

## **FIGURES**

## **APPENDIX A**

**Client Name:**  
HARRIS CORPORATION

**Site Location:** FORT WHITE COMMUNICATIONS TOWER LEASE  
7354 SW ELIM CHURCH ROAD  
FORT WHITE, FLORIDA 32038

**Photo No. 1**

**View Direction of Photo:**

Looking E from entrance drive from SW Elim Road.

**Description:**

View of access road to cell tower compound.



**Photo No. 2**

**View Direction of Photo:**

Looking E at entrance to cell tower compound.

**Description:**

View of cell tower communications building.



**Client Name:**  
HARRIS CORPORATION

**Site Location:** FORT WHITE COMMUNICATIONS TOWER LEASE  
7354 SW ELIM CHURCH ROAD  
FORT WHITE, FLORIDA 32038

**Photo No. 3**

**View Direction of Photo:**

Looking SE from north side of cell tower building.

**Description:**

View of propane powered emergency generator on concrete pad.



**Photo No. 4**

**View Direction of Photo:**

Looking E from north side of cell tower building.

**Description:**

View of 500 gallon propane tank for emergency generator.



Client Name:  
HARRIS CORPORATION

Site Location: FORT WHITE COMMUNICATIONS TOWER LEASE  
7354 SW ELIM CHURCH ROAD  
FORT WHITE, FLORIDA 32038

**Photo No. 5**

**View Direction of Photo:**

Looking N from south side of cell tower compound.

**Description:**

View of southern elevation of cell tower compound.



**Photo No. 6**

**View Direction of Photo:**

Looking W from east side of subject property.

**Description:**

View of eastern elevation of cell tower compound.



Client Name:  
HARRIS CORPORATION

Site Location: FORT WHITE COMMUNICATIONS TOWER LEASE  
7354 SW ELIM CHURCH ROAD  
FORT WHITE, FLORIDA 32038

**Photo No. 7**

**View Direction of Photo:**  
Looking SE from cell tower compound.

**Description:**  
View of horse corral area southeast of subject property.



**Photo No. 8**

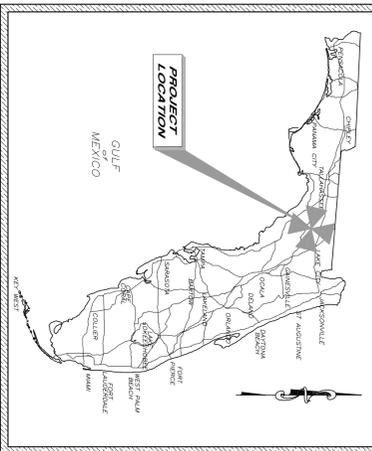
**View Direction of Photo:**  
Looking SE from cell tower compound.

**Description:**  
View of southeastern adjoining residence also operating as the Ichetucknee Tube Center #4, recreational river rafting.

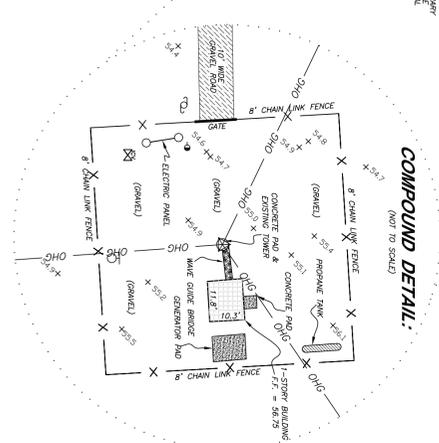
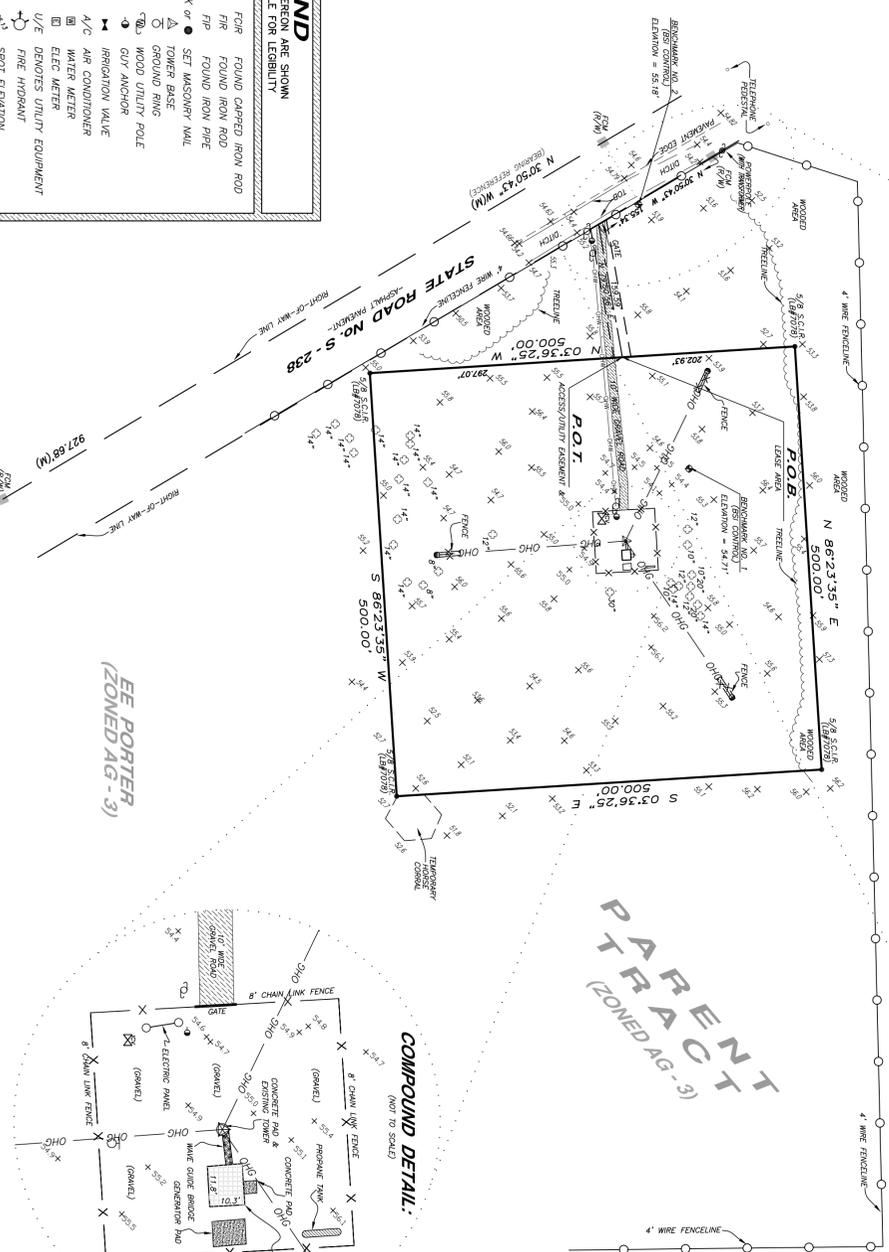
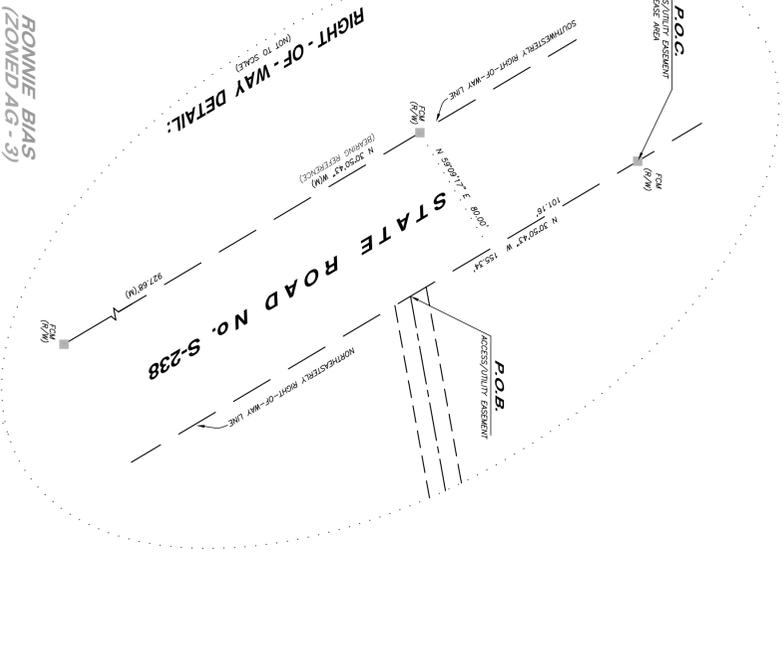


## **APPENDIX B**

VICINITY MAP  
(Not to Scale)

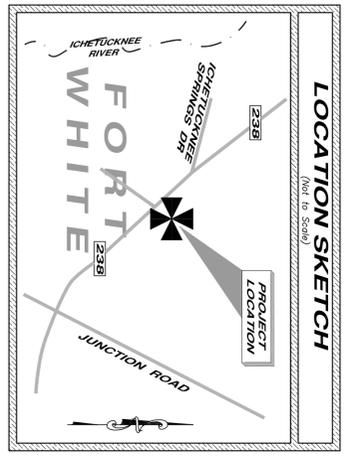


SECTION 07, TOWNSHIP 06 SOUTH, RANGE 16 EAST, COLUMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA



**LEGEND**  
NOTE: SYMBOLS DERIVED HEREON ARE SHOWN AT AN ENLARGED SCALE FOR LEGIBILITY

FOUR	FOUR 4x4 CONCRETE MONUMENT	FOUR	FOUR CAPED IRON ROD
S.C.I.R.	SET CAPED IRON ROD	FIP	FOUND IRON PIPE
(L&R)	LEASE PARCEL RECORD	SPW	SET MASONRY NAIL
(F)	FIELD MEASUREMENT	△	TOWER BASE
(R)	RECORD MEASUREMENT	○	GROUND RING
O.R.	OFFICIAL RECORD	○	WOOD UTILITY POLE
PG.	PAGE	⊥	IRRIGATION VALVE
P.O.B.	POINT OF BEGINNING	⊥	A/C AIR CONDITIONER
P.O.T.	POINT OF TERMINATION	⊥	WATER METER
CLF	CHAIN LINK FENCE	⊥	ELEC. METER
R/W	RIGHT OF WAY	⊥	U/E DENOTES UTILITY EQUIPMENT
OHG	OVERHEAD GUY WIRE	⊥	PIRE HYDRANT
OHS	OVERHEAD WIRE	⊥	SPOT ELEVATION
N.T.S.	NOT TO SCALE	⊥	SATELLITE
TBM	TEMPORARY BENCH MARK	⊥	OAK TREE (SIZE AS NOTED)
CONC.	CONCRETE		
FIN.	FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION		
COR.	CORNER		



DESCRIPTION: (AS FURNISHED PER OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 355, PAGES 674-677, COLUMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA)

**PARENT TRACT:**  
SECTION 7, TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 16 EAST, THE NW 1/4 OF SE 1/4, EXCEPT RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR STATE ROAD NO. S-238 AND EXCEPT THE NORTH 50.00 FEET AND THE WEST 50.00 FEET, AS LIES NORTH OF STATE ROAD NO. S-238 THEREOF BEING SUBJECT TO EASEMENT FOR ROAD AND UTILITY PURPOSES.

DESCRIPTION:  
**LEASE AREA:**  
A PARCEL OF LAND LYING IN THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 7, TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 16 EAST COMMENCE AT A POINT ON THE NORTHEASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF STATE ROAD NO. S-238 WHICH IS MARKED WITH A 4x4 CONCRETE MONUMENT; THENCE SOUTH 30°50'43" EAST, ALONG SAID RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, 155.34 FEET; THENCE LEAVING SAID RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, NORTH 79°50'56" EAST, 159.59 FEET TO A POINT ON THE WESTERLY BOUNDARY OF THE HERON AND DONALD GRAVES TRACTS; THENCE NORTH 82°31'57" EAST, 500.00 FEET TO THE NORTHEASTERLY CORNER OF SAID PARCEL; THENCE SOUTH 03°36'25" EAST, 500.00 FEET TO THE SOUTHEASTERLY CORNER OF SAID PARCEL; THENCE SOUTH 86°23'35" WEST, 500.00 FEET TO THE SOUTHWESTERLY CORNER OF SAID PARCEL; THENCE NORTH 03°36'25" WEST, 297.07 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. SAID PARCEL CONTAINS 230,000 SQUARE FEET, MORE OR LESS.

**ACCESS/UTILITY EASEMENT:**  
A PARCEL OF LAND LYING IN THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 7, TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 16 EAST COMMENCE AT A POINT ON THE NORTHEASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF STATE ROAD NO. S-238 WHICH IS MARKED WITH A 4x4 CONCRETE MONUMENT; THENCE SOUTH 30°50'43" EAST, ALONG SAID RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, 155.34 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF A RIGHT-OF-WAY ACCESS/UTILITY EASEMENT, LYING TEN (10) FEET ON EACH SIDE (COLLECTIVELY OF THE POINT OF BEGINNING) OF THE WESTERLY BOUNDARY OF THE BELOW-DISSERED PROPOSED LEASE AREA PARCEL. POINT ALSO BEING THE POINT OF TERMINATION OF THIS PROPOSED ACCESS/UTILITY EASEMENT. SAID PARCEL CONTAINS 3,191.82 SQUARE FEET, MORE OR LESS.

**SURVEYOR'S NOTES:**  
1) THIS IS A AS-BUILT SURVEY OF A OF THE LEASE PARCEL ONLY. MADE ON THE GROUND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER, AND MEETS THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL ACCURACY FOR THIS PROGRAM'S EXPECTED USE.  
2) ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE REFERRED TO THE NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY (NGS), NAVD 88 DATUM. ELEVATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED BY GPS OBSERVATIONS USING NOS MONUMENT DESIGNATED 759 71 409". ON SITE ELEVATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:  
BENCHMARK NO. 1, ELEVATION = 54.71 FEET  
BENCHMARK NO. 2, ELEVATION = 55.18 FEET  
3) BEARINGS REFERENCED TO THE SOUTHWESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF STATE ROAD NO. S-238 BEING SOUTH N 30° 50' 43" WEST (ASSUMED PER STATE OF FLORIDA RIGHT-OF-WAY MAP, SECTION NO.2463-150, DATED 12-10-56).  
4) THIS SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF A AS-BUILT SURVEY ONLY, AND IS NOT INTENDED TO DELINEATE THE REGULATORY JURISDICTION OF ANY FEDERAL, STATE, REGIONAL OR LOCAL AGENCY, BOARD, COMMISSION OR OTHER SIMILAR ENTITY.  
5) THIS SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF AN ABSTRACT OF TITLE, THEREFORE, THERE MAY BE OTHER EASMENTS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, SETBACK LINES, AGREEMENTS, RESERVATIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR OTHER SIMILAR MATTERS OF PUBLIC RECORD, NOT DEPICTED ON THIS SURVEY.  
6) LOCATION OF IMPROVEMENTS IS LIMITED TO THE LEASE PARCEL AND ACCESS ROUTE ONLY. LOCATION OF OTHER IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE PARENT TRACT PARCEL, WERE NOT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THIS SURVEY.  
7) NO UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, UNDERGROUND ENCROACHMENTS OR BUILDING FOUNDATIONS WERE OBSERVED AS A PART OF THIS SURVEY, UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN.  
8) FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES, THIS SURVEY IS NOT VALID WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE AND THE ORIGINAL RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER.  
9) THE FLOOD ELEVATION INFORMATION DERIVED HEREON IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND IS PROVIDED AT NO LIABILITY TO BSI & ASSOCIATES. THE PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON APPEARS TO FALL WITHIN FLOOD ZONE "X", AS SHOWN ON THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP NUMBER 12070 0229 D, MAP REVISED 07/06/98, NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY.

10) THE RE-USE OF THIS SURVEY FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN WHICH IT WAS INTENDED WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION, WILL BE AT THE RE-USERS SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT LIABILITY TO THE SURVEYOR. NOTHING HEREIN SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO GIVE ANY RIGHTS OR BENEFITS TO ANYONE OTHER THAN THOSE CERTIFIED.  
11) GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION IS BASED ON HORIZONTAL VALUES DERIVED FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY CONTROL MONUMENTATION DESIGNATED "87-57" AND REFERENCED TO THE NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 (NAD83). THE COORDINATES BELOW ARE SHOWN IN NAD83 AND REFERENCED TO NAD27 VALUES. THE CONVERSION TO NAD27 VALUE WAS PERFORMED UTILIZING "CORPSSOFT" (VERSION 5.11.08), AS PROVIDED BY THE NOS. THE HORIZONTAL ACCURACIES ARE CERTIFIED TO BE WITHIN 7/4" 2-C TOLERANCES.  
**-PROPOSED CENTER OF TOWER-**

	<b>NAD27</b>	<b>NAD83</b>
LATITUDE	29°24.60"	29°24.60"
LONGITUDE	082°45'00.54"	082°45'01.10"

CERTIFIED TO:  
URS CORPORATION  
8761 PERIMETER PARK BOULEVARD  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32216

Steven E. Barnett  
Professional Surveyor and Mapper  
State of Florida No. 5891

Last Date of Field Survey: 07/17/10

<p><b>FORT WHITE</b></p> <p>AS-BUILT SURVEY OF THE LEASE PARCEL ONLY 7354 SW ELIM CHURCH ROAD FORT WHITE, FLORIDA</p>		<p>BSI &amp; ASSOCIATES LB No. 7078 5830 NEBRASKA AVENUE NEW PORT RICHEY, FLORIDA 34652 PH. (727) 842-7171 Email: steveb@bsi-surveyors.com PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYING SERVICES</p>												
<p>PM: SEB DRAWN BY: SLB CHECKED BY: SEB DATE: 07/21/10 PARTY CHIEF: SEB FIELD BOOK: 147 PAGE: 34A-34B DRAWING #: CS-7-21-10 JOB NUMBER: 600-271-10 SHEET 1 of 1</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>1)</th> <th>AS-BUILT IMPROVEMENTS</th> <th>7-27-10</th> <th>SEB</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>DESCRIPTIONS</th> <th>DATE</th> <th>BY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">REVISIONS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1)	AS-BUILT IMPROVEMENTS	7-27-10	SEB	No.	DESCRIPTIONS	DATE	BY	REVISIONS				
1)	AS-BUILT IMPROVEMENTS	7-27-10	SEB											
No.	DESCRIPTIONS	DATE	BY											
REVISIONS														

## **APPENDIX C**

**Fort White Tower**

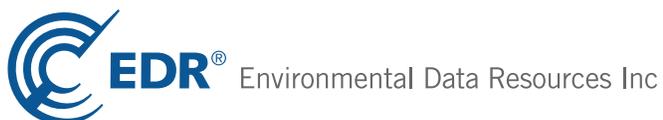
CR 238

Fort White, FL 32038

Inquiry Number: 2846895.9s

August 16, 2010

**EDR NEPACheck®**



440 Wheelers Farms Road  
Milford, CT 06461  
Toll Free: 800.352.0050  
[www.edrnet.com](http://www.edrnet.com)

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***Thank you for your business.***  
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050  
with any questions or comments.

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# EDR NEPACheck® DESCRIPTION

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires that Federal agencies include in their decision-making processes appropriate and careful consideration of all environmental effects and actions, analyze potential environmental effects of proposed actions and their alternatives for public understanding and scrutiny, avoid or minimize adverse effects of proposed actions, and restore and enhance environmental quality as much as possible.

The EDR NEPACheck provides information which may be used, in conjunction with additional research, to determine whether a proposed site or action will have significant environmental effect.

The report provides maps and data for the following items (where available). Search results are provided in the Map Findings Summary on page 2 of this report.

## Section

### Natural Areas Map

- Federal Lands Data:

- Officially designated wilderness areas
- Officially designated wildlife preserves, sanctuaries and refuges
- Wild and scenic rivers
- Fish and Wildlife

- Threatened or Endangered Species, Fish and Wildlife, Critical Habitat Data (where available)

## Regulation

47 CFR 1.1307(1)

47 CFR 1.1307(2)

40 CFR 6.302(e)

40 CFR 6.302

47 CFR 1.1307(3); 40 CFR 6.302

### Historic Sites Map

- National Register of Historic Places
- State Historic Places (where available)
- Indian Reservations

47 CFR 1.1307(4); 40 CFR 6.302

### Flood Plain Map

- National Flood Plain Data (where available)

47 CFR 1.1307(6); 40 CFR 6.302

### Wetlands Map

- National Wetlands Inventory Data (where available)

47 CFR 1.1307(7); 40 CFR 6.302

### FCC & FAA Map

- FCC antenna/tower sites, FAA Markings and Obstructions, Airports, Topographic gradient

47 CFR 1.1307(8)

### Key Contacts and Government Records Searched

# MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

The databases searched in this report are listed below. Database descriptions and other agency contact information is contained in the Key Contacts and Government Records Searched section on page 21 of this report.

## TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

FORT WHITE TOWER  
CR 238  
FORT WHITE, FL 32038

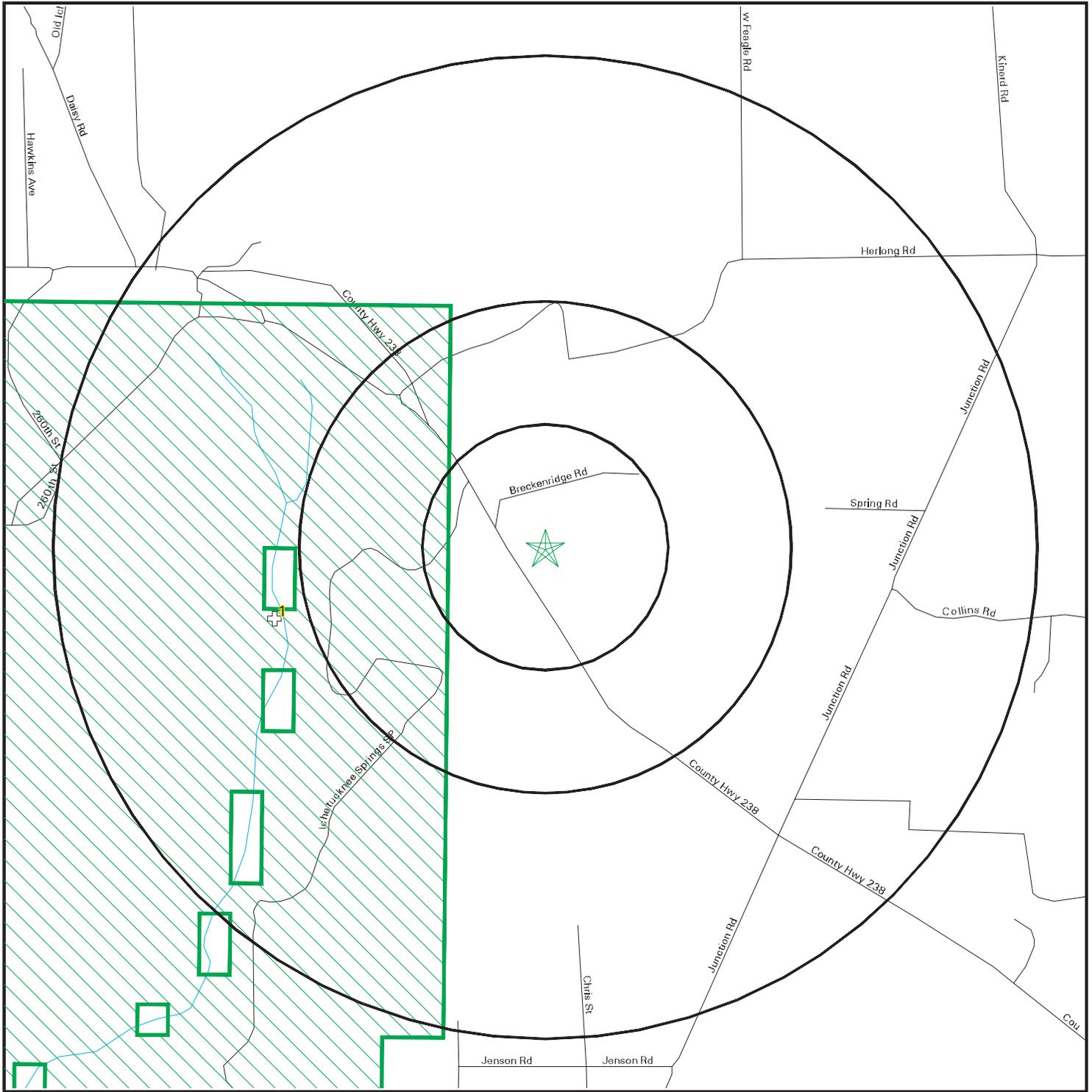
Inquiry #: 2846895.9s  
Date: 8/16/10

## TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North): 29.978411 - 29° 58' 42.3"  
Longitude (West): 82.750282 - 82° 45' 1.0"  
Universal Tranverse Mercator: Zone 17  
UTM X (Meters): 331136.4  
UTM Y (Meters): 3317502.0

Applicable Regulation from 47 CFR/FCC Checklist	Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Within Search	Within 1/8 Mile
<b><u>NATURAL AREAS MAP</u></b>				
1.1307a (1) Officially Designated Wilderness Area	US Federal Lands	1.00	NO	NO
1.1307a (2) Officially Designated Wildlife Preserve	US Federal Lands	1.00	NO	NO
1.1307a (2) Officially Designated Wildlife Preserve	FL Habitat Conservation	1.00	YES	NO
1.1307a (3) Threatened or Endangered Species or Critical Habitat	County Endangered Species	County	YES	N/A
<b><u>HISTORIC SITES MAP</u></b>				
1.1307a (4) Listed or eligible for National Register	National Register of Hist. Pla	1.00	NO	NO
1.1307a (4) Listed or eligible for National Register	FL Historic Sites	1.00	NO	NO
	Indian Reservation	1.00	NO	NO
<b><u>FLOODPLAIN MAP</u></b>				
1.1307 (6) Located in a Flood Plain	FLOODPLAIN	1.00	YES	NO
<b><u>WETLANDS MAP</u></b>				
1.1307 (7) Change in surface features (wetland fill)	NWI	1.00	YES	NO
<b><u>FCC &amp; FAA SITES MAP</u></b>				
	Cellular	1.00	NO	NO
	4G Cellular	1.00	NO	NO
	Antenna Structure Registration	1.00	YES	YES
	Towers	1.00	NO	NO
	AM Antenna	1.00	NO	NO
	FM Antenna	1.00	NO	NO
	FAA DOF	1.00	YES	YES
	Airports	1.00	NO	---
	Power Lines	1.00	YES	---

# Natural Areas Map



- |  |                 |  |                         |
|--|-----------------|--|-------------------------|
|  | Target Property |  | Locations               |
|  | Roads           |  | Federal Areas           |
|  | County Boundary |  | Federal Linear Features |
|  | Waterways       |  | State Areas             |
|  | Water           |  | State Linear Features   |



SITE NAME: Fort White Tower  
 ADDRESS: CR 238  
 Fort White FL 32038  
 LAT/LONG: 29.9784 / 82.7503

CLIENT: URS Corporation  
 CONTACT: David Schulte  
 INQUIRY #: 2846895.9s  
 DATE: August 16, 2010

# NATURAL AREAS MAP FINDINGS

**Endangered Species Listed for: COLUMBIA County, FL.**

Source: EPA Endangered Species Protection Program Database

- BIRD: EAGLE, BALD
- BIRD: WOODPECKER, RED-COCKADED
- BIRD: STORK, WOOD
- FISH: STURGEON, GULF
- REPTILE: SNAKE, EASTERN INDIGO

**Endangered Species Listed for: SUWANNEE County, FL.**

Source: EPA Endangered Species Protection Program Database

- BIRD: WOODPECKER, RED-COCKADED
- BIRD: EAGLE, BALD
- BIRD: STORK, WOOD
- FISH: STURGEON, GULF
- REPTILE: SNAKE, EASTERN INDIGO

**Map ID**  
**Direction**  
**Distance**  
**Distance (ft.)**

**EDR ID**  
**Database**

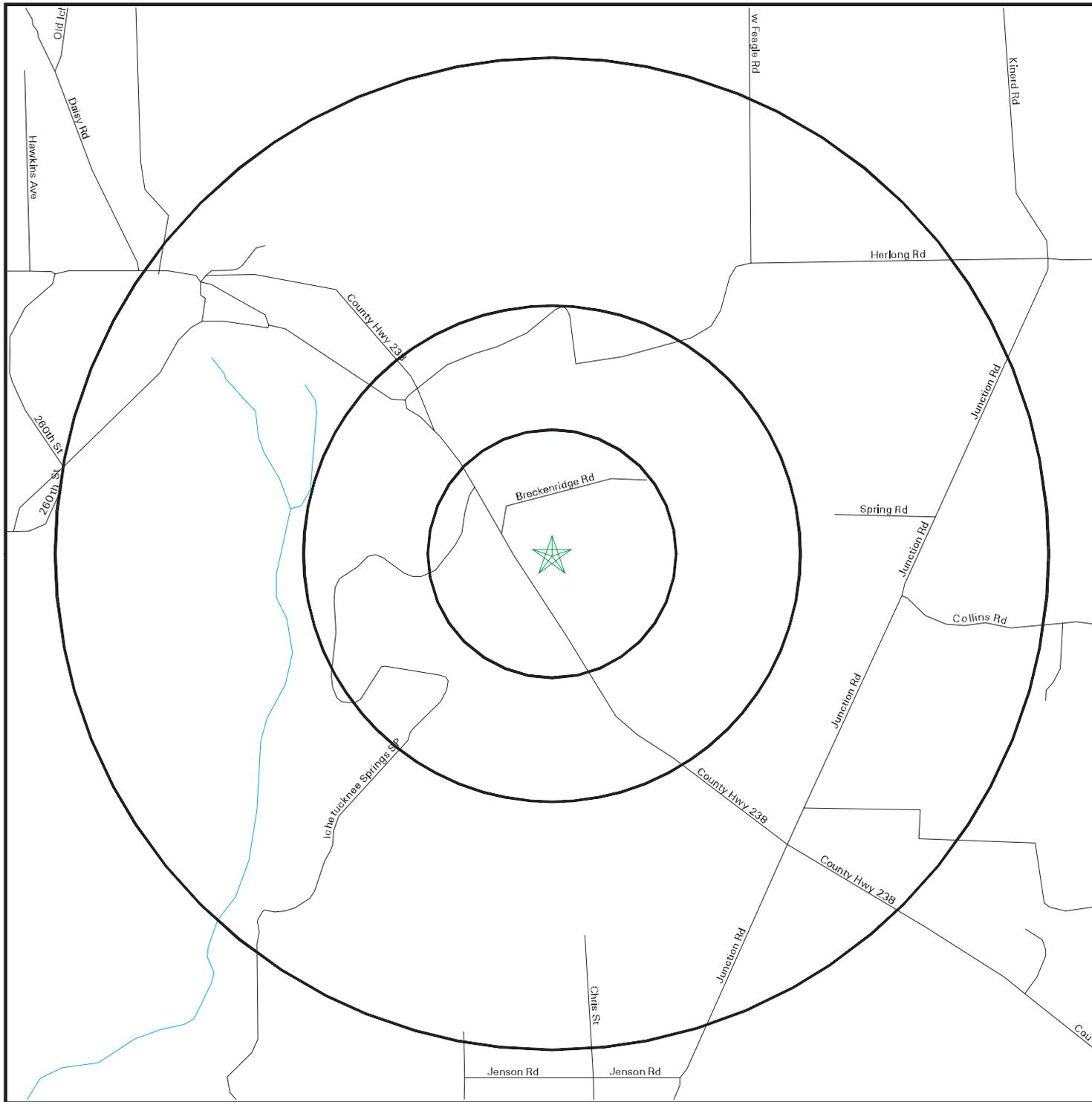
1  
 West  
 1/8-1/4 mi  
 1041

Description:

EXISTING CONSERVATION LANDS

FL10019600  
 FL Habitat Conservation

# Historic Sites Map



- ★ Target Property
- ◆ Historic Sites
- Streets
- Federal Historic Areas
- County Boundary
- State Historic Areas
- Waterways
- US Indian Reservations
- Water
- Scenic Trail



<p><b>SITE NAME:</b> Fort White Tower  <b>ADDRESS:</b> CR 238                  Fort White FL 32038  <b>LAT/LONG:</b> 29.9784 / 82.7503</p>	<p><b>CLIENT:</b> URS Corporation  <b>CONTACT:</b> David Schulte  <b>INQUIRY #:</b> 2846895.9s  <b>DATE:</b> August 16, 2010</p>
TC2846895.9s Page 5 of 27	

## HISTORIC SITES MAP FINDINGS

Map ID  
Direction  
Distance  
Distance (ft.)

EDR ID  
Database

---

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available government records within the search radius around the target property.

## UNMAPPABLE HISTORIC SITES

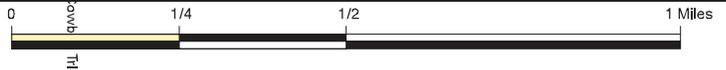
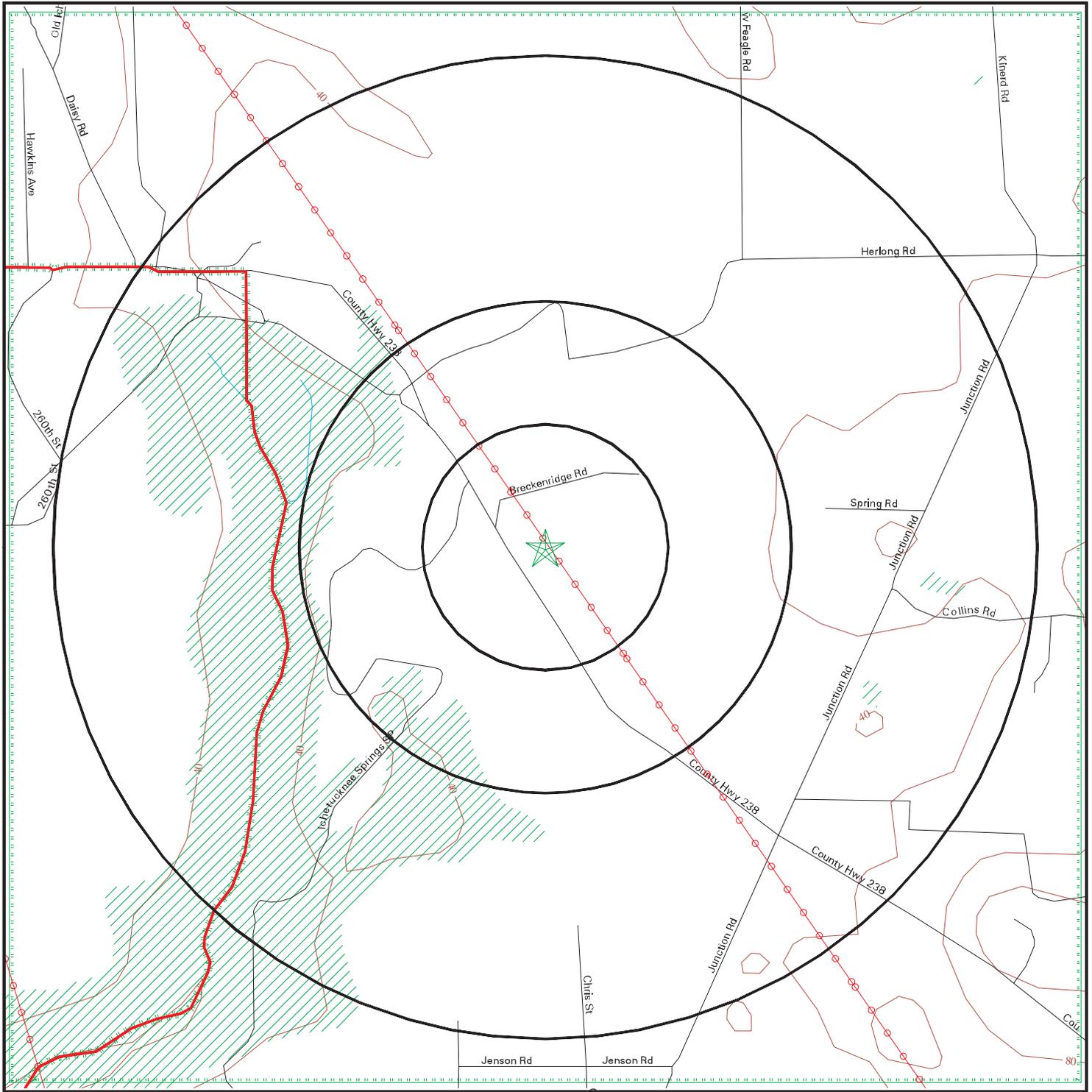
Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped:

Status  
EDR ID  
Database

---

No unmapped sites were found in EDR's search of available government records.

# Flood Plain Map



- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- Waterways
- County Boundary
- Power Lines
- Pipe Lines
- Fault Lines
- Water
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- Electronic FEMA data available
- Electronic FEMA data not available



SITE NAME: Fort White Tower  
 ADDRESS: CR 238  
 Fort White FL 32038  
 LAT/LONG: 29.9784 / 82.7503

CLIENT: URS Corporation  
 CONTACT: David Schulte  
 INQUIRY #: 2846895.9s  
 DATE: August 16, 2010

# FLOOD PLAIN MAP FINDINGS

Source: FEMA DFIRM Flood Data, FEMA Q3 Flood Data

County

FEMA flood data electronic coverage

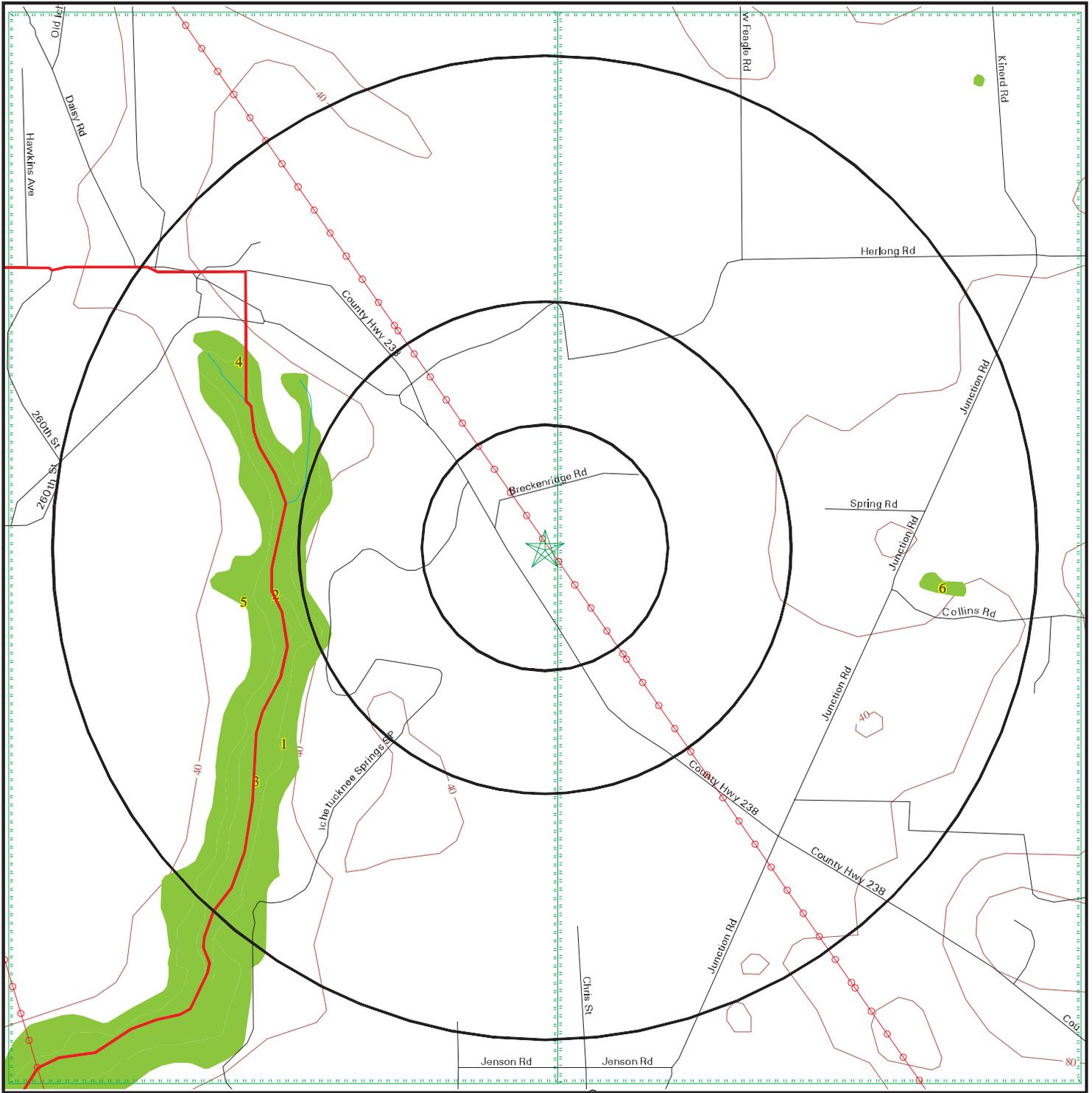
COLUMBIA, FL  
SUWANNEE, FL

YES  
YES

Flood Plain panel at target property:  
Additional Flood Plain panel(s) in search area:  
12121C (FEMA DFIRM Flood data)

12023C (FEMA DFIRM Flood data)

# National Wetlands Inventory Map



- |  |                 |  |                               |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
|  | Major Roads     |  | Power Lines                   |  | Water                             |
|  | Contour Lines   |  | Pipe Lines                    |  | National Wetland Inventory        |
|  | Waterways       |  | Fault Lines                   |  | State Wetlands                    |
|  | County Boundary |  | Electronic NWI data available |  | Electronic NWI data not available |

SITE NAME: Fort White Tower  
 ADDRESS: CR 238  
 Fort White FL 32038  
 LAT/LONG: 29.9784 / 82.7503

CLIENT: URS Corporation  
 CONTACT: David Schulte  
 INQUIRY #: 2846895.9s  
 DATE: August 16, 2010

## WETLANDS MAP FINDINGS

Source: Fish and Wildlife Service NWI data

NWI hardcopy map at target property: Hildreth  
 Additional NWI hardcopy map(s) in search area:  
 Fort White

Map ID	Direction	Distance	Distance (ft.)	Code and Description*	Database
1	WNW	1/4-1/2 mi	2344	PFO1A [P] Palustrine, [FO] Forested, [1] Broad-Leaved Deciduous, [A] Temporarily Flooded Lat/Lon: 29.979843 / -82.757500	NWI
2	WNW	1/4-1/2 mi	2471	PFO6C [P] Palustrine, [FO] Forested, [6] Deciduous, [C] Seasonally Flooded Lat/Lon: 29.979971 / -82.757881	NWI
3	WSW	1/2-1 mi	2684	R2AB3H [R] Riverine, [2] Lower Perennial, [AB] Aquatic Bed, [3] Rooted Vascular, [H] Permanently Flooded Lat/Lon: 29.975775 / -82.758194	NWI
4	WNW	1/2-1 mi	2728	PFO1A [P] Palustrine, [FO] Forested, [1] Broad-Leaved Deciduous, [A] Temporarily Flooded Lat/Lon: 29.980381 / -82.758598	NWI
5	West	1/2-1 mi	2935	PFO1A [P] Palustrine, [FO] Forested, [1] Broad-Leaved Deciduous, [A] Temporarily Flooded Lat/Lon: 29.979248 / -82.759499	NWI
6	East	1/2-1 mi	4030	PEM1C [P] Palustrine, [EM] Emergent, [1] Persistent, [C] Seasonally Flooded Lat/Lon: 29.977356 / -82.737610	NWI

\*See Wetland Classification System for additional information.

# WETLANDS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

National Wetland Inventory Maps are produced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, a sub-department of the U.S. Department of the Interior. In 1974, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service developed a criteria for wetland classification with four long range objectives:

- to describe ecological units that have certain homogeneous natural attributes,
- to arrange these units in a system that will aid decisions about resource management,
- to furnish units for inventory and mapping, and
- to provide uniformity in concepts and terminology throughout the U.S.

High altitude infrared photographs, soil maps, topographic maps and site visits are the methods used to gather data for the productions of these maps. In the infrared photos, wetlands appear as different colors and these wetlands are then classified by type. Using a hierarchical classification, the maps identify wetland and deepwater habitats according to:

- system
- subsystem
- class
- subclass
- modifiers

(as defined by Cowardin, et al. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS/OBS 79/31. 1979.)

The classification system consists of five systems:

1. marine
2. estuarine
3. riverine
4. lacustrine
5. palustrine

The marine system consists of deep water tidal habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands. The riverine system consists of all wetlands contained within a channel. The lacustrine systems includes all nontidal wetlands related to swamps, bogs & marshes. The estuarine system consists of deepwater tidal habitats and where ocean water is diluted by fresh water. The palustrine system includes nontidal wetlands dominated by trees and shrubs and where salinity is below .5% in tidal areas. All of these systems are divided in subsystems and then further divided into class.

National Wetland Inventory Maps are produced by transferring gathered data on a standard 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. topographic map. Approximately 52 square miles are covered on a National Wetland Inventory map at a scale of 1:24,000. Electronic data is compiled by digitizing these National Wetland Inventory Maps.

**SYSTEM**

**MARINE**

**SUBSYSTEM**

**1 - SUBTIDAL**

**2 - INTERTIDAL**

CLASS	RB-ROCK BOTTOM	UB-UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM	AB-AQUATIC BED	RF-REEF	OW-OPEN WATER / Unknown Bottom	AB-AQUATIC BED	RF-REEF	RS-ROCKY SHORE	US-UNCONSOLIDATED SHORE
Subclass	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Algal 3 Rooted Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent	1 Coral 3 Worm		1 Algal 3 Rooted Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent	1 Coral 3 Worm	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic

**SYSTEM**

**E - ESTUARINE**

**SUBSYSTEM**

**1 - SUBTIDAL**

CLASS	RB-ROCK BOTTOM	UB-UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM	AB-AQUATIC BED	RF-REEF	OW-OPEN WATER / Unknown Bottom
Subclass	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Algal 3 Rooted Vascular 4 Floating Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent 6 Unknown Surface	2 Mollusk 3 Worm	

**SUBSYSTEM**

**2 - INTERTIDAL**

CLASS	AB-AQUATIC BED	RF-REEF	SB - STREAMBED	RS-ROCKY SHORE	US-UNCONSOLIDATED SHORE	EM-EMERGENT	SS-SCRUB SHRUB	FO-FORESTED
Subclass	1 Algal 3 Rooted Vascular 4 Floating Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent 6 Unknown Surface	2 Mollusk 3 Worm	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Persistent 2 Nonpersistent	1 Broad-Leaved Deciduous 2 Needle-Leaved Deciduous 3 Broad-Leaved Evergreen 4 Needle-Leaved Evergreen 5 Dead 6 Deciduous 7 Evergreen	1 Broad-Leaved Deciduous 2 Needle-Leaved Deciduous 3 Broad-Leaved Evergreen 4 Needle-Leaved Evergreen 5 Dead 6 Deciduous 7 Evergreen

**SYSTEM**

**R - RIVERINE**

**SUBSYSTEM**

**1 - TIDAL      2 - LOWER PERENNIAL      3 - UPPER PERENNIAL      4 - INTERMITTENT      5 - UNKNOWN PERENNIAL**

CLASS	RB-ROCK BOTTOM	UB-UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM	*SB-STREAMBED	AB-AQUATIC BED	RS-ROCKY SHORE	US-UNCONSOLIDATED SHORE	**EM-EMERGENT	OW-OPEN WATER/ Unknown Bottom
Subclass	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble 3 Cobble-Gravel 4 Sand 5 Mud 6 Organic 7 Vegetated	1 Algal 2 Aquatic Moss 3 Rooted Vascular 4 Floating Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent 6 Unknown Surface	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic 5 Vegetated	2 Nonpersistent	

\* STREAMBED is limited to TIDAL and INTERMITTENT SUBSYSTEMS, and comprises the only CLASS in the INTERMITTENT SUBSYSTEM.  
 \*\*EMERGENT is limited to TIDAL and LOWER PERENNIAL SUBSYSTEMS.

