SPECIAL USE AUTHORIZATION

The Suwannee River Water Management District hereby grants Special Use Authorization in accordance with F.A.C. 40B-9 and all conditions stated on this authorization.

SRWMD SUA #: 20/21-022

AUTHORIZED USER:

Bill Werner
Project Manager
Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH)
904-379-8338
Bill.werner@searchinc.com

ACTIVITY: SEARCH will conduct archaeological excavations at two previously recorded archaeological sites within the Ellaville and Anderson Springs tracts: Site 8MD321 on parcel # 35-1S-11-1588-000-000 in Madison County and Site 8SU422 on parcel # 35-01S-11E-1093400.2000 in Suwannee County. The excavations will be confined to the right-of-way for the North Florida Resiliency Connection (NFRC) Transmission Line Project (Project). The excavations are being conducted on behalf of Gulf Power Company (GPC) in accordance with the programmatic agreement between GPC, the Florida Division of Historical Resources, the US Army Corps of Engineers Jacksonville District, and Tribal stakeholders to resolve adverse effects to archaeological sites because of the Project construction. See Attachment A.

LOCATION: Madison and Suwannee Counties

TRACT NAME: Ellaville and Anderson Springs Tracts (shown on maps in Attachment A)

STARTING DATE: March 29, 2021 **ENDING DATE:** April 15, 2022

GENERAL INFORMATION: This Special Use Authorization is issued for the sole purposes listed above.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS: Authorized User must provide approved FL Dept. of State Permit 1A-32 prior to commencing cultural resource sampling.

VEHICLE ACCESS: Contact Brad Ellis, Forest Manager Twin Rivers State Forest 386.208.1460, email – Jonathan.Ellis@freshfromflorida.com for access to the Ellaville and Anderson Springs Tracts. The tracts are managed by Florida Forest Service as part of Twin Rivers State Forest.

COMBINATION: Ellaville and Anderson Springs Tract – Contact Twin Rivers State Forest.

CONDITIONS OF USE

1. By accepting this Special Use Authorization, the authorized user(s) agrees to abide by all terms and conditions stated herein and Chapter 40B-9 F.A.C. This Special Use Authorization does not grant exclusive use of District lands and does not exclude the authorized user(s) from obtaining all necessary permits or authorization required by law to conduct the activity described in this Special Use Authorization.

2. By accepting this Special Use Authorization, the authorized user(s) understands and agrees that nothing under the terms of this Special Use Authorization or any use contemplated hereunder shall render the District liable for any claims or damages, including but not limited to, property damage, personal injury, or death, resulting from the authorized user's activities on District-owned land. Further, the authorized user(s) agrees to defend, indemnify and hold

harmless the District and all District agents, employees and officers from and against any and all liabilities, claims, damages, expenses, or actions, either at law or in equity, including attorney fees and costs and attorney fees and costs on appeal, caused or incurred, in whole or in part, as a result of any act or omission by the authorized user, its members, agents, employees, subcontractors, assigns, heirs, invitees, guests or anyone for whose acts or omissions any of these persons or entities may be liable during the authorized user(s) use of and activities conducted on District owned land under the terms and conditions of this Special Use Authorization.

3. The authorized user(s) acknowledges that the property is open to the public, unless otherwise stated in writing by the District, and at no time will the public be excluded from any portion of the property because of this Special Use Authorization. No property rights are granted to the authorized user by virtue of this Special Use Authorization.

4. The authorized user(s) acknowledges that District lands are wild, natural areas that pose certain risks due to the presence of poisonous plants, wild animals, changing weather conditions, rugged terrain, and other dangers.

5. Failure to comply with the terms of this authorization is a violation of Chapter 40B-9, Florida Administrative Code, and may lead to penalties including, but not limited to, authorization revocation. The District reserves the right to terminate, without cause, this Special Use Authorization at any time.

6. The authorized user(s) participating in the activities will not use, harass, threaten, or hunt any live animals. Any actions by the authorized user(s) that result in the harassment, endangerment, or death of any wildlife will be grounds for immediate termination of this authorization.

7. The authorized user(s) will repair, at its own expense, any and all damage caused by its activities. The District will determine the extent of any damages and provide the authorized user with written notice that describes the damage and specifies the necessary repairs. The authorized user(s) will accomplish the specified repairs within twenty (20) days from the date of the District's written notice to the authorized user. If the authorized user(s) fails to make the specified repairs, the District may make the repairs and is entitled to receive reimbursement for the costs of such repairs from the authorized user(s). The authorized user agrees that all equipment or other items brought onto the tract shall be removed by authorized user at the end of the project.

