

Alachua County
Department of Growth Management
10 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave., Gainesville, Fl 32601
Tel. 352.374.5249, Fax. 352.338.3224
<a href="http://growth-management.alachuacounty.us">http://growth-management.alachuacounty.us</a>

# **ZONING APPLICATION**

For Rezonings (except Planned Developments) and Special Use Permits and Special Exceptions (including Minor SUP's and SE's).

		GENERAL INFORMATION	( BT APPLICANT/ AGE	vi )	
Appl	icant/Agent: <u>NexTower Develor</u>	opment Group II, L	Contact Person:	Joel Rousseau	
Addr	ess: 905 NW 56th Terrace, S	uite A, Gainesville F	L 32605	Phone: ( 352	_ ) 363 5560
Ema	il address: jrousseau@nextov	wer.net (Alt. dboeff@	nextower.net)		
		SUBJECT PROPI	ERTY DESCRIPTION		
Prop	erty Owner: James Ira Wilkin	son Pro	operty Address: 12	102 SE 8th Ave	
	Gainesville				
	Parcel #: <u>17818</u> _ <u>003</u> _ <u>00</u>				
	I Acreage: 13.9				
	•				
		TYPE OF	REQUEST		
	Rezoning	From:		To:	
$\checkmark$	Special Use Permit		pole-type Persona		
1,	Minor Special Use Permit	For:			
	Special Exception	For:			
	Minor Special Exception				
		CERTII	FICATION		
				2005. 1.00.00	
	undersigned applicant, hereby certill ledge and belief. I hereby grant the				
	so that they may investigate and re			inter the subject prop	berty during reasonable
		10.			4
	Signature of Applicant/Agen	· / Mr.	Jac 1)	0.000	ulaglas

Applications shall be submitted no later than 4:00 PM on the submittal deadline date



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# **REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS**

The following items must accompany your application at the time of submittal. No applications will be accepted without these attachments. Please submit the application fee, check made payable to Alachua County Board of County Commissioners, one paper copy and one digital copy of the following:

$\mathbf{A}$	Proof of neighborhood workshop, where applicable.
<b>√</b>	Legal description.
<b>√</b>	Property Owner's Affidavit, notarized.
¥	Proof of payment of taxes on all parcels.
$\checkmark$	Detailed directions to the site.
<b></b>	Detailed description of request and an explanation of why the request is consistent with the County's Comprehensive Plan and Unified Land Development Code.
<b>√</b>	An analysis of the impact of the proposed development on public facilities and services.
<b>(</b>	Survey or scaled drawing of property showing boundaries of property and adjacent properties, roads, easements, and all structures on site.
¥	Proposed site plans, no larger than 11" by 17", for all Special Use Permits, Special Exceptions, and Rezonings to RM or RM-1. Site plans should display the following:
	<ul> <li>✓ Property boundaries and dimensions.</li> <li>✓ Existing and proposed buildings, additions, or structures, with distances from the property boundaries shown.</li> <li>✓ Streets, sidewalks, drives, parking and loading areas, and similar features.</li> <li>✓ Proposed landscape plan, if applicable.</li> </ul>
Ø	Environmental Resources Checklist, conducted by a qualified professional (certain requests may require a more extensive natural resources assessment).
<b>√</b>	Additional requirements (listed separately) for Special Use Permits for Mining Operations, Excavation and Fill Operations, and for Personal Wireless Services Facilities.
	Other
<b>4</b>	A digital copy of each of the above, in either Microsoft Word or Adobe PDF format.



Alachua County – Growth Management Attention: Development Services Division

10 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue Gainesville, FL 32601

RE: Special Use Application to allow for the construction and use of a 199-foot Monopole Personal Wireless

Service Facility.

Applicant: NexTower Development Group II, LLC.

905 NW 56 Terrace, Suite A

Gainesville, FL 32605

Land Owner: James Ira Wilkinson

12216 SE 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue Gainesville, FL 32641

Contacts: Joel Rousseau or Darren Revels

Ph: 352-363-5560

<u>irousseau@nextower.net</u>, <u>drevels@nextower.net</u>

Agent: Holtzman Vogel Baran Torchinsky & Josefiak PLLC

**Gary Hunter** 

Ghunter@HoltzmanVogel.com

#### Alachua County Growth Management:

Enclosed please find NexTower Development Group II, LLC ("NexTower") application for Special Use Approval to construct a 199-foot Monopole Personal Wireless Services Facility (PWSF). The following documents are included pursuant to the Alachua County Land Development code and Special Use Application requirements.

- Zoning Application for Special Use
- Project Summary
- PWSF Checklist
- Owners Affidavits
- Fee Simple Property Card and Tax Receipts
- FCC Antenna Registration (Pending Completion of NEPA)
- FAA Determination of No Hazard
- Site Plans
- Boundary Survey
- Legal Descriptions
- 1-A Certification
- Existing Towers Map
- Existing Airport Map
- Airport Protection Overlay Map
- Tower Design + Future Carrier Loading
- Visual Impact Analysis -Photo simulation & LOS
- T-Mobile Co-applicant Statement, T-Mobile RF Anchor Support Letter
- T-Mobile RFDS Equipment list, T-Mobile First Tier Handoff Sites & Map
- T-Mobile Non-Interference Statement
- Environmental Resource Checklist
- Neighborhood Workshop Package (Proof of Publication)



#### **Project Summary: ULDC and Comprehensive Plan**

Pursuant to section 404.54 (c) of the Alachua County Land Development Code, applications to construct a Monopole-type Personal Wireless Services Facility (PWSF") shall be assigned a Special Use Permit Tier III process.

The applicant, NexTower Development Group II, LLC. ("NexTower") is seeking a Special Use Permit to construct a 199-foot monopole tower PWSF on a 13.9-acre parcel in Alachua County, Florida. More specifically, the project is located within Section 3, Township 10 South, Range 21 East within a portion of James Ira Wilkinson Tax Parcel 17818-003-001 ("The Property"). The property is currently undeveloped, utilized for pasture and provides the applicant with adequate PWSF ground space, connection to utilities and access to SE 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue public right-of-way. The property is in the Rural Cluster Future Land Use designation and Agricultural Zoning Category. The PWSF lease premises is approximately 0.147 acres, in addition to any required easements for access and utilities.

This Special Use Application is sought in conjunction with T-Mobile for the purpose of improving network services to the area of north county road CR 234 and Windsor residents. The proposed PWSF will allow T-Mobile and future wireless tenants to meet current and future demands for network services while significantly improving coverage in the area. The PWSF tower shall be designed to accommodate four (4) commercial wireless providers (T-Mobile, AT&T, Verizon & Dish Wireless). The PWSF tower & equipment will be enclosed by security fencing with PVT Slats providing 80% opacity and a 10'-ft. landscape buffer per Alachua County ULDC. PWSF tower is located outside of the Airport Impact Overlay boundary, however, and will NOT require Navigational Hazard Lighting per FAA Aeronautical Study No. 2024-ASO-24622-OE. The PWSF tower will contain no habitable structures, does not require potable water, sanitary sewer or create solid waste, therefore has no impact on public facilities.

Based on NexTowers research it does not appear that adverse visual impacts, environmental impacts, stormwater impacts, or historical impacts will occur as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed PWSF at this location. The responses below to Section 404.54 demonstrate compliance with the standards of ULDC and therefore Comprehensive Plan.

Article XII: Personal Wireless Service Facilities: Section 404.54-Tiered permit process and standards:

- (c) Tier three. Those applications not consistent with tier one or two standards shall be reviewed as special use permits, as found in Chapter 402, Article XVIII, Special Use Permits. Tier three reviews are subject to the following review criteria:
  - The applicant is proposing a 199' Monopole-type PWSF (194-ft Monopole Tower + 5-ft Appurtenance) therefore shall require a Tier III Review.
  - (1) Location.
  - a. The proposed PWSF shall be located in an area where the adverse visual impact on the community is minimized, as demonstrated by the visual impact analysis report described in Subsection 404.56(c).
  - Applicant Response: The proposed PWSF is located within a portion of a 13.9-acre parcel utilized for
    pasture/ agriculture. The Landowner owns abutting (2) parcels to the east. A Visual impact analysis was
    conducted from various surrounding locations and along CR 234 and is included as part of this
    submittal package. Based on NexTower's findings it does not appear that adverse visual impacts will
    occur as a result of the construction and operation of a proposed PWSF at this location.



- b. The location of a proposed PWSF shall minimize environmental impacts. Ground-mounted PWSF should not be located in preservation areas, conservation areas, or passive recreation areas of County parks as defined by this ULDC and the Comprehensive Plan.
- Applicant Response: The proposed PWSF is not located in lands classified as recreation, conservation, or preservation. Terracon Environmental on-site evaluation confirms that the proposed project will not adversely affect natural or cultural resources, as shown in the attached Environmental Resource Checklist and Phase I.
- c. PWSFs greater than two hundred (200) feet in height should not be located in areas where the increased potential for bird kills is shown to exist.
- **Applicant Response:** The proposed PWSF overall height will not be greater than two hundred (200) feet in height.
- d. Lighted towers using guywires are prohibited in conservation areas as defined by this ULDC and the Comprehensive Plan.
- **Applicant Response:** No guy wires are associated with this development. Navigational Hazard Lighting is not required for this project.
- e. Proposed PWSFS should not be visible from any designated scenic road or corridor, or roads designated Old Florida Heritage Highway.
- Applicant Response: There are no designated scenic roads or Old Florida Heritage Highways near the proposed PWSF location. The proposed facility is located off SE 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue and County Road 234 near Windsor.
- (2) Design. All PWSFs should be designed in such a way to minimize the adverse visual impact on the community. This may include reducing the height and silhouette in order to create the least adverse visual impact. The minimum height necessary to provide the applicant carrier's designed service to the area should be utilized, as verified by an independent radio frequency (RF) analysis. In general, a monopole tower or concealed tower is considered to have less visual impact than alternative tower designs.
  - Applicant Response: The applicant is proposing a 194-foot Monopole-Type tower with 5' appurtenance (199-foot total height), the minimum height necessary to accomplish T-Mobile's coverage objectives and provides adequate available heights for future tenants.
- (d) Development standards for tier two and tier three. All applications for tier two or tier three review shall comply with the following standards:
- (1) Setbacks and separation. All new towers and accessory structures shall comply with standard zoning district setbacks for a primary structure or other setbacks described in this Article, whichever is greater. All non-concealed PWSFs shall be located behind the principal building line. If the PWSF is mounted on a building, it shall not be visible from the front of the building at the pedestrian level.
  - Applicant Response: The Proposed PWSF complies with Alachua County setback and separations
    requirements and exceeds the standard zoning district building setbacks. The proposed center of the
    tower is setback from property lines as follows.



### Center of tower to property line setbacks:

North Line: 620 ft.
East Line: 427 ft.
South Line: 100 ft
West Line: 134 ft.

(2) Security barrier. All ground mounted equipment for PWSF facilities shall be secured with locked gate and chain-link fence or masonry wall of at least six (6) feet in height from finished grade. The security barrier shall be maintained by the operator of the PWSF or tower for the life of the installation.

- Applicant Response: The Proposed PWSF shall be enclosed by a 6-foot chain-link fence with overhead security and Stymie Lock (multi-access lock). Green PVT slats are proposed to be installed within the fence to maintain 80% opacity visual screening. Please refer to the attached Site Plan, Page C-2 for security fencing details.
- (3) Airport impacts. All PWSFs must comply with Alachua County Airport Impact Regulations found in Article VII of Chapter 405.
  - Applicant Response: The Proposed PWSF complies with Article VII, Section 405.25 Alachua County Airport Impact regulations. The Proposed PWSF is located outside of the Airport Protection Zones. Please see attached Airport Protection Zone Map with PWSF Location.
- (4) Signs. Signs for site identification and contact information are required. In addition, for public safety purposes, each PWSF shall have a weather-proof plaque mounted at eye level at or near the PWSF or structure identifying the carriers and dates of permit approval for all antennas on the structure and the location of the County office where further information can be obtained. Such information for PWSFs mounted on buildings may be maintained by the building superintendent or similar agent provided such information is readily accessible on reasonable demand during normal business hours. Any signs required by the FCC or FAA are also allowed. No other signage shall be permitted on any PWSF.
  - Applicant Response: The applicant acknowledges and shall meet the site signage requirements of this section.
- (5) Landscape buffers. Existing natural vegetation shall be undisturbed to the greatest extent practicable and may be counted toward the buffer requirement. Landscaping materials shall consist of xeric or drought-resistant native species and shall be maintained by the operator of the PWSF for the life of the installation....
  - Applicant Response: New landscaping and supplemental irrigation will be installed as part of this project.
     The landscaping will be installed in accordance with Alachua County ULDC. Please refer to Site Plan, Sheet L1 for details.
- (6) Access. A 12-foot-wide stabilized access driveway and turn-around area are acceptable unless staff determines, based on public safety concerns, that circumstances require paved access.
  - Applicant Response: The applicant is proposing a 12' wide stabilized gravel connection from the proposed facility to SE 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Please refer to Site Plan, Sheet C1B and C5 for Details regarding proposed access road.
  - (7) Occupancy. Communication towers and accessory structures shall be unoccupied.



Applicant Response: The applicant and future wireless carriers will comply with the requirement of this
section. There are No habitable structures, potable water or sewer proposed as part of this project.

(8) Modifications. All modifications that, when viewed from ground level from surrounding properties, appear to be of a different size, type, or appearance than what currently exists on or associated with the PWSF, as determined by the Director, must comply with the design standards of this Article. For the purposes of this Subsection, a co-location shall not be considered a modification. All modifications must comply with any conditions or provisions of an existing permit, including special use permits, for the property or structure

Applicant Response: The applicant and future wireless tenants will comply with this section.

Sec. 404.55. - Submittal requirements for tier two and tier three applications.

In addition to the information required for all development applications as found in Chapter 402, Article X, all applicants shall submit the following information, as applicable, as part of an application for a PWSF.

- (a) A licensed carrier must either be an applicant or a co-applicant and authorization to act on behalf of the carrier must be submitted.
- **Applicant Response**: Please see attached T-Mobile co-applicant authorization and RF support documentation attached as part of this submittal package.
- (b) Co-applicants may include the landowner of the subject property, licensed carriers and tenants for the PWSF.
- Applicant Response: Please refer to the zoning application.
- (c) Copy of the FCC License (Radio Authorization Form).
- Applicant Response: The PWSF shall comply with FCC Requirements. Release of formal FCC Antenna Structure Registration is currently pending the completion of NEPA.
- (d) Evidence of compliance with applicable FAA requirements under 14 C.F.R. § 77, as amended. This may be in the form of a copy of the FAA notice of proposed construction.
- Applicant Response: Please see attached FAA Determination Aeronautical Study 2024-ASO-24622-OE. The proposed PWSF shall comply with FAA Requirements.
- (e) For applications for ground-mounted facilities, proposed site plan, no larger than twenty-four inches by thirty-six inches (24" by 36") with an eight and one-half-inch by eleven-inch (8&frac12" by 11") reduced copy. Site plans should include the following:
- (f) Information showing all private aircraft landing facilities registered by the Florida Department of Transportation that are within one (1) mile of the proposed PWSF.
- **Applicant Response**: Please refer to the attached Airports map. There are no FDOT registered aircraft landing facilities within one mile of the proposed PWSF Development.
- (g) A statement certifying that, as proposed, the PWSF complies with Alachua County Airport Impact Zoning Regulations in Article VII of Chapter 405.



- Applicant Response: The proposed PWSF complies with the Alachua County Airport Impact Zoning Regulations in Article VII of Chapter 405. The proposed PSWF is located outside of the Airport Protection Zones. Please see attached Airport Protection Zone Overlay map for location details.
- (h) A fall zone certificate from a licensed structural engineer or evidence satisfactory to the County that the tower and attached PWSFs will not pose a material danger from collapse or debris fall to habitable structures or outdoor areas where people congregate.
- Applicant Response: Attached is a fall radius letter to support this item. Tower is 199' Overall Height and designed to collapse within 50-ft. The Tower is setback 100-ft from the nearest property line. There are no habitable structures on the parent parcel or within the tower fall area nor any areas people congregate.

#### Sec. 404.56. - Additional requirements for tier three applications.

In addition to the requirements above, an applicant for a tier three review shall submit the following information:

- (a) Detailed description of request. Description of request including why the request is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and this ULDC.
- Applicant Response: This written description addresses each applicable requirement of the ULDC.
  - (b) Neighborhood workshop. For all tier three applications, the applicant must conduct a neighborhood workshop pursuant to Article V, Neighborhood Workshops in <u>Chapter 402</u> of this ULDC.
- Applicant Response: A neighborhood workshop was completed pursuant to the above requirement.
   Please refer to the NWS, Public Notice and Mailing documentation in the attached submittal package.
   Public attendees were present at the time of the workshop and public comments were received. A copy of the public questions and applicant's responses are included in the NWS package.
  - (c) Visual impact analysis report.
- Applicant Response: has submitted a visual impact analysis report consistent with this subsection and at
  locations provided by the Alachua County Growth Management Department. Please refer to the Line of
  Site analysis and photo simulation analysis in the attached submittal package.
  - (d) RF information. To verify that the proposed height of the tower or antennas is necessary to provide the carrier's designed service, the following RF information shall be submitted:
- Applicant Response: Please refer to T-Mobile RF Justification Package, Radio Frequency data equipment sheet and Existing Tower to Tower first tier handoff location map attached as part of this submittal package.

(e) Fees. The fee for PWSF special use permit applications shall include the costs of retaining independent technical consultants and experts to properly evaluate the proposed PWSFs. This may include an independent RF evaluation and the preparation of photo simulations of the proposed site.

Applicant acknowledges and will act in accordance with this section.

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#### Sec. 404.57. - Completeness review.

Applicant acknowledges and will act in accordance with this section.

#### Sec. 404.58. - Review timeframes.

• Applicant acknowledges and will act in accordance with this section.

Sec. 404.60. - Inspection, abandonment and obsolescence.

- (a) Inspection. The owner or operator of a tower shall provide for and conduct an inspection of the tower at least once every five (5) years. A statement shall be provided to the Alachua County Office of Codes Enforcement verifying structural integrity and tenants on the tower.
- Applicant acknowledges the Inspection, abandonment requirements and shall comply with this section.

#### Sec. 404.61. - Lighting.

A PWSF shall not be artificially lighted, except for:

(a) Security and safety lighting of equipment buildings if such lighting is appropriately down-shielded to keep light within the boundaries of the site; and

(b) Such lighting of the PWSF as may be required by the Federal Communications Commission, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) or other applicable authority installed in a manner to minimize impacts on adjacent residences. "Dual lighting" (red at night/strobe during day) shall be utilized unless otherwise recommended by FAA guidelines.

Applicant acknowledges and shall comply with the requirements of this section.

NexTower Development Group II, LLC.,

Joel Rousseau

NexTower

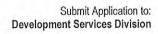


Alachua County
Department of Growth Management
10 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, Gainesville, FL 32601
Telephone (352) 374-5249
<u>Alachua County Growth Management Website</u>

Submit Affidavit to: Development Services Division Development Review Email

# PROPERTY OWNERS' AFFIDAVIT FOR DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW

PROJECT NAME: NXFL-378 Windsor
OWNER: James Ira Wilkinson  (if additional owners provide a separate affidavit)
APPOINTED AGENT: NexTower Development Group II, LLC.
PARCEL NUMBER(s): <u>17818-003-001</u>
APPROXIMATE PROJECT ADDRESS: 12102 SE 8th Ave, Gainesville, FL 32641
I, the property owner of the subject property, being duly sworn, depose and say the following:
1. That I am the owner and record title holder of the property described in the attached application; and
<ol><li>That this property constitutes the property for which the above noted development plan review request is being made to Alachua County; and</li></ol>
<ol> <li>That I, the undersigned, have appointed, and do appoint, the above noted person or as my (our) agent(s) to execute any agreement(s), and other documents necessary to effectuate such agreement(s) in the process of pursuing the aforementioned development plan review request; and</li> </ol>
<ol> <li>That I, the undersigned shall make available to Alachua County staff a means of reasonable access to the property for which an application has been submitted; and</li> </ol>
5. That this affidavit has been executed to induce Alachua County to consider and act on the subject request; and
6. That I, the undersigned authority, hereby certify that the foregoing statements are true and correct.
James Ira Wilkinson Owner Printed Name
The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of physical presence online notarization, this
31 Day of March , 2025, by Sants (RA WILKONSON who is
personally known or has provided satisfactory identification
STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF Alachaa Signature of Notary Public
Notary Public State of Florida Joel J. Rousseau My Commission HH 294786 Expires 9/12/2028  Printed Name of Notary Public 294486  Commission Number





Alachua County, Board of County Commissioners Department of Growth Management 10 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave., Gainesville, Fl 32601 Tel. 352.374.5249, Fax. 352.338.3224 http://growth-management.alachuacounty.us

		PROPERTY OWNERS	3 AFFIDAVII		
James	Ira Wilkinson				
Owner			Applicati	on No.	
N/A					
Additio	nal Owners				
Holtzn	nan Vogel Baran Torchins	ky & Josefiak PLLC.			
Appoin	ted Agent(s)				
17818	-003-001		03	10S	21E
_	Number(s)		Section	Township	Range
Specia	al Use Permit - Proposed	199-ft Monopole Personal W	ireless Facility		
-	f Request				
I (we) t	he property owner(s) of the sub	ject property, being duly sworn, de	pose and say the follo	wina:	
		s) and record title holder(s) of the p			lescription:
1.					
2.	That this property constitutes to Board of County Commissione	the property for which the above no ers;	oted land use request	is being made to th	ne Alachua County
3.	That I (we), the undersigned, I agreement(s), and other doculand use request;	nave appointed, and do appoint, the ments necessary to effectuate such	e above noted person h agreement(s) in the	(s) as my (our) age process of pursuin	ent(s) to execute any g the aforementioned
4.	That this affidavit has been ex the subject request;	ecuted to induce the Alachua Cou	nty Board of County C	ommissioners to c	onsider and act on
5.	That I (we), the undersigned a	authority, hereby certify that the fore	egoing statements are	true and correct.	
ya	ms de Wil			au (alamatuna)	
Qwner	(signature)	Owner (signature)	Own	er (signature)	
			2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
	OF FLORIDA	SWORN AND SUBSCRIBE			
COUN	TY OF ALACHUA	THIS 31 DAY OF MA			
}	Notary Public State of Florida			– S/HAVE PRODUCEI	O AS IDENTIFICATION
	Joel J. Rousseau My Commission HH 294786	WITO IONINE PERCONNECT	TOTAL TO THE STATE		
	Expires 9/12/2026	(TYPE OF IDENTIFICATION)			
(SEAL	ABOVE)		101001		
-	Mr.	Notary Public, Commission No			
	See Rousseall	(Name of Notary typed, printed	I, or stamped)		

No Image Available

#### Storm / Calamity Damage Form

Storm / Calamity Damage Form

If you have experienced storm damage to your house, building or other structure we need to know about it.

Sign Up for Property Watch

#### **Parcel Summary**

17818-003-001 Parcel ID Prop ID 97976

12102 SE 8TH AVE Location

Address

GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

⊕ See more addresses... 315500.45

Neighborhood/

Area

Subdivision

WINDSOR W OF GREEN ST S OF WARREN N OF LEWIS ST LOTS 1 Legal Description 5 & 7 (LESS COM SW COR SEC 2 N 33 FT W 119.29 FT N 11 DEG E

450.98 FT POB N 11 DEG E 286 FT W 100 FT S 11 DEG W 286 FT E 100 FT POB PER OR 3546/0140) ALSO COM SW COR SEC N 02

DEG 28 MIN 36 SEC W 33 FT

(Note: \*The Description above is not to be used on legal

documents.) CROPSOIL CLASS2 (05200)

**Property Use** 

Code Sec/Twp/Rng

03-10-21

ST. JOHN'S (0200) Tax Area

Acres 13.9 Homesteaded True

View Map

## Millage Rate Value

Millage Rate: 19.0761

#### **Owner Information**

WILKINSON JAMES IRA

12216 SE 8TH AVE

GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1380

#### Valuation

	2024 Certified Values	2023 Certified Values	2022 Certified Values	2021 Certified Values	2020 Certified Values
Improvement Value	\$202,789	\$156,417	\$140,314	\$92,107	\$93,898
Land Value	\$6,300	\$6,300	\$3,700	\$3,700	\$3,700
Land Agricultural Value	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500
Agricultural (Market) Value	\$76,260	\$76,260	\$43,214	\$43,214	\$43,214
Just (Market) Value	\$285,349	\$238,977	\$187,228	\$139,021	\$140,812
Assessed Value	\$108,190	\$105,141	\$102,181	\$99,307	\$101,098
Exempt Value	\$108,190	\$105,141	\$98,681	\$95,807	\$97,598
Taxable Value	\$0	\$0	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500
Maximum Save Our Homes Portability	\$104,399	\$61,076	\$45,333	\$0	\$0

<sup>&</sup>quot;Just (Market) Value" description - This is the value established by the Property Appraiser for ad valorem purposes. This value does not represent anticipated selling price.

## **TRIM Notice**

2024 TRIM Notice (PDF)

2023 TRIM Notice (PDF)

1 of 4 12/6/2024, 3:23 PM

#### **Land Information**

Land Use	Land Use Desc	Acres	Square Feet	Eff. Frontage	Depth	Zoning
5200	CROPLAND 2	12.71	553647.6	0	0	Α
0100	SFR	1.00	43560	0	0	R-1C
0115	SFR ACREAGE	0.19	8276.4	0	0	

#### **Building Information**

SINGLE FAMILY Type **Total Area** 3,036 2,096 **Heated Area Exterior Walls** CONCRETE BLOCK DRYWALL Interior Walls Roofing **ASPHALT** Roof Type GABLE/HIP

Frame Floor Cover CARPET; SHEET VINYL

**ELECTRIC** Heat HC&V FORCED AIR HVAC CENTRAL **Bathrooms** 3.0-Baths Bedrooms 3 BEDROOMS **Total Rooms** 

Stories 1.0 **Actual Year Built** 

1984 Effective Year Built 1994

Туре SOH MISC Total Area 4,192 **Heated Area Exterior Walls** Interior Walls Roofing Roof Type Frame

1.0 Actual Year Built Effective Year Built 1988 Floor Cover

#### Sub Area

Type	Description	Sq. Footage	Act Year	Eff Year	Quality	Imprv Use	Imprv Use Descr
BAS	BASE AREA	1,904	1984	1994	3	0100	SINGLE FAMILY
FEP	FINISHED ENCL PORCH	192	1984	1994	3	0100	SINGLE FAMILY
FSP	FIN SCREENED PORCH	360	1984	1994	3	0100	SINGLE FAMILY
FST	FINISHED STORAGE	580	1984	1994	3	0100	SINGLE FAMILY

Heat

HC&V

HVAC

Stories

Bathrooms

Bedrooms **Total Rooms** 

Туре	Description	Sq. Footage	Act Year	Eff Year	Quality	Imprv Use	Imprv Use Descr
0241	BARN POLE 1	1,392	1988	1988		R2	RES
0241	BARN POLE 1	1,600	1988	1988		R2	RES
0661	CP 1	600	2005	2005		R2	RES
0661	CP 1	600	2005	2005		R2	RES

## Sales

Sale Date	Sale Price	Instrument	Book	Page	Qualification	Vacant/Improved	Grantor	Grantee	Link to Official Records
1/1/1984	\$100	WD	1582	438	Unqualified (U)	Vacant		WILKINSON JAMES IRA	Link (Clerk)

Official Public Records information is provided by the Alachua County Clerk's Office. Clicking on these links will direct you to their web site displaying the document details for this specific transaction.

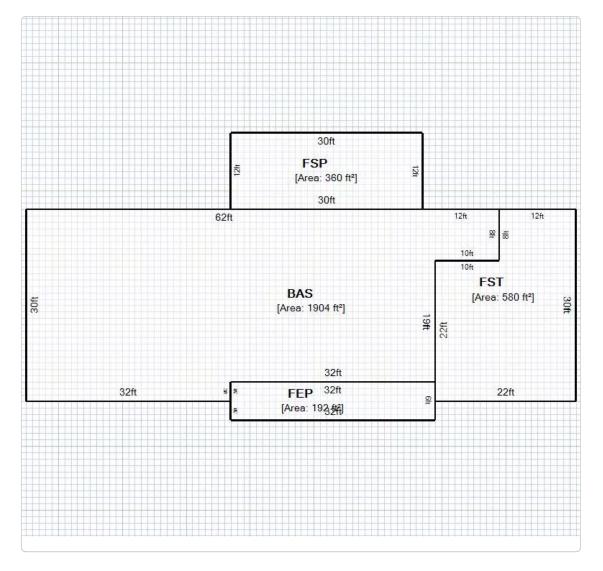
#### **Permits**

Permit Number	Туре	Primary	Active	Issue Date	Value
M23-000821	MECHANICAL	Yes	No	8/9/2023	\$7,254

Our permitting information is pulled from the Alachua County Permitting Offices. Permitting information shown here is all the Property Appraiser has on file for this property. Any detailed questions about permits should be directed to the Permitting Offices.

#### **Sketches**

12/6/2024, 3:23 PM 2 of 4





No data available for the following modules: Working in Progress Parcel, Extra Features, Photos.

3 of 4 12/6/2024, 3:23 PM

qPublic.net - Alachua County, FL - Report: 17818-003-001

This web application and the data herein is prepared for the inventory of real property found within Alachua County and is compiled from recorded deeds, plats, and other public records and data. Users of this web application and the data herein are hereby notified that the aforementioned public primary information sources should be consulted for verification of the information. Alachua County Property Appraiser's Office assumes no legal responsibility for the information contained herein.

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4 of 4

**ACCOUNT NUMBER** 

17818 003 001

#### 2024 PAID REAL ESTATE

97976

NOTICE OF AD VALOREM TAXES AND NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS

**PROPERTY ADDRESS MILLAGE CODE** 12216 SE 8TH AVE 0200

WILKINSON JAMES IRA 12216 SE 8TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1380 **EXEMPTIONS:** HOMESTEAD, HOMESTEAD ADD'L 25K, SENIORS HMSTD, CSSX-SUPER SENIOR **EXEMPTION - COUNTY** 



	AD '	VALOREM TAXES			
TAXING AUTHORITY	MILLAGE RATE	ASSESSED VALUE	EXEMPTION(S)	TAXABLE VALUE	TAXES LEVIED
COUNTY GENERAL MSTU-SHERIFF LAW ENFORCEMENT LIBRARY GENERAL SCHOOL CAP PROJECT SCHOOL DISCRNRY & CN SCHOOL GENERAL SCHOOL VOTED CHILDREN'S TRUST ST JOHNS RIVER WATER MGT DISTR	7.6180 3.5678 1.0000 1.5000 0.7480 3.0130 1.0000 0.4500 0.1793	108,190 108,190 108,190 108,190 108,190 108,190 108,190 108,190	108,190 108,190 50,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 50,000 50,000	0 0 58,190 83,190 83,190 83,190 58,190 58,190	0.00 0.00 58.19 124.79 62.23 250.65 83.19 26.19 10.43
TOTAL MILLA	AGE 19.0761		ΑC	VALOREM TAXES	\$615.67
LEGAL DESCRIPTION		NON-AD \	ALOREM ASSESS	SMENTS	
WINDSOR W OF GREEN ST S OF WARREN N OF LEWIS ST LOTS 1 5 & 7 (LESS COM SW COR SE See Additional Legal on Tax Roll	LEVYING AUTHOR	ITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT

#### **LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS								
LEVYING AUTHORITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT					
NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS			\$0.00					

PAY ONLY ONE AMOUNT. ()

**COMBINED TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS** 

IF PAID BY Nov 30, 2024 **PLEASE PAY** \$0.00

JOHN POWER, CFC 2024 PAID REAL ESTATE

\$615.67

NOTICE OF AD VALOREM TAXES AND NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS ALACHUA COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR PLEASE PAY IN U.S. FUNDS TO JOHN POWER, TAX COLLECTOR • P.O. Box 44310 • Jacksonville, FL 32231-4310

ACCOUNT NUMBER	PROPERTY ADDRESS
17818 003 001	12216 SE 8TH AVE

WILKINSON JAMES IRA 12216 SE 8TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1380

**PAY ONLY ONE AMOUNT IF PAID BY PLEASE PAY** Nov 30, 2024 \$0.00 П

WANT TO RECEIVE YOUR BILL ELECTRONICALLY NEXT YEAR? VISIT www.AlachuaCollector.com AND SIGN UP FOR E-BILLS!

97976

#### 2023 PAID REAL ESTATE

NOTICE OF AD VALOREM TAXES AND NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS

**ACCOUNT NUMBER PROPERTY ADDRESS MILLAGE CODE** 17818 003 001 12216 SE 8TH AVE 0200

WILKINSON JAMES IRA 12216 SE 8TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1380 **EXEMPTIONS:** HOMESTEAD, HOMESTEAD ADD'L 25K, SENIORS HMSTD, **CSSX-SUPER SENIOR EXEMPTION - COUNTY** 



	AD	VALOREM TAXES			
TAXING AUTHORITY	MILLAGE RATE	ASSESSED VALUE	EXEMPTION(S)	TAXABLE VALUE	TAXES LEVIED
COUNTY GENERAL MSTU-SHERIFF LAW ENFORCEMENT LIBRARY GENERAL SCHOOL CAP PROJECT SCHOOL GISCRNRY & CN SCHOOL GENERAL SCHOOL VOTED CHILDREN'S TRUST ST JOHNS RIVER WATER MGT DISTR	7.6414 3.5678 1.0339 1.5000 0.7480 3.1840 1.0000 0.4612 0.1793		105,141 105,141 50,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 50,000 50,000		0.00 0.00 57.01 120.21 59.95 255.17 80.14 25.43 9.89
TOTAL MILLA	AGE 19.3156	 S	A	VALOREM TAXES	\$607.80

#### **LEGAL DESCRIPTION NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS AMOUNT LEVYING AUTHORITY** UNIT **RATE** WINDSOR W OF GREEN ST S OF WARREN N OF LEWIS ST LOTS 1 5 & 7 (LESS COM SW COR SE See Additional Legal on Tax Roll **NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS** \$0.00 \$607.80 **COMBINED TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS** PAY ONLY ONE AMOUNT. ()

IF PAID BY Dec 31, 2023 **PLEASE PAY** \$0.00

JOHN POWER, CFC

2023 PAID REAL ESTATE

NOTICE OF AD VALOREM TAXES AND NON-AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS ALACHUA COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR PLEASE PAY IN U.S. FUNDS TO JOHN POWER, TAX COLLECTOR • P.O. Box 44310 • Jacksonville, FL 32231-4310

ACCOUNT NUMBER	PROPERTY ADDRESS
17818 003 001	12216 SE 8TH AVE

WILKINSON JAMES IRA 12216 SE 8TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1380

WANT TO RECEIVE YOUR BILL ELECTRONICALLY NEXT YEAR? VISIT www.AlachuaCollector.com AND SIGN UP FOR E-BILLS!

PAY ONLY ON	E AMOUNT
IF PAID BY	PLEASE PAY
☐ Dec 31, 2023	\$0.00



Issued Date: 01/27/2025

David Boeff NexTower Development Group II, LLC 4210 NW 37th Place Suite 600 Gainesville, FL 32606

## \*\* DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION \*\*

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

Structure: Antenna Tower NXFL-378 Windsor Location: Windsor / City of Gainesville, FL

Latitude: 29-38-39.76N NAD 83

Longitude: 82-11-33.91W

Heights: 86 feet site elevation (SE)

199 feet above ground level (AGL) 285 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure does not exceed obstruction standards and would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s), if any, is(are) met:

Based on this evaluation, marking and lighting are not necessary for aviation safety. However, if marking/lighting are accomplished on a voluntary basis, we recommend it be installed in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 M Change 1.

This determination expires on 07/27/2026 unless:

- (a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.
- (b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
- (c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO

SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights, and frequencies or use of greater power, except those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best Practices, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power, or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

If construction or alteration is dismantled or destroyed, you must submit notice to the FAA within 5 days after the construction or alteration is dismantled or destroyed.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

A copy of this determination will be forwarded to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) because the structure is subject to their licensing authority.

If we can be of further assistance, please contact our office at (817) 222-4832, or Michael.J-CTR.Costanzi@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2024-ASO-24622-OE.

Signature Control No: 642119862-645342148

(DNE)

Michael Costanzi Technician

Attachment(s) Frequency Data Map(s)

cc: FCC

# Frequency Data for ASN 2024-ASO-24622-OE

LOW	HIGH	FREQUENCY	EDD	ERP
FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY	UNIT	ERP	UNIT
6	7	GHz	55	dBW
6	7	GHz	42	dBW
10	11.7	GHz	55	dBW
10	11.7	GHz	42	dBW
17.7	19.7	GHz	55	dBW
17.7	19.7	GHz	42	dBW
21.2	23.6	GHz	55	dBW
21.2	23.6	GHz	42	dBW
614	698	MHz	1000	W
614	698	MHz	2000	W
698	806	MHz	1000	W
806	901	MHz	500	W
806	824	MHz	500	W
824	849	MHz	500	W
851	866	MHz	500	W
869	894	MHz	500	W
896	901	MHz	500	$\mathbf{W}$
901	902	MHz	7	$\mathbf{W}$
929	932	MHz	3500	W
930	931	MHz	3500	$\mathbf{W}$
931	932	MHz	3500	W
932	932.5	MHz	17	dBW
935	940	MHz	1000	W
940	941	MHz	3500	$\mathbf{W}$
1670	1675	MHz	500	$\mathbf{W}$
1710	1755	MHz	500	$\mathbf{W}$
1850	1910	MHz	1640	$\mathbf{W}$
1850	1990	MHz	1640	$\mathbf{W}$
1930	1990	MHz	1640	W
1990	2025	MHz	500	W
2110	2200	MHz	500	$\mathbf{W}$
2305	2360	MHz	2000	W
2305	2310	MHz	2000	W
2345	2360	MHz	2000	W
2496	2690	MHz	500	W

# Verified Map for ASN 2024-ASO-24622-OE



PROJEC	T INFORMATION
SITE ADDRESS:	SE 8TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641
LATITUDE/LONGITUDE:	29.644378, -82.192753
PARCEL ID:	17818-003-001
PARCEL OWNER:	JAMES IRA WILKINSON
JURISDICTION:	ALACHUA COUNTY
ZONING CLASSIFICATION:	A-AGRICULTURAL
DISTURBED AREA:	10,480± SQ. FT. (0.241 ACRES)
APPLICANT:	NEXTOWER DEVELOPMENT GROUP II, LLC. 905 NW 56TH TERRACE, SUITE A GAINESVILLE, FL 32605
CONTACT:	JOEL ROUSSEAU PH: 352-363-5560
ENGINEER:	TOWERSOURCE 1355 WINDWARD CONCOURSE SUITE 410 ALPHARETTA, GA 30005 678-990-2338
TELEPHONE COMPANY:	TBD
POWER COMPANY:	TBD
LICENSED CARRIER:	T-MOBILE

# **BUILDING-CODE**

- FLORIDA BUILDING CODE, 8TH EDITION (2023).
- TIA-222-G WITH ADDENDUM 1 AND 2 APPLICABLE STANDARDS.
- LIFE SAFETY COPE NFPA-101-10
- AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC) 360-10
- PRODUCTS.
- LOCAL JURISDICTIONAL REQUIREMENTS.
- CITY/COUNTY ORDINANCES.

PREPARED FOR:



SITE NAME:

# **WINDSOR** NXFL-378

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

**GREENFIELD** PROPOSED 199' MONOPOLE TOWER & TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY (194' TOWER WITH 5' APPURTENANCE)

	SHEET INDEX:		
NO.	DESCRIPTION		
T1	COVER SHEET		
GN1	GENERAL NOTES		
C1	ZONING MAP		
C1A	AERIAL SITE PLAN		
C1B	DETAILED SITE PLAN		
C2	FENCE, GATE AND COMPOUND DETAILS		
C2	GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN		
C3A	GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS		
СЗВ	GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES		
C4	TOWER ELEVATION		
E1	BASIC SERVICE AND POWER COORDINATION ROUTING PLAN		
E2	GROUNDING PLAN		
E3	SINGLE-LINE DIAGRAM		
E4	ELECTRICAL NOTES		
E5	ELECTRICAL DETAILS		
E6	H-FRAME DETAILS		
L1	LANDSCAPE DETAILS		

# 05 NW 561H TERRACE, SUITE A GAINESVILLE, FL 32605





1355 WINDWARD CONCOURSE SUITE 410 ALPHARETTA, GA 30005 678-990-2338

THE INFORMATIN CONTAINED IN THIS SET OF DOCUMENTS IS PROPRIETARY BY NATURE. ANY USE OR DISCLOSURE OTHER THAN THAT WHICH RELATES TO THE CLIENT IS STRICTLY

	A&E PROJECT #:	NXFL-378
	DRAWN BY:	JCR
	CHECKED BY:	BAA

REVISION			
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	
Α	01/10/25	ISSUED FOR ZONING	



PHIL NEJMAN, P.E ON THE DATE ADJACENT TO THE SEAL. PRINTED COPIES OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE NOT CONSIDERED SIGNED AND SEALED AND THE SIGNATURE MUST BE VERIFIED ON ANY ELECTRONIC COPIES.

WINDSOR NXFL-378

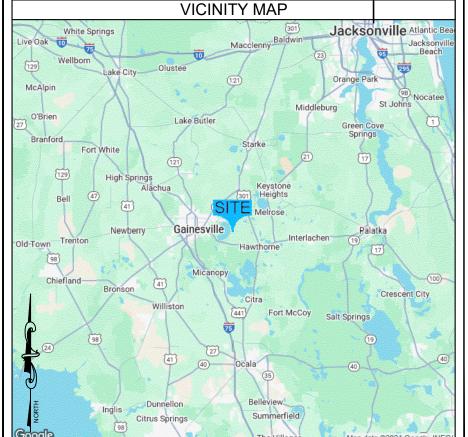
SE 8TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

NEXTOWER

RAWLAND

**COVER SHEET** 

T1





# **DIRECTIONS**

CLICK LINK OR SCAN QR CODE WITH PHONE FOR DIRECTIONS TO SITE





#### GENERAL NOTES:

- ALL CONSTRUCTION TO COMPLY WITH THE CURRENT STATE IBC PLUS LATEST STATE AMENDMENTS AS SHOWN ON TITLE PAGE
- CONTRACTOR IS TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUEST FOR QUOTATION (RFQ) AND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS (LATEST REVISION) & BUILDING MANUFACTURER'S DRAWINGS, ALL PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED BY NEXTOWER
- 3. DIMENSIONS TO ALL EXISTING SITE FEATURES SHALL BE FIELD VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR & ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES, PIPES, OR ANY OTHER SUBSURFACE STRUCTURES PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE LOCAL UTILITY LOCATING SERVICE 48 HRS PRIOR TO DIGGING, DRILLING,
- 5. NEXTOWER'S CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGER OR NEXTOWER'S REPRESENTATIVE SHALL BE NOTIFIED IN WRITING OF ANY CONDITIONS THAT VARY FROM THE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR'S WORK SHALL NOT VARY FROM THE PLANS WITHOUT THE EXPRESSED WRITTEN APPROVAL OF NEXTOWER'S CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGER OR NEXTOWER'S
- IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO EXAMINE ALL DRAWINGS & SPECIFICATIONS AND TO COORDINATE HIS WORK WITH THE WORK OF ALL OTHERS TO ENSURE THAT WORK PROGRESSION IS NOT INTERRUPTED.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE THE CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE WITH THE PROPERTY OWNER AS TO AVOID ANY INTERRUPTIONS WITH THE PROPERTY OWNER'S OPERATIONS.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP THE PROJECT SITE FREE FROM ACCUMULATION OF WASTE MATERIALS & RUBBISH AT ALL TIMES DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD. & SHALL REMOVE ALL WASTE MATERIALS & RUBBISH FROM THE PROJECT SITE AT THE COMPLETION OF WORK, EXCEPT THOSE SPECIFICALLY REQUIRED BY THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS TO BE LEFT FOR THE
- 9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTORE ALL PROPERTY TO IT'S PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITION TO THE OWNER'S SATISFACTION
- 10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT EXISTING PROPERTY LINE MONUMENTATION. ANY DISTURBED, DAMAGED, OR REMOVAL OF MONUMENTATION SHALL BE REPLACED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR.
- 11. DAMAGE TO EXISTING STRUCTURES & UTILITIES SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED TO OWNER'S SATISFACTION AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE. MAINTAIN FLOW FOR ALL UTILITIES.
- 12. ALL UTILITY CONNECTIONS TO EXISTING SYSTEMS SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH THE OWNER OR OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE AND THE UTILITY COMPANY PRIOR TO EACH CONNECTION.
- 13. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, NEXTOWER SHALL OBTAIN & PROVIDE CONSTRUCTION PERMITS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN, AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, ALL REQUIRED LOCAL, CITY, STATE AND/OR COUNTY CONSTRUCTION LICENSES, UPON COMPLETION OF THE WORK, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL APPLY FOR & PROVIDE A CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY
- 14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEWATERING AND THE MAINTENANCE OF SURFACE FOR CONSTRUCTION.
- 15. CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL LOCAL, STATE, & FEDERAL REGULATIONS.
- 16. CONSTRUCTION WASTE MAY NEITHER BE BURNED NOR BURIED AND MUST BE TAKEN TO AN APPROVED LANDFILL
- 17. SECURITY TO THE SITE SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES.
- 18. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONDITION OF THE EQUIPMENT DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION. THE EQUIPMENT SHALL NOT BE USED FOR STORAGE OF TOOLS, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OR EQUIPMENT. CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THE SHELTER IS CLEANED AT CONCLUSION OF CONSTRUCTION.
- 19. FOR GREENFIELD/NEW TOWERS SITES, CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THE TOWER LIGHTS ARE MONITORED MORNING AND NIGHT EACH 24 HRS FROM THE TIME THE TOWER IS TOPPED OUT UNTIL SITE HAS ALARMS CONNECTED TO THE OPERATIONS SWITCH OR NOC. CONTRACTOR TO NOTIFY PROJECT MANAGER AT THE TIME THE TOWER IS TOPPED OUT TO FORWARD NOTIFICATION TO NEXTOWER REGULATORY AND FCC/FA
- 20. THIS PROJECT MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR 10/2 SELF-CERTIFICATION: CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATION TO USE A GENERAL PERMIT FOR A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SERVING LESS THAN 10 ACRES TOTAL PROJECT AREA AND LESS THAN TWO ACRES IMPERVIOUS

#### **GENERAL NOTES CONTINUED:**

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS. THE FOIL OWING DEFINITIONS SHALL APPLY

CONTRACTOR GENERAL CONTRACTOR SUBCONTRACTOR-

SUBCONTRACTOR HIRED BY GENERAL CONTRACTOR OWNER NEXTOWER ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER OEM-

- 2. PRIOR TO THE SUBMISSION OF BIDS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VISIT THE CELL SITE TO FAMILIARIZE WITH THE EXISTING CONDITIONS AND TO CONFIRM THAT THE WORK CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED AS SHOWN ON THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS. ANY DISCREPANCY FOUND SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF OWNER
- ALL MATERIALS FURNISHED AND INSTALLED SHALL BE IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE CODES, REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES. CONTRACTOR SHALL ISSUE ALL APPROPRIATE NOTICES AND COMPLY WITH ALL LAWS, ORDINANCES, RULES, REGULATIONS AND LAWFUL ORDERS OF ANY PUBLIC AUTHORITY REGARDING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE WORK. ALL WORK CARRIED OUT SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE MUNICIPAL AN UTILITY COMPANY SPECIFICATIONS AND LOCAL JURISDICTIONS CODES, ORDINANCES AND APPLICABLE
- DRAWING PROVIDED WERE DESIGN AND SCALED TO 11x17 FORMAT.
- UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, THE WORK SHALL INCLUDE FURNISHING MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, APPURTENANCES AND LABOR NECESSARY TO COMPLETE ALL INSTALLATIONS AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL ALL EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED OTHERWISE.
- IF THE SPECIFIED EQUIPMENT CAN NOT BE INSTALLED AS SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPOSE AN ALTERNATIVE INSTALLATION FOR
- CONTRACTOR SHALL DETERMINE ACTUAL ROUTING OF CONDUIT, POWER AND T1 CABLES, GROUNDING CABLES AS SHOWN ON THE POWER, GROUNDING AND TELCO PLAN DRAWINGS. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS, PAVEMENTS, CURBS, LANDSCAPING
- AND STRUCTURES. ANY DAMAGED PART SHALL BE REPAIRED AT CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE TO THE SATISFACTION OF OWNER
- 10. CONTRACTORS SHALL LEGALLY AN PROPERLY DISPOSE OF ALL SCRAP MATERIAL.

#### SITE WORK GENERAL NOTES:

- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT UTILITY LOCATING SERVICES PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR IS TO POT HOLE UTILITY LOCATES POST MARKING TO VERIFY UTILITY LOCATES ARE CORRECT.
- ALL EXISTING ACTIVE SEWER, WATER, GAS, ELECTRIC AND OTHER UTILITIES WHERE ENCOUNTERED IN THE WORK, SHALL BE PROTECTED AT ALL TIMES AND WHERE REQUIRED FOR THE PROPER EXECUTION OF THE WORK, SHALL BE RELOCATED AS DIRECTED BY CONTRACTOR. EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE USED BY THE CONTRACTOR/SUBCONTRACTOR WHEN EXCAVATION OR DRILLING PIERS AROUND OR NEAR UTILITIES.
- ALL SITE WORK SHALL BE AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS AND PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS
- IF NECESSARY, RUBBISH, STUMPS, DEBRIS, STICKS, STONES AND OTHER REFUSE SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND DISPOSED OF LEGALLY
- ALL EXISTING INACTIVE SEWER, WATER, GAS, ELECTRIC AND OTHER UTILIZES, WHICH INTERFERE WITH THE EXECUTION OF THE WORK, SHALL BE REMOVED AND/OR CAPPED, PLUGGED OR OTHERWISE DISCONTINUED AT POINTS WHICH WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE EXECUTION OF THE WORK, SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF CONTRACTOR, OWNER AND/OR LOCAL UTILITIES.
- THE OWNER SHALL PROVIDE SITE SIGNAGE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR SITE SIGNAGE (TO BE INSTALLED BY CONTRACTOR)
- THE SITE SHALL BE GRADED TO CAUSE SURFACE WATER TO FLOW AWAY FROM THE BTS
- EQUIPMENT AND TOWER AREAS. NO FILL OR EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED ON FROZEN GROUND, FROZEN
- MATERIALS, SNOW OR ICE SHALL NOT BE PLACED IN ANY FILL OR EMBANKMENT. THE SUB GRADE SHALL BE COMPACTED AND BROUGHT TO A SMOOTH UNIFORM GRADE PRIOR
- TO FINISHED SURFACE APPLICATION 10. THE AREAS OF THE OWNERS PROPERTY DISTURBED BY THE WORK AND NOT COVERED BY THE TOWER, EQUIPMENT OR DRIVEWAY, SHALL BE GRADED TO A UNIFORM SLOPE, AND STABILIZED
- TO PREVENT EROSION AS SPECIFIED ON THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS. CONTRACTOR SHALL MINIMIZE DISTURBANCE TO EXISTING SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION EROSION CONTROL MEASURES, IF REQUIRED DURING CONSTRUCTION, SHALL BE IN
- CONFORMANCE WITH THE LOCAL GUIDELINES FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL 12. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT INSTALL EQUIPMENT THAT WILL IMPEDE DOOR OR ACCESS PANELS.

#### MASONRY NOTES

- HOLLOW CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS SHALL MEET A.S.T.M. SPECIFICATION C90, GRADE N. TYPE 1. THE SPECIFIED DESIGN COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF CONCRETE MASONRY (F'm) SHALL BE
- MORTAR SHALL MEET THE PROPERTY SPECIFICATION OF A.S.T.M. C270 TYP. "S" MORTAR AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 2000 PSI
- GROUT SHALL MEET A.S.T.M. SPECIFICATION C475 AND HAVE A MINIMUM 28 DAY COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 2000 PSI
- CONCRETE MASONRY SHALL BE LAID IN RUNNING (COMMON) BOND.
- WALL SHALL RECEIVE TEMPORARY BRACING, TEMPORARY BRACING SHALL NOT BE REMOVED UNTIL GROUT IS FULL CURED.

#### STRUCTURAL STEEL NOTES:

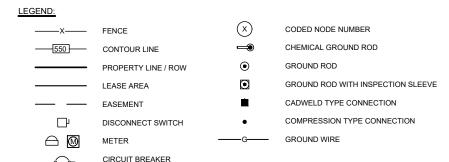
- ALL STEEL WORK SHALL BE PAINTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A36 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
- STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO THE LATEST EDITION OF THE AISC "SPECIFICATION FOR THE DESIGN, FABRICATION & ERECTION OF STRUCTURAL STEEL FOR BUILDINGS'
- ALL INTERIOR STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL BE FINISHED WITH ONE COAT FABRICATOR'S NON-LEAD, RED OXIDE PRIMER. PRIMING SHALL BE PERFORMED AFTER SHOP FABRICATION TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE. ALL DINGS, SCRAPES, MARS, & WELDS IN THE PRIMED AREAS SHALL BE REPAIRED BY FIELD TOUCH-UP PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF THE WORK.
- ALL EXTERIOR STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL BE GALVANIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATION ASTM A123 UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. GALVANIZING SHALL BE PERFORMED AFTER SHOP FABRICATION TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE. ALL DINGS SCRAPES, MARS, & WELDS SHALL BE REPAIRED BY FIELD TOUCH-UP PRIOR TO COMPLETION
- INSTALLATION OF CONCRETE EXPANSION/WEDGE ANCHOR, SHALL BE PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE, THE ANCHOR BOLT, DOWEL OR ROD SHALL CONFORM TO MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATION FOR EMBEDMENT DEPTH OR AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. NO REBAR SHALL BE CUT WITHOUT PRIOR CONTRACTOR. APPROVAL WHEN DRILLING HOLES IN CONCRETE SPECIAL INSPECTIONS, REQUIRED BY GOVERNING CODES SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN MANUFACTURERS MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LOADS.
- HOLES SHALL NOT BE PLACED THROUGH STRUCTURAL STEEL MEMBERS EXCEPT AS SHOWN AND DETAILED ON THE DRAWINGS.
- CONNECTIONS
- 7.1. ALL WELDING SHALL BE DONE USING E70XX ELECTRODES AND SHALL CONFORM TO AISC AND AWS D1.1, WHERE FILLET WELD SIZES ARE NOT SHOWN, PROVIDE THE MINIMUM SIZE PER TABLE J2.4 IN THE AISC "MANUAL OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION", 13th EDITION. AT THE COMPLETION OF WELDING, ALL DAMAGE TO GALVANIZED COATING SHALL BE REPAIRED.
- BOLTED CONNECTIONS SHALL USE BEARING TYPE GALVANIZED ASTM A325 BOLTS (3/4") AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF TWO BOLTS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- NON-STRUCTURAL CONNECTIONS FOR STEEL GRATING MAY USE 5/8" DIA GALVANIZED ASTM A307 BOLTS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- CONNECTION DESIGN BY FABRICATOR WILL BE SUBJECT TO REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY **ENGINEER**
- STEEL SHAPE:
- 8 1 W SHAPES - ASTM A992, GR 50
- PLATES, ANGLES, CHANNELS ASTM A36
- 8.3. PIPES A53

IGR

RBS

INTERIOR GROUND RING (HALO)

RADIO BASE STATION UNLESS NOTED OTERWISE



#### LEGEND: SYMBOLS: AGL ABOVE GRADE LEVEL SOLID GROUND BUSS BAF BTS BASE TRANSCEIVER STATION S/N SOLID NEUTRAL BUSS BAR (E) **EXISTING** \_\_\_\_ SUPPLEMENTAL GROUND CONDUCTOR MIN. MINIMUM 2-POLE THERMAL-MAGNETIC CIRCUIT N.T.S NOT TO SCALE SINGLE-POLE THERMAL-MAGNETIC CIRCUIT REF REFERENCE RF RADIO FREQUENCY CHEMICAL GROUND ROD T.B.D. TO BE DETERMINED $\Box$ T.B.R. TO BE RESOLVED **(** TYP TYPICAL EXOTHERMIC WELD (CADWELD) (UNLESS REQ REQUIRED OTHERWISE NOTED EGR **EQUIPMENT GROUND RING** MECHANICAL WELD AWG AMERICAN WIRE GAUGE ◉ 3/4" x 10'-0" COPPER CLAD STEEL GROUND MGB MASTER GROUND BUSS EG **EQUIPMENT GROUND** $\odot$ 3/4" x 10'-0" COPPER CLAD STEEL GROUND WIRE WITH INSPECTION SLEEVE BCW BARE COPPER WIRE —G— GROUNDING WIRE SIAD SMART INTEGRATED ACCESS DEVICE GEN



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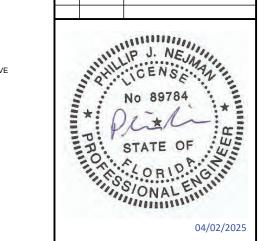


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**NEXTOWER** 

**DESIGN TYPE** 

**RAWLAND** 

SHEET TITLE

**GENERAL NOTES** 

DRAWING NO.

GN1





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SITE NAM

WINDSOR NXFL-378

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TOWER OWNER

NEXTOWER

DESIGN TYPE:

RAWLAND

SHEET TITLE:

ZONING MAP

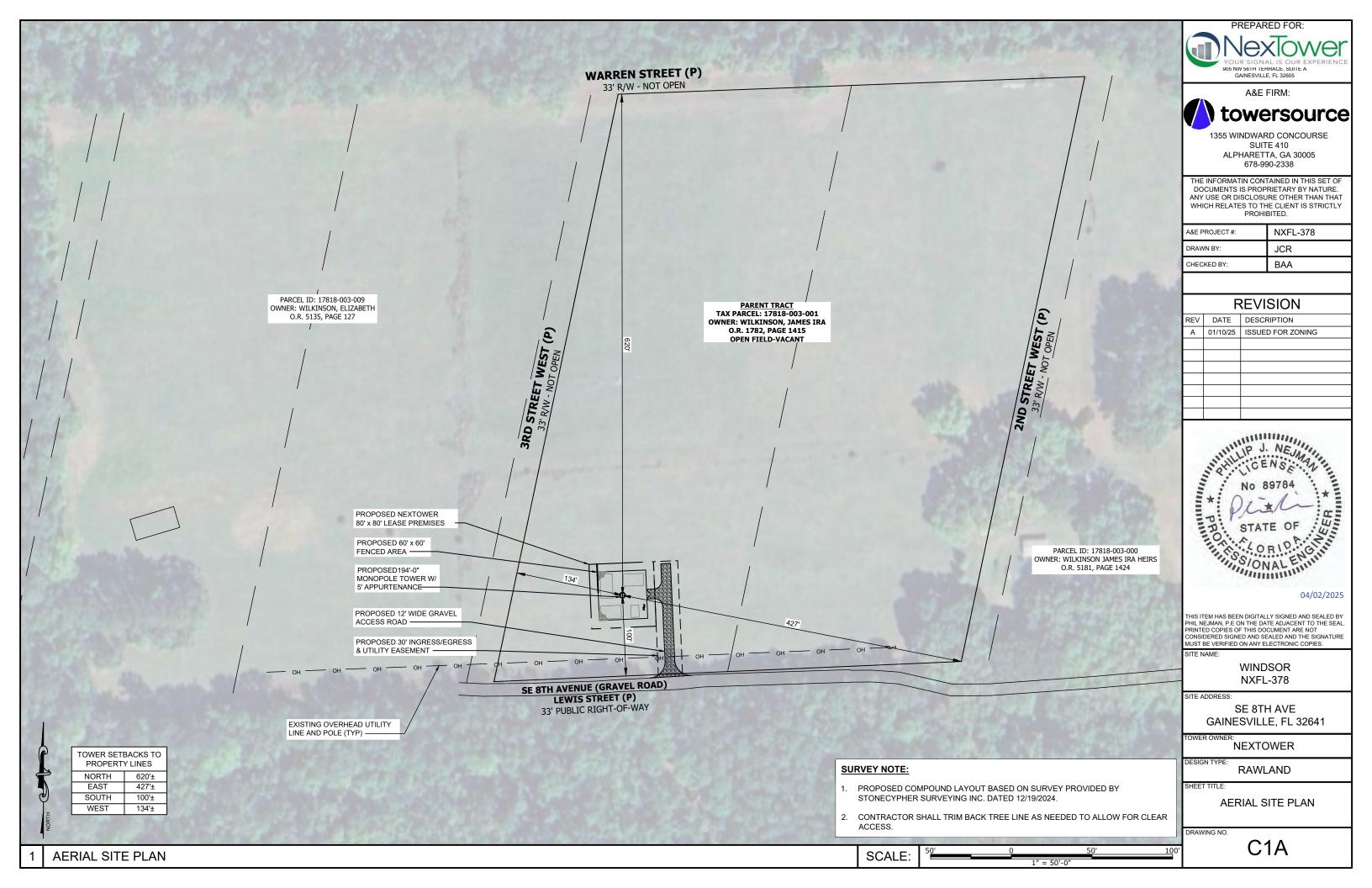
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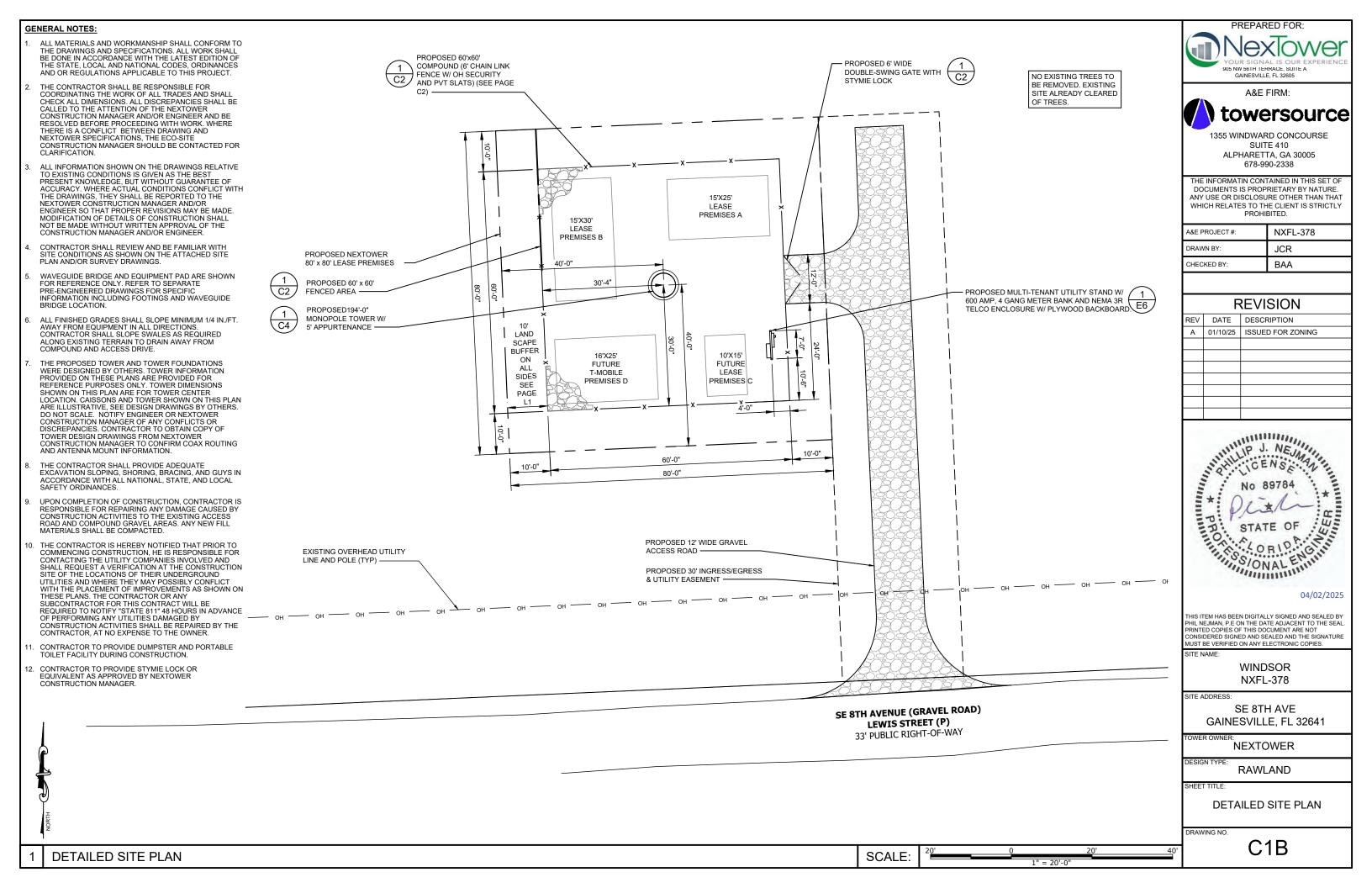
C1

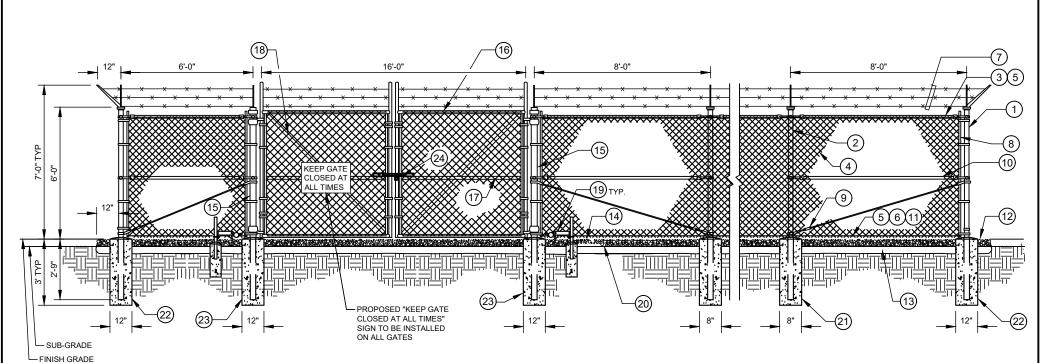


ZONING PLAN

SCALE: 300' 150' 0 300' 60







**FENCE DETAILS** N.T.S.



NOTE: PLASTIC VERTICAL SLATS TO BE INSTALLED PROVIDING 80% OPACITY.

**GENERAL NOTES:** 

- 1. INSTALL FENCING PER ASTM F-567.
- 2. INSTALL SWING GATES PER ASTM F-900.
- LOCAL ORDINANCE OF BARBED WIRE PERMIT REQUIREMENT SHALL BE COMPLIED IF REQUIRED.
- POST AND GATE PIPE SIZES ARE INDUSTRY STANDARDS. ALL PIPE TO BE 1-1/2" GALVANIZED (UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE), (HOT DIP ASTM A 120 GRADE "A" STEEL). All GATE FRAMES SHALL BE WELDED. ALL WELDING SHALL BE COATED WITH (3) COATS OF COLD GALVANIZE (OR EQUAL).
- 5. ALL OPEN POSTS SHALL HAVE END-CAPS.
- 6. USE GALVANIZE HOG-RING WIRE TO MOUNT ALL SIGNS.
- 7. ALL SIGNS MUST BE MOUNTED ON INSIDE OF FENCE FABRIC.

#### **REFERENCE NOTES:**

- (1) CORNER, END OR PULL POST 3" NOMINAL SCHEDULE 40 PIPE.
- 2) LINE POST: 2-1/2" SCHEDULE 40 PIPE, PER ASTM-F1083. LINE POSTS SHALL BE EQUALLY SPACED AT MAXIMUM 8'-0" O.C.
- (3) TOP RAIL & BRACE RAIL: 1-1/2" PIPE, PER ASTM-F1083.
- (4) FABRIC: 9 GA CORE WIRE SIZE 2" MESH, CONFORMING TO ASTM-A392.
- TIE WIRE: MINIMUM 11 GA GALVANIZED STEEL AT POSTS AND RAILS A SINGLE WRAP OF FABRIC TIE AND AT TENSION WIRE BY HOG RINGS SPACED MAX. 24" INTERVALS.
- TENSION WIRE: 9 GA. GALVANIZED STEEL.
- BARBED WIRE: DOUBLE STRAND 12-1/2" O.D. TWISTED WIRE TO MATCH WITH FABRIC 14 GA, 4 PT. BARBS SPACED ON APPROXIMATELY 5" CENTERS.
- (8) STRETCHER BAR.
- 3/8" DIAGONAL ROD WITH GALVANIZED STEEL TURNBUCKLE OR DIAGONAL THREADED ROD.
- (10) FENCE CORNER POST BRACE: 1-5/8" DIA. EACH CORNER EACH WAY.
- (1) 1-1/2" MAXIMUM CLEARANCE FROM GRADE.
- 12) 4" OF GRAVEL SHOULD BE SPREAD ON TOP OF GEO FABRIC THROUGHOUT COMPOUND AND 12" TO 18" OUTSIDE FENCE.
- (13) 4" COMPACTED 95% BASE MATERIAL OR AS DETERMINED BY CONSTRUCTION MANAGER DURING BID WALK.
- (14) FINISH GRADE SHALL BE UNIFORM AND LEVEL.
- (15) GATE POST 6". SCHEDULE 40 PIPE, FOR CATTLE GATE AND GATE WIDTHS UP THRU 7 FEET OR 14 FEET FOR DOUBLE SWING GATE, PER ASTM-F1083.
- (16) GATE FRAME: 1-1/2" PIPE, PER ASTM-F1083.
- (17) GATE FRAME; 1-5/8" DIAMETER PIPE, PER ASTM-F1083.
- (18) GATE DIAGONAL GALVANIZED STEEL 1-1/2" PIPE.
- (19) DUCK BILL OPEN GATE HOLDER. VERIFY LOCATION IN FIELD PRIOR TO INSTALLATION
- (20) GEOTEXTILE FABRIC.
- (21) LINE POST: CONCRETE FOUNDATION (2000 PSI).
- (22) CORNER POST: CONCRETE FOUNDATION (2000 PSI).
- (23) GATE POST: CONCRETE FOUNDATION (2000 PSI).
- (24) CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE STYME LOCK SYSTEM AND PROGRAMMABLE 4 DIGIT COMBINATION LOCK.

PREPARED FOR GAINESVILLE, FL 32605

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towersource

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**NEXTOWER** 

DESIGN TYPE **RAWLAND** 

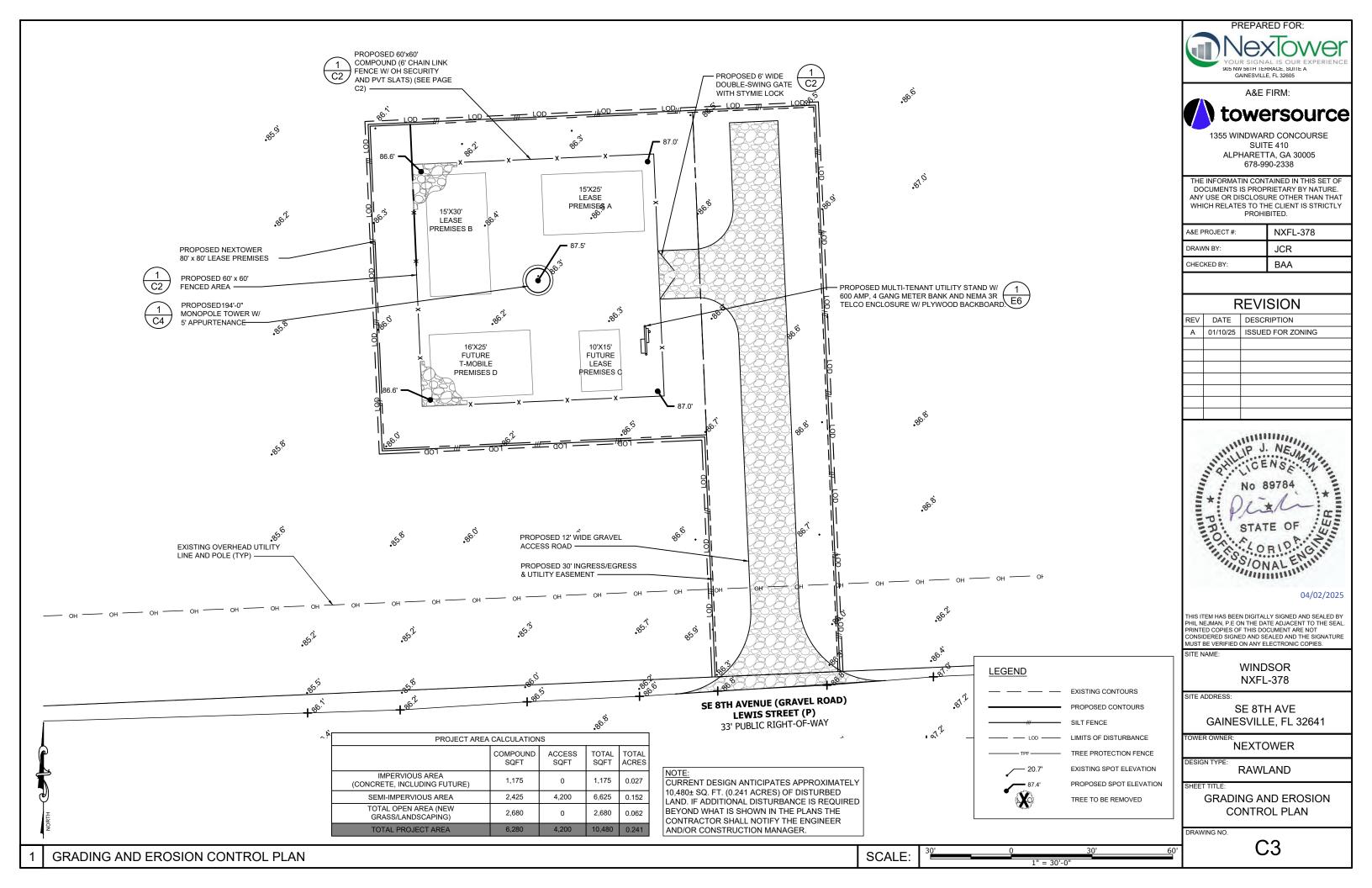
FENCE, GATE AND COMPOUND **DETAILS** 

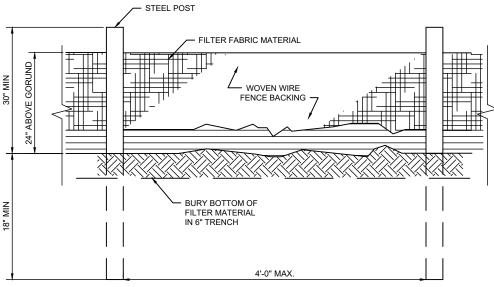
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C2

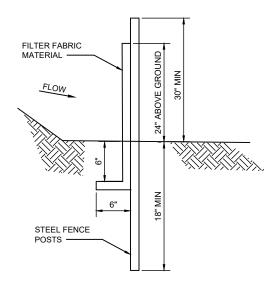
CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH **GREEN PVT PRIVACY SLATS**  N.T.S.

**DETAIL NOT USED** 





NOTE: USE 36" DOT APPROVED FABRIC USE STEEL POSTS



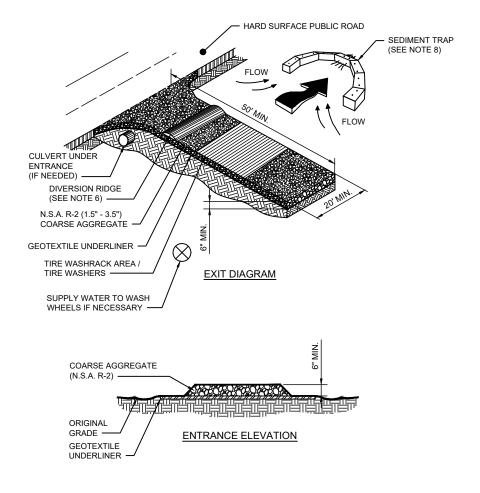


SILT FENCE SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF TEMPORARY SILT FENCE OF THE STATE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, LATEST EDITION, AND BE WIRE REINFORCED.

DISTURBED AREAS LEFT IDLE SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY VEGETATION AFTER 14 DAYS; AFTER 30 DAYS PERMANENT VEGETATION SHALL BE

MAINTENANCE STATEMENT: EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE INSPECTED AT LEAST WEEKLY, AFTER EACH RAIN AND REPAIRED BY THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE INSTALLED IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY ON SITE



# CO CRUSHED STONE CONSTRUCTION EXIT

- 1. AVOID LOCATING ON STEEP SLOPES OR AT CURVES ON PUBLIC
- 2. REMOVE ALL VEGETATION AND OTHER UNSUITABLE MATERIAL FROM THE FOUNDATION AREA, GRADE, AND CROWN FOR POSITIVE
- 3. AGGREGATE SIZE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL STONE ASSOCIATION R-2 (1.5"-3.5" STONE).
- 4. GRAVEL PAD SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 6".
- 5. PAD WIDTH SHALL BE EQUAL FULL WIDTH AT ALL POINTS OF VEHICULAR EGRESS, BUT NO LESS THAN 20'.
- 6. A DIVERSION RIDGE SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED WHEN GRADE TOWARD PAVED AREA IS GREATER THAN 2%.

- 7. INSTALL PIPE UNDER THE ENTRANCE IF NEEDED TO MAINTAIN
- WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHOULD BE DONE ON AN AREA
   STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED. SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN (DIVERT ALL SURFACE RUNOFF AND DRAINAGE FROM THE ENTRANCE TO A SEDIMENT CONTROL
- 9. WASHRACKS AND/OR TIRE WASHERS MAY BE REQUIRED DEPENDING ON SCALE AND CIRCUMSTANCE. IF NECESSARY, WASHRACK DESIGN MAY CONSIST OF ANY MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR TRUCK TRAFFIC THAT REMOVE MUD AND DIRT.
- 10. MAINTAIN AREA IN A WAY THAT PREVENTS TRACKING AND/OR FLOW OF MUD ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAYS. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.



