Appendix III

(a) United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services: Soil Types Letter

(b) Florida Natural Areas Inventory: Letter

(c) Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, Division of Forestry, Forest Management Bureau: Forest Resources Letter

(d) Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Fish and Wildlife Research Institute: Wildlife and Habitat Letter

(e) Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources: Archaeological Historical & Cultural Resources Letter

(f) Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources: Archaeological and Historical Resources Management Procedures for State-owned or Controlled Lands
APPENDIX III (a)
United States Department of Agriculture,
Natural Resources Conservation Services:
Soil Types Letter
Jennifer Wood  
Land Administration  
Florida Department of Corrections  
Tallahassee, Florida  

July 11th, 2007  

Dear Ms. Wood,  

The United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service considers the Web Soil Survey (WSS) to be one of the official sources of soil survey data for the United States. The WSS distribution source of soil survey information is accessible for anyone worldwide via the Internet.  

This letter can be used as a source of permission in the development of Florida Department of Corrections Land Use Plans. This permission includes the generation of soil maps, soil survey reports, and specific interpretations by the Department of Corrections for a variety of land uses.  

The following is a standard list of maps, tables, and interpretations that have been provided in the past to the Department of Corrections:  

1) Soil map of the facility (with soil identification legend and acreage)  
2) Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)  
3) Dwellings (with and without basements) and Small Commercial Buildings  
4) Sanitary Facilities (Septic Tank Absorption Fields (FL) and Sewage Lagoons)  

If we can be of any further assistance with the utilization of the Web Soil Survey, please contact Rick Robbins at 352.334.9536 or rick.a.robbins@fl.usda.gov.  

Below is a list of hyperlinks that should assist the DOC in the use of the Web Soil Survey:  

The hyperlink to the Web Soil Survey is: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/  

This following links provides information on using the Web Soil Survey:  

Such as defining your area of interest:  
http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/AOITab.htm  

Or accessing the soil map for your area of interest:  
http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/SoilMapTab.htm  

Or accessing the soil data explorer for reports and interpretations:  
http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/SDXTab.htm  

Or checking out the maps and reports that were generated:  
http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/ShoppingCartTab.htm  

Tips and shortcuts for using the Web Soil Survey 2.0 are available at:  
http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/Tips_Shortcuts.htm  

Sincerely,  

Joanna M. Anderson  
Deanna M. Anderson  
State Soil Scientist  
USDA-NRCS  
Gainesville, FL  

The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment.  

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer
Soil Map—DeSoto County, Florida
(Desoto Correctional Institute)

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Units

Special Point Features

- Blowout
- Borehole Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Solid Spot
- Spill Area
- Stony Spot

MAP INFORMATION

Original soil survey map sheets were prepared at publication scale. Viewing scale and printing scale, however, may vary from the original. Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for proper map measurements.


This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: DeSoto County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 5, Nov 14, 2006

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 2/14/1999

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.

Natural Resources Conservation Service
WEB SOIL SURVEY 2.0
National Cooperative Soil Survey
7/9/2007 Page 2 of 3
## Map Unit Legend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Unit Symbol</th>
<th>Map Unit Name</th>
<th>Acres in AOI</th>
<th>Percent of AOI</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Basinger fine sand</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Delray mucky fine sand, depressional</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Eau Gallie fine sand</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Farmon fine sand</td>
<td>266.4</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Immokalee fine sand</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Maabar fine sand</td>
<td>559.0</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Maabar fine sand, high</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Myakka fine sand</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Pineda fine sand</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Pineda fine sand, depressional</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Valkaria fine sand</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Wabasso fine sand</td>
<td>21.3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>22.0</td>
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<td><strong>Totals for Area of Interest (AOI)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,187.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

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[Soil Map—DeSoto County, Florida](#)

DeSoto Correctional Institute

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey 2.0

National Cooperative Soil Survey

7/9/2007

Page 3 of 3
## Selected Soil Interpretations

This report allows the customer to produce a report showing the results of the soil interpretation(s) of his or her choice. It is useful when a standard report that displays the results of the selected interpretation(s) is not available.

When customers select this report, they are presented with a list of interpretations with results for the selected map units. The customer may select up to three interpretations to be presented in table format.

For a description of the particular interpretations and their criteria, use the "Selected Survey Area Interpretation Descriptions" report.

### Report—Selected Soil Interpretations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map symbol and soil name</th>
<th>Pct. of map unit</th>
<th>Eng. - septic tank absorption fields (ft)</th>
<th>Eng. - sewage lagoons</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rating class and limiting features</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3—Baxinger fine sand</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Severely limited</td>
<td>Very limited</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baxinger</td>
<td></td>
<td>Depth to saturated zone</td>
<td>Steepage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11—Dehay musky fine sand, depressional</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Severely limited</td>
<td>Very limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehay</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ponding</td>
<td>Steepage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13—EauGallie fine sand</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Severely limited</td>
<td>Very limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EauGallie</td>
<td></td>
<td>Depth to saturated zone</td>
<td>Steepage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14—Farmton fine sand</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Severely limited</td>
<td>Very limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmton</td>
<td></td>
<td>Depth to saturated zone</td>
<td>Steepage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20—Immokalee fine sand</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Severely limited</td>
<td>Very limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immokalee</td>
<td></td>
<td>Depth to saturated zone</td>
<td>Steepage</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## Selected Soil Interpretations—DeSoto County, Florida

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map symbol and soil name</th>
<th>Pct. of map unit</th>
<th>Eng - septic tank absorption fields (ft)</th>
<th>Eng - sewage lagoons</th>
</tr>
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<td>Rating class and limiting features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21—Malabar fine sand</td>
<td>Malabar</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Severely limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depth to saturated zone</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Seepage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22—Malabar fine sand, high</td>
<td>Malabar, high</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Severely limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depth to saturated zone</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Seepage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24—Myakka fine sand</td>
<td>Myakka</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Severely limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depth to saturated zone</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Seepage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presence of spodic material</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26—Pineda fine sand</td>
<td>Pineda</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Severely limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depth to saturated zone</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Seepage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28—Pineda fine sand, depressional</td>
<td>Pineda, depressional</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Severely limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ponding</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depth to saturated zone</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Seepage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40—Valkaria fine sand</td>
<td>Valkaria</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Severely limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depth to saturated zone</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Seepage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41—Wabasso fine sand</td>
<td>Wabasso</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Severely limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depth to saturated zone</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Seepage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restricted permeability</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>69—Water</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Not rated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: DeSoto County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 5, Nov 14, 2006
Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

DeSoto County, Florida

Map Unit: 3—Basinger fine sand

Component: Basinger (85%)

The Basinger component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Eau Gallie (4%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The EauGallie soil is a minor component.

