

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 9-A1-1

Progress Energy Public Involvement Process

Progress Energy Public Involvement Process

In June of 2007, Progress Energy (PEF) initiated a proactive process to inform the public and obtain public input on the planning for the electric transmission facilities associated with the proposed nuclear plant in Levy County. PEF created the Community Partnership for Energy Planning (CPEP) which is a partnership between PEF and a broad range of stakeholders designed to include all interests within the communities that may be impacted by new transmission facilities. Stakeholders involved in the process include local government, regional planners, land and property owners, environmentalists, agencies for environmental resource agencies, and business owners among others.

Initial Communications and Public Involvement - Early in the planning process, PEF began a broad communication effort to inform the public about the potential for significant new transmission lines within the state, as well as how they could get involved and provide input. Initially, PEF representatives informed respective government officials and staff of the identified counties of its planning process and communication plans. PEF also hired firms that specialize in meeting design and facilitation and have experience in electric utility issues. They assisted PEF in the design and implementation of its comprehensive public involvement process. The Utility Search Conference process, designed to allow an open dialogue between various stakeholders and public interest groups, was utilized as part of the community involvement process.

Leadership Teams of key community leaders were formed between July and September of 2007 in three regions representing Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Citrus, Hernando, Levy, Lake, Marion and Sumter Counties. These teams assisted PEF in designing and conducting public involvement activities in the three regions. This public involvement activity included two-day Utility Search Conferences that were conducted between September and November in each of the three regions. The leadership teams began a nomination process that identified approximately 80 to 100 potential participants for the two-day conferences. The leadership team selected the final participants for the conferences based on the nominations from the community.

Background Report – Members of the Leadership Team volunteered to participate on a Background Report Committee to oversee the development of a report that would provide objective information about the energy challenges facing Florida. The report was assembled

and has been provided to the participants of the CPEP as well as other community stakeholders and the media. It was also provided to all participants of the Utility Search Conferences in advance of the two-day meetings.

Utility Search Conferences - The conferences included approximately 40 participants during each session. The participants represented eight stakeholder groups including government, business, civic, environmental groups, agencies, utilities and various public interest groups. The participants in the conferences spent two days considering local community issues and the future of electric energy supply in the region. The meetings were open to the public. Public involvement activities involving local media outlets were conducted prior to the Utility Search Conferences.

PEF received recommendations from the participants at the Utility Search Conferences. These recommendations included specific, detailed input on the corridor options PEF was considering, their priorities for siting transmission (i.e. co-location, minimizing environmental impact, etc.) and other recommendations related to future energy planning. Below is the feedback given by each Utility Search Conference on their priorities for transmission line siting.

**Community Criteria for Transmission Infrastructure Siting
(Group A - Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas & Polk Counties)**

1. Co-location with other present and future parallel infrastructure
2. Costs: Life Cycle Cost (LCC), alternatives, land availability, distance, who pays?
3. Compatibility with existing and future growth plans and visions (hard and green infrastructure)
4. Coordinate planning, regulatory agency and public participation
5. Avoid environmentally sensitive areas
6. Safety
7. Meet customer demand
8. Easily approved

**Community Criteria for Transmission Infrastructure Siting
(Group B - Citrus, Hernando & Levy Counties)**

1. Co-location (existing transportation, utility easements) – create a “Super Corridor” of utility infrastructure
2. Minimize impacts on environmentally sensitive areas and on communities
3. Utilize best technology and underground where feasible

**Community Criteria for Transmission Infrastructure Siting
(Group C - Lake, Marion & Sumter Counties)**

1. Environmental impact
2. Public and political acceptance (including aesthetics, land use)
3. Constructability
4. Aesthetics
5. Co-location, maximize use of already impacted area
6. Safety – to local community, reliability
7. Cost of improvements
8. The participants felt that PEF should include following additional criteria - Respect for agricultural land/maintaining rural character

Community Working Groups - Subsequent to the Utility Search Conferences, Community Working Groups (CWGs) have been formed in all three regions. These CWGs consist of approximately 25 community representatives many who participated in the Search Conferences. These CWGs are working with PEF to refine the various recommendations from the Utility Search Conferences and plan additional and broad community outreach.

Open Houses - With the guidance of the CWGs, thirteen open houses were planned and conducted during February and March 2008, in all ten counties potentially impacted by the new transmission lines. These open houses were sponsored by the Community Partnership for Energy Planning and PEF. Corridor information evaluated at the Utility Search Conferences was made available at the open houses for review by the broader public. All property owners within these mile wide corridors study areas were invited to the open houses. In addition, government officials, regional planners, homeowners associations, agencies, media and other interested parties identified by the CWGs were invited to these forums. PEF provided approximately 40 subject matter experts at each open house to address community issues and concerns such as siting and acquisition of rights-of-way, construction, EMFs, regulation, community involvement, environmental issues, property values and other key issues.

13 Open Houses Conducted in February and March 2008

- **More than 107,000 letters to property owners**
- **Letters to all local governments identified along corridor study areas**
- **Letters to regional planning organizations, agencies and civic associations**
- **Advertisements ran in all local media outlets**
- **All members of the Community Partnership for Energy Planning were included – Leadership Teams, Utility Search Conference participants, Community Working Groups**

PEF documented public input on the corridor study areas at the open houses via questionnaires. All attendees were encouraged to complete a questionnaire and approximately 60 percent of attendees did so. As a portion of the questionnaire, participants were asked to rank the 12 criteria used to site transmission line corridors.

Open House Questionnaire Results

Questionnaire results from each open house were tabulated by the frequency of the ranks assigned to each criterion. In turn, the percentage of responses assigned to each rank was calculated. To determine the overall ranking for each criterion, a weighted percentage was also calculated. The table below illustrates the criteria which the participants ranked the most important in selecting the location of the proposed transmission line corridor.

All three open house groups surveyed identified the most important factors to consider when selecting the location of a proposed transmission line are: minimize the number of residences in the corridor; the maximum length should be located through an existing transmission line right-of-way (ROW), and the transmission line should be co-located along another linear facility.

OPEN HOUSES – CRITERIA RANKING			
SURVEY CRITERIA	RANKING OF IMPORTANCE		
	Group A	Group B	Group C
Minimum residences in corridor	1	1	1
Maximum length thru existing ROW	2	2	2
Maximum co-locate along other linear facility	3	3	3
Minimum schools in corridor	4	5	6
Minimum number or parcels crossed	5	4	5
Minimum length thru conservation lands	6	6	4
Minimum length thru cultural resources	7	7	8
Minimum length of forested wetlands	8	12	7
Minimum number of protected species	9	8	10
Minimum length of herbaceous wetlands	10	9	9
Minimum number of eagle nests	11	11	12
Minimum cost of construction	12	10	11

Other Outreach Activities - In addition to the open houses, PEF is conducting public meetings with local governments, homeowners associations and special interest groups within the ten counties. Information received from these efforts is being incorporated into the transmission corridor planning process.

ATTACHMENT 9-A1-2

County and Municipal Comprehensive Plans

LEVY COUNTY FUTURE LAND USE CATEGORIES

Future Land Use Map Series Categories

Policy 1.5 For each future land use category, the following densities or intensities of use shall apply:

Municipal Service District (MSDs) Future Land Uses Designations

Low Density Residential - This category provides for areas that are predominately for single family residential use and accessory and supportive uses to residential development. The maximum residential density is two (2) dwelling unit per acre with the provision of central water or parcel of record of December 31, 1989.

Medium Density Residential - This category provides for areas that are predominately for residential use consisting of single family and multi-family residential use and accessory and supportive uses to residential development. The maximum density is five (5) dwelling unit per acre or parcel of record of December 31, 1989.

High Density Residential - This category provides for areas that are predominately for residential use consisting of single family and multi-family residential use and accessory and supportive uses to residential development. The maximum residential Density is twelve (12) dwelling unit per acre or parcel of record of December 31, 1989.

Additional Guidelines for Residential Land Use Categories - Supportive non residential uses are those uses that are functionally related to social, cultural, economic and institutional character of an established community and may be permitted in residential and rural residential land use categories to promote traditional neighborhood design development. The overriding intent of this policy is to allow uses that serve the immediate residential areas, reduce trip length and encourage non-automotive travel.

These use are limited to low intensity land usage and land coverage so as to ensure that these uses maintain an appearance that readily blends with adjacent residential lands. The maximum lot coverage for all non-residential uses is 30% in residential districts to ensure compatible. For allocation purposes these uses will apply to the residential land use category.

Supportive residential uses include: neighborhood level recreational facilities such as parks and playground and other uses that complement the County's recreation and open space system (i.e., greenway trails and trailhead facilities); community facilities and services such as churches, schools, day care services, group homes, lodges/ community centers. Allowable neighborhood commercial use shall be limited to professional offices and limited personal retail services utilizing existing residential structures. New construction for the purpose of neighborhood commercial use shall be permitted by means of the Special Exception process in order: to ensure compatibility with adjacent residential uses and; to regulate the number and location of the uses. All neighborhood commercial uses must be located along a paved collector road or minor arterial.

Commercial - This category provides for commercial land uses and the development of central business districts. Commercial land uses are described by the following levels of intensity: Commercial/Professional Office, Neighborhood/Retail Services, Community/Retail and Wholesale Businesses, and Regional/Retail and Wholesale Businesses. The minimum lot size is one-fourth [1/4] acre and the maximum lot coverage is 1.0. size is five [5] acres: Lot coverage shall be based on and shall be required to meet all other local and

state land development regulations.

Industrial - This category provides for industrial uses ranging from light manufacturing to intensive industrial activities and supportive uses including accessory/subordinate commercial uses. Industrial land uses are described by the following levels of intensity: Light Industry and Heavy Industry. The minimum lot size is one [1] acre and the maximum lot coverage is 1.0. Lot coverage shall be based on and shall be required to meet all other local and state land development regulations, ~~sixty-three (63%)~~.

Rural Areas Future Land Use Designations

Forestry/Rural Residential - This category provides for areas predominately used for commercial forestry, accessory and supportive uses to the forestry industry, resource based and/ or non-spectator based recreational uses, conservation uses and very low rural density development, spatially separated from forestry uses. The maximum residential density is one (1) unit per twenty (20) acres except as otherwise provided by Policy 3.4. The minimum parcel size is twenty (20) acres, or parcel of record as of December 31, 1989.

Agricultural/Rural Residential - This category provides for areas predominately used for agriculture, accessory and supportive uses to the agricultural industry, resource based and/ or non-spectator based recreational uses, conservation uses and very low rural density development. The maximum residential Density is one (1) unit per ten (10) acres, except as otherwise provided by Policy 3.3. The minimum parcel size is ten (10) acres, or parcel of record as of December 31, 1989.

Rural Residential - This category provides for rural low density single family residential use, accessory and supportive uses to rural residential development and limited agricultural uses. The maximum residential density is one (1) dwelling unit per 3 acre. Minimum Parcel size is three (3) acres, or parcel of record as of January, 1990.

Rural Commercial Node - This category provides mixed use development, including limited neighborhood commercial, residential and agriculturally related industrial uses to support established communities in the rural areas in the County. The intent of this land use is to promote compact nodal development, redevelopment, and to reduce the number and length of vehicular travel for retail services and employment. Rural Commercial Nodes include residential offices such as physicians, farm management services and other similar professional offices, and limited retail activities such as convenience store, daycare, supermarket, farm related sales and service, and restaurants and other similar uses.

The maximum node size is eighty (80) acres. Within a node, the minimum lot size for commercial development is one-fourth [1/4] acre and a maximum lot size of five [5] acres. The minimum lot size for industrial uses is one [1] acre. For all non-residential uses, and the maximum lot coverage is sixty-three (63%). Residential densities shall be consistent with the Future Land Use designation or lot of record as of December 31, 1991. Existing platted subdivisions are exempt from the parcel sizes required for new subdivisions, but shall be required to comply with all lot coverage and setback requirements applicable to the new subdivisions.

Future Land Use Designations within Urban and Rural Areas

Recreation - This category provides for publicly or privately owned recreational sites for active or passive

recreational activities including, land used for open space, recreational corridors activities and facilities, neighborhood and community parks, golf courses and spectator sport facilities. The minimum parcel size is five [5] acres. The maximum lot coverage is ten percent [10%].

Conservation - This category provides for the conservation of natural resources and Environmentally Sensitive Lands (ESL) including, but not limited to areas designated for floodplain, streamside, river and coastal resource management purposes. Public and private ESL, specified in the Conservation Element, shall conform to densities standards for Conservation land uses. For public lands, development and activities shall be limited to resource based recreation access purposes. Private lands within designated Conservation areas are not precluded from development. However, proposed plans for residential development, lying within a riverine flooding areas, coastal flooding areas and areas identified as ESL shall be permitted consistent with the following density standards:

- a. **Riverine and Coastal Flooding Areas in Municipal Service Districts** - The maximum Residential Density is as follows:

	10-Year Flood	100-Year Flood	No Flood
No Central Services	One (1) dwelling unit per twenty (20) acres *	One (1) dwelling unit per twenty (20) acres	One (1) dwelling unit per twenty (20) acres
Centralized Water and Septic	One (1) dwelling unit per twenty (20) acres **	One (1) dwelling unit per acres **	Two (2) dwelling unit per acres
Centralized Water and Sewer	One (1) dwelling unit per twenty (20) acres	Two (2) dwelling unit per acres	Six (6) dwelling unit per acres

* Septic Tanks are prohibited

** Alternative sewage disposal system may be permitted as allowed by appropriate regulatory agencies

- Note:
1. Central sewer is not allowed by this Comprehensive Plan unless provided by a municipality, special districts or municipal service districts.
 2. Gross acreage for all developments shall be calculated using usable uplands and excludes wetlands, open water or submerged lands.