8. The authorized user, its employees, and contractors of SEARCH, Inc. must be adequately covered by insurance for all actions contemplated or conducted under this Authorization.

9. The authorized user(s) shall provide the District with a copy of all reports and maps of research and data collection on these sites for cultural resources within 30 days of submission of the report to the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources and Suwannee River Water Management District.

10. All aspects of User activities including, but not limited to, initial access shall be coordinated with Edwin McCook, Land Management Specialist, 386.647.3106, email–Edwin.McCook@srwmd.org.

William J. Werner

Digitally signed by William J. Werner
DN: cn=William J. Werner, o=SEARCH, ou, email=bill@searchinc.com, c=US
Date: 2021.03.23 15:00:41 -04'00'

Signature of Authorized User **Date**

Tom Mirti

Digitally signed by Tom Mirti
Date: 2021.03.23 10:27:04 -04'00'

SRWMD Approved **Date**

William Werner, Project Manager
Print Name and Title

Tom Mirti, Deputy Executive Director
Print Name and Title

RESEARCH DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT SITES 8MD00321 AND 8SU00422, MADISON AND SUWANNEE COUNTIES, FLORIDA

SEARCH has been contracted by Gulf Power Company (GPC) to conduct archaeological excavations at sites 8MD00321 and 8SU00422 within the Twin Rivers State Forest in advance of anticipated construction impacts by the North Florida Resiliency Connection (NFRC) Transmission Line Project (Project). The two sites are situated on either bank of the Suwannee River within Madison and Suwannee counties, respectively, within the Project right-of-way (ROW) depicted in **Figure 1**. SEARCH (2020) reported on the results of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of the area of potential effects (APE) for the Project (Permit No. 1819.061; Florida Master Site File [FMSF] Manuscript No. 27105) and recommended either avoidance or additional investigations of sites 8MD00321 and 8SU00422 based on their National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility statuses. The Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR) accepted the findings of SEARCH's (2020) report in a letter dated September 11, 2020 (DHR Project File No.: 2019-4593). GPC has determined that the Project cannot completely avoid sites 8MD00321 and 8SU00422 and currently proposes the installation of a total of three monopole structures within the previously recorded site boundaries.

The research design presented herein is consistent with that presented in the archaeological site testing and treatment plans attached to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) between GPC, DHR, and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for the Project's compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NRHP). The goal of the excavations is to ensure that the Project avoids, minimizes, or mitigates adverse effects to historic properties. Taking into consideration the size of the auger, caissons, and poles, each construction footprint is approximately 13 × 13 ft in size. Based on this information and the specific findings at each site during the Phase I survey, SEARCH is proposing total excavation of the proposed construction footprint at site 8MD00321 and partial excavation of the two construction footprints at site 8SU00422 as described in more detail below.

The field and analytical methods employed for this project will be consistent with the DHR *Module Three Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals* as well as Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines (48 FR 44716– 44740). The project will be overseen by Principal Investigator Lillian Azevedo, PhD, RPA and Project Manager William Werner, MA.

SITE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following section presents a more detailed discussion of sites 8MD00321 and 8SU00422, including previous research at each site, the specific findings that led to recommendations for additional excavation, the proximity of the currently proposed Project impacts to previous findings, and the anticipated level of effort to minimize or mitigate adverse effects.

