FDOT
District Seven

US 301 (Gall Blvd.) Project Development & Environment Study

from S. of Proposed SR 56 to S. of SR 39 (Buchman Highway)

Pasco County, Florida

Work Program Item Segment Number: 416564-1

Final Location Hydraulic Report




June 2017

Addendum to the Project File

US 301 (Gall Boulevard) from South of Proposed SR 56 to South of SR 39 (Buchman Highway)

The limits of the original Environmental Assessment with a Finding of No Significant Impact (EA/FONSI), approved 1/25/1993, included SR 54 (currently SR 56) from Cypress Creek Road to US 301 and extended northward along US 301 (Gall Boulevard) to Zephyrhills East By-pass/Chancey Road. During the Re-evaluation of this segment of the EA/FONSI (from SR 56 to Chancey Road), including the Chancey Road/US 301 (Gall Boulevard) intersection, the limit was extended to the north from Chancey Road to SR 39 (Buchman Highway), a total distance of 0.4 mile. Project documents refer to this 0.4 mile extension as the second segment associated with a new Type 2 Categorical Exclusion (CE).

During a meeting held on September 26, 2017, District 7 in coordination with the Office of Environmental Management, agreed to include the evaluation of the 0.4 mile extension with the Re-evaluation of the EA/FONSI. This reduces confusion to the public and sets logical project termini. All supporting environmental and engineering documents have evaluated the limits of the segment being advanced as part of the EA/FONSI Re-evaluation, as well as the 0.4 mile extension. It should be noted that the inclusion of the 0.4 mile extension does not change the outcome of the analysis conducted.

FINAL

LOCATION HYDRAULIC REPORT (LHR)
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY
US 301 (GALL BOULEVARD) FROM S. OF PROPOSED SR 56 TO S. OF SR 39 (PAUL BUCHMAN HIGHWAY)
PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

Work Program Item Segment Number: 416564-1

Prepared for:

Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven
11201 North McKinley Drive
Tampa, Florida 33612-6456

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. §327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 14, 2016 and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and FDOT.

June 2017

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
BFE	Base Flood Elevation
CBC	Concrete Box Culverts
CCC	Chairs Coordinating Committee
CE	Categorical Exclusion
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
D.S.	Downstream
DEMs	Digital Elevation Models
DOQQ	Digital Orthophotography Quarter Quads
EA/FONSI	Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact
ERP	Environmental Resource Permits
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM'S	Flood Insurance Rate Maps
FPC	Floodplain Compensation
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
LOS	Level of Service
MP	Mile Post
mph	Miles Per Hour
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
NAVD	North American Vertical Datum
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRE	Natural Resources Evaluation
PCPT	Pasco County Public Transportation
PD&E	Project Development and Environment
PPSR	Preliminary Pond Siting Report
ROW	Right-Of-Way
SE	Socioeconomic
SR	State Road
SWFWMD	Southwest Florida Water Management District
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zones
TBRPM-ML	Tampa Bay Regional Planning Model for Managed Lanes
TSP	Transit Signal Priority
U.S.	Upstream
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
vpd	Vehicles Per Day

Section 1.0
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) has proposed improvements to approximately 2 miles of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) in Pasco County to accommodate present and future traffic demands. These improvements include widening the existing two-lane road to four lanes with a median. The overall project limits begin south of the proposed connection of State Road (SR) 56 on the south (approximately mile post 1.395) to south of the proposed future realigned SR 39 (Buchman Highway) on the north (mile post 3.505).

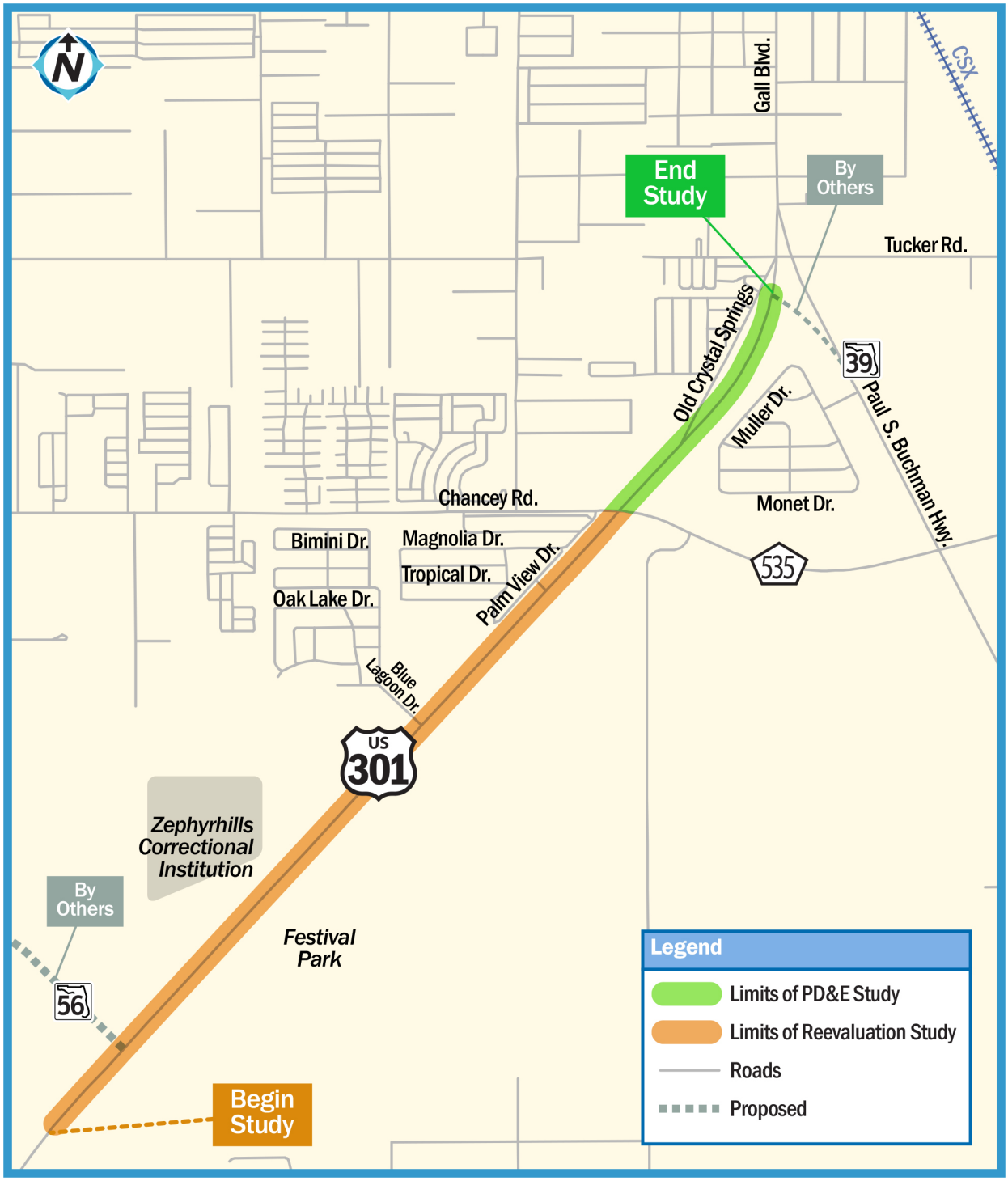
The project consists of two segments. The first segment begins south of the planned US 301/SR 56 intersection and ends at Chancey Road; an approximate length of this segment is 1.7 miles. This segment is part of a PD&E Design Change Reevaluation of the original SR 54 Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact (EA/FONSI). The second segment begins at Chancey Road and ends south of SR 39 (Buchman Highway) and includes the US 301/Chancey Road intersection; an approximate length of this segment is 0.4 miles. It terminates south of where the proposed SR 39 realignment will tie into existing US 301 (Gall Boulevard), south of the existing SR 39/US 301 (Gall Boulevard intersection. The second segment of the project is associated with a new Type 2 Categorical Exclusion (CE). The project location map is included as **Figure 1-1**.

1.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

US 301 (Gall Boulevard) is functionally classified as a *Rural Principal Arterial - Other* from MP 1.395 (project southern termini) to MP 2.452 (just north of Shamrock Place), for a distance of 1.057 mile. From MP 2.452 (just north of Shamrock Place) to MP 3.505 (project northern termini), the corridor is functionally classified as an *Urban Principal Arterial – Other*, for a distance of 1.053 mile. US 301 (Gall Boulevard) is designated as Access Class 3 within the study limits.

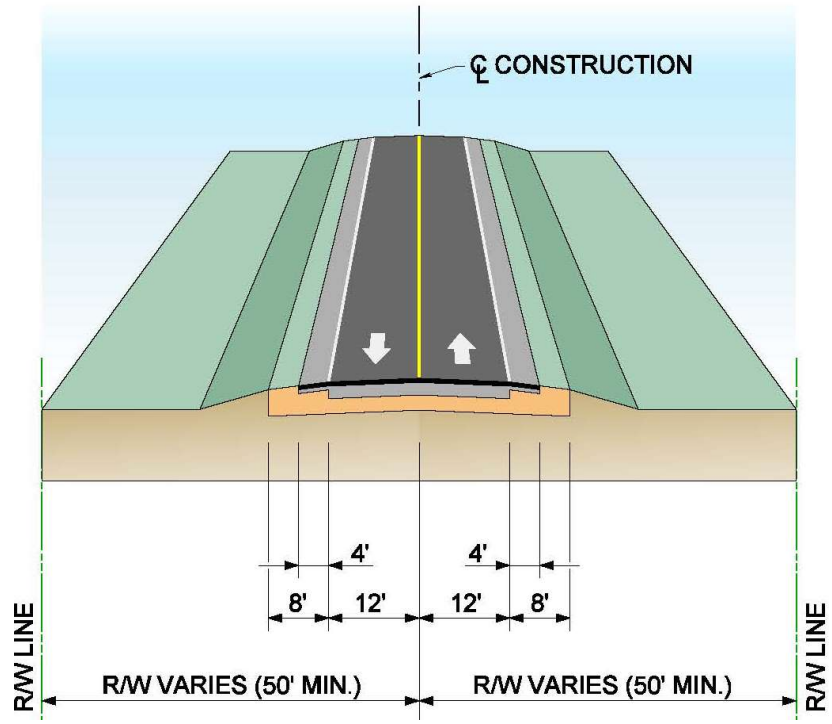
The existing US 301 (Gall Boulevard) corridor within the study area is currently a two-lane undivided facility with 12-foot travel lanes and 8-foot outside shoulders (four feet paved). From the south, the existing posted speed limit is 60 miles per hour (mph) up to MP 2.240, 55 mph from MP 2.240 to MP 3.067 (Chancey Road), and 45 mph north of MP 3.067 (Chancey Road). The existing right-of-way (ROW) width is approximately 100 feet. **Figure 1-2** depicts the existing roadway typical section.

IGURE 1-1
PROJECT LOCATION MAP



Source: URS, 2015.

FIGURE 1-2
EXISTING TYPICAL SECTION



Source: URS, 2015.

1.2 RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

The Recommended Build Alternative is comprised of two typical sections. The first typical section, a suburban section, begins south of the future SR 56 intersection and ends at Chancey Road. The second typical section, an urban section, begins at Chancey Road and ends just south of the proposed realigned SR 39 (Buchman Highway) and US 301 (Gall Boulevard) intersection.

The suburban typical section, beginning south of the future SR 56 intersection and ending at Chancey Road will have four 12-foot lanes, a 54-foot median, two 7-foot bike lanes/paved shoulders, and Type E curb and gutter; as well as a 5-foot sidewalk along the eastern ROW line and a 10-foot shared use path along the western ROW line, as shown in **Figure 1-3**. This typical section is expandable to six lanes by adding two lanes to the inside reducing the overall median width to 30 feet. The design speed is 50 mph.

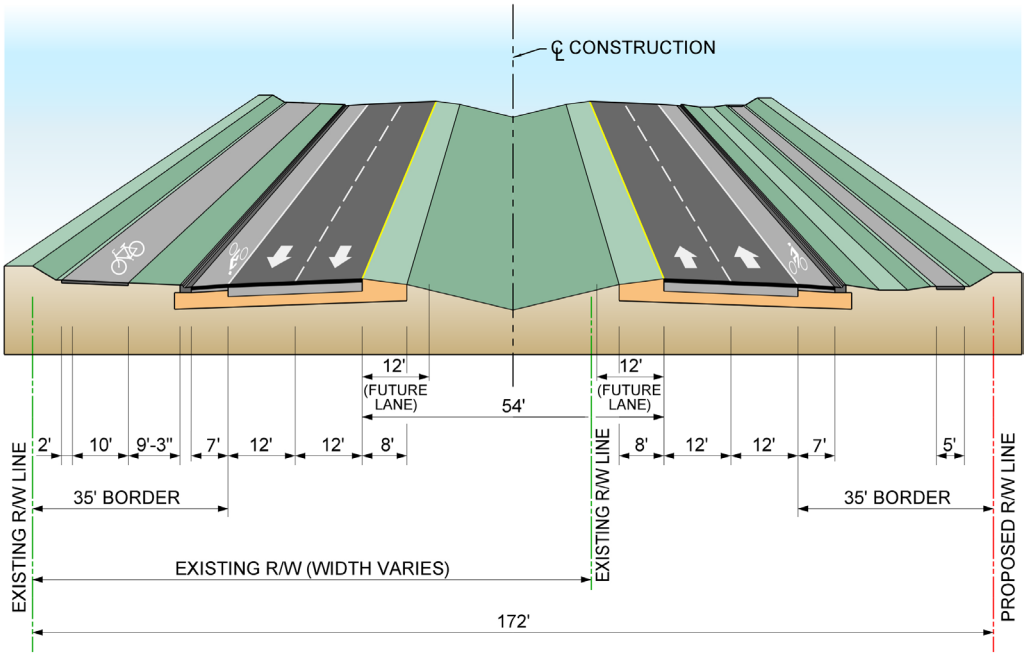
The urban typical section, beginning at Chancey Road and ending just south of the proposed realigned SR 39 (Buchman Highway) and US 301 (Gall Boulevard) intersection, is shown in Figure 1-4. The typical section consists of four 11-foot lanes, a variable width median, 7-foot bike lanes/paved shoulders, and Type E curb and gutter; as well as 5-foot sidewalks. The design speed is 45 mph.