**SYSTEM**

**L - LACUSTRINE**

**SUBSYSTEM**

**1 - LIMNETIC**

CLASS	RB-ROCK BOTTOM	UB-UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM	AB-AQUATIC BED	OW-OPEN WATER/ Unknown Bottom
Subclass	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Algal 2 Aquatic Moss 3 Rooted Vascular 4 Floating Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent 6 Unknown Surface	

**SUBSYSTEM**

**2 - LITTORAL**

CLASS	RB-ROCK BOTTOM	UB-UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM	AB-AQUATIC BED	RS-ROCKY SHORE	US-UNCONSOLIDATED SHORE	EM-EMERGENT	OW-OPEN WATER/ Unknown Bottom
Subclass	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Algal 2 Aquatic Moss 3 Rooted Vascular 4 Floating Vascular 5 Unknown Submergent 6 Unknown Surface	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic 5 Vegetated	2 Nonpersistent	

**SUBSYSTEM**

**P - PALUSTRINE**

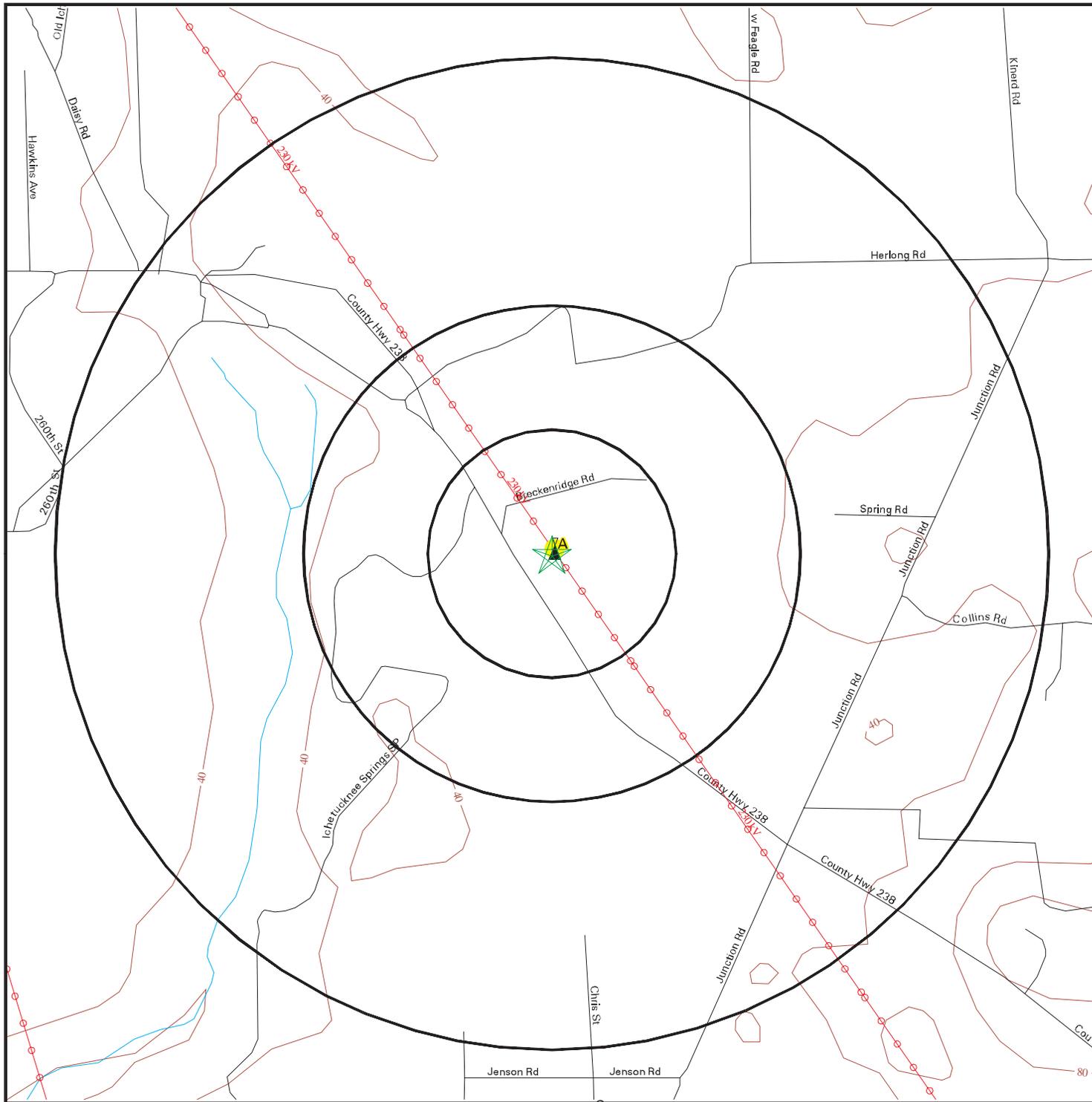
CLASS	RB--ROCK BOTTOM	UB--UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM	AB-AQUATIC BED	US--UNCONSOLIDATED SHORE	ML--MOSS- LICHEN	EM--EMERGENT	SS--SCRUB-SHRUB	FO--FORESTED	OW-OPEN WATER/ Unknown
Subclass	1 Bedrock 2 Rubble 3 Mud 4 Organic	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand	1 Algal 2 Aquatic Moss 3 Rooted Vascular 4 Floating Vascular 5 Unknown 6 Unknown Surface	1 Cobble-Gravel 2 Sand 3 Mud 4 Organic 5 Vegetated	1 Moss 2 Lichen	1 Persistent 2 Nonpersistent	1 Broad-Leaved 2 Needle-Leaved 3 Broad-Leaved 4 Needle-Leaved 5 Dead 6 Deciduous 7 Evergreen	1 Broad-Leaved 2 Needle-Leaved 3 Broad-Leaved 4 Needle-Leaved 5 Dead 6 Deciduous 7 Evergreen	

**MODIFIERS**

In order to more adequately describe wetland and deepwater habitats one or more of the water regime, water chemistry, soil, or special modifiers may be applied at the class or lower level in the hierarchy. The farmed modifier may also be applied to the ecological system.

WATER REGIME				WATER CHEMISTRY			SOIL	SPECIAL MODIFIERS
Non-Tidal	Tidal	Coastal Halinity	Inland Salinity	pH	all Fresh Water			
A Temporarily Flooded	H Permanently Flooded	K Artificially Flooded	*S Temporary-Tidal		1 Hyperhaline	7 Hypersaline	g Organic	b Beaver
B Saturated	J Intermittently Flooded	L Subtidal	*R Seasonal-Tidal		2 Euhaline	8 Eusaline	n Mineral	d Partially Drained/Ditched
C Seasonally Flooded	K Artificially Flooded	M Irregularly Exposed	*T Semipermanent -Tidal		3 Mixohaline (Brackish)	9 Mixosaline	a Acid	f Farmed
D Seasonally Flooded/ Well Drained	W Intermittently Flooded/Temporary	N Regularly Flooded	V Permanent -Tidal		4 Polyhaline	0 Fresh	t Circumneutral	h Diked/Impounded
E Seasonally Flooded/ Saturated	Y Saturated/Semipermanent/ Seasonal	P Irregularly Flooded	U Unknown		5 Mesohaline		i Alkaline	r Artificial Substrate
F Semipermanently Flooded	Z Intermittently Exposed/Permanent	*These water regimes are only used in tidally influenced, freshwater systems.			6 Oligohaline			s Spoil
G Intermittently Exposed	U Unknown				0 Fresh			x Excavated

# FCC & FAA Sites Map



-  Streets
-  Contour Lines
-  County Boundary
-  Waterways
-  Power Lines
-  Water
-  Sites



SITE NAME: Fort White Tower  
 ADDRESS: CR 238  
 Fort White FL 32038  
 LAT/LONG: 29.9784 / 82.7503

CLIENT: URS Corporation  
 CONTACT: David Schulte  
 INQUIRY #: 2846895.9s  
 DATE: August 16, 2010

# FCC & FAA SITES MAP FINDINGS TOWERS

Map ID  
Direction  
Distance  
Distance (ft.)

EDR ID  
Database

A1  
ENE  
0-1/8 mi  
65

ANT200000009536  
ANTREG

Regnum: 1231337  
 Filenum: A0640058  
 Issuedate: 5/31/2009  
 Entity: HARRIS CORPORATION  
 Lat dms: 29,58,42.6  
 Lat dir: 1  
 Lon dms: 82,45,0.5  
 Lon dir: -1  
 Dd temp: 29.9785  
 Dd temp0: -82.7501  
 Strucht: 85.3  
 Strucadd: County Road 238  
 Struccity: Fort White  
 Strucstate: FL  
 Faastudy: 01-ASO-7594-OE  
 Faacirc: 70/7460-1K  
 Lcid: L00163161  
 Contname: CURT JONES  
 Contadd: 7022 TPC DRIVE, SUITE 500  
 Contpo: Not Reported  
 Contcity: ORLANDO  
 Contstate: FL  
 Contzip: 32822  
 Edr id: ANT200000009536

This record is for a license, and it may or may not indicate a site which has been built.

# FCC & FAA SITES MAP FINDINGS TOWERS

**Map ID**  
**Direction**  
**Distance**  
**Distance (ft.)**

**EDR ID**  
**Database**

A2  
 North  
 0-1/8 mi  
 74

DOF200000013099  
 NOAA\_DOF

Obstacle n:	12-004594
O or u:	O
Country:	US
State:	FL
City:	HILDRETH
Lat deg:	29
Lat min:	58
Lat sec:	43.00N
Lon deg:	82
Lon min:	45
Lon sec:	01.00W
Obstacle type:	TOWER
Quantity:	1
Agl ht:	286
Amsl ht:	342
Lighting:	D
Horiz acc:	2
Vert acc:	C
Marking:	N
Faa num:	2002ASO02578OE
Action:	C
Julian:	2003152 30
Edr id:	DOF200000013099

# FCC & FAA SITES MAP FINDINGS AIRPORTS

EDR ID  
Database

---

No Sites Reported.

# FCC & FAA SITES MAP FINDINGS POWERLINES

EDR ID  
Database

---

POW1000001374  
POWERLINES

Name: Flori  
Id: 669  
Kv: 115  
Label: 115 kV  
Company: Florida Power Corp.  
Companyabb: Florida Power  
Edr id: POW1000001374

---

POW10000012881  
POWERLINES

Name: Flori  
Id: 117  
Kv: 230  
Label: 230 kV  
Company: Florida Power Corp.  
Companyabb: Florida Power  
Edr id: POW10000012881

## KEY CONTACTS & GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED

Various Federal laws and executive orders address specific environmental concerns. NEPA requires the responsible offices to integrate to the greatest practical extent the applicable procedures required by these laws and executive orders. EDR provides key contacts at agencies charged with implementing these laws and executive orders to supplement the information contained in this report.

### **NATURAL AREAS**

#### **Officially designated wilderness areas**

##### Government Records Searched in This Report

FED\_LAND: Federal Lands

Source: USGS

Telephone: 703-648-5094

Federal data from Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service.

- National Parks
- Forests
- Monuments
- Wildlife Sanctuaries, Preserves, Refuges
- Federal Wilderness Areas.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005

##### Federal Contacts for Additional Information

National Park Service, Southeast Region

100 Alabama Street SW, 1924 Building

Atlanta, GA 30303

404-562-3100

USDA Forest Service, Southern

1720 Peachtree Road, N.W.

Atlanta, GA 30367

404-347-2384

BLM - Eastern States Office

7450 Boston Blvd.

Springfield, VA 22153

703-440-1713

Fish & Wildlife Service, Region 4

Budget and Finance 1875 Century Boulevard

Atlanta, GA 30345

404-679-4096

#### **Officially designated wildlife preserves, sanctuaries and refuges**

##### Government Records Searched in This Report

FED\_LAND: Federal Lands

Source: USGS

Telephone: 703-648-5094

Federal data from Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service.

- National Parks
- Forests
- Monuments
- Wildlife Sanctuaries, Preserves, Refuges
- Federal Wilderness Areas.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005

## KEY CONTACTS & GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED

FL Habitat Conservation: Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas  
Privately owned lands recommended as minimums that should be protected to meet term habitat needs of most of Floridas biodiversity  
Source: Dept. of Env. Protection.  
Telephone: 850-224-8207

### Federal Contacts for Additional Information

Fish & Wildlife Service, Region 4  
Budget and Finance 1875 Century Boulevard  
Atlanta, GA 30345  
404-679-4096

### State Contacts for Additional Information

Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission 850-488-2975

### **Wild and scenic rivers**

#### Government Records Searched in This Report

##### FED\_LAND: Federal Lands

Source: USGS

Telephone: 703-648-5094

Federal data from Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service.

- National Parks
- Forests
- Monuments
- Wildlife Sanctuaries, Preserves, Refuges
- Federal Wilderness Areas.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005

### Federal Contacts for Additional Information

Fish & Wildlife Service, Region 4  
Budget and Finance 1875 Century Boulevard  
Atlanta, GA 30345  
404-679-4096

### **Endangered Species**

#### Government Records Searched in This Report

##### Endangered Species Protection Program Database

A listing of endangered species by county.

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Telephone: 703-305-5239

### Federal Contacts for Additional Information

Fish & Wildlife Service, Region 4  
Budget and Finance 1875 Century Boulevard  
Atlanta, GA 30345  
404-679-4096

### State Contacts for Additional Information

Natural Areas Inventory 850-224-8207

## KEY CONTACTS & GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED

### **LANDMARKS, HISTORICAL, AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES**

#### **Historic Places**

##### Government Records Searched in This Report

##### National Register of Historic Places:

The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. These contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the nation.

The National Register includes:

- All prehistoric and historic units of the National Park System;
- National Historic Landmarks, which are properties recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as possessing national significance; and
- Properties significant in American, state, or local prehistory and history that have been nominated by State Historic Preservation Officers, federal agencies, and others, and have been approved for listing by the National Park Service.

Date of Government Version: 03/23/2006

FL Historic Sites: Historical Markers of Florida

Source: Office of Cultural and Historical Programs.

Telephone: (850) 245-6300

##### Federal Contacts for Additional Information

Park Service; Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

1849 C Street NW

Washington, DC 20240

Phone: (202) 208-6843

##### State Contacts for Additional Information

Div. Of Historical Resources, Dept. of State 850-487-2333

### **Indian Religious Sites**

#### Government Records Searched in This Report

##### Indian Reservations:

This map layer portrays Indian administrated lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Source: USGS

Phone: 888-275-8747

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005

##### Federal Contacts for Additional Information

Department of the Interior- Bureau of Indian Affairs

Office of Public Affairs

1849 C Street, NW

Washington, DC 20240-0001

Office: 202-208-3711

Fax: 202-501-1516

National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

1411 K Street NW, Suite 700

Washington, DC 20005

Phone: 202-628-8476

Fax: 202-628-2241

## KEY CONTACTS & GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED

### State Contacts for Additional Information

A listing of local Tribal Leaders and Bureau of Indian Affairs Representatives can be found at:  
<http://www.doi.gov/bia/areas/agency.html>

Eastern Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs  
3701 N. Fairfax Drive Mail Stop 260-VASQ  
Arlington, VA 22203  
703-235-2571

### **Scenic Trails**

### State Contacts for Additional Information

Florida Trail Association  
5415 SW 13th Street P.O. Box 13708  
Gainesville, Florida 32604-1708  
352-378-8823

### **FLOOD PLAIN, WETLANDS AND COASTAL ZONE**

#### **Flood Plain Management**

#### Government Records Searched in This Report

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2009 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

#### Federal Contacts for Additional Information

Federal Emergency Management Agency 877-3362-627

#### State Contacts for Additional Information

Division of Emergency Management 850-413-9969

#### **Wetlands Protection**

#### Government Records Searched in This Report

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2004 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

State Wetlands Data: Wetlands Inventory  
Source: Department of Environmental Protection  
Telephone: 850-245-8238

#### Federal Contacts for Additional Information

Fish & Wildlife Service 813-570-5412

#### State Contacts for Additional Information

Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission 850-488-2975

## KEY CONTACTS & GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED

### **Coastal Zone Management**

#### Government Records Searched in This Report

##### **CAMA Management Areas**

Dept. of Env., Health & Natural Resources  
919-733-2293

#### Federal Contacts for Additional Information

##### **Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management**

N/ORM, SSMC4  
1305 East-West Highway  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910  
301-713-3102

#### State Contacts for Additional Information

Coastal Management Program, Dept. of Community Affairs 904-922-5438

### **FCC & FAA SITES MAP**

For NEPA actions that come under the authority of the FCC, the FCC requires evaluation of Antenna towers and/or supporting structures that are to be equipped with high intensity white lights which are to be located in residential neighborhoods, as defined by the applicable zoning law.

#### Government Records Searched in This Report

##### **Cellular**

Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20554  
888-225-5322

##### **4G Cellular**

Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20554  
888-225-5322

##### **Antenna Structure Registration**

Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20554  
888-225-5322

##### **Towers**

Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20554  
888-225-5322

##### **AM Antenna**

Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20554  
888-225-5322

## KEY CONTACTS & GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED

### **FM Antenna**

Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20554  
888-225-5322

### **FAA Digital Obstacle File**

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)  
1305 East-West Highway, Station 5631  
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3281  
Telephone: 301-713-2817  
Describes known obstacles of interest to aviation users in the US. Used by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to manage the National Airspace System.

### **Airport Landing Facilities**

Federal Aviation Administration  
Telephone (800) 457-6656  
Private and public use landing facilities.

### **Electric Power Transmission Line Data**

Rextag Strategies Corp.  
14405 Walters Road, Suite 510  
Houston, TX 77014  
281-769-2247  
U.S. Electric Transmission and Power Plants systems Digital GIS Data.

### **Excessive Radio Frequency Emission**

For NEPA actions that come under the authority of the FCC, Commission actions granting construction permits, licenses to transmit or renewals thereof, equipment authorizations or modifications in existing facilities, require the determination of whether the particular facility, operation or transmitter would cause human exposure to levels of radio frequency in excess of certain limits.

### Federal Contacts for Additional Information

Office of Engineering and Technology  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street SW  
Washington, DC 20554  
Phone: 202-418-2470

### **OTHER CONTACT SOURCES**

#### **NEPA Single Point of Contact**

State Contacts for Additional Information  
Florida State Clearinghouse  
Department of community Affairs  
2555 Shumard Oak Blvd.  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100  
850-922-5438

## KEY CONTACTS & GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED

### STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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## **APPENDIX D**

# Federally Listed Species in Columbia County, Florida

This information is provided as a guide to project planning, and is not a substitute for site-specific surveys. Such surveys may be needed to assess species' presence or absence, as well as the extent of project effects on listed species and/or designated critical habitat.

The following table lists those federally-listed species known to be present in the county. Code Key: E = Endangered, T = Threatened, CH = Critical Habitat Designated

Category	Species Common Name	Species Scientific Name	Code
Mammals	None		
Birds	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	E
	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	E
Fish	Gulf Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi</i>	T
Reptiles	Eastern Indigo Snake	<i>Dymarchon corais couperi</i>	T
Amphibians	None		
Mollusks	Oval (Santa Fe River) Pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema pyriforme</i>	E
Crustaceans	None		
Plants	None		

► [Home](#) ► [Species: North Florida County](#) ► [Species: South Florida County](#) ► [Species: Panhandle County](#)

For a list of State species by county use the Florida Natural Areas Inventory's Tracking Lists at <http://www.fnai.org/trackinglist.cfm>

For State listed species details, please go to <http://myfwc.com/imperiledspecies/>

**NOTE:** Bald eagles were removed from the endangered species list in June 2007 because their populations recovered sufficiently. However, the protections under the Bald and Golden Eagle Act (Eagle Act) continue to apply. Please see the eagle information on our [Landowner Tools](#) page or our national website at <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/baldeagle.htm> for information regarding new permit requirements under the Eagle Act.



FNAI tracking list

FNAI tracking list

## COLUMBIA COUNTY

116 Total Elements Found  
Last Updated: March 2011

### Key

**Scientific Name** is linked to the FNAI Online Field Guides when available.



- links to [NatureServe Explorer](#), an online encyclopedia of more than 55,000 plants, animals, and natural communities in North America, compiled by the [NatureServe](#) network of natural heritage programs, of which the Florida Natural Areas Inventory is a member.



- links to a species distribution map ([Adobe SVG viewer](#) required). If your browser does not support Adobe SVG, try this [link](#)

## SEARCH RESULTS

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NOTE: This is not a comprehensive list of all species and natural communities occurring in the location searched. Only element occurrences documented in the FNAI database are included.