**Component: Immokalee (4%)**
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Immokalee soil is a minor component.

**Component: Myakka (4%)**
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Myakka soil is a minor component.

**Component: Valkaria (3%)**
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Valkaria soil is a minor component.

**Map Unit: 11—Delray mucky fine sand, depressional**

**Component: Delray (85%)**
The Delray component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component: Anclote (5%)**
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Anclote soil is a minor component.

**Component: Gator (5%)**
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Gator soil is a minor component.

**Component: Samsula (5%)**
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Samsula soil is a minor component.

**Map Unit: 13—EauGallie fine sand**
Component: EauGallie (85%)

The EauGallie component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Farmon (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Farmon soil is a minor component.

Component: Immokalee (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Immokalee soil is a minor component.

Component: Myakka (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Myakka soil is a minor component.

Component: Wabasso (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Wabasso soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 14—Farmon fine sand

Component: Farmon (85%)

The Farmon component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: EauGallie (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The EauGallie soil is a minor component.
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The EauGallie soil is a minor component.

Component: Immokalee (4%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Immokalee soil is a minor component.

Component: Myakka (4%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Myakka soil is a minor component.

Component: Malabar (3%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Malabar soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 20—Immokalee fine sand

Component: Immokalee (95%)
The Immokalee component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the root restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka (4%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Myakka soil is a minor component.

Component: Punta (4%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Punta soil is a minor component.

Component: Smyrna (4%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Smyrna soil is a minor component.

Component: Farmon (3%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Farmiton soil is a minor component.

**Map Unit:** 21—Malabar fine sand

**Component:** Malabar (85%)

The Malabar component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Delray (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Delray soil is a minor component.

**Component:** Felda (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Felda soil is a minor component.

**Component:** Pineda (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pineda soil is a minor component.

**Component:** Valkaria (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Valkaria soil is a minor component.

**Map Unit:** 22—Malabar fine sand, high

**Component:** Malabar, high (85%)
The Malabar, high component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: EauGallie (5%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The EauGallie soil is a minor component.

Component: Farmon (5%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Farmon soil is a minor component.

Component: Pineda (5%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pineda soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 24—Myakka fine sand

Component: Myakka (85%)
The Myakka component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (4%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Basinger soil is a minor component.

Component: Immokalee (4%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Immokalee soil is a minor component.
Component: Smyrna (4%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Smyrna soil is a minor component.

Component: Eau Gallie (3%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Eau Gallie soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 28—Pineda fine sand

Component: Pineda (90%)
The Pineda component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Felda (4%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Felda soil is a minor component.

Component: Malabar (3%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Malabar soil is a minor component.

Component: Valkaria (3%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Valkaria soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 28—Pineda fine sand, depressional

Component: Pineda, depressional (85%)
The Pineda, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Pineda, depressional (5%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pineda soil is a minor component.

**Component:** Floridana (5%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Floridana soil is a minor component.

**Component:** Malabar, depressional (5%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Malabar soil is a minor component.

**Map Unit:** 40—Valkaria fine sand

**Component:** Valkaria (90%)
The Valkaria component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

**Component:** Pineda (4%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Pineda soil is a minor component.

**Component:** Basinger (3%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Basinger soil is a minor component.
Component: Malabar (3%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Malabar soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 41—Wabasso fine sand

Component: Wabasso (85%)
The Wabasso component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The soil has a slightly sodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: EauGallie (4%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The EauGallie soil is a minor component.

Component: Myakka (4%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Myakka soil is a minor component.

Component: Smyrna (4%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Smyrna soil is a minor component.

Component: Farman (3%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Farman soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.
Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: DeSoto County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 5, Nov 14, 2006
Jennifer Wood  
Florida Department of Corrections  
Land Administration  
2601 Blainstone Road  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500

Dear Ms. Wood:

Thank you for your request for information from the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). We have compiled the following information for your project area.

**Project:** DeSoto Correctional Institution  
**Date Received:** June 22, 2007  
**Location:**  
- Township 37 S, Range 26 E, Section 36  
- Township 37 S, Range 27 E, Section 31  
- Township 38 S, Range 26 E, Section 1 and 12  
- Township 38 S, Range 27 E, Section 6  
- DeSoto County

Based on the information available, this site appears to be located within a significant region of natural areas and habitat for several rare species. Special consideration should be taken to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to these natural resources, and to design land uses that are compatible with these resources.

**Element Occurrences**

A search of our maps and database indicates that currently we have several Element Occurrences mapped within the vicinity of the study area (see enclosed map and element occurrence table). Please be advised that a lack of element occurrences in the FNAI database is not a sufficient indication of the absence of rare or endangered species on a site.

The Element Occurrences data layer includes occurrences of rare species and natural communities. The map legend indicates that some element occurrences occur in the general vicinity of the label point. This may be due to lack of precision of the source data, or an element that occurs over an extended area (such as a wide ranging species or large natural community). For animals and plants, Element Occurrences generally refer to more than a casual sighting; they usually indicate a viable population of the species. Note that some element occurrences represent historically documented observations which may no longer be extant.

Several of the species and natural communities tracked by the inventory are considered data sensitive. Occurrence records for these elements contain information that we consider sensitive due to collection...
pressures, extreme rarity, or at the request of the source of the information. The Element Occurrence Record has been labeled “Data Sensitive.” We request that you not publish or release specific locational data about these species or communities without consent from the Inventory. If you have any questions concerning this please do not hesitate to call.

**Likely and Potential Rare Species**

In addition to documented occurrences, other rare species and natural communities may be identified on or near the site based on habitat models and species range models (see enclosed Biodiversity Matrix Report). These species should be taken into consideration in field surveys, land management, and impact avoidance and mitigation.

FNAL habitat models indicate areas, which based on landcover type, offer suitable habitat for one or more rare species that is known to occur in the vicinity. Habitat models have been developed for approximately 300 of the most rare species tracked by the Inventory, including all federally listed species.

FNAL species range models indicate areas that are within the known or predicted range of a species, based on climate variables, soils, vegetation, and/or slope. Species range models have been developed for approximately 340 species, including all federally listed species.

The FNAL Biodiversity Matrix Geodatabase compiles Documented, Likely, and Potential species and natural communities for each square mile Matrix Unit statewide.

The Inventory always recommends that professionals familiar with Florida’s flora and fauna should conduct a site-specific survey to determine the current presence or absence of rare, threatened, or endangered species.

Please visit www.fnai.org/trackinglist.cfm for county or statewide element occurrence distributions and links to more element information.

The database maintained by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory is the single most comprehensive source of information available on the locations of rare species and other significant ecological resources. 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. 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.

Information provided by this database may not be published without prior written notification to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, and the Inventory must be credited as an information source in these publications. FNAL data may not be resold for profit.