Both typical sections will hold the existing western ROW line and expand the project corridor to the east. In addition to widening US 301 (Gall Boulevard) to four lanes, the Recommended Build Alternative includes intersection improvements at the following intersections:

- US 301 (Gall Boulevard) and proposed SR 56
- US 301 (Gall Boulevard) and Chancey Road

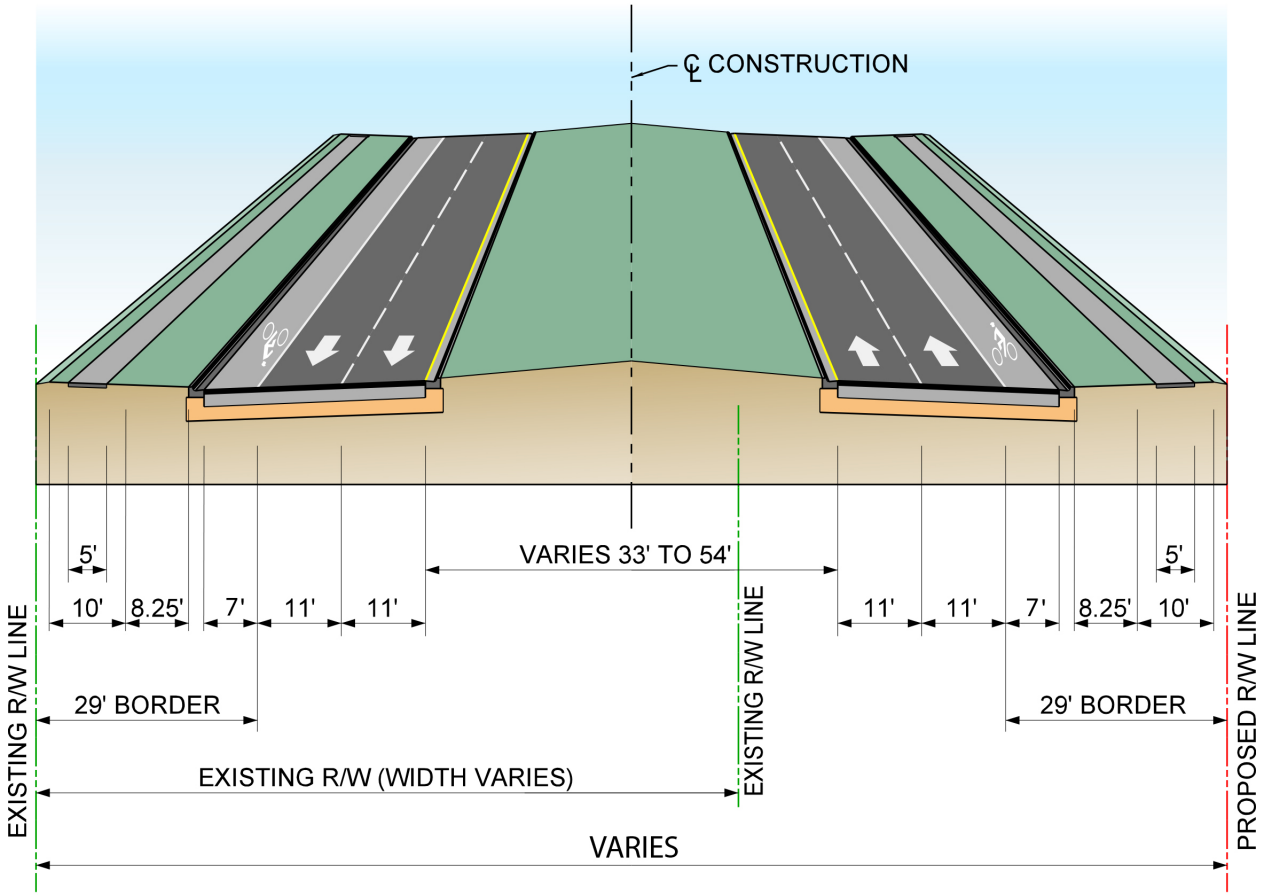
The Recommended Build Alternative also includes stormwater management facilities and floodplain compensation sites.

FIGURE 1-3
RECOMMENDED BUILD ALTERNATIVE SUBURBAN TYPICAL SECTION
S. OF PROPOSED SR 56 TO CHANCEY ROAD



Source: URS, 2015.

FIGURE 1-4
RECOMMENDED BUILD ALTERNATIVE URBAN TYPICAL SECTION
CHANCEY ROAD TO S. OF SR 39 (BUCHMAN HIGHWAY)



Source: URS, 2015.

Section 2.0
PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

2.1 REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY

US 301 (Gall Boulevard) is a major north-south arterial located in East Pasco County. It is a regional truck route and provides north-south access to distribution centers. US 301 (Gall Boulevard) is an important connection to the regional and statewide transportation network that links the Tampa Bay region to the remainder of the state and the nation. US 301 (Gall Boulevard) was identified as a regional roadway by the West Central Florida Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) Chairs Coordinating Committee (CCC) and is included in the Regional Roadway Network. As shown in Section 2.5, the Design Year (2040) expected Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) is 39,500 vehicles per day (vpd). The measured percentage of daily truck traffic is 15.10 percent. Therefore, the projected truck traffic on US 301 (Gall Boulevard) is approximately 6,000 trucks per day in the Design Year (2040).

2.2 PLAN CONSISTENCY

The widening of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) from proposed SR 56 to the proposed realignment of SR 39 (Buchman Highway) is identified as a 'Cost-Affordable Capital Improvement' (construction 2031 – 2040) in the *Pasco County MPO Mobility 2040*. The project has also been identified on the latest *Pasco County Transportation Capital Improvement Projects (2014-2028)* map. It should additionally be noted that $2.5 million is programmed for the design phase in FY 2018 within the FDOT Five Year Work Program. Further, the project is reflected on *Map 7-22: Future Number of Lanes (2035)* in the Transportation Element of the adopted *Pasco County Comprehensive Plan*.

2.3 EMERGENCY EVACUATION

US 301 (Gall Boulevard) is designated as a parallel evacuation route to I-75 for the length of Pasco County.

2.4 FUTURE POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

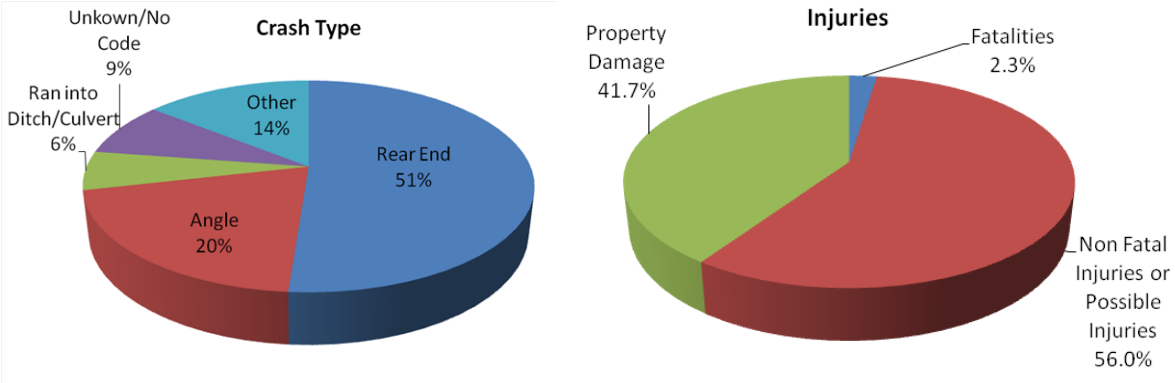
Socioeconomic (SE) data from the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Model for Managed Lanes (TBRPM-ML) "Starter Projects" Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs) located within one quarter-mile of the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project corridor indicates that the study area's population is projected to grow from 4,973 in year 2006 to 13,638 in year 2035 (an increase of 8,665). Employment is also expected to increase during the same period from 1,337 to 5,392 (an increase of 4,055).

2.5 FUTURE TRAFFIC

In 2013, US 301 (Gall Boulevard) from Chancey Road to SR 39 (Buchman Highway) carried 12,500 vpd. By the Design Year (2040), segments within this section of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) are expected to reach a volume of 39,500 vpd. The roadway segment was analyzed using the FDOT's HIGHPLAN software which incorporates methodologies contained within the 2010 Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) 2010. Based on this analysis, the existing level of service (LOS) is C. Without the recommended improvement, the operating conditions will continue to deteriorate to a failing LOS of F. With the recommended improvement to widen this roadway to four lanes and other recommended improvements, the LOS for the Design Year (2040) is projected to be C, with one exception in the northbound PM peak hour where the LOS will be D.

2.6 SAFETY

For the five-year period (2009-2013), there were 84 crashes reported along the corridor with an average of 16.8 crashes per year. Rear-end collisions were the most common crash type recorded for the corridor with 43 or 51.2 percent of total crashes, followed by 17 angle collisions (including two left-turn collisions) or 20.2 percent of the total crashes. Out of the 84 total crashes, 47 or 56.0 percent were crashes with injuries and 35 or 41.7 percent were crashes with property damage only.



Source: FDOT Unified Base Map Repository, 2014.

There were two fatal crashes recorded along the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) corridor (2.3 percent). Further, four out of 84 total crashes (4.8 percent) were related to medium or heavy trucks. Among the truck-related incidents, three crashes involved injuries.

Safety within the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) corridor will be enhanced due to the additional capacity that will be provided. Roadway congestion will be reduced, thereby decreasing potential conflicts with other vehicles.

2.7 TRANSIT

The existing Pasco County Public Transportation (PCPT) bus Route 30 terminates at Tucker Road just north of the study area, and serves activity centers to the north including downtown Zephyrhills and Dade City from 4:45 am to 7:45 pm. In addition, this segment of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) to downtown Zephyrhills is part of the proposed SR 54 Cross County Express Route that is included in the *Pasco County MPO Mobility 2040 Cost Affordable Transit Plan* for implementation in 2031. Also planned is a Major Transit Station/Stop and Transit Signal Priority (TSP) along the corridor.

2.8 ACCESS TO INTERMODAL FACILITIES AND FREIGHT ACTIVITY CENTERS

Access to intermodal facilities and movement of goods and freight are important considerations in the development of the Pasco County transportation system. US 301 (Gall Boulevard) is a regional truck route. The Zephyrhills Airport Industrial Area, a designated freight activity center, is located just northeast of the northern terminus of the study area. This industrial area has five major manufacturing facilities with approximately 700,000 square feet of industrial space. These companies generate approximately 200 trucks per day. Improvements to US 301 (Gall Boulevard) will enhance access to activity centers in the area and the movement of goods and freight in eastern Pasco County.

2.9 RELIEF TO PARALLEL FACILITIES

The planned widening of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) between Chancey Road and the proposed realigned SR 39 (Buchman Highway) intersection is part of an overall plan to improve access and relieve traffic congestion on such parallel facilities as I-75, the Suncoast Parkway, and US 41. Safety, emergency access, and truck access will all be enhanced by this improvement.

2.10 BIKEWAYS AND SIDEWALKS

Integration of bicycle facilities and sidewalks are considered on all Pasco County and State road projects including new roads, widening of existing roads, and the resurfacing of State roads. The project segment from south of proposed SR 56 to Chancey Road includes 7-foot-wide paved shoulders/bike lanes to allow for bicycle safety, a 10-foot shared use path on the west side of US 301 (Gall Boulevard), and a 5-foot sidewalk on the east side of US 301 (Gall Boulevard). The project segment north of Chancey Road includes 7-foot-wide paved shoulders/bike lanes; 5-foot sidewalks are proposed on both sides of the project segment in lieu of the shared use path.

Section 3.0
ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The US 301 (Gall Boulevard) PD&E study considered two alternatives, as described further below.

3.1 NO BUILD ALTERNATIVE

The No-Build Alternative assumes that traffic volumes will continue to increase with no changes to US 301 (Gall Boulevard) within the study area. The No-Build Alternative requires no additional expenditure of funds and has no environmental impacts. Although the No-Build Alternative does not meet the purpose and need and offers no future operational improvements, it will remain a viable alternative throughout the study process and serve as the basis of comparison for the build alternatives.

3.2 BUILD ALTERNATIVE

The Build Alternative consists of widening the existing two-lane road to four lanes with a median and is comprised of two typical sections. The first typical section, a suburban section, begins south of the future SR 56 intersection and ends at Chancey Road. The second typical section, an urban section, begins at Chancey Road and ends just south of the proposed realigned SR 39 (Buchman Highway) and US 301 (Gall Boulevard) intersection.

The suburban typical section, beginning south of the future SR 56 intersection and ending at Chancey Road will have four 12-foot lanes, a 54-foot median, two 7-foot bike lanes/paved shoulders, and Type E curb and gutter; as well as a 5-foot sidewalk along the eastern ROW line and a 10-foot shared use path along the western ROW line, as shown in Figure 1-3. This typical section is expandable to six lanes by adding two lanes to the inside reducing the overall median width to 30 feet. The design speed is 50 mph.

The urban typical section, beginning at Chancey Road and ending just south of the proposed realigned SR 39 (Buchman Highway) and US 301 (Gall Boulevard) intersection, is shown in Figure 1-4. The typical section consists of four 11-foot lanes, a variable width median, 7-foot bike lanes/paved shoulders, and Type E curb and gutter; as well as 5-foot sidewalks. This typical section will serve as a transition between the ultimate 6-lane section of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) and the ultimate 4-lane section of US 301 (Gall Boulevard). The design speed is 45 mph.

Both typical sections will hold the existing western ROW line and expand the project corridor to the east. In addition to widening US 301 (Gall Boulevard) to four lanes, the Build Alternative includes intersection improvements at the following intersections:

- US 301 (Gall Boulevard) and proposed SR 56
- US 301 (Gall Boulevard) and Chancey Road

The Build Alternative also includes stormwater management facilities and floodplain compensation sites.

Section 4.0
DATA COLLECTION

For completion of the review of the existing hydraulic within the study area, data from many diverse sources was obtained. Data included geographic information system (GIS) coverages for roadways, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood studies, Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) Environmental Resource Permits (ERP's) and coverages for wetlands, surface water bodies, land use and topography. A list of data collected and sources is presented in **Table 4-1**.

TABLE 4-1
LIST OF DATA COLLECTED

DATA	SOURCE	AGENCY
GIS Base Layers, such as county boundaries, highways, roadways, etc.	Florida Geographic Data Library	FDOT
FEMA Floodplain Maps (effective September 26, 2014)	Florida Geographic Data Library	FEMA
Hydrology GIS layers, such as surface water, wetlands	Florida Geographic Data Library	SWFWMD
Land Use Maps (effective 2014)	Florida Geographic Data Library	SWFWMD
Topographic information (5-foot contours)	Pasco County	Pasco County
Soil Survey maps (effective 2015)	Florida Geographic Data Library	Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Surface Drainage Basins	Florida Geographic Data Library	SWFWMD
Digital Orthophotography Quarter Quads (DOQQ)	United States Geologic Survey (USGS)	USGS
Aerial Photographs (effective 2014)	Pasco County	Pasco County
Parcels	Pasco County	Pasco County Property Appraiser
Environmental Resource Permits	SWFWMD	SWFWMD

Source: URS, 2014.

Section 5.0
EXISTING CONDITIONS

5.1 PROJECT CORRIDOR

The US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project corridor extends through southern Pasco County from the proposed extension of SR 56 (Sta. 254+73.87) to the proposed realigned SR 39 (Paul Buchman Highway – Sta. 380+00), a distance of approximately two miles. US 301 (Gall Boulevard) currently exists as a two-lane non-divided roadway with surface drainage conveyed by sheet flow to roadside drainage ditches. The existing drainage also contributes flow to wetlands and low-lying areas along the roadway as well as Zephyr Creek, which flows beneath the roadway at Sta. 360+80 through concrete box culverts (CBCs). Currently, there are no stormwater management facilities (ponds) within the study area, but there are several cross drains beneath the existing roadway that convey flow generally from west to east toward the Hillsborough River.

The project entails the transitioning of the existing two-lane suburban roadway section to a four-lane divided highway with paved shoulders, sidewalks and a grassed median, within a 172-foot wide proposed ROW. The existing ROW varies in width between 100 and 120 feet. The proposed west ROW line is the existing west ROW line, and all new pavement and associated construction will occur to the east of this line. Turning lanes and other pavement areas will also be added where the roadway intersects major driveways and the signalized intersections of US 301 (Gall Boulevard) of the proposed SR 56, Chancey Road, and the realigned SR 39 (Buchman Highway). All of the roadway improvements will be completed along the current roadway alignment within the expanded ROW.

The existing stormwater ditches along both sides of the existing roadway south of Chancey Road discharge into various wetland and floodplain areas located adjacent to the roadway. The portion of the roadway north of Chancey Road to the project limit does not have an established system of roadside ditches. Stormwater runoff in this portion is discharged to wetland and floodplain areas adjacent to the roadway and ultimately flows to Zephyr Creek, which crosses beneath the existing roadway at approximately Sta. 368+80 within the study area. There are no closed drainage basins along the existing roadway alignment, and the entire regional drainage system flows generally to the east–southeast toward the Hillsborough River.

The proposed drainage system along the widened roadway will include new roadside swales that will convey runoff from the impervious surface to stormwater ponds located within each drainage sub-basin. A total of six drainage sub-basins were delineated along the project corridor, and new stormwater management ponds will be constructed to manage stormwater runoff. Details of the proposed stormwater pond sizes are presented in the *Final Preliminary Pond Siting*

Report (PPSR) submitted under separate cover. Floodplain impacts due to the expansion of the impervious areas will be compensated for in floodplain compensation (FPC) areas located adjacent to the roadway. Also, existing cross drains beneath the roadway will be evaluated and lengthened to account for the proposed expanded ROW.

