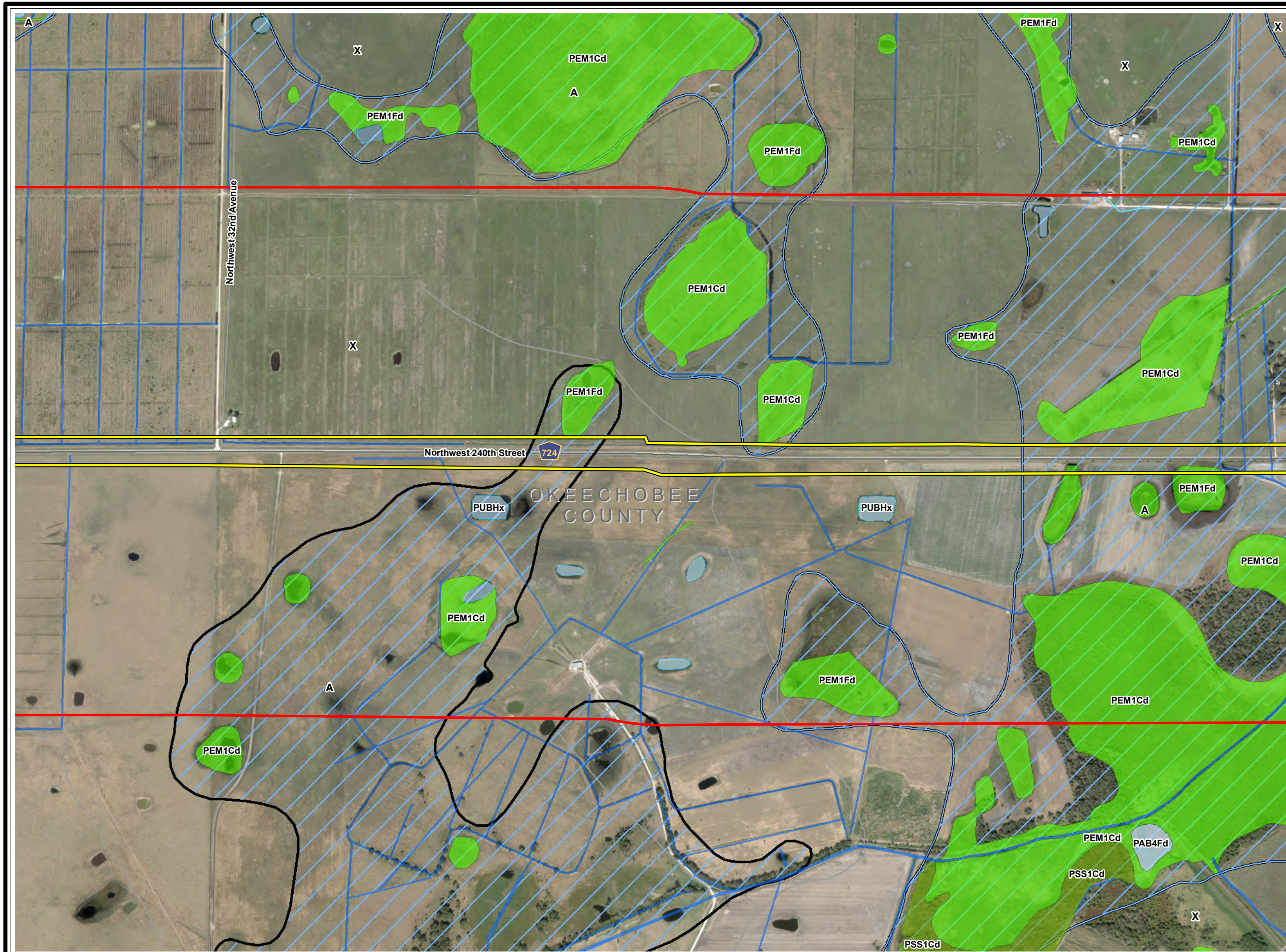
**Figure 2-7 Map 2 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains**
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
- Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
- ▨ A
- ⊗ X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
- ▭ County Boundary

Map Index

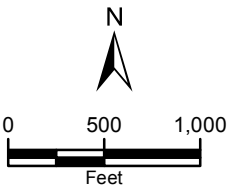
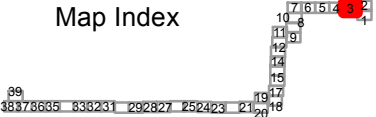




**Figure 2-7 Map 3 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains**
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
 - Riverine (NWI)
 - FEMA Flood Zone**
 - ▨ A
 - ▭ X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
 - ▭ County Boundary

Map Index



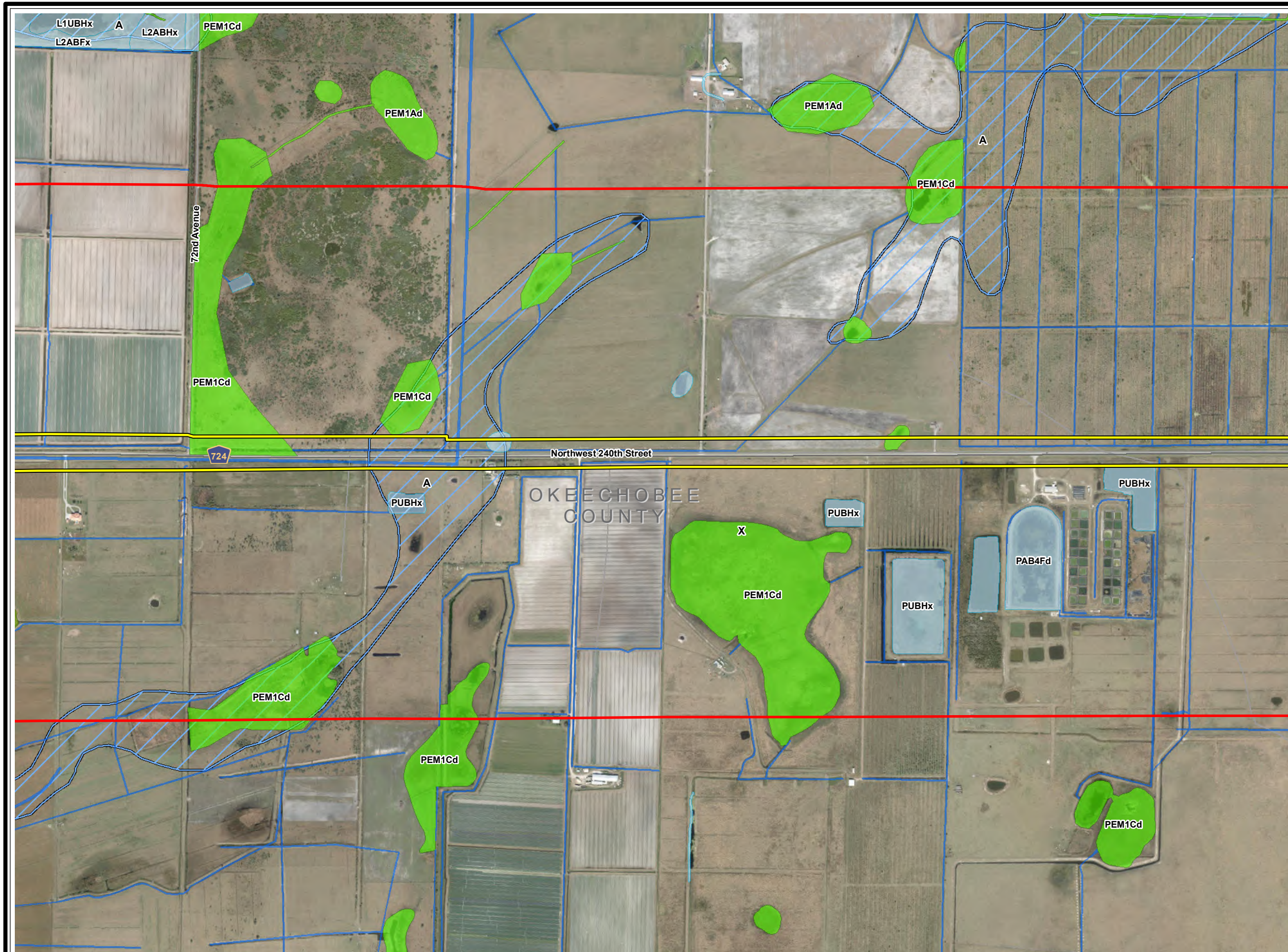
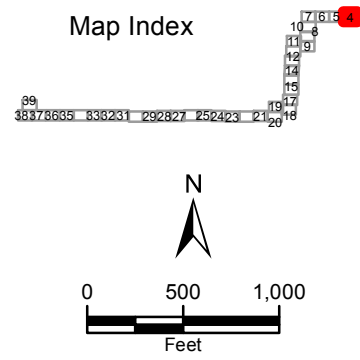


Figure 2-7 Map 4 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
 - Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
- ▨ A
 - ▭ X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
 - ▭ County Boundary

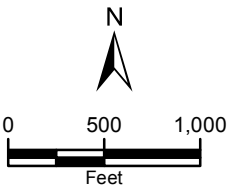
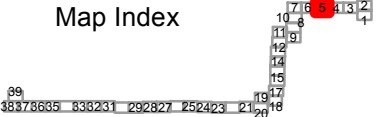


Sources: FEMA, 2022; USFWS, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

Figure 2-7 Map 5 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
 - Riverine (NWI)
 - FEMA Flood Zone**
 - ▨ A
 - ▭ X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
 - ▭ County Boundary

Map Index



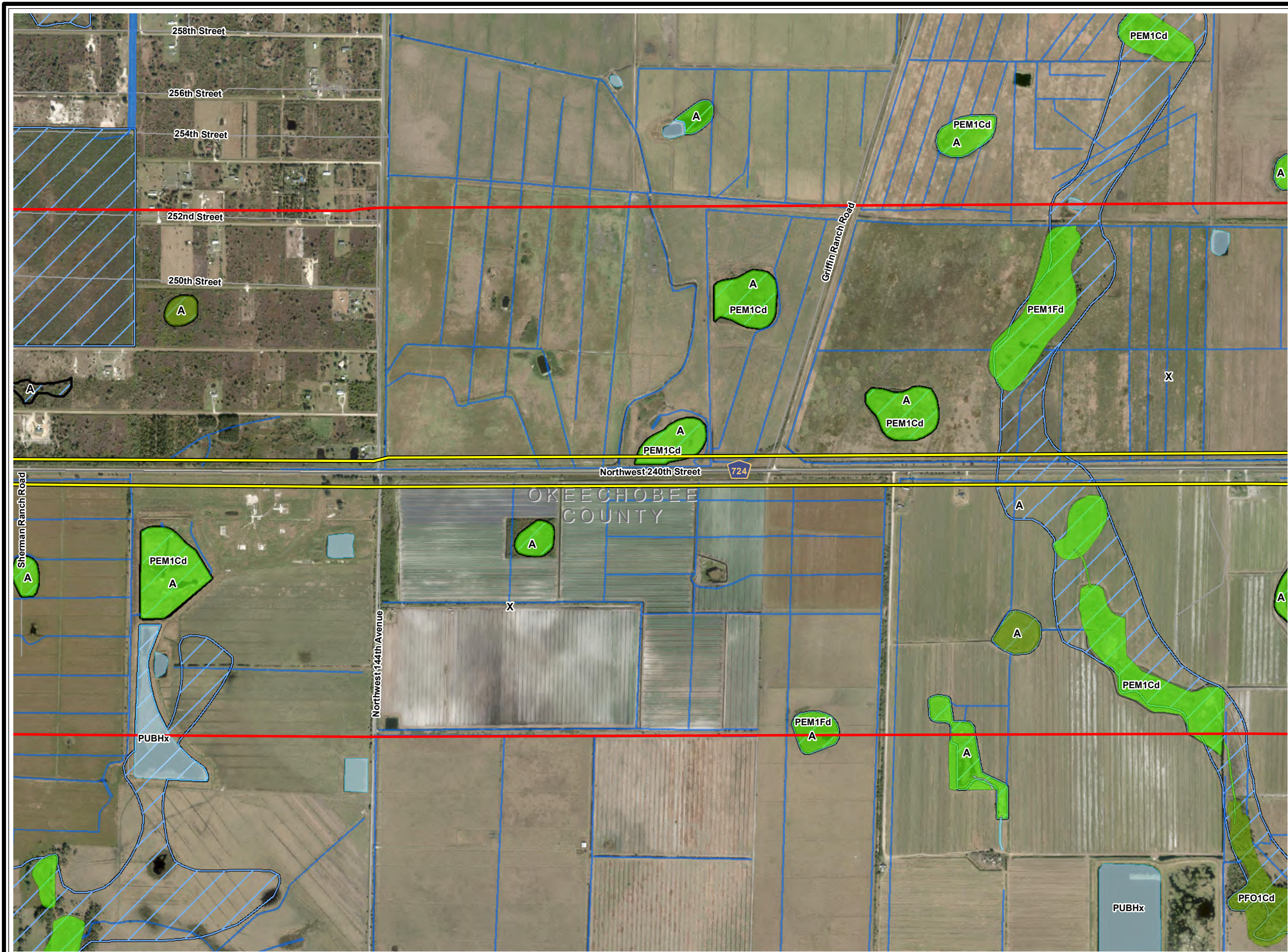
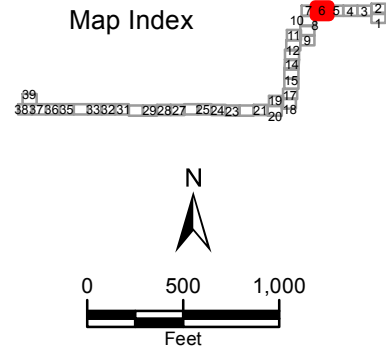
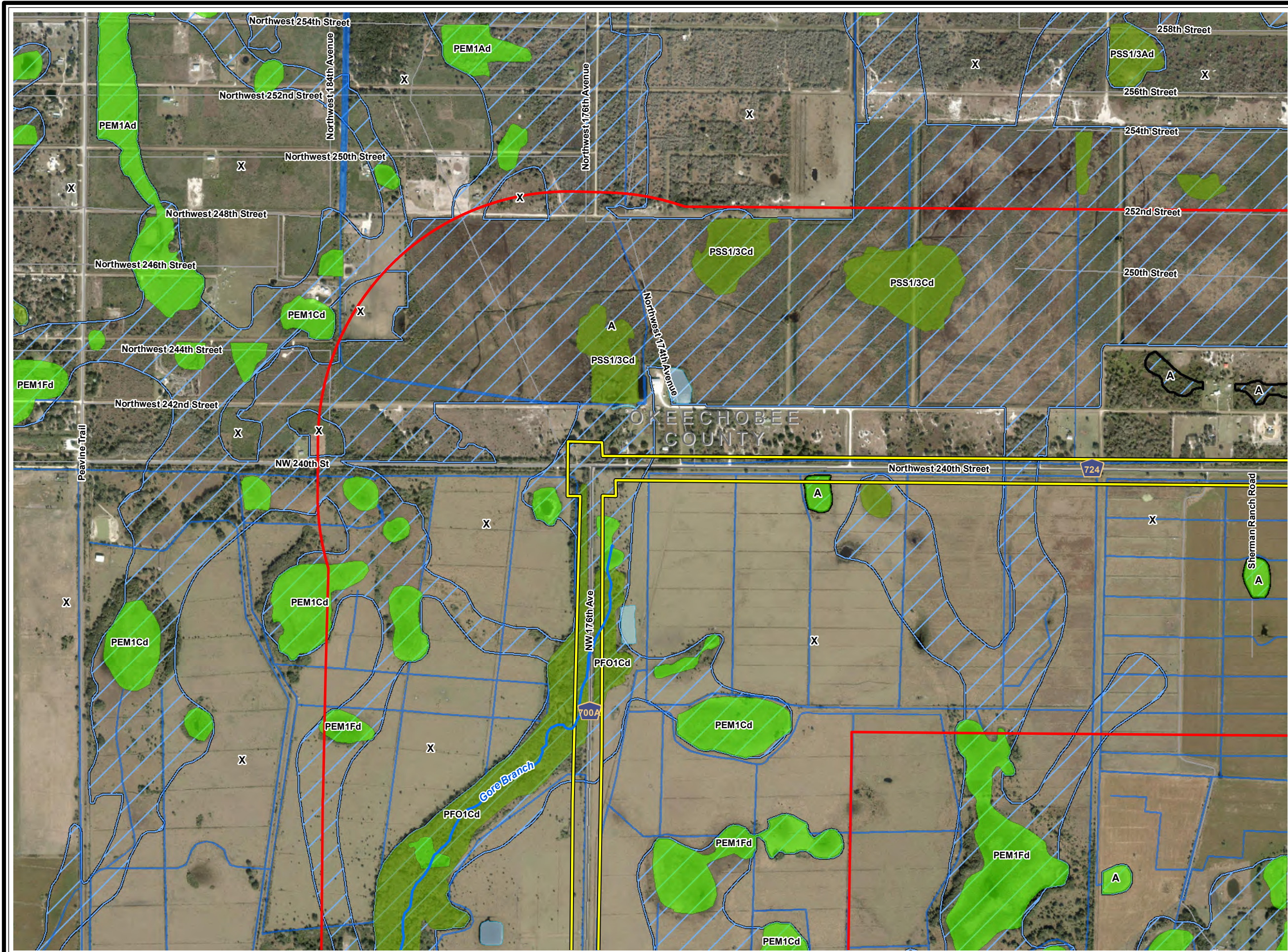


Figure 2-7 Map 6 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

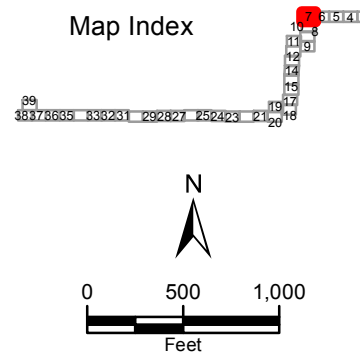
- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
 - Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
- ▨ A
 - X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
 - ▭ County Boundary





**Figure 2-7 Map 7 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains**
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
 - Riverine (NWI)
 - FEMA Flood Zone**
 - ▭ A
 - ▭ X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
 - ▭ County Boundary



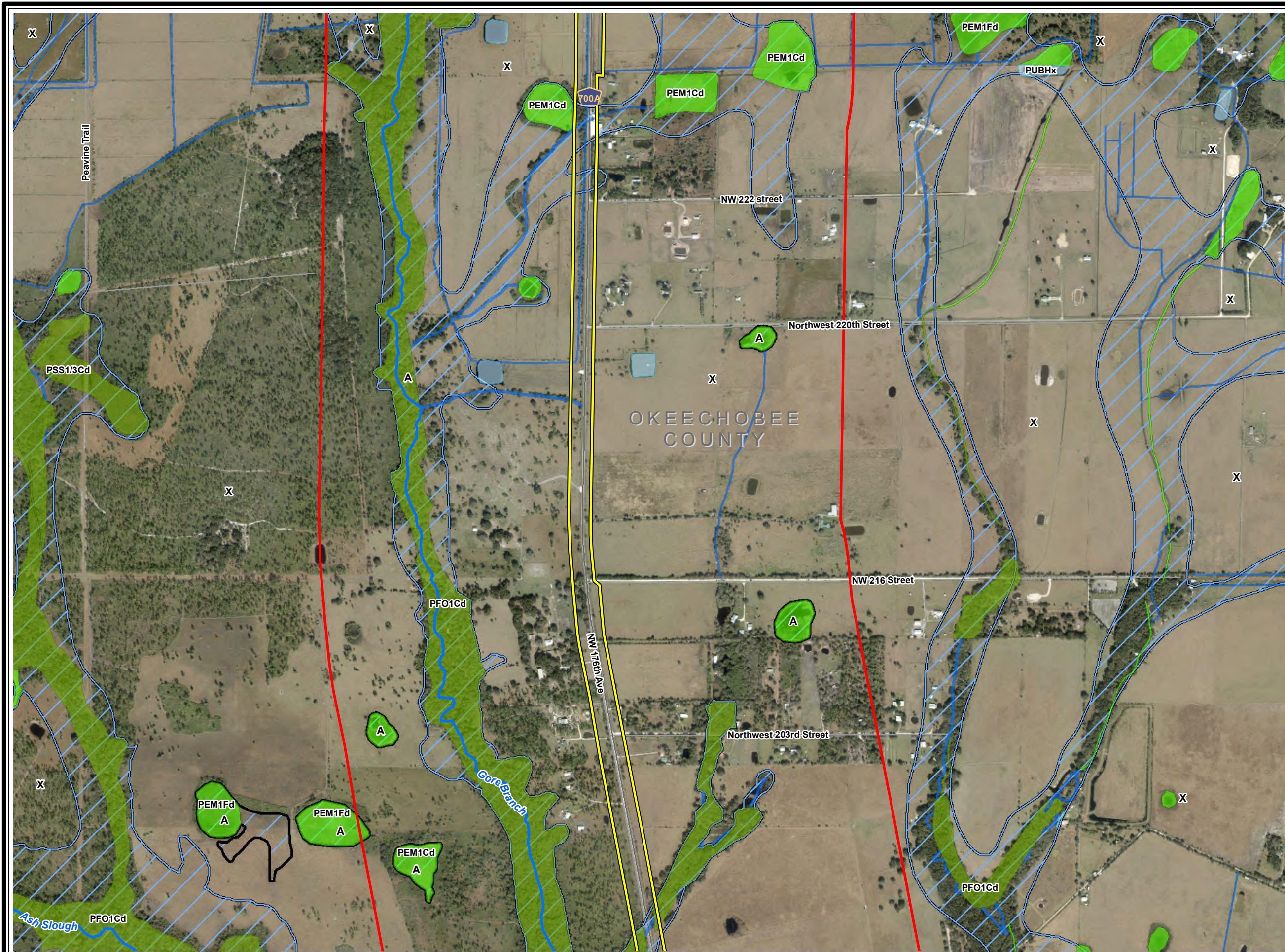
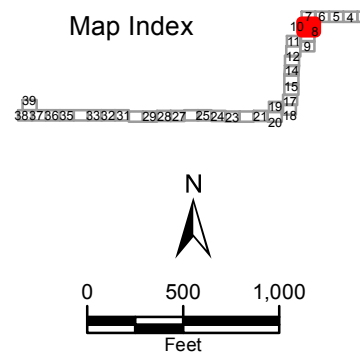


Figure 2-7 Map 8 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
 - Riverine (NWI)
 - FEMA Flood Zone**
 - ▨ A
 - ⬜ X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
 - ▭ County Boundary



Sources: FEMA, 2022; USFWS, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

Figure 2-7 Map 9 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
-  Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
-  A
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  County Boundary

Map Index

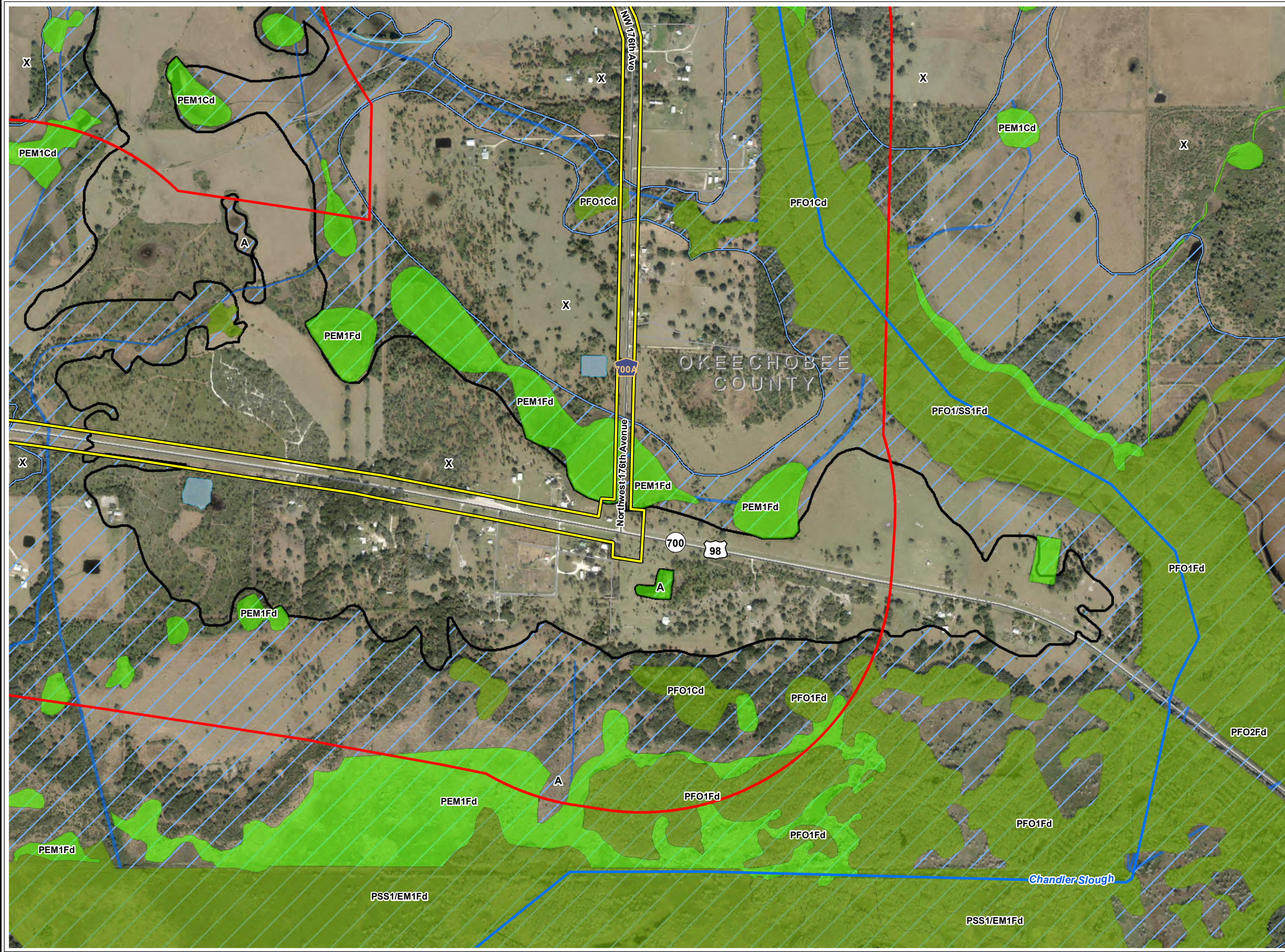
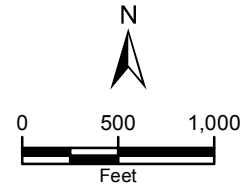
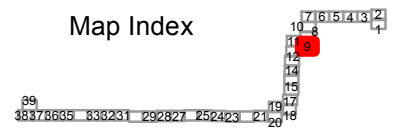
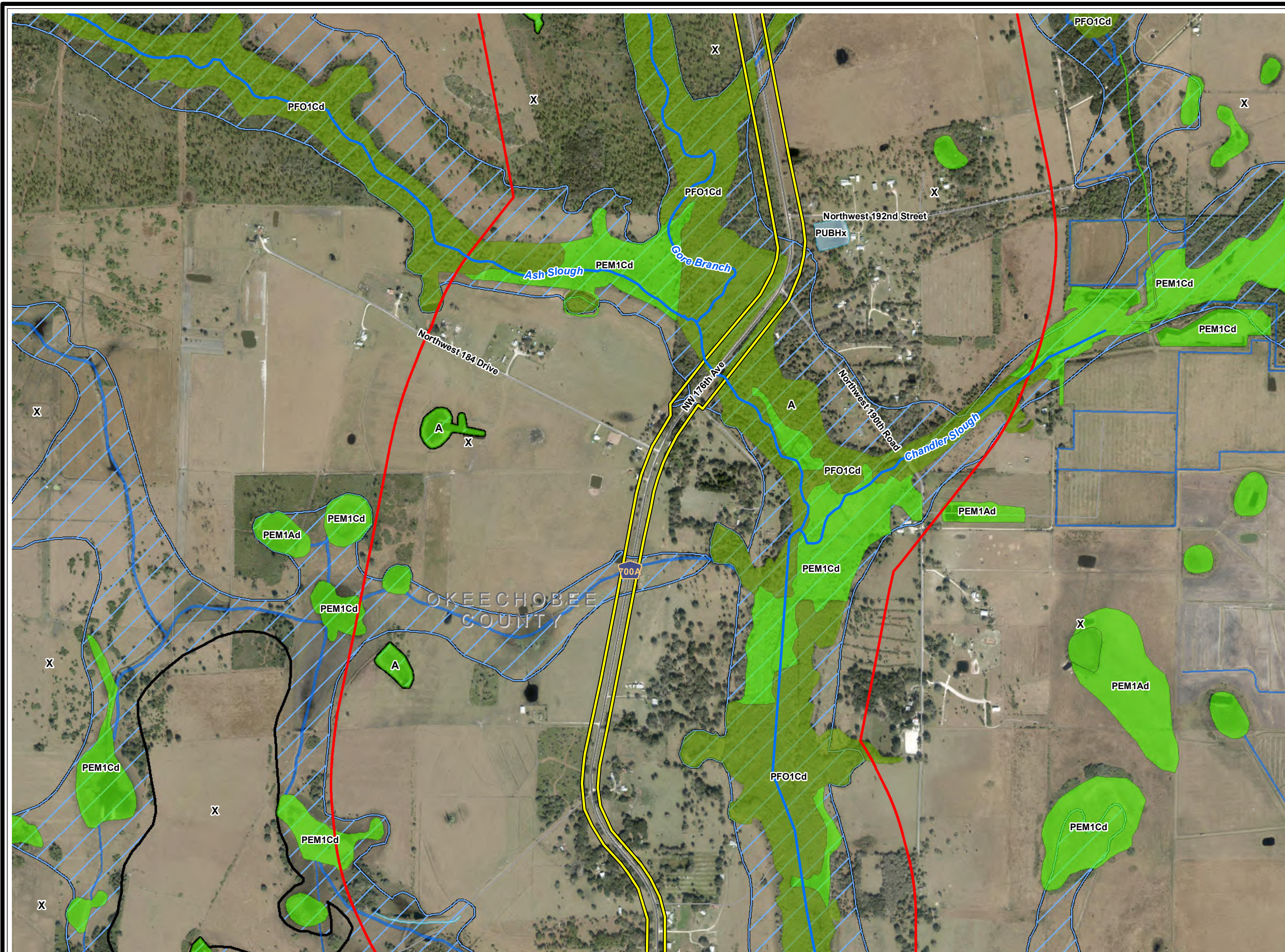
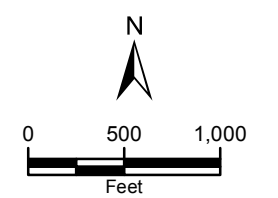
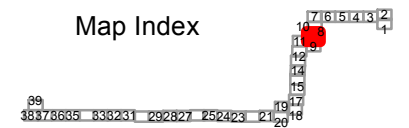


