FINDINGS OF FACT

SPECIAL USE PERMIT APPLICATION

Property Address:
12721 SW 73rd Street
Ocala, Florida

Parcel Size:
1.54 Acres

Zoning Classification:
R-1

Proposed Special Use:
Keeping of Two (2) Miniature Horses for Personal, Non-Commercial Use

INTRODUCTION

The Applicant seeks approval of a Special Use Permit to allow the keeping of two (2) miniature horses on a 1.54-acre residential parcel located at 12721 SW 73rd Street, Ocala, Florida. The request is limited solely to personal, non-commercial use and does not include commercial boarding, breeding operations, riding instruction, public events, agricultural sales, or any other commercial equine activity.

As demonstrated by the submitted Concept Plan and the following Findings of Fact, the proposed use is appropriately designed, adequately buffered, compatible with surrounding development patterns, and will not adversely affect neighboring properties, public facilities, public safety, or the general welfare. The proposed use satisfies the intent and purpose of the Marion County Land Development Code governing Special Use Permits.

1. Provision for Ingress and Egress

The subject property has direct access from SW 73rd Street via an approved residential driveway. Access to the proposed barn, pasture, paddock, and manure management area will be provided through the existing driveway and designated internal access routes shown on the Concept Plan. The proposed use involves only two (2) miniature horses for personal enjoyment and will generate minimal traffic. Emergency vehicles, veterinarians, farriers, and maintenance vehicles will have unobstructed access to all areas of the property.

2. Provision for Off-Street Parking and Loading Areas

The existing driveway and parking area provide adequate off-street parking for the property owner and occasional visitors. No additional parking facilities are required. Deliveries of hay, feed, bedding, veterinary supplies, or similar materials will occur infrequently and can be accommodated within the existing driveway and access areas.

Because the proposed use is limited to two (2) miniature horses for personal, non-commercial purposes, it is not expected to create adverse economic impacts, excessive noise, glare, odors, traffic impacts, or other nuisance conditions affecting adjacent properties or the surrounding area. No commercial boarding, breeding, riding instruction, events, or public activities are proposed.

3. Provision for Refuse and Service Areas

Manure will be managed within a designated manure management area located in accordance with the setbacks and conditions shown on the submitted Concept Plan and in compliance with applicable requirements of Marion County. The manure management area is intended solely for personal agricultural use associated with two (2) miniature horses and will be maintained in a manner that prevents odor, runoff, insect activity, and other nuisance conditions.

The property's natural topography and well-drained Candler sand soils promote rapid on-site infiltration of rainfall and substantially reduce the potential for stormwater runoff onto adjacent properties. The manure management area has been strategically located to maximize separation from neighboring residences and property boundaries while supporting responsible long-term site management practices.

4. Provision for Utilities

The property is served by an existing private well and septic system. No public utility extensions are required for the proposed use. The proposed barn will not require additional water or wastewater infrastructure beyond what is currently available on the property. The proposed use is compatible with existing utility services and will not adversely affect utility capacity or availability.

5. Provision for Screening and Buffering

The property will maintain a perimeter two-board fence incorporating no-climb wire for safety and security. The miniature horses will be contained within an interior fenced pasture area located well within the exterior property boundaries. The 1.54-acre parcel provides substantial separation from adjacent properties through a combination of setbacks, open space, and existing vegetation.

A grove of mature native live oak trees located along the rear property line will be preserved and utilized as a natural vegetative buffer. This established tree canopy provides year-round visual screening of the proposed barn, paddock, pasture, and associated horse facilities from adjacent improved residential properties. Preservation of this native vegetation enhances privacy, maintains the natural character of the site, and minimizes visual impacts on neighboring properties while furthering compatibility with surrounding land uses.

6. Provision for Signs and Exterior Lighting

No commercial signage is proposed as part of this request. Any exterior lighting associated with the residence or barn will be limited in scope, directed downward, and designed to minimize glare onto adjacent properties and roadways. The proposed use will not create lighting impacts inconsistent with the surrounding residential and rural residential character of the area.

7. Provision for Required Yards and Green Space

The majority of the 1.54-acre property will remain open and undeveloped. The residence is currently under construction. The proposed barn, paddock, pasture, and manure management area have been designed and located to comply with all applicable setback requirements while preserving substantial green space throughout the site.

The Concept Plan provides approximately 30,000 square feet of dedicated pasture area, substantially exceeding the minimum area necessary to accommodate the proposed use and ensuring adequate space for the care and management of two (2) miniature horses. Required setbacks are maintained throughout the site, and the overall design preserves the open rural character of the property.

8. Provision for General Compatibility with Adjacent Properties and the Surrounding Area

The surrounding area is characterized by a mix of residential and rural residential development. The keeping of two (2) miniature horses for personal, non-commercial purposes is consistent with the established rural character and development pattern of the area.

The proposed barn, paddock, and pasture have been intentionally located toward the rear portion of the property to maximize separation from neighboring residences and minimize visual impacts. Existing native vegetation, including the preserved grove of mature live oak trees along the rear property boundary, provides effective buffering and visual screening from adjacent improved residential properties.