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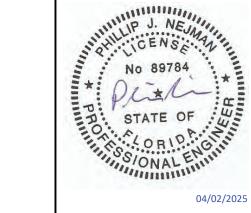


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**NEXTOWER** 

**DESIGN TYPE** 

**RAWLAND** 

SHEET TITLE

**GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS** 

DRAWING NO.

C3A

#### **EXCAVATION & GRADING NOTES:**

- ALL EXCAVATIONS ON WHICH CONCRETE IS TO BE PLACED SHALL BE SUBSTANTIALLY HORIZONTAL ON UNDISTURBED AND UNFROZEN SOIL AND BE FREE FROM LOOSE MATERIAL AND EXCESS GROUNDWATER. DEWATERING FOR EXCESS GROUNDWATER SHALL BE PROVIDED IF REQUIRED
- 2. CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS SHALL NOT BE PLACED ON ORGANIC MATERIAL. IF SOUND SOIL IS NOT REACHED AT THE DESIGNATED EXCAVATION DEPTH, THE UNSATISFACTORY SOIL SHALL BE EXCAVATED TO ITS FULL DEPTH AND EITHER BE REPLACED WITH MECHANICALLY COMPACTED GRANULAR MATERIAL OR THE EXCAVATION BE FILLED WITH CONCRETE OF THE SAME QUALITY SPECIFIED FOR THE FOUNDATION.
- CRUSHED STONE MAY BE USED TO STABILIZE THE BOTTOM OF THE EXCAVATION. STONE, IF USED SHALL NOT BE USED AS COMPILING CONCRETE THICKNESS.
- ALL EXCAVATIONS SHALL BE CLEAN OF UNSUITABLE MATERIAL SUCH AS VEGETATION, TRASH, DEBRIS AND SO FORTH BEFORE AND AFTER COMPLETION OF THE FOUNDATION AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION BELOW GRADE, AND BEFORE BACKFILLING
- BACKFILLING SHALL
  - USE APPROVED MATERIALS CONSISTING OF EARTH, LOAM, SANDY CLAY, SAND AND GRAVEL, OR SOFT SHALE
  - BE FREE FROM CLODS OR STONES OVER 2-1/2" MAXIMUM DIMENSIONS
  - BE PLACED IN 6" LAYERS AND COMPACTED TO 95% STANDARD PROCTOR EXCEPT IN GRASSED/LANDSCAPED AREAS, WHERE 90% STANDARD PROCTOR IS REQUIRED

REMOVE ALL VEGETATION, TOPSOIL, DEBRIS, WET AND UNSATISFACTORY SOIL MATERIALS, OBSTRUCTIONS, AND DELETERIOUS MATERIALS FROM GROUND SURFACE PRIOR TO PLACING FILLS. PLOW, STRIP, OR BREAK UP SLOPED SURFACES STEEPER THAN 1 VERTICAL TO 4 HORIZONTAL SO FILL MATERIAL WILL BOND WITH EXISTING SURFACE. WHEN SUBGRADE OR EXISTING GROUND SURFACE TO RECEIVE FILL HAS A DENSITY LESS THAN THAT REQUIRED FOR FILL, BREAK UP GROUND SURFACE TO DEPTH REQUIRED, PULVERIZE, MOISTURE-CONDITION OR AERATE SOIL AND RECOMPACT TO REQUIRED DENSITY.

- PROTECT EXISTING GRAVEL SURFACING AND SUBGRADE IN AREAS WHERE EQUIPMENT LOADS WILL OPERATE. USE PLANKING OR OTHER SUITABLE MATERIALS DESIGNED TO SPREAD EQUIPMENT LOADS. REPAIR DAMAGE TO EXISTING GRAVEL SURFACING OR SUBGRADE WHERE SUCH DAMAGE IS DUE TO THE CONTRACTOR'S OPERATIONS. DAMAGED GRAVEL SURFACING SHALL BE RESTORED TO MATCH THE ADJACENT UNDAMAGED GRAVEL SURFACING AND SHALL BE OF THE SAME THICKNESS.
- REPLACE EXISTING GRAVEL SURFACING ON AREAS FROM WHICH GRAVEL SURFACING IS REMOVED DURING CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS. GRAVEL SURFACING SHALL BE REPLACED TO MATCH EXISTING ADJACENT GRAVEL SURFACING AND SHALL BE OF THE SAME THICKNESS. SURFACES OF GRAVEL SURFACING SHALL BE FREE FROM CORRUGATIONS AND WAVES. EXISTING GRAVEL SURFACING MAY BE EXCAVATED SEPARATELY AND REUSED IF INJURIOUS AMOUNTS OF EARTH. ORGANIC MATTER OR OTHER DELETERIOUS MATERIALS ARE REMOVED PRIOR TO REUSE FURNISH ALL ADDITIONAL GRAVEL RESURFACING MATERIAL AS REQUIRED. BEFORE GRAVEL SURFACING IS REPLACED, SUBGRADE SHALL BE GRADED TO CONFORM TO REQUIRED SUBGRADE ELEVATIONS, AND LOOSE OR DISTURBED MATERIALS SHALL BE THOROUGHLY COMPACTED. DEPRESSIONS IN THE SUBGRADE SHALL BE FILLED AND COMPACTED WITH APPROVED SELECTED MATERIAL. GRAVEL SURFACING MATERIAL MAY BE USED FOR FILLING DEPRESSIONS IN THE SUBGRADE, SUBJECT TO ENGINEER'S APPROVAL
- DAMAGE TO EXISTING STRUCTURES AND UTILITIES RESULTING FROM CONTRACTOR'S NEGLIGENCE SHALL BE REPAIRED / REPLACED TO OWNER'S SATISFACTION AT CONTRACTOR'S
- 10. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE THE CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE WITH PROPERTY OWNER SO AS TO AVOID INTERRUPTIONS TO PROPERTY OWNER'S OPERATIONS.
- 11. ENSURE POSITIVE DRAINAGE DURING AND AFTER COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
- 12. ALL CUT AND FILL SLOPES SHALL BE 2 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL MAXIMUM.
- 13. REMOVE ALL ORGANICS, ROCKS GREATER THAN 3", UNUSED FILL AND OTHER DEBRIS TO AN AREA OFF SITE IN A LEGAL MANNER.
- 14. CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT SOILS ARE SUITABLE TO PREVENT SETTLING OF PLATFORM AND EQUIPMENT

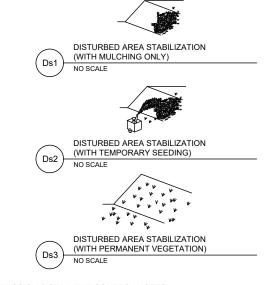
ACTIVITY SCHEDULE	
WORK DESCRIPTION	WORKING DAYS
INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES	1-2
CLEARING, GRUBBING, AND GRADING	3-5
MAINTAINING EROSION CONTROL MEASURES	6-8
TEMPORARY GRASSING	9-12
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	13-19
FINAL LANDSCAPE, GRASSING	20-23
REMOVING EROSION CONTROL MEASURES	24-26

THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES SHALL TAKE PLACE PRIOR TO OR CONCURRENT WITH LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

#### **GENERAL NOTES:**

ALL MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL CONFORM TO THE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE STATE, LOCAL AND NATIONAL CODES, ORDINANCES AND OR REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT.

- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING THE WORK OF ALL TRADES AND SHALL CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS. ALL DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE CALLED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE NEXTOWER CONSTRUCTION MANAGER AND/OR ENGINEER AND BE RESOLVED BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH WORK, WHERE THERE IS A CONFLICT BETWEEN DRAWING AND NEXTOWER SPECIFICATIONS, THE NEXTOWER CONSTRUCTION MANAGER SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR CLARIFICATION
- 2. ALL INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS RELATIVE TO EXISTING CONDITIONS IS GIVEN AS THE BEST PRESENT KNOWLEDGE, BUT WITHOUT GUARANTEE OF ACCURACY. WHERE ACTUAL CONDITIONS CONFLICT WITH THE DRAWINGS, THEY SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE NEXTOWER CONSTRUCTION MANAGER AND /OR ENGINEER SO THAT PROPER REVISIONS MAY BE MADE. MODIFICATION OF DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL NOT BE MADE WITHOUT WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGER AND/OR ENGINEER.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL REVIEW AND BE FAMILIAR WITH SITE CONDITIONS AS SHOWN ON THE ATTACHED SITE PLAN AND/OR SURVEY DRAWINGS
- ALL FINISHED GRADE3S SHALL SLOPE MINIMUM 1/4 IN./FR. AWAY FROM EQUIPMENT IN ALL DIRECTIONS. CONTRACTOR SHALL SLOPE SWALES AS REQUIRED ALONG EXISTING TERRAIN TO DRAIN AWAY FROM COMPOUND AND ACCESS DRIVE
- 5. THE PROPOSED TOWER AND TOWER FOUNDATIONS WERE DESIGNED BY OTHERS. TOWER INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THESE PLANS ARE PROVIDED FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY TOWER DIMENSIONS SHOWN THIS PLAN ARE FOR TOWER CENTER LOCATION. CAISSONS AND TOWER SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE ILLUSTRATIVE, SEE DESIGN DRAWINGS BY OTHERS. DO NOT SCALE. NOTIFY ENGINEER OR NEXTOWER CONSTRUCTION MANAGER OF ANY CONFLICTS OR DISCREPANCIES. CONTRACTOR TO OBTAIN COPY OF TOWER DESIGN DRAWINGS FROM NEXTOWER CONSTRUCTION MANAGER TO CONFIRM COAX ROUTING AND ANTENNA MOUNT INFORMATION.
- 6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ADEQUATE EXCAVATION SLOPING SHORING, BRAVING, AND GUYS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL SAFETY ORDINATES.
- UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION, CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REPAIRING ANY DAMAGE CAUSED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES TO THE EXISTING ACCESS ROAD AND COMPOUND GRAVEL AREAS. ANY NEW FILL MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED.
- THE CONTRACTOR IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT PRIOR COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION, HE/SHE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTACTING THE UTILITY COMPANIES INVOLVED AND SHALL REQUEST A VERIFICATIONS AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE OF THE LOCATIONS OF THEIR UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND WHERE THEY MAY POSSIBLY CONFLICT WITH THE PLACEMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS AS SHOWN ON THESE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR OR ANY SUBCONTRACTOR FOR THEIR CONTRACT WILL BE REQUIRED TO NOTIFY "STATE 811" IN ADVANCE OF PERFORMING ANY WORK. ANY UTILITIES DAMAGED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE REPAIRED BY THE CONTRACTOR, AT NO EXPENSE TO THE OWNER.
- CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE DUMPSTER AND PORTABLE TOILET FACILITY DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- 10. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE STYMIE LOCK OR EQUIVALENT AS APPROVED BY NEXTOWER CONSTRUCTION MANAGER



## GENERAL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES:

- ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE EMPLOYED WHERE DETERMINED NECESSARY BY ACTUAL SITE CONDITIONS
- PRIOR TO COMMENCING LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY, THE LIMITS OF LAND DISTURBANCE SHALL BE CLEARLY AND ACCURATELY DEMARCATED WITH STAKES, RIBBONS, OR OTHER APPROPRIATE
- THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SITE WILL INITIATE WITH THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SUFFICIENT TO CONTROL SEDIMENT DEPOSITS AND EROSION CONTRACTOR SHALL CALL APPROPRIATE COUNTY FOR AN INSPECTION OF SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES PRIOR TO BEGINNING GRADING ACTIVITY. ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL WILL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL ALL UPSTREAM GROUND WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION AREA HAS BEEN COMPLETELY STABILIZED.

- THE LOCATION OF SOME OF THE EROSION CONTROL DEVICES MAY HAVE TO BE ALTERED FROM THAT SHOWN ON THE PLANS IF DRAINAGE PATTERNS DURING CONSTRUCTION ARE DIFFERENT FROM THE FINAL PROPOSED DRAINAGE PATTERNS. ANY DIFFICULTY IN CONTROLLING EROSION DURING ANY PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY.
- EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES IF FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPROVED PLAN DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR ELECTIVE EROSION CONTROL, ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED TO CONTROL OR TREAT THE
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ACCUMULATED SILT WHEN THE SILT IS WITHIN 12" OF THE TOP OF THE SILT FENCE
- FAILURE TO INSTALL, OPERATE OR MAINTAIN ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL RESULT IN ALL CONSTRUCTION BEING STOPPED ON THE JOB SITE UNTIL SUCH MEASURES ARE CORRECTED.
- SILT BARRIERS TO BE PLACED AT DOWNSTREAM TOE OF ALL CUT AND FILL SLOPES
- ANY DISTURBED AREA LEFT EXPOSED FOR A PERIOD GREATER THAN 7 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED
- - A. SEEDING WITH MULCH: (CONVENTIONAL SEEDING ON SLOPES LESS THAN 3:1) (HYDRAULIC SEEDING EQUIPMENT ON SLOPES 3.1 AND STEEPER) AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE 4000 LBS / ACRE

FERTILIZER (5-10-15) MULCH, STRAW OR HAY

SEED SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE / ACRE	PLANNING DATES
HULLED COMMON BERMUDA GRASS	10 LBS	3/1 - 6/15
FESCUE	50 LBS	9/1 - 10/31
FESCUE	50 LBS	11/1 - 2/28
RYE GRASS	50 LBS	11/1 - 2/28
HAY MULCH FOR TEMPORARY COVER	5000 LBS	6/15 - 8/31

B. TOP DRESSING: APPLY WHEN PLANTS ARE 2 TO 4 INCHES TALL FERTILIZER (AMMONIUM NITRATE 33.5%) 300 LBS / ACRE

C. SECOND YEAR FERTILIZER: FERTILIZER (5-10-15 OR EQUIVALENT)

800 LBS / ACRE

1500 LBS / ACRE

5000 LBS / ACRE

HYDRAULIC SEEDING EQUIPMENT WHEN HYDRAULIC SEEDING AND FERTILIZING EQUIPMENT IS USED, NO GRADING AND SHAPING OR SEEDBED PREPARATION WILL BE REQUIRED. THE FERTILIZER, SEED AND WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER MULCH WILL BE MIXED WITH WATER AND APPLIED IN A SLURRY ALL SLURRY INGREDIENTS MUST BE COMBINED TO FORM A HOMOGENEOUS MIXTURE. AND SPREAD UNIFORMLY OVER THE AREA WITHIN ONE HOUR AFTER MIXTURE IS MADE. STRAW OR HAY MULCH AND ASPHALT EMULSION WILL BE APPLIED WITH BLOWER-TYPE MULCH SPREADING EQUIPMENT WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER SEEDING, THE MULCH WILL BE SPREAD UNIFORMLY OVER THE AREA, LEAVING ABOUT 25 PERCENT OF THE GROUND SURFACE EXPOSED.

CONVENTIONAL SEEDING EQUIPMENT GRADE, SHAPE AND SMOOTH WHERE NEEDED TO PROVIDE FOR SAFE EQUIPMENT OPERATION AT SEEDING TIME AND FOR MAINTENANCE PURPOSES. THE LIME AND FERTILIZER IN DRY FORM WILL BE SPREAD UNIFORMLY OVER THE AREA IMMEDIATELY BEFORE SEEDBED PREPARATION. A SEEDBED WILL BE PREPARED BY SCARIFYING TO A DEPTH OF 1 TO 4 INCHES AS DETERMINED ON SITE. THE SEEDBED MUST BE WELL PULVERIZED, SMOOTHED AND FIRMED. SEEDING WILL BE DONE WITH CULTIPACKER-SEEDER, DRILL, ROTARY SEEDER OR OTHER MECHANICAL OR HAND SEEDER. SEED WILL BE DISTRIBUTED UNIFORMLY OVER A FRESHLY PREPARED SEEDBED AND COVERED LIGHTLY. WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER SEEDING. STRAW OR HAY MULCH WILL BE SPREAD UNIFORMLY OVER THE AREA, LEAVING ABOUT 25 PERCENT OF THE GROUND SURFACE EXPOSED. MULCH WILL BE SPREAD WITH BLOWER-TYPE MULCH EQUIPMENT OR BY HAND AND ANCHORED IMMEDIATELY AFTER IT IS SPREAD. A DISK HARROW WITH THE DISK SET STRAIGHT OR A SPECIAL PACKER DISK MAY BE USED TO PRESS THE MULCH INTO THE SOIL.

- CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AFTER COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT GROUND COVER
- 12. THE ESCAPE OF SEDIMENT FROM THE SITE SHALL BE PREVENTED BY THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES PRIOR TO, OR CONCURRENT WITH, LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- 13. ALL CUT AND FILL SLOPES MUST BE SURFACED ROUGHENED AND VEGETATED WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION.
- 14. ALL FILL SLOPES WILL HAVE SILT FENCE AT TOE OF SLOPES.
- 15. ALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE CHECKED DAILY AND ANY DEFICIENCIES NOTED WILL BE CORRECTED BY THE END OF EACH DAY. ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE INSTALLED IF DEEMED NECESSARY AFTER ON-SITE INSPECTION BY
- 16. THE ONLY MATERIAL TO BE BURIED ON-SITE IS VEGETATIVE MATERIAL. CONSTRUCTION WASTE MAY NEITHER BE BURNED NOR BURIED AND MUST BE TAKEN TO A STATE APPROVED LANDFILL
- 17. A 25' MIN UNDISTURBED VEGETATIVE BUFFER ADJACENT TO ALL RUNNING STREAMS AND CREEKS WILL BE LEFT AND MAINTAINED.



A&E FIRM:

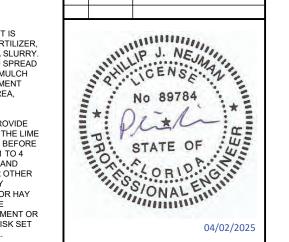


1355 WINDWARD CONCOURSE SUITE 410 ALPHARETTA, GA 30005 678-990-2338

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A&E PROJECT #:	NXFL-378
DRAWN BY:	JCR
CHECKED BY:	BAA

	REVISION			
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION		
Α	01/10/25	ISSUED FOR ZONING		



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WINDSOR NXFL-378

SE 8TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

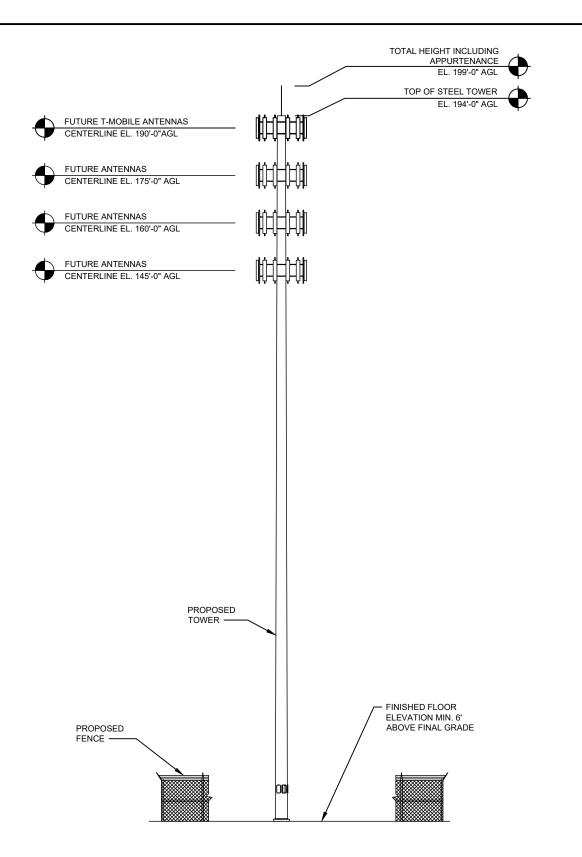
**NEXTOWER** 

**RAWLAND** 

**GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES** 

DRAWING NO.

C<sub>3</sub>B



ELEVATION DRAWING SHOWN FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY

AND NOT USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTION. REFER

TO TOWER MANUFACTURER DRAWING FOR DETAIL AND

SPECIFICATIONS.

#### TOWER NOTES:

TOWER SHALL HAVE A GALVANIZED FINISH COLOR.

- 2. TOWER SHALL BE DESIGNED FOR COLOCATION OF (4) CARRIERS.
- THE PROPOSED COMMUNICATION TOWER SHALL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL COMMUNICATION COMMISSION GUIDELINES CONCERNING RADIO FREQUENCY EMISSIONS.

SITE NAME: WINDSOR SITE NUMBER: NXFL-378 FCC REGISTRATION: 2" 📗 NO TRESSPASSING 2" 24" LEASING CONTACT: 904-343-9717 EMERGENCY CONTACT: 352-283-0001 E911 ADDRESS: TBD WWW.NEXTOWER.NET POSTING OF THIS SIGN REQUIRED BY LAW 36"

1" BORDER

3" RADII

#### COLOR:

- BACKGROUND WHITE
- LEGEND AND BORDER BLACK

- ALL LETTERING 1 1/2" SERIES C PER FDOT INDEX
- NUMBER 17355
- 1" SPACING BETWEEN LINES OF TEXT

## NOTES:

- 1. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE SITE SIGNAGE WITH NEXTOWER CM.
- 2. NEXTOWER TO PROVIDE RF AND IDENTIFICATION SIGNS AT TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

PREPARED FOR: GAINESVILLE, FL 32605

A&E FIRM:

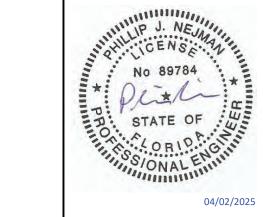


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WINDSOR NXFL-378

SITE ADDRESS:

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**NEXTOWER** 

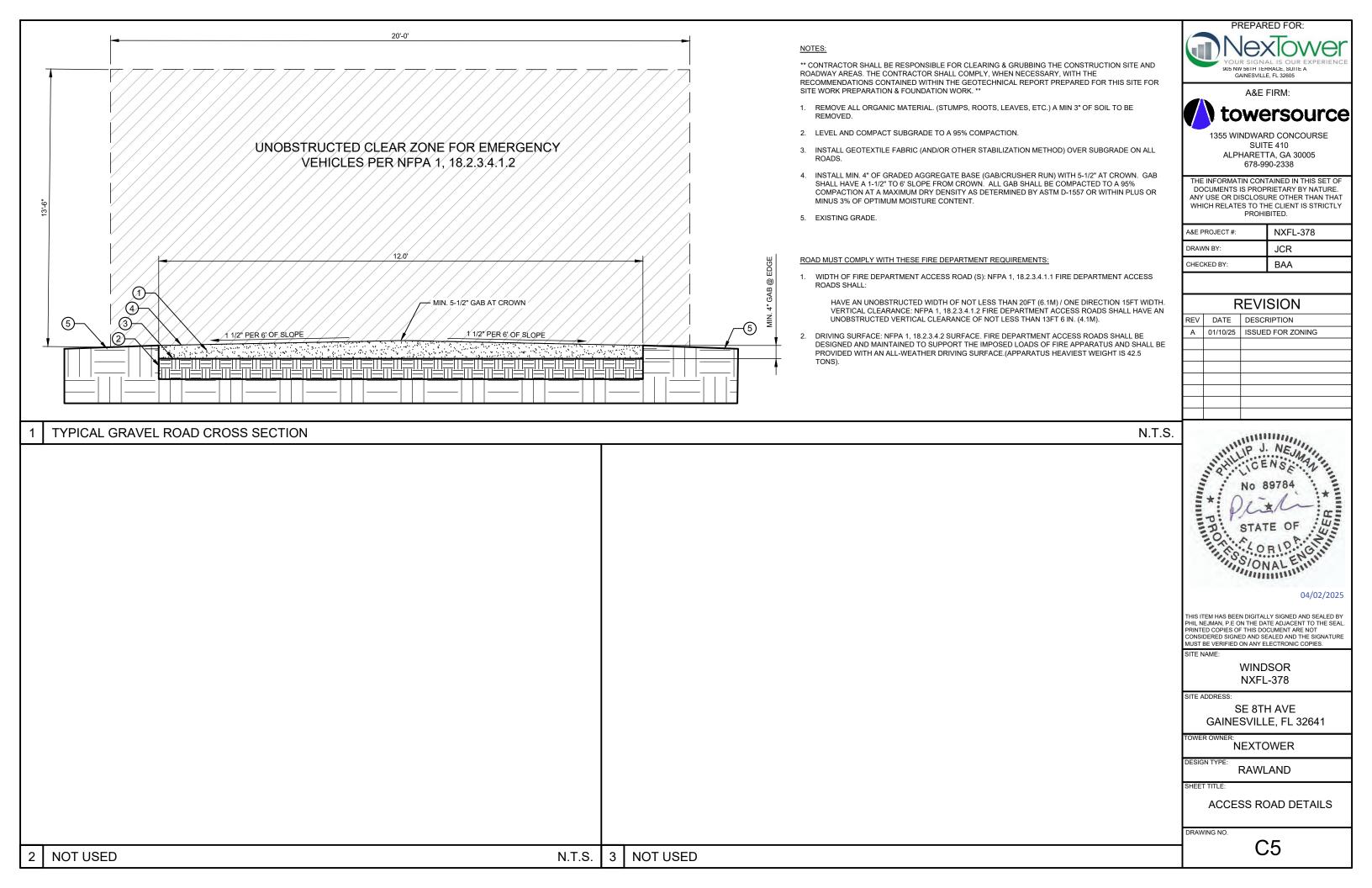
**DESIGN TYPE RAWLAND** 

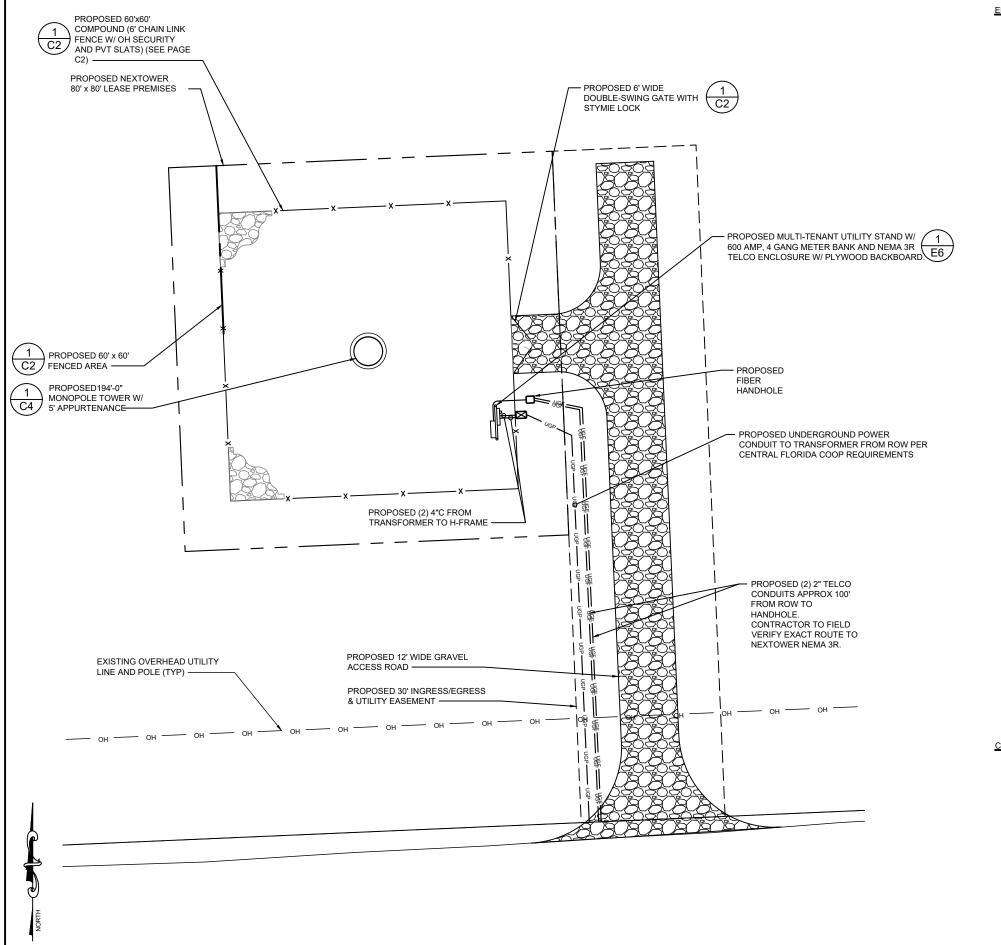
TOWER ELEVATION AND SIGN **DETAIL** 

DRAWING NO.

C4

**TOWER ELEVATION** N.T.S. SIGN DETAIL N.T.S.





#### **ELECTRICAL NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS:**

- 1. ALL ELECTRICAL WORK SHALL COMPLY WITH NEC, STATE, AND LOCAL CODES.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN OWNER/TENANT SPECIFICATIONS AND REVIEW FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS AND REQUIREMENTS THAT MAY NOT BE SHOWN IN THESE DRAWINGS. CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ANY ADDITIONAL OWNER/TENANT SPECIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE ELECTRICAL UTILITY FOR THE EXACT TRANSFORMER LOCATION, METERING REQUIREMENTS, AND SERVICE ROUTING. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE TELEPHONE UTILITY FOR THE EXACT TELEPHONE REQUIREMENTS AND SERVICE ROUTING.
- PRIOR TO PURCHASING EQUIPMENT, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE ELECTRIC UTILITY AND OBTAIN IN WRITING THE MAXIMUM AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT AT THE UTILITY SERVICE POINT. PROVIDE MAX AFC SIGNAGE AS REQUIRED PER NEC 110.24. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE ALL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, CIRCUIT BREAKERS, DISCONNECTS, FUSES, AND PANEL BOARDS HAVE A FAULT CURRENT INTERRUPTING RATING GREATER THAN THE AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT. IN NO CASE SHALL THE FAULT CURRENT INTERRUPTING RATING BE LESS THAN 10 000 AMPS
- CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE 2-200 LB TEST POLYETHYLENE PULL CORDS SECURELY FASTENED AT EACH END OF POWER AND TELCO CONDUIT. PROVIDE CAPS ON ENDS OF UNUSED CONDUIT
- CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE A REBAR MARKER WITH AT LEAST 2 FEET EXPOSED ABOVE GRADE AND PAINTED BRIGHT ORANGE TO INDICATE LOCATION OF CONDUIT CAPPED BELOW GRADE.
- 7. PRIOR TO TRENCHING, CONTRACTOR SHALL LOCATE ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL REPAIR AT CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE ANY DAMAGE TO EXISTING UTILITIES.
- CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY EXACT ROUTING OF POWER AND TELCO CONDUIT WITH LOCAL UTILITIES AND OWENR/TENANT. ENSURE ALL CONDUIT STUB-UPS ACCOMMODATE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS.
- UNDERGROUND CONDUITS SHALL BE SCHEDULE 40 PVC UNLESS NOTED
  OTHERWISE. USE RIGID GALVANIZED STEEL CONDUIT UNDER ROADS. USE
  LONG-SWEEP RIGID GALVANIZED STEEL (RGS) FOR ELBOWS. USE RGS FOR RISERS
  TO EQUIPMENT. MANUFACTURED BENDS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM RADIUS OF 24"
  FOR CONDUIT.
- 10. CONDUIT RUNS SHALL HAVE A CONTINUOUS SLOPE DOWNWARD AND AWAY FROM THE EQUIPMENT TO ALLOW WATER TO FLOW AWAY FROM THE EQUIPMENT AND SHELTER. EXCAVATE TRENCHES ALONG STRAIGHT LINES PRIOR TO INSTALLING CONDUIT TO ACCOMMODATE ADJUSTING THE ELEVATION, AS NEEDED.
- 11. CONDUIT ENTERING EQUIPMENT SHALL BE SEALED WITH A SEALANT THAT IS IDENTIFIED FOR USE WITH THE CABLE. CONDUCTOR INSULATION, SHIELDING, ETC.
- 12. THE OWNER SHALL FURNISH AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL ADDITIONAL SIGNAGE TO BE LOCATED AT THE COMPOUND FENCE. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH OWNER/TENANT NEXTOWER CONSTRUCTION MANAGER FOR PLACEMENT OF SIGNAGE.
- 13. UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION, CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REPAIRING ANY DAMAGE CAUSED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES TO THE LANDSCAPING AREA.
- 14. IF GENERATOR/FUEL CELL IS INSTALLED, CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A LABEL TO READ: "OPENING THE DISCONNECT WILL CAUSE THE GENERATOR TO START. TO REMOVE POWER ENTIRELY FROM THE EQUIPMENT, THE GENERATOR MUST BE TURNED OFF AND THE GENERATOR BREAKER MUST BE OPENED."
- 15. CONTRACTORS SHALL ENSURE A MINIMUM 3' CLEARANCE IN FRONT OF ELECTRICAL PANELS PER NEC.
- 16. ALL ELECTRICAL MATERIALS, DEVISES, APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT SHALL BE LABEL LISTED BY AN APPROVED THIRD PARTY TESTING AGENCY.

#### CONDUIT ROUTING NOTES:

- CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE PULL BOXES AS NEEDED TO ENSURE NO GREATER THAN 360 DEGREES OF BENDS BETWEEN PULL POINTS IN CONDUIT RUNS.
- 2. CONTRACTOR COORDINATE WITH LOCAL UTILITY COMPANY FOR SERVICE TO THIS POINT.
- ALL CONDUIT TO BE RUN WITHIN 2' UTILITY BUFFER AS SHOWN ON CIVIL PLANS. CONDUIT SHOWN OUTSIDE OF 2' UTILITY BUFFER FOR CLARITY PURPOSES ONLY.



A&E FIRM:



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SITE NAME

WINDSOR NXFL-378

SITE ADDRESS

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TOWER OWNER

NEXTOWER

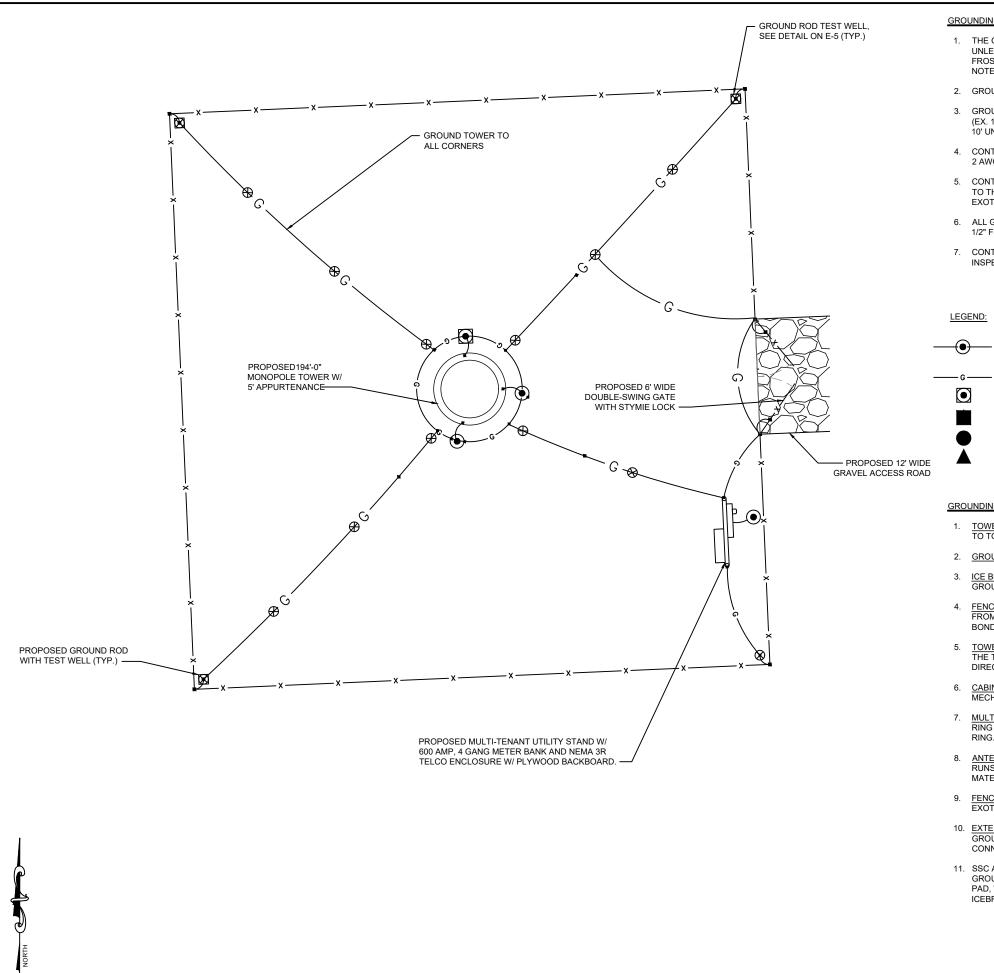
DESIGN TYPE: RAWLAND

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BASIC SERVICE AND POWER COORDINATION ROUTING PLAN

DRAWING NO.

E1



#### **GROUNDING NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS:**

- 1. THE GROUND RING SHALL CONSIST OF 2 AWG TINNED SOLID BARE COPPER CONDUCTOR, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. BURIED AT 30" BELOW FINISHED GRADE ( OR BELOW FROSTLINE). ALL CONNECTIONS SHALL BE MADE USING AN EXOTHERMIC WELD, UNLESS
- 2. GROUND CONDUCTOR BEND RADIUS SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 12"
- 3. GROUND RODS SHOULD BE SPACED 2X HEIGHT APART AROUND COMPOUND GROUND RING. (EX. 10' ROD SHOULD BE SPACED 20' APART). MINIMUM SPACING BETWEEN GROUND RODS IS
- 4. CONTRACTOR SHALL BOND THE TOWER GROUND BAR (TOGB) TO THE GROUND RING USING A 2 AWG TINNED SOLID BARE COPPER CONDUCTOR AND AN EXOTHERMIC WELD.
- 5. CONTRACTOR SHALL BOND THE MAIN GROUND BAR (MGB) & EXTERNAL GROUND BAR (GB2) TO THE GROUND RING USING 2 AWG TINNED SOLID BARE COPPER CONDUCTORS AND
- 6. ALL GROUNDING/BONDING CONDUCTORS LOCATED ABOVE FINISHED GRADE SHALL BE RUN IN
- 7. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE OWNER/TENANT ECO-SITE CONSTRUCTION MANAGER TO INSPECT THE GROUNDING SYSTEM PRIOR TO BACKFILLING.

GROUND ROD EXOTHERMICALLY WELDED TO GROUND RING

**GROUND RING** 

GROUND ROD TEST WELL

EXOTHERMIC WELD TYPE CONNECTION

PARALLEL CADWELD

MECHANICAL CONNECTION

#### GROUNDING NOTES

- TOWER GROUNDING: EXTEND #2 SOLID TINNED CU WIRE FROM EQUIPMENT GROUND RING TO TOWER GROUND RING AND MAKE EXOTHERMIC CONNECTION.
- GROUND ROD: COPPER CLAD STEEL, 5/8"Ø TEN (10) FEET LONG.
- ICE BRIDGE SUPPORT POST GROUNDING: EXTEND #2 TINNED CU WIRE FROM BURIED GROUND RING TO ALL ICE BRIDGE SUPPORT POST AND EXOTHERMICALLY WELD.
- FENCE GROUNDING: IF FENCE IS WITHIN 6' OF GROUNDING RING, EXTEND #2 TINNED CU WIRE FROM BURIED GROUND RING TO FENCE CORNER POSTS AND EXOTHERMICALLY WELDED. BOND INTERMEDIATE POST IF REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN 25' MAX. SPACING.
- 5. TOWER GROUNDING BAR: EXTEND #2 TINNED CU WIRE FROM BURIED GROUND RING UP TO THE TOWER GROUND BAR AND MAKE A MECHANICAL CONNECTION SECURE GROUND BAR DIRECTLY TO TOWER WITH ISOLATOR KIT USING STAINLESS STEEL MOUNTING MATERIAL.
- CABINET GROUNDING: BOND EACH CABINET TO EQUIPMENT GROUND RING WITH A MECHANICAL CONNECTION AT CABINET AND EXOTHERMIC WELD AT GROUND RING.
- MULTI TENANT UTILITY FRAME:BOND TELCO BOX AND FRAME POST TO COMPOUND GROUND RING WITH MECHANICAL CONNECTION AT CABINET AND EXOTHERMIC WELD AT GROUND RING. BOND METER TO ISOLATED GROUND ROD.
- 8. ANTENNA GROUND BAR: MOUNT GROUND BAR DIRECTLY TO THE TOWER AT TOP OF COAX RUNS. SECURE TO TOWER WITH ISOLATOR KIT USING STAINLESS STEEL MOUNTING
- FENCE/GATE:BOND ALL FENCEPOSTS AND GATES TO COMPOUND GROUND RING WITH
- 10. EXTERIOR GFCI RECEPTACLE GROUNDING: EXTEND #2 TINNED CU WIRE FROM BURIED GROUND RING TO THE EXTERIOR GFCI RECEPTACLE AND MAKE A MECHANICAL
- 11. SSC AND FLEXI STAND, SHALL BE MECHANICALLY LUGGED WITH EXOTHERMIC WELD TO THE GROUND RING (OR MECHANICALLY LUGGED TO A BUS BAR PLACED BETWEEN THEM ON THE PAD, WHICH IS THEN WELDED TO THE GROUND RING. UTILITY H-FRAME POSTS AND ICEBRIDGE SHALL BE WELDED



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WINDSOR NXFL-378

SITE ADDRESS

SE 8TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

**NEXTOWER** 

**DESIGN TYPE RAWLAND** 

SHEET TITLE:

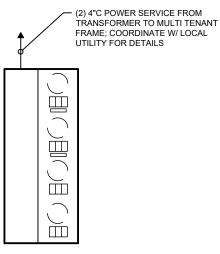
GROUNDING PLAN

DRAWING NO.

E2

SCALE:

**GROUNDING PLAN** 



#### CONTRACTOR INSTALLATION NOTES:

#### SCOPE

PROVIDE LABOR, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS, ETC., REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE INSTALLATION SHOWN.

#### 2 CODES AND STANDARDS:

INSTALLATION SHALL COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE LAWS AND ORDINANCES, UTILITY COMPANY REGULATIONS, & APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS OF LATEST EDITIONS OF CODES LIST ON GN-1.

OBTAIN & PAY FOR REQUIRED PERMITS, LICENSES, FEES, INSPECTIONS, ETC.

#### 4. COORDINATION:

COORDINATE ELECTRICAL WORK WITH OTHER TRADES.

SUBMIT BROCHURES FOR APPROVAL ON DISCONNECT SWITCH & OTHER MAJOR SYSTEM COMPONENTS.

#### 6. EXISTING SERVICES:

DO NOT INTERRUPT EXISTING SERVICES WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE OWNER.

CONNECT ELECTRICALLY OPERATED EQUIPMENT.

#### 8 RECORD DRAWINGS

MAINTAIN A RECORD OF ALL CHANGES, SUBSTITUTIONS BETWEEN WORK AS SPECIFIED AND INSTALLED. RECORD CHANGES ON A CLEAN SET OF CONTRACT DOCUMENTS WHICH SHALL BE TURNED OVER TO THE OWNER UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT.

#### 9. IDENTIFICATION:

IDENTIFY DISCONNECT SWITCH WITH PERMANENT ENGRAVED NAMEPLATE.

#### 10. GUARANTEE/WARRANTY:

GUARANTEE INSTALLATION TO BE FREE OF DEFECTS, SHORTS, GROUNDS, ETC., FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR, FURNISH WARRANTY SO THE DEFECTIVE MATERIALS AND/OR WORKMANSHIP WILL BE REPAIRED/REPLACED IMMEDIATELY UPON NOTIFICATION AT NO COST TO THE OWNER FOR PERIOD OF WARRANTY.

PROVIDE CUTTING REQUIRED TO DO THE WORK. DO NOT CUT STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS WITHOUT APPROVAL. PATCHING SHALL BE OF QUALITY EQUAL TO & OF MATCHING APPEARANCE OF EXISTING CONSTRUCTION.

#### 12. TRENCHING & BACKFILL

PROVIDE FOR ALL UNDERGROUND INSTALLED CONDUIT AND/OR CABLES.

UNDERGROUND CONDUIT SHALL BE SCHEDULE 40 PVC CONDUIT (MEETING NEMA TC2-1990). UNDERGROUND PVC CONDUIT SHALL TRANSITION TO RIGID GALVANIZED STEEL CONDUIT BEFORE RISING ABOVE GRADE OR WHEN SUBJECTED TO VEHICLE TRAFFIC LOADS, ALL CONDUIT BENDS SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 24" RADIUS EXPOSED CONDUIT SHALL BE RIGID GALVANIZED STEEL RGS CONDUIT WHEN SPECIFIED SHALL MEET UIL-6 FOR GALVANIZED STEEL. ALL FITTINGS SHALL BE SUITABLE FOR USE WITH THREADED RIGID CONDUIT. INTERIOR CONDUIT SHALL BE ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING WITH COMPRESSION TYPE FITTINGS.

#### 14. SUPPORTS:

AS REQUIRED BY THE NEC.

#### 15. CONDUCTORS:

USE 98% CONDUCTIVITY COPPER WITH TYPE THHN/THWN INSULATION. 600 VOLT, COLOR CODED, USE SOLID CONDUCTORS FOR WIRE UP TO #8 AWG. USE STRANDED CONDUCTORS FOR WIRE #8 AWG AND ABOVE.

#### 16. CONNECTORS FOR POWER CONDUCTORS:

USE PRESSURE TYPE INSULATED TWIST CONNECTORS FOR #10 AWG AND SMALLER. USE SOLDERLESS MECHANICAL TERMINAL LUGS FOR #8 AWG AND LARGER.

#### 17. GROUNDING:

- A. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE INSTALLED PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS & INSTRUCTIONS.
- B. ALL CONNECTIONS SHALL BE 2- HOLE LUG UNLESS UNDERGROUND.
- C. LUGS SHALL BE ATTACHED TO GROUND BARS USING STAINLESS STEEL OR HOT-DIPPED GALVANIZED STEEL BOLTS, NUTS, & LOCKWASHERS.
- D. PROVIDE TESTING OF GROUNDING SYSTEM AS DIRECTED BY CONSTRUCTION MANAGER.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR SHALL SIZE, FURNISH AND INSTALL SECONDARY WIRE BASED ON UTILITY PROVIDERS FINAL DEMARCATION POINT AS REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THE PROPOSED 600 AMP SERVICE. WIRE SIZE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE NEC SO THAT THE MAXIMUM VOLTAGE DROP IS 3% OR LESS.



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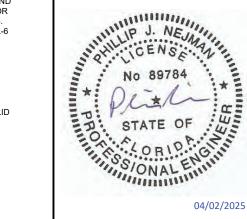
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SUITE 410

ALPHARETTA, GA 30005

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SITE NAME:

WINDSOR NXFL-378

SITE ADDRESS:

SE 8TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

**NEXTOWER** 

**DESIGN TYPE** 

RAWLAND

SHEET TITLE:

SINGLE-LINE DIAGRAM

DRAWING NO.

**E**3

#### **GREENFIELD GROUNDING NOTES:**

- ALL GROUND ELECTRODE SYSTEMS (INCLUDING TELECOMMUNICATION, RADIO, LIGHTNING PROTECTION AND AC POWER GES'S) SHALL BE BONDED TOGETHER AT OR BELOW GRADE, BY TWO OR MORE COPPER BONDING CONDUCTORS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEC.
- THE SUBCONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM IEEE FALL-OF-POTENTION RESISTANCE TO EARTH TESTING (PER IEEE 1100 ABD 81) FOR GROUNDING ELECTRODE SYSTEMS THE SUBCONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH AND INSTALL SUPPLEMENTAL GROUND ELECTRODES AS NEEDED TO ACHIEVE A TEST RESULT OF 5 OHMS OR
- 3. THE SUBCONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROPERLY SEQUENCING GROUNDING AND UNDERGROUND CONDUIT INSTALLATION AS TO THE PREVENT ANY LOSS OF CONTINUITY IN THE GROUND SYSTEM OR DAMAGE TO THE CONDUIT AND PROVIDE TESTING RESULTS
- 4. METAL CONDUIT AND TRAY SHALL BE GROUNDED AND MADE ELECTRICALLY CONTINUOUS WIT LISTED BONDING FITTINGS OR BY BONDING ACROSS THE DISCONTINUITY WITH #6 AWG COPPER WIRE UL APPROVED GROUNDING TYPE CONDUIT CLAMPS
- 5. METAL RACEWAY SHALL NOT BE USED AS THE NEC REQUIRED EQUIPMENT GROUND CONDUCTOR. STRANDED COPPER CONDUCTORS WITH GREEN INSULATION, SIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEC, SHALL BE FURNISHED AND INSTALLED WITH THE POWER CIRCUITS TO BTS EQUIPMENT.
- 6. EACH BTS CABINET FRAME SHALL BE DIRECTLY CONNECTED TO THE MASTER GROUND BAR WITH GREEN INSULATED SUPPLEMENTAL EQUIPMENT GROUND WIRES, 6 AWG STRANDED COPPER OR LARGER FOR INDOOR BTS; #2 AWG SOLID TINNED COPPER FOR OUTDOOR BTS.
- 7. ALL EXTERIOR GROUND CONDUCTORS BETWEEN EQUIPMENT/GROUND BARS AND THE GROUND RING SHALL BE #2 AWG SOLID TINNED COPPER UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
- 8. ALUMINUM CONDUCTOR OR COPPER CLAD STEEL CONDUCTOR SHALL NOT BE USED FOR GROUNDING CONNECTIONS
- 9. USE OF 90° BENDS IN THE PROTECTION GROUNDING CONDUCTORS SHALL BE AVOIDED WHEN 45° BENDS CAN BE ADEQUATELY SUPPORTED.
- 10. EXOTHERMIC WELDS SHALL BE USED FOR ALL GROUNDING CONNECTIONS
- 11. ALL GROUND CONNECTIONS ABOVE GRADE (INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR) SHALL BE FORMED USING HIGH PRESS CRIMPS.
- 12. COMPRESSION GROUND CONNECTIONS MAY BE REPLACED BY EXOTHERMIC WELD CONNECTIONS
- 13. ICE BRIDGE BONDING CONDUCTORS SHALL BE EXOTHERMICALLY BONDED OR
- BOLTED TO THE BRIDGE AND THE TOWER GROUND BAR. 14. APPROVED ANTIOXIDANT COATINGS (IE CONDUCTIVE GEL OR PASTE) SHALL BE
- USED ON ALL COMPRESSION AND BOLTED GROUND CONNECTIONS. 15. ALL EXTERIOR GROUND CONNECTIONS SHALL BE COATED WITH A CORROSION
- RESISTANT MATERIAL. 16. MISCELLANEOUS ELECTRICAL AND NON-ELECTRICAL METAL BOXES, FRAMES AND SUPPORTS SHALL BE BONDED TO THE GROUND RING, IN ACCORDANCE
- WITH THE NEC. 17. BOND ALL METALLIC OBJECTS WITHIN 6 FT. OF MAIN GROUND WIRES WITH 1-#2 AWG TIN-PLATED COPPER GROUND CONDUCTOR.
- 18. GROUND CONDUCTORS USED IN THE FACILITY GROUND AND LIGHTING PROTECTION SYSTEMS SHALL NOT BE ROUTED THROUGH METALLIC OBJECTS THAT FORM A RING AROUND THE CONDUCTOR SUCH AS METALLIC CONDUITS METAL SUPPORT CLIPS OR SLEEVES THROUGH WALLS OR FLOORS, WHEN IT IS REQUIRED TO BE HOUSED IN CONDUIT TO MEET CODE REQUIREMENTS OR LOCAL CONDITIONS, NON-METALLIC MATERIAL SUCH AS PVC PLASTIC CONDUIT SHALL BE USED. WHERE USE OF METAL CONDUIT IS UNAVOIDABLE (EG NON-METALLIC CONDUIT PROHIBITED BY LOCAL CODE) THE GROUND CONDUCTOR SHALL BE BONDED TO EACH END OF THE METAL CONDUIT.

#### **GENERAL ELECTRICAL NOTES:**

- ALL ELECTRICAL WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST VERSION OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE AND ALL LOCAL AND STATE CODES, LAWS, AND ORDINANCES.
- 2. ALL UNDERGROUND CONDUIT SHALL BE PVC SCHEDULE 40 UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. CONDUITS EXPOSED ABOVE GROUND OR ROUTED UNDER GRAVEL ROAD SHALL BE RIGID GALVANIZED STEEL. ALL UNDERGROUND CONDUIT SHALL TRANSITION FROM PVC TO RIGID AT THE 90° BEND BELOW GRADE. SUPPLY UTILITY MARKING TAPE BURIED 12" BELOW GRADE ALONG ENTIRE LENGTH OF UNDERGROUND CONDUITS

- 3. ALL CONDUCTORS SHALL BE COPPER WITH THHN/THWN INSULATION. CONTROL CONDUCTORS SHALL BE STRANDED. POWER & LIGHTING CONDUCTORS SHALL BE SOLID FOR #10 & #12 CONDUCTORS AND STRANDED FOR ALL OTHER SIZES
- 4. ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS ARE IN PART DIAGRAMMATIC. COORDINATE ELECTRICAL WORK WITH BUILDING STRUCTURE AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SUPPORTS FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT WHERE THE BUILDING STRUCTURE IS NOT ADAPTED TO MOUNTING EQUIPMENT THEREON.
- 5. LOCATE ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES BEFORE TRENCHING. IF CONFLICTS RISE, CONTACT UTILITY COMPANY AND ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY.
- 6. PROVIDE 200 LB TEST PULL WIRES IN EACH EMPTY TELEPHONE AND POWER
- 7 COORDINATE ALL CONDUIT STUB-UP LOCATIONS WITH UTILITY COMPANY
- PROVIDE WEATHERPROOF SEALS FOR ALL CONDUIT STUB-UPS. ALL EXPOSED CONDUITS SHALL HAVE WEATHERPROOF CAPS NOT DUCT TAPE.
- CONDUIT TO BE INSTALLED PER NEC REQUIREMENTS. MAX OF (4) 90'S ALLOWED IN SINGLE RUN OF CONDUIT. IF MORE BENDS ARE REQUIRED INSTALL PULL BOX EVERY (4) 90'S. (4) BENDS. OR 150' IN LENGTH
- 10. FIBER CONDUITS: CONDUITS TO BE INSTALLED FROM ROW OF PUBLIC ROAD TO COMPOUND. HAND HOLES TO BE INSTALLED IN ROW, AT COMPOUND AND EVERY 400' BETWEEN (OR AS DIRECTED BY UTILITY OR REQUIRED BY NEC). USE HIGHLINE PHA173030 12,000LB HAND HOLE OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT.
  - 11.1. CONDUIT 1 (, WHEN PROVIDER IS TOWERCLOUD, SOUTHERNLIGHT, COX OR

RUN (1) 4"C WITH (3) 1-1/4" INNER DUCTS WITH PULL STRING FROM HAND HOLE AT ROW OF STREET STRAIGHT TO NEMA BOX ON UTILITY FRAME. 11.2. CONDUIT 2\* (WHEN PROVIDER IS AT&T OR WINDSTREAM)

11.2.1. GREÈNFIELDS AND COLOS WHERE PROVIDER DOES NOT HAVE NEMA BOX IN COMPOUND:

RUN (1) 4"C FROM FIBER PROVIDERS HAND HOLE AT ROW TO NEMA CABINÉT MOUNTED ON MULTI TENANT FRAME. AND ALSO FROM MULTI TENANT NEMA CABINET TO NEMA BOX ON UTILITY FRAME (STUB UP CONDUIT IF FIBER PROVIDER IS NOT YET AT ROW) 11.2.2. COLOS WHERE PROVIDER HAS EXISTING MULTI TENANT NEMA BOX IN COMPOUND: ONLY RUN (1) 4" C FROM EXISTING MULTI TENANT NEMA

TO NEMA BOX ON UTILITY FRAME \*CONSULT CM FOR CORRECT FIBER PROVIDER OPTION.

\*CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING EASEMENT IS CORRECTLY MARKED IN FIELD BEFORE INSTALLING FIBER.

#### GENERAL GROUNDING NOTES:

- 1. TO ENSURE PROPER BONDING, ALL CONNECTIONS SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:
- #2 TINNED SOLID COPPER WIRE: EXOTHERMICALLY WELDED TO RODS OR GROUND RING
- LUGS AND BUS BAR (UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE): SANDED CLEAN, COATED WITH OXIDE INHIBITOR AND BOLTED FOR MAXIMUM SURFACE CONTACT. ALL LUGS SHALL BE COPPER (NO ALUMINUM SHALL BE PERMITTED). PROVIDE LOCK WASHERS FOR ALL MECHANICAL CONNECTIONS FOR GROUND CONDUCTORS, USE STAINLESS STEEL HARDWARE THROUGHOUT.
- 2 ALL GROUNDING CABLE IN CONCRETE OR THROUGH WALLS SHALL BE IN 3/4" PVC CONDUIT. SEAL AROUND CONDUIT THROUGH WALLS. NO METALLIC CONDUIT SHALL BE USED FOR GROUNDING CONDUCTORS.
- GROUND RODS SHOULD BE SPACED 2X HEIGHT APART AROUND COMPOUND GROUND RING. (EX. 10' ROD SHOULD BE SPACED 20' APART).
- CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGER OR REPRESENTATIVE WILL BE PRESENT TO INSPECT EXOTHERMICALLY WELDS AND MEGGER TEST DURING BURIAL. MAXIMUM 5 OHMS RESISTANCE IS REQUIRED. IF COMPOUND GROUND RING AND RODS DON'T MEET REQUIREMENTS THEN CONTINUE GROUND RING DOWN EASEMENT WITH GROUND RODS SPACED AT 2X HEIGHT APART.
- 5. DO NOT INSTALL GROUND RING OUTSIDE OF LEASED AREA.
- MAKE ALL GROUND CONNECTIONS AS SHORT AND DIRECT AS POSSIBLE. AVOID SHARP BENDS. ALL BENDS SHALL BE A MINIMUM 12" RADIUS AND NO GREATER
- 7. ALL EXOTHERMIC WELDS TO BURIED GROUND RING SHALL BE THE PARALLEL TYPE, EXCEPT FOR THE GROUND RODS WHICH SHALL BE THE TEE TYPE.
- 8 BOND DOOR FRAMES HANDRAILS UNUSED HATCH PLATES AND MISCELLANEOUS LIFTING EYE/PLATES TO GROUND RING. BOND METAL AWNING TO DOOR FRAME.
- BOND SERVICE CONDUITS TO GROUND RING AS THEY CROSS. DO NOT EXOTHERMICALLY WELD TO CONDUITS.
- 10. ALL BUS BAR SHALL BE GALVANIZED. ALL CONNECTIONS TO BUS BAR ARE TO BE 2 - HOLE LUGS

## **ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION NOTES:**

- ALL ELECTRICAL WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS, NEC AND ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL CODES
- CONDUIT ROUTINGS ARE SCHEMATIC SUBCONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL CONDUITS SO THAT ACCESS TO EQUIPMENT IS NOT BLOCKED.
- WIRING, RACEWAY AND SUPPORT METHODS AND MATERIALS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEC
- ALL CIRCUITS SHALL BE SEGREGATED AND MAINTAIN MINIMUM CABLE SEPARATION AS REQUIRED BY THE NEC.
- CABLE SHALL NOT BE ROUTED THROUGH LADDER-STYLE CABLE TRAY RUNGS.
- EACH END OF EVERY POWER, POWER PHASE CONDUCTOR (I.E., HOTS), GROUNDING AND T1 CONDUCTOR AND CABLE SHALL BE LABELED WITH COLOR-CODED INSULATION OR ELECTRICAL TAPE (3M BRAND, 1/2" PLASTIC ELECTRICAL TAPE WITH UV PROTECTION, OR EQUAL). THE IDENTIFICATION METHOD SHALL CONFORM WITH NEC AND OSHA
- ALL ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS SHALL BE CLEARLY LABELED WITH PLASTIC TAPE PER COLOR SCHEDULE ALL EQUIPMENT SHALL BE LABELED WITH THEIR VOLTAGE RATING, PHASE CONFIGURATION, WIRE CONFIGURATION, POWER OR CAPACITY RATING AND BRANCH CIRCUIT ID NUMBERS (IE PANEL BOARD AND CIRCUIT ID'S)
- PANEL BOARDS (ID NUMBERS ) AND INTERNAL CIRCUIT BREAKERS (CIRCUIT ID NUMBERS) SHALL BE CLEARLY LABELED WITH PLASTIC LABELS.
- ALL TIE WRAPS SHALL BE CUT FLUSH WITH APPROVED CUTTING TOOL TO REMOVE SHARP EDGES.
- 10. POWER, CONTROL AND EQUIPMENT GROUND WIRING IN TUBING OR CONDUIT SHALL BE SINGLE CONDUCTOR (#14 AWG OR LARGER), 600 V, OIL RESISTANT THHN OR THWN-2 CLASS B STRANDED COPPER CABLE RATED FOR 90° C (WET & DRY) OPERATION LISTED OR LABELED FOR THE LOCATION AND RACEWAY SYSTEM USED UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- 11. SUPPLEMENTAL EQUIPMENT GROUND WIRING LOCATED INDOORS SHALL BE SINGLE CONDUCTOR (#6 AWG OR LARGER), 600V, OIL RESISTANT THHN OR THWN-2, CLASS B STRANDED COPPER CABLE RATED FOR 90° C (WET AND DRY) OPERATION LISTED OR LABELED FOR THE LOCATION AND RACEWAY SYSTEM USED UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- 12. POWER AND CONTROL WIRING, NOT IN TUBING OR CONDUIT, SHALL BE MULTI-CONDUCTOR, TYPE TC CABLE (#14 AWG OR LARGER), 600 V, OIL RESISTANT THHN OR THWN-2, CLASS B STRANDED COPPER CABLE RATED FOR 90° C (WET AND DRY) OPERATION WITH OUTER JACKET LISTED OR LABELED FOR THE LOCATION USED UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- 13. ALL POWER AND GROUNDING CONNECTIONS SHALL BE CRIMP-STYLE, COMPRESSION WIRE LUGS AND WIRE NUTS BY THOMAS AND BETTS (OR EQUAL). LUGS AND WIRE NUTS SHALL BE RATED FOR OPERATION AT NO LESS THAN 75° C (90° C IF AVAILABLE).
- 14. RACEWAY AND CABLE TRAY SHALL BE LISTED OR LABELED FOR ELECTRICAL USE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEMA, UL, ANSI/IEEE AND NEC.

  15. ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING (EMT) OR RIGID NONMETALLIC CONDUIT (IE RIGID
- PVC SCHEDULE 40 OR RIGID PVC SCHEDULE 80 FOR LOCATION SUBJECT TO PHYSICAL DAMAGE SHALL BE USED FOR EXPOSED INDOOR LOCATIONS.
- ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING (EMT), ELECTRICAL NONMETALLIC TUBING (ENT) OR RIGID NONMETALLIC CONDUIT (RIGID PVC, SCHEDULE 40) SHALL BE USED FOR CONCEALED INDOOR LOCATIONS.
- GALVANIZED STEEL INTERMEDIATE METALLIC CONDUIT (IMC) SHALL BE USED FOR OUTDOOR LOCATIONS ABOVE GRADE.
- 18. RIGID NONMETALLIC CONDUIT (IE RIGID PVC SCHEDULE 40 OR RIGID PVC SCHEDULE 80) SHALL BE USED UNDERGROUND; DIRECT BURIED, IN AREAS OF OCCASIONAL LIGHT VEHICLE TRAFFIC OR ENCASED IN REINFORCED CONCRETE IN AREAS OF HEAVY VEHICLE TRAFFIC
- 19. LIQUID-TIGHT FLEXIBLE METALLIC CONDUIT (LIQUID-TITE FLEX) SHALL BE USED INDOORS AND OUTDOORS WHERE VIBRATION OCCURS OR FLEXIBILITY IS
- 20. CONDUIT AND TUBING FITTINGS SHALL BE THREADED OR COMPRESSION-TYPE AND APPROVED FOR THE LOCATION USED. SET SCREW FITTINGS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE
- 21. CABINETS, BOXES AND WIRE WAYS SHALL BE LABELED FOR ELECTRICAL USE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEMA, UL, ANSI/IEEE AND NEC.
- 22. WIREWAYS SHALL BE EPOXY-COATED (GRAY) AND INCLUDE A HINGED COVER, DESIGNED TO SWING OPEN DOWNWARDS; SHALL BE PANDUIT TYPE E (OR EQUAL); AND RATED NEMA 1 (OR BETTER). 23. EQUIPMENT CABINETS, TERMINAL BOXES, JUNCTION BOXES AND PULL BOXES
- SHALL BE GALVANIZED OR EPOXY-COATED SHEET STEEL, SHALL MEET OR EXCEED UL 50 AND RATED NEMA 1 (OR BETTER) INDOORS OR NEMA 3R (OR BETTER) OUTDOORS.
- 24. METAL RECEPTACLE SWITCH AND DEVICE BOXED SHALL BE GALVANIZED, EPOXY-COATED OR NOT CORRODING SHALL MEET OR EXCEED UL 514A AND NEMA OS 1; AND RATED NEMA 1 (OR BETTER INDOORS OR WEATHER PROTECTED (WP OR BETTER OUTDOORS.
- 25. NONMETALLIC RECEPTACLE. SWITCH AND DEVICE BOXES SHALL MEET OR EXCEED NEMA OS 2; AND RATED NEMA 1 (OR BETTER) INDOORS OR WEATHER PROTECTED (WP OR BETTER) OUTDOORS.
- 26. THE SUBCONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY AND OBTAIN NECESSARY AUTHORIZATION FROM THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE COMMENCING WORK ON THE AV POWER DISTRIBUTION PANELS.
- 27. THE SUBCONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE NECESSARY TAGGING ON THE BREAKERS. CABLES AND DISTRIBUTION PANELS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS TO SAFEGUARD AGAINST LIFE AND **PROPERTY**
- 28. INSTALL PLASTIC LABEL ON THE METER CENTER IDENTIFYING SPECIFIC
- 29. FLEX CONDUIT RUNS NOT TO EXCEED 36" WITHOUT PRIOR TMO APPROVAL



A&E FIRM:



THE INFORMATIN CONTAINED IN THIS SET OF DOCUMENTS IS PROPRIETARY BY NATURE. ANY USE OR DISCLOSURE OTHER THAN THAT WHICH RELATES TO THE CLIENT IS STRICTLY

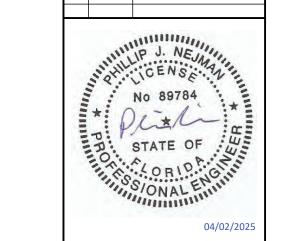
SUITE 410

ALPHARETTA, GA 30005

678-990-2338

A&E PROJECT #:	NXFL-378
DRAWN BY:	JCR
CHECKED BY:	BAA

REVISION		
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
Α	01/10/25	ISSUED FOR ZONING



HIS ITEM HAS BEEN DIGITALLY SIGNED AND SEALED BY PHIL NEJMAN, P.E ON THE DATE ADJACENT TO THE SEAL PRINTED COPIES OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE NOT CONSIDERED SIGNED AND SEALED AND THE SIGNATURE MUST BE VERIFIED ON ANY ELECTRONIC COPIES.

WINDSOR NXFL-378

SITE ADDRESS

SE 8TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

**DESIGN TYPE** 

**NEXTOWER** 

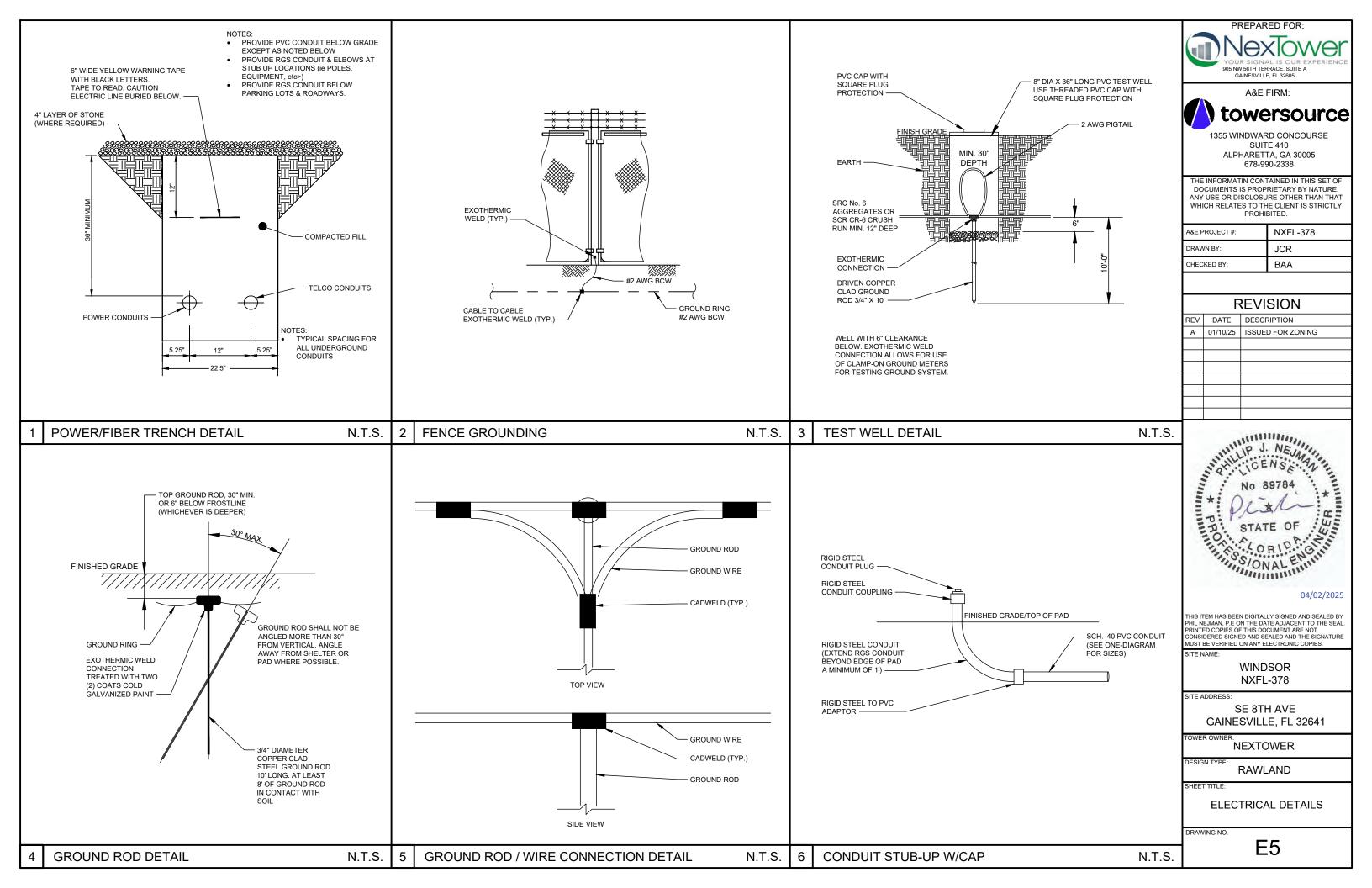
**RAWLAND** 

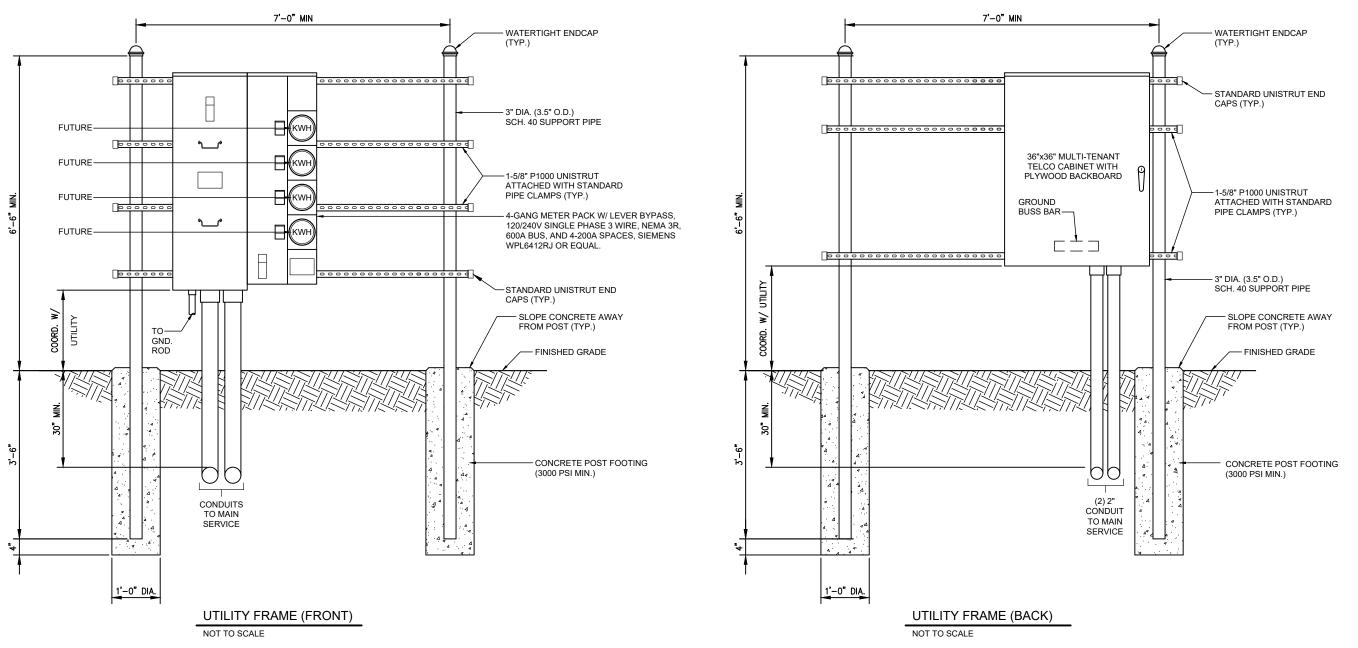
SHEET TITLE:

DRAWING NO

**E4** 

**ELECTRICAL DETAILS** 





### NOTES:

- ALL UNDERGROUND CONDUIT SHALL BE PVC SCHEDULE 40 UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. ALL CONDUITS EXPOSED ABOVE GROUND SHALL BE RIGID GALVANIZED STEEL. ALL UNDERGROUND CONDUIT SHALL TRANSITION FROM PVC TO RIGID AT THE 90° BEND BELOW GRADE.
- 2. CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD LOCATE THE METER PEDESTAL AS SHOWN ON SITE PLAN. INSTALL THE METER PEDESTAL NEAR THE PERIMETER OF THE FENCED COMPOUND WITH THE METERS FACING AS SHOWN.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE LOCAL UTILITY COMPANY FOR THE CONDUIT RUN TO THE MAIN SERVICE CONNECTION OR TRANSFORMER.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH LOCAL UTILITY COMPANY FOR GROUND ROD REQUIREMENTS, IF REQUIRED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ORDER AND PAY FOR NECESSARY GROUND TESTS.
- SUPPORT POSTS AND UNISTRUT SHALL BE GALVANIZED. PIPE CLAMPS AND HARDWARE SHALL BE GALVANIZED OR
- 6. TELCO CABINET SHALL BE 36" x 48" x 10" HOFFMAN OR EQUIVALENT. PROVIDE 3/4" PLYWOOD BACKBOARD INSIDE THE MULTI-TENANT TELCO CABINET
- ADJUSTMENTS TO THE METER PEDESTAL DESIGN MAY BE REQUIRED DEPENDING ON THE EXACT METER PANEL INSTALLED. CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD COORDINATE ADJUSTMENTS AND INFORM THE ENGINEER IF ANY UNUSUAL CONDITIONS ARE FOUND TO EXIST.

PREPARED FOR: GAINESVILLE, FL 32605

A&E FIRM:

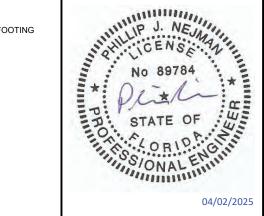


1355 WINDWARD CONCOURSE SUITE 410 ALPHARETTA, GA 30005 678-990-2338

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A&E PROJECT #:	NXFL-378
DRAWN BY:	JCR
CHECKED BY:	BAA

	REVISION				
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION			
Α	01/10/25	ISSUED FOR ZONING			



04/02/2025

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WINDSOR NXFL-378

SITE ADDRESS

SE 8TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

**NEXTOWER** 

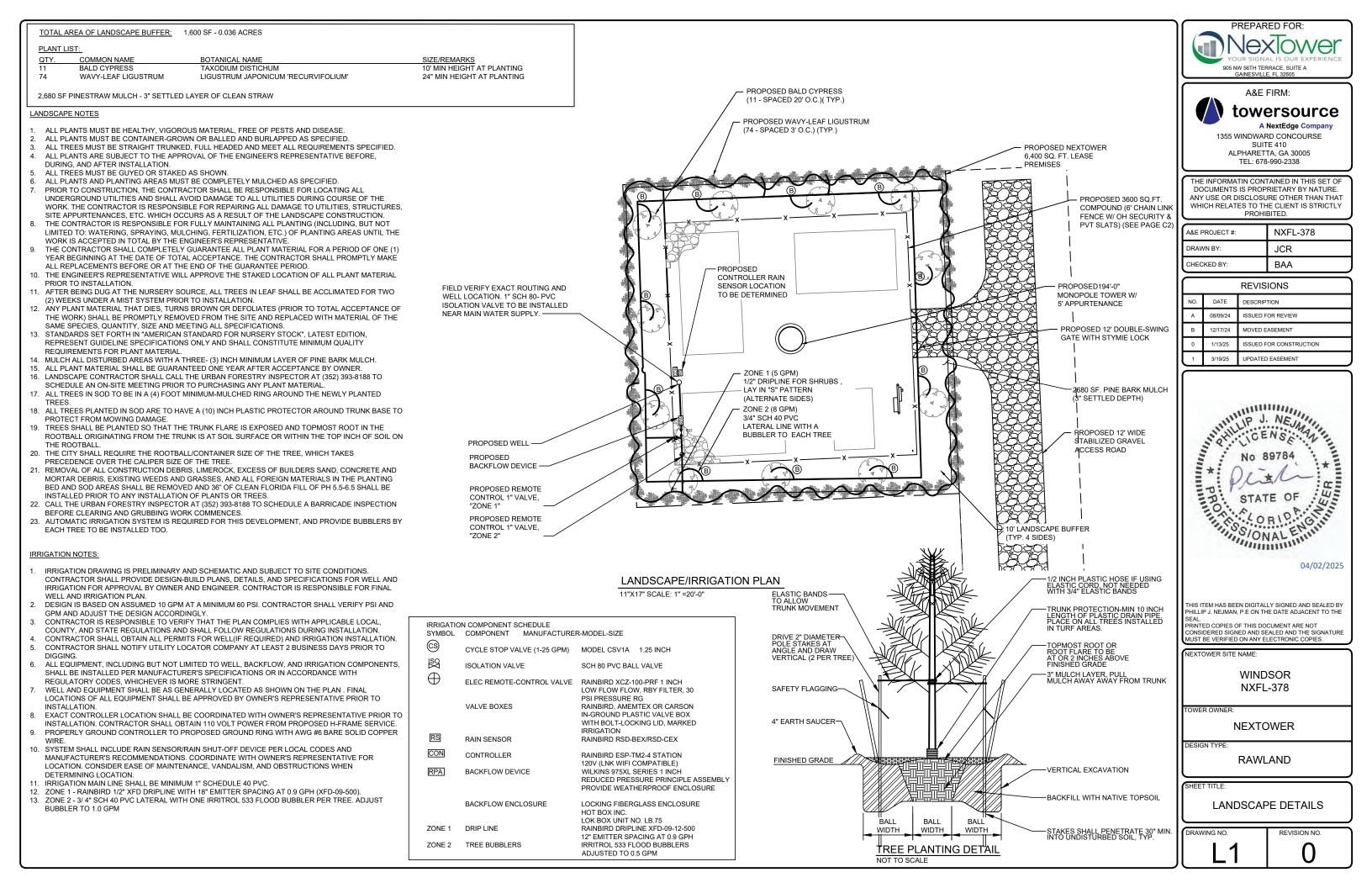
**DESIGN TYPE** 

**RAWLAND** 

MULTI TENANT UTILITY FRAME **DETAILS** 

DRAWING NO.