Thank you for your use of FNAL services. If I can be of further assistance, please give me a call at (850) 224-8207.

Sincerely,

Jason A. Griffin
Data Services Coordinator

encl

*Tracking Florida’s Biodiversity*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Label</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Global Rank</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Listing</th>
<th>Observation Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>EO Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EGRECAER*77</td>
<td>Egretta caerulea</td>
<td>Little Blue Heron</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>S4</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1978-07</td>
<td>COLONY SITE IS SHRUBS ALONG DRAINAGE DITCH; SURROUNDED BY ORANGE GROVE, NESTING SUBSTRATE IS BACCHARIS &amp; ELDER OVER WATER, LESS THAN 0.8 KM FROM HUMAN DISTURBANCE.</td>
<td>ACTIVE ROCKERY. 25+ NESTING PAIRS SEEN 4/78, SOME IN 7/78.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIRDROOK*91</td>
<td>Bird Rockery</td>
<td></td>
<td>GNR</td>
<td>SNR</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1978-07</td>
<td>COLONY SITE IS SHRUBS ALONG DRAINAGE DITCH; SURROUNDED BY ORANGE GROVE, NESTING SUBSTRATE IS BACCHARIS &amp; ELDER OVER WATER, LESS THAN 0.8 KM FROM HUMAN DISTURBANCE.</td>
<td>ACTIVE ROCKERY. LITTLE BLUE HERON (25+ PRRS IN 4/78; SOME IN 7/78); CATTLE EGRET (150 PRRS IN 4/78; 2000-2900 PRRS IN 7/78); TRICOLOR HERON (SOME IN 4/78).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGRETTRIC*76</td>
<td>Egretta tricolor</td>
<td>Tricolored Heron</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>S4</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1978-07</td>
<td>COLONY SITE IS SHRUBS ALONG DRAINAGE DITCH; SURROUNDED BY ORANGE GROVE, NESTING SUBSTRATE IS BACCHARIS &amp; ELDER OVER WATER, LESS THAN 0.8 KM FROM HUMAN DISTURBANCE.</td>
<td>ACTIVE ROCKERY. NESTING PAIRS (NUMBER NOT SPECIFIED) SEEN 4/78.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DS*2658</td>
<td>Data Sensitive Element</td>
<td>Data Sensitive</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Data Sensitive</td>
<td>Data Sensitive.</td>
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<td>ARDEALBA*129</td>
<td>Ardea alba</td>
<td>Great Egret</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>S4</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1978-07</td>
<td>COLONY SITE IS A MARSHY POND SURROUNDED BY FRESHWATER MARSH, NESTING SUBSTRATE IS WILLOWS OVER WATER, MORE THAN 0.8 KM FROM HUMAN DISTURBANCE.</td>
<td>ACTIVE ROCKERY. 32 NESTING PAIRS SEEN 4/78; 12 SEEN 7/78.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIRDROOK*92</td>
<td>Bird Rockery</td>
<td></td>
<td>GNR</td>
<td>SNR</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1978-07</td>
<td>COLONY SITE IS A MARSHY POND SURROUNDED BY FRESHWATER MARSH, NESTING SUBSTRATE IS WILLOWS OVER WATER, MORE THAN 0.8 KM FROM HUMAN DISTURBANCE.</td>
<td>GREAT BLUE HERON (3-4 NESTING PAIRS 4/78; NONE REPORTED 7/78); CATTLE EGRET (SOME NP 4/78, 5-10 NP 7/78); GREAT EGRET (30 NP 4/78, 1-2 NP 7/78).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Label</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>EO Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARDEALBA‘349 Aridea alba Great Egret</td>
<td>GS 54 N N 1988-06-13</td>
<td>Willows in pond.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1988/05/13: K.J. McGowan, GFC; DE-R-06, 5 REGs, Total = C (includes GREG, CAEG, LBHE, BNMMWHITE, LRGWHT); DB/13: K.J. McGowan, GFC; Estimated breeding pairs. 2D GREGs. No data on nesting stages. Total = 545 (includes GREG, CAEG, ANHII).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
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<td>State Rank</td>
<td>Federal Status</td>
<td>State Listing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caracara cheriway</td>
<td>Crested Caracara</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grus canadensis pratensis</td>
<td>Florida Sandhill Crane</td>
<td>G5T2T3</td>
<td>S2S3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caracara cheriway</td>
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<td>G5T2T3</td>
<td>S2S3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Potential from any/all selected units:

- **Ammophilia aestivalis**
  - Bachman's Sparrow
  - Global Rank: G3
  - State Rank: S3
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: N

- **Andropogon arctatus**
  - Pine-woods Bluestem
  - Global Rank: G3
  - State Rank: S3
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: LT

- **Aphelocoma coeruleascens**
  - Florida Scrub-jay
  - Global Rank: G2
  - State Rank: S2
  - Federal Status: LT
  - State Listing: LT

- **Athene curruca floridana**
  - Florida Burrowing Owl
  - Global Rank: G4T3
  - State Rank: S3
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: LS

- **Bonamia grandiflora**
  - Florida Bonamia
  - Global Rank: G3
  - State Rank: S3
  - Federal Status: LT
  - State Listing: LE

- **Calamitha ashei**
  - Ashe's Savory
  - Global Rank: G3
  - State Rank: S3
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: LT

- **Calopogon multiflorus**
  - Many-flowered Grass-pink
  - Global Rank: G2G3
  - State Rank: S2S3
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: LE

- **Centrostema arenicola**
  - Sand Butterfly Pea
  - Global Rank: G2Q
  - State Rank: S2
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: LE

- **Chionanthus pygmaeus**
  - Pygmy Fringe Tree
  - Global Rank: G3
  - State Rank: S3
  - Federal Status: LE
  - State Listing: LE

- **Chrysopsis floridana**
  - Florida Goldenaster
  - Global Rank: G1
  - State Rank: S1
  - Federal Status: LE
  - State Listing: LE

- **Corriedula bravofoia**
  - Short-leaved Rosemary
  - Global Rank: G2Q
  - State Rank: S2
  - Federal Status: LE
  - State Listing: LE

- **Deeringothamus pulchellus**
  - Beautiful Pawpaw
  - Global Rank: G1
  - State Rank: S1
  - Federal Status: LE
  - State Listing: LE

- **Dry prairie**
  - Global Rank: G2
  - State Rank: S2
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: N

- **Drymarchon couperi**
  - Eastern Indigo Snake
  - Global Rank: G3
  - State Rank: S3
  - Federal Status: LT
  - State Listing: LT

- **Gopherus polyphemus**
  - Gopher Tortoise
  - Global Rank: G3
  - State Rank: S3
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: LS

- **Gymnophocon Chapmanianus**
  - Chapman's Skeletongrass
  - Global Rank: G3
  - State Rank: S3
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: N