Additionally, the property's natural topography, substantial open space, and well-drained Candler sand soils support responsible site management practices and substantially reduce the likelihood of adverse impacts to neighboring properties. Given the limited scale of the proposed use, the substantial buffering provided by the site, and the absence of any commercial component, the proposed Special Use is not expected to create adverse impacts related to traffic, noise, odor, drainage, lighting, aesthetics, or neighborhood character.

Accordingly, the proposed use is compatible with surrounding properties, consistent with the public interest, and will not adversely affect neighboring residents, public health, public safety, or the general welfare of the community.

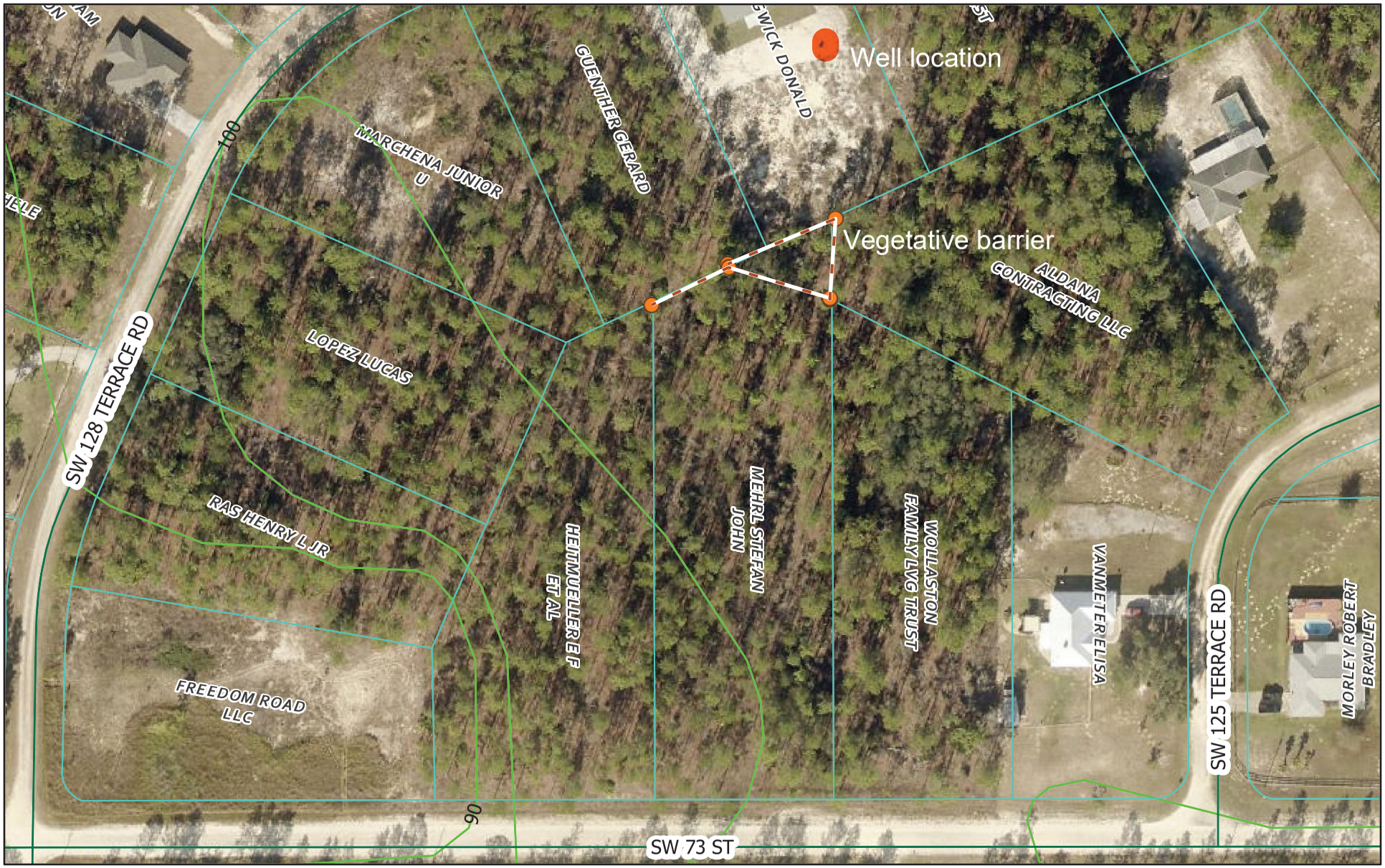
9. Provision for Meeting Special Requirements

The Applicant agrees to comply with all applicable provisions of the Marion County Land Development Code and any conditions of approval imposed through the Special Use Permit process. The Applicant further commits to maintaining all fencing, pasture areas, manure management facilities, and accessory structures in a safe, clean, and orderly condition.

The proposed use shall remain limited to two (2) miniature horses for personal, non-commercial enjoyment. No commercial boarding, breeding operations, riding instruction, public events, agricultural sales, or other commercial equine activities are proposed. The use will continue to operate as a low-intensity residential accessory use that is compatible with surrounding land uses and preserves the rural character of the area.

Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact, the Applicant respectfully submits that the proposed Special Use satisfies the applicable review criteria, adequately mitigates potential impacts, is compatible with surrounding land uses, and should be approved.

Marion County Property Appraiser



6/2/2026, 9:10:02 AM

Override 1
SVM Internal
Override 2
MCPA Parcel Data
Streets
Topography

1:1,589

0 65 130 260 ft

0 15 30 60 m

Marion County, Florida - Use at your own risk.

DISCLAIMER: Work in progress compiled solely for governmental purpose of property assessment. These are NOT surveys. No warranties, expressed or implied, are provided with this data, its use, or interpretation. All information subject to change without notice.

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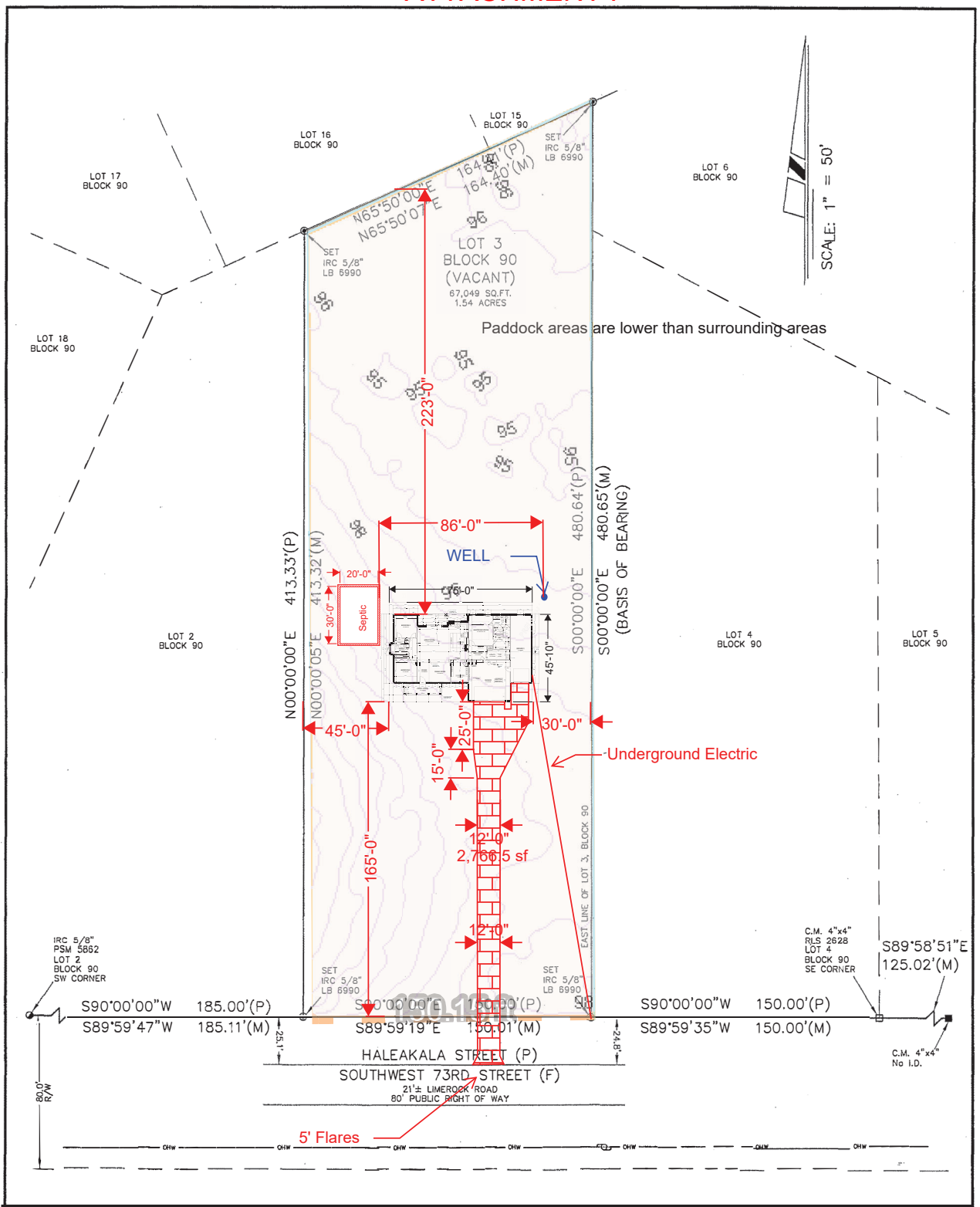
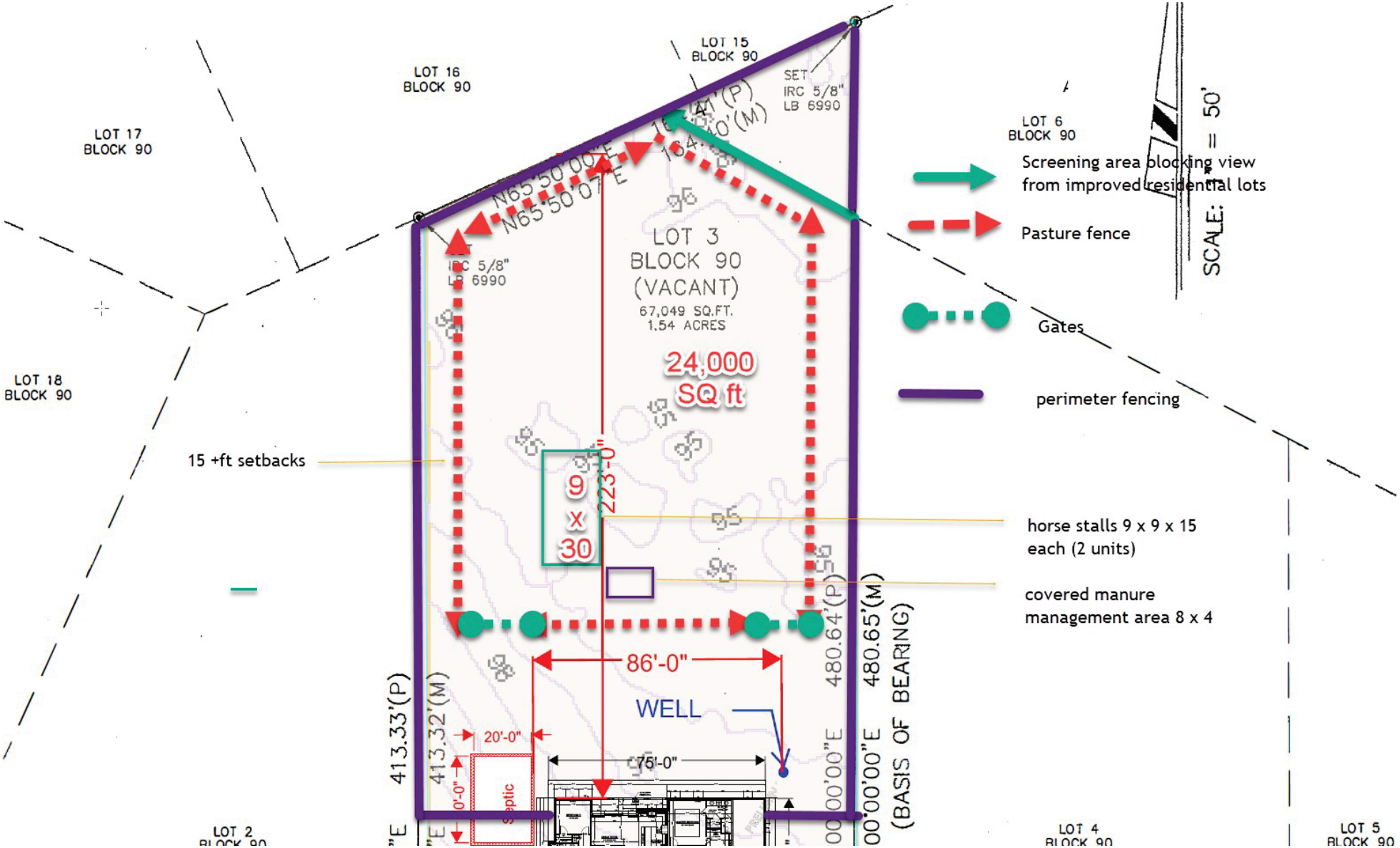
ATTACHMENT F