Figure 2-7 Map 10 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
-  Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
-  A
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  County Boundary

Map Index

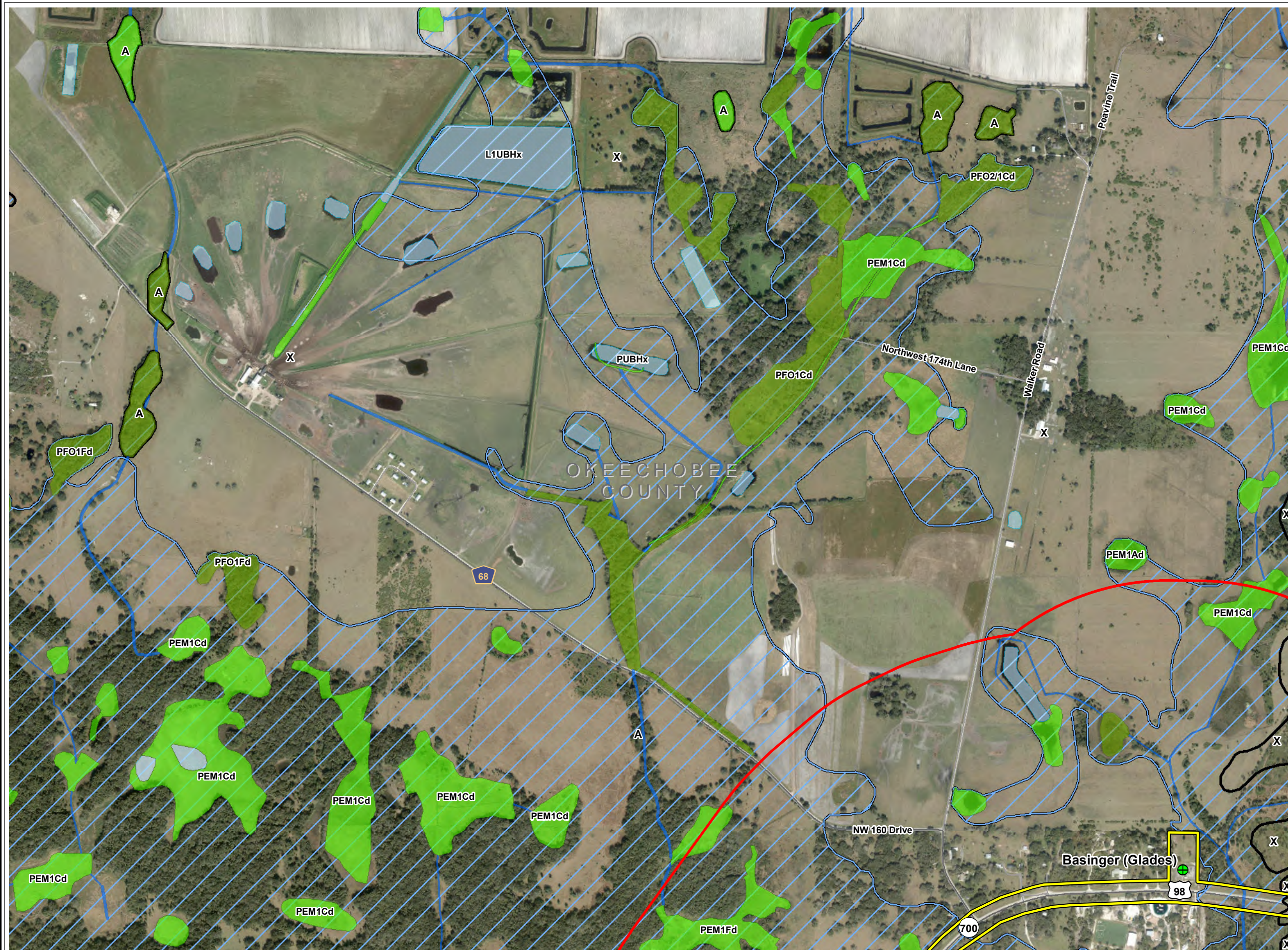
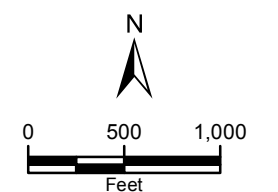
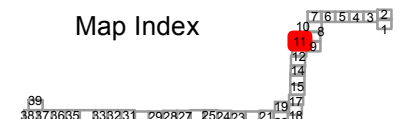


**Figure 2-7 Map 11 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains**
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
-  Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
-  A
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  County Boundary

Map Index



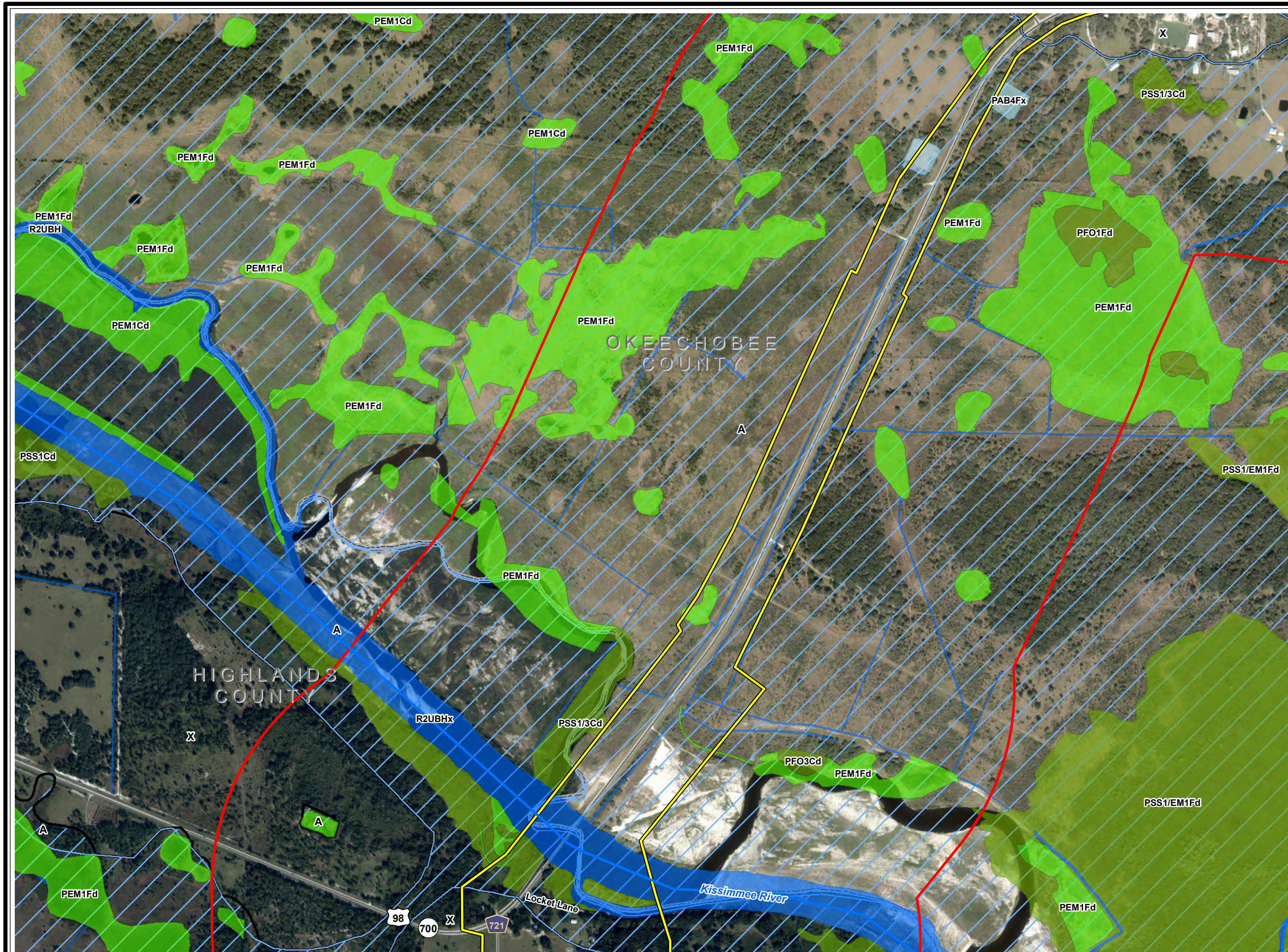
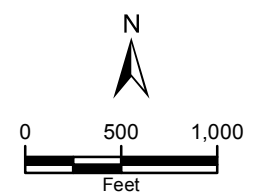
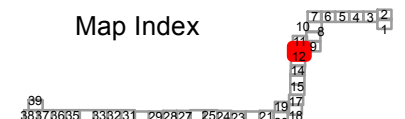


Figure 2-7 Map 12 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- Substation (FPL)
- Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- Substation (Glades Co-op)
- Preferred Corridor
- Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
- Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
- A
- X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
- County Boundary

Map Index



**Figure 2-7 Map 13 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains**
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Railroad
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
-  Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
-  A
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  County Boundary

Map Index

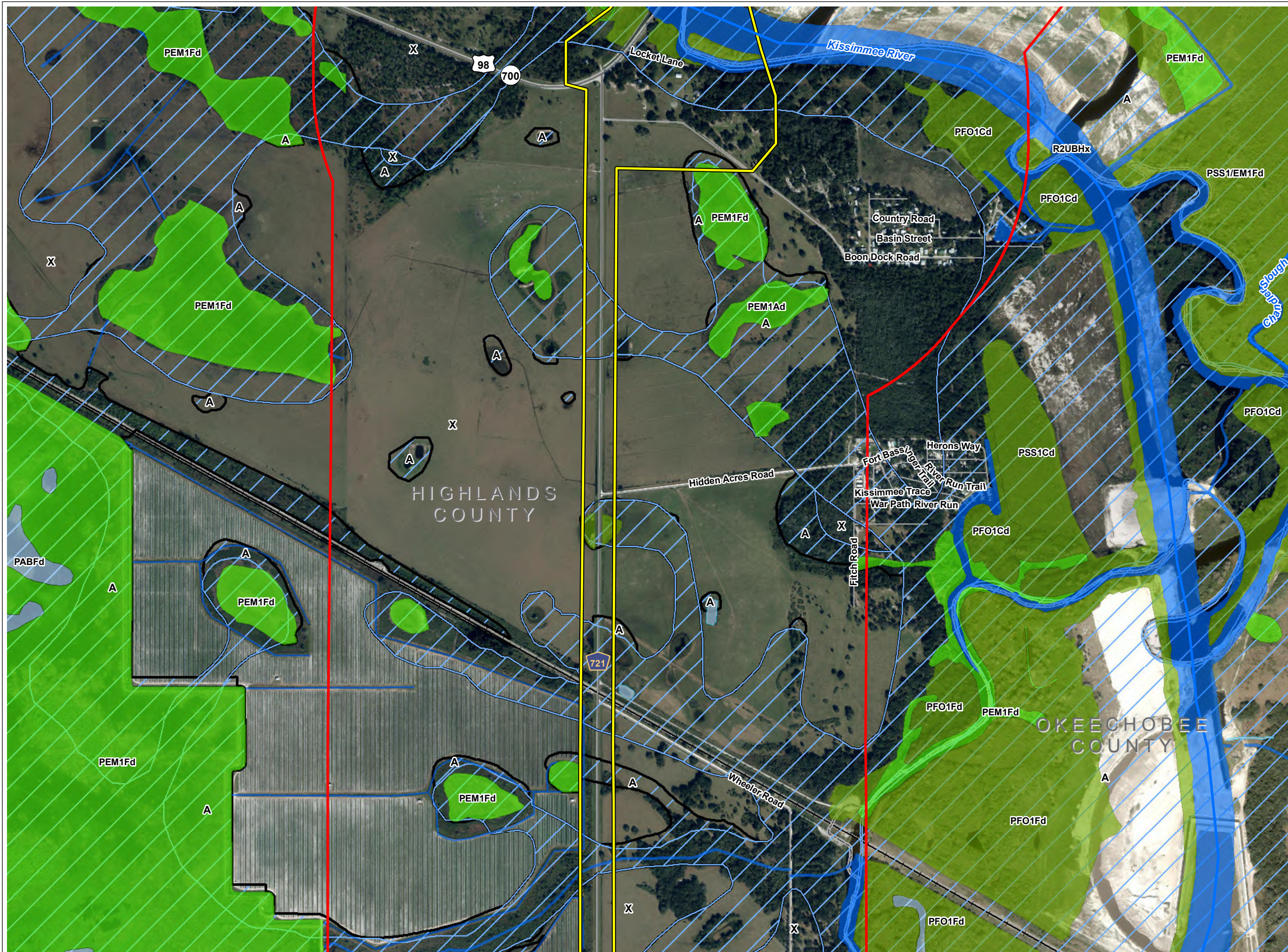
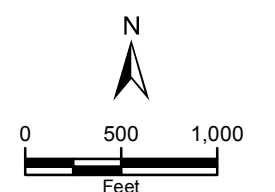
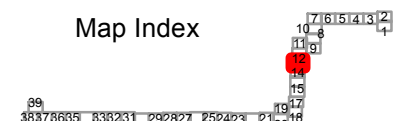


Figure 2-7 Map 14 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Railroad
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
- Riverine (NWI)

FEMA Flood Zone

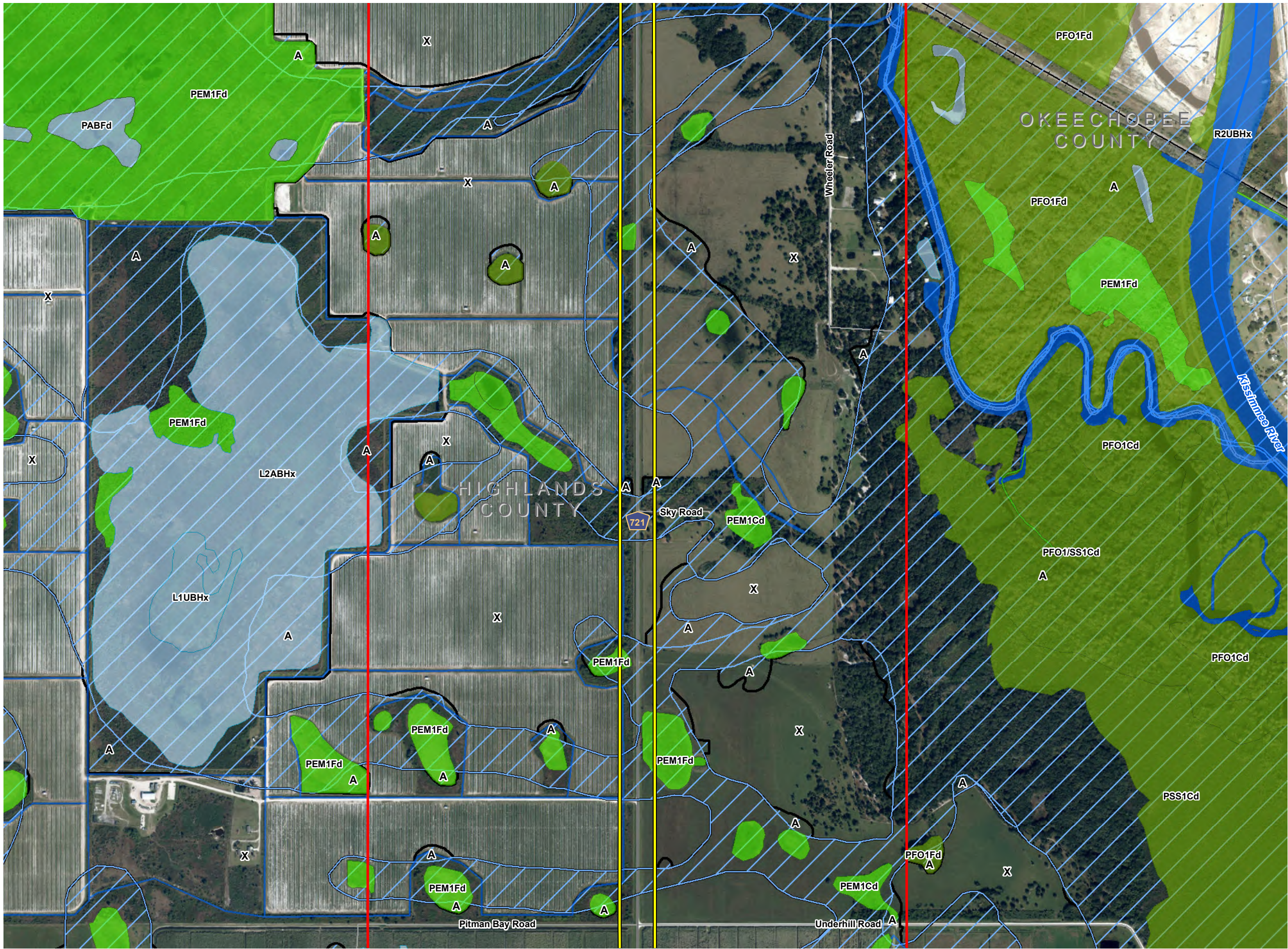
- ▨ A
- ▭ X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
- ▭ County Boundary

Map Index

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7 6 5 4 3 2
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Sources: FEMA, 2022; USFWS, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

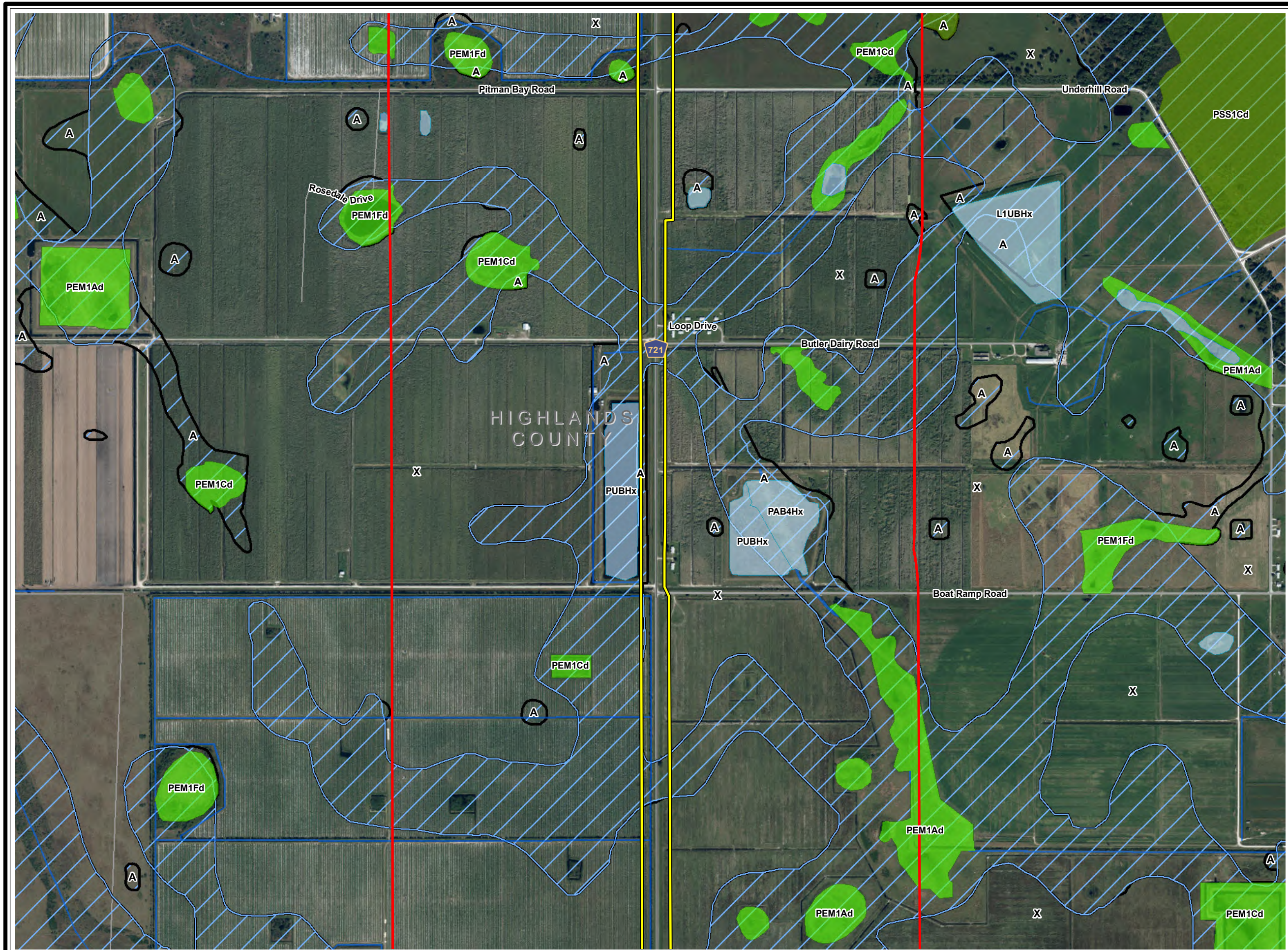
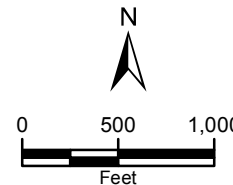


Figure 2-7 Map 15 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
- Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
- ▨ A
- ▭ X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
- ▭ County Boundary

Map Index



Sources: FEMA, 2022; USFWS, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

Figure 2-7 Map 16 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
-  Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
-  A
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  County Boundary