- **Hypericum edisonanum**
  - Edison's Ascom
  - Global Rank: G2
  - State Rank: S2
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: LE

- **Lechea cernua**
  - Nodding Pinweed
  - Global Rank: G3
  - State Rank: S3
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: LT

- **Liatis chinerrae**
  - Florida Blazing Star
  - Global Rank: G3
  - State Rank: S3
  - Federal Status: LE
  - State Listing: LE

- **Litsea aspilifera**
  - Pond spice
  - Global Rank: G3
  - State Rank: S2
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: LE

- **Matelea floridana**
  - Florida Spiny-pod
  - Global Rank: G2
  - State Rank: S2
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: LE

- **Mustela frenata peninsulare**
  - Florida Long-tailed Weasel
  - Global Rank: G5T3
  - State Rank: S3
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: N

- **Nemastylis floridana**
  - Celestial Lily
  - Global Rank: G2
  - State Rank: S2
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: LE

- **Neofiber alleni**
  - Round-tailed Muskrat
  - Global Rank: G3
  - State Rank: S3
  - Federal Status: N
  - State Listing: N

Definitions:
- **Documented** - Rare species and natural communities documented on or near this site.
- **Documented-Historic** - Rare species and natural communities documented, but not observed/reported within the last twenty years.
- **Likely** - Rare species and natural communities likely to occur on this site based on suitable habitat and/or known occurrences in the vicinity.
- **Potential** - This site has within the known or predicted range of the species listed.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>State Listing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nolina atropurpurea</td>
<td>Florida Beargrass</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panicum abscesum</td>
<td>Cutthroat Grass</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paronychia chartacea asp. chartacea</td>
<td>Paper-like Naihvort</td>
<td>G3T3</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td>LT</td>
<td>LE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piceoids borealis</td>
<td>Red-cockaded Woodpecker</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td>LE</td>
<td>LS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Platypus integra</td>
<td>Yellow Fringeless Orchid</td>
<td>G3G4</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Podomys floridanus</td>
<td>Florida Mouse</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pteroglossapis ecristata</td>
<td>Giant Orchid</td>
<td>G2G3</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puma concord coryi</td>
<td>Florida Panther</td>
<td>G5T1</td>
<td>S1</td>
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<td>Rana capito</td>
<td>Gopher Frog</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schizachyrium niveum</td>
<td>Scrub Bluestem</td>
<td>G1</td>
<td>S1</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scirpus niger shermanii</td>
<td>Sherman’s Fox Squirrel</td>
<td>G5T3</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LS</td>
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<td>Ursus americanus floridanus</td>
<td>Florida Black Bear</td>
<td>G5T2</td>
<td>S2</td>
<td>N</td>
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<td>Varioa carveri</td>
<td>Carter’s Wara</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td>S3</td>
<td>LE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zephyranthes simpsonii</td>
<td>Rain Lily</td>
<td>G2G3</td>
<td>S2S3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>LT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GLOBAL AND STATE RANKS

Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) defines an element as any rare or exemplary component of the natural environment, such as a species, natural community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave, or other ecological feature. FNAI assigns two ranks to each element found in Florida: the global rank, which is based on an element's worldwide status, and the state rank, which is based on the status of the element within Florida. Element ranks are based on many factors, including estimated number of occurrences, estimated abundance (for species and populations) or area (for natural communities), estimated number of adequately protected occurrences, range, threats, and ecological fragility.

GLOBAL RANK DEFINITIONS

GI Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
G2 Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
G3 Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
G4 Apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range).
G5 Demonstrably secure globally.
G6 Tentative rank (e.g., G2?)
G6G# Range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3)
G6TB Rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies or variety; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the specific subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1)
G6Q Rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q)
G6WQ Same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
GIII Of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker)
GNA Ranking is not applicable because element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g., as for hybrid species)
GNR Not yet ranked (temporary)
GNRTNR Neither the full species nor the taxonomic subgroup has yet been ranked (temporary)
GX Believed to be extinct throughout range
GXN Extinct from the wild but still known from captivity/propagation
GU Unrankable. Due to lack of information, no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).

STATE RANK DEFINITIONS

Definition parallels global element rank: substitute "S" for "G" in above global ranks, and "in Florida" for "globally" in above global rank definitions.

Tracking Florida's Biodiversity
FEDERAL AND STATE LEGAL STATUSES (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – USFWS) PROVIDED BY FNAI FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant state or federal agency.

FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

Definitions derived from U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, Sec. 3. Note that the federal status given by FNAI refers only to Florida populations and that federal status may differ elsewhere.

LE Listed as Endangered Species in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. Defined as any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

LEXN A non essential experimental population of a species otherwise listed as an Endangered Species in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. LE,EXN for Grus americana (Whooping crane), Federally listed as XN (Non essential experimental population) refers to the Florida experimental population only. Federal listing elsewhere for Grus americana is LE.

PE Proposed for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants as Endangered Species.

LT Listed as Threatened Species, defined as any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

LT,POL Species currently listed Threatened but has been proposed for delisting.

PT Proposed for listing as Threatened Species.

C Candidate Species for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, Category 1. Federal listing agencies have insufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as Endangered or Threatened.

SAT Threatened due to similarity of appearance to a threatened species.

SC Species of Concern, species is not currently listed but is of management concern to USFWS.

N Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for addition to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants.

FLORIDA LEGAL STATUSES (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission – FFWCC/ Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services – FDACS)


LE Listed as Endangered Species by the FFWCC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is so rare or depleted in number or so restricted in range of habitat due to any man-made or natural factors that it is in immediate danger of extinction or extinction from the state, or which may attain such a status within the immediate future.

LT Listed as Threatened Species by the FFWCC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration, declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is decreasing in area at a rapid rate and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future.

LT* Indicates that a species has LT status only in selected portions of its range in Florida. LT* for Ursus americanus floridanus (Florida black bear) indicates that LT status does not apply in Baker and Columbia counties and in the Apalachicola National Forest. LT* for Neothenis vision pop. 1 (Southern mink; South Florida population) state listed as Threatened refers to the Everglades population only (Note: species formerly listed as Mustela vision mink pop. 1. Also, prior listed as Mustela evergladensis).

LS Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FFWCC, defined as a population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification,
environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable future, may result in its becoming a threatened species.

**LS**  Indicates that a species has LS status only in selected portions of its range in Florida. LS* for Pandion haliaetus (Osprey) state listed as LS (Species of Special Concern) in Monroe County only.