## Fish

[EXPLANATION](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<i>Acantharchus pomotis</i> 	Mud Sunfish	G5	S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i></a> 	Gulf Sturgeon	G3T2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Agonostomus monticola</i> 	Mountain Mullet	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Ameiurus serracanthus</i> 	Spotted Bullhead	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Cyprinella leedsi</i> 	Bannerfin Shiner	G4	S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Micropterus notius</i></a> 	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Umbra pygmaea</i> 	Eastern Mudminnow	G5	S3	N	N

## Amphibians

[EXPLANATION](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<a href="#"><i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i></a> 	Tiger Salamander	G5	S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i></a> 	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Rana capito</i></a> 	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	SSC
<a href="#"><i>Rana virgatipes</i></a> 	Carpenter Frog	G5	S2	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Stereochilus marginatus</i></a> 	Many-lined Salamander	G5	S1	N	N

## Reptiles

[EXPLANATION](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<a href="#"><i>Alligator mississippiensis</i></a> 	American Alligator	G5	S4	SAT	FT(S/A)
<a href="#"><i>Clemmys guttata</i></a> 	Spotted Turtle	G5	S3?	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Crotalus adamanteus</i></a> 	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Crotalus horridus</i></a> 	Timber Rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N

<a href="#"><u><i>Drymarchon couperi</i></u></a> 	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S3	LT	FT
<a href="#"><u><i>Gopherus polyphemus</i></u></a> 	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST
<a href="#"><u><i>Heterodon simus</i></u></a> 	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<a href="#"><u><i>Lampropeltis extenuata</i></u></a> 	Short-tailed Snake	G3	S3	N	ST
<a href="#"><u><i>Lampropeltis getula</i></u></a> 	Common Kingsnake	G5	S2S3	N	N
<a href="#"><u><i>Macrochelys temminckii</i></u></a> 	Alligator Snapping Turtle	G3G4	S3	N	SSC
<a href="#"><u><i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i></u></a> 	Florida Pine Snake	G4T3	S3	N	SSC
<a href="#"><u><i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i></u></a> 	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	SSC

## Birds

### [EXPLANATION](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Status
<a href="#"><u><i>Aramus quarauna</i></u></a> 	Limpkin	G5	S3	N	SSC
<a href="#"><u><i>Ardea alba</i></u></a> 	Great Egret	G5	S4	N	N
<a href="#"><u><i>Egretta caerulea</i></u></a> 	Little Blue Heron	G5	S4	N	SSC
<a href="#"><u><i>Egretta thula</i></u></a> 	Snowy Egret	G5	S3	N	SSC
<a href="#"><u><i>Egretta tricolor</i></u></a> 	Tricolored Heron	G5	S4	N	SSC
<a href="#"><u><i>Elanoides forficatus</i></u></a> 	Swallow-tailed Kite	G5	S2	N	N
<a href="#"><u><i>Elanus leucurus</i></u></a> 	White-tailed Kite	G5	S1	N	N
<a href="#"><u><i>Eudocimus albus</i></u></a> 	White Ibis	G5	S4	N	SSC
<a href="#"><u><i>Falco columbarius</i></u></a> 	Merlin	G5	S2	N	N
<a href="#"><u><i>Falco peregrinus</i></u></a> 	Peregrine Falcon	G4	S2	N	N
<a href="#"><u><i>Falco sparverius paulus</i></u></a> 	Southeastern American Kestrel	G5T4	S3	N	ST
<a href="#"><u><i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i></u></a> 	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	ST
<a href="#"><u><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></u></a> 	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N

<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>		Least Bittern	G5	S4	N	N
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>		Black Rail	G4	S2	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Mycteria americana</i></a>		Wood Stork	G4	S2	LE	FE
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>		Yellow-crowned Night-heron	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		Black-crowned Night-heron	G5	S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Pandion haliaetus</i></a>		Osprey	G5	S3S4	N	SSC*
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>		Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<a href="#"><i>Picoides borealis</i></a>		Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	LE	FE
<i>Picoides villosus</i>		Hairy Woodpecker	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		Glossy Ibis	G5	S3	N	N

## Print Preview

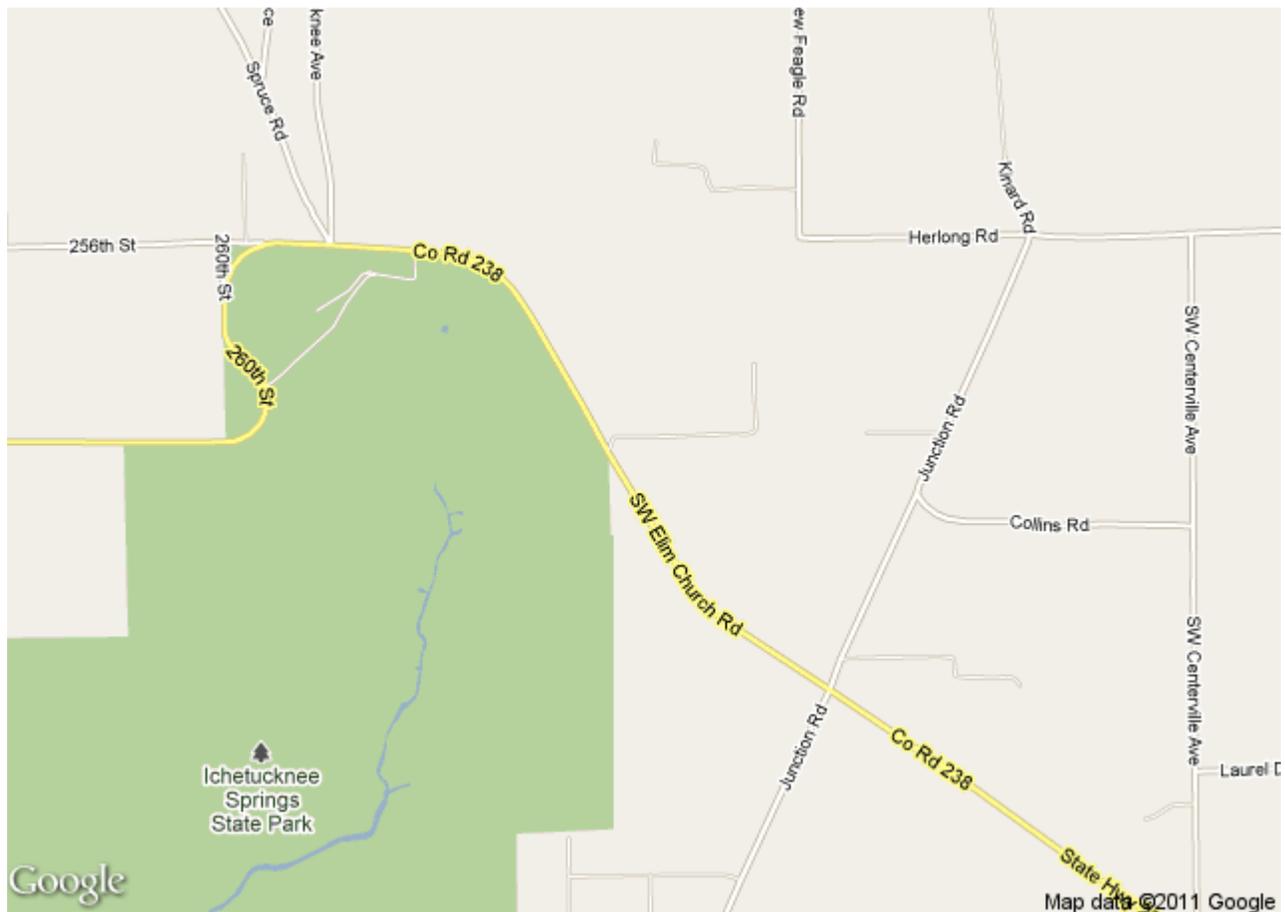
Data to print	Data range	Nest history	Print
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Data Table and Map <input type="radio"/> Data Table Only	<input checked="" type="radio"/> All Search Results <input type="radio"/> Current Page Only	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	

This report was generated using the bald eagle nest locator at [www.MyFWC.com/eagle/mapping](http://www.MyFWC.com/eagle/mapping) on 4/17/2011 1:48:22 PM.

**Search Entered:** Within 5 miles of latitude 29.978411 and longitude -82.750282; All Search Results

0 record(s) were found; 0 record(s) are shown

### Bald Eagle Nest Map:



### Bald Eagle Nest Data Search Results:

Results per page:

All

"Y" denotes an active nest  
 "N" denotes an inactive nest  
 "-" denotes an unobserved nest

"U" denotes a nest that was visited but status was undetermined  
 "\*" denotes a nest that was not surveyed

## **APPENDIX E**

6578

**AN INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY  
OF THE PROPOSED FORT WHITE CELLULAR TOWER,  
COLUMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**By**

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**November 2001**

**ESI Report of Investigations No. 275  
EJ01271**



**Environmental Services, Inc.  
8711 Perimeter Park Blvd., Suite 11  
Jacksonville, Florida 32216**

2001-10694

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## I. INTRODUCTION

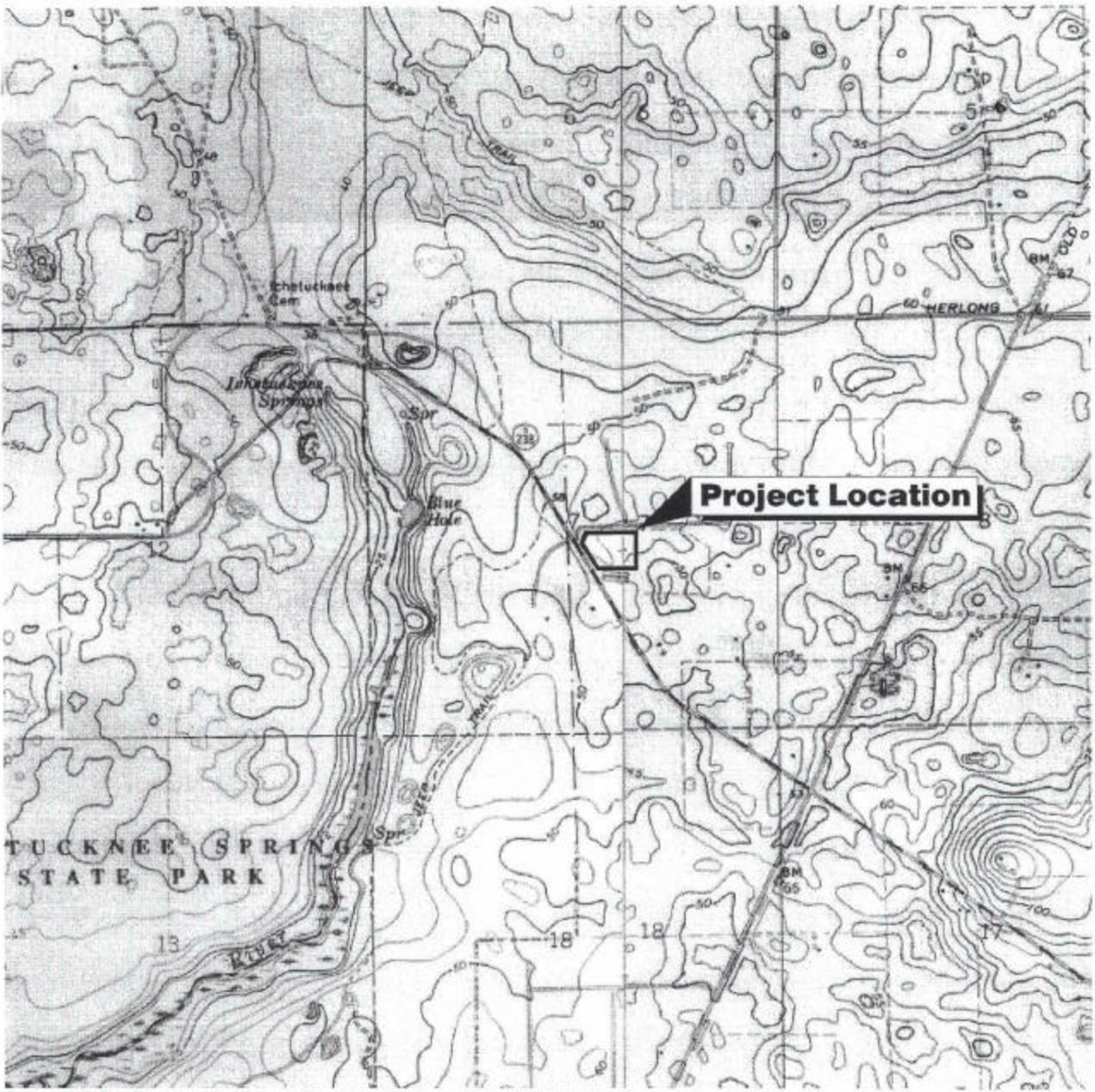
In October of 2001, Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) conducted an intensive cultural resource assessment survey of the proposed Fort White cellular tower tract located in Columbia County, Florida. The survey was conducted after site 9CO904 was encountered during an archaeological and historical survey of the proposed project location (Chance and Floyd 2001). The goal of the current investigation was to delineate the cultural resource within the project area to determine an alternative placement for the tower. This project was conducted on behalf of URS/Dames & Moore, in compliance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992, and *36 CFR, Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*.

The project area is located north of County Road 238 in Columbia County, Florida (Figure 1). It is four miles northwest of the town of Fort White and approximately 13.5 miles southwest of the town of Lake City. Specifically, the tract is located on the Hildreth, Florida USGS quadrangle map in the center of Section 7 in Township 6 South, Range 16 East.

The original archaeological/historic survey included the excavation of four shovel tests within the footprint of the proposed cell tower compound. As a result, a lithic scatter associated with an outcrop of chert boulders was discovered (8CO904). This prompted an intensive cultural resource assessment survey of the surrounding area to find a location for the tower that would avoid significant portions of the site.

The current study consisted of an additional 31 shovel tests dug in the area surrounding the proposed cell tower. The goal was to delineate the boundaries of the lithic scatter designated as 8CO904, the Three Horses Site. As a result of the testing, a total of 353 artifacts were recovered from 23 tests. The area of highest frequency of artifacts was designated a procurement/outcrop concentration, and is located within the original placement of the proposed cell tower. Testing throughout the surrounding area indicates that nearby locations contain low density of artifacts from a partially disturbed context. By moving the center point of the proposed tower to the southwest approximately 49 feet, the area of concentration will be avoided. To further minimize impact, the size of the compound has been reduced from 100 feet to 75 feet.

It is the opinion of ESI that moving the tower location and reducing the size of area of impact will avoid the significant intact subarea at site 8CO904, thus preserving it in place. With these alterations to the original plan, it is recommended that the proposed project be allowed to proceed without further concern for impacts to significant intact cultural deposits.



Source: U.S.G.S. Topographical Survey, Fort White (1993) and Hildreth (1988), FL., Quadrangles.  
 Scale: 1"=2000'

Location/Topographic Map 



Fort White  
 Cell Tower  
 Columbia County, Florida

Project No.	EJ01271
Date	November 2001
Figure 1	

## **II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

Environmental variables have always had an important influence on the selection of habitation and special use sites by human groups. It has been shown that hydrological processes along with "biotic resource structure" had a pronounced effect on prehistoric human technological organization and mobility strategies (Anderson 1990:198). Therefore, a consideration of the environmental features of the project area is critical to the reconstruction of past lifeways and in attempting to draw appropriate conclusions regarding predictive site location and site interpretation.

### **Physiography**

Columbia County is in the Suwannee River region of northern peninsular Florida. More specifically, the current study area is located within the Ocala Uplift Physiographic District of Florida (Brooks 1981). This area is characteristic of spectacular karst with large lake basins. The elevation of the project area ranges from 15.2 to 16.7 meters above mean sea level (AMSL).

### **Hydrology**

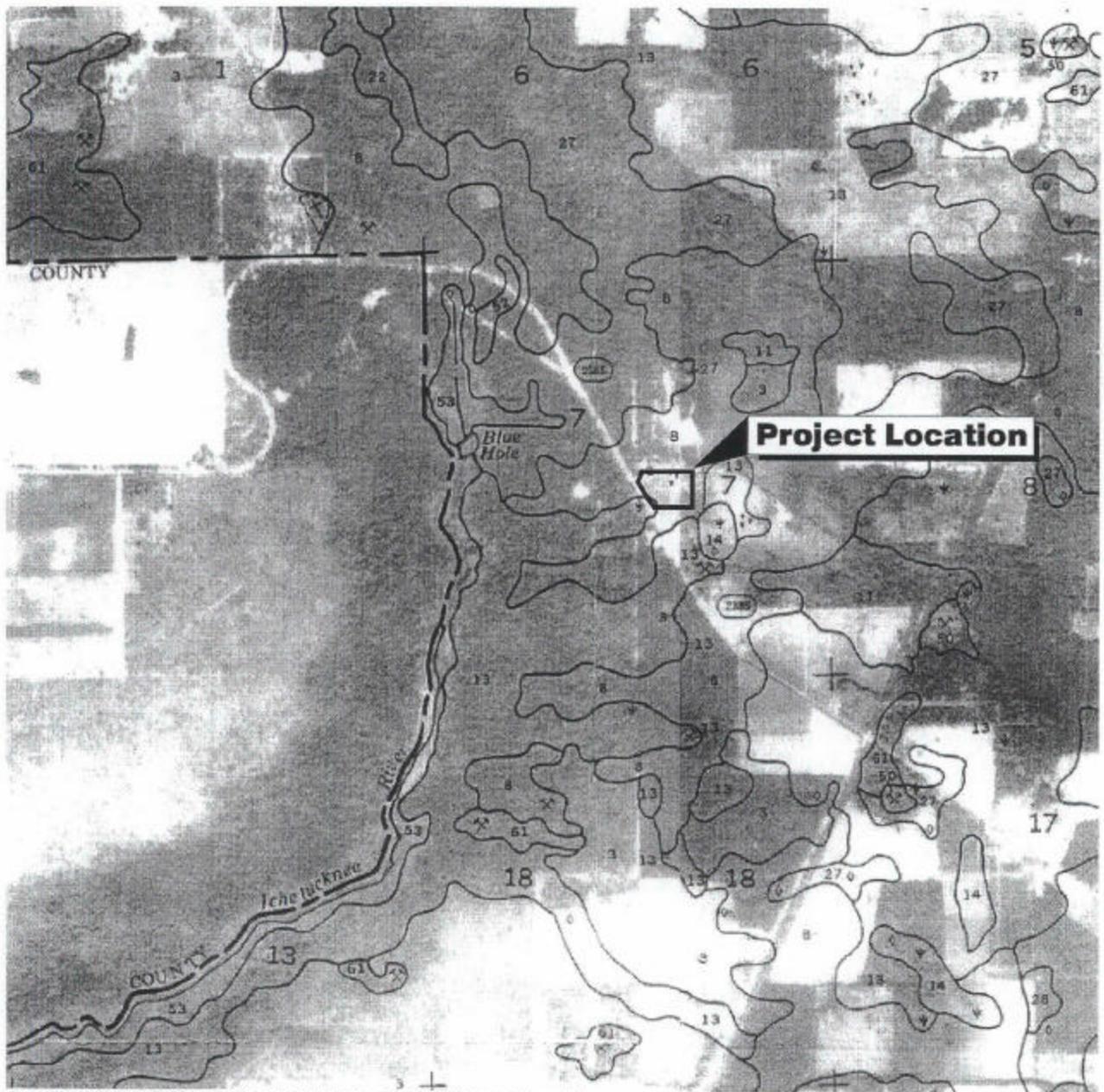
The nearest water source to this location is the Ichetucknee River located approximately 760 meters to the west. Also, two small wetlands are approximately 180 meters to the southeast and southwest. Numerous sinkholes have formed in the surrounding area.

### **Soils**

Soil at the Fort White Tower site is classified as Blanton fine sand (Figure 2), a moderately well drained loamy siliceous soil type (Howell 1984). This nearly level to slightly sloping soil (0 to 8 percent) normally forms in sandy to loamy marine materials along extensive broad ridges.

### **Current Land use**

The general surrounding area is mostly undeveloped except for occasional roadside stands, convenience stores, private residences, and farms, forming a rural setting. The nearby river provides recreational opportunities for local residents and visitors to the area. Small stands are set up along the roadside to rent inner tubes for use on the river and several privately owned campgrounds are located nearby. The entrance to Ichetucknee Springs State Park is located northwest of the proposed tower location and wooded areas are located directly to the north, south, and east. The project boundaries where the tower will stand are located within a pasture being used for horses. An outcropping of numerous chert boulders is located within the study area. Large trees growing among the boulders and a less distinct plow zone in the shovel test placed within the outcrop suggests that the stones were avoided by past and present farmers.



Source: U.S.D.A. Soil Survey of Columbia County, FL. (1984) Pages 12 and 15  
 Scale: 1"=2000'

Soil Legend:  
 8 - Blanton fine sand, 0 to 5% slopes  
 13 - Bonneau fine sand, 2 to 5% slopes

Soils Map



ENVIRONMENTAL  
 SERVICES, INC.

Fort White  
 Cell Tower  
 Columbia County, Florida

Project No. EJ01271

Date November 2001

Figure 2

### **III. REGIONAL CULTURE HISTORY**

The current project area is part of the North, North-Central Cultural District of Florida, as defined by Milanich (1994). This region extends from the Santa Fe River northward to the Florida state line, and is bounded by the Aucilla River to the west and the coastal flatwoods to the east. The archaeology of the region is not well known, owing to a lack of scientific investigation, however Native American groups are archaeologically documented in the area from the early Weeden Island period through the modern era. The following is a brief overview of the region's prehistory and history, focusing on seven archaeological periods: PaleoIndian, Archaic, Deptford, Weeden Island, Indian Pond, Spanish-Mission, and Seminole.

#### **PaleoIndian Period**

Evidence for the earliest human occupations in the southeastern United States dates to the PaleoIndian period, which began between 10,000 and 12,000 B.C. Radiocarbon dates clustering at 10,000 B.C. have been obtained from Warm Mineral Springs and Little Salt Springs in Sarasota County (Cockrell and Murphy 1978; Clausen et al. 1979). More recent investigations at the Harney Flats site in Hillsborough County (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1983; Daniel et al. 1986) have supplied additional information about PaleoIndian lifeways as they existed in central Florida.

Based on the recovery of diagnostic PaleoIndian artifacts (i.e., stone projectile points), the major areas of PaleoIndian site concentration are within the Northern Panhandle and central Gulf Coast regions of Florida, including the Suwannee and Santa Fe rivers of North Florida (Dunbar and Waller 1983). These localities are characterized by areas of exposed Tertiary age limestone that served as important sources of stone tool material to these early peoples.

Theories about PaleoIndian existence are based primarily upon site size and the uniformity of the known stone tool kit of the period. These Indians were nomadic hunters who supplemented their carnivorous diet by gathering various edible plants. Throughout the Southeast, PaleoIndian artifacts have been found on sites located in a variety of inland ecological and topographic settings, suggesting that these early groups maintained a generalized hunting and gathering technology that allowed them to adapt to a diverse range of micro-environments (Carbone 1983). Unfortunately, limited settlement pattern information is available for this early period, but it is generally presumed that settlements were small and ephemeral, and that material possessions were light and portable.

Due to preservation biases in the archaeological record, lithic tools, generally associated with past hunting and butchering activities, are the most frequently recovered artifacts at PaleoIndian sites. The most common PaleoIndian implement was the stone lanceolate projectile point. Diagnostic spear point types found in Florida include Clovis, Simpson, Suwannee, and Dalton (Bullen 1975). Archaeological evidence also suggests that bone pins, stone knives, lithic scrapers and atlatls were also used by PaleoIndian hunters (Milanich 1994).

## **Archaic Period**

The environment of the Archaic period was characterized by warmer climatic conditions and higher sea levels, resulting in the emergence of a mesic oak-hickory forest (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). The Pleistocene megafauna were unable to adapt to the more arid Holocene environment. As a result, Archaic period Indians focused their subsistence strategies on the procurement of smaller game, fish, wild plant foods, and in some cases, shellfish. Thus, the period seems to have been characterized by changes in human subsistence patterns, tool manufacturing techniques, and the surrounding environment itself. As the population became more sedentary, a variety of site types evolved, including base camps, short-term camps, procurement camps, and cemeteries. By about 6500 B.C., the Florida populace had developed a sedentary, or semi-sedentary, settlement system wherein groups seem to have established permanent habitation sites of larger size than had been utilized previously. However, small groups continued to roam the interior, periodically aggregating at large centralized settlements within the central highlands of North Florida (Hemmings and Kohler 1974). While many small lithic scatter sites potentially dating to the Archaic period in Florida have been recorded, only a few large Archaic sites have been investigated archaeologically.

Archaic groups produced a tool assemblage that was not as well executed as those of the PaleoIndian period. Qualitatively, Archaic period stone tools are quite different from those of the earlier Paleo era in that, with some prominent exceptions, they appear to have been much more expediently produced. Observable wear patterns indicate varied uses of individual tools, and the degree of attrition is comparatively minimal in many cases, suggesting that tools were used sparingly before being discarded. PaleoIndian tools, on the other hand, were manufactured for specific tasks, and were repeatedly used until they were lost, broken or worn out. The most well known artifacts of the Archaic Period in Florida belong to a family of large, stemmed spear point types that are variations of a basic design, and include Hillsborough, Newnan, Alachua, Putnam and Marion types (Bullen 1975).

## **Deptford (500 B.C. - A.D. 200)**

Most archaeologists attribute the first post-Archaic occupations of North Florida to the Deptford culture based on the recovery of distinct sand- and/or grit-tempered plain, check stamped, and simple stamped pottery. This ware was dispersed over a broad geographical area that included both the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Florida during the millennia, 600 B.C. to A.D. 600 (Milanich 1971a, 1973, 1994). Rather than representing a single unified culture, the pottery's pervasive spread probably represents a shared (or very similar) pottery type used by differing local groups during the Woodland period. Unlike neighboring culture areas, no Swift Creek components are currently known for the North Florida region west of the Suwannee River. However, Late Swift Creek pottery was a minor part of the later Weeden Island I ceramic assemblage. Based on the available evidence, Milanich and colleagues (1984) have tentatively suggested that in North Florida Weeden Island develops out of Deptford.