E6





### FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF Environmental Protection

Ron DeSantis Governor

Bob Martinez Center 2600 Blair Stone Road Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Alexis A. Lambert Secretary

# SELF-CERTIFICATION FOR A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN UPLANDS SERVING LESS THAN 10 ACRES OF TOTAL PROJECT AREA AND LESS THAN 2 ACRES OF IMPERVIOUS SURFACES

Owner(s)/Permittee(s): Nextower Development Group II, LLC.

**File No:** 0459376001EG

File Name: NEW CELL TOWER NXFL-378

**Site Address:** se 8th Ave

Gainesville FL - 32641

County: Alachua

**Latitude:** 29° 38' 39.9053" **Longitude:** -82° 11' 33.9987"

**Total Project Area:** .241 **Total Impervious Surface Area:** .027

**Approximate Date of Commencement** 

of Construction:

08/01/2025

**Registered Florida Professional:** PHIL NEJMAN

License No.: 89784

Company: Towersource

Date: April 02, 2025

**Bert Atkinson** certified through the Department's Enterprise Self-Service Application portal that the project described above was designed by the above-named Florida registered professional to meet the following requirements:

- (a) The total project area involves less than 10 acres and less than 2 acres of impervious surface;
- (b)Activities will not impact wetlands or other surface waters;
- (c)Activities are not conducted in, on, or over wetlands or other surface waters;
- (d)Drainage facilities will not include pipes having diameters greater than 24 inches, or the hydraulic equivalent, and will not use pumps in any manner;
- (e)The project is not part of a larger common plan, development, or sale; and
- (f)The project does not:
  - 1. Cause adverse water quantity or flooding impacts to receiving water and adjacent lands;
  - 2. Cause adverse impacts to existing surface water storage and conveyance capabilities;

- 3. Cause a violation of state water quality standards; or
- 4. Cause an adverse impact to the maintenance of surface or ground water levels or surface water flows established pursuant to s. 373.042 or a work of the district established pursuant to s. 373.086, F.S.

This certification was submitted before initiation of construction of the above project. The system is designed, and will be operated and maintained in accordance with applicable rules adopted pursuant to part IV of chapter 373, F.S. There is a rebuttable presumption that the discharge from such system will comply with state water quality standards. Therefore, construction, alteration, and maintenance of the stormwater management system serving this project is authorized in accordance with s.403.814(12), F.S.

In accordance with s. 373.416(2), F.S., if ownership of the property or the stormwater management system is sold or transferred to another party, continued operation of the system is authorized only if notice is provided to the Department within 30 days of the sale or transfer. This notice can be submitted to:

FDEP Northeast District 8800 Baymeadows Way West Jacksonville, FL32256

This certification was submitted along with the following electronic documents:

### File Description

**Construction Drawing** 

If you have submitted this certification as a Florida Registered Professional, you may wish to sign and seal this certification, and return a copy to the Department, in accordance with your professional practice act requirements under Florida Statutes.

I, <u>PHIL NEJMAN</u>, License No. <u>89784</u>, do hereby certify that the above information is true and accurate, based upon my knowledge, information and belief. In the space below, affix signature, date, seal, company name, address and certificate of authorization (if applicable).

Towersource, LLC 1355 Windward Concourse, Suite 410 Alpharetta, GA 30005 Florida COA # 31572

THIS TIEM HAS BEEN DIGITALLY SIGNED AND SEALED BY PHILLIP J. NEJMAN, P.E. ON THE DATE ADJACENT TO THE SEAL PRINTED COPIES OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE NOT CONSIDERED SIGNED AND SEALED AND THE SIGNATURE MUST BE VERIFIED ON ANY ELECTRONIC COPIES.

This sealed certification may be submitted to the Department, either electronically (as an attachment in Adobe PDF or other secure, digital format) at DEP\_NED@FloridaDEP.gov, or as a hardcopy, at the postal address below:

FDEP Northeast District 8800 Baymeadows Way West Jacksonville, FL32256

### WARREN STREET (P) 33' R/W - NOT OPEN **WINDSOR PLAT BOOK T, PAGE 426** LOT 3 LOT 1 LOT 9 **LOT 11** PARENT TRACT TAX PARCEL: 17818-003-001 **OWNER: WILKINSON, JAMES IRA** O.R. 1782, PAGE 1415 PARCEL ID: 17818-003-009 **OPEN FIELD-VACANT** OWNER: WILKINSON, ELIZABETH O.R. 5135, PAGE 127 PORTION OF TAX PARCEL: 17818-003-001 PARCEL ID: 17818-003-000 OWNER: WILKINSON JAMES IRA HEIRS OWNER: WILKINSON, JAMES IRA O.R. 5181, PAGE 1424 O.R. 1782, PAGE 1415 & O.R. 1782, PAGE 1415 & O.R. 1582, PAGE 438 -1ST STREET WEST (P) PROPOSED 194'— MONOPOLE TOWER SEE TOWER DATA —S02° 28' 36"E 80.00' -30' NEXTOWER INGRESS/EGRESS & UTILITY EASEMENT N02° 28' 36"W 80.00'-SEE DETAIL BELOW CENTERLINE **NEXTOWER** -**LEASE PARCEL POINT OF BEGINNING** AREA=6,400 SQUARE FEET± S87° 31' 24"W 80.00' NEXTOWER LEASE PARCEL AND **SECTION 3 SECTION 2** —SW CORNER OF LOT 1 VACANT NEXTOWER 30' WIDE INGRESS/EGRESS S87° 31' 24"W 485.09' & UTILITY EASEMENT LS 1824 S87° 31' 24"W 306.78' NORTHERLY R/W LINE **SE 8TH AVENUE** -N02° 28' 36"W 33.00' S87° 31' 24"W 699.49' S87° 31' 24"W 119.29'— LEWIS STREET (P) SOUTHERLY R/W LINE 33' PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY **SECTION 10 SECTION 11 POINT OF COMMENCEMENT-**SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST SCALE: 1"=100'

### LOT 7 LOT 5 **PARENT TRACT** TAX PARCEL: 17818-003-001 **OWNER: WILKINSON, JAMES IRA** O.R. 1582, PAGE 438 **OPEN FIELD-VACANT** PROPOSED 194'-MONOPOLE TOWER SCALE: 1"=40' N87° 31' 24"E 80.00' SEE TOWER DATA -30' NEXTOWER INGRESS/EGRESS & **UTILITY EASEMENT** 40.0' **POINT OF BEGINNING** NEXTOWER LEASE PARCEL AND NEXTOWER 6 NEXTOWER 30' WIDE INGRESS/EGRESS LEASE PARCEL & UTILITY EASEMENT AREA=6,400 SQUARE FEET± S87° 31' 24"W 80.00' -GUY ANCHOR WOOD POWER POLE-OVERHEAD LINES ~ —S87° 31' 24"W 30.00' NORTHERLY R/W LINE **SE 8TH AVENUE** 33' RIGHT-OF-WAY SOUTHERLY R/W LINE

## **LEGEND**

- INDICATES 5/8" REBAR & CAP SET STAMPED LB 7810
- INDICATES 4"x4" CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND ID AS NOTED
- INDICATES IRON PIPE FOUND NO ID
- INDICATES 5/8" CAP IRON ROD FOUND STAMPED PLS 4004
- R/W INDICATES RIGHT-OF-WAY
- O.R. INDICATES OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK
- ID INDICATES IDENTIFICATION
- (P) INDICATES PLAT DATA WHEN DIFFERENT THAN MEASURED

## **BOUNDARY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY** OF NEXTOWER LEASE PARCEL

IN SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

PARENT TRACT DESCRIPTION (A PORTION OF O.R. 1782, PAGE 1415)

LOTS 5 AND 7 IN THE TOWN OF WINDSOR, SAME BEING IN THE AREA WEST OF GREEN STREET, AND LYING BETWEEN WARREN STREET ON THE NORTH AND LEWIS STREET ON THE SOUTH, AND BETWEEN 2ND STREET ON THE EAST AND 3RD STREET ON THE WEST, AS PER PLAT RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426, PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA. ALL BEING IN SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST.

### **NEXTOWER LEASE PARCEL**

A PARCEL OF LAND LYING IN SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, ALSO LYING IN LOT 7, WEST OF GREEN STREET AND LYING BETWEEN WARREN STREET ON THE NORTH AND LEWIS STREET ON THE SOUTH, IN THE TOWN OF WINDSOR, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF SAID COUNTY; SAID PARCEL OF LAND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCE AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE NO2° 38' 36"W FOR 33.00 FEET TO THE INTERSECTION OF THE NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SE 8TH AVENUE (A 33' RIGHT-OF-WAY ALSO KNOWN AS LEWIS STREET); THENCE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE FOR 119.29 FEET TO THE CENTERLINE OF 1ST STREET WEST; THENCE CONTINUE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, FOR 306.78 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 1, TOWN OF WINDSOR, AS RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE CONTINUE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, FOR 699.49 FEET; THENCE NO2° 28' 36"W FOR 60.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF THE HEREIN DESCRIBED PARCEL OF LAND; THENCE S87° 31' 24"W FOR 80.00 FEET; THENCE NO2° 28' 36"W FOR 80.00 FEET; THENCE N87° 31' 24"E FOR 80.00 FEET; THENCE S02° 28' 36"E FOR 80.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. SAID PARCEL OF LAND SITUATE, LYING AND BEING IN ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, **CONTAINING 6,400 SQUARE FEET MORE OR LESS.** 

### **NEXTOWER 30' WIDE INGRESS/EGRESS & UTILITY EASEMENT**

A 30-FEET WIDE EASEMENT STRIP OF LAND FOR THE PURPOSES OF INGRESS/EGRESS AND UTILITIES LYING IN SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, ALSO LYING IN LOT 7, WEST OF GREEN STREET AND LYING BETWEEN WARREN STREET ON THE NORTH AND LEWIS STREET ON THE SOUTH, IN THE TOWN OF WINDSOR, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF SAID COUNTY; SAID **EASEMENT STRIP OF LAND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:** 

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### **SURVEYOR'S NOTES**

1. BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE ASSUMED AND REFERENCED TO THE NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SE 8TH AVENUE AS BEARING S87° 31' 24"W.

2. THE BOUNDARY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY SHOWN HEREON IS BASED ON ACTUAL FIELD MEASUREMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS DATED

3. THIS SURVEY MAP OR THE COPIES THEREOF ARE NOT VALID WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE AND THE ORIGINAL RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER.

4. CENTER OF PROPOSED TOWER LATITUDE, LONGITUDE AND ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON WERE ESTABLISHED FROM RTK GPS OBSERVATIONS REFERENCED TO THE STATE OF FLORIDA PERMANENT REFERENCE NETWORK. THE VALUES FOR THE PROPOSED TOWER LATITUDE, LONGITUDE AND ELEVATION SHOWN HEREON EXCEED FAA "1-A" ACCURACY REQUIREMENTS. ELEVATIONS ARE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD 88) AND ARE REFERENCED TO THE STATE OF FLORIDA PERMANENT REFERENCE NETWORK.

5. THE PURPOSE OF THIS SURVEY IS TO SHOW IMPROVEMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH A PROPOSED TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY AND PROVIDE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SAID FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED EASEMENTS. THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY OF THE PARENT

6. MEASURED BEARINGS AND DISTANCES WERE IN SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT WITH RECORD DATA UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

7. PROPERTY TIES ARE PERPENDICULAR MEASURE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

### FLOOD ZONE NOTE

THE HEREON DESCRIBED LEASE PARCEL AND EASEMENT APPEAR TO LIE IN FLOOD ZONE X BASED ON THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACT FIRM, COMMUNITY PANEL MAP NUMBER 12001C0340D DATED JUNE 16, 2006.

### PROPOSED TOWER DISTANCE FROM PARENT TRACT LINES

(AS MEASURED PERPENDICULAR FROM CENTER OF TOWER) NORTH LINE: 620'

EAST LINE: SOUTH LINE: 100' WEST LINE:

### **TOWER DATA** PROPOSED 194' MONOPOLE TOWER WITH 5' APPURTENANCES (TOTAL HEIGHT=199')

NAD 83/2011 LATITUDE: **29° 38' 39.76" NORTH** LONGITUDE: 82° 11' 33.91" WEST GROUND ELEVATION: 86.3' NAVD 1988

CHECKED DWS

## **BENCHMARKS**

#1 TOP OF REBAR & CAP AT NE LEASE PARCEL CORNER ELEVATION = 86.68'#2 TOP OF REBAR & CAP AT NW LEASE PARCEL CORNER ELEVATION = 86.25'

SCALE

PROJECT #

12-19-2024

AS SHOWN

DECEMBER 3, 2024

24-0079



### REVISION: 19-19-24 REVISED NEXTOWER EASEMENT BOOK/PAGE 58/44 **STONECYPHER** SURVEYING INC.

1225 NW 16TH AVENUE GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32601 Tel.: (352) 379-0948 Email: dws@stone-survey.com

Professional Surveying & Mapping Certificate of Authorization No.: LB 7810

	COMMUNICATION TOWER SITE WINDSOR NXFL-378		
DRAWING # nextower-windsor.survey.dwg	NEXTOWER DEVELOPMENT GROUP II, LLC	SHEET #	1 OF 1

PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR & MAPPER FLA. LICENSE NO. 6391

Showles and

**DAVID W. STONECYPHER** 

### STONECYPHER SURVEYING INC.

PHONE: 352-379-0948

1225 NW 16<sup>TH</sup> AVENUE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32601

## NEXTOWER DEVELOPMENT GROUP II, LLC WINDSOR NXFL-378

### PARENT TRACT DESCRIPTION

LOTS 5 AND 7 IN THE TOWN OF WINDSOR, SAME BEING IN THE AREA WEST OF GREEN STREET, AND LYING BETWEEN WARREN STREET ON THE NORTH AND LEWIS STREET ON THE SOUTH, AND BETWEEN 2ND STREET ON THE EAST AND 3RD STREET ON THE WEST, AS PER PLAT RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426, PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA. ALL BEING IN SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST.

### **NEXTOWER LEASE PARCEL**

A PARCEL OF LAND LYING IN SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, ALSO LYING IN LOT 7, WEST OF GREEN STREET AND LYING BETWEEN WARREN STREET ON THE NORTH AND LEWIS STREET ON THE SOUTH, IN THE TOWN OF WINDSOR, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF SAID COUNTY; SAID PARCEL OF LAND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

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### STONECYPHER SURVEYING INC.

1225 NW 16TH AVENUE, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32601

### **FAA 1-A CERTIFICATION**

December 4, 2024

NexTower Development Group II, LLC 13577 NW 2<sup>nd</sup> Lane, Suite 20 Newberry, FL 32669

**Site Name:** 

Windsor

Site Number:

NXFL-378

Site Data:

Proposed 194' Monopole Tower with 5' Appurtenance (Total Height=199')

### **Tower Information**

Geographic Coordinates:

Latitude - 29° 38' 39.76" North

Longitude - 82° 11' 33.91" West

**Ground Elevation:** 

Base of Proposed Tower - 86.3'

### Certification

I hereby certify that the latitude of **29° 38′ 39.76″ North** and the longitude of **82° 11′ 33.91″ West** are within 20-feet horizontally, and that the ground elevation at the base of the tower of **86.3** feet is accurate to within 3-feet vertically. The horizontal datum (coordinates) are in terms of North American Datum of 1983/2011 (NAD 83/2011) and is expressed as degrees, minutes, and seconds, to the nearest hundredth of a second. The vertical datum (elevation) is in terms of the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88) and is determined to the nearest foot.

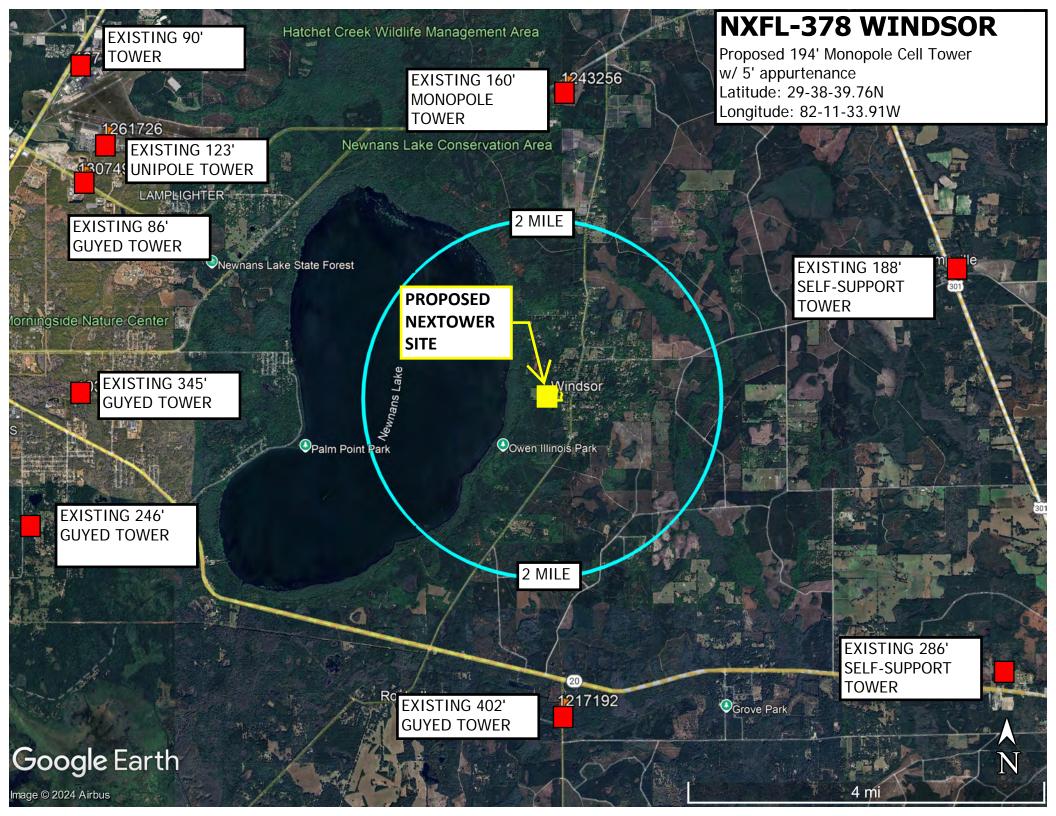
David W. Stonecypher

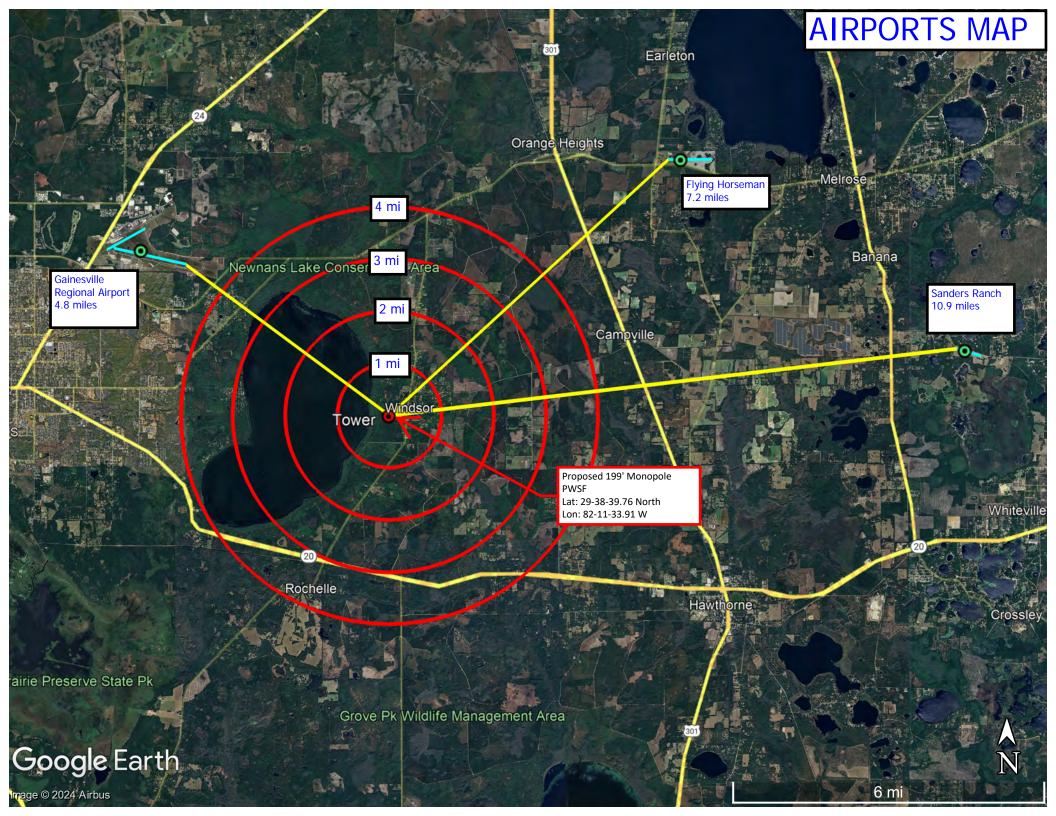
Professional Surveyor and Mapper No. LS 6391 Stonecypher Surveying Inc. — Business No. LB 7810

State of Florida

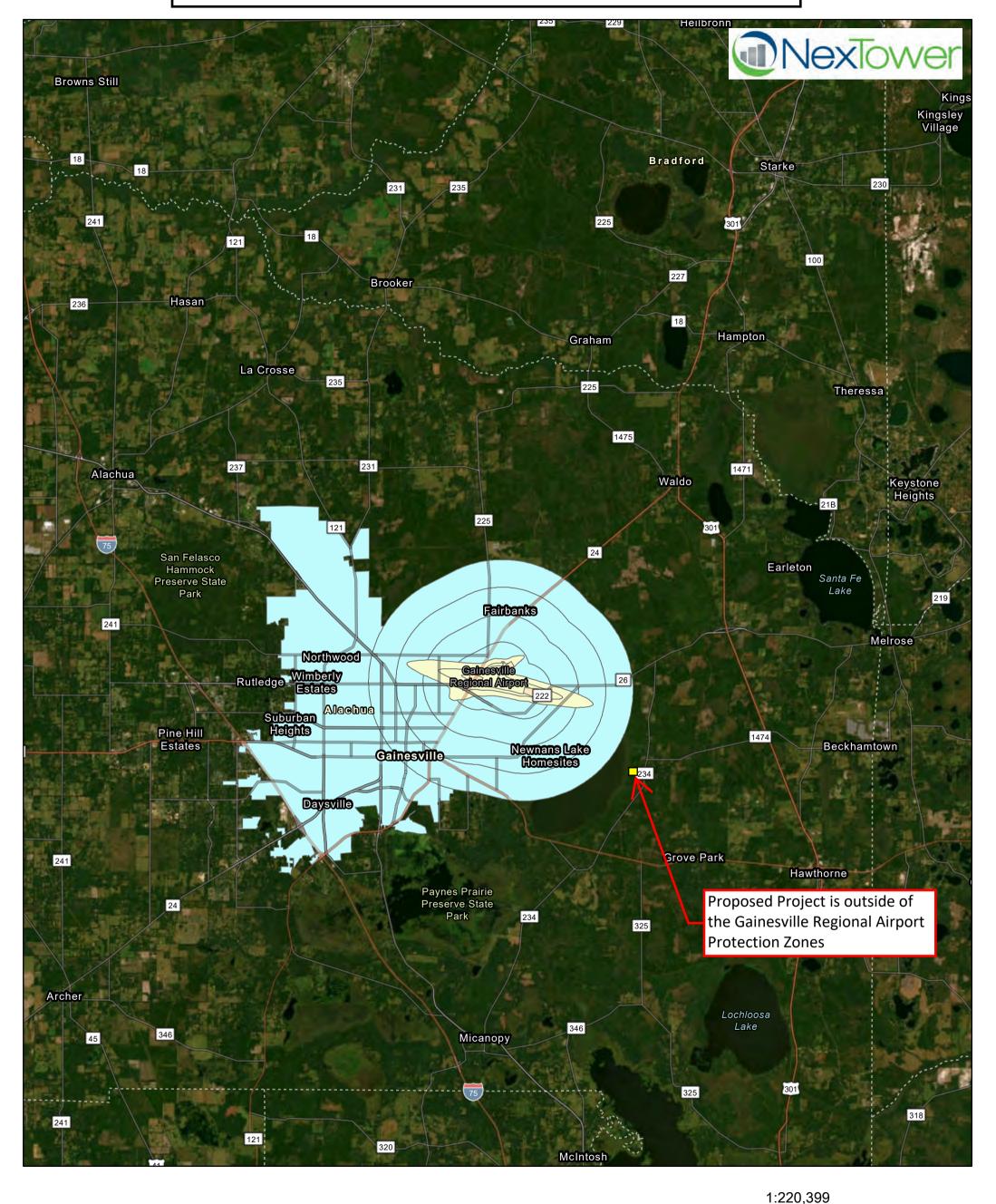


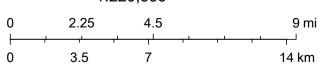
PHONE: 352-379-0948





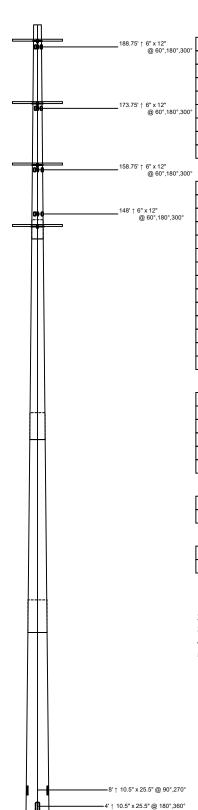
## AIRPORT OVERLAY PROTECTION ZONE Sec. 405.25





Earthstar Geographics, County of Alachua, FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA

		SIZES	SIZES ARE PRELIMINARY AND MAY CHANGE UPON FINAL DESIGN	ANGE UPON FINAL DESIGN	7		
Length (ft)	53'-3"	/	236"	/	53'-6"		52'-0"
Number Of Sides				18			
Lap Splice (ft)		8' - 0"		.99		A	
Top Diameter (in)	54.83"		44"		32.66"		21"
Bottom Diameter (in)	89.89		57.91"		46.57"		34.52"
Taper (in/ft)				0.26			
Grade				A572-65			
Weight (lbs)	23576		15455		10506		5454
Overall Steel Height (ft)				193			
_							



### **Designed Appurtenance Loading**

Elev	Description	Tx-Line
190	Platform - 12' w/ Enhanced Support Rail	
190	(1) 30,000 sq. in. antenna loading (at top)	(12) 1 5/8"
175	Platform - 12' w/ Enhanced Support Rail	
175	(1) 25,000 sq. in. antenna loading (below top)	(12) 1 5/8"
160	Platform - 12' w/ Enhanced Support Rail	
160	(1) 25,000 sq. in. antenna loading (below top)	(12) 1 5/8"
145	Platform - 12' w/ Enhanced Support Rail	
145	(1) 25,000 sq. in. antenna loading (below top)	(12) 1 5/8"

### Design Criteria - ANSI/TIA-222-H

125 mph
30 mph
0.25 in
II
D
Method 1 (Simplified)
1
87 ft
1.00
0.077 g
0.044 g
D (DEFAULT)
В
Telecommunication Tower (Pole: Steel)

### **Limit State Load Combination Reactions**

Load Combination	Axial (kips)	Shear (kips)	Moment (ft-k)	Deflection (ft)	Sway (deg)
1.2 D + 1.0 Wo	94.53	73.19	10746.65	18.33	10.95
0.9 D + 1.0 Wo	71.14	73.3	10573.38	17.94	10.69
1.2 D + 1.0 Ev + 1.0 Eh	95.74	2.36	396.24	0.72	0.43
0.9 D - 1.0 Ev + 1.0 Eh	69.55	2.38	389.47	0.7	0.42
1.0 D + 1.0 Wo (Service @ 60 mph)	78.85	15.11	2215.2	3.88	2.28

### **Base Plate Dimensions**

Shape	Width	Thickness	Bolt Circle	Bolt Qty	Bolt Diameter
Square	78"	2.75"	76"	28	2.25"

### **Material List**

Display	Value
A	4' - 9"

### Notes

- 1) Antenna Feed Lines Run Inside Pole
- 2) All dimensions are above ground level, unless otherwise specified.
- 3) Weights shown are estimates. Final weights may vary.
- 4) Full Height Step Bolts
- This tower design and, if applicable, the foundation design(s) shown on the following page(s) also meet or exceed the requirements of the 2023 Florida Building Code.



**Sabre Industries** 7101 Southbridge Drive P.O. Box 658 Sioux City, IA 51102-0658 Phone: (712) 258-6690 Fax: (712) 279-0814

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Quote:	25-4717-JDS			
Customer:	NEXTOWER			
Site Name:	Windsor, FL NXFL-37	78		
Description:	194' Monopole			
Date:	4/11/2025	By: PC	Page:	1



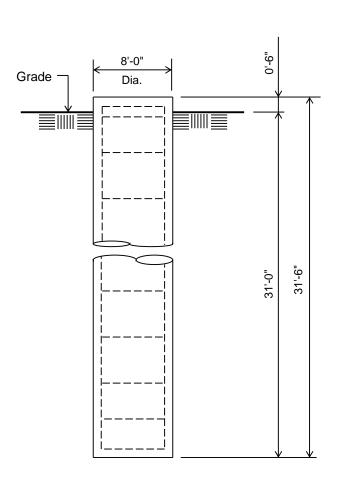
No.: 25-4717-JDS Date: 04/11/25

By: REB

### **Customer: NEXTOWER** Site: Windsor, FL NXFL-378

194' Monopole

### PRELIMINARY -NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION-



### Notes:

- 1) Concrete shall have a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 4,500 psi, in accordance with ACI 318-14.
- 2) Rebar to conform to ASTM specification A615 Grade 60.
- 3) All rebar to have a minimum of 3" concrete cover.
- 4) All exposed concrete corners to be chamfered 3/4".
- 5) The foundation design is based on presumptive sand soil as defined in ANSI/TIA-222-H-2017. It is recommended that a soil analysis of the site be performed to verify the soil parameters used in the design.

6) The bottom anchor bolt template shall be positioned as closely as possible to the bottom of the anchor bolts.

### **ELEVATION VIEW**

(58.64 Cu. Yds.) (1 REQUIRED; NOT TO SCALE)

Rebar Schedule for Pier				
Pier	(48) #11 vertical rebar w/ #5 ties, (2) within top 5"			
רוטו	of pier, then 7" C/C			



April 11, 2025

Joel Rousseau Nextower 13577 NW 2nd Lane, Suite 20 Newberry, FL 32669

RE: Proposed 194' Sabre Monopole for Windsor, FL

Dear Mr. Rousseau,

Upon receipt of order, we propose to design and supply the above referenced Sabre monopole for an Ultimate Wind Speed of 125 mph and no ice and 30 mph + 1/4" ice, Risk Category II, Exposure Category D, and Topographic Category 1, in accordance with the Telecommunications Industry Association Standard ANSI/TIA 222-H "Structural Standard for Antenna Supporting Structures and Antennas".

When designed according to this standard, the wind pressures and steel strength capacities include several safety factors. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that the monopole will fail structurally in a wind event where the design wind speed is exceeded within the range of the built-in safety factors.

Should the wind speed increase beyond the capacity of the built-in safety factors, to the point of failure of one or more structural elements, the most likely location of the failure would be within the monopole shaft, above the base plate. Assuming that the wind pressure profile is similar to that used to design the monopole, the monopole will buckle at the location of the highest combined stress ratio within the monopole shaft. This is likely to result in the portion of the monopole above leaning over and remaining in a permanently deformed condition. This would effectively result in a fall radius less than or equal to 50'. *Please note that this letter only applies to the above referenced monopole designed and manufactured by Sabre Industries.* 

Sincerely,

Robert E. Beacom, P.E., S.E. Engineering Manager



## **NXFL-378 Windsor**

# PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMULATIONS OF PROPOSED 194' MONOPOLE TOWER WITH 5' APPURTENANCE, TOTAL HEIGHT 199' AGL

### FOR PROPOSED WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

March 14, 2025



TOGRAPHIC SIMULATIONS \* BALLOON TESTS \* LAND SURVEYING \* CAD SERVICES

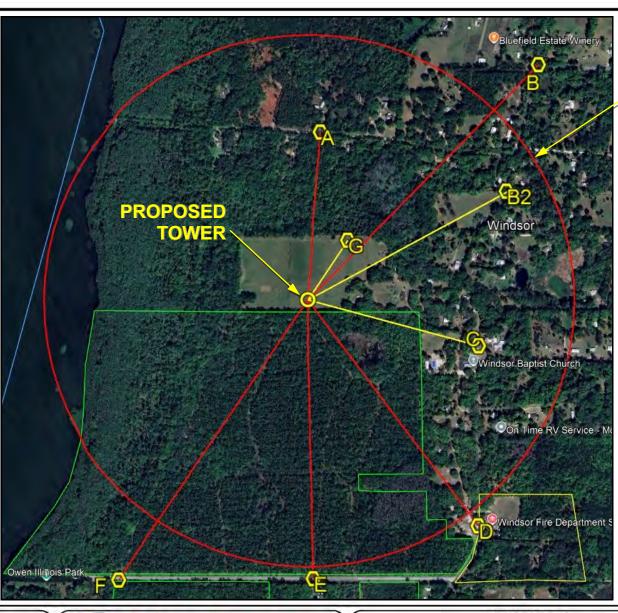


### SHEET TITLE

Photographic Simulations 194' Monopole Tower With 5' appurtenance

### **COVER SHEET**

SHEET#





### Ehrke Enterprises, LLC

3441 NW 103rd Drive Gainesville, Florida 32606 Phone: (352) 215-8539 Email. jamesehrke@eellc.org

PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMIL ATIONS \* BALLOON TESTS \* LAND SURVEYING \* CAD SERVICES



905 NW 56th Terrace, Suite A Gainesville, Florida 32605 (352) 363-5560

### SHEET TITLE

Photographic Simulations 194' Monopole Tower With 5' appurtenance

**Photo Location Map** 

SHEET#

1/2 MILE RADIUS





Existing view of Tower from 1664' looking South. Proposed tower not visible.



PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMULATIONS \* BALLOON TESTS \* LAND SURVEYING \* CAD SERVICES

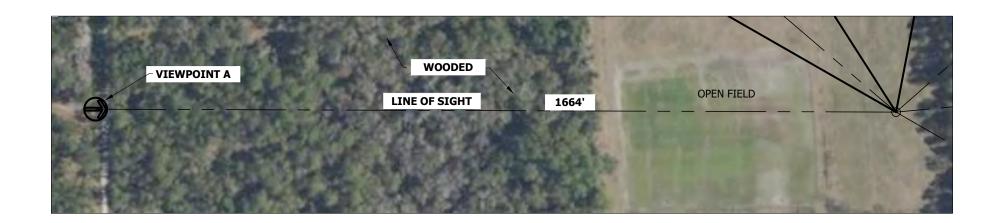


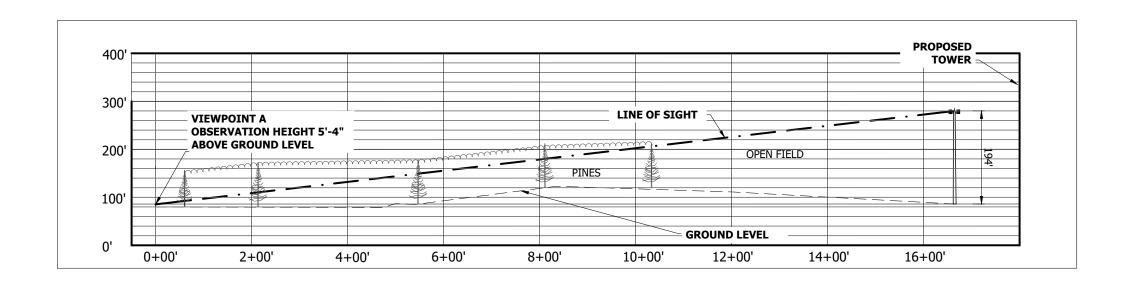
### SHEET TITLE

Photographic Simulations 194' Monopole Tower With 5' appurtenance

### View A

SHEET#





HORIZONTAL SCALE 1" = 200' VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 200'



## **Ehrke Enterprises, LLC**

3441 NW 103rd Drive Gainesville, Florida 32606 Phone: (352) 215-8539

Email: JAMESEHRKE@EELLC.ORG

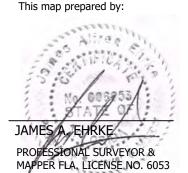
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER BUSINESS CERTIFICATE NO.: LB 7942

## SPECIFIC PURPOSE SURVEY VIEWPOINT A LINE OF SIGHT TO PROPOSED TOWER

LINE OF SIGHT TO PROPOSED TOWER
SITE NUMBER: NXFL 378 SITE NAME: WINDSOR

### **SURVEYOR'S NOTES**

- 1. THE PURPOSE OF THIS SURVEY IS TO DEPICT THE LINE OF SIGHT FROM A SPECIFIC VIEWPOINT TO THE TOP OF THE PROPOSED TOWER.
- 2. GROUND ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE APPROXIMATE AND WERE TAKEN FROM ALACHUA COUNTY MAP GENIUS TOPOGRAPHY LAYER.
- 3. AVERAGE TREE HEIGHTS WERE MEASURED WITH A HANDHELD LASER IN EACH WOODED AREA AND ARE DEPICTED HEREON WITH GENERIC LOCATION AND SPACING.



SEAL

DATE MARCH 14, 2025

SCALE AS SHOWN

BOOK/PAGE 23/80

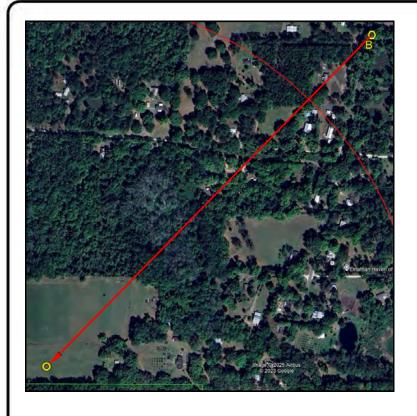
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CHECKED JAE

PROJECT 24-0079

DRAWING: LOS BASE.dwg

SHEET # 1 OF 1





Existing view of Tower from 3269' looking SW. Proposed tower not visible.





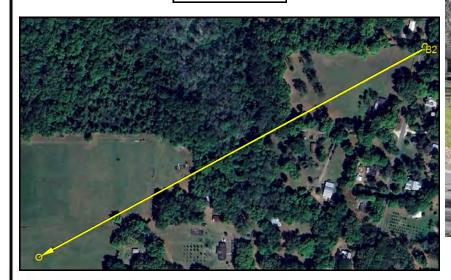
SHEET TITLE
Photographic Simulations 194' Monopole Tower
With 5' appurtenance

**View B** 

SHEET#



**Existing View** 





**Photo Simulation of Proposed** Tower from 2253' looking SW.



3441 NW 103rd Drive Gainesville, Florida 32606 Phone: (352) 215-8539

Email. jamesehrke@eellc.org PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMULATIONS \* BALLOON TESTS \* LAND SURVEYING \* CAD SERVICES



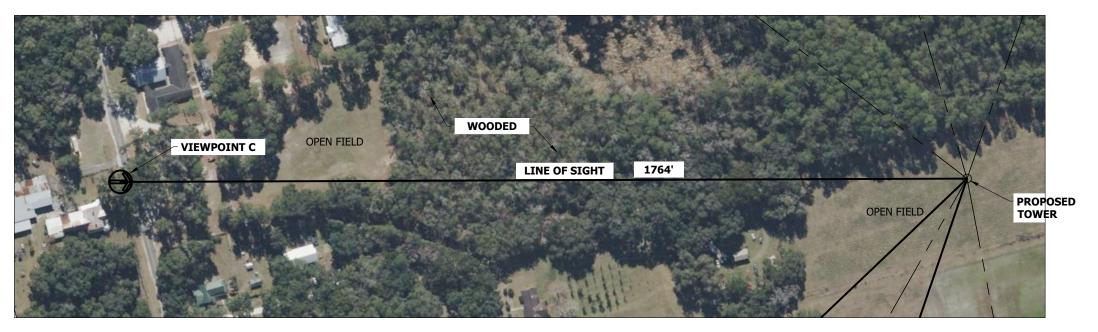
905 NW 56th Terrace, Suite A Gainesville, Florida 32605 (352) 363-5560

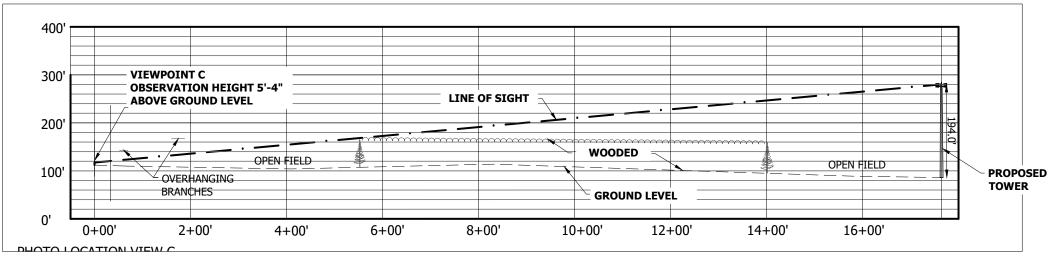
### SHEET TITLE

Photographic Simulations 194' Monopole Tower With 5' appurtenance

View B2

SHEET#





**HORIZONTAL SCALE** 1" = 200' **VERTICAL SCALE** 1" = 200'



## Ehrke Enterprises, LLC

3441 NW 103rd Drive Gainesville, Florida 32606 Phone: (352) 215-8539

Email: JAMESEHRKE@EELLC.ORG

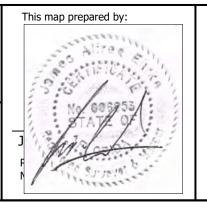
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER BUSINESS CERTIFICATE NO.: LB 7942

### **SPECIFIC PURPOSE SURVEY VIEWPOINT C**

**LINE OF SIGHT TO PROPOSED TOWER SITE NUMBER: NXFL 378 SITE NAME: WINDSOR** 

### **SURVEYOR'S NOTES**

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SHEET #	1 OF 1
DRAWING:	LOS BASE.dwg
PROJECT	000
CHECKED	JAE
DRAWN	JAE
BOOK/PAGE	23/80
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DATE	MARCH 14, 2025





### Ehrke Enterprises, LLC

3441 NW 103rd Drive Gainesville, Florida 32606 Phone: (352) 215-8539 Email: jamesehrke@eellc.org

PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMILATIONS \* BALLOON TESTS \* LAND SURVEYING \* CAD SERVICES



905 NW 56th Terrace, Suite A Gainesville, Florida 32605 (352) 363-5560

### SHEET TITLE

Photographic Simulations 194' Monopole Tower With 5' appurtenance

**View C** 

SHEET#





PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMULATIONS \* BALLOON TESTS \* LAND SURVEYING \* CAD SERVICES



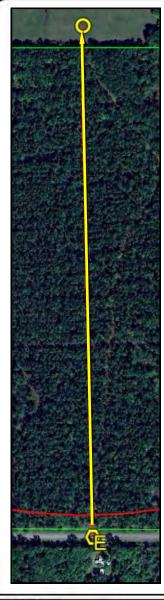
905 NW 56th Terrace, Suite A Gainesville, Florida 32605 (352) 363-5560

### SHEET TITLE

Photographic Simulations 194' Monopole Tower With 5' appurtenance

**View D** 

SHEET#





View from 2764' looking North. Proposed tower not visible.



PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMULATIONS \* BALLOON TESTS \* LAND SURVEYING \* CAD SERVICES

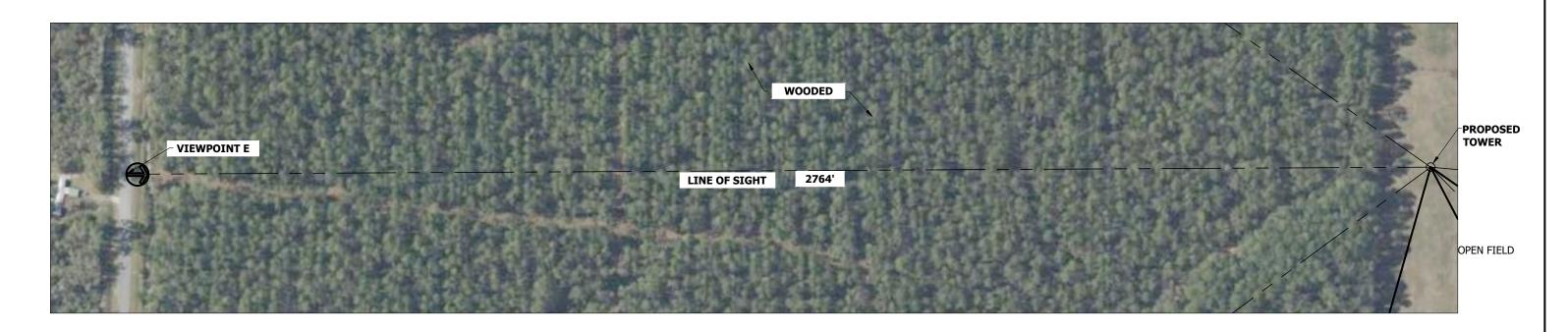


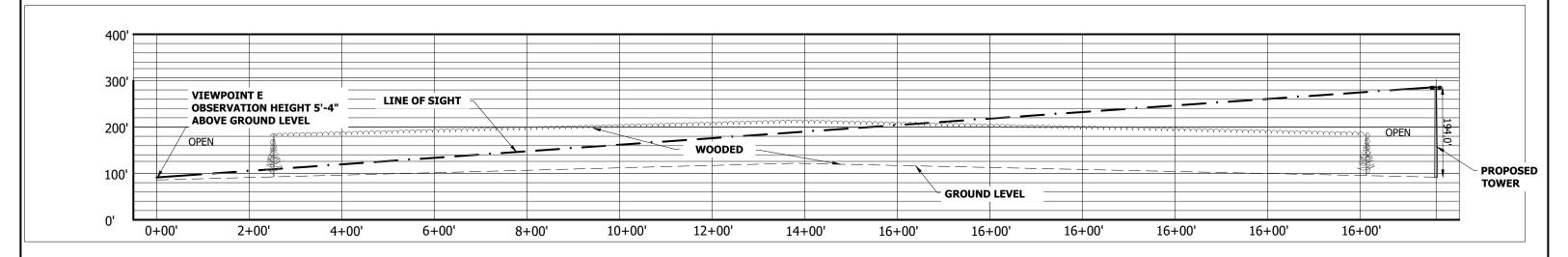
## SHEET TITLE Photographic Simulations 194' Monopole Tower With 5' appurtenance

View E

Q

SHEET#





HORIZONTAL SCALE 1" = 200' VERTICAL SCALE 1" = 200'



## **Ehrke Enterprises, LLC**

3441 NW 103rd Drive Gainesville, Florida 32606 Phone: (352) 215-8539

Email: JAMÉSEHRKE@EELLC.ORG

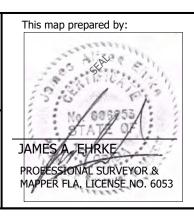
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER BUSINESS CERTIFICATE NO.: LB 7942

## SPECIFIC PURPOSE SURVEY VIEWPOINT E

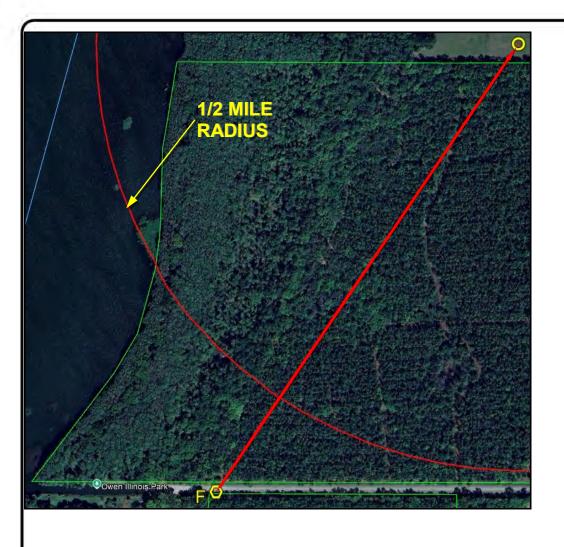
LINE OF SIGHT TO PROPOSED TOWER
SITE NUMBER: NXFL 378 SITE NAME: WINDSOR

### **SURVEYOR'S NOTES**

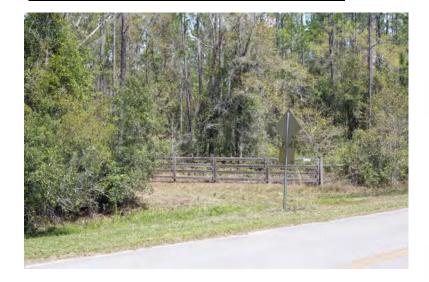
- 1. THE PURPOSE OF THIS SURVEY IS TO DEPICT THE LINE OF SIGHT FROM A SPECIFIC VIEWPOINT TO THE TOP OF THE PROPOSED TOWER.
- 2. GROUND ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE APPROXIMATE AND WERE TAKEN FROM ALACHUA COUNTY MAP GENIUS TOPOGRAPHY LAYER.
- 3. AVERAGE TREE HEIGHTS WERE MEASURED WITH A HANDHELD LASER IN EACH WOODED AREA AND ARE DEPICTED HEREON WITH GENERIC LOCATION AND SPACING.



DATE	MARCH 14, 2025
SCALE	AS SHOWN
BOOK/PAGE	23/80
DRAWN	JAE
CHECKED	JAE
PROJECT	24-0079
DRAWING:	LOS BASE.dwg
SHEET #	1 OF 1



Existing view from 3360' looking NE. Proposed tower not visible.







(352) 363-5560

## SHEET TITLE Photographic Simulations 194' Monopole Tower With 5' appurtenance

**View F** 

SHEET#





Existing View



3441 NW 103rd Drive Gainesville, Florida 32606 Phone: (352) 215-8539 Email. jamesehrke@eellc.org

PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMULATIONS \* BALLOON TESTS \* LAND SURVEYING \* CAD SERVICES



905 NW 56th Terrace, Suite A Gainesville, Florida 32605 (352) 363-5560

### SHEET TITLE

Photographic Simulations 194' Monopole Tower With 5' appurtenance

**View G** 

The process used to generate the enclosed photo simulation is a quantitative approach, which precisely creates the effect or anticipated visual impact of proposed tall structures.

The computations utilized to prepare the simulation are based on the theory of photogrammetry, which is the science of measurement by means of photographs. The scale and position of objects in photographs vary according to the distance and position of the corresponding actual objects relative to the camera. The photogrammetric relationship between height and distance is an inverse proportionate relationship.

When necessary, both horizontal and oblique photographs are utilized to control the accurate placement of the simulated tall structure within the target photograph. The height of the proposed tall structure in the target photograph is based on data obtained from a certified balloon test performed at the proposed site.

Both reference photographs and target photographs are produced in digital format utilizing a fixed 50 mm camera lens and full frame digital camera. (35mm camera equivalent) A 50 mm camera lens is used because when combined with a 35 mm film format, it is considered to best approximate the viewpoint of the human eye.

The procedure utilized to produce our photo simulations is listed below:

- Reference photographs are taken of existing similar tall structures with known or measured heights, at a known distance from the tall structure.
- Target photographs are taken of the proposed tall structure location during a certified balloon test from various points of interest. Mapping Grade Hand Held GPS is used to determine the distance from the camera lens to the proposed tall structure location.
- Digital photographs are up-loaded into an image-editing program, which is utilized to generate the photo simulation.
- Based on reference photograph and target photograph intelligence, the pictorial height and placement of the simulated tall structure is calculated and placed within the target photograph.





### SHEET TITLE

Photographic Simulations 194' Monopole Tower With 5' appurtenance

PHOTO SIMULATION METHODOLOGY

SHEET

To Whom It May Concern:

We hereby certify that on March 14, 2025 between the time of 12:20 pm and 3:00 pm, we positioned a Five foot +/- diameter weather balloon at approximately 199 feet above ground level at Latitude 29° 38' 39.7" North and Longitude 82° 11' 33.9" West.

Please contact at me at (352) 215-8539 if I can provide additional information.

Ehrke Enterprises, LLC

James A. Ehrke

James A. Ehrke Florida Registered Surveyor and Mapper Certificate of Registration No. 6053







## SHEET TITLE Photographic Simulations 194' Monopole Tower With 5' appurtenance

### **Balloon Test Certification**

# **T** Mobile

### Agent of Record and Carrier Co-Applicant Authorization Statement

, Henry CJONSON,	as Director, E-G. for T-Mobile South, LLC., a
Delaware limited liability company, he	reby authorize NexTower Development Group II, LLC and/ or any
	the limited purposes of including T-Mobile as "Carrier Co-
	III Special Use Application and related approvals or permitting for
a proposed Personal Wireless Service F	Facility located at 12102 SE 8 <sup>th</sup> Avenue, Gainesville FL.
T-Mobile Site 9JK2190B / NexTower Si	te NXFL-378 Windsor
T-Mobile South LLC.,	
a Delaware Limited Liability Company	
	111 -
	4/8/2025
Signature	Date
Henry CJOHNSON	
Print	
FIREIDA	
State of FLORIDA	
County of Duval	
The foregoing statement was acknowled	edged before this OtYday of APRIL 2025, by
Henry Johnson as Dire	of T-Mobile South LLC., a Delaware limited
liability company, who is personally kn	
identification.	1)
	Tom
(Notary Stamp/ Seal)	(Notary Signature)
	(,
STATE OF THE STATE	Kelly M. Hill
KELLY M. HILL MY COMMISSION # HH 652156	(Print Name)
EVDIDEO: March 00 0000	



Alachua County Growth Management 10 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue Gainesville, FL 32601 April 11, 2025

RE: Proposed PWSF 9JK2190 | | NXFL-378 Windsor

To Whom it May Concern:

T-Mobile is a wireless communica. ons provider authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to provide digital wireless personal communications throughout the state of Florida and the United States. T-Mobile strives to provide our customers with the most reliable wireless network and services. This commitment to our customers necessitates expansion of network facilities and capabilities to meet current and future demands of wireless voice and data.

As senior RF (radio frequency) engineer for T-Mobile over North Florida, I have performed a thorough analysis of the desired coverage need and interactions of T-Mobile sites within the immediate coverage area. Currently, T-Mobile has a need for an antenna support structure in the area of Windsor in Alachua County, Florida, more specifically in the area of Latitude 29° 38' 39.76" North & Longitude 82° 11' 33.91" West. Based on several propagation models, the location and design height proposed by NexTower was selected as optimal to provide maximum outdoor/indoor coverage and handoff capabilities between surrounding T-Mobile sites, based on their location and antenna centerlines (height).

As co-applicant, T-Mobile is committed to collocating on the proposed NexTower PWSF. The proposed PWSF will permit deployment of T-Mobile's entire Low-band, Mid-Band and 5G spectrum portfolios and Ultra Capacity 5G. This will provide customers with a more reliable service area, improve in-building coverage and bring significant improvements to the CR234/ CR1474 corridors and surrounding Windsor residential areas.

Respectfully submitted,

-42 mr. 3

Earnest M. Shuman

T-Mobile Senior RF Engineer



T-Mobile Engineering South 7025 A. C. Skinner Parkway Jacksonville, FL 32256

April 11, 2025

Alachua County Growth Management Planning and Zoning 10 SW 2nd Ave, Gainesville, FL 32601

**RE: Non-Interference Statement** 

T-Mobile Site ID 9JK2190 - Tower Site: NXFL-378 Windsor

To Whom it may concern,

Per ordinance reference Section 28.19(H)(2) T-Mobile assumes responsibility for resolving any interference caused by its operations for the above-mentioned site to another radio service, should it occur, in accordance with the FCC Rules and the FCC's Best Practices Guide.

T-Mobile will maintain compliance with FCC ordinance 28.19(H))7), regarding radio frequency exposure to humans.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Ernest Shuman

5.7m. Sh-

Sr., RF Engineer Development | •T•Mobile• South, LLC | 912-272-7992

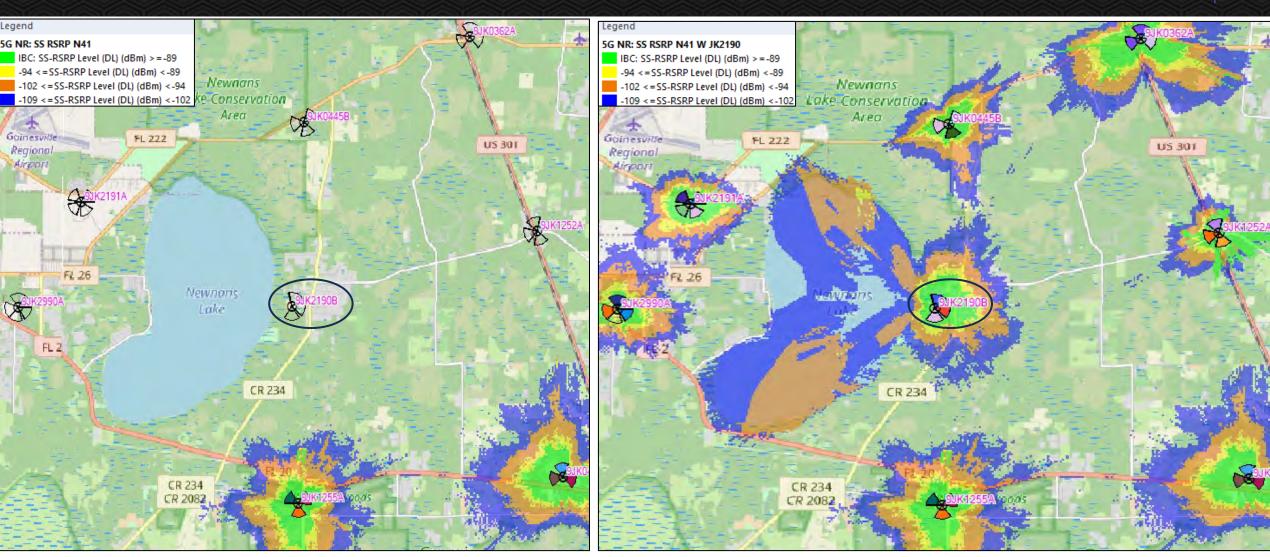
T-Mobile USA, Inc. Office: (904) 251-7000 P.O. Box 551299 Jacksonville, FL 32255



## **Objective**

- Provide indoor coverage our customers in the Windsor area, In vehicle coverage on NE County Rd 234 and the surrounding areas.
- location: 29.64446, -82.192776
- In order to provide coverage to our customers in the Windsor area, In vehicle coverage on NE County Rd 234 and the surrounding areas, we propose the following.
  - Request to build a new tower within the search ring for 9JK2190.
  - Proposed site will allow us to deploy a full array that will include L21,L7,N6,N19,N25.
  - Full array will allow deployment of our entire Mid-Band, Low-Band and 5G spectrum portfolio and provide Ultra Capacity 5G to this area.
    - By utilizing the Full Array (Tower mounted integrated radios) will allow Ultra Capacity 5G.
    - Ultra Capacity 5G provides up to 35% increase in download speeds (depending on the traffic volume) vs the ground mounted radios.
    - Tower mounted radios provides increased coverage area and better in-building penetration.
    - Tower mounted radios greatly reduces intermodulation issues and noise issues caused by diplexing for ground radio solutions.

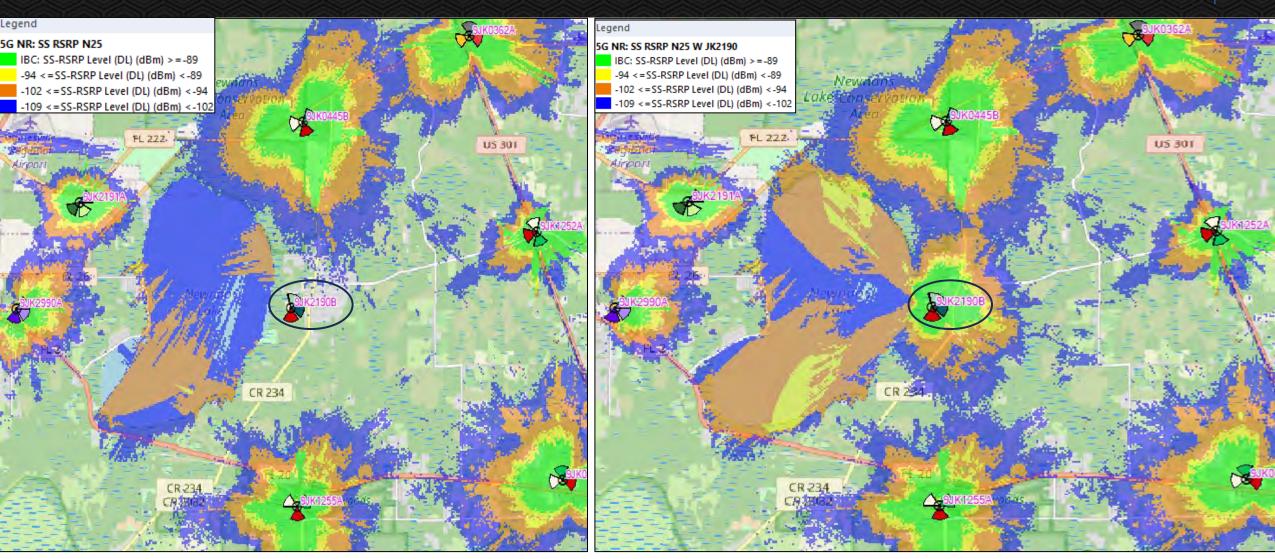
## 5G Mid-Band Coverage Analysis – Band 41\_n41\_TDD



Existing 5G Mid-Band Coverage.

Existing and planned 5G Mid-Band Coverage with proposed site (None of the sites except JK1255 and JK0440 have N41 on air).

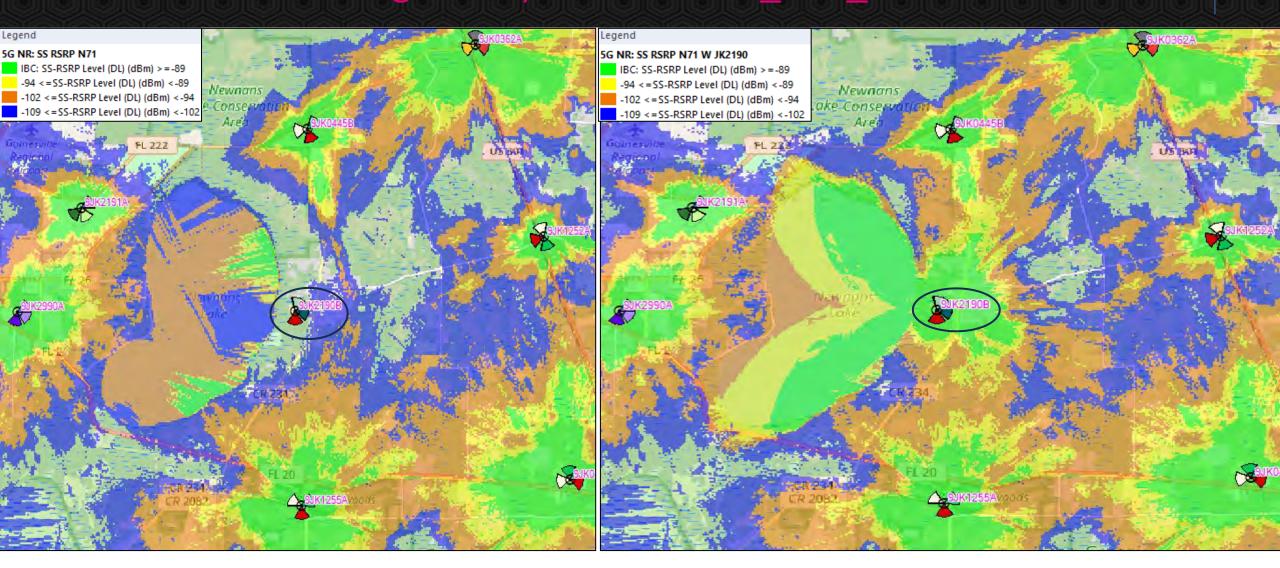
## 5G Mid-Band Coverage Analysis – Band 25\_n25\_TDD



• Existing 5G Mid-Band Coverage.

Existing and planned 5G Mid-Band Coverage with proposed site.

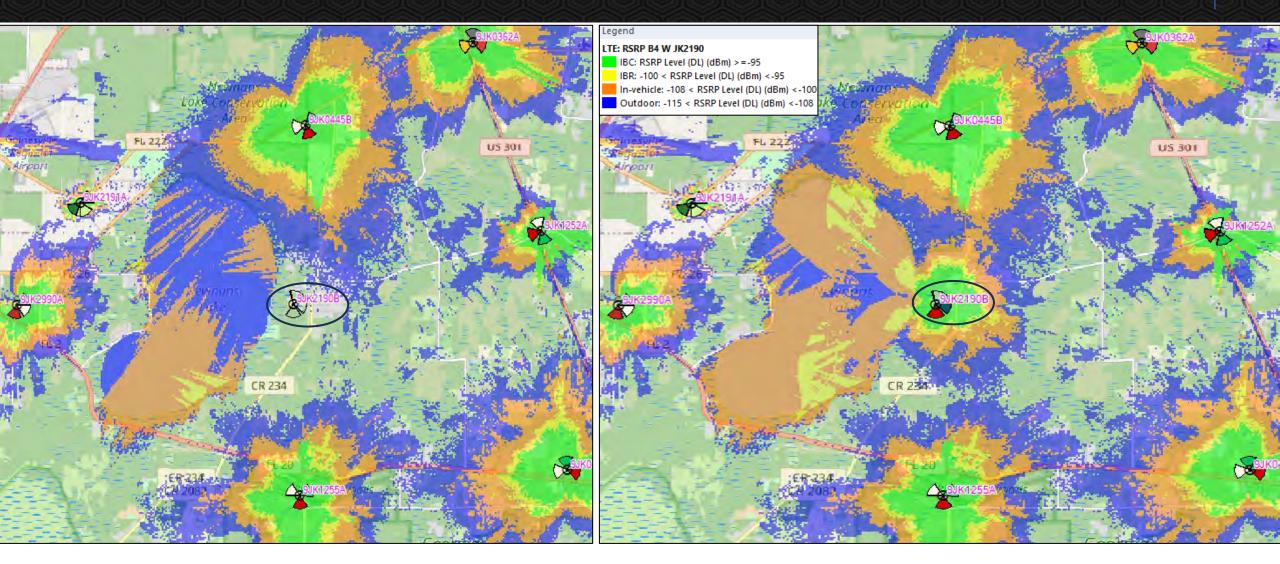
## 5G Low-Band Coverage Analysis – Band 71\_n71\_FDD



Existing 5G Low-Band Coverage.

Existing and planned 5G Low-Band Coverage with proposed site.

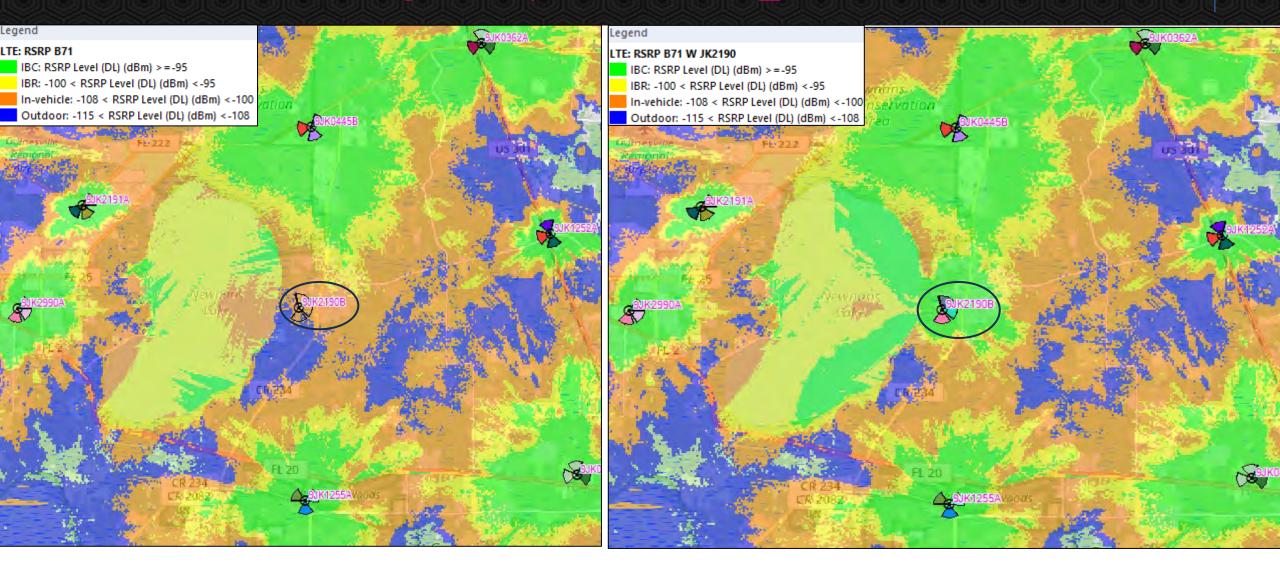
# LTE Mid-Band Coverage Analysis – Band 4\_E-UTRA band 4



• Existing Mid-Band Coverage.

Existing and planned Mid-Band Coverage with proposed site.

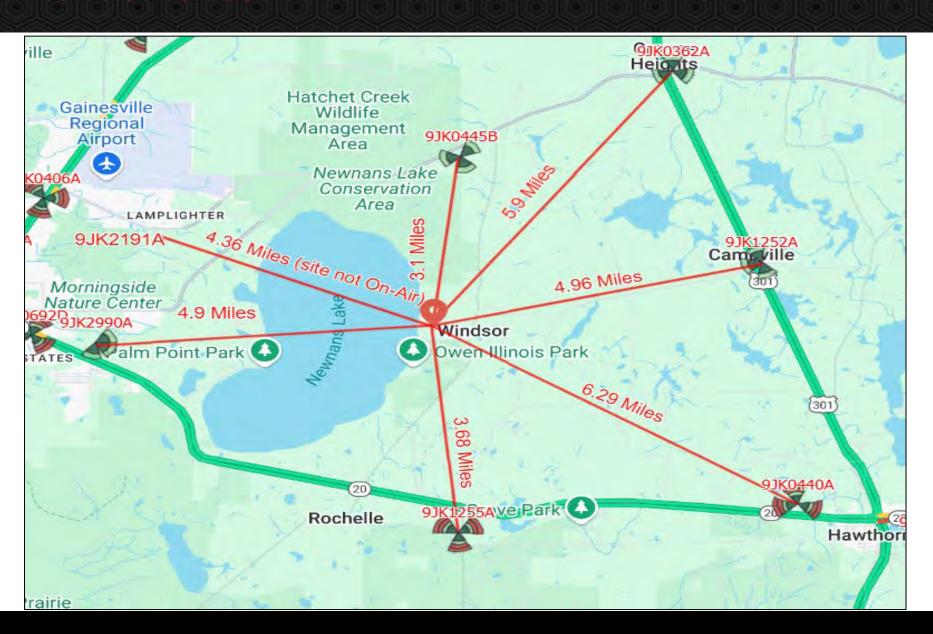
## LTE Low-Band Coverage Analysis - Band 71\_E-UTRA band 71



Existing Low-Band Coverage.

Existing and planned Low-Band Coverage with proposed site.

## First Tier Handoff Sites



# Antenna Data of Existing and Proposed site

Site	Transmitter	Latitude	Longitude	Antenna	Height (m)	Azimuth (°)	Mechanical Downtilt (°)
9JK0445B	9JK0445B_11	29.69297062	-82.1893924	FFVV-65C-R3-V1	44.8056	45	0
9JK0445B	9JK0445B_21	29.69297062	-82.1893924	FFVV-65C-R3-V1	44.8056	160	0
9JK0445B	9JK0445B_31	29.69297062	-82.1893924	FFVV-65C-R3-V1	44.8056	260	0
9JK0362A	9JK0362A_11	29.71566926	-82.137176	FFVV-65C-R3-V1	62.7888	0	0
9JK0362A	9JK0362A_21	29.71566926	-82.137176	FFVV-65C-R3-V1	62.7888	110	0
9JK0362A	9JK0362A_31	29.71566926	-82.137176	FFVV-65C-R3-V1	62.7888	245	0
9JK1252A	9JK1252A_11	29.664777	-82.115324	FFV4-65C-R3-V1	49.9872	340	0
9JK1252A	9JK1252A_21	29.664777	-82.115324	FFV4-65C-R3-V1	49.9872	160	0
9JK1252A	9JK1252A_31	29.664777	-82.115324	FFV4-65C-R3-V1	49.9872	250	0
9JK0440A	9JK0440A_11	29.600194	-82.10642	FFVV-65C-R3-V1/AIR6449	79.5528	350	0
9JK0440A	9JK0440A_21	29.600194	-82.10642	FFVV-65C-R3-V1/AIR6449	79.5528	110	0
9JK0440A	9JK0440A_31	29.600194	-82.10642	FFVV-65C-R3-V1/AIR6449	79.5528	260	0
9JK1255A	9JK1255A_11	29.592679	-82.190057	FFVV-65C-R3-V1/AIR6419	64.008	65	0
9JK1255A	9JK1255A_21	29.592679	-82.190057	FFVV-65C-R3-V1/AIR6419	64.008	175	0
9JK1255A	9JK1255A_31	29.592679	-82.190057	FFVV-65C-R3-V1/AIR6419	64.008	300	0
9JK2990A	9JK2990A_11	29.643231	-82.279231	FFVV-65C-R3-V1	79.248	60	0
9JK2990A	9JK2990A_21	29.643231	-82.279231	FFVV-65C-R3-V1	79.248	120	0
9JK2990A	9JK2990A_31	29.643231	-82.279231	FFVV-65C-R3-V1	79.248	195	0
9JK2191A	9JK2191A_11	29.671309	-82.259721	FFVV-65C-R2N23/AIR6419	36.576	60	0
9JK2191A	9JK2191A_21	29.671309	-82.259721	FFVV-65C-R2N23/AIR6419	36.576	150	0
9JK2191A	9JK2191A_31	29.671309	-82.259721	FFVV-65C-R2N23/AIR6419	36.576	230	0
9JK2190B	9JK2190B_11	29.64446	-82.192776	FFVV-65C-R2N23/AIR6419	57.912	20	0
9JK2190B	9JK2190B_21	29.64446	-82.192776	FFVV-65C-R2N23/AIR6419	57.912	100	0
9JK2190B	9JK2190B_31	29.64446	-82.192776	FFVV-65C-R2N23/AIR6419	57.912	180	0

Technology Layer	Tx composite pwr (dBm)	minus system loss (dBm)	plus antenna gain (dBi)	Total EiRP (dBm)	Total EiRP (W)
L2100	52.04119983	0.5	18.5	70.04119983	10095.31751
L1900	52.04119983	0.5	18.6	70.14119983	10330.46766
L600	50.79181246	0.5	16	66.29181246	4257.760671
L700	52.04119983	0.5	16.3	67.84119983	6083.030341
N600	50.79181246	0.5	16	66.29181246	4257.760671
N2500	55.05149978	0.5	18.5	73.05149978	20190.63502
N1900	49.03089987	0.5	18.6	67.13089987	5165.233832



PO Box 631244 Cincinnati, OH 45263-1244

#### **AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION**

Joel Rousseau Nextower Development Group, LLC 13577 NW 2Nd LN # 20 Newberry FL 32669-3579

#### STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY OF BROWN

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared, who on oath says that he or she is the Legal Coordinator of the Gainesville Sun, published in Alachua County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement, being a Classified Legal CLEGL, was published on the publicly accessible website of Alachua County, Florida, or in a newspaper by print in the issues of, on:

#### 03/23/2025

Affiant further says that the website or newspaper complies with all legal requirements for publication in chapter 50, Florida Statutes.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, by the legal clerk, who is personally known to me, on 03/23/2025

Legal Clerk

Notary, State of WI, County of Brown

My commission expires

**Publication Cost:** 

\$218.96

Tax Amount:

\$0.00

Payment Cost:

\$218.96

11145315

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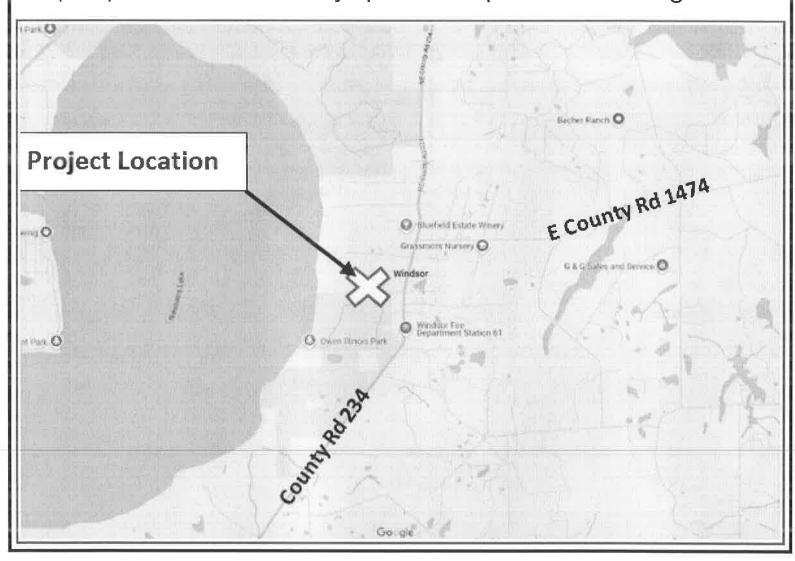
#### THIS IS NOT AN INVOICE!