TOWNSLEY CONSTRUCTION

SITE PLAN
12721 SW 73rd St. Ocala Fl 34481
MEHRL RESIDENCE
PAGE 1/2

MLJ



F-7

ATTACHMENT F

Stalls: 2- 9 x 15 barns, both with run in areas.

mehrl.cathy@gmail.com

From: Nichelle Mehrl <stop-233@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, June 1, 2026 10:26 AM
To: Cathy Mehrl; cathy mehrl
Subject: Fw: Equine Encephalitis Information

Get Outlook for iOS

From: Tomas Gibert <Tomas@performanceequinevs.com>
Sent: Monday, June 1, 2026 10:25:08 AM
To: stop-233@hotmail.com <stop-233@hotmail.com>
Subject: Equine Encephalitis Information

Equine Encephalitis

What is Equine Encephalitis?

Equine encephalitis refers to a group of viral diseases that cause inflammation of the brain (encephalitis) in horses and, less commonly, in humans. The most important forms in North America are Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) and Western Equine Encephalitis (WEE). A related virus, Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis, is rare in the United States.

These viruses belong to the Alphavirus group and are primarily maintained in nature through a cycle involving birds and mosquitoes.

How do horses get infected?

Horses become infected through the bite of an infected mosquito. Horses are considered “dead-end hosts,” meaning the virus can replicate in the horse but does not reach levels high enough in the blood to infect mosquitoes again. Because of this, horses do not spread the virus to other horses or to people.