**PE**  Proposed for listing as Endangered.

**PT**  Proposed for listing as Threatened.

**PS**  Proposed for listing as a Species of Special Concern.

**N**  Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

**Plants:** Definitions derived from Sections 581.011 and 581.185(2), Florida Statutes, and the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act, 5B-40.001. FNAI does not track all state-regulated plant species; for a complete list of state-regulated plant species, call Florida Division of Plant Industry, 352-372-3505 or please visit: http://DOACS.State.FL.US/PI/Images/Rule05b.pdf

**LE**  Listed as Endangered Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species of plants native to the state that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue, and includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

**PE**  Proposed by the FDACS for listing as Endangered Plants.

**LT**  Listed as Threatened Plants in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. Defined as species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in such number as to cause them to be endangered. LT* indicates that a species has LT status only in selected portions of its range in Florida.

**PT**  Proposed by the FDACS for listing as Threatened Plants.

**N**  Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.
APPENDIX III (c)
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services,
Division of Forestry, Forest Management Bureau:
Forest Resources Letter
July 5, 2007

Jennifer Wood
Bureau of Procurement and Supply
Land Administration Section
Florida Department of Corrections
2601 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2500

Re: Land Use Plan for DeSoto Correctional Institution, Annex, and Work Camp

Dear Ms. Wood,

The Land Administration Section of the Department of Corrections has requested a determination be made for DeSoto Correctional Institution, Annex, and Work Camp with information pertaining to the forest resource present on the property and the need or lack of need to develop a forest management or prescribed burning plan.

I have reviewed the surveys, aerial photographs, and plans provided to me concerning the DeSoto Correctional Institution, Annex, and Work Camp. Based on the letter of Intent provided by Jim Grubbs of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Forest Management, I have determined the following:

- Approximately 452 acres (m/l) or 53% of the site is cleared open land. Most of this is in spray-field. Less than 5% is in wetlands.

Thank you for time and attention regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Frank Allen
Government Analyst I
Forester
Land Administration
Bureau of Purchasing
APPENDIX III (d)
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Fish and Wildlife Research Institute:
Wildlife and Habitat Letter
June 26, 2007

Ms. Jennifer Wood
Florida Department of Corrections
2601 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2500

Dear Ms. Wood:

This letter is in response to your request for listed species occurrence records and critical habitats for your project (Desoto Correctional Institution) located in Desoto County, Florida. Records from The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission’s database indicate that listed species occurrence data are located within or adjacent to the project area. Enclosed are 8.5 x 11 maps showing listed species locations, biodiversity hotspots, priority wetlands for listed species, SHCA’s for the mottled duck and the Florida sandhill crane, and land cover for the project area.

This letter and attachments should not be considered as a review or an assessment of the impact upon threatened or endangered species of the project site. It provides FWC’s most current data regarding the location of listed species and their associated habitats.

Please note that our database does not necessarily contain records of all listed species that may occur in a given area. Our data is limited to sites that we surveyed or sites that others have surveyed and provided us with their data. Also, data on certain species, such as gopher tortoises, are not entered into our database on a site-specific basis. Therefore, one should not assume that an absence of occurrences in our database indicates that species of significance do not occur in the area.

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) maintains a separate database of listed plant and wildlife species, please contact FNAI directly for specific information on the location of element occurrences within the project area. Because FNAI is funded to provide information to public agencies only, you may be required to pay a fee for this information. County-wide listed species information can be located at their website (http://www.fna.org).

Please credit the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission in any publication or presentation of these data. If you have any questions or further requests, please contact me at (850) 488-6588 or gisrequests@myfwc.com.

Sincerely,

Jan Stearns
Staff Assistant

2307_4501
Enclosures
Priority Wetlands
Desoto Correctional Institution

County boundary
Project Site
Priority Wetlands
- 7-9 species, wetland habitat
- 4-6 species, wetland habitat
- 4-9 species, upland habitat
- 10-11 species, wetland habitat
- 1-3 species, wetland habitat
- 1-3 species, upland habitat

2007_4591
Strategic Habitat Conservation Area
Desoto Correctional Institution
APPENDIX III (e)
Florida Department of State,
Division of Historical Resources:
Archaeological Historical and Cultural
Resources Letter
June 21, 2007

Jennifer Wood
Government Analyst
FDOC Land Administration
2501 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500
Phone: 850-487-1054

Dear Ms. Wood:

In response to your inquiry of June 21, 2007, the Florida Master Site File lists no previously recorded cultural resources in the following parcel:

T37S, R26E, Section 36

In interpreting the results of our search, please remember the following points:

- Areas which have not been completely surveyed, such as yours, may contain unrecorded archaeological sites, unrecorded historically important structures, or both.
- As you may know, state and federal laws require formal environmental review for some projects. Record searches by the staff of the Florida Master Site File do not constitute such a review of cultural resources. If your project falls under these laws, you should contact the Compliance Review Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation at 850-245-6333 or at this address.

If you have any further questions concerning the Florida Master Site File, please contact us as below.

Sincerely,

Celeste Ivory
Archaeological Data Analyst, Florida Master Site File
Division of Historical Resources
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Phone: 850-245-6440
Fax: 850-245-6439
Email: sitefile@dos.state.fl.us
Web: http://flheritage.com/preservation
http://chr.dos.state.fl.us/comments/

R. A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Telephone: (850) 245-6500 • Facsimile: (850) 245-6125
www.dos.state.fl.us
June 21, 2007

Jennifer Wood
Government Analyst
FDOD Land Administration
2601 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500
Phone: 850-487-1054

Dear Ms. Wood:

In response to your inquiry of June 21, 2007, the Florida Master Site File lists no previously recorded cultural resources in the following parcel:

T37S, R27E, Section 31

In interpreting the results of our search, please remember the following points:

- Areas which have not been completely surveyed, such as yours, may contain unrecorded archaeological sites, unrecorded historically important structures, or both.
- As you may know, state and federal laws require formal environmental review for some projects. Record searches by the staff of the Florida Master Site File do not constitute such a review of cultural resources. If your project falls under these laws, you should contact the Compliance Review Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation at 850-245-6333 or at this address.

If you have any further questions concerning the Florida Master Site File, please contact us as below.

Sincerely,

Celeste Ivory
Archaeological Data Analyst
Florida Master Site File
Division of Historical Resources
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Phone: 850-245-6440
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www.dos.state.fl.us
June 21, 2007

Jennifer Wood
Government Analyst
FDOC Land Administration
2801 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500
Phone: 850-487-1054

Dear Ms. Wood:

In response to your inquiry of June 21, 2007, the Florida Master Site File lists no previously recorded cultural resources in the following parcel:

T38S, R27E, Section 06

In interpreting the results of our search, please remember the following points:

- Areas which have not been completely surveyed, such as yours, may contain unrecorded archaeological sites, unrecorded historically important structures, or both.
- As you may know, state and federal laws require formal environmental review for some projects. Record searches by the staff of the Florida Master Site File do not constitute such a review of cultural resources. If your project falls under these laws, you should contact the Compliance Review Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation at 850-245-6333 or at this address.

