



APPLICATION FOR RE-ZONING & LAND USE CHANGE

FRANKLIN COUNTY BUILDING DEPARTMENT

34 Forbes Street, Suite 1, Apalachicola, Florida 32320

Phone: 850-653-9783 Fax: 850-653-9799

http://www.franklincountyflorida.com/planning_building.aspx

PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: Thomas M. Shuler, as trustee of the Alfred O. Shuler, sr., Trust
MAILING ADDRESS: 34-4th Street City/State/Zip: Apalachicola, FL 32320
PHONE #: 850 653 1757 CELL #: _____ EMAIL: Mshuler@shulerlawfl.com

AGENT'S NAME: n/a
MAILING ADDRESS: _____ City/State/Zip: _____
PHONE #: _____ CELL #: _____ EMAIL: _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: 911 Address: 3780 Highway 65, Eastpoint, FL 32328
Lot/s: n/a Block: n/a Subdivision: n/a Unit: n/a
Parcel Identification #: 30-06S-07W-0000-0020-00000

JURISDICTION: Franklin County
 Apalachicola Eastpoint St. George Island Carrabelle Dog Island Lanark/ St. James St. Teresa Alligator Point

ACREAGE: 20 acres of a 90 acres, M.D.1.

CURRENT ZONING: RL CURRENT LAND USE: Residential

REQUESTED ZONING: RL REQUESTED LAND USE: n/a

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY: (Must Attach Legal Description) Deed attached. OR B953 P149

PLANNING & ZONING DATE: _____

RECOMMENDED APPROVAL: _____ RECOMMENDED DENIAL: _____ RECOMMENDED TO TABLE: _____
CONDITIONS: _____

BOARD OF COUNTY DATE: _____

RECOMMENDED APPROVAL: _____ RECOMMENDED DENIAL: _____ RECOMMENDED TO TABLE: _____
CONDITIONS: _____

PUBLIC HEARING DATE: _____

APPROVED DENIED TABLED
CONDITIONS: _____

Instructions: Complete application, including proof of ownership in the form of deed, detailed description of request including any necessary information supporting request (site plan/survey) and application fee of \$250.00 for Re-Zoning and \$250.00 for Land Use Change. Return to the following address:

Franklin County
34 Forbes Street, Suite 1
Apalachicola, FL 32320

RECEIVED
OCT 26 2020
BY: ak

over

**FRANKLIN COUNTY, FLORIDA
REQUIRED ANALYSIS FOR LAND USE OR ZONING CHANGE**

- **Eastpoint Urban Service Area** – Is the property located in the Eastpoint Urban Service Area? **No**
- **Coastal High Hazard Area** – Is the property located in the Coastal High Hazard Area? **No**
- **Critical Shoreline Zone** – Is the property located in the Critical Shoreline Zone? **Yes**
- **Soil Conditions** – Copies of the 1994 Soil Survey of Franklin County are available from the Franklin County Planning Office. **#35 Stilson fine sand on high inland ridges; another map show #1 Albany-Blanton-Stilson. Copies of maps and descriptions attached.**
- **Topography** – What is the topography of the property?
See attached Google Earth map - ranges from 19' to 13', before Ft. Gadsden creek, which shows as 13'
- **Drainage** – Are there any natural drainage features located on the property?
Ft. Gadsden Creek
- **Wetlands** – The only way to definitively know if there are wetlands on the property is to have a qualified individual survey the site for wetlands, but the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory can give a general overview of what potential wetlands might be located on the property. The website can be accessed at: <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>
See map - wetlands along Ft. Gadsden Creek
- **Floodplains** – What flood zone is this property located in? The flood maps for Franklin County can be found at portal.nfwmdfloodmaps.com.
Map says "A", but it is wrong. See elevations under topography
- **Potential Wildfire Areas** – Is the property susceptible to wildfires?
Level 4 estimated. Map is hard to read.
- **Historic or Cultural Sites** – Are there any historic or cultural sites located on the property? The Florida Master Site File keeps a list of recorded historic and cultural sites in Florida. They can be reached at 850-245-6440 or sitefile@dos.myflorida.com. **Applied for. See attached email.**
- **Endangered Species** – Are there any endangered species located on this property? The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's website showing the location of Bald Eagle nests in the state can be found at: <http://myfwc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=253604118279431984e8bc3ebf1cc8e9> **Checked your website provided as well as ecos.fwc.gov - No critical habitat or bald eagles shown on site.**
- **Traffic Circulation** – How will this development affect traffic on the roads that serve the development? The Florida Department of Transportation traffic counts can be found at <https://tdaappsprod.dot.state.fl.us/fto/> **AADT 1784 at 3780 Hwy. 65, Eastpoint, FL - being intersection Hwy. 65 and Al's Landing Rd.**
- **Affordable Housing** – Will this change increase the supply of affordable housing in Franklin County? **Yes, I think so**

