Levy County Board of County Commission
Planning and Zoning Department
320 Mongo Street, Bronson, Florida, 32621
Office: 352.486.5203

PAID
Levy County Planning Zoning
352.486.5203

Comprehensive Plan Amendment Application

Petition Number: SSA - 25-01
Submittal Date: 3-21-25
Acceptance Date: _____

Amendment Fee Paid: $600
Concurrent Rezoning ☑Yes ☐No

Applicant Information

Applicant(s)/Agent(s) Name: Robert M Barnhill III
Address: 7950 NW 95th Street chiefland FL 32626
Phone: 352-949-5127 Email: barnhilllandscapes@yahoo.com

Owner Information

Owner(s) Name: Chicken Butt. inc.
Address: 6850 NW 100th Street chiefland FL 32626
Phone: 352-949-5127 Email: barnhilllandscapes@yahoo.com

Request

Project Name: Barnhill Landscapes
Future Land Use Amendment Type ☐Large Scale ☑Small Scale
Parcel ID(s): 0091800300, 0091800000, 0091800100

Total Acreage: 17.5 Subdivision Name (If applicable): _____
Physical Location Address: 6850 NW 100th St. chiefland FL 32626

	Existing	Proposed
Use of Property	Residential - Nursery	Commercial Nursery
FLUM Designation	Low density Residential	Commercial
Zoning Designation	R1	C2

Levy County Board of County Commission
Planning and Zoning Department
320 Mongo Street, Bronson, Florida, 32621
Office: 352.486.5203

OWNER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that the information contained in this application and its supplements are true and correct, and that I am the legal owner of the above described property.

[signature] 21 March 2025

Owner(s) Signature **Date**

Owner(s) Signature **Date**

STATE OF FLORIDA COUNTY OF Fl Levy the foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of ☑physical presence or ☐online notarization this 21 day of March, 20 25. Individual identified by: ☐Personal Knowledge ☑Satisfactory Evidence: Type: FL - DL

[signature]
Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida

Stamp:

AVEA MARTINEZ
Notary Public - State of Florida
Commission # HH 625901
My Comm. Expires Jan 5, 2029
Bonded through National Notary Assn.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned has read and understands the application, and has received, read, and understands the Instructions & Submission requirements. It is agreed and understood that the undersigned will be held responsible for the accuracy of the application and information submitted. The undersigned hereby attests to the fact that the parcel number(s) and legal description(s) provided is/are the true and proper identification of the area for which the petition is being submitted. Signatures of all owners and their agent are required on this form. Signatures by other that the owner(s) will be accepted only with notarized proof of authorization by the owner(s).

[signature] 21 march 2025

Owner/Agent Signature **Date**

STATE OF FLORIDA COUNTY OF Levy the foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of ☑physical presence or ☐online notarization this 21 day of March, 20 25. Individual identified by: ☐Personal Knowledge ☑Satisfactory Evidence: Type: FL - DL

[signature]
Signature of Notary Public - State of Florida

Stamp:

AVEA MARTINEZ
Notary Public - State of Florida
Commission # HH 625901
My Comm. Expires Jan 5, 2029
Bonded through National Notary Assn.

Prepared by and return to:
Adam C. Henderson
Levy Abstract & Title Company
13 East Park Avenue
Chiefland, Florida 32626
File Number: T-29704

Instrument # 74[illegible]3
OR BK: 1771 PG: 352-1pg(s)
REC:1/30/2025 10:28 AM
Matt Brooks, Levy County Clerk, Florida
Rec: $10.00
Deed Doc: $1,050.00
Deputy Clerk Katie

General Warranty Deed

Made this January 27, 2025 A.D. By **LLOYD O. BEAUCHAMP, JR. and IBRI JONE BEAUCHAMP, husband and wife,** whose mailing address is: 9651 NW County Rd 345, Chiefland, Florida 32626, hereinafter called the grantor, to **CHICKEN BUTT, INC., a Florida corporation**, whose mailing address is: 6850 NW 100th Street, Chiefland, Florida 32626, hereinafter called the grantee:

(Whenever used herein the term "grantor" and "grantee" include all the parties to this instrument and the heirs, legal representatives and assigns of individuals, and the successors and assigns of corporations)

Witnesseth, that the grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars, ($10.00) and other valuable considerations, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hereby grants, bargains, sells, aliens, remises, releases, conveys and confirms unto the grantee, all that certain land situate in **Levy** County, Florida, viz:

The NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 2, Township 12 South, Range 14 East, Levy County, Florida, LESS AND EXCEPT the North and West 40 feet thereof lying Northwest of the Northwesterly right of way line of State Road 345.