Please do not use this form for payment remittance

KAITLYN FELTY Notary Public State of Wisconsin

### **PUBLIC NOTICE**

NexTower Development Group II, LLC is hosting a Neighborhood Workshop on Tuesday, April 8, 2025, at 6:00 P.M. at Ironwood Golf Course Club House, 2100 NE 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Gainesville FL 32609. NexTower will be discussing its upcoming Alachua County Special Use Permit application for a 199' Monopole Personal Wireless Service Facility (PWSF) on a 0.15-acre portion of parcel 17818-003-001 on SE 8<sup>th</sup> Ave. The site is in the Agricultural (A) zoning district and has a Future Land Use designation of Rural Cluster. Please contact Joel Rousseau of NexTower at (352)363-5560 with any questions prior to meeting.





RE: 199' Monopole Personal Wireless Services Facility ("Tower")
Parcel identification Number.: 17818-003-001

Dear Neighbor:

NexTower Development Group II, LLC. ("NexTower") is proposing to construct a 199' Personal Wireless Service Facility within a 80'x80' Lease Premises, west of CR-234 on Tax Parcel No.: 17818-003-001. This parcel is in the Agricultural (A) zoning district with a Rural Cluster Land use designation.

NexTower will be applying for a Tier III Special Use Permit through the Alachua County Growth Management Department.

NexTower will be holding a community workshop to discuss the proposed tower project and seek public comment at the following place and time:

Tuesday, April 8, 2025 at 6:00 PM Iron Wood Golf Club, 2100 NE 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Gainesville FL 32609.

Below, please find a photo of a similar tower for project reference. NexTower will present additional information materials, including a proposed site plan and photo simulations at the meeting.

In the event you have questions or are unable to attend the meeting, please do not hesitate to contact us at 352.363.5560 or <a href="mailto:JRousseau@NexTower.net">JRousseau@NexTower.net</a> for more information.

Sincerely,

Joel Rousseau NexTower







#### **Alachua County**

Windsor Cell Tower Neighborhood Workshop

Tuesday, April 8, 2025 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM

Sign-in Sheet

Address	Email	Time In
11810 8th Ave 32640 +1		
Wines X F	Aimee Cartesing 19 Trego	rail
425 NE 44 St FL 32641	gmail.com	
(28 52 CR 234, 3264)	sarde calking agnail con	
12615 SE5th PL 32641	pmKitchens@cox.net	
607 S.E. C.R. 234	MIDDLE TON MANOR & YAHOO , SOM	
122165.E 8 Ave	JWICKINSON FARM. gmeile	com,
	*	
	11810 8th Ave 32640 fl 11810 8th ave 32641 11810 8th ave 37641 425 NE 44 St FL 32641 (28 SECR 234, 32641 12615 SE5th PL 32641 607 S.E. C.R. 234 12216 S.E. 8 Ave	11810 8th AVE 32640 F1  11810 8th ave 32641 Aimer Contenting 1978egn  Gainesville bind wilkinsone  Gainesville bind wilkinsone  Grail. com  Cowgirlseae gnail. com  (28 SECR 234, 32641 Sande. calkinsegnail.com  12615 SE5th PL 32641 pm Kitchens@ Cox. net



Date: 6:00 p.m.; April 8, 2025

• Introduc. on of NexTower and Project Summary:

1. Public Question/Comment: Public noted about location of Neighborhood Workshop being too far from proposed tower location.

Response: Nextower will take this into consideration. Nextower confirmed with Alachua County Growth Management prior to the meeting the venue location was acceptable.

2. Public Question: Is T-Mobile the only carrier that will be on the tower?

Response: The tower is designed for four carriers. There are only four major carriers in the market now. T-Mobile is the anchor tenant and will be installing on the tower first

3. Public Question: Do the major carriers care about Windsor?.

Response: The proposed cell tower is a priority for T-Mobile. T-Mobile currently has a gap in coverage as shown on T-Mobile's propagation maps. The proposed tower will improve inbuilding and in vehicle coverage for T-Mobile customers in the greater Windsor area. Additional carriers have the opportunity colocate on the tower to improve or provide network services to their customer base as well.

4. Public Question: Will the tower be increased in height after construction?

Response: No. The height of the tower will not increase after construction. The tower is designed for four carriers. The tower design provides ample capacity for the anchor carrier, T-Mobile, and future tenants. Additionally, any increase in height would require additional approval from Alachua County Growth Development, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the Federal Communications Commission.

5. Public Question: Will there be any access issues on 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue during construction? Will 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue be blocked? What will be done if 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue is damaged during construction? What about the heritage oaks along 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue?

Response: No, there will not be any access issues during construction. The proposed cell tower site is located 100' off of 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Any construction staging will take place on the parent tract. Any damage to 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue caused by construction will be repaired once construction is complete. For the oak trees, NFPA 1:18.2.3.4.112 requires that there is an unobstructed width not less than 20.0-ft. NFPA 1:18.2.3.5.1.2 requires that there is an unobstructed vertical clearance of 13.6-ft.

6. Public Question: How many trucks will it take to build the tower? How many trips down the road?



Response: NexTower explained to the public the construction process and timelines of construction. Specifically for the tower itself, the tower is shipped in segments on approximately one to two tracker trailers, offloaded by crane and stacked vertically same day.

7. Public Question: What is the earliest the tower can be built?

Response: NexTower informed the public of the timeframe associated with acquiring FAA, FCC and County approvals in order to receive construction permits. Therefore, based on permit availability and subsequent material availability the tower is likely to be constructed late 2025 or early 2026, pending approval.

8. Public Question: Once the tower is built, will there be any parking on 8th Avenue?

Response: No. NexTower has designed a graveled turnaround and parking area at the access gate for the cell tower where carrier technician will park.

9. Public Question: Does the county require the Neighborhood Workshop?

Response: Yes. The proposed project is considered a Tier III application. Per Sec. 404.56 (b) of Alachua County's Unified Land Development Code (ULDC), "...the applicant must conduct a neighborhood workshop pursuant to Article V, Neighborhood Workshops in Chapter 402 of the ULDC."

10. Public Question: Are there lights on the tower?

Response: No, The proposed tower is under the 199' Threshold for FAA lighting per Determination of no Hazard by the FAA. The tower will not require navigational hazard lighting.

11. Public question: How often will people work on the tower/ antennas?

Response: Once a carrier is installed, integrated and Live to public, a technician or tower crew will visit the site on average once a month, however additional visits may occur provided equipment failures or new technology advances are implemented.

12. Public question: How close to our house is the tower?

Response: The tower is located 555-ft away from the house as per the survey completed by Stonecypher Surveying.

13. Public question: Will the residents receive notices about the public hearings that the county will hold for the proposed tower project?



Response: NexTower informed the public that the county will alert the neighboring residents of the public hearings for the tower project.

14. Public question: Will the tower have any landscaping around the fence?

Response: Yes. Once the tower is constructed, there will be a 10-ft wide landscape buffer installed per Alachua County requirements. Additionally, the chain link fence that will secure the base of the tower will have vinyl-PVT slats installed to provide additional screening.

15. Public question: Can the tower be placed somewhere else in the neighboring vicinity?

Response: NexTower informed the public that the zoning classification on some adjacent parcels would not allow for a cell tower to be placed there nor would the tower meet the required district setbacks. Additionally, some of the adjacent parcels have wetlands or, are listed as conservation, or are owned by the water management district.

16. Public question: Is NexTower leasing the entire 13.9 acres from the underlying property owner?

Response: No, NexTower is only leasing an 80-ft by 80-ft footprint for the proposed cell tower.

17. Public question: With the placement of the tower on AG zoning, will the zoning now change to commercial?

Response: No, the AG zoning classification will not change.

18. Public question: Resident is concerned about wildlife and Indian artifacts. Does NexTower look at these items?

Response: NexTower informed the public that this is required to be reviewed by federal law. NexTower explained to the public about the Phase I Environmental Assessment along with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

19. Public question: Public asked if the environmental findings can be shared with them?

Response: NexTower informed the resident that it can be shared with them once completed and that Alachua County also requires the applicant to provide an Environmental Resource Checklist as part of our application process.

20. Public question: Is the photo simulation that is being shown a true representation of how the tower will look?



Response: NexTower informed the public of the process that a red balloon has been staked at the center of tower coordinates and flown at the height of tower. Photos are taken from around the tower site of the balloon in flight. NexTower tries to find areas in which the tower can be seen, but as shown in the photo simulation, there are some locations where it could not be found.

21. Public question: What are the RF guidelines for cell towers that indicate how far a tower needs to be away from a residence?

Response: NexTower explained that the RF Guidelines are controlled by the FCC and do regulate distance to structures. Distance from Structures is regulated by the applicable zoning code and required setbacks by the jurisdiction.

22. Public question: How are the towers designed to withstand high wind events like a hurricane? In the event of the tower falling, is there some kind of compensation if the tower falls on their property?

Response: NexTower is fully insured and in the event of catastrophe the tower is designed to collapse within the parameters of the Leased premises.

23. Public question: Why would someone not be worried about radiation when you're holding a cell phone in your hand next to your head but are worried about radiation from a cell tower that is 199' tall?

Response: NexTower understands that one can find pro's and con's regarding RF Safety on the internet and personal views range significantly. NexTower refers back to the RF is controlled by the FCC for regulatory and compliance standards.

24. Public question: Do you have GPS coordinates for the base of the tower?

Response: NexTower provided the coordinates to the resident.

25. Public question: How far off of County Road 234 is the tower?

Response: NexTower informed the public that this would need to be provided. The distance is 1,675-ft +/-.

26. Public question: Why can't the tower be moved north on the property? Would it decrease visibility?

Response: NexTower seeks to obscure the tower from residential areas. With Conservation primarily abutting the tower site to the South and Land Owner consultation on placement, the tower was placed to best minimize disturbance to the area.



27. Public statement: Why would someone complain about the looks of a cell tower when they don't complain about how power pole and power lines look?

Response: Public Statement; Open discussion on types of tower available and why Monopole Tower type was sought.

28. Public statement: What if an adjacent neighbor wanted to build a house near the property line by the tower?

Response: NexTower referred resident to confirm with Alachua County Growth

Management department, however, to NexTower knowledge there are no restrictions to
development adjacent parcels provided any development meets the district criteria for
setbacks.

29. Public statement: Can you please explain a little more of what a tower fall zone radius is?

Response: NexTower informed the public that the tower is designed with a break point so in the event of a failure, the tower would collapse at that point and would fall within the designed fall radius.

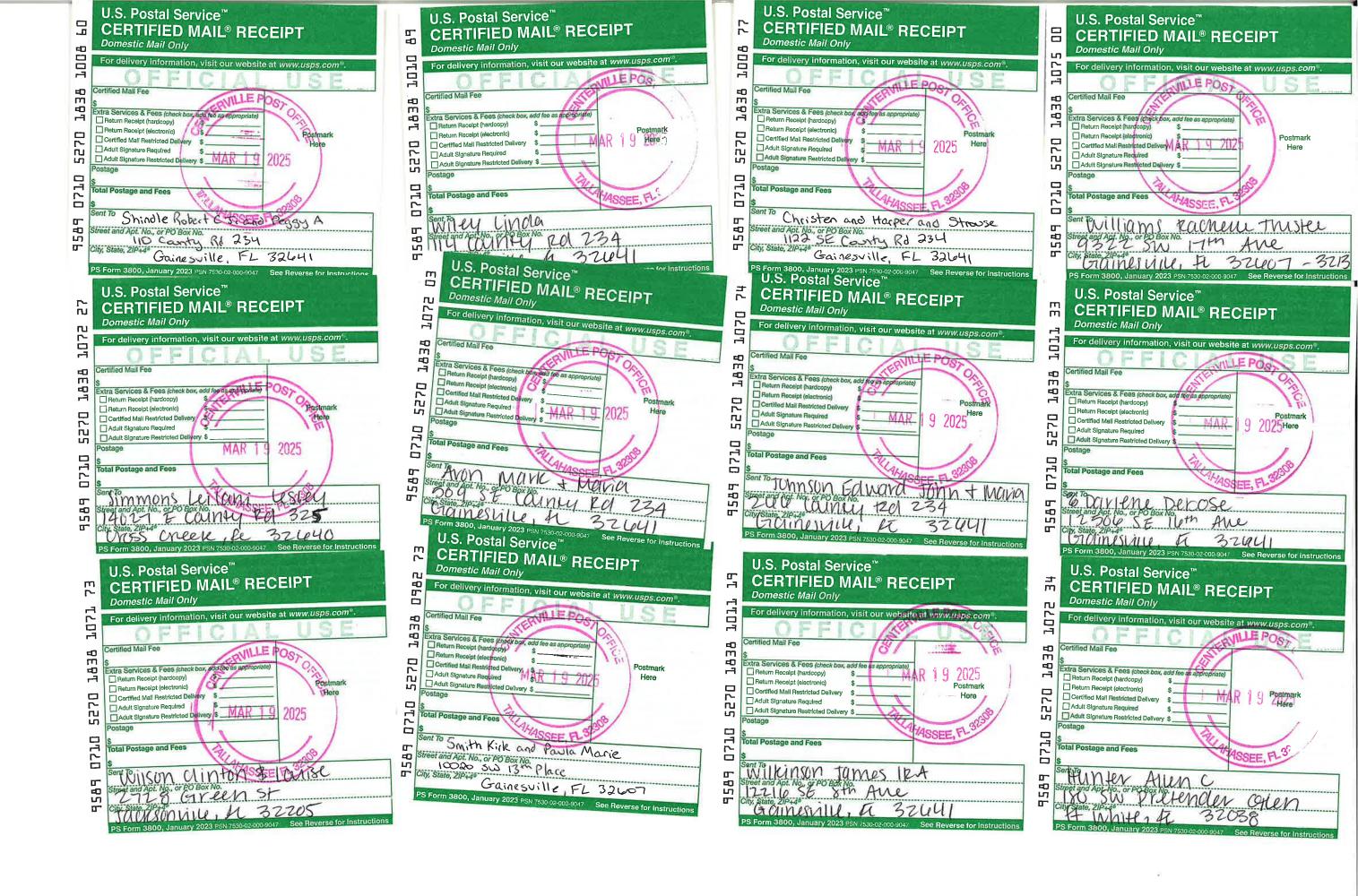
30. Public statement: Is the tower already approved to be built?

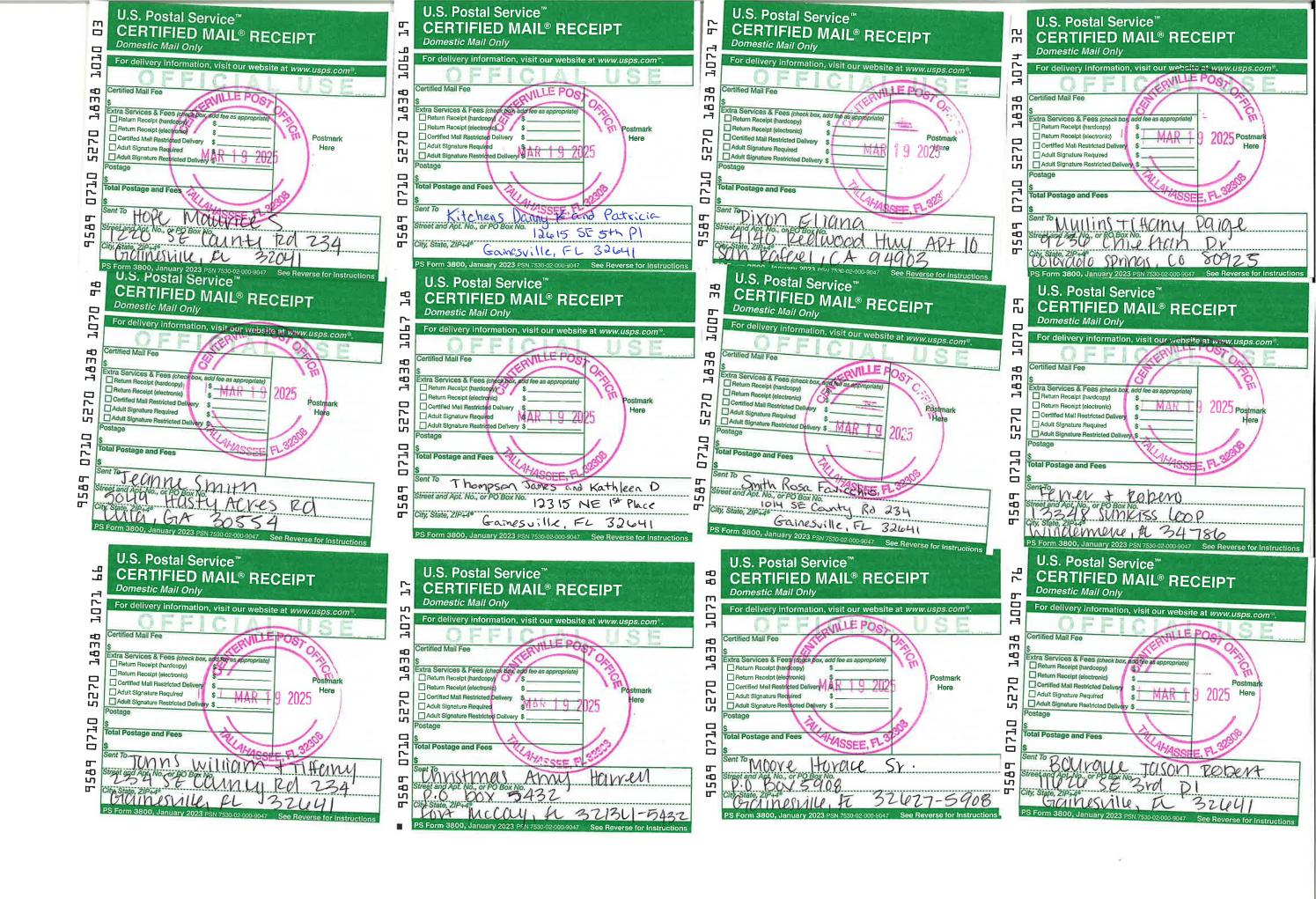
Response: NexTower explained to the public that we are still in the early stages of the permitting process for the tower and have not received any formal approvals for the tower project.

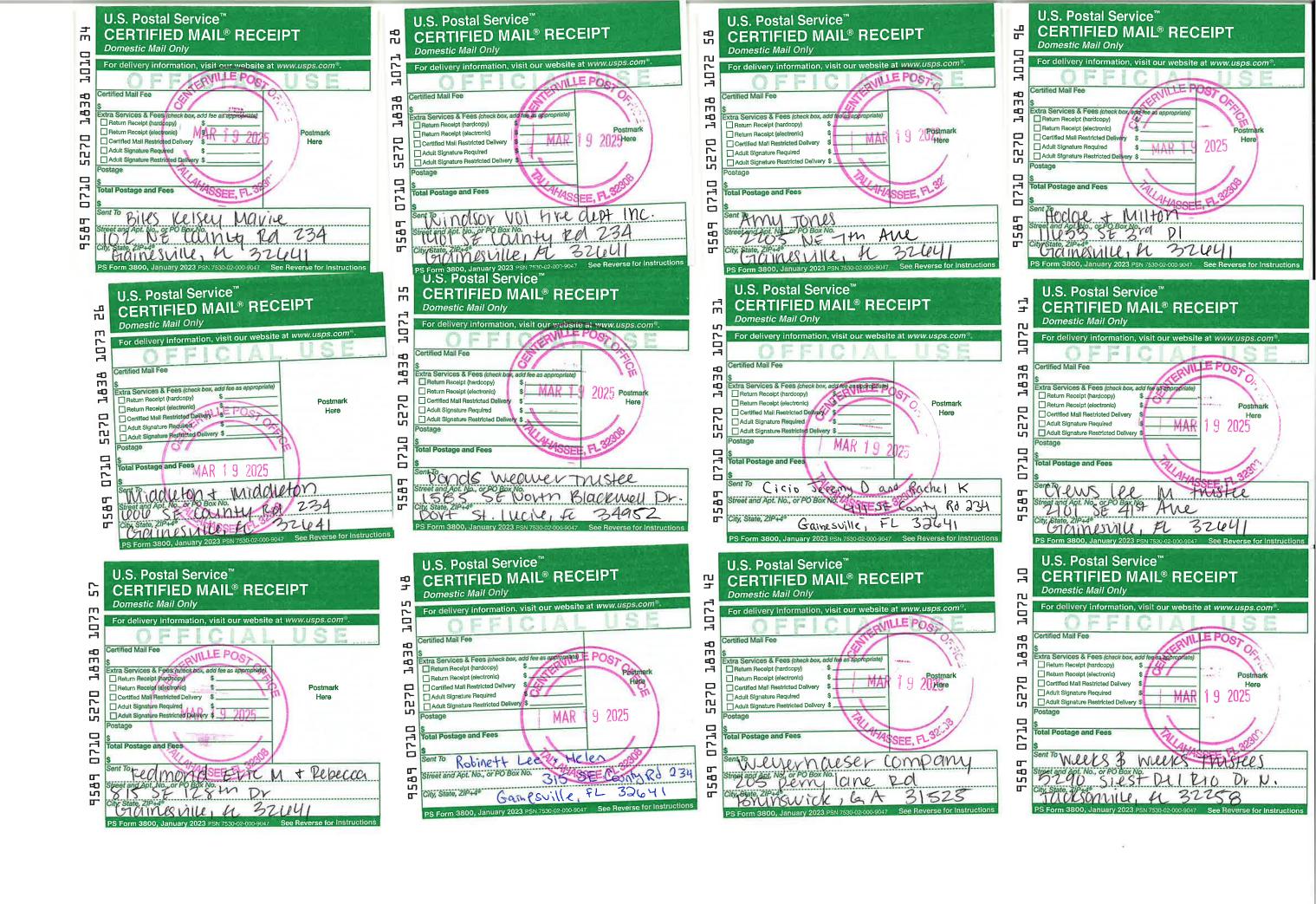
The neighborhood workshop concluded at 7:17 pm.

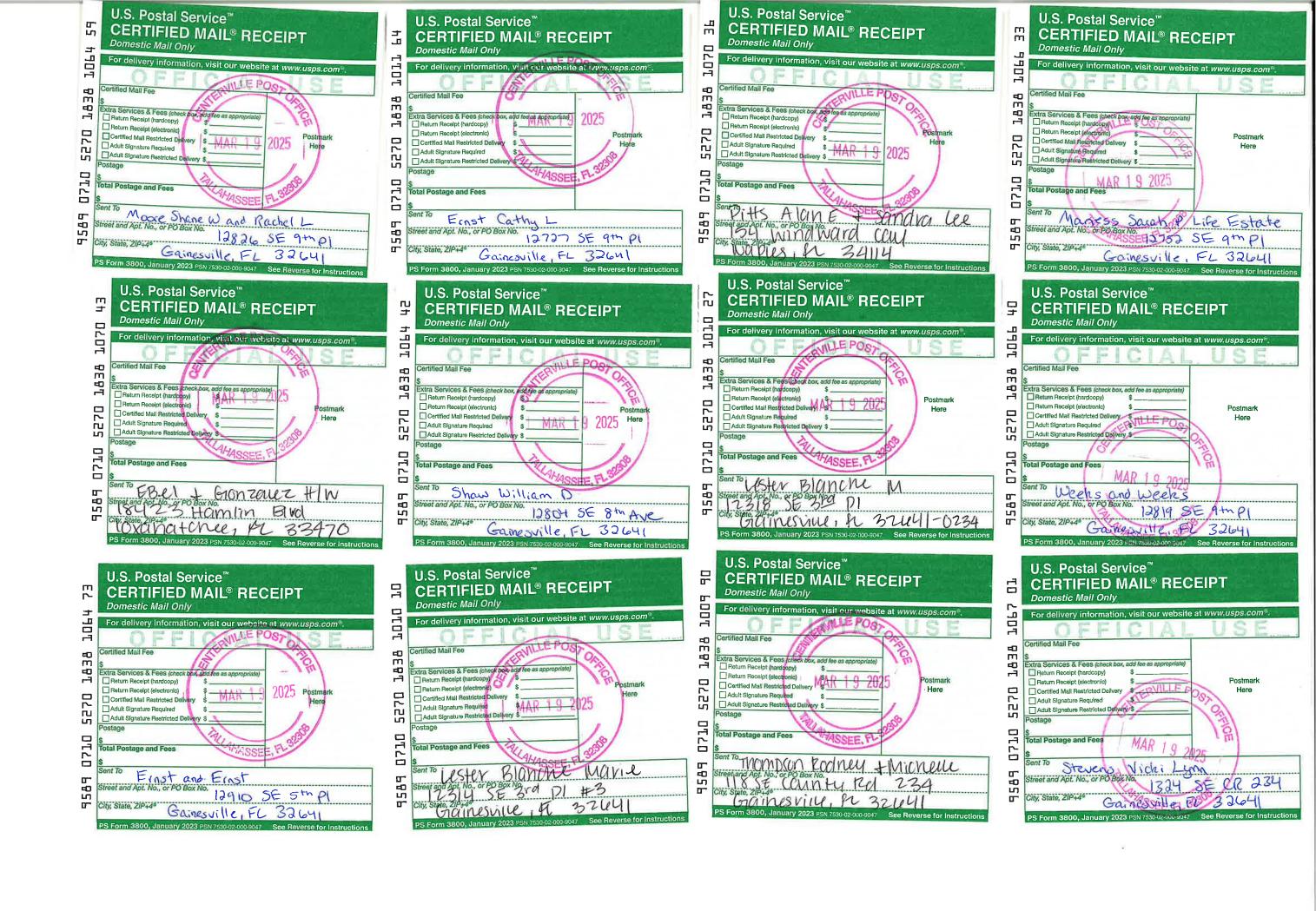
**NexTower Development Group II, LLC.** 

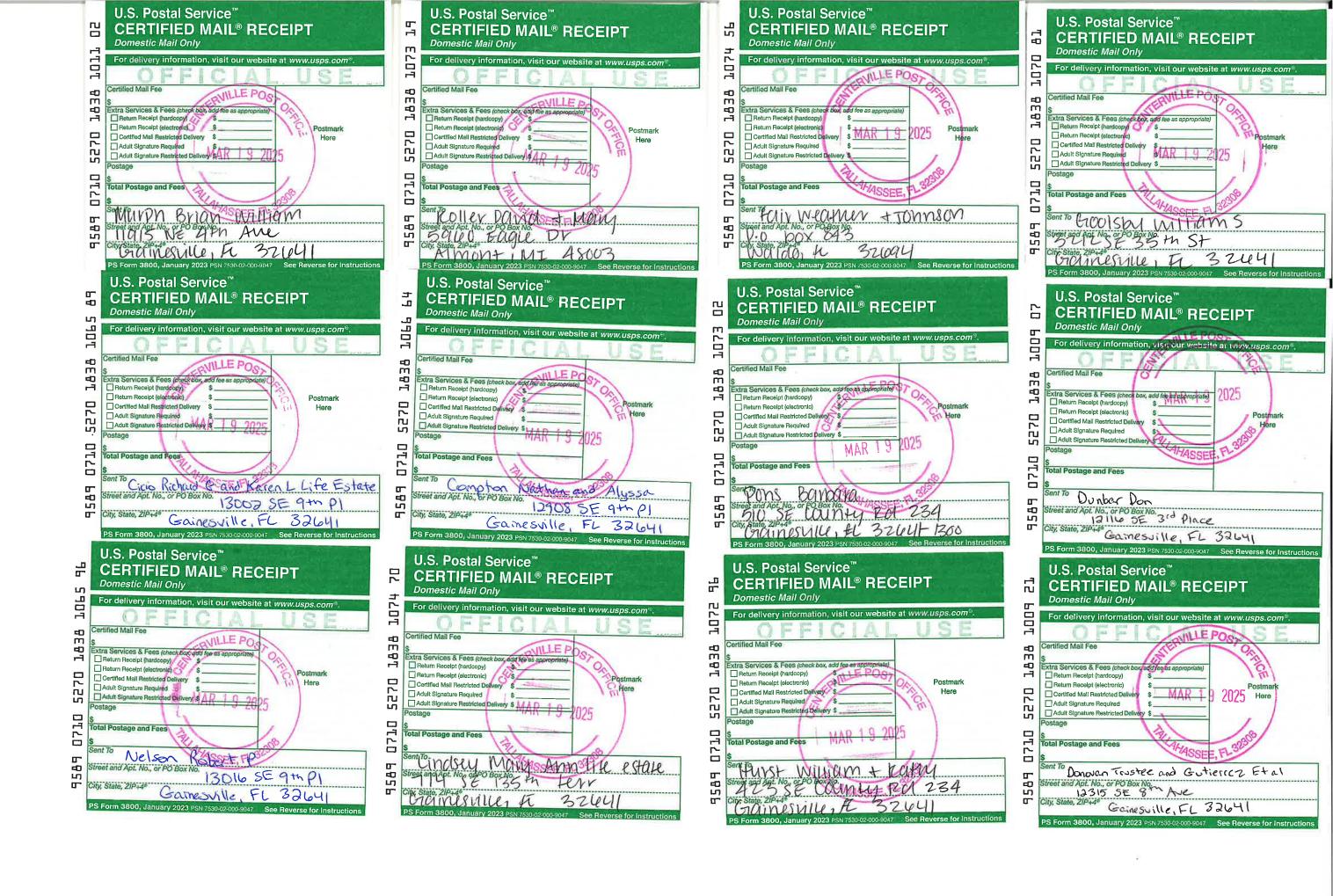


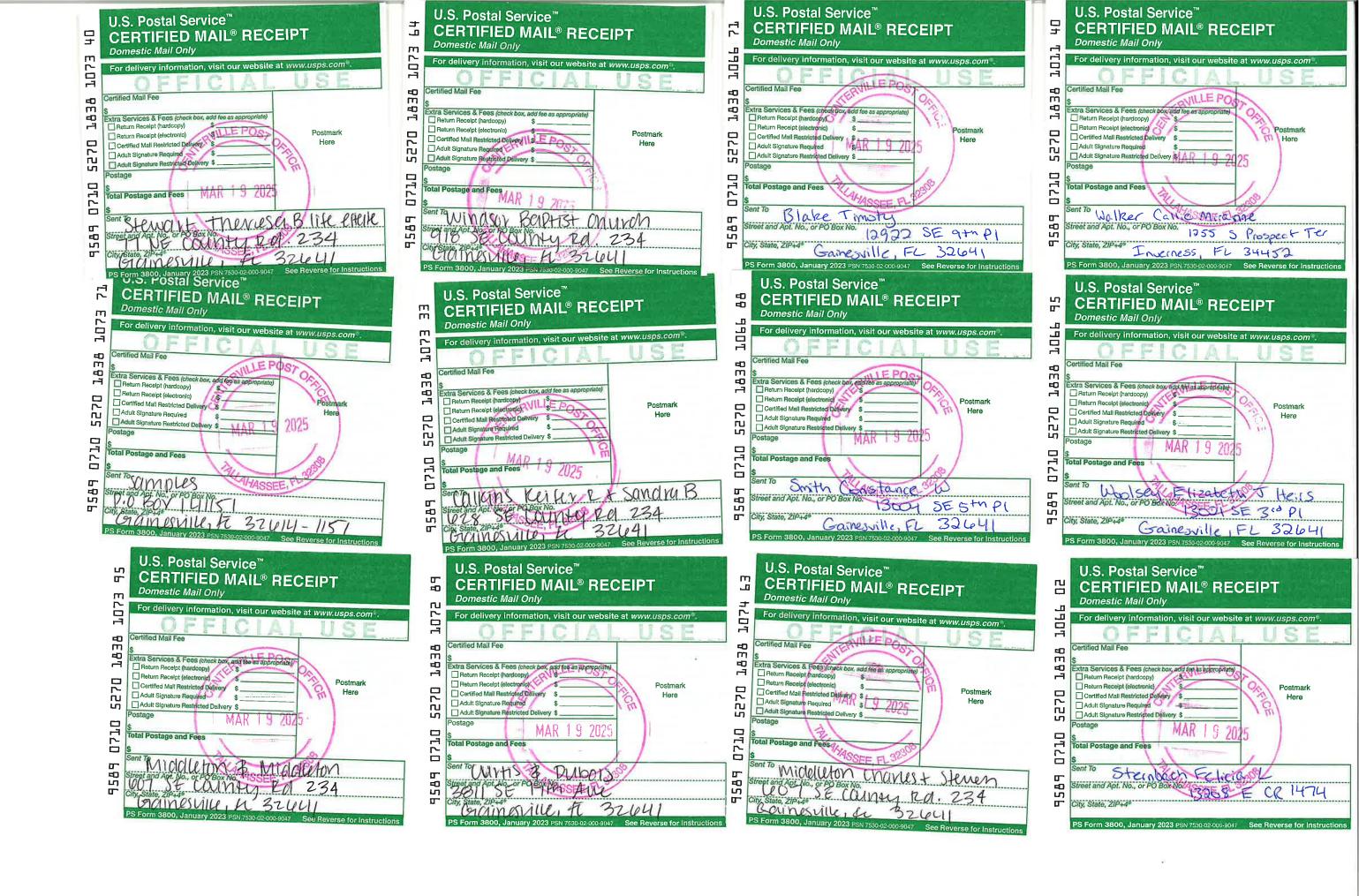


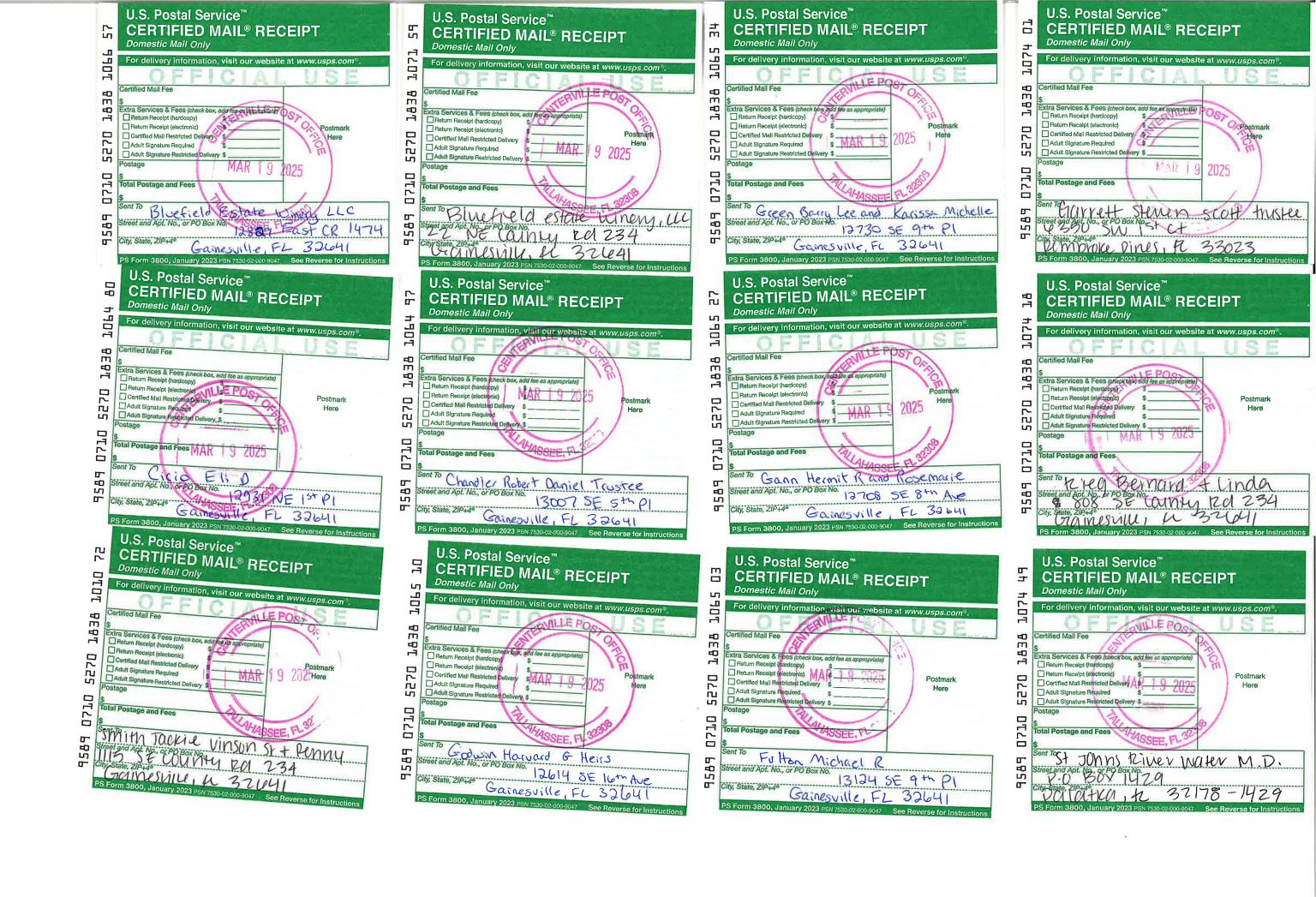


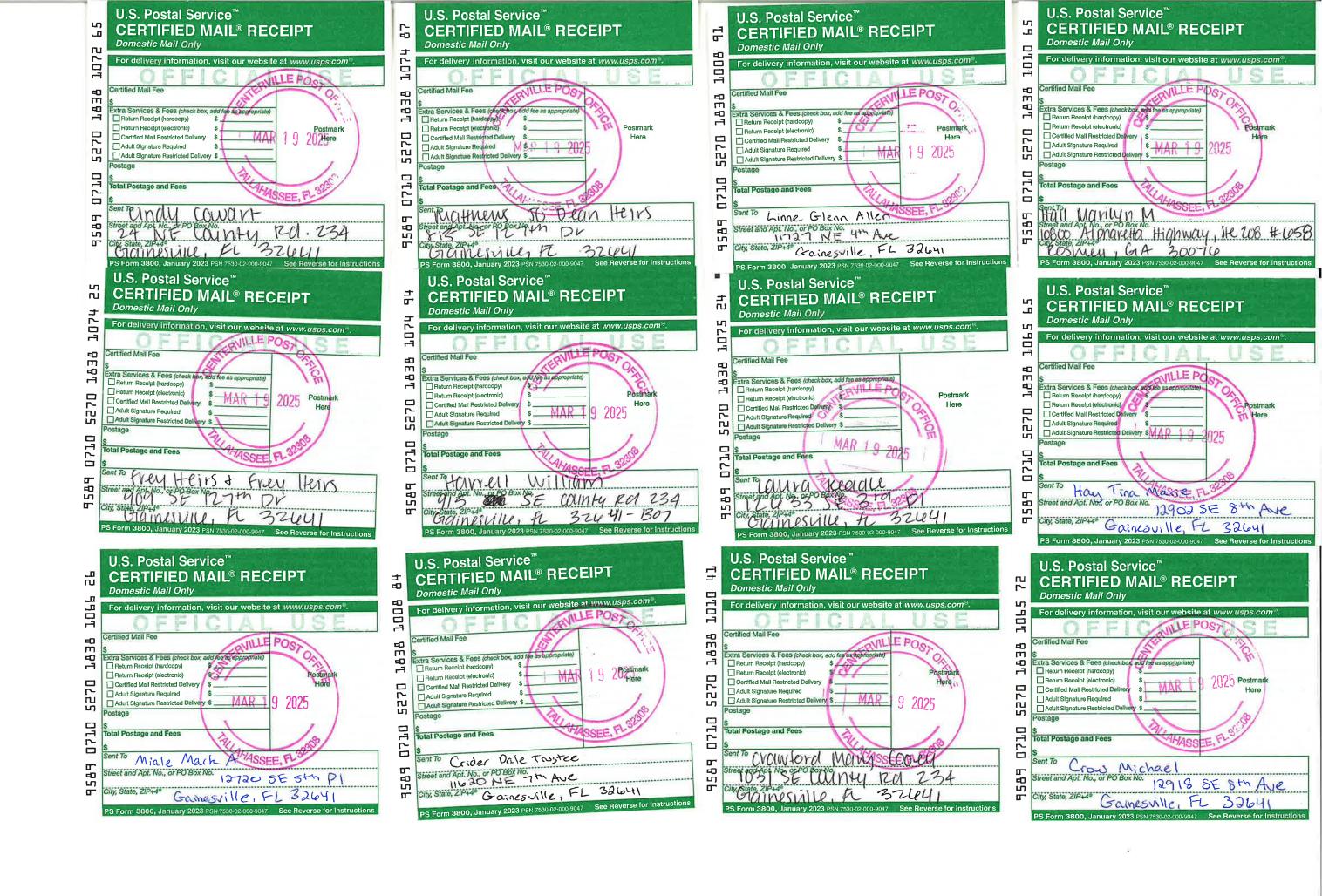


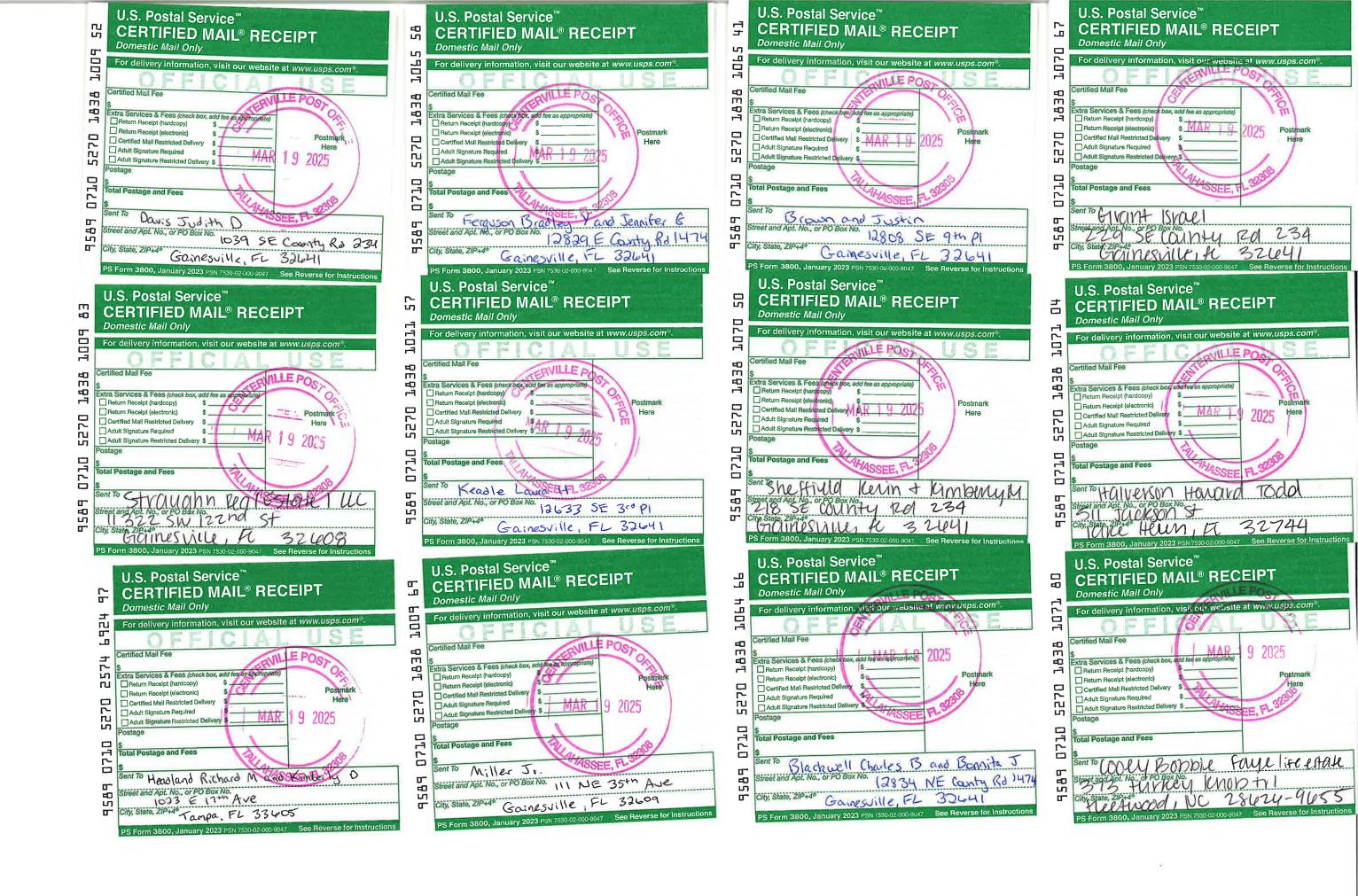














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17805-007-000 SMITH KIRK & PAULA MARIE 10020 SW 13TH PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32607 17822-017-004 SMITH ROSA FAVICCHIO 1014 SE COUNTY RD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17814-020-003 BILES KELSEY MARIE 102 NE COUNTY ROAD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

17814-008-000 HEADLAND RICHARD M & KIMBERLY D 1023 E 17TH AVE TAMPA, FL 33605 17814-010-000 HEADLAND RICHARD M & KIMBERLY D 1023 EAST 17TH AVE TAMPA, FL 33605 17823-015-001 CRAWFORD MARY COOEY LIFE ESTATE 1031 SE COUNTY ROAD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1309

17823-015-003 CRAWFORD MARY COOEY LIFE ESTATE 1031 SE CR 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32601 17823-015-005 DAVIS JUDITH D 1039 SE COUNTY ROAD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1309 17893-000-000 HALL MARILYN M 10800 ALPHARETTA HIGHWAY, STE 208 #658 ROSWELL, GA 30076

17814-023-000 SHINDLE ROBERT C JR & PEGGY A 110 COUNTY RD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17805-003-001 MILLER JR 111 NE 35TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32609 17823-015-006 SMITH JACKIE VINSON SR & PENNY LEE CRAWFORD 1115 SE COUNTY ROAD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1309

17822-018-001 CHRISTEN & HARPER & STROUSE 1122 SE COUNTY RD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17814-025-000 STRAUGHN REAL ESTATE 1 LLC 11322 SW 122ND ST GAINESVILLE, FL 32608 17814-020-000 WILEY LINDA L 114 COUNTY RD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

17818-017-000 CRIDER DALE TRUSTEE 11620 NE 7TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-2708 17814-006-000 BOURQUE JASON ROBERT 11626 SE 3RD PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17814-001-000 HODGE & MILTON 11653 SE 3RD PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-0217

17813-007-000 LINNE GLENN ALLEN 11727 NE 4TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1121 17814-019-000 THOMPSON RODNEY D & MICHELLE 118 SE COUNTY RD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17813-000-000 MURPH BRIAN WILLIAM 11915 NE 4TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

17814-005-000 DUNBAR DON 12116 SE 3RD PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-0202 17817-000-000 HOPE MAURICE S 1220 SE COUNTY ROAD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32041

17818-003-000 WILKINSON JAMES IRA 12216 SE 8TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

17821-053-000 ADAMS JILL M 1228 SE COUNTY RD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17814-011-000 LESTER BLANCHE MARIE 12314 SE 3RD PL #3 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17814-026-000 THOMPSON JAMES A & KATHLEEN D 12315 NE 1ST PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-2634

17822-016-002 DONOVAN TRUSTEE & GUTIERREZ ET AL 12315 SE 8TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1330 17814-011-001 LESTER BLANCHE M 12318 SE 3RD PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-0234

17821-035-001 % DARLENE DEBOSE DEBOSE HEIRS & DEBOSE HEIRS & DUNBAR ET AL 12506 SE 16TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17804-004-000 17821-122-004 17806-002-003 WALKER CALLIE MIRANNE GODWIN HARVARD G HEIRS KITCHENS DANNY K & PATRICIA 1255 SOUTH PROSPECT TER 12614 SE 16TH AVE 12615 SE 5TH PL **INVERNESS, FL 34452** GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1363 17805-001-000 17806-002-002 17805-003-000 KEADLE LAURA H GANN HERMIT R & ROSEMARIE MIALE MARK A 12633 SE 3RD PL 12708 SE 8TH AVE 12720 SE 5TH PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1382 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17823-026-001 17823-001-000 17823-022-000 ERNST CATHY L GREEN BARRY LEE & KARISSA MANESS SARAH P LIFE ESTATE 12727 SE 9TH PL MICHELLE 12752 SE 9TH PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 12730 SE 9TH PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-0219 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17806-004-001 17823-023-000 17823-026-000 SHAW WILLIAM D **BROWN & JUSTIN** WEEKS & WEEKS 12804 SE 8TH AVE 12808 SE 9TH PL 12819 SE 9TH PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1371 17823-025-001 17804-003-000 17814-007-000 MOORE SHANE W & RACHEL L FERGUSON BRADLEY Y & JENNIFER BLUEFIELD ESTATE WINERY LLC 12826 SE 9TH PL 12829 EAST CR 1474 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 12829 E COUNTY ROAD 1474 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1109 17803-001-003 17806-001-000 17822-001-001 BLACKWELL CHARLES B & BONNITA COMPTON NATHAN & ALYSSA HAY TINA MARIE 12902 SE 8TH AVE 12908 SE 9TH PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 12834 NE COUNTY ROAD 1474 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1108 17806-004-000 17806-003-000 17822-001-002 **ERNST & ERNST** CROW MICHAEL BLAKE TIMOTHY 12910 SE 5TH PL 12918 SE 8TH AVE 12922 SE 9TH PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1399 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 **GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1331** 17813-001-000 17822-001-003 17805-007-004 CICIO RICHARD G & KAREN L LIFE CICIO ELI D SMITH CONSTANCE W 12931 NE 1ST PL **ESTATE** 13004 SE 5TH PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 13002 SE 9TH PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-0221 17806-008-000 17822-001-000 17805-007-001 CHANDLER ROBERT DANIEL NELSON ROBERT P WOOLSEY ELIZABETH J HEIRS TRUSTEE 13016 SE 9TH PL 13021 SE 3RD PL 13007 SE 5TH PL GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1372 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1387 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17822-002-000 17805-003-002 17821-050-001

STERNBACH FELICIA L

GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1112

13208 E CR 1474

STEVENS VICKI LYNN

1324 SE COUNTY ROAD 234

GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1310

FULTON MICHAEL R

GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1372

13124 SE 9TH PL

17821-125-001 17821-124-007 17804-001-000 FERRER & ROBERO WINDSOR VOL FIRE DEPT INC SIMMONS LEILANI LESLEY 1401 SE COUNTY RD 234 13348 SUNKISS LOOP 14027 E COUNTY ROAD 325 WINDERMERE, FL 34786 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 CROSS CREEK, FL 32640 17814-012-000 17814-002-000 17821-123-008 PITTS ALAN E & SANDRA LEE PONDS WEAVER TRUSTEE HUNTER ALLEN C 154 WINDWARD CAY 1585 SE NORTH BLACKWELL DR 180 SW PRETENDER GLEN NAPLES, FL 34114 PORT ST LUCIE, FL 34952 FT WHITE, FL 32038 17818-001-000 17804-004-001 17821-035-000 EBEL & GONZALEZ H/W WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY CREWS LEE M TRUSTEE 18423 HAMLIN BLVD 205 PERRY LANE ROAD 2101 SE 41ST AVE LOXAHATCHEE, FL 33470 BRUNSWICK, GA 31525 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17814-003-000 17814-020-004 17805-012-001 SHEFFIELD KEVIN S & KIMBERLY M BLUEFIELD ESTATE WINERY LLC JONES AMY M 218 SE COUNTY RD 234 22 NE COUNTY RD 234 2205 NE 7TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17804-002-000 17816-000-000 17814-020-005 GRANT ISRAEL JOHNS WILLIAM A & TIFFANY COWART CINDY P 229 SE COUNTY RD 234 24 NE COUNTY RD 234 NICOLE GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 234 SE COUNTY RD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17813-001-001 17814-009-001 17805-002-000 JOHNSON EDWARD JOHN & MARIA WILSON CLINTON & LOUISE P ROBINETT LEE & HELEN **LORELYN** 2728 GREEN ST 315 SE COUNTY ROAD 234 266 COUNTY RD 234 JACKSONVILLE, FL 32205 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1361 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17817-011-000 17823-015-002 17814-022-000 GOOLSBY WILLIAM S COOEY BOBBIE FAYE LIFE ESTATE **CURTIS & DUBOIS** 373 TURKEY KNOB TRL 3212 SE 35TH ST 3811 SE 17TH AVE FLEETWOOD, NC 28626-9655 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 17805-012-000 17805-003-004 17805-010-000 HURST WILLIAM R & KATHY S CICIO JEREMY D & RACHEL K DIXON ELIANA 4140 REDWOOD HIGHWAY APT 10 423 SE COUNTY ROAD 234 411 SE COUNTY RD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 SAN RAFAEL, CA 94903 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-0211 17823-005-002 17805-004-000 17814-004-000 SMITH JEANNE ARON MARK & MARIA PONS BARBARA A 5049 HASTY ACRES RD 509 SE COUNTY RD 234 510 SE COUNTY ROAD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1300 LULA, GA 30554

17818-001-002 HALVERSON HOWARD TODD 511 JACKSON ST LAKE HELEN, FL 32744 17822-014-001 WEEKS & WEEKS TRUSTEES 5290 SIESTA DEL RIO DR N JACKSONVILLE, FL 32258

17814-026-001 KOLLER DAVID A & MARY E 5960 EAGLE DR ALMONT, MI 48003 17818-002-001 MIDDLETON & MIDDLETON 606 SE COUNTY ROAD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

17818-001-001 CALKINS KEIFER R & SANDRA B 628 SE COUNTY ROAD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1302

17803-001-004 STEWART THERESA B LIFE ESTATE 77 NE COUNTY RD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

17822-001-004 REDMOND ERIC M & REBECCA L 815 SE 128TH DR GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

17822-017-000 WINDSOR BAPTIST CHURCH 918 SE COUNTY ROAD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1306

17814-021-000 SAMPLES SR & SAMPLES JR & SAMPLES PO BOX 141151 GAINESVILLE, FL 32614-1151

17814-014-000 MOORE HORACE SR PO BOX 5908 GAINESVILLE, FL 32627-5908 17806-002-000 MIDDLETON & MIDDLETON CO-TRUSTEES 607 SE COUNTY RD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

17813-003-000 GARRETT STEVEN SCOTT TRUSTEE 6350 SW 1ST CT PEMBROKE PINES, FL 33023

17822-016-000 RIEG BERNARD A & LINDA A LIFE ESTATE 808 SE COUNTY RD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

17823-005-001 FREY HEIRS & FREY HEIRS 909 SE 127TH DR GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

17814-009-000 MULLINS TIFFANY PAIGE 9236 CHIEFTAN DR COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80925

17821-030-001 ST JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT PO BOX 1429 PALATKA, FL 32178-1429

17818-000-000 FAIRWEATHER & JOHNSON PO BOX 843 WALDO, FL 32694 17806-002-001 MIDDLETON CHARLES STEVEN & PATRICIA ANN LIFE ESTATE 607 SE COUNTY ROAD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1303

17805-011-000 LINDSEY MARY ANN LIFE ESTATE 714 SE 135TH TER GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1354

17823-005-000 MATTHEWS JO DEAN HEIRS 815 SE 127TH DR GAINESVILLE, FL 32641

17823-008-000 HARRELL WILLIAM 915 SE COUNTY ROAD 234 GAINESVILLE, FL 32641-1307

17821-123-007 WILLIAMS RACHELLE TRUSTEE 9322 SW 17TH AVE GAINESVILLE, FL 32607-3213

17806-006-000 CHRISTMAS AMY HARRELL PO BOX 5432 FORT MC COY, FL 32134-5432

17805-001-002

#### **Details directions to the site:**

From Alachua County Building Department:

- Travel north on S Main St toward SE 1st Ave/Union ST E.
- Turn right onto NE State Rd 24 / E University Ave.
- Travel on NE State Rd 24 / E University Ave for approximately 1.1 miles and turn right onto State Rd 20 E / SE Hawthorne Rd.
- Travel on State Rd 20 E for approximately 6.9 miles and turn left onto County Road 234.
- Travel on County Road 234 for approximately 3.3 miles and turn left onto SE 8<sup>th</sup> Ave.
- Site will be located on right side of the road.



8001 Baymeadows Way, Suite 1 Jacksonville, FL 32256

**P** (904) 900-6494 **F** (904) 268-5255

Terracon.com

January 22, 2025

Mr. Mehdi Benkhater Alachua County Growth Management Department 10 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue Gainesville, Florida 32601

Email: mbenkhatar@alachuacounty.us

Re: Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist

**NexTower Development Group II, LLC** 

NXFL-378

**Alachua County, Florida** 

Dear Mr. Benkhatar:

On behalf of our client, NexTower Development Group II, LLC (NexTower), Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) herein submits a complete Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist in support of the zoning application for a proposed telecommunications tower (NexTower Project Name NXFL-378).

I trust that this information will be sufficient for you to complete your environmental review associated with this zoning submittal. Should you require any further information, please contact me at (904) 900-6494 or <a href="mailto:Brett.Anderson@Terracon.com">Brett.Anderson@Terracon.com</a>.

Sincerely,

**Terracon Consultants, Inc.** 

Brett Anderson

Group Manager

(904) 470-2205

Brett.Anderson@Terracon.com

Hay & Howato

Gary K. Howalt, PWS

Senior Principal/Senior Scientific Consultant

(904) 470-2214

Gary.Howalt@Terracon.com

NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida
January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

NexTower is proposing the construction of a proposed telecommunications tower located at 12102 SE  $8^{th}$  Avenue, Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida. More specifically, the proposed project is located within Alachua County Parcel ID # 17818-003-001. Specific project information is below.

Site Name:	NXFL-378		
Address:	12102 SE 8 <sup>th</sup> Avenue		
City, County, State:	Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida, 32641		
Lat/Long:	29° 38′ 39.76″ N, 82° 11′ 33.91″ W		
Proposed Lease Area:	6,400 Sq. Ft.		
Project Description:	Proposed Monopole Telecommunications Tower with associated acces		
	easement and compound		
Proposed Tower Height:	199-feet		
Project Type:	Monopole Telecommunications Tower		
Description of the site:	Active pasturelands		
Description of the	Undeveloped Woodlands & Rural Residential Properties		
surrounding properties:			

#### 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

NexTower seeks a Special Use Permit for a Personal Wireless Services Facility from Alachua County. To support this request, Alachua County requires the completion of an Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist consistent with the requirement of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan – Conservation Open Space Element Policy 3.4.1. A copy of the Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist is included in Appendix A of this report. That checklist is signed by a Qualified Environmental Professional. Documentation supporting the findings is provided in Appendices B – L. Below is a brief narrative description of the findings associated with each item on the Alachua County checklist.

#### 2.1 Surface Waters

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Qualified Terracon personnel performed a site review of the proposed tower lease parcel and associated access easement on December 20, 2024. At no point during the investigation were any surface waters noted within the boundaries of the lease parcel or access easement. The lease parcel and associated access easement are composed of entirely dry land.

#### 2.2 Wetlands

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Terracon personnel performed a site review of the proposed tower lease parcel and associated access easement on December 20, 2024. Terracon reviewed the site for hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and hydrologic conditions. At no point were any state or federally regulated wetlands identified on-site or immediately adjacent to the project area.

NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida

January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



#### 2.3 Surface Water or Wetland Buffers

Checklist Response: N/A

As indicated in Sections 2.1 & 2.2, wetlands or surface waters were not identified within or immediately adjacent to the lease parcel and associated access easement. Therefore, no buffers are proposed.

#### 2.4 Floodplains (100-year)

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Based on a review of publicly available floodplain data, the project appears to lie outside of any designated flood zone (Flood Zone X) on the Federal Emergency Management Act FIRM Community Panel Map Number 12001C0340D dated June 16, 2006. A copy of the Flood Zone map is included in Appendix C for reference.

#### 2.5 Special Area Study Resource Protection Areas

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Pursuant to Terracon's review, Terracon did not identify any data that indicates the project falls within a Special Area Study (SAS) Resource Protection Area such as the Cross Creek SAS, Idylwild SAS, or Serenola SAS. The current area is altered via historic and current agricultural practices and contains no unique environmental, historic, or cultural resources.

#### 2.6 Strategic Ecosystems

#### Checklist Response: Yes

Pursuant to Terracon's review of Alachua County GIS data, the proposed project falls outside of any defined Strategic Ecosystem, though the proposed location is near the East Side Newnan's Lake Strategic Ecosystem. A map created from the Alachua County GIS webpage is included as Appendix D.

#### 2.7 Significant Habitat

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Pursuant to Terracon's review, Terracon did not identify any significant habitat within or adjacent to the proposed lease parcel or access easement. The current area is altered via historic and current agricultural practices and is currently utilized as active cattle pasture. Further, The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) report does not identify any federally defined critical habitats within or adjacent to the proposed project area. A copy of the IPaC report is included in Appendix E.

#### 2.8 Listed Species/Listed Species Habitats

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Terracon completed a protected species assessment on behalf of the applicant to ensure compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This review was completed to comply with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) NEPA requirements. Based on Terracon's review, no protected species will be affected by the proposed project. A copy of Terracon's Protected Species documentation is included in Appendix F.

NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida

January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



#### 2.9 Recreation/Conservation/Preservation Lands

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Terracon completed a review of Alachua County GIS data and did not identify any lands classified as recreation, conservation, or preservation. The parent parcel is privately owned and active agricultural lands.

#### 2.10 Significant Geological Features

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Terracon did not identify any significant geological features such as caves, springs, or sinkholes within or directly adjacent to the project site. Further, a review of Alachua County GIS data indicated that the project area is not within sensitive karst areas.

#### 2.11 High Aquifer Recharge Areas

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Based on a review of the Alachua County Floridan Aquifer High Recharge Area map, the site is located within an area of Low Vulnerability. A copy of the map is included as Appendix G.

#### 2.12 Wellfield Protection Areas

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Based on Terracon's review, the proposed project does not abut any existing well fields. The closest wellfield appears to be the Murphree Well Field approximately eight miles northwest of the project area. Based on a review of the Alachua County Murphree Well Field Management Zone Map (Appendix H), the project falls outside of the wellfield, the surrounding conservation easement, or the zones of influence.

#### **2.13** Wells

#### Checklist Response: N/A

As indicated above in Section 2.12, the proposed project does not abut any existing well fields. Further, at no point during Terracon's review were any public or private wells identified within or adjacent to the project lease parcel and access easement.

#### **2.14** Soils

#### Checklist Response: Yes

Natural soil conditions are altered due to historic and current agricultural practices in and surrounding the proposed lease parcel and access easement. A soils map is included as Appendix I of this report. The sole mapped soil type is Chipley sand.

#### 2.15 Mineral Resource Areas

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Terracon or the applicant are not aware of the project falling within any mineral resource areas. As previously indicated, the current property use is agricultural, and no known active or historic sand mining activities have occurred on-site.

NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida

January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



#### 2.16 Topography/Steep Slopes

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Pursuant to Terracon's review of Alachua County GIS data, the proposed project area does not include any significant topography or steep slopes. GIS data indicate elevations around 86' above mean sea level. Terracon's site review on December 20, 2024, did not indicate any steep slopes or other significant topographical features. Alachua County topographical data for the project area is included in Appendix J.

#### 2.17 Historical and Paleontological Resources

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Terracon performed a cultural resource assessment as part of the FCC NEPA process. No significant historical or paleontological resources were identified during the review. A copy of the cultural resource assessment is included in Appendix K.

#### 2.18 Hazardous Materials Storage Facilities

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Terracon performed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) as part of the due diligence for the proposed project. No hazardous materials storage facilities were noted in or directly adjacent to the proposed project. A copy of the Phase I ESA is included in Appendix L.

#### 2.19 Contamination

#### Checklist Response: N/A

Terracon performed a Phase I ESA as part of the due diligence for the proposed project. No recognized environmental conditions were noted in or directly adjacent to the proposed project. A copy of the Phase I ESA is included in Appendix L.

#### 3.0 CONCLUSION

Terracon has reviewed the proposed project against Alachua County's Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist. All documentation associated with this assessment is included in this report and associated appendices. It is not anticipated that the proposed project will have an adverse effect on natural or cultural resources.

**Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist** 

NXFL-378 Alachua County, Florida January 22, 2025 Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



#### **APPENDIX A**

**Environmental Resource Assessment Checklist** 





Alachua County, Board of County Commissioners Department of Growth Management 10 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave., Gainesville, FI 32601 Tel. 352.374.5249, Fax. 352.338.3224 http://growth-management.alachuacounty.us

#### ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

Pursuant to Alachua County Comprehensive Plan 2002, as amended, Conservation Open Space Element Policy 3.4.1, applications for land use change, zoning change, and development approval shall be required to submit an inventory of natural resource information. The inventory shall include site specific identification, analysis and mapping of each resource present on or adjacent to the site. The identification and analysis shall indicate information sources consulted.

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Check	"Yes" for eac	h resource or resour	ce characteristic	identified and	l discuss and	provide si	upporting ma	terial.
Check	"N/A" for each	h resource or resour	ce characteristic	not present o	r otherwise re	elevant to	the application	n

Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Surface Waters (ponds, lakes, streams, springs, etc.)
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Wetlands
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Surface Water or Wetland Buffers
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Floodplains (100-year)
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Special Area Study Resource Protection Areas (Cross Creek, Idylwild/Serenola, etc)
Yes	$\checkmark$	N/A		Strategic Ecosystems (within or adjacent to mapped areas)
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Significant Habitat (biologically diverse natural areas)
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Listed Species/Listed Species Habitats (FNAI S1, S2, & S3; State or Federally E, T, SSC)
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Recreation/Conservation/Preservation Lands
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Significant Geological Features (caves, springs, sinkholes, etc.)
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	High Aquifer Recharge Areas
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Wellfield Protection Areas
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Wells
Yes		N/A		Soils
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Mineral Resource Areas
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Topography/Steep Slopes
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Historical and Paleontological Resources
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Hazardous Materials Storage Facilities
Yes		N/A	$\checkmark$	Contamination (soil, surface water, ground water)
SIGNE	.D:			PROJECT # DATE:

For assistance please visit the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department (ACEPD) website at <a href="http://www.alachuacounty.us/government/depts/epd/natural/devchecklist.aspx">http://www.alachuacounty.us/government/depts/epd/natural/devchecklist.aspx</a> or contact ACEPD at (352) 264-6800. (version 5/20/05)

Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. EQ247559



#### **APPENDIX B**

NexTower- NXFL-378 Survey December 2024

#### WARREN STREET (P) 33' R/W - NOT OPEN **WINDSOR PLAT BOOK T, PAGE 426** LOT 3 LOT 1 LOT 9 **LOT 11** PARENT TRACT TAX PARCEL: 17818-003-001 **OWNER: WILKINSON, JAMES IRA** O.R. 1782, PAGE 1415 PARCEL ID: 17818-003-009 **OPEN FIELD-VACANT** OWNER: WILKINSON, ELIZABETH O.R. 5135, PAGE 127 PORTION OF TAX PARCEL: 17818-003-001 PARCEL ID: 17818-003-000 OWNER: WILKINSON, JAMES IRA OWNER: WILKINSON JAMES IRA HEIRS O.R. 5181, PAGE 1424 O.R. 1782, PAGE 1415 & O.R. 1782, PAGE 1415 & O.R. 1582, PAGE 438 -1ST STREET WEST (P) PROPOSED 194'— MONOPOLE TOWER SEE TOWER DATA / -30' NEXTOWER INGRESS/EGRESS & UTILITY EASEMENT N02° 28' 36"W 80.00'-SEE DETAIL BELOW CENTERLINE -**NEXTOWER** -**LEASE PARCEL POINT OF BEGINNING** AREA=6,400 SQUARE FEET± / S87° 31' 24"W 80.00' NEXTOWER LEASE PARCEL AND **SECTION 3** —SW CORNER OF LOT 1 VACANT NEXTOWER 30' WIDE INGRESS/EGRESS S87° 31' 24"W 485.09' & UTILITY EASEMENT LS 1824 S87° 31' 24"W 306.78' NORTHERLY R/W LINE **SE 8TH AVENUE** -N02° 28' 36"W 33.00' S87° 31' 24"W 119.29'— LEWIS STREET (P) 33' PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY **SECTION 10 SECTION 11 POINT OF COMMENCEMENT-**SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST SCALE: 1"=100'

# LOT 7 LOT 5 **PARENT TRACT** TAX PARCEL: 17818-003-001 **OWNER: WILKINSON, JAMES IRA** O.R. 1582, PAGE 438 **OPEN FIELD-VACANT** PROPOSED 194'-MONOPOLE TOWER SCALE: 1"=40' N87° 31' 24"E 80.00' SEE TOWER DATA -30' NEXTOWER INGRESS/EGRESS & **UTILITY EASEMENT** POINT OF BEGINNING NEXTOWER LEASE PARCEL AND NEXTOWER \* NEXTOWER 30' WIDE INGRESS/EGRESS LEASE PARCEL & UTILITY EASEMENT AREA=6,400 SQUARE FEET± S87° 31' 24"W 80.00' -GUY ANCHOR WOOD POWER POLE-OVERHEAD LINES ~ —S87° 31' 24"W 30.00' NORTHERLY R/W LINE **SE 8TH AVENUE** 33' RIGHT-OF-WAY SOUTHERLY R/W LINE

# **LEGEND**

- INDICATES 5/8" REBAR & CAP SET STAMPED LB 7810
- INDICATES 4"x4" CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND ID AS NOTED
- INDICATES IRON PIPE FOUND NO ID
- INDICATES 5/8" CAP IRON ROD FOUND STAMPED PLS 4004
- R/W INDICATES RIGHT-OF-WAY
- O.R. INDICATES OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK
- ID INDICATES IDENTIFICATION
- (P) INDICATES PLAT DATA WHEN DIFFERENT THAN MEASURED

# **BOUNDARY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY** OF NEXTOWER LEASE PARCEL

IN SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

PARENT TRACT DESCRIPTION (A PORTION OF O.R. 1782, PAGE 1415)

LOTS 5 AND 7 IN THE TOWN OF WINDSOR, SAME BEING IN THE AREA WEST OF GREEN STREET, AND LYING BETWEEN WARREN STREET ON THE NORTH AND LEWIS STREET ON THE SOUTH, AND BETWEEN 2ND STREET ON THE EAST AND 3RD STREET ON THE WEST, AS PER PLAT RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426, PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA. ALL BEING IN SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST.

#### **NEXTOWER LEASE PARCEL**

A PARCEL OF LAND LYING IN SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, ALSO LYING IN LOT 7, WEST OF GREEN STREET AND LYING BETWEEN WARREN STREET ON THE NORTH AND LEWIS STREET ON THE SOUTH, IN THE TOWN OF WINDSOR, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF SAID COUNTY; SAID PARCEL OF LAND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCE AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE NO2° 38' 36"W FOR 33.00 FEET TO THE INTERSECTION OF THE NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SE 8TH AVENUE (A 33' RIGHT-OF-WAY ALSO KNOWN AS LEWIS STREET); THENCE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE FOR 119.29 FEET TO THE CENTERLINE OF 1ST STREET WEST; THENCE CONTINUE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, FOR 306.78 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 1, TOWN OF WINDSOR, AS RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE CONTINUE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, FOR 699.49 FEET; THENCE NO2° 28' 36"W FOR 60.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF THE HEREIN DESCRIBED PARCEL OF LAND; THENCE S87° 31' 24"W FOR 80.00 FEET; THENCE N02° 28' 36"W FOR 80.00 FEET; THENCE N87° 31' 24"E FOR 80.00 FEET; THENCE S02° 28' 36"E FOR 80.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. SAID PARCEL OF LAND SITUATE, LYING AND BEING IN ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, **CONTAINING 6,400 SQUARE FEET MORE OR LESS.** 

#### **NEXTOWER 30' WIDE INGRESS/EGRESS & UTILITY EASEMENT**

A 30-FEET WIDE EASEMENT STRIP OF LAND FOR THE PURPOSES OF INGRESS/EGRESS AND UTILITIES LYING IN SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, ALSO LYING IN LOT 7, WEST OF GREEN STREET AND LYING BETWEEN WARREN STREET ON THE NORTH AND LEWIS STREET ON THE SOUTH, IN THE TOWN OF WINDSOR, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF SAID COUNTY; SAID **EASEMENT STRIP OF LAND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:** 

COMMENCE AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 2, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE NO2° 38' 36"W FOR 33.00 FEET TO THE INTERSECTION OF THE NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SE 8TH AVENUE (A 33' RIGHT-OF-WAY ALSO KNOWN AS LEWIS STREET); THENCE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE FOR 119.29 FEET TO THE CENTERLINE OF 1ST STREET WEST; THENCE CONTINUE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, FOR 306.78 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 1, TOWN OF WINDSOR, AS RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE CONTINUE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, FOR 699.49 FEET; THENCE NO2° 28' 36"W FOR 60.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF THE HEREIN DESCRIBED EASEMENT STRIP OF LAND; THENCE CONTINUE NO2° 28' 36"W FOR 80.00 FEET; THENCE N87° 31' 24"E FOR 30.00 FEET; THENCE S02° 28' 36"E FOR 140.00 FEET TO AN INTERSECTION OF THE AFORESAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SE 8TH AVENUE; THENCE S87° 31' 24"W ALONG SAID RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE FOR 30.00 FEET; THENCE NO2° 28' 36"W FOR 60.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

1. BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE ASSUMED AND REFERENCED TO THE NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SE 8TH AVENUE AS BEARING S87° 31' 24"W.

2. THE BOUNDARY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY SHOWN HEREON IS BASED ON ACTUAL FIELD MEASUREMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS DATED

3. THIS SURVEY MAP OR THE COPIES THEREOF ARE NOT VALID WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE AND THE ORIGINAL RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER.

4. CENTER OF PROPOSED TOWER LATITUDE, LONGITUDE AND ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON WERE ESTABLISHED FROM RTK GPS OBSERVATIONS REFERENCED TO THE STATE OF FLORIDA PERMANENT REFERENCE NETWORK. THE VALUES FOR THE PROPOSED TOWER LATITUDE, LONGITUDE AND ELEVATION SHOWN HEREON EXCEED FAA "1-A" ACCURACY REQUIREMENTS. ELEVATIONS ARE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD 88) AND ARE REFERENCED TO THE STATE OF FLORIDA PERMANENT REFERENCE NETWORK.

5. THE PURPOSE OF THIS SURVEY IS TO SHOW IMPROVEMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH A PROPOSED TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY AND PROVIDE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SAID FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED EASEMENTS. THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY OF THE PARENT

6. MEASURED BEARINGS AND DISTANCES WERE IN SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT WITH RECORD DATA UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

7. PROPERTY TIES ARE PERPENDICULAR MEASURE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

# FLOOD ZONE NOTE

WEST LINE:

THE HEREON DESCRIBED LEASE PARCEL AND EASEMENT APPEAR TO LIE IN FLOOD ZONE X BASED ON THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACT FIRM, COMMUNITY PANEL MAP NUMBER 12001C0340D DATED JUNE 16, 2006.