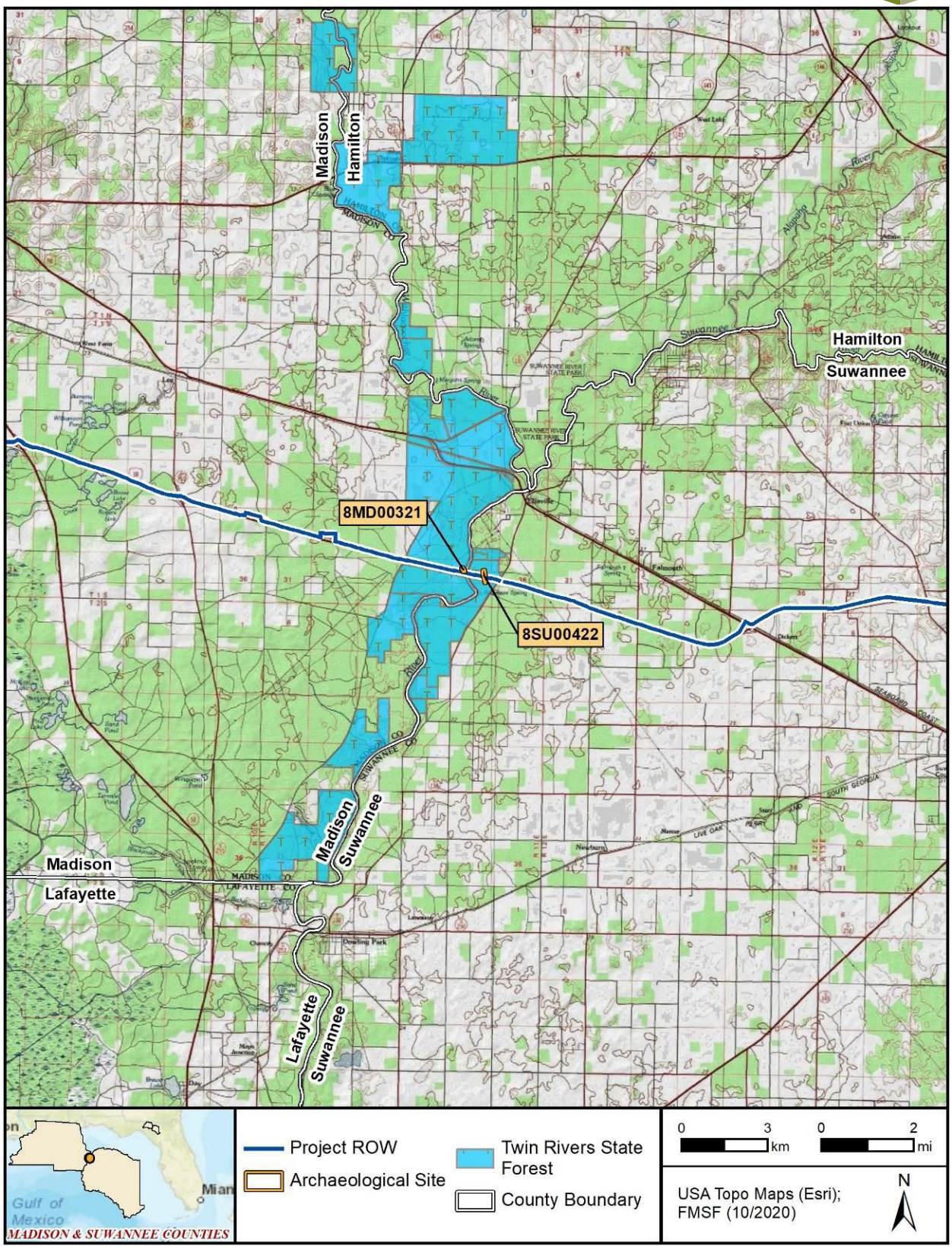

Figure 1. Location of sites 8MD0321 and 8SU0422 along the Project ROW.

Site 8MD00321

Table 1. Summary of Site 8MD0321.

Eligibility Status	Recommended eligible
Max. Depth of Known Deposits	120 cm
Basis for Eligibility	Diagnostic artifacts of numerous periods from the Late Archaic to Mission/Colonial; midden layers; human burials
Proposed Impacts	One 4 × 4 m pole installation footprint (Structure No. 601)
Proposed Work	Excavate the entirety of the 16 m^2 pole installation footprint.

Cardno Entrix identified site 8MD00321 in 2014 as a result of the Phase I survey for the Sabal Trail Transmission Project (FMSF No. 24475). The survey team excavated 45 shovel tests placed judgmentally and at 15 m intervals, 20 of which were positive. A total of 50 pottery sherds (grit, sand, grog, and fiber tempered, with Prairie Fabric Impressed and Cord Marked, Fig Springs Roughened, Mission Red Filmed, Lamar Complicated Stamped, and Swift Creek Complicated Stamped), one core, one Bradford projectile point, several bifaces, and 1,770 pieces of debitage were recovered. A 1 × 2 m test unit identified human remains from a secondary burial, together with midden features. The site was recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP, but no further work was conducted because the Sabal Trail project was redesigned to avoid the site.