5.2 SOILS

Pasco County is characterized by discontinuous highlands in the form of ridges separated by broad valleys. The ridges are above the static level of the water in the aquifer, but the valleys are below it. Broad shallow lakes are common in the valley floors, and smaller, deep lakes are on the ridges. Based on physiography, the study area is located in the Western Valley – Zephyrhills Gap region of the Tampa Bay Basin. This area comprises a low land region which transects the Brooksville Upland (north of Zephyrhills), Polk Upland and Lakeland Ridge (both southeast of the city). The elevations within the valley range from 40 feet to 100 feet above sea level, and the valley includes the western extent of the Green Swamp and the headwaters of the Hillsborough and Withlacoochee Rivers.

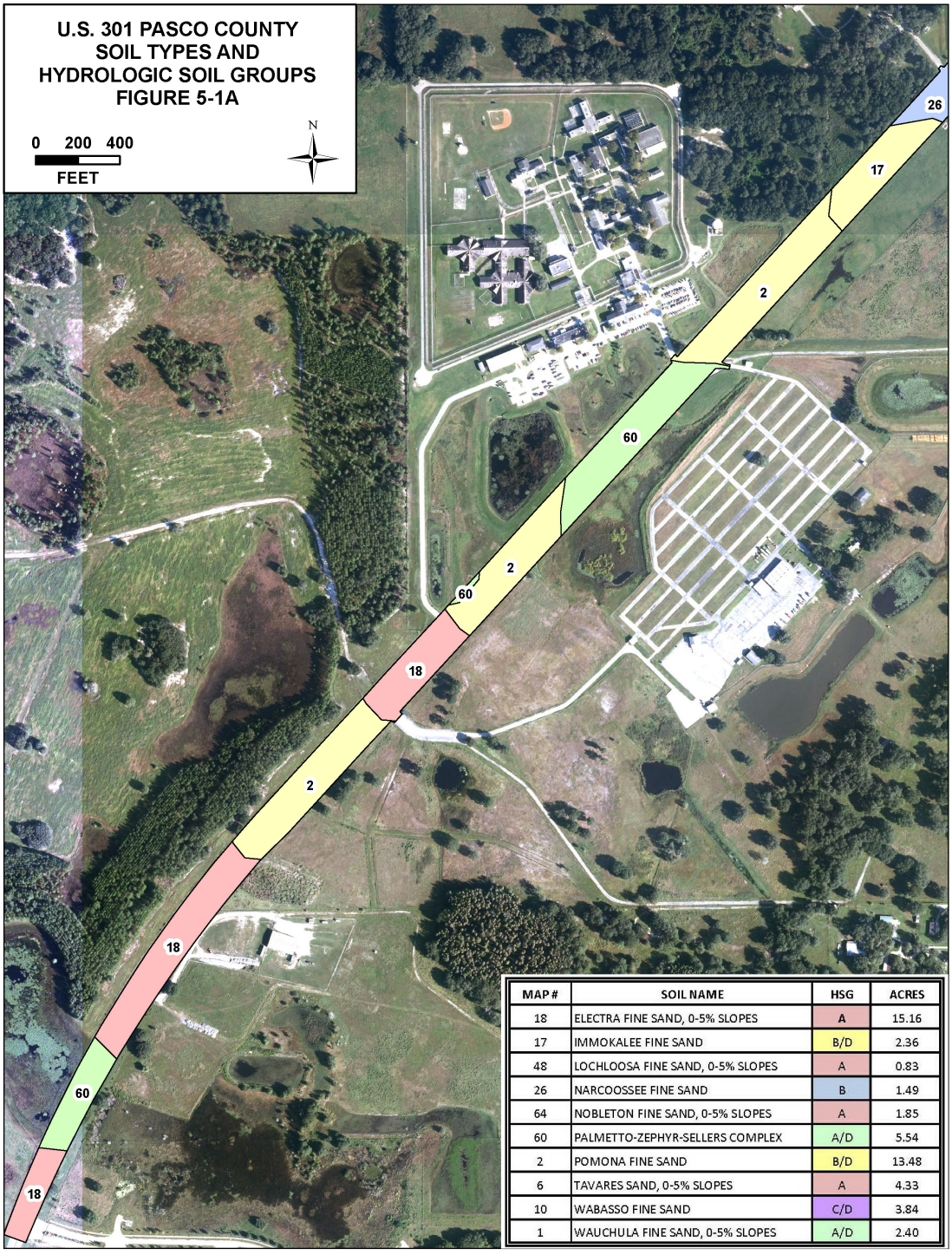
The soils in the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) NRCS Soil Survey of Pasco County, Florida within the study area were reviewed. The various soil types encountered across the study area are predominantly fine sands, with variations in permeability and water table depth due to topography and proximity to surface water bodies or wetlands. Generally, soils in the study area are gently sloping and poorly drained, with relatively shallow water tables regardless of topography. The soil types encountered within the proposed ROW limits are summarized in **Table 5-1** and **Figures 5-1A and 5-1B**. A *Web Soil Survey* report for the study area from the NRCS is included in **Appendix A**.

TABLE 5-1
SOILS DATA

SOIL TYPE	MAP SYMBOL	HYDRO-LOGIC GROUP	PERMEABILITY	SOIL AREA WITHIN ROW ACRES
Electra fine sand, 0-5% slopes	18	A	Somewhat poorly drained	15.16
Immokalee fine sand	17	B/D	Poorly drained	2.36
Lochloosa fine sand, 0-5% slopes	48	A	Somewhat poorly drained	0.83
Narcoossee fine sand	26	B	Somewhat poorly drained	1.49
Nobleton fine sand, 0-5% slopes	64	A	Somewhat poorly drained	1.85
Palmetto-zephyr-sellers complex	60	A/D	Poorly drained	5.54
Pomona fine sand	2	B/D	Poorly drained	13.48
Tavares sand, 0-5% slopes	6	A	Moderately well drained	4.33
Wabasso fine sand	10	C/D	Poorly drained	3.84
Wauchula fine sand, 0-5% slopes	1	A/D	Poorly drained	2.40

Source: USDA NRCS Soil Survey of Pasco County, 2014.

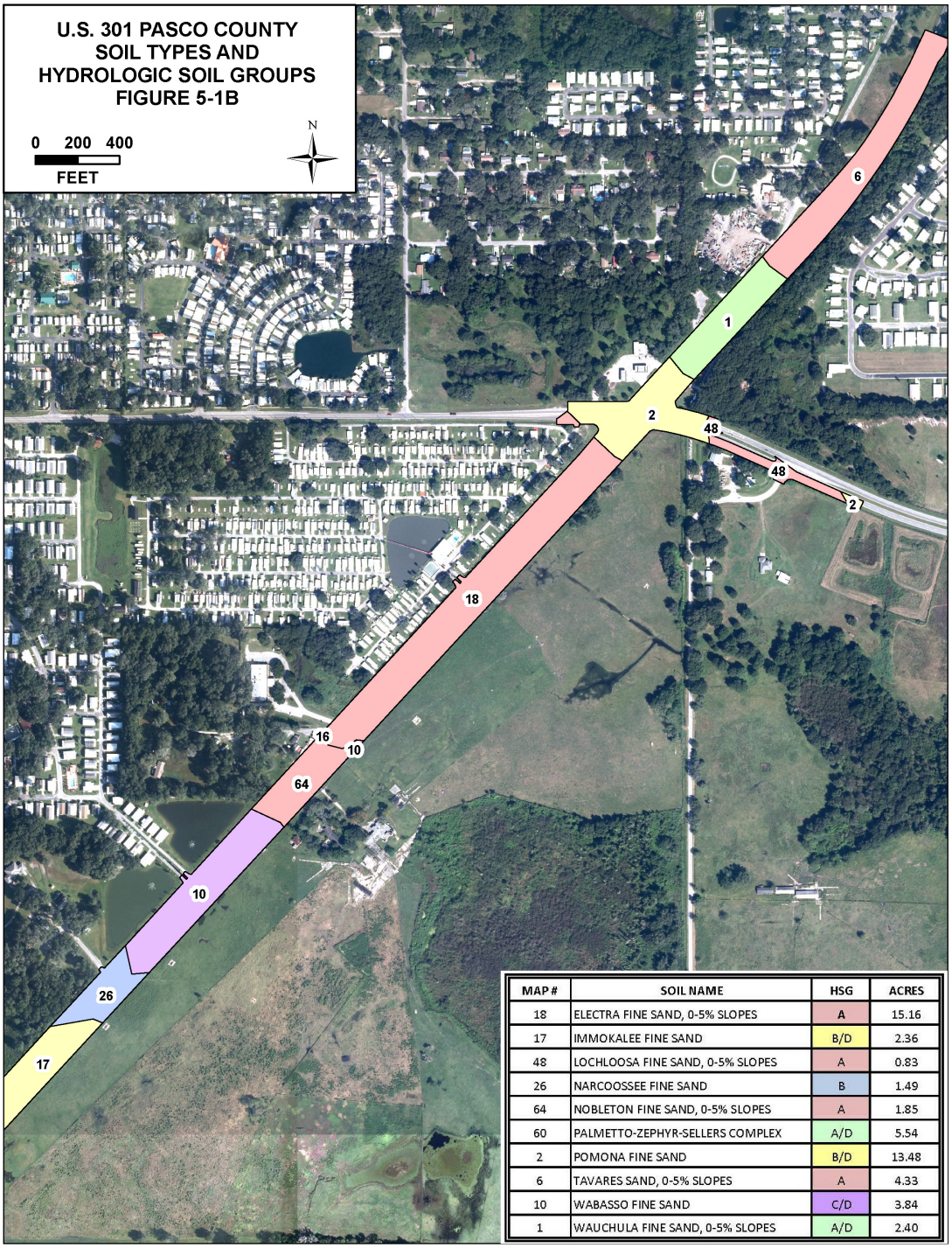
FIGURE 5-1A
SOIL TYPES AND HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUPS



MAP #	SOIL NAME	HSG	ACRES
18	ELECTRA FINE SAND, 0-5% SLOPES	A	15.16
17	IMMOKALEE FINE SAND	B/D	2.36
48	LOCHLOOSA FINE SAND, 0-5% SLOPES	A	0.83
26	NARCOOSSEE FINE SAND	B	1.49
64	NOBLETON FINE SAND, 0-5% SLOPES	A	1.85
60	PALMETTO-ZEPHYR-SELLERS COMPLEX	A/D	5.54
2	POMONA FINE SAND	B/D	13.48
6	TAVARES SAND, 0-5% SLOPES	A	4.33
10	WABASSO FINE SAND	C/D	3.84
1	WAUCHULA FINE SAND, 0-5% SLOPES	A/D	2.40

Source: USDA NRCS Soil Survey of Pasco County, 2014.

FIGURE 5-1B
SOIL TYPES AND HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUPS



MAP #	SOIL NAME	HSG	ACRES
18	ELECTRA FINE SAND, 0-5% SLOPES	A	15.16
17	IMMOKALEE FINE SAND	B/D	2.36
48	LOCHLOOSA FINE SAND, 0-5% SLOPES	A	0.83
26	NARCOOSSEE FINE SAND	B	1.49
64	NOBLETON FINE SAND, 0-5% SLOPES	A	1.85
60	PALMETTO-ZEPHYR-SELLERS COMPLEX	A/D	5.54
2	POMONA FINE SAND	B/D	13.48
6	TAVARES SAND, 0-5% SLOPES	A	4.33
10	WABASSO FINE SAND	C/D	3.84
1	WAUCHULA FINE SAND, 0-5% SLOPES	A/D	2.40

Source: USDA NRCS Soil Survey of Pasco County, 2014.

5.3 EXISTING PROJECT DRAINAGE BASINS

The US 301 (Gall Boulevard) proposed alignment traverses approximately two miles across southern Pasco County. The roadway passes through two major drainage basins as defined by the SWFWMD. The SWFWMD drainage basins, traveling from south to north across the alignment, are summarized in **Table 5-2** and are depicted on **Figure 5-2**.

TABLE 5-2
SWFWMD DRAINAGE BASINS WITHIN THE PROJECT CORRIDOR

SWFWMD BASIN NAME	BASIN AREA ACRES
Upper Hillsborough River	42.47
Lake Zephyr	8.81

Source: SWFWMD, 2015.

In general, surface drainage in the Lake Zephyr basin flows toward Zephyr Creek, the major surface water feature within the basin. Zephyr Creek originates at Lake Zephyr approximately one mile north of the study area. The creek flows south from the lake to the cross drains beneath US 301 (Gall Boulevard), then south-southeast through several wetland areas until it meets the Hillsborough River near Crystal Springs, approximately two miles southeast of the study area. The wetlands and floodplains located adjacent to US 301 (Gall Boulevard) all eventually drain to the Hillsborough River, which outfalls into Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

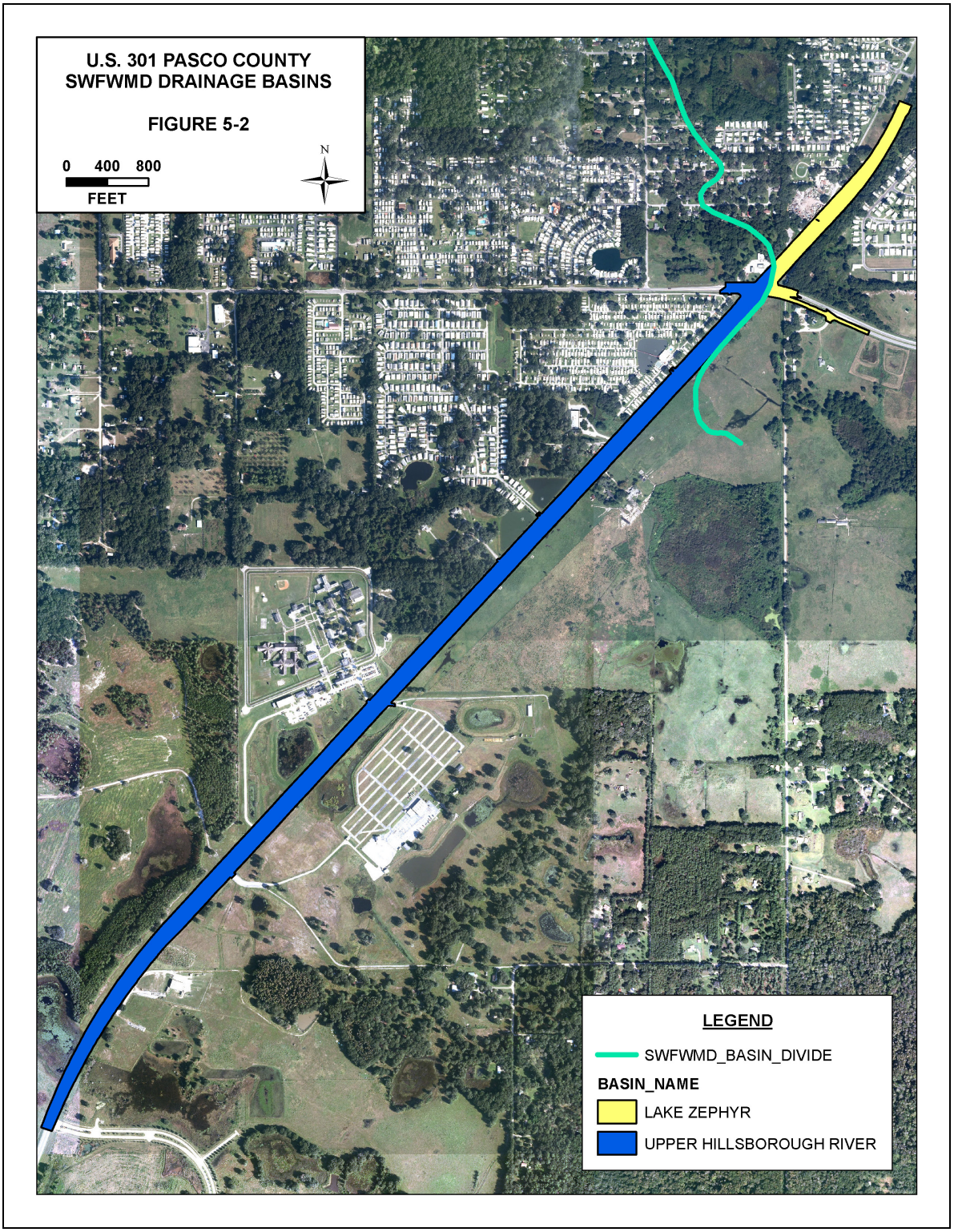
5.4 FLOODPLAINS AND FLOODWAYS

The following FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) were reviewed for this study.