- b. **Riverine and Coastal Flood Areas in Rural Areas** - The County has designated all riverine and coastal floodplains in the County as "Conservation Areas." The ~~minimum~~ maximum density is one (1) unit per twenty (20) acres or parcel of record as of December 31, 1989. Tracts of record, as of December 31, 1989, may be deemed vested for density purposes, but are not vested for purposes of complying with "concurrency", as defined and required in Chapter 163, F.S.

Natural Reservation - This category provides for areas designated for conservation purposes, and

owned/operated by contractual agreement with, or managed by a federal, state, regional or local government or non-profit agency. Park facilities and services, agricultural/ forestry uses and passive recreational activities and facilities that are compatible and complement conservation purposes of the area and are consistent with jurisdictional management plans shall be allowed in this category. This may include, but not limited to, walking trails and trailhead facilities, primitive camping sites and hunting/fishing activities. This definition does not include privately owned land managed by a state agency on either a voluntary or short-term contractual basis.

Public Use - This category provides for public buildings and grounds which includes city halls, post offices, fire and police stations, libraries, public utilities, public potable waterwell, the County airport and maintenance yards, educational facilities [elementary, middle and high schools, whether public, parochial or private], and other public facilities [churches, public clubs, health centers, hospitals and facilities for the care of the aged and infirm]. The minimum lot size is one-fourth [1/4] acre and the maximum lot coverage is 1.0. Lot coverage shall be based on and shall be required to meet all other local and state land development regulations.

Historic Resources Land Use - This category provides for the designation of historic buildings and districts, archaeological, and prehistoric sites or other culturally significant sites that have been designated with special protective status by the County.

Family Homestead Exemption

Policy 1.6 Pursuant to the authority of Ch. 163.3179, F.S., a homestead of an individual who is the grandparent, parent, stepparent, adopted parent, sibling, child, stepchild, adopted child or grandchild of a person who conveyed a parcel of land to said individual, may be used solely for a residence by said individual, notwithstanding the density or intensity of use assigned to the parcel in this plan. Such a provision shall apply only once to any individual. The adopted Land Development Regulations, Chapter 79, Zoning, will establish the performance standards to implement this policy.

Policy 1.7 Commercial "nodes" as shown on the Future Land Use Map will be limited to the following locations and criteria:

- a. State-approved 1990 Future Land Use And Zoning District Map Series including, but not limited to:
 - 1. U.S. 19-98 Corridor [Map No. 1];
 - 2. Chiefland Municipal Services District [Map No. 2];
 - 3. Williston Municipal Services District [Map No. 3]; and
 - 4. Rosewood-Sumner Unincorporated District [Map No. 4].
- b. Municipal Service Districts on:
 - 1. Collector/Collector and Minor Arterials/Collector-

CITRUS COUNTY FUTURE LAND USE CATEGORIES

- The designation of lower density development outside the urban service areas where the supporting infrastructure is not available or proposed
- Limiting development to low density and intensity uses within the Coastal, Lakes, and Rivers Areas of the County
- Limiting the development of new mobile home parks, hospitals, congregate living facilities, correctional facilities, and similar uses or facilities serving special needs populations within the Coastal High Hazard Area
- Protecting natural and historic resources in the County by designating low intensity and compatible uses adjacent to conservation areas
- Establishment of commercial nodes at appropriate locations to limit strip commercial development, reduce sprawl, take advantage of economies of scale, reduce travel times and distances, increase commercial viability, and to protect the County's rural character between nodes
- Allowing the co-location of residences and businesses on commercial parcels in order to enable property owners to work and live on the same property thereby reducing costs, improving financial stability, improving security, and improving the design and maintenance of commercial property
- Requiring the permanent preservation of open space in all new residential subdivisions and mixed use developments
- Utilization of a County Land Development Code which will set standards for development throughout the County

D. Future Land Use Categories

The land use categories described in this section are illustrated on the Generalized Future Land Use Map. The 1995 Generalized Future Land Use Map was produced at a scale (one inch = one mile) where it was not feasible to show parcels less than 10 acres in size. Thus, the current map is not parcel-specific.

All land uses less than 10 acres not depicted on the map will be recognized based on:

- The residential density limitations set forth in this Plan
- The land use category assigned in the adopted Land Use Atlas
- The zoning designation in the official zoning atlas
- The vested plan of development, if any

With the exception of vested projects, no residential development shall exceed the residential density limitations set forth in this Plan.

The maximum permitted densities for each land use category on the GFLUM is presented in Table 10-22, and the tabulation of acres is in Table 10-23.

The capacity of the GFLUM to accommodate future population is estimated for the maximum permitted densities. If the maximum density by right is applied to all assigned residential categories, the result is a maximum potential population of 603,100 persons (refer to Appendix F).

As noted above, the 1997 GFLUM is not parcel specific which can create problems with analysis and in tracking changes in smaller parcels over time. The County is developing a parcel-based Future Land Use Map and subsequently, will develop a linked database to enable better monitoring of land use changes and to provide sufficient data for detailed land use analyses. The parcel-based map will be adopted along with the EAR-based amendments updating the Comprehensive Plan. Once the parcel attributes are verified for the new database, entirely new existing and future land use analyses will be performed. The results of these analyses will detail vacant and improved properties, calculate potential population growth based upon the number of vacant parcels and allowed densities, and will enable the County to evaluate various development scenarios and the demands they will place upon public facilities and infrastructure.

1. Low Intensity Coastal and Lakes (CL)

This land use category designates those areas having environmental characteristics that are sensitive to development and therefore should be protected. Residential development in this district is limited to a maximum of one dwelling unit per 20 acres and one unit per 40 acres in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's V-zone. All vacant and uncommitted land in the Coastal, Lakes, and Rivers Area will be placed in this category. This land use category also recognizes existing valid unrecorded and recorded subdivisions. Densities in existing, platted subdivisions are based on the existing lot sizes. Higher density development is permitted only if in accordance with the following provisions:

- a. Planned development within the Coastal, Lakes, and Rivers Areas, with the exception of FEMA V-zone areas, may be allowed as an amendment to this Plan, if such development is consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies in this Plan and provided that the following requirements are met:
 - A minimum parcel size of 160 acres (smaller parcels may be combined to form a 160 acre parcel) with a common plan of development
 - A gross density not to exceed 0.2 dwelling units per acre (one dwelling unit per five acres)
 - Connection to regional water and sewer facilities is required
 - One hundred percent protection of wetlands must be assured
 - Clustering of units to ensure the preservation of 80 percent of existing uplands for open space is required
 - Stricter standards for stormwater and wildlife protection will be required
 - A 1,000-foot buffer around lands designated as part of the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve must be provided
- b. Florida Quality Development, pursuant to Chapter 380, F. S., will be allowed without a Comprehensive Plan Amendment at a maximum gross density of one unit per one acre; however, residential dwellings and nonresidential uses

shall be clustered to ensure the preservation of at least 70 percent of the gross site acreage as permanent conservation areas and open space, excluding active recreation areas.

- c. Planned development within the upland areas of the Lakes and Rivers Region may be permitted at a density not to exceed 0.1 dwelling units per acre (one dwelling unit per 10 acres) subject to the following special conditions:
- A minimum of 20 upland acres is required. Documentation of sufficient upland soils on site shall be provided by the applicant based on data from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), water management district or other appropriate agency.
 - Open Space requirements: Clustering of units to preserve 80 percent of the gross site area as permanent open space is required, consistent with Policy 17.15.11 of this Plan.
 - All projects proposed under this option shall provide a biological survey pursuant to Conservation Element, Policy 3.8.8.

In addition to single family residential development, the following land uses may be allowed provided the permitted use is compatible with the surrounding area, and standards for development are met as specified in the Citrus County Land Development Code (LDC).

- Multifamily residences (in existing platted areas only or in lieu of clustering single family units at a density of one unit per lot of record and requiring the recombination of said lots. For example, a duplex requires two lots to be recombined into a single parcel, a quadruplex four lots, etc.)
- Recreational uses
- Agricultural and Silviculture uses
- Public/Semi-Public, Institutional facilities
- Home occupations
- New railroad rights-of-way, storage facilities, or related structures
- Communication towers
- Utilities
- Commercial fishing and marina related uses
- Commercial uses that are water related, water dependent, or necessary for the support of the immediate population

A development within the Low Intensity Coastal, Lakes, and Rivers District must adhere to the standards for development contained in this Element, as well as any additional standards in the County LDC.

These Districts also include lands developed in the Coastal Area, which have historically supported commercial fishing operations. The Districts were designed to protect unique and irreplaceable assets, which are associated with

the Gulf Coast Area. Commercial fish operations are permitted in the Coastal Area provided the standards and criteria specified in the LDC are met.

2. Rural Residential (RUR)

This land use category primarily represents those areas that are in transition between higher density developments and agricultural or conservation uses. This category encourages the preservation of economically viable agricultural land and large tracts of residential land in order to maintain a rural atmosphere in appropriate areas of the County.

This category allows for residential densities of up to one dwelling unit per 10 acres. No Rural Residential land shall be designated in the Planned Service Areas. Higher density developments, up to one unit per five acres, are only permitted if additional standards for development are met. Planned Development is only permitted subject to the following open space preservation requirement:

- Clustering of units to preserve at least 50 percent of the property consistent with Policy 17.15.11 of this Plan

In addition to residential development, the following land uses shall be allowed, provided the permitted use is compatible with the surrounding area, and standards for development are met as specified in the County Land Development Code:

- Recreation Uses
- Agricultural and Silviculture uses
- Public/Semi-Public, Institutional facilities
- Home Occupations
- New railroad rights-of-way, storage facilities, or related structures.
- Communication Towers
- Utilities

3. Low Density Residential (LDR)

This category allows for single family residential development at a maximum density of 2.0 dwelling units per acre. Higher density developments, 2.1 to 6.0 units per acre, are only permitted if additional standards for development are met.

In addition to single family residential development, the following land uses shall be allowed provided the permitted use is compatible with the surrounding area and standards for development are met as specified in the County Land Development Code:

- Attached Housing
- Silviculture Uses
- Recreational Uses

- Public/Semi-Public, Institutional Facilities
- Home Occupations
- Utilities

4. Medium Density Residential (MDR)

This land use category is representative of an urbanizing area. The category allows for single family residential development at a maximum density of up to 4.0 units per acre. Higher density developments, 4.1 to 8.0 units per acre, are only permitted if additional standards for development are met.

In addition to single-family residential development, the following land uses shall be allowed provided the permitted use is compatible with the surrounding area, and standards for development are met as specified in the County Land Development Code:

- Multifamily Residences
- Home Occupations
- Recreational Uses
- Public/Semi-Public, Institutional Facilities
- Utilities
- Professional Services and Offices in association with Housing Developments
- Limited Commercial Use in association with Housing Developments

5. High Density Residential (HDR)

This is the highest density residential land use category and is representative of a compact urban growth area. This category allows for multifamily units and planned developments, all of which must meet development standards. This category allows for a maximum density of 6.0 units per acre. Higher density development, up to 20 units per acre, is only permitted if additional standards for development are met.

In addition to residential development, the following land uses shall be allowed provided the permitted use is compatible with the surrounding area, and standards for development are met as specified in the County Land Development Code:

- Multifamily residential and at a density of 6.0 to 20.0 units per acre
- Home Occupations
- Recreational Uses
- Public/Semi-Public, Institutional Uses
- Utilities
- Professional Services and Offices in association with Housing Developments
- Limited Commercial Use in association with Housing Developments

TABLE 10-22
MAXIMUM PERMITTED DENSITY BY LAND USE CATEGORY

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

N/A = not applicable

du = dwelling unit

(1) Lakes and Rivers Area Only

(2) Single family dwelling units are allowed on the second floor of buildings or as attached or detached dwelling units behind a business

(3) Single family units are allowed on the second floor of buildings, as attached or detached dwellings behind a business, or on a valid lot of record

(4) Requires preservation of at least 50 percent open space

(5) Additional requirements in environmentally sensitive areas (refer to Policy 17.6.12)

Prepared by: Citrus County Community Development Division, October 2003

**TABLE 10-23
GENERALIZED FUTURE LAND USE MAP (GFLUM)
TABULATION OF ACREAGE - CITRUS COUNTY**

Land Use District	GFLUM Acres			
	1997		2004	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Low Intensity Coastal and Lakes Residential	55,722	15.44%	53,123	14.87%
Rural Residential	47,487	13.15%	46,220	12.94%
Low Density Residential	32,344	8.96%	28,732	8.04%
Medium Density Residential	15,699	4.35%	14,861	4.16%
High Density Residential	199	0.06%	239	0.07%
Residential Mixed Use	48,236	13.36%	41,289	11.56%
Central Ridge Residential	203	0.06%	1,829	0.51%
Mobile Home Park	0	0.00%	172	0.05%
Professional Services/Offices	1,198	0.33%	1,319	0.37%
General Commercial	4,897	1.36%	5,359	1.50%
Coastal and Lakes Commercial	0	0.00%	9	0.00%
Rural Activity Center	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Recreational Vehicle Park/Campground	0	0.00%	189	0.05%
Industrial	2,590	0.72%	2,388	0.67%
Extractive	9,021	2.50%	7,426	2.08%
Public/Semi-Public, Institutional	885	0.25%	1,151	0.32%
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	7,666	2.12%	7,979	2.23%
Recreation	6,558	1.82%	6,714	1.88%
Agriculture	23,034	6.38%	22,922	6.42%
Conservation	105,259	29.16%	115,266	32.27%
TOTAL	361,008	100.00%	357,187	100.00%

Notes:

1997 Figures were based on the proposed GFLUM, 1997, First Cycle, unincorporated area only. 2004 figures were calculated from changes from 1997 through 2004. Total acreages for 1997 and 2004 are not the same due to some differences in estimation techniques. Difference is 1percent. All numbers are approximate

Prepared by: Citrus County Planning Division, October, 1997

Revised by: Citrus County Community Development Division, October, 2003 and February 2004

6. Residential Mixed Use (RMU)

This category is established to provide for integrated planned developments where a mixture of land uses is permitted and encouraged. The maximum permitted residential density is 6.0 dwelling units per acre. This category will replace the PDR category. All new RMU land use shall require a Comprehensive Plan

Amendment. All existing Planned Developments shall be designated as RMU on the GFLUM. No new RMU is permitted in the Central Ridge Area unless it is within the PSA.