If you have any further questions concerning the Florida Master Site File, please contact us as below.

Sincerely,

Celeste Ivory
Archaeological Data Analyst,
Florida Master Site File
Division of Historical Resources
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone: 850-245-6440
Fax: 850-245-6439
Email: sitefile@dos.state.fl.us
Web: http://flheritage.com/preservation
http://xhr.dos.state.fl.us/comments/

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Telephone: (850) 245-6500 • Facsimile: (850) 245-6125
www.dos.state.fl.us
June 21, 2007

Jennifer Wood
Government Analyst
FDOC Land Administration
2801 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2500
Phone: 850-487-1054

In response to your inquiry of June 21, 2007, the Florida Master Site File lists no previously recorded archaeological sites, and six standing structures in the following parcels of Desoto County:

T38S, R26E, Sections 01 & 12

In interpreting the results of our search, please remember the following points:

- Areas which have not been completely surveyed, such as yours, may contain unrecorded archaeological sites or historical structures.
- While many of our records relate to historically significant properties, the entry of an archaeological site or an historical structure on the Florida Master Site File does not necessarily mean that the structure is significant.
- Since vandalism is common at Florida sites, we ask that you limit the distribution of location information on archaeological sites.
- As you may know, federal and state laws require formal environmental review for some projects. Record searches by the staff of the Florida Master Site File do not constitute such a review. If your project falls under these laws, you should contact the Compliance Review Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation at 850-245-6333 or at this address.

If you have any further questions concerning the Florida Master Site File, please contact us as below.

Sincerely,

Celeste Ivory
Archaeological Data Analyst,
Florida Master Site File
Division of Historical Resources
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Phone: 850-245-6440
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Telephone: (850) 245-6500 • Facsimile: (850) 245-6125
www.dos.state.fl.us
### TABLE OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

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- 6 site(s) evaluated: 6 form(s) evaluated. (6 SS)
- Print date: 6/21/2007 10:52:39 AM
APPENDIX III (f)
Florida Department of State,
Division of Historical Resources:
Archaeological and Historical Resources
Management Procedures for State-owned
or Controlled Lands
A. GENERAL DISCUSSION
Archaeological and historic sites are defined collectively in 267.021(3), F.S., as "historic properties" or "historic resources". They have several essential characteristics which must be recognized in a management program.

First of all, they are a finite and non-renewable resource. Once destroyed, presently existing resources, including buildings, other structures, shipwreck remains, archaeological sites and other objects of antiquity, cannot be renewed or revived. Today, sites in the State of Florida are being destroyed by all kinds of land development, inappropriate land management practices, erosion, looting, and to a minor extent even by well-intentioned professional scientific research (e.g., archaeological excavation). Measures must be taken to ensure that some of these resources will be preserved for future study and appreciation.

Secondly, sites are unique because individually they represent the tangible remains of events which occurred at a specific time and place.

Thirdly, while sites uniquely reflect localized events, these events and the origin of particular sites are related to conditions and events in other times and places. Sites can be understood properly only in relation to their natural surroundings and the activities of inhabitants of other sites. Managers must be aware of this "systemic" character of historic and archaeological sites. Also, it should be recognized that archaeological sites are time capsules for more than cultural history; they preserve traces of past biotic communities, climate, and other elements of the environment that may be of interest to other scientific disciplines.

Finally, the significance of sites, particularly archaeological ones, derives not only from the individual artifacts within them, but equally from the spatial arrangement of those artifacts in both horizontal and vertical planes. When archaeologists excavate, they recover, not merely objects, but also a record of the positions of these objects in relation to one another and their containing matrix (e.g., soil strata). Much information is sacrificed if the so-called "context" of archaeological objects is destroyed or not recovered, and this is what archaeologists are most concerned about when a site is threatened with destruction or damage. The artifacts themselves can be recovered even after a site is heavily disturbed, but the context - the vertical and horizontal relationships - cannot. Historic structures also contain a wealth of cultural (socio-economic) data which can be lost if historically sensitive maintenance, restoration or rehabilitation procedures are not implemented, or if they are demolished or extensively altered without appropriate documentation. Lastly, it should not be forgotten that historic structures often have associated potentially significant historic archaeological features which must be considered in land management decisions.
B. STATUTORY AUTHORITY
Chapter 253, Florida Statutes ("State Lands") directs the preparation of "singleuse" or "multiple-use" land management plans for all state-owned lands and state-owned sovereignty submerged lands. In this document, 253.034(4), F.S., specifically requires that "all management plans, whether for single-use or multiple-use properties, shall specifically describe how the managing agency plans to identify, locate, protect and preserve, or otherwise use fragile non-renewable resources, such as archaeological and historic sites, as well as other fragile resources..."

Chapter 267, Florida Statutes is the primary historic preservation authority of the state. The importance of protecting and interpreting archaeological and historic sites is recognized in 267.061(1)(a), F.S.: The rich and unique heritage of historic properties in this state, representing more than 10,000 years of human presence, is an important legacy to be valued and conserved for present and future generations. The destruction of these nonrenewable historic resources will engender a significant loss to the state's quality of life, economy, and cultural environment. It is therefore declared to be state policy to:

1. Provide leadership in the preservation of the state's historic resources; [and]
2. Administer state-owned or state-controlled historic resources in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship;...

Responsibilities of the Division of Historical Resources in the Department of State pursuant to 267.061(3), F.S., include the following:

1. Cooperate with federal and state agencies, local governments, and private organizations and individuals to direct and conduct a comprehensive statewide survey of historic resources and to maintain an inventory of such responses.
2. Develop a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan.
3. Identify and nominate eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places and otherwise administer applications for listing properties in the National Register of Historic Places.
4. Cooperate with federal and state agencies, local governments, and organizations and individuals to ensure that historic resources are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development.
5. Advise and assist, as appropriate, federal and state agencies and local governments in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities and programs.
6. Carry out on behalf of the state the programs of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and to establish, maintain, and administer a state historic preservation program meeting the requirements of an approved program and fulfilling the responsibilities of state historic preservation programs as provided in subsection 101(b) of that act.
7. Take such other actions necessary or appropriate to locate, acquire, protect, preserve, operate, interpret, and promote the location, acquisition, protection, preservation, operation, and interpretation of historic resources to foster an appreciation of Florida history and culture. Prior to the acquisition, preservation, interpretation, or operation of a historic property by a state agency, the Division shall
be provided a reasonable opportunity to review and comment on the proposed undertaking and shall determine that there exists historic authenticity and a feasible means of providing for the preservation, interpretation and operation of such property.

8. Establish professional standards for the preservation, exclusive of acquisition, of historic resources in state ownership or control.