FRANKLIN COUNTY, FLORIDA
REQUIRED ANALYSIS FOR LAND USE OR ZONING CHANGE

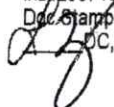
- **Economic Development** – How will this change promote economic development in Franklin County? *It will provide affordable one acre homesites compatible with other surrounding properties presently rezoned to R1.*
- **Water and Sewer** – Will the development be served by central water and sewer or will it be on individual water wells and septic tanks? *Water Wells and Septic or Aerobic tank.*

THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY

Thomas M. Shuler, Esquire
Post Office Drawer 850
Apalachicola, Florida 32329

Send Future Tax Bills To:
Alfred O. Shuler
P.O. Box 850
Apalachicola, Florida 32329

Inst: 200719007102 Date: 11/28/2007 Time: 4:15 PM
Doc. Stamp-Deed: 635.60
C, Marcia Johnson, Franklin County B. 953 P. 149



Parcel I.D. No: 30-06S-07W-0000-0020-0000

WARRANTY DEED

THIS INDENTURE, Made this 17th day of August, 2007, Between **Alfred O. Shuler**, a single man, grantor, whose address is P.O. Box 850, Apalachicola, Florida, 32329, and **Thomas M. Shuler and J. Gordon Shuler, as Co-Trustees of the Alfred O. Shuler Irrevocable Trust dated May 4, 2004**, grantee, with the power to sell, convey, grant or mortgage and property, as provided in said trust, whose address is P.O. Box 850, Apalachicola, Florida, 32329 .

WITNESSETH, That said grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of TEN DOLLARS (\$10.00)-----, and other good and valuable considerations to said grantor in hand paid by said grantee, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained and sold grantee, and grantee's heirs and assigns forever a twelve percent interest in, the following described land, situate, lying and being in Franklin County, Florida, to-wit:

Commence at the Southeast corner of section 30, Township 6 South, Range 7 West, in Franklin County, Florida, and run North along the east line of said section 30 to the Northeast corner of the Southeast Quarter of said section 30, which is the point of beginning of the parcel herein conveyed. Turn left and run thence West along the quarter-section line to the East boundary of State Road 65. Turn left and run thence Southerly along the East boundary of State Road 65 to the center line of Fort Gadsden Creek. Turn left and meander the center line of Fort Gadsden Creek to the East line of section 30, thence turn left and run North along the East line of section 30 to the POINT OF BEGINNING. Being all of the Southeast Quarter of said section 30 East of State Road 65 that is North of the center line of Fort Gadsden Creek.



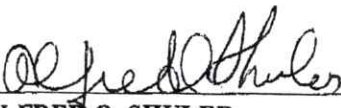
LEGAL DESCRIPTION FURNISHED BY PARTIES AND NOT VERIFIED BY DRAFTER

THIS DOCUMENT PREPARED WITHOUT BENEFIT OF TITLE SEARCH OR SURVEY AND IS BASED SOLELY ON FACTS PROVIDED BY EITHER OF THE PARTIES OR AGENT.

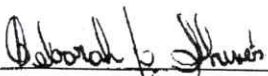
and said grantor does hereby fully warrant the title to said land, and will defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.

*"Grantor" and "grantee" are used for singular or plural, as the context requires.


IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Grantor has hereunto set grantor's hand and seal the day and year first above written.

 (SEAL)
ALFRED O. SHULER

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence:


Signature of Witness

Deborah J. Shiver
Name of Witness
(Must be typed or printed.)

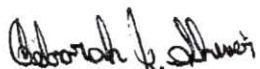

Signature of Witness

Melissa Abercrombie
Name of Witness
(Must be typed or printed.)

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 19th day of August, 2007, by **Alfred O. Shuler** who is either () personally known to me or () produced a valid driver's license as identification and who did not take an oath.




Notary Public, State of Florida.
My Commission Expires:

Request for Determination of Historic or cultural sites at 3780 Highway 65, Eastpoint, Florida.

From: Thomas Shuler (mshuler@shulerlawfl.com)

To: sitefile@dos.myflorida.com

Date: Monday, October 26, 2020, 02:17 PM EDT

Good Afternoon:

I am applying for a permit in Franklin County, Florida to rezone approximately 20 acres of land along Ft. Gadsden Creek at 3780 Highway 65, Eastpoint, Florida. Franklin County has required that I contact your office to determine whether there are any historic or cultural sites associated with this address.