Map Index

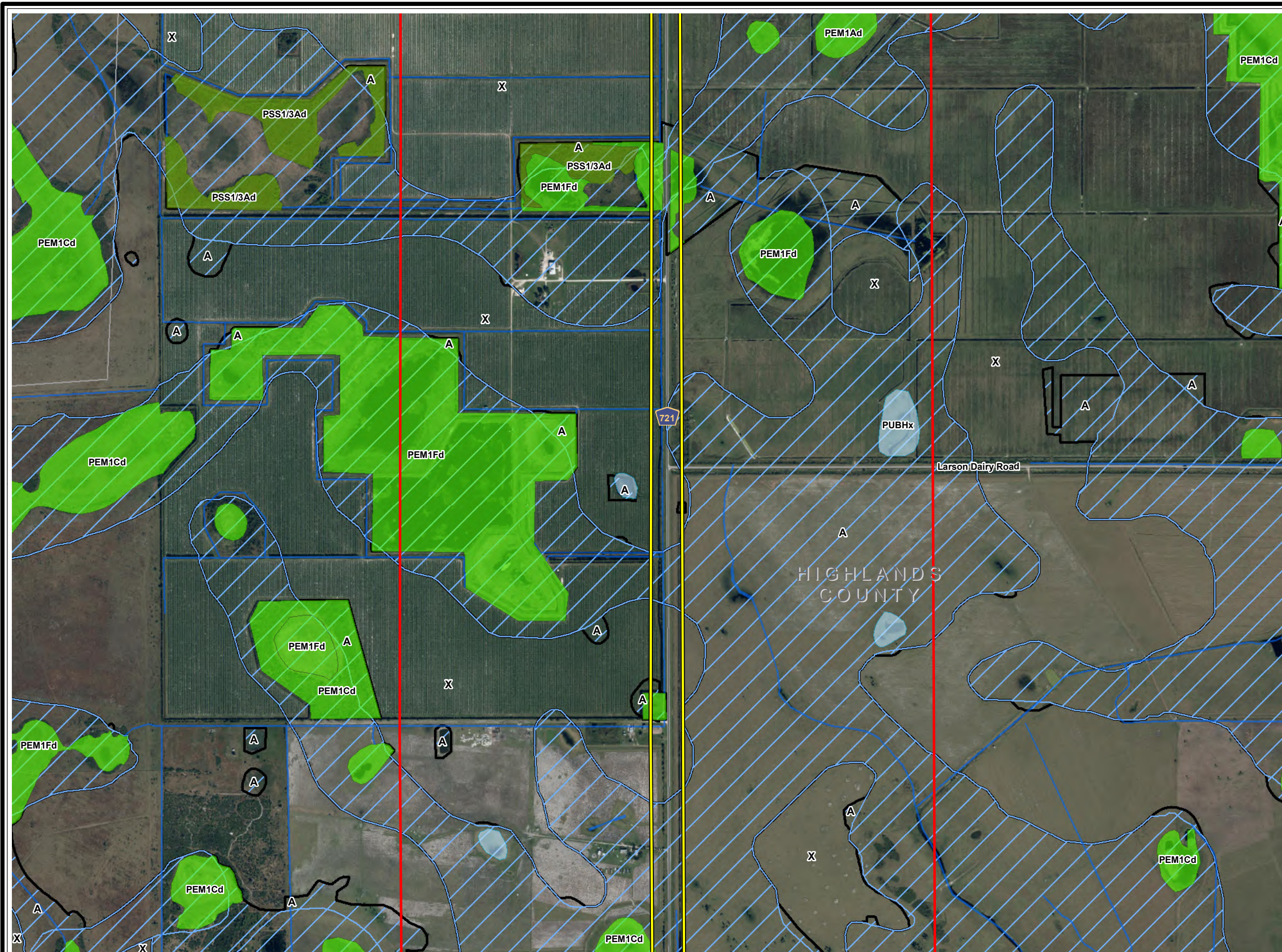
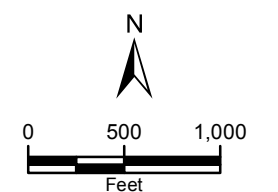
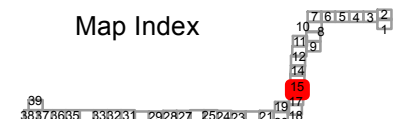
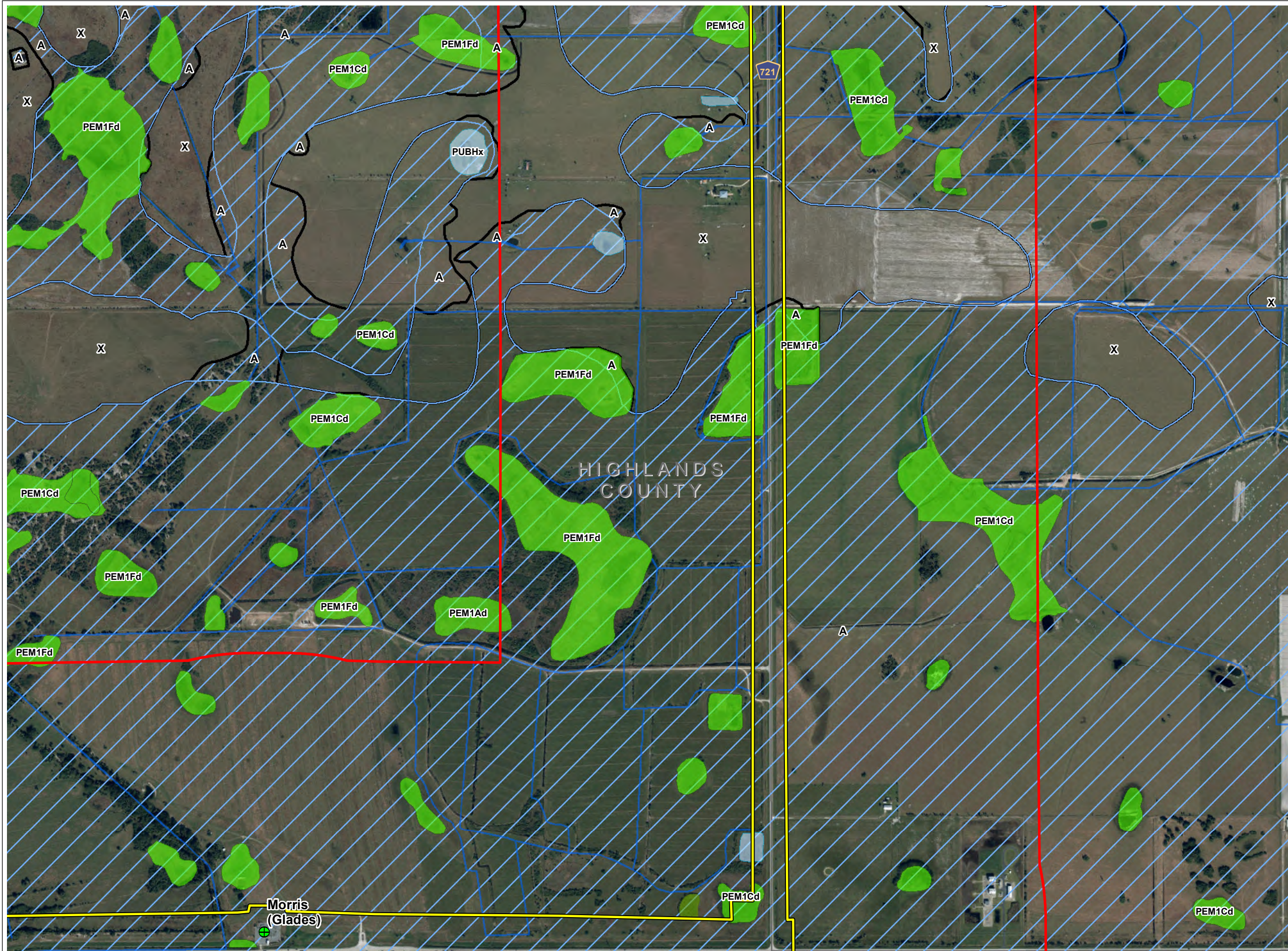
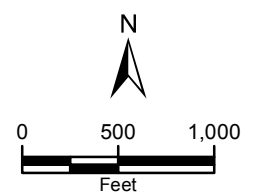
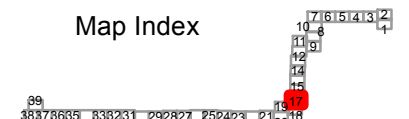


Figure 2-7 Map 17 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
-  Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
-  A
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  County Boundary

Map Index



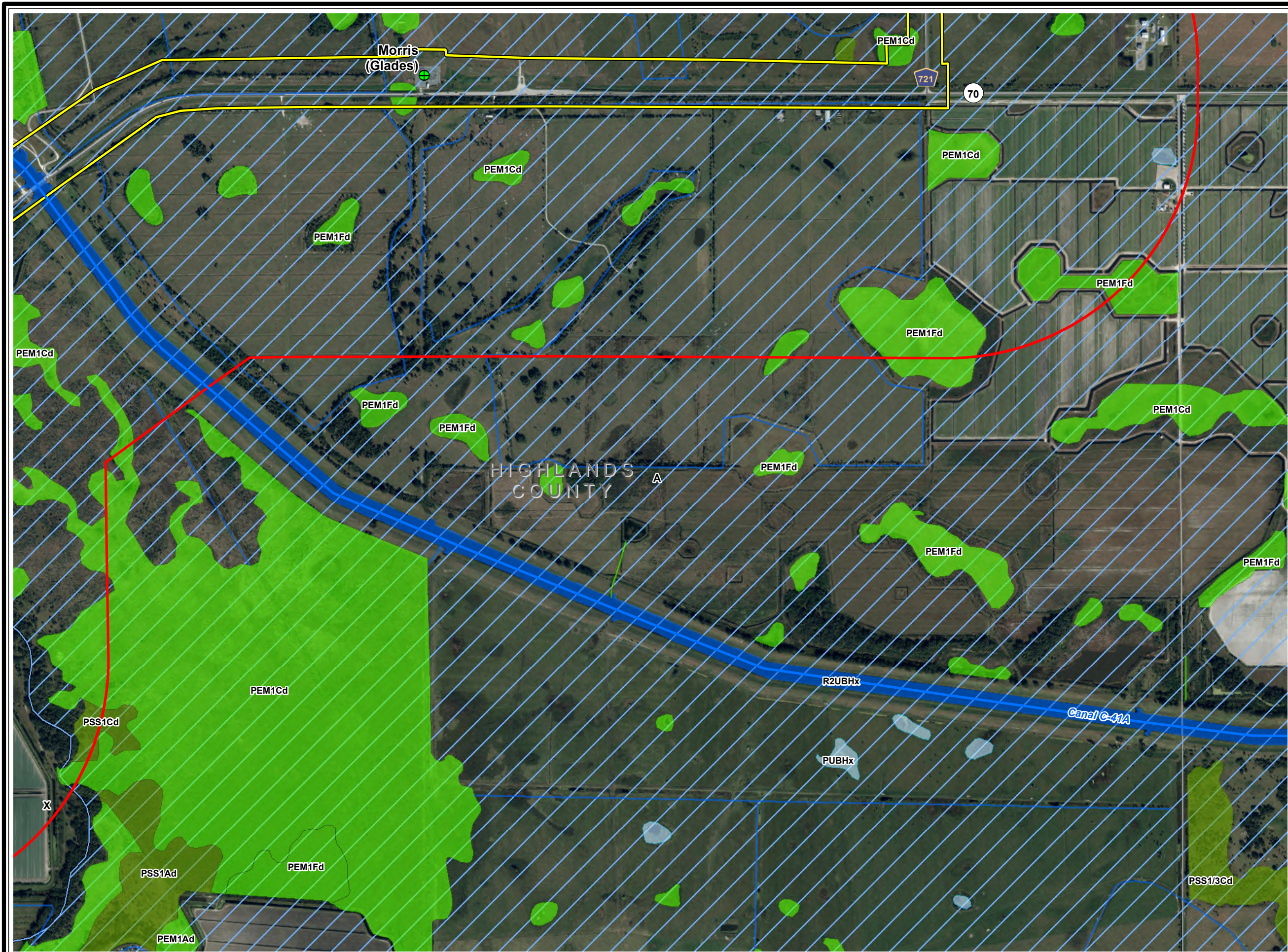
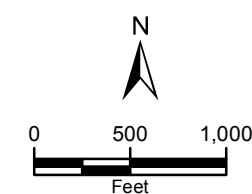


Figure 2-7 Map 18 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- Substation (FPL)
- Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- Substation (Glades Co-op)
- Preferred Corridor
- Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
- Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
- A
- X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
- County Boundary

Map Index



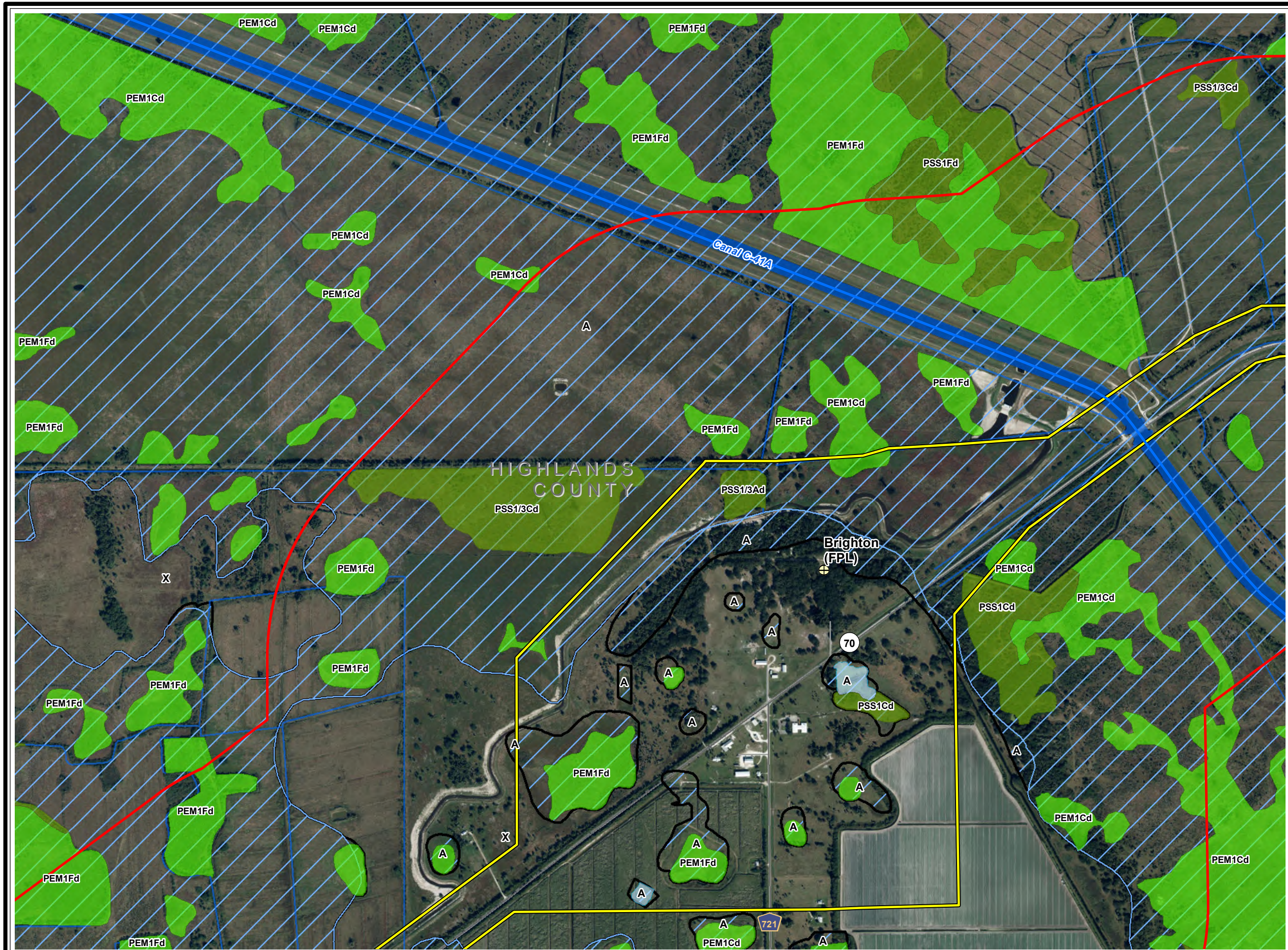
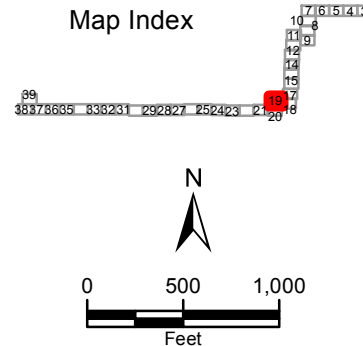


Figure 2-7 Map 19 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
 - Riverine (NWI)
 - FEMA Flood Zone**
 - ▭ A
 - ▭ X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
 - ▭ County Boundary



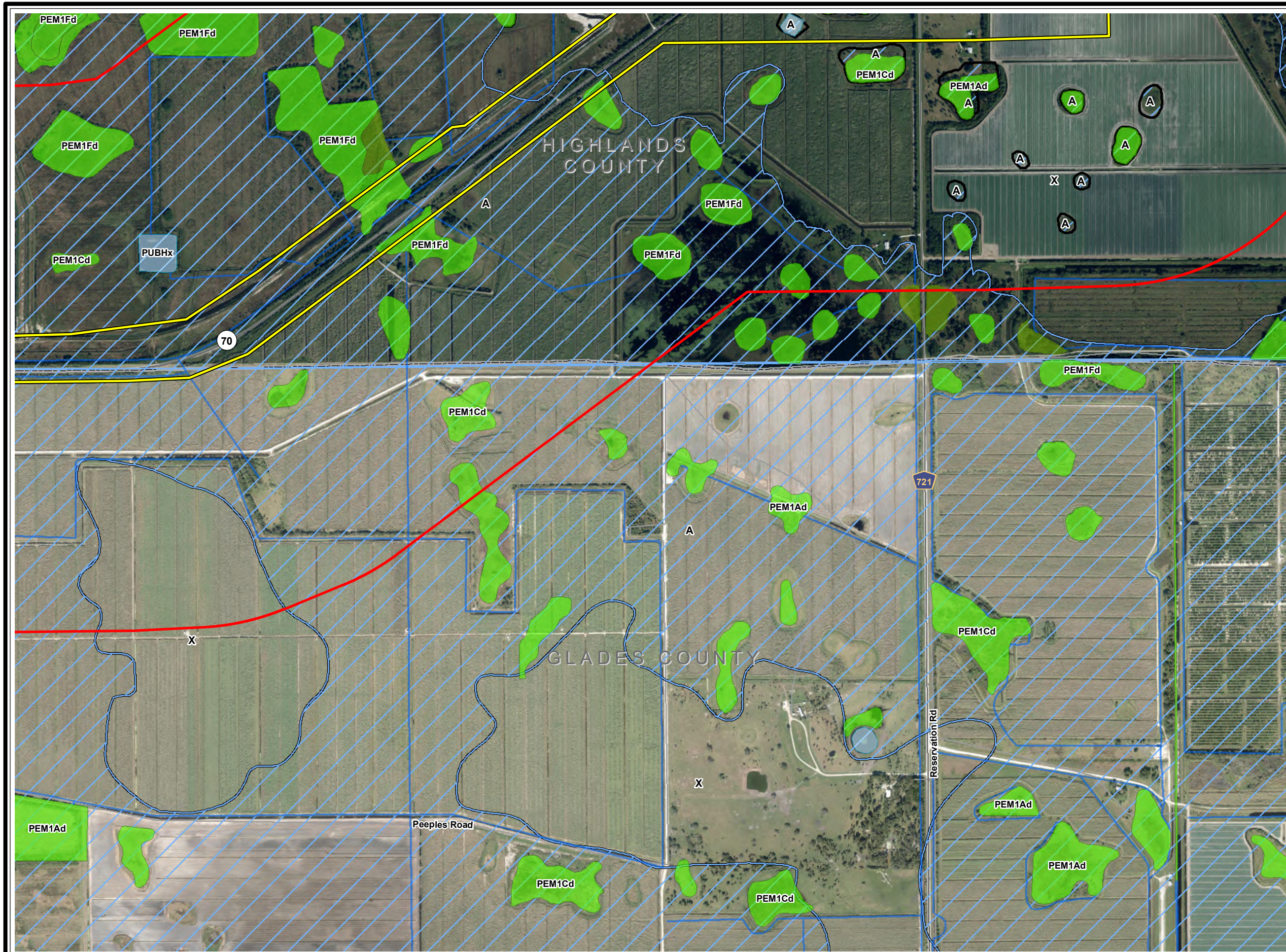
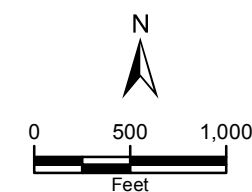
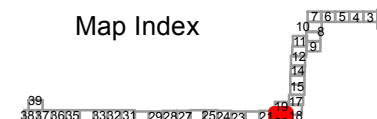


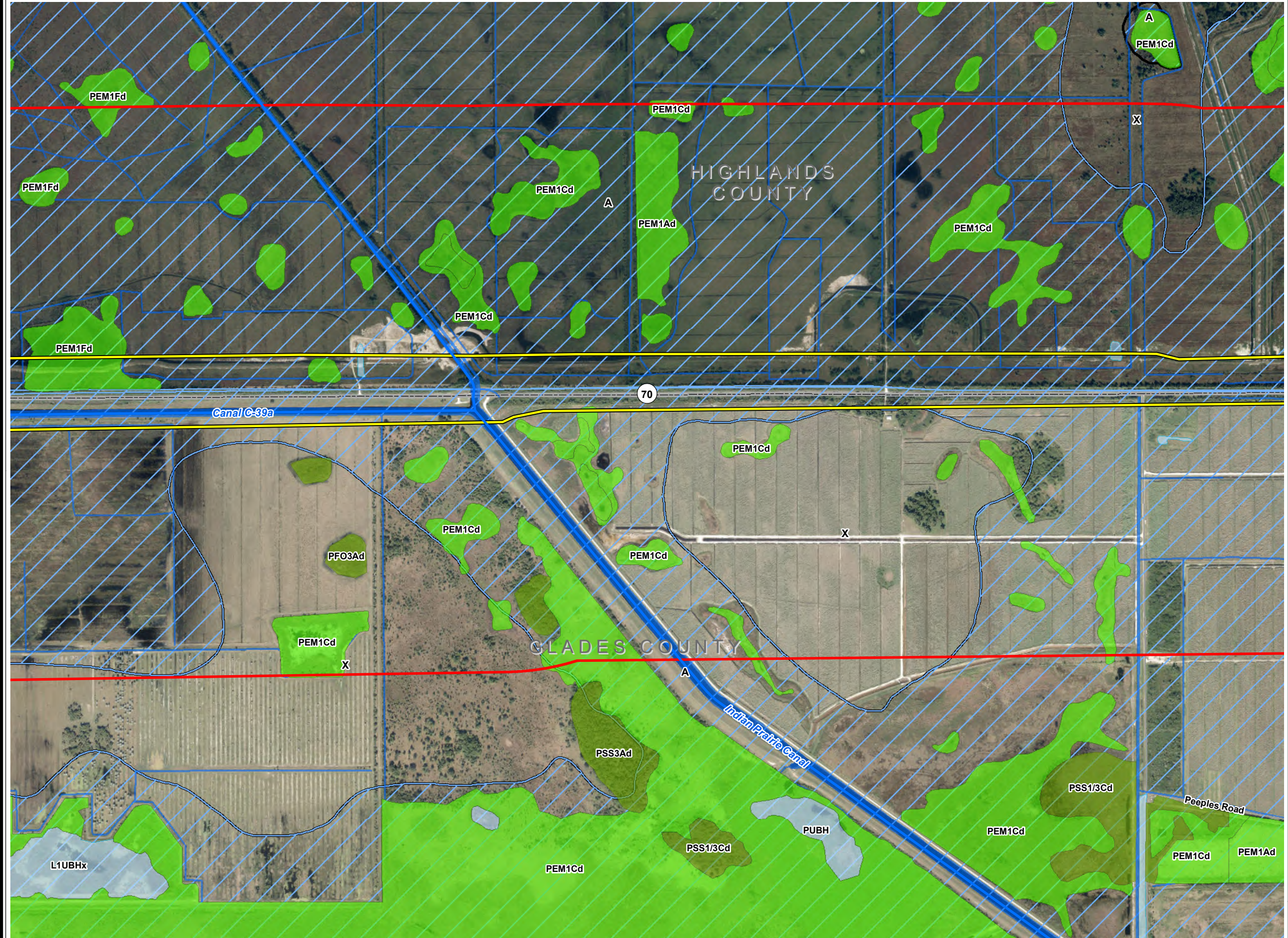
Figure 2-7 Map 20 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
 Sweett-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- Substation (FPL)
- Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- Substation (Glades Co-op)
- Preferred Corridor
- Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
- Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
- A
- X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
- County Boundary

Map Index





**Figure 2-7 Map 21 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains**
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
- Riverine (NWI)

FEMA Flood Zone

- ▨ A
- ▭ X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
- ▭ County Boundary

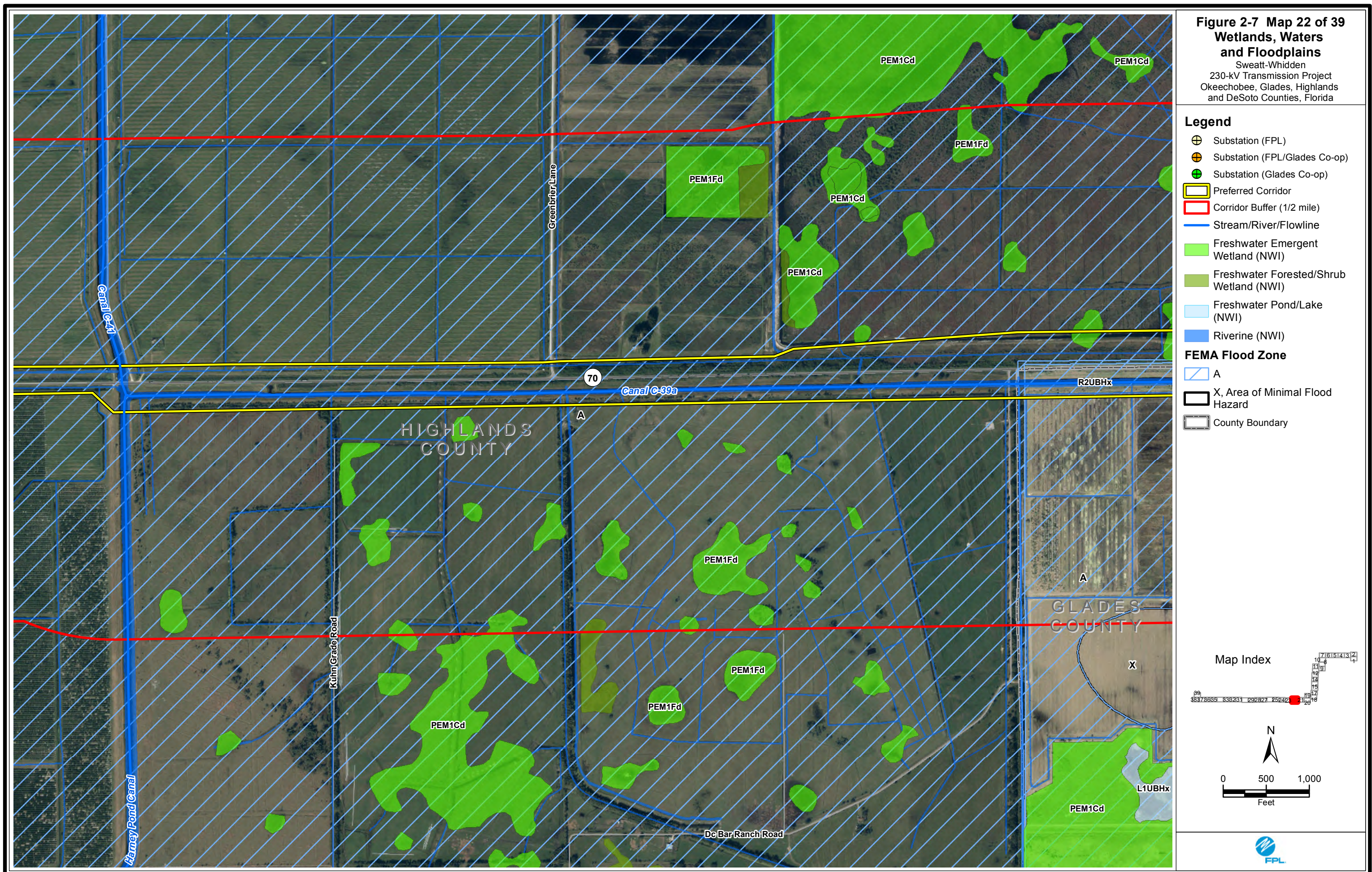
Map Index

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7 6 5 4 3 2
10 8
11 9
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13
14
15
17
18

N

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Feet





Sources: FEMA, 2022; USFWS, 2021; FDOT, 2022; USGS, 2021; FDOT Imagery, 2020, 2021; ECT, 2022.