Parcel ID Number: **0091800100**

Together with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

To Have and to Hold, the same in fee simple forever.

And the grantor hereby covenants with said grantee that the grantor is lawfully seized of said land in fee simple; that the grantor has good right and lawful authority to sell and convey said land; that the grantor hereby fully warrants the title to said land and will defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and that said land is free of all encumbrances except taxes accruing subsequent to December 31, 2024.

In Witness Whereof, the said grantor has signed and sealed these presents the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence:

Witness Printed Name Denise Y. Clements
Address: 13 E. Park Ave., Chiefland, FL 32626

Witness Printed Name Adam C Henderson
Address: 13 E. Park Ave., Chiefland, FL 32626

LLOYD O. BEAUCHAMP, JR. (Seal)
9651 NW County Rd 345, Chiefland, Florida 32626

IBRI JONE BEAUCHAMP (Seal)
9651 NW County Rd 345, Chiefland, Florida 32626

State of Florida
County of Levy

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of physical presence this 27 day of January, 2025, by **LLOYD O. BEAUCHAMP. JR. and IBRI JONE BEAUCHAMP, husband and wife**, who is/are personally

Made this January 27, 2025. By **LLOYD O. BEAUCHAMP, JR. and I[illegible] JONE BEAUCHAMP, husband and wife,** whose mailing address is: 9651 NW County Rd 345, Chiefland, Florida 32626, hereinafter called the grantor, to **CHICKEN BUTT, INC., a Florida corporation**, whose mailing address is: 6850 NW 100th Street, Chiefland, Florida 32626, hereinafter called the gran

(Whenever used herein the term "grantor" and "grantee" include all the parties to this instrument and the heirs, legal representatives and assigns of individuals, and the successors and assigns of corporations)

Witnesseth, that the grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars, ($10.00) and other valuable consideration receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hereby grants, bargains, sells, aliens, remises, releases, conveys and confirms unto the grante all that certain land situate in **Levy** County, Florida, viz:

The NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 2, Township 12 South, Range 14 East, Levy County, Florida, LESS AND EXCEPT the North and West 40 feet thereof lying Northwest of the Northwesterly right of way line of State Road 345

Parcel ID Number: **0091800100**

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In Witness Whereof, the said grantor has signed and sealed these presents the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence:

Witness Printed Name Denise Y. Clements
Address: 13 E. Park Ave., Chiefland, FL 32626

Witness Printed Name Adam C. Henderson
Address: 13 E. Park Ave., Chiefland, FL 32626

LLOYD O. BEAUCHAMP, JR. (Seal)
9651 NW County Rd 345, Chiefland, Florida 32626

IBRI JONE BEAUCHAMP (Seal)
9651 NW County Rd 345, Chiefland, Florida 32626

State of Florida
County of Levy

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of physical presence this 27 day of January, 2025, by **LLOYD O BEAUCHAMP, JR. and IBRI JONE BEAUCHAMP, husband and wife**, who is/are personally known to me or who has produced _____ as identification.

(Affix Notary Stamp/Seal)

Notary Public
Print Name: _____
My Commission Expires:

ADAM HENDERSON
MY COMMISSION # HH 298717
EXPIRES: October 29, 2026

This instrument prepared by and return to:
Robert M. Barnhill, III
6850 NW 100th St.
Chiefland, FL 32626

Instrume 672656
OR BK: 1552 PG: 243-2pg(s)
REC:9/29/2020 10:16 AM
Danny J. Shipp, Levy County Clerk, Florida
Rec: $18.50
Deed Doc: $0.70
Deputy Clerk UWILLIAMS

WARRANTY DEED

THIS WARRANTY DEED made this 23rd day of September, A. D. 2020, by **LORI ROBIN BARNHILL MANGANO, ROBERT BARNHILL, JR. and SHIRLEY DIANE WATSON,** hereinafter called the grantor, to **CHICKENBUTT, Inc., a Florida Limited Liability Company**, whose address is 6850 NW 100th St., Chiefland, FL 32626, hereinafter called the grantee:

(Wherever used herein the terms "grantor" and"grantee" include all the parties to this instrument and the heirs, legal representatives and assigns of individuals, and the successors and assigns of corporations.)