- 12101C0458F, effective September 26, 2014
- 12101C0454F, effective September 26, 2014
- 12101C0462F, effective September 26, 2014

A review of the currently effective FIRM maps reveals several portions of regulatory floodplains or floodways within the existing and proposed project ROW. These impacts are discussed in detail in Section 6.3. FIRMETTE maps encompassing the entire study area are included in **Appendix B**.

FIGURE 5-2
SWFWMD DRAINAGE BASINS



Source: SWFWMD, 2015.

5.5 FLOODING PROBLEMS

Due to limited channel capacity, and hydraulically inadequate structures within the Zephyr Creek channel, flooding occurs during significant rainfall events within some parts of the Lake Zephyr Watershed in Pasco County. A previously prepared *East Pasco Watershed Management Plan* for SWFWMD and Pasco County, which included the Zephyr Creek Design Unit 1 area, provided several options for potential improvements. The remainder of the project alignment has not been the site of frequent flooding.

5.6 CROSS DRAINS AND BRIDGES

There currently exist a total of nine cross drains locations along the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) project alignment, with locations CD-3 and CD-7 both consisting of two individual culverts. Because the proposed alignment includes expanding the ROW, the cross drains within the study area will all require lengthening to accommodate the new typical roadway sections. It is assumed that no additional cross drains will be required. Limited information is currently available pertaining to the existing cross drains within the study area; that information is summarized in **Table 5-3**. Upstream (U.S.) and downstream (D.S.) inverts for the cross drains without available surveyed elevations were estimated from SWFWMD Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) for the study area. A detailed discussion of wetland impacts along the project alignment is included in the *Final Natural Resources Evaluation*, submitted under separate cover. The location of each individual cross drain is presented graphically on the project plan sheets included in **Appendix C**.

TABLE 5-3
SUMMARY OF CROSS DRAINS

NAME	SUB-BASIN	APPROX. STATION	TYPE	APPROX. SIZE	EXISTING			PROPOSED		
					APPROX. LENGTH (FEET)	U.S. INVERT (FT.-NAVD)	D.S. INVERT (FT.-NAVD)	APPROX. LENGTH (FEET)	U.S. INVERT (FT.-NAVD)	D.S. INVERT (FT.-NAVD)
CD-1	SB-1	260+76	CBC	4' X 3'	119.23	63.00	62.90	150.00	63.00	62.90
CD-2	SB-2	288+95	CBC	4' X 2'	84.02	65.25	64.88	172.00	65.30	64.75
CD-3	SB-3	301+80	RCP	(2) 30" dia.	84.94	61.57	61.51	172.00	61.98	60.80
CD-4	SB-3	314+64	RCP	30" dia.	74.13	64.04	63.87	172.00	64.50	63.75
CD-5 *	SB-4	353+95	RCP	30" dia.	78.02	70.78	70.59	172.00	71.00	70.25
CD-6 *	SB-4	353+95	RCP	24" dia.	74.81	70.78	70.59	172.00	71.00	70.25
CD-7#%	SB-5	368+56	CBC	(2) 4' x 2'	122.46	N – 68.85 C – 68.85 S - blocked	N – 67.67 C – 67.73 S – 67.58	175.00	69.00	67.25

Source: Pasco County, 2014.
URS, 2014.

NOTES: * Denotes existing cross drains that share an existing headwall
CD-7 comprises three CBCs, but only two are operational per SWFWMD requirements
% Survey data for CD-7 obtained from URS study "Zephyr Creek Unit 1, Design & Permitting", dated April 2011.
NAVD: North American Vertical Datum

Section 6.0
PROPOSED CONDITIONS

6.1 CRITERIA AND METHODOLOGY

The drainage system for this project will be designed in accordance with FDOT drainage standards and procedures to carry stormwater runoff away from the roadway and sidewalks in the natural flow directions of that particular basin. The proposed ROW has a maximum width of 172 feet, and specific criteria assumed for this study is that the proposed conditions analysis for the drainage design should assume entirely impervious surface from ROW to ROW (an ultimate paved section), even though the typical section includes a grassed median and grassed swales between the edge of pavement and the sidewalk. This assumption was made to support future expansion of the roadway and drainage system. Because of these conservative criteria, a safety factor in the sizing of the stormwater ponds was not used.

The runoff generated within a particular drainage sub-basin will be managed in a stormwater pond located within the sub-basin. The typical section of the proposed roadway will be graded such that runoff from the roadway and sidewalk will be managed within roadside drainage swales located between the edge of pavement and the sidewalks. The roadside swales will convey collected runoff to a series of stormwater culverts, ultimately discharging the stormwater into detention ponds. The existing cross drains that maintain connections to wetland areas or other surface waters that are bifurcated by the roadway will be lengthened to conform to the proposed ROW. The purpose of the cross drains will be to maintain the existing hydrology and hydraulics of the natural system while allowing for construction of the proposed roadway. The location of each cross drain and the areas of wetland impact within the study area are presented graphically on the plan sheets included in **Appendix C**. Detailed descriptions of the typical section and alignment for the project are included in Section 1.0 of this report, and Section 3.0 includes a discussion of the two alternative roadway alignments considered prior to selection of the Recommended Build Alternative. The hydrology and hydraulics within the study area discussed in this section are based upon the selected Recommended Build Alternative.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMITS

Some portions of the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) proposed alignment are located within the limits of projects permitted by SWFWMD. A total of 10 projects with approved ERPs are located adjacent to the proposed alignment. These ERPs are summarized in **Table 6-1**.

TABLE 6-1
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMITS
ADJACENT TO PROJECT CORRIDOR

ERP NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	ROADWAY LIMITS	EXISTING CONSTRUCTION
43027103.001 - .012	Riverwood	Sta. 252+65.72 – Sta. 272+00	Yes
43004464.000	Asbel Commercial Development	Sta. 265+00 – Sta. 272+00	No
43000361.001- .002	Festival Park	Sta. 272+00 – Sta. 306+00	Yes
430209749.000 - .003	Zephyrhills Correctional Institution	Sta. 290+00 – Sta. 316+00	Yes
43026505.002	Rucks Parcel	Sta. 307+00 – Sta. 361+00	No
43004266.000 - .002	Pasco Co. – Zephyrhills Bypass	Sta. 101+00 – Sta. 110+00 (Chancey Road)	Yes
43007543.000	Pell Powers Building	Sta. 369+00 – Sta. 372+50	No
43003499.000	Pasco Co. – SE Force Main	Sta. 98+00 – Sta. 101+50 (Chancey Road)	Yes
43017671.000	Johnson Trust – Office Building	Sta. 104+50 – Sta. 108+50 (Chancey Road)	No
43027931.000	FDOT	Sta. 364+00 – Sta. 385+00	No

Source: SWFWMD, 2015.

6.3 FLOODPLAIN ENCROACHMENT

The following FEMA FIRMs were reviewed for this study:

- 12101C0458F, effective September 26, 2014
- 12101C0454F, effective September 26, 2014
- 12101C0462F, effective September 26, 2014

A review of the currently effective FIRM maps reveals several portions of regulatory floodplains or floodways within the existing and proposed project ROW and study area. The floodplain impacts are summarized in **Table 6-2**, and the locations of the floodplain impacts are depicted on figures included in **Appendix B**. FIRMETTE maps encompassing the entire project area are also included in **Appendix B**.

As summarized on **Table 6-2**, there are a total of 0.64 acres of impact to Flood Zone A and a total of 0.12 acres (Base Flood Elevation (BFE) = 70.9 ft.-NAVD) and 0.64 acres (BFE = 73.3 ft.-NAVD) of impacts to Flood Zone AE included within the proposed ROW. These floodplain impacts will be compensated for in FPC areas, which will be located and sized during the final design phase of the project.

TABLE 6-2
FEMA FLOOD ZONE IMPACTS WITHIN PROPOSED ROW

SUB-BASIN	SUB-BASIN EXTENT		FLOOD ZONE A IMPACT (ACRES)	FLOOD ZONE AE IMPACT (ACRES)	BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (FT.-NAVD)
	FROM STATION	TO STATION			
SB-1	252+65.72	267+31.05	0.229	---	---
SB-2	267+31.05	306+36.06	0.056 0.217	---	---
SB-3	306+36.06	338+69.12	0.004	---	---
SB-4	338+69.12	364+14.37	---	---	---
SB-5	364+14.37	370+65.27	---	0.022 0.095	70.90 70.90
SB-6	370+65.27	385+00	0.133	0.220 0.421	73.30 73.30

Source: FEMA FIS, September 2014.

6.4 PROJECT CLASSIFICATION

In accordance with the requirements set forth in 23 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 650A, the proposed alignment was evaluated to determine the effects, if any, of the proposed roadway improvements on the hydrology and hydraulics of the study area. Hydraulic improvements required as part of the roadway project are divided into seven categories based upon the type of hydraulic improvement proposed and the estimated floodplain effects.

- Within the project corridor, the improvements to the existing US 301 (Gall Boulevard) roadway will encroach on existing floodplains in FEMA Zones A and AE. A total of 0.64 acres of impact in Flood Zone A and 0.76 acres of impact to Flood Zone AE will occur as a result of constructing the expanded roadway. These impacts will be compensated in three FPC areas located along the alignment;
- The proposed drainage structure improvements will not significantly increase the potential for risks or damages;
- Interruption of emergency services and emergency evacuation routes due to roadway flooding should not change significantly from existing levels;
- Cut and fill activities required as part of the roadway improvements will result in impacts to a total of 0.89 acres of wetlands and 0.71 acres of OSW. These impacts will be mitigated and are not expected to significantly impact the flora, fauna, and open space environments along the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) proposed alignment;
- Local groundwater and surface water systems, flow patterns, and water quality will experience no significant impacts.

Under the categorization scheme mentioned above, the potential impacts to existing cross drains were classified as Category 3 or 4.

Category 3: Projects Involving Modifications to Existing Drainage Structures

This category applies to those activities that modify existing structures (i.e., extending cross drains, adding headwalls, or relocating manholes or inlets). An analysis of individual cross drains has not yet been completed, but it is assumed that several existing cross drains will require modifications such as extension of piping or relocation of inlets due to modifications of the existing roadway median and pavement edge areas. All nine of the existing cross drains along the project alignment will require modification due to the widening of the proposed ROW.

The following conclusion applies to Category 3 structures (FDOT PD&E Manual, Part 2 Ch. 24):

> *"The modifications to drainage structures included in this portion of the project will result in an insignificant change in their capacity to carry floodwater. This change will cause minimal increases to flood heights and flood limits. These minimal increases will not result in any significant adverse impacts on the natural and beneficial floodplain values or any significant change in the potential for interruption or termination of emergency service or emergency evacuation routes. Therefore, it has been determined that this encroachment is not significant."*

Category 4: Projects on Existing Alignment Involving Replacement of Existing Drainage Structures with No Record of Drainage Problems

This category applies to replacement activities that do not reduce the hydraulic performance of existing facilities. The modifications to existing structures within the corridor (i.e., extending cross drains, adding headwalls, or relocating manholes or inlets) will include the relocation or replacement of these structures due to construction of new and/or additional pavement or travel lanes. However, no record of significant flooding exists in the majority of the study area, with reported flooding mainly adjacent to Zephyr Creek in the northern portion of the study area. Analysis of individual cross drains has not yet been completed, but all nine existing cross drains will require modifications such as extension of piping or relocation of inlets due to modifications of the existing roadway median and pavement edge areas.

The following conclusion applies to Category 4 structures (FDOT PD&E Manual, Part 2 Ch. 24):

> *"The proposed structure will perform hydraulically in a manner equal to or greater than the existing structure, and backwater surface elevations are not expected to increase. As a result, there will be no significant adverse impacts on natural and beneficial floodplain values. There will be no significant change in flood risk, and there will not be a significant change in the potential for interruption or termination of emergency service or emergency evacuation routes. Therefore, it has been determined that this encroachment is not significant."*

Section 7.0
REGULATORY AGENCY COORDINATION

7.1 LOCAL AGENCIES

Pasco County is the local agency with jurisdiction for portions of the project alignment for the proposed improvements to US 301 (Gall Boulevard). Coordination with this agency will likely occur during the proposed project's final design phase.

7.2 STATE AGENCIES

The state agency involved in the permitting process for the US 301 (Gall Boulevard) drainage system is the SWFWMD and FDOT.

A Pre-Application meeting will be held with SWFWMD to discuss the proposed projects improvements and how to submit permits during the construction phase of the project. The project may require a standard general construction permit with FDOT as the applicant.

7.3 FEDERAL AGENCIES

Federal agencies which may require permits for the proposed US 301 (Gall Boulevard) improvements are the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The USACE will be involved in permitting dredge and fill activities in the waters of the United States. In Florida, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit process is administered by the FDEP for stormwater discharges into Waters of the United States.

Section 8.0
REFERENCES

1. Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Pasco County (unincorporated), Florida, effective September 26, 2014*.