The Physical APE for the adjacent to the previously recorded boundary for 8MD00321. SEARCH (2020) conducted Phase I survey within the Physical APE adjacent to the previously recorded boundary of 8MD00321 and recommended expanding the site boundary to encompass three positive shovel tests (**Figure 3**). The three positive shovel tests yielded a total of 29 artifacts, of which 26 were from ST-01, located closest to the Suwannee River. A potential midden containing fiber-tempered Late Archaic pottery was identified in this shovel test from about 35 to 50 cm below the surface. The dark grayish-brown midden deposit was not identified within the other two positive shovel tests, which each yielded one or two artifacts from relatively shallow depths. The Project proposes to install one pole (Structure No. 601) within the updated boundary for 8MD00321. This pole is within approximately 10 m of Late Archaic midden layer inST 01 and approximately 50 m southeast of the location where Cardno Entrix encountered a Native American grave.

Proposed Excavations

Site 8MD00321 was not previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); SEARCH (2020) recommended the site eligible based on the findings of the background research and Phase I survey. Based on this information, SEARCH will excavate the entirety of the 4 × 4 m proposed pole footprint to ensure the Project construction will not impact Native American graves or other archaeologically significant remains.

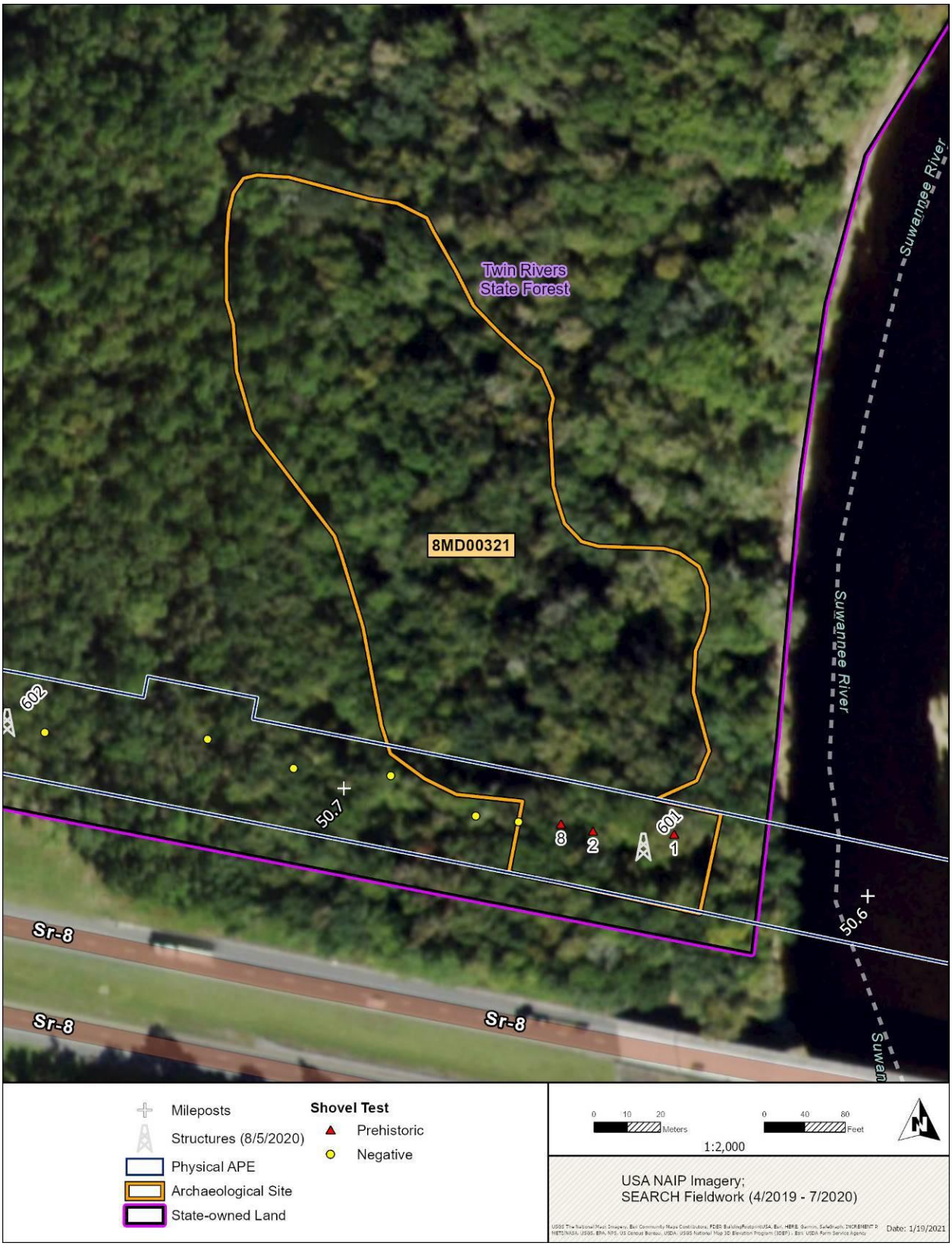

Figure 2. Site 8MD00321 showing results of SEARCH's (2020) Phase I survey, proposed pole structure location, and State land boundaries.