#### PROPOSED TOWER DISTANCE FROM PARENT TRACT LINES

(AS MEASURED PERPENDICULAR FROM CENTER OF TOWER) NORTH LINE: 620' EAST LINE: SOUTH LINE:

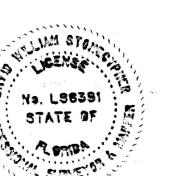
# **TOWER DATA** PROPOSED 194' MONOPOLE TOWER WITH 5' APPURTENANCES

(TOTAL HEIGHT=199') NAD 83/2011 LATITUDE: 29° 38' 39.76" NORTH LONGITUDE: 82° 11' 33.91" WEST

GROUND ELEVATION: 86.3' NAVD 1988

# **BENCHMARKS**

#1 TOP OF REBAR & CAP AT NE LEASE PARCEL CORNER ELEVATION = 86.68'#2 TOP OF REBAR & CAP AT NW LEASE PARCEL CORNER ELEVATION = 86.25'



# STONECYPHER SURVEYING INC.

REVISION: 19-19-24 REVISED NEXTOWER EASEMENT

1225 NW 16TH AVENUE GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32601 Tel.: (352) 379-0948 Email: dws@stone-survey.com

Professional Surveying & Mapping Certificate of Authorization No.: LB 7810

OK/PAGE	58/44	This map prepared by:	SCALE	AS SHOWN
RAWN	MRJ	DAVID W. STONECYPHER	DATE	DECEMBER 3, 2024
HECKED	DWS	PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR & MAPPER FLA. LICENSE NO. 6391	PROJECT #	24-0079

# **COMMUNICATION TOWER SITE WINDSOR NXFL-378**

**NEXTOWER DEVELOPMENT GROUP II, LLC** 1 OF 1

#### **Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist**

NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida
January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



**APPENDIX C** 

**FEMA Map** 

# National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



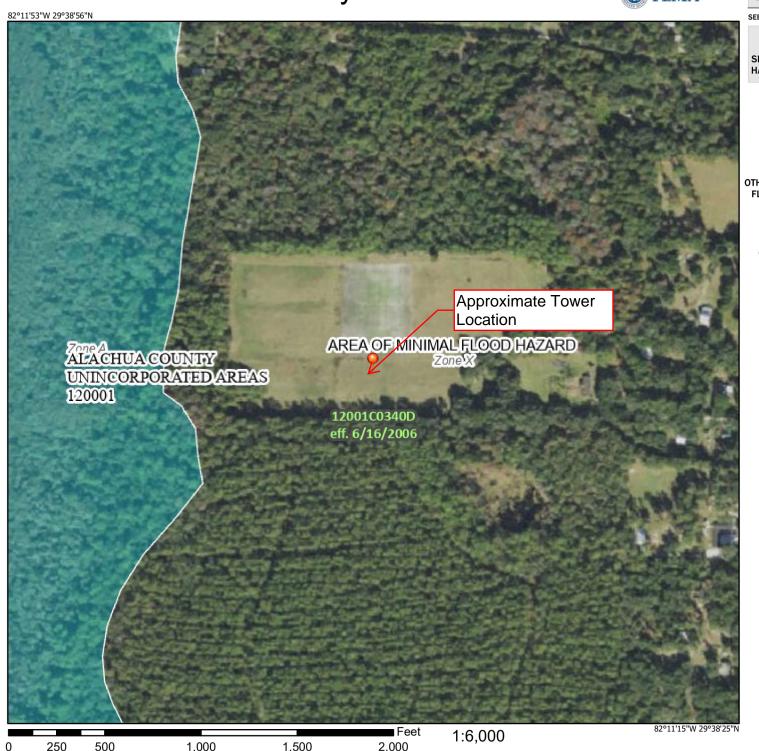
Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

#### Legend SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS **Regulatory Floodway** 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X **Future Conditions 1% Annual** Chance Flood Hazard Zone X Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X OTHER AREAS OF Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D FLOOD HAZARD NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X Effective LOMRs **OTHER AREAS** Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D - - - Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer STRUCTURES | LILLILL Levee, Dike, or Floodwall 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance 17.5 Water Surface Elevation **Coastal Transect** ----- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE) Limit of Study Jurisdiction Boundary --- Coastal Transect Baseline OTHER Profile Baseline **FEATURES** Hydrographic Feature Digital Data Available No Digital Data Available MAP PANELS Unmapped The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 1/9/2025 at 10:14 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.



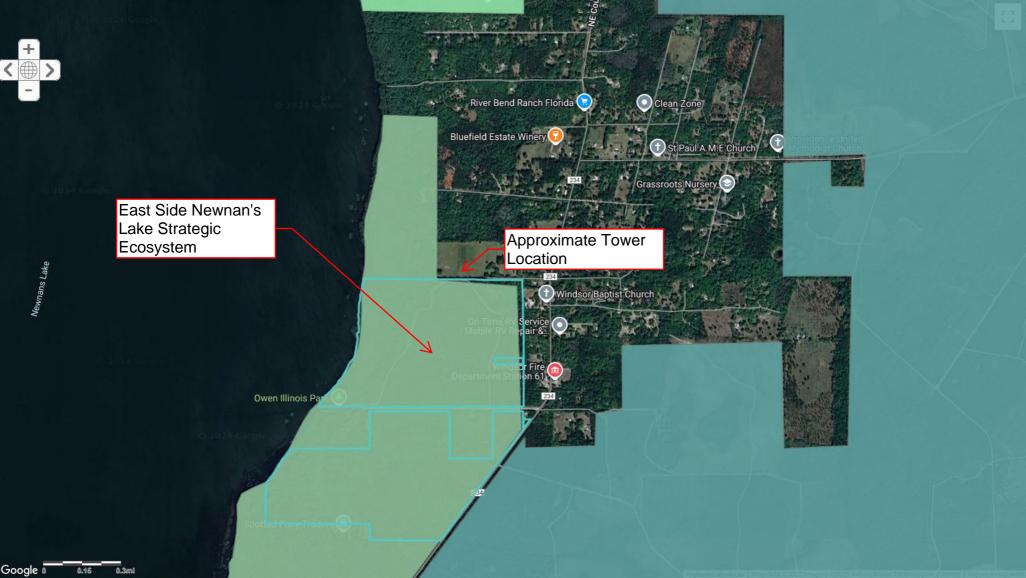
#### **Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist**

NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida
January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



#### **APPENDIX D**

**Strategic Ecosystems** 



#### **Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist**

NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida
January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



#### **APPENDIX E**

**IPAC Species List** 



# United States Department of the Interior



#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Florida Ecological Services Field Office 777 37th St Suite D-101 Vero Beach, FL 32960-3559

Phone: (352) 448-9151 Fax: (772) 562-4288
Email Address: fw4flesregs@fws.gov
https://www.fws.gov/office/florida-ecological-services

In Reply Refer To: 12/27/2024 17:23:34 UTC

Project Code: 2025-0036073

Project Name: NXFL-378 Windsor

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project

location or may be affected by your proposed project

#### To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. **Please include your Project Code, listed at the top of this letter, in all subsequent correspondence regarding this project.** Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered

species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

Project code: 2025-0036073

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf

**Migratory Birds**: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

#### Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

## OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Florida Ecological Services Field Office 777 37th St Suite D-101 Vero Beach, FL 32960-3559 (352) 448-9151

### **PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project code: 2025-0036073

Project Code: 2025-0036073 Project Name: NXFL-378 Windsor

Project Type: Communication Tower New Construction

Project Description: Development of a monopole communications tower with associated

compound and access easement

#### Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <a href="https://www.google.com/maps/@29.64433235,-82.19292498048742,14z">https://www.google.com/maps/@29.64433235,-82.19292498048742,14z</a>



Counties: Alachua County, Florida

#### **ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES**

Project code: 2025-0036073

There is a total of 7 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

**MAMMALS** 

NAME STATUS

Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* 

Proposed Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515

**BIRDS** 

NAME STATUS

Eastern Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis* ssp. jamaicensis

Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477</a>

species profile: https://ecos.tws.gov/ecp/species/10477

Everglade Snail Kite Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus

Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7713

Red-cockaded Woodpecker *Dryobates borealis* 

No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7614

Threatened

Whooping Crane Grus americana

Population: U.S.A. (AL, AR, CO, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NC,

NM, OH, SC, TN, UT, VA, WI, WV, western half of WY)

No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758</a>

Experimental

Population, Non-

Essential

**REPTILES** 

NAME

Eastern Indigo Snake Drymarchon couperi

Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/646">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/646</a>

**INSECTS** 

NAME

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* 

Proposed

There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical

Threatened

habitat.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743

#### **CRITICAL HABITATS**

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

# USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the <u>National Wildlife Refuge</u> system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

#### **BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES**

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>1</sup> and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats<sup>3</sup>, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

- 1. The <u>Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act</u> of 1940.
- 2. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
- 3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

There are likely bald eagles present in your project area. For additional information on bald eagles, refer to <u>Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity</u>

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME BREEDING SEASON

#### Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626

#### Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

#### PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper

Project code: 2025-0036073

Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

#### **Probability of Presence (■)**

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

#### **Breeding Season** (

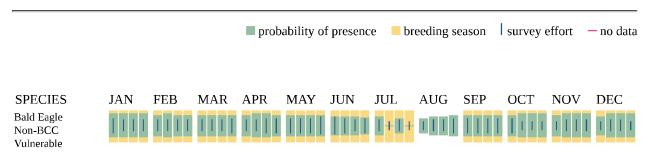
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

#### Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

#### No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <a href="https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management">https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management</a>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <a href="https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds">https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds</a>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <a href="https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf">https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf</a>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <a href="https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action">https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action</a>

## **MIGRATORY BIRDS**

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats<sup>3</sup> should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

- 1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
- 2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
- 3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Kestrel <i>Falco sparverius paulus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587</a>	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
Bachman's Sparrow <i>Peucaea aestivalis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6177">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6177</a>	Breeds May 1 to Sep 30
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626</a>	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31
Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234</a>	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9406">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9406</a>	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias occidentalis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10590">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10590</a>	Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501</a>	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Henslow's Sparrow <i>Centronyx henslowii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3941">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3941</a>	Breeds elsewhere
King Rail <i>Rallus elegans</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8936">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8936</a>	Breeds May 1 to Sep 5
Least Tern <i>Sternula antillarum antillarum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11919">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11919</a>	Breeds Apr 25 to Sep 5
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679</a>	Breeds elsewhere
Magnificent Frigatebird <i>Fregata magnificens</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9588">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9588</a>	Breeds Oct 1 to Apr 30
Painted Bunting <i>Passerina ciris</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9511">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9511</a>	Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 15
Pectoral Sandpiper <i>Calidris melanotos</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9561">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9561</a>	Breeds elsewhere
Prairie Warbler <i>Setophaga discolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9513">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9513</a>	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9398">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9398</a>	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

**BREEDING** NAME **SEASON** Ruddy Turnstone Arenaria interpres morinella Breeds This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions elsewhere (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10633 Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla* **Breeds** This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions elsewhere (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9603 Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus* **Breeds** This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA elsewhere and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480 Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus* Breeds Mar 10 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA to Jun 30 and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8938 **Breeds** Whimbrel Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions elsewhere (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11991 Willet Tringa semipalmata Breeds Apr 20 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA to Aug 5 and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10669 Worthington's Marsh Wren Cistothorus palustris griseus Breeds Apr 10 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions to Aug 31 (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9560

# PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

#### Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

#### **Breeding Season** (**•**)

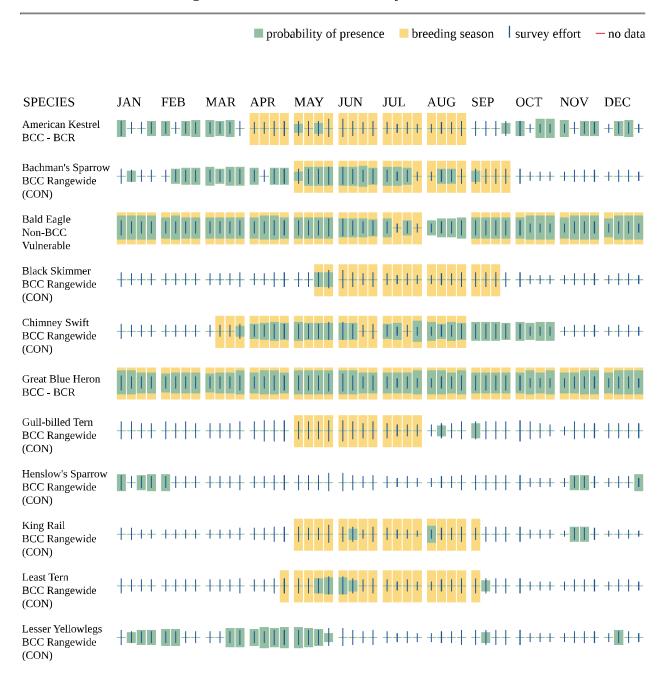
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

#### Survey Effort (|)

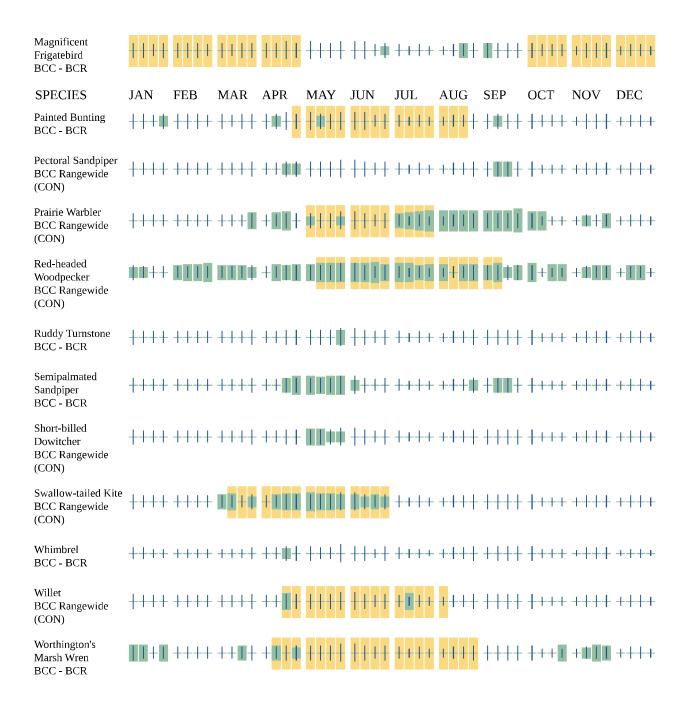
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.



Project code: 2025-0036073



#### Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <a href="https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management">https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management</a>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <a href="https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds">https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds</a>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <a href="https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf">https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf</a>

Project code: 2025-0036073 12/27/2024 17:23:34 UTC

Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <a href="https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action">https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action</a>

# **WETLANDS**

Impacts to <u>NWI wetlands</u> and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local <u>U.S. Army Corps of</u> Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

Project code: 2025-0036073 12/27/2024 17:23:34 UTC

# **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Brett Anderson

Address: 8001 Baymeadows Way

Address Line 2: Suite 1 City: Jacksonville

State: FL Zip: 32256

Email brett.anderson@terracon.com

Phone: 9044702205

#### **Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist**

NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida
January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



#### **APPENDIX F**

**IBA Stating No Effect** 



#### **Informal Biological Assessment Memo**

Federal Communication Commission (FCC) regulations, as identified in 47CFR § 1.1307 (a) 3, require that NexTower Development Group II, LLC consider the effects of the proposed tower construction to protected species and critical habitats. Findings in this memo are based upon the site's current utilization applicant provided information, and from other activities described herein; such information is subject to change. Basic site information is presented in the table below.

Site Name:	NXFL-378 Windsor
Terracon Project Number:	EQ247559
Address:	Se 8 <sup>th</sup> Avenue
City, County, State:	Windsor, Alachua County, FL 32641
Lat/Long:	29° 38' 39.76" N, 82° 11' 33.91" W
Proposed Lease Area:	±6,400 Sq. Ft.
Proposed Ingress/Egress Easement:	±30 Ft. Wide
Proposed Tower Height:	199 feet
Tower Type:	Monopole

#### Species Review

The site was preliminarily investigated for the presence of state and federally protected animal and plant species and their habitat. Literature and agency file searches were conducted to identify the potential occurrence of state and federally protected animal species on the site. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) and Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) search engines were utilized to determine potential occurrences.

FWS-IPaC identifies potential occurrences and habitat for federally listed threatened and endangered species, proposed listed and candidate species, and designated critical habitat. The FNAI search engine identifies potential occurrences of both federally and state listed species. The search results were supplemented by data from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). Absence of documented sightings on-site or in the immediate vicinity does not ensure that protected species are not present. The lack of documented sightings in the databases may indicate that the area has not been surveyed or did not previously contain habitat. Additional FWC databases researched for this assessment include Map Direct, wading bird colonies, the eagle nest locator, and GIS data layers of species occurrences.

The proposed project would involve the construction of a monopole communications tower including a tower compound and access/utility easement. See the table below with detailed site information.

Individual Pole Name	Lat/Long	Tower Height	Ground Elevation	Distance to Nearest Surface Water	Site Description
NXFL-378 Windsor	29° 38' 39.76" N, 82° 11' 33.91" W	199'	86.3'	>500'	Pasturelands

Listed species with the potential to be located within the vicinity of the site are included in the attached IPaC and FNAI database reports. Based on our review of the site, the project area for the tower consisted of active pasturelands. There are no critical habitats, wildlife refuges, or fish hatcheries documented at the site.

#### **Migratory Birds**

USFWS recommendations published in Revised Guidelines for Communication Tower Design, Siting, Construction, Operation, Retrofitting, and Decommissioning (2021) state the preferred tower height to decrease potential effects on migratory birds is less than 200 feet tall. Siting and design process for this project could not conform to all the USFWS recommendations; however, mitigating factors proposed for implementation at the site include the following:

- Limiting the tower height
- eliminating the need for guy wires
- utilizing a lighting style that eliminates the need for red steady-burning lighting

#### Federal Consultation – USFWS

USFWS provides a concurrence key through their IPaC system which revises and replaces all prior versions of communication tower clearance letters within the state of Florida. The key is intended to streamline consultation with the USFWS when the proposed action can be walked through the Key and the appropriate conclusion is the proposed action will have no effect on listed species.

For towers where USFWS believes further evaluation of the proposed action is necessary, the Key recommends contacting the local field office and requesting consultation. However, based on June 2022 correspondence with Mr. Robert Carey, USFWS Division Manager of the USFWS Florida Ecological Services Field Office, if the applicant makes a "No Effect" determination for the proposed action, USFWS does not require direct consultation.

The consultation key was completed for this project and the key determined that the project should result in further consultation with USFWS. However, based on the correspondence with Mr. Robert Carey, Terracon has made a "No Effect" determination for this project and therefore no direct consultation is required. Documentation supporting the "No Effect" determination can be found below and attached to this Informal Biological Assessment.

To support the "No Effect" determination, Terracon conducted a preliminary review using the USFWS IPaC system to identify listed and proposed threatened and endangered species, as well as critical habitats that may be located on or near the proposed tower site. According to the IPaC report, the following species are listed to have the potential to be present in the vicinity of the project area:

Taxon	Name	Species Habitat	Status	Habitat On- Site?
Mammals	Tricolored Bat (Perimyotis subflavus)	Landscapes that are partly open, with large trees and plentiful woodland edges	Proposed Endangered	Yes
	Eastern Black Rail (Laterallus jamaicensis)	In coastal marsh, upper limits of highest tides; inland, mostly wet meadows	Threatened (Federal) Threatened (State)	No
Birds	Red-cockaded Woodpecker (Picoides Borealis)	Inhabits mature slash, longleaf, and loblolly pines with open understory.	Endangered (Federal) Endangered (State)	No
	Everglade Snail Kite (Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus)	Marshes and Lakes with Shallow Water	Endangered (Federal) Endangered (State)	No
	Whooping Crane (Grus americana)	Marshes, ponds, lagoons. Forages mainly in fresh water, including shallow marshes, flooded farm fields, ponds, ditches	Experimental Population Non- Essential	No
Reptiles	Eastern Indigo Snake (Drymarchon corais couperi)	Broad range including scrub, sandhill, wet prairies, and mangrove swamps	Threatened (Federal) Threatened (State)	No
Insects	Monarch Butterfly (Danaus plexippus)	Disturbed habitats such as agricultural landscapes and along roadsides	Candidate (Federal) Candidate (State)	Marginal

Based on a review of the habitat for the above-listed species, compared to an analysis of the habitat present on the site, it is not anticipated that the construction of the proposed telecommunications tower site will affect listed or proposed protected species or critical habitats. Marginal habitat for monarch butterflies (*Danaus plexippus*) can be found on-site due to the disturbed nature of the area after timbering. However, as the species is listed as a "candidate" species, no additional correspondence with regulatory agencies is necessary. Similarly, the site may contain appropriate foraging habitat for the tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), as the site is surrounded by forested areas (though those areas will not be disturbed by this action). However, the species is currently listed as "proposed endangered" and no date has been established as to when the species will be formally listed.

Further, Terracon has reviewed Florida databases for both eagle nests and wood stork rookeries and determined the proposed activities are more than 660 feet from any documented bald eagle nest and 2500 feet from any documented wood stork rookery. There are known bald eagle nests within one mile of the proposed action based on a review of the FDEP Map Direct database and Audubon Eagle Watch database. At no point were any nests noted within 660 feet during Terracon's site reconnaissance.

#### State Consultation - FWC

In a letter dated July 8, 2024, the FWC stated that they have no comments, recommendations, or objections related to state-listed species and their habitat or other fish and wildlife resources in regard to FCC licensed telecommunications tower installations provided no listed species or their habitat is detected on site.

Because no listed species or critical habitat for listed species was detected on site, no further coordination with FWC is required.

#### **Conclusions**

Based on Terracon's analysis, the proposed project activities should have no effect on state or federally listed species or their habitat, and no additional coordination with USFWS or FWC is required.

Sincerely,



Olex Wolfer

Alex Wolfson Field Scientist Brett Anderson Group Manager

Attachments: IPaC Report

IPac Determination Key Report

FNAI Report

FDEP MapDirect Documentation

NWI Map

FWC Correspondence

June 2022 FWS Correspondence

Site Plan Diagrams



# United States Department of the Interior



#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Florida Ecological Services Field Office 777 37th St Suite D-101 Vero Beach, FL 32960-3559

Phone: (352) 448-9151 Fax: (772) 562-4288
Email Address: fw4flesregs@fws.gov
https://www.fws.gov/office/florida-ecological-services

In Reply Refer To: 12/27/2024 17:23:34 UTC

Project Code: 2025-0036073

Project Name: NXFL-378 Windsor

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project

location or may be affected by your proposed project

#### To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. **Please include your Project Code, listed at the top of this letter, in all subsequent correspondence regarding this project.** Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered

species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

Project code: 2025-0036073

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf

**Migratory Birds**: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

#### Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

## OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Florida Ecological Services Field Office 777 37th St Suite D-101 Vero Beach, FL 32960-3559 (352) 448-9151

### **PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project code: 2025-0036073

Project Code: 2025-0036073 Project Name: NXFL-378 Windsor

Project Type: Communication Tower New Construction

Project Description: Development of a monopole communications tower with associated

compound and access easement

#### Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <a href="https://www.google.com/maps/@29.64433235,-82.19292498048742,14z">https://www.google.com/maps/@29.64433235,-82.19292498048742,14z</a>



Counties: Alachua County, Florida

#### **ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES**

Project code: 2025-0036073

There is a total of 7 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

**MAMMALS** 

NAME STATUS

Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* 

Proposed Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515

**BIRDS** 

NAME STATUS

Eastern Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis* ssp. jamaicensis

Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477</a>

species profile: https://ecos.tws.gov/ecp/species/10477

Everglade Snail Kite Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus

Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7713

Red-cockaded Woodpecker *Dryobates borealis* 

No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7614

Threatened

Whooping Crane Grus americana

Population: U.S.A. (AL, AR, CO, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NC,

NM, OH, SC, TN, UT, VA, WI, WV, western half of WY)

No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758</a>

Experimental

Population, Non-

Essential

**REPTILES** 

NAME

Eastern Indigo Snake Drymarchon couperi

Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/646">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/646</a>

**INSECTS** 

NAME

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* 

Proposed

There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical

Threatened

habitat.

Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743

#### **CRITICAL HABITATS**

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

# USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the <u>National Wildlife Refuge</u> system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

#### **BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES**

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>1</sup> and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats<sup>3</sup>, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

- 1. The <u>Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act</u> of 1940.
- 2. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
- 3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

There are likely bald eagles present in your project area. For additional information on bald eagles, refer to <u>Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity</u>

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME BREEDING SEASON

#### Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626

#### Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

#### PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper

Project code: 2025-0036073

Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

#### **Probability of Presence (■)**

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

#### **Breeding Season** (

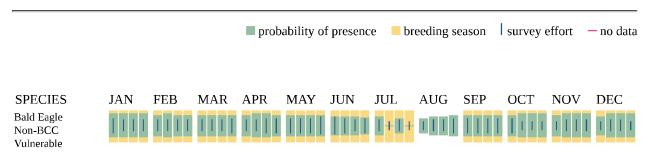
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

#### Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

#### No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <a href="https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management">https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management</a>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <a href="https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds">https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds</a>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <a href="https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf">https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf</a>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <a href="https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action">https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action</a>

# **MIGRATORY BIRDS**

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats<sup>3</sup> should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

- 1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
- 2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
- 3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Kestrel <i>Falco sparverius paulus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587</a>	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
Bachman's Sparrow <i>Peucaea aestivalis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6177">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6177</a>	Breeds May 1 to Sep 30
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626</a>	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31
Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234</a>	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9406">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9406</a>	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias occidentalis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10590">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10590</a>	Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501</a>	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Henslow's Sparrow <i>Centronyx henslowii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3941">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3941</a>	Breeds elsewhere
King Rail <i>Rallus elegans</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8936">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8936</a>	Breeds May 1 to Sep 5
Least Tern <i>Sternula antillarum antillarum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11919">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11919</a>	Breeds Apr 25 to Sep 5
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679</a>	Breeds elsewhere
Magnificent Frigatebird <i>Fregata magnificens</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9588">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9588</a>	Breeds Oct 1 to Apr 30
Painted Bunting <i>Passerina ciris</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9511">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9511</a>	Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 15
Pectoral Sandpiper <i>Calidris melanotos</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9561">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9561</a>	Breeds elsewhere
Prairie Warbler <i>Setophaga discolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9513">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9513</a>	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9398">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9398</a>	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

**BREEDING** NAME **SEASON** Ruddy Turnstone Arenaria interpres morinella Breeds This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions elsewhere (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10633 Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla* **Breeds** This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions elsewhere (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9603 Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus* **Breeds** This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA elsewhere and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480 Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus* Breeds Mar 10 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA to Jun 30 and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8938 **Breeds** Whimbrel Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions elsewhere (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11991 Willet Tringa semipalmata Breeds Apr 20 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA to Aug 5 and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10669 Worthington's Marsh Wren Cistothorus palustris griseus Breeds Apr 10 This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions to Aug 31 (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9560

# PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

#### Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

#### **Breeding Season** (**•**)

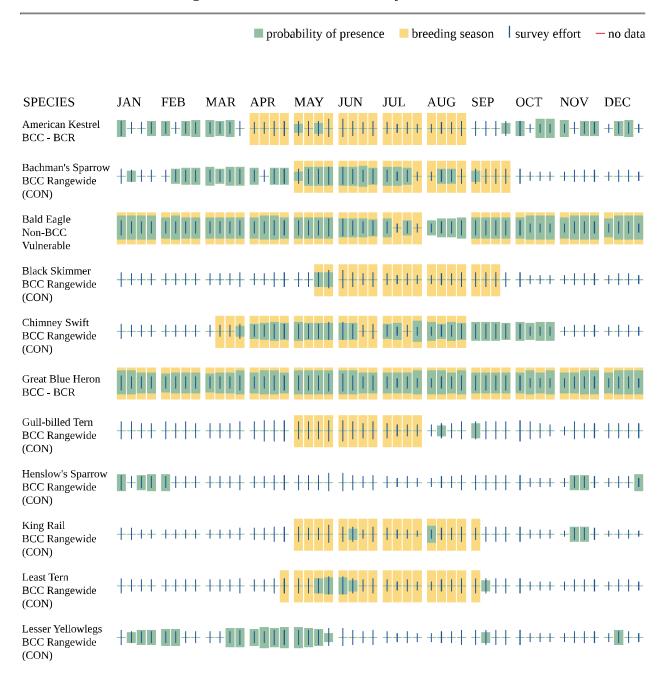
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

#### Survey Effort (|)

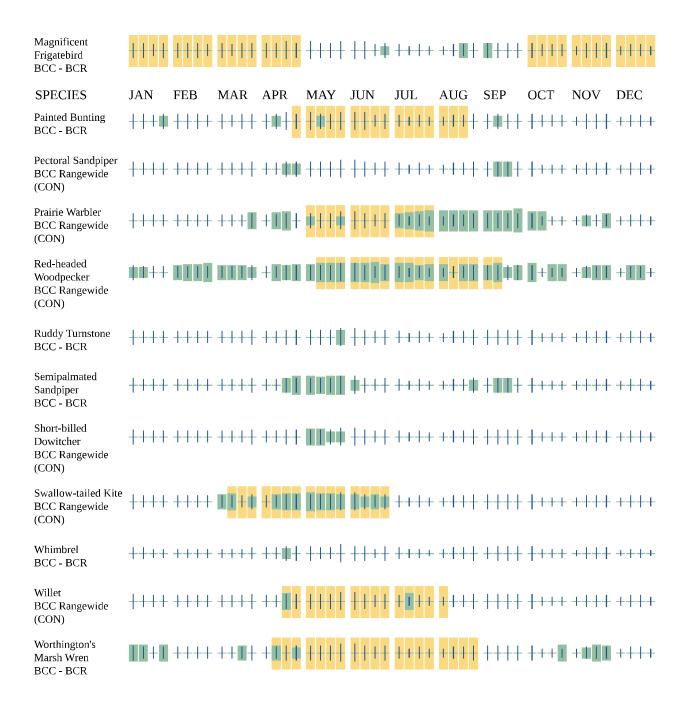
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.



Project code: 2025-0036073



#### Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <a href="https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management">https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management</a>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <a href="https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds">https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds</a>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <a href="https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf">https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf</a>

Project code: 2025-0036073 12/27/2024 17:23:34 UTC

Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <a href="https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action">https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action</a>

# **WETLANDS**

Impacts to <u>NWI wetlands</u> and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local <u>U.S. Army Corps of</u> Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

Project code: 2025-0036073 12/27/2024 17:23:34 UTC

# **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Brett Anderson

Address: 8001 Baymeadows Way

Address Line 2: Suite 1 City: Jacksonville

State: FL Zip: 32256

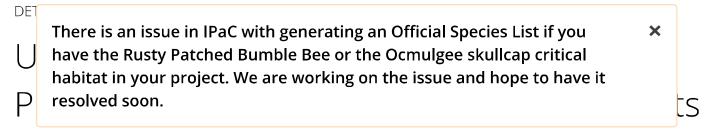
Email brett.anderson@terracon.com

Phone: 9044702205

**IPaC** 

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service** 

# **Endangered Species Act Review**



# in Florida

Release date: 26 January 2022

You completed the latest version of this key, published 26 January 2022, and reached a determination of <u>not applicable</u> for species or critical habitats covered by the key.

This Clearance to Proceed with Communication Tower Projects (Key) letter revises and replaces all prior versions of communication tower clearance letters within the State of Florida. The purpose of this Key is to assist the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the non-federal designee of the FCC, or other Federal agencies in making appropriate effects determinations for communication tower projects under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act) (87 Stat. 884; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) within the State of Florida. The Key is intended to streamline consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) when the proposed action can be walked through the Key and the appropriate conclusion is the proposed action will have no effect on listed species. For towers where the Service believes that further evaluation of the proposed tower is necessary, the Key recommends contacting the local field office and requesting consultation. The Service intends to develop this Key further in the future to provide concurrence for some proposed towers where the proposed project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect listed species. Therefore, the Service highly recommends continuing to check this site for improvements and additional streamlining opportunities for similar actions. Currently, this Key is not applicable to proposed actions that occur within the consultation area for the Florida bonneted bat (*Eumops floridanus*).

The Service is the lead Federal Agency charged with the protection and conservation of Federal Trust Resources, including threatened and endangered species and migratory birds, in accordance with section 7 of the Act, 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.). If a proposed projects have the potential to effect bald and golden eagles, or other migratory birds, additional consultation with the Migratory Bird office may be necessary, please visit: <a href="https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/bald-and-golden-eagle-">https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/bald-and-golden-eagle-</a>

information.php and https://www.fws.gov/birds/index.php.

This guidance is based on the signed letter <u>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Clearance to Proceed</u> <u>with Communication Tower Project Requests</u>.

# Species covered by this key

This key is valid for all listed species  $\frac{1}{2}$  in this project area.

1. Species listed under the <u>Endangered Species Act</u> are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the <u>listing status page</u> for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

# Critical habitats covered by this key

This key is valid for all designated critical habitat in this project area.

1. Species listed under the <u>Endangered Species Act</u> are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the <u>listing status page</u> for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

For more information about this determination key, including a list of all potential questions, refer to the <u>detailed overview</u>.

# Qualification interview

1. Does the proposed action include a communication tower requiring Federal Communication Commission (FCC) authorization or other Federal agency approval?



2. Will the communication tower follow the most current Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) obstruction marking and lighting circular?

<a href="https://www.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/Advisory\_Circular/AC\_70\_7460-1L.pdf">https://www.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/Advisory\_Circular/AC\_70\_7460-1L.pdf</a>



3. Does this project involve the construction of a new communication tower?



4. Will the new communication tower(s) be co-located with an existing tower?



Your project is outside the scope of this key. Please submit a request for ESA section 7 consultation to the appropriate Ecological Services field office.

If you no longer wish to use this key for your project, you can delete your evaluation.



#### Florida Natural Areas Inventory Biodiversity Matrix Query Results UNOFFICIAL REPORT

Created 12/27/2024

(Contact the FNAI Data Services Coordinator at 850.224.8207 or kbrinegar@fnai.fsu.edu for information on an official Standard Data Report)

NOTE: The Biodiversity Matrix includes only rare species and natural communities tracked by FNAI.

#### Report for 1 Matrix Unit: 29870



#### Descriptions

**DOCUMENTED** - There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI database of the species or community within this Matrix Unit,

**DOCUMENTED-HISTORIC** - There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI database of the species or community within this Matrix Unit; however the occurrence has not been observed/reported within the last twenty years.

**LIKELY** - The species or community is *known* to occur in this vicinity, and is considered likely within this Matrix Unit because:

- documented occurrence overlaps this and adjacent Matrix Units, but the documentation isn't precise enough to indicate which of those Units the species or community is actually located in; or
- there is a documented occurrence in the vicinity and there is suitable habitat for that species or community within this Matrix Unit.

**POTENTIAL** - This Matrix Unit lies within the known or predicted range of the species or community based on expert knowledge and environmental variables such as climate, soils, topography, and landcover.

#### Matrix Unit ID: 29870

0 **Documented** Elements Found

#### 0 Documented-Historic Elements Found

#### 3 Likely Elements Found

Scientific and Common Names	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N
Mesic flatwoods	G4	S4	N	N
<u>Mycteria americana</u> Wood Stork	G4	S2	Т	FT

Matrix Unit ID: 29870

33 **Potential** Elements for Matrix Unit 29870

		,		
Scientific and Common Names	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
Agrimonia incisa incised groove-bur	G3	S2	N	Т
<u>Ambystoma cingulatum</u> Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2	S1	Т	FT
Antigone canadensis pratensis Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
<u>Arnoglossum diversifolium</u> variable-leaved Indian-plantain	G2	S2	N	Т
Asplenium x curtissii Curtiss' spleenwort	GNA	S1	N	N
Asplenium x heteroresiliens Morzenti's spleenwort	G2	S1	N	N
Asplenium x plenum ruffled spleenwort	G1Q	S1	N	N
<u>Brickellia cordifolia</u> Flyr's brickell-bush	G3	S2	N	Е
<u>Clemmys guttata</u> Spotted Turtle	G5	S2S3	N	N
<u>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</u> Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S1	N	N
<u>Ctenium floridanum</u> Florida toothache grass	G2	S2	N	Е
<u>Drymarchon couperi</u> Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	Т	FT
<u>Dryobates borealis</u> Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	E, PT	FE
<u>Gopherus polyphemus</u> Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	С	ST
<u>Hartwrightia floridana</u> hartwrightia	G2	S2	N	Т
Lampropeltis extenuata Short-tailed Snake	G3	S3	N	ST
Lithobates capito Gopher Frog	G2G3	S3	N	N
<u>Litsea aestivalis</u> pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<u>Matelea floridana</u> Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	Е
<u>Myotis austroriparius</u> Southeastern Myotis	G4	S3	N	N
<u>Nemastylis floridana</u> celestial lily	G2	S2	N	Е
<u>Neofiber alleni</u> Round-tailed Muskrat	G2	S2	N	N
<u>Nolina atopocarpa</u> Florida beargrass	G3	S3	N	Т
<u>Notophthalmus perstriatus</u> Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	N	С
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i> Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<u>Podomys floridanus</u> Florida Mouse	G3	S3	N	N
<u>Pycnanthemum floridanum</u> Florida mountain-mint	G3	S3	N	Т
<u>Salix floridana</u> Florida wi <b>ll</b> ow	G2G3	S2S3	N	Е
Sciurus niger niger Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N
<u>Sideroxylon alachuense</u> silver buckthorn	G1	S1	N	Е
<u>Spigelia loganioides</u> pinkroot	G2Q	S2	N	Е

<u>Ursus americanus floridanus</u> Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N	N	
<u>Verbesina heterophylla</u> variable-leaf crownbeard	G2	S2	N	E	

#### Disclaimer

The data maintained by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory represent the single most comprehensive source of information available on the locations of rare species and other significant ecological resources statewide. However, the data are not always based on comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Therefore, this information should not be regarded as a final statement on the biological resources of the site being considered, nor should it be substituted for on-site surveys. FNAI shall not be held liable for the accuracy and completeness of these data, or opinions or conclusions drawn from these data. FNAI is not inviting reliance on these data. Inventory data are designed for the purposes of conservation planning and scientific research and are not intended for use as the primary criteria for regulatory decisions.

#### **Unofficial Report**

These results are considered unofficial. FNAI offers a Standard Data Request option for those needing certifiable data.

#### Printer Friendly View | Download as PDF





Point of Interest:

29°38'40.4158" x -82°11'35.4280"

29.644559934428315 x -82.19317444041454

Search Radius: 1 mile

Report Created on Fri Dec 27 2024 at 12:19:26

Map Direct v7.240801

Township/Range/Section: 10S21E3

, Alachua County 32641

FDEP Regulatory District: NORTHEAST DISTRICT

Water Management District: SJRWMD FL House District 21 :: FL Senate District 9

US Congressional District 3 HUC Basin Area: Ocklawaha Waterbody ID: 2705

State Land DM ID:





## **Search Result Summary**

Features Found	Data Layer	Metadata	Spreadsheet
0	Wood Stork Active Nesting Colonies - 2500 Foot Buffer	<u>Layer Information</u>	
0	Florida Woodstork Nesting Colonies	<u>Layer Information</u>	
3	Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Eagle Nests - 660 Foot Buffer	<u>Layer Information</u>	Download as Spreadsheet

#### **Search Result Details**

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION (FWC) EAGLE NESTS - 660 FOOT BUFFER: 3 FOUND. BACK TO SEARCH RESULTS SUMMARY

#2 Of 3 From Fish And Wildlife Conservation

#1 Of 3 From Fish And Wildlife Conservation Nests - 660 Foot Buffer

Commission (FWC) Eagle				
OBJECTID	972			
NESTID	AL098			
COUNTY	Alachua			
TOWNSHIP	10S			
RANGE	21E			
SECTION	03			
GAZ PAGE	66			
LATDM	29 39.19			
LONGDM	82 11.72			
ACTIVE98	-			
ACTIVE99	-			

Commission (FWC) Eagle Nests - 660 Foot Buffer ACTIVE99 -

COMMISSION	· (1 110) Lagic	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
OBJECTID	973	
NESTID	AL092	
COUNTY	Alachua	
TOWNSHIP	09S	
RANGE	21E	
SECTION	34	
GAZ PAGE	66	
LATDM	29 39.63	
LONGDM	82 11.67	
ACTIVE98	-	
ACTIVE99	_	

12/2024, 12	2:19					
ACTIVE00 -						
ACTIVE01	-					
ACTIVE02	-					
ACTIVE03	-					
ACTIVE04	-					
ACTIVE05	-					
ACTIVE06	-					
ACTIVE07	-					
ACTIVE08	-					
ACTIVE09	*					
ACTIVE10	*					
ACTIVE11	Υ					
ACTIVE12	*					
ACTIVE13	*					
LASTACT	2011					
LASTSURVEY	2011					
LATDEC	29.653167					
LONGDEC	-82.195333					
LATALB	628653.291176					
LONGALB	574440.354678					
BUFF DIST	201.168402					
SHAPE.AREA	127052.616347					
SHAPE.LEN	1263.770442					

	, ,
ACTIVE00	-
ACTIVE01	-
ACTIVE02	-
ACTIVE03	-
ACTIVE04	-
ACTIVE05	-
ACTIVE06	-
ACTIVE07	-
ACTIVE08	Υ
ACTIVE09	*
ACTIVE10	Υ
ACTIVE11	Υ
ACTIVE12	*
ACTIVE13	*
LASTACT	2011
LASTSURVEY	2011
LATDEC	29.6605
LONGDEC	-82.1945
LATALB	629468.567702
LONGALB	574508.979106
BUFF DIST	201.168402
SHAPE.AREA	127052.618474
SHAPE.LEN	1263.770452

#3 Of 3 From Fish And Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Eagle Nests - 660 Foot Buffer

OBJECTID	981
NESTID	AL027
COUNTY	Alachua
TOWNSHIP	105
RANGE	21E
SECTION	10
GAZ PAGE	66
LATDM	29 38.07
LONGDM	82 11.77
ACTIVE98	Υ
ACTIVE99	Υ
ACTIVE00	N
ACTIVE01	N
ACTIVE02	Υ
ACTIVE03	Υ
ACTIVE04	Υ
ACTIVE05	Υ
ACTIVE06	N
ACTIVE07	N
ACTIVE08	Υ
ACTIVE09	*
ACTIVE10	*
ACTIVE11	Υ
ACTIVE12	*
ACTIVE13	*
LASTACT	2011
LASTSURVEY	2011
LATDEC	29.6345
LONGDEC	-82.196167
LATALB	626579.852904
LONGALB	574390.124832
BUFF DIST	201.168402
SHAPE.AREA	127052.610493
SHAPE.LEN	1263.770413

#### No Results Found:

Florida Woodstork Nesting Colonies Wood Stork Active Nesting Colonies - 2500 Foot Buffer

# U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service **National Wetlands Inventory**

# Wetlands



December 27, 2024

#### Wetlands

Estuarine and Marine Deepwater

**Estuarine and Marine Wetland** 

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Freshwater Pond

Lake

Other

Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Commissioners Rodney Barreto Chairman Coral Gables

**Steven Hudson** Vice Chairman Fort Lauderdale

Preston Farrior

Gary Lester Oxford

Albert Maury Coral Gables

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Charles "Rett" Boyd Assistant Executive Director

George Warthen Chief Conservation Officer

Jessica Crawford

Division of Habitat and Species Conservation Melissa Tucker Director

850-488-3831

Chief of Staff

Managing fish and wildlife resources for their long-term well-being and the benefit of people.

620 South Meridian Street Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600 Voice: 850-488-4676

Hearing/speech-impaired: 800-955-8771 (T) 800 955-8770 (V)

July 8, 2024

Brett Anderson Terracon 8001 Baymeadows Way, Suite 1 Jacksonville, FL 32256 Brett.Anderson@terracon.com

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) staff received your firm's request for review regarding standard, macro telecommunication tower project sites. The combined height of the monopoles or self-support lattice structures plus telecommunications equipment for these sites is normally between 100 and 300 feet. Installation may also include clearing for 100-foot by 100-foot compounds and access easements adjacent to the towers. Each site will be reviewed for the following prior to construction activities: the presence of federal or state-listed species; the presence of suitable habitat for federal or state-listed species; presence of critical habitat for federal species either onsite or nearby (within 1 mile), wildlife refuges (within 5 miles), or fish hatcheries; and each site will be surveyed as appropriate prior to development.

For the purpose of the required Federal Communications Commission National Environmental Policy Act screenings for these installations, FWC staff have no comments, recommendations, or objections related to state-listed species and their habitat or other state fish and wildlife resources to offer for the time period of two years from the date of this letter. The liability to not impact or cause "take" of listed species, migratory wildlife, and other regulated species of wildlife is the responsibility of the applicant or developer associated with each site. Please refer to the Florida Administrative Code, 68A-27, for definitions of "take" and a list of species. If listed species are observed onsite in the future or if project design details change, FWC staff are available to provide decision support information or other technical assistance.

Resources provided by federal agencies regarding potential requirements for these types of projects can be found here: <a href="https://www.fws.gov/story/incidental-take-beneficial-practices-communication-towers">https://www.fws.gov/story/incidental-take-beneficial-practices-communication-towers</a>.

Requests for further information or review can be sent to <u>ConservationPlanningServices@MyFWC.com</u>. Thank you for contacting the FWC.

Sincerely,

Josh Cucinella

Land Use Planning Program Administrator Office of Conservation Planning Services

Curella

jc/pg

cc: Janie Valade, Terracon, <u>Janie.Valade@terracon.com</u>

Malyssa Peabody, Terracon, Malyssa.Peabody@terracon.com

MyFWC.com

### WARREN STREET (P) 33' R/W - NOT OPEN **WINDSOR PLAT BOOK T, PAGE 426** LOT 3 LOT 1 LOT 9 **LOT 11** PARENT TRACT TAX PARCEL: 17818-003-001 **OWNER: WILKINSON, JAMES IRA** O.R. 1782, PAGE 1415 PARCEL ID: 17818-003-009 **OPEN FIELD-VACANT** OWNER: WILKINSON, ELIZABETH O.R. 5135, PAGE 127 PORTION OF TAX PARCEL: 17818-003-001 PARCEL ID: 17818-003-000 OWNER: WILKINSON, JAMES IRA OWNER: WILKINSON JAMES IRA HEIRS O.R. 5181, PAGE 1424 O.R. 1782, PAGE 1415 & O.R. 1782, PAGE 1415 & O.R. 1582, PAGE 438 -1ST STREET WEST (P) PROPOSED 194'— MONOPOLE TOWER SEE TOWER DATA / -30' NEXTOWER INGRESS/EGRESS & UTILITY EASEMENT N02° 28' 36"W 80.00'-SEE DETAIL BELOW CENTERLINE **NEXTOWER** -**LEASE PARCEL POINT OF BEGINNING** AREA=6,400 SQUARE FEET± / S87° 31' 24"W 80.00' NEXTOWER LEASE PARCEL AND **SECTION 3** —SW CORNER OF LOT 1 VACANT NEXTOWER 30' WIDE INGRESS/EGRESS S87° 31' 24"W 485.09' & UTILITY EASEMENT LS 1824 S87° 31' 24"W 306.78' NORTHERLY R/W LINE **SE 8TH AVENUE** -N02° 28' 36"W 33.00' S87° 31' 24"W 119.29'— LEWIS STREET (P) 33' PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY **SECTION 10 SECTION 11 POINT OF COMMENCEMENT-**SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST SCALE: 1"=100'

# LOT 7 LOT 5 **PARENT TRACT** TAX PARCEL: 17818-003-001 **OWNER: WILKINSON, JAMES IRA** O.R. 1582, PAGE 438 **OPEN FIELD-VACANT** PROPOSED 194'-MONOPOLE TOWER SCALE: 1"=40' N87° 31' 24"E 80.00' SEE TOWER DATA -30' NEXTOWER INGRESS/EGRESS & **UTILITY EASEMENT** POINT OF BEGINNING NEXTOWER LEASE PARCEL AND NEXTOWER \* NEXTOWER 30' WIDE INGRESS/EGRESS LEASE PARCEL & UTILITY EASEMENT AREA=6,400 SQUARE FEET± S87° 31' 24"W 80.00' -GUY ANCHOR WOOD POWER POLE-OVERHEAD LINES ~ \_\_S87° 31' 24"W 30.00' NORTHERLY R/W LINE **SE 8TH AVENUE** 33' RIGHT-OF-WAY SOUTHERLY R/W LINE

# **LEGEND**

- INDICATES 5/8" REBAR & CAP SET STAMPED LB 7810
- INDICATES 4"x4" CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND ID AS NOTED
- INDICATES IRON PIPE FOUND NO ID
- INDICATES 5/8" CAP IRON ROD FOUND STAMPED PLS 4004
- R/W INDICATES RIGHT-OF-WAY
- O.R. INDICATES OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK
- ID INDICATES IDENTIFICATION
- (P) INDICATES PLAT DATA WHEN DIFFERENT THAN MEASURED

# **BOUNDARY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY** OF NEXTOWER LEASE PARCEL

IN SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

PARENT TRACT DESCRIPTION (A PORTION OF O.R. 1782, PAGE 1415)

LOTS 5 AND 7 IN THE TOWN OF WINDSOR, SAME BEING IN THE AREA WEST OF GREEN STREET, AND LYING BETWEEN WARREN STREET ON THE NORTH AND LEWIS STREET ON THE SOUTH, AND BETWEEN 2ND STREET ON THE EAST AND 3RD STREET ON THE WEST, AS PER PLAT RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426, PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA. ALL BEING IN SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST.

#### **NEXTOWER LEASE PARCEL**

A PARCEL OF LAND LYING IN SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, ALSO LYING IN LOT 7, WEST OF GREEN STREET AND LYING BETWEEN WARREN STREET ON THE NORTH AND LEWIS STREET ON THE SOUTH, IN THE TOWN OF WINDSOR, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF SAID COUNTY; SAID PARCEL OF LAND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCE AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE NO2° 38' 36"W FOR 33.00 FEET TO THE INTERSECTION OF THE NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SE 8TH AVENUE (A 33' RIGHT-OF-WAY ALSO KNOWN AS LEWIS STREET); THENCE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE FOR 119.29 FEET TO THE CENTERLINE OF 1ST STREET WEST; THENCE CONTINUE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, FOR 306.78 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 1, TOWN OF WINDSOR, AS RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE CONTINUE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, FOR 699.49 FEET; THENCE NO2° 28' 36"W FOR 60.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF THE HEREIN DESCRIBED PARCEL OF LAND; THENCE S87° 31' 24"W FOR 80.00 FEET; THENCE N02° 28' 36"W FOR 80.00 FEET; THENCE N87° 31' 24"E FOR 80.00 FEET; THENCE S02° 28' 36"E FOR 80.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. SAID PARCEL OF LAND SITUATE, LYING AND BEING IN ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, **CONTAINING 6,400 SQUARE FEET MORE OR LESS.** 

#### **NEXTOWER 30' WIDE INGRESS/EGRESS & UTILITY EASEMENT**

A 30-FEET WIDE EASEMENT STRIP OF LAND FOR THE PURPOSES OF INGRESS/EGRESS AND UTILITIES LYING IN SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, ALSO LYING IN LOT 7, WEST OF GREEN STREET AND LYING BETWEEN WARREN STREET ON THE NORTH AND LEWIS STREET ON THE SOUTH, IN THE TOWN OF WINDSOR, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF SAID COUNTY; SAID **EASEMENT STRIP OF LAND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:** 

COMMENCE AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 2, TOWNSHIP 10 SOUTH, RANGE 21 EAST, ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE NO2° 38' 36"W FOR 33.00 FEET TO THE INTERSECTION OF THE NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SE 8TH AVENUE (A 33' RIGHT-OF-WAY ALSO KNOWN AS LEWIS STREET); THENCE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE FOR 119.29 FEET TO THE CENTERLINE OF 1ST STREET WEST; THENCE CONTINUE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, FOR 306.78 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 1, TOWN OF WINDSOR, AS RECORDED IN DEED BOOK T, PAGE 426, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE CONTINUE S87° 31' 24"W, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE, FOR 699.49 FEET; THENCE NO2° 28' 36"W FOR 60.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING OF THE HEREIN DESCRIBED EASEMENT STRIP OF LAND; THENCE CONTINUE NO2° 28' 36"W FOR 80.00 FEET; THENCE N87° 31' 24"E FOR 30.00 FEET; THENCE S02° 28' 36"E FOR 140.00 FEET TO AN INTERSECTION OF THE AFORESAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SE 8TH AVENUE; THENCE S87° 31' 24"W ALONG SAID RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE FOR 30.00 FEET; THENCE NO2° 28' 36"W FOR 60.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

1. BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON ARE ASSUMED AND REFERENCED TO THE NORTHERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF SE 8TH AVENUE AS BEARING S87° 31' 24"W.

2. THE BOUNDARY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY SHOWN HEREON IS BASED ON ACTUAL FIELD MEASUREMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS DATED

3. THIS SURVEY MAP OR THE COPIES THEREOF ARE NOT VALID WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE AND THE ORIGINAL RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER.

4. CENTER OF PROPOSED TOWER LATITUDE, LONGITUDE AND ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON WERE ESTABLISHED FROM RTK GPS OBSERVATIONS REFERENCED TO THE STATE OF FLORIDA PERMANENT REFERENCE NETWORK. THE VALUES FOR THE PROPOSED TOWER LATITUDE, LONGITUDE AND ELEVATION SHOWN HEREON EXCEED FAA "1-A" ACCURACY REQUIREMENTS. ELEVATIONS ARE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD 88) AND ARE REFERENCED TO THE STATE OF FLORIDA PERMANENT REFERENCE NETWORK.

5. THE PURPOSE OF THIS SURVEY IS TO SHOW IMPROVEMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH A PROPOSED TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY AND PROVIDE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR SAID FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED EASEMENTS. THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY OF THE PARENT

6. MEASURED BEARINGS AND DISTANCES WERE IN SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT WITH RECORD DATA UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

7. PROPERTY TIES ARE PERPENDICULAR MEASURE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

# FLOOD ZONE NOTE

THE HEREON DESCRIBED LEASE PARCEL AND EASEMENT APPEAR TO LIE IN FLOOD ZONE X BASED ON THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACT FIRM, COMMUNITY PANEL MAP NUMBER 12001C0340D DATED JUNE 16, 2006.

# PROPOSED TOWER DISTANCE FROM PARENT TRACT LINES

(AS MEASURED PERPENDICULAR FROM CENTER OF TOWER) NORTH LINE: 620'

EAST LINE: SOUTH LINE: WEST LINE:

#### **TOWER DATA** PROPOSED 194' MONOPOLE TOWER WITH 5' APPURTENANCES (TOTAL HEIGHT=199')

NAD 83/2011 LATITUDE: **29° 38' 39.76" NORTH** LONGITUDE: 82° 11' 33.91" WEST **GROUND ELEVATION: 86.3' NAVD 1988** 

# **BENCHMARKS**

#1 TOP OF REBAR & CAP AT NE LEASE PARCEL CORNER ELEVATION = 86.68'#2 TOP OF REBAR & CAP AT NW LEASE PARCEL CORNER ELEVATION = 86.25'



# STONECYPHER **SURVEYING INC.**

REVISION: 19-19-24 REVISED NEXTOWER EASEMENT

1225 NW 16TH AVENUE GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32601 Tel.: (352) 379-0948 Email: dws@stone-survey.com

Professional Surveying & Mapping Certificate of Authorization No.: LB 7810

OK/PAGE	58/44	This map prepared by:	SCALE	AS SHOWN
DRAWN	MRJ	DAVID W. STONECYPHER	DATE	DECEMBER 3, 2024
CHECKED	DWS	PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR & MAPPER FLA. LICENSE NO. 6391	PROJECT #	24-0079

# **COMMUNICATION TOWER SITE WINDSOR NXFL-378**

**NEXTOWER DEVELOPMENT GROUP II, LLC** 1 OF 1

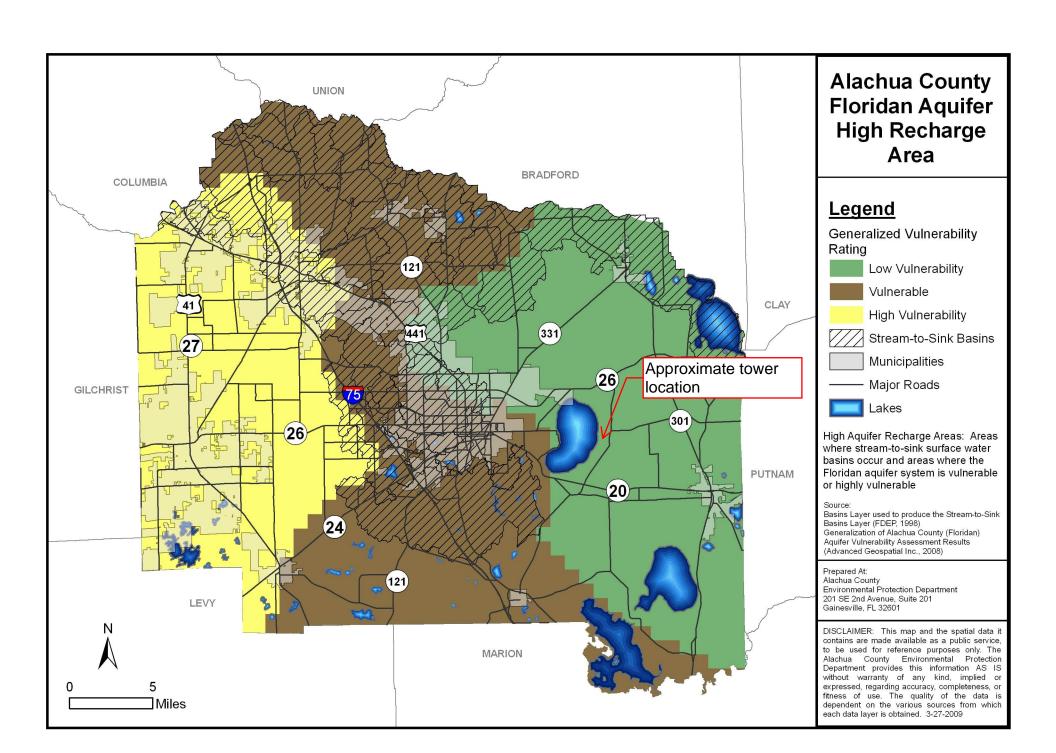
#### **Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist**

NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida
January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



#### **APPENDIX G**

**Aquifer Recharge Areas** 



#### **Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist**

NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida
January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



#### **APPENDIX H**

**Well Field Management Zones** 

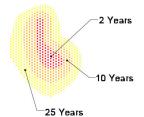
# 10 Miles Project area approximaely 8 miles southeast of Murphee Well Field and falls outside of all management zones

# **ALACHUA COUNTY MURPHREE WELL** FIELD MANAGEMENT **ZONES**

#### Legend

TExisting and Future Wells

Murphree Well Field Management Zones Travel Times





Existing Well Field



Conservation Easement



Roads

City of Gainesville



SOURCE: Murphree Wellfield digital files were obtained from Gainesville Regional Utilities, Dept. of Strategic Planning. The originals were CAD files, received at various times, and subsequently converted to shapefiles at Alachua County Environmental Protection Department

CONTENT: Murphree Well Field Management Zones

This map is part of the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) Series. The FLUM Series includes maps such as the County Wide Map, the Urban Cluster and Surrounding Area Map, the Wetlands and Floodplains Map, the Murphree Well Field Management Zones Map, the USDA Soil Map (incorporated by reference), activity center maps, and special study area maps. Date of Production: 2-20-2002

#### PREPARED AT:

Alachua County Department of Growth Management 10 SW 2nd Avenue Gainesville, Fl 32601 (352) 374-5249 http://growth-management.alachua.fl.us/index.php

#### **Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist**

NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



#### **APPENDIX I**

**Web Soil Survey** 



#### MAP LEGEND

#### Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

#### Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons



Soil Map Unit Points

#### Special Point Features

Blowout

Borrow Pit

Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

Gravelly Spot

Landfill

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Saline Spot

Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

🔈 Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

#### =

Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot Other



Special Line Features

#### **Water Features**

Streams and Canals

#### Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

#### **Background**



Aerial Photography

#### MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Alachua County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 26, Aug 28, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 9, 2022—Feb 10, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

# **Map Unit Legend**

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI	
14	Pomona sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.2	4.8%	
28	Chipley sand	3.1	95.2%	
Totals for Area of Interest		3.2	100.0%	

#### **Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist**

NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida
January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



#### **APPENDIX J**

**Alachua County Topography** 



#### **Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist**

NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida
January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



#### **APPENDIX K**

**Cultural Resource Assessment Survey** 

# PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE NXFL-378 WINDSOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROJECT

# **Alachua County, Florida**

Froject No. EQ247559

December 2024



## Prepared by:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. 8001 Baymeadows Way Jacksonville, Florida 32256



#### **ABSTRACT**

Report Title: Phase I Archaeological Survey for the NXFL-378 Windsor Telecommunications Project

**Site Name:** NXFL-378 Windsor

**Terracon Project No.** EQ247559

**Address:** West of County Road 234

City, County, State: Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida 32641

**Lat/Long:** N 29° 38' 39.76" / W 82° 11'33.91"

**Proposed Lease Area:** Approximately 6,400 square feet (80 ft. x 80 ft.)

Access Road/Utility Easement: 30 foot wide

**Proposed Tower Height:** 194 feet plus 5 feet appurtenances (total height 199 feet)

Tower Type: Monopole

**Topo Quad Name/Date:** Orange Heights, Florida (2024) USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle

**Direct Effects APE**Lease Area and Utility Easement

On behalf of our client, Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed NXFL-378 Windsor Telecommunications Project located in Alachua County, Florida. The fieldwork was performed on December 20, 2024, by Dave Boschi, RPA. Prior to fieldwork, a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resource surveys and cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the area of potential effects (APE). As a result, no previously recorded surveys or archaeological sites were identified within the APE for direct effects. No archaeological or aboveground historic resources were encountered within the project area. No further archaeological work is recommended at this time.

Dave Boschi

Dave Boschi, M.A., R.P.A. Principal Investigator and Author To be

Blue Nelson, M.A., R.P.A. Group Manager, Cultural Resources

#### **Phase I Archaeological Survey**

NXFL-378 Windsor Telecommunications Project | Alachua County, Florida December 2024 | Terracon Project No. EQ247559



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#### **Phase I Archaeological Survey**

NXFL-378 Windsor Telecommunications Project | Alachua County, Florida December 2024 | Terracon Project No. EQ247559



## **FIGURES**

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#### **Phase I Archaeological Survey**

NXFL-378 Windsor Telecommunications Project | Alachua County, Florida December 2024 | Terracon Project No. EQ247559



#### 1. PROJECT INFORMATION

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) understands that the client is proposing to develop a telecommunication site with associated equipment enclosures under the following specifications:

**Site Name:** NXFL-378 Windsor

**Terracon Project No.** EQ247559

Address: West of County Road 234

City, County, State: Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida 32641

**Lat/Long:** N 29° 38′ 39.76″ / W 82° 11′33.91″

**Proposed Lease Area:** Approximately 6,400 square feet (80 ft. x 80 ft.)

Access Road/Utility Easement: 30 foot wide

**Proposed Tower Height:** 194 feet, total height with appurtenances is 199 feet

**Tower Type:** Monopole

**Topo Quad Name/Date:** Orange Heights, Florida (2024) USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle

**Direct Effects APE**Lease Area and Utility Easement

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations require that the client consider the effects of the proposed undertaking on historic properties in compliance with the *National Programmatic Agreement (NPA) for Review of Effects on Historic Properties for Certain Undertakings Approved by the Federal Communications Commission* (Nationwide PA [FCC 04-222]) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. A historic property as defined by the FCC as "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register maintained by the Secretary of the Interior" (FCC 2004).

In partial fulfillment of these requirements, Terracon conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed NXFL-378 Windsor Telecommunications project. The goal of the survey was to determine if National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-eligible or NRHP-listed historic properties were located within the area of potential effects (APE). The APEs for direct effects for this project are summarized in the above table. All work complied with the cultural resources provisions of Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR) recommendations for such projects as stipulated in the Division's Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program manual and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code.

#### 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The client is proposing to construct a telecommunications monopole west of County Road (CR) 234 in the unincorporated community of Windsor, Alachua County, Florida, within the southern portion of irregular Section 3, Township 10 South, Range 21 East (**Figure 1**). The proposed project location is south of SE 3<sup>rd</sup> Place, east of Newnans Lake, and west of CR 234 at geographic coordinates: Latitude 29.644378, Longitude -82.192753 (UTM Zone 17R E384549.50, N3279975.05). The proposed tower consists of a 194-foot monopole tower with proposed 5-foot appurtenances (total structure height is 199 feet) situated within a 6,400-square foot (80 feet x 80 feet) lease area. An approximate 30-footwide access road and utility easement will also be constructed to connect to an existing public right-of-way.





Figure 1. NXFL-378 Windsor Telecommunications Project location, Alachua County Florida (USGS Orange Heights, Florida [2024] topographic map, scale 1:24,000).



## 3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project APE is located within the Newnans Lake Basin subdivision of the Northern Peninsual Slopes subdistrict, within the larger Ocala Uplift District of the Florida Section (Brooks 1981). The Newnans Lake Basin is described as a "broad basin with very gentle slopes" and having clayey sands with the presence of phosphates (Brooks 1981). The Northern Peninsual Slopes are eroded slopes and hills having well-drained sand soils (Brooks 1981). Newnans Lake lies 0.6 kilometers (0.4 miles) to the west of the APE. In addition, there are wetlands between Newnans Lake and the APE, and an unnamed small wetland is located 0.3 kilometers (0.2 miles) northeast of the APE. The immediate vicinity of the project APE is a maintained grass pasture (**Figure 2**). At the time of the archaeological survey, surface visibility was approximately 25 percent due to grass coverage (see Figure 2). The APE landform is flat with no undulations. The entire project area is comprised of somewhat poorly drained Chipley sand, as mapped by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA 1985).



Figure 2. Typical environment within the APE, view south.

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#### **Paleoenvironment**

By the end of the Pleistocene epoch (ca. 18,000-12,000 before present [BP]), Florida was considerably cooler and arid relative to present conditions. Around 20,000 BP a gradual warming trend began as glaciers began to recede across the North American continent. During this period, the southeast was primarily comprised of coniferous forests, and large mammal species known as megafauna, such as, mammoth, mastodon, giant ground sloth, and bison, roamed across the landscape. Sea levels rose rapidly across the globe, resulting in the creation of peninsular Florida's freshwater table.

The earth experienced a brief reversal of the warmer trending temperatures between 12,900 to 11,700 years BP. This period is known as the Younger Dryas, which resulted in a temporary return to glacial conditions. During this period, the shoreline was likely 40 meters (m) lower than present-day, indicating the shoreline could have been as many as 47 nautical miles (140 kilometers [km]) from current coastline (Faught 2004). During this time landscape of The Florida landscape was nearly twice the current size during this period.

Between 10,000 to 8,000 BP, glacial melt resulted in rapid horizontal transgression along the low-sloping continental shelf of the Gulf of Mexico, which quickly inundating the landscape as sea levels increased (Faught 2004). Also, during this time 33 genera of large mammals died off, resulting in the mass extinction of North American megafauna (Anderson 1990). By 9,000 BP, Florida experienced warmer more arid conditions and by 8,000 BP (Middle Holocene) sea levels had risen, altering the state's hydrology, and forming Florida's salt marshes and many of the lakes in the central portion of the state (Miller, 1998; Thulman, 2009; Faught, 2004; Watts & Hansen, 1988). Although sea levels continue to fluctuate, environmental and climatic conditions stabilized sometime between 4000 BP and 5000 BP, (Watts, 1971).

## 4. CULTURAL HISTORY

The following Pre-Columbian cultural context utilizes the date notation BP or Before Present, to better help understand the passage of time. Before Present dates assumes the scientifically accepted arbitrary date of 1950 as the baseline date to establish the age of Pre-Columbian sites. Common Era dates correspond to dates established on the standard Gregorian Calendar.

## **Pre-Columbian Context**

## **Paleoindian Period (15,000 - 10,000 BP)**

The Paleoindian Period is the earliest occupation for which there is archaeological evidence of in the Western Hemisphere. It began during the late Pleistocene epoch and ended around 10,000 BP. The earliest evidence for human occupation in the southeastern United States (US) dates to approximately 15,000 years ago. Early peoples likely migrated from Northeastern Asia towards the end stages of the last glacial period, which was marked by drier climates, cooler annual temperatures, and significantly lower sea levels. Alternative theories suggest migratory routes may have voyaged along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts by boats or utilizing exposed coastlines (Anderson and Gillam 2000; Bradley and Stanford 2004; Faught 2008). Because sea levels were significantly lower during this period, many early Paleoindian sites have since been submerged along the continental shelf in the Gulf of Mexico (Faught 2004; Faught and Gusick 2011). Most known terrestrial sites dating to this period are found around karstic regions in the center of the state. Permanent freshwater sources such as sinkholes and springs in proximity to exposed Tertiary-age limestone attracted these nomadic groups. The Clovis culture has long been the earliest widely acknowledged culture in North America; however, some submerged archaeological investigations are generating compelling new evidence, suggesting a human presence

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that predates the Clovis culture, which is identified by the presence of a distinct lanceolate-shaped projectile point/knife (PP/K) tool type. Investigations at the Page-Ladson site in the Aucilla River has yielded stone tools in association with butchered megafaunal remains dating to around 15,000 BP. This evidence has pushed back the previously established timeline for human presence in Florida and the Southeast (Halligan et al. 2016). Conventional archaeology divides the Paleoindian Period into three stages. The Early Paleoindian Period (ca. 15,000 - 12,500 BP) is associated with the exploration and colonization of the Southeast; the Middle Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,500 - 10,500 BP) is associated with the establishment of cultural variations and the settling of areas; and the Late Paleoindian Period (ca. 10,500 - 10,000 BP) is marked by wetter climates, rising sea levels, and the transition to Holocene conditions (Anderson 1990; Bense 1994; Milanich 1994). Evidence suggests Paleoindian settlement patterns focused on specific river drainage basins and maintained interactive networks with other groups (Thulman 2006).

Subsistence studies indicate that Paleoindians likely hunted and gathered a variety of animal and plant species. Paleoindians hunted fauna and megafauna. Studies have indicated that mammoth seasonally migrated north - south, suggesting Paleoindians may have migrated along these routes in conjunction with the migratory herds (Milanich 1998). The Florida Paleoindian diet also included, various turtle, gopher tortoise, freshwater shellfish, fish, deer, diamondback rattlesnake, racoon, opossum, rabbit, muskrat, wood ibis, panther, and frogs (Milanich 1998).

Due to the great age of these sites, lithic material is often the only cultural material recovered at Paleoindian sites. Early and Middle Paleoindian periods are characterized by the presence of lanceolate-shaped, chipped stone projectile points exhibiting convex or straight bases (Bense 1994:41-42). These artifacts are often made of fine-grained chert worked to long, thin, bifacially-worked blades, often exhibiting a flute, or long shallow flake scar, on each face. The most prevalent Early and Middle Paleoindian projectile points found in Florida include the Clovis, Suwannee, and Simpson types, with the Suwannee and Simpson. Late Paleoindian lithic tool types include smaller, serrated, and basally thinned projectile points (Anderson 1990; Bense 1994; Faught 2004; Faught and Gusick 2011; Milanich 1994). Additionally, microliths, or small lithic flakes or flake fragments, which were utilized as small lithic tools may have been used during the Late Paleoindian Period.

### **Archaic Period (10,000 - 2,000 BP)**

The Archaic Period (10,000 – 2,000 BP) marks the longest stage of cultural development in the Southeastern US. Beginning around 10,000 BP Florida experienced a gradual warming trend, leading to rising sea levels, which reduced the width of Florida considerably, and the proliferation of oak dominated hammocks across the state (Milanich 1994; Allison et al. 2009; Anderson et al. 2017). The climate remained relatively stable between the end of the Archaic Period until the late twentieth century (Allison et al. 2009; Anderson et al. 2017). Gradual climatic and environmental changes led to the emergence of new plant and animal communities, resulting in shifts in human subsistence strategies. As human populations increased in size and number, settlements with regionally specific adaptations and material cultures developed into diversified small-scale economies (Bense 1994; Milanich 1994). The Archaic Period is divided into three subperiods: Early (10,000 – 8,500 BP), Middle (8,500 – 6,000 BP), and Late (6,000 – 2,500 BP).

The climate during the Early Archaic Early Period was warmer in summer and colder during winter than present day. Evidence indicates that Florida experienced drought-like conditions for about three centuries at the beginning of the Holcene. Archaic groups exhibited similar settlement patterns and subsistence methods to their Paleoindian ancestors. Early Archaic site types are generally characterized

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as base camps, which are usually larger, or extractive stations, which tend to be smaller. These groups established seasonal specialized camps close to available resources, taking advantage of local food sources by natural resources (Milanich 1994). In the fall when food was more bountiful, it is likely that smaller groups gathered together at larger basecamps (Bense 1994). Cultural material associated with Early Archaic occupations is generally comprised of lithic scatters consisting of lithic debitage fragments and an occasional PP/K. Archaic PP/Ks are smaller, and exhibit side- and corner-notched variants. Early Archaic PP/K types found in Florida include Kirk, Bolen, Santa Fe, and Tallahassee types. The reduction of PP/K size during the Archaic Period suggests a shift to hunting smaller game.

The Windover Pond site, discovered in 1982, is one of the most important Early Archaic sites in Florida. During road construction activities across a small pond in Brevard County, human remains were discovered protruding from the peat that was being removed from the pond. Subsequent archaeological excavations at the Windover Pond site utilized coffer dams and well points to facilitate the excavation of half of the pond, which resulted in the excavation and identification of 168 human interments (Milanich 1998). The burials were wrapped in cloth and staked to the base of the shallow pond with sticks. Due to the wet anaerobic conditions of the burials, 91 specimens yielded well-preserved human brain matter. Several even exhibited preserved stomach contents, which allowed for an unprecedented analysis of the Early Archaic diet. Radiocarbon dates indicate the site was utilized for over a millennium, yielding dates ranging from 8,200 to 7,000 BP (Doran 2002).

Middle Archaic Period sites are relatively rare in northwest Florida. This may be a result of the Middle Archaic Period coinciding with the Hypsithermal Period, a climatic episode where temperatures peaked, and precipitation declined. While still utilizing smaller seasonal camps, Middle Archaic groups shifted settlement practices, establishing basecamps on floodplains to take advantage of natural resources (Milanich 1994). Middle Archaic subsistence practices also shifted slightly. Although mammals, such as deer and rabbit, remained important sources of protein, Middle Archaic groups relied more on a diverse riverine diet that included oysters, snails, mussels, water birds, water snakes, alligators, and other prominent wetland species (Milanich 1998). Human populations continued to increase during this period. Although seasonal migrations persisted, larger, longer-term settlements were established, evidence includes a greater number of shell middens during the Middle Archaic, introduction of charnel houses, and secondary burial practices in the region (Milanich 1994). While some Middle Archaic populations resided on floodplains and within the Florida river valleys, they also made seasonal trips to the coast during resource procurement; however, based on analysis at some coastal shell middens, some of these coastal sites were occupied throughout the year (Bond 1992; Piatek 1994; Russo and Ste. Claire 1992; Ste Claire 1990).

Middle Archaic PP/Ks are more prevalent in the archaeological record than earlier PP/K types in Florida, and include broad blade, stemmed types including Hardee, Sumter, Alachua, Putnam, and Newnan (Smith and Bond 1984). Other lithic tools that appear during this period include specialized tools such as microliths, large lithic choppers, and burins (Bense 1994). Tool types became larger and more diverse, suggesting people were occupying settlements longer, which resulted in the accumulation of more possessions, subsequently leaving behind larger archaeological signatures. The presence of large choppers indicates that larger construction projects were undertaken (Milanich 1998). Although Middle Archaic populations continued to exploit the same food sources as Early Archaic populations, regional adaptions and patterns began to emerge. Sites from this period exhibit characteristics that can be categorized into specific site types, including small seasonal camps, larger central-base settlements, quarries, and cemeteries (Milanich 1994).

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Shifts in Middle Archaic subsistence patterns are directly related to an increased dependency on riverine resources, demonstrated by an increase in the number of shell middens on the banks of the St. Johns River. While seasonal migrations continued, a shift towards more permanent residencies is indicated by greater number of Middle Archaic shell middens, charnel houses, and secondary burial practices in the region (Milanich 1994). These changes are associated with the development of the Mount Taylor culture that spread throughout east Florida during the Middle Archaic period (7350 – 4950 BP). These groups had not yet adopted early forms of pottery and are largely characterized by their chipped stone tool and microlithic assemblages, along with worked bone and shell implements (Bullen 1975; Randall 2013).

As populations continued to increase, a trend towards sedentism continued. The Late Archaic is characterized by the presence and introduction of ceramic technology around 4,100 BP. The earliest pottery tradition in North America, introduced by populations in Coastal Georgia and the Carolina Piedmont, was tempered with vegetal fibers such as Spanish Moss or Palmetto fibers (Milanich 1994; Sassaman 2003). Early fiber-tempered ceramic vessels were generally undecorated, hand-molded, and exhibit thicker vessel walls, whereas later fiber-tempered ceramic vessels exhibit thinner vessel walls, which were formed by coiling the pottery during production. After 3,600 BP, geometric designs and punctations appear, allowing to differentiate between earlier and later Late Archaic sites (Milanich 1994).

## Woodland Period (2,500 BP - 100 AD)

Following the Archaic period, population levels in east Florida continued to rise. Increased contact between Florida Indians and other indigenous groups to the north and west is evidenced by the presence of exotic materials such as non-local stone and copper artifacts. Settlement and subsistence strategies remained consistent from that of the previous periods. Hunting, fishing, and collecting wild plant resources remained as staple subsistence practices of Woodland groups; however, the collection and use of nuts became more widespread. Storage pits, presumably for storing nuts and seeds, become extensively used during this period (Hudson 1989). Innovations, such as, storage, the increased use of pottery, and rudimentary agriculture, allowed for a certain level of sedentism. It is during this time that we have the first evidence for permanent housing (Hudson 1989). It is also during this time that elaborate mortuary customs are adopted, and monumental earthworks and burial mounds begin to appear. Sites associated with this period show a predilection for living near the floodplains of rivers to exploit native seed-bearing plants that thrived here (Hudson 1989). With nutrient rich soils replenished by occasional floods, floodplains became fertile occupational zones that would help lead to the expansion of agriculture.

Around 1150 BP., corn was acquired by the Woodland people of the east (Hudson 1989). This type of corn, commonly called "tropical flint", was a small ear that exhibited 10-16 rows of kernels (Hudson 1989). Much smaller than what we identify as an ear of corn today, "tropical flint" was likely not a staple food item, as it disappears from the archaeological record from around AD 400 and does not return until the beginning of the Mississippian Period, around AD 900 (Hudson 1989).

In Northeast Florida, the beginning of the Woodland Period is marked by the presence of Deptford Period pottery. Deptford pottery is identified by coarse sand or grit-tempered wares consisting primarily of plain, check-stamped, and simple-stamped surface treatments (Ashley 2008). Although the Deptford Period dates to between 2550 BP to AD 400 along the Georgia and South Carolina Coasts, evidence suggests a tighter temporal occupation in Northeast Florida (2450 BP to AD 200) (Ashley 2008).

Following the Deptford Period in Northeast Florida, and beginning around AD 100, a nondescript, sand-tempered plain pottery type dominates the area for the few centuries (Ashley 2008). This nondescript pottery type represents a local pottery tradition continuum that fits between Deptford series pottery and early Swift Creek series pottery of the Middle Woodland Period (Ashley 2008).