Can humans get encephalitis from horses?

Key point: humans do not get encephalitis from direct contact with horses.

You cannot get EEE or WEE by touching a horse, being around an infected horse, handling blood, saliva, urine, or manure, or caring for a sick horse.

Humans only become infected through the bite of infected mosquitoes. Horses and humans are both accidental hosts in this cycle and do not transmit the disease directly to each other.

How risky is it for humans?

Human cases are very rare, but when they do occur they can be severe. Eastern Equine Encephalitis in humans has a high mortality rate, up to approximately 30 percent, and can cause significant neurologic disease.

However, the overall number of human cases is extremely low in Florida due to mosquito control programs and environmental prevention measures.

Why vaccinate horses if they don't transmit it to humans?

Vaccinating horses is important because horses are highly susceptible to severe disease and death from these viruses. Vaccination also helps reduce viral amplification in the environment and serves as an early indicator of mosquito-borne virus activity in a region.

So, even though horses do not transmit the disease to humans, vaccination is an important part of both equine health protection and regional surveillance.

Prevention recommendations

For horses:

- Maintain up-to-date vaccination for EEE, WEE, and West Nile Virus
- Reduce mosquito exposure using repellents and environmental control
- Stable horses during peak mosquito activity times if possible
- Eliminate standing water around barns

For humans:

- Use mosquito repellent containing DEET or similar agents
- Avoid outdoor exposure during peak mosquito activity (dusk and dawn)
- Wear protective clothing when mosquitoes are active
- Eliminate standing water around homes and barns

Bottom line

Horses do not transmit encephalitis directly to humans. Both horses and humans are infected only through mosquito bites. The main risk comes from environmental mosquito exposure, not from contact with the horse. Vaccination is highly effective in protecting horses from a potentially fatal disease.

I hope you find this information helpful. If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact us.

Best regards,

Tomas Gibert, DVM

Florida Arbovirus Surveillance
Week 15: April 12-18, 2026

Arbovirus surveillance in Florida includes endemic mosquito-borne viruses such as West Nile virus (WNV), Eastern equine encephalitis virus (EEEV), and St. Louis encephalitis virus (SLEV), as well as exotic viruses such as dengue virus (DENV), chikungunya virus (CHIKV), Zika virus (ZIKV), and California encephalitis group viruses (CEV). Malaria, a parasitic mosquito-borne disease, is also included. During the period of April 12-18, 2026, the following arboviral activity was recorded in Florida.

WNV activity: No human cases of WNV infection were reported this week. No horses with WNV infection were reported this week. One sentinel chicken tested positive for antibodies to WNV in Walton County. In 2026, positive samples from seven sentinel chickens have been reported from five counties.

SLEV activity: No human cases of SLEV infection were reported this week. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to SLEV this week. In 2026, no cases of SLEV have been reported.

EEEV activity: No human cases of EEEV infection were reported this week. No horses with EEEV infection were reported this week. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to EEEV this week. In 2026, positive samples from five sentinel chickens and one horse have been reported from three counties.

International Travel-Associated Dengue: Three cases of dengue were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2026, 27 travel-associated dengue cases have been reported.

Dengue Cases Acquired in Florida: No cases of locally acquired dengue were reported this week. In 2026, no cases of locally acquired dengue have been reported.

International Travel-Associated Chikungunya Fever Cases: Two cases of chikungunya fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2026, 32 cases of travel-associated chikungunya fever have been reported.

Chikungunya Fever Cases Acquired in Florida: No cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever were reported this week. In 2026, no cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever have been reported.

International Travel-Associated Oropouche Fever cases: No cases of Oropouche fever were reported this week. In 2026, no cases of travel-associated Oropouche fever have been reported.

International Travel-Associated Zika Fever Cases: No cases of Zika fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2026, no travel-associated Zika fever cases have been reported.

Zika Fever Cases Acquired in Florida: No cases of locally acquired Zika fever were reported this week. In 2026, no cases of locally acquired Zika fever have been reported.

Advisories/Alerts: Miami-Dade County is currently under a mosquito-borne illness alert.

There are currently multiple travel health notices from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention related to mosquito-borne diseases.

Dengue			Oropouche	Yellow Fever	Chikungunya			Malaria
Africa and Middle East	Americas	Asia and the Pacific Islands	Americas	Americas	Africa	Americas	Asia and the Pacific Islands	Africa
Mali	Bolivia	Bangladesh	Brazil	Colombia	Seychelles	Bolivia	Mayotte	Ethiopia
Somalia	Colombia	Cook Islands, NZ	Cuba	Venezuela		Cuba		
	Guyana	Maldives	Panama			Suriname		
		New Caledonia	Peru					
		Samoa						
		Timor-Leste						
		Vietnam						

Level 1 Travel Health Notice, Level 2 Travel Health Alert: wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices.
For a map of arboviral disease activity in the United States visit: https://www.cdc.gov/fight-the-bite/at-risk/index.html.