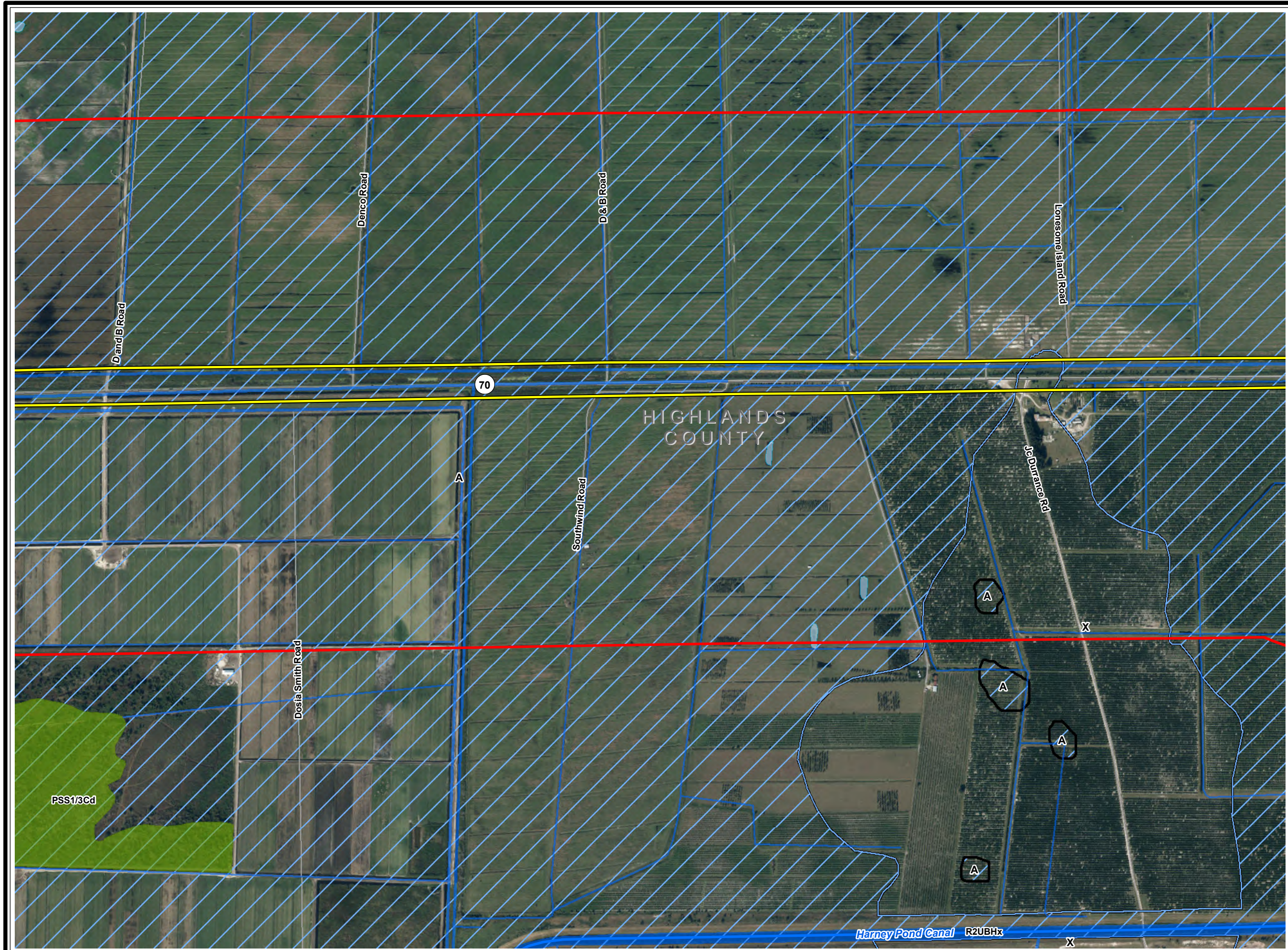
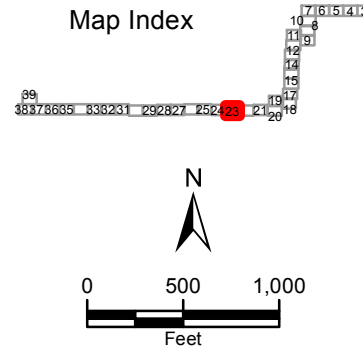


Figure 2-7 Map 23 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
 - ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
 - ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
 - ▭ Preferred Corridor
 - ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
 - Stream/River/Flowline
 - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
 - Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
 - Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
- ▨ A
 - ▭ X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
 - ▭ County Boundary



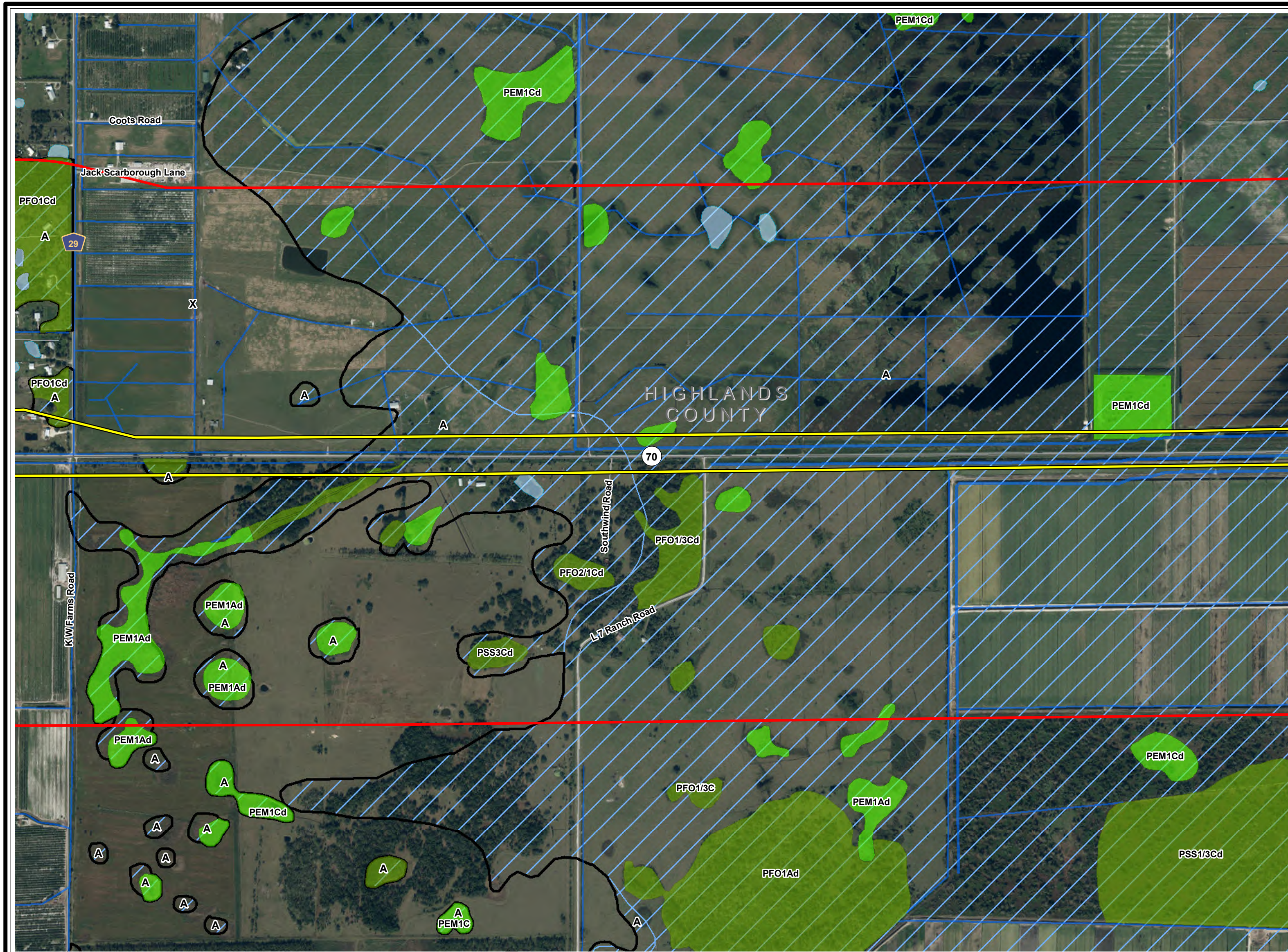


Figure 2-7 Map 24 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- Substation (FPL)
- Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- Substation (Glades Co-op)
- Preferred Corridor
- Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
- Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
- A
- X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
- County Boundary

Map Index

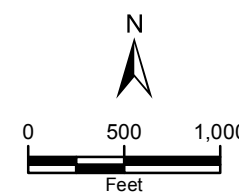
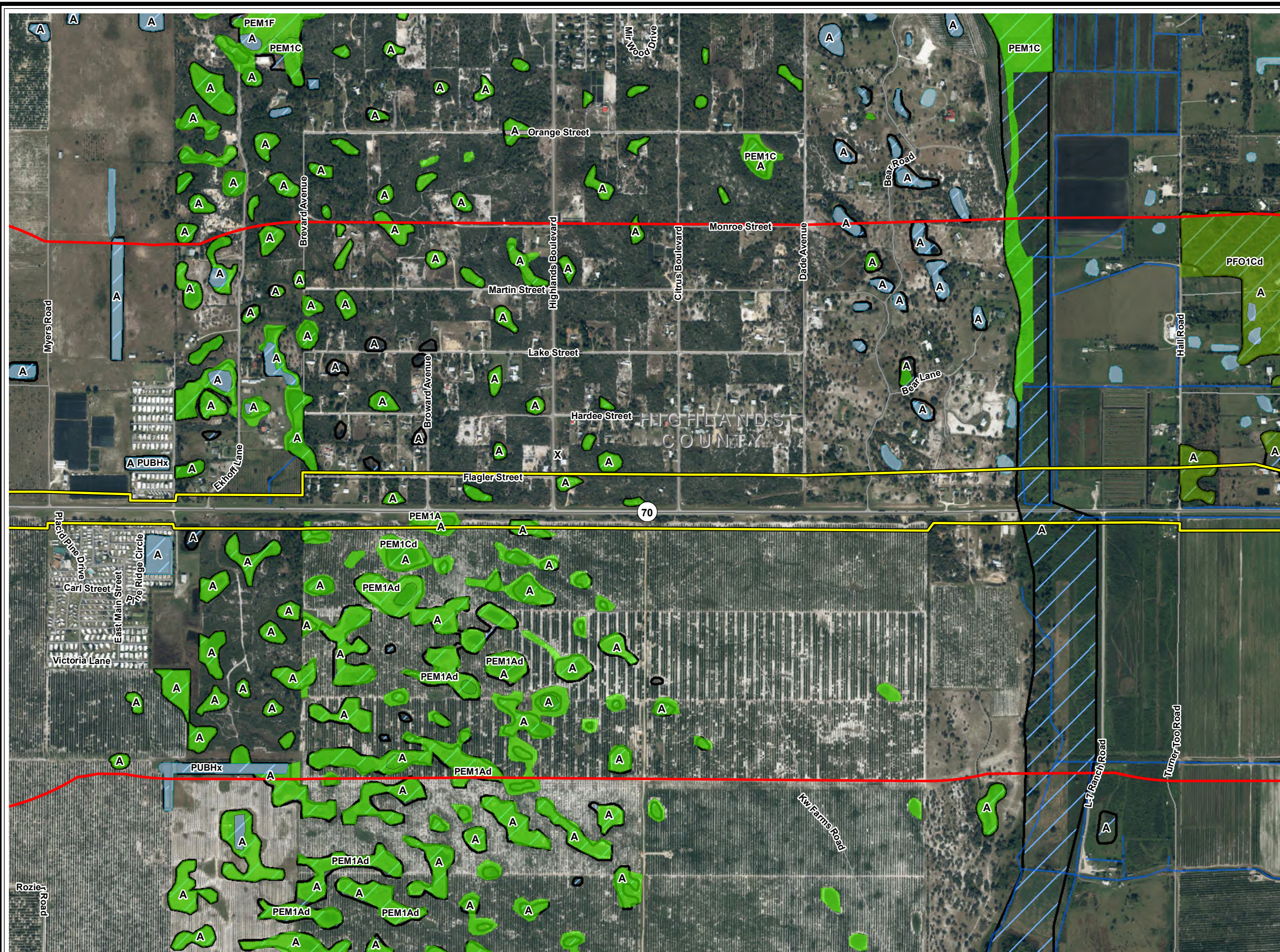
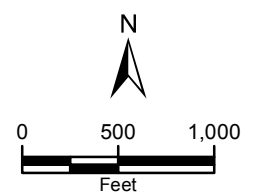
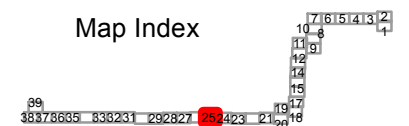


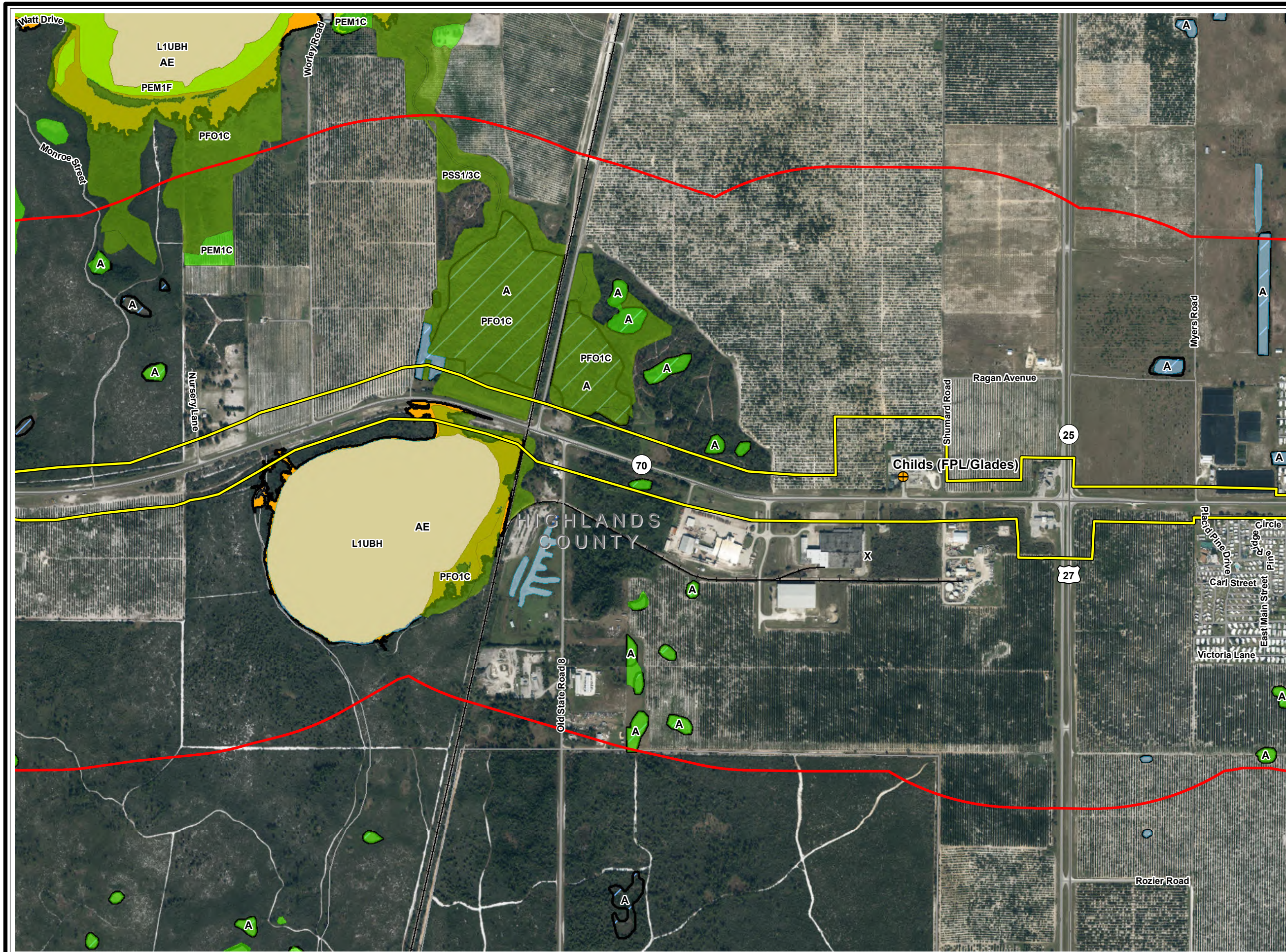
Figure 2-7 Map 25 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
-  Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
-  A
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  County Boundary

Map Index



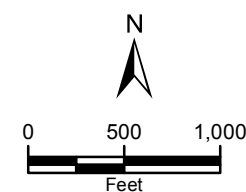
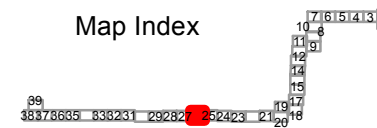


**Figure 2-7 Map 26 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains**
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Railroad
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
- Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
- A
- AE
- X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
- ▭ County Boundary

Map Index



**Figure 2-7 Map 27 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains**
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
-  Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
-  A
-  AE
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  County Boundary

Map Index

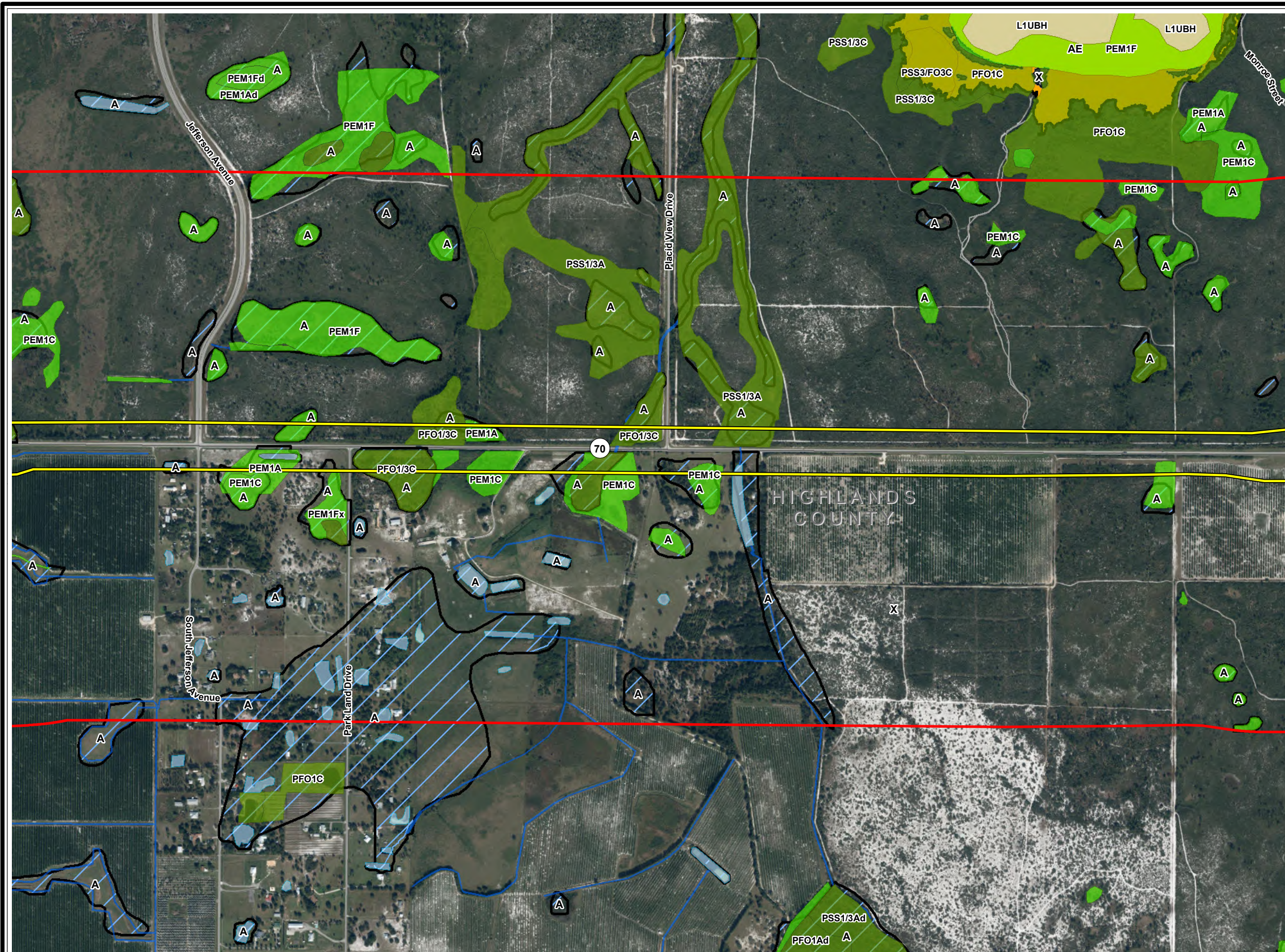
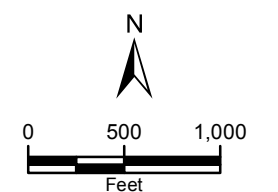
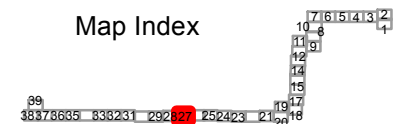
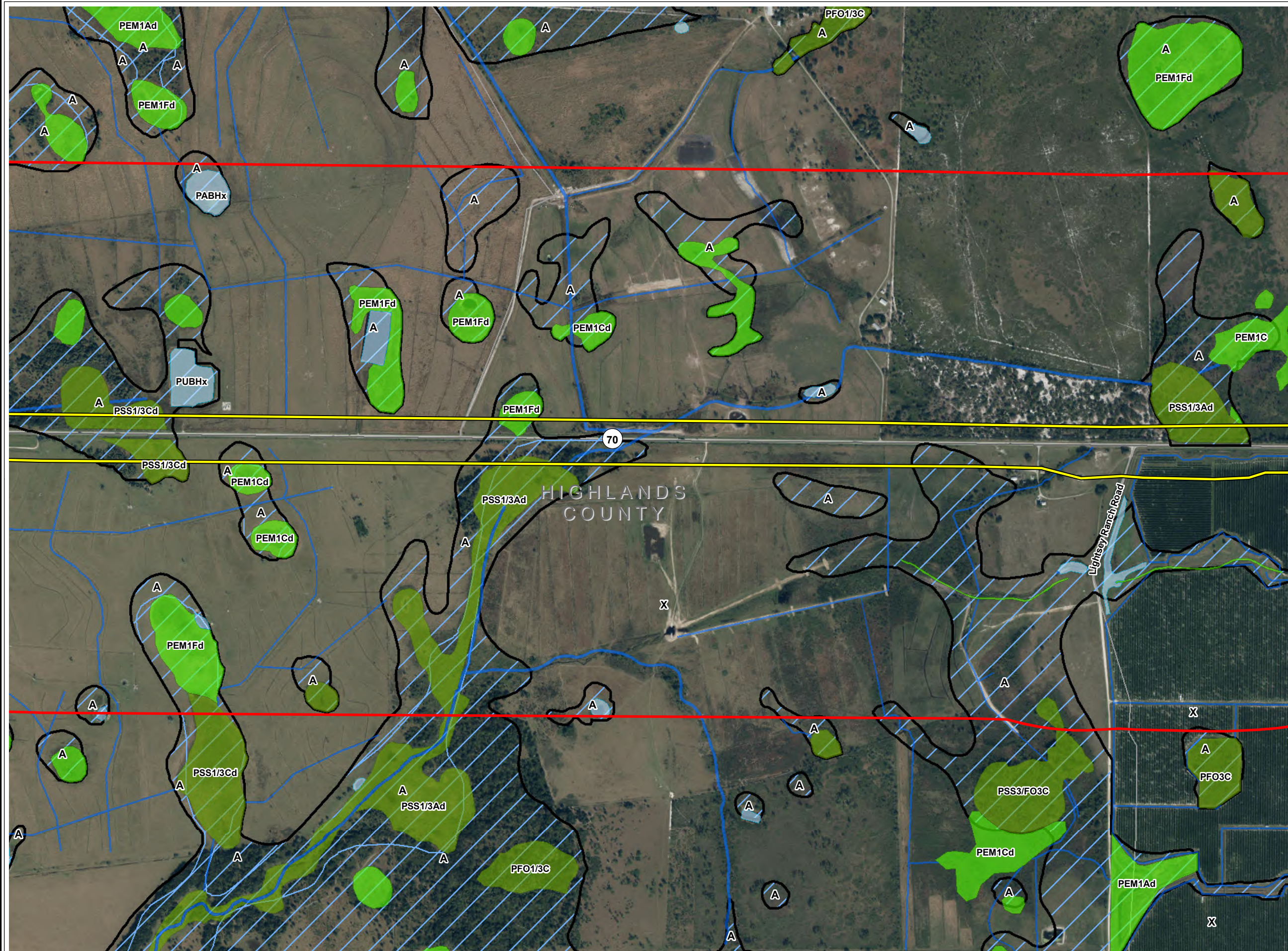


Figure 2-7 Map 28 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
-  Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
-  A
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  County Boundary



Map Index

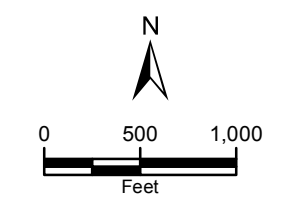
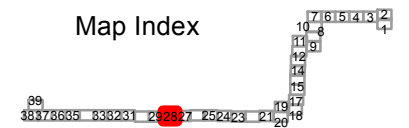


Figure 2-7 Map 29 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
-  Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
-  A
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  County Boundary

Map Index

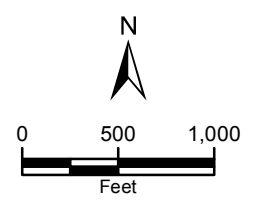
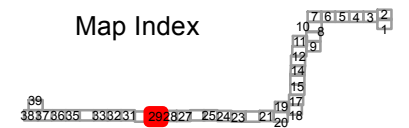
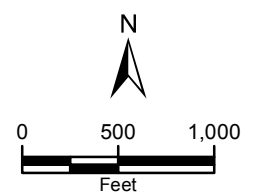
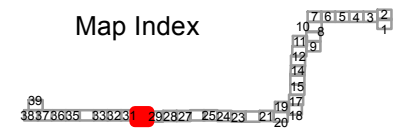


Figure 2-7 Map 30 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
-  Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
-  A
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  County Boundary