If it helps, the parcel ID Number for the property is 30-06S-07W-0000-002-00000

The township, range and section are: Township 6 South, Range 7 West, fractional section 30 east of Highway 65 and North of Fort Gadsden Creek, Franklin County, Florida.

Please advise whether there are any historic or cultural sites associated with this location before Franklin County's Planning and Zoning Commission convenes on December 8, 2020.

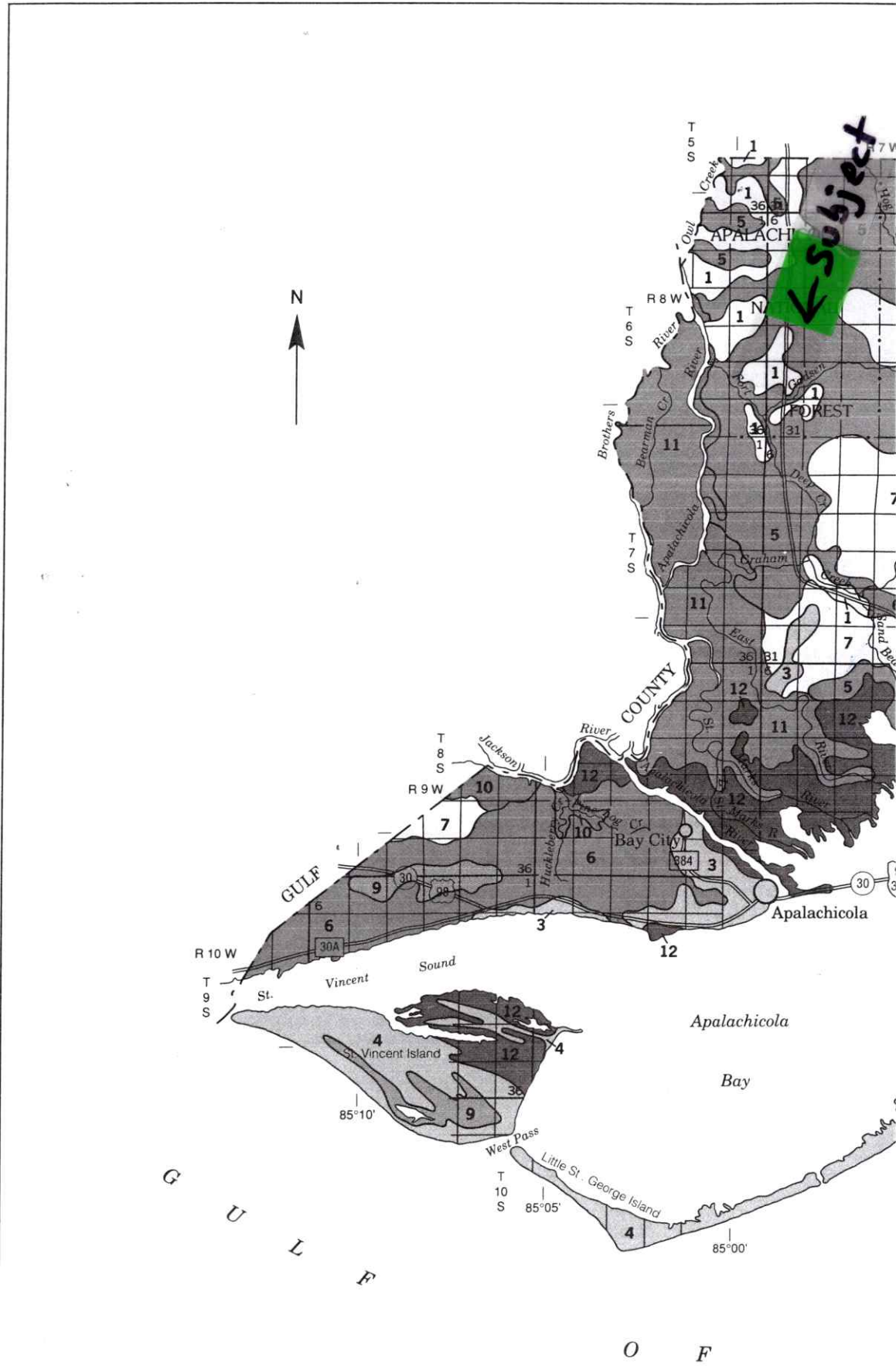
Sincerely,

Michael Shuler
34 4th Street
Apalachicola, Florida 32320
850-653-1757

R. 8 W. | R. 7 W.

1:645,000 FEET





Each area outlined on this map consists of more than one kind of soil. The map is thus meant for general planning rather than a basis for decisions on the use of specific tracts.