Permitted land uses include single family residential, multifamily residential, public/semi-public, recreational, professional services/office, commercial, and limited industrial. Site plan review and approval is required in accordance with the LDC Planned Development Review process.

7. Mobile Home Park (MHP)

This category is established to recognize existing manufactured housing and mobile home parks, as well as, to provide for the development of new ones. This category is intended to encourage compact, affordable, high quality housing with adequate amenities which is compatible with surrounding land uses.

The maximum permitted density is six (6.0) dwelling units per acre. Up to nine (9.0) units per acre may be allowed provided that 50 percent (50%) of the property remains in common open space. Site plan review and approval is required in accordance with the LDC planned development review process. New mobile home parks shall be required to preserve twenty percent (20%) of the gross site area as permanent open space and no individual lot or space shall be larger than one-ninth of an acre (4,840 square feet). Open space shall be preserved through permanent conservation easements or similar legal instruments to preclude future development or further subdivision of the land. Preserved areas shall be owned in common by all residents, a land trust, or an appropriate, legal association and may be used for passive recreation, agriculture, or silviculture. Limited structures such as barns, stables, agricultural buildings, gazebos, and picnic shelters shall be allowed within the preserved areas, but storage areas and sheds, workshops, garages, and similar accessory structures are prohibited.

In addition to residential development, the following land uses, as detailed in the Land Development Code (LDC), shall be allowed provided the permitted use is compatible with the surrounding area, and standards for development are met as specified in the LDC:

- Recreational Uses
- Agricultural and Silvicultural Uses
- Public/Semi-public, Institutional Facilities
- Convenience retail and personal services to serve park residents, up to one percent (1%) of the gross site area, not to exceed 5,000 square feet, located within the development and not accessible from any external road

8. Professional Services/Office (PSO)

This category represents a very limited use of land and designates those areas where professional office development is appropriate. This land use category is representative of a buffer area between commercial and residential development, or as a transitional use between residential areas and major thoroughfares.

In addition to office use, the following land uses shall be allowed provided the permitted use is compatible with the surrounding area, and standards for development are met as specified in the County Land Development Code:

- Recreational Uses
- Public/Semi-Public, Institutional Facilities
- Utilities
- Neighborhood Commercial Development
- Adult and Child Day Care Centers
- Multifamily Residential, up to a maximum of 10.0 units per acre, however, such residential development shall be required to preserve at least twenty percent (20%) of the gross site area as permanent open space, consistent with Policy 17.15.11 of this Plan
- Multifamily Residential is not permitted in the coastal high hazard area pursuant to Policy 17.3.17

9. General Commercial (GNC)

Commercial and office development is permitted in this category; however, if located along any roadway designated as an arterial, development must complete the site plan or development review process in conformance with all corridor planning zone standards.

In addition, multifamily residential development (over six units per acre, but no more than 10 units per acre) shall be allowed in accordance with existing land use/zoning categories; however, such residential development shall be required to preserve at least twenty percent (20%) of the gross site area as permanent open space, consistent with Policy 17.15.11 of this Plan. Single family residential development shall be allowed only if the structure has access to a local residential roadway, and is in a residentially committed area, or is associated with a business owned and operated by the homeowner.

Because the GNC district allows potentially high density/intensity development, it should not be located in areas of the County deemed to be environmentally sensitive areas. No new GNC shall be allowed in the coastal, lakes and rivers region. New GNC shall be limited to the central ridge region.

10. Coastal and Lakes Commercial (CLC)

This category designates those areas suitable for commercial development within the coastal, lakes, and rivers regions. The commercial uses allowed in this category are water related, water dependent, or necessary for the support of the immediate population, that is, neighborhood commercial uses, personal services, and professional services. The designation is generally intended for a single business entity on a single parcel of property. Commercial centers are not allowed, but multiple activities operated by a sole entity may be allowed. This requirement is not intended to limit the number of structures as long as the development meets all the standards of the Land Development Code.

In addition to commercial uses, the category allows for a single family residence associated with the primary commercial use of a lot or parcel. Such single family dwelling units are allowed on the second floor of a building, or as an attached ground floor unit at the rear of the business, or as a detached dwelling unit at the rear of the property. Properties with water dependent or water related businesses may locate residences at the front of the property. Site planning shall ensure residential units are set back sufficiently from side and/or rear property lines to accommodate a yard area and that the residential unit is clearly accessory to the commercial use. CLC designated lands shall not be subdivided for the purpose of increasing residential density beyond the density allowed within the low intensity coastal and lakes region.

11. Rural Activity Centers (RAC)

The Rural Activity Center is intended to further the policies of the Comprehensive Plan by encouraging the in-filling of existing commercial uses and continuing the existing commercial land uses at appropriate locations. Rural Activity Centers shall be depicted within the Future Land Use Map series. The Rural Activity Center provides for a nodal type development pattern of commercial uses at such locations.

Development within these nodes provides for future development consistent with the nodal concept of development rather than linear development outside of the activity center. Development within Rural Activity Centers shall conform to the following standards:

- a. Residential development within the Rural Activity Centers shall be permitted at a density of up to two dwellings per acre (2.0 du/ac).
- b. Nonresidential uses are permitted, but shall be limited to an intensity and scale necessary to provide the immediate rural population with retail and personal services, uses which are generally classified as neighborhood commercial and professional services and offices, including medical offices, clinics, and

pharmacies. The following uses are allowed subject to the standards in the LDC: grocery stores, motor vehicle repair shops, gasoline sales and service, convenience stores with gasoline sales, taverns, retail nurseries, building/trade contractors (with outside storage), veterinary offices/animal hospitals (with outside kennels), and pet grooming/kennels. Other General Commercial uses are not allowed. Such determination should be based on market area radius and minimum population support criteria. Nonresidential uses shall be concentrated at the center of the Rural Activity Center with direct access to a collector or arterial intersection.

c. Location and Size Requirements

- 1) In the case of a Rural Activity Center that occurs at an intersection, the center of the node is determined to be the center of the intersection. The boundaries of the node shall not exceed 1,320 feet (¼ mile) in each direction.
- 2) New Rural Activity Centers will be required to be separated by a distance of at least three miles from the center of one node to the center of the next.
- 3) The RAC must be located on a paved roadway that is maintained by either the State of Florida or Citrus County. For those RAC's that are located at intersections, both of the roadways must be maintained by either the State of Florida or Citrus County.

d. Comprehensive Plan Amendment Required

In order for a newly identified RAC to be indicated upon the Future Land Use Map, the area must meet the conditions specified above, and shall require a Comprehensive Plan Amendment.

- e. The Land Development Code shall be amended to include standards and criteria for development within the RAC.**

12. Recreational Vehicle Park/Campground (RVP)

This category is intended to recognize existing Recreational Vehicle (RV) Parks and Campgrounds, as well as to provide for the location and development of new parks for recreational vehicles. Such parks are intended specifically to allow temporary living accommodation for recreation, camping, or travel use.

This category allows recreational vehicle development with a maximum density of 10 ad spaces per acre. Up to 14 pad spaces is allowed provided that at least 50% of the property is maintained as permanent open space.

New RV parks shall be required to preserve thirty percent (30%) of the gross site area as permanent open space, consistent with Policy 17.15.11 of this Plan.

In addition to RV/campsite development, the following land uses as detailed in the Land Development Code, shall be allowed provided the permitted use is compatible with the surrounding area, and standards for development are met as specified in the County Land Development Code:

- Recreational Uses
- Agricultural and Silvicultural Uses
- Public/Semi-Public, Institutional Facilities
- Convenience retail and personal services to serve park visitors and guests, up to one percent of the gross site area, not to exceed 5,000 square feet, located within the development and not accessible from any external road

13. Industrial (IND)

This land use category is intended for manufacturing, processing, storage and warehousing, wholesaling, and distribution. The Industrial category allows for any industrial use or transportation, communication, utility use, which conforms to performance standards as specified in the County Land Development Code.

14. Extractive (EXT)

The Extractive land use category allows for surface mining operations, and encompasses areas rich in limestone and dolomite. This category permits rock quarries, as well as, strip mines such as clay, sand, and gravel. Industrial complexes where the extracted material is refined, packaged, or further processed are also allowed in this category.

In addition to mining, the following land uses shall be allowed provided standards for development are met as specified in the County Land Development Code:

- Limited Recreation Use
- Agricultural Uses
- Rail rights-of-way, including switching, freight, or storage yards
- Communication Towers
- A single Caretaker Residence

15. Public/Semi-Public, Institutional (PSI)

This District definition consists of public or private facilities/uses designed to serve the cultural needs of the County. The facilities are generally owned or operated by public bodies or by nonprofit entities. Public uses mean those owned or operated by a public entity. Semi-Public uses serve the public but are owned or operated by a non-public body such as a nonprofit organization or may include

some private for profit uses fitting into the character and purpose of, for example: hospitals, nursing homes, and theaters. The intent of this District is to provide cultural facilities rather than to provide for commercial uses.

Included within this category are uses and facilities of the categories of 1) educational such as nature centers; 2) government; 3) health/medical; 4) religious; 5) cultural, such as art galleries, museums, theaters, playhouses, and libraries; and 6) limited recreation that fit into the character and purpose of uses such as primitive/summer/scout camps, arboretums, playgrounds, and outdoor ballfields or courts, rather than commercial recreation.

16. Transportation, Communications, and Utilities (TCU)

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

17. Recreation (REC)

This land use category designates those areas, public and private, where outdoor recreation is the primary land use. Other related recreational or supporting ancillary uses are allowed within this land use category including marinas, golf courses, fishing and hunting camps, and recreational vehicle (RV) parks provided RV density is limited to no more than seven units per acre and intensity does not exceed 30 percent of the total recreation site. For example, a 100 acre site that is designated for recreation could include up to a 30 acre RV park component as long as the remaining 70 acres is used for outdoor recreation.

Indoor facilities including enclosed sports stadiums and sports training facilities, as well as amusement parks or similar attractions shall not be considered as a recreational land use or as a supporting or ancillary use.

18. Agriculture (AGR)

This land use category designates those areas suitable for crops, pasture, forestry, and rangeland.

All agricultural uses are permitted, as well as, single family residences at a maximum density of one unit per 10 acres. Higher density developments, up to one unit per five acres, are only permitted if additional standards for development are met. No land within a Planned Service Area may be designated as agriculture. Planned Development is only permitted subject to the following open space preservation requirements.

- Planned Development within this district shall be required to cluster homes and preserve at least fifty percent (50%) of the property, consistent with Policy 17.15.11 of this Plan.

In addition to agricultural and residential use, this category permits the following uses provided the permitted use is compatible with the surrounding area, and standards for development are met as specified in the County Land Development Code:

- Recreational Uses
- Public/Semi-Public, Institutional Uses
- Utilities
- New railroad rights-of-way, storage facilities, or related structures

Silviculture is considered an Agricultural use; however, Silviculture shall be regarded as a separate permitted use in several land use categories.

19. Conservation (CON)

This land use category designated publicly owned lands where management objectives are directed towards the protection and conservation of sensitive land, water, and other natural resources. These areas may also support resource-based recreational development, public water supply wellfields and ancillary facilities essential to their primary purposes. In the event that privately owned property is designated as conservation, it may be developed at a density not to exceed one dwelling unit per lot, parcel, or tract of record as of the date of adoption of the Plan.

20. Central Ridge Residential (CRR)

This category, permitted only within the PSA, allows for single family residential development at a density no greater than the density of the existing subdivision. Planned Developments are not permitted. This category may be assigned to only a portion of a subdivision.

In addition to single family residential development, the following land uses shall be allowed provided the permitted use is compatible with the surrounding area, and standards for development are met as specified in the County Land Development Code, Ordinance No. 90-14, as amended:

- Recreation Uses
- Public/Semi-Public, Institutional facilities
- Utilities

LEVY COUNTY FUTURE LAND USE MAP

LEVY COUNTY

Florida

Future Land Use Map

This map is a generalized document and is subject to revisions. The Levy County Planning Department generated this map using the Levy County Property Appraiser's database, the Levy County Future Land Use Element and the Planning Department's maps.

The indicated boundaries are not to be used to establish legal boundaries. For specific information concerning your land use, contact the Planning Department.