Map Index



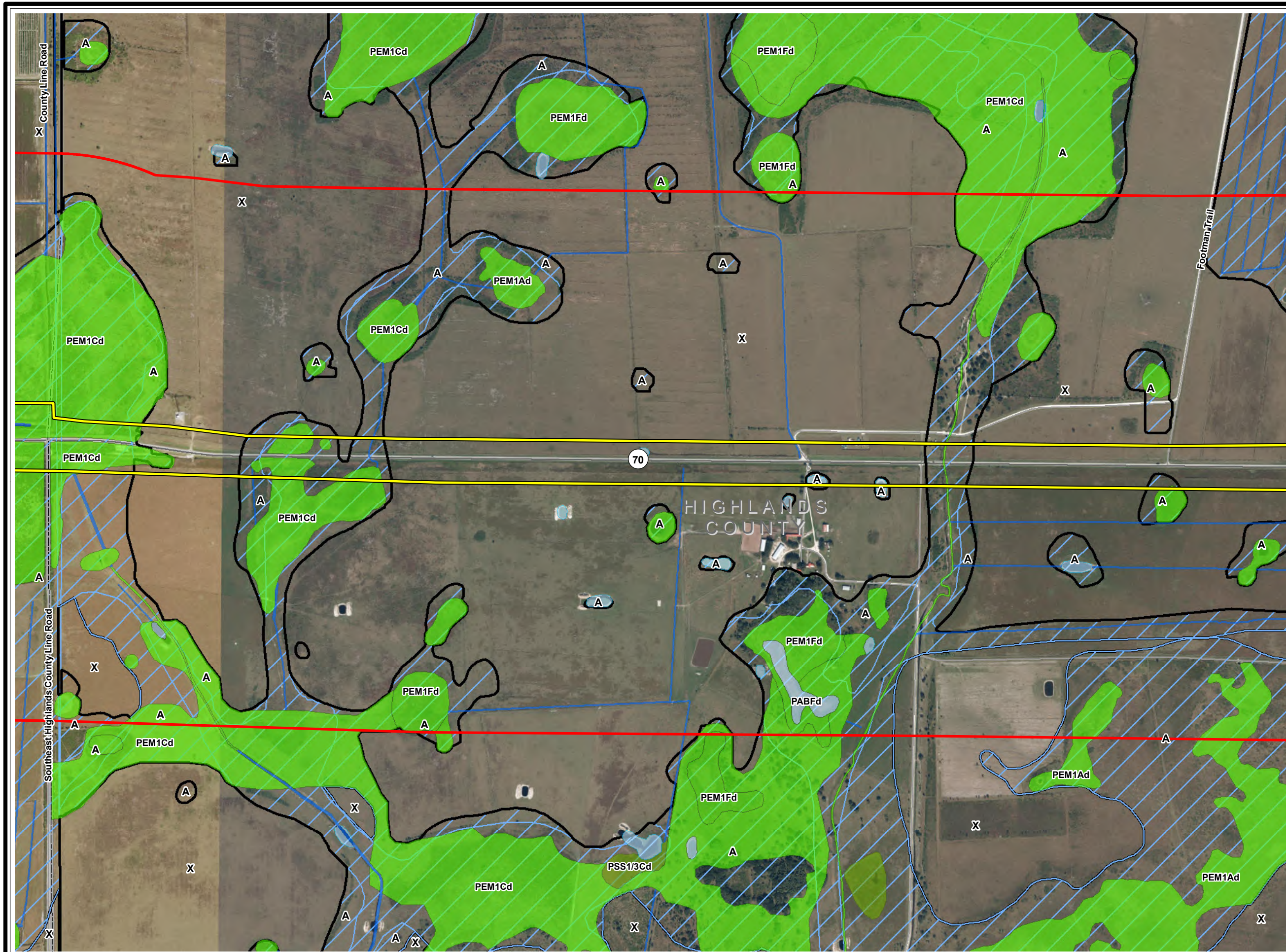
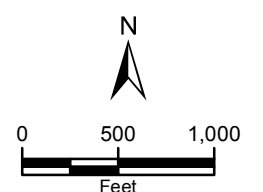
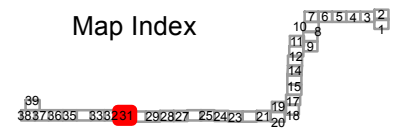


Figure 2-7 Map 31 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
Sweett-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
- Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
- ▨ A
- ▭ X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
- ▭ County Boundary

Map Index



**Figure 2-7 Map 32 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains**
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
-  Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
-  A
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  County Boundary

Map Index

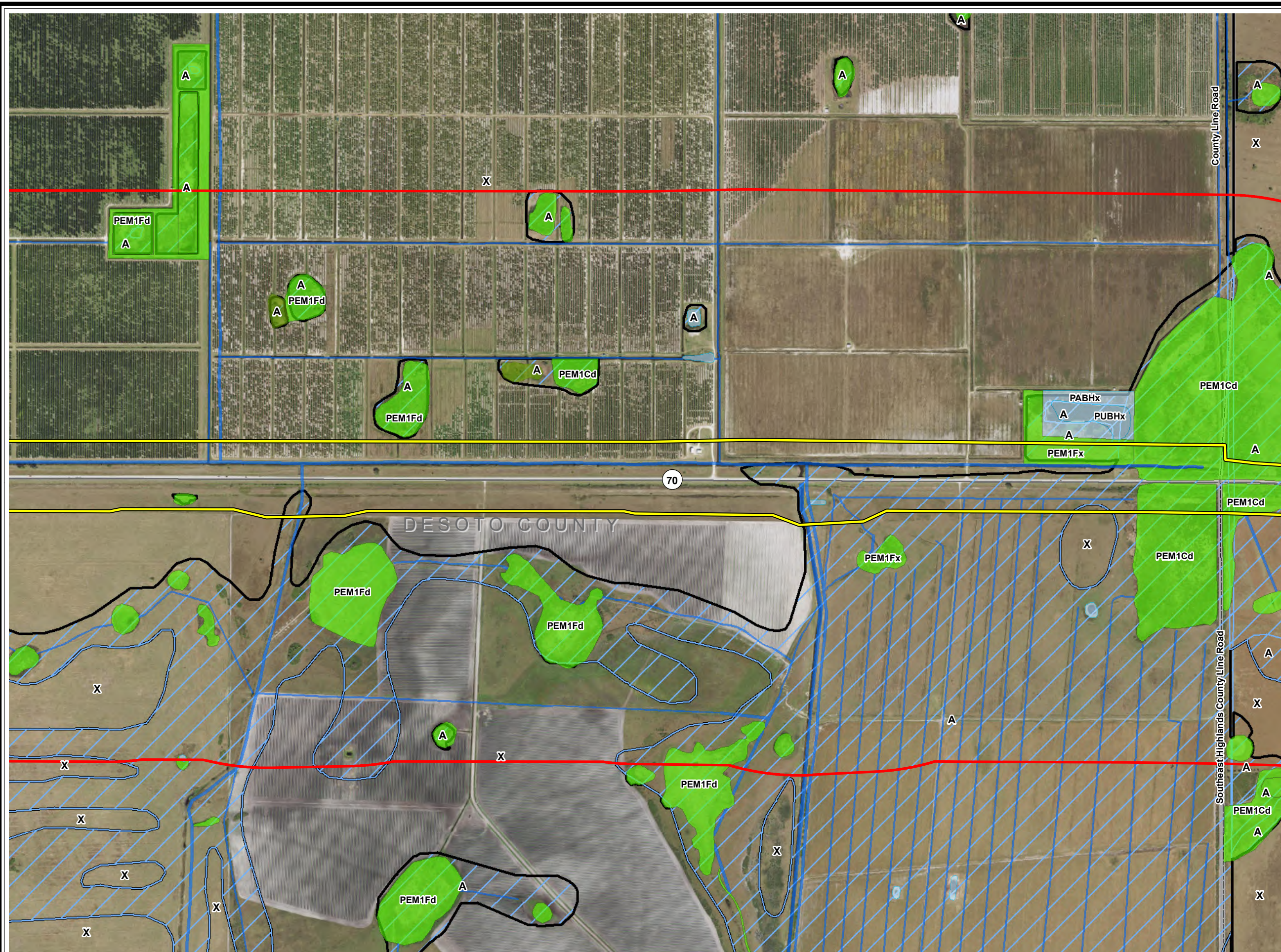
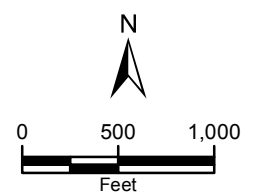
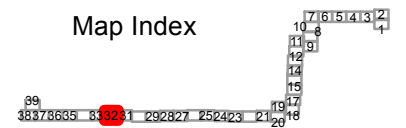
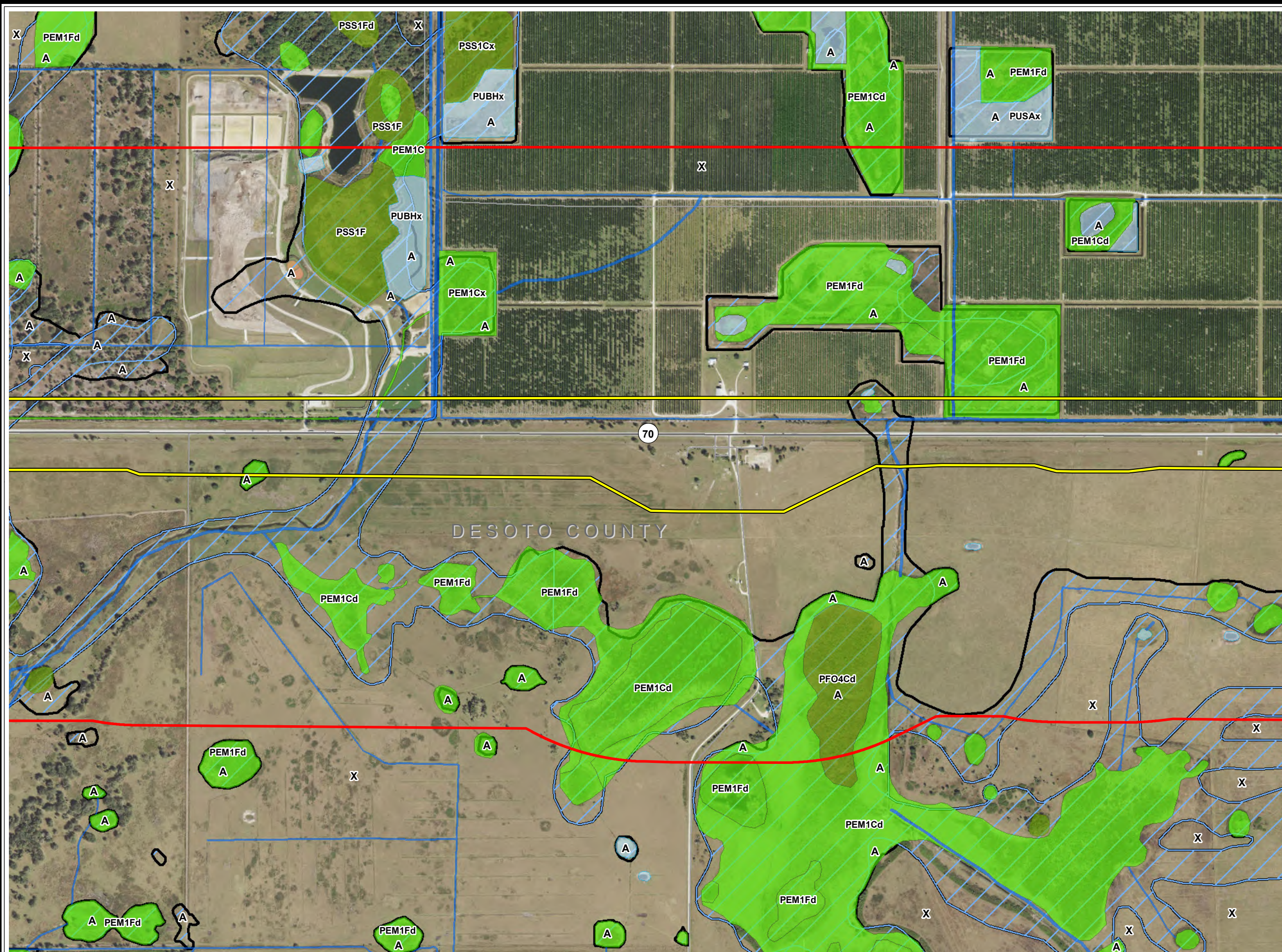
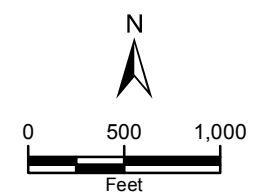
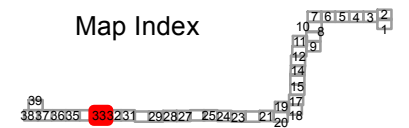


Figure 2-7 Map 33 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- Substation (FPL)
- Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- Substation (Glades Co-op)
- Preferred Corridor
- Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
- Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
- A
- X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
- County Boundary

Map Index



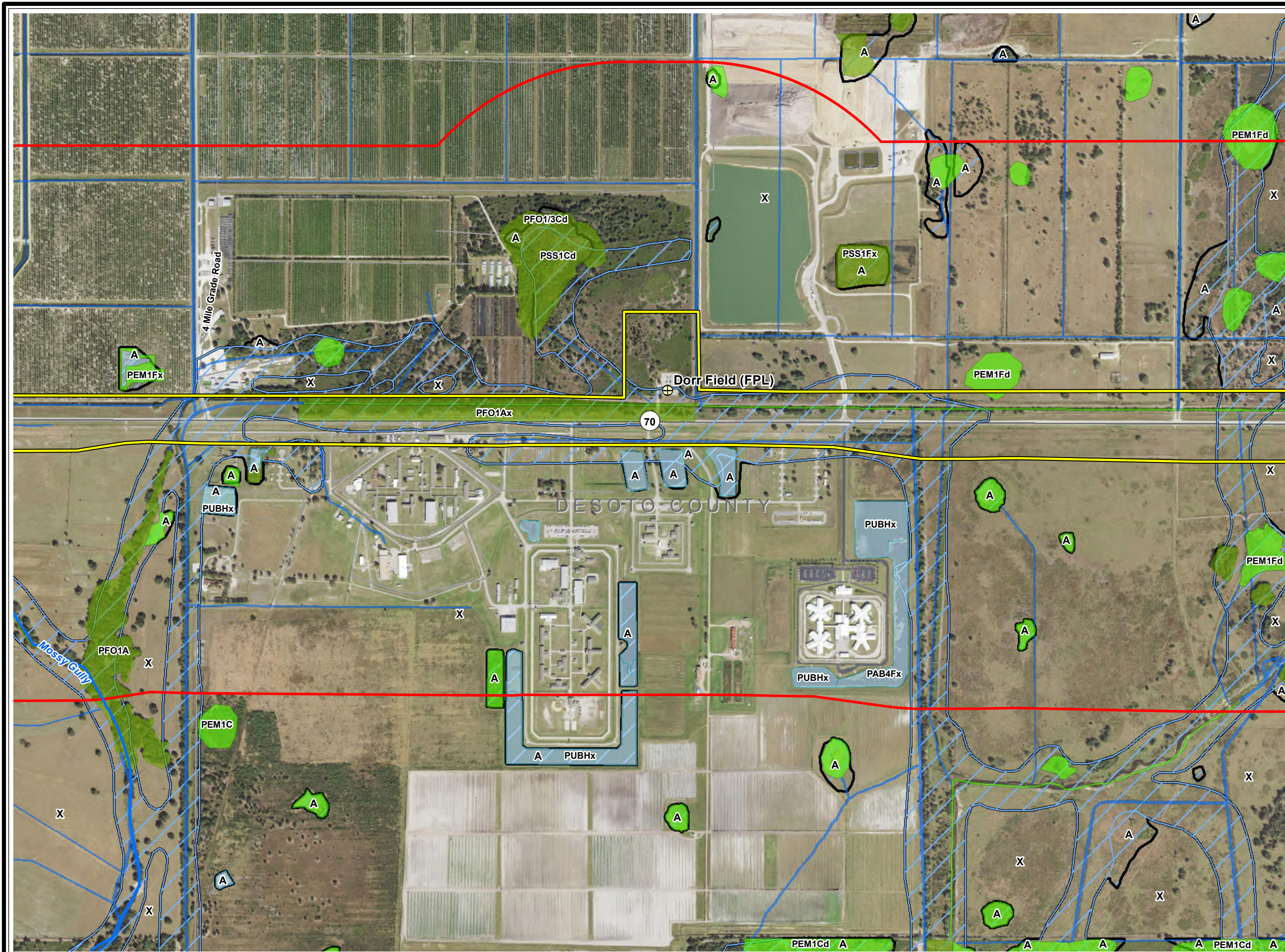


Figure 2-7 Map 34 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
 Sweett-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
- ⊕ Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- ⊕ Substation (Glades Co-op)
- ▭ Preferred Corridor
- ▭ Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
- Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
- ▨ A
- ▭ X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
- ▭ County Boundary

Map Index

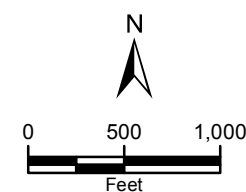
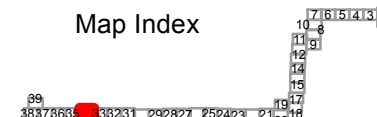


Figure 2-7 Map 35 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

- Substation (FPL)
- Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
- Substation (Glades Co-op)
- Preferred Corridor
- Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
- Stream/River/Flowline
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
- Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
- Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
- A
- X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
- County Boundary

Map Index

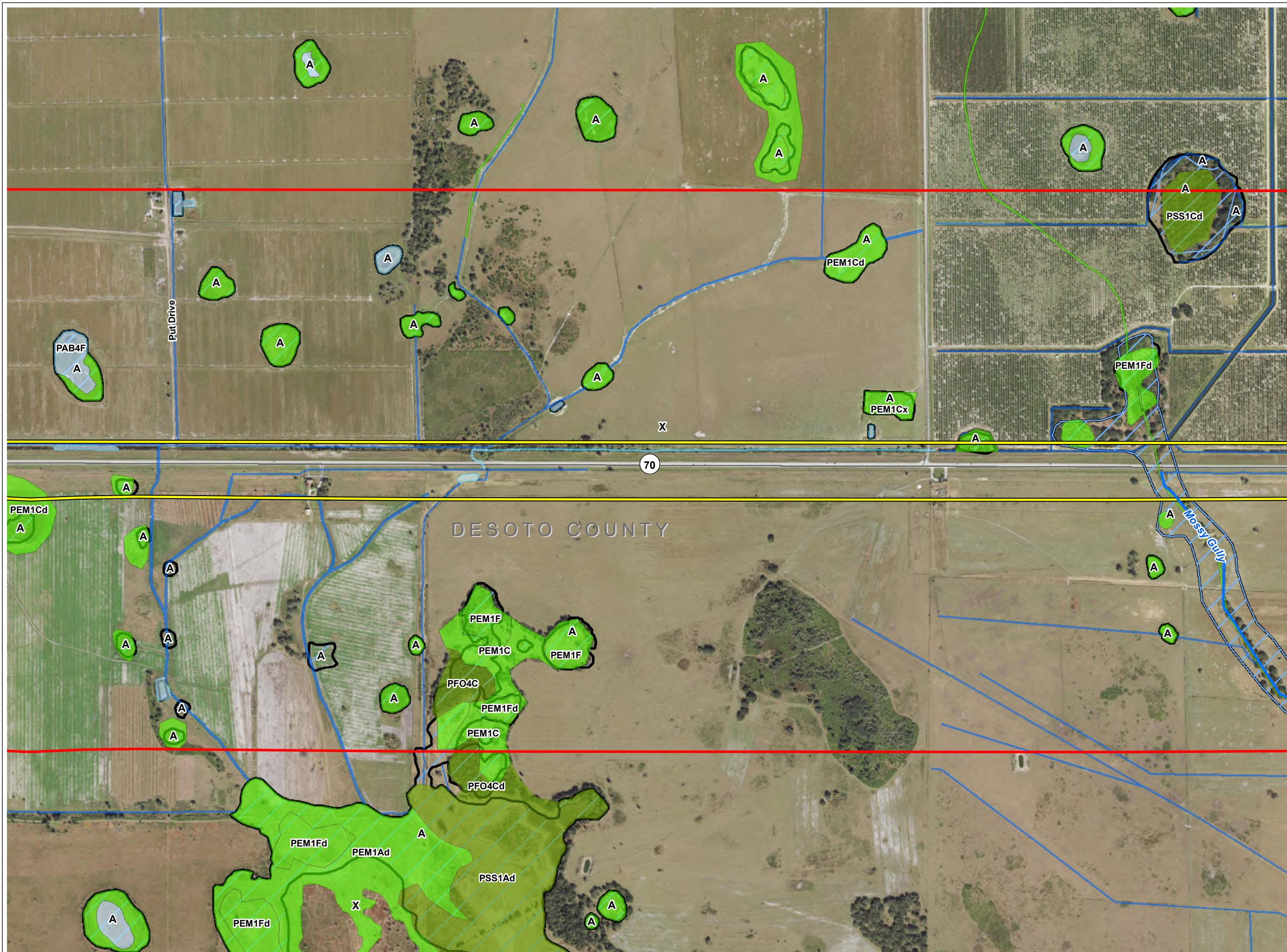
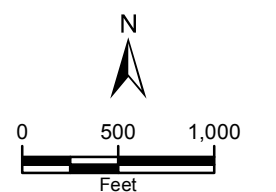
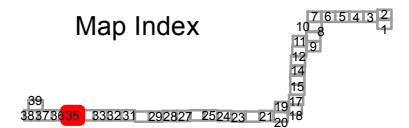


Figure 2-7 Map 36 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

Legend

-  Substation (FPL)
-  Substation (FPL/Glades Co-op)
-  Substation (Glades Co-op)
-  Preferred Corridor
-  Corridor Buffer (1/2 mile)
-  Stream/River/Flowline
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (NWI)
-  Freshwater Pond/Lake (NWI)
-  Riverine (NWI)
- FEMA Flood Zone**
-  A
-  AE
-  AE, FLOODWAY
-  X, 0.2 % Annual Chance Flood Hazard
-  X, Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
-  County Boundary

Map Index

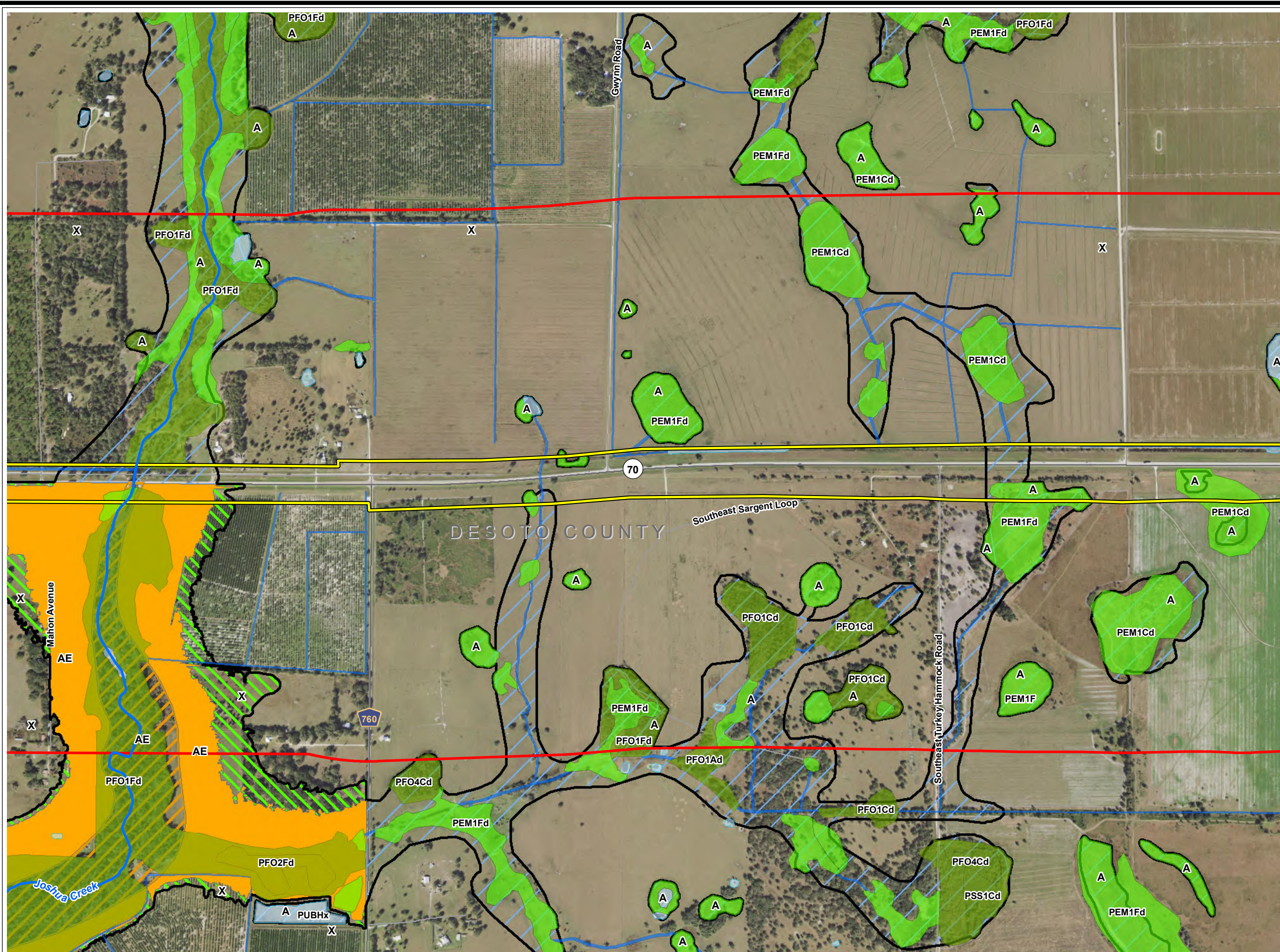
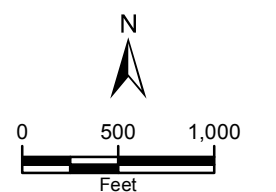
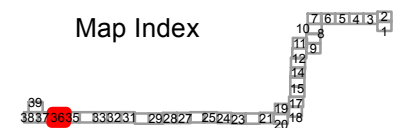
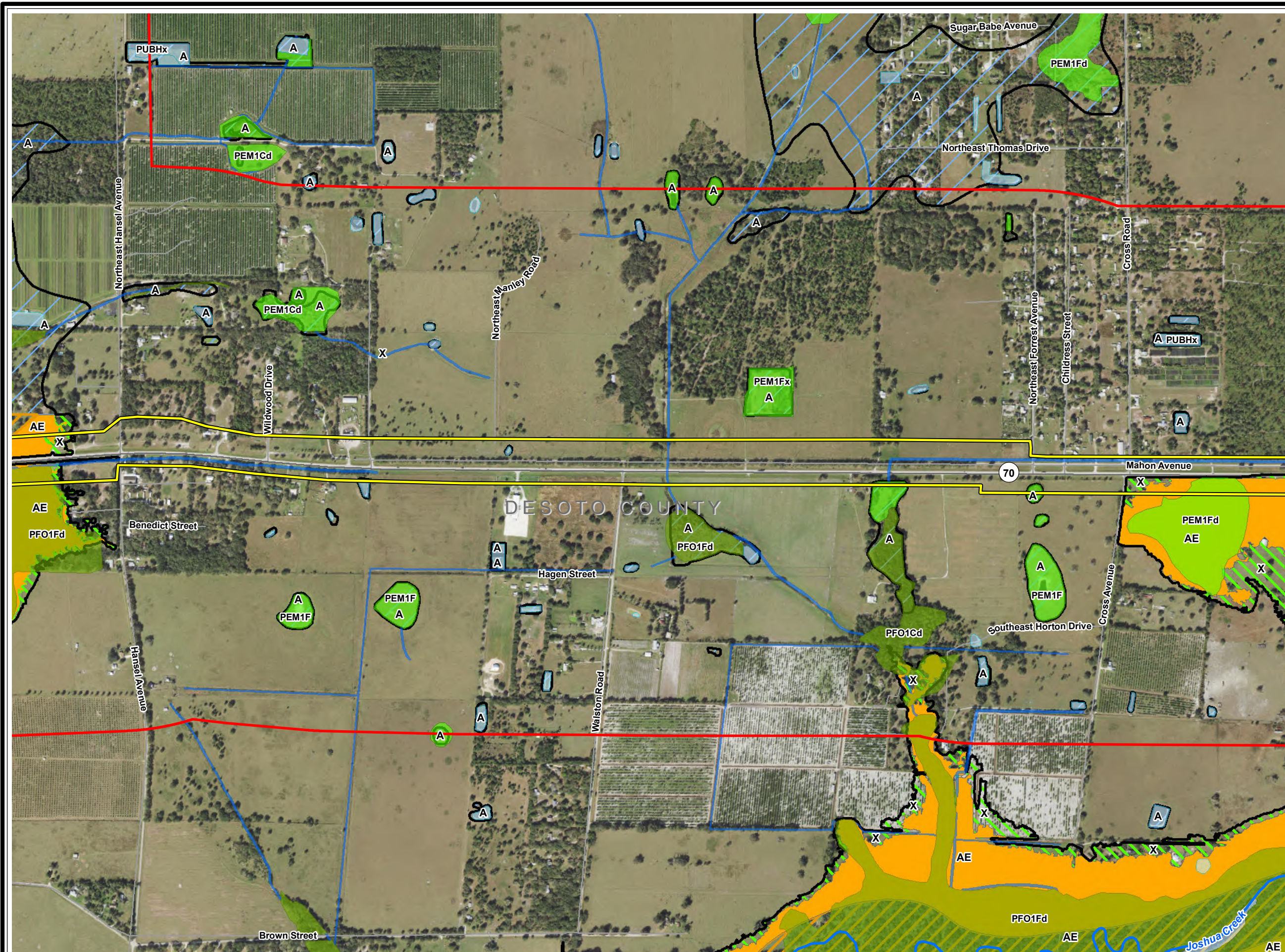
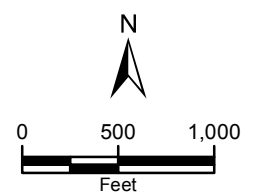
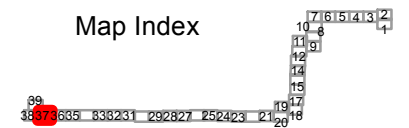