Site 8SU00422

Table 2. Summary of Site 8SU00422.

Eligibility Status	Unevaluated
Max. Depth of Known Deposits	120 cm
Basis for Eligibility	Previously reported historic diagnostic artifacts; possibility for deeply buried deposits
Proposed Impacts	Two 4 × 4 m pole installation footprints (Structure Nos. 576 and 577)
Proposed Work	Excavate 6 m^2 of test units.

Site 8SU00422 was originally identified in 2007 by the Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR) as a scatter of non-Native American artifacts dating from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries (FMSF Manuscript No. 19410). SEARCH (2020) did not observe additional artifacts from these historic time periods within the Physical APE; however, lithic artifacts were encountered within 10 positive shovel tests that significantly expanded the site boundary to thewest (**Figure 2**). The 10 positive shovel tests yielded a total of 39 pieces of lithic debitage. The assemblage consists of flakes and flake fragments of Coastal Plain chert, of which four pieces were thermally altered. No tools or diagnostic artifacts were recovered. While the lithic material that was recovered is limited to non-diagnostic debitage and found in variable densities, it was found at depths up to 120 cm below the surface, suggesting there may be deeply buried deposits present throughout the site.

The Project proposes to install two poles within the previously recorded site boundary. Pole No. 576 is within 25 m of three shovel tests, two of which were negative while the third contained a single lithic flake. Structure No. 577 is flanked by two positive shovel tests to the east and west. One piece of lithic debitage was recovered from ST 11, 30 m to the east. Five prehistoric lithics were recovered from ST 15, 30 m to the east.

Proposed Excavations

Site 8SU00422 was not previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility; SEARCH (2020) recommended additional work at the site based on the potentially for buried, intact diagnostic components. SEARCH will excavate up to 6 m^2 of test units. One 1 × 2 m unit will be placed over the shovel test containing the highest density of artifacts from the Phase I survey, and two additional 1 × 2 m units will be placed in the proposed pole footprints. If the results of the test units indicate that the proposed impacts to the site may affect archaeologically significant deposits, SEARCH will consult with GPC, DHR, and USACE to determine if additional excavations are necessary to resolve adverse effects to the site.