2. Florida Department of Transportation*, Drainage Manual*, 2006.

3. Florida Department of Transportation, *Culvert Handbook,* 2004.

4. Florida Department of Transportation, *PD&E Manual*, Part 2, Chapter 24 – Floodplains, April 22, 1998.

5. Southwest Florida Water Management District, *Environmental Resource Permitting Information Manual,* 2004.

6. Southwest Florida Water Management District, Aerials with contours.

APPENDIX A

Soils Maps

United States Department of Agriculture

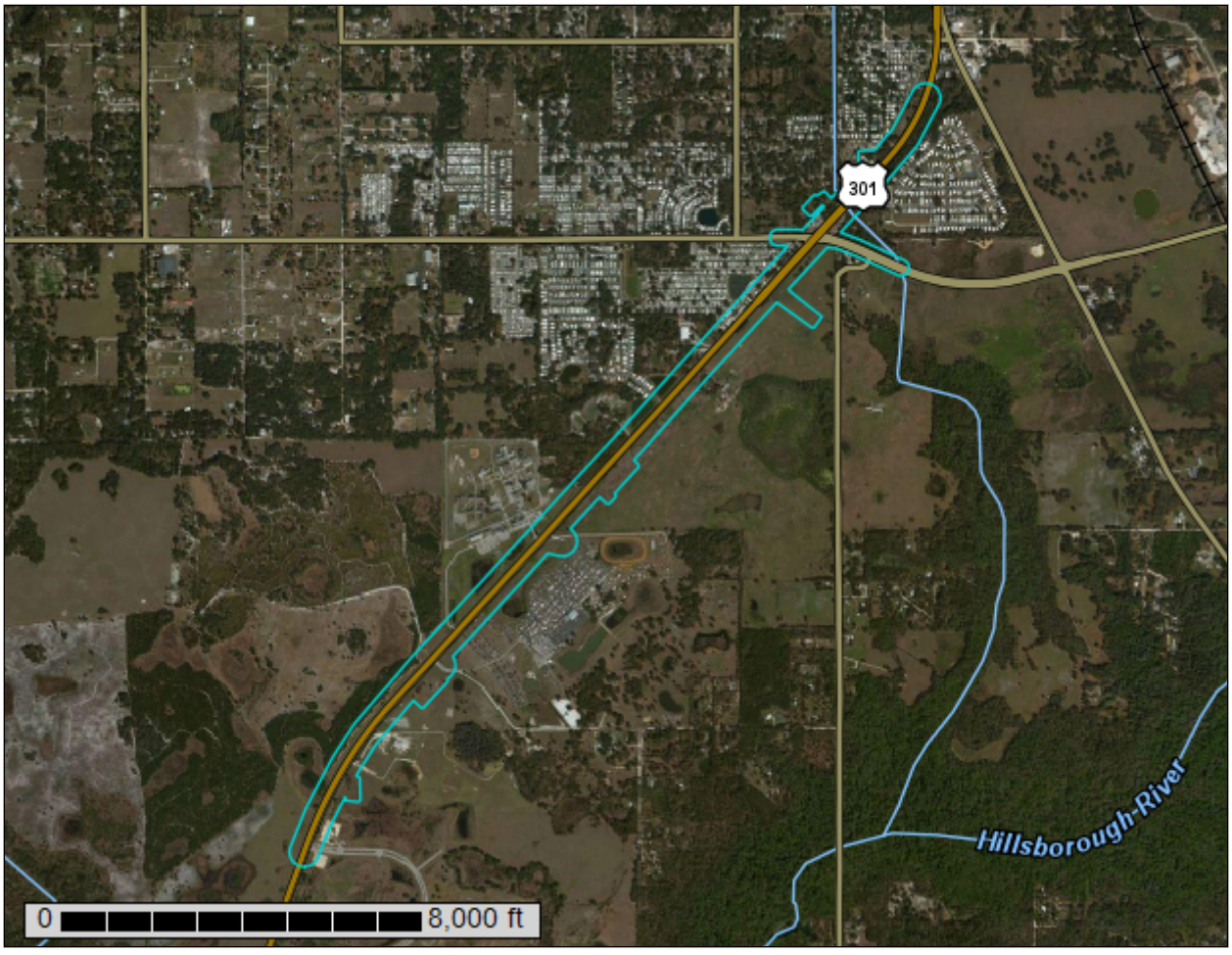
NRCS

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 Pasco County, Florida

U.S. 301 (GALL BLVD) from SR 56 to SR 39

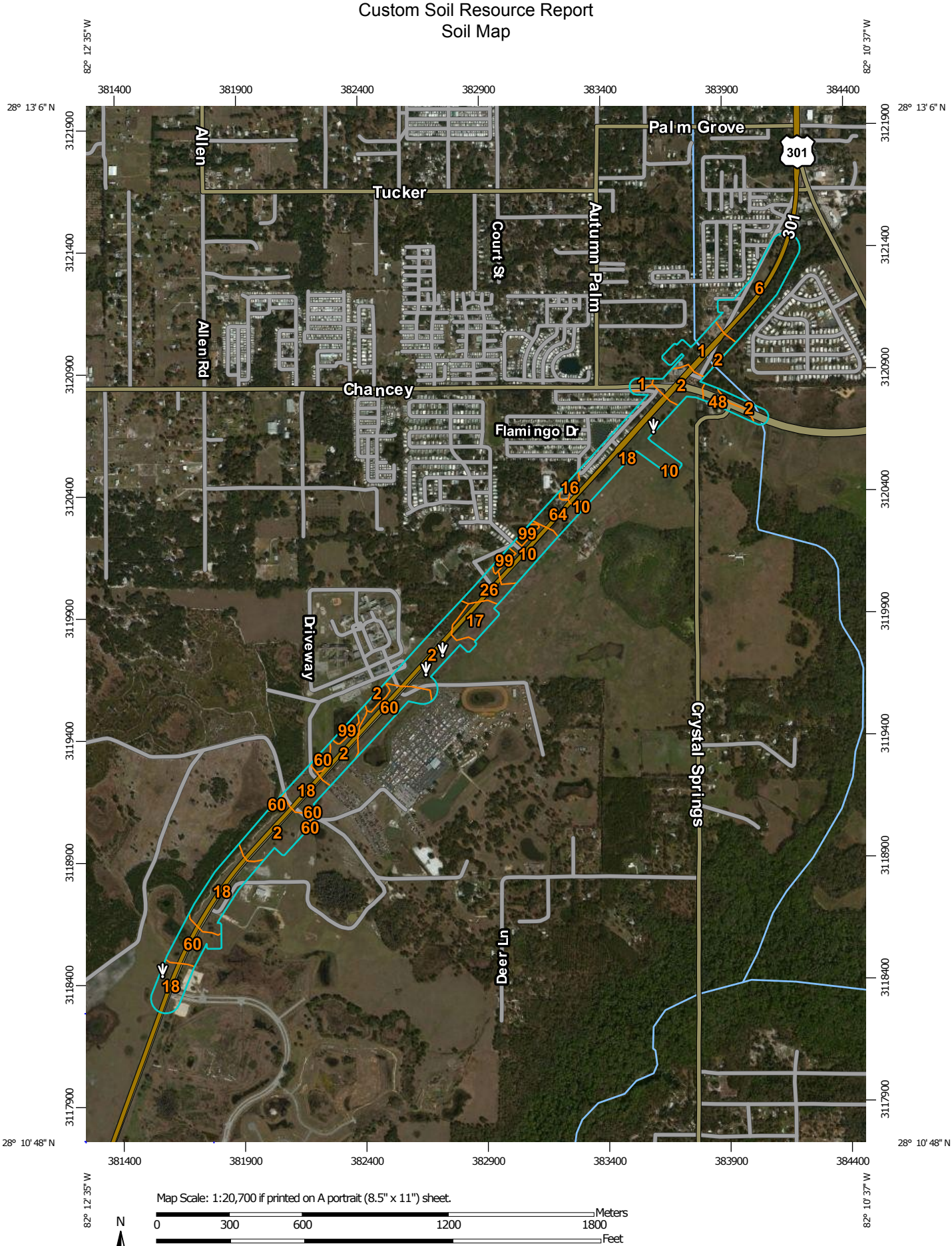


March 17, 2015

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.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



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 1:20,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
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: Pasco County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 23, 2014

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 13, 2010—Mar 13, 2011

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

Pasco County, Florida (FL101)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
1	Wauchula fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	8.6	6.0%
2	Pomona fine sand	35.1	24.4%
6	Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	14.9	10.4%
10	Wabasso fine sand	7.3	5.1%
16	Zephyr muck	1.0	0.7%
17	Immokalee fine sand	5.1	3.6%
18	Electra Variant fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	41.8	29.0%
26	Narcoossee fine sand	4.1	2.8%
48	Lochloosa fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	2.5	1.7%
60	Palmetto-Zephyr-Sellers complex	15.1	10.5%
64	Nobleton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	4.2	2.9%
99	Water	4.2	2.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		**143.8**	**100.0%**

Pasco County, Florida

1—Wauchula fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv92
Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wauchula, non-hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent
Wauchula, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wauchula, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 19 inches: fine sand
Bh - 19 to 26 inches: fine sand
E' - 26 to 34 inches: fine sand
Btg - 34 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Wauchula, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 19 inches: fine sand
Bh - 19 to 26 inches: fine sand
E' - 26 to 34 inches: fine sand
Btg - 34 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Wabasso, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

2—Pomona fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9f
Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pomona, non-hydric, and similar soils: 75 percent
Pomona, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pomona, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 22 inches: fine sand
Bh - 22 to 36 inches: fine sand
E/Bw - 36 to 52 inches: fine sand
B'tg - 52 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 60 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Pomona, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 22 inches: fine sand
Bh - 22 to 36 inches: fine sand
E/Bw - 36 to 52 inches: fine sand
B'tg - 52 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam
Cg - 60 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Smyrna, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Wauchula, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

6—Tavares sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbt
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tavares and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tavares

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand

C - 3 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very high (19.98 to 50.02 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

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
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL)

Astatula

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G154XB111FL), Sand Pine Scrub (R154XY001FL)

10—Wabasso fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv93
Elevation: 30 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wabasso, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Wabasso, hydric, and similar soils: 10 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wabasso, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 23 inches: fine sand
Bh - 23 to 30 inches: fine sand
B/Cg - 30 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Wabasso, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 23 inches: fine sand
Bh - 23 to 30 inches: fine sand
B/Cg - 30 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Eaugallie, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Aripeka

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Rises on karstic marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
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 (G154XB521FL), Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R154XY005FL)

Paisley, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 6 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Loamy and clayey soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB341FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

16—Zephyr muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv99
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Zephyr and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Zephyr

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Organic material over sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 13 inches: muck

A - 13 to 31 inches: fine sand
Btg - 31 to 61 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 61 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Anclote

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Felda

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G154XB241FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

17—Immokalee fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9b
Elevation: 20 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Immokalee, non-hydric, and similar soils: 70 percent
Immokalee, hydric, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Immokalee, Non-hydric

Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 33 inches: fine sand
Bh - 33 to 45 inches: fine sand
C - 45 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Description of Immokalee, Hydric

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand

E - 4 to 33 inches: fine sand
Bh - 33 to 45 inches: fine sand
C - 45 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Myakka, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Pomona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

18—Electra Variant fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9c
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Electra variant and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Electra Variant

Setting

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

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 39 inches: fine sand
Bh - 39 to 51 inches: fine sand
E' - 51 to 70 inches: fine sand
B'tg - 70 to 78 inches: sandy clay loam
2Cr - 78 to 82 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 60 to 80 inches to paralithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Narcoossee

Percent of map unit: 12 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

26—Narcoossee fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bv9n
Elevation: 10 to 100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Narcoossee and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Narcoossee

Setting

Landform: Rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: fine sand
E - 3 to 9 inches: fine sand
Bh - 9 to 12 inches: fine sand
C - 12 to 75 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Minor Components

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

Smyrna, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), South Florida Flatwoods (R154XY003FL)

48—Lochloosa fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbd
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lochloosa and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lochloosa

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on 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 7 inches: fine sand
E - 7 to 36 inches: fine sand
Bt1 - 36 to 42 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt2 - 42 to 63 inches: sandy clay loam
Btg3 - 63 to 71 inches: sandy clay loam

Btg4 - 71 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 30 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Minor Components

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Sparr

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

60—Palmetto-Zephyr-Sellers complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvbv
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Palmetto and similar soils: 60 percent
Zephyr and similar soils: 15 percent
Sellers and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Palmetto

Setting

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand
E - 4 to 10 inches: fine sand
Bh - 10 to 28 inches: fine sand
E' - 28 to 46 inches: fine sand
B'tg - 46 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G154XB141FL), Slough (R154XY011FL)

Description of Sellers

Setting

Landform: Flats on marine terraces, depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 5 inches: mucky loamy fine sand
A2 - 5 to 28 inches: fine sand
C - 28 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Description of Zephyr

Setting

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Organic material over sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 5 inches: muck
A - 5 to 22 inches: fine sand
Btg - 22 to 59 inches: sandy clay loam
Cg - 59 to 80 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.4 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains (G154XB645FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

Minor Components

Basinger, depressional
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G154XB145FL), Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R154XY010FL)

64—Nobleton fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: bvbz
Elevation: 30 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 50 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 324 to 354 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Nobleton and similar soils: 88 percent
Minor components: 12 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nobleton

Setting
Landform: Rises on 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 5 inches: fine sand
E - 5 to 29 inches: fine sand
Bt1 - 29 to 36 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 36 to 47 inches: sandy clay
Btg3 - 47 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 42 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

Minor Components

Kendrick

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB211FL)

Blichton, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy, loamy, or clayey soils on flats and rises of hydric uplands (G154XB441FL)

Sparr

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

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB131FL)

Millhopper

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G154XB121FL)

Lochloosa

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: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G154XB231FL)

99—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water (fresh): 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Water (fresh)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Other vegetative classification: Forage suitability group not assigned (G154XB999FL)

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APPENDIX B

FEMA Flood Plains and Flood Plain Impacts

JOINS PANEL 0454

U.S. 301 (Gall Blvd)

BEGIN PROJECT STA. 252+65.72

AL6447

AL8168

272621

342621

Pasco County Unincorporated Areas 120230

Upper Hillsborough Watershed

ZONE A

YUKON DR
QUACHITA DR
DEER LN
TANANA DR
SABAL WAY
ARTIC RED CIR
SYCAN DR
RAPID RIVER BLVD
ESCALANTE WAY
GENESSEE CIR
AUCILLA WAY
SNAKE RIVER DR
CANISTEO CT
QUINN CT
BRAZOS WAY
JULINGTON CT
ARKANSAS LN
GUNNISON DR
GALL BLVD
KLAMATH CT
KICKING HORSE CT
KAZAZ CT
ROARING RD
ALLAGASH RD
ALLAGASH CT
RIO GRANDE DR
LOSTINE RD

e Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

0 250 500 750 1,000 FEET

FIRM PANEL 1 OF 4

NFIP NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0462F

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 462 OF 500

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
PASCO COUNTY	120230	0462	F

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER 12101C0462F

EFFECTIVE DATE SEPTEMBER 26, 2014

Federal Emergency Management Agency

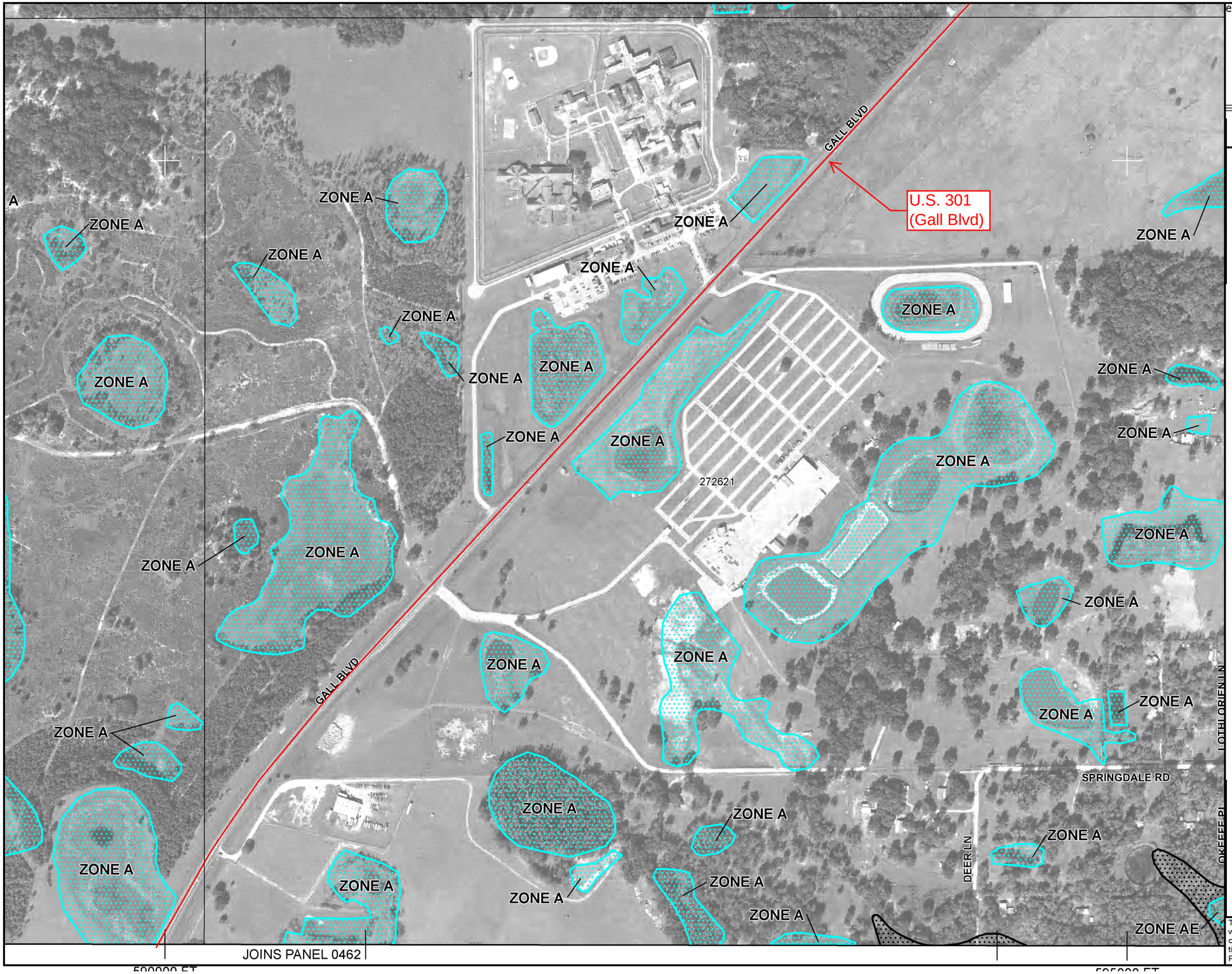
This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

e Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

0 250 500 750 1,000 FEET

FIRM PANEL 2 OF 4



NFIP NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0454F

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 454 OF 500

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

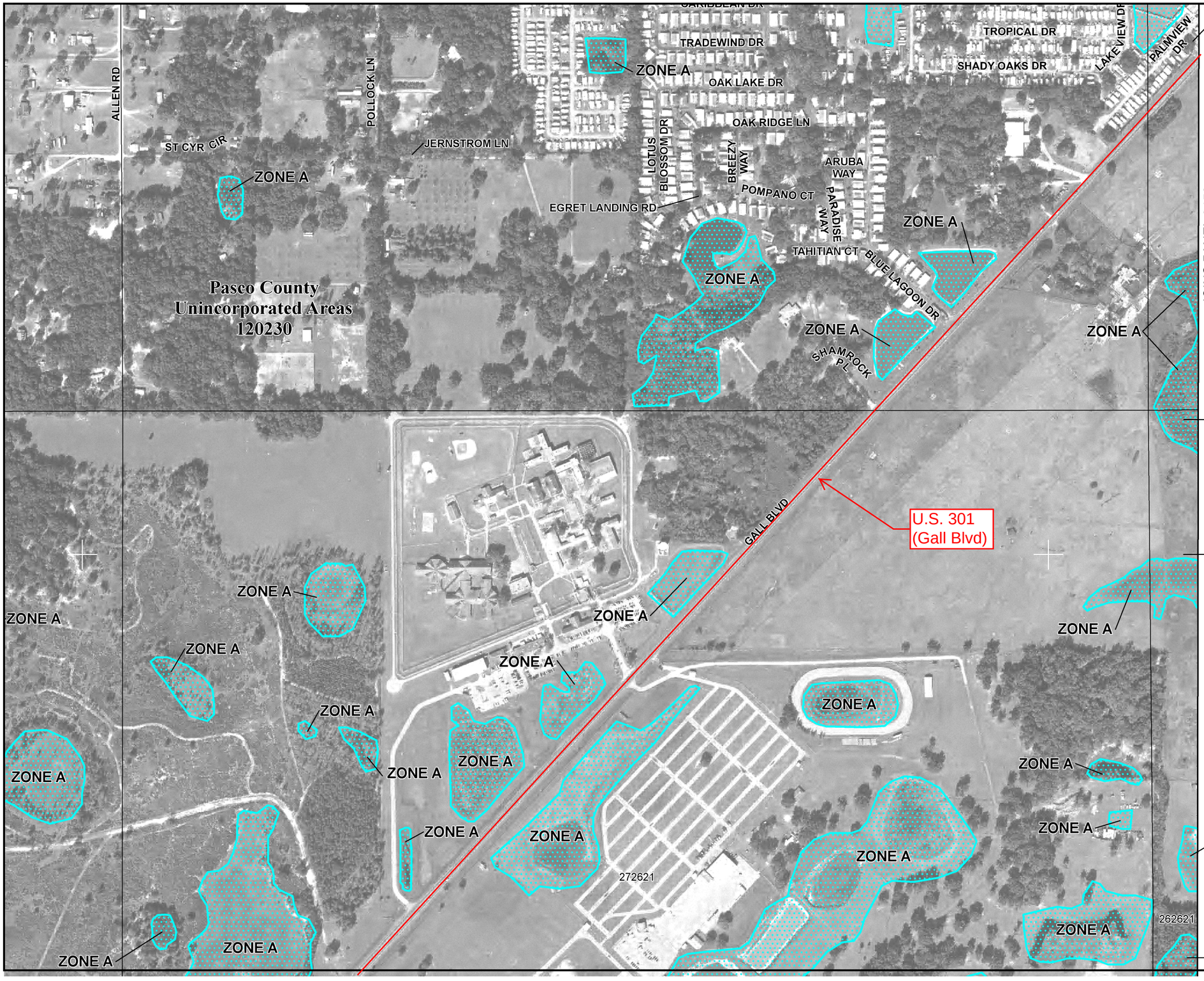
COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
PASCO COUNTY	120230	0454	F

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
12101C0454F

EFFECTIVE DATE
SEPTEMBER 26, 2014

Federal Emergency Management Agency



e Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

0 250 500 750 1,000 FEET

FIRM PANEL 3 OF 4

NFIP NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0454F

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 454 OF 500

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
PASCO COUNTY	120230	0454	F

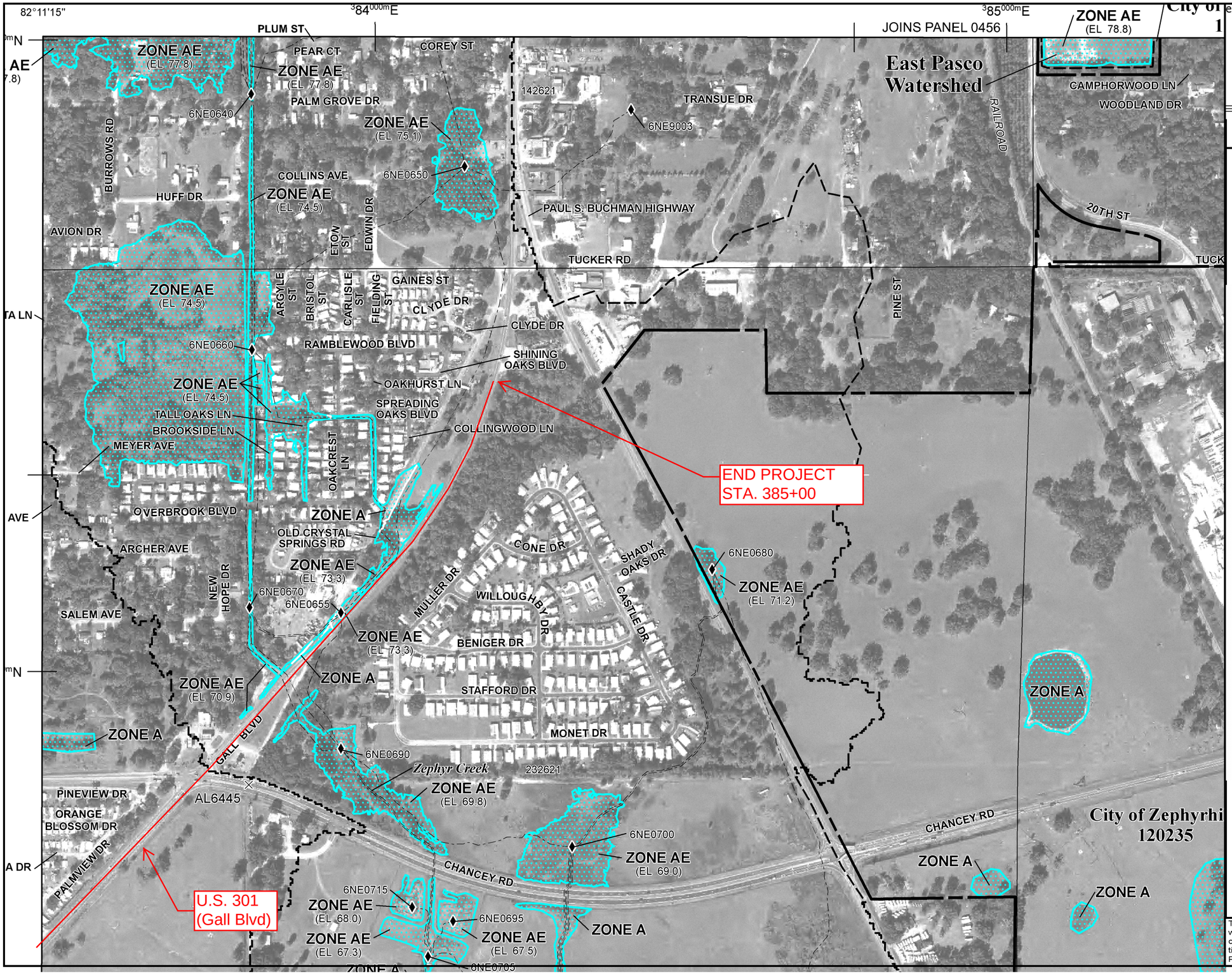
Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders, the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
12101C0454F

EFFECTIVE DATE
SEPTEMBER 26, 2014

Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov



e Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

0 250 500 750 1,000 FEET

FIRM PANEL 4 OF 4

NFIP NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0458F

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 458 OF 500

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
PASCO COUNTY	120230	0458	F
ZEPHYRHILLS, CITY OF	120235	0458	F

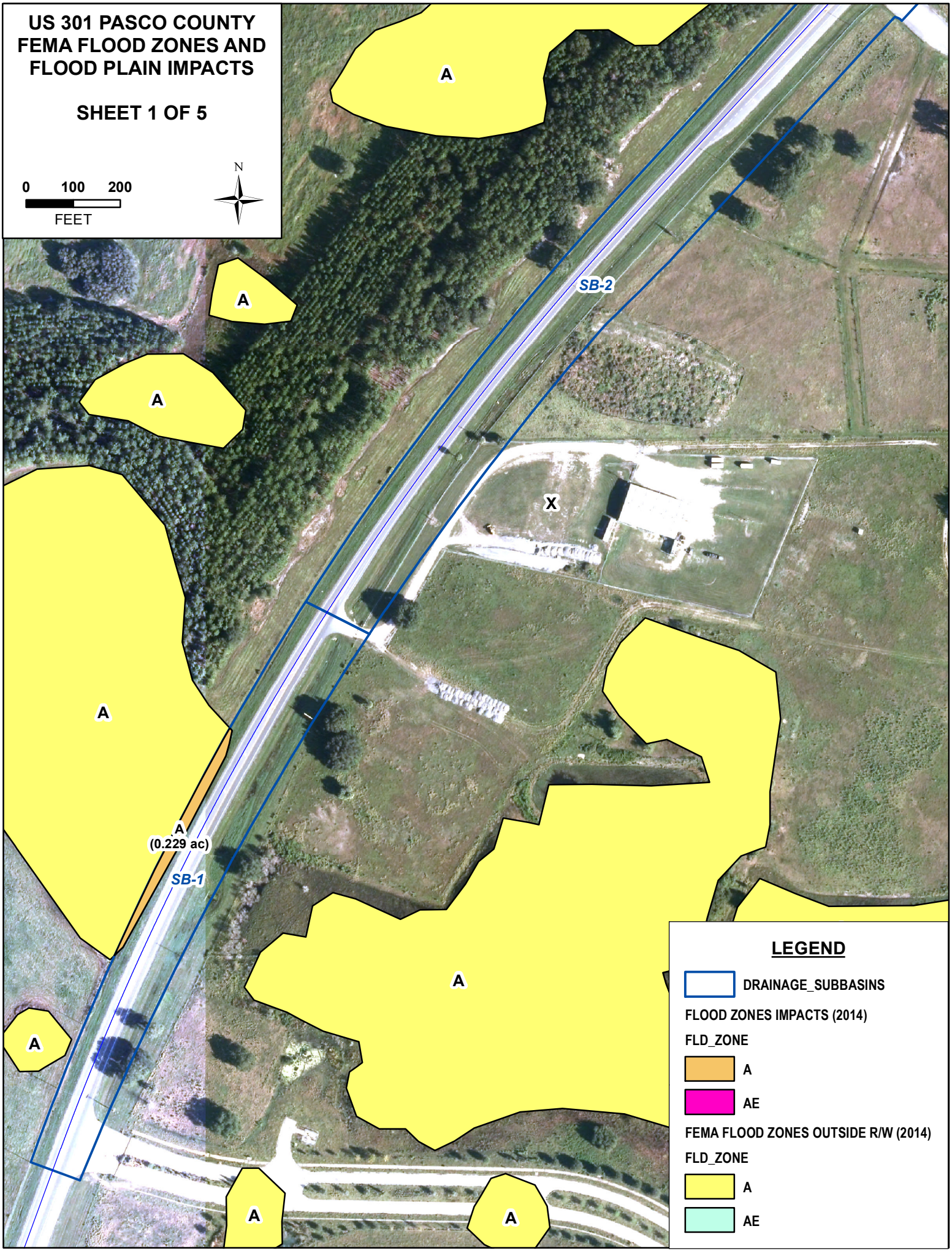
Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
12101C0458F

EFFECTIVE DATE
SEPTEMBER 26, 2014

Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

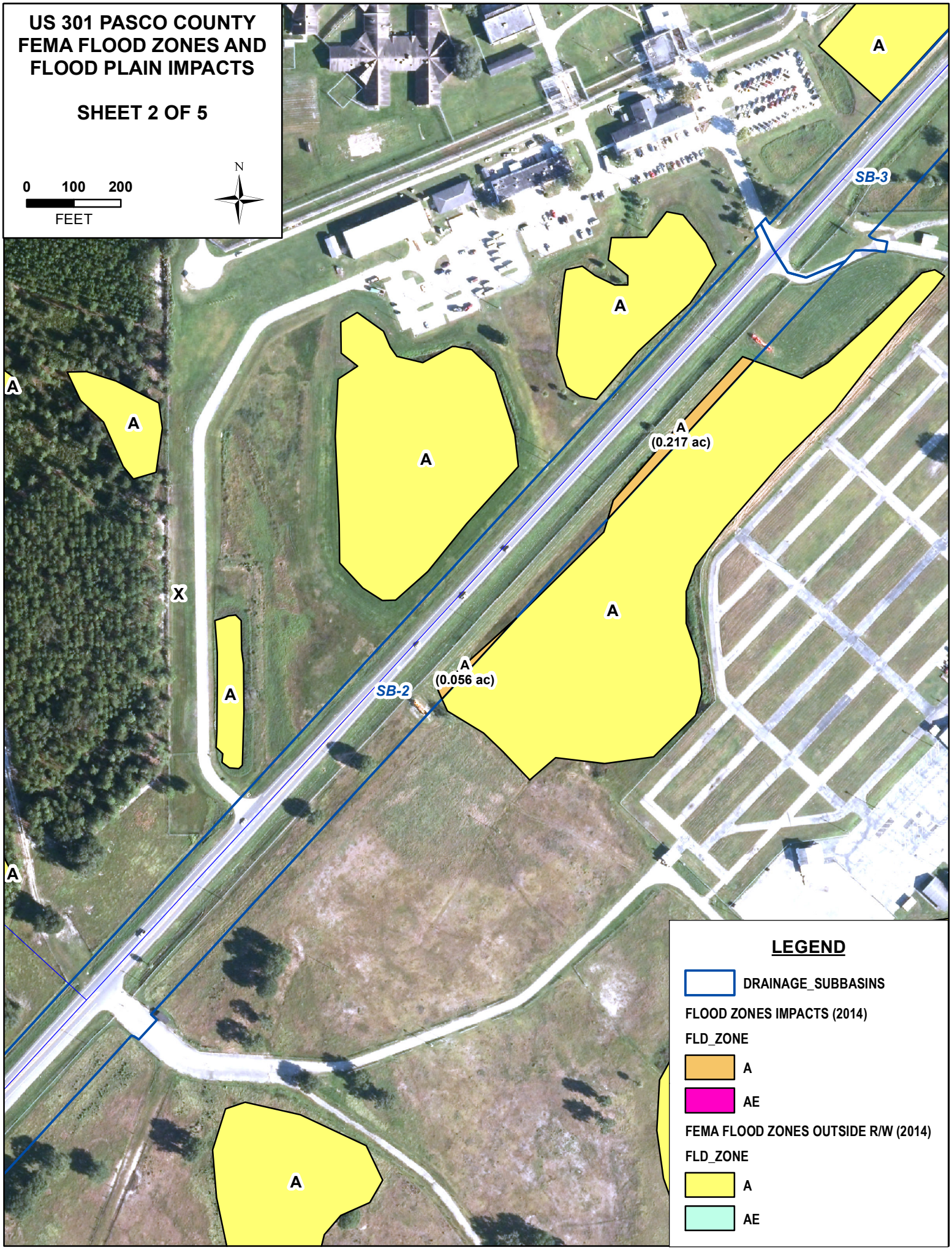

US 301 PASCO COUNTY
FEMA FLOOD ZONES AND
FLOOD PLAIN IMPACTS
SHEET 1 OF 5
0 100 200
FEET
N
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
A
X
A
(0.229 ac)
SB-1
SB-2
LEGEND
DRAINAGE_SUBBASINS
FLOOD ZONES IMPACTS (2014)
FLD_ZONE
A
AE
FEMA FLOOD ZONES OUTSIDE R/W (2014)
FLD_ZONE
A
AE