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Swift Creek pottery is a distinct pottery tradition that exhibits intricate curvilinear and rectilinear designs that area applied with a wooden paddle with raised designs. Although this pottery was widely used in Northeast Florida and Southeast Georgia, specific designs appear to vary by region (Williams and Elliot 1998). The earliest locally made Swift Creek pottery type includes charcoal tempering and exhibit complicated stamping with notched, scalloped, and folded rim types (Ashley and Wallis 2006). This ceramic type was used in domestic and mortuary contexts. The "charcoal tempered complex" (AD 300-500) was confined to sites along the St. Johns River and are rarely associated with Weeden Island pottery (Ashley 2008). From AD 500-850 Swift Creek pottery from sites on the south side of the St. Johns River exhibit sand-tempering, while sites found on the north side of the river tend to exhibit grittempering similar to that found in Southeast Georgia (Ashley and Wallis 2006). It is during this period that Weeden Island pottery is found in small numbers in mounds and middens (Ashley 2008).

The terminal Woodland Period is marked in Northeast Florida by the appearance of Colorinda phase pottery (AD 850-900) (Ashley 2008). During this period, the elaborate designs on the Swift Creek pottery are replaced by mundane wares as participation in long distance trade networks subsided. Colorinda is distinguished by the inclusion of crushed St. Johns (spicule-tempered) pottery sherds and can include crushed sand-tempered sherd as well (Sears 1957). Colorinda is regionally specific to Northeast Florida, occurring from Amelia Island in the north to Jacksonville University in the south (Ashley 2008).

## Mississippian Period (1,000 - 500 BP)

Following the Woodland period, cultural developments in the interior of North America continued to shape the socioeconomic landscape of the Southeast into an ever more complex network of dynamic territories and cultures. The Mississippian Period in Northeast Florida is subdivided into three sub-groups including the St. Johns II (AD 900-1250/1300), St. Marys II (AD 1250/1300-1450/1500, and the San Pedro (AD 1450/1500-1625/1650) (Ashley 2008). The Mississippian period is typically marked by heightened sociopolitical and religious complexities, a widespread and intense reliance on maize agriculture, and ranked and hierarchically organized societies that fluctuated throughout the Southeast from about AD 900 to 1550. Many Southeastern cultures developed into chiefdom-level societies linked together by shared traditions such as the production of shell-tempered pottery, a maize-based agricultural economy, the construction of flat-topped mounds, the use of wall-trenches to build domestic structures, increasing social stratification and specialization, and participation in a central belief system that supported wide-ranging spheres of interaction across the Southeast (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:165-173; Ashley and White 2012; Bense 1994; Blitz 2010; Steponaitis 1986).

Although many indigenous societies shared general cultural features, the Mississippian period was an ever-changing and diverse region. Chiefdoms rose and fell, rarely lasting for more than a century, and the movement and displacement of populations affected social and political landscapes across the Mississippian world. From the Atlantic coast of Georgia and South Carolina to eastern Oklahoma, and from the Gulf of Mexico northward to Wisconsin, Mississippian societies developed along unique cultural trajectories, all impacted by internal and external dynamics and influenced by diverse local histories, environments, and traditions (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Ashley and White 2012; Cobb 2003; Cobb and Garrow 1996).

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Of course, not all indigenous societies took part in a Mississippian way of life. Here, the term "Mississippian" is used to describe a cultural manifestation and display of commonalities and traits. The "Mississippian Period" refers to the specific temporal period in which these characteristics proliferated (Ashley and White 2012:8, 10; Cobb and Garrow 1996:21-22; Adelsberger and Kidder 2007). During this time, many areas in the lower Southeast lay at the edge of the Mississippian world and many groups developed into societies that participated in a lifestyle enveloped in Mississippian cultural patterns. However, some groups apart from the interior Southeast, such as those in peninsular Florida and coastal Georgia, never fully adopted agriculture-based economies or hierarchically organized systems, though many still communicated and interacted with the Mississippian world (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:159; Ashley and White 2012:11).

In Northeast Florida, the Mississippian period (AD 750-1565) is signaled by the appearance of check stamped pottery into the St. Johns region and is also known as the St. Johns II period. Settlement and subsistence strategies changed little from the preceding St. Johns I period, though there was an increase in non-riverine and interior sites as populations continued to increase in size and number. Village sites are often found in hammocks along the St. Johns River and around coastal lagoons, and related burial sites sometimes occur nearby. Although intense maize-based agriculture was never adopted in Florida, cultigens such as squash and gourds continued to play an important role in the lives of Northeast Florida Indians. Some areas in Northeast Florida display a connection with the larger Mississippian world, such as at the Mill Cove Complex near the mouth of the St. Johns River where evidence of the construction of platform mounds is present (Ashley and White 2012; Milanich 1994; Miller 1998; Rouse 1951).

The middle Mississippian Period in Northeast Florida is marked by the presence of a thin-walled, sand-tempered fine cord-marked pottery type referred to as St. Marys II. Originally believed to be associated with the Savannah cord-mark traditions; however, the Florida cord-marked wares differ in type and assemblage sizes and exhibit folded rims more similar in morphology to the Ocmulgee Cord-marked III types (Ashley and Rolland 2002). The production of this pottery type is believed to be locally made by Ocmulgee immigrants who moved into the area sometime around 1250 (Ashley and Rolland 2002).

Around the fifteenth century, Mississippian/Protohistoric period ceramics in Florida become thicker walled vessels and the cordage used for making the cord-marks became thicker. Known as San Pedro pottery, this ceramic type was tempered with sand and grog (pulverized pottery fragments) early, but grog tempering with cob marking surface treatments become the dominant type (Ashley 2008). The emergence of San Pedro pottery coincides with the first appearance of preserved maize in Northeast Florida (Ashley 2008).

## **Historical Review**

## **European Contact & the First Spanish Period (1513-1763 CE)**

Florida's first authorized European exploration was in 1513 by Juan Ponce de León of Spain who was in search of gold and slaves (Griffin 1983:18). In 1519, Alonso Alvarez de Pineda led an expedition into the Gulf of Mexico. Sailing from the Florida Keys to Veracruz, Mexico, the expedition mapped the coastline from Florida to Texas creating the first map of the region Pineda named *Amichel* (Tebeau 1980). The first Europeans to document their travels in the region of northwest Florida were surviving

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crew members of the ill-fated Pánfilo de Narváez expedition in 1528. Of the 600 crew and passengers who set sail from Santo Domingo, Hispaniola (modern Dominican Republic) only four survived. Of the four surviving castaways, three were Spanish, Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Alonso del Castillo Maldonado, Andrés Dorantes de Carranza, and one was an enslaved African, Estevanico. During the expedition's march across Florida, Cabeza de Vaca documented their experiences which included illness, death, and frequent attacks by Native Americans. Plagued by sickness, starvation, attacks by Native Americans, and desertion, The Spanish decided to leave Florida, heading west along the Gulf to Texas, the nearest Spanish settlement. The Spanish constructed large rafts using palmetto husks and fibers, juniper for oars, clothing was stitched together to make sails, iron tools were melted down to make nails, horsehair was used for ropes and tanned horse skin to carry water. Five rafts or barges carrying nearly 50 people each passed Panama City en route to the Gulf of Mexico where a westerly course was plotted. During this trip, tragedy struck when a storm hit the sailors killing many and stranding survivors onto an island off the coast of Texas where they were enslaved by local Native Americans (Cabeza De Vaca 1542 [1904]). The four previously mentioned survivors continued on and wandered around the American southwest and northern Mexico for years.

In May 1539, Spanish conquistador Hernando de Soto landed south of Tampa Bay in search of gold. The de Soto expedition, which included nine ships, over 600 men, and 220 horses traveled inland to the Timucuan village of Ocale, (approximately 25 miles southwest of present-day Ocala), and then north and west into the eastern panhandle (Hann and McEwan 1998). Rather than engage in peaceful negotiations, De Soto, like previous conquistadors, dealt with Native Americans with brutality. After encountering stiff resistance by the Apalachee near present-day Tallahassee, the Spanish finally gained control of the large principal village of Anhaica Apalache. Due to the ample supplies controlled by the village De Soto decided to camp there prior to departing northeast into Georgia. This five-month bivouac was characterized by almost constant attacks by angry natives, that on two occasions burned the settlement during the De Soto occupation (Ewen and Hann 1998: 8). Once the Spanish left Florida, they continued into Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina before traversing west across much of the southeastern US. De Soto died of an illness at the native village of Guachoya on the western banks of the Mississippi River in the area of Arkansas, Mississippi, or Louisiana (Ewen and Hann 1998: 8). During the de Soto trek across the Southeast, Diego Maldando, de Soto's pilot, entered Pensacola Bay, approximately 90 miles to the west of NSA Panama City (Hudson 1989).

The First Spanish Period, settlement was primarily focused along the coasts, particularly in Pensacola and St. Augustine. In 1559, Spanish conquistador Tristán de Luna y Arellano established the first European settlement in Florida. The Luna Colony consisted of 11 ships and more than 1500 settlers and soldiers, including Africans, Mexican Indians, Dominican missionaries, and about 100 Aztec warriors (Worth 2008). The Luna expedition, which landed in modern Pensacola Bay-the Bay of Auchuse, faced multiple setbacks including hurricanes and disease, and Luna himself was viewed as an ineffective leader, being replaced in 1561 when the colony abandoned the settlement and went to Cuba and Mexico (Worth 2008). Following the disastrous results of the Luna colony, it would be almost a century and a half before Europeans tried to settle northwest Florida again.

In 1565, Pedro Menedez de Aviles established a garrison near St. Augustine to expel French explorers and settlers in the region. By order of the Spanish King, Menedez was tasked with consolidating Spain's power within Florida by Christianizing Native Americans and making them subjects of the royal crown (Tebeau 1980). Following a petition from Menendez, the Jesuit Order provided missionaries to St. Augustine in 1566 to attempt to convert and christianize the natives (Thomas 1990). The Jesuits focused their attention on villages within proximity to St. Augustine but were unable to convert many people. Deterred, the Jesuits abandoned Florida by 1572 (Thomas 1990; Milanich 1995). Subsequently,

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Menedez petitioned the Franciscan Order for missionaries to continue attempts to convert the natives of La Florida. The Jesuits complied, assigning friars to Santa Elena (South Carolina) in 1573 and St. Augustine in 1578 (Milanich 1995).

The Franciscans sought to establish missions within larger pre-existing native settlements. These missions would operate as bases for the missionaries who would travel among small neighboring communities to convert the indigenous population. Spanish missions eventually established a link between St. Augustine in the east with Mission San Luis in the Apalachee region, near present-day Tallahassee. During the sixteenth century, the Apalachee province prospered. By the time the Spanish missions arrived the Apalachee region stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the border of present-day Georgia and from the Aucilla River west to the Ochlockonee and was populated by approximately 50,000 (Hann and McEwan 1998). Initially the Apalachee fiercely resisted the Spanish but by 1612, some Apalachee chiefs requested missionaries; however, despite this, missionaries did not arrive until 1633, quickly establishing nine missions in the region (Jones et al. 1991; Hann and McEwan 1998). Resistance to the Spanish continued throughout the Mission Period, even among other Apalachee who burned seven missions in 1647 (Hann 1990; Jones et al. 1991).

In 1656, twelve Timucuan and Apalachee chiefs revolted against the Spanish pressure by killing three Franciscan friars, soldiers, and people in charge of Spanish cattle ranches (Tebeau 1980: 49). As a result, Governor Diego de Rebolledo punished the rebels by strangling eleven men with garrotes and forcing 26 into hard manual labor constructing fortifications in St. Augustine (Tebeau 1980: 49). Apalachee with little or no involvement in the revolt were spared punishment, but to ensure their continued cooperation 13 soldiers were garrisoned at San Luis (Tebeau 1980: 49). Due to proximity to the missions in the west, the juncture of the Wakulla and St. Marks Rivers at present-day St. Marks became an important strategic shipping port for the Spanish. The construction of fortifications was directed by order of the Spanish crown around 1660; however, it would be a decade before a wooden fort was constructed (NPS 1972). In 1682, the fort was easily captured by a raiding party of French, British, and Native Americans, the results of which scattered the 45 person Spanish garrison and 400 Spanish-aligned Native Americans (NPS 1972). Once the Spanish regained control of the fort, a second wooden fort with better fortifications was constructed and a sizeable settlement developed around the fort (NPS 1972).

By the end of the seventeenth century, much of the eastern U.S. was being claimed by various European kingdoms, challenging Spain for La Florida. While the Spanish were reinforcing the Atlantic Coast to prevent the British from pushing south, the French were navigating the Mississippi south from Canada via the Great Lakes. By 1682, Robert Cavelier Sieur de la Salle reached the Gulf of Mexico claiming the Mississippi River Valley in the name of France (Tebeau 1980: 60). In response, the Spanish launched a series of expeditions to locate the French, who had overshot the Mississippi River and ended up in Texas. Between 1685-1690, the Spanish attempted to locate the French along the Gulf of Mexico during which time they rediscovered Pensacola Bay (Tebeau 1980: 60). Although the La Salle colony was decimated by local natives in 1687, the Spanish decided to reestablish a settlement at Pensacola to maintain a presence in the region and to neutralize threats to Spanish land claims (Tebeau 1980: 60).

It was not until the end of 1698 that the Spanish arrived to settle Pensacola and construct Fort San Carlos de Austria and the Presido Maria de Galve (Tebeau 1980: 61; Worth 2008). By the turn of the century, the sixteenth century native population that the Luna Colony encountered had left a century earlier and the immigrant population of the seventeenth century, the Pensacola Indians, was in rapid decline (Worth 2008). Between 1659-1680 and 1685-1715, Native American groups armed by the British were engaged in Indian slave raids across the margins of Spanish Florida (Worth 2008). These

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raids had devastating effects on the indigenous population in proximity to Pensacola Bay prior to the return of the Spanish; however, they were also responsible for the settlement of Apalachee in western Florida (Worth 2008).

In 1704, the British and their allies the Creek Indians led a devastating raid on the Apalache mission province, which was partly responsible for the supply of Presidio Maria de Galve, annihilating the Apalachee (Worth 2008). Fort San Marcos and other settlements in the region were abandoned with some evacuating to Pensacola Bay to remain under the protection of the Spanish. Subsequent slaving raids on Timucuan missions resulted the withdrawal of all Florida missions to St. Augustine by 1706 (Worth 2008). In 1718, a detachment of Spanish troops under the command Captain Joseph Primo de Rivera returned to Fort San Carlos de Austria and constructed a third stone fort (NRHP 1972). This fort was held by the Spanish until 1763 when it was acquired by the British under a settlement of the Treaty of Paris (NRHP 1972).

## **British Period (AD 1763 - 1783)**

At the end of the Seven-Year's War in 1763, the Treaty of Paris surrendered Florida to England in exchange for Cuba. In England, the British passed settlement and development policies which awarded large tracts of land to the social elite in exchange for bankrolling commercial and agricultural enterprises (Schafer 2001). Maritime trade which had been illegal under Spanish rule became legitimate under English rule, and Florida underwent an economic revival, especially in agriculture and naval stores.

Following the British acquisition of Florida, England began mapping the Gulf Coast. In 1766, the coastline was mapped between Pensacola and Cape San Blas, which included St. Andrews Bay (Ware 1982: 14). Due to its narrow channels and sandbars, St. Andrew's Bay was determined to have limited military importance to the British Navy (Ware 1982: 64).

As a replacement for the Spanish Mission system in Florida, the British established trading posts across state. Florida's native population had decreased significantly due to war and disease, and around this time Creek Indians from Georgia and the Carolinas began to migrate into the state. The Spanish referred to these people as "cimarrone" meaning runaway or wild. It is thought that the term Seminole is derived from this expression. The Seminoles traded furs, cattle, and wild game for guns, iron tools, and fabric. Enslaved people from the Carolinas and Georgia fled bondage and established new lives in Florida. In some cases, they were able to establish isolated communities known as "maroons". Some maroon communities in Florida likely managed to evade notice for generations, as insular self-sufficient communities. Some that fled bondage sought refuge with the Seminoles. Generally, the Seminoles helped these refugees establish black settlements on the periphery of Seminole villages. Conversely, some became important figures within the Seminole community as translators and warriors.

#### The Second Spanish Period (AD 1784 - 1821)

With the transfer of ownership, residents of Florida experienced a series of changes. British loyalists, many of whom recently moved to Florida to escape revolution fervor in other British colonies, now had to leave again. British loyalists who refused to swear loyalty to Spain forfeited their wealth and left Florida over an 18-month period. Back in control of its original colony, Spain worked to make Florida a secure, stable, and prosperous settlement (Cusick 2000). The Spanish government attempted to populate their recovered territory the same way the English had, through land grants, but they could not keep up with the influx of American settlers moving south. During this period, Spanish leadership had some difficulty unifying and exercising control over the diverse groups then living in Florida: Spanish

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moving back in from other parts of the empire, Americans, Minorcans remaining from the British period, free blacks, and Seminole and Creek Indians, many of whom preferred the trading relationships they had developed with the British (Tebeau 1980). Tax exemptions, land grants, and subsidiaries were used to persuade Catholic immigrants and locally born Floridanos (those who had escaped to Cuba when the English arrived) to establish new plantations or to acquire the ones left behind by the British (Landers 2000b: 122).

The new Spanish governor in St. Augustine, Vicente Manuel de Zéspedes y Velasco, wrote that in 1785 Florida "was a province that has just died for England and is in the process of being reborn for Spain" (Lockey and Caughey 1949:728). After overseeing the evacuation of British subjects, Zéspedes' priority was to make Florida a stable and prosperous settlement. Florida was once again under Spanish control; however, Spain chose to keep the English divisions of the territory in place, leaving the state split into East and West provinces (Tanner 1989; Cusick 2000:173).

In many ways, the Florida colonies were once again a series of military outposts on the fringe of Spain's New World Empire. East Florida's population fell to under 2,000 whites and a slightly larger number of enslaved African Americans, while the non-Native population of West Florida was 3,660 (Tebeau 1980). Many British plantations lay abandoned.

As American settlers moved into West Florida, Spanish rule in the northern portions of the state began to weaken. In 1810, these American settlers declared independence from Spain and were supported by Presidential and Congressional claims that the region fell under the Louisiana purchase of 1803. After negotiations between Don Luis de Onís and the U.S. Government began in 1815 and in 1821, the U.S. finally acquired the territory. Predictably, clashes between European American settlers and the Seminoles characterized the early decades of the nineteenth century. American loss of life prompted the appointment of General Jackson to establish stability in Florida by the removal of the Native Americans. In 1818, Andrew Jackson led a large well-armed force, predominantly comprised of Creek warriors, against the Seminoles in Florida. Out gunned, the Seminoles were routed as Jackson's army marched across north Florida capturing the territory between St. Marks, south of Tallahassee, to Pensacola. Jackson executed British citizens accused of inciting non-whites and runaways, who were viewed as a threat to the state of Georgia. These American hostilities initiated the First Seminole War.

#### American Territorial/Early Statehood Periods (AD 1821 - 1861)

The Onís-Adams Treaty (also called the Transcontinental Treaty), made in 1819 between the US and Spain, was ratified in 1821, and defined the western limits of the Louisiana Purchase without requiring additional compensation to Spain (Office of the Historian, U.S. State Department 2016). Responsibility for establishing Florida's new government was given to the newly appointed Commissioner Andrew Jackson, who was granted full provisional powers of Governor for the duration of reorganization. Within weeks, he had divided Florida into two counties. The area previously called West Florida became Escambia County, and the former East Florida became St. Johns County (Gannon 2003). Jackson established county courts and mayors in the former colonial capitals of St. Augustine and Pensacola and were joined with a new capital established at Tallahassee, a location halfway between St. Augustine and Pensacola (Gannon 2003). New county divisions were created across the territory, and in coming decades claims to land were contested through years of lawsuits as settlers from Spanish, English, and American periods, as well as Native Americans, competed over the same areas (Gannon 2003).

Around 5,000 Seminoles were living in Florida when it became a U.S. territory in 1821. The explicit position of the government was that these Indians should be removed to make way for anticipated

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waves of white settlers into the new territory. Sharing this motivation were politically powerful slave owners who wanted to eliminate the refuge for runaway slaves that the Seminoles provided. Since North Florida was the primary location of European settlement, the first step was to confine the Seminoles to a 4,000,000-acre reservation taking up much of the central portion of Florida, south of present-day Ocala. This was accomplished through the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, which officially ended the First Seminole War. Not all Seminoles complied, as the reservation did not suit the tribes' needs or their accustomed means of subsistence by the sea. Once vacated by the Seminoles, Tallahassee became the new territorial capital (Gannon 2003). Pressing the bounds of the reservation, many Seminoles preferred to live in the coastal areas where they had traditionally hunted, farmed, fished, and raised cattle and pigs.

#### The Civil War, Reconstruction, and the Late Nineteenth Century (AD 1865 – 1899)

Following the election of President Lincoln in 1860, emergency meetings were held across the state to discuss fears that the Republicans would dismantle slavery. Session commissioners were dispatched across the state to elicit support for withdrawing from the Union (Dew 2002). In 1861, both houses of the Florida General Assembly unanimously passed a bill calling for a constitutional convention (Gannon 2003: 41). On January 10, 1861, the convention adopted an Ordinance of Secession, becoming the third southern state to withdraw from the Union (Dew 2002).

Union forces in Florida quickly focused on controlling the coast, taking many of the port towns, such as Pensacola and Jacksonville, while Confederate forces sought to maintain control of the agricultural and cattle-producing interior of the state to supply food to its troops. In addition, cattle, salt, and citrus (for medical treatment) produced in towns along the east coast of Florida were important to the war effort (Gannon 2003). The Union took Fernandina and St. Augustine on the east coast, Tampa, Charlotte Harbor, Cedar Key and Pensacola on the west coast, Ft. Myers on the southwest coast, and held Key West for the duration of the war (Gannon 2003).

Tallahassee was the only Confederate city east of the Mississippi to not be taken by Union forces during the war. Additionally, although skirmishes between the Confederates and Union soldiers happened across the state, only two major battles were fought in the state, the Battle of Olustee in Baker County and the Battle of Natural Bridge in Leon County. The Battle of Natural Bridge occurred in March 1865 at a natural geological phenomenon, southeast of Tallahassee, where the St. Marks River goes underground. Union troops landed in St. Marks by boat hoping to march north and west in an attempt to take the Florida state capitol. This battle was notable because many of the Confederate home-guard soldiers that fought in this battle were old men or children. The battle lasted only a day but was a decided Confederate victory. The battle resulted in the death of 21 Union and three Confederate soldiers, while another 89 Union troops were wounded and another 38 were missing compared to 23 wounded Confederates. The following month, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered his forces to General Ulysses S. Grant, of the Union, at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia, ending the major hostilities of the Civil War. One month later Union forces occupied Tallahassee.

At the end of the war, the southern economy and infrastructure was in ruins. Following the assassination of Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, himself a Democrat from the south, favored a quick restoration of the Union, offering simple conditions for the restoration of Confederate States back into the Union. Accept the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment, banning slavery, and swear an oath of loyalty to the US. Because this failed to account for provisions for the large, newly emancipated enslaved population, the Republican dominated Congress impeached Johnson, for which he was narrowly acquitted by a single vote.

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By December 1865, all former Confederate states, except Texas, quickly implemented provisional governments while the U.S. Congress was in recess. These governments were largely comprised of former slave owners anxious to protect their interests. These provisional governments quickly moved to establish legislation restricting the rights of freedmen. These discriminatory laws, known as "Black Codes", were intended to largely reestablish white supremacy over the newly freed slaves. Florida implemented some of the strictest laws in the south against its freedmen population, and although these laws were quickly repealed once Congress was back in session, they foreshadowed codified segregation, implemented in 1877, once the Democrats regained political power of the state.

Although the Florida infrastructure was largely untouched by the war, many families were financially ruined and with Confederate money worthless, debt proliferated plunging the state into an economic depression. Some freedmen left for towns and federal camps in hope of securing new lives; however, many died as a result of malnutrition, exposure, or lack of medical attention (Gannon 2003; 46). In March 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau was created to establish an infrastructure to aid newly freed slaves. The Bureau was created to supply rations, organize schools and orphanages, regularize marriage among former slaves, register them to vote, and advise them on their rights. By January 1866, most freedmen returned to plantations and farms to begin the process of establishing new lives (Gannon 2003: 47).

Many southerners viewed martial law and the selection of northern Republicans and African Americans to fill political positions as retribution for the war. Furthermore, armed black military units in Florida towns seemed to validate, for some, unsubstantiated widespread fears of an armed black rebellion. Rather than to live under these impositions, many southerners, already broke from the war, chose to relocate. Those that stayed were immersed in a stagnant economy and with the realization that whites would now have to compete with African Americans for jobs, anti-black violence proliferated.

A major catalyst for growth in Florida came in early 1880s as railroads expanded west and south allowing for quicker travel to places along the coast and interior of the peninsula. The state had 550 miles of railroad in 1881, and within two decades that number increased to 3,500 miles (Gannon 2003). William D. Chipley constructed a rail line that connected the Florida Panhandle with the East Coast, Henry B. Plant linked the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts with a line between Jacksonville and Tampa, and Henry Flagler created the Florida East Coast Railroad, which ran the full length of Florida to Key West (Gannon 2003). Railroads allowed for the transport of building materials, development in previously impenetrable parts of the state, and scores of people seeking land, employment, and recreation.

#### Twentieth Century (AD 1900 - 1920s)

Around the turn of the century, the naval stores industry spread into Florida as turpentine camps with expansive "cat-faced" pine plantations sprang up across the state. Convict labor was utilized extensively by the turpentine industry, using convicts like slave labor to extract pine sap and render turpentine for no pay. Convicts were overwhelmingly African Americans convicted of such banal "offenses" as loitering, vagrancy, perceived insults to whites, or failing to step aside for whites to pass (Ortiz 2005). In addition to the inherent dangers of rendering turpentine, convict workers were abused and murdered at such an alarming rate that once it was nationally reported, laws were enacted largely prohibiting the use of convict labor in turpentine camps.

## World War I (AD 1917 - 1920)

On April 6, 1917, the U.S. entered World War I. Although U.S. involvement in the war only lasted about 19 months, the war had profound effects on the state. State forests were utilized to provide lumber and

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naval stores for the war effort, while shipyards in Tampa and Jacksonville increased the size of the nation's naval fleet (Gannon 2003: 74). At home food and other commodities were scare and had to be rationed. During the war, 42,030 Floridians served overseas in the armed forces, of which, over a thousand were killed and 18 received the nation's second highest award, the Distinguished Service Cross (Gannon 2003:74). Although African Americans accounted for only 30 percent of Florida's population, they provided over half of Florida's soldiers during the war (Ortiz 2005; 145). In fact, African American enlistments were significantly higher than those of white men in many Florida counties (Ortiz 2005; 144). For their patriotism, black soldiers were issued substandard uniforms and given inadequate training and facilities and continued to be mistreated wherever they went.

Following the war, political movements across the country threatened the status quo. As women and black military veterans demanded equality, white conservatives felt their grip on absolute power slipping away, fueling panic and widespread violence against the black community. By early 1919, tensions resulting from multiple underlying factors boiled over, resulting in violent race riots across the U.S. The Red Summer of 1919 was characterized by unbridled violence against African American families with no hope of federal or municipal intervention. Further aggravating the situation, the women's suffrage movement was gaining momentum. For white southern males, this not only meant sharing political power with women, but black women would also get the right to vote, threating to increase black political power two-fold.

Expecting a wave of black female voters and fears agitated by salacious newspaper reports, the election of 1920 was predictably violent. In Florida, as a result of two African American men attempting to vote, the entire black community of Ocoee, just outside of Orlando, was destroyed. Whites, with numbers bolstered from reinforcements from Orlando, surrounded African American owned structures and burned them to the ground, often murdering black families as they ran (Ortiz 2005). In the end, all black-owned structures were burned, and the entire black community left. It would be several decades before African Americans would return to the area.

The violence and resurging anti-black sentiment experienced across the US paved the way for the rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan. Rather than attempting to affect the outcome of elections simply through intimidation, the Klan also sought to enter politics. By the mid-1920s, the KKK had infiltrated every sector of the local and state government, becoming active participants in shaping state legislation and reinforcing the racial caste system in Florida. In the 1930s, even though overall Klan membership across the U.S. was shrinking, Florida maintained strong numbers and consisted of one third of the organization's total membership (Chalmers 1981; 311).

Florida continued to change in the 1920s. Although most counties in Florida were dry by choice, following the Volstead Act of 1919 and the passage of the 18th Amendment, the state entered the Prohibition period. Despite the state's status as "dry" prior to the passage of the 18th Amendment, due to its proximity to distilleries in Cuba and the Bahamas, Florida became a major importer and distributor of illicit liquor. Large cities tended to have a problem, or no desire, to enforce the prohibition of alcohol, and the counties with the greatest reputation for enforcement problems were Duval, Dade, Hillsborough, Palm Beach, and Nassau (Gannon 2003). The "noble experiment" was repealed in 1933 and the Volstead Act was modified.

## Florida Real Estate Boom (AD 1920 - 1929)

The 1920s also ushered in Florida's largest growth expansion due to "runaway" land sales that fueled a speculative real estate market (Gannon 2003: 76). In fact, Miami was overwhelmed when it received

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an influx of 2.5 million people (Gannon 2003:76). During the 1920s, housing subdivisions were planned and built, stores were opened, hotels proliferated, and wealth poured into the state. It is during this time that the "Mediterranean" style of architecture, inspired by the architecture of Rome and Spain, was introduced to the state. The extravagance would soon end as the real estate market lost control. Property was being turned over so fast that in some cases a single parcel of property could change hands for a profit up to a dozen times a day (Gannon 2003: 82). This speculative market peaked in October 1925, and within nine months it collapsed. People left the state in large numbers, leaving behind unfinished buildings, miles of sidewalks leading to nowhere, and financial ruin (Gannon 2003).

Following the burst of the real estate market in Florida, the state was dealt a series of disasters that forced Florida into a depression ahead of the rest of the country. In September 1926, a powerful hurricane hit south Florida in the middle of the night on September 18. Catching the population by surprise and unprepared to deal with such a disaster, 392 people were killed and 18,000 were left homeless. Two years later, in 1928, another hurricane hit Palm Beach killing an estimated 1,800-2,000 people, three-quarters of which were African American veterans, many of whom were never found (Gannon 2003: 82). A year later, the Florida citrus industry was decimated again when a Mediterranean fruit fly infestation destroyed 80% of the state's orange groves (Gannon 2003: 82).

Despite these setbacks, between 1920 and 1930, the state's population increased from 968,470 to 1,468,211 (Gannon 2003). Due to the growth experienced in the state 13 new counties were created. In south Florida, Charlotte, Hendry, Indian River, Glades, Hardee, Highlands, Collier, Sarasota, and Martin, and in the north part of the state, Dixie, Union, Gilchrist, and Gulf counties were formed (Gannon 2003).

## World War II (AD 1941 - 1945)

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the US entered World War II. The war would have a profound effect on the state, developing from a sparsely populated small rural agricultural state to a large industrial state in just four years. Florida's weather, flat land, and hundreds of miles of coastline made the state an ideal place for military training. By the end of 1942, over 172 military installations ranging from training camps to large bases, dotted the Florida landscape. The military presence in Florida stimulated the economy helping to bring the state out of the Great Depression; however, property owners within the determined boundaries of these installations were given little time and no choice but to vacate their properties. In some cases, entire communities were uprooted. African Americans were disproportionately affected as land was purchased cheaper from black landowners.

Contrary to popular belief, the war was not only fought in Europe and the Pacific, but also along the busy shipping lanes of the U.S. east coast as merchant cargo ships were sunk by German U-boats during Operation Drumbeat. In fact, 10 weeks following the attack on Pearl Harbor, German U-boats were patrolling Florida's coastlines. On the night of February 19, 1942, U-128 torpedoed the U.S. tanker Pan Massachusetts off the coast of Cape Canaveral and the Gulf America off Jacksonville Beach (Gannon 2003). Floridians witnessed the attacks and the aftermath of the U-boat ambushes, fueling fear that the war could come to the U.S. During German U-boat operations along the U.S. coast, nearly 400 ships were sunk, including 24 off the coast of Florida (Gannon 1990).

During the war, federal contracts spurred the economy and provided industry and jobs across the state. With the men off fighting, women filled roles at shipyards, welding shops, military installations, firehouses, and police stations, in addition to agricultural jobs. Civilians volunteered as air raid wardens,

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dim out monitors, auxiliary firemen, and nurses' aides. Even children contributed to the war effort by collecting scrap metal, paper, and grease for the war effort (Gannon 2003: 106). Gas was rationed at 3 gallons per week, per driver, provided the driver had an "A" sticker (Gannon 2003).

#### **Cold War/Space Race (AD 1945 - 1969)**

Post war advances in mosquito control, air conditioning, and electric refrigeration, continued to help Florida grow. Between 1940-1950, the Florida population grew by 46 percent, relative to a 15 percent national growth rate (Gannon 2003: 106). By 1950, the Florida population was 2,771,305, 65 percent of which lived in the five major cities, Miami, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, and Orlando (Gannon 2003: 106). By 1950, Miami replaced Jacksonville as the largest populated city in the state. Additionally, tourism dollars began to edge out agriculture as the state's primary revenue stream (Gannon 2003: 118).

Between 1950-1960, Florida experienced its largest population growth, increasing 78.7 percent over the decade (Gannon 2003: 119). This increase was spurred by the introduction of affordable air conditioning window units. Due to the increase in population and the surge in tourism, and required to improve the flow of traffic, Florida made dramatic improvements to the road system. Between 1949-1953, the state invested \$500 million to rehabilitate 3,000 miles of aging roads and bridges (Gannon 2003: 130).

In 1959, Fidel Castro overthrew dictator Fulgencio Batista assuming control over the Soviet Union supported Cuban government. This allowed Communism a foothold in the Western Hemisphere, just a little over 100 miles off the coast of Florida. In 1961, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) backed an invasion to overthrow Castro. Cuban exiles trained in south Florida, particularly on Useppa Island, to prepare for the invasion. A series of miscues and a half-hearted U.S. effort led to the failed invasion at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba.

In 1962, U.S. spy planes discovered Soviet nuclear missiles, within close striking distance to the US. Measures were taken to prepare for a possible invasion of Cuba. Within a short time, HAWK and Nike-Hercules missile batteries were quickly mobilized to south Florida to defend against a possible attack (Hasty 2010). In response to the brutal regime of Castro, over a half million Cuban refugees would leave Cuba and settle in Florida, predominantly in Dade County, over the next two decades, reshaping the social and political structure of south Florida (Gannon 2003: 130).

#### Alachua County

Alachua County's name derives from the native Timucuan word "chua" for "sinkhole", which became a map moniker for the general area (Talbot 2020). Following the Spanish entrada, Catholic missionaries pushed from St. Augustine into the interior of Florida; one mission was established along the north edge of Paynes Prairie by 1655. Following being under the control of the Spanish, French and English, Florida comes into American hands in 1821, and Alachua County is created in 1824 (Matheson Museum 2020). In 1853, the Florida Railway proposed to connect Fernandina with Cedar Key and Tampa, bypassing the Alachua County seat at the time, Newnansville; this prompted changing the county seat to Gainesville (Talbot 2020). Alachua County is one of the most agriculturally diverse counties in Florida (USDA 1985). Prior to the Civil War, local plantations used large populations of enslaved people to create a significant agricultural endeavor, with crops including corn, beans, tobacco, cotton, sugar, indigo and citrus.

Post-Civil War, the newly-freed population nearly tripled and outnumbered the white population; Gainesville included thriving African-American businesses and communities (Talbot 2020). Florida's first

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African-American congressman, Josiah Wells, lived in Alachua County. Following the Great Freezes at the end of the nineteenth century, the citrus industry was replaced by phosphate mining in 1883 (FDEP ND), producing approximately half of Florida's phosphate in the 1890s (Talbot 2020). Beef cattle and silviculture are major enterprises. Modern-day agricultural activities included corn, tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, hay, small grains and a wide variety of vegetables (USDA 1985).

## 5. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research was conducted on December 18, 2024, by Dave Boschi, MA, RPA. Background research consisted of reviewing historic maps, aerial imagery, and data compiled on the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), updated October 2024. The review of the FMSF archaeological site file records maintained indicated that there are no previously conducted cultural resource assessment surveys or previously documented cultural resources (archaeological sites, historic structures, cemeteries, bridges, National Register properties or resource groups) overlapping the direct effects APE. However, Newnans Lake is listed as Florida site AL04792, a NRHP-eligible prehistoric canoe site, specifically along the northeast shoreline of the lake. This indicates a potential for archaeological materials to be encountered along the lake and this potential includes the current APE.

There are no available General Land Office (GLO) maps which depict Section 3, Township 10 South, Range 21 East. The earliest map depicting the project area is the 1938 USGS *Hawthorn, Florida* topographic map (scale 1:48,000); this map depicts a structure 170 meters (555 feet) east of the APE and another structure approximately 94 meters (307 feet) south-southwest of the APE (**Figure 3**). Neither structure appears to overlap the current APE. In addition to these two structures, sparse scatter of structures along CR 234 is depicted (see Figure 3). The 1943 (1963 ed.) USGS *Hawthorn, Florida* topographic map (scale 1:62,500) (**Figure 4**) does not include the two structures noted on the 1938 USGS map, although other structures farther from the APE do appear on both USGS maps (see Figures 3 and 4). The 1966 USGS *Orange Heights, Florida* topographic map (scale 1:24,000) (**Figure 5**) depicts a structure approximately 282 meters (925 feet) east of the APE and the structures along CR 234. The 1966 (1980 ed.) USGS *Orange Heights, Florida* topographic map (scale 1:24,000) does not depict the structure approximately 282 meters (925 feet) east of the APE (**Figure 6**) and no development is noted within the APE; the structures along CR 234 remain presented.

Aerial imagery consulted confirmed that the current project APE has been developed as pasture and/or agricultural fields, without any construction. Imagery from 1995 shows the area as pasture/agricultural fields (**Figure 7**). Aerial imagery from 2011 (**Figure 8**) indicates the general level of agricultural use within the project APE. No structures within the current project APE were indicated by the background research.



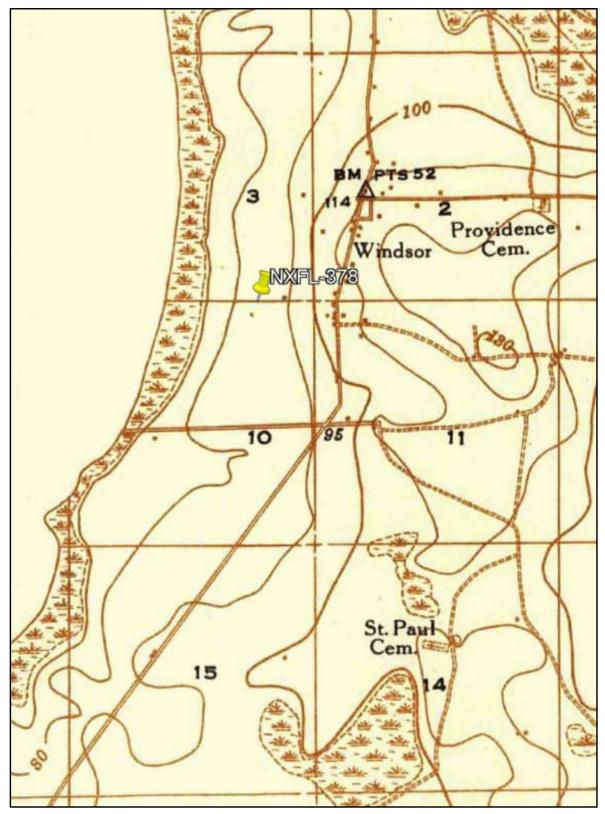


Figure 3. Project Area on 1938 USGS Hawthorn, Florida topographic map, scale 1:48,000.



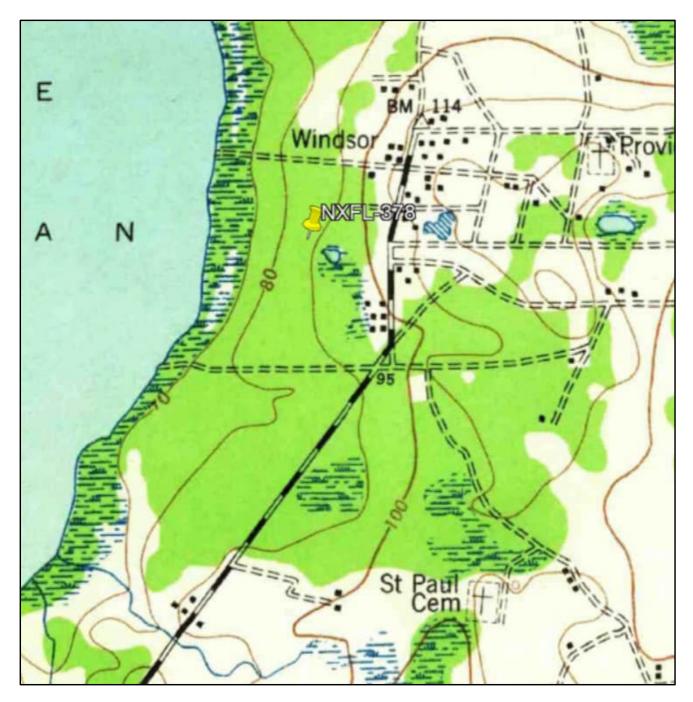


Figure 4. Project Area on 1943 (1963 ed.) USGS Hawthorn, Florida topographic map, scale 1:62,500.



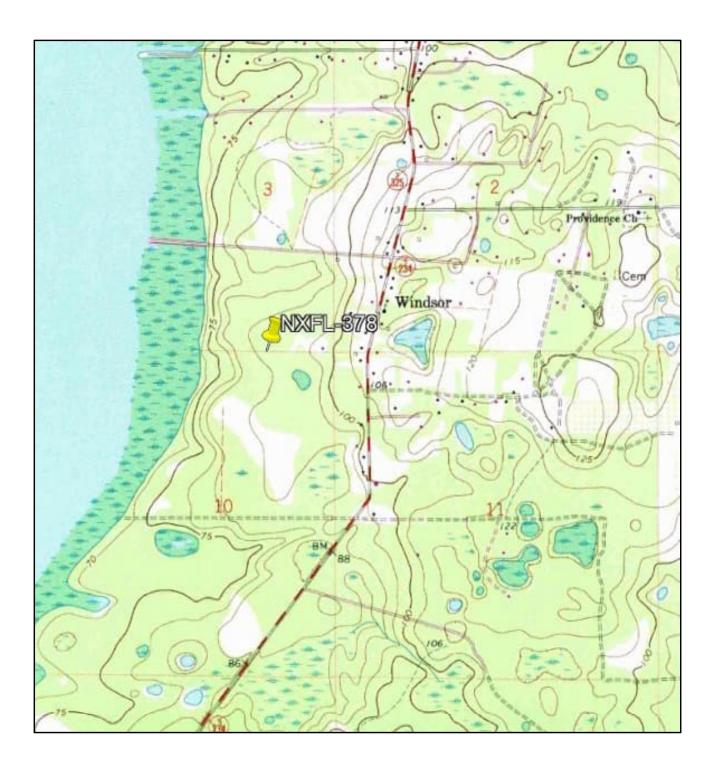


Figure 5. Project location on 1966 USGS Orange Heights, Florida topographic map, scale 1:24,000.



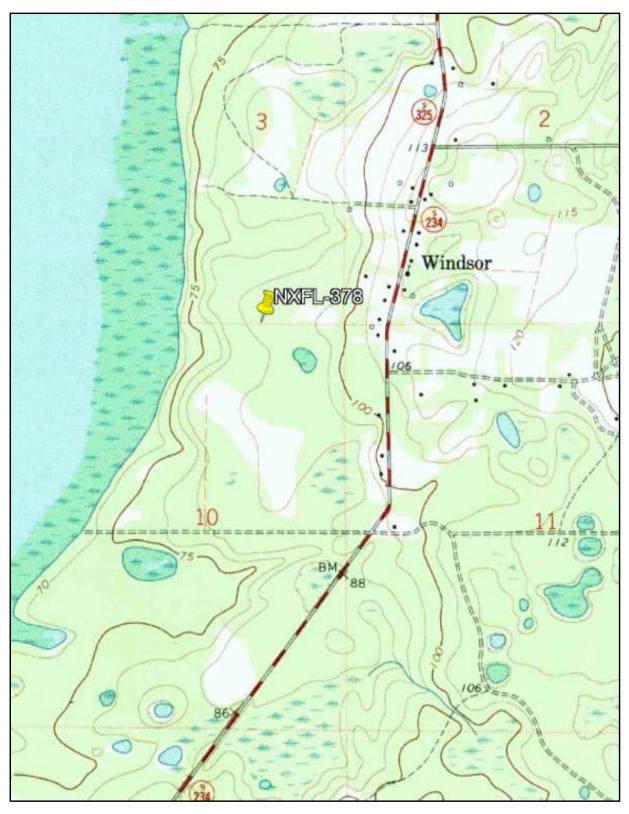


Figure 6. Project location on 1966 (1980 ed.) USGS *Orange Heights, Florida* topographic map, scale 1:24,000.





Figure 8. Current project location on 1995 USGS aerial imagery.



Figure 7. Current project location on 2011 USGS aerial imagery.



## **6.SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS**

An archaeological survey of the direct APE was performed on December 20, 2024, by Dave Boschi, MA, RPA. Testing consisted of subsurface testing (shovel tests) and pedestrian survey. A total of six shovel tests were excavated within the proposed lease area and proposed access easement (**Figure 9**). At the time of the survey, surface was approximately 25 percent due to grass coverage.

The pedestrian survey consisted of surface inspection within the direct effects APE to locate artifacts which had been brought to the surface during ground disturbance activities. Shovel tests measured 50 cm in diameter minimum and were excavated to a meter in depth or until hydric soils were encountered. Soil from the shovel tests was screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh for the standardized collection of artifacts. Information for each shovel test regarding artifact content, shovel test depth, soil texture and color (using the Munsell soil color chart), and other relevant environmental factors were kept in a field journal. Representative soil profiles and environments were digitally photographed. Locations of each shovel test were recorded using handheld GPS systems and marked on paper field maps.

A total of six shovel tests were excavated within the APE: one in the center of the lease area (STP 1), four at the staked corners (STPs 2-5), and one (STP 6) within the access easement (see Figure 9). All shovel tests were negative for cultural material. All shovel test profiles exhibited similar strata of varying thickness and were excavated to 100 cm below surface (cmbs) when possible (**Figure 10**). All tests displayed a gray (10YR 5/1) loamy sand, between 35 to 40 cm thick (Stratum I) over a light gray (10YR 7/1) sand which varied from five to 40 centimeters in thickness (Stratum II) which was above a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) compact spodic sand which faded to a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand. Shovel test excavations were terminated upon excavation of at least 10 cm into the spodic subsoil.

As a result of this survey, no archaeological sites, subsurface cultural features, or archaeological occurrences were identified within the APE.

**Table 1. Shovel Test Data** 

iable El Silotel l'Ost Bata					
Shovel Test	Total Depth (CMBS)	Soil Profile			
STP 1 (center of tower)	60	0 to 40 cmbs: 10YR 5/1 gray loamy sand 40 to 45 cmbs: 10YR 7/1 light sand 45 to 60+ cmbs: 10 YR 3/1 very dark gray spodic sand, fading to 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown with depth			
STP 2 (SW corner)	100	0 to 40 cmbs: 10YR 5/1 gray loamy sand 40 to 85 cmbs: 10YR 7/1 light sand 85 to 100+ cmbs: 10 YR 3/1 very dark gray spodic sand, fading to 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown with depth			
STP 3 (NW corner)	65	0 to 35 cmbs: 10YR 5/1 gray loamy sand 35 to 50 cmbs: 10YR 7/1 light sand 50 to 65+ cmbs: 10 YR 3/1 very dark gray spodic sand, fading to 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown with depth			
STP 4 (NE corner)	65	0 to 35 cmbs: 10YR 5/1 gray loamy sand 35 to 50 cmbs: 10YR 7/1 light sand 50 to 65+ cmbs: 10 YR 3/1 very dark gray spodic sand, fading to 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown with depth			

NXFL-378 Windsor Telecommunications Project | Alachua County, Florida December 2024 | Terracon Project No. EQ247559



STP 5 (SE corner)	60	0 to 35 cmbs: 10YR 5/1 gray loamy sand 35 to 45 cmbs: 10YR 7/1 light sand 45-60+ cmbs: 10 YR 3/1 very dark gray spodic sand, fading to 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown with depth
STP 6 (Access Easement)	75	0 to 35 cmbs: 10YR 5/1 gray loamy sand 35 to 60 cmbs: 10YR 7/1 light sand 60 to 75+ cmbs: 10 YR 3/1 very dark gray spodic sand, fading to 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown with depth



Figure 9. Survey Results.

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Figure 10. Soil profile as observed at STP 1, view north.

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## 7. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The client is proposing to construct a telecommunications monopole west of County Road (CR) 234 in the unincorporated community of Windsor, Alachua County, Florida. The proposed tower consists of a 194-foot monopole tower with proposed 5-foot appurtenances (total structure height is 199 feet) situated within a 6,400-square foot (80 feet x 80 feet) lease area. An approximate 30-foot-wide access road and utility easement will also be constructed to connect to an existing public right-of-way. Background research indicates that there are no previously recorded cultural resource surveys or archaeological sites within the project area. Field survey included pedestrian survey and the excavation of six shovel test pits.

As a result of fieldwork, no archaeological or aboveground historic resources were identified within the project area. The proposed project will have no adverse effect on historic properties listed on or eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, Terracon recommends a finding of no historic properties affected within the APE for direct and visual effects.

In the event archaeological material is encountered prior to or during construction, coordination should occur with a professional archaeologist to ensure that proper documentation and updates can be submitted to DHR. Archaeological materials consist of any items 50 years or older which were produced or used by humans. These items include stone tools (e.g., arrowheads, spearpoints, scrapers, etc.), ceramic fragments, worked wood or faunal remains, shell, brick fragments, metal and glass objects. These materials may be present on the ground surface and/or beneath the ground surface.

If human skeletal remains are encountered, **stop work immediately!** Chapter 872.05 of the Florida Statutes (Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves) states if skeletal human remains are discovered during any project, all work must stop immediately in the immediate area and all reasonable efforts must be made to minimize or avoid impacts to the remains. A 25-meter buffer should be established around the remains, and the medical examiner must be notified to determine if the age of the remains. If the remains are less than 75 years old, the medical examiner and local law enforcement will assume jurisdiction. If the remains are older than 75 years, the State Archaeologist assumes jurisdiction. Willfully and knowingly disturbing, removing, damaging, vandalizing, or destroying an unmarked human burial is guilty of a felony of the third degree (s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084).

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## **APPENDIX A - FMSF SURVEY LOG**

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# **Survey Log Sheet**

**S**urvey # (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_

Florida Master Site File Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to the Survey Log Sheet for detailed instructions.

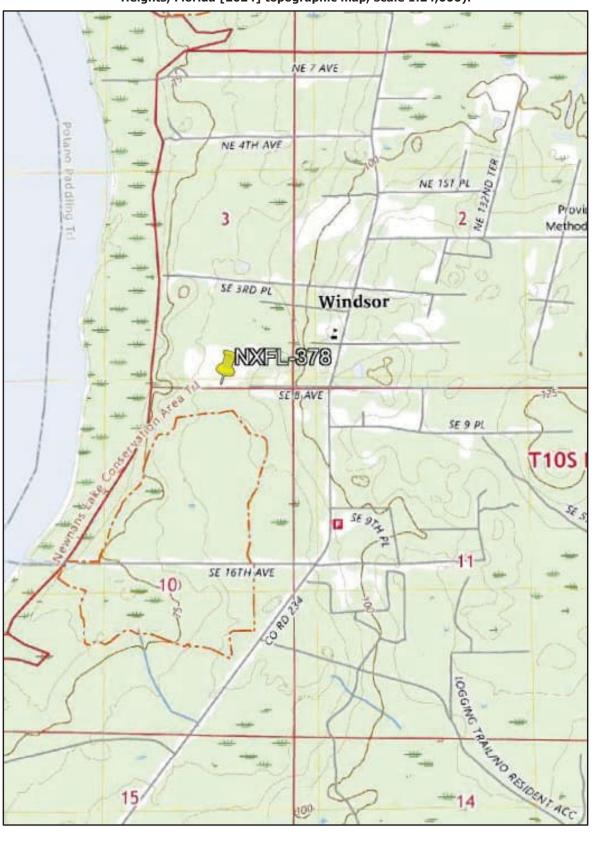
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Terracon No. EQ247559					
Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author)	Names Dave Bo	oschi RPA			
Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization _Terrac				City Jacksonvill	Le, FL
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2. Cell Tower 4.					
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3. Name		6. Name			Year
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Page 2 Survey Log Sheet Survey #\_\_\_\_

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Scope/Intensity/Procedures							
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Site Forms Used: ☐Site File P	aper Forms Site Fil	le PDF Forms					
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary							
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Type of Document: □Archaeological Survey □Hist	orical/Architectural Survey	Tower CRAS Monitoring Report			
□Overview □Excavation Report □Multi-Site Excavation Report □Structure Detailed Report □Library, Hist. or Archival Doc					
□Desktop Analysis □MPS	□MRA □TG □Other:				
Document Destination: Plottable Projects	Plotability:				

NXFL-378 Windsor Telecommunications Project location, Alachua County Florida (USGS Orange Heights, Florida [2024] topographic map, scale 1:24,000).



#### **Environmental Resources Assessment Checklist**

NXFL-378 ■ Alachua County, Florida
January 22, 2025 ■ Terracon Project No. **EQ247559** 



#### **APPENDIX L**

**Phase I Environmental Site Assessment** 

# **Phase I Environmental Site Assessment**

**NXFL-378 Windsor Alachua County** 

12102 SE 8th Ave

Gainesville, Alachua County, FL

January 10, 2025 | Terracon Project No. EQ247559A

### **Prepared for:**

NexTower Development Group II LLC 905 NW 56<sup>th</sup> Terrace Suite A Gainesville, FL

#### Prepared by:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. Jacksonville, Florida









8001 Baymeadows Way Ste 1 Jacksonville, FL 32256-7521

**P** 904-900-6494

**F** 904-268-5255

Terracon.com

January 10, 2025

NexTower Development Group II LLC 905 NW 56th Terrace Suite A Gainesville, Florida 32605

Attn: Joel Rousseau

P: (352)-283-0001

E: jrousseau@nextower.net

Re: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

NXFL-378 Windsor Alachua County

12102 SE 8th Ave

Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida Terracon Project No. EQ247559A

#### Dear Mr. Rousseau:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) is pleased to submit the enclosed Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) report for the above-referenced subject property (hereinafter known as the 'site'). This assessment was performed in accordance with our proposal/work authorization dated November 21, 2024.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you on this project. In addition to ESA services, our professionals provide other environmental, geotechnical, construction materials, and facilities services on a wide variety of projects locally, regionally, and nationally. For more detailed information on all of Terracon's services please visit our website at www.terracon.com. If there are any questions regarding this report or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

**Terracon Consultants, Inc.** 

Nicole L. Kovach Field Scientist

Micole Forach

Angellica Rodriguez-Baz, E.P.

Authorized Project Reviewer



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# **Executive Summary**

This Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was performed in accordance with our proposal/work authorization—dated November 21, 2024, and was conducted consistent with the procedures included in ASTM E1527-21, Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process. The purpose of this ESA was to assist the client in developing information to identify RECs in connection with the site as reflected by the scope of this report. The ESA was conducted under the supervision or responsible charge of Kyle E. Hayes, Environmental Professional. David M. Boschi performed the site reconnaissance on December 20, 2024.

#### **Findings and Opinions**

A summary of the findings is provided below. It should be recognized that details were not included or fully developed in this section, and the report must be read in its entirety for a comprehensive understanding of the items contained herein

#### Site Description and Use

According to the Alachua County Tax Assessor, site observations, and information provided by the Client, the site consists of an approximate 6,400-square foot tract of land within Alachua County Parcel ID #17818-003-001, located at 12102 SE 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida. The site consists primarily of cleared, vacant land. Please refer to Exhibit 2 in Appendix A for a diagram of the site.

#### Historical Information

Based on our review of historical resources, the site consisted of undeveloped, wooded land from at least 1937 until 1971 when the site was cleared for agricultural use. No significant onsite changes have been observed since that time.

The surrounding properties consisted of undeveloped, wooded land from 1937 until the adjacent northern, eastern, and southern properties were cleared for agricultural use in 1971. Spare residential development occurred in the surrounding eastern properties in the mid-90's to early-2000's. The surrounding southern areas remained undeveloped, wooded land until 2023.

#### Records Review

Applicable federal and state/tribal environmental regulatory databases were reviewed for the site and surrounding properties within the specified search radii outlined in ASTM E1527-21, as well as responses from state and local regulatory agency inquiries. The site was not identified on the database report. There were no facilities listed in the database.

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment NXFL-378 Windsor Alachua County | Gainesville, FL January 10, 2025 | Terracon Project No. EQ247559A



#### Site Reconnaissance

The site was vacant land at the time of the site reconnaissance. The site was unoccupied, and no onsite operations were noted.

#### Adjoining Properties

The site is bound to the north, east and west by vacant, grassy land and to the south by undeveloped, wooded land.

#### **Significant Data Gaps**

Significant data gaps (SDGs) were not identified.

#### Additional Services

Per the agreed scope of services, additional services as outlined in the proposal, including items described in Section 13.0 (Non-Scope Considerations) of ASTM E1527-21, were not conducted.

#### **Conclusions**

We have performed a Phase I ESA consistent with the procedures included in ASTM Practice E1527-21 at 12102 SE 8th Ave, Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida, the site. RECs, Controlled RECs (CRECs) and/or SDGs were not identified in connection with the site.

#### Recommendations

Based on the scope of services, limitations, and conclusions of this assessment, Terracon did not identify RECs, CRECs, or SDGs in connection with the site. As such, no additional investigation is warranted at this time.



# 1.0 Introduction

#### 1.1 Site Description

Site Name	NXFL-378 Windsor Alachua County
Site Location/Address	12102 SE 8th Ave, Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida
Parcel Number	Alachua County Parcel ID #17818-003-001
Land Area	Approximately 6,400-square foot
Site Improvements	None
Anticipated Future Site Use	Cell Tower
Reason for the ESA	Lease hold cell tower

The location of the site is depicted on Exhibit 1 of Appendix A, which was reproduced from a portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic map. The site and adjoining properties are depicted on the Site Diagram, which is included as Exhibit 2 of Appendix A.

#### 1.2 Scope of Services

This Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was performed in accordance with dated November 21, 2024, and was conducted our proposal/work authorization consistent with the procedures included in ASTM E1527-21, Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process. The purpose of this ESA was to assist the client in developing information to identify RECs in connection with the site as reflected by the scope of this report. Recognized environmental conditions are defined by ASTM E1527-21 as "(1) the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property due to a release to the environment; (2) the likely presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property due to a release or likely release to the environment; or (3) the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment." This ESA includes consideration of the movement of hazardous substances and petroleum products in any form, including migration of vapor in the subsurface. A de minimis condition is not a recognized environmental condition.

This purpose was undertaken through user-provided information, a regulatory database review, historical and physical records review, interviews (including local government inquiries, as applicable), and a visual noninvasive reconnaissance of the site and adjoining properties. Limitations, ASTM deviations, and significant data gaps (if identified) are noted in the applicable sections of the report.



Review of Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

PFAS are a family of compounds which are considered emerging contaminants of concern due to their mobility and longevity in the environment. PFAS has been used in many products, including but not limited to fire-fighting foam, anti-stick coatings, stain and water-repellent coatings, electroplating, and paper products, among others. On July 8, 2024, US EPA designated two PFAS compounds, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), including their salts and structural isomers, as hazardous substances under CERCLA; accordingly, PFOA and PFOS was evaluated within the scope of E1527-21. Please note that PFAS compounds are ubiquitous in the environment and this limited review is not to be construed as confirmation that PFAS compounds are not present in, at or under the site.

#### 1.3 Standard of Care

This ESA was performed in accordance with generally accepted practices of this profession, undertaken in similar studies at the same time and in the same geographical area. We have endeavored to meet this standard of care, but may be limited by conditions encountered during performance, a client-driven scope of work, or inability to review information not received by the report date. Where appropriate, these limitations are discussed in the text of the report, and an evaluation of their significance with respect to our findings has been conducted.

Phase I ESAs, such as the one performed at this site, are of limited scope, are noninvasive, and cannot eliminate the potential that hazardous, toxic, or petroleum substances are present or have been released at the site beyond what is identified by the limited scope of this ESA. In conducting the limited scope of services described herein, certain sources of information and public records were not reviewed. It should be recognized that environmental concerns may be documented in public records that were not reviewed. No ESA can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for RECs in connection with a property. Performance of this practice is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the potential for RECs. No warranties, express or implied, are intended or made. The limitations herein must be considered when the user of this report formulates opinions as to risks associated with the site or otherwise uses the report for any other purpose. These risks may be further evaluated – but not eliminated – through additional research or assessment. We will, upon request, advise you of additional research or assessment options that may be available and associated costs.

#### 1.4 Additional Scope Limitations, ASTM Deviations, and Data Gaps

Based upon the agreed-on scope of services, this ESA did not include subsurface or other invasive assessments, vapor intrusion assessments or indoor air quality assessments (i.e., evaluation of the presence of vapors within a building structure),



business environmental risk evaluations, or other services not particularly identified and discussed herein. Credentials of the company (Statement of Qualifications) have not been included in this report but are available upon request. Pertinent documents are referred to in the text of this report, and a separate reference section has not been included. Reasonable attempts were made to obtain information within the scope and time constraints set forth by the client; however, in some instances, the information requested is not, or was not, received by the issuance date of the report. Information obtained for this ESA was received from several sources that we believe to be reliable; nonetheless, the authenticity or reliability of these sources cannot and is not warranted hereunder. This ESA was further limited by the following:

- Contact information for the site owner was not provided; therefore, Terracon was unable to accomplish an interview with current site owners as of the time of this writing. Based on the review of available historical documents during this investigation, it is not believed the owner interview will provide substantial information to change the findings of this report. As such, the absence of an owner interview is not deemed significant.
- The client did not provide the requested User's information as of the issuance date of the report, which represents a data gap. Terracon assumes the client is evaluating the questionnaire information outside the context of Terracon's Phase I ESA scope of work and report. Based on the review of available historical documents during this investigation, it is not believed the client questionnaire will provide substantial information to change the findings of this report. As such, the absence of the requested information is not deemed significant.
- An open records request email was sent on December 27, 2024, requesting environmental records for the site on file with the Florida Department of Health in Alachua County. As of the issuance of this report, no response has been received from the Florida Department of Health. Based on other information reviewed during the completion of this report, the lack of this information is not considered a significant data gap.

An evaluation of the significance of limitations and missing information with respect to our findings has been conducted, and where appropriate, significant data gaps are identified and discussed in the text of the report. However, it should be recognized that an evaluation of significant data gaps is based on the information available at the time of report issuance, and an evaluation of information received after the report issuance date may result in an alteration of our conclusions, recommendations, or opinions. We have no obligation to provide information obtained or discovered by us after the issuance date of the report, or to perform any additional services, regardless of whether the information would affect any conclusions, recommendations, or opinions in the report. This disclaimer specifically applies to any information that has not been provided by the client.



This report represents our service to you as of the report date and constitutes our final document; its text may not be altered after final issuance. Findings in this report are based upon the site's current utilization, information derived from the most recent reconnaissance and from other activities described herein; such information is subject to change. Certain indicators of the presence of hazardous substances, petroleum products or PFAS compounds may have been latent, inaccessible, unobservable, or not present during the most recent reconnaissance and may subsequently become observable (such as after site renovation or development). Further, these services are not to be construed as legal interpretation or advice.

#### 1.5 Reliance

This ESA report is prepared for the exclusive use and reliance of NexTower Development Group II LLC. Use or reliance by any other party is prohibited without the written authorization of NexTower Development Group II LLC and Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon).

Reliance on the ESA by the client and all authorized parties will be subject to the terms, conditions and limitations stated in the proposal, ESA report, and Terracon's Agreement. The limitation of liability defined in the Agreement is the aggregate limit of Terracon's liability to the client and all relying parties.

Continued viability of this report is subject to ASTM E1527-21 Section 4.6. If the ESA will be used by a different user (third party) than the user for whom the ESA was originally prepared, the third party must also satisfy the user's responsibilities in Section 6 of ASTM E1527-21.

#### 1.6 Client Provided Information

Prior to the site visit, Joel Rousseau, client's representative, was asked to provide the following user questionnaire information as described in ASTM E1527-21 Section 6.

#### **Client Questionnaire Responses**

Client Questionnaire Item	Client Did Not		ient's ponse	<b>a</b>
	Respond	N/A*	Yes	No
Actual Knowledge of Environmental Liens that may encumber the site.	X			
Actual Knowledge of Activity Use Limitations (AULs) that may encumber the site.	X			
Specialized Knowledge or Experience that is material to a REC in connection with the site.	X			



Client Questionnaire Item	Client Did Not	Client's Response		
	Respond	N/A*	Yes	No
Actual Knowledge of a Lower Purchase Price because contamination is known or believed to be present at the site.	X			
Commonly Known or Reasonably Ascertainable Information that is material to a REC in connection with the site.	X			
Obvious Indicators of Releases at the site.	X			

<sup>\*</sup>N/A = Not Applicable

The client did not provide the requested User's information as of the issuance date of the report, which represents a data gap. Terracon assumes the client is evaluating the questionnaire information outside the context of Terracon's Phase I ESA scope of work and report. Based on the review of available historical documents during this investigation, it is not believed the client questionnaire will provide substantial information to change the findings of this report. As such, the absence of the requested information is not deemed significant.

# 2.0 Physical Setting

Physical S	Source					
Topography						
Site Elevation	Approximately 90 feet above sea level	USGS Topographic Map, Orange				
Topographic Gradient	Sloping towards the west- southwest	Heights, FL Quadrangle, (2021)(Appendix A) and ERIS Physical Setting Report, issued				
Closest Surface Water	Retention pond, approximately 800-feet southeast of the site.	December 2024				
	Soil Characteristics					
Soil Type	Pomona Sand					
Description	The Pomona sand component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. The	Alachua County, FL USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey and ERIS Physical Setting Report, issued December 2024				



Physical S	Source	
	natural drainage class is poorly drained. The soil does not meet hydric criteria	
	Geology/Hydrogeology	
Formation	TQu – Undifferentiated Tertiary- Quaternary Sediments	
Description	These sediments are siliciclastics that are separate from undifferentiated quaternary sediments solely on the basis of elevation. The undifferentiated sediments in Florida occur near the present coastline, showing surficial expression of beach ridges and dunes. The sediments include siliciclastics, organics, and freshwater carbonates.	Geologic Map of the State of Florida T.M. Scott, K.M. Campbell, F.R. Rupert, J.D. Arthur, T.M. Missimer, J.M. Lloyd, J.W. Yon, and J.G. Duncan, Florida Geological Survey, 2001 & Text to Accompany the Geologic Map of Florida, T. M Scott, Florida
Estimated Depth to First Occurrence of Groundwater	8-12 feet bgs	Local Area Knowledge and Experience
*Hydrogeologic Not known - may be inferred to be parallel to topographic gradient (primarily to the west-southwest).		

<sup>\*</sup> The groundwater flow direction and the depth to shallow, unconfined groundwater, if present, would likely vary depending upon seasonal variations in rainfall and other hydrogeological features. Without the benefit of on-site groundwater monitoring wells surveyed to a datum, groundwater depth and flow direction beneath the site cannot be directly ascertained.

# 3.0 Historical Use Information

Terracon reviewed the following historical sources to develop a history of the previous uses of the site and surrounding area, in order to help identify RECs associated with past uses. Copies of selected historical documents are included in Appendix C.

# 3.1 Historical Topographic Maps, Aerial Photographs, and Sanborn Maps

Readily available historical USGS topographic maps and selected historical aerial photographs (at approximately 10-to-15-year intervals) produced by the Sanborn Map



Company were reviewed to evaluate land development and obtain information concerning the history of development on and near the site. Reviewed historical topographic maps, aerial photographs, and Sanborn maps are summarized below. Sanborn maps were not available for the site.

#### Topographic maps:

- Hawthorn, FL published in 1938 and 1943 (1:2,000)
- Orange Heights, FL published in 1966, 1976, 1988, 1993, 2015 and 2021 (1:2,000)

#### Aerial photographs:

- Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service (ASCS) published in 1937 and
   1956 (1:500)
- o Army Mapping Service published in **1949** (1:500)
- United States Geological Survey (USGS) published in 1964, 1995 and 1999
   (1:500)
- Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) published in 1971, 1975, 1982
   and 1988 (1:500)
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) published in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021 and 2022 (1:500)
- Maxar Technologies published in 2022 (1:500)

#### **Historical Maps and Aerial Photographs**

Direction	Description
Site	Undeveloped, wooded land (1937-1971), land cleared for agricultural use (1975), no significant changes (1982-2023)
North	Undeveloped, wooded land (1937-1971), land cleared for agricultural use (1975), no significant changes (1982-2023)
East	Undeveloped, wooded land (1937-1971), land cleared for agricultural use (1975), land improved with residential development (1995-2005), no significant changes (2006-2023)
South	Undeveloped, wooded land (1937-2023)
West	Undeveloped, wooded land (1937-1971), land cleared for agricultural use (1975), no significant changes (1982-2023)



Terracon reviewed the above historical sources for indications of RECs associated with the site. RECs associated with the site were not identified through a review of available historical resources.

#### **3.2 Historical City Directories**

The ERIS city directories used in this study were made available through Polks (selected years reviewed: 1925-1996), Millers (selected years reviewed: 1942-1952) and Digital Business Directory (selected years reviewed: 2000-2023) and were reviewed at approximate five-year intervals, if readily available. Street listings for the site were not available prior to 2000. The current street address for the site was identified as 12102 SE 8th Ave.

#### **Historical City Directories**

Direction	Description
Site	No listings found
North-East	<b>509-710 County Road 234</b> – Various Residential (2008-2023)
East	12315 SE 8 <sup>th</sup> Avenue – Various Residential (2000-2023) 12216 SE 8 <sup>th</sup> Avenue – Various Residential (2012-2023)
South-East	<b>918 County Road 234</b> - Windsor Baptist Church (2000-2023) <b>915-1122 County Road 234</b> – Various Residential (2008-2023)
West	No listings found

Terracon reviewed the above historical city directories for indications of RECs associated with the site. RECs associated with the site were not identified through a review of available historical city directories.

#### 3.3 Site Ownership

Based on a review of information obtained from the Alachua County Property Appraiser's records, the current site owner is James Ira Wilkinson (1984-2024). In addition, previous owners include Jesse James Wilkinson (1984). Previous ownership records were not available for review prior to 1984.

#### 3.4 Title Search

At the direction of the client, a title search was not included as part of the scope of services. Unless notified otherwise, we assume that the client is evaluating this information outside the scope of this report.



#### 3.5 Interviews Regarding Current and Historical Site Uses

Terracon was unable to accomplish an interview with current site owners as of the time of this writing. This is considered a data gap. Based on the review of available historical documents during this investigation, it is not believed the owner interview will provide substantial information to change the findings of this report. As such, the absence of an owner interview is not deemed significant.

#### 3.6 Prior Report Review

Terracon requested the client provide any previous environmental reports they are aware of for the site. Previous reports were not provided by the client to Terracon for review.

# 4.0 Records Review

Regulatory database information was provided by ERIS, a contract information services company in a report dated December 17, 2024. The purpose of the records review was to identify RECs in connection with the site. Information in this section is subject to the accuracy of the data provided by the information services company and the date at which the information is updated. The scope herein did not include confirmation of facilities listed as "unmappable" by regulatory databases.

In some of the following subsections, the words up-gradient, cross-gradient, and down-gradient refer to the topographic gradient in relation to the site. As stated previously, the groundwater flow direction and the depth to shallow groundwater, if present, would likely vary depending upon seasonal variations in rainfall and the depth to the soil/bedrock interface. Without the benefit of on-site groundwater monitoring wells surveyed to a datum, groundwater depth and flow direction beneath the site cannot be directly ascertained.

#### 4.1 Federal and State/Tribal Databases

Terracon reviewed standard federal, state, and tribal environmental record sources within the approximate minimum search distances as required by ASTM E1527-21 and presented in Table 2 of Section 8.0 of The Standard (Types of Government Records to be Reviewed). Further, to enhance and supplement the standard environmental record sources, Terracon reviewed additional federal, state, tribal, local, and proprietary environmental record sources, provided by the database firm, if potentially useful and reasonably ascertainable. Please refer to Appendix D (the environmental regulatory database report) for the number of listings within each database reviewed and database definitions and descriptions.



No facilities were listed by the databases.

Unmapped facilities are those that do not contain sufficient address or location information to evaluate the facility listing locations relative to the site. The report did not list facilities in the unmapped section.

#### 4.2 Local Agency Inquiries

Agency Contacted/ Contact Method	Response		
Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)	On December 27, 2024, an open records request was sent to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Tommy Moore		
Public.Services@dep.gov	responded the same day stating that there were no records found for the site.		
Florida Department of Health in Alachua  PublicRecordsRequest@flhealth.gov	On December 27, 2024, an open records request was sent to the Florida Department of Health in Alachua County. At the writing of this report, no response has been received from the Florida Department of Health.		
Alachua County Board of County Commissioners Records Request Portal	On December 27, 2024, an open records request was sent to the Alachua County Board of County Commissioners Records. On December 30, 2024, a response was received		
https://alachuacounty.justfoia.com/publicportal/home/newrequest	stating that there were no recorded issues for the site address.		

An open records request email was sent on December 27, 2024, requesting environmental records for the site on file with the Florida Department of Health in Alachua County. As of the issuance of this report, no response has been received from the Florida Department of Health. Based on other information reviewed during the completion of this report, the lack of this information is not considered a significant data gap.

# 5.0 Site Reconnaissance

#### 5.1 General Site Information

Information contained in this section is based on a visual reconnaissance conducted while walking through the site and the accessible interior areas of structures, if any, located on the site. The site and adjoining properties are depicted on the Site Diagram, which is included in Exhibit 2 of Appendix A. Photo documentation of the site at the time of the visual reconnaissance is provided in Appendix B. Credentials of the individuals planning and conducting the site visit are included in Appendix E.



#### **General Site Information**

Site Reconnaissance			
Field Personnel	David M. Boschi		
Reconnaissance Date	December 20, 2024		
Weather Conditions	Cloudy / 50°F		
Site Contact/Title	Joel Rousseau / NexTower Representative		

#### **5.2 Overview of Current Site Occupants**

The site was unoccupied during the site reconnaissance.

#### **5.3 Overview of Current Site Operations**

The site had no ongoing operations taking place at the time of the site reconnaissance.

#### **5.4 Site Observations**

The following table summarizes site observations and interviews. Affirmative responses (designated by an "X") are discussed in more detail following the table.

#### **Site Characteristics**

Category	Item or Feature	Observed or Identified
	Emergency generators	
	Elevators	
	Air compressors	
	Hydraulic lifts	
	Dry cleaning	
Site Operations,	Photo processing	
Processes, and	Ventilation hoods and/or incinerators	
Equipment	Waste treatment systems and/or water treatment systems	
	Heating and/or cooling systems	
	Paint booths	
	Sub-grade mechanic pits	
	Wash-down areas or carwashes	



Category	Item or Feature	Observed or Identified
	Pesticide/herbicide production or storage	
	Printing operations	
	Metal finishing (electroplating, chrome plating, galvanizing, etc.)	
	Salvage operations	
	Oil, gas, or mineral production	
	Other processes or equipment	
Aboveground	Aboveground storage tanks	
Chemical or	Drums, barrels, and/or containers $\geq 5$ gallons	
Waste Storage	MSDS or SDS	
	Underground storage tanks or ancillary UST equipment	
Underground	Sumps, cisterns, French drains, catch basins, and/or dry wells	
Chemical or	Grease traps	
Waste Storage, Drainage or	Septic tanks and/or leach fields	
Collection Systems	Oil/water separators, clarifiers, sand traps, triple traps, interceptors	
	Pipeline markers	
	Interior floor drains	
Electrical	Transformers and/or capacitors	
Transformers/ PCBs	Other equipment	
	Stressed vegetation	
	Stained soil	
	Stained pavement or similar surface	
Releases or	Leachate and/or waste seeps	
Potential	Trash, debris, and/or other waste materials	
Releases	Dumping or disposal areas	
	Construction/demolition debris and/or dumped fill dirt	
	Surface water discoloration, odor, sheen, and/or free-floating product	



Category	Item or Feature	Observed or Identified
	Strong, pungent, or noxious odors	
	Exterior pipe discharges and/or other effluent discharges	
	Surface water bodies	
Other Notable Site Features	Quarries or pits	
	Wastewater lagoons	
	Wells	

The site consisted of vacant land at the time of the reconnaissance and no onsite operations were noted.

# 6.0 Adjoining Property Reconnaissance

Visual observations of adjoining properties (from site boundaries) are summarized below.

#### **Adjoining Properties**

Direction	Description	
North	Vacant land	
East	Vacant land followed by a residential property	
South	Wooded land	
West	Vacant land	

RECs associated with the site originating from current off-site operations were not identified.

# 7.0 Additional Services

Per the agreed scope of services specified in the proposal, additional services (asbestos sampling, lead-based paint sampling, wetlands evaluation, lead in drinking water testing, radon testing, vapor encroachment screening, etc.) were not conducted.