General Soil Map Units

The general soil map at the back of this publication shows broad areas that have a distinctive pattern of soils, relief, and drainage. Each map unit on the general soil map is a unique natural landscape. Typically, it consists of one or more major soils and some minor soils. It is named for the major soils. The soils making up one unit can occur in another but in a different pattern.

The general soil map can be used to compare the suitability of large areas for general land uses. Areas of suitable soils can be identified on the map. Likewise, areas where the soils are not suitable can be identified.

Because of its small scale, the map is not suitable for planning the management of a farm or field or for selecting a site for a road or a building or other structure. The soils in any one map unit differ from place to place in slope, depth, drainage, and other characteristics that affect management.

Soils of the Low Uplands and High Flatwoods

The soils in this group are somewhat poorly drained and moderately well drained and are nearly level or gently sloping. They are in the northwestern part of the county, west of State Road 65 and east of the Apalachicola River.

1. Albany-Blanton-Stilson

Nearly level or gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained and moderately well drained soils that are sandy and loamy or are sandy and have a loamy subsoil that contains plinthite

This map unit consists of soils on ridges of knolls in the low uplands and in the flatwoods. It occurs as several closely scattered areas in the northwestern part of the county, dominantly west of State Road 65 and east of the Apalachicola River. Individual areas are blocky or irregular in shape.

The landscape is dominantly nearly level or gently sloping. Scattered drainageways, swamps, and flatwoods are common in most areas. The natural vegetation is mostly slash pine, longleaf pine, and

mixed oak trees and an understory of saw palmetto, woody shrubs, and grasses.

This map unit makes up about 5,800 acres, or about 2 percent of the total acreage. It is about 40 percent Albany soils, 20 percent Blanton soils, 14 percent Stilson soils, and 26 percent soils of minor extent.

Albany soils are nearly level and somewhat poorly drained. Typically, the surface layer is dark gray fine sand about 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer is fine sand about 42 inches thick. The upper 14 inches is grayish brown and pale brown. The lower 28 inches is light gray. The upper 12 inches of the subsoil is light brownish gray sandy loam. The lower part to a depth of 80 inches or more is light brownish gray sandy clay loam.

Blanton soils are nearly level and gently sloping and are moderately well drained. Typically, the surface layer is gray fine sand about 6 inches thick. The subsurface layer is fine sand about 66 inches thick. The upper 25 inches is light yellowish brown. The next 30 inches is very pale brown. The lower 11 inches is light gray. The subsoil extends to a depth of 80 inches or more. It is light yellowish brown sandy loam that has many light gray, strong brown, and yellowish red mottles.

Stilson soils are nearly level and moderately well drained. Typically, the surface layer is gray fine sand about 7 inches thick. The subsurface layer is fine sand about 25 inches thick. The upper 6 inches is light yellowish brown. The lower 19 inches is very pale brown and has a few brownish yellow mottles. The upper part of the subsoil, to a depth of about 43 inches, is yellowish brown fine sandy loam that has a few very pale brown mottles. The next 16 inches is yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has very pale brown and light brownish gray mottles and is 5 to 8 percent plinthite. The lower part to a depth of 80 inches or more is sandy clay loam that is mottled in shades of brown, red, and gray.

Of minor extent in this unit are Leefield, Lynchburg, Ortega, Pelham, Plummer, Ridgewood, and Sapelo soils.

Most areas of this unit lie within the Apalachicola

National Forest. They are managed for the production of pine trees, as wildlife habitat, and for recreational uses.

Soils of the Sand Ridges and Coastal Islands

The soils in this group are excessively drained, moderately well drained, and poorly drained and are nearly level to strongly sloping. They are mainly on coastal ridges, on recent and remnant dunes, and in narrow areas of flatwoods. They are on the coastal islands, on the mainland coast, and in the eastern part of the county on St. James Island, east of Highway 319.

2. ~~Kershaw-Ortega-Ridgewood~~

Nearly level to strongly sloping, excessively drained, moderately well drained, and somewhat poorly drained soils that are sandy throughout

This map unit consists of soils on high sandy ridges and side slopes. It is in the extreme eastern part of the county and occurs mainly as one large area extending from east of U.S. Highway 319 to the county's north-south segment of U.S. Highway 98. Several smaller areas are along the Gulf Coast and near the Ochlockonee River where it is crossed by U.S. Highway 319.