Although the Deptford culture in north Florida is somewhat poorly understood, it does represent a continuation of the coastal way of life that was well established by Late Archaic times. Most understood among Deptford sites in north Florida is the McKeithen site (8C017). Most Deptford communities were apparently situated in maritime hammocks near tidal marshes, and subsistence

centered on the exploitation of estuarine and maritime forest resources (Milanich 1971a, 1973). Deptford groups (or possibly subgroups) apparently made seasonal forays into the interior river valleys to gather plant foods, hunt game, procure lithic raw materials and possibly trade with non-coastal peoples (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). For the most part, it seems that population densities in North Florida were quite low during the early Woodland period.

### **Weeden Island (A.D. 200-800)**

Weeden Island was a widespread cultural manifestation among various groups throughout Florida, Georgia, and Alabama that shared similar social, ideological, material, and settlement traits. These pre-Mississippian peoples possessed a secular ceramic assemblage that included a wide range of vessel attributes and decorative styles. Pottery types found at village sites include Weeden Island Plain, Incised, and Punctated, along with Keith Incised and Carabelle Punctate. Revered members of society seemed to have had access to a special use or "cult pottery" that archaeologically is generally restricted to mortuary contexts. Weeden Island has been interpreted as emerging as a result of increased population growth, prolonged sedentism, and concomitant advancements in social structure (Milanich et al. 1984:199). Radiocarbon dates from mound and village contexts at the McKeithen site, which is located in west-central Columbia County, indicate that Weeden Island in North Florida dates to A.D. 200-800 (Milanich et al. 1984).

Weeden Island settlements in North Florida included mound-village complexes, mound sites, and villages with no mounds. All of these were established in mesic hammocks generally less than a kilometer from a reliable water source (Milanich et al. 1984:188). Short term sites utilized to fulfill subsistence or resource procurement related tasks were scattered throughout the region. Direct subsistence data in the form of discarded and preserved animal and plant remains are lacking, owing to the high acidity of the North Florida soils. Milanich et al. (1984:188) infer a diet similar to that of the contemporaneous Cades Pond groups to the south, who maintained an intensive harvest economy. The Cades Pond subsistence pattern involved the procurement of a wide variety of terrestrial plant and animal species, although aquatic species were more heavily exploited (Cumbaa 1972).

Most of our knowledge concerning village design comes from the McKeithen site, which consisted of a horseshoe shaped village arranged around three earthen mounds. The three mounds were functionally distinct and all were constructed and used some time during the period A.D. 300 to 500. Milanich et al. (1984) suggest that use of these mounds may have coincided with the life of the village's principal "religious practitioner." Subsequent to his death, the McKeithen site underwent a period of decline that lasted about 400 years. Although the McKeithen site served as a Weeden Island village for approximately 600 years, its function as a ceremonial and exchange center was short lived.

Based on the excavation of the McKeithen site combined with the results of Sigler-Lavelle's survey of portions of Columbia and Suwannee Counties, Milanich et al. (1984) have generated a model to explain the rise and fall of Weeden Island socio-political processes in North Florida. According to this model, Weeden Island societies were comprised of essentially egalitarian lineages (or segments of lineages), each of which was manifested archaeologically as a village or cluster of small villages linked to a mound center. There was no centralized political authority, although each lineage

presumably possessed a religious leader endowed with special privileges or status. Mound centers like McKeithen were the focus of intralineage interaction and interlineage exchange. The lineage-based Weeden Island societies of North Florida never developed into chiefdoms, as did their contemporaries in Northwest Florida who evolved into the Mississippian Fort Walton culture (Scarry 1980).

The rise in Weeden Island social and political complexity may have been associated with more extensive forms of horticulture, although evidence in support of domesticated plants is currently limited. Kohler (1978:230) has postulated that the post-A.D. 500 demise of McKeithen Weeden Island was due to increased local autonomy that focused on a shifting swidden economy. He suggests that populations abandoned the villages and dispersed into small hamlets, each dependent on their own agricultural production. Because of the region's sandy soils, residential site mobility was heightened as groups frequently moved in search of productive soils. Kohler (1991:102) argues that as local groups became more egalitarian and economically self-sufficient, the need for "religiously sanctioned brokers of interarea trade" waned.

### **Indian Pond (A.D. 800-1539)**

Classic Mississippian manifestations never developed in the McKeithen Weeden Island region of North Florida, and a "Woodland" way of life continued until some time after Spanish contact (Milanich et al. 1984; Kohler 1991). A diluted Weeden Island culture represented archaeologically by the Indian Pond ceramic complex (Johnson and Nelson 1990) seems to have persisted from A.D. 800 to around 1600 within North Florida (Milanich et al 1984:16). The Indian Pond inhabitants of North Florida, like the Alachua groups to the south, are thought to have been maize horticulturists, supplementing their diet with various aquatic and terrestrial game and plant species. Due to the lack of absolute dates and the paucity of preserved botanical remains from secure contexts, the specific menu of food items and the importance of maize to the overall diet is uncertain.

South of the Santa Fe River in North-Central Florida, the period from A.D. 800 to 1700 is represented archaeologically by the Alachua tradition. Some researchers postulate that the emergence of the Alachua tradition marked the intrusion of peoples who produced cord marked pottery from southeast Georgia (Milanich 1969, 1971b, 1994). Historically, the Indians of the region were known as the Potano, a western Timucua tribe (Milanich 1972). Based on changes in the ratio of cord marked to cob marked pottery types in post A.D. 800 ceramic assemblages as well as the introduction of Spanish artifacts into North-Central Florida, the Alachua tradition has been divided into four subperiods: Hickory Pond (A.D. 800-1250), Alachua (A.D. 1250-1600), Potano I (A.D. 1600-1630), and Potano II (A.D. 1630-1700) (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:170). Although the Alachua tradition is subdivided into temporal components, the culture underwent very little culture change until Potano II times when Spanish influence on the indigenous population was greatest.

The ceramic assemblage of the native inhabitants of North Florida is not well defined for the period following the Weeden Island period and continuing until the early seventeenth century. Recent investigations involving reconnaissance surveys and limited test excavations by Ken Johnson (Johnson and Nelson 1990; Johnson 1991) have led to the development of a provisional ceramic typology and chronology. Johnson and Nelson (1990) argue that the Alachua ceramic complex, as

defined for the North-Central Florida region, does not fit the ceramic chronology for sites in the North Florida area. The most notable difference is the relative lack of cob marked sherds from North Florida, which are the defining ware for the Alachua period (A.D. 1250-1600). Johnson (1990) has defined the Indian Pond ceramic complex to differentiate the North Florida from the North Central Florida culture area for the period A.D. 800-1600.

According to Johnson and Nelson (1990) the Indian Pond ceramic complex is marked by a predominance of plain wares with varying amounts of cord marked, fabric marked, linear marked, incised, and a Lochloosa-like punctate also occurring. A persistent, though low density, incidence of cob marked, check stamped, and St. Johns is also found at sites in the area. The linear marked category is currently loosely defined and includes sherds bearing simple stamping, brushing, or wiping on their exterior surfaces. The ratio of these specific types within local assemblages varies over the North Florida region, so a definitive seriation has not been proposed. To date, specific temporal components or subperiods have not been defined for the period. The early stage of the Indian Pond sequence resembles that of the Hickory Pond period (Alachua Tradition) relative to the frequency of cord marking, although linear marking is present in the former and cob marking in the latter. Clearly, more work needs to be conducted in the region to develop a more refined Indian Pond chronology.

#### **Spanish Mission (A.D. 1539-1704)**

Accounts by Spanish explorers and missionaries, combined with archaeological data, have helped to specifically identify a number of the indigenous populations on the Florida peninsula. The major native groups of northern Florida were Timucuan, who were descendants of the St. Johns, Alachua, and other known prehistoric archaeological societies. Following the movement of the de Soto entrada through North Florida in 1539, the Florida natives were forced to adapt to a rapidly changing physical and cultural environment. During the Spanish Mission period, the native population was decimated by introduced European diseases, and groups were frequently relocated and consolidated to facilitate missionization and exploitation of their labor by the Spaniards.

The historic period Indians of Columbia County (North Florida) were a Western Timucua tribe known as the Utina, who are believed to have had the largest population of any Timucuan group (Milanich 1978:70; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:217). The first documented contact with the Utina (Outina) was in 1528 by the Spaniard Panfilo de Narvaez (Milanich 1978:70). In 1539, the de Soto expedition traveled through the Utina territory, and visited three Utina towns including Aguacaleyquen, Uriutina, and Napituca (Milanich and Hudson 1993). It was in the Utina province that the entrada abandoned their northerly route and turned west toward Apalachee. After leaving the village of Aguacaleyquen, the entrada camped at a small unnamed village that Milanich and Hudson (1993:177) place near Alligator Lake in Columbia County. At Napituca, located near the Suwannee River, de Soto and his men engaged in a battle with the Utina, whose warriors numbered over 300 (Milanich 1978:70).

Several decades later, the French Huguenots, who occupied Fort Caroline near the mouth of the St. Johns River, reported interacting with the Utina, who lived a short distance (ca. 20 miles) west of the St. Johns River (Bennett 1964). Recent research indicates that there were two distinct groups referred to as Utina by the Europeans (Hann 1990). The confusion presumably stems from the fact

that Utina is the common Timucuan word for chief (Milanich and Hudson 1993:150). Following the lead of Johnson (1991), Milanich and Hudson (1993) distinguish between the two Utina groups, and designate the St. Johns group as Eastern Utina and the North Florida group as Northern Utina.

Spanish Missions were established in the North Florida or Utina region during the early seventeenth century, and continued until around 1689 or 1690 (Milanich 1978:73). Weisman (1991:191) argues that the Spaniards never used the term Utina, but referred to the area as the "land or province of the Timucua." Prior to the founding of missions in North Florida, European contact with the Utina-Timucua was intermittent. The mid-17th century Utina population was more consolidated and groups were concentrated in sedentary horticultural villages in the southern and western sections of the Utina territory along the St. Augustine to Apalachee trail (Milanich 1978:74). The appearance of Leon-Jefferson ceramics at mission-related sites dating to the seventeenth century marks the movement of Apalachee Indians into North Florida. Johnson (1991) has recorded several mission period sites in the vicinity of Alligator Lake.

### **Seminole (A.D. 1750-1840)**

Following Moore's destructive raids (1702-1704) on the Spanish Mission system, which stretched from St. Augustine westward to present day Tallahassee, the North Florida region was abandoned. It was later occupied by Creek Indian refugees, known today as Seminoles, who began to infiltrate into northern Florida from Georgia and Alabama during the mid-eighteenth century (Weisman 1989a). The most notable Seminole settlement in the vicinity was Alligator Town, which existed somewhere near Alligator Lake as late as 1817. Later, in 1832, the American town of Alligator was established and selected as the county seat for Columbia County. Alligator Town officially became Lake City by a legislative act passed in 1860 (Tebeau 1971:191).

#### IV. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Prior to the inception of fieldwork, the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) was searched for records on any cultural resources within or near the project tract. As a result, 24 archaeological sites were found to have been recorded within the general vicinity which includes portions of the Ichetucknee River, Columbia, and Suwannee Counties (Figure 3). The search also indicated that no sites have been recorded within the current study.

The Fig Springs site (8C01) is a seventeenth-century Spanish mission site located near the headspring of the Ichetucknee River. The Franciscan run mission, named San Martín de Timucua, is situated on a terrace of the Ichetucknee River overlooking a cluster of springs. The extended boundaries of the mission include a refuse area discovered by John Goggin in the 1940s and the settlement portion of the site, located initially by the Florida Museum of Natural History in 1986 and confirmed and bounded by the Florida Division of Natural Resources in 1988-1989.

The site measures roughly 30x110 meters and lies in an upland hammock that stretches along the river bluff in a north/south direction. Two core areas of the site were located: the Spanish component comprising the northern half of the site, and the aboriginal component comprising the southern half of the site. Within these boundaries archaeological excavations have revealed the distinct remains of life in a seventeenth century mission village, including evidence of the mission church, *convento*, cemetery, plaza, and village (Weisman 1991:187).

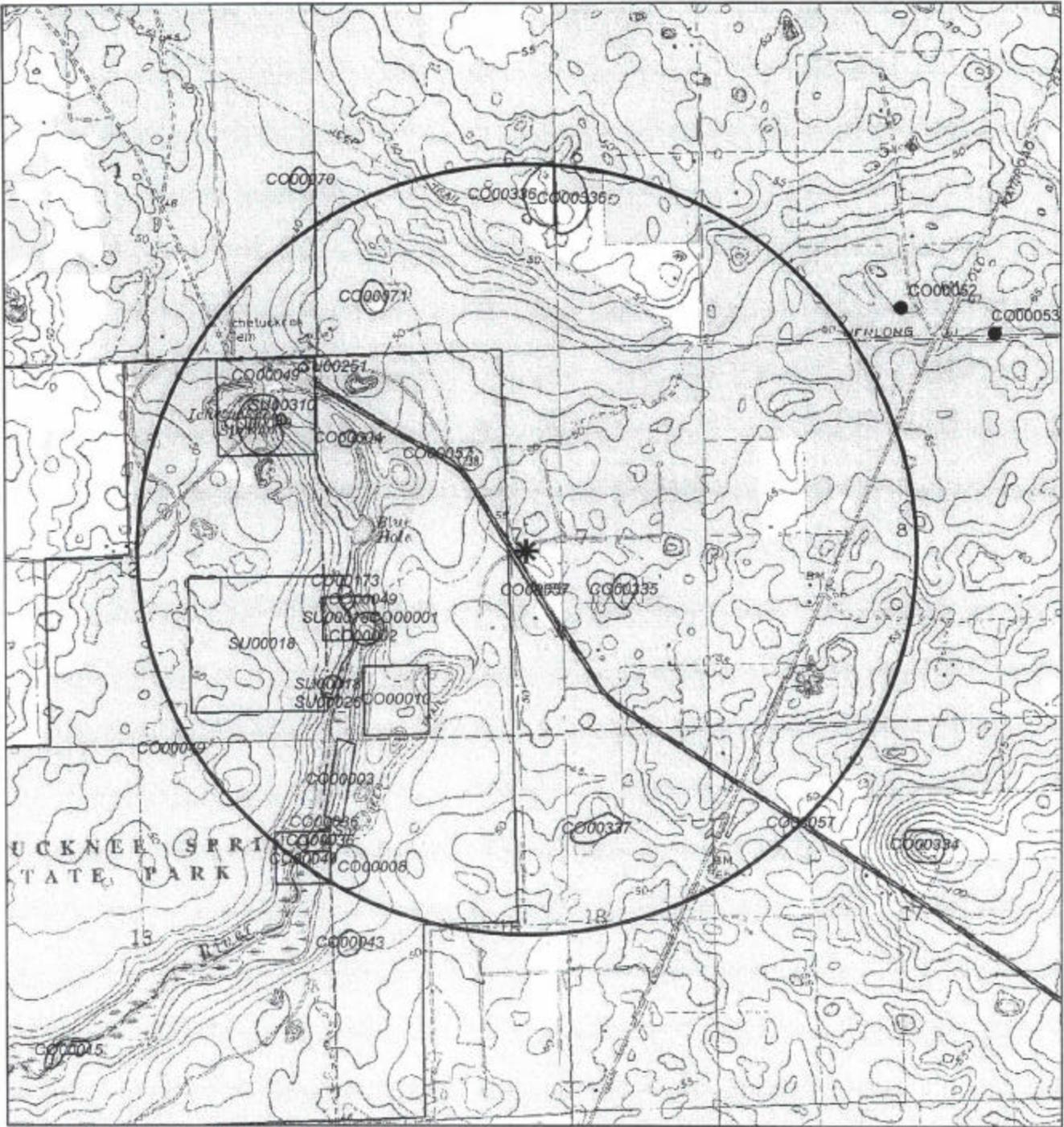
The Fig Springs mission site has been the focus of study and research by archaeologists and historians since the 1940s. More recent investigations by Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (FBAR) archaeologist Brent R. Weisman have resulted in the publication of *Excavations on the Franciscan Frontier: Archaeology at the Fig Springs Mission* (Weisman 1992). The study of San Martín de Timucua has contributed greatly to our understanding of the Spanish mission period in Florida. Site 8C01 lies approximately 610 meters southeast of the study area.

Originally recorded by John Goggin in 1966, 8C02 is a prehistoric scatter site in the same vicinity as the Fig Springs Spanish mission site (8C01). Both prehistoric lithics and pottery were recovered from 8C02, although the exact boundaries of the site have yet to be delineated.

8C03 was reported before the formation of the Florida Master Site File, with an update in 1982. Although not plotted, the site lies in a hammock area on the muddy shores near spring #4 of the Ichetucknee River, south of the headspring. 8C03 is a prehistoric aboriginal site; artifacts noted include ceramics as well as one grindstone axe with a pitted end.

Called the Little Spring and Run site, 8C04 is located at the head of the first long run to enter the Ichetucknee River on the east side. The Little Spring and Run is a prehistoric lithic reduction site first identified in 1949 by John Goggin. Artifacts collected from the site include chert fragments, projectile points, and worked flints. The site area is currently used as a public picnic area.

8C05 is a prehistoric site located in a hammock on the east bank of the Ichetucknee River, ¼ mile from Mission Springs. Reported before the formation of the Florida Master Site File, 8C05 has not been relocated or plotted. Artifacts collected from the site include 1 bone pin, 1 stone axe, 2 scrapers, 1 point, and 3 fragments of Leon-Jefferson pottery.



Source: Florida Master Site File (FMSF)



**ENVIRONMENTAL  
SERVICES, INC.**

**Fort White  
Cell Tower**

Columbia County, Florida

Project No. EJ01271

Date Nov. 2001

Figure No. 3

In 1989, FBAR archaeologist Brent Weisman conducted excavations at 8C08, also known as the Mill Pond site. The site is located inside Ichetucknee Springs State Park near the access road south of Grassy Hole Spring. 8C08 contains the remnants of an early seventeenth century mixed aboriginal and Spanish site, with a possible sixteenth-century component based on the recovery of an early period seven layer, glass Chevron trade bead. The site is named after the remains of an old gristmill in the vicinity.

Old Mill Landing site (8C09) is an early seventeenth century aboriginal/Spanish occupation that is associated with site 8C08. Current conditions at 8C09 suggest that the Ichetucknee River has inundated a portion of the site. The site is not plotted and is described as a small spring, roughly 10-12 feet in width, yielding ceramics and chipped stone.

John Goggin located a (probable) prehistoric quarry site southeast of Fig Springs. Known as Lowe's Fields, C010 is located in the northwesternmost field of Mr. Lowe and extends into the nearby jeep road. Collected artifacts from C010 include a large amount of flint, however no other artifacts were noted.

Known as Old Ft. White Landing, 8C036 is located ¼ mile east of the Ichetucknee River and roughly ¼ mile southeast of the Mill Pond site (8C08). 8C036 is a small, low, Native American burial mound that contained at least 14 prone burials before the Simpson family looted the mound earlier in the twentieth century. A blue imported stone celt was also recovered from 8C036. All specimens from 8C036 are part of the Simpson collection.

The location of 8C043, or Midpoint Mound, has been known to area collectors for some time. J. C. Simpson described the mound as 1 ½ feet high and 20 feet across, though he states he "demolished" the mound in the process of removing 15 burials (Weisman 1989b:1). In 1989, FBAR archaeologist Brent R. Weisman conducted test excavations at the Midpoint Mound to produce a topographical map of the site and determine if any intact portion of the mound remained. At present the mound dimensions are 7 meters (N-S) x 14 meters (E-W) and approximately 50cm high. Test excavations revealed Midpoint Mound to be a burial mound with pottery dating to the prehistoric Weeden Island period.

Bellamy Road (8C057), also known as the Old Spanish Trail or the Old Indian Trail, was constructed in the early 1820s at the direction of the Florida Territorial Council. It was originally intended to extend from St. Augustine to Pensacola. The contract for the portion between the St. Johns River and Tallahassee was awarded to Mr. John Bellamy of South Carolina and was to have cost \$20,000. Eventually, Mr. Bellamy received land in partial payment as well, and established the Bellamy Plantation near Monticello. Bellamy claimed the road was complete in 1826, but he received much criticism from critics who claimed that the road was inadequate and dangerous, consisting of little more than a blazed trail in some places. The road remained in use until the Civil War, and parts are still in use today. State Road 238, adjacent to the project location, is one of these segments. Today it is paved and leads to the entrance to Ichetucknee State Park. It has probably served the area, first as a trail, from the first Spanish Period until the present time, with many alterations occurring over the centuries (Ellis Archaeology 1996; Sidney Johnston, personal communication, 2001).

Site 8C070 was discovered in 1977 by landowner Ian Cole and identified as significant by Dr. Jerald Milanich of the Florida Museum of Natural History in Gainesville. Inspection and survey by Florida Division of Historic Resource (FDHR) archaeologist Louis D. Tesar identified the site as two pristine natural limestone "wells." The surface expression of the site is restricted to a 50-foot area surrounding the well openings. Cultural material associated with the site evidences the contact period native groups (Potano) and Spaniards that occupied the region during the early colonial period. The site was described (in 1977) as being in pristine condition, with only superficial disturbance by the landowners. The most important feature of the site lies below the ground surface at the bottom of the well openings. Artifacts collected from the site include whole Native American and Spanish pots and jars, as well as a (possible) deer bone mask.

Identified in a 1977 survey conducted by FDHR archaeologist Louis Tesar, 8C071 is located along historic Bellamy Road north of the current headsprings of the Ichetucknee River. Weechatookamee Old Fields, as the site is known, is a possible habitation or farmstead site associated with the nearby Spanish mission site at Fig Springs (8C01). The site is also close to two deep natural wells (8C070) used by the Spanish and Potano residents of the mission. Although modern agricultural activities have disturbed the upper levels of this 1 acre site, 8C071 is considered potentially significant as part of the larger cultural activity area.

Listed in the site file by FDHR archaeologist Louis Tesar in 1977, 8C072 is located north of the entrance monument to Ichetucknee Springs State Park on state land. 8C072 is a small thin lithic scatter disturbed by construction activities (bulldozing) in the area. Tesar concluded that because of disturbance the site was not significant or eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP).

Known as Simpson's Camp, 8C0173 is located on the Ichetucknee River midway between Blue Hole Springs and Fig Springs, The Simpson's Campsite is a multicomponent prehistoric site with a late nineteenth/early twentieth century component related to phosphate mining activities in the area. State archaeologists have collected prehistoric lithics and pottery, as well as historic artifacts, from both the terrestrial and inundated areas of the site. A portion of the late nineteenth/early twentieth century component at Simpson's Camp was recently vandalized and reported to the FDHR in April of 2000. The vandalized portion of the site consisted of the hewn pilings on each side of the river that were once a part of the mining associated tramway.

8C0174 refers to a portion of the Ichetucknee River between Blue Spring and the Mill Pond site (8C08). The Simpson family used to extensively collect from the river and have gathered several hundred fossilized bone artifacts from this segment of the river. However, archaeologists have located no specific sites in this area.

8C0335 was recorded in the site file based on information from a local informant, Mr. Russell Platt. No field investigations have taken place in order to positively locate and bound the site. Mr. Platt reported Archaic points and no pottery. Linda Soride, as 8C0335 is also called, is reportedly located beside a sinkhole or swampy area north of the current headspring, however the exact location of the site could not be determined from the site file form.

The North Ichetucknee site (8C0336) is located northeast of Fig Springs. The site has not yet been evaluated for eligibility to the National Register, however amateur collectors in the area have revealed a small lithic scatter probably dating to the Early Archaic period.