2026 Human Case Summary

2026 International Travel-Associated Chikungunya Cases: Thirty-two cases with onset in 2026 have been reported in individuals with travel history to a chikungunya-endemic area in the two weeks prior to onset. Counties reporting cases were: Alachua, Hernando, Hillsborough (6), Miami-Dade (17), Monroe (2), Orange (2), and Palm Beach (3). One case has been reported in a non-Florida resident. Countries of origin were Brazil and Cuba (31).

2026 International Travel-Associated Dengue Cases: Twenty-seven cases with onset in 2026 have been reported in individuals with travel to a dengue-endemic area in the two weeks prior to onset. Counties reporting cases were: Broward (5), Hillsborough, Lake, Lee, Miami-Dade (8), Orange (2), Osceola, Palm Beach (3), Polk, Sarasota, St. Johns, and St. Lucie (2). Two cases were reported in a non-Florida resident. In 2026, 23 cases of dengue reported in Florida have been serotyped by PCR. Please see the table below for a breakdown of cases by country of origin and serotype.

Country of Exposure	DENV-1	DENV-2	DENV-3	DENV-4	DENV-2/ DENV 3	Unknown	Total
Brazil		1					1
Colombia	1			1		1	3
Cuba		3	1	1	1	2	8
Guyana		2				1	3
India		1	1				2
Indonesia		1					1
Italy		1					1
Mexico			1				1
Nicaragua	1		3				4
Puerto Rico			3				3
Total	**2**	**9**	**9**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**27**

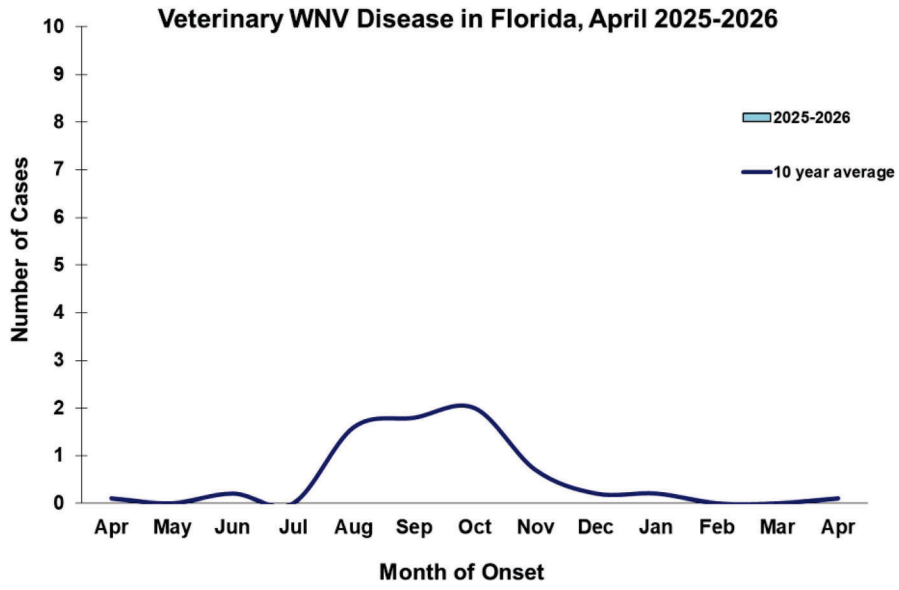
2026 International Travel-Associated Malaria Cases: Ten cases with onset in 2026 have been reported in individuals with travel history to a malaria-endemic area. Counties reporting cases were: Broward, Duval (2), Hernando, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade (3), Orange, and Washington. Please see the table below for a breakdown of cases by country of origin and *Plasmodium* species.

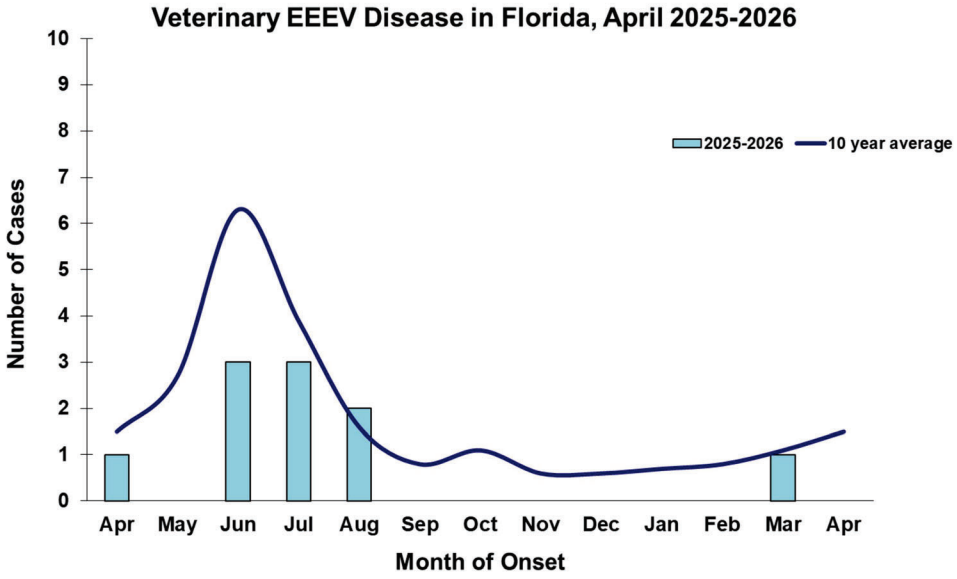
Country of Exposure	*Plasmodium falciparum*	*Plasmodium ovale*	*Plasmodium vivax*	Total
Cameroon	1			1
Gabon	1			1
India			1	1
Kenya	1			1
Libya	1			1
Nigeria	3			3
Sudan	1			1
Uganda		1		1
Total	**8**	**1**	**1**	**10**