# 8.0 Declaration

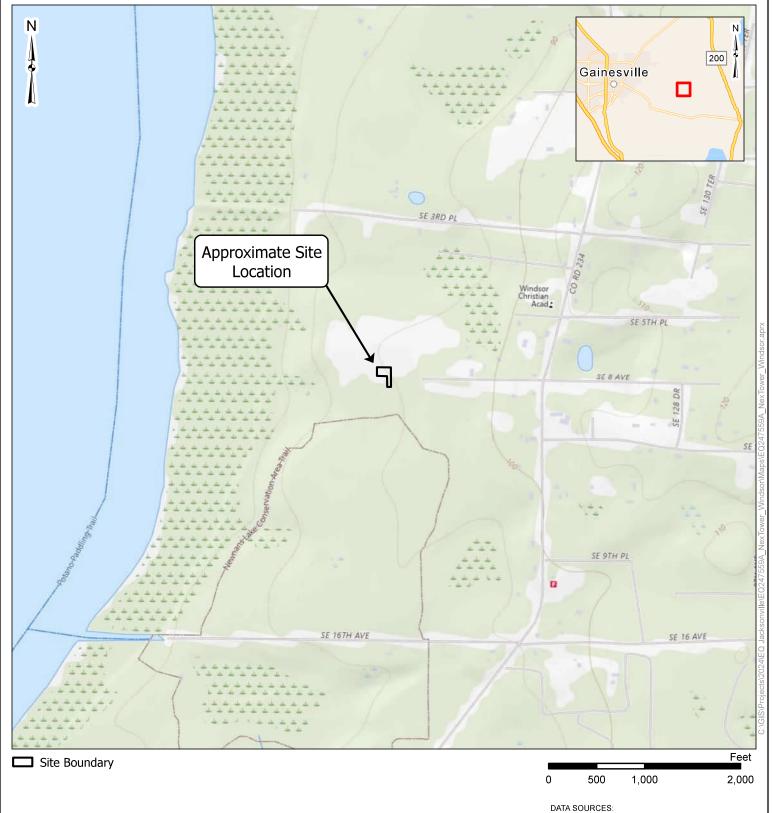
I, Angellica Rodriguez-Baz, declare that, to the best of my professional knowledge and belief, I meet the definition of Environmental Professional as defined in Section 312.10 of 40 CFR 312; and I have the specific qualifications based on education, training, and experience to assess a property of the nature, history, and setting of the site. I have developed and performed the All Appropriate Inquiries in conformance with the standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR Part 312.

Angellica Rodriguez-Baz, E.P. Authorized Project Reviewer

# **APPENDIX A**

**EXHIBIT 1: TOPOGRAPHIC MAP** 

**EXHIBIT 2: SITE DIAGRAM** 



DATA SOURCES:
USGS - Topographic Survey, Orange Heights
Quadrangle; ESRI - USGS Topographic Basemap &
World Navigation Map

Project No.: EQ247559A

Date:

Drawn By:

Jan 2025

NK

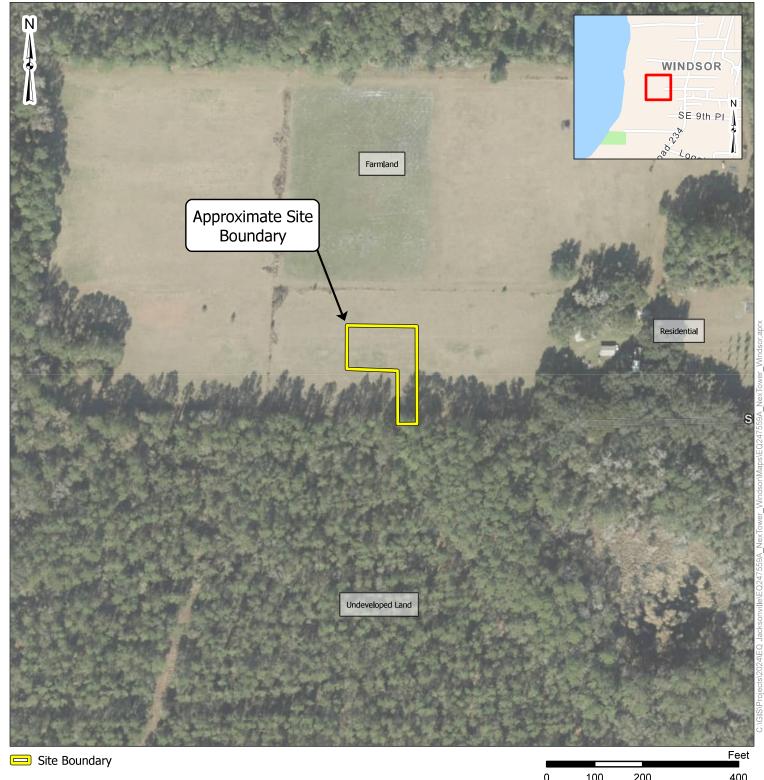
CBM Reviewed By: 8001 Baymeadows Way, Ste 1 Jacksonville, FL 32256
PH. (904) 900-6494 terracon.com

#### **Topographic Vicinity Map**

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment NexTower - Windsor 12102 SE 8th Avenue Gainesville, Alachua County, FL 32641

#### **Exhibit**

1



100 200 400

DATA SOURCES: ESRI - World Imagery Hybrid Basemap & World Navigation Map

Project No.: EQ247559A

Date:

Jan 2025

Drawn By: Reviewed By:

CBM

NK

erracon 8001 Baymeadows Way, Ste 1 Jacksonville, FL 32256 PH. (904) 900-6494 terracon.com

#### Site Diagram

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment NexTower - Windsor 12102 SE 8th Avenue Gainesville, Alachua County, FL 32641

**Exhibit** 

2

# APPENDIX B SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



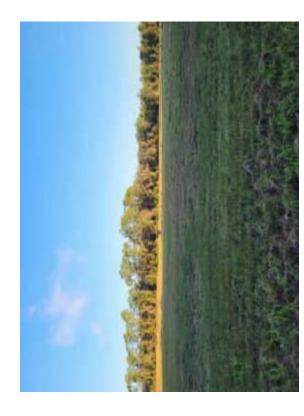


Photo 1 View of the site looking north



Photo 3 View of the site looking south

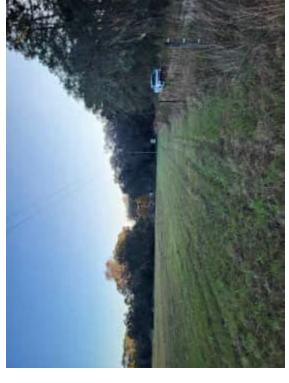


Photo 2 View of the site looking east



Photo 4 View of the site looking west



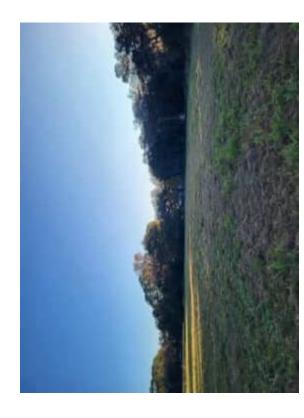


Photo 5 Representative of the site and adjoining area



Photo 7 Representative of the site and adjoining area



Photo 6 Representative of the site and adjoining area



Photo 8 Representative of the site and adjoining area





Photo 9 Representative of the site and adjoining area



Photo 11 Representative of the site and adjoining area



Photo 10 Representative of the site and adjoining area



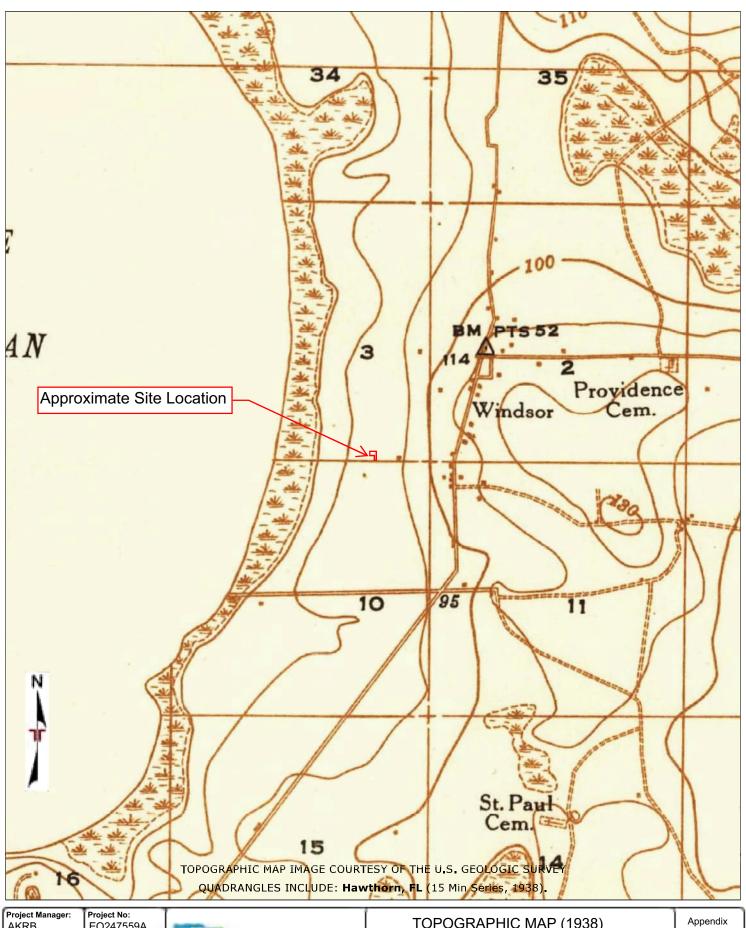
Photo 12 Representative of the site and adjoining area

NexTower NXFL-378 Windsor Alachua County | Gainesville, FL | Terracon Project No. EQ247559A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment



Photo 13 View of eastern adjacent property

# APPENDIX C HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION AND USER QUESTIONNAIRE

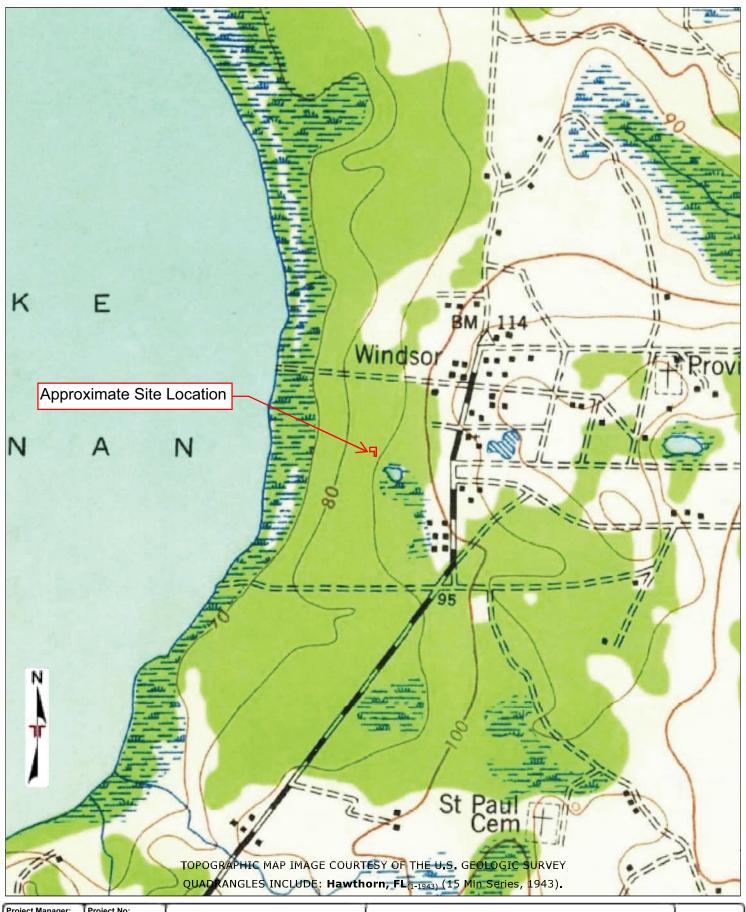


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ERIS	1" = 2000'
Checked By:	File Name:
AKRB	24121700558
Approved By:	Date:
AKRB	2024-12-17

**ierracon** 

8001 Baymeadows Way Suite 1 Jacksonville, Florida 32256

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP (1938)	Appendix
NexTower - Windsor 12102 SE 8th Avenue	С
Gainesville, Florida	



AKRB	EQ247559A
Drawn By:	Scale:
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Checked By:	File Name:
AKRB	24121700558
Approved By:	Date:
AKRB	2024-12-17

**ierracon** 

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TOPOGRAPHIC MAP (1943)	Appendix
NexTower - Windsor 12102 SE 8th Avenue	С
Gainesville, Florida	



AKRB	EQ247559A
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ERIS	1" = 2000'
Checked By:	File Name:
AKRB	24121700558
Approved By:	Date:
AKRB	2024-12-17



Jacksonville, Florida 32256

NexTower - Windsor
12102 SE 8th Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

С



AKRB	EQ247559A
Drawn By:	Scale:
ERIS	1" = 2000'
Checked By:	File Name:
AKRB	24121700558
Approved By:	Date:
AKRB	2024-12-17

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Jacksonville, Florida 32256

NexTower - Windsor
12102 SE 8th Avenue
Gainesville, Florida



AKRB	EQ247559A
Drawn By:	Scale:
ERIS	1" = 2000'
Checked By:	File Name:
AKRB	24121700558
Approved By:	Date:
AKRB	2024-12-17

8001 Baymeadows Way Suite 1

Jacksonville, Florida 32256

NexTower - Windsor
12102 SE 8th Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

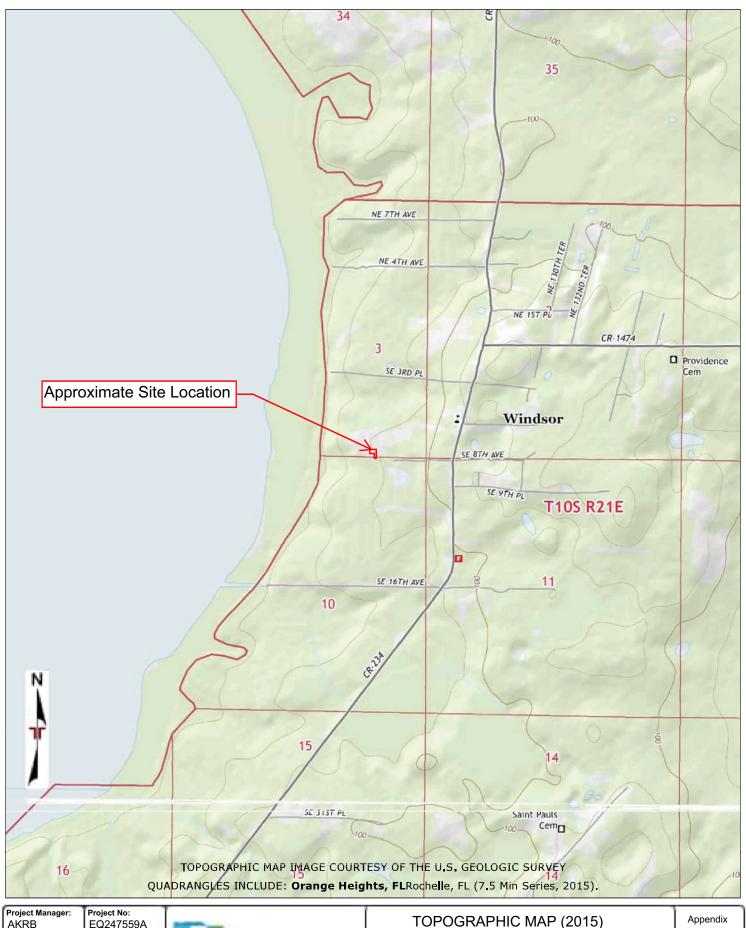


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AKRB	24121700558
Approved By:	Date:
AKRB	2024-12-17

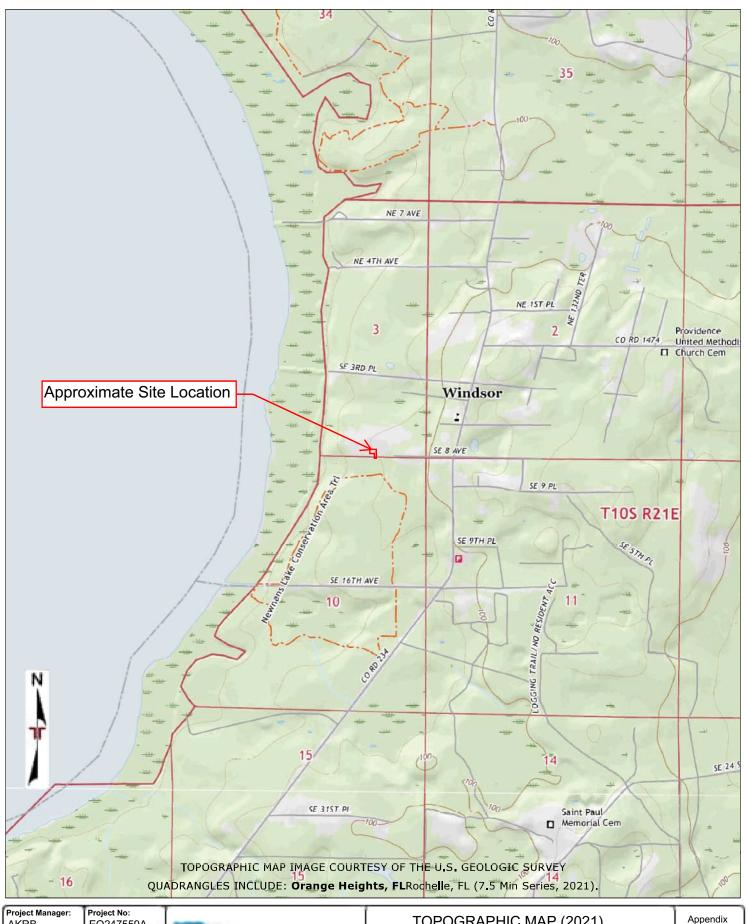
**ierracon** 

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TOPOGRAPHIC MAP (1993)	Appendix
NexTower - Windsor 12102 SE 8th Avenue	С
Gainesville, Florida	



AKRB	EQ247559A		TOPOGRAPHIC MAP (2015)	Appendi
Drawn By: ERIS	Scale: 1" = 2000'	lerracon	NexTower - Windsor	
Checked By: AKRB	File Name: 24121700558	8001 Baymeadows Way Suite 1	12102 SE 8th Avenue	C
Approved By: AKRB	Date: 2024-12-17	Jacksonville, Florida 32256	Gainesville, Florida	

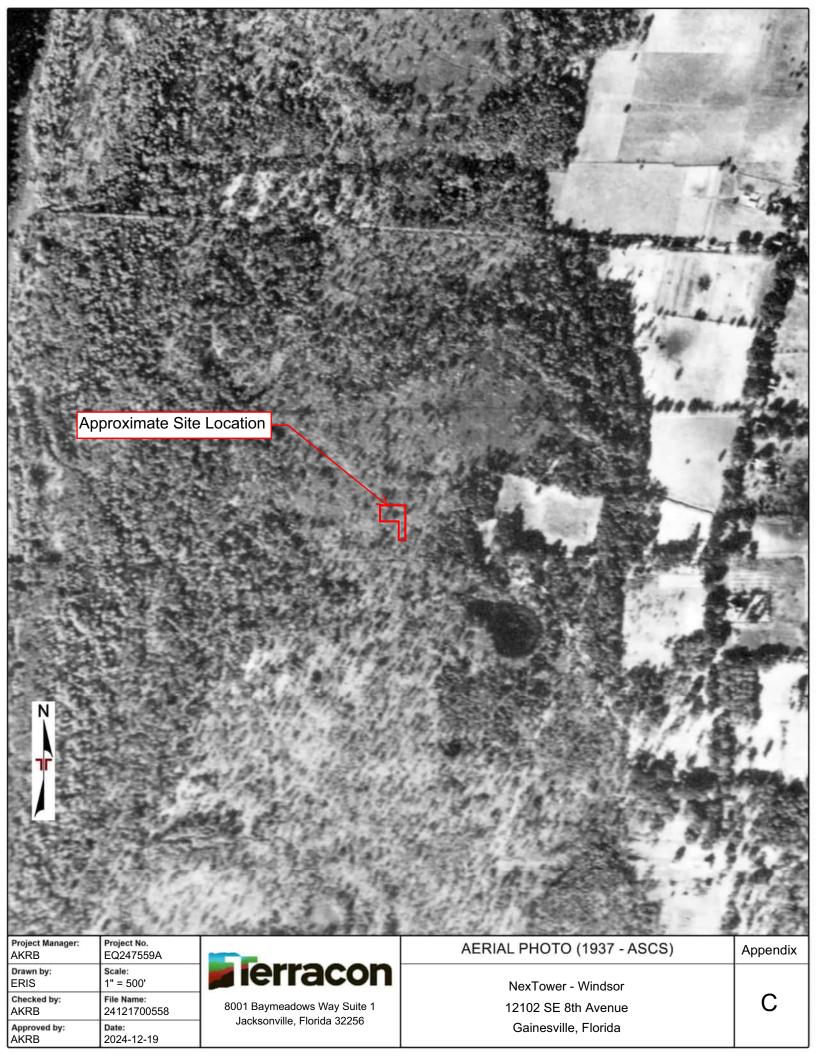


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ERIS	1" = 2000'
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AKRB	24121700558
Approved By:	Date:
AKRB	2024-12-17



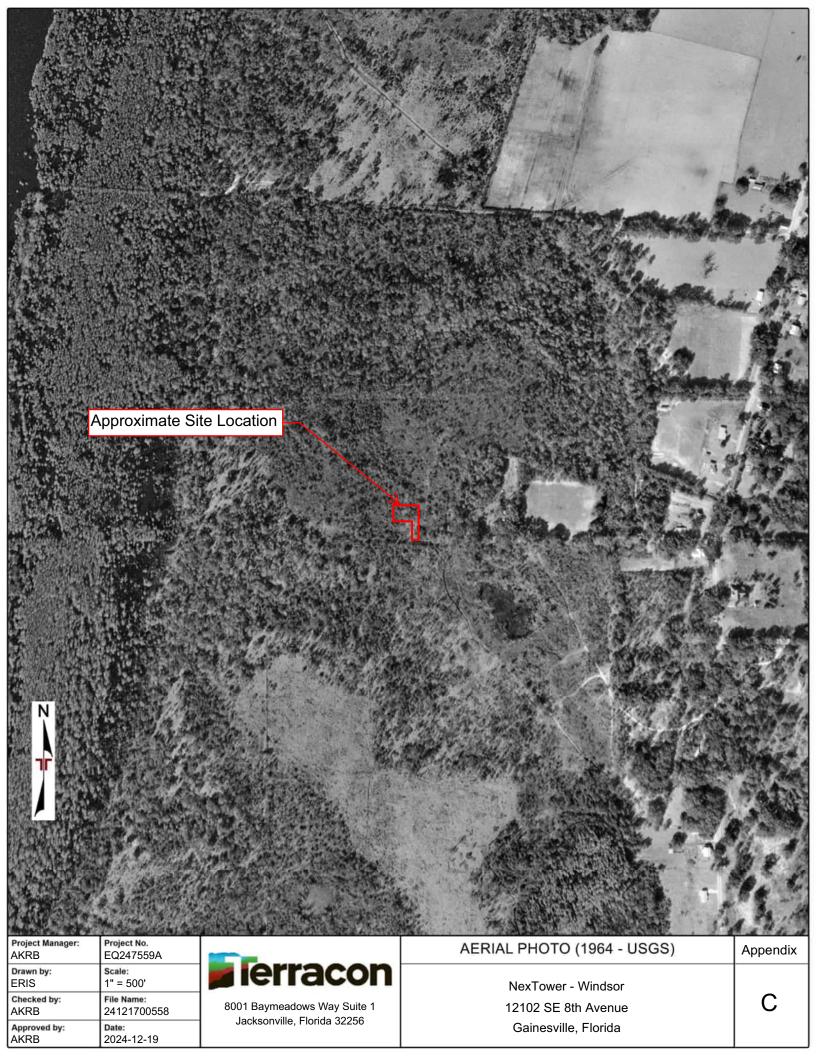
8001 Baymeadows Way Suite 1 Jacksonville, Florida 32256

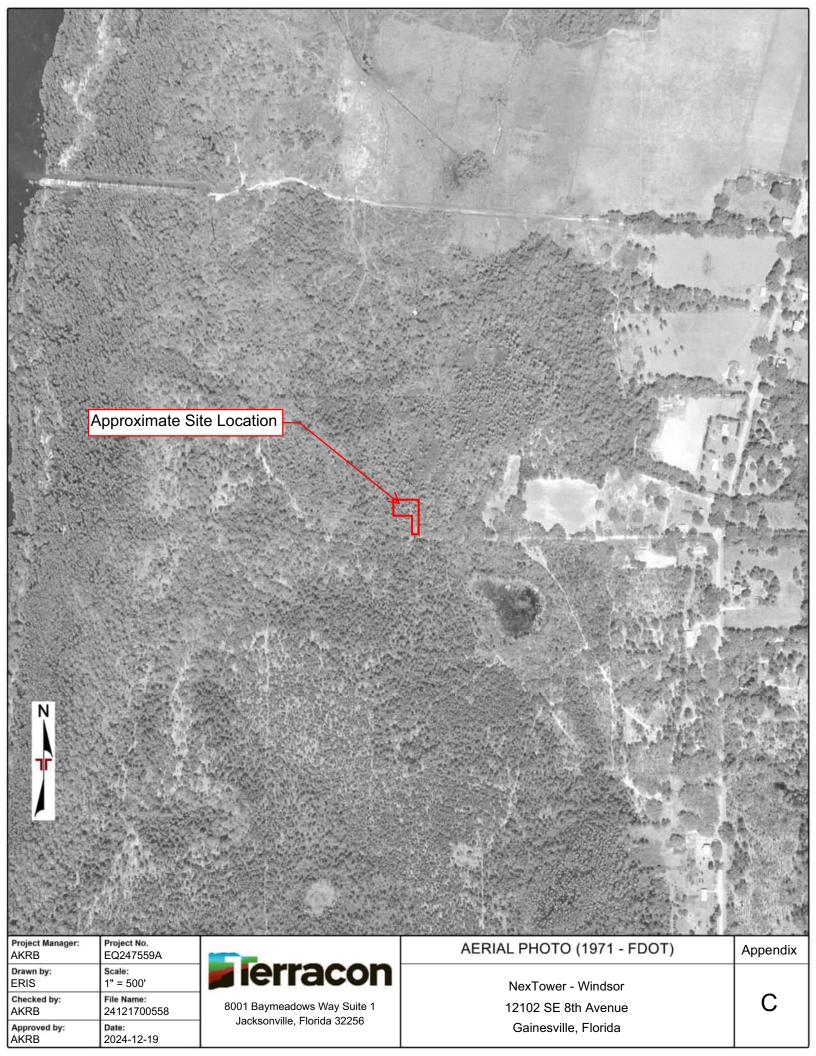
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP (2021)	Appendix
NexTower - Windsor 12102 SE 8th Avenue	С
Gainesville, Florida	

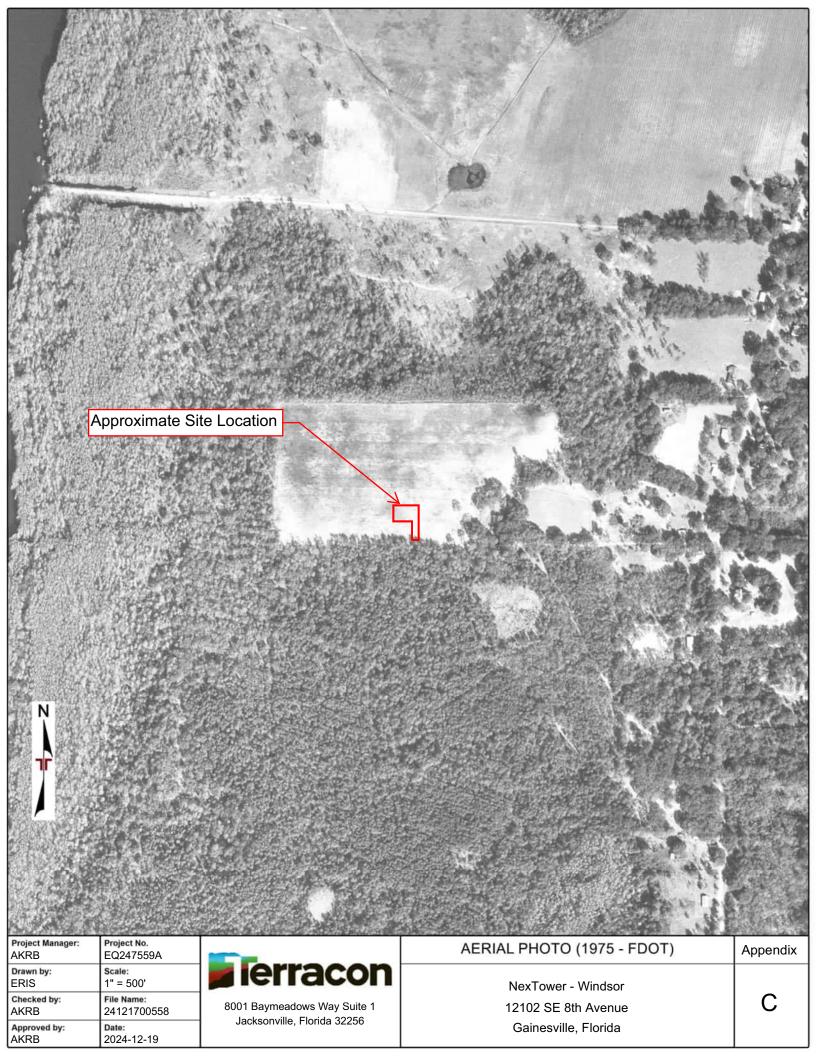






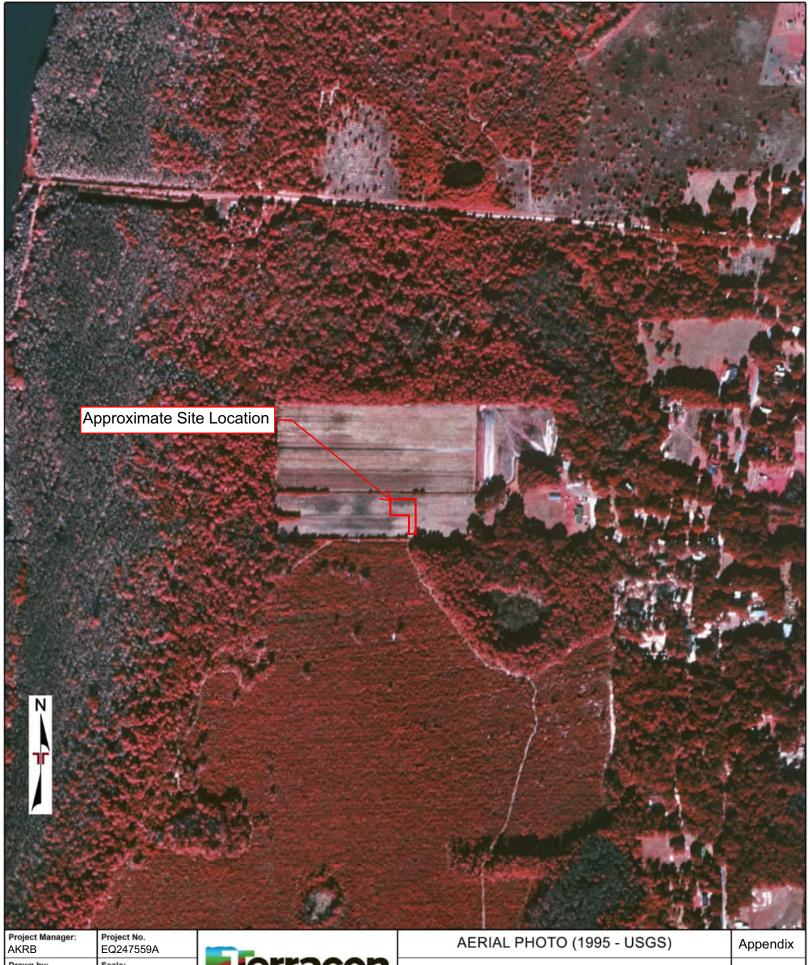












Drawn by: Scale: **ERIS** 1" = 500' Checked by: File Name: AKRB 24121700558 Approved by: Date:

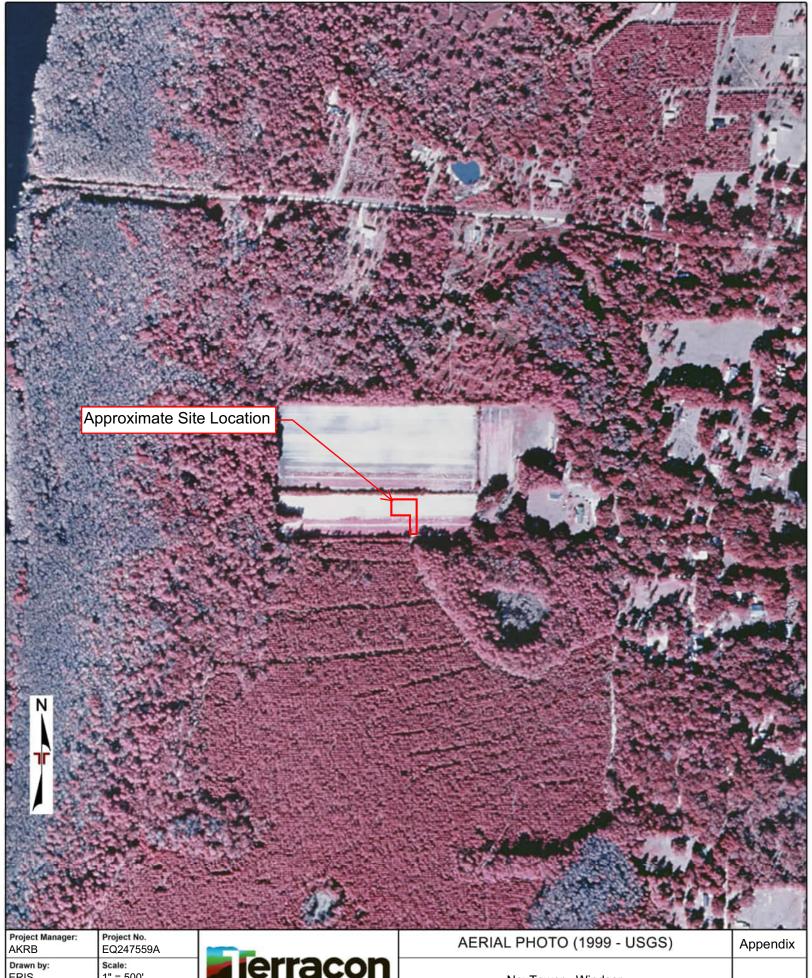
AKRB

2024-12-19



8001 Baymeadows Way Suite 1 Jacksonville, Florida 32256

NexTower - Windsor 12102 SE 8th Avenue Gainesville, Florida

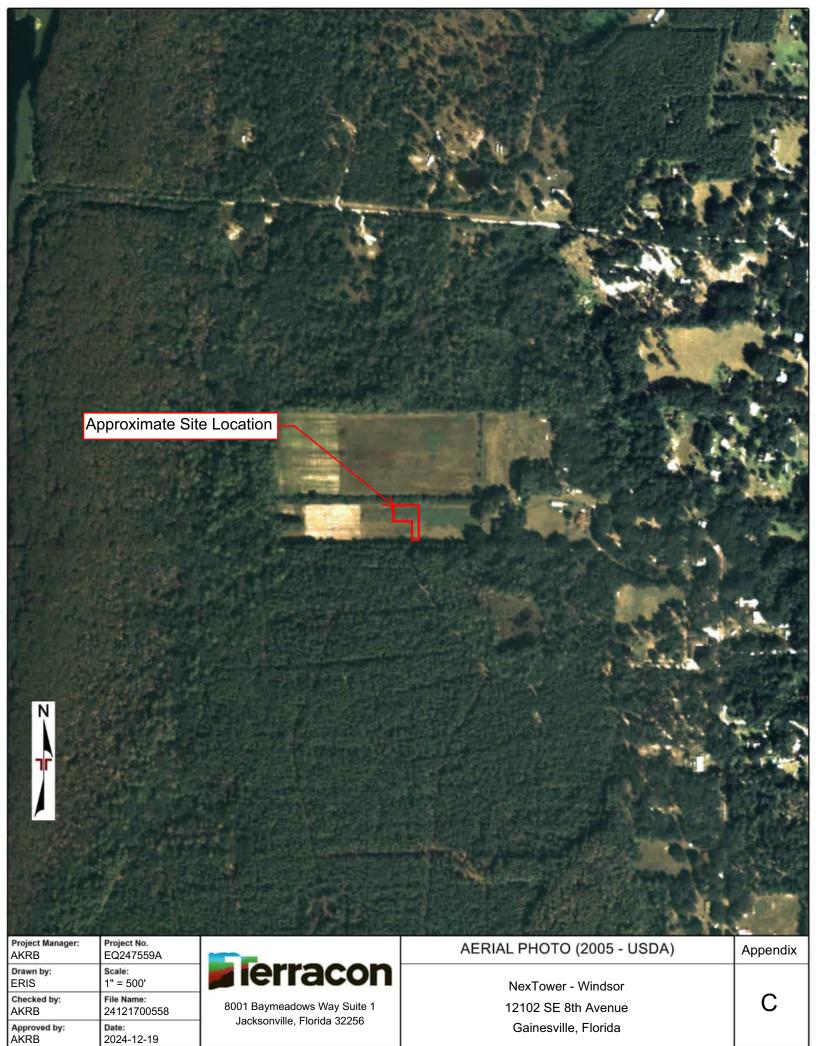


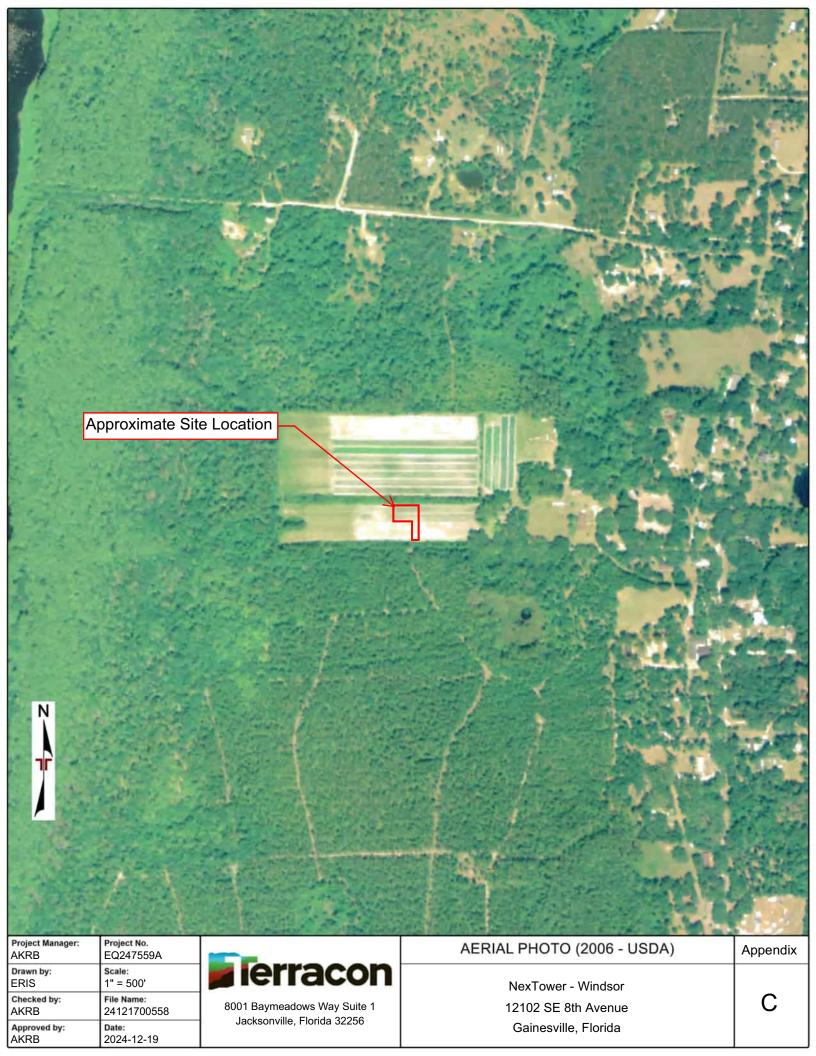
**ERIS** 1" = 500' Checked by: File Name: AKRB 24121700558 Approved by: AKRB Date: 2024-12-19

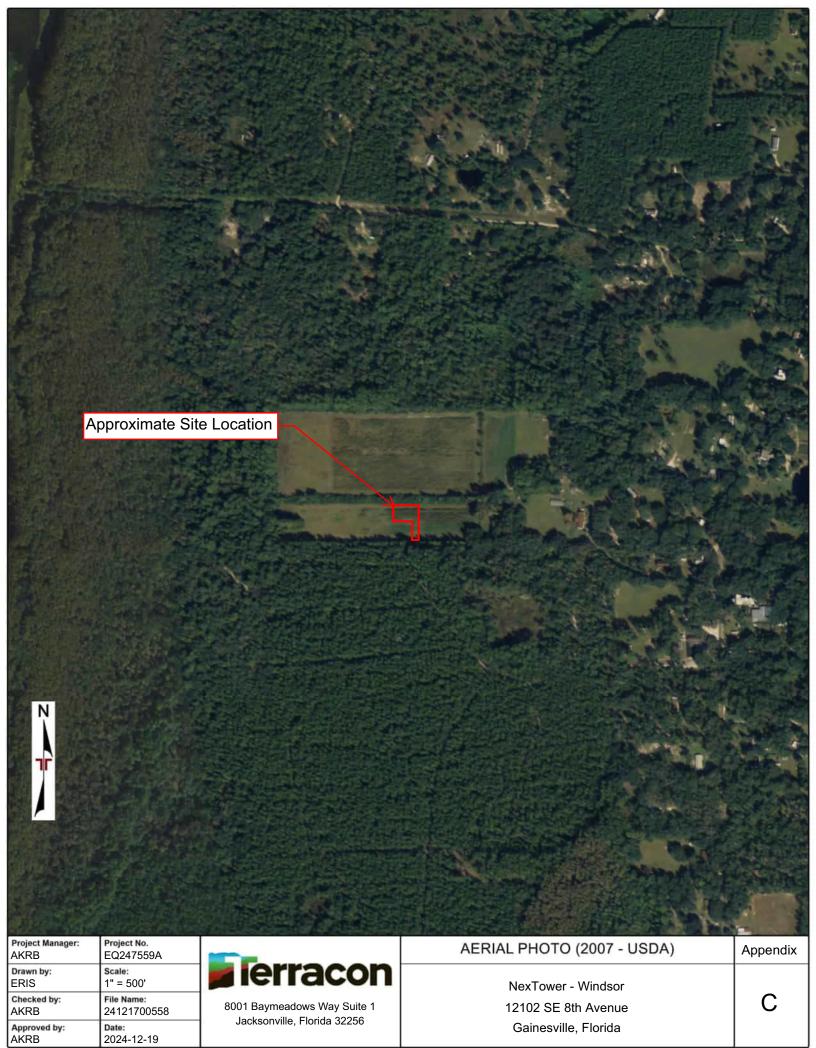
ierracon

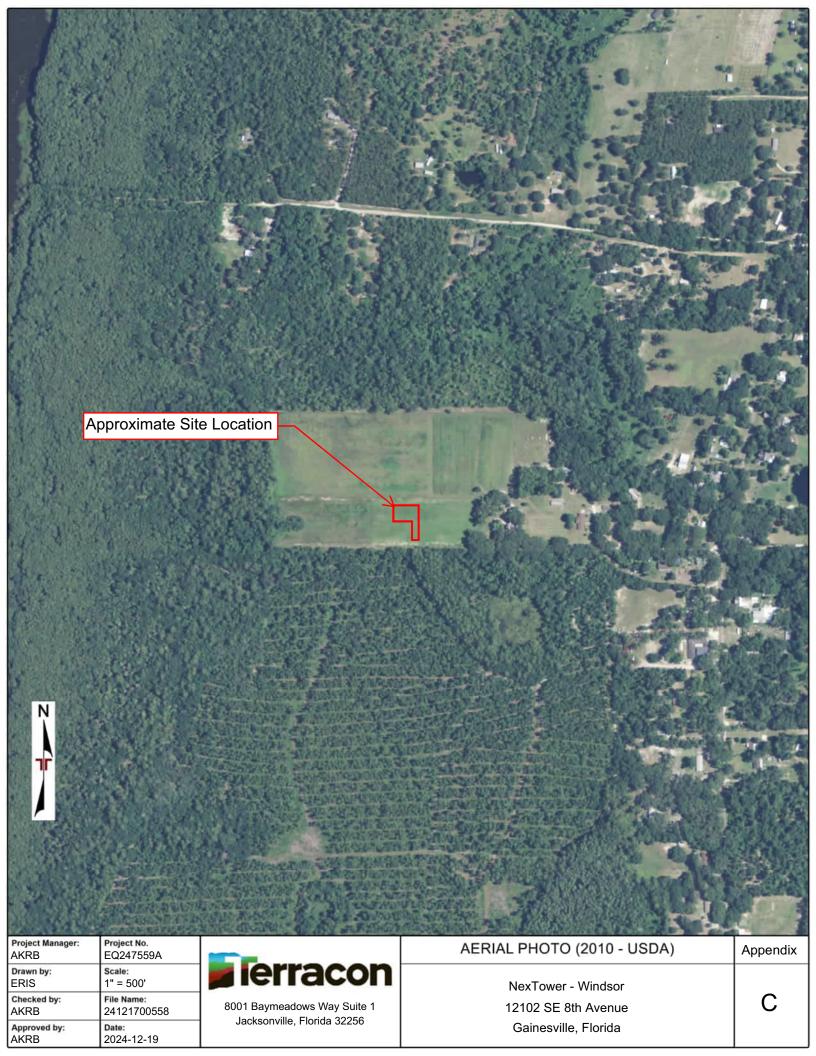
8001 Baymeadows Way Suite 1 Jacksonville, Florida 32256

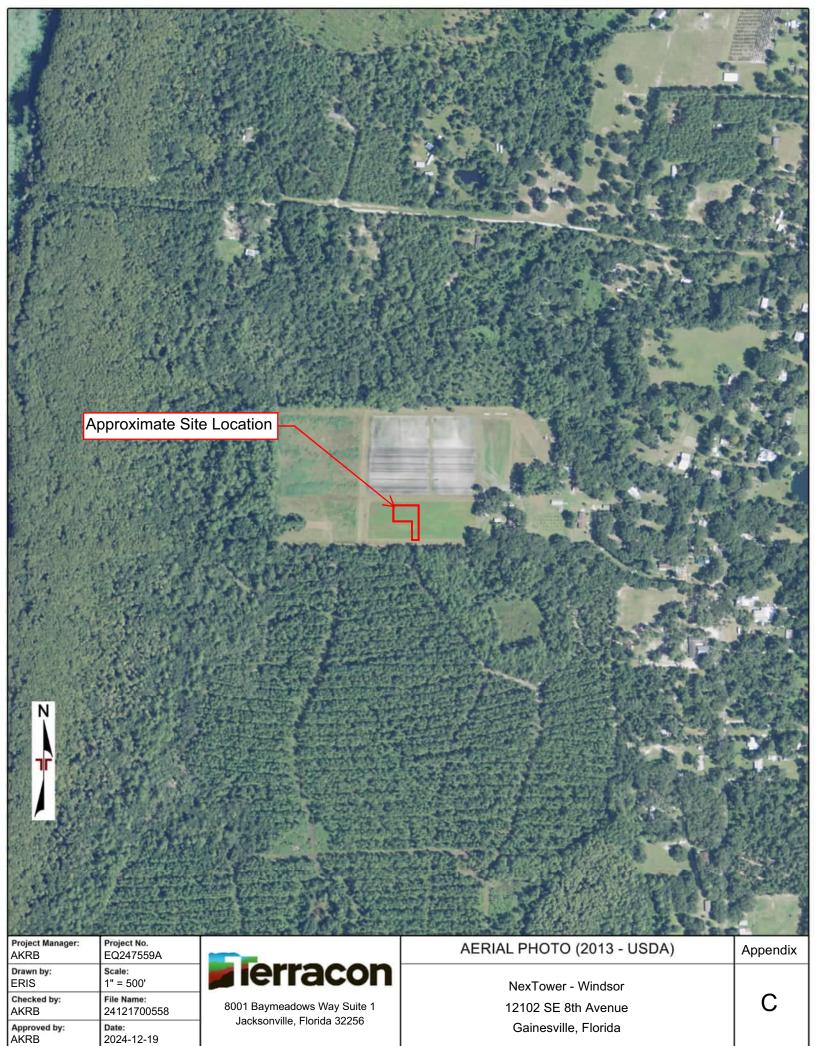
NexTower - Windsor 12102 SE 8th Avenue Gainesville, Florida













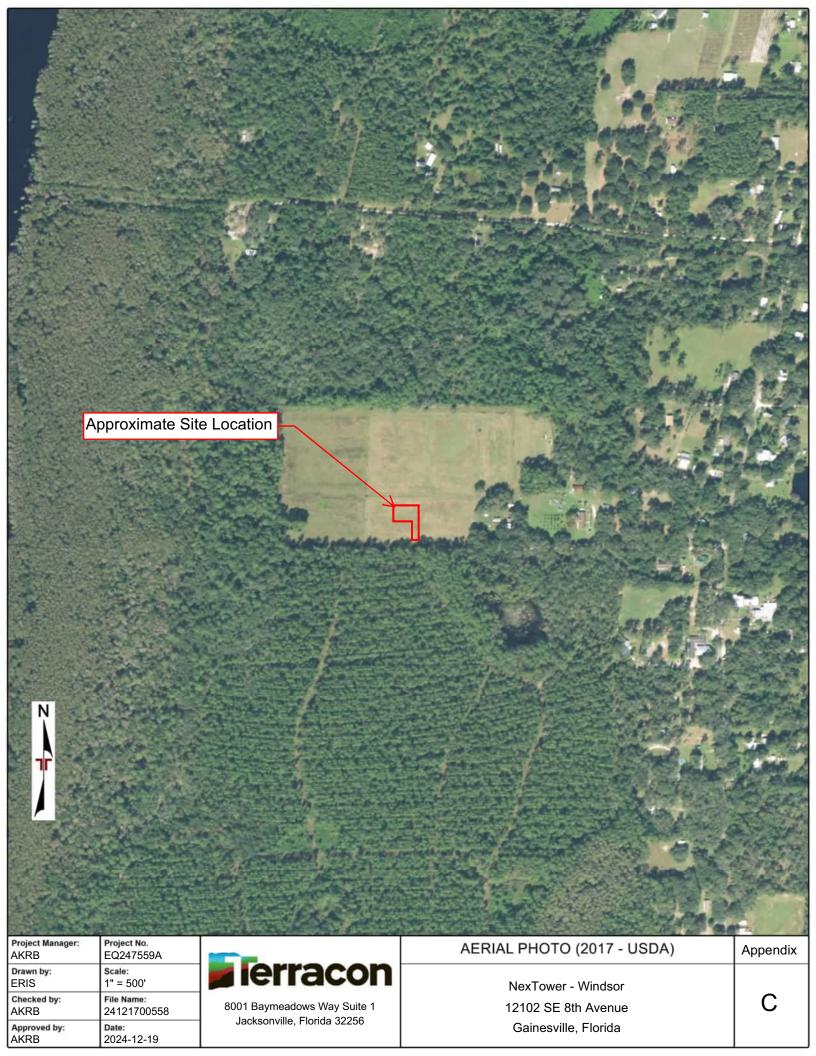
**ERIS** 1" = 500' Checked by: File Name: **AKRB** 24121700558 Approved by: Date: 2024-12-19

**AKRB** 

**ierracon** 

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NexTower - Windsor 12102 SE 8th Avenue Gainesville, Florida





Project Manager:	Project No.		
AKRB	EQ247559A		
Drawn by:	Scale:		
ERIS	1" = 500'		
Checked by: AKRB	File Name: 24121700558		
Approved by:	Date:		
AKRB	2024-12-19		

**Terracon** 

8001 Baymeadows Way Suite 1 Jacksonville, Florida 32256

NexTower - Windsor

12102 SE 8th Avenue Gainesville, Florida



**ERIS** 1" = 500' Checked by: File Name: AKRB 24121700558 Approved by: Date: 2024-12-19 **AKRB** 



8001 Baymeadows Way Suite 1 Jacksonville, Florida 32256

NexTower - Windsor

12102 SE 8th Avenue Gainesville, Florida



AKRB	EQ247559A
Drawn by:	Scale:
ERIS	1" = 500'
Checked by: AKRB	File Name: 24121700558
Approved by:	Date:
AKRB	2024-12-19

**Terracon** 

8001 Baymeadows Way Suite 1 Jacksonville, Florida 32256

NexTower - Windsor 12102 SE 8th Avenue

Gainesville, Florida



Project Manager:	Project No.			
AKRB	EQ247559A			
Drawn by:	Scale:			
ERIS	1" = 500'			
Checked by: AKRB	File Name: 24121700558			
Approved by:	Date: 2024-12-19			



8001 Baymeadows Way Suite 1 Jacksonville, Florida 32256

ALKIAL F11010 (2023 - 03DA)	Append
NexTower - Windsor	
12102 SE 8th Avenue	
Gainesville Florida	

**CR 234** 2023

SOURCE: DIGITAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

509 AMY HARMELING...RESIDENTIAL 510 BARBARA PONS...RESIDENTIAL 510 HORACE PONS...RESIDENTIAL 512 JAMES HOPE...RESIDENTIAL CHARLES MIDDLETON...RESIDENTIAL 607 608 **DEBORAH PERRY...**RESIDENTIAL 608 GWEN WILKINSON...RESIDENTIAL 628 KEIFER CALKINS...RESIDENTIAL REBECCA GARY...RESIDENTIAL 634 710 ANNE STABLER...RESIDENTIAL 710 LAURENCE STABLER...RESIDENTIAL 808 BERNARD RIEG...RESIDENTIAL 915 JAMES HARRELL...RESIDENTIAL 915 WILLIAM HARRELL PLASTERING...CONTRACTORS WINDSOR BAPTIST CHURCH...churches 918 1014 ALVIN BURGESS...RESIDENTIAL MARY CRAWFORD...RESIDENTIAL 1031 1039 CHELSEA DAVIS...RESIDENTIAL 1039 CURTIS DAVIS ... RESIDENTIAL

PENNY SMITH...RESIDENTIAL

1115

**SE 8TH AVE** 2023

SOURCE: DIGITAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

12216 CHRISTINA WILKINSON...RESIDENTIAL 12315 DANIEL BRYAN GUTIERREZ...RESIDENTIAL

12315 DARELL NIPPER ... RESIDENTIAL

**CR 234** 2020 SOURCE: DIGITAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY 509 510 512 607 608 608

1031

1039 1115

AMY HARMELING...RESIDENTIAL BARBARA PONS...RESIDENTIAL JAMES HOPE...RESIDENTIAL CHARLES MIDDLETON...RESIDENTIAL DEBORAH PERRY...RESIDENTIAL GWEN WILKINSON...RESIDENTIAL 628 KEIFER CALKINS...RESIDENTIAL 634 REBECCA GARY...RESIDENTIAL 710 ANNE STABLER...RESIDENTIAL 915 JAMES HARRELL...RESIDENTIAL WILLIAM HARRELL PLASTERING...CONTRACTORS 915 WINDSOR BAPTIST CHURCH...churches 918 1014 ALVIN BURGESS...RESIDENTIAL

MARY CRAWFORD...RESIDENTIAL CHELSEA DAVIS...RESIDENTIAL

PENNY SMITH...RESIDENTIAL

**SE 8TH AVE** 2020

SOURCE: DIGITAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

CHRISTINA WILKINSON...RESIDENTIAL 12216 12315 DANIEL BRYAN GUTIERREZ...RESIDENTIAL

12315 DARELL NIPPER ... RESIDENTIAL

> Report ID: 24121700558 - 12/23/2024 www.erisinfo.com

2016 CR 234

1115

1119

SOURCE: DIGITAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

509 AMY HARMELING...RESIDENTIAL 607 CHARLES MIDDLETON...RESIDENTIAL 607 PATRICIA MIDDLETON...RESIDENTIAL 608 DEBORAH PERRY...RESIDENTIAL GWEN WILKINSON...RESIDENTIAL 608 628 KEIFER CALKINS...RESIDENTIAL 628 SANDE CALKINS...RESIDENTIAL 634 REBECCA GARY...RESIDENTIAL 710 ANNE STABLER...RESIDENTIAL 710 LAURENCE STABLER...RESIDENTIAL 905 HONEST PAINTERS & CONSTR LLC...PAINTERS 915 JAMES HARRELL...RESIDENTIAL JUDY HARRELL RESIDENTIAL 915 915 JULIA HARRELL...RESIDENTIAL 915 WILLIAM HARRELL...RESIDENTIAL 915 WILLIAM HARRELL PLASTERING...CONTRACTORS WINDSOR BAPTIST CHURCH...churches 918 1039 CHELSEA DAVIS...RESIDENTIAL 1039 CURTIS DAVIS...RESIDENTIAL 1039 JUDITH DAVIS ... RESIDENTIAL

PENNY SMITH...RESIDENTIAL

LOFTON, LANCE...REAL ESTATE

2016 SE 8TH AVE

SOURCE: DIGITAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

12315 DARELL NIPPER...RESIDENTIAL LEAH NIPPER...RESIDENTIAL

Report ID: 24121700558 - 12/23/2024 www.erisinfo.com

**CR 234** 2012

SOURCE: DIGITAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

509 ETHEL SCHAFF...RESIDENTIAL SCHAFF DEL...RESIDENTIAL 509 512 JAMES HOPE...RESIDENTIAL 512 LORI HOPE...RESIDENTIAL MAURICE HOPE...RESIDENTIAL 512 512 RUTH HOPE...RESIDENTIAL SHARON HOPE...RESIDENTIAL 512

512 STEVE HOPE...RESIDENTIAL CHARLES MIDDLETON...RESIDENTIAL 607

607 PATRICIA MIDDLETON...RESIDENTIAL 608 DEBRA PERRY...RESIDENTIAL

608 MICHAEL PERRY...RESIDENTIAL MICHAEL WILKINSON...RESIDENTIAL 608 608 WILKINSON GWENDOLYN...RESIDENTIAL

634 RICHARD GARY...RESIDENTIAL 710 ANNE STABLER...RESIDENTIAL KAREN STABLER...RESIDENTIAL 710 710 LAURENCE STABLER...RESIDENTIAL

915 HARRELL WILLIAM...RESIDENTIAL WILLIAM HARRELL...RESIDENTIAL 915 918 WINDSOR BAPTIST CHURCH...BAPTIST CHURCH

WINDSOR BAPTIST CHURCH...RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION 918

918 WINDSOR BAPTIST CHURCH...CHURCHES

WINDSOR CHRISTIAN ACADEMY...RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION 918

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL
ALVIN BURGESS...RESIDENTIAL 1014 MARYLOU CRAWFORD...RESIDENTIAL 1031 1031 RANDY CRAWFORD...RESIDENTIAL ROE CRAWFORD...RESIDENTIAL 1031 1039 CURTIS DAVIS ... RESIDENTIAL 1039 JUDITH DAVIS ... RESIDENTIAL 1115 PENNY SMITH...RESIDENTIAL ASHLEY RHODEN...RESIDENTIAL 1122

**BRIAN RHODEN...**RESIDENTIAL

1122

**SE 8TH AVE** 2012

SOURCE: DIGITAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

12216 JAMES WILKINSON...RESIDENTIAL DARELL NIPPER...RESIDENTIAL 12315

Report ID: 24121700558 - 12/23/2024

2008 CR 234

SOURCE: DIGITAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

SOURCE: DIGITAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

509 J SATAN...RESIDENTIAL 510 WILLIAM PONS...RESIDENTIAL 607 REBECCA MIDDLETON...RESIDENTIAL 608 ARCHIE WILKINSON...RESIDENTIAL DEBRA PERRY...RESIDENTIAL 608 710 L J JR STABLER...RESIDENTIAL WILLIAM HARRELL...RESIDENTIAL 915 WINDSOR BAPTIST CHURCH...BAPTIST CHURCH 918 WINDSOR BAPTIST CHURCH...churches 918 WINDSOR CHRISTIAN ACADEMY...RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION 918 ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY SCHOOL
ALVIN W BURGESS...RESIDENTIAL 1014 CURTISW DAVIS ... RESIDENTIAL 1039 1115 JACK V SR SMITH...RESIDENTIAL

MIKE & JERRI MORRIS...RESIDENTIAL

1122

12315 DARELL NIPPER...RESIDENTIAL

Report ID: 24121700558 - 12/23/2024

2003 CR 234

SOURCE: DIGITAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

2003 SE 8TH AVE

SOURCE: DIGITAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

529 PLEASANT GROVE FULL GOSPEL918 WINDSOR BAPTIST CHURCH

12315 WILLIAM WILSON...RESIDENTIAL

Page: 8

Report ID: 24121700558 - 12/23/2024

2000 CR 234

SOURCE: DIGITAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

2000 SE 8TH AVE

SOURCE: DIGITAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY

918 WINDSOR BAPTIST CHURCH 12315 D NIPPER...RESIDENTIAL

Report ID: 24121700558 - 12/23/2024



Project Property: NexTower - Windsor

12102 SE 8th Avenue Gainesville FL

Project No: EQ247559A Requested By: Terracon

**Order No:** 24121700558

Date Completed: December 17, 2024

Please note that no information was found for your site or adjacent properties.

# APPENDIX D ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE INFORMATION



**Project Property:** NexTower - Windsor

12102 SE 8th Avenue

Gainesville FL

EQ247559A **Project No:** 

**Report Type:** Database Report

Order No: 24121700558

Requested by: Terracon Consultants, Inc.

**Date Completed:** December 17, 2024

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Order No: 24121700558

## **Executive Summary**

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	DEILV	,,,,,,,,,,	auvii.

Project Property: NexTower - Windsor

12102 SE 8th Avenue Gainesville FL

Project No: EQ247559A

Coordinates:

 Latitude:
 29.64446146

 Longitude:
 -82.19265462

 UTM Northing:
 3,279,984.20

 UTM Easting:
 384,559.12

 UTM Zone:
 17R

Elevation: 90 FT

#### **Order Information:**

Order No: 24121700558

Date Requested: December 17, 2024

Requested by: Terracon Consultants, Inc.

Report Type: Database Report

### Historicals/Products:

Aerial Photographs Historical Aerials (with Project Boundaries)

City Directory Search CD - 2 Street Search

ERIS Xplorer
Excel Add-On

Excel Add-On

Fire Insurance Maps

US Fire Insurance Maps

Physical Setting Report (PSR) Physical Setting Report (PSR)

Topographic MapTopographic MapsterraDOCS ReportterraDOCS (Terracon)

Order No: 24121700558

## Executive Summary: Report Summary

Database	Searched	Search Radius	Project Property	Within 0.12mi	0.125mi to 0.25mi	0.25mi to 0.50mi	0.50mi to 1.00mi	Total
Standard Environmental Records		Nuuluo	rioporty	0.12	10 0.20	0.001111		
Federal								
NPL	Υ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROPOSED NPL	Υ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELETED NPL	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
SEMS	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
SEMS ARCHIVE	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
ODI	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
CERCLIS	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
IODI	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
CERCLIS NFRAP	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
CERCLIS LIENS	Υ	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
RCRA CORRACTS	Υ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
RCRA TSD	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
RCRA LQG	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
RCRA SQG	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
RCRA VSQG	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
RCRA NON GEN	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
RCRA CONTROLS	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
FED ENG	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
FED INST	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
LUCIS	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
NPL IC	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
ERNS 1982 TO 1986	Υ	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
ERNS 1987 TO 1989	Υ	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
ERNS	Υ	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
FED BROWNFIELDS	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
FEMA UST	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
FRP	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0

Order No: 24121700558

Database		Searched	Search Radius	Project Property	Within 0.12mi	0.125mi to 0.25mi	0.25mi to 0.50mi	0.50mi to 1.00mi	Total
	DELISTED FRP	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
	HIST GAS STATIONS	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
	REFN	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
	BULK TERMINAL	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
	SEMS LIEN	Υ	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
	SUPERFUND ROD	Υ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DOE FUSRAP	Υ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sta	ate								
	SHWS	Υ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DELISTED SHWS	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Υ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ERIC CLEANUR DED	Υ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CLEANUP DEP	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	WCRPS	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DELISTED WCP	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	SWF/LF	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	LST	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	DELISTED LST	Y	0.25	0	0	0	_	-	0
	UST	Y	0.25	0	0	0	_	-	0
	AST	Y	0.25	0	0	0	_	-	0
	TANK	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	_	_	0
	DEL UST AST TANK	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	_	_	0
	DEL STORAGE TANK	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	_	-	
	FF TANKS	Y	0.23	0	0	0	0		0
	STCS							-	0
	INST	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	=	0
	ENG	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	VCP	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	BROWNFIELDS	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	BROWNFIELD AREA	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	HAZ WASTE FAC	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
Tri	bal								
	INDIAN LUST	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	INDIAN UST	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
	DELISTED INDIAN LST	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0

Database		Searched	Search Radius	Project Property	Within 0.12mi	0.125mi to 0.25mi	0.25mi to 0.50mi	0.50mi to 1.00mi	Total
	DELISTED INDIAN UST	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
Со	unty								
	LST ALACHUA	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
٨٨	ditional Environmental Records								
	deral								
	PFAS GHG	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	OSC RESPONSE	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
	FINDS/FRS	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
	TRIS	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
	PFAS NPL	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	PFAS FED SITES	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	PFAS SSEHRI	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	PFAS ERNS	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	PFAS NPDES	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	PFAS TRI	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	PFAS WATER	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	PFAS TSCA	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	PFAS E-MANIFEST	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	PFAS IND	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	HMIRS	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
	NCDL	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
	TSCA	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
	HIST TSCA	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
	FTTS ADMIN	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
	FTTS INSP	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
	PRP	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
	SCRD DRYCLEANER	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
	ICIS	Υ	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
	FED DRYCLEANERS	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
	DELISTED FED DRY	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
	FUDS	Y	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FUDS MRS	Υ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FORMER NIKE	Υ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PIPELINE INCIDENT	Υ	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
	MLTS	Υ	PO	0	-	-		-	0

Database	Searched	Search Radius	Project Property	Within 0.12mi	0.125mi to 0.25mi	0.25mi to 0.50mi	0.50mi to 1.00mi	Total
HIST MLTS	Υ	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
MINES	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
SMCRA	Υ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MRDS	Υ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
LM SITES	Υ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALT FUELS	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
CONSENT DECREES	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
AFS	Υ	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
SSTS	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
PCBT	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
PCB	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
POWER PLANTS	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
State								
HIST RISK	Y	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
PRIORITYCLEAN	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
DRYCLEANERS	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
DELISTED DRYCLEANERS	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
HISTORICAL DRYC	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
SPILLS	Υ	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
DWM CONTAM	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
DEL CONTAM SITE	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
PFAS AFFF	Y	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
PFAS	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
GW CONTAM	Υ	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
UIC	Υ	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0
WELL SURVEILLANCE	Υ	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
CDV SOUTHEAST	Υ	0.5	0	0	0	0	-	0
TIER 2	Υ	0.125	0	0	-	-	-	0
DELISTED COUNTY	Y	0.25	0	0	0	-	-	0
Tribal	No Tri	bal additio	nal environ	mental red	ord source	s available	for this Stat	te.
•								
County								
ALACHUA RF	Y	PO	0	-	-	-	-	0

abase	Searched	Search Radius	Project Property	Within 0.12mi	0.125mi to 0.25mi	0.25mi to 0.50mi	0.50mi to 1.00mi	Total	
	Total:		0	0	0	0	0	0	

<sup>\*</sup> PO – Property Only
\* 'Property and adjoining properties' database search radii are set at 0.25 miles.

## Executive Summary: Site Report Summary - Project Property

MapDBCompany/Site NameAddressDirectionDistanceElev DiffPageKey(mi/ft)(ft)Number

No records found in the selected databases for the project property.

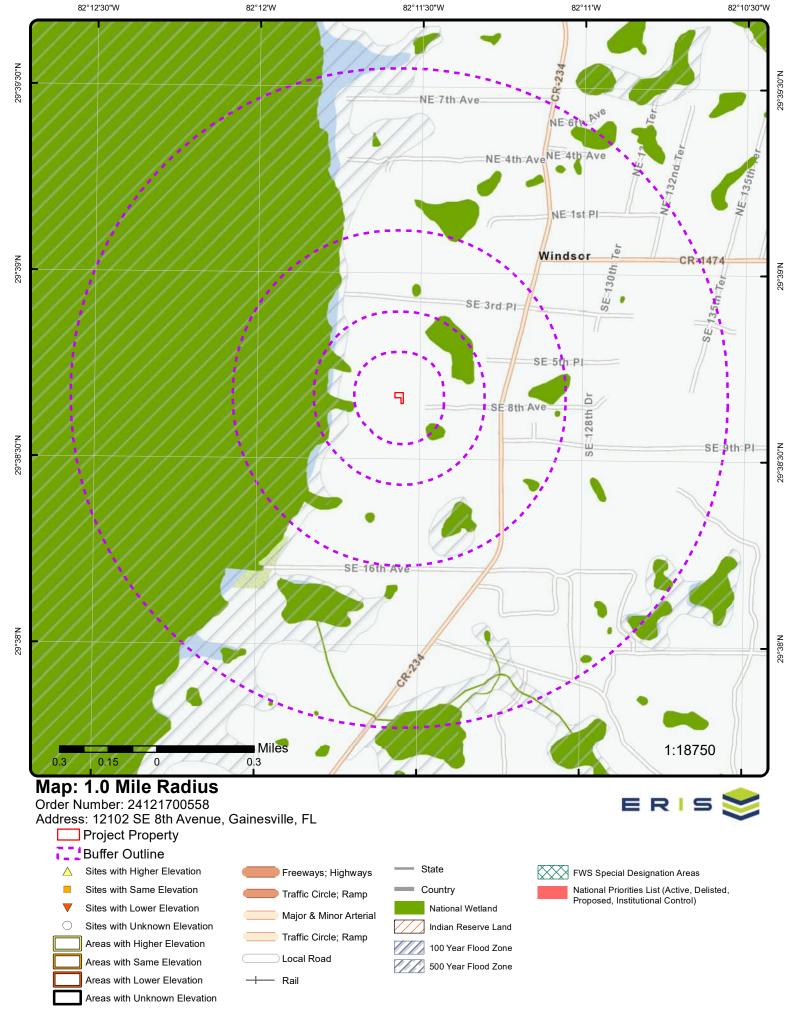
## Executive Summary: Site Report Summary - Surrounding Properties

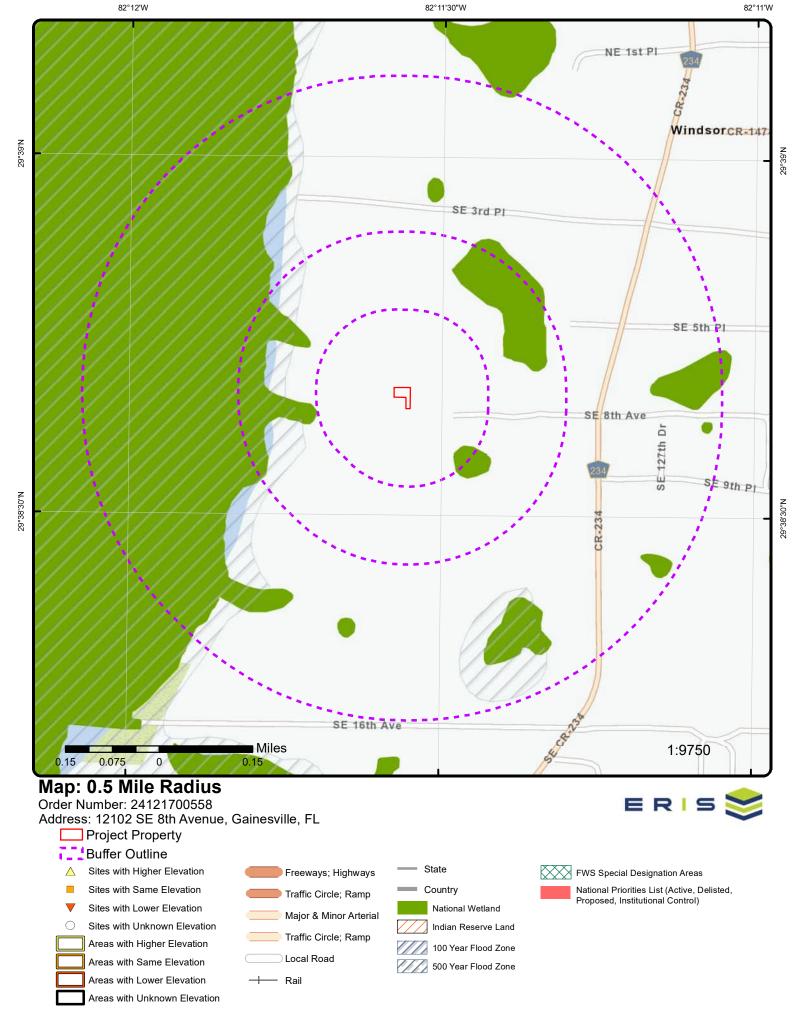
Map DB Company/Site Name Address Direction Distance Elev Diff Page Key (mi/ft) (ft) Number

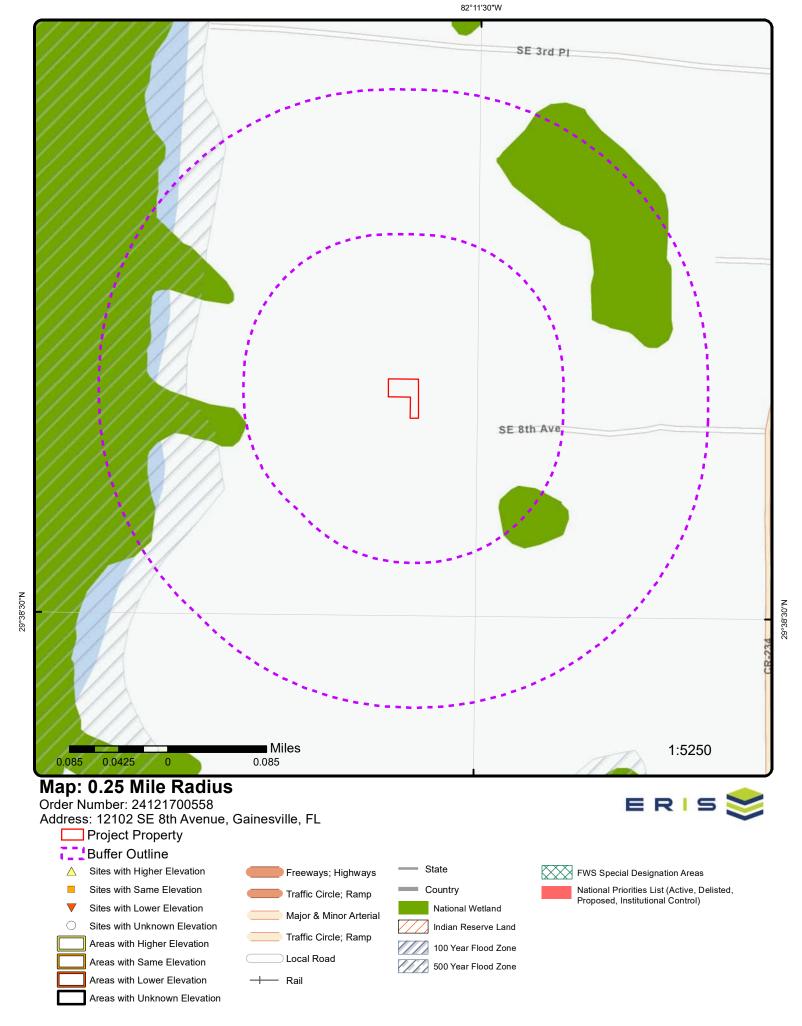
No records found in the selected databases for the surrounding properties.

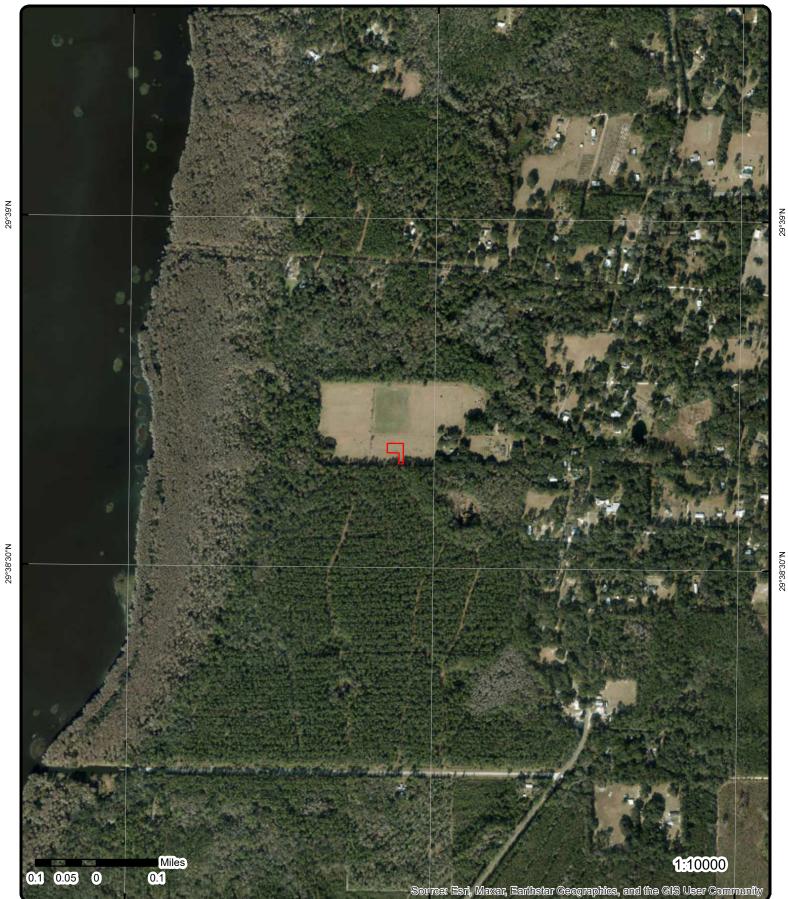
## Executive Summary: Summary by Data Source

No records found in the selected databases for the project property or surrounding properties.