The landscape is nearly level to strongly sloping. Some areas are interspersed with small depressions and small areas of flatwoods. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine, sand pine, slash pine, turkey oak, and scrub live oak and an understory of wiregrass and rosemary. Saw palmetto is scattered throughout the unit but is more abundant in areas of the Ridgewood soils.

This map unit makes up about 11,200 acres, or about 3 percent of the total acreage. It is about 50 percent Kershaw soils, 25 percent Ortega soils, 22 percent Ridgewood soils, and 3 percent soils of minor extent.

Kershaw soils are gently sloping to strongly sloping and are excessively drained. Typically, the surface layer is light gray sand about 5 inches thick. Below this, to a depth of about 58 inches, is light yellowish brown fine sand. The next layer to a depth of 80 inches or more is very pale brown fine sand that has small patches of white, clean sand grains.

Ortega soils are nearly level and gently sloping and are moderately well drained. Typically, the surface layer is grayish brown fine sand about 5 inches thick. Below this is fine sand. The upper 38 inches is brownish yellow. The next 20 inches is very pale brown and has light gray and strong brown mottles. The lower part to a depth of 80 inches or more is light gray and has strong brown and reddish yellow mottles.

Ridgewood soils are nearly level and gently sloping and are somewhat poorly drained. Typically, the surface layer is gray sand about 5 inches thick. Below this is sand. The upper 29 inches is brownish yellow and has light gray mottles. The next 30 inches is very pale brown and has strong brown and brownish yellow mottles. The lower part to a depth of 80 inches or more is light brownish gray and brown.

Of minor extent in this unit are Kureb, Leon, Mandarin, Resota, Rutlege, and Scranton soils.

Most areas of this unit support natural vegetation or are used for the commercial production of pine trees.

3. ~~Mandarin-Resota-Leon~~

Nearly level or gently sloping, poorly drained to moderately well drained soils that are sandy throughout; some are stained with organic matter between depths of 10 and 40 inches

This map unit consists of soils on the sandy ridge on the mainland along the gulf and coastal bays. It occurs as several narrow, nearly continuous areas broken by rivers and coastal marshes.

The landscape consists of nearly level or gently sloping ridges along the coastline. The natural vegetation consists of sand pine, slash pine, Chapman oak, myrtle oak, turkey oak, and scrub live oak and an understory of woody shrubs, grasses, and saw palmetto.

This map unit makes up about 15,800 acres, or about 5 percent of the total acreage. It is about 30 percent Mandarin soils, 25 percent Resota soils, 20 percent Leon soils, and 25 percent soils of minor extent.

Mandarin soils are nearly level and somewhat poorly drained. Typically, the surface layer is gray fine sand about 4 inches thick. Below this, to a depth of about 25 inches, is light gray fine sand. The subsoil is fine sand about 9 inches thick. It is dark reddish brown grading to dark brown. The substratum is fine sand. The upper 27 inches is brown. The lower part to a depth of 80 inches or more is white and has light yellowish brown and brownish yellow mottles.

Resota soils are nearly level and gently sloping and are moderately well drained. Typically, the surface layer is gray fine sand about 3 inches thick. The subsurface layer, to a depth of about 22 inches, is white fine sand. The subsoil is fine sand and has organic stains at its upper boundary. The upper 22 inches is brownish yellow. The lower 14 inches is yellow and has reddish yellow mottles. The substratum to a depth of 80 inches or more is very pale brown fine sand that has reddish yellow mottles.

Leon soils are nearly level and poorly drained.

Typically, the surface layer is black fine sand about 12 inches thick. The subsurface layer is fine sand about 22 inches thick. The upper 16 inches is dark grayish brown, and the lower 6 inches is grayish brown. The subsoil extends to a depth of 80 inches or more. It is gray sandy loam that grades to sandy clay loam.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Pelham, Plummer, and Rutlege soils. The very poorly drained Rutlege soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Surrency soil. The poorly drained Pelham and Plummer soils are in the higher areas in the flatwoods and on slight knolls. Also included are soils that have a loamy subsoil below a depth of 40 inches and soils that have a surface layer of muck or mucky sand. These soils are poorly drained and are in landscape positions similar to those of the Surrency soil.

On 80 percent of the acreage mapped as Surrency fine sand, Surrency and similar soils make up 77 to 100 percent of the mapped areas.