WITNESSETH: That the grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of $10.00 and other valuable considerations, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hereby grants, bargains, sells, aliens, remises, releases, conveys and confirms unto the grantee, all that certain land situate in Levy County, Florida to-wit:

East ½ of the NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 2, Township 12 South, Range 14 East, Levy County, Florida. Containing 20 acres, more or less.

LESS: SE ¼ of the NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 2, Township 12 South, Range 14 East, Levy County, Florida. Containing 10 acres, more or less.

LESS: Two and one-half (2 1/2) acres in the NW corner of NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 2, Township 12 South, Range 14 East, Levy County, Florida. Containing 2.5 acres, more or less.

SUBJECT property is not the homestead of Grantors.

Parcel Account Number: 00918-000-00

SUBJECT TO conditions, restrictions, reservations, limitations and easements of record, if any, and zoning and other governmental regulations.

TOGETHER WITH all the tenements, hereditaments & appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the same in fee simple forever.

AND the grantor hereby covenants with said grantee that the grantor is lawfully seized of said land in fee simple; that the grantor has good right and lawful authority to sell and convey said land; that the grantor hereby fully warrants the title to said land and will defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and that said land is free of all encumbrances, except taxes accruing subsequent to December 31, 2019.

RETURN TO: LEVY ABSTRACT
P.O. BOX 148
BRONSON, FL 32621
352-486-2116

Levy County Board of County Commission
Planning and Zoning Department
320 Mongo Street, Bronson, Florida, 32621
Office: 352.486.5203

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS FORM

Information to complete this form can be gathered from either of the following:

1. USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app

*NOTE: For help using the USDA-NRCS Web Soil Survey, please refer to last page of this form.

2. Levy County Soil Survey http://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00025720/00001

1. Soil Association and Component Soils:

MAP UNIT	SOIL TYPE	ACREAGE	% OF AREA
31	Jonesville	17.5	48
	Otela		25
	Seaboard		16
	Minor		11

2. Potential for Wildlife Habitat

Openland Wildlife	☐Very Poor	☐Poor	☐Fair	☐Good
Woodland Wildlife	☐Very Poor	☐Poor	☐Fair	☐Good
Wetland Wildlife	☐Very Poor	☐Poor	☐Fair	☐Good

3. Suitability for Major Land Uses

Cropland	☐Very Poor	☐Poor	☐Fair	☐Good
Pasture	☐Very Poor	☐Poor	☐Fair	☐Good
Woodland Potential Productivity	☐Very Poor	☐Poor	☐Fair	☐Good

4. Building Site and Sanitary Facilities Limitation

Septic Tank	☐Very Poor	☐Poor	☐Fair	☑Good
Septic Tank Absorbtion Field	☐Very Poor	☐Poor	☐Fair	☑Good
Building w/o Basement	☐Very Poor	☐Poor	☐Fair	☐Good
Local Roads and Streets	☐Very Poor	☐Poor	☐Fair	☐Good
Small Commercial Building	☐Very Poor	☐Poor	☐Fair	☑Good
Shallow Excavation	☐Very Poor	☐Poor	☐Fair	☐Good

5. Additional land characteristics or comments: _____

_____

_____ 4 Feb 2025

Signature of Owner/Agent Date

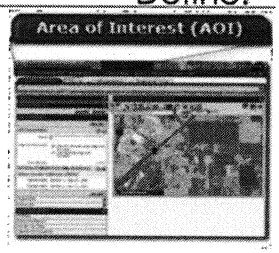
Levy nty Board of County Commission
Planning and Zoning Department
320 Mongo Street, Bronson, Florida, 32621
Office: 352.486.5203

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS FORM – PG. 2

Using the NCSS Web Soil Survey

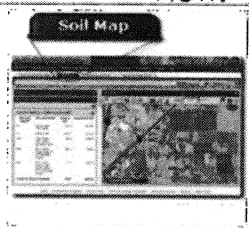
Four Basic Steps make WSS a simple yet powerful way to access and use soil data.