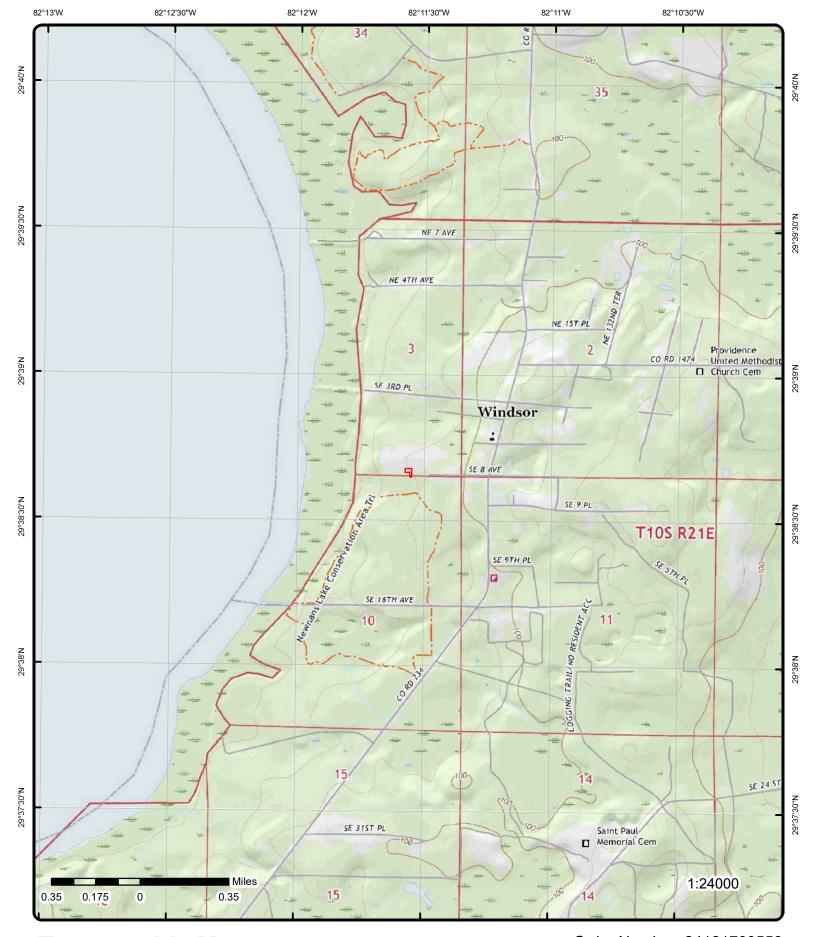


Aerial Year: 2022

Address: 12102 SE 8th Avenue, Gainesville, FL

Order Number: 24121700558 ERIS

© ERIS Information Inc.



Topographic Map Year: 2021

Address: 12102 SE 8th Avenue, FL

Quadrangle(s): Orange Heights FL, Rochelle FL

Source: USGS Topographic Map

Order Number: 24121700558



© ERIS Information Inc.

# **Detail Report**

Map Key	Number of	Direction	Distance	Elev/Diff	Site	D	В
	Records		(mi/ft)	(ft)			

No records found in the selected databases for the project property or surrounding properties.

## **Unplottable Summary**

Total: 0 Unplottable sites

Company Name/Site Name DB Address City Zip **ERIS ID** 

No unplottable records were found that may be relevant for the search criteria.

# Unplottable Report

No unplottable records were found that may be relevant for the search chiefla.			

## Appendix: Database Descriptions

Environmental Risk Information Services (ERIS) can search the following databases. The extent of historical information varies with each database and current information is determined by what is publicly available to ERIS at the time of update. ERIS updates databases as set out in ASTM Standard E1527-13 and E1527-21, Section 8.1.8 Sources of Standard Source Information:

"Government information from nongovernmental sources may be considered current if the source updates the information at least every 90 days, or, for information that is updated less frequently than quarterly by the government agency, within 90 days of the date the government agency makes the information available to the public."

#### Standard Environmental Record Sources

#### **Federal**

NPL National Priority List:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s National Priorities List (NPL) includes the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action under the Superfund program, based primarily on the score a site receives from EPA's Hazard Ranking System. A site must be on the NPL to receive money from the Superfund Trust Fund for remedial action. This data includes NPL sites represented as polygons, where available, that can be sourced from the EPA NPL Superfund Site Boundaries dataset, refreshed by the Shared Enterprise Geodata and Services (SEGS). These site boundaries represent the footprint of a whole site, the sum of all the Operable Units (OUs) and the current understanding of the full extent of contamination; for Federal Facility sites, the total site polygon may be the Facility boundary. As site investigation and remediation progress, OUs may be added, modified or refined. Data provided by external parties is not independently verified by EPA. This boundary data is made available to the public strictly for informational purposes. Where there is no polygon boundary data available for a given site, the site is represented as a point.

Government Publication Date: Sep 25, 2024

#### National Priority List - Proposed:

PROPOSED NPL

Order No: 24121700558

Sites proposed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the state agency, or concerned citizens for addition to the National Priorities List (NPL) due to contamination by hazardous waste and identified by the EPA as a candidate for cleanup because it poses a risk to human health and/or the environment. Sites represented as polygons, where available, can be sourced from the EPA NPL Superfund Site Boundaries dataset, refreshed by the Shared Enterprise Geodata and Services (SEGS). These site boundaries represent the footprint of a whole site, the sum of all the Operable Units (OUs) and the current understanding of the full extent of contamination; for Federal Facility sites, the total site polygon may be the Facility boundary. Data provided by external parties is not independently verified by EPA. This boundary data is made available to the public strictly for informational purposes. Where there is no polygon boundary data available for a given site, the site is represented as a point.

Government Publication Date: Sep 25, 2024

Deleted NPL:

DELETED NPL

Sites deleted from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s National Priorities List (NPL). The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate. Sites represented as polygons, where available, can be sourced from the EPA NPL Superfund Site Boundaries dataset, refreshed by the Shared Enterprise Geodata and Services (SEGS). These site boundaries represent the footprint of a whole site, the sum of all the Operable Units (OUs) and the current understanding of the full extent of contamination; for Federal Facility sites, the total site polygon may be the Facility boundary. Data provided by external parties is not independently verified by EPA. This boundary data is made available to the public strictly for informational purposes. Where there is no polygon boundary data available for a given site, the site is represented as a point.

Government Publication Date: Sep 25, 2024

#### **SEMS List 8R Active Site Inventory:**

SEMS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Program has deployed the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS), which integrates multiple legacy systems into a comprehensive tracking and reporting tool. This inventory contains active sites evaluated by the Superfund program that are either proposed to be or are on the National Priorities List (NPL) as well as sites that are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL. The Active Site Inventory Report displays site and location information at active SEMS sites. An active site is one at which site assessment, removal, remedial, enforcement, cost recovery, or oversight activities are being planned or conducted. This data includes SEMS sites from the List 8R Active file as well as applicable sites from the EPA's Facility Registry Service map tool.

Government Publication Date: Jul 24, 2024

SEMS List 8R Archive Sites: SEMS ARCHIVE

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) Archived Site Inventory displays site and location information at sites archived from SEMS. An archived site is one at which EPA has determined that assessment has been completed and no further remedial action is planned under the Superfund program at this time. This data includes sites from the List 8R Archived site file.

Government Publication Date: Jul 24, 2024

#### **Inventory of Open Dumps, June 1985:**

ODI

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provides for publication of an inventory of open dumps. The Act defines "open dumps" as facilities which do not comply with EPA's "Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices" (40 CFR 257).

Government Publication Date: Jun 1985

## <u>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System-CERCLIS:</u>

CERCLIS

Superfund is a program administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to locate, investigate, and clean up the worst hazardous waste sites throughout the United States. CERCLIS is a database of potential and confirmed hazardous waste sites at which the EPA Superfund program has some involvement. It contains sites that are either proposed to be or are on the National Priorities List (NPL) as well as sites that are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL. The EPA administers the Superfund program in cooperation with individual states and tribal governments; this database is made available by the EPA.

Government Publication Date: Oct 25, 2013

#### EPA Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands:

IODI

Public Law 103-399, The Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994, enacted October 22, 1994, identified congressional concerns that solid waste open dump sites located on American Indian or Alaska Native (Al/AN) lands threaten the health and safety of residents of those lands and contiguous areas. The purpose of the Act is to identify the location of open dumps on Indian lands, assess the relative health and environment hazards posed by those sites, and provide financial and technical assistance to Indian tribal governments to close such dumps in compliance with Federal standards and regulations or standards promulgated by Indian Tribal governments or Alaska Native entities.

Government Publication Date: Dec 31, 1998

#### **CERCLIS - No Further Remedial Action Planned:**

**CERCLIS NFRAP** 

An archived site is one at which EPA has determined that assessment has been completed and no further remedial action is planned under the Superfund program at this time. The Archive designation means that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL). This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Government Publication Date: Oct 25, 2013

CERCLIS LIENS CERCLIS LIENS

A Federal Superfund lien exists at any property where EPA has incurred Superfund costs to address contamination ("Superfund site") and has provided notice of liability to the property owner. A Federal CERCLA ("Superfund") lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. This database is made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This database was provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Refer to SEMS LIEN as the current data source for Superfund Liens.

Government Publication Date: Jan 30, 2014

#### RCRA CORRACTS-Corrective Action:

RCRA CORRACTS

Order No: 24121700558

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. At these sites, the Corrective Action Program ensures that cleanups occur. EPA and state regulators work with facilities and communities to design remedies based on the contamination, geology, and anticipated use unique to each site.

Government Publication Date: Oct 21, 2024

#### RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD Facilities:

RCRA TSD

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. This database includes Non-Corrective Action sites that have indicated engagement in the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste which requires a RCRA hazardous waste permit.

Government Publication Date: Oct 21, 2024

RCRA LQG

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. RCRA Info replaces the data recording and reporting abilities of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) and the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). A hazardous waste generator is any person or site whose processes and actions create hazardous waste (see 40 CFR 260.10). Large Quantity Generators (LQGs) generate 1,000 kilograms per month or more of hazardous waste or more than one kilogram per month of acutely hazardous waste. *Government Publication Date: Oct 21, 2024* 

#### RCRA Small Quantity Generators List:

**RCRA SQG** 

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. RCRA Info replaces the data recording and reporting abilities of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) and the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). A hazardous waste generator is any person or site whose processes and actions create hazardous waste (see 40 CFR 260.10). Small Quantity Generators (SQGs) generate more than 100 kilograms, but less than 1,000 kilograms, of hazardous waste per month.

Government Publication Date: Oct 21, 2024

#### RCRA Very Small Quantity Generators List:

**RCRA VSQG** 

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. A hazardous waste generator is any person or site whose processes and actions create hazardous waste (see 40 CFR 260.10). Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQG) generate 100 kilograms or less per month of hazardous waste, or one kilogram or less per month of acutely hazardous waste. Additionally, VSQG may not accumulate more than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste at any time.

Government Publication Date: Oct 21, 2024

RCRA Non-Generators:

RCRA Info is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. RCRA Info replaces the data recording and reporting abilities of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) and the Biennial Reporting System (BRS). A hazardous waste generator is any person or site whose processes and actions create hazardous waste (see 40 CFR 260.10). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Government Publication Date: Oct 21, 2024

RCRA CONTROLS RCRA CONTROLS

List of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities with institutional controls in place. RCRA gives the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to control hazardous waste from the "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also set forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes. The 1986 amendments to RCRA enabled EPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances.

Government Publication Date: Oct 21, 2024

#### Federal Engineering Controls-ECs:

FED ENG

Order No: 24121700558

List of Engineering controls (ECs) made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). ECs encompass a variety of engineered and constructed physical barriers (e.g., soil capping, sub-surface venting systems, mitigation barriers, fences) to contain and/or prevent exposure to contamination on a property. The EC listing includes remedy component data from Superfund decision documents for applicable sites on the final or deleted on the National Priorities List (NPL); and sites with a Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) Agreement in place. The only sites included that are not on the NPL; proposed for NPL; or removed from proposed NPL, are those with an SAA Agreement in place.

Government Publication Date: Sep 25, 2024

#### FED INST

List of Institutional controls (ICs) made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). ICs are non-engineered instruments, such as administrative and legal controls, that help minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination and/or protect the integrity of the remedy. Although it is EPA's expectation that treatment or engineering controls will be used to address principal threat wastes and that groundwater will be returned to its beneficial use whenever practicable, ICs play an important role in site remedies because they reduce exposure to contamination by limiting land or resource use and guide human behavior at a site. The IC listing includes remedy component data from Superfund decision documents for applicable sites on the final or deleted on the National Priorities List (NPL); and sites with a Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) Agreement in place. The only sites included that are not on the NPL; proposed for NPL; or removed from proposed NPL, are those with an SAA Agreement in place. Government Publication Date: Sep 25, 2024

#### **Land Use Control Information System:**

LUCIS

The LUCIS database is maintained by the U.S. Department of the Navy and contains information for former Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) properties across the United States.

Government Publication Date: Sep 1, 2006

#### Institutional Control Boundaries at NPL sites:

NPL IC

These boundaries of Institutional Control areas at sites on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Priorities List (NPL), or as Proposed or Deleted, are sourced from the EPA NPL Superfund Site Boundaries dataset, refreshed by the Shared Enterprise Geodata and Services (SEGS). The EPA's NPL includes the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action under the Superfund program. Institutional controls are non-engineered instruments such as administrative and legal controls that help minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination and/or protect the integrity of the remedy. Data provided by external parties is not independently verified by EPA. This boundary data is made available to the public strictly for informational purposes.

Government Publication Date: Sep 25, 2024

#### **Emergency Response Notification System:**

ERNS 1982 TO 1986

Database of oil and hazardous substances spill reports controlled by the National Response Center. The primary function of the National Response Center is to serve as the sole national point of contact for reporting oil, chemical, radiological, biological, and etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States and its territories.

Government Publication Date: 1982-1986

#### **Emergency Response Notification System:**

ERNS 1987 TO 1989

Database of oil and hazardous substances spill reports controlled by the National Response Center. The primary function of the National Response Center is to serve as the sole national point of contact for reporting oil, chemical, radiological, biological, and etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States and its territories.

Government Publication Date: 1987-1989

#### **Emergency Response Notification System:**

**ERNS** 

Database of oil and hazardous substances spill reports made available by the United States Coast Guard National Response Center (NRC). The NRC fields initial reports for pollution and railroad incidents and forwards that information to appropriate federal/state agencies for response. These data contain initial incident data that has not been validated or investigated by a federal/state response agency.

Government Publication Date: Oct 15, 2024

#### The Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) Brownfield Database:

FED BROWNFIELDS

Order No: 24121700558

Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties protects the environment, reduces blight, and takes development pressures off greenspaces and working lands. This data is provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and includes Brownfield sites from the Cleanups in My Community (CIMC) web application.

Government Publication Date: Feb 7, 2024

#### FEMA Underground Storage Tank Listing:

**FEMA UST** 

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of the Department of Homeland Security maintains a list of FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Government Publication Date: Dec 31, 2017

Facility Response Plan: FRP

This listing contains facilities that have submitted Facility Response Plans (FRPs) to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Facilities that could reasonably be expected to cause "substantial harm" to the environment by discharging oil into or on navigable waters are required to prepare and submit FRPs. Harm is determined based on total oil storage capacity, secondary containment and age of tanks, oil transfer activities, history of discharges, proximity to a public drinking water intake or sensitive environments. This listing includes FRP facilities from an applicable EPA FOIA file and Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD) data file.

Government Publication Date: Jan 9, 2024

#### **Delisted Facility Response Plans:**

**DELISTED FRP** 

Facilities that once appeared in - and have since been removed from - the list of facilities that have submitted Facility Response Plans (FRP) to EPA. Facilities that could reasonably be expected to cause "substantial harm" to the environment by discharging oil into or on navigable waters are required to prepare and submit Facility Response Plans (FRPs). Harm is determined based on total oil storage capacity, secondary containment and age of tanks, oil transfer activities, history of discharges, proximity to a public drinking water intake or sensitive environments.

Government Publication Date: Jan 9, 2024

HIST GAS STATIONS
HIST GAS STATIONS

This historic directory of service stations is provided by the Cities Service Company. The directory includes Cities Service filling stations that were located throughout the United States in 1930.

Government Publication Date: Jul 1, 1930

Petroleum Refineries:

This list of petroleum refineries is sourced from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Refinery Capacity Report. The listing includes operating and idle petroleum refineries (including new refineries under construction) and refineries shut down during the previous year. The geographic area the report covers is the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and other U.S. possessions. Per the EIA, the facility location data represents the approximate location based on research of publicly available information from sources such as Federal agencies, company websites, and satellite images on public websites.

Government Publication Date: Jun 6, 2024

#### Petroleum Product and Crude Oil Rail Terminals:

**BULK TERMINAL** 

A list of petroleum product and crude oil rail terminals from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), as well as petroleum terminals sourced from the Federal Communications Commission Data hosted by the Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Database. Data includes operable bulk petroleum product terminals with a total bulk shell storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or the ability to receive volumes from tanker, barge, or pipeline; also rail terminals handling the loading and unloading of crude oil with activity between 2017 and 2018. EIA petroleum product terminal data comes from the EIA-815 Bulk Terminal and Blender Report, which includes working, shell in operation, and shell idle for several major product groupings.

Government Publication Date: Jun 6, 2024

<u>LIEN on Property:</u> SEMS LIEN

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) provides Lien details on applicable properties, such as the Superfund lien on property activity, the lien property information, and the parties associated with the lien.

Government Publication Date: Jul 24, 2024

#### **Superfund Decision Documents:**

SUPERFUND ROD

This database contains a list of decision documents for Superfund sites. Decision documents serve to provide the reasoning for the choice of (or) changes to a Superfund Site cleanup plan. The decision documents include completed Records of Decision (ROD), ROD Amendments, Explanations of Significant Differences (ESD) for active and archived sites stored in the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS), along with other associated memos and files. This information is maintained and made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Government Publication Date: Oct 24, 2024

#### Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program:

DOE FUSRAP

Order No: 24121700558

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) established the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) in 1974 to remediate sites where radioactive contamination remained from the Manhattan Project and early U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) operations. The DOE Office of Legacy Management (LM) established long-term surveillance and maintenance (LTS&M) requirements for remediated FUSRAP sites. DOE evaluates the final site conditions of a remediated site on the basis of risk for different future uses. DOE then confirms that LTS&M requirements will maintain protectiveness.

Government Publication Date: Mar 4, 2017

#### **State**

#### Superfund Waste Cleanup & State-Funded Action Sites:

SHWS

List of hazardous waste cleanup sites participating in various federal and state funded cleanup programs. Florida's State-Funded Action Sites and Superfund Waste Cleanup Sites lists are maintained and made available by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). This database serves a purpose similar to that of the federal Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS), functioning as a state-level counterpart for tracking potential hazardous substance release sites.

Government Publication Date: Oct 11, 2024

#### **Delisted State-Funded Action Sites:**

**DELISTED SHWS** 

This database contains a list of closed hazardous waste sites of various federal and state funded cleanup programs that were removed from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

Government Publication Date: Oct 11, 2024

ERIC Waste Cleanup:

ERIC

Environmental Restoration Integrated Cleanup (ERIC) is a single database for tracking contaminated site cleanup activities in the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)'s Division of Waste Management (DWM). Includes records from 11 different DEP data systems, allowing tracking of a contaminated site throughout the course of cleanup regardless of which program area took the lead.

Government Publication Date: Nov 19, 2024

#### Florida Department of Environmental Protection Cleanup Sites:

**CLEANUP DEP** 

The Cleanup Sites layer feeds the FDEP's Contamination Locator Map (CLM). It provides locations and document links for sites currently in the cleanup process and sites awaiting cleanup funding. Cleanup programs include: Brownfields, Petroleum, EPA Superfund (CERCLA), Drycleaning, Responsible Party Cleanup, State Funded Cleanup, State Owned Lands Cleanup and Hazardous Waste Cleanup.

Government Publication Date: Oct 29, 2024

#### Waste Cleanup Responsible Party Sites:

**WCRPS** 

List of Open, Closed, and Inactive Waste Cleanup Responsible Party sites made available by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Government Publication Date: Apr 11, 2021

#### **Delisted Waste Cleanup Sites:**

**DELISTED WCP** 

List of sites which once appeared on - and have since been removed from - the list of Waste Cleanup Sites made available by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Government Publication Date: Nov 19, 2024

#### Solid Waste Facilities and Landfills:

SWF/LF

The Solid Waste Facility Inventory Report made available by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) includes all types of authorized and unauthorized facilities: municipal solid waste, landfills, dumps, construction and demolition disposal, recycling facilities, and more.

Government Publication Date: Jun 12, 2024

Leaking Tanks:

LST

This list of leaking storage tanks is sourced from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The Storage Tank and Petroleum Contamination/Cleanup Monitoring (STCM) section is part of the Petroleum Restoration Program (PRP) in the FDEP's Division of Waste Management. The PRP encompasses the technical oversight, management, and administrative activities necessary to prioritize, assess and clean-up sites contaminated by discharges of petroleum and petroleum products from stationary petroleum storage systems. Over 28,000 facilities have reported discharges of petroleum products from storage tank systems. STCM database reports do not include discharges that are not required for Rule 62-780 as well as discharges that have already been cleaned up. Rule 62-780 applies to site rehabilitation conducted at sites contaminated with pollutants, hazardous substances, drycleaning solvents, petroleum and petroleum products. Florida relies on groundwater for about 92 percent of its drinking water needs and has some of the most stringent rules in the country.

Government Publication Date: Oct 11, 2024

**Delisted Leaking Tanks:** 

DELISTED LST

Order No: 24121700558

Whereas Leaking Tanks (LST) includes only facilities which currently have contamination as recorded by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, this list contains facilities which were once included in LST data but no longer appear on the list made available by FDEP. Facilities may be removed from the current LST list because the discharge has been cleaned up, or the discharge is not required for 62-770.

Government Publication Date: Oct 11, 2024

<u>Underground Storage Tanks:</u> UST

List of Underground Storage Tank facilities made available by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FL DEP). Includes facilities tracked for active storage tanks, storage tank history, or petroleum cleanup activity. In an effort to minimize the occurrence and environmental risks of releases and discharges, FDEP administers standards pertaining to the construction, installation, operation, maintenance, repair, closure, and disposal of underground storage tank systems that store regulated substances.

Government Publication Date: Oct 1, 2024

Aboveground Storage Tanks:

List of Aboveground Storage Tank facilities made available by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FL DEP). Includes facilities tracked for active storage tanks, storage tank history, or petroleum cleanup activity. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) provides standards for aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) that have individual storage tank capacities greater than 550 gallons. The state also regulates the registration, construction, installation, operation, maintenance, repair, closure, and disposal of storage tank systems that store regulated substances. *Government Publication Date: Oct 1, 2024* 

Storage Tank Facilities:

List of storage tank facilities made available by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FL DEP) for which tank information is not available. In the case of closed facilities - where all tanks have been removed or closed, and there is also no petroleum discharge or on-going cleanup activity - the owner data may not be current, but rather would represent the most recent information made available to FL DEP.

Government Publication Date: Oct 1, 2024

#### **Delisted AST UST Storage Tanks:**

**DEL UST AST TANK** 

This database contains a list of closed UST and AST storage tank sites that were removed from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) storage tank database.

Government Publication Date: Jul 2, 2015

Delisted Storage Tanks:

DEL STORAGE TANK

List of sites that once appeared on - and have since been removed from - the list of UST and AST storage tank facilities made available by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Government Publication Date: Oct 4, 2024

Federal Facilities Listing:

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Storage Tank Program registers facilities and storage tanks where aboveground or underground storage tanks store pollutants, hazardous substances, and/or mineral acid substances regulated by Chapter 62-761, Florida Administrative Code, or when aboveground storage tanks or compression vessels store a hazardous substance which requires registration according to Chapter 376, Florida Statutes

Government Publication Date: Oct 4, 2024

#### Storage Tank/Contaminated Facility Search:

STCS

Order No: 24121700558

List of facilities and tanks in the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Bureau of Petroleum Storage Systems Storage Tank/Contaminated Facility Search. Note that tank details do not appear for facilities for which all tanks have been removed.

Government Publication Date: Aug 28, 2024

Institutional Controls Registry:

The Institutional Controls registry is maintained by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The registry aims to help preserve adequate protection of contaminated soil regions and help to minimize any chances of exposure.

Government Publication Date: Nov 11, 2024

Engineering Controls:

A listing of all engineering controls that are in place to eliminate or reduce the potential for contaminant migration and exposure to contaminants. These controls may include caps, barriers, guards or fences. The list is maintained by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

Government Publication Date: Nov 11, 2024

VCP Voluntary Cleanup Sites:

A listing of active and closed voluntary cleanup sites registered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Government Publication Date: Aug 30, 2024

Brownfield Sites: BROWNFIELDS

Brownfields are defined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) as abandoned, idled, or underused industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. This is a list of sites within designated Brownfield Areas within Florida where Brownfield Site Rehabilitation Agreement (BSRA)s have been executed between FDEP and a responsible party. *Government Publication Date: Jan 16, 2024* 

Brownfield Areas:

BROWNFIELD AREA

Brownfields are defined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) as abandoned, idled, or underused industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. This is a list of Brownfield Areas, defined by the FDEP as contiguous areas of one or more brownfield sites, some of which may not be contaminated, that have been designated as such by a local government resolution. Such areas may include all or portions of community redevelopment areas, enterprise zones, empowerment zones, other such designated economically deprived communities and areas, and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated brownfield pilot projects. Because a variety of sources and methods were used to derive information for this data, locations are approximate.

Government Publication Date: Apr 2, 2024

#### <u>Hazardous Waste Facility List:</u>

List of Hazardous Waste Financial Assurance Facilities made available by the Division of Waste Management of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The FDEP's Hazardous waste financial responsibility requirements exist to ensure that certain hazardous waste facilities and transporters have the financial resources available to provide for closure, postclosure and corrective action requirements and/or pay for bodily injury or property damage that might result from accidents, spills or other unexpected events, known as liabilities. These closure, postclosure, corrective action and liability requirements are called financial assurance.

Government Publication Date: Oct 3, 2024

#### **Tribal**

#### Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Tribal/Indian Lands:

**INDIAN LUST** 

This list of leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs) on Tribal/Indian Lands in Region 4, which includes Florida, is made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Government Publication Date: May 14, 2024

#### Underground Storage Tanks on Tribal/Indian Lands:

**INDIAN UST** 

This list of underground storage tanks (USTs) on Tribal/Indian Lands in Region 4, which includes Florida, is made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Government Publication Date: May 14, 2024

#### **Delisted Tribal Leaking Storage Tanks:**

DELISTED INDIAN LST

Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) facilities which once appeared on - and have since been removed from - the Regional Tribal/Indian LUST lists made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Government Publication Date: May 7, 2024

#### **Delisted Tribal Underground Storage Tanks:**

**DELISTED INDIAN UST** 

Underground Storage Tank (UST) facilities which once appeared on - and have since been removed from - the Regional Tribal/Indian UST lists made available by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Government Publication Date: May 7, 2024

#### County

#### Alachua County Leaking Petroleum Storage Tanks:

LST ALACHUA

Order No: 24121700558

The Alachua County Environmental Protection Department's Petroleum Cleanup Program oversees the assessment and remediation of facilities with petroleum contamination. This program operates under a contract with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Government Publication Date: Jun 4, 2024

#### Additional Environmental Record Sources

#### **Federal**

#### PFAS Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data:

**PFAS GHG** 

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) collects Greenhouse Gas (GHG) data from large emitting facilities (25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) per year), and suppliers of fossil fuels and industrial gases that results in GHG emissions when used. Includes GHG emissions data for facilities that emit or have emitted since 2010 chemicals identified in EPA's CompTox Chemicals Dashboard list of PFAS without explicit structures and list of PFAS structures by DSSTox. PFAS emissions data has been identified for facilities engaged in the following industrial processes: Aluminum Production (GHGRP Subpart F), HCFC-22 Production and HFC-23 Destruction (Subpart O), Electronics Manufacturing (Subpart I), Fluorinated Gas Production (Subpart L), Magnesium Production (Subpart T), Electrical Transmission and Distribution Equipment Use (Subpart DD), and Manufacture of Electric Transmission and Distribution Equipment (Subpart SS). Over time, other industrial processes with required GHGRP reporting may include PFAS emissions data and the list of reportable gases may change over time.

\*\*Government Publication Date: Aug 5, 2024\*\*

#### On-Scene Coordinator Response Sites:

**OSC RESPONSE** 

This list of On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Response Sites is provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). OSCs are the federal officials responsible for monitoring or directing responses to all oil spills and hazardous substance releases reported to the federal government. OSCs coordinate all federal efforts with, and provide support and information to local, state, and regional response communities. An OSC is an agent of either EPA or the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), depending on where the incident occurs. EPA's OSCs have primary responsibility for spills and releases to inland areas and waters. USCG OSCs have responsibility for coastal waters and the Great Lakes. In general, an OSC has the following key responsibilities during and after a response: Assessment, Monitoring, Response Assistance, and Evaluation.

Government Publication Date: Apr 4, 2024

#### Facility Registry Service/Facility Index:

FINDS/FRS

The Facility Registry Service (FRS) is a centrally managed database that identifies facilities, sites, or places subject to environmental regulations or of environmental interest. FRS creates high-quality, accurate, and authoritative facility identification records through rigorous verification and management procedures that incorporate information from program national systems, state master facility records, and data collected from EPA's Central Data Exchange registrations and data management personnel. This list is made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

\*\*Government Publication Date: Aug 1, 2024\*\*

## Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program:

**TRIS** 

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) is a database containing data on disposal or other releases of toxic chemicals from U.S. facilities and information about how facilities manage those chemicals through recycling, energy recovery, and treatment. There are currently 770 individually listed chemicals and 33 chemical categories covered by the TRI Program. Facilities that manufacture, process or otherwise use these chemicals in amounts above established levels must submit annual reporting forms for each chemical. Note that the TRI chemical list does not include all toxic chemicals used in the U.S. One of TRI's primary purposes is to inform communities about toxic chemical releases to the environment. This database includes TRI Reporting Data for calendar years 1987 through 2021 and Preliminary Data for 2022.

Government Publication Date: Sep 20, 2023

#### **PFOA/PFOS Contaminated Sites:**

PFAS NPL

This list of Superfund Sites with Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) detections is made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in their PFAS Analytic Tools data, previously the list was obtained by EPA FOIA requests. EPA's Office of Land and Emergency Management and EPA Regional Offices maintain what is known about site investigations, contamination, and remedial actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) where PFAS is present in the environment. Limitations: Detections of PFAS at National Priorities List (NPL) sites do not mean that people are at risk from PFAS, are exposed to PFAS, or that the site is the source of the PFAS. The information in the Superfund NPL and Superfund Alternative Agreement (SAA) PFAS detection site list is years old and may not be accurate today. Site information such as site name, site ID, and location has been confirmed for accuracy; however, PFAS-related information such as media sampled, drinking water being above the health advisory, or mitigation efforts has not been verified. For Federal Facilities data, the other Federal agencies (OFA) are the lead agency for their data and provided them to EPA.

Government Publication Date: Sep 18, 2024

#### Federal Agency Locations with Known or Suspected PFAS Detections:

PFAS FED SITES

Order No: 24121700558

List of Federal agency locations with known or suspected detections of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in their PFAS Analytic Tools data. EPA outlines that these data are gathered from several federal entities, such as the Federal Superfund program, Department of Defense (DOD), National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Transportation, and Department of Energy. The dates this data was extracted for the PFAS Analytic Tools range from 2022 to 2024. Sites on this list do not necessarily reflect the source/s of PFAS contamination and detections do not indicate level of risk or human exposure at the site. Agricultural notifications in this data are limited to DOD sites only. At this time, the EPA is aware that this list is not comprehensive of all Federal agencies.

Government Publication Date: Jul 22, 2024

#### SSEHRI PFAS Contamination Sites: PFAS SSEHRI

This PFAS Contamination Site Tracker database is compiled by the PFAS Project Lab, part of the Social Science Environmental Health Research Institute (SSEHRI) at Northeastern University. According to the SSEHRI, the database records qualitative and quantitative data from each known site of PFAS contamination, including timeline of discovery, sources, levels, health impacts, community response, and government response. The goal of this database is to compile information and support public understanding of the rapidly unfolding issue of PFAS contamination. All data presented was extracted from government websites, news articles, or publicly available documents. Locations for the Known PFAS Contamination Sites are sourced from the PFAS Sites and Community Resources Map by the PFAS-REACH team, credited to PFAS Project Lab, Silent Spring Institute, and PFAS Exchange. Disclaimer: The source conveys the data undergoes regular updates as new information becomes available, some sites may be missing and/or contain information that is incorrect or outdated, as well as their information represents all contamination sites SSEHRI is aware of, not all possible contamination sites. This data is not intended to be used for legal purposes. Access the following source link for the most current information: https://pfasproject.com/pfas-sites-and-community-resources/

Government Publication Date: Jun 27, 2024

#### National Response Center PFAS Spills:

**PFAS ERNS** 

This Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Spills dataset is made available via the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) PFAS Analytic Tools. The National Response Center (NRC), operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, is the designated federal point of contact for reporting all oil, chemical, and other discharges into the environment, for the United States and its territories. This dataset contains NRC spill information from 1990 to the present that is restricted to records associated with PFAS and PFAS-containing materials. Incidents are filtered to include only records with a "Material Involved" or "Incident Description" related to Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF). The keywords used to filter the data included "AFFF," "Fire Fighting Foam," "Aqueous Film Forming Foam," "PFAS," "PERFL," "PFOA," "PFOS," and "Genx." Limitations: The data from the NRC website contains initial incident data that has not been validated or investigated by a federal/state response agency. Keyword searches may misidentify some incident reports that do not contain PFAS. This dataset should also not be considered to be exhaustive of all PFAS spills/release incidents

Government Publication Date: Sep 23, 2024

#### **PFAS NPDES Discharge Monitoring:**

**PFAS NPDES** 

This list of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted facilities with required monitoring for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) Substances is made available via the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s PFAS Analytic Tools. Any point-source wastewater discharger to waters of the United States must have a NPDES permit, which defines a set of parameters for pollutants and monitoring to ensure that the discharge does not degrade water quality or impair human health. This list includes NPDES permitted facilities associated with permits that monitor for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), limited to the years 2007 - present. EPA further advises the following regarding these data: currently, fewer than half of states have required PFAS monitoring for at least one of their permittees, and fewer states have established PFAS effluent limits for permittees. For states that may have required monitoring, some reporting and data transfer issues may exist on a state-by-state basis.

Government Publication Date: Sep 30, 2024

#### Perfluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS) from Toxic Release Inventory:

**PFAS TRI** 

List of Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) facilities at which the reported chemical is a per- or polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substance included in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) consolidated PFAS Master List of PFAS Substances. Encompasses Toxics Release Inventory records included in the EPA PFAS Analytic Tools. The EPA's TRI database currently tracks information on disposal or releases of 770 individually listed toxic chemicals and 33 chemical categories from thousands of U.S. facilities and details about how facilities manage those chemicals through recycling, energy recovery, and treatment. This listing includes TRI Reporting Data for calendar years 1987 through 2021 and Preliminary Data for 2022.

\*\*Government Publication Date: Sep 20, 2023\*\*

#### **PFAS Water Quality Portal Sampling Data:**

PFAS WATER

This Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Environmental Media Sampling Data is made available via the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) PFAS Analytic Tools. The Water Quality Portal (WQP), as a cooperative service sponsored by the United States Geological Survey, the EPA, and the National Water Quality Monitoring Council, is part of a modernized repository storing ambient sampling data for all environmental media and tissue samples. A wide range of federal, state, tribal and local governments, academic and non-governmental organizations, and individuals submit project details and sampling results to this public repository. Limitations: EPA did not carry out the sampling or testing of a majority of the data in the WQP PFAS dataset. EPA can only speak to the accuracy and completeness of the data from projects like the National Aquatic Resource Surveys for which EPA is the data owner/organization. Data may exist within the file on Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs) and the approving agency of the QAPP, if a QAPP is entered.

Government Publication Date: Jul 22, 2024

PFAS TSCA Manufacture and Import Facilities:

**PFAS TSCA** 

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) Rule under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and requires chemical manufacturers and facilities that manufacture or import chemical substances to report data to EPA. This list is specific only to TSCA Manufacture and Import Facilities with reported per- and poly-fluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances. Data file is sourced from EPA's PFAS Analytic Tools TSCA dataset which includes CDR/Inventory Update Reporting data from 1998 up to 2020. Disclaimer: This data file includes production and importation data for chemicals identified in EPA's CompTox Chemicals Dashboard list of PFAS without explicit structures and list of PFAS structures in DSSTox. Note that some regulations have specific chemical structure requirements that define PFAS differently than the lists in EPA's CompTox Chemicals Dashboard. Reporting information on manufactured or imported chemical substance amounts should not be compared between facilities, as some companies claim Chemical Data Reporting Rule data fields for PFAS information as Confidential Business Information.

Government Publication Date: Jan 5, 2023

#### PFAS Waste Transfers from RCRA e-Manifest:

PFAS E-MANIFEST

This Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Waste Transfers dataset is made available via the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) PFAS Analytic Tools. Every shipment of hazardous waste in the U.S. must be accompanied by a shipment manifest, which is a critical component of the cradle-to-grave tracking of wastes mandated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). According to the EPA, currently no Federal Waste Code exists for any PFAS compounds. To work around the lack of PFAS waste codes in the RCRA database, EPA developed the PFAS Transfers dataset by mining e-Manifest records containing at least one of these common PFAS keywords: • PFAS • PFOA • PFOS • PERFL • AFFF • GENX • GEN-X (plus the Vermont state-specific waste codes). Limitations: Amount or concentration of PFAS being transferred cannot be determined from the manifest information. Keyword searches may misidentify some manifest records that do not contain PFAS. This dataset should also not be considered to be exhaustive of all PFAS waste transfers.

Government Publication Date: Sep 22, 2024

PFAS Industry Sectors:

This Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Industry Sectors dataset is made available via the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) PFAS Analytic Tools. The EPA developed the dataset from various sources that show which industries may be handling PFAS including: EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) records restricted to potential PFAS-handling industry sectors; ECHO records for Fire Training Sites identified where fire-fighting foam may have been used in training exercises; and 14 CFR Part 139 Airports compiled from historic and current records from the FAA Airport Data and Information Portal. Since July 2006, all certificated Part 139 Airports are required to have fire-fighting foam onsite that meet certain military specifications, which to date have been fluorinated (Aqueous Film Forming Foam). Limitations: Inclusion in this dataset does not indicate that PFAS are being manufactured, processed, used, or released by the facility. Listed facilities potentially handle PFAS based on their industrial profile, but are unconfirmed by the EPA. Keyword searches in ECHO for Fire Training sites may misidentify some facilities and should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of fire training facilities in the U.S.

Government Publication Date: Sep 23, 2024

#### **Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System:**

**HMIRS** 

The Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System (HMIRS) database contains unintentional hazardous materials release information reported to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

Government Publication Date: May 29, 2024

#### National Clandestine Drug Labs:

NCDL

Order No: 24121700558

The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department"), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), provides this data as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy.

Government Publication Date: Nov 30, 2023

#### Toxic Substances Control Act:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is amending the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 8(a) Inventory Update Reporting (IUR) rule and changing its name to the Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) rule. The CDR enables EPA to collect and publish information on the manufacturing, processing, and use of commercial chemical substances and mixtures (referred to hereafter as chemical substances) on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory (TSCA Inventory). This includes current information on chemical substance production volumes, manufacturing sites, and how the chemical substances are used. This information helps the Agency determine whether people or the environment are potentially exposed to reported chemical substances. EPA publishes submitted CDR data that is not Confidential Business Information (CBI). EPA CDR collections occur approximately every four years and reporting requirements change per collection.

Government Publication Date: May 12, 2022

HIST TSCA:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is amending the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) section 8(a) Inventory Update Reporting (IUR) rule and changing its name to the Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) rule.

The 2006 IUR data summary report includes information about chemicals manufactured or imported in quantities of 25,000 pounds or more at a single site during calendar year 2005. In addition to the basic manufacturing information collected in previous reporting cycles, the 2006 cycle is the first time EPA collected information to characterize exposure during manufacturing, processing and use of organic chemicals. The 2006 cycle also is the first time manufacturers of inorganic chemicals were required to report basic manufacturing information.

Government Publication Date: Dec 31, 2006

#### FTTS Administrative Case Listing:

**FTTS ADMIN** 

An administrative case listing from the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), together known as FTTS. This database was obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Compliance Database (NCDB). The FTTS and NCDB was shut down in 2006.

Government Publication Date: Jan 19, 2007

#### FTTS Inspection Case Listing:

**FTTS INSP** 

An inspection case listing from the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), together known as FTTS. This database was obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Compliance Database (NCDB). The FTTS and NCDB was shut down in 2006.

Government Publication Date: Jan 19, 2007

#### Potentially Responsible Parties List:

PRP

Early in the site cleanup process, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducts a search to find the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). The EPA looks for evidence to determine liability by matching wastes found at the site with parties that may have contributed wastes to the site. This listing contains PRPs, Noticed Parties, at sites in the EPA's Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS).

Government Publication Date: Jul 24, 2024

#### State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing:

SCRD DRYCLEANER

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners (SCRD) was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. Coalition members are states with mandated programs and funding for drycleaner site remediation. Current members are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. Since 2017, the SCRD no longer maintains this data, refer to applicable state source data where available.

Government Publication Date: Nov 08, 2017

#### Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS):

ICIS

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) database contains integrated enforcement and compliance information across most of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) programs. The vision for ICIS is to replace EPA's independent databases that contain enforcement data with a single repository for that information. Currently, ICIS contains all Federal Administrative and Judicial enforcement actions and a subset of the Permit Compliance System (PCS), which supports the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). This information is maintained by the EPA Headquarters and at the Regional offices. A future release of ICIS will completely replace PCS and will integrate that information with Federal actions already in the system. ICIS also has the capability to track other activities that support compliance and enforcement programs, including incident tracking, compliance assistance, and compliance monitoring.

Government Publication Date: Apr 13, 2024

<u>Drycleaner Facilities:</u> FED DRYCLEANERS

A list of drycleaner facilities from Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) data as made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), sourced from the ECHO Exporter file. The EPA tracks facilities that possess NAIC and SIC codes that classify businesses as drycleaner establishments.

Government Publication Date: May 5, 2024

#### **Delisted Drycleaner Facilities:**

**DELISTED FED DRY** 

Order No: 24121700558

List of sites removed from the list of Drycleaner Facilities (sites in the EPA's Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) with NAIC or SIC codes identifying the business as a drycleaner establishment).

Government Publication Date: May 5, 2024

#### Formerly Used Defense Sites:

FUDS

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) are properties that were formerly owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense prior to October 1986, where the Department of Defense (DOD) is responsible for an environmental restoration. The FUDS Annual Report to Congress (ARC) is published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). This data is compiled from the USACE's Geospatial FUDS data layers and Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD) FUDS dataset which applies to the Fiscal Year 2021 FUDS Inventory.

#### FUDS Munitions Response Sites:

**FUDS MRS** 

Boundaries of Munitions Response Sites (MRS), published with the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Annual Report to Congress (ARC) by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). An MRS is a discrete location within a Munitions response area (MRA) that is known to require a munitions response. An MRA means any area on a defense site that is known or suspected to contain unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), or munitions constituents (MC). This data is compiled from the USACE's Geospatial MRS data layers and Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (HIFLD) MRS dataset.

Government Publication Date: May 15, 2023

#### Former Military Nike Missile Sites:

**FORMER NIKE** 

This information was taken from report DRXTH-AS-IA-83A016 (Historical Overview of the Nike Missile System, 12/1984) which was performed by Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. for the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency Assessment Division. The Nike system was deployed between 1954 and the mid-1970's. Among the substances used or stored on Nike sites were liquid missile fuel (JP-4); starter fluids (UDKH, aniline, and furfuryl alcohol); oxidizer (IRFNA); hydrocarbons (motor oil, hydraulic fluid, diesel fuel, gasoline, heating oil); solvents (carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, trichloroethane, stoddard solvent); and battery electrolyte. The quantities of material a disposed of and procedures for disposal are not documented in published reports. Virtually all information concerning the potential for contamination at Nike sites is confined to personnel who were assigned to Nike sites. During deactivation most hardware was shipped to depot-level supply points. There were reportedly instances where excess materials were disposed of on or near the site itself at closure. There was reportedly no routine site decontamination.

#### Government Publication Date: Dec 2, 1984

#### PHMSA Pipeline Safety Flagged Incidents:

PIPELINE INCIDENT

This list of flagged pipeline incidents is made available by the U.S. Department of Transportation (US DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). PHMSA regulations require incident and accident reports for five different pipeline system types. Accidents reported on hazardous liquid gravity lines (§195.13) and reporting-regulated-only hazardous liquid gathering lines (§195.15) and incidents reported on Type R gas gathering (§192.8(c)) are not included in the flagged incident file data.

Government Publication Date: May 6, 2024

#### Material Licensing Tracking System (MLTS):

**MLTS** 

A list of sites that store radioactive material subject to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensing requirements. This list is maintained by the NRC. As of September 2016, the NRC no longer releases location information for sites. Site locations were last received in July 2016.

\*\*Government Publication Date: May 11, 2021\*\*

#### Historic Material Licensing Tracking System (MLTS) sites:

**HIST MLTS** 

A historic list of sites that have inactive licenses and/or removed from the Material Licensing Tracking System (MLTS). In some cases, a site is removed from the MLTS when the state becomes an "Agreement State". An Agreement State is a State that has signed an agreement with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) authorizing the State to regulate certain uses of radioactive materials within the State.

Government Publication Date: Jan 31, 2010

Mines Master Index File:

The Master Index File (MIF) is provided by the United States Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). This file, which was originally created in the 1970's, contained many Mine-IDs that were invalid. MSHA removes invalid IDs from the MIF upon discovery. MSHA applicable data includes the following: all Coal and Metal/Non-Metal mines under MSHA's jurisdiction since 1/1/1970; mine addresses for all mines in the database except for Abandoned mines prior to 1998 from MSHA's legacy system (addresses may or may not correspond with the physical location of the mine itself); violations that have been assessed penalties as a result of MSHA inspections beginning on 1/1/2000; and violations issued as a result of MSHA inspections conducted beginning on 1/1/2000.

Government Publication Date: Feb 5, 2024

#### Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Sites:

**SMCRA** 

Order No: 24121700558

This inventory of land and water impacted by past mining (primarily legacy coal mining operations) is maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE), as it provides information needed to implement the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). This inventory contains information on the type and extent of Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Problems, as well as information on the cost associated with the reclamation of those problems. The data is based upon field surveys by State, Tribal, and OSMRE program officials. It is dynamic to the extent that it is modified as new problems are identified and existing problems are reclaimed. Disclaimer: Per the OSMRE, States and tribes who enter their data into e-AMLIS (AML Inventory System) may truncate their latitude and longitude so the precise location of usually dangerous AMLs is not revealed in an effort to protect the public from searching for these AMLs, most of which are on private property. If more precise location information is needed, please contact the applicable state/tribe of interest.

Government Publication Date: May 20, 2024

Mineral Resource Data System: MRDS

The Mineral Resource Data System (MRDS) is a collection of reports describing metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources throughout the world. Included are deposit name, location, commodity, deposit description, geologic characteristics, production, reserves, resources, and references. This database contains the records previously provided in the Mineral Resource Data System (MRDS) of USGS and the Mineral Availability System/Mineral Industry Locator System (MAS/MILS) originated in the U.S. Bureau of Mines, which is now part of USGS. The USGS has ceased systematic updates of the MRDS database with their focus more recently on deposits of critical minerals while providing a well-documented baseline of historical mine locations from USGS topographic maps.

Government Publication Date: Mar 15, 2016

#### **DOE Legacy Management Sites:**

**LM SITES** 

**ALT FUELS** 

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) currently manages radioactive and chemical waste, environmental contamination, and hazardous material at over 100 sites across the U.S. The LM manages sites with diverse regulatory drivers (statutes or programs that direct cleanup and management requirements at DOE sites) or as part of internal DOE or congressionally-recognized programs, such as but not limited to: Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP), Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA Title I, Tile II), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D), Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA). This site listing includes data exported from the DOE Office of LM's Geospatial Environmental Mapping System (GEMS). GEMS Data disclaimer: The DOE Office of LM makes no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the use, accuracy, availability, or completeness of the data presented herein.

Government Publication Date: Dec 12, 2023

#### Alternative Fueling Stations:

This list of alternative fueling stations is sourced from the Alternative Fuels Data Center (AFDC). The U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy launched the AFDC in 1991 as a repository for alternative fuel vehicle performance data, which provides a wealth of information and data on alternative and renewable fuels, advanced vehicles, fuel-saving strategies, and emerging transportation technologies. The data includes Biodiesel (B20 and above), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Electric, Ethanol (E85), Hydrogen, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Propane (LPG), and Renewable Diesel (R20 and above) fuel type locations.

Government Publication Date: Aug 29, 2024

#### **Superfunds Consent Decrees:**

CONSENT DECREES

This list of Superfund consent decrees is provided by the Department of Justice, Environment & Natural Resources Division (ENRD) through a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) applicable file. This listing includes Cases filed since 2010 limited to the following: Consent Decrees for CERCLA or Superfund Sites filed and/or as proposed within the ENRD's Case Management System (CMS); and applicable ENRD's Environmental Defense Section (EDS) CERCLA Cases with "Consent" in History Note. CMS may not reflect the latest developments in a case, nor can the agency guarantee the accuracy of the data. ENRD Disclaimer: Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA; response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA; however, this should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

Government Publication Date: Jun 26, 2024

#### AFS AFS

This EPA retired Air Facility System (AFS) dataset contains emissions, compliance, and enforcement data on stationary sources of air pollution. Regulated sources cover a wide spectrum; from large industrial facilities to relatively small operations such as dry cleaners. AFS does not contain data on facilities that are solely asbestos demolition and/or renovation contractors, or landfills. ECHO Clean Air Act data from AFS are frozen and reflect data as of October 17, 2014; the EPA retired this system for Clean Air Act stationary sources and transitioned to ICIS-Air.

Government Publication Date: Oct 17, 2014

#### Registered Pesticide Establishments:

SSTS

This national list of active EPA-registered foreign and domestic pesticide and/or device-producing establishments is based on data from the Section Seven Tracking System (SSTS). The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Section 7 requires that each producing establishment must place its EPA establishment number on the label or immediate container of each pesticide, active ingredient or device produced. An EPA establishment number on a pesticide product label identifies the EPA registered location where the product was produced. The list of establishments is made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Government Publication Date: Feb 29, 2024

#### Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Transformers:

**PCBT** 

Order No: 24121700558

Locations of Transformers Containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency. PCB transformer owners must register their transformer(s) with EPA. Although not required, PCB transformer owners who have removed and properly disposed of a registered PCB transformer may notify EPA to have their PCB transformer de-registered. Data made available by EPA.

Government Publication Date: Oct 15, 2019

#### Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Notifiers:

PCB

Facilities included in the national list of facilities that have notified the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) activities. Any company or person storing, transporting or disposing of PCBs or conducting PCB research and development must notify the EPA and receive an identification number.

Government Publication Date: May 23, 2024

Power Plants: POWER PLANTS

This list of power plants is provided by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). The listing includes operable electric generating plants in the United States by energy source, originating from the EIA-860, Annual Electric Generator Report; EIA-860M, Monthly Update to the Annual Electric Generator Report; and EIA-923, Power Plant Operations Report. It includes all operable plants by energy source with a combined nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more that are operating, are on standby, or out of service for short- or long-term.

Government Publication Date: Apr 15, 2024

#### State

#### Historic Potential Business Activity Risk:

HIST RISK

Proprietary list of sites identified as potentially having engaged in business activity that poses a higher-than-normal risk of contamination. Records originate from historical city directories, and are included in this list based on broad business categories Potentially Hazardous Chemical Users and Fuel and Automotive, including but not limited to Dry Cleaners and Fuel Stations, Garages, etc. Inclusion in this listing does not indicate that there is or ever has been contamination; rather, sites are included in this list due to their potential for having engaged in a business activity presenting an elevated risk of contamination. The list was compiled from various city directories including Polks, Millers, Mullin Kille, Interstate Directory, and State Directory Co; spanning roughly 1920s through 1960 depending on information available by city.

Government Publication Date: Jan 1, 1960

Priority Ranking List: PRIORITYCLEAN

The Florida Legislature has established a state-funded program to cleanup properties that are contaminated as a result of the operations of a drycleaning facility or wholesale supply facility (Chapter 376, Florida Statutes). The program is administered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The statute was sponsored by the drycleaning industry to address environmental, economic, and liability issues resulting from drycleaning solvent contamination. The program provides limited liability protection to the owner, operator and real property owner of drycleaning or wholesale supply facilities for cleanup of drycleaning solvent contamination if the parties meet the eligibility conditions stated in the law.

Government Publication Date: Oct 22, 2024

<u>Dry Cleaning Facilities:</u>

DRYCLEANERS

A listing of dry cleaning facilities registered with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The information contains facility identification number, site location information, related party (owner) information, and facility type and status. Data is taken from the Storage Tank & Contamination Monitoring database, the registration repository of dry cleaner facility data.

Government Publication Date: Apr 29, 2024

#### **Delisted Dry Cleaning Facilities:**

**DELISTED DRYCLEANERS** 

Order No: 24121700558

List of sites removed from the drycleaners database made available by the Florida Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). Government Publication Date: Apr 29, 2024

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HISTORICAL DRYC

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) provided this historical database of regulated and non-regulated dry cleaning facilities. These facilities were at one time tracked and registered by the FDEP OCULUS Electronic Document Management System as "drums" in the underground storage tank database.

Government Publication Date: Aug 2, 2013

#### Oil and Hazardous Materials Incidents:

**SPILLS** 

Statewide listing of oil and hazardous materials spills and incidents recorded by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Government Publication Date: Sep 4, 2024

Contaminated Sites: DWM CONTAM

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Division of Waste Management (DWM) listing of active or known sites that include sites requiring cleanup but are not actively being worked on due to the agency's lack of funding (primarily petroleum and drycleaning).

Government Publication Date: Jul 14, 2023

DEL CONTAM SITE

List of sites which were once included on the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Division of Waste Management (DWM)'s Contaminated Sites list. As sites on the Contaminated Sites (CS) list are cleaned up or closed under risk based corrective action, they are removed from the CS list.

Government Publication Date: Sep 30, 2015

#### Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF):

**PFAS AFFF** 

A list of fire fighter training facilities that use or possibly used Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF). This list is made available by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

Government Publication Date: Jan 30, 2024

#### **PFAS Investigation at Federal Facilities:**

**PFAS** 

List of sites - including Federal Facilities - in Florida at which either a) there has been confirmed or suspected usage of Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF), or b) the Division of Waste Management has identified as a potential source or environmental impact related to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is committed to the protection of the groundwater resources of the state and the public health and safety of residents. The DEP will continue its efforts to investigate and understand PFAS in the environment and the ecological and human health risks associated with PFAS contamination. Listings made available by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

\*\*Government Publication Date: Nov 11, 2024\*\*

#### **Ground Water Contamination Areas:**

**GW CONTAM** 

List of areas of known groundwater contamination made available by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). 38 counties have been delineated primarily for the agricultural pesticide ethylene dibromide (EDB), and to a much lesser extent, volatile organic and petroleum contaminants. Permitted water wells in these areas must meet specific well construction criteria and water testing prior to well use. This dataset only indicates the presence or absence of specific groundwater contaminants and does not represent all known sources of groundwater contamination in the state of Florida.

Government Publication Date: Jul 12, 2023

#### **Underground Injection Control Wells:**

UIC

Class I Underground Injection Control (UIC) wells that are currently or were previously active, as well as proposed sites, regulated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Class I UIC wells are used to inject nonhazardous waste, hazardous waste (new hazardous waste wells were banned in 1983), or municipal waste below the lowermost underground source of drinking water.

Government Publication Date: Sep 9, 2024

#### Well Surveillance Program Facilities:

WELL SURVEILLANCE

Order No: 24121700558

List of facilities made available by the Florida Health Well Surveillance group. The Well Surveillance group manages several programs to identify and monitor areas in Florida where contaminated drinking water is suspected and may pose a threat to public health. The section coordinates with the County Health Departments (CHDs) to locate potable wells and conduct water sampling for contaminants of concern. The Well Surveillance Section is composed of the State Underground Petroleum Environmental Response Act (SUPER Act), Drinking Water Toxics Program (Toxics), Drycleaner Solvent Cleanup Program (DSCP). Includes locations of known cattle dipping vats.

Government Publication Date: Jul 22, 2024

CDV SOUTHEAST

A list of Cattle Dip Vats in Southeast Florida made available by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Government Publication Date: Jan 19, 2017

TIER 2

A list of Tier 2 facilities in the state of Florida. The list tracks the inventory of chemicals within a particular facility. This list is provided by the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

Government Publication Date: Apr 2, 2024

DELISTED COUNTY

Records removed from county databases. Records may be removed from the county lists made available by the respective county departments because they are inactive, or because they have been deemed to be below reportable thresholds.

Government Publication Date: Aug 27, 2024

#### **Tribal**

#### No Tribal additional environmental record sources available for this State.

#### **County**

#### Alachua County Regulated Facility List:

ALACHUA RF

Order No: 24121700558

List of facilities regulated by the Environmental Protection Department under the Alachua County Hazardous Materials Management Code (HMMC). The HMMC regulates the management of hazardous materials to prevent discharges to the environment and provide uniform standards for the proper storage, handling and monitoring hazardous materials in the county.

Government Publication Date: Sep 4, 2024

### **Definitions**

<u>Database Descriptions:</u> This section provides a detailed explanation for each database including: source, information available, time coverage, and acronyms used. They are listed in alphabetic order.

**<u>Detail Report</u>**: This is the section of the report which provides the most detail for each individual record. Records are summarized by location, starting with the project property followed by records in closest proximity.

<u>Distance:</u> The distance value is the distance between plotted points, not necessarily the distance between the sites' boundaries. All values are an approximation.

**Direction:** The direction value is the compass direction of the site in respect to the project property and/or center point of the report.

**<u>Elevation:</u>** The elevation value is taken from the location at which the records for the site address have been plotted. All values are an approximation. Source: Google Elevation API.

**Executive Summary:** This portion of the report is divided into 3 sections:

'Report Summary'- Displays a chart indicating how many records fall on the project property and, within the report search radii.

'Site Report Summary'-Project Property'- This section lists all the records which fall on the project property. For more details, see the 'Detail Report' section.

'Site Report Summary-Surrounding Properties'- This section summarizes all records on adjacent properties, listing them in order of proximity from the project property. For more details, see the 'Detail Report' section.

<u>Map Key:</u> The map key number is assigned according to closest proximity from the project property. Map Key numbers always start at #1. The project property will always have a map key of '1' if records are available. If there is a number in brackets beside the main number, this will indicate the number of records on that specific property. If there is no number in brackets, there is only one record for that property.

The symbol and colour used indicates 'elevation': the red inverted triangle will dictate 'ERIS Sites with Lower Elevation', the yellow triangle will dictate 'ERIS Sites with Higher Elevation' and the orange square will dictate 'ERIS Sites with Same Elevation.'

<u>Unplottables:</u> These are records that could not be mapped due to various reasons, including limited geographic information. These records may or may not be in your study area, and are included as reference.

# APPENDIX E CREDENTIALS

#### Nicole Kovach

#### Field Scientist

#### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Nicole Kovach serves as a Field Scientist with the Site Assessment and Remediation Group in Terracon's Jacksonville, FL office and has experience in Phase I and Phase II environmental site assessments. Specific job responsibilities and duties include performing historical property research, site reconnaissance, regulatory agency database analysis, technical report writing and soil/groundwater sampling. Ms. Kovach is also responsible for establishing and maintaining excellent client relationships and contributes to overall project development and execution. Prior to employment with Terracon Ms. Kovach worked as an Environmental Scientist for a local environmental consulting firm and as a Horticulture Technician working with native and non-native plant species of North Florida.

#### PROJECT EXPERIENCE

#### Proposed Chase Bank - Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment

Standard Chase Bank Phase 1 Site assessment completed through the MSA agreement. Project manager and performed onsite reconnaissance of site and surrounding area. Nicole was the author of the Phase 1 ESA report and conducted interviews with onsite manager and property owner(s).

#### Orange Capital Junkyard-Limited Site Investigation

Performed groundwater and soil sampling to investigate potential site impacts based on former usage as an automotive junkyard. Nicole acted as the project manager for this job including primary author of the LSI report, oversite and performance of field work, scheduling with multiple subcontractors and client deadlines.

#### West Beaver Street Warehouse - Limited Site Investigation

Performed groundwater and soil sampling to investigate potential site impacts based on former usage as an automotive repair shop. Nicole acted as the project manager for this job including the primary author of the LSI report, oversite and performance of field work, scheduling with multiple subcontractors and client deadlines.

#### **Phase I Environmental Site Assessments**

Experience conducting Phase I Environmental Site Assessments in the North Florida region. Specific projects range from industrial sites including warehouses, manufacturing plants, service stations and restaurants to residential sites including apartment complexes, homesteads and single-family residences. Additional project types include agricultural land, timberland, borrow pit sites, and undeveloped woodlands. Ms. Kovach has also conducted Phase I ESAs for JEA Sewer Lift Stations and limited environmental site assessments for Verizon Telecommunication sites.

#### **Phase II Environmental Site Assessments**

Field scientist responsible for soil sampling and groundwater monitoring at various commercial / industrial sites across Florida. Installed and sampled groundwater monitoring wells for sites in the FDEP Petroleum Restoration Program. In collaboration with certified drillers, Ms. Kovach is also versed in overseeing direct push technology drilling on projects to collect and characterize soil borings and subsequently screen samples with an Organic Vapor Analyzer.

#### **EDUCATION**

Bachelor of Science, Biology University of North Florida Jacksonville, FL Graduated 2017

YEARS WITH FIRM: 1.5

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 3.5

#### PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

OSHA 40-hour Health & Safety OSHA Hazardous Waste Site

#### **Work History**

Terracon Consultants Inc. Field Scientist - May 2022 -Present

Logic Environmental Environmental Scientist – March 2020 - October 2021

Earthworks Nursery Horticulture Technician – February 2019 – March 2020



### Dave M. Boschi, MA, RPA

#### Senior Archaeologist

#### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. Boschi joined Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Jacksonville, FL office), in 2022 as a Principal Investigator with over 21 years of experience in archaeology, cultural resource management and conservation. He is responsible for monitoring, Phase I, II and III surveys, and as author for report writing. Mr. Boschi received his Bachelor's degree in Art History and Archaeology from the University of Missouri (Columbia) in 1995 and his Master's degree in Archaeology and Heritage in 2017 from the University of Leicester (England) and was included in the Register of Professional Archaeologists shortly afterwards. His thesis dissertation, An Examination of Cultural Research Laws in the United States, explored the progression of cultural resource management legislation, the impetus behind the laws and the impact the laws have had through the years. He completed field school in 1996 at San Vincenzo al Volturno, Italy where he was involved in a project which changed the interpretation of monastic life during the Dark Ages in Europe. His years of work in Albania included participation in the efforts to create World Heritage Site of Butrint, the first National Park in Albania. Mr. Boschi holds certifications in First Aid and for working in locations with hazardous materials (HAZWOPER, 40 hour), and his research interests include North American Prehistory and Roman archaeology. Mr. Boschi is listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

#### PROJECT EXPERIENCE

#### Monitor, Cape Canaveral South Substation Upgrades.

Brevard county, FL. Conducted for Florida Power and Light (FPL). 2022

#### Monitor, Ariel Canal Upgrades. Volusia county, FL.

Conducted for private client. Project Archaeologist/Field Director, Phase I Survey at 88 Hope Drive. Rabun county, GA. Conducted for Habitat for Humanity in Rabun County, Inc. 2022

#### Monitor, Tamiami Road Expansion Improvements.

Miami-Dade County, FL. Conducted for private client. 2021

Archaeologist, Cemetery Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) Survey. Ware county, GA. Conducted for a private client. 2021

# Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of SR 438 at Powers Drive Improvements, Orange County, Florida.

FMSF Survey No. TBD. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee. 2021

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of SR 438 Improvements, Orange County, Florida. FMSF Survey No. TBD. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee. 2021



#### **EDUCATION**

B.A. in Art History and Archaeology, University of Missouri, Columbia 1995

M.A. Archaeology and Heritage, University of Leicester, England 2017

#### REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologists since 2017

**YEARS EXPERIENCE: 21** 

#### PRESENTATIONS/ PUBLISHED ARTICLES

Cultural Resources Desktop Survey, Titusville Cocoa Airport Authority Project, Phases 1 and 2, City of Titusville, Brevard County, Florida.

Cultural Resources Desktop Survey, Titusville Cocoa Airport Authority Project, Phase 3, City of Titusville, Brevard County, Florida.

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the County Road 437 Realignment Design Study, Lake County, Florida.

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Malabar Road Improvements Project Development and Environment Study, Brevard County, Florida.



Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Amelia Island Parkway Trail, Nassau County, Florida. FMSF Survey No. TBD. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee. 2021

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the I-75 Overpass from Lakewood Ranch Boulevard to Cattlemen Road, Project Development and Environment Study, Sarasota County, Florida.

FMSF Survey No. TBD. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee. 2021

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Malabar Road Improvements Project Development and Environment Study, Brevard County, Florida.

FMSF Survey No TBD. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee. 2021

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for County Road 220 in Support of the Project Development and Environment Study from State Road 21 (Blanding Boulevard) to Henley Road, Clay County, Florida.

FMSF Survey No. TBD. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee. 2021

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Boggy Creek Road (County Road 530) Widening from Simpson Road to Narcoossee Road, Osceola County, Florida.

FMSF Survey No. TBD. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee. 2021

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Brooker Creek-Tarpon Springs Transmission Line Project, Pinellas County, Florida.

FMSF Survey No. TBD. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee. 2021

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Timber Trail Solar Energy Center, Putnam County, Florida.

FMSF Survey No. TBD. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee. 2021

Technical Memorandum: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of County Road 54 Ponds, Pasco County, Florida.

FMSF Survey No. TBD. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee. 2021

Technical Memorandum: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of Malabar Road Ponds, Brevard County, Florida.

FMSF Survey No. TBD. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee. 2021

Technical Memorandum, Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of Round Lake Road Ponds, Lake County, Florida.

FMSF Survey No. TBD. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee. 2021

Technical Memorandum: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of the State Road 434 and County Road 427 Intersection Improvements, Seminole County, Florida.

FMSF Survey No. TBD. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee. 2020

Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for the East Orange Avenue Sidewalk, Lake County, Florida.

FMSF Survey No. TBD. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee. 2020



# APPENDIX F DESCRIPTION OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Term/Acrony m	Description
ACM	Asbestos Containing Material. Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral, three varieties of which (chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite) have been commonly used as fireproofing or binding agents in construction materials. Exposure to asbestos, as well as ACM, has been documented to cause lung diseases including asbestosis (scarring of the lung), lung cancer and mesothelioma (a cancer of the lung lining).  Regulatory agencies have generally defined ACM as a material containing greater that one (1) percent asbestos, however some states (e.g., California) define ACM as materials having 0.1% asbestos. In order to define a homogenous material as non-ACM, a minimum number of samples must be collected from the material dependent upon its type and quantity. Homogenous materials defined as non-ACM must either have 1) no asbestos identified in all of its samples or 2) an identified asbestos concentration below the appropriate regulatory threshold. Asbestos concentrations are generally determined using polarized light microscopy or transmission electron microscopy. Point counting is an analytical method to statistically quantify the percentage of asbestos in a sample. The asbestos component of ACM may either be friable or non-friable. Friable materials, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized,
	or reduced to powder by hand pressure and have a higher potential for a fiber release than non-friable ACM. Non-friable ACM are materials that are firmly bound in a matrix by plastic, cement, etc. and, if handled carefully, will not become friable.
	Federal and state regulations require that either all suspect building materials be presumed ACM or that an asbestos survey be performed prior to renovation, dismantling, demolition, or other activities that may disturb potential ACM. Notifications are required prior to demolition and/or renovation activities that may impact the condition of ACM in a building. ACM removal may be required if the ACM is likely to be disturbed or damaged during the demolition or renovation. Abatement of friable or potentially friable ACM must be performed by a licensed abatement contractor in accordance with state rules and NESHAP. Additionally, OSHA regulations for work classification, worker training and worker protection will apply.
AHERA	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act
AST	Aboveground Storage Tanks. ASTs are generally described as storage tanks less than 10% of which are below ground (i.e., buried). Tanks located in a basement, but not buried, are also considered ASTs. Whether, and the extent to which, an AST is regulated, is determined on a case-by-case basis and depends upon tank size, its contents and the jurisdiction of its location.
BGS	Below Ground Surface

Term/Acrony m	Description
Brownfields	State and/or tribal listing of Brownfield properties addressed by Cooperative Agreement Recipients or Targeted Brownfields Assessments.
ВТЕХ	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes. BTEX are VOC components found in gasoline and commonly used as analytical indicators of a petroleum hydrocarbon release.
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (a.k.a. Superfund). CERCLA is the federal act that regulates abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under this Act, joint and several liability may be imposed on potentially responsible parties for cleanup-related costs.
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System. An EPA compilation of sites having suspected or actual releases of hazardous substances to the environment. CERCLIS also contains information on site inspections, preliminary assessments and remediation of hazardous waste sites. These sites are typically reported to EPA by states and municipalities or by third parties pursuant to CERCLA Section 103.
CESQG	Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CREC	Controlled Recognized Environmental Condition is defined in ASTM E1527-21 as "a recognized environmental condition resulting from a past release of hazardous substances or petroleum products that has been addressed to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority (for example, as evidenced by the issuance of a no further action letter or equivalent, or meeting risk-based criteria established by regulatory authority), with hazardous substances or petroleum products allowed to remain in place subject to the implementation of required controls (for example, property use restrictions, activity and use limitations, institutional controls, or engineering controls). A condition considered by the environmental professional to be a controlled recognized environmental condition shall be listed in the findings section of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment report, and as a recognized environmental condition in the conclusions section of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment report."
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERNS	Emergency Response Notification System. An EPA-maintained federal database which stores information on notifications of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases in quantities greater than the applicable reportable quantity under CERCLA. ERNS is a cooperative data-sharing effort between EPA, DOT, and the National Response Center.
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment

Term/Acrony m	Description
FRP	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic
Hazardous Substance	As defined under CERCLA, this is (A) any substance designated pursuant to section 1321(b)(2)(A) of Title 33, (B) any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 9602 of this title; (C) any hazardous waste having characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (with some exclusions); (D) any toxic pollutant listed under section 1317(a) of Title 33; (E) any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the Clean Air Act; and (F) any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action under section 2606 of Title 15. This term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise listed as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) above, and the term include natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).
Hazardous Waste	This is defined as having characteristics identified or listed under section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (with some exceptions). RCRA, as amended by the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1980, defines this term as a "solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may (A) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness; or (B) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed."
HREC	Historical Recognized Environmental Condition is defined in ASTM E1527-21 as "a past release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products that has occurred in connection with the property and has been addressed to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority or meeting unrestricted residential use criteria established by a regulatory authority, without subjecting the property to any required controls (for example, property use restrictions, activity and use limitations, institutional controls, or engineering controls). Before calling the past release a historical recognized environmental condition, the environmental professional must determine whether the past release is a recognized environmental condition at the time of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment is conducted (for example, if there has been a change in the regulatory criteria). If the EP considers the past release to be a recognized environmental condition at the time the Phase I ESA is conducted, the condition shall be included in the conclusions section of the report as a recognized environmental condition."

Term/Acrony m	Description
IC/EC	A listing of sites with institutional and/or engineering controls in place. IC include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls. EC include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.
ILP	Innocent Landowner/Operator Program
LQG	Large Quantity Generators
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank. This is a federal term set forth under RCRA for leaking USTs. Some states also utilize this term.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. This Safe Drinking Water concept (and also used by many states as a ground water cleanup criteria) refers to the limit on drinking water contamination that determines whether a supplier can deliver water from a specific source without treatment.
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets. Written/printed forms prepared by chemical manufacturers, importers and employers which identify the physical and chemical traits of hazardous chemicals under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard.
NESHAP	National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (Federal Clean Air Act). This part of the Clean Air Act regulates emissions of hazardous air pollutants.
NFRAP	Facilities where there is "No Further Remedial Action Planned," as more particularly described under the Records Review section of this report.
NOV	Notice of Violation. A notice of violation or similar citation issued to an entity, company or individual by a state or federal regulatory body indicating a violation of applicable rule or regulations has been identified.
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (Clean Water Act). The federal permit system for discharges of polluted water.
NPL	The NPL is the EPA's database of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste facilities that have been listed for priority remedial actions under the Superfund Program.
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration or Occupational Safety and Health Act

Term/Acrony m	Description
PACM	Presumed Asbestos-Containing Material. A material that is suspected of containing or presumed to contain asbestos but which has not been analyzed to confirm the presence or absence of asbestos.
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl. A halogenated organic compound commonly in the form of a viscous liquid or resin, a flowing yellow oil, or a waxy solid. This compound was historically used as dielectric fluid in electrical equipment (such as electrical transformers and capacitors, electrical ballasts, hydraulic and heat transfer fluids), and for numerous heat and fire sensitive applications. PCB was preferred due to its durability, stability (even at high temperatures), good chemical resistance, low volatility, flammability, and conductivity. PCBs, however, do not break down in the environment and are classified by the EPA as a suspected carcinogen. 1978 regulations, under the Toxic Substances Control Act, prohibit manufacturing of PCB-containing equipment; however, some of this equipment may still be in use today.
pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter of Air. Unit of measurement for Radon and similar radioactive materials.
PLM	Polarized Light Microscopy (see ACM section of the report, if included in the scope of services)
PST	Petroleum Storage Tank. An AST or UST that contains a petroleum product.
Radon	A radioactive gas resulting from radioactive decay of naturally-occurring radioactive materials in rocks and soils containing uranium, granite, shale, phosphate, and pitchblende. Radon concentrations are measured in picoCuries per Liter of Air. Exposure to elevated levels of radon creates a risk of lung cancer; this risk generally increases as the level of radon and the duration of exposure increases. Outdoors, radon is diluted to such low concentrations that it usually does not present a health concern. However, radon can accumulate in building basements or similar enclosed spaces to levels that can pose a risk to human health. Indoor radon concentrations depend primarily upon the building's construction, design and the concentration of radon in the underlying soil and ground water. The EPA recommended annual average indoor "action level" concentration for residential structures is 4.0 pCi/l.
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Federal act regulating solid and hazardous wastes from point of generation to time of disposal ('cradle to grave"). 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.
RCRA Generators	The RCRA Generators database, maintained by the EPA, lists facilities that generate hazardous waste as part of their normal business practices. Generators are listed as either large (LQG), small (SQG), or conditionally exempt (CESQG). LQG produce at least 1000 kg/month of non-acutely hazardous waste or 1 kg/month of acutely hazardous waste. SQG produce 100-1000 kg/month of non-acutely hazardous waste. CESQG are those that generate less than 100 kg/month of non-acutely hazardous waste.

Term/Acrony m	Description
RCRA CORRACTS/ TSDs	The USEPA maintains a database of RCRA facilities associated with treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) of hazardous materials which are undergoing "corrective action". A "corrective action" order is issued when there is a release of hazardous waste or constituents into the environment from a RCRA facility.
RCRA Non- CORRACTS/ TSDs	The RCRA Non-CORRACTS/TSD Database is a compilation by the USEPA of facilities which report storage, transportation, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste. Unlike the RCRA CORRACTS/TSD database, the RCRA Non-CORRACTS/TSD database does not include RCRA facilities where corrective action is required.
RCRA Violators List	RAATS. RCRA Administrative Actions Taken. RAATS information is now contained in the RCRIS database and includes records of administrative enforcement actions against facilities for noncompliance.
RCRIS	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System, as defined in the Records Review section of this report.
REC	Recognized Environmental Conditions are defined by ASTM E1527-21 as 1) the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property due to a release to the environment; (2) the likely presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property due to a release or likely release to the environment; or (3) the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at the subject property under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment. A de minimis condition is not a recognized environmental condition.
SCL	State "CERCLIS" List (see SPL /State Priority List, below).
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures. SPCC plans are required under federal law (Clean Water Act and Oil Pollution Act) for any facility storing petroleum in tanks and/or containers of 55-gallons or more that when taken in aggregate exceed 1,320 gallons. SPCC plans are also required for facilities with underground petroleum storage tanks with capacities of over 42,000 gallons. Many states have similar spill prevention programs, which may have additional requirements.
SPL	State Priority List. State list of confirmed sites having contamination in which the state is actively involved in clean up activities or is actively pursuing potentially responsible parties for clean up. Sometimes referred to as a State "CERCLIS" List.
SQG	Small Quantity Generator
SWF/LF	State and/or Tribal database of Solid Waste/Landfill facilities. The database information may include the facility name, class, operation type, area, estimated operational life, and owner.
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Term/Acrony m	Description
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory. Routine EPA report on releases of toxic chemicals to the environment based upon information submitted by entities subject to reporting under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act.
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act. A federal law regulating manufacture, import, processing and distribution of chemical substances not specifically regulated by other federal laws (such as asbestos, PCBs, lead-based paint and radon). 15 U.S.C 2601 et seq.
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USNRCS	United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resource Conservation Service
UST	Underground Storage Tank. Most federal and state regulations, as well as ASTM E1527-21, define this as any tank, incl., underground piping connected to the tank, that is or has been used to contain hazardous substances or petroleum products and the volume of which is 10% or more beneath the surface of the ground (i.e., buried).
VCP	State and/or Tribal facilities included as Voluntary Cleanup Program sites.
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Term/Acrony m	Description
	Areas that are typically saturated with surface or ground water that creates an environment supportive of wetland vegetation (i.e., swamps, marshes, bogs). The <u>Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual</u> (Technical Report Y-87-1) defines wetlands as areas inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. For an area to be considered a jurisdictional wetland, it must meet the following criteria: more than 50 percent of the dominant plant species must be categorized as Obligate, Facultative Wetland, or Facultative on lists of plant species that occur in wetlands; the soil must be hydric; and, wetland hydrology must be present.
Wetlands	The federal Clean Water Act which regulates "waters of the US," also regulates wetlands, a program jointly administered by the USACE and the EPA. Waters of the U.S. are defined as: (1) waters used in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of tides; (2) all interstate waters including interstate wetlands; (3) all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, etc., which the use, degradation, or destruction could affect interstate/ foreign commerce; (4) all impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the U. S., (5) tributaries of waters identified in 1 through 4 above; (6) the territorial seas; and (7) wetlands adjacent to waters identified in 1 through 6 above. Only the USACE has the authority to make a final wetlands jurisdictional determination.