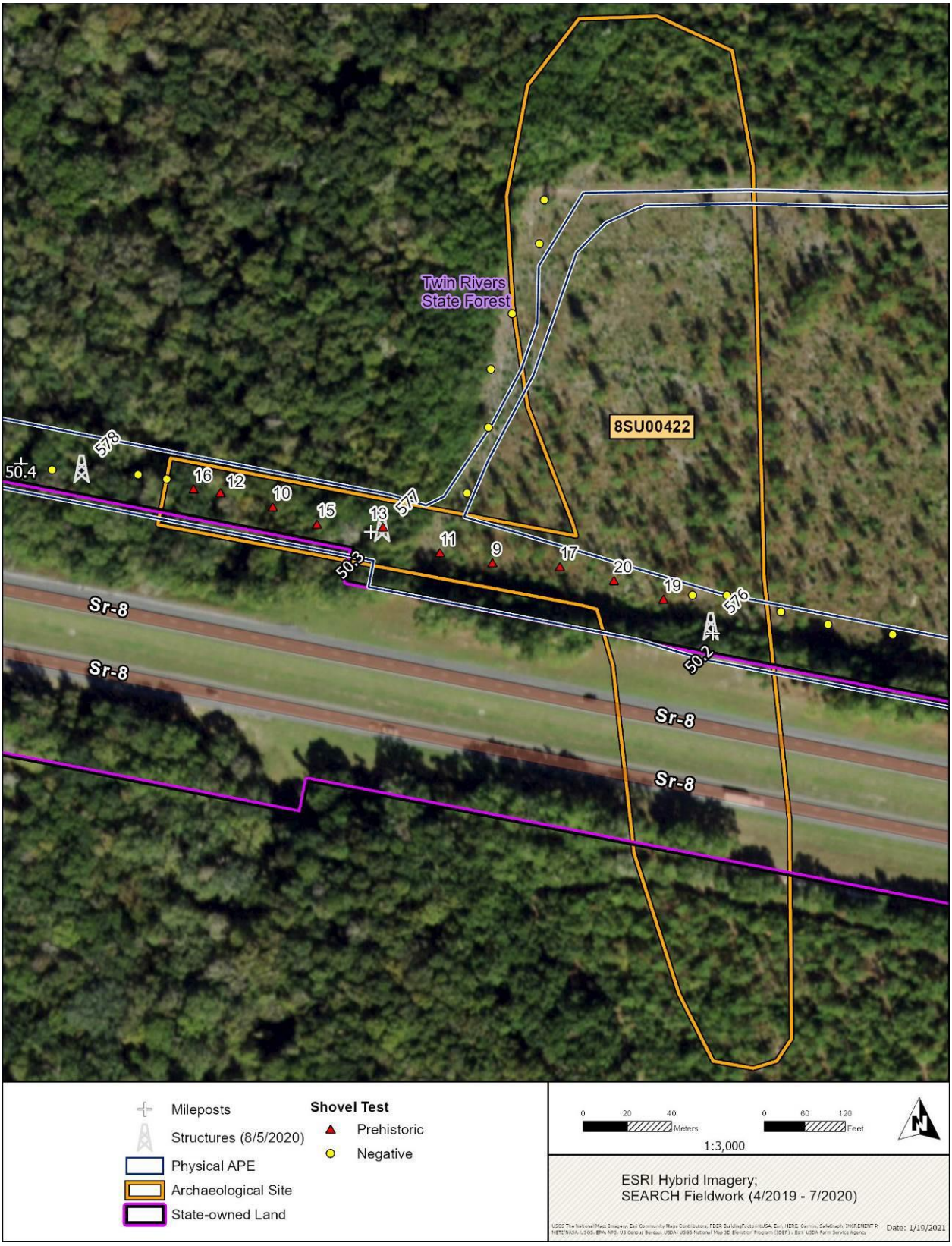

Figure 3. Site 8SU00422 showing results of SEARCH's (2020) Phase I survey, proposed pole structure locations, and State land boundaries.

METHODS

Mapping and Spatial Control

Site mapping will be achieved with a combination of hand-drawn sketch maps and an EOS Arrow Gold GPS unit with sub-10 cm accuracy. Site maps will focus on the proposed pole footprints, showing them in relation to excavation units and topographical or cultural features observed on the surface. A GPS point will be recorded on the southwest corner of each excavation unit.

Excavation Methods

Excavations will be conducted in units typically measuring 1 × 2 m or 2 × 2 m. Regardless of unit size, separate proveniences will be maintained for sediments and artifacts removed from each 1 × 1 m section within a unit. All excavations will be conducted by hand tools in vertical increments not exceeding 10 cm within natural strata. Excavated sediments will be screened utilizing 1/4-in hardware cloth. The cultural content, soil strata and texture, predominant Munsell color, and environmental setting will be recorded on field forms. Depths will be measured from a datum line attached to a unit datum stake that is placed at the highest corner of the unit. The datum line is secured 10 cm above the ground surface, and the position of the datum stake will be recorded via GPS.

When excavation is complete for a given unit, a wall profile that best represents the stratigraphic environment the unit is placed in will be documented with a profile sketch and photographs. If the stratigraphy of a unit is not uniform across all unit walls, sketches and photographs of more than one wall profile will be documented to show this inconsistency. Unit walls where features are present will also be documented with sketches and photographs.

Artifact and Soil Sample Collection

Artifacts will be bagged by unit, level, and stratum. Within 1 × 2 m and 2 × 2 m units, artifacts from each 1 × 1 m section will be bagged separately. Bags and bag tags will be filled out for each provenience that produces cultural material. A bag tag will be placed within its own bag prior to placing the tag into the artifact bag to ensure the bag tag is not destroyed by moisture. This includes tags for soil and carbon samples. If faunal or floral remains or ceramics that are in a poor state of preservation are recovered, these will be bagged separately into sub-bags or wrapped in aluminum foil.