The Surrency soil has a seasonal high water table within a depth of 6 inches for 5 months or more in most years. The available water capacity is low in the surface and subsurface layers and moderate in the subsoil. Permeability is rapid or moderately rapid in the surface and subsurface layers and moderate in the subsoil. The content of organic matter is moderate or high in the surface layer and low in the subsurface layer and the subsoil. Natural fertility is high.

Most areas support natural vegetation or are used for the production of pine trees. The natural vegetation consists of slash pine, black titi, swamp cyrilla, cypress, sweetbay, and blackgum and an understory of shrub-sized titi, St Johnswort, and pitcherplant.

This soil is poorly suited to cultivated crops because of the wetness. The number of adapted crops that can be grown is limited unless intensive management practices are applied. A water-control system removes excess water during wet periods. Incorporating crop residue, including that of soil-improving crops, into the soil increases the content of organic matter. Seedbed preparation should include bedding of rows. Applications of fertilizer and lime can increase crop yields.

This soil is poorly suited to pasture and hay. A surface water management system helps to overcome the wetness. Applications of fertilizer and the proper selection of adapted grasses and legumes increase yields. Proper stocking rates, pasture rotation, and restricted grazing during wet periods help to keep the pasture in good condition.

This soil is generally not used for range.

This soil is generally not used for commercial production of pine trees. It is limited mainly by the

seasonal wetness, which can increase the seedling mortality rate, restrict the use of equipment, and cause plant competition. Potential productivity is medium or high for slash pine and loblolly pine and low for longleaf pine. Site preparation, such as chopping, burning, and bedding, removes debris, minimizes plant competition, facilitates planting, and reduces the seedling mortality rate. Using special equipment, such as rubber-tired or crawler machinery, and harvesting during dry periods minimize soil compaction and root damage during thinning activities. Using a harvesting system that leaves plant debris distributed over the site helps to maintain the content of organic matter.

This soil is poorly suited to use as a site for homes, small commercial buildings, and local roads and streets because of the wetness. On sites for septic tank absorption fields, mounding increases the depth to the seasonal high water table and thus helps to overcome the wetness. If adequate outlets are available, a drainage system can lower the water table. Adding suitable fill to elevate roadbeds and building sites helps to overcome the wetness. Installing a drainage system and selecting adapted species can help to establish lawn grasses and landscaping plants.

If areas of this soil are developed for recreational uses, such as playgrounds, picnic areas, and paths or trails, stabilizing the sandy surface layer by adding suitable topsoil or some other material helps to prevent excessive erosion.

The capability subclass is Vlw. The woodland ordination symbol is 11W.

*** 35—Stilson fine sand.** This moderately well drained, nearly level soil is on high inland ridges and knolls. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent. Individual areas are elongated or irregularly shaped and range from 3 to 50 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is fine sand about 13 inches thick. The upper 7 inches is gray, and the lower 6 inches is light yellowish brown. The subsurface layer is about 19 inches of very pale brown fine sand that has few brownish yellow mottles. The subsoil extends to a depth of 80 inches or more. The upper 11 inches is yellowish brown fine sandy loam that has few very pale brown mottles. The next 16 inches is yellowish brown sandy clay loam that has very pale brown and light brownish gray mottles and contains 5 to 8 percent plinthite. The lower 21 inches or more is mottled brown, red, and gray sandy clay loam.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Blanton and Leefield soils and small areas of soils that are similar to the Blanton soils but contain plinthite. The moderately well drained Blanton soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Stilson soil. Also

over
→

included are soils that are similar to the Stilson soil but have a loamy subsoil within a depth of 20 inches or do not contain plinthite. These soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Stilson soil.

On 80 percent of the acreage mapped as Stilson fine sand, Stilson and similar soils make up 79 to 100 percent of the mapped areas.

The Stilson soil has a seasonal high water table at a depth of 30 to 42 inches for 1 to 4 months in most years. The water table can be perched above the subsoil for short periods after heavy rains during any part of the year. The available water capacity is low in the surface layer and moderate in the subsoil.

Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers and moderate in the subsoil. The content of organic matter is low, and natural fertility is medium.

Most areas are used for the production of pine trees. The natural vegetation consists of live oak and longleaf pine and an understory of wiregrass, ferns, huckleberry, and scattered saw palmetto.

This soil is moderately suited to cultivated crops. Using an irrigation system may improve the production of some crops by helping to overcome the potential droughtiness during extended dry periods. Applications of fertilizer can increase crop yields. Returning all crop residue to the soil and using a cropping system that includes grasses, legumes, or grass-legume mixtures help to maintain fertility and tilth.