Veterinary Cases**

**Veterinary cases are reported by date of onset. Only mammalian veterinary cases are included in the graphs.

No veterinary cases were reported this week.



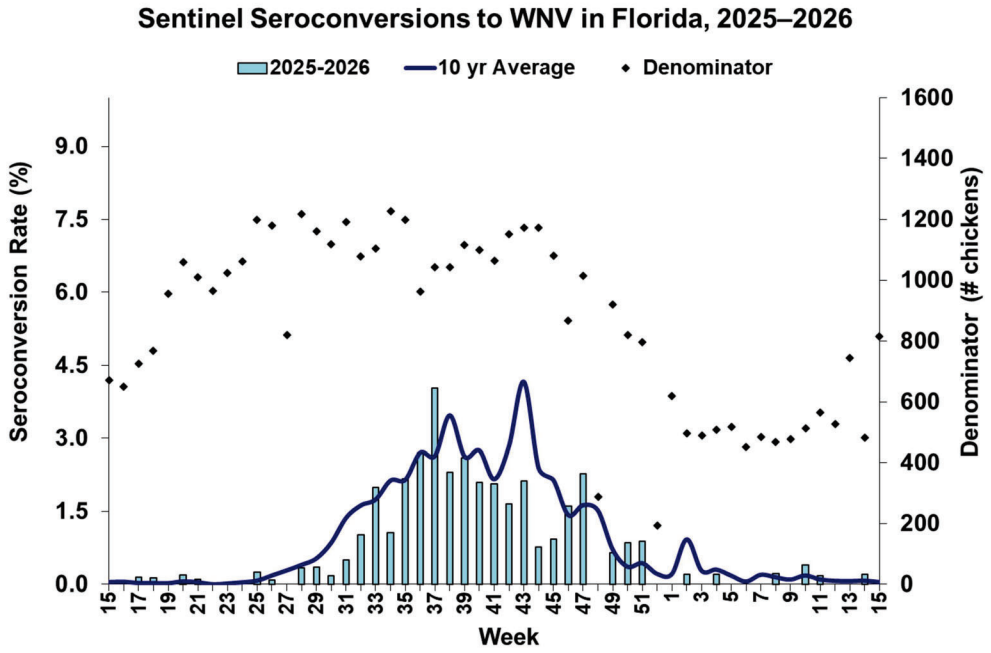


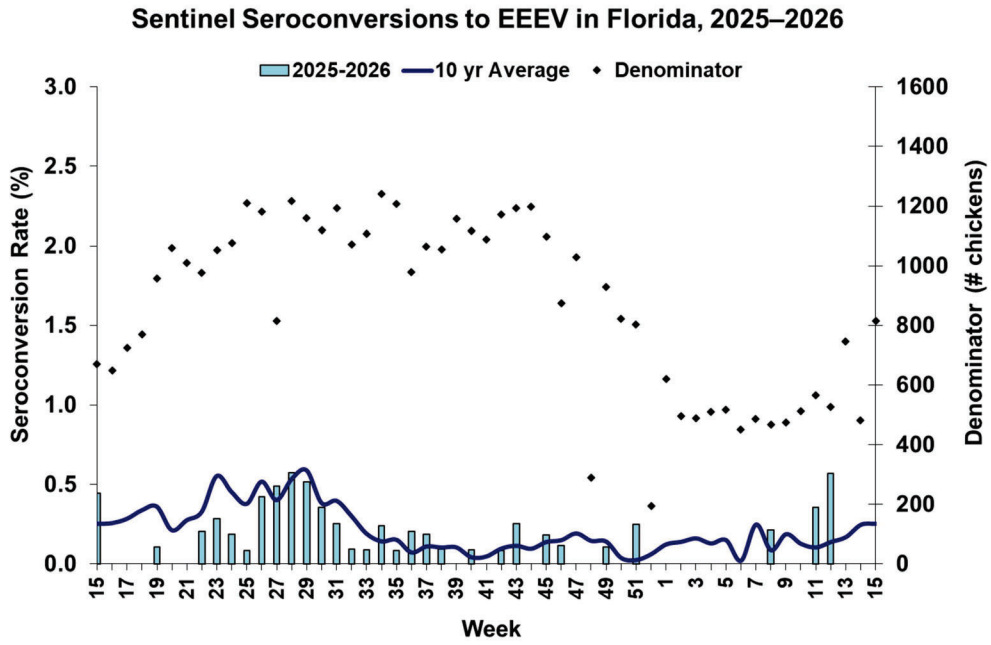
Sentinel Chickens

The table below is for the reporting of confirmatory laboratory results from this week. Some of the samples were collected at earlier dates. The date of collection is recorded for samples collected on that day along with the total number of positives and the corresponding seroconversion rate for the week the sample was collected.