US 301 PASCO COUNTY FEMA FLOOD ZONES AND FLOOD PLAIN IMPACTS

SHEET 2 OF 5

0 100 200
FEET

N



LEGEND

DRAINAGE_SUBBASINS

FLOOD ZONES IMPACTS (2014)

FLD_ZONE

A

AE

FEMA FLOOD ZONES OUTSIDE R/W (2014)

FLD_ZONE

A

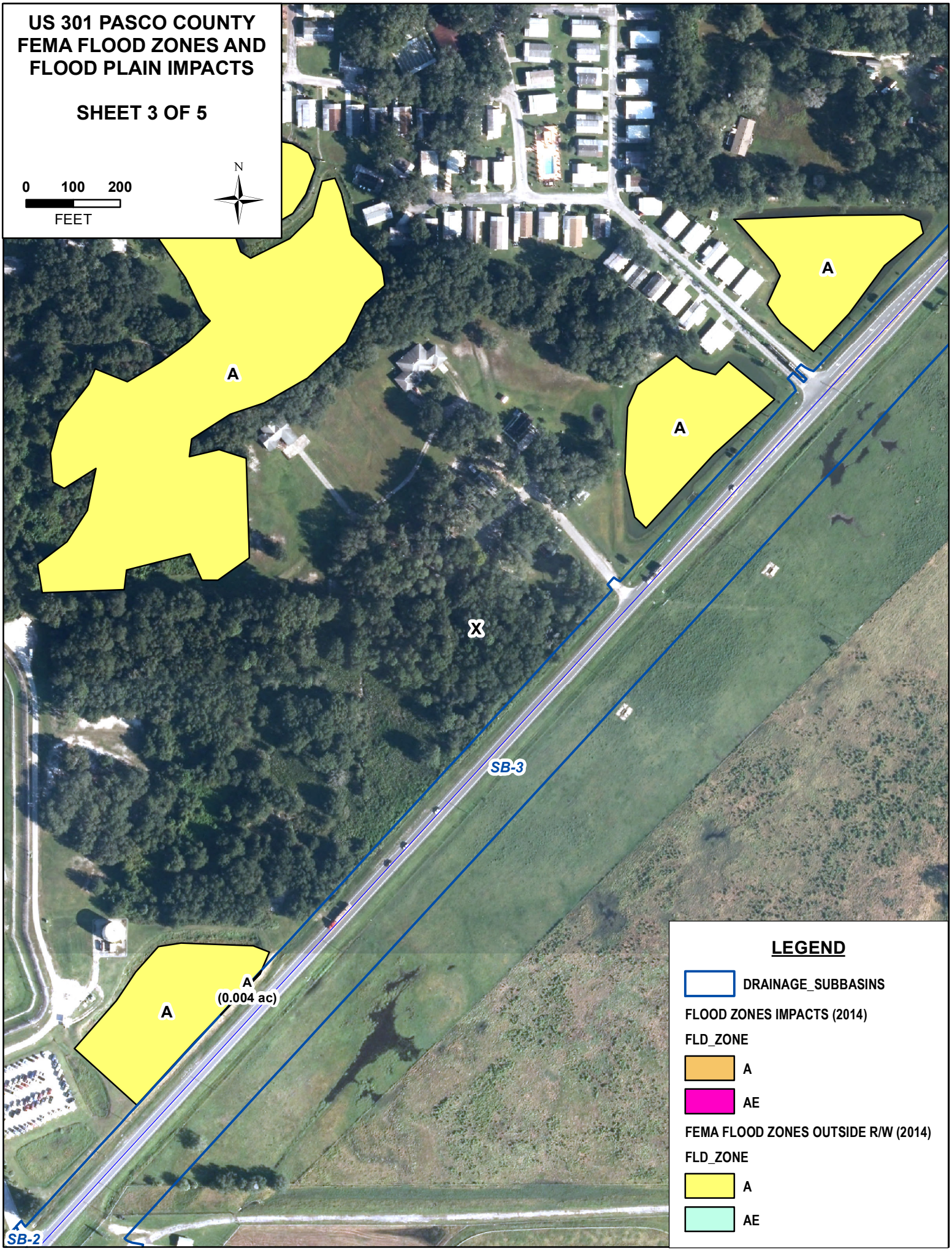
AE

US 301 PASCO COUNTY FEMA FLOOD ZONES AND FLOOD PLAIN IMPACTS

SHEET 3 OF 5

0 100 200
FEET

N



LEGEND

DRAINAGE_SUBBASINS

FLOOD ZONES IMPACTS (2014)

FLD_ZONE

A

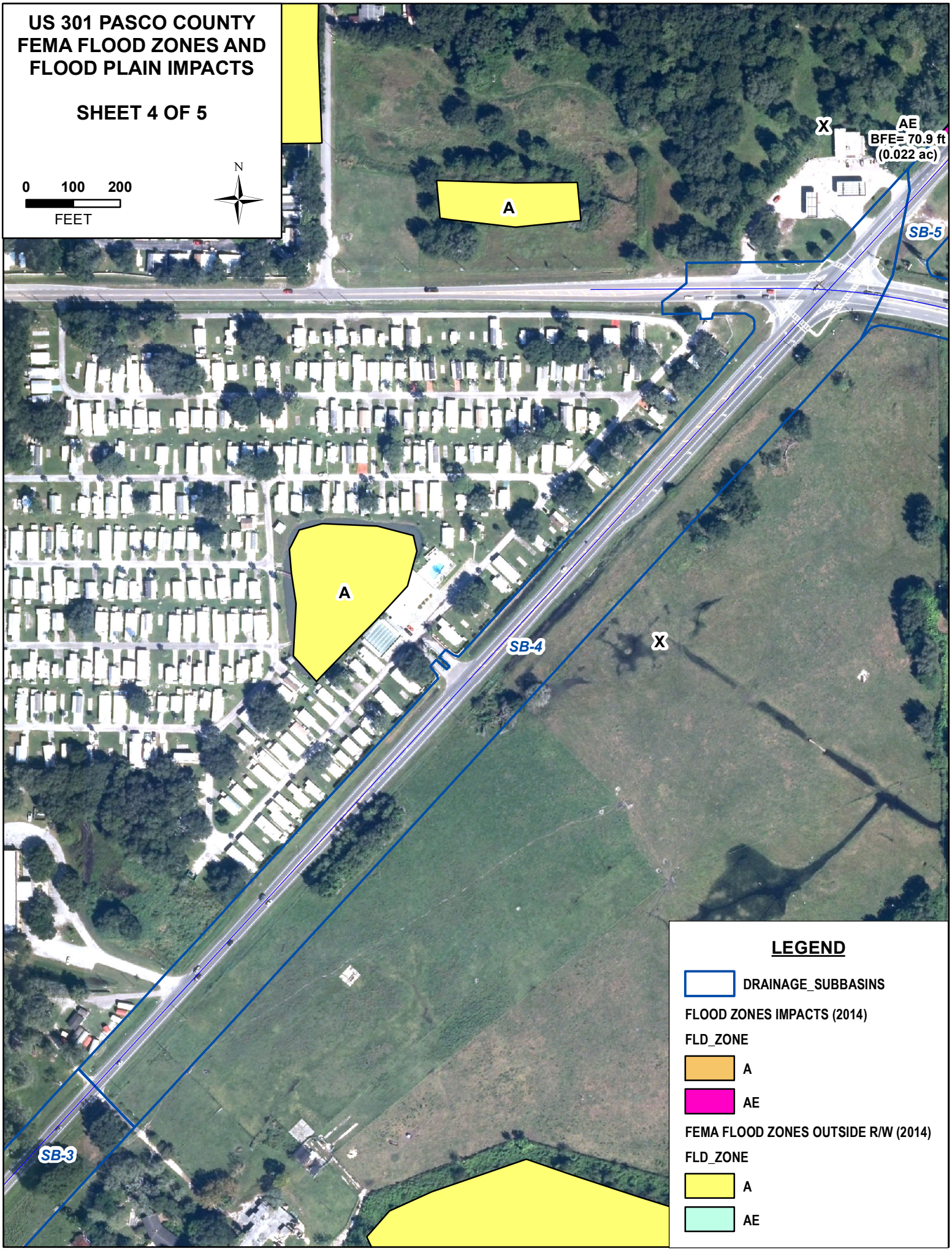
AE

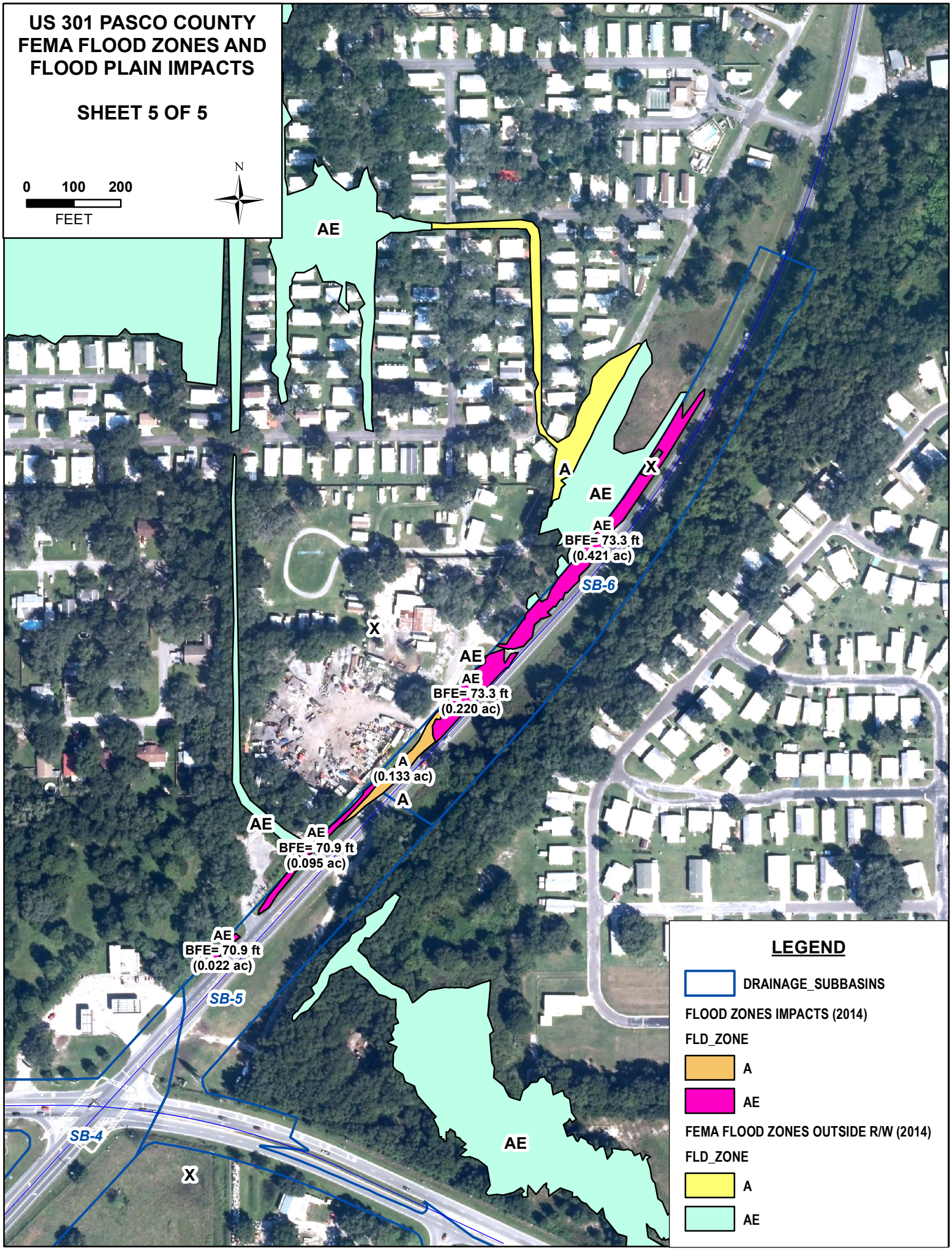
FEMA FLOOD ZONES OUTSIDE R/W (2014)