This soil is well suited to pasture and hay. Proper stocking rates and pasture rotation help to keep the pasture in good condition. Forage plants include longleaf uniola, low panicum, low paspalum, switchgrass, and lopsided indiagrass. If the range deteriorates because of poor management practices, the site is dominated by hardwoods and an understory of undesirable range species.

This soil is generally not used for range.

This soil is well suited to the production of pine trees. The main management concern is the occasional droughtiness, which contributes to seedling mortality. Potential productivity is high for slash pine and medium for longleaf pine. Slash pine grows best with an adequate supply of phosphorus. Site preparation, such as chopping and applying herbicide, helps to control competing vegetation and facilitates mechanical planting. Using a harvesting system that leaves debris distributed over the site helps to maintain the content of organic matter.

This soil is only moderately suited to homesite development because of the seasonal wetness and the occasional droughtiness. It is well suited to use as a site for small commercial buildings and local roads and streets. On sites for septic tank absorption fields, mounding increases the depth to the seasonal high

water table and thus helps to overcome the wetness. Mulching, applying fertilizer, and using an irrigation system help to establish lawn grasses and other small-seeded plants.

If areas of this soil are developed for recreational uses, such as playgrounds, picnic areas, and paths or trails, stabilizing the sandy surface layer by adding suitable topsoil or some other material helps to prevent excessive erosion.

The capability subclass is llw. The woodland ordination symbol is 12W.

~~36—Pickney-Pamlico complex, depressional.~~

These very poorly drained, nearly level soils are in depressions, freshwater swamps, and poorly defined drainageways. Slopes are generally less than 1 percent. Individual areas are nearly round or are irregularly shaped and range from 10 to several thousand acres in size. They are about 45 percent Pickney soil and 40 percent Pamlico soil.

Typically, the surface layer of the Pickney soil is about 41 inches of black and very dark brown sand that has pockets of gray sand. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is grayish brown and light brownish gray sand.

Typically, the surface layer of the Pamlico soil is muck about 27 inches thick. The upper 5 inches is dark brown, and the lower 22 inches is very dark brown. The next layer is about 19 inches of black mucky sand. Below this to a depth of 80 inches or more is sand. The upper 8 inches is very dark grayish brown, and the lower 26 inches or more is grayish brown.

Included with these soils in mapping are small areas of Dorovan, Lynn Haven, Maurepas, Rutlege, and Scranton soils. Also included are soils that are similar to the Pamlico soil but have a loamy substratum. The very poorly drained Dorovan and Maurepas soils are in landscape positions similar to those of the Pickney and Pamlico soils. The very poorly drained Rutlege and Scranton soils are on slightly elevated flats. The poorly drained Lynn Haven and Scranton soils are on low ridges and flats.

On 95 percent of the acreage mapped as Pickney-Pamlico complex, depressional, Pickney, Pamlico, and similar soils make up 89 to 100 percent of the mapped areas.

The Pickney and Pamlico soils have a seasonal high water table within a depth of 18 inches for as much as 5 months each year. The water table is generally within a depth of less than 6 inches for the rest of most years. The available water capacity ranges from very low to very high in the Pamlico soil and from very low to moderate in the Pickney soil. Permeability ranges from moderate to rapid in both soils. The content of organic

Ft. Gadnden Creek Elevations - per Google Earth

Write a description for your map.

Legend



Google Earth

1000 ft





Wetlands



October 26, 2020

Wetlands

- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|----------|
| | Estuarine and Marine Deepwater | | Freshwater Emergent Wetland | | Lake |
| | Estuarine and Marine Wetland | | Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland | | Other |
| | | | Freshwater Pond | | Riverine |

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



Wetlands



October 26, 2020

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



This record search is for informational purposes only and does NOT constitute a project review. This search only identifies resources recorded at the Florida Master Site File and does NOT provide project approval from the Division of Historical Resources. Contact the Compliance and Review Section of the Division of Historical Resources at CompliancePermits@dos.MyFlorida.com for project review information.

October 26, 2020

Michael Shuler
34 4th Street
Apalachicola, Florida 32320
850-653-1757



In response to your request of October 26, 2020, the Florida Master Site File lists no cultural resources recorded for Township 6 South, Range 7 West, fractional section 30 east of Highway 65 and North of Fort Gadsden Creek, Franklin County, Florida.