LEGEND:

- Major Roads
- Local and Secondary Roads
- City or Town
- - - Municipal Service District
- Low Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- Rural Residential
- Agricultural / Rural Residential
- Forestry / Rural Residential
- Commercial
- Rural Commercial Node
- Industrial
- Public
- Natural Reservation
- Conservation

Funding assistance for this project is provided under the Florida Counties' Fundamentals for All County Technical Assistance Services (FCTAS) Program. The FCTAS Program is funded through the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services pursuant to Chapter 163.06, F.S.

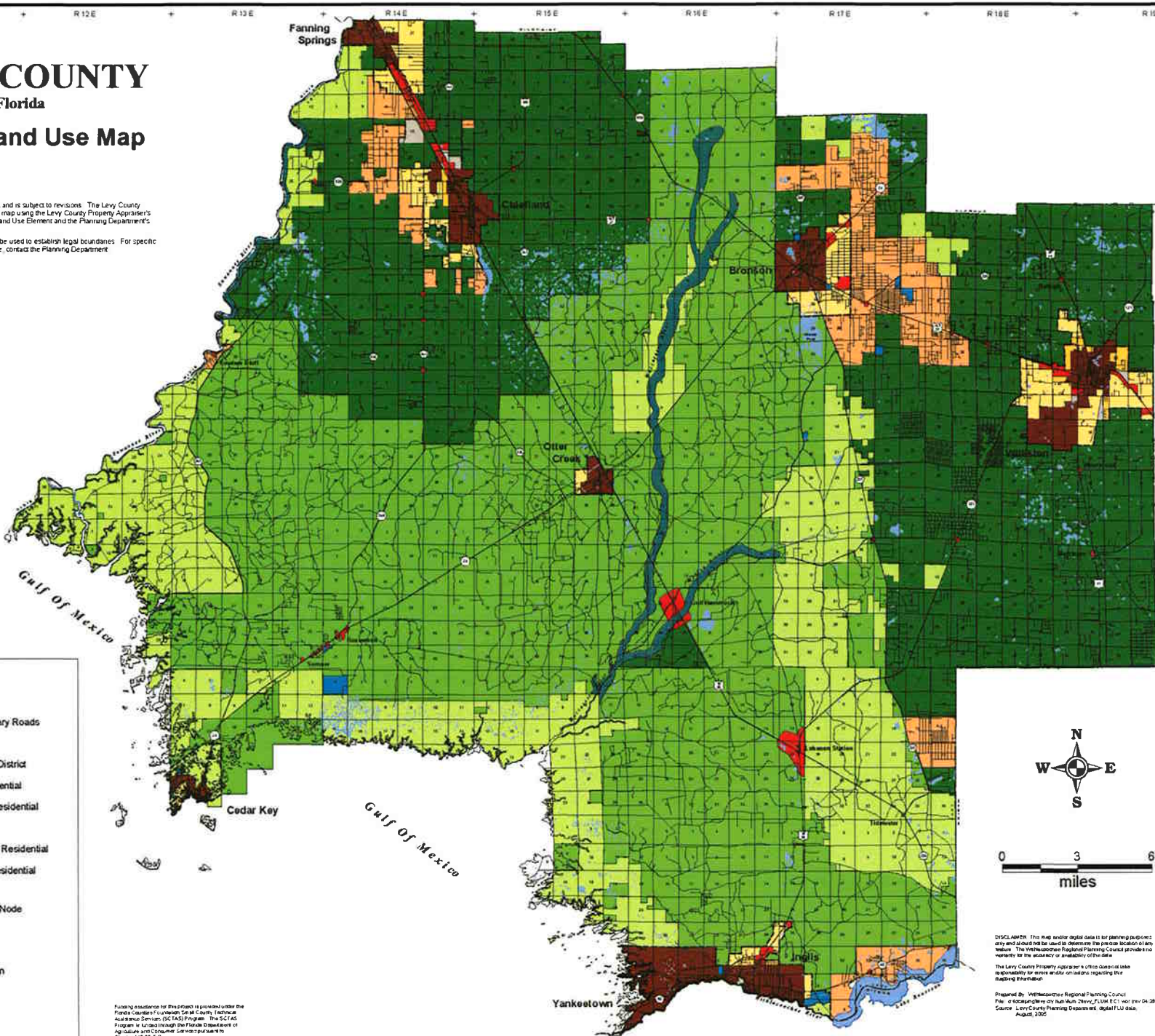
DISCLAIMER: This map and/or digital data is for planning purposes only and should not be used to determine the precise location of any feature. The Westcoast Regional Planning Council provides no warranty for the accuracy or availability of the data.

The Levy County Property Appraiser's office does not take responsibility for errors or omissions regarding this mapping information.

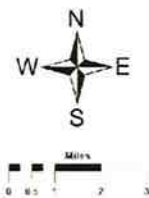
Prepared By: Westcoast Regional Planning Council
File: 040602levy01.mxd (Levy_Future_Land_Use_04-06-02)
Source: Levy County Planning Department, digital TUL data, August, 2002



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CITRUS COUNTY FUTURE LAND USE MAP



Community Development Division
Working for the future

ADOPTION DATE: April 18, 1985. Dkt. 28-034
AMENDED.
October 24, 2006, Ltr. 28-K-010

ATTACHMENT 9-A1-3

Preliminary Cultural Resources Report

Preliminary Cultural Resources Report
for the
Progress Energy LCFS, LCR, and LPC Corridors
in Citrus, Lake, Levy, Marion, and Sumter Counties

Prepared for:

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May 2008

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: USGS Quadrangle Map Locations of Archaeological Sites that are Potentially NRHP-Eligible, have the Potential for Human Remains, or have Seminole Components	
Attachment B: FDHR/SHPO Coordination	
Attachment C: Selected Pages of the Schedule of Indian Land Cessions Applicable to Citrus, Lake, Levy, Marion, and Sumter Counties with Accompanying Map	

INTRODUCTION

Janus Research conducted the detailed desktop analysis for three corridors of the Progress Energy Florida Central Florida Corridor Study (PEFCFCS) from February 2008 through May 2008. These corridors include the ‘500 kV Proposed Levy Nuclear Plant - Proposed Central Florida South Substation Transmission Line’ (LCFS), the ‘500 kV Proposed Levy Nuclear Plant - Crystal River Energy Complex Transmission Line’ (LCR), and the ‘500 kV Proposed Levy Nuclear Plant - Proposed Citrus Substation Transmission Line (1 or 2 Transmission Line Circuits)’ (LPC).

The purpose of this desktop analysis is to identify any previously recorded cultural resources and areas with potential for containing unrecorded cultural resources within these corridors. Previously recorded archaeological sites and historic resources as well as areas with the potential for containing unrecorded resources were identified.

The Principal Investigator, Kathleen S. Hoffman, Ph.D., meets the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716).

Location of Corridors

The LCR and LPC corridors are located within Citrus and Levy counties while the LCFS Corridor is located within Citrus, Lake, Levy, Marion, and Sumter counties. A breakdown of corridor locations is included in Table 1. The corridors are located on the Crystal River (1954 PR 1988), Dunnellon SE (1954), Holder (1954), Lake Panasoffkee NW (1966), Leesburg West (1966 PR 1980), Oxford (1966), Red Level (1954 PR 1988 with minor revisions in 1992), Shady (1968), Stokes Ferry (1954), Wildwood (1967), Yankeetown (1955 PR 1988), and Yankeetown SE (1954) USGS Quadrangle maps. Geographic Information System (GIS) data regarding more detailed location information for these corridors can be provided by Golder Associates.

Table 1. Location of Corridors

Corridor	County	Township / Range / Section
LCFS	Citrus, Lake, Levy, Marion, Sumter	T16S / R17E / S 29-32 T17S / R17E / S 6-8, 17-20, 25-36 T17S / R18E / S 25, 30-36 T17S / R19E / S 24-26, 30-32, 34, 35 T17S / R20E / S 13-24 T17S / R21E / S 17-21, 27-29, 33-35 T18S / R21E / S 1-3, 11-13 T18S / R22E / S 18-20, 26-29, 33-35 T19S / R22E / S 1-3, 10-13 T19S / R23E / S 7, 17-21, 27-29, 33-36 T19S / R24E / S 31 T20S / R23E / S 1-3, 12, 13 T20S / R24E / S 6-8, 17, 18
LCR	Citrus, Levy	T16S / R17E / S 29-32 T17S / R16E / S 25-29, 32-36 T17S / R17E / S 6-8, 17-20, 29-32
LPC	Citrus, Levy	T16S / R17E / S 29-32 T17S / R16E / S 25, 36 T17S / R17E / S 6-8, 17-20, 29-31

METHODS

For the purposes of this desktop analysis, Janus Research defined separate areas of potential effects (APE) keyed to the different types of cultural resources. For archaeological sites, historic structures, and historic cemeteries, resources were noted if they fell within or adjacent to (within a buffer of 100 ft.) the corridors as effects to these resources are usually limited to areas of ground disturbance. Historic bridges and resource groups were noted if they fell within the corridors or within a distance of 1000 ft. to account for direct disturbance, as well as potential indirect effects such as visual effects.

Background research methods included a search of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) to identify cultural resources that are listed, eligible, or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and resources with potential or confirmed human remains. The FMSF serves as an archive and repository of information about Florida's recorded cultural resources. It represents an inventory of resources for which available information exists and describes their condition at a particular point of time. Because the inventory of resources is not all-inclusive on a statewide basis, gaps in data may exist. The FMSF is only as accurate and as comprehensive as the information that is submitted and users should be cognizant of the sometimes uneven quality of the information. The FMSF is an important planning tool that assists in identifying potential cultural resources issues and resources that may warrant further investigation and protection. It can be used as guide but should not be used to determine the Division of Historical Resources'/State Historic Preservation Office's (FDHR/SHPO) official position about the significance of a resource.

USGS Quadrangle maps were also reviewed in order to identify potentially historic resources within the vicinity of the corridors. Additionally, a search for pertinent Certified Local Governments (CLG) located within the boundaries of the corridors was also conducted as CLGs often provide information regarding local resources which may not be included in the FMSF. Furthermore, National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and United States Congressional documents were reviewed in order to determine the federally and state recognized tribes within Florida and determine if corridors traversed reservation land, land associated with state recognized tribes, or lands once considered to be tribally affiliated.

RESULTS

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Surveys

The FMSF notes 30 previously conducted cultural resource assessment surveys within the corridors. Of these previous surveys, five surveys (104, 4386, 4590, 7573, and 8897) intersected all three corridors. Two of the previous surveys (4732 and 7108) intersect both the LCR and LPC corridors. The remaining 23 previously conducted surveys intersect the LCFS Corridor. Please note that some of these surveys occur within multiple corridors. While 30 surveys have been previously conducted within the corridors, large portions of the corridors have never been surveyed for cultural resources. The FMSF survey number, survey title, author, and publication date for each of the 30 surveys is included in Table 2.

Table 2. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Surveys within the Corridors

Survey #	Survey Name, Author(s), and Date
45	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Leesburg 201 Wastewater Treatment Facility, Lake County, Florida (Miller 1976a)
52	Cultural Resource Assessment: TVA PSF-6A, PSF-6B, PSF-7, 400 Acres in Citrus County, Florida (Miller 1976b)
104	Archaeological-Historical Survey of Lake Rousseau to Crystal River Power Plant Water Supply Pipeline and Transmission Corridor Access Road, Citrus County, Florida (Willis 1978)
848	Archaeological Survey of the Central Florida-Kathleen 500KV Transmission Line Right-of-Way, Sumter and Polk Counties, Florida (Piper Archaeological Research 1982)
958	Archaeological Survey [by Dale G. Benton] of the Proposed Wildwood Industrial Park, Sumter County, Florida (Benton and Morrell 1979)
2227	Archaeological and Historical Resources Assessment Survey: SR 44 from I-75 to SR 500/US 441 (Browning and Jackson 1990)
2243	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Department of Transportation's Florida Turnpike Extension Study from Wildwood to Lebanon Station (Piper Archaeological Research 1991)
2848	A Cultural Resources Survey of a Segment of State Road 44 from SR 45 (U.S. 41) to I-75 in Citrus and Sumter Counties, Florida (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. [ACI] 1991)
2918	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Dinkins Tract DRI Project Site, Marion County, Florida (Piper Archaeology 1990)
3326	Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment of Two Water-Retention Areas Associated with the I-75 and SR 44 Interchange Improvement, Sumter County, Florida (Browning 1992)
4068	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Withlacoochee and Van Fleet State Trails (Ballo 1994)
4137	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of U.S. 41 (SR45) from SR44 in Citrus County, Florida to the Marion County Line (Johnson 1995)