Figure 2-7 Map 37 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
 Sweatt-Whidden
 230-kV Transmission Project
 Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
 and DeSoto Counties, Florida

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- County Boundary

Map Index



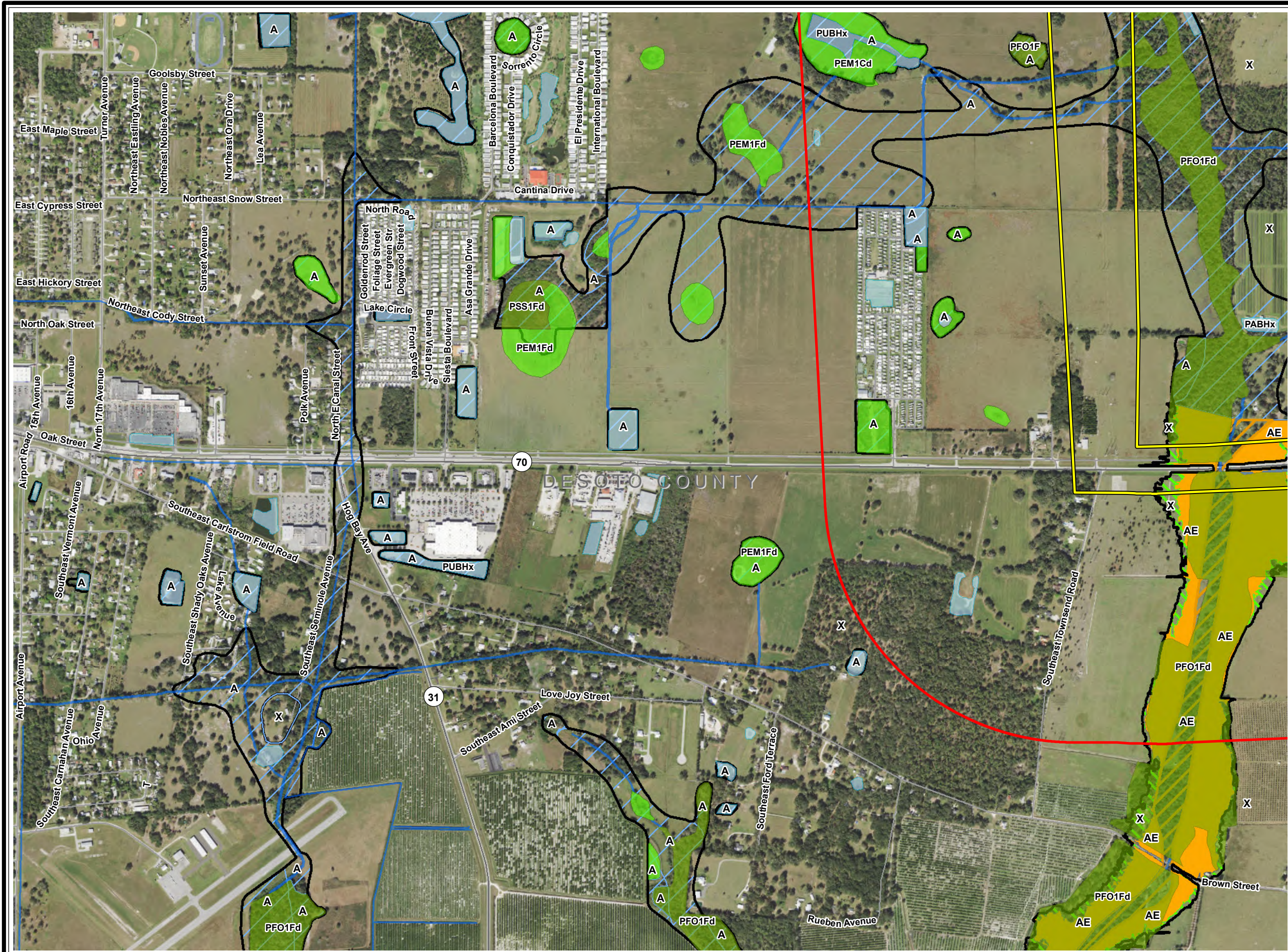
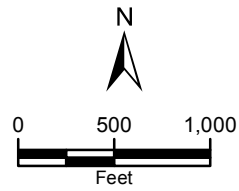
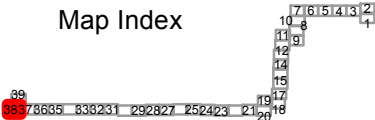


Figure 2-7 Map 38 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
and Floodplains
Sweatt-Whidden
230-kV Transmission Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands
and DeSoto Counties, Florida

- Legend**
- ⊕ Substation (FPL)
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Map Index



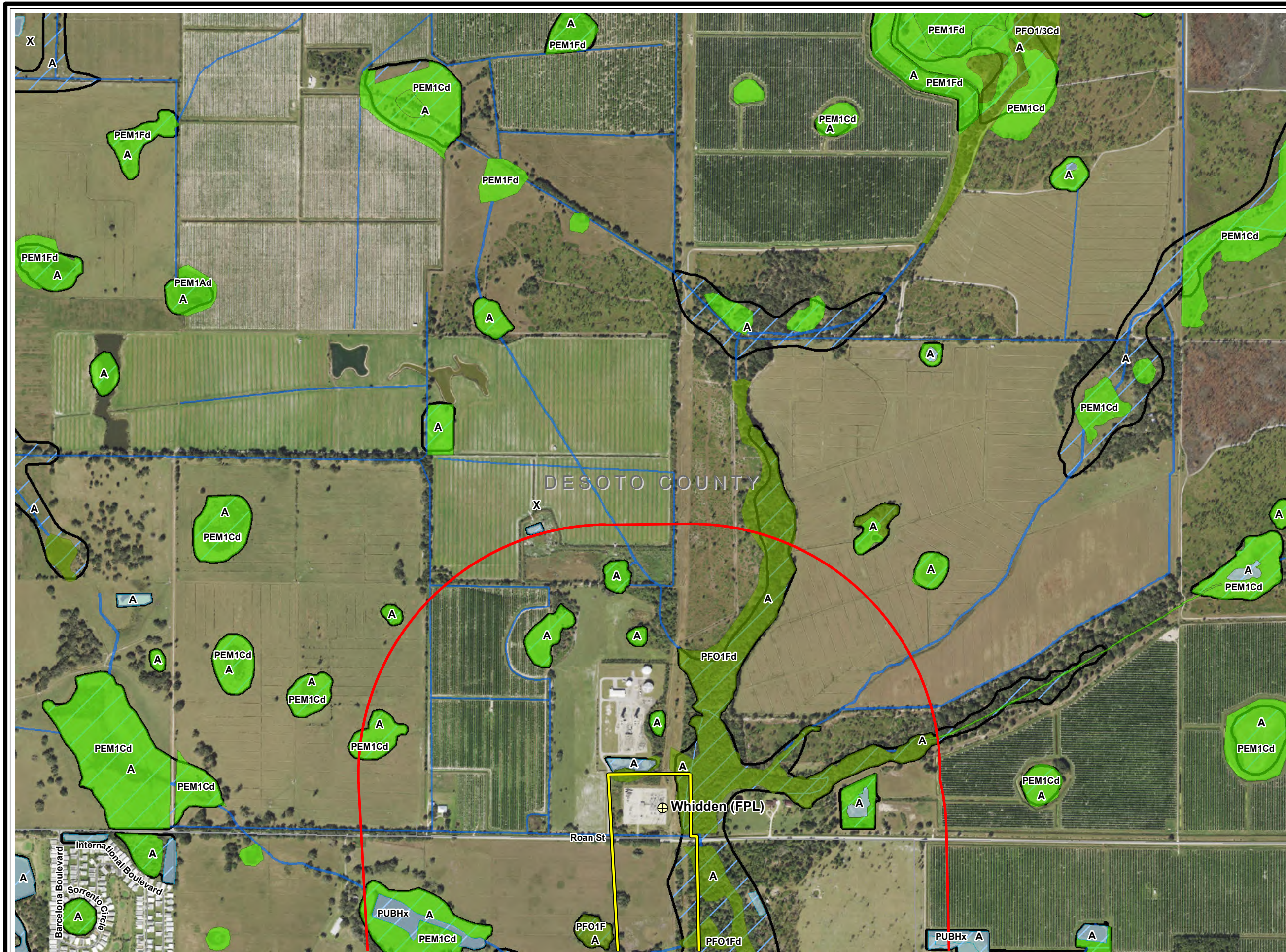
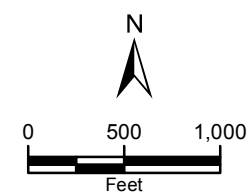
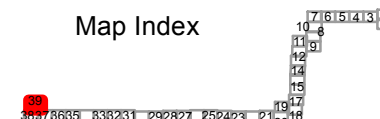


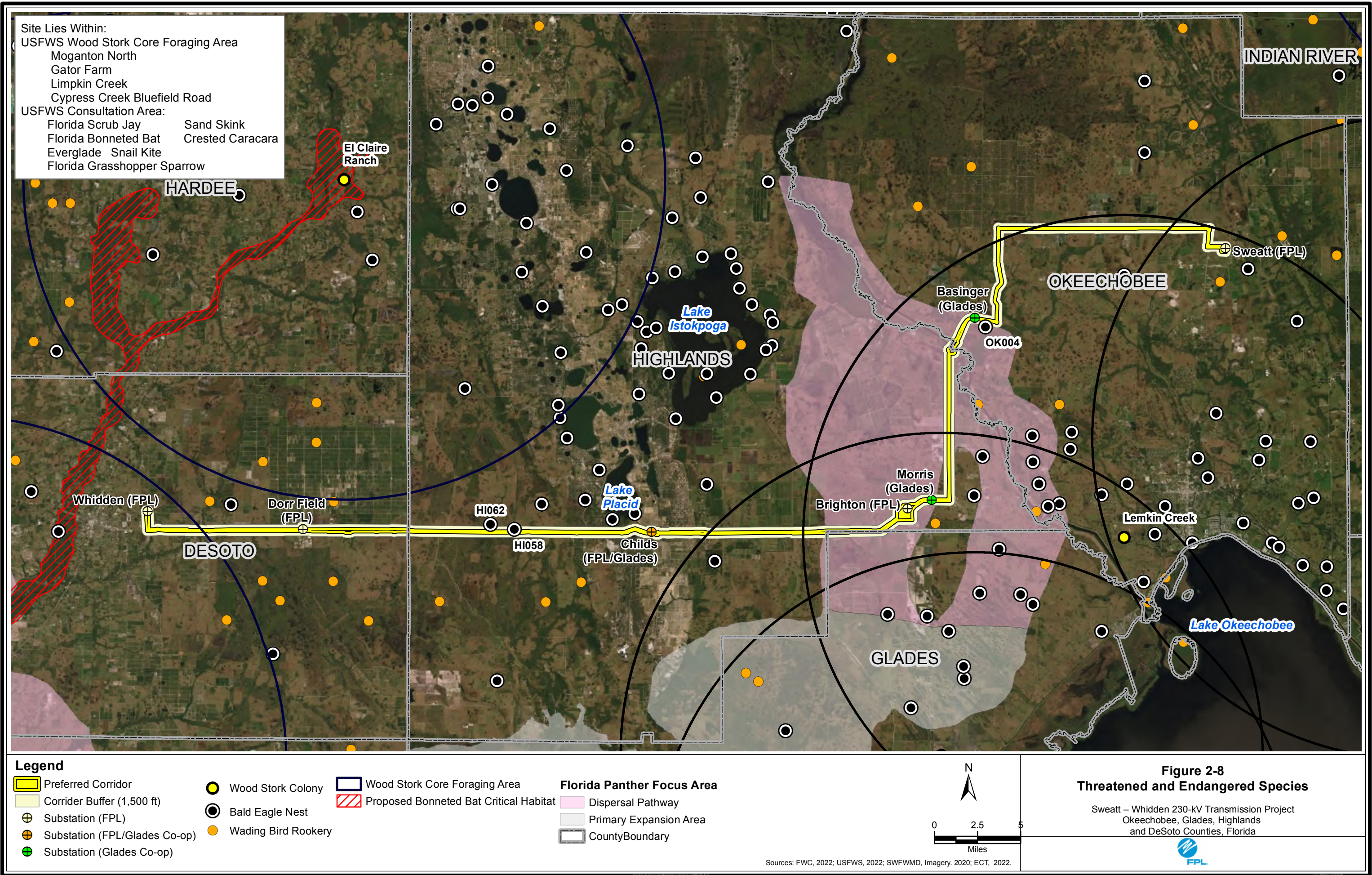
Figure 2-7 Map 39 of 39
Wetlands, Waters
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Map Index







**Figure 3-1
Stages of Construction**
Sweatt-Whidden 230-kV
Transmission Line Project
Okeechobee, Glades, Highlands and
DeSoto Counties, Florida



Sources: FPL, 2022.



Sweatt-Whidden 230-kV Transmission Project

**Transmission Line Siting Act Application
No. TA22-19**

**Appendix B – Future Land Use
(from Counties)**



April 2022



Desoto County Florida
Board of County Commissioners
201 E. Oak Street
Arcadia, FL 34266
(863) 993-4806

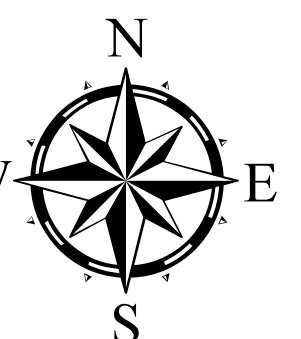
Disclaimer: This map is a representation of compiled public information. It is believed to be an accurate and true depiction for the stated purpose, but Desoto County and its employees make no guarantees, implied or otherwise as to its use. This is not a survey nor is it to be used for design.

Revised 01/05/2010	by Ordinance 2009-26
Revised 10/28/2010	by Ordinance 2010-26

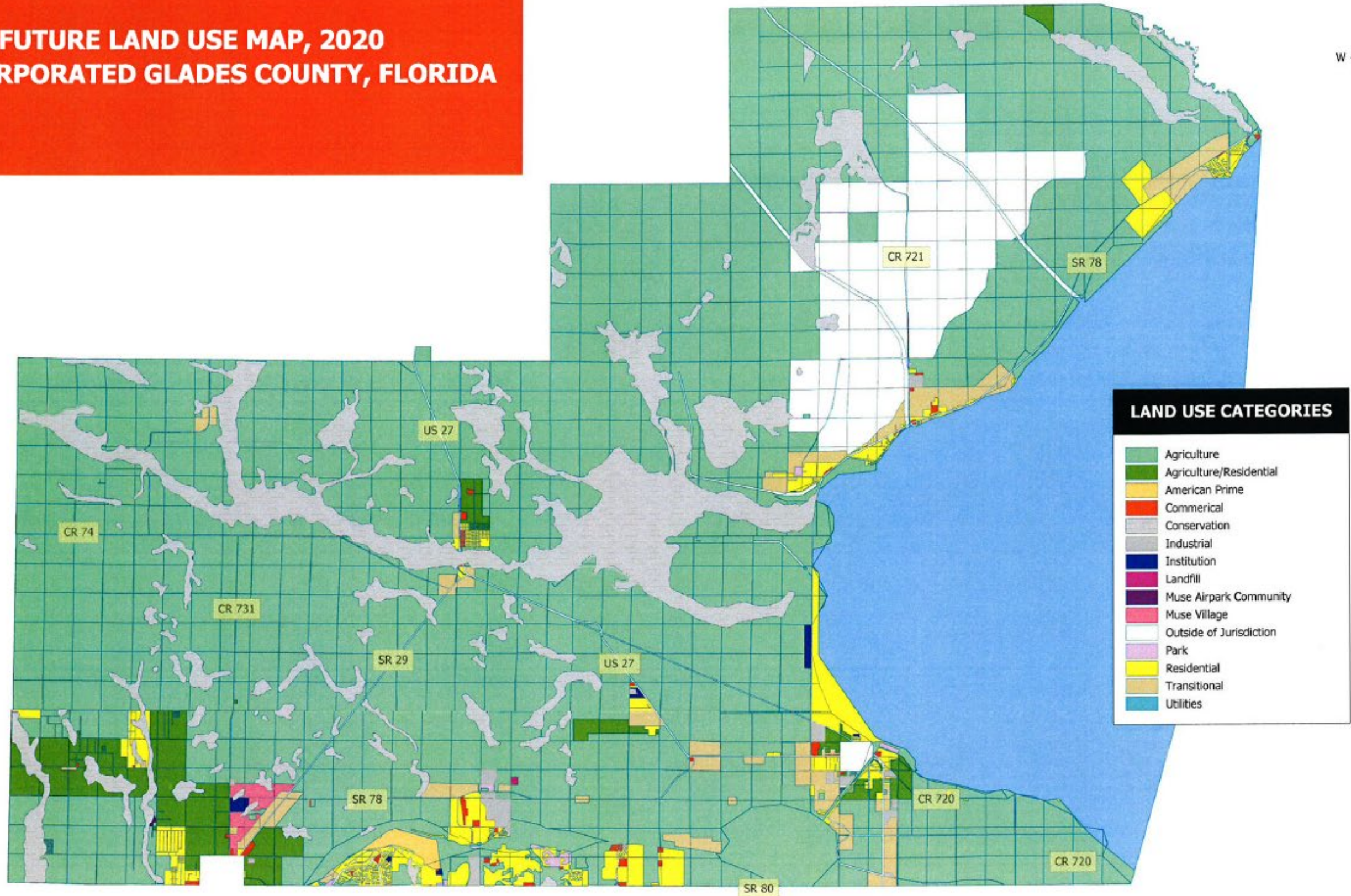
DESOTO COUNTY 2030 FUTURE LAND USE MAP

0 4,950 9,900 19,800 Feet

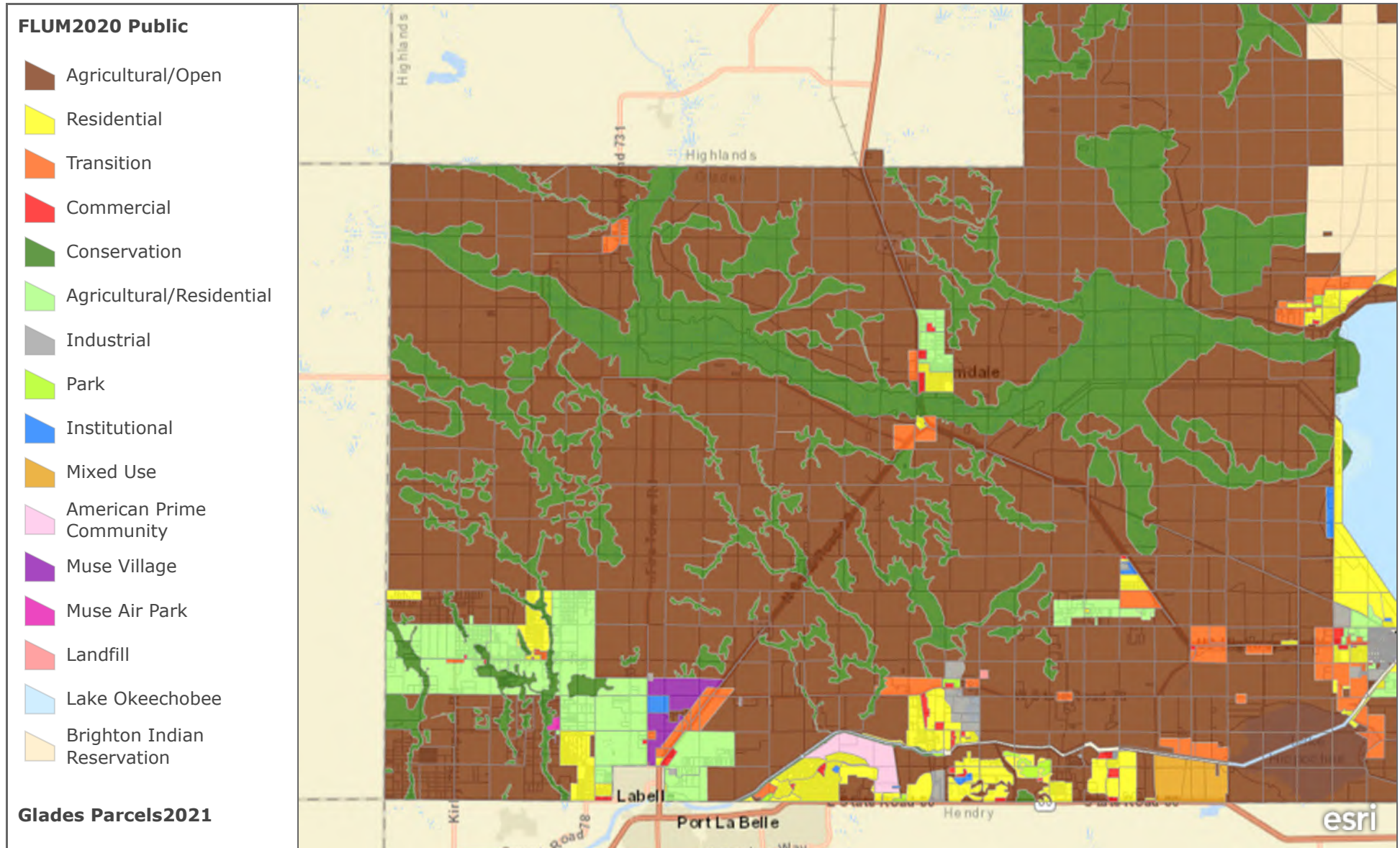
City of Arcadia	Employment Center	Generalized Phosphate Mining Overlay
Preservation	Commercial	West River Study Area
Rural/Agriculture	Urban Center Mixed Use	Master Planned Area Overlay
Low Density Residential	Public Land/Institutional	
Medium Density Residential	Electrical Generating Facility	
Neighborhood Mixed Use	Conservation Overlay	



FUTURE LAND USE MAP, 2020 **UNINCORPORATED GLADES COUNTY, FLORIDA**



Glades County Land Use Maps

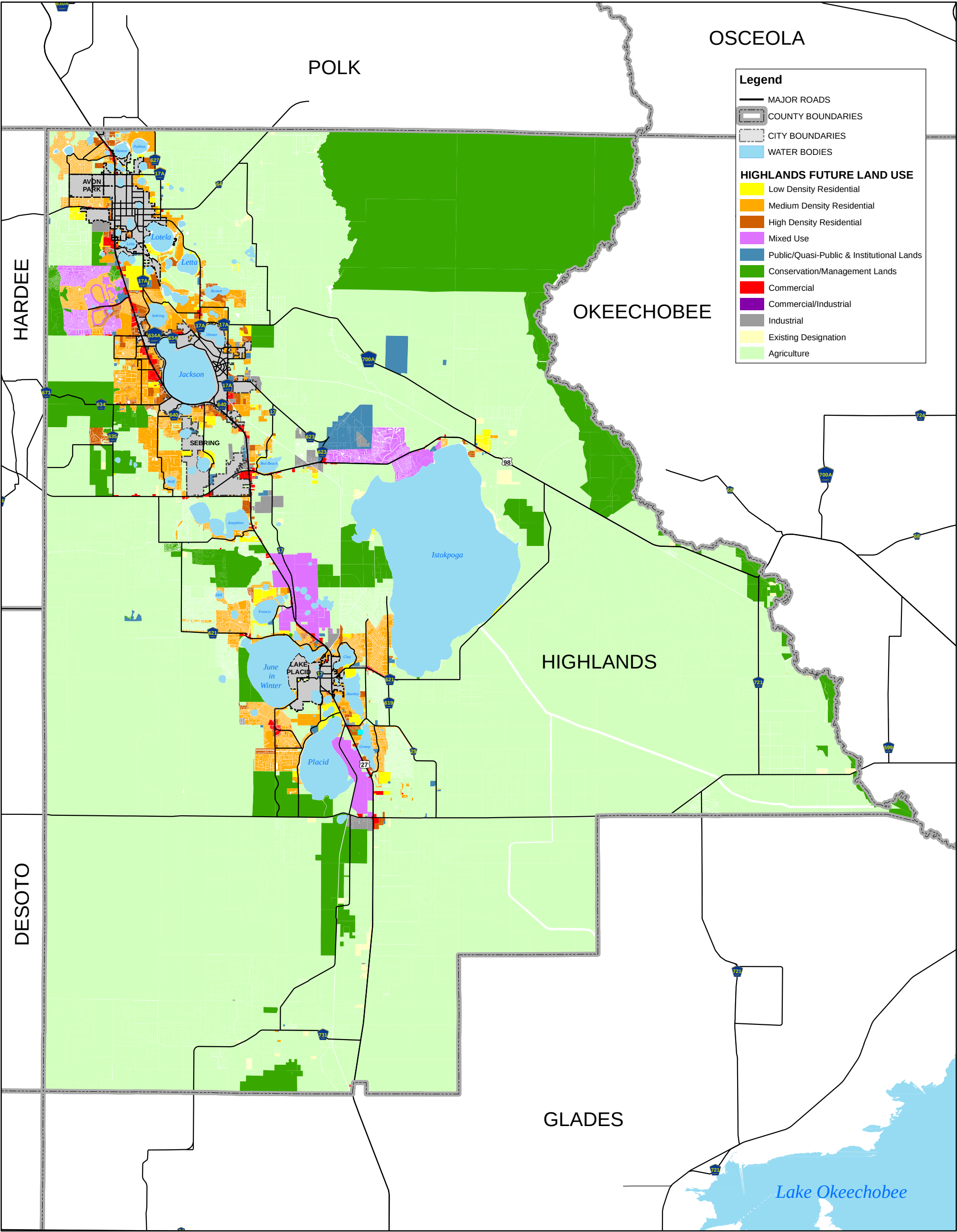


This map contains the Glades County Future Land Use Map and the Zoning Atlas as of 12/22/2021

University of South Florida, Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS, NPS

FLU Map 1

Highlands County 2030 Future Land Use



DISCLAIMER:
The information on this map should be considered conceptual and subject to change. This map is not a survey.