When interpreting the results of this search, please consider the following information:

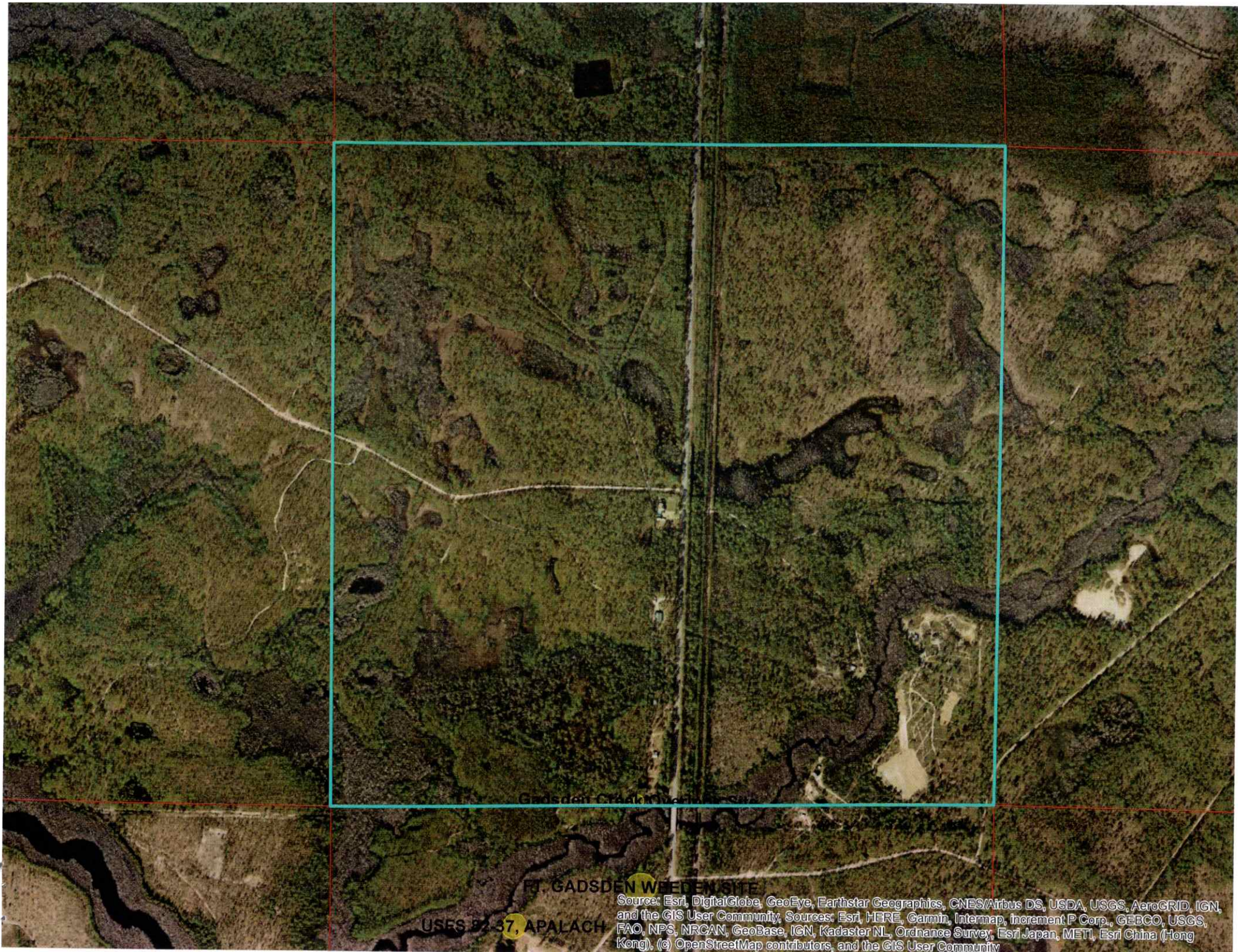
- **This search area may contain *unrecorded* archaeological sites, historical structures or other resources even if previously surveyed for cultural resources.**
- **Because vandalism and looting are common at Florida sites, we ask that you limit the distribution of location information on archaeological sites.**
- **While many of our records document historically significant resources, the documentation of a resource at the Florida Master Site File does not necessarily mean the resource is historically significant.**
- **Federal, state and local laws require formal environmental review for most projects. This search DOES NOT constitute such a review. If your project falls under these laws, you should contact the Compliance and Review Section of the Division of Historical Resources at 850-245-6333.**

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Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions regarding the results of this search.

Kind Regards,

Eman M. Vovsi, Ph.D.
Sr. Data Base Analyst
Florida Master Site File
Eman.Vovsi@DOS.MyFlorida.com



Gadsden Creek Over...

FT. GADSDEN WEEDEN SITE

USES 92-37, APALACH

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community