Site 8C0337 is located approximately two thirds of a mile east of the Ichetucknee River on a rise at the head of a low spot that may have been a flowing spring during the Archaic period. Site 8C0337 is located on private property and has not been evaluated for eligibility to the National Register. Surface collecting at the site, however, has yielded 7 chert flakes over a 100-meter area that probably dates to the Archaic period.

Site C0384, the Hotel Blanche, was recorded in the Florida State Site File in 1989. Hotel Blanche is located at 212 N. Marion St. The Hotel was designed by architect Frank Milburn and built by Henry Otis in 1902. The historic hotel was listed in the *National Register of Historic Places* in 1990.

Archaeologist John Goggin first recorded site 8SU18 in 1950. The site is located on the west side of the Ichetucknee River where the hardwood hammock changes to pinewoods opposite the narrow rock bluff area of the river. The site is a mound containing quantities of prehistoric artifacts, though no scientific testing of the mound has taken place. The site is well known to collectors in the area and J.C. Simpson demolished the mid-section of the mound in the early decades of the twentieth century. The site may be associated with a nearby (possible) habitation site (8SU26).

Lying about 1 mile below Ichetucknee Spring on the Suwannee County side of the river, the Devil's Eye Spring site (8SU26) has been known since the early decades of the twentieth century. This (possible) habitation site has never been scientifically tested, however, Devil's Eye Spring may be related somehow to a nearby mound site (8SU18).

Site SU251 is recorded in the site file as a small prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown date. Listed in the site file in 1990, SU251 is located northeast of Ichetucknee Springs.

Site SU310 is a late nineteenth and early twentieth century dump near the headspring of the Ichetucknee River. The site has both a terrestrial and an underwater component.

## **V. RESEARCH DESIGN AND PROJECT METHODOLOGY**

The formulation of a research approach for this project was preceded by: a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) for the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites within or near the study area; an examination of soil maps; the study of topographic maps of the project area so that elevation data could be utilized to pinpoint possible site locations; and an investigation of previous archaeological research pertaining to the region. In addition, data regarding past aboriginal settlement and subsistence patterns within the East and Central Florida region were considered.

For the purpose of conducting a cultural resource investigation, it is important to focus on locations that are conducive to human settlement. The factors that are usually constant in locating sites include: well drained soils, availability of a water source, relative elevation and slope, and hardwood vegetation. While vegetation is usually an important indicator of elevation and soil type, native biotic communities are often not present today, owing to human induced environmental changes. Therefore, knowledge of past environments, coupled with archaeological data specific to a given area, is critical in predicting and interpreting site locations and in the reconstruction of past lifeways. The postulate supporting this type of prefieldwork modeling is that human activities tend to be carried out in locations that afford maximum access to desired or culturally important resources, and further, that this tendency is sufficiently patterned and consistent to be predictable (Mathis 1979:10-11).

### **Field Methodology**

The goal of the current cultural resource assessment survey was to delineate intact cultural remains that were discovered during a recent archaeological and historical survey for a proposed cell tower site. Lithic artifacts were recovered from subsurface testing in the area of the compound associated with the tower location. Additional work conducted during the current study focused on this area, as well as other portions of the tract to determine a location for tower construction that would not impact significant cultural remains.

As recommended by the SHPO, all shovel tests were 50 cm square and dug to a depth of 1-meter whenever possible. All excavated material was sifted through 6.35 mm (1/4") mesh mounted upon portable shaker screens. Pertinent field data, including shovel test locations, provenience information, soil stratigraphy, environmental setting, topography, etc., were recorded for each test. Upon completion, each test was backfilled and the location was marked with flagging tape and plotted on a contour map of the tract.

### **Laboratory Methods**

Materials recovered during the investigation were returned to the ESI laboratory, where they were cleaned, analyzed, counted, and weighed. The artifact analysis was conducted using appropriate reference material, as well as microscopic analysis, when needed. The artifact assemblage consisted of prehistoric lithics produced during the reduction process precedent to tool manufacture.

## Informants

During the course of the cultural resource assessment survey, Marsha Chance interviewed the landowner. Ms. Linda Sorid informed ESI that past land usages included agricultural and pasture lands, as well as rock removal to facilitate the construction of a house façade in the 1950s.

## Site Evaluation Criteria

In assessing the archaeological significance of any site, it is important to have specific criteria on which to base interpretations and recommendations. Significant cultural resources are those meeting the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places*, as defined in 36 CFR 60.4, and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). According to established guidelines, significance is judged when sites, structures, or objects possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinctions; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

While many archaeological sites are recommended as eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D, the potential to “yield information important in prehistory and history,” this criterion is rather ill-defined. In order to clarify the issue of site importance, the following attribute evaluations add a measure of specificity that can be used in assessing site significance and NRHP eligibility:

- a. Site Integrity - Does the site contain intact cultural deposits or is it disturbed?
- b. Preservation - Does the site contain material suited to in-depth analysis and/or absolute dating such as preserved features, botanical material, faunal remains, or human skeletal remains?
- c. Uniqueness – Is the information contained in the site redundant in comparison to that available from similar sites, or do the remains provide a unique or insightful perspective on research concerns of regional importance?

- d. Relevance to Current and Future Research – Would additional work at this site contribute to our knowledge of the past? Would preservation of the site protect valuable information for future studies? While this category is partly a summary of the above considerations, it also recognizes that a site may provide valuable information regardless of its integrity, preservation, or uniqueness.

#### **Procedures to Deal With Unexpected Discoveries**

Archaeologists frequently encounter unanticipated features or sites that require efforts that exceed the scope of project expectations. In such cases it is sometimes necessary to re-evaluate the research design and/or seek additional funding to address unexpected discoveries. It is our policy to amend a project research design as needed to ensure that proper treatment and evaluation are afforded to unexpected findings. Coordination with the office of the SHPO is an important step in such an approach.

## **VI. RESULTS**

The project area is located four miles northwest of the town of Fort White and approximately 13.5 miles southwest of the town of Lake City. This cultural resource assessment survey was conducted throughout the project area to delineate cultural remains recovered during a recent archaeological and historic survey for the proposed Fort White cell tower (Chance and Floyd 2001). Once delineations were completed, a new location for the tower was evaluated. The following sections will discuss the results of the previous survey and those of the current Phase I cultural resource assessment.

### **Previous Survey Results**

Initially, shovel tests (n=4) were excavated at the proposed tower location and were placed in such a way as to thoroughly test the footprint of the compound associated with the cell tower (Chance and Floyd 2001). Three of the four tests contained cultural remains, and surface inspection identified an outcropping of chert boulders within the proposed project area. A search of the Florida Site Files prior to fieldwork revealed numerous sites within the area, but none in the project tract. The lithic scatter site has now been assigned a site number (8CO904) and named the Three Horses site.

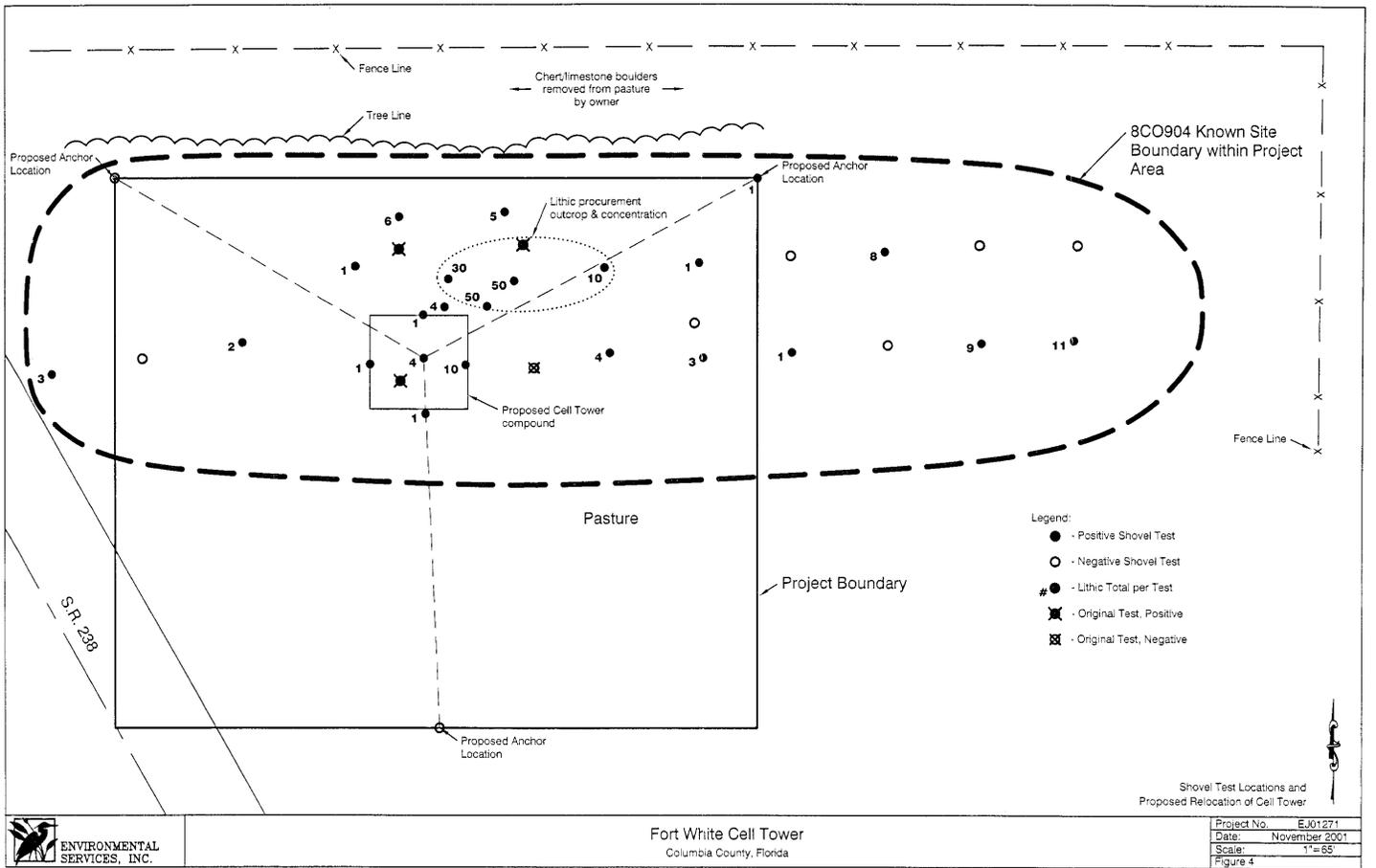
Shovel test 1 yielded 184 artifacts that included chert flakes (n=107), shatter (n=47), and flakes with cortex (n=30). All of the artifacts were recovered from depths ranging from 0 to 100 cm below surface. Some of those from 60 to 100 cmbs showed signs of exposure to fire. Shovel test 2 contained a single chert flake recovered at 10 to 15 cmbs. Limestone nodules of varying size were also found throughout the shovel test and solid limestone was encountered at 50 cmbs. Shovel test 3 yielded five chert shatter and one flake from 70 to 100 cm below surface. Shovel test 4 contained no cultural remains, and was terminated at 40 cm below ground surface after experiencing 10 cm of solid clay. These tests were placed in a square configuration and lay approximately 30 meters apart.

A thorough pedestrian survey was conducted of the proposed compound, which yielded one chert core from near the center of the footprint and in association with the outcropping. No structural remains were present at the tower location.

### **Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey**

The current study consisted of additional shovel tests (n=31) dug along four transects and around the proposed relocation area of the cell tower compound (Figure 4). The testing strategy had two goals: one, to delineate cultural remains within and near the proposed boundaries of the tower location; and two: to evaluate this cultural resource. As a result, 353 artifacts were recovered from 23 positive tests throughout the project area, although nearly 40 percent of the artifacts were recovered from a cluster of four tests northeast of the new tower location.

A total of 343 lithic artifacts and 10 pottery fragment was recovered during the current study of the proposed Fort White cell tower location. Artifact distribution for the Phase I survey is presented in Figure 4 with the shovel test locations. As presented in Table 1, the lithic artifacts are represented by a limited range of classifications. By far the highest frequency is medial-



distal flakes with over 54 percent of the total assemblage. This category was also the highest within the area of highest artifact concentration. Shatter and cortex classifications were the next highest, with complete and proximal flakes the least. Shatter and cortex flakes were recovered in the procurement/outcrop concentration area, with only medial-distal, complete, and proximal flakes recovered from the outlying shovel tests to the north, east, and west. Shatter and flakes with cortex ranged in size from 0 to 10 cm (5 %), 11 to 30 cm (67 %), 31 to 60 cm (18 %), and 71 to 100 (10 %). Stratigraphically, lithics were recovered from ground surface to nearly 80 cm below surface. This range encompasses several soil strata that include light gray, pale brown to tan, light tan, and terminating with limestone. A plow zone was noted in several tests outside the area of concentration that is currently marked by a stand of trees.

**Table 1. Artifact Counts and Percentages by Categories**

<b>Artifact Classifications</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentages</b>
Complete flake	29	8.2
Medial-distal flake	191	54.1
Proximal flake	18	5.1
Shatter	72	20.4
Cortex	33	9.4
Diminutive sherd	10	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>100.0</b>

All of the pottery fragments (n=10) were recovered from shovel test 2, located in the easternmost portion of the lithic procurement/outcrop concentration. These sherds were recovered from a tan stratum that ranged from 25 to 70 cm below ground surface. Due to their fragmented nature, no additional information regarding type, paste, or surface treatment was possible.

The data recovered from both testing phases suggests that the users of site 8CO904 utilized the limestone outcrop to procure chert for the manufacturing of stone tools. No diagnostic artifacts or features were found that might have indicated long-term use of the area. Although deeply buried artifacts were recovered, some recovered from tests outside the area of densest concentration were associated with a plow zone. Evidence of agriculture was noted, especially along the edge of the field where large chert and limestone nodules have been piled over the years after removal from the field by modern owners.

As a result of the subsurface testing, it has been determined that the pasture contains a thin scatter of chert debris related to lithic procurement activities, with a concentration occurring in direct association with the chert outcropping. Using the attribute analysis system set forth by Sullivan and Rozen (1985; 1989) it is apparent that the beginnings of patterned bifacial tool production were occurring in conjunction with core reduction. In this case, the presence of shatter combined with high quantities of primary reduction material (cortex) indicates that: a) the outcrop was utilized as a lithic source; and b) the primary reduction activities occurring adjacent to the outcrop probably consisted of production of rough outs, preforms and blanks. The items were then apparently transported to other locations (nearby sites) for further reduction.

## **Recommendations**

Site 8CO904 is a chert procurement outcrop that is highly concentrated within an area measuring 20 by 40 meters. This concentration appears intact and exhibits a high probability to produce additional new information through further work. Therefore, it is considered potentially eligible for NR Listing. However, the remaining portions of the proposed tower location contain a low density of artifacts within a partially to substantially disturbed context. No further work is recommended outside the lithic concentration area.

## VII. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In September of 2001, Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) conducted an archaeological and historical survey of a proposed cellular tower location in Columbia County. This survey was performed on behalf of URS/Dames and Moore pursuant to state and federal guidelines and regulations. As a result one cultural resource, a chert outcropping surrounded by culturally produced lithic debris, was discovered. This prompted the current cultural resource assessment survey of the entire property.

The current study consisted of 31 additional shovel tests dug within the pasture at varying intervals. The testing strategy was designed to delineate the boundaries of the significant portion of site 8CO904 and to find a nearby location where the proposed tower can be constructed so as not to impact the chert outcropping which is the central focus of the site. The survey yielded a total of 353 artifacts from 23 tests; however, the majority of the artifacts were clustered directly adjacent to the chert outcropping. A thin scatter of chert debris appears elsewhere throughout the pasture, with some shovel tests yielding no cultural material at all. No diagnostic tools or tool fragments were recovered from the site, indicating that site use was essentially limited to lithic procurement-related activities.

The original design proposed for the Fort White cell tower consisted of a 100 foot square compound with three anchors approximately 280 feet from the center of the compound and 120 degrees from each other. This design placed the compound in the west-central portion of the densest part of 8CO904. To avoid significant impacts to this cultural resource the current study was conducted to determine an alternative location. In doing so, a new location was delineated, which is 75 feet square and is located southwest of the former location and southwest of the chert outcrop and accompanying artifact concentration (Figure 4). It too will be surrounded by three anchor locations at a distance of 280 feet from the center point. All of the anchor locations have been shovel tested.

It is recommended that the outcropping and the area immediately surrounding it be preserved because it represents a significant deposit within site 8CO904. Only the 75 foot square compound will be impacted, and testing has demonstrated no significant deposits in this area (Figure 4). The client has agreed to preserve and avoid the important site subarea during construction of the tower. Therefore, it is also recommended that tower construction be allowed to proceed without further concern for impact to the site. The area of the site that is significant will be located within the area to be leased by the client, and will remain protected and intact.

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**Appendix A**  
Artifact Inventory

## Appendix A: Artifact Inventory

Specimen	Count	Category	Remarks
FS 1	1	shatter 21-30	
	4	medial distal flakes	
FS 2	2	cortex	
	2	shatter (1) 21-30 (1) 11-20	
	2	medial distal flakes	
	2	complete (1) 41-50 (1) 11-20	
	10	diminutive abo sherds	
FS 3	2	cortex	
	1	medial distal flakes	
	1	shatter 21-30	
FS 4	1	shatter 21-30	TA
FS 5	1	medial distal flakes	TA
FS 6	2	proximal flakes	
	6	medial distal flakes	
FS 7	1	proximal flakes	
	6	medial distal flakes	
	5	shatter (1) 0-10 (2) 11-20 (1) 21-30 (1) 31-40	
	5	complete (1) 51-60 (1) 31-40 (3) 21-3	
FS 8	2	medial distal flakes	
FS 9	1	cortex	
FS 10	1	shatter 11-20	
	1	complete 31-40	
FS 11	1	shatter 11-20	
FS 12	1	complete 31-40	
	2	shatter 11-20	
	7	medial distal flakes	
FS 13	3	medial distal flakes	
FS 14	16	cortex	
	7	medial distal flakes	
	2	proximal flakes	
	8	shatter (4) 90-100 (2) 20-30 (1) 10-20 (1) 0-10	
FS 15	1	cortex	
	2	complete (1) 11-20 (1) 21-30	
	2	proximal flakes	
	26	medial distal flakes	3 TA
	13	shatter (2) 80-90 (2) 31-40 (6) 11-20 (1) 0-10	5 TA
	3	cortex	
	2	shatter (1) 90-100 (1) 31-40	

## Appendix A: Artifact Inventory

Specimen	Count	Category	Remarks
	1	complete 21-30	TA
	12	medial distal flakes	6 TA
FS 16	2	cortex	
	29	medial distal flakes	
	5	shatter (1) 11-20 (3) 21-30 (1) 31-40	2 TA
	5	complete (1) 90-100 (1) 60-70 (1) 51-60 (1) 41-50 (1) 31-40	
FS 17	6	cortex	
	7	proximal flakes	
	63	medial distal flakes	
	11	complete (2) 11-20 (2) 21-30 (3) 31-40 (3) 41-50 (1) 51-60	1 TA
	29	shatter (3) 51-60 (1) 41-50 (3) 31-40 (10) 21-30 (12) 11-20	
FS 18	1	cortex	
	1	medial distal flakes	
	1	proximal flakes	
FS 19	1	medial distal flakes	
FS 20	1	proximal flakes	
	4	medial distal flakes	
FS 21	2	proximal flakes	
	12	medial distal flakes	
	2	shatter (1) 31-40 (1) 70-80	
FS 22	1	medial distal flakes	
FS 23	1	complete 21-30	
	1	proximal flakes	
	1	medial distal flakes	
FS 24	2	medial distal flakes	

### Survey Log Sheet of the Florida Master Site File

#### Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply):  archaeological  architectural  historical/archival  underwater  other: \_\_\_\_\_

Preliminary Methods (Check as many as apply to the project as a whole. If needed write others at bottom).

- Florida Archives (Gray Building)       library research- *local public*       local property or tax records       windshield
- Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)       library-special collection - *nonlocal*       newspaper files
- FMSF site property search       Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)X literature search       aerial photography
- X FMSF survey search      X local informant(s)       Sanborn Insurance maps
- other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

Archaeological Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%), S(-ome: 20-50%); M(-ost: 50-90%); or A(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

- \_\_\_\_ surface collection, controlled      \_\_\_\_ other screen shovel test (size: \_\_\_\_)
- \_\_\_\_ surface collection, uncontrolled      \_\_\_\_ water screen (finest size: \_\_\_\_)
- A shovel test-1/4" screen      \_\_\_\_ posthole tests
- \_\_\_\_ shovel test-1/8" screen      \_\_\_\_ auger (size: \_\_\_\_)
- \_\_\_\_ shovel test 1/16" screen      \_\_\_\_ coring
- \_\_\_\_ shovel test-unscreened      \_\_\_\_ test excavation (at least 1x2 M)
- \_\_\_\_ other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ block excavation (at least 2x2 M)
- \_\_\_\_ soil resistivity
- \_\_\_\_ magnetometer
- \_\_\_\_ side scan sonar
- \_\_\_\_ unknown

Historical/Architectural Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%), S(-ome: 20-50%); M(-ost: 50-90%); or A(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

- \_\_\_\_ building permits      \_\_\_\_ demolition permits      \_\_\_\_ neighbor interview      \_\_\_\_ subdivision maps
- \_\_\_\_ commercial permits      \_\_\_\_ exposed ground inspected      S occupant interview      \_\_\_\_ tax records
- \_\_\_\_ interior documentation      \_\_\_\_ local property records      \_\_\_\_ occupation permits      \_\_\_\_ unknown
- \_\_\_\_ other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Testing focused on delineating site 8C0904 to relocate the proposed Fort White cell tower

#### Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated?  Yes  No      If Yes, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 0      Newly Recorded Sites 1

Previously Recorded Site #'s (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) \_\_\_\_\_

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, ie, researched the FMSF records. List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary.) C0904

Site Form Used:  SmartForm  FMSF Paper Form  Approved Custom Form: Attach copies of written approval from FMSF Supervisor.

DO NOT USE *****SITE FILE USE ONLY*****DO NOT USE			
<b>BAR Related</b>		<b>BHP Related</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 872	<input type="checkbox"/> 1A32	<input type="checkbox"/> State Historic Preservation Grant	
<input type="checkbox"/> CARL	<input type="checkbox"/> UW	<input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Review: CRAT #	

### ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPIES OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)

Ent D (FMSF only) 1/1



# Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File  
Version 2.0 9/97

Survey # (FMSF only) 6578

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

## Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (Name and project phase) Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Fort White Cellular Tower Tract

Report Title (exactly as on title page) An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Fort White Cellular Tower Tract, Columbia County, Florida

Report Author(s) (as on title page— individual or corporate; last names first) Handley, Brent M., Marsha A. Chance, Deborah Mullins

Publication Date (year) 2001 Total Number of Pages in Report (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 25

Publication Information (If relevant, series and no. in series, publisher, and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*; see *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet*.) \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author(s); last name first) Floyd, Brian

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Environmental Services, Inc, Jacksonville, Florida

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture*. Put the most important first. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) Lithic procurement outcrop, ichetucknee, Fort White, Cell Tower

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)

Name URS/Dames & Moore

Address/Phone 8761 Perimeter Park Blvd., Suite 201, Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904) 645-6233

Recorder of Log Sheet Brent M Handley Date Log Sheet Completed 11/7/2001

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project?  No  Yes: Previous survey #(s) (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_

## Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done - do not abbreviate; use supplement sheet if necessary) Columbia

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision (use supplement sheet if necessary): Fort White (1993) and Hildreth (1988)

## Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 9/18/2001 End 10/16/01 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares \_\_\_\_\_ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each): Width \_\_\_\_\_ meters \_\_\_\_\_ feet Length \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers \_\_\_\_\_ miles

## FMSF NOTE TO IMAGE VIEWER

Some material contained in the corresponding paper manuscript has not been scanned.