1 Define.



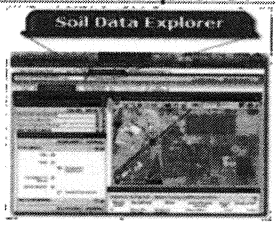
Use the **Area of Interest** tab to define your area of interest. You can navigate to an area by zooming in on a map or by selecting from a Quick Navigation choice list. After you find the area, define it as the Area of Interest (AOI) by drawing a box around it using a map tool. You must complete this step before you can go on to the next two steps.

2 View.



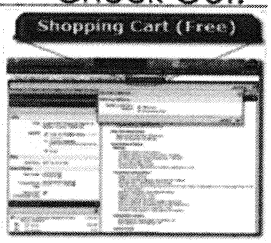
Click the **Soil Map** tab to view or print a map of the soils in your area and view a description of the soils, or click the **Soil Data Explorer** tab to access soil data for your area and determine the suitability of the soils for a particular use. The items you want saved in a report can be added to your shopping cart.

3 Explore.



Click the **Soil Data Explorer** tab to access soil data for your area and determine the suitability of the soils for a particular use. The items you want saved in a report can be added to your shopping cart.

4 Check Out.



Use the **Shopping Cart** tab to get your **FREE** report immediately or download it later.

You can access context-sensitive online help throughout the application by clicking the question-mark icon in a specific panel or dialog.
When you are done, always click the **Logout** link next to the **Help** link. Clicking the **Logout** link allows the application to release the resources used by your session immediately, instead of having to wait 40 minutes for your session to time out.

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Levy County, Florida

February 4, 2025

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

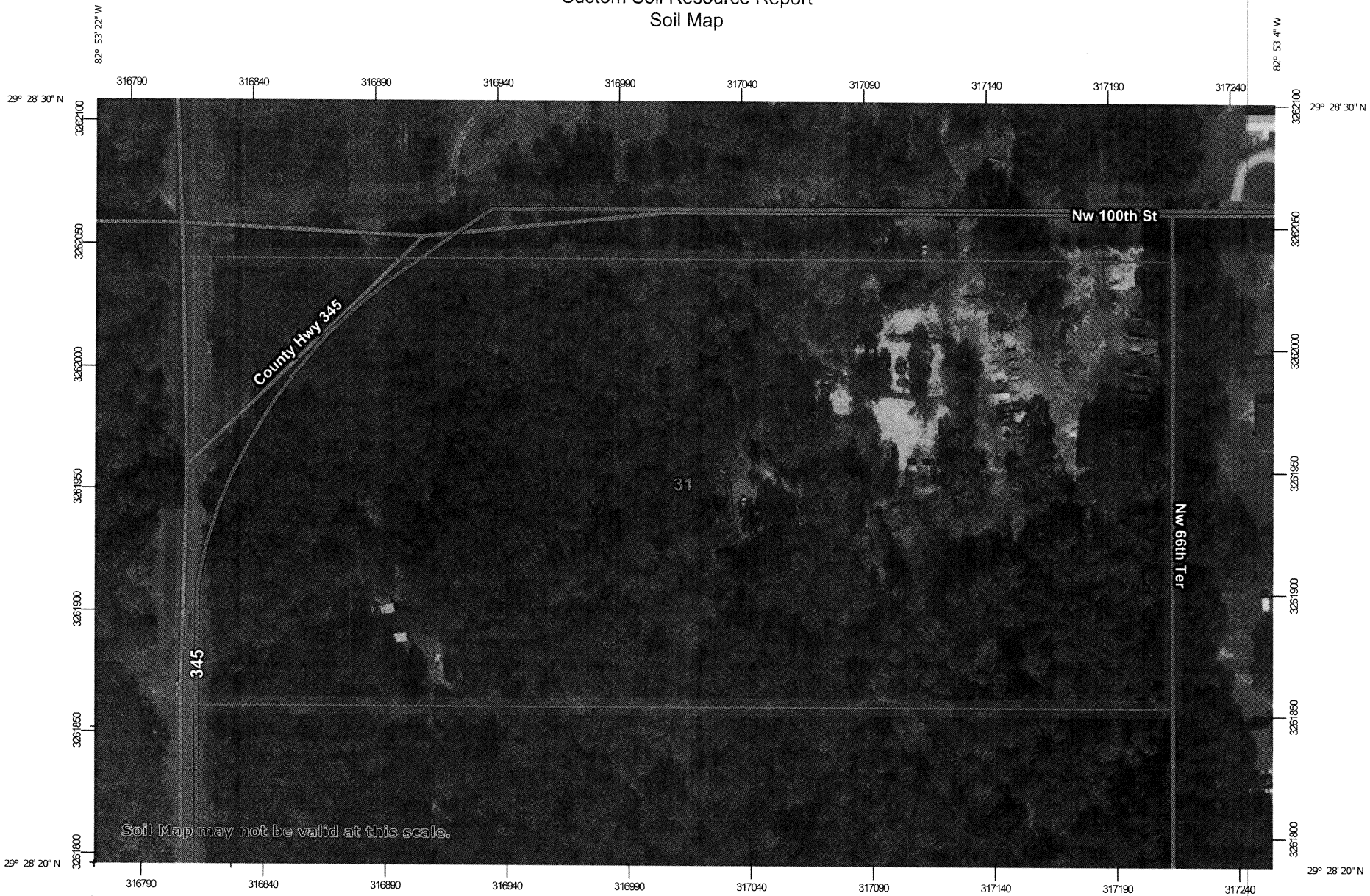
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.