Survey #	Survey Name, Author(s), and Date
4379	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of State Road 200 from US41 in Citrus County to CR484 in Marion County, Florida (Johnson 1994)
4386	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the West Leg Mainline Portion of the Proposed Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase III Expansion Project [Draft Report]; App. I Maps, Illustrations, Photo's; App. II Materials Recovered; App. III Site Forms (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates 1994)
4590	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Suncoast Parkway - Project 2, Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Citrus County, Florida (Janus Research 1996)
4732	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Holnam / HCR Limestone Crystal River Quarry Expansion Project, Citrus County, Florida (ACI 1995)
5813	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, County Road 470 and Florida's Turnpike Interchange PD&E Study, Lake County, Florida (ACI 1999)
5840	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Buccaneer Gas Pipeline, Florida [V. 1:Final Report of Findings; V. 2:Appendices] (Panamerican Consultants, Inc. [PCI] 2000b)
6547	Withlacoochee State Forest Archaeological Modeling Study For Citrus, Hernando, Sumter and Pasco Counties (Ellis 1998)
7108	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Project Development and Environment Study US 19 (SR 55) from South of US 98 to CR 488, Citrus County, Florida WPI Segment No. 405822 1; FAP No. 1852 007 P (ACI 2002b)
7573	Archaeological Site Assessment Survey for the Red Level Cell Tower Project In Citrus County (PCI 2000a)
7778	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Goldleaf Tower Location In Citrus County, Florida (PCI 2001)
8897	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed CR 40 Sidewalk from Schoolcraft Drive to Spillway Road, Levy County Florida (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. [SEARCH] 2003)
9309	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for State Road 35 (US 301) From SR 91/ Florida's Turnpike to Sumter County/Marion County Line Sumter County, Florida and From Sumter County/ Marion County Line to US 27/ US 441 Marion County, Florida (ACI 2002a)
9650	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey County Road 470/48 from the Lake/Sumter County Line to East of US 27 Lake County, Florida (ACI 2003)
10166	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Bigham Properties at CR 468 and the Florida Turnpike (ACI 2004)
11923	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Anderson Properties Project Area in Sumter County, Florida (PCI 2005)
12820	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of SR 93 (I-75) from 1.5 Miles North of the Hernando County Line to 0.2 Miles North of SR 91 (Florida's Turnpike), Sumter County Volume I (Janus Research 2006)
14486	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, CR468/Florida Turnpike Interchange, Sumter County, Florida (ACI 2006)
14488	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of SR 44 at the CSX Railroad Crossing in Wildwood, City of Wildwood, Sumter County [Florida] (Janus Research 2007)

These surveys were conducted between 1976 and 2007. The scopes of work vary and particularly, the early surveys may not meet current legal requirements or professional standards. Based on this, it is likely that the FDHR/SHPO will require a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of the final route within the corridors that meets the requirements of Chapter 1A-46 (Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines), Florida Administrative Code. Once a final route is selected, continued coordination with FDHR/SHPO is recommended to determine the appropriate scope of work.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Coordination was conducted with the FDHR/SHPO to identify previously recorded archaeological sites and historic resources and to determine the potential for unrecorded resources within the LCFS, LCR, and LPC corridors. This coordination included a detailed search of the FMSF, which is the official inventory of previously documented archaeological sites and historic resources, and a guide to NRHP-listed and eligible resources in the state. This search included an analysis of the most current GIS data, which includes both a spatial and tabular representation of previously recorded cultural resources within the state.

The FMSF search identified 55 previously recorded archaeological sites within or adjacent to (within 100 ft. of) the corridors. All 55 previously recorded archaeological resources are described in Table 3. Three of these archaeological sites fall within the LPC Corridor (CI70, 8CI74, 8CI1005), and two archaeological sites fall within the LCR Corridor (CI70, 8CI74). Fifty-four of the 55 total archaeological sites fall within the LCFS Corridor. Site 8CI1005 is the only site of the 54 sites not located within the LCFS Corridor. Please note that some of these archaeological sites are located within multiple corridors. The locations of the potentially NRHP-eligible archaeological sites, sites with potential human remains, and sites with Seminole components are illustrated on USGS Quadrangle maps in Attachment A.

One potentially NRHP-eligible archaeological site (8SM128) was identified in the FMSF. Site 8SM128, West Pasture, is a multi-component site consisting of a Seminole (1716 - present) homestead and a pre-Columbian habitation. The location of this site within the LCFS Corridor is illustrated on a USGS Quadrangle map in Attachment A.

While this resource is not officially listed in the NRHP, it is afforded the same considerations as properties listed in the NRHP (as per 36 CFR 60.4 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*). Avoidance of this site is recommended. If avoidance is not feasible, then appropriate minimization or mitigation measures will be developed in coordination with the FDHR/SHPO.

Archaeological site 8SM128 was also noted as having a Seminole component. Please note that sites with Seminole components will be of concern to the Seminole Tribe of Florida and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida. Additional tribal coordination will be required that may result in more detailed testing of these sites than typically required by FDHR/SHPO.

One resource with the potential for human remains (8SM10) was identified in the FMSF within the LCFS Corridor. Site 8SM10, Bowman Mound, is a pre-Columbian burial mound site that has not been evaluated for NRHP–eligibility by the FDHR/SHPO.

Please note that any investigations regarding sites with potential, or confirmed, human remains are subject to the provisions of Chapter 872 of the Florida Statutes. Chapter 872 requires coordination with the State Archaeologist and federally recognized Native American tribes prior to any archaeological investigations. Furthermore, if human remains are encountered, further coordination must be conducted with the State Archaeologist and the federally recognized Native American tribes. Chapter 872 grants authority to the State Archaeologist in determining the disposition of the remains (i.e. whether to avoid or re-inter the remains). This coordination can be time consuming, costly, and controversial. Therefore, avoidance of known or potential burials is recommended.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within/adjacent to the Corridors

FMSF #	Site Name	Property Type / Resource Type	NRHP Evaluation ¹
8CI70	Florida Barge Canal 12	Archaeological Site / Prehistoric Lithic Scatter; Redeposited Site	Not Evaluated
8CI74	Florida Barge Canal 16	Archaeological Site / Prehistoric Non-Quarry Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8CI789	No Name	Archaeological Site / Low Density Nineteenth Century-American Artifact Scatter	Ineligible
8CI977	Bevens Station UNK Phosphate Mine I	Archaeological Site / Nineteenth to Twentieth Century-American Historic Refuse; Pre-Columbian Quarry	Not Evaluated
8CI978	Bevens Station UNK Phosphate Mine II	Archaeological Site / Nineteenth to Twentieth Century-American Historic Refuse; Pre-Columbian Quarry	Not Evaluated
8CI1005	Dixon	Archaeological Site / Nineteenth to Twentieth Century-American Homestead, Well, and Low Density Artifact Scatter	Ineligible
8CI1038	Lone Flake	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic (Isolated Find)	Ineligible
8LA120	No Name	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Campsite	Not Evaluated
8LA123	No Name	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8LA124	No Name	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated

FMSF #	Site Name	Property Type / Resource Type	NRHP Evaluation ¹
8LA125	No Name	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8MR1108 ²	Powerline Cut	Archaeological Site / Informant Report of Pottery and Lithics	Not Evaluated
8MR1109 ²	Second Cut	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Surface Scatter	Not Evaluated
8MR1910	Marion Oaks 1	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8MR1911	Marion Oaks 2	Archaeological Site / Low Density Pre-Columbian Artifact Scatter	Not Evaluated
8MR1912	Marion Oaks 3	Archaeological Site / Archaic Campsite	Not Evaluated
8MR1913	Marion Oaks 4	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8MR1914	Marion Oaks 5	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8MR1915	Marion Oaks 6	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8MR1938	Ross Prairie 10	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Ineligible
8MR1939	Ross Prairie 11	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic and Ceramic Scatter	Ineligible
8MR1954	Turkey Oak	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8MR1955	Sandy Bluff	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8MR1956	Two Trailers	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8MR1957	Florida Highlands 1	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8MR1959	Rockin' F Ranch	Archaeological Site / Early and Late Archaic Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8MR2343	Inferno	Archaeological Site / Middle Archaic Campsite	Not Evaluated
8MR2351	Section 20	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Extractive Campsite	Ineligible
8SM10	Bowman Mound	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Burial Mound	Not Evaluated
8SM25	Area 5 Central Kathleen	Archaeological Site / Late Archaic Lithic / Ceramic Scatter	Not Evaluated

FMSF #	Site Name	Property Type / Resource Type	NRHP Evaluation ¹
8SM75	FPC Substation	Archaeological Site / Historic Earthworks and Low Density Artifact Scatter	Not Evaluated
8SM76	Royal Spring	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Habitation; Homestead; Ceramic and Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8SM77	Cattle Path	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8SM78	Small Rise	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8SM79	Single Flake	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8SM80	RV Park	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8SM81	Small Sink	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8SM82	Fill Dirt	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8SM83	Redeposited	Archaeological Site / Redeposited Pre-Columbian Site	Not Evaluated
8SM89	Single Flake II	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic (Isolated Find)	Not Evaluated
8SM90	Sand Pit North	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Campsite and Non-Quarry Lithic Scatter	Ineligible
8SM91	Sand Pit East	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Non-Quarry Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8SM92	Billboard	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic (Isolated Find)	Not Evaluated
8SM97	Bleach Bottle	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Non-Quarry Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8SM100	Russell Stover East	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Non-Quarry Lithic Reduction Site	Not Evaluated
8SM107	Wildwood	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Campsite	Ineligible
8SM108	DH	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Site	Ineligible
8SM109	John Simpson	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Site	Ineligible

FMSF #	Site Name	Property Type / Resource Type	NRHP Evaluation ¹
8SM128	West Pasture	Archaeological Site / Seminole (1716 - present) Homestead; Pre-Columbian Habitation	Potentially Eligible
8SM129	East Pasture	Archaeological Site / Middle Archaic Campsite	Ineligible
8SM130	Muldrews	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Lithic and Ceramic Scatter	Not Evaluated
8SM131	Edwards	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Campsite	Not Evaluated
8SM402	Bigham Ranch	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Campsite	Ineligible
8SM446	Sumter II	Archaeological Site / Pre-Columbian Campsite	Ineligible
8SM497	CSX Railroad	Archaeological Site / Twentieth Century-American Railroad Corridor	Ineligible

¹ As recorded in the FMSF; may require re-evaluation

² The locations of these sites are general vicinity locations

Previously Recorded Historic Cemeteries

A search of the FMSF identified one previously recorded historic cemetery (8SM84) within the corridors. The Royal Cemetery (8SM84) is located within the LCFS Corridor in the Town of Royal. According to the FMSF, the Royal Cemetery was still in use for ‘modern’ burials during the 1980s; however, no information regarding the historic component of the cemetery is provided in the survey report or corresponding site files. Due to the presence of human remains, the location SM84 is provided on a USGS Quadrangle map in Attachment A.

Please note there is the potential for unmarked and unrecorded graves to be located outside of current cemetery boundaries. Avoidance of cemeteries and the adjacent area is recommended. If the avoidance of the adjacent area is not feasible, historical research and detailed archaeological testing (including the use of ground penetrating radar [GPR]) is recommended.

Previously Recorded Historic Structures

Three previously recorded historic structures were identified in the FMSF as within or adjacent to (within 100 ft. of) the corridors. Structure 8CI340 is located within the common area of the three corridors while structures 8CI405 and 8SM249 fall within the remaining area of the LCFS Corridor. These structures are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Previously Recorded Historic Structures within/adjacent to the Corridors

FMSF #	Property Type / Name / Address	NRHP Evaluation ¹
8CI340	Historic Structure / Red Level Baptist Church / West of US 19	Not Evaluated
8CI405	Historic Structure / Black Community Of Holder Church / North Ross Terrace	Not Evaluated
8SM249	Historic Structure / 1016 South Main Street (US 301) / 1016 South Main Street	Ineligible

¹ As recorded in the FMSF; may require re-evaluation

Previously Recorded Resource Groups

One resource group, the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8SM473), was identified within the LCFS Corridor. This resource group consists of a nineteenth century and twentieth century-American historic rail line. The FDHR/SHPO determined that there was insufficient information to make a determination of eligibility for the NRHP. Unless the railroad will be removed, adverse effects to the resource are unlikely.

This resource group overlaps archaeological site 8SM496 which is a 450 ft. interval of the rail line adjacent to SR 44. As with this previously recorded small segment of the rail line (8SM496), the portion of the rail line (8SM473) within the LCFS Corridor is not long enough to determine integrity and NRHP-eligibility. However, the FDHR/SHPO may have interest in this linear resource.

Previously Recorded Historic Bridges

No previously recorded historic bridges were identified within 1000 ft. of the corridors.

Previously Recorded Historic Districts

No previously recorded historic districts were identified within 1000 ft. of the corridors. A search for clusters of previously recorded historic structures (ten or more) indicative of a potential unrecorded historic district within 1000 ft. of the corridors identified no potential historic districts.

Potential Cultural Resources

Review of USGS Quadrangle Maps

A preliminary review of the USGS Quadrangle maps was completed in order to identify areas that may contain potential historic resources including districts, structures, cemeteries, and bridges.

Potential Historic Districts

The preliminary review of the USGS Quadrangle maps identified the potential for two historic districts. The first area of potential for a historic district is in the northeast corner of Section 24 of Township 17 South, Range 16 East, as there are over ten potential historic

structures (including the Mt. Olive Church) noted in this portion of the Red Level (1954 PR 1988) Quadrangle map. There is also the potential for a historic district near Holder in Sections 29-31 of Township 17 South, Range 19 East, on the Holder (1954) USGS Quadrangle map.

Be advised that this information has not yet been verified through the County Property Appraisers. A cultural resource reconnaissance survey is recommended to identify any unrecorded historic districts within the corridors and to manage any NRHP concerns before routes are finalized within the corridors.

Potential Historic Structures

Numerous potential historic structures were identified throughout the corridors on the USGS quadrangle maps. The potentially-historic Okahumpka Plaza, associated with the Florida Turnpike, was also identified in the southwest quarter of Section 35 of Township 19 South, Range 23 East, on the Leesburg West (1966 PR 1980) USGS Quadrangle map.