Feature Documentation

If an archaeological feature is encountered, a feature form will be completed and the plan view of the feature will be documented in sketch and by photography. Features will then be bisected to further investigate the feature context and reveal its shape in profile. Bisection will be

performed by drawing an axis across the middle of the feature area and excavating one side of the feature in 5 cm levels. Feature soil will be screened using ⅛ in mesh. A sufficient area around the portion of the feature that was bisected will also be excavated to create a window through which the feature can be viewed in profile. The team will excavate the window soil in the same 5 cm levels, but this soil will be screened separately and treated as matrix (not feature) soil. Once the entirety of a feature is exposed in profile, the profile will be documentedin sketch and using photography.

Observations and interpretations of the feature will be recorded on the feature form, including the depth that the feature first appeared, the depth it terminated, its shape in plan and profile, and associated photo and sketch numbers. If suitable sample material that could be used for dating techniques (floral or faunal remains, or carbon) is recovered when excavating the feature or its surrounding context, it will be collected and bagged appropriately. Carbon samples will be wrapped in clean aluminum foil before being placed in an artifact bag. Bulk flotation samples will be taken from feature soil.

Laboratory Methods

Artifacts collected during the archaeological survey will be transported to a SEARCH laboratory facility for cleaning, processing, and analysis. SEARCH laboratory technicians will remove remnant soil from each artifact and will allow for sufficient time for washed artifacts to air dry prior to sorting and identification. Technicians will then inventory material by provenience and artifact type and will prepare it for permanent curation. Material will be inventoried with SEARCH's Microsoft Access database analytical system, which uses coded attributes to facilitate analysis with efficient observation and interpretation of data patterns.

Lithic Artifact Analysis

Using Andrefsky (1998) and Odell (2003) as guides, lithic artifacts will be sorted into: (1) tools or tool fragments, (2) debitage or waste flakes, and (3) fire-cracked rock or thermal shatter. Lithic raw material type, the presence/absence of cortex, and thermal alteration will be recorded, as well as technological attributes such as platform type, platform facet count, and flake scar count. The following list provides an inventory of the stone artifacts types observed or anticipated to occur:

Flake: debitage removed from a tool through percussion or pressure that displays a striking platform and bulb of percussion. Proximal flake fragments are partial flakes that retain the striking platform. Medial-distal fragments are flake fragments that do not retain the striking platform.

Shatter, angular: debitage exhibiting a blocky and angular form or flake fragments that cannot be assigned to proximal, medial or distal categories.

Shatter, thermal: small fragments of rock that detached from a larger rock due to directexposure to heat or fire. A potlid is an example of thermal shatter.

Tested pebble/cobble: natural lithic pebbles/cobbles possessing evidence of flake removals intended to determine the suitability of the stone for tool manufacture but showing no evidence to suggest that it was intended as a tool or core.

Core: a nucleus or mass of rock that functioned primarily as a source of flakes, with flake removal scars on one or more faces.

Biface: a tool with evidence of reduction to two opposing surfaces to form a single edge that circumscribes the tool. May be hafted or unhafted.

Projectile point/knife (PP/K): a bifacial tool possessing a hafting area at its proximal end that potentially functioned as either a projectile point or hafted knife, or both. PP/Ks are typically identified by hafting method, which can include a contracting stem, expanded stem, or straight stem, and by other morphometric attributes such as basal shape (pointed, rounded, incurvate, excurvate, straight), hafting type (auriculated, side notched, corner notched, basal notched); blade shape (straight, excurvate, incurvate, parallel, recurvate, etc.), blade edge type (serrated, beveled, notched, ground), distal end characteristics (acute, acuminate, obtuse, broad, etc.), shoulder characteristics (horizontal, tapered, rounded, barbed, expanded), cross section shape (biconvex, rhomboid, plano-convex, flattened, median ridged, fluted), stem features (thinned, beveled, ground), and flaking method (collateral, horizontal transverse, oblique transverse, random). Standard references will be consulted to determine whether a PP/K is associated with a type recognized to have a distinct temporal or spatial distribution in the region (Bullen 1975; Cambron and Hulse 1975; Farr 2006).

PP/K fragment: an incomplete hafted biface tool with identifiable characteristics indicating usage as a projectile point or knife, including hafting method and other morphometric base, stem, shoulder, blade, distal end, cross section, and flaking attributes.

PP/K preform: a bifacial tool possessing a hafting area at its proximal end. Early stage preforms (sometimes called blanks) are roughly finished past the point of late stage biface but are not completed to form a functional PP/K.

Drill: a thick, narrow bifacial tool possessing a bit used in a rotary motion.