Map Scale: 1:2,210 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 30 60 120 180

Feet
0 100 200 400 600

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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

Soil Survey Area: Levy County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Aug 21, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 9, 2022—Feb 10, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
31	Jonesville-Otela-Seaboard complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes	18.2	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**18.2**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

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, 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.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Levy County, Florida

31—Jonesville-Otela-Seaboard complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jgg9
Elevation: 0 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 56 to 64 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 66 to 73 degrees F
Frost-free period: 254 to 284 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Jonesville and similar soils: 48 percent
Otela and similar soils: 25 percent
Seaboard and similar soils: 16 percent
Minor components: 11 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Jonesville

Setting

Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits over limestone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 27 inches: fine sand
Bt - 27 to 35 inches: sandy clay loam
2R - 35 to 39 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F154XA009FL - Moist Basic Pine Uplands

Forage suitability group: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Otela

Setting

Landform: Knolls on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 58 inches: fine sand
Bt - 58 to 66 inches: sandy clay loam
2R - 66 to 70 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 66 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Forage suitability group: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Seaboard

Setting

Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian or sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
C - 8 to 17 inches: fine sand

2R - 17 to 20 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 4 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (1.98 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Forage suitability group: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)
Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Candler

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: R154XX001FL - Yellow Sands Xeric Uplands
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G152AA111FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Levyville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F154XA009FL - Moist Basic Pine Uplands
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA311FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Bushnell

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Knolls on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Shallow or moderately deep, sandy or loamy soils on rises and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA521FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G152AA999FL)
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges on karstic marine terraces, flats on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F154XA004FL - Moist Sandy Pine-Hardwood Woodlands
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G152AA121FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Moriah

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Flats on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA231FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Mabel

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Knolls on karstic marine terraces, rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F154XA004FL - Moist Sandy Pine-Hardwood Woodlands
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats and rises of mesic lowlands (G152AA331FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Lutterloh, limestone substratum

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G152AA131FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