Check material affected:

Blueprints

Map

Site Forms

Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

This material can be viewed at the Florida Master Site File.

DIVISIONS OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Office of the Secretary  
Office of International Relations  
Division of Elections  
Division of Corporations  
Division of Cultural Affairs  
Division of Historical Resources  
Division of Library and Information Services  
Division of Licensing  
Division of Administrative Services



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Katherine Harris  
Secretary of State  
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA CABINET  
State Board of Education  
Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund  
Administration Commission  
Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission  
Siting Board  
Division of Bond Finance  
Department of Revenue  
Department of Law Enforcement  
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles  
Department of Veterans' Affairs

6578

December 12, 2001

Mr. Michael Emilio  
URS Corporation  
8761 Perimeter Park Boulevard  
Jacksonville, Florida 32250

RE: DHR Project File No. 2001-10694  
Received by DHR December 5, 2001  
Federal Communication Commission - Proposed Tower  
Fort White - County Road 238  
Columbia County, Florida

Dear Mr. Emilio:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended and *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties* and the *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended*. The State Historic Preservation Officer is to advise Federal agencies as they identify historic properties (listed or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places*), assess effects upon them, and consider alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

We note that one previously unrecorded archaeological site (8CO904) was recorded during the course of the reconnaissance-level archaeological survey. Based on the results of the survey, the proposed tower site is located within a portion of the archaeological site. The portion of the archaeological site (8CO904) which will be impacted by the construction of the tower does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register. However, the portion of the 8CO904 located outside the tower footprint area may potentially be eligible. Therefore, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed construction of the Fort White cellular tower will have no adverse effect on 8CO904, provided all proposed project activities stay within the area defined in the survey.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Scott Edwards, Historic Preservation Planner, by electronic mail [sedwards@mail.dos.state.fl.us](mailto:sedwards@mail.dos.state.fl.us), or at 850-245-6333 or 800-847-7278.

Sincerely,

  
Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Director, and  
State Historic Preservation Officer

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office  
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

Archaeological Research  
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

Historic Preservation  
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Historical Museums  
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433

Palm Beach Regional Office  
(561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476

St. Augustine Regional Office  
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

Tampa Regional Office  
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

## **APPENDIX F**



# United States Department of the Interior

## U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

7915 BAYMEADOWS WAY, SUITE 200  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32256-7517

IN REPLY REFER TO:

### CLEARANCE TO PROCEED WITH COMMUNICATION TOWER PROJECTS

Revised and Updated: March 12, 2010 (*Updated external internet site links only*)

#### **Background**

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the lead Federal Agency charged with the protection and conservation of Federal Trust Resources, such as threatened and endangered species and migratory birds, in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA) (87 Stat. 884; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, (16 U.S.C. 668-668d) (Eagle Act), and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 701 et seq.). Included in this mandate is the review of projects involving communication towers. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) authorizes such projects, and as part of its authorization and obligations under the ESA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), requires a project environmental impact review. Such projects primarily involve new tower construction, co-location of antennas on existing communication towers or other structures, and the repair, maintenance or relicensing of existing structures.

With the recent and continuing advances in cellular communication technology, and resulting widespread consumer demand for this service, the Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office has experienced a significant increase in the number of requests for review of these projects. To fulfill our ESA statutory obligations in a timely and consistent manner, and to assist communication companies in addressing FCC and NEPA environmental impact review requirements, we provide the following guidance and clearance. The guidance is largely based on our agency's Interim Guidelines for Recommendations on Communication Tower Siting, Construction, Operation, and Decommissioning. This document is posted on our national web site, and may be reviewed and downloaded by accessing <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/issues/towers/comtow.html>.

#### **Federally Listed Species Assessment**

For new tower construction and related activities, applicants are responsible for conducting an initial assessment and possible site survey to determine if any federally listed species occur within, or in proximity to, the project footprint.

Our office web site, <http://www.fws.gov/northflorida> contains information on such species, including the location of wood stork (*Mycteria americana*) nesting colonies, as well as survey protocols for scrub-jays (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) and sand skinks (*Neoseps reynoldsi*).

Information on known bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nests is available via a link on our web site or through [http://myfwc.com/eagle/Eagle\\_Index.htm](http://myfwc.com/eagle/Eagle_Index.htm).

For projects located in suitable nesting or foraging habitat for the red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) that are on public lands, contact the land owner/manager for location information. On private lands, go to [http://www.fws.gov/rewrecovery/recovery\\_plan.html](http://www.fws.gov/rewrecovery/recovery_plan.html) for the survey protocol.

To further assist you with project analysis, we recommend that you consult the following additional electronic sources of information.

- The Florida Natural Areas Inventory website provides information on major feeding sites and congregations of large numbers of migratory and resident birds (<http://www.fnai.org/>);
- The Service's migratory bird website provides useful information concerning migratory birds, and for bald eagles - the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/>); and
- Locations of wading bird breeding colonies can be obtained at <http://myfwc.com/waders/>.

If the site assessment and/or survey reveals listed species within the project footprint, the project should be forwarded to our office for further evaluation and possible consultation.

### **Project Design & Maintenance**

If an assessment or survey does not detect federally-listed species within the project footprint, we have determined that the following types of projects and project specifications are not likely to adversely affect federally listed species or have significant adverse impacts on migratory birds. **For projects that meet the criteria listed below, NO further coordination with the Service is necessary.** This guidance may also be used as a general clearance for all future projects meeting these criteria.

1. The construction of lattice or monopole design communication towers less than 200 feet in total height that do not contain guy wires. The tower must be located in previously disturbed, urbanized or developed areas or areas that do not represent potential habitat for federally listed species. In addition, the tower must be located at least 2500 feet from any known active wood stork or other wading bird nesting colony.
2. The construction of guyed communication towers between 200 and 400 feet tall, located as in (a) above, and provided the guy wires are equipped with bird diverter devices and the tower is lighted with a white or red strobe light operating at the minimum allowable intensity. This type of lighting is far less attractive to migratory birds than continuous or pulsating, incandescent red or white lights, regardless of

their intensity or frequency or duration of pulsation. The same provisions in (a) regarding bald eagle nests and wood stork and other wading bird breeding colonies, applies.

3. The co-location of a new antenna on an existing communication tower or mounting of a new antenna on an existing structure (e.g., light pole, billboard, water tower, building). Such work shall not increase the tower height above 400 feet, require the construction of a new access road, nor result in additional disturbance of the site; and
4. The repair, maintenance, or replacement of an existing communication tower, provided that the activity does not increase the height of the tower above 400 feet or increase its footprint into natural vegetative communities, and is conducted outside of the October 15 – May 1 nesting season of any bald eagle nesting on the structure.  
**Please Note:** The bald eagle was removed from the protections of the ESA (delisted) in August 2007; however, a final Rule that implements a permit program designed to protect bald and golden eagle populations in the future was published in the *Federal Register* on September 11, 2009. These final regulations authorize the limited take of bald and golden eagles through the issuance of permits under the Eagle Act where the take to be authorized is associated with otherwise lawful activities. These regulations also establish permit provisions for intentional take of eagle nests where necessary to ensure public health and safety, and in other limited circumstances. Please refer to the following website link for more information and application procedures: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/baldeagle.htm>. For any questions regarding this rule or bald eagle protection issues, please contact Migratory Birds Division at the number referenced below. Note: Ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*) frequently nest on communication towers, and the nesting in Florida may extend throughout all months of the year. Confirmed nests that are inactive (no eggs or young in nesting) have no special protections under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and although nest removal is allowed, we recommend nest removal only be undertaken if there are no alternatives to the required work. Where the proposed work is associated with an existing tower supporting an active osprey nest, refer to our national migratory bird website, and/or contact our Southeastern Regional Division of Migratory Birds in Atlanta, GA at (404)-679-7049 for further guidance prior to any work.

For existing towers that do **not** include any modification, footprint expansion or construction, **and** meet the criteria below, **no** further coordination with the Service is necessary. This includes those projects for relicensing of existing towers. Therefore, this guidance may also be used as a general clearance for all existing projects meeting these criteria.

1. The existing lattice or monopole design communication towers less than 200 feet in total height that do not contain guy wires.
2. The existing lattice communication towers or guyed communication towers between 200 and 400 feet tall provided the guy wires are equipped with bird diverter devices and the tower is lighted with white strobe lights with the maximum off period

between flashes (3 seconds is current maximum allowable). This type of lighting is far less attractive to migratory birds than continuous or pulsating, incandescent red or white lights, regardless of their intensity or frequency or duration of pulsation.

For those projects that do not meet these criteria our only available recommendations are:

1. Reduce the height of the tower,
2. Light the tower with a white or red strobe light operating at the minimum allowable intensity: as noted in item 2 above.

Our agency appreciates your cooperation in the protection of Federally-listed species in Florida.

Sincerely,



David L. Hankla  
Field Supervisor

## **APPENDIX G**

**General Information**

1) (Select only one) ( <b>NE</b> ) <b>NE</b> – New <b>UA</b> – Update of Application <b>WD</b> – Withdrawal of Application	
2) If this application is for an Update or Withdrawal, enter the file number of the pending application currently on file.	File Number:

**Applicant Information**

3) FCC Registration Number (FRN): <b>0005436951</b>
4) Name: <b>URS Corporation</b>

**Contact Name**

5) First Name: <b>David</b>	6) MI:	7) Last Name: <b>Schulte</b>	8) Suffix:
9) Title: <b>Senior Project Geologist</b>			

**Contact Information**

10) P.O. Box:	<b>And /Or</b>	11) Street Address: <b>7800 Congress Avenue, Suite 200</b>	
12) City: <b>Boca Raton</b>		13) State: <b>FL</b>	14) Zip Code: <b>33487</b>
15) Telephone Number: <b>(904)281-9251</b>		16) Fax Number:	
17) E-mail Address: <b>David_Schulte@URSCorp.com</b>			

**Consultant Information**

18) FCC Registration Number (FRN): <b>0016358681</b>
19) Name: <b>Environmental Services, Inc.</b>

**Principal Investigator**

20) First Name: <b>Brent</b>	21) MI: <b>M</b>	22) Last Name: <b>Handley</b>	23) Suffix:
24) Title: <b>Senior Archaeologist</b>			

**Principal Investigator Contact Information**

25) P.O. Box:	<b>And /Or</b>	26) Street Address: <b>7220 Financial Way, Suite 100</b>	
27) City: <b>Jacksonville</b>		28) State: <b>FL</b>	29) Zip Code: <b>32256</b>
30) Telephone Number: <b>(904)470-2200</b>		31) Fax Number: <b>(904)470-2112</b>	
32) E-mail Address: <b>bhandley@esinc.cc</b>			

**Professional Qualification**

33) Does the Principal Investigator satisfy the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards?	( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) <u>Y</u> es ( ) <u>N</u> o
34) Areas of Professional Qualification: ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) Archaeologist ( ) Architectural Historian ( ) Historian ( ) Architect ( ) Other (Specify) _____	

**Additional Staff**

35) Are there other staff involved who meet the Professional Qualification Standards of the Secretary of the Interior?	( ) <u>Y</u> es ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) <u>N</u> o
--	--

If "YES," complete the following:

36) First Name:	37) MI:	38) Last Name:	39) Suffix:
40) Title:			
41) Areas of Professional Qualification: ( ) Archaeologist ( ) Architectural Historian ( ) Historian ( ) Architect ( ) Other (Specify) _____			

## Site Information

### Tower Construction Notification System

1) TCNS Notification Number: **69314**

### Site Information

2) Site Name: **Ft. White Cell Tower**

3) Site Address: **North of CR 238, 4 miles NW of Ft. White**

4) City: **Jacksonville**

5) State: **FL**

6) Zip Code: **32038**

7) County/Borough/Parish: **COLUMBIA**

8) Nearest Crossroads: **CR 238 and Junction Rd**

9) NAD 83 Latitude (DD-MM-SS.S): **29-58-42.3**

(  ) N or (    ) S

10) NAD 83 Longitude (DD-MM-SS.S): **082-45-01.0**

(    ) E or (  ) W

### Tower Information

11) Tower height above ground level (include top-mounted attachments such as lightning rods): **121.9** \_\_\_\_\_ (    ) Feet (  ) Meters

12) Tower Type (Select One):

(  ) Guyed lattice tower

(    ) Self-supporting lattice

(    ) Monopole

(    ) Other (Describe):

### Project Status

13) Current Project Status (Select One):

(  ) Construction has not yet commenced

(    ) Construction has commenced, but is not completed

Construction commenced on: \_\_\_\_\_

(    ) Construction has been completed

Construction commenced on: \_\_\_\_\_

Construction completed on: \_\_\_\_\_

**Determination of Effect**

14) Direct Effects (Select One):

- No Historic Properties in Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- No Effect on Historic Properties in APE
- No Adverse Effect on Historic Properties in APE
- Adverse Effect on one or more Historic Properties in APE

15) Visual Effects (Select One):

- No Historic Properties in Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- No Effect on Historic Properties in APE
- No Adverse Effect on Historic Properties in APE
- Adverse Effect on one or more Historic Properties in APE

### Tribal/NHO Involvement

1) Have Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) been identified that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking within the APEs for direct and visual effects?	( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) <u>Y</u> es ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) <u>N</u> o
2a) Tribes/NHOs contacted through TCNS Notification Number: <u>69314</u>	Number of Tribes/NHOs: <u>4</u>
2b) Tribes/NHOs contacted through an alternate system:	Number of Tribes/NHOs: <u>0</u>

#### Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:
4) Tribe/NHO Name: <b>Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma</b>

#### Contact Name

5) First Name: <b>Terry</b>	6) MI: <b>D</b>	7) Last Name: <b>Cole</b>	8) Suffix:
9) Title: <b>Director of Cultural Resources &amp; THPO</b>			

#### Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted <u>10/21/2010</u>	11) Date Replied _____
( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) No Reply	
( <input type="checkbox"/> ) Replied/No Interest	
( <input type="checkbox"/> ) Replied/Have Interest	
( <input type="checkbox"/> ) Replied/Other	

#### Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:
4) Tribe/NHO Name: <b>Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida</b>

#### Contact Name

5) First Name: <b>Steve</b>	6) MI:	7) Last Name: <b>Terry</b>	8) Suffix:
9) Title: <b>NAGPRA &amp; Section 106 Representative</b>			

#### Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted <u>10/21/2010</u>	11) Date Replied <u>11/01/2010</u>
( <input type="checkbox"/> ) No Reply	
( <input type="checkbox"/> ) Replied/No Interest	
( <input type="checkbox"/> ) Replied/Have Interest	
( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) Replied/Other	

### Tribal/NHO Involvement

1) Have Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) been identified that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking within the APEs for direct and visual effects?	( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) <u>Y</u> es (    ) <u>N</u> o
2a) Tribes/NHOs contacted through TCNS Notification Number: <u>69314</u> Number of Tribes/NHOs: <u>4</u>	
2b) Tribes/NHOs contacted through an alternate system:    Number of Tribes/NHOs: <u>0</u>	

#### Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:
4) Tribe/NHO Name: <b>Seminole Nation of Oklahoma</b>

#### Contact Name

5) First Name: <b>Seminole</b>	6) MI:	7) Last Name: <b>Nation</b>	8) Suffix:
9) Title: <b>Historic Preservation Officer</b>			

#### Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted <u>10/20/2010</u>	11) Date Replied _____
( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) No Reply	
(    ) Replied/No Interest	
(    ) Replied/Have Interest	
(    ) Replied/Other	

#### Tribe/NHO Contacted Through TCNS

3) Tribe/NHO FRN:
4) Tribe/NHO Name: <b>Seminole Tribe of Florida</b>

#### Contact Name

5) First Name: <b>Jennifer</b>	6) MI: <b>L</b>	7) Last Name: <b>Pietarila</b>	8) Suffix:
9) Title: <b>Archaeological Data Analyst</b>			

#### Dates & Response

10) Date Contacted <u>10/20/2010</u>	11) Date Replied _____
( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) No Reply	
(    ) Replied/No Interest	
(    ) Replied/Have Interest	
(    ) Replied/Other	

## Other Tribes/NHOs Contacted

### Tribe/NHO Information

1) FCC Registration Number (FRN):
2) Name:

### Contact Name

3) First Name:	4) MI:	5) Last Name:	6) Suffix:
7) Title:			

### Contact Information

8) P.O. Box:	<b>And /Or</b>	9) Street Address:		
10) City:		11) State:	12) Zip Code:	
13) Telephone Number:		14) Fax Number:		
15) E-mail Address:				
16) Preferred means of communication:  <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail  <input type="checkbox"/> Letter  <input type="checkbox"/> Both				

### Dates & Response

17) Date Contacted _____	18) Date Replied _____
<input type="checkbox"/> No Reply  <input type="checkbox"/> Replied/No Interest  <input type="checkbox"/> Replied/Have Interest  <input type="checkbox"/> Replied/Other	

## Historic Properties

### Properties Identified

1) Have any historic properties been identified within the APEs for direct and visual effect?	( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) <u>Y</u> es (    ) <u>N</u> o
2) Has the identification process located archaeological materials that would be directly affected, or sites that are of cultural or religious significance to Tribes/NHOs?	(    ) <u>Y</u> es ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) <u>N</u> o
3) Are there more than 10 historic properties within the APEs for direct and visual effect? If "Yes", you are required to attach a Cultural Resources Report in lieu of adding the Historic Property below.	( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) <u>Y</u> es (    ) <u>N</u> o

### Historic Property

4) Property Name:
5) SHPO Site Number:

### Property Address

6) Street Address:		
7) City:	8) State:	9) Zip Code:
10) County/Borough/Parish:		

### Status & Eligibility

11) Is this property listed on the National Register?  Source: _____	(    ) <u>Y</u> es (    ) <u>N</u> o
12) Is this property eligible for listing on the National Register?  Source: _____	(    ) <u>Y</u> es (    ) <u>N</u> o
13) Is this property a National Historic Landmark?	(    ) <u>Y</u> es (    ) <u>N</u> o

<p>14) Direct Effects (Select One):</p> <p>(    ) No Effect on this Historic Property in APE</p> <p>(    ) No Adverse Effect on this Historic Property in APE</p> <p>(    ) Adverse Effect on this Historic Property in APE</p>
<p>15) Visual Effects (Select One):</p> <p>(    ) No Effect on this Historic Property in APE</p> <p>(    ) No Adverse Effect on this Historic Property in APE</p> <p>(    ) Adverse Effect on this Historic Property in APE</p>

## Local Government Involvement

### Local Government Agency

1) FCC Registration Number (FRN):

2) Name: **Columbia County Building and Zoning**

### Contact Name

3) First Name: **Laurie**

4) MI:

5) Last Name: **Dodson**

6) Suffix:

7) Title:

### Contact Information

8) P.O. Box:

**And  
/Or**

9) Street Address: **135 NE Hernando Ave.**

10) City: **Lake City**

11) State: **FL**

12) Zip Code: **32055**

13) Telephone Number: **(386)758-1008**

14) Fax Number:

15) E-mail Address: **laurie\_hodson@columbiacountyfla.com**

16) Preferred means of communication:

(  ) E-mail

(  ) Letter

(  ) Both

### Dates & Response

17) Date Contacted **01/27/2011**

18) Date Replied \_\_\_\_\_

(  ) No Reply

(  ) Replied/No Interest

(  ) Replied/Have Interest

(  ) Replied/Other

### Additional Information

19) Information on local government's role or interest (optional):

### Other Consulting Parties

#### Other Consulting Parties Contacted

1) Has any other agency been contacted and invited to become a consulting party?	( ) <u>Y</u> es ( <b>X</b> ) <u>N</u> o
--	---

#### Consulting Party

2) FCC Registration Number (FRN):
3) Name:

#### Contact Name

4) First Name:	5) MI:	6) Last Name:	7) Suffix:
8) Title:			

#### Contact Information

9) P.O. Box:	<b>And /Or</b>	10) Street Address:		
11) City:		12) State:	13) Zip Code:	
14) Telephone Number:		15) Fax Number:		
16) E-mail Address:				
17) Preferred means of communication:				
( ) E-mail				
( ) Letter				
( ) Both				

#### Dates & Response

18) Date Contacted _____	19) Date Replied _____
( ) No Reply	
( ) Replied/No Interest	
( ) Replied/Have Interest	
( ) Replied/Other	

#### Additional Information

20) Information on other consulting parties' role or interest (optional):
---

## Designation of SHPO/THPO

1) Designate the Lead State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) based on the location of the tower.

### SHPO/THPO

Name: **Florida Division of Historical Resources**

2) You may also designate up to three additional SHPOs/THPOs if the APEs include multiple states. If the APEs include other countries, enter the name of the National Historic Preservation Agency and any state and provincial Historic Preservation Agency.

SHPO/THPO Name: \_\_\_\_\_

SHPO/THPO Name: \_\_\_\_\_

SHPO/THPO Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Certification

I certify that all representations on this FCC Form 620 Submission Packet and the accompanying attachments are true, correct, and complete.