FLD_ZONE

A

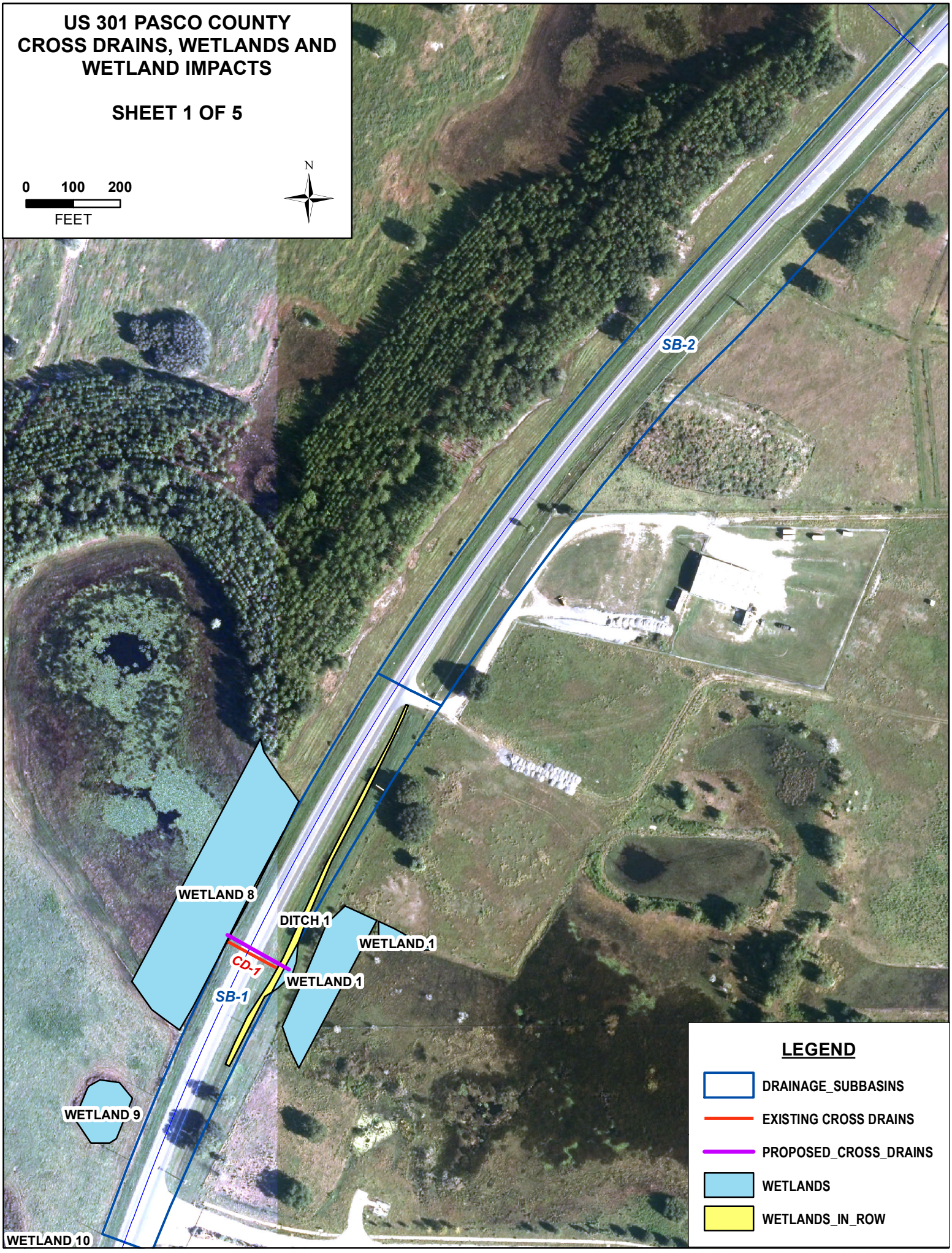
AE

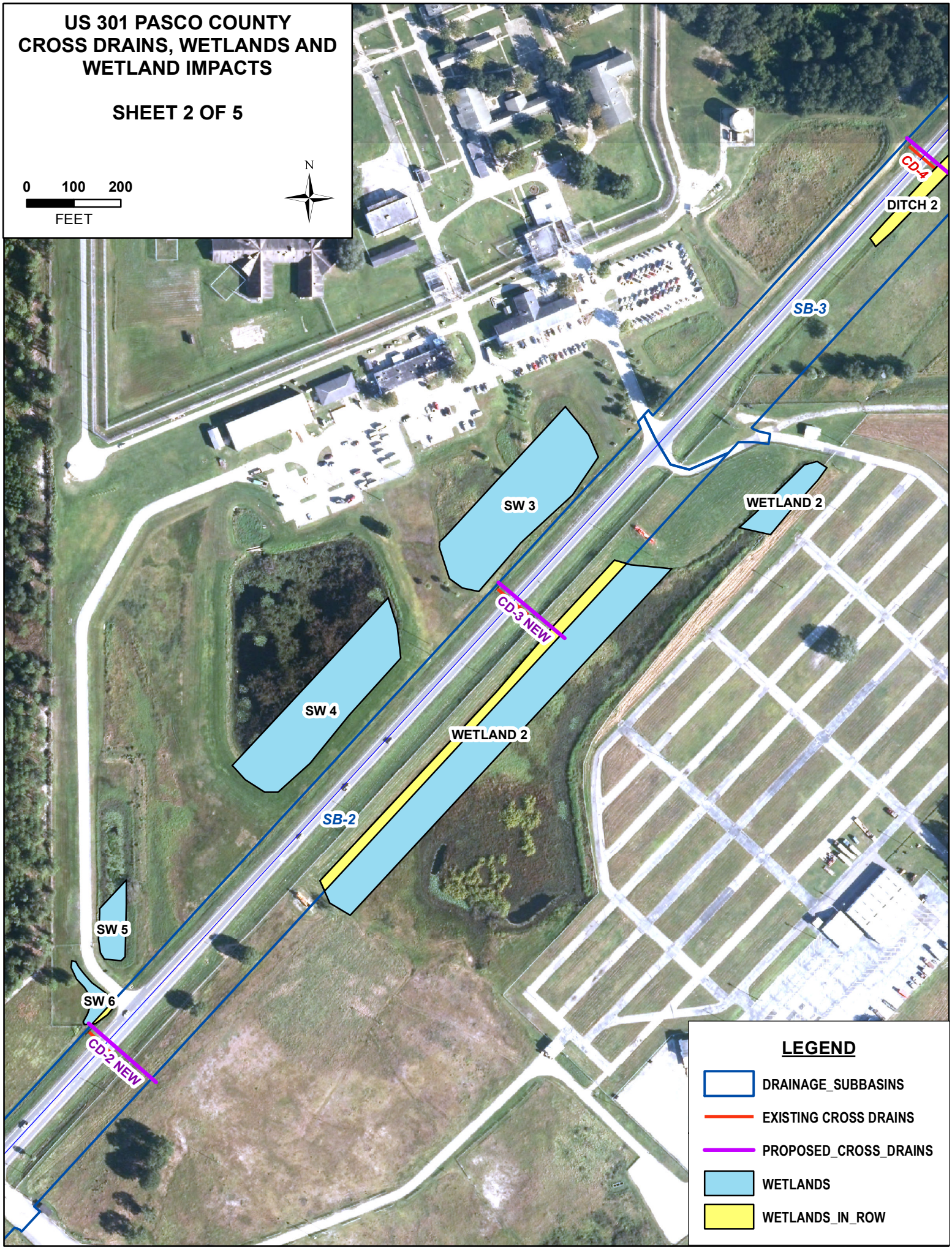

US 301 PASCO COUNTY
FEMA FLOOD ZONES AND
FLOOD PLAIN IMPACTS
SHEET 4 OF 5
0 100 200
FEET
N
A
X
AE
BFE= 70.9 ft
(0.022 ac)
SB-5
A
SB-4
X
SB-3
LEGEND
DRAINAGE_SUBBASINS
FLOOD ZONES IMPACTS (2014)
FLD_ZONE
A
AE
FEMA FLOOD ZONES OUTSIDE R/W (2014)
FLD_ZONE
A
AE


US 301 PASCO COUNTY
FEMA FLOOD ZONES AND
FLOOD PLAIN IMPACTS
SHEET 5 OF 5
0
100
200
FEET
N
AE
A
X
AE
AE
BFE= 73.3 ft
(0.421 ac)
SB-6
X
AE
AE
BFE= 73.3 ft
(0.220 ac)
A
(0.133 ac)
A
AE
AE
BFE= 70.9 ft
(0.095 ac)
AE
BFE= 70.9 ft
(0.022 ac)
SB-5
SB-4
X
AE
LEGEND
DRAINAGE_SUBBASINS
FLOOD ZONES IMPACTS (2014)
FLD_ZONE
A
AE
FEMA FLOOD ZONES OUTSIDE R/W (2014)
FLD_ZONE
A
AE

APPENDIX C

Plan Sheets


US 301 PASCO COUNTY
CROSS DRAINS, WETLANDS AND
WETLAND IMPACTS
SHEET 1 OF 5
0
100
200
FEET
N
SB-2
WETLAND 8
DITCH 1
WETLAND 1
CD-1
WETLAND 1
SB-1
WETLAND 9
WETLAND 10
LEGEND
DRAINAGE_SUBBASINS
EXISTING CROSS DRAINS
PROPOSED_CROSS_DRAINS
WETLANDS
WETLANDS_IN_ROW


US 301 PASCO COUNTY
CROSS DRAINS, WETLANDS AND
WETLAND IMPACTS
SHEET 2 OF 5
0 100 200
FEET
N
CD-4
DITCH 2
SB-3
SW 3
WETLAND 2
CD-3 NEW
SW 4
WETLAND 2
SB-2
SW 5
SW 6
CD-2 NEW
LEGEND
DRAINAGE_SUBBASINS
EXISTING CROSS DRAINS
PROPOSED_CROSS_DRAINS
WETLANDS
WETLANDS_IN_ROW

US 301 PASCO COUNTY CROSS DRAINS, WETLANDS AND WETLAND IMPACTS

SHEET 3 OF 5

0 100 200
FEET

N

LEGEND

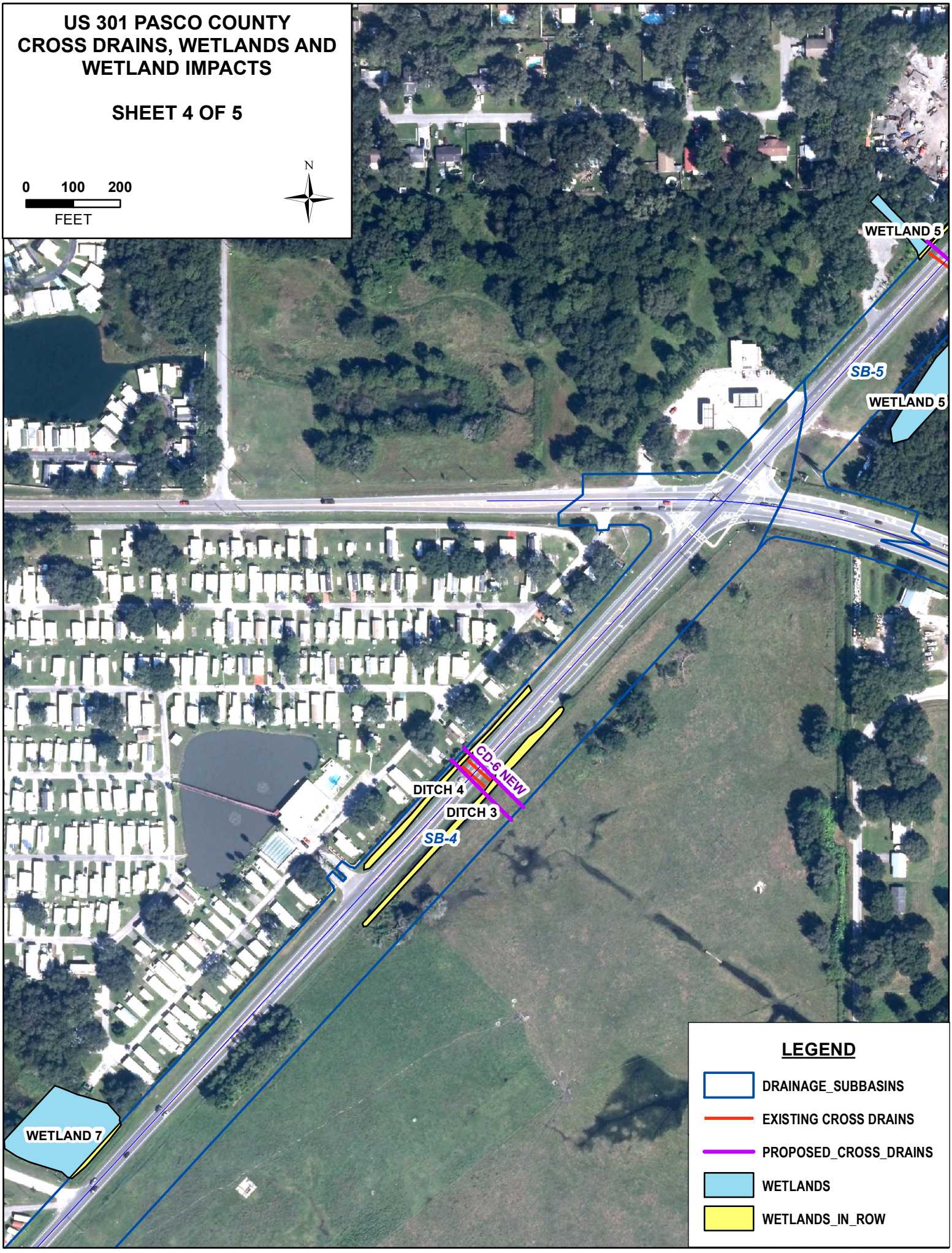
- DRAINAGE_SUBBASINS
- EXISTING CROSS DRAINS
- PROPOSED_CROSS_DRAINS
- WETLANDS
- WETLANDS_IN_ROW

US 301 PASCO COUNTY CROSS DRAINS, WETLANDS AND WETLAND IMPACTS

SHEET 4 OF 5

0 100 200
FEET

N

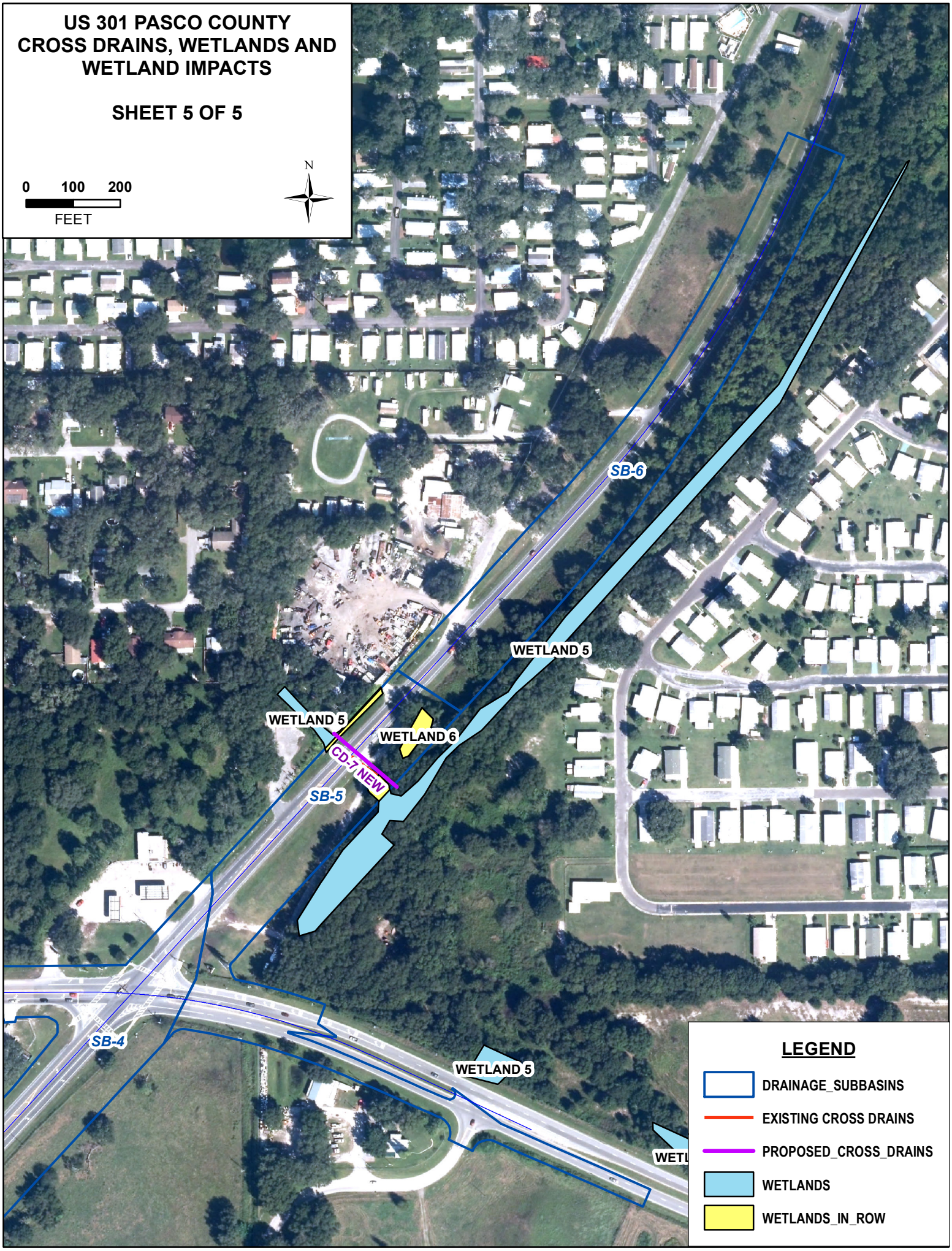


US 301 PASCO COUNTY CROSS DRAINS, WETLANDS AND WETLAND IMPACTS

SHEET 5 OF 5

0 100 200
FEET

N



LEGEND

- DRAINAGE_SUBBASINS
- EXISTING CROSS DRAINS
- PROPOSED_CROSS_DRAINS
- WETLANDS
- WETLANDS_IN_ROW