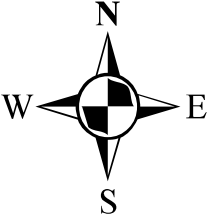
Data Sources:
Central Florida Regional Planning Council
Florida Department of Transportation
Highlands County Property Appraiser
Highlands County BoCC

Amended through:
February 2013



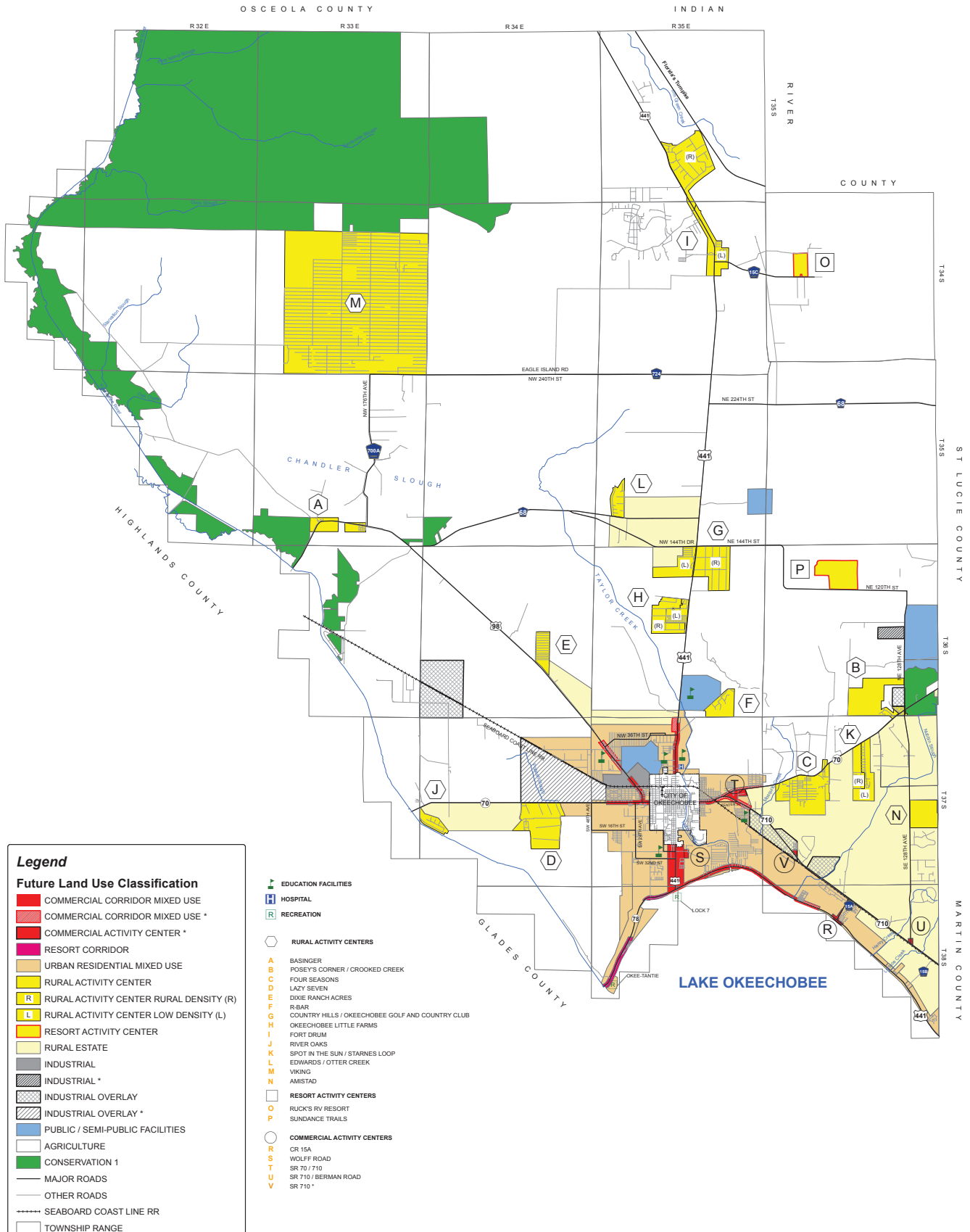
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0 0.75 1.5 3
Miles



OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

CONCEPTUAL FUTURE LAND USE 2020



*See Comprehensive Plan Policies for Specific Development Criteria



Sweatt-Whidden 230-kV Transmission Project

**Transmission Line Siting Act Application
No. TA22-19**

Appendix C – Zoning (from Counties)



April 2022

R 23 E

R 24 E

R 25 E

R 26 E

R 27 E

T 36 S

T 37 S

T 38 S

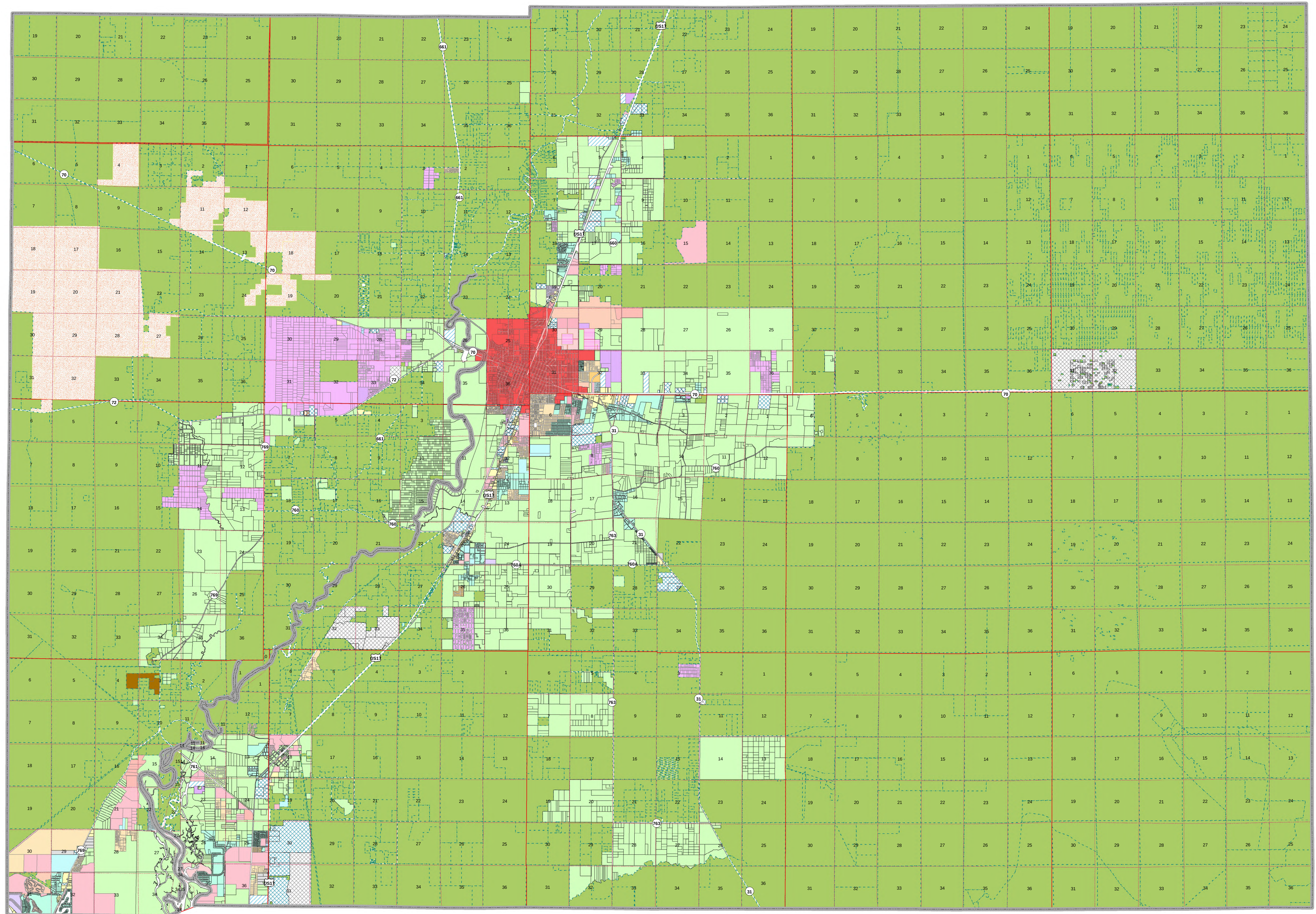
T 39 S

T 36 S

T 37 S

T 38 S

T 39 S



R 23 E

R 24 E

R 25 E

R 26 E

R 27 E

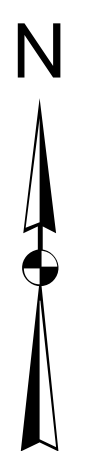


Desoto County Florida
Board of County Commissioners
201 E. Oak Street
Arcadia, FL 34266
(863) 993-4806

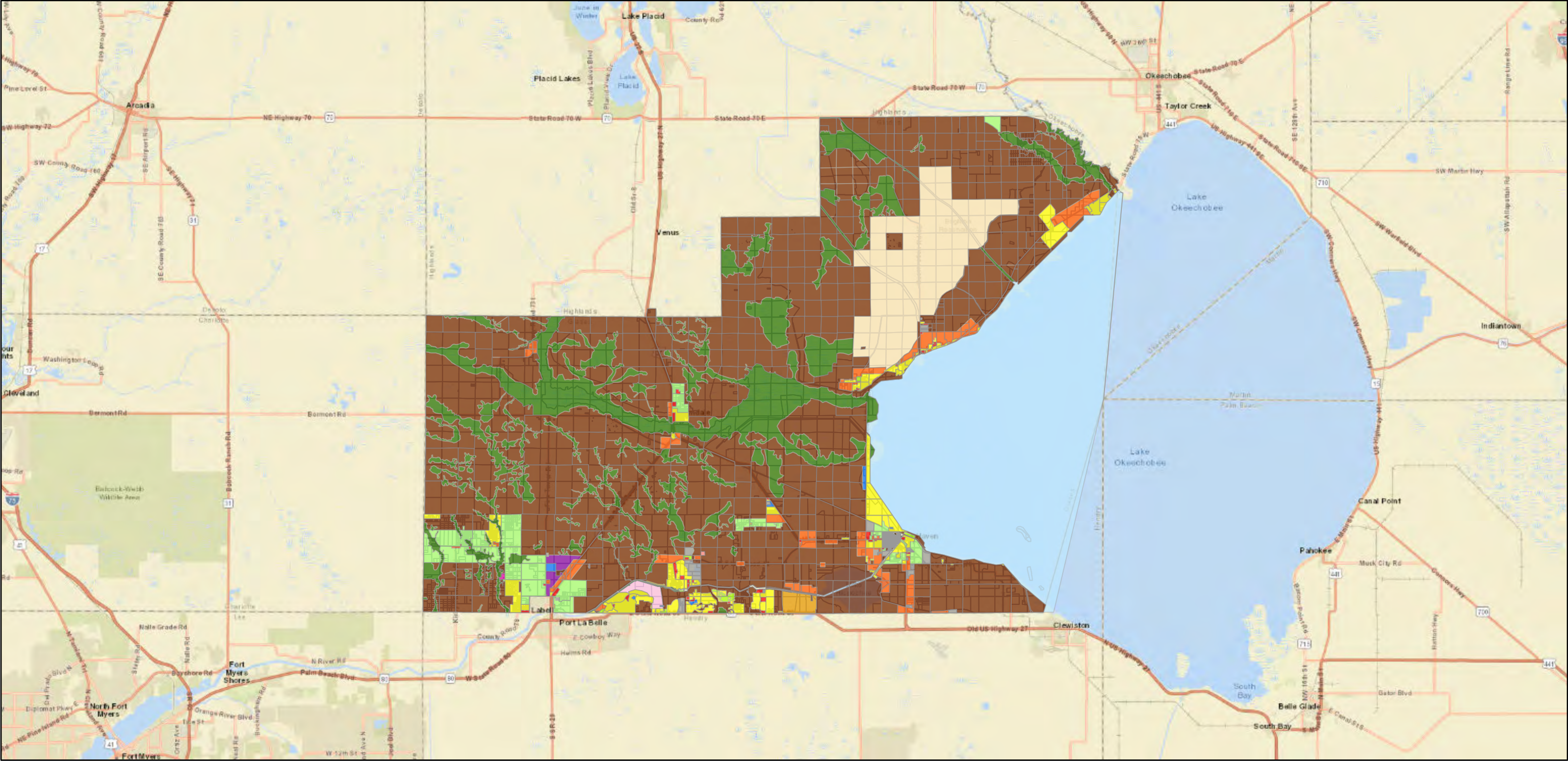
Desoto County Florida Zoning Map 12/2010

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------|----|------|----|-----|-----|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Arcadia City Limits | A-10 | CE | CITY | IH | ILE | MHS | PM-I | RM | RMF-6 | RMF-M | RSF | RSF-2 | RSF-4 | RVC |
| County Boundary | A-5 | CG | CN | IL | MHP | P/I | PUD | RMF-12 | RMF-8 | ROI | RSF-1 | RSF-3 | RSF-5 | TTRVC |

Disclaimer: This map is a representation of compiled public information. It is believed to be an accurate and true depiction for the stated purpose, but Desoto County and its employees make no guarantees, implied or otherwise as to its use. This is not a survey or is it to be used for design.



Glades County Zoning Atlas

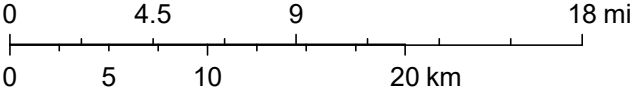


4/8/2022

FLUM2020 Public

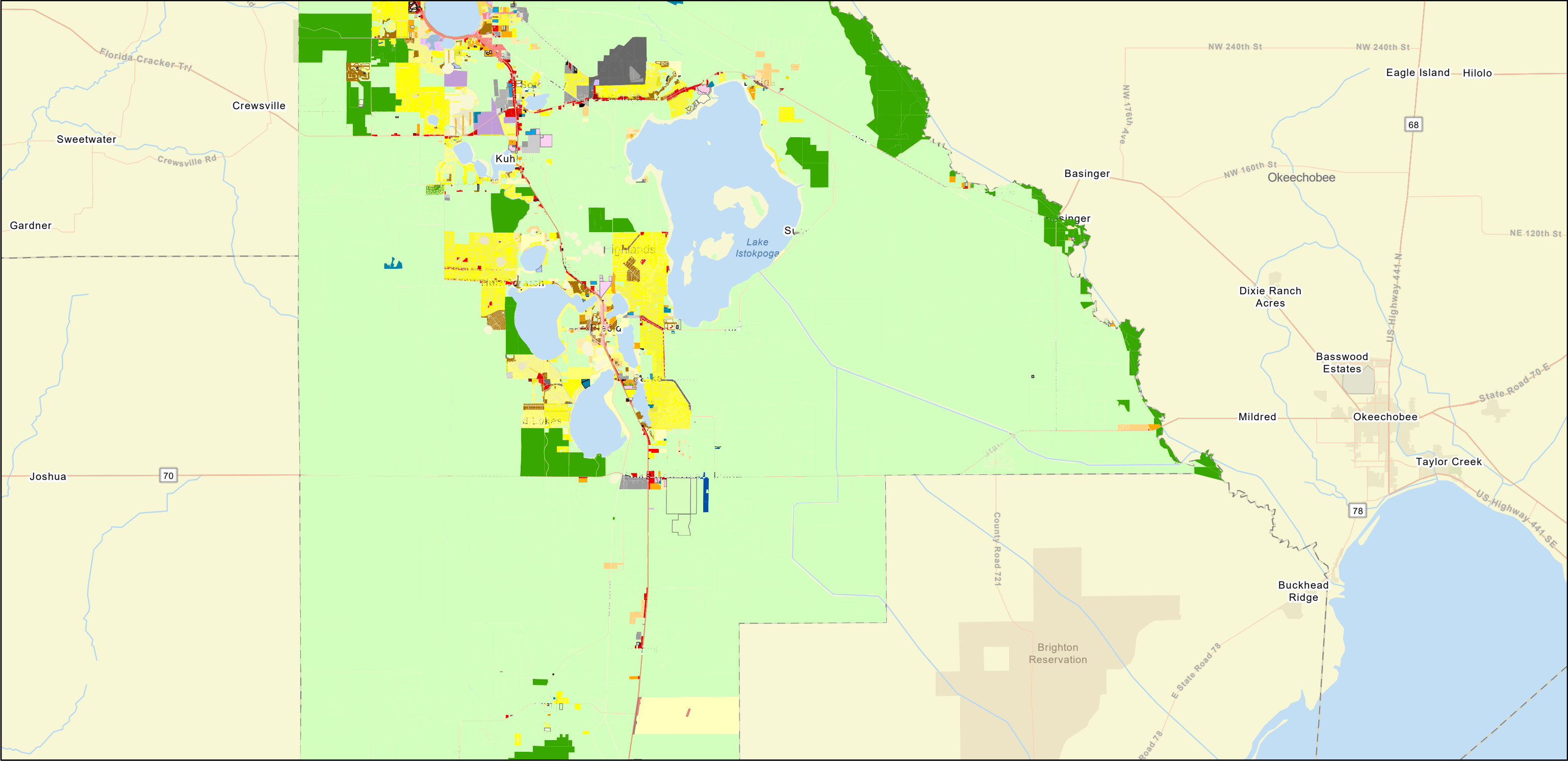
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Agricultural/Open | Conservation | Mixed Use | Lake Okeechobee |
| Residential | Agricultural/Residential | American Prime Community | Brighton Indian Reservation |
| Transition | Industrial | Muse Village | Glades Parcels2021 |
| Commercial | Institutional | Muse Air Park | World Street Map |
| | | Landfill | |

1:429,068



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

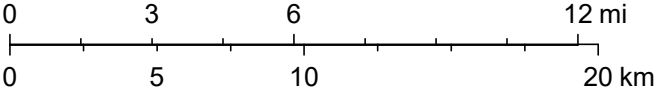
Zoning - Highlands County

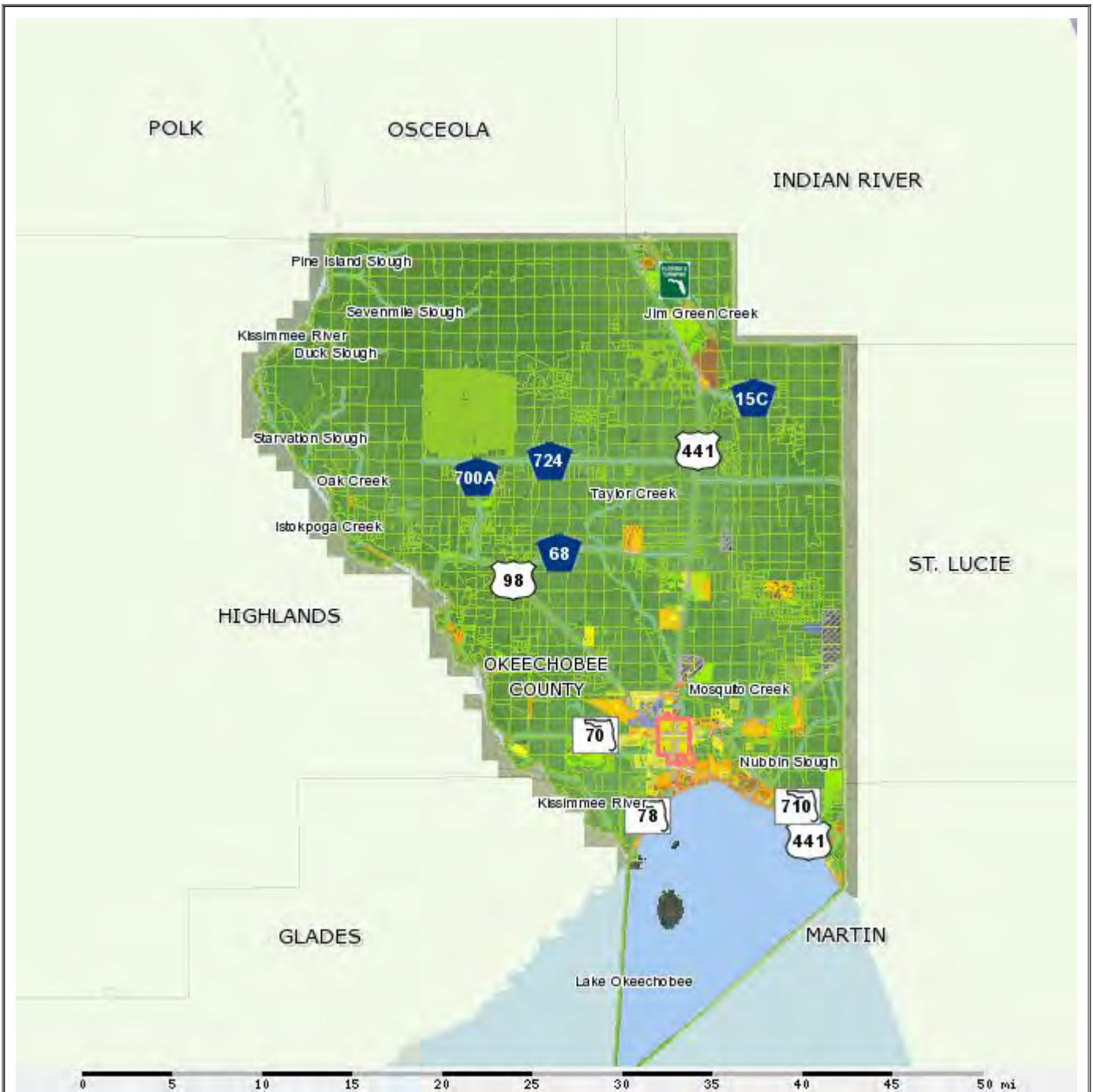


4/8/2022, 2:01:14 PM

1:288,895

Zoning	B2CU	BC2	EUPD	M1FUD	O	R1A	R3CU	LP R1A/PD	LP C2A	S R1A	S PUD	S UNASSIGNED
A1	B3	CG1	I1	M1S	P	R1AFUD	R3FUD	LP R1	LP C2	S R1AA	SC1	
AU	B3CU	CG2	I1CU	M1SCU	P/PD	R1FUD	R3PD	LP R2A	LP C3	S R2	SC2	
AUCU	B3PD	CG3	I2	M2	PCU	R2	RV FUD/PD	LP R2	LP C3/PD	S R3	S I1	
AUPD	B4	CG3FUD	I2CU	M2CU	PU	R2FUD	RVFUD	LP R2PD	LP PD	S R3P	S MIXED	
B1	B4CU	CM	M1	M2FUD	PW	R2PD	LP A1	LP C1	LP PCD	S R4	S PUBLIC	
B2	B4FUD	EU	M1CU	NO ZON	R1	R3	LP R1A	LP C1/PD	S R1	S RV	S WFC	





Okeechobee County Community Development

1700 NW 9th Avenue, Suite A | Okeechobee, FL 34972 | 863-763-5548



No Parcel Selected

NOTES:

The information on this website was derived from data which was compiled by the . This information should not be relied upon by anyone as a determination of the ownership of property, legal boundary representation, or market value. The map image is not a survey and shall not be used in any Title Search or any official capacity. No warranties, expressed or implied, are provided for the accuracy of the data herein, it's use, or it's interpretation. This information was last updated: 4/7/2022 and may not reflect the data currently on file at our office.

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GrizzlyLogic.com



Sweatt-Whidden 230-kV Transmission Project

**Transmission Line Siting Act Application
No. TA22-19**

Appendix D – Mitigation Bank Table



April 2022

Appendix D.

Mitigation Bank Availability

Mitigation Bank	County	Basin	Agency	Credits	Assessment Method	Credits Available
Bluefield Ranch	Okeechobee	C-25, Nubbin Slough	Permitted: SJRWMD	Palustrine Emergent/Palustrine Forested	WRAP	700 state credits and 1,100 federal credits
Tippen Bay Wetland	DeSoto	Located: Peace River Drainage Basin Charlotte & DeSoto Counties	Permitted: SWFWMD/ USACE Permit Pending	Forested and Herbaceous Credits Available	UMAM	38.97 forested and 185.78 herbaceous
Twin Oaks	Osceola	Reedy Creek, Shingle Creek, Boggy Creek, Lake Hart, Lake Tohopekaliga, Lake Gentry, Lake Hatchineha, and Lake Kissimmee Basins	Permitted: SFWMD /USACE Permit Withdrawn	Freshwater Herbaceous	UMAM	TBD
Kissimmee Ridge	Polk	Kissimmee Ridge, part of the Kissimmee River basin	Permitted: USACE; SWFWMD; SFWMD	Palustrine forested and palustrine emergent credits available approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). Freshwater forested and freshwater herbaceous credits available approved by the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) and South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD).	TBD	2.47 forested credits
Boran Ranch	Desoto	Peace River	Permitted: USACE/SWFWMD	Palustrine Emergent (Corps) Freshwater Forested (SWFWMD) Freshwater Herbaceous (SWFWMD)	M-WRAP	21.4 non-forested credits available



Sweatt-Whidden 230-kV Transmission Project

**Transmission Line Siting Act Application
No. TA22-19**

Appendix E – Public Engagement



April 2022

Stakeholders

Date	FPL Attendees	Party Contacted	Attendees
1/11/2022	Laura Murphy Mike O'Neil Irene Ricano Frank Prieto	Seminole/Glades Co-ops	Robert DeMelo Travis Turner
1/19/2022	Benny Luedike Brian Yates	FDEP Siting Coordination Office	Ann Seiler Nate Senn
1/20/2022	Benny Luedike Franck Leblanc Kate MacGregor	South Florida Water Management District	Drew Bartlett Jennifer Smith Jennifer Reynolds John Mitnik Jennifer Leeds Alan Shirkey Steve Collins
1/20/2022	Laura Murphy Irene Ricano David Weda Bud Pflug Craig Coughlin Steve Harty	Seminole/Glades Co-ops	Robert DeMelo Travis Turner Kayla Allemang
1/20/2022	Ginny Dailey	Florida Department of Economic Opportunity	James Stansbury Scott Rogers
1/21/2022	Devaney Iglesias	DeSoto County	Mandy Hines
1/21/2022	Stephanie Mitrone	Okeechobee County	Deborah Manzo
1/21/2022	Charlotte Miller	Glades County	Marcos Montes de Oca
1/21/2022	Desiree Estabrook	Miccosukee Tribe	Kevin Donaldson Jorge Font
1/25/2022	Brian Yates	Southwest Florida Water Management District	Jim Golden
1/25/2022	Brian Yates	FDEP South District	Nolin Moon
1/25/2022	Benny Luedike	FDEP Southeast District	Indar Jagnarine
1/25/2022	Brian Yates	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Josh Cucinella
1/26/2022	Brian Yates	Central Florida Regional Planning Council	Jennifer Codo-Salisbury
1/28/2022	Desiree Estabrook	Seminole Tribe of Florida	Dr. Paul Backhouse, THPO
1/28/2022	Brian Yates Benny Luedike	FDEP State Lands	Brad Richardson
1/28/2022	Brian Yates	Southwest Florida Regional Planning Commission	Margaret Wuerstle
1/28/2022	Devaney Iglesias	Highlands County	Randy Vosburg
2/1/2022	Charlotte Miller	Glades County	Marcos Montes de Oca
2/1/2022	Samantha Saucier	Florida Gas Transmission	Dennis Alters
2/2/2022	Rich Estabrook Brian Yates	State Historic Preservation Officer	Kelley Chase Jennifer Tobias
2/8/2022	Devaney Iglesias	DeSoto County	Commissioner JC Deriso Commissioner Judy Schaefer Commissioner Elton Langdon Commissioner Ashley Coone
2/8/2022	Devaney Iglesias Brian Yates	DeSoto County	Mandy Hines June Fisher
2/9/2022	Brian Yates	St. Johns River Water Management District	Callie Register
2/11/2022	Stephanie Mitrone	Okeechobee County	Commissioner Kelly Owens Bill Royce
2/14/2022	Devaney Iglesias	Highlands County	Leah Sauls Clinton Howerton
2/15/2022	Devaney Iglesias	Highlands County	Commissioner Arlene Tuck Commissioner Kathy Rapp Commissioner Chris Campbell Commissioner Scott Kirouac Commissioner Kevin Roberts
2/18/2022	Stephanie Mitrone	Okeechobee County	Commissioner Terry Burroughs Commissioner Bradley Goodbread Commissioner David Hazellief
3/11/2022	Dan Hronec Scott Goorland Brian Yates Virginia Dailey	Florida Department of Transportation	Wayne Shelton Jo Glorioso Kevin Ingle April Combs Joy Swanson Pleas Deborah Chesna Dan Conway Vitor Suguri Angela Tucker Richard Oujeval Bessie Reina Monica Zhong Abra Horne

Date	FPL Attendees	Party Contacted	Attendees
3/17/2022	Brian Yates Dan Hronec Scott Goorland Virginia Dailey Jude Dawson	FDEP - Preapplication Meeting	FDEP FWC SWFWMD SJRWMD SFWMD DEO DOT DOS Highlands County

LETTERS TO THE PUBLIC



Dear Neighbor:

On behalf of Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), I'm writing to provide you with information about electric transmission system improvements we have planned for your area – and to invite you to attend an open house where you can learn more about the project.