Groundstone: a tool manufactured through mechanisms of grinding, abrasion, or polish, or, are themselves used to grind, abrade, or polish.

Pitted or nutting stone: exhibits one or more very distinct small depressions. Use from nut cracking or spinning a bow drill can only be identified microscopically. Bow drill depressions are conical and have a smoothed interior; whereas, nutting depressions are rougher and tend to exhibit more impact fractures.

Ceramic Artifacts

Ceramics will be analyzed to determine type based on paste, temper, surface treatment, and vessel form. Paste, temper, and surface treatment will be examined macroscopically and microscopically. Microscopic analysis will be conducted at low magnification under white light with a stereo microscope. When necessary, a small piece of each sherd will be removed to expose fresh surfaces for paste and temper characterizations. Temper types common in the survey region include sand, grit, grog (clay), and crushed quartz. Particle size for sand and grit temper categories is based on the Wentworth grain size classification system (Wentworth1922). Temper sizes in this system include very fine sand (< 0.125 mm), fine sand (0.125–0.25 mm), medium sand (0.25–0.5 mm), coarse sand (0.5–1 mm), very coarse sand (grit) (1–2 mm), granule (2–4 mm), and pebble (> 4 mm). Surfaces of ceramic sherds will be examined for treatments such as stamping, incising, cord or fabric impressions, fingernail marks, pinching, brushing, or roughening. Surface treatment also includes plain or burnished ceramics. Diagnostic cultural and temporal attributes will be identified using standard typologies for the region (Willey 1949, Scarry 1985).

Historic Artifacts

Based on the findings of the Phase I surveys, significant historic artifacts are not anticipated for the currently proposed work at sites 8MD00321 and 8SU0422. However, historic artifacts that are recovered will be sorted into the following groups: architecture, clothing, furniture, kitchen, personal, arms, tobacco, and activities. Evidence of functional, cultural, or temporal association will be recorded based on attributes such as raw material, manufacturing technique, decoration, use wear, and maker's marks.

Faunal Analysis

Bone

Vertebrate remains will be sorted from the general collection for zooarchaeological analysis. Skeletal elements will be identified to the lowest taxonomic level with the use of SEARCH's comparative faunal collection. Lab analysis procedures will consist of counting the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) for each taxon, recording bone weight, identifying individual elements, and calculating the minimum number of individuals (MNI), which estimates how many individuals of each taxon are represented by the remains. The calculation of MNI is accomplished by counting unique anatomical elements, taking into consideration their size and the side of the body from which they come. The spatial relationships within and between the samples in adjacent collection areas are also considered in the determination of MNI (Reitz and Wing 1999).

Cultural modifications to the bones, such as butchering or burning, will be noted when present. Mammal long bones will be examined to determine the level of epiphyseal fusion, which occurs

at predictable times in an animal's development and can allow for an estimation of the age of death for some species. Bird bones will be examined for the presence of medullary, which occurs in reproductive females and is an indicator of sex. Any secondary uses of the bones (e.g.,drilling, grinding, polishing, or incising) will be described to identify them as tools or decorative items.

Shell

Large quantities of shell are not anticipated; however, freshwater shell may be recovered in small amounts. Invertebrate remains will be sorted from the general collection for zooarchaeological analysis. Before analysis, shells will be further cleaned of dirt and concreted deposits that may have remained after processing. Shell will be subjected to taxonomic identification using standard references (Abbot and Morris 1995; Williams et al. 2014).

As with vertebrates, the invertebrates will be counted to determine the NISP, and weighed. The MNI for bivalves will be determined based on the presence of left and right hinges. Final MNI counts accounted for abutting or superimposed contexts. Shells also will be examined for evidence of cultural modification such as cutting or drilling, use wear, burning or polishing.

Curation

Upon completion of analysis, artifacts from 8MD00321 and 8SU00422 will be prepared for curation at the BAR in accordance with DHR's 1A-32 Permit, Collection and Curation Guidelines. Associated records, including field forms, notes, photographs, maps, and GIS data will also be submitted to the BAR for curation. Curation and records for the remaining sites, located on privately owned land, will be determined in consultation with the landowners and GPC.

Human Remains

If human remains or suspected human remains are encountered at any time during the excavation and testing, the provisions of the *Unanticipated Discoveries Plan for Cultural Resources and Human Remains: North Florida Resiliency Connection 161 kV Transmission Line Corridor, Columbia to Jackson County, Florida* will be followed.

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