Again, a cultural resource reconnaissance survey is recommended to identify any unrecorded historic structures within the corridors, and to manage any NRHP concerns before corridor routes are established and finalized.

Potential Historic Bridges and Historic Cemeteries

No historic bridges or additional historic cemeteries were identified during the preliminary review of the USGS quadrangle maps.

AGENCY COORDINATION

CLG Coordination

The February 2008 list of CLG posted on the FDHR website (FDHR 2008) does not include any counties in which the corridors are located (Citrus, Lake, Levy, Marion, and Sumter counties) and does not include any the major cities within one mile of the corridors.

However, counties through which the corridors travel may include county specific plans for managing historic resources. It is recommended that as this project progresses and routes are established within the corridors, that these guidelines should be reviewed and coordination should be conducted with the appropriate staff.

FDHR/SHPO Coordination

A teleconference was held between Janus Research employees and Ms. Laura Kammerer, FDHR/SHPO Bureau of Historic Preservation Compliance Review Supervisor / Deputy SHPO. The teleconference familiarized Ms. Kammerer with the details of the PEFCFCS project, confirmed the level of work conducted for the preliminary corridor analysis report was appropriate as required by FDHR, and established the need to conduct a CRAS prior to construction once routes within the corridors have been finalized. Coordination will be ongoing, and Ms. Kammerer requested a meeting to discuss the results of this preliminary corridor analysis report prior to any formal submittal. Typed meeting minutes from this teleconference have been included in Attachment B.

Additionally, a meeting with Laura Kammerer, FDHR / SHPO Bureau of Historic Preservation Compliance Review Supervisor / Deputy SHPO and April Westerman, FDHR/SHPO Bureau of Historic Preservation Compliance Review Historic Sites Specialist was held with Janus Research employees. FDHR recommended avoidance of known sites and requested that transmission line poles not be placed within the established boundaries of these sites. If this is not feasible, then further coordination will need to occur with FDHR regarding appropriate avoidance or minimization strategies. Typed meeting minutes have been included in Attachment B.

TRIBAL COORDINATION

The Native American Consultation Database (NACD) (NPS 2006), BIA GIS data (2002), NPS compiled tables of Native American land cessions (2008), and the United States Congressional Serial Set regarding Native American land cessions available through the Library of Congress American Memory Project (56th Congress, 1st Session 1899:704-705, 734-735) were reviewed in order to determine the federally and state recognized tribes within Florida. This was done to determine whether the corridors traverse reservation land, land associated with state recognized tribes, or lands once considered to be tribally affiliated.

The NACD (NPS 2006) identified five federally-recognized tribes affiliated with Florida. They include the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama, the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Two of these tribes, the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida and the Seminole Tribe of Florida, are resident and have reservations in the State of Florida. None of the corridors cross reservation land. The locations of Tribal Reservations are defined by GIS data digitized by the BIA (2002) and were obtained through the Florida Geographic Data Library (FGDL). The resident tribes' reservation lands are located in the southern part of the state, and the corridors do not traverse the counties in which they are located.

This GIS data also depicts the location of land associated with one state recognized tribe, the Eastern Band of Creek Indians. Their land is located in the western panhandle of Florida, a distance of at least 100 miles from the corridors. Additionally, the FMSF listed no defined traditional cultural properties within the corridors.

However, the corridors are located within lands that at one time were considered to be tribally affiliated. The second part of a two part publication entitled *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1896-1897* was assembled by Charles C. Royce. This publication included an inventory of Native American land cessions and an accompanying 67 maps illustrating the described cession of land.

The NPS (2008) under the United States Department of Interior, created a collection of tables based on Royce's information which lists the map number, the Native American tribe named within the treaty, and the present-day tribes applicable for the land cession conducted between 1784 and 1894 by county. Additionally, through the Library of Congress' American Memory Project, the United States Congressional Serial Set (56th Congress, 1st Session 1899:704-705, 734-735) regarding the Indian Land Cessions (Attachment C) in the United States between 1784 and 1894 are available online with an accompanying map of the lands ceded within Florida (Attachment C).

Combining the pertinent pages and map available from the Library of Congress with the tables provided by the NPS, it was established that the corridors traverse land that was ceded from the 'Florida Tribes' (present day Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida and Seminole

Tribe of Florida) and the ‘Seminole’ (present day Seminole Tribe of Florida and Seminole Nation of Oklahoma) to the United States. The land ceded by the ‘Florida Tribes’ is designated on the map as number 118 and land ceded by the ‘Seminole’ is designated on the map as number 173 (Attachment C).

Tribal coordination will be initiated during the route selection process in order to identify concerns not readily available through the background research. The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer or (THPO) or Section 106 representatives for the appropriate federally-recognized Native American tribes culturally affiliated with Florida will be consulted throughout the route selection process and during any subsequent CRAS.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a comprehensive pre-screening analysis and reconnaissance level survey be conducted in order to assist in the selection of a final route within each corridor that will have minimum or no impact to significant cultural resources and to develop an appropriate work plan for conducting a CRAS that will meet the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; Chapter 267 F.S.; and Chapter 1A-46 (Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines), Florida Administrative Code. It is also recommended that continued consultation with the FDHR/SHPO and the Native American Tribes be conducted regarding the results of this preliminary corridor analysis report and the cultural resource reconnaissance survey prior to the finalization of routes within the corridor.

Summary of Issues

- Once final routes are selected within the corridors, continued coordination with FDHR/SHPO is recommended to determine the appropriate scope of work.
- Tribal coordination is recommended throughout this project in order to identify and address any concerns prior to the selection of final routes within the corridors.
- One previously recorded archaeological site (8SM10) within the LCFS Corridor is listed within the FMSF as potentially containing human remains. If human remains are encountered, further coordination must be conducted with the State Archaeologist and the Native American Tribes. This coordination can be time consuming, costly, and controversial. Therefore, avoidance of known or potential burials is recommended.
- Regarding sites with potential or confirmed human remains, Chapter 872 of the Florida Statutes requires coordination with the State Archaeologist and federally-recognized Native American tribes PRIOR to any archaeological investigations.
- Within the LCFS Corridor, one previously recorded archaeological site (8SM128) was listed in the FMSF as having been determined potentially NRHP-eligible by the FDHR/SHPO. While this resource is not officially listed in the NRHP, it is afforded the same considerations as properties listed in the NRHP (as per 36 CFR 60.4 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*).
- One previously recorded archaeological site (8SM128) is noted as having Seminole components within the LCFS Corridor. Site 8SM128 will require additional tribal coordination that may result in more detailed testing of these sites than typically required by FDHR/SHPO.

- FDHR/SHPO recommended avoidance of known sites and requested that transmission line poles not be placed within the established boundaries of these sites. If this is not feasible, then further coordination will need to occur with FDHR/SHPO regarding appropriate avoidance or minimization strategies.
- One previously recorded historic cemetery is noted (SM84) within the LCFS Corridor. There is the potential for unmarked and unrecorded graves to be located outside of current cemetery boundaries. Avoidance of cemeteries and the adjacent area is recommended. If the avoidance of the adjacent area is not feasible, historical research and detailed archaeological testing (including the use of ground penetrating radar [GPR]) is recommended.
- There is the potential for unrecorded historic structures and districts within the vicinity of the corridors. A cultural resource reconnaissance survey is recommended to identify any unrecorded resources and to manage any NRHP concerns before corridor routes are finalized.
- As this project progresses and routes are established, it is recommended that county-specific guidelines for historic and cultural resources be reviewed and that coordination be conducted with the appropriate staff.

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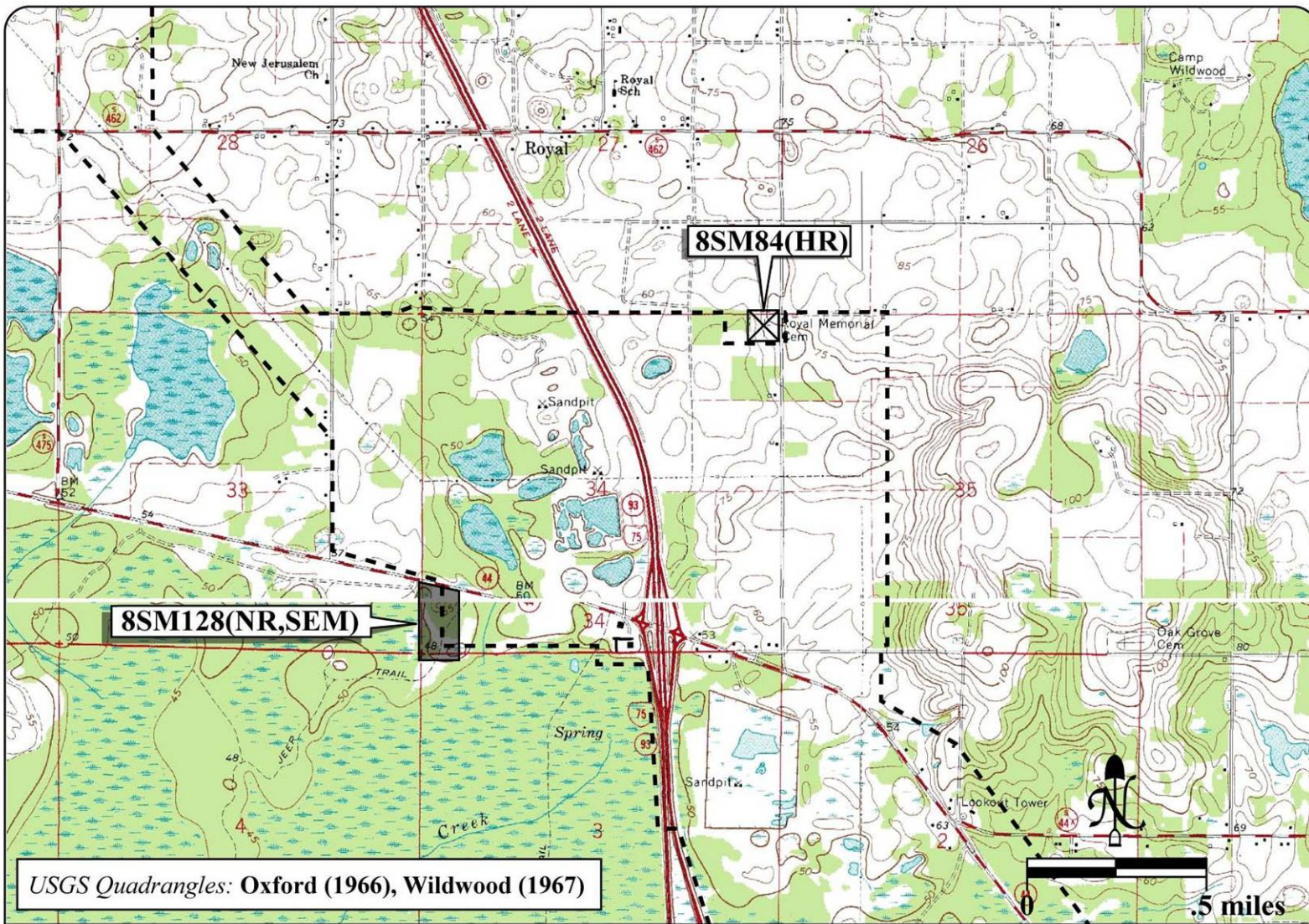
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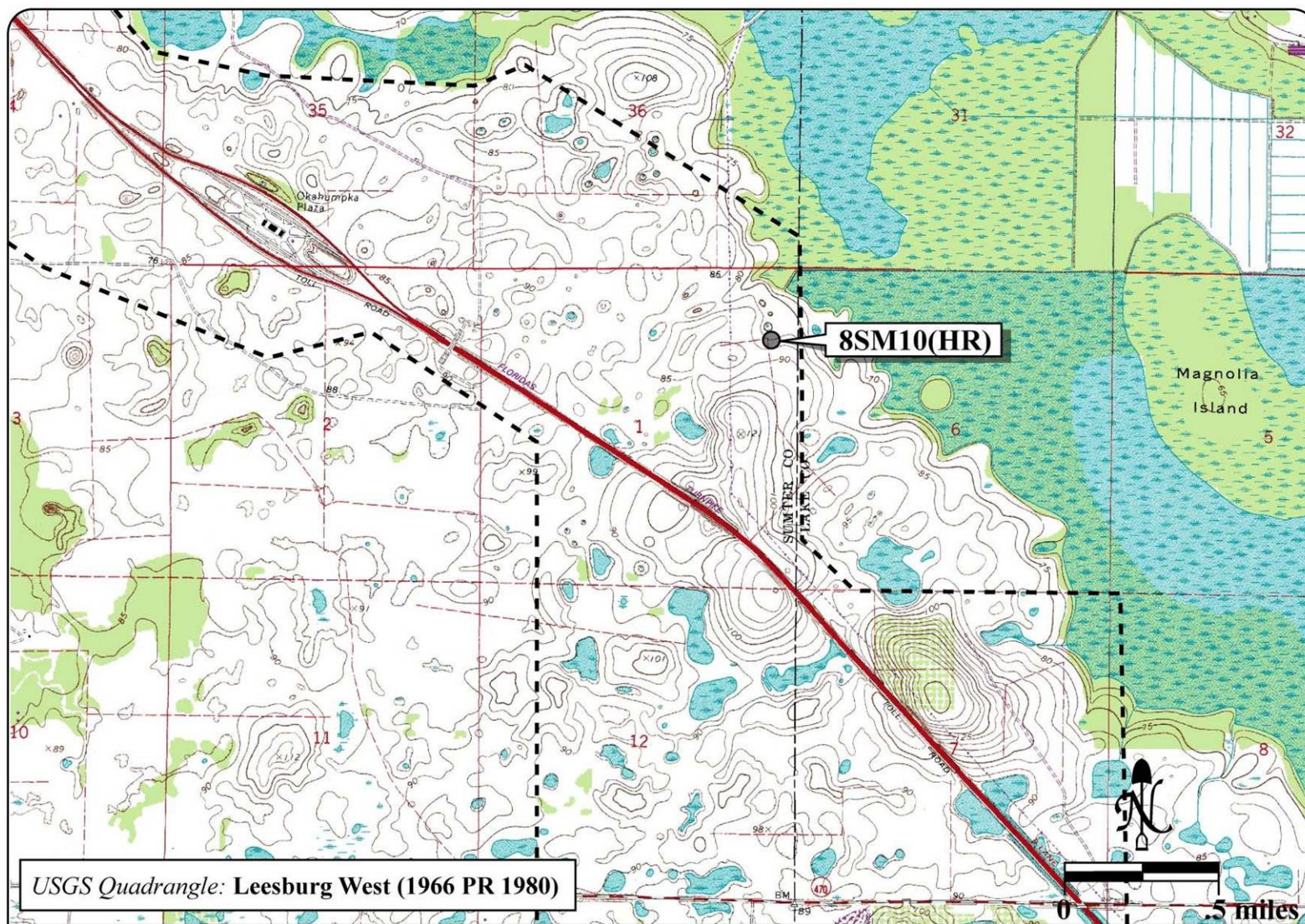
ATTACHMENT A:

**USGS QUADRANGLE MAP LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
THAT ARE POTENTIALLY NRHP-ELIGIBLE, HAVE THE POTENTIAL FOR
HUMAN REMAINS, OR HAVE SEMINOLE COMPONENTS**



- - - LCFS Corridor Boundary
- Archaeological Sites
- ⊠ Historic Cemeteries

- (HR) :Potential Human Remains
- (NR) :Potentially NRHP-Eligible
- (SEM) :Seminole Component



- - - LCFS Corridor Boundary
- Archaeological Sites
- ⊠ Historic Cemeteries

- (HR) : Potential Human Remains
- (NR) : Potentially NRHP-Eligible
- (SEM) : Seminole Component

ATTACHMENT B:
FDHR/SHPO COORDINATION

TELECONFERENCE MINUTE REPORT
PROGRESS ENERGY FLORIDA CENTRAL FLORIDA CORRIDOR STUDY (PEFCFCS)

Person Called/Agency: Laura Kammerer, FDHR / SHPO Bureau of Historic Preservation
Compliance Review Supervisor / Deputy SHPO

Janus Staff: Kate Hoffman, Janus Research
Adam Schieffer, Janus Research

Date of Teleconference: January 29, 2008

Teleconference Summary:

1. Familiarized Ms. Kammerer with the PEFCFCS project due to the large area traversed by the project corridors.
2. Established that a complete cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) would be needed for the final routes established within the corridors.
3. Confirmed or established the scope of work required by FDHR for both the preliminary corridor analysis and the final routes once selected.

Meeting Minutes: A summary of the PEFCFCS project and proposed application submittal dates were provided to Ms. Kammerer by Janus Research.

Ms. Kammerer confirmed that the detailed desktop review was an appropriate level of work of the preliminary corridor analysis, given the width of the corridors (up to one mile wide).

The need for a CRAS once final routes are finalized within the corridors was established.

Ms. Kammerer requested a meeting at least one week in advance of the Site Certification Application (SCA) submittal to discuss the findings of the preliminary corridor report.

Important Issues: The teleconference confirmed the level of work conducted for the preliminary corridor analysis and the need to conduct a CRAS once final routes within the corridors are established and prior to construction.

Follow-up:

1. Coordination will be ongoing
2. Ms. Kammerer requested a meeting at least one week prior to the SCA submittal to discuss pertinent cultural resource issue results.
3. A meeting will be held to establish appropriate scope of work once routes are established within the corridors.

MEETING MINUTE REPORT
PROGRESS ENERGY FLORIDA CENTRAL FLORIDA CORRIDOR STUDY (PEFCFCS)

Person /Agency: Laura Kammerer, FDHR / SHPO Bureau of Historic Preservation
Compliance Review Supervisor / Deputy SHPO
April Westerman, FDHR/SHPO Bureau of Historic
Preservation Compliance Review Historic Sites Specialist

Janus Staff: Kate Hoffman, Janus Research
Jim Pepe, Janus Research

Date of Meeting: April 29, 2008

Meeting Summary: Discussed SCA report reviewer comment regarding
recommendation to avoid sites versus avoid placing poles and
fill in previously undisturbed areas of sites. FDHR will
recommend avoidance and that transmission line poles not be
placed within the boundaries of sites. If this is not feasible,
then coordination will need to take place with FDHR
regarding appropriate avoidance or minimization
strategies.

Important Issues: N/A

Follow-up: N/A

ATTACHMENT C:

**SELECTED PAGES OF THE SCHEDULE OF INDIAN LAND CESSIONS
APPLICABLE TO CITRUS, LAKE, LEVY, MARION, AND SUMTER COUNTIES
WITH ACCOMPANYING MAP**

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

<i>Date</i>	<i>Where or how concluded</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Tribe</i>	<i>Description of cession or reservation</i>
1821 Aug. 29	Chicago, Illinois.	Stat. L., VII, 218.	Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi.	said tract, then such line shall be continued until it strikes the western boundary of the tract ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Detroit in 1807, and from the termination of the said line, following the boundaries of former cessions, to the main branch of the Grand river of Lake Michigan, should any of the said lines cross the said river, but if none of the said lines should cross the said river, then to a point due E. of the source of the said main branch of the said river, and from such point due W. to the source of the said principal branch, and from the crossing of the said river or from the source thereof, as the case may be, down the said river on the N. bank thereof to the mouth; thence following the shore of Lake Michigan to the S. bank of the said river St Joseph at the mouth thereof and thence with the said S. bank to the place of beginning. From the foregoing cession the said Indians reserve for their use the following tracts, viz: 1. One tract at Mang-ach-qua village, on the river Peble, of 6 miles square. 2. One tract at Mick-ke-saw-be of 6 miles square. 3. One tract at the village of Na-to-wa-se-pe of 4 miles square. 4. One tract at the village of Prairie Ronde of 3 miles square. 5. One tract at the village of Match-e-be-narh-she-wish, at the head of the Kekalamazoo river. The U. S. grants from above cession 26 sections of land to individuals of Indian descent.
1823 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., III, 749.	Moravian or Christian Indians.	Congress, by the provisions of this act, appropriated \$1,000 with which to purchase and extinguish the Indian title to three tracts of land, containing 4,000 acres each, lying on Muskingum river, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. These tracts were as follows: 1. One tract of 4,000 acres at Shoenbrun 2. One tract of 4,000 acres at Gnadenhutzen 3. One tract of 4,000 acres at Salem
Sept. 18	Camp on Moultrie creek in Florida territory.	Stat. L., VII, 224.	Florida tribes.	The Florida tribes cede to the U. S. all claim or title which they have to the whole territory of Florida, with the exception of such district of country as shall herein be allotted to them. The Florida tribes will hereafter be concentrated and confined to the following metes and boundaries: Commencing 5 miles N. of Okehumke, running in a direct line to a point 5 miles W. of Setarky's settlement, on the waters of the Amazura (or Withlahuchie river), leaving said settlement 2 miles S. of the line; from thence in a direct line to the S. end of the Big Hammock, to include Chickuchate; continuing in the same direction for 5 miles beyond the said Hammock, provided said point does not approach nearer than 15 miles the seacoast of the Gulf of Mexico; if it does the said line will terminate at that distance from the seacoast; thence S. 12 miles; thence in a S. 30° E. direction until the same shall strike within 5 miles of the main branch of Charlotte river; thence in a due E. direction to within 20 miles of the Atlantic coast; thence N. 15° W. for 50 miles, and from this last to the beginning point. The Indians having objected to being concentrated within the limits above described, for fear there was insufficient good land to subsist them, the U. S. agree that should said territory, after examination, be found to contain insufficient good land, then the N. line, as above defined, shall be removed so far N. as to embrace a sufficient quantity of good tillable land.

Schedule of Indian Land Cessions (56th Congress, 1st Session 1899:704) Describing Land Cession Number 118: Lands Ceded by the 'Florida Tribes' (Present-Day present day Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida and Seminole Tribe of Florida)

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827. The boundaries were never ascertained. This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827 This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 27, 1833 This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827. This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827.	See 138 See 188	Michigan 1.
An ordinance of Congress of Sept. 3, 1788, set apart three tracts of 4,000 acres each at Shoenbrun, Gnadenhutzen, and Salem, on Muskingum river, for the Society of United Brethren, to be used in propagating the gospel among the heathen. By act of Congress approved June 1, 1796, provision was made for surveying and patenting these tracts to the society in question, in trust for the benefit of the Christian Indians. Under the provisions of the act of Mar. 3, 1823, Lewis Cass was appointed to negotiate for the relinquishment of the title to the U. S. This he secured and transmitted the relinquishment of both the society and the Indians to the War Department, under date of Nov. 19, 1823, and by act of May 26, 1824, Congress made provision for the disposition of the lands.	See 4 See 5 See 6	Ohio.
	118	Florida.
The boundaries of this reserve were partly surveyed and the remainder approximated by Colonel Gadsden in 1824. They are shown by yellow lines. Colonel Gadsden recommended an addition to the reserve to include more tillable land. This addition was made by Executive order, July 29, 1824, and is shown by a crimson line. A second addition was made for a like purpose by the President, and Maj. J. A. Coffee surveyed the same in 1826. This second enlargement is shown by green lines. The reserve as thus enlarged was ceded to the U. S., May 9, 1832.	See 173	Florida.
This was done in 1824 and again in 1826 by Executive order, as set forth above.		

Schedule of Indian Land Cessions (56th Congress, 1st Session 1899:705) Describing Land Cession Number 118: Lands Ceded by the 'Florida Tribes' (Present-Day present day Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida and Seminole Tribe of Florida)