The electricity needs of our state have grown in recent years, and we project energy use to increase even more in the years ahead. To plan for this future growth, improve service reliability to FPL's customers, and energy resiliency for the region, we are proposing to build an approximately 80-mile transmission line from Okeechobee to DeSoto county. The 230 kV line would begin at Sweatt substation in Okeechobee County and end at Whidden substation in DeSoto County. The proposed project will also include upgraded service to two existing FPL substations.

FPL is evaluating various potential corridor routes for the new transmission line, some of which include existing rights-of-way easements, and electric facilities.

This project will require certification under Florida's Electric Transmission Line Siting Act (TLSA). As part of the TLSA process, state and local agencies, as well as landowners and members of the public, will have the opportunity to participate. Should the project receive approval, we plan to bring the new transmission line into service in 2025.

We're sending you this invitation because records indicate you live or own property within 500 feet of at least one of the potential corridor routes being considered. Although the project is still in the early stages of development, we're committed to keeping the community informed throughout the process and receiving your input. The community open house is scheduled for:

March 2, 2022, 4-7 p.m.
Turner Agri-Civic Center
2250 NE Roan Street, Arcadia, FL, 34266

We invite you to attend the open house to learn more about the project from members of our FPL team, who will be on hand to answer questions and receive your feedback. The format will be informal, so you can come and go as your schedule permits. All attendees are encouraged to wear a mask.

If you have any questions regarding the project, please call 561-694-4826 Monday through Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. or email reliability@fpl.com. Please reference the Sweatt to Whidden Transmission Line project. For additional information and for a map of corridor routes under review, you can also visit FPL.com/sweattwhidden.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Devaney Iglesias'.

Devaney Iglesias
Senior External Affairs Advisor

Florida Power & Light Company

700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach, FL 33408



Dear Neighbor:

On behalf of Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), I'm writing to provide you with information about electric transmission system improvements we have planned for your area – and to invite you to attend an open house where you can learn more about the project.

The electricity needs of our state have grown in recent years, and we project energy use to increase even more in the years ahead. To plan for this future growth, improve service reliability to FPL's customers, and energy resiliency for the region, we are proposing to build an approximately 80-mile transmission line from Okeechobee to DeSoto county. The 230 kV line would begin at Sweatt substation in Okeechobee County and end at Whidden substation in DeSoto County. The proposed project will also include upgraded service to two existing FPL substations.

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March 1, 2022, 4 – 7 p.m.
Genesis Center
218 East Bellevue Street, Lake Placid, FL, 33852

We invite you to attend the open house to learn more about the project from members of our FPL team, who will be on hand to answer questions and receive your feedback. The format will be informal, so you can come and go as your schedule permits. All attendees are encouraged to wear a mask.

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March 3, 2022, 4 – 7 p.m.
KOA Convention Center
4276 Highway 441, Okeechobee, FL, 34974

We invite you to attend the open house to learn more about the project from members of our FPL team, who will be on hand to answer questions and receive your feedback. The format will be informal, so you can come and go as your schedule permits. All attendees are encouraged to wear a mask.

If you have any questions regarding the project, please call 561-694-4826 Monday through Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. or email reliability@fpl.com. Please reference the Sweatt to Whidden Transmission Line project. For additional information and for a map of corridor routes under review, you can also visit FPL.com/sweattwhidden.

Sincerely:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Stephanie Mitrone'.

Stephanie Mitrone
External Affairs Manager

Florida Power & Light Company

700 Universe Boulevard, Juno Beach, FL 33408

OPEN HOUSE INFORMATION

Welcome

The proposed Sweatt-Whidden transmission line would allow us to continue delivering reliable service to our customers 24/7 and properly plan for future growth.

Thank you for coming.



Learn more:

[FPL.com/SweattWhidden](https://www.fpl.com/SweattWhidden)

Thank you for coming

Additional information is available at:
FPL.com/sweattwhidden

Questions or comments?

Email: reliability@FPL.com

Phone: [561-694-4826](tel:561-694-4826)



Learn more:

FPL.com/SweattWhidden



Florida Power & Light Company is
committed to delivering to our customers
America's best energy value –
electricity that's not just clean and
reliable, but also affordable

FPL serves more than
5.7 million customers

Recognized as
the most reliable utility
company six of the last seven years

Serving Florida since
1925



Learn more:
[FPL.com/SweattWhidden](https://www.fpl.com/SweattWhidden)

About Sweatt-Whidden

Approximately 80-mile
230 kV transmission line
from Okeechobee County to
DeSoto County

Includes enhancements
to existing infrastructure

Pending approval,
the line is planned to be
in service in 2025



Learn more:
[FPL.com/SweattWhidden](https://www.fpl.com/SweattWhidden)

Projects Benefits

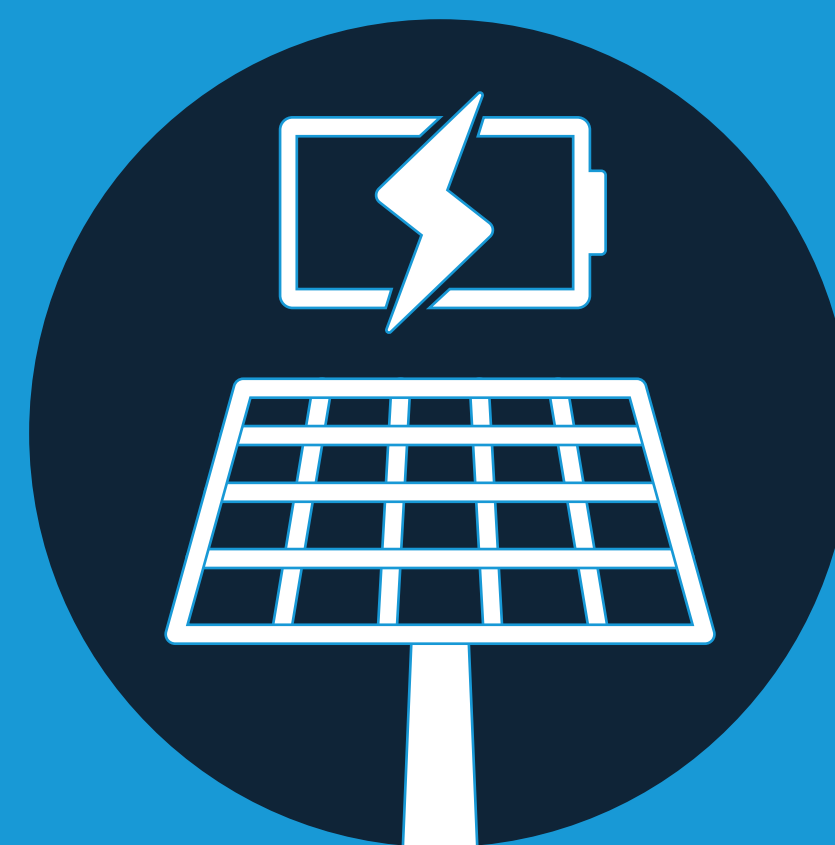
Sweatt-Whidden has numerous benefits



Improve
System
Reliability

.....

Increase
Power
Capabilities



.....

Support
Future
Growth



Learn more:

[FPL.com/SweattWhidden](https://www.fpl.com/SweattWhidden)

Safety

We pledge to work safely and respectfully
and abide by applicable environmental
and governmental regulations

Safety
of our community and employees
is paramount

We will strive to
minimize
inconveniences
to the community

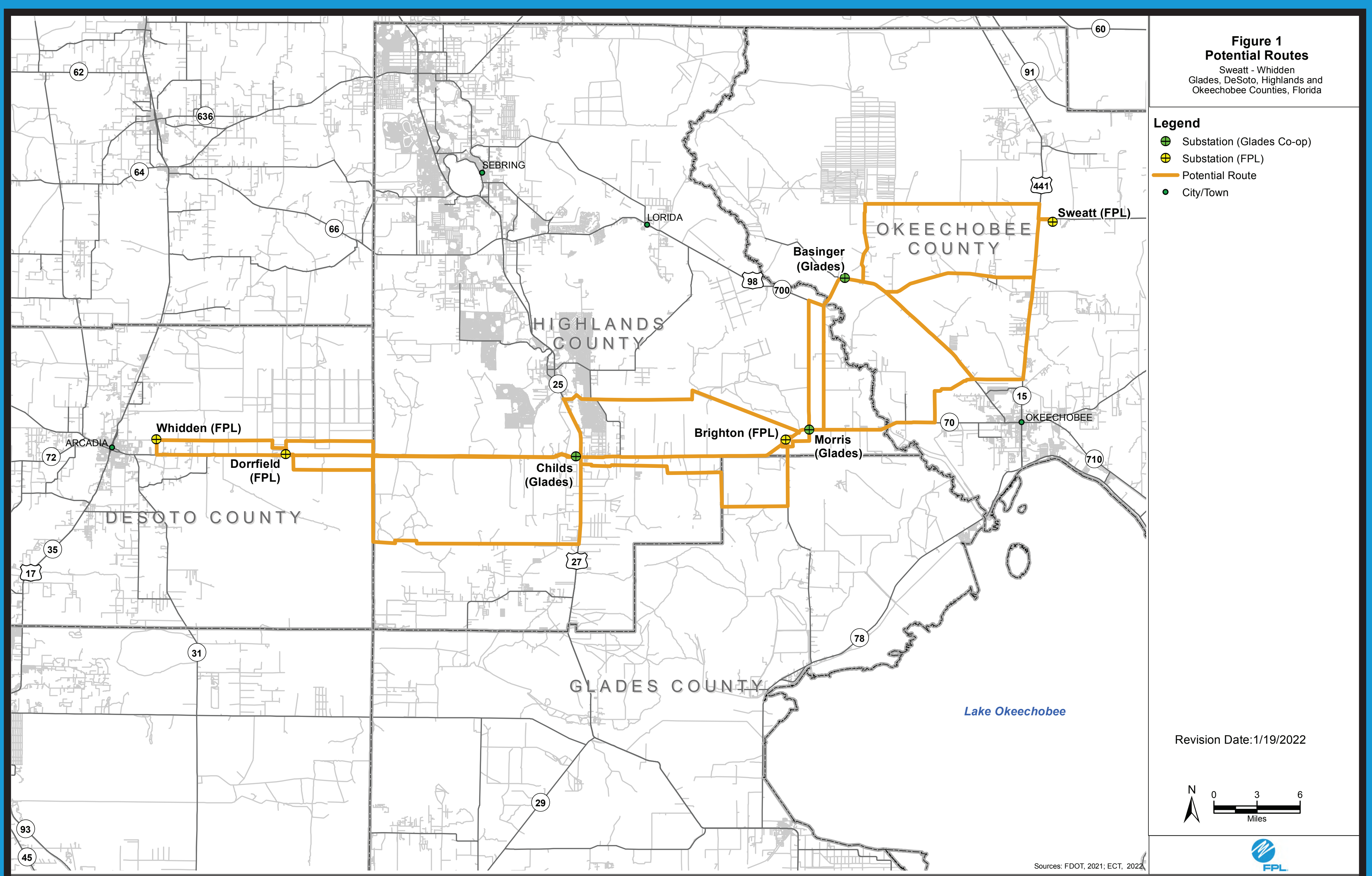


Learn more:

[FPL.com/SweattWhidden](https://www.fpl.com/SweattWhidden)

Route Options

Preferred Corridor is still
to be determined



Learn more:
[FPL.com/SweattWhidden](https://www.fpl.com/SweattWhidden)

Project Timeline

Early 2022



Public Engagement and Input

FPL is committed to keeping the community informed throughout the process and we will provide additional information as the project progresses.

2022-24



Design and Permitting

Early 2025



Construction

Late 2025



In Service



Learn more:

FPL.com/SweattWhidden

Construction Process

- » Construction consists of right-of-way clearing, access road construction (where necessary), line construction and restoration
- » Structures are generally delivered using semi-trucks and trailers
- » All vegetation maintenance is conducted according to approved standards
- » Equipment used for construction typically includes trucks, trailers, cranes, auger diggers and other support vehicles



Learn more:

[FPL.com/SweattWhidden](https://www.fpl.com/SweattWhidden)

Permitting

- » FPL will abide by applicable environmental and governmental regulations
- » Project will be licensed through the state's Transmission Line Siting Act (TLSA)
- » TLSA streamlines all state and local agency permitting processes into a single process
- » Administered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- » After review of various factors and constraints, FPL identifies a Preferred Corridor for the proposed transmission line
- » Process allows for input on Preferred Corridor by all affected state agencies, local governments and the public



Learn more:

[FPL.com/SweattWhidden](https://www.fpl.com/SweattWhidden)

Permitting

- » Provides opportunities for an administrative hearing and review by the state Siting Board
- » Project will be evaluated for whether the proposed location balances the need for the transmission line with impacts upon the public and environment
- » TLSA application expected to be filed in April
- » Additional federal permits may need to be obtained depending on the route ultimately selected



Learn more:

[FPL.com/SweattWhidden](https://www.fpl.com/SweattWhidden)

Environmental and Cultural Resources

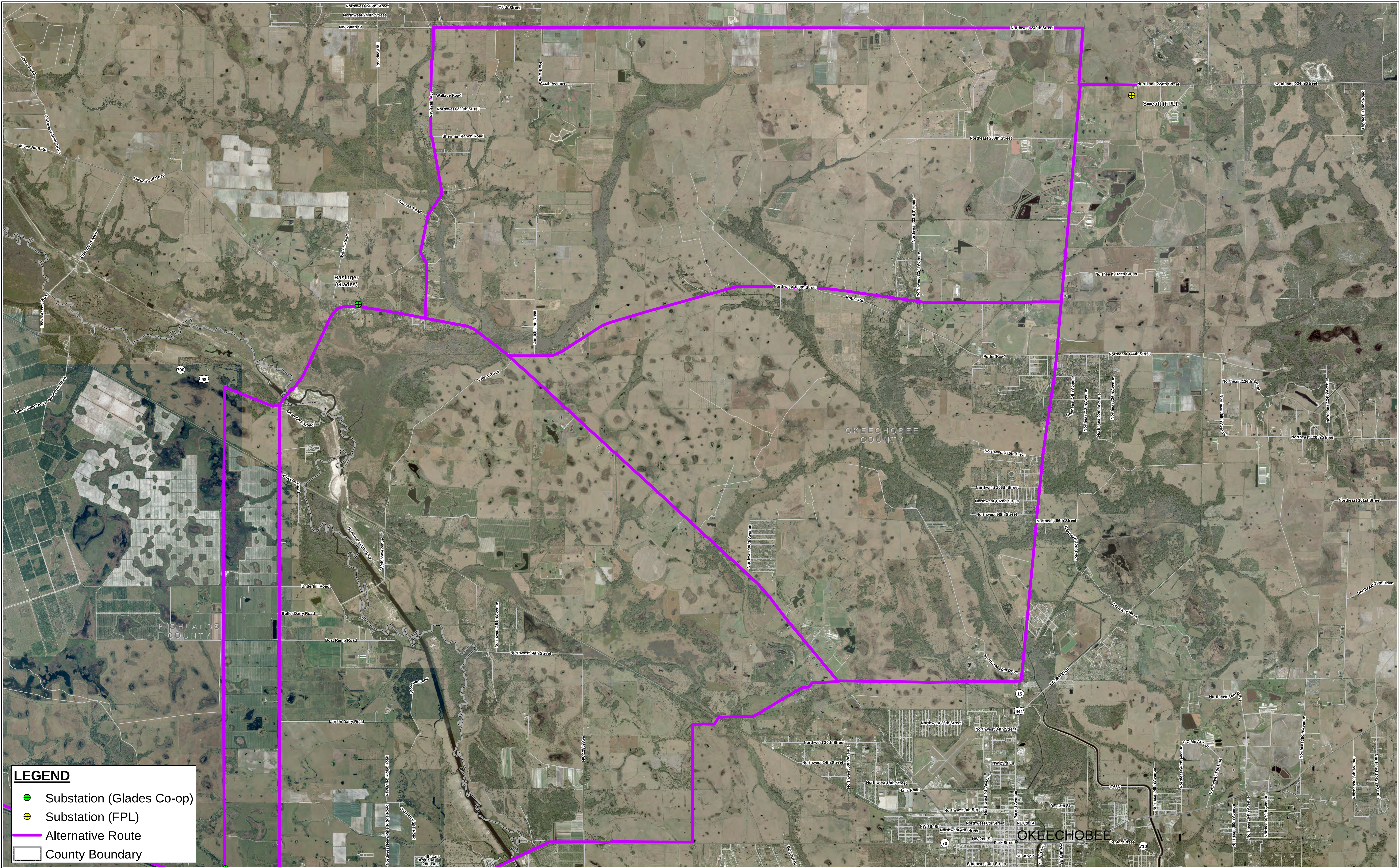
The following resources will be analyzed:

- » Vegetation
- » Wildlife
- » Aquatic Life
- » Scenic, Cultural, and Natural Landmarks
- » Archaeological and Historic Sites

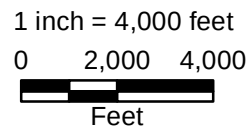


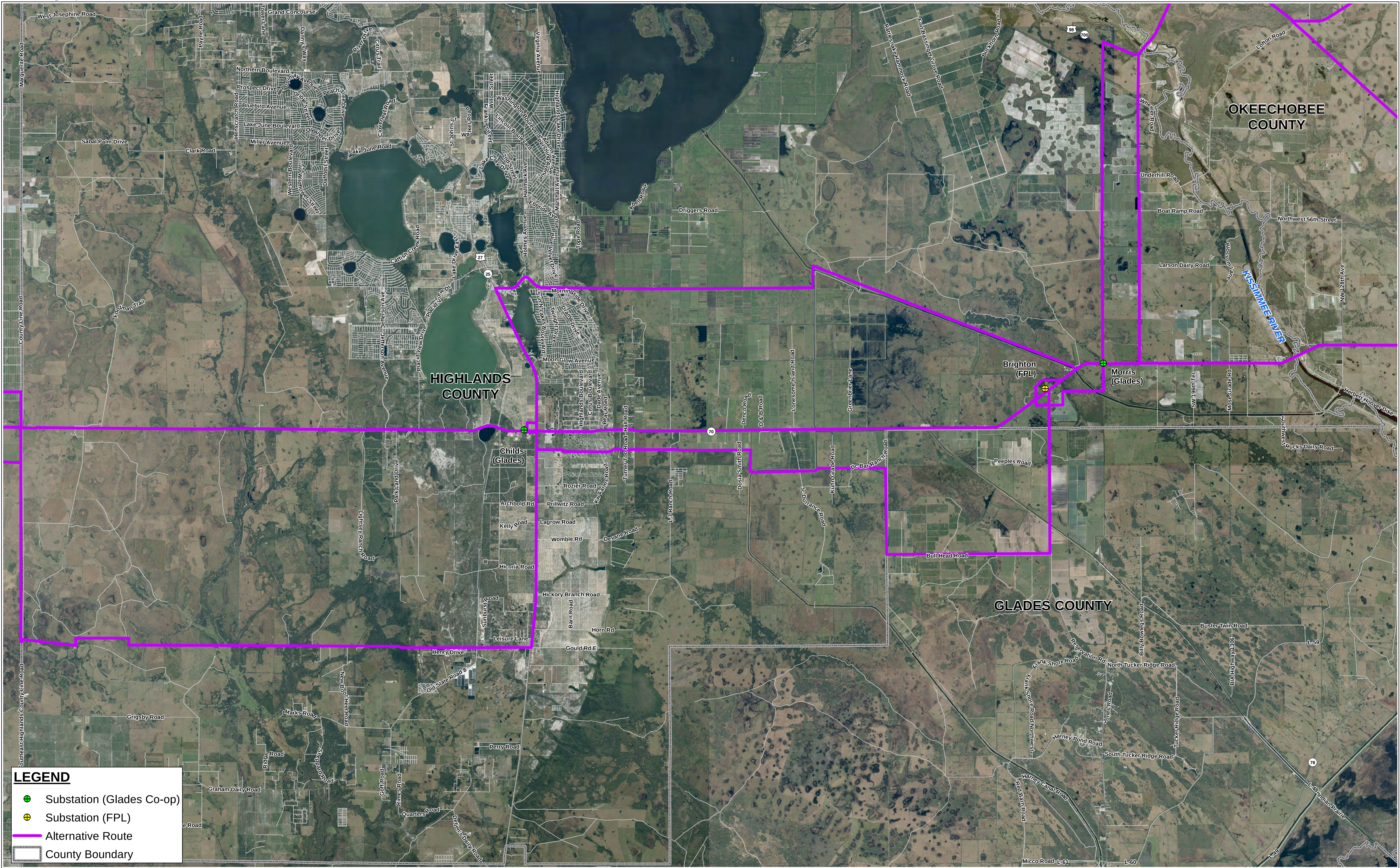
Learn more:

[FPL.com/SweattWhidden](https://www.fpl.com/SweattWhidden)



SWEATT - WHIDDEN ALTERNATIVE ROUTES
OKEECHOBEE COUNTY





LEGEND

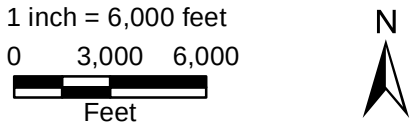
Substation (Glades Co-op)

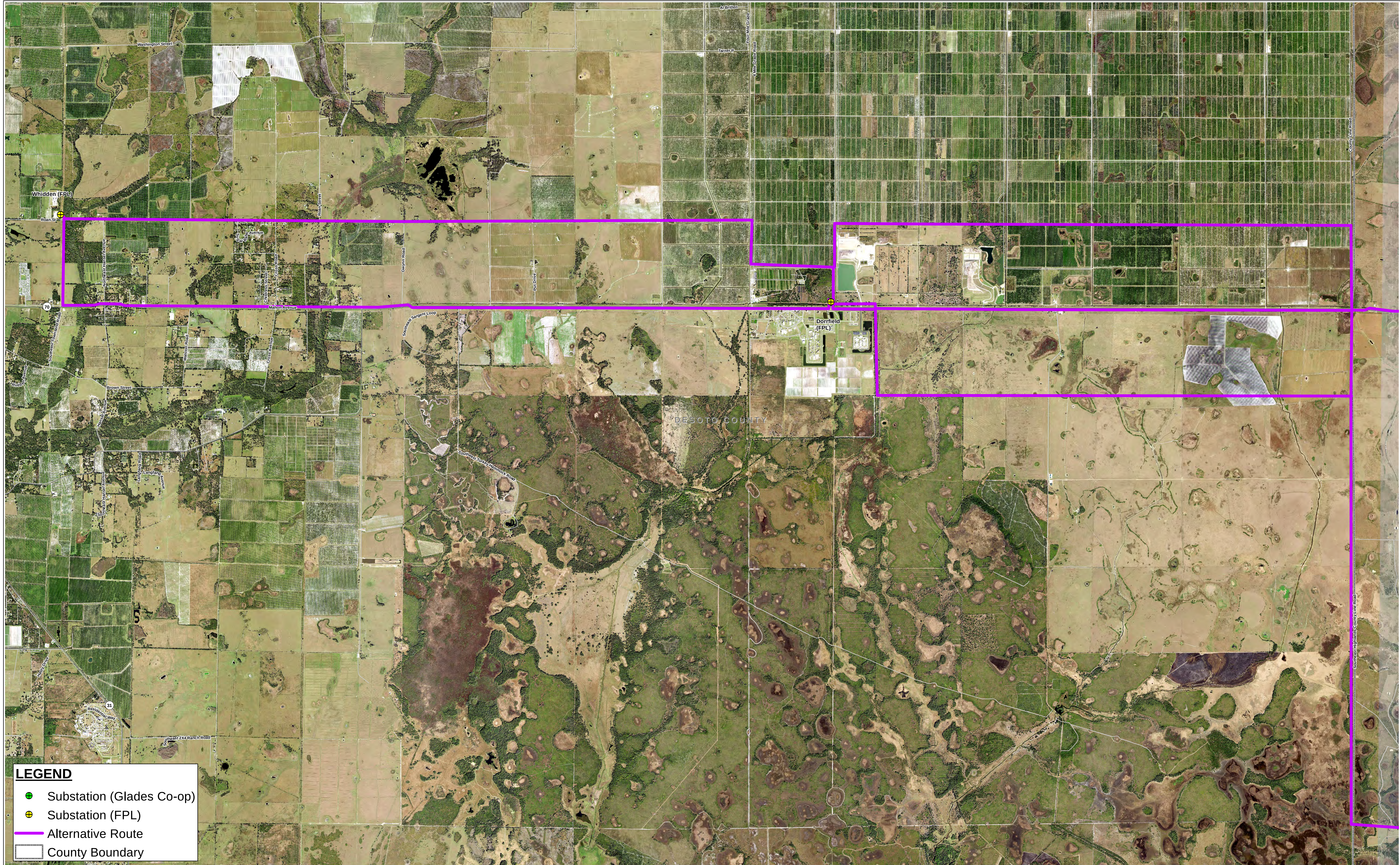
Substation (FPL)

Alternative Route

County Boundary

SWEATT - WHIDDEN ALTERNATIVE ROUTES
HIGHLANDS COUNTY AND GLADES COUNTY





SWEATT - WHIDDEN ALTERNATIVE ROUTES
DESOTO COUNTY

1 inch = 0 miles
0 1,250 2,500
Feet



TRANSMISSION LINE STAGES OF CONSTRUCTION

1 SURVEYING
and CLEARING

2 ACCESS ROAD and
STRUCTURE PAD
CONSTRUCTION

3 MATERIAL HAULING
and SPOTTING

4 POLE SETTING
and FRAMING

5 CONDUCTOR
STRINGING

6 CLEAN UP DEBRIS
and RESTORATION

Dump
Truck

Semi
with Pole

Crane

Cable Reel Puller

Derrick
Truck

Tension Puller
and Semi with Reels

Pickup
Truck





Sweatt-Whidden

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