9. Establish guidelines for state agency responsibilities under subsection (2).

Responsibilities of other state agencies of the executive branch, pursuant to 267.061(2), F.S., include:

1. Each state agency of the executive branch having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed state or state-assisted undertaking shall, in accordance with state policy and prior to the approval of expenditure of any state funds on the undertaking, consider the effect of the undertaking on any historic property that is included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. Each such agency shall afford the division a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such an undertaking.

2. Each state agency of the executive branch shall initiate measures in consultation with the division to assure that where, as a result of state action or assistance carried out by such agency, a historic property is to be demolished or substantially altered in a way which adversely affects the character, form, integrity, or other qualities which contribute to the historical, architectural, or archaeological value of the property, timely steps are taken to determine that no feasible and prudent alternative to the proposed demolition or alteration exists, and, where no such alternative is determined to exist, to assure that timely steps are taken either to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects, or to undertake an appropriate archaeological salvage excavation or other recovery action to document the property as it existed prior to demolition or alteration.

3. In consultation with the division [of Historical Resources], each state agency of the executive branch shall establish a program to locate, inventory, and evaluate all historic properties under the agency's ownership or control that appear to qualify for the National Register. Each such agency shall exercise caution to assure that any such historic property is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, substantially altered, or allowed to deteriorate significantly.

4. Each state agency of the executive branch shall assume responsibility for the preservation of historic resources which are owned or controlled by such agency. Prior to acquiring, constructing, or leasing buildings for the purpose of carrying out agency responsibilities, the agency shall use, to the maximum extent feasible, historic properties available to the agency. Each agency shall undertake, consistent with preservation of such properties, the mission of the agency, and the professional standards established pursuant to paragraph (3)(k), any preservation actions necessary to carry out the intent of this paragraph.

5. Each state agency of the executive branch, in seeking to acquire additional space through new construction or lease, shall give preference to the acquisition or use of historic properties when such acquisition or use is determined to be feasible and prudent compared with available alternatives. The acquisition or use of historic properties is considered feasible and prudent if the cost of purchase or lease, the cost of rehabilitation, remodeling, or altering the building to meet
compliance standards and the agency's needs, and the projected costs of maintaining the building and providing utilities and other services is less than or equal to the same costs for available alternatives. The agency shall request the division to assist in determining if the acquisition or use of a historic property is feasible and prudent. Within 60 days after making a determination that additional space is needed, the agency shall request the division to assist in identifying buildings within the appropriate geographic area that are historic properties suitable for acquisition or lease by the agency, whether or not such properties are in need of repair, alteration, or addition.

6. Consistent with the agency's mission and authority, all state agencies of the executive branch shall carry out agency programs and projects, including those under which any state assistance is provided, in a manner which is generally sensitive to the preservation of historic properties and shall give consideration to programs and projects which will further the purposes of this section. Section 267.12 authorizes the Division to establish procedures for the granting of research permits for archaeological and historic site survey or excavation on state-owned or controlled lands, while Section 267.13 establishes penalties for the conduct of such work without first obtaining written permission from the Division of Historical Resources. The Rules of the Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, for research permits for archaeological sites of significance are contained in Chapter 1A-32, F.A.C. Another Florida Statute affecting land management decisions is Section 872.02, F.S., pertains to marked grave sites, regardless of age. Many state-owned properties contain old family and other cemeteries with tombstones, crypts, etc. Section 872.05, F.S., pertains to unmarked human burial sites, including prehistoric and historic Indian burial sites. Unauthorized disturbance of both marked and unmarked human burial sites is a felony.

C. MANAGEMENT POLICY
The choice of a management policy for archaeological and historic sites within state-owned or controlled lands obviously depends upon a detailed evaluation of the characteristics and conditions of the individual sites and groups of sites within those tracts. This includes an interpretation of the significance (or potential significance) of these sites, in terms of social and political factors, as well as environmental factors. Furthermore, for historic structures architectural significance must be considered, as well as any associated historic landscapes. Sites on privately owned lands are especially vulnerable to destruction, since often times the economic incentives for preservation are low compared to other uses of the land areas involved. Hence, sites in public ownership have a magnified importance, since they are the ones with the best chance of survival over the long run. This is particularly true of sites which are state-owned or controlled, where the basis of management is to provide for land uses that are minimally destructive of resource values. It should be noted that while many archaeological and historical sites are already recorded within state-owned or controlled-lands, the majority of the uplands areas and nearly all of the inundated areas have not been surveyed to locate and assess the significance of such resources. The known sites are, thus, only an incomplete sample of the actual resources - i.e., the number, density, distribution, age, character and condition of archaeological and
historic sites - on these tracts. Unfortunately, the lack of specific knowledge of the actual resources prevents formulation of any sort of detailed management or use plan involving decisions about the relative historic value of individual sites. For this reason, a generalized policy of conservation is recommended until the resources have been better addressed. The generalized management policy recommended by the Division of Historical Resources includes the following:

1. State land managers shall coordinate all planned activities involving known archaeological or historic sites or potential site areas closely with the Division of Historical Resources in order to prevent any kind of disturbance to significant archaeological or historic sites that may exist on the tract. Under 267.061(1)(b), F.S., the Division of Historical Resources is vested with title to archaeological and historic resources abandoned on state lands and is responsible for administration and protection of such resources. The Division will cooperate with the land manager in the management of these resources. Furthermore, provisions of 267.061(2) and 267.13, F.S., combined with those in 267.061(3) and 253.034(4), F.S., require that other managing (or permitting) agencies coordinate their plans with the Division of Historical Resources at a sufficiently early stage to preclude inadvertent damage or destruction to known or potentially occurring, presently unknown archaeological and historic sites. The provisions pertaining to human burial sites must also be followed by state land managers when such remains are known or suspected to be present (see 872.02 and 872.05, F.S., and 1A-44, F.A.C.)

2. Since the actual resources are so poorly known, the potential impact of the managing agency’s activities on historic archaeological sites may not be immediately apparent. Special field survey for such sites may be required to identify the potential endangerment as a result of particular management or permitting activities. The Division may perform surveys, as its resources permit, to aid the planning of other state agencies in their management activities, but outside archaeological consultants may have to be retained by the managing agency. This would be especially necessary in the cases of activities contemplating ground disturbance over large areas and unexpected occurrences. It should be noted, however, that in most instances Division staff’s knowledge of known and expected site distribution is such that actual field surveys may not be necessary, and the project may be reviewed by submitting a project location map (preferably a 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. Quadrangle map or portion thereof) and project descriptive data, including detailed construction plans. To avoid delays, Division staff should be contacted to discuss specific project documentation review needs.

3. In the case of known significant sites, which may be affected by proposed project activities, the managing agency will generally be expected to alter proposed management or development plans, as necessary, or else make special provisions to minimize or mitigate damage to such sites.