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

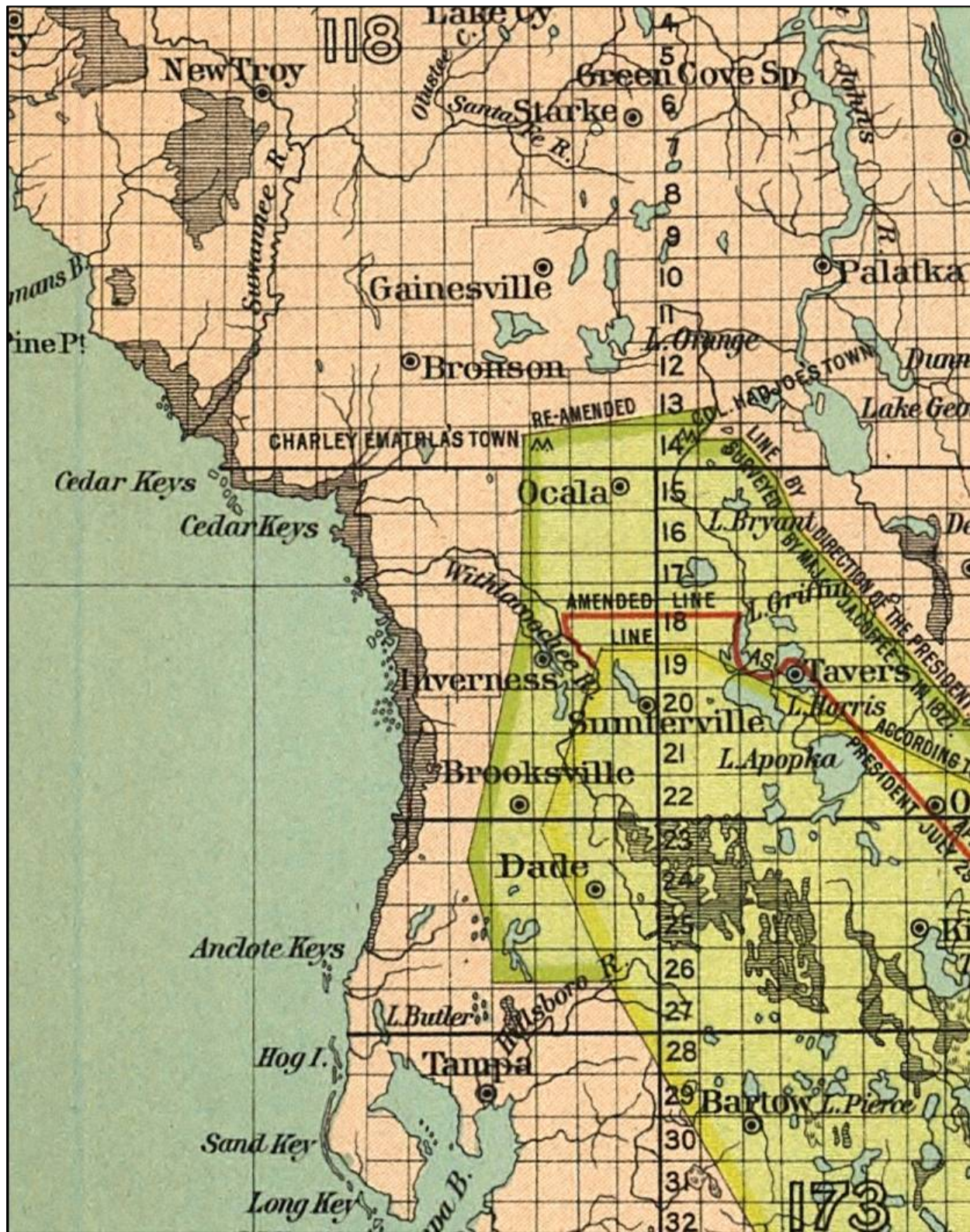
<i>Date</i>	<i>Where or how concluded</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Tribe</i>	<i>Description of cession or reservation</i>
1831 Aug. 30	Miami bay of Lake Erie.	Stat. L., VII, 359.	Ottawa (residing in Ohio).	With a view to removing to the country W. of the Mississippi the band of Ottoways residing on Blanchard's fork of the Great Auglaize river and at Oquanoxie's village on the Little Auglaize river cede to the U. S. the following tracts of land reserved for them, respectively, by the sixth article of the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817: 1. A tract of land on Blanchard's fork of the Great Auglaize river, to contain 5 miles square, the center of which tract shall be where the old trace crosses said fork. 2. A tract to contain 3 miles square on the Little Auglaize river, to include Oquanoxie's village. The band of Ottoway Indians residing at and near the places called Roche de Boeuf and Wolf Rapids, on the Miami river of Lake Erie, wishing to become parties to this treaty and not being willing at this time, to stipulate for their removal W. of the Mississippi agree, in consideration of the stipulations herein made for them by the U. S., to cede to the U. S. the following tracts of land reserved to them by the treaty of Nov. 17, 1807, viz: 1. A tract of 6 miles square above Roche de Boeuf, to include the village where Tondagonie (or Dog) formerly lived. 2. A tract of 3 miles square at the Wolf Rapids aforesaid, which was substituted for the 3 miles square granted, by the treaty of Nov. 17, 1807, to the said Ottoways, to include Presque Isle, but which could not be granted, as stipulated in said treaty, in consequence of its collision with the grant of 12 miles square to the U. S. by the treaty of Greenville in 1795. The U. S. agree to cause the band of Ottoways residing on Blanchard's fork and at Oquanoxie's village, numbering about 200 souls, to be removed to the western side of the Mississippi river, and will grant by patent in fee simple to them and their heirs forever, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain upon the same, a tract of land to contain 34,000 acres, to be located adjoining the S. or W. line of the reservation granted to the Shawnees of Missouri and Ohio, on the Kansas river and its branches, by treaty of Nov. 7, 1825. The U. S. agree to grant to the band of Ottoways residing at Roche de Boeuf and Wolf Rapids, by patent in fee simple, 40,000 acres of land W. of the Mississippi, adjoining the lands assigned to the Ottoways of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxie's village, or in such other situation as they may select on the unappropriated lands in the district of country designed for the emigrating Indians of the U. S. Whenever said band shall accept of said grant, the U. S. agree to remove and subsist them in the same manner as is provided by this treaty for the removal of the Ottoways of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxie's village.
1832 Jan. 19	McCutchensville, Crawford county, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 364.	Wyandot (band residing at Big Spring).	The band of Wyandots residing at the Big Spring, in the county of Crawford in the state of Ohio, cede to the U. S. the reservation of 16,000 acres, granted to them by article 2 of the treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, described in said treaty as follows: "There shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots residing at Solomon's town and on Blanchard's fork 16,000 acres of land, to be laid off in a square form on the head of Blanchard's fork; the center of which shall be at the Big Spring on the road leading from Upper Sandusky to Fort Findlay."
Mar. 24	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 366.	Creek.....	The Creek tribe of Indians cede to the U. S. all their land E. of the Mississippi river.
May 9	Payne's Landing, Florida territory.	Stat. L., VII, 368.	Seminole.....	The Seminole Indians relinquish to the U. S. all claim to lands occupied by them in the territory of Florida and agree to emigrate to the country W. of the Mississippi river. The U. S. agree that an additional extent of territory for the Seminoles, proportioned to their numbers, shall be added to the Creek country, and that the Seminoles will be received as a constituent part of the Creek nation.

Schedule of Indian Land Cessions (56th Congress, 1st Session 1899:734) Describing Land Cession Number 173: Lands Ceded by the 'Seminole' (Present Day Seminole Tribe of Florida and Seminole Nation of Oklahoma)

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	167	Ohio (detail).
	168	
	169	
	170	
These bands became confederated after their removal to the reservations assigned them by this treaty, and by a subsequent treaty of June 24, 1862, they made a joint cession of the reserves to the U. S. On Kansas map 2 of this schedule the entire reserve of both bands is colored yellow and numbered 435. The tract originally assigned to the Ottawa of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxa's village is shown within the red lines.	See 435.	Kansas 2.
	171	Ohio (detail).
	172	Alabama.
See note concerning this tract under treaty of Sept. 18, 1823, with the Florida Indians. The boundaries of this tract are defined in the treaty of Mar. 28, 1833. (See also treaty of Jan. 4, 1845, with the Creeks and the Seminole for modification of this provision; again modified by treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.)	173	Florida.

Schedule of Indian Land Cessions (56th Congress, 1st Session 1899:735) Describing Land Cession Number 173: Lands Ceded by the 'Seminole' (Present Day Seminole Tribe of Florida and Seminole Nation of Oklahoma)



Cropped View of Map (56th Congress, 1st Session 1899) Illustrating Cession Number 118: Lands Ceded by the 'Florida Tribes' (Present-Day present day Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida and Seminole Tribe of Florida) and Cession Number 173: Lands Ceded by the 'Seminole' (Present Day Seminole Tribe of Florida and Seminole Nation of Oklahoma)

ATTACHMENT 9-A1-4

Habitat Descriptions

ATTACHMENT 9-A1-4

HABITAT DESCRIPTIONS – 500-kV LPC CORRIDOR

Open Land/Improved Pastures/Other Open Lands (Rural) (FLUCCS 190/211/260)

These habitats are discussed together due to their similarity in species composition and function. These areas are typically utilized for cattle grazing which has been cleared, tilled, and reseeded with specific grass types and improved with brush control and fertilizers, or are undeveloped land within urban areas and inactive land with street patterns but no structures (FDOT, 1999). Dominant vegetative species observed include grasses such as bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum*), crab grass (*Digitaria* spp.), and bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus*), shrubs such as saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) and wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), and occasional trees such as longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), and live oak (*Quercus virginiana*).

Shrub and Brushland (FLUCCS 320)

Shrub and brushland is mostly dominated by saw palmetto intermixed with a wide variety of other woody scrub plant species, as well as various types of short herbs and grasses. The canopy component is typically sparse (FDOT, 1999). In addition to the saw palmetto understory, other common species observed within shrub and brushland areas include sparse areas of slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*), Chapman's oak (*Quercus chapmanii*), sand live oak (*Quercus geminata*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), water oak, live oak, winged sumac (*Rhus copallinum*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*) and muscadine grape (*Vitis rotundifolia*).

Pine Flatwoods (FLUCCS 411)

Pine flatwoods are common habitats throughout central Florida, typically occurring on flat, well-drained soils (FDOT, 1999). Pine flatwoods are dominated by a canopy of slash pine with an understory of saw palmetto. A variety of subdominant canopy species are present, including water oak, live oak, cabbage palm, loblolly pine, laurel oak, and sand live oak, while shrub and groundcover species include gallberry, wax myrtle, winged sumac, American beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), muscadine grape, and Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*).

Longleaf Pine - Xeric Oak (FLUCCS 412)

This forest type is dominated by longleaf pines and is distinguishable from longleaf dominated pine flatwoods by the presence of a subcanopy of sand live oak, live oak, and bluejack oak (*Quercus incana*) with a ground cover dominated by saw palmetto.

Xeric Oak (FLUCCS 421)

Areas of xeric oak found along the corridor may have historically been longleaf – xeric oak habitat, but due to heavy silvicultural operations longleaf pines have

since been reduced if not removed altogether. In these areas, longleaf pine is present but not dominant. Other species include live oak, sand live oak, laurel oak, bluejack oak, sand live oak, and post oak (*Quercus stellata*). Ground cover is characterized by saw palmetto, runner oak (*Quercus margarettiae*), wiregrass (*Aristida stricta* var. *beyrichiana*), and deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*).

Hardwood-Conifer Mixed (FLUCCS 434)

Hardwood-coniferous mixed forest habitats are areas in which neither upland conifers nor hardwoods achieve a 66 percent crown canopy dominance (FDOT, 1999). The canopy is dominated by a mixture of loblolly pine, longleaf pine, laurel oak, live oak, sand live oak, and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*). Common shrub species include saw palmetto, gallberry, and wax myrtle, while groundcover plants and vines include wiregrass and greenbrier (*Smilax* spp.).

Coniferous Plantations (FLUCCS 441)

These areas are characterized by monocultures of planted loblolly pine or sand pine (*Pinus clausa*) in uniform age classes and in rows. Some areas of planted pines in the lower, wetter areas of the corridor also may contain volunteer red maple, swamp bay (*Persea palustris*), slash pine, water oak, and laurel oak.

Streams and Waterways (FLUCCS 510)

The 500-kV LPC Corridor crosses the Barge Canal By-Pass, the Withlacoochee River, and the Cross Florida Greenway, all discussed in Section 9-A2.3.7.2. Vegetation observed within and on the banks of the Withlacoochee River include cattail (*Typha* spp.), hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), tapegrass (*Vallisneria americana*), bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), red maple, and common buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*).

Ditches were commonly observed within the 500-kV LCR Corridor, primarily associated with roadways, but are too small to calculate acreage or show on Figure 9-A2.3-10. These drainage features vary in hydroperiod from only occasional inundation to others typically containing water year-round. Common vegetation within these ditches include a mixture of woody, herbaceous, and vine species such as cattail, coastal plain willow (*Salix caroliniana*), common buttonbush, Peruvian primrose willow (*Ludwigia peruviana*), pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*), maidencane (*Panicum hemitomon*), bushy bluestem (*Andropogon glomeratus*), and musky mint (*Hyptis alata*).

Lakes/Reservoirs (FLUCCS 520/530)

These habitats are discussed together due to their similarity in species composition and function. Dominant vegetation observed within or adjacent to these surface water bodies include red maple, swamp bay, pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendans*), coastal plain willow, cattail, common buttonbush, false-willow (*Baccharis angustifolia*), Peruvian primrose willow, maidencane, smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*), and lance-leaved arrowhead (*Sagittaria lancifolia*).

Streams and Lake Swamps (Bottomland) (FLUCCS 615)

Typically stream and lake swamp habitats are dominated by a variety of hardwood species tolerant of occasional inundation and hydric soils (FDOT, 1999). Species observed include pond cypress, laurel oak, red maple, swamp bay, dahoon holly (*Ilex cassine*), common buttonbush, coinwort (*Centella asiatica*), cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*), and Virginia chain fern.

Streams and Lake Swamps (Bottomland) (FLUCCS 615)

Stream and lake swamp habitats are dominated by a variety of hardwood species tolerant of occasional inundation and hydric soils (FDOT, 1999). Species observed include pond cypress, laurel oak, red maple, swamp bay, dahoon holly (*Ilex cassine*), common buttonbush, coinwort (*Centella asiatica*), cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*), and Virginia chain fern (*Woodwardia virginica*).

Cypress (FLUCCS 621)

This habitat is composed of pond or bald cypress which is either pure or predominant (FDOT, 1999). Other common species include slash pine, loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*), common buttonbush, wax myrtle, elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), coastal plain willow, sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*), Peruvian primrose willow, maidencane, lance-leaf arrowhead, smartweed, Virginia chain fern, coinwort, and royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*).

Wetland Forested Mixed (FLUCCS 630)

Mixed wetland forests are habitats in which neither hardwoods nor conifers achieve a 66 percent dominance of the crown canopy composition (FDOT, 1999). The canopy is typically dominated by a mixture of red maple, laurel oak, slash pine, cabbage palm, live oak, cypress, sweetgum and pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*). Shrub, understory, and vine species include saw palmetto, eastern false-willow, wax myrtle, coastal plain willow, Virginia chain fern, royal fern, and greenbrier.

Freshwater Marshes (FLUCCS 641)

Freshwater marshes are typically dominated by shrub and herbaceous species (FDOT, 1999), including common buttonbush, maidencane, redroot (*Lachnanthes caroliana*), buttonweed (*Diodia virginiana*), marsh fern (*Thelypteris palustris*), Virginia chain fern, smartweed, lance-leaf arrowhead, soft rush, marshpennywort, pickerelweed, flat sedges and caric sedges (*Carex* spp.).

Wet Prairies (FLUCCS 643)

Wet prairie is an infrequently inundated wetland habitat with predominantly herbaceous vegetation occurring upon hydric soils (FDOT, 1999). Dominant vegetation includes bushy bluestem, soft rush, dogfennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), coinwort, torpedo grass (*Panicum repens*), meadow beauty (*Rhexia* spp.), St. John's-wort (*Hypericum* sp.), camphorweed (*Pluchea* spp.), bog button (*Lachnocaulon* spp.), maidencane, and marshpennywort.