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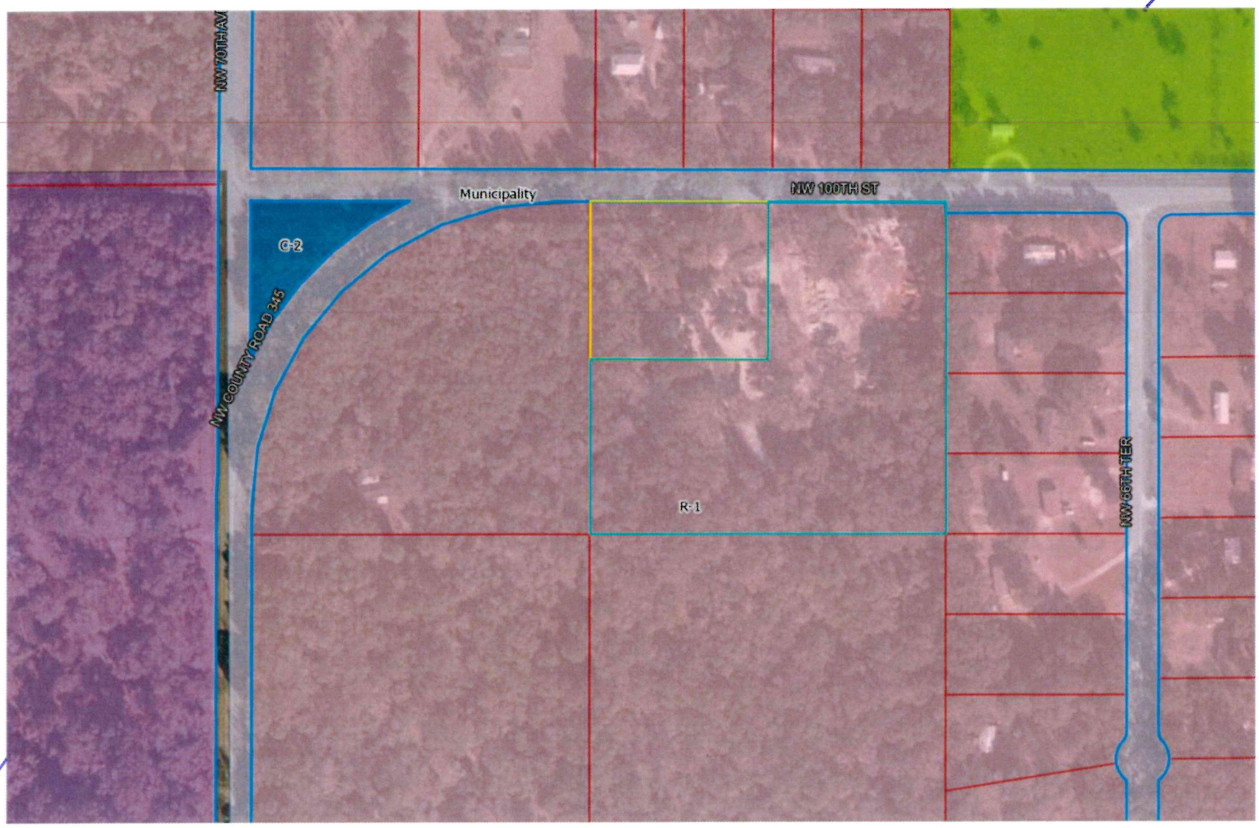