#### Party Authorized to Sign

First Name: **Brent**

MI: **M**

Last Name: **Handley**

Suffix:

Signature: **Brent M Handley**

Date: **02/02/2011**

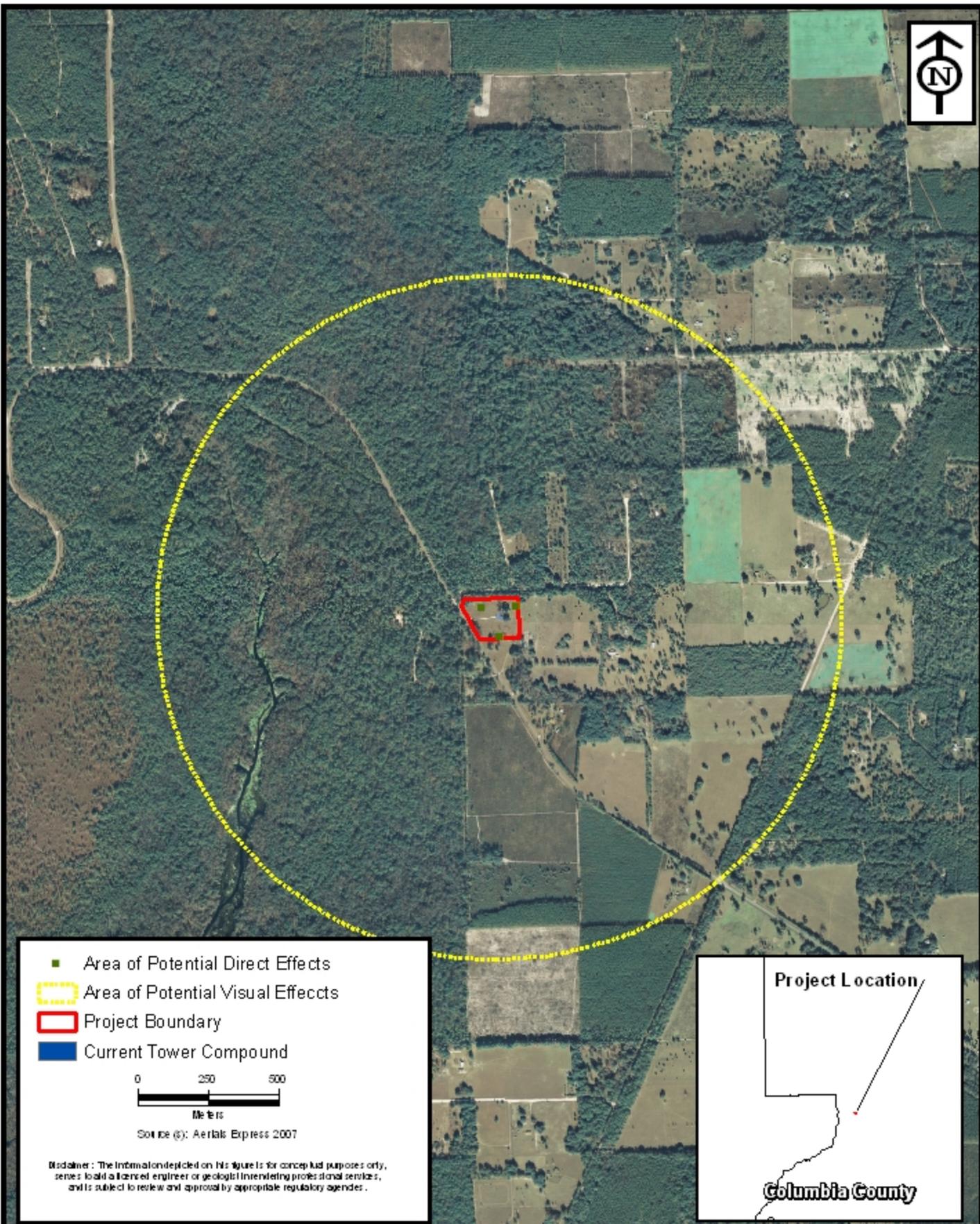
**FAILURE TO SIGN THIS APPLICATION MAY RESULT IN DISMISSAL OF THE APPLICATION AND FORFEITURE OF ANY FEES PAID.**

**WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FORM OR ANY ATTACHMENTS ARE PUNISHABLE BY FINE AND/OR IMPRISONMENT (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001) AND/OR REVOCATION OF ANY STATION LICENSE OR CONSTRUCTION PERMIT (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 312(a)(1)), AND/OR FORFEITURE (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 503).**

**Attachments :**

Type	Description	Date Entered
Cultural Resources Report	<a href="#">Cultural Resources Report</a>	02/02/2011
Maps	<a href="#">Aerial Photograph</a>	02/02/2011
Maps	<a href="#">Area of Potential Effect</a>	02/02/2011
Maps	<a href="#">Previously Recorded Cultural Resources</a>	02/02/2011
Maps	<a href="#">Testing Results</a>	02/02/2011
Resumes/Vitae	<a href="#">PI Resume</a>	02/02/2011
Tribal/NHO Involvement	<a href="#">Tribal Notification</a>	02/02/2011
Local Government Involvement	<a href="#">Local Government</a>	02/02/2011
Historic Properties for Visual Effects	<a href="#">Visual Impacts</a>	02/02/2011
Historic Properties for Direct Effects	<a href="#">Impacts</a>	02/02/2011
Public Involvement	<a href="#">Public Notice</a>	02/02/2011
Area of Potential Effects	<a href="#">APE Determination</a>	02/02/2011
Historic Properties for Direct Effects	<a href="#">Field Test</a>	02/02/2011

**Cultural Resources Report  
Attached in Appendix E**



- Area of Potential Direct Effects
- Area of Potential Visual Effects
- Project Boundary
- Current Tower Compound

0      250      500  
Meters

Source: ©: Aerial Express 2007

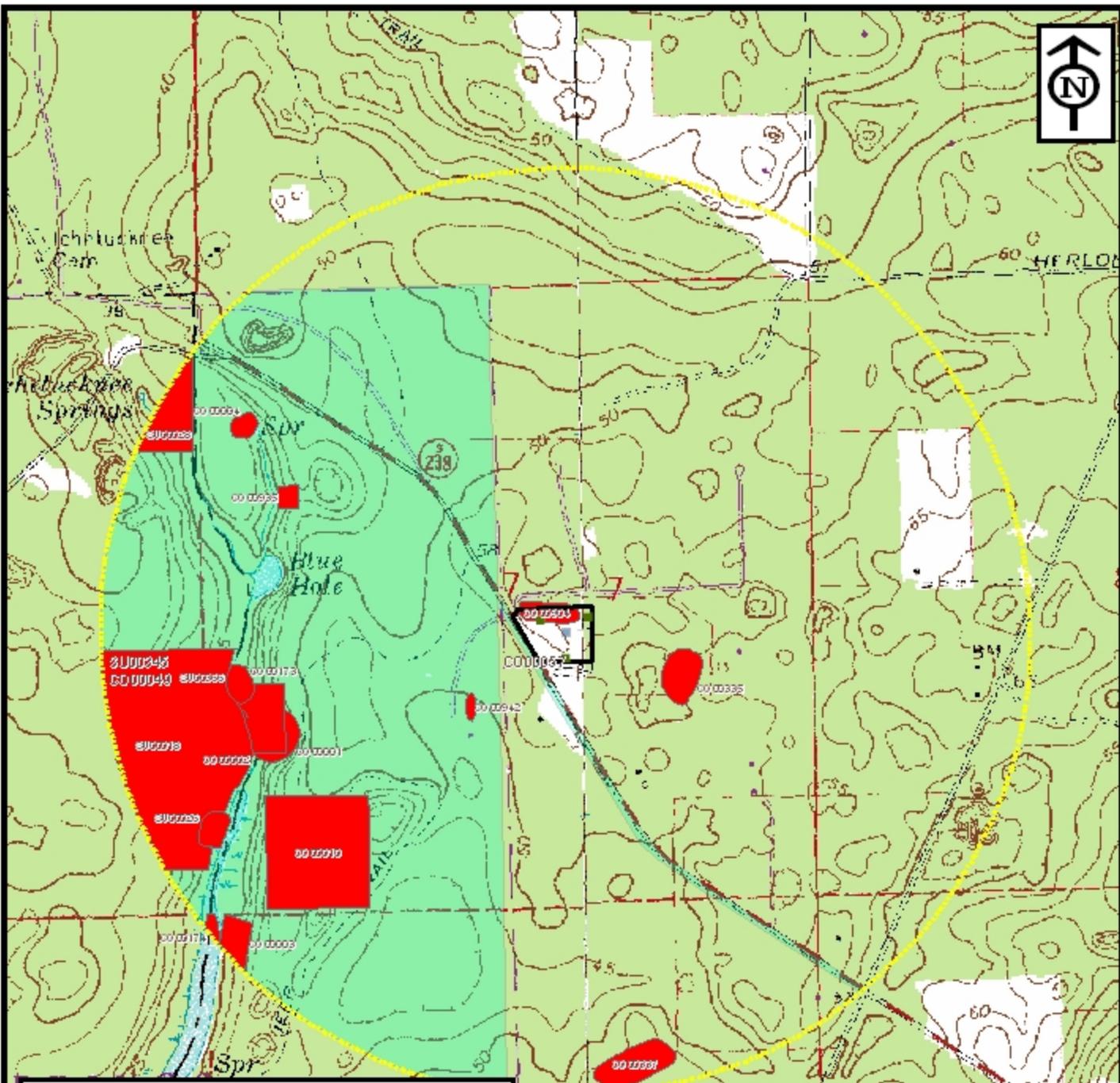
Disclaimer: The information depicted on this figure is for conceptual purposes only, does not constitute a licensed engineer or geologist's intervening professional services, and is subject to review and approval by appropriate regulatory agencies.



**ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.**  
2825 Lewis Speedway  
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St. Augustine, FL 32084  
904-824-5454  
904-824-8364 FAX  
www.environmentalservicesinc.com

Area of Potential Effect  
**Fort White Cell Tower**  
Columbia County, Florida

Project:	project_number
Date:	October 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	RS/
Figure:	<b>B</b>



-  Area of Potential Direct Effects
-  Area of Potential Visual Effects
-  Project Boundary
-  Previously Recorded Sites
-  Previously Recorded Florida Resource Group

0 250 500  
Miles

Source (s): USGS Topographic Survey, Columbia, Fort White, Hixkree, and Oblique SE, FL Quadrange (1994); Florida Master

Disclaimer: The information depicted on this figure is for conceptual purposes only, does not constitute an engineering or geological professional service, and is subject to review and approval by appropriate regulatory agencies.

**Project Location**



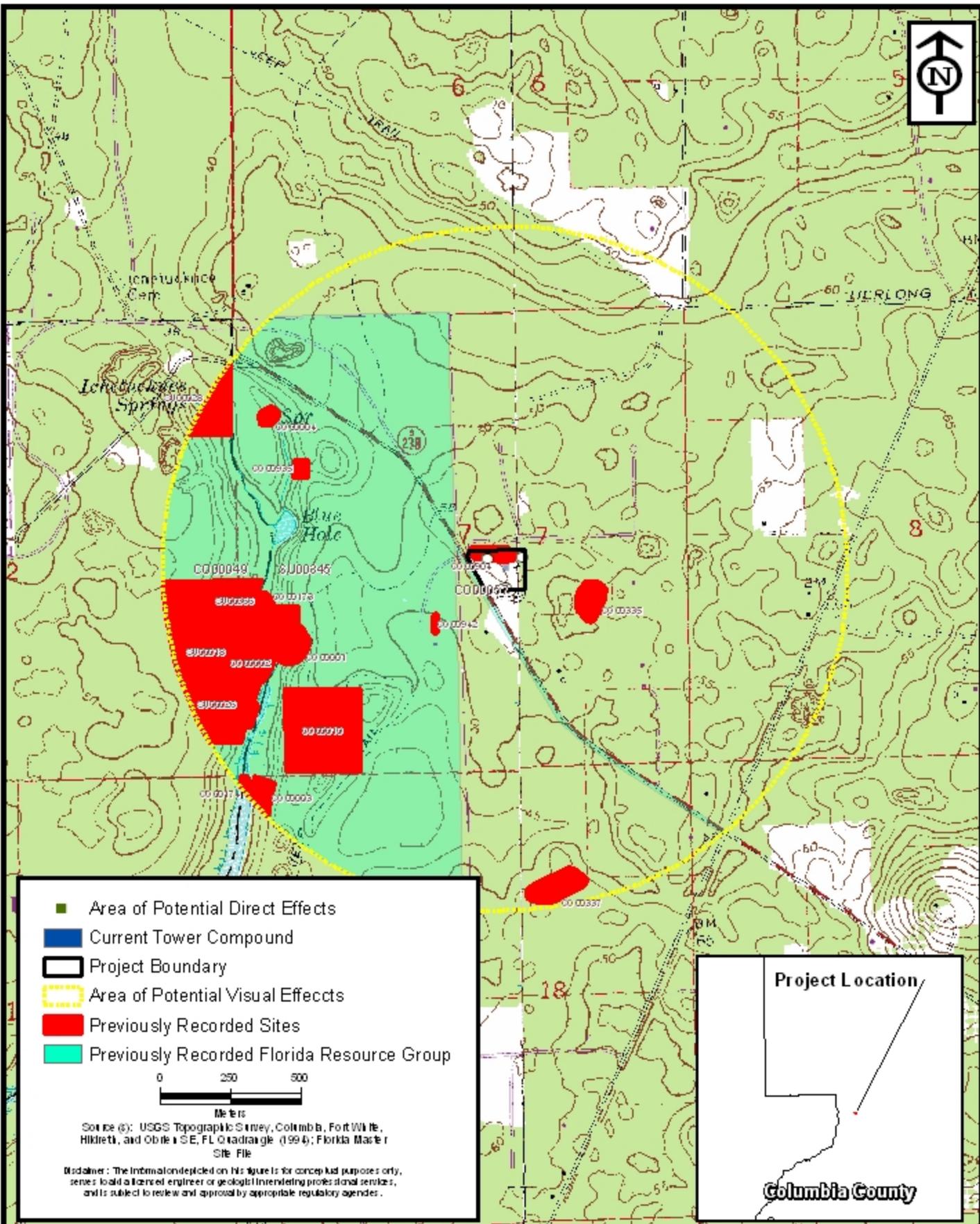
**Columbia County**



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Area of Potential Effect  
**Fort White Cell Tower**  
Columbia County, Florida

Project:	project_number
Date:	October 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	RS/
Figure:	<b>A</b>



- Area of Potential Direct Effects
- Current Tower Compound
- Project Boundary
- Area of Potential Visual Effects
- Previously Recorded Sites
- Previously Recorded Florida Resource Group

0      250      500  
Meters

Source (s): USGS Topographic Survey, Columbia, Fort White, Hikketa, and Ocala S.E. FL Quadrangle (1994); Florida Master Site File

Disclaimer: The information depicted on this figure is for conceptual purposes only, and is not intended to be used for engineering or geological consulting professional services, and is subject to review and approval by appropriate regulatory agencies.

**Project Location**

**Columbia County**

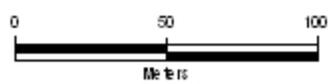
**ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.**  
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Previously Recorded Cultural Resources  
**Fort White Cell Tower**  
Columbia County, Florida

Project	project_number
Date:	October 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	RS/
Figure:	<b>D</b>



- Area of Potential Direct Effects
- Negative\_Shoveltest
- Current Tower Compound
- Project Boundary
- BCO904



Source (c): Aerial Express 2007

Disclaimer: The information depicted on this figure is for conceptual purposes only, does not constitute a licensed engineer or geologist's professional services, and is subject to review and approval by appropriate regulatory agencies.




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Testing Results  
**Fort White Cell Tower**  
 Columbia County, Florida

Project:	project_number
Date:	October 2010
Drwn/Chkd:	RS/
Figure:	C



# ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

## BRENT HANDLEY, MA, RPA Vice President & Archaeology Division Director

### Education Level:

M.A. Anthropology  
University of Connecticut, 2000

B.A. Geography/Anthropology  
University of Southern Maine,  
1993

### Years Experience:

16

### Professional Affiliations:

- Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)
- Florida Archaeological Council, Inc.
- St. Augustine Archaeological Association
- International Council of Archaeo-Zoologist
- Northeastern Anthropology Association
- Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Mr. Handley is a registered professional archaeologist (RPA) with over 16 years experience in academic research and cultural resource management projects. He is a Senior Archaeologist and the Archaeology Division Director for Environmental Services, Inc. Brent supervises all phases of cultural resource assessment, including logistical organization, daily field operations, primary and background research, artifact analysis, and the writing of final reports, as well as business development, people development and all financial performances of the division. Previous cultural resource management projects have included cultural resource assessment surveys, monitoring, test excavations, and block excavations in Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. These projects have been successfully completed for clients such as the United States Coast Guard, the Army Corps of Engineers, United States Navy, Army National Guard, and the Department of Transportation, as well as private companies and public utility companies.

### ESI Project Experience

- Cultural resource assessment survey, Junction City Quarry Expansion Tract and Test Excavations at Site 9TA147, Talbot County, GA
- Cultural resource assessment survey, Augusta Quarry Expansion Tract, Richmond County, GA
- Cultural resource assessment survey, Jahna Sand Mine Tract, Liberty County, GA
- Historic structure survey, Chipley Armory, Washington County, FL
- Historic structure survey, Sarasota Armory, Sarasota County, FL
- Cultural resource assessment survey, Pinkoson Tract, Alachua County, FL
- Data recovery, Site 8SJ53 of Twenty-Mile House, St. Johns County, FL
- Phase II site evaluations, Site 8SJ53, 8SJ3705, 8SJ3708, 8SJ3722, and 8SJ3717, St. Johns County, FL
- Archaeological investigation and management plan, Spruce Creek Mound, Volusia County, FL
- Intensive cultural resource assessment survey, Seda Properties-Hutchinson Island Tract, Chatham County, GA
- Intensive cultural resource assessment survey, Summer Beach/Amelia Island Industrial Park Tract, Nassau County, FL
- Intensive cultural resource assessment survey, Lake Beresford County Park Tract, Volusia County, FL
- Data recovery and mitigation, Beach Haven Site 8FL236, Flagler County, FL
- Intensive cultural resource assessment survey, Karlton Tract, Lake and Orange Counties, FL
- Historic architectural assessment, Site 8SJ2843, St. Johns County, FL
- Data recovery and mitigation, Dupont Site 8FL236, Flagler County, FL
- Archaeological site identification survey, 3,384-acres in the Avon Park Air Force Range, Highlands and Polk Counties, FL
- Archaeological data recovery, Northern Portion of 8SJ62NR Fish Island Plantation, St. Johns County, FL
- Intensive cultural resource assessment survey, Vista Royale Tract, Lake County, FL

## **Tribal Notifications**

Four Tribes/NHO's were contacted using the FCC TCNS notification system including the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, and the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Steve Terry, NAGPRA & Section 106 Representative of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida responded on 10/21/2010 stating that the proposed undertaking will not affect cultural, historical, or religious sites of the Tribe. No other responses were received.

## **Local Government Involvement**

Laurie Hodson at Columbia County Code Enforcement, was contacted via email regarding historical ordinances and any concerns of impacting cultural resources with the proposed cell tower. There was no timely response to the email inquiry.

**Describe the APE for visual effects and explain how this APE was determined.**

The APE for visual effects includes the geographic area around the proposed tower installation area within which the proposed tower may be seen, thus having an effect through the introduction of visual elements that might diminish or alter the setting of any historic property listed on or eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*. This is only the case if the setting is a character-defining feature of the property, which has contributed to NR eligibility. If the tower is visible from such a property it may also function to diminish the integrity of the property's relationship to surrounding features and open space, thus compromising its historic significance.

In accordance with the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement of March 2005, it is presumed that a three-quarter mile APE for visual effects is appropriate for this project, in that the proposed tower will be 400 feet tall. After visiting the site, it is our recommendation that the three-quarter mile diameter APE is sufficient.

As seen in Figures A and B, there are 19 previously recorded cultural resources within a ¾ mile radius of tower center, one of which (8CO904) is within the tower complex boundaries. The cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effects are presented in tabular form and 8CO904 is discussed in greater detail below.

**Table 1: Cultural Resources within the APE for Visual Effects**

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
CO00049	ICHETUCKNEE RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONE	Archaeological District	Insufficient Information
CO00057	BELLAMY ROAD	Linear Resource	Not Evaluated by SHPO
SU00345	ICHETUCKNEE RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONE	Archaeological District	Insufficient Information
CO00001	FIG SPRINGS-PROBLY SAN MARTIN DE AYACATU	Spanish Mission, Historic burial(s)	Not Evaluated by SHPO
CO00002	NN	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)	Not Evaluated by SHPO
CO00003	NN	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)	Not Evaluated by SHPO
CO00004	LITTLE SPRING AND RUN	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)	Not Evaluated by SHPO
CO00010	LOWE'S FIELD	Prehistoric quarry	Not Evaluated by SHPO
CO00173	SIMPSON'S CAMP	Underwater	Not Evaluated by SHPO
CO00174	SIMPSON'S FLATS	Artifact scatter-dense (> 2 per sq meter)	Not Evaluated by SHPO
CO00335	LINDA SORIDE	No field investigation--record based on informant	Not Evaluated by SHPO
CO00337	EAST OF FIG SPRINGS	Prehistoric lithics only, but not quarry	Not Evaluated by SHPO
CO00904	THREE HORSES	Land-terrestrial	Potentially Eligible

			for NRHP
CO00935	Olive Jar Fragment Wesley Jones	Single artifact or isolated find	Not Evaluated by SHPO
CO00942	ISSP Scatter	Campsite (prehistoric)	Not Evaluated by SHPO
SU00018	NN	Prehistoric mound(s)	Not Evaluated by SHPO
SU00026	DEVIL'S EYE SPRING ICHETUCKNEE RIVER		Not Evaluated by SHPO
SU00028	ICHETUCKNEE SPRINGS	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)	Not Evaluated by SHPO
SU00366	Robert's Bolen	Single artifact or isolated find	Not Evaluated by SHPO

**8CO904:** Environmental Services, Inc. conducted the survey for the construction of the original tower and, as a result, encountered and recorded Site 8CO904 which was determined to be a potentially eligible lithic scatter/possible quarry site. Construction of the tower was shifted south to avoid impacts to the site. Proposed extension of the northwestern guy anchor will extend the support system within the boundaries of 8CO904; however, a shovel test was dug in the location of direct impact to the site during the field visit and no artifacts were encountered within the location. Furthermore, shovel tests were dug within the areas of direct impact for the remaining two guy supports and no cultural material was encountered. This represents the only potentially eligible resource to be impacted directly or indirectly by the proposed increase in tower height.

## **Proposed Tower in White Springs Florida**

The existing cellular tower located north of County Road 238 in Columbia County, Florida will be extended from 285 ft to 400 ft. The existing tower complex includes a Guyed Tower which presently stands 285 ft tall with three guy anchor foundations 225 ft to the northwest, northeast, and south of the tower. It also includes a fenced tower compound that measures 500 square meters and an access road which extends to CR 238. Proposed changes to the tower complex include increasing the height of the tower to 400 ft and outward extension of the three existing guy anchors 19 feet in each direction to compensate for the additional height.

Environmental Services, Inc. conducted the survey for the construction of the original tower and, as a result, encountered and recorded Site 8CO904 which was determined to be a potentially eligible lithic scatter/possible quarry site. Construction of the tower was shifted south to avoid impacts to the site. Proposed extension of the northwestern guy anchor will extend the support system within the boundaries of 8CO904; however, a shovel test was dug in the location of direct impact to the site during the field visit and no artifacts were encountered within the location. Furthermore, shovel tests were dug within the areas of direct impact for the remaining two guy supports and no cultural material was encountered. As a result of the field visit, it was determined that the proposed modifications to the Fort White Cell tower will not directly impact any Nationally Registered or potentially eligible Historic Resources

There were 18 other previously recorded cultural resources within the  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile APE. While none of these resources are listed on or considered eligible for National Register listing, none of them have been formally evaluated. The existing tower measures 285 ft tall and also included a  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile APE when it was built, any visual impacts associated with the additional height have already been considered when the existing tower was constructed.



**Describe the APE for direct effects and explain how this APE was determined.**

The proposed undertaking involves the extension of an existing cellular tower located north of County Road 238 in Columbia County, Florida. It is four miles northwest of the town of Fort White and approximately 13.5 miles southwest of the town of Lake City. Specifically the existing tower is located within Section 7 of Township 6 South, Range 16 East, as seen on the Hildreth, Florida USGS topographic quadrangle map. The existing tower complex includes a Guyed Tower which presently stands 285 ft tall with three guy anchor foundations 225 ft to the northwest, northeast, and south of the tower. It also includes a fenced tower compound that measures 500 square meters and an access road which extends to CR 238. Proposed changes to the tower complex include increasing the height of the tower to 400 ft and outward extension of the three existing guy anchors 19 feet in each direction to compensate for the additional height.

Environmental Services, Inc. conducted the survey for the construction of the original tower and, as a result, encountered and recorded Site 8CO904 which was determined to be a potentially eligible lithic scatter/possible quarry site. Construction of the tower was shifted south to avoid impacts to the site. Proposed extension of the northwestern guy anchor will extend the support system within the boundaries of 8CO904; however, a shovel test was dug in the location of direct impact to the site during the field visit and no artifacts were encountered within the location. Furthermore, shovel tests were dug within the areas of direct impact for the remaining two guy supports and no cultural material was encountered. As a result of the field visit, it was determined that the proposed modifications to the Fort White Cell tower will not directly impact any Nationally Registered or potentially eligible Historic Resources.

## **Field Testing**

Shovel testing was conducted within the areas of direct effect to determine whether any cultural remains were present. Three shovel tests were placed at the proposed locations of the new guy support anchors for the taller tower. All shovel tests were 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter and excavated to a maximum depth of 100 cm below surface (cmbs) or until clay hardpan was encountered. Shovel tests revealed a stratigraphic sequence that consisted of two strata: Stratum I (0-10 cm) pale brown loamy sand and Stratum II (10-100 cm) very pale brown loamy sand, with the exception of the shovel tests at the location of the northwest guy anchor. This test revealed pale brown loamy sand to 10 cm and pale brown loamy sand to 35 cm, at which point impenetrable clay subsoil was encountered. The contents of each shovel test were screened through ¼ in mesh mounted on a portable shaker screen. All tests were negative. Figure B illustrates test locations