4. If in the course of management activities, or as a result of development or the permitting of dredge activities (see 403.318(2)(6)a, F.S.), it is determined that valuable historic or archaeological sites will be damaged or destroyed, the Division reserves the right, pursuant to 267.061(1)(b), F.S., to require salvage measures to mitigate the destructive impact of such activities to such sites. Such salvage measures would be accomplished before the Division would grant permission for
destruction of the affected site areas. The funding needed to implement salvage measures would be the responsibility of the managing agency planning the site destructive activity. Mitigation of historic structures at a minimum involves the preparation of measured drawings and documentary photographs. Mitigation of archaeological resources involves the excavation, analysis and reporting of the project findings and must be planned to occur sufficiently in advance to avoid project construction delays. If these services are to be contracted by the state agency, the selected consultant will need to obtain an Archaeological Research Permit from the Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research (see 267.12, F.S. and Rules 1A-32 and 1A-46 F.A.C.).

5. For the near future, excavation of non-endangered (i.e., sites not being lost to erosion or development) archaeological sites is discouraged. There are many endangered sites in Florida (on both private and public lands) in need of excavation because of the threat of development or other factors. Those within state-owned or controlled lands should be left undisturbed for the present - with particular attention devoted to preventing site looting by "treasure hunters". On the other hand, the archaeological and historic survey of these tracts is encouraged in order to build an inventory of the resources present, and to assess their scientific research potential and historic or architectural significance.

6. The cooperation of land managers in reporting sites to the Division that their field personnel may discover is encouraged. The Division will help inform field personnel from other resource managing agencies about the characteristics and appearance of sites. The Division has initiated a cultural resource management training program to help accomplish this. Upon request the Division will also provide to other agencies archaeological and historical summaries of the known and potentially occurring resources so that information may be incorporated into management plans and public awareness programs (See Management Implementation).

7. Any discovery of instances of looting or unauthorized destruction of sites must be reported to the agent for the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund and the Division so that appropriate action may be initiated. When human burial sites are involved, the provisions of 872.02 and 872.05, F. S. and Rule 1A-44, F.A.C., as applicable, must also be followed. Any state agent with law enforcement authority observing individuals or groups clearly and incontrovertibly vandalizing, looting or destroying archaeological or historic sites within state-owned or controlled lands without demonstrable permission from the Division will make arrests and detain those individuals or groups under the provisions of 267.13, 901.15, and 901.21, F.S., and related statutory authority pertaining to such illegal activities on state-owned or controlled lands. County Sheriffs' officers are urged to assist in efforts to stop and/or prevent site looting and destruction.

In addition to the above management policy for archaeological and historic sites on state-owned land, special attention shall be given to those properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and other significant buildings. The Division recommends that the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (Revised 1990) be followed for such sites. The following general standards apply to all treatments undertaken on historically significant properties.
1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alterations of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentiest means possible.

8. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired. (see Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings [Revised 1990]). Division of Historical Resources staff are available for technical assistance for any of the above listed topics. It is encouraged that such assistance be sought as early as possible in the project planning.

D. MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

As noted earlier, 253.034(4), F.S., states that "all management plans, whether for single-use or multiple-use properties, shall specifically describe how the managing agency plans to identify, locate, protect and preserve, or otherwise use fragile nonrenewable resources, such as archaeological and historic sites..." The following guidelines should help to fulfill that requirement.
1. All land managing agencies should contact the Division and send U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle maps outlining the boundaries of their various properties.
2. The Division will in turn identify site locations on those maps and provide descriptions for known archaeological and historical sites to the managing agency.
3. Further, the Division may also identify on the maps areas of high archaeological and historic site location probability within the subject tract. These are only probability zones, and sites may be found outside of these areas. Therefore, actual ground inspections of project areas may still be necessary.
4. The Division will send archaeological field recording forms and historic structure field recording forms to representatives of the agency to facilitate the recording of information on such resources.
5. Land managers will update information on recorded sites and properties.
6. Land managers will supply the Division with new information as it becomes available on previously unrecorded sites that their staff locate.

The following details the kind of information the Division wishes to obtain for any new sites or structures which the land managers may report:

A. Historic Sites

(1) Type of structure (dwelling, church, factory, etc.).
(2) Known or estimated age or construction date for each structure and addition.
(3) Location of building (identify location on a map of the property, and building placement, i.e., detached, row, etc.).
(4) General Characteristics: (include photographs if possible) overall shape of plan (rectangle, "L", "T", "H", "U", etc.); number of stories; number of vertical divisions of bays; construction materials (brick, frame, stone, etc.); wall finish (kind of bond, coursing, shingle, etc.); roof shape.
(5) Specific features including location, number and appearance of:
(a) Important decorative elements;
(b) Interior features contributing to the character of the building;
(c) Number, type, and location of outbuildings, as well as date(s) of construction;
(d) Notation if property has been moved;
(e) Notation of known alterations to building.

B. Archaeological Sites

(1) Site location (written narrative and mapped location).
(2) Cultural affiliation and period.
(3) Site type (midden, burial mound, artifact scatter, building rubble, etc.).
(4) Threats to site (deterioration, vandalism, etc.).
(5) Site size (acreage, square meters, etc.).
(6) Artifacts observed on ground surface (pottery, bone, glass, etc.).
(7) Description of surrounding environment.
7. No land disturbing activities should be undertaken in areas of known archaeological or historic sites or areas of high site probability without prior review by the Division early in the project planning.
8. Ground disturbing activities may proceed elsewhere but land managers should stop disturbance in the immediate vicinity of artifact finds and notify the Division if
previously unknown archaeological or historic remains are uncovered. The provisions of Chapter 872, F.S., must be followed when human remains are encountered.

9. Excavation and collection of archaeological and historic sites on state lands without a permit from the Division is a violation of state law and shall be reported to a law enforcement officer. The use of metal detectors to search for historic artifacts shall be prohibited on state lands except when authorized in a 1A-32, F.A.C., research permit from the Division.

10. Interpretation and visitation which will increase public understanding and enjoyment of archaeological and historic sites without site destruction or vandalism is strongly encouraged.

11. Development of interpretive programs including trails, signage, kiosks, and exhibits is encouraged and should be coordinated with the Division.

12. Artifacts found or collected on state lands are by law the property of the Division.

Land managers shall contact the Division whenever such material is found so that arrangements may be made for recording and conservation. This material, if taken to Tallahassee, can be returned for public display on a long term loan.

E. ADMINISTERING AGENCY

Questions relating to the treatment of archaeological and historic resources on state lands may be directed to:

Compliance Review Section
Bureau of Historic Preservation
Division of Historical Resources
R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Contact Person: Susan M. Harp
Historic Preservation Planner
Telephone (850) 487-2333
Suncom 277-2333
FAX (850) 922-0496