Rural Residential

Levy County, FL

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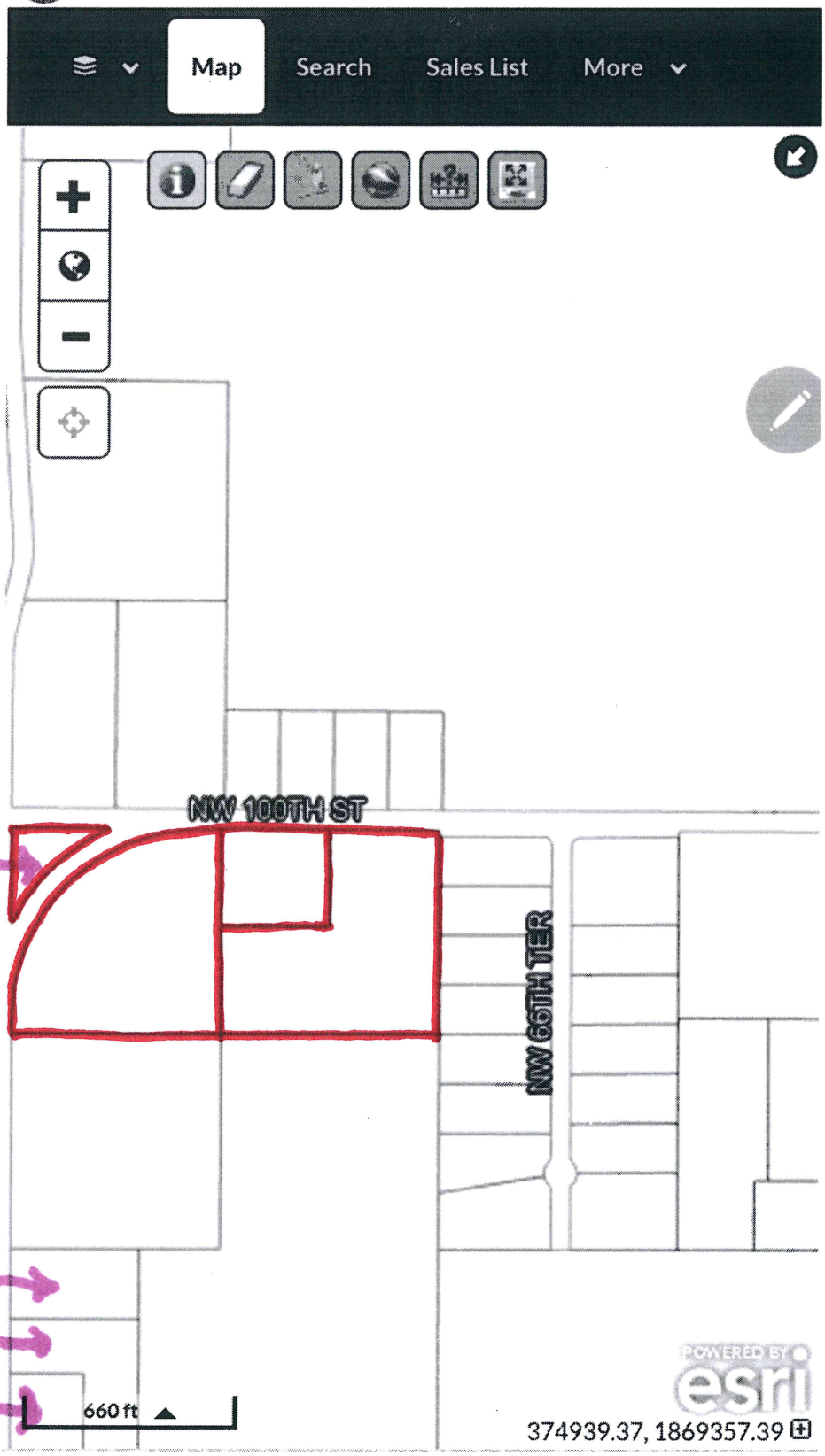

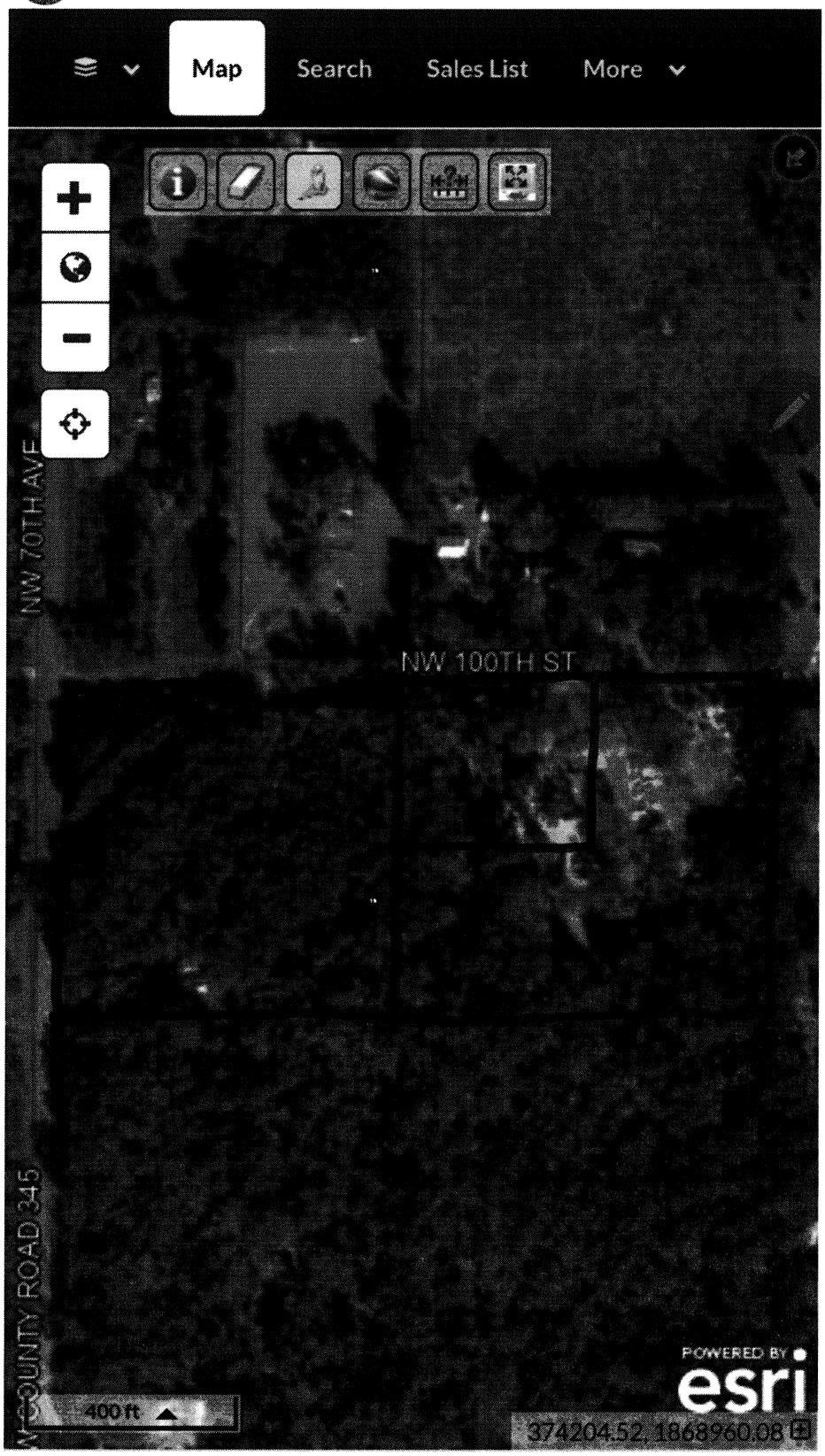

C2

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Rural Residental

Future Land use

Document existing conditions and compatibility with adjacent property

The proposed change in land use will not have any effect on the surrounding and adjoining properties as this will be the exact same use and exposure that it has had since 2007. It lies within the municipal service district which promotes neighborhood commercial activity.

Urban Sprawl analysis

1. This gives 3-5 full time employees jobs in a close proximity to their homes which saves on fuel cost and travel time and unnecessary road congestion.
2. We have had employees over the years (including 1 that still works for us now) that quite their job in Gainesville or Ocala and worked for us. We paid on average $1-$2 per hour less than there previous wages and yet do to travel time,wear and tear on vehicles, and fuel cost they were able to have more time at home and make the same money.
3. We are a great place to have picnics and gatherings we host elementary school field trips every year to promote children to learn how plants grow and thrive and we show off my great grandfathers original homestead so the 2nd grade class gets to learn about antiques.
4. People like having a close local place they can by mulch and flowers for their homes and businesses. On many occasions we have supplied materials to levy county offices and the cities of Chiefland, Cedar Key, and many more helping to to shipping costs down for locals.
5. This is a dangerous curve that has earned its name as "dead man's curve" for a reason. By me extending my nursery to cover the full length of the 17.5 acres it will only open up the visibility on the curve and make it safer. The part of the properties that is encompassed by the roadway on all sides is already C2 commercial and making the rest of the connecting properties the same will not have any affect on transit-oriented development or new towns. (unless of course, the county would like to start a new town in my honor and name it "Barnhillville" at which time I would accept the title of Mayor).