One sentinel chicken tested positive for antibodies to WNV in Walton County.

County	Collection Date	Seroconversion Rates (%)						County Totals	
		Flavi	SLEV	WNV	Alpha	EEEV	HJV	Collection Week	YTD
Walton	4/6/2026	2.00		2.00				1 WNV	1 WNV





Mosquito Pools

No mosquito pools tested positive for EEEV or WNV this week.

County	Collection Date	Result	Species	County YTD

Dead Birds

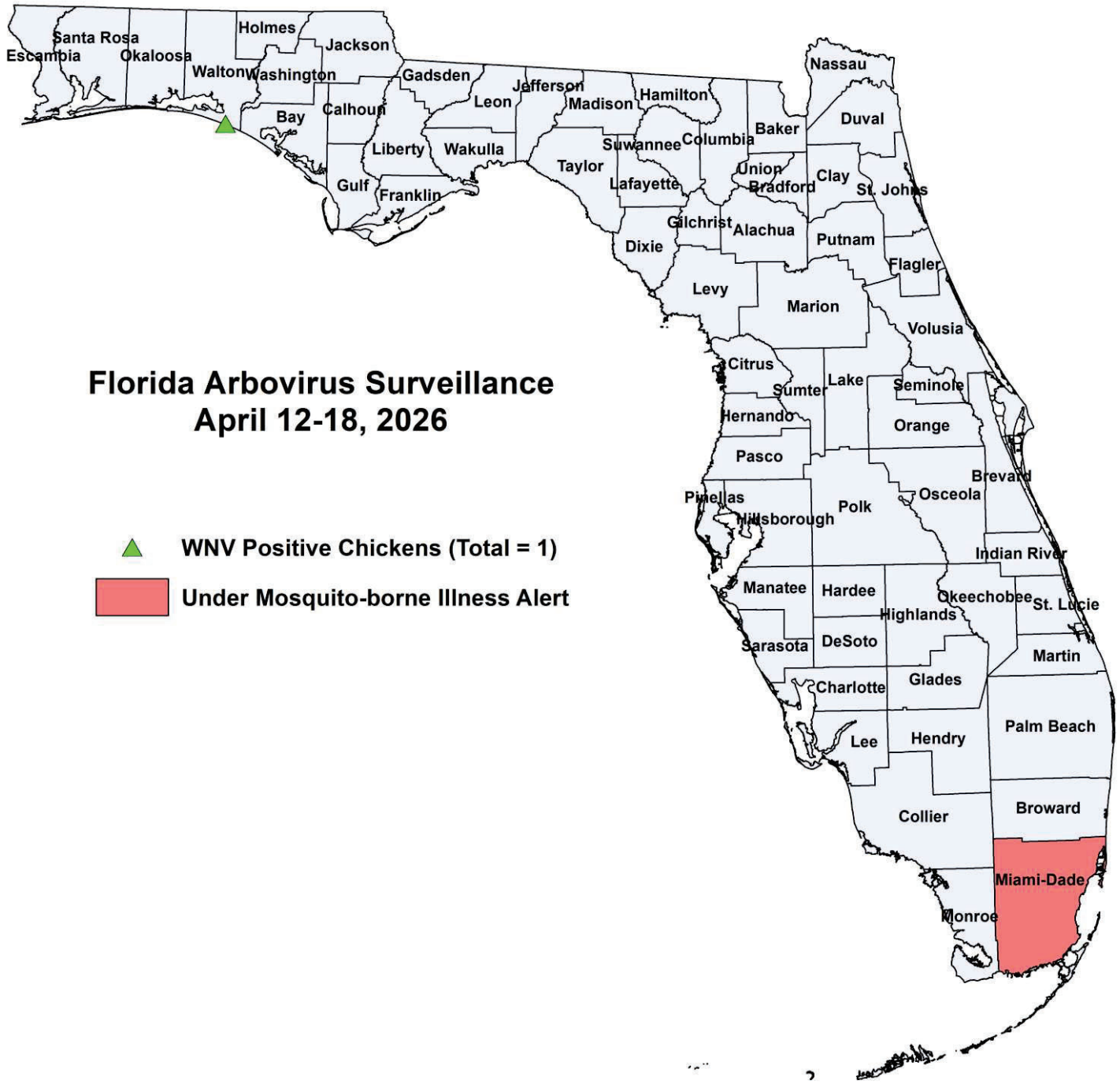
The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) collects reports of dead birds, which can be an indication of arbovirus circulation in an area. This week, 25 reports representing a total of 39 dead birds, including one raptor, were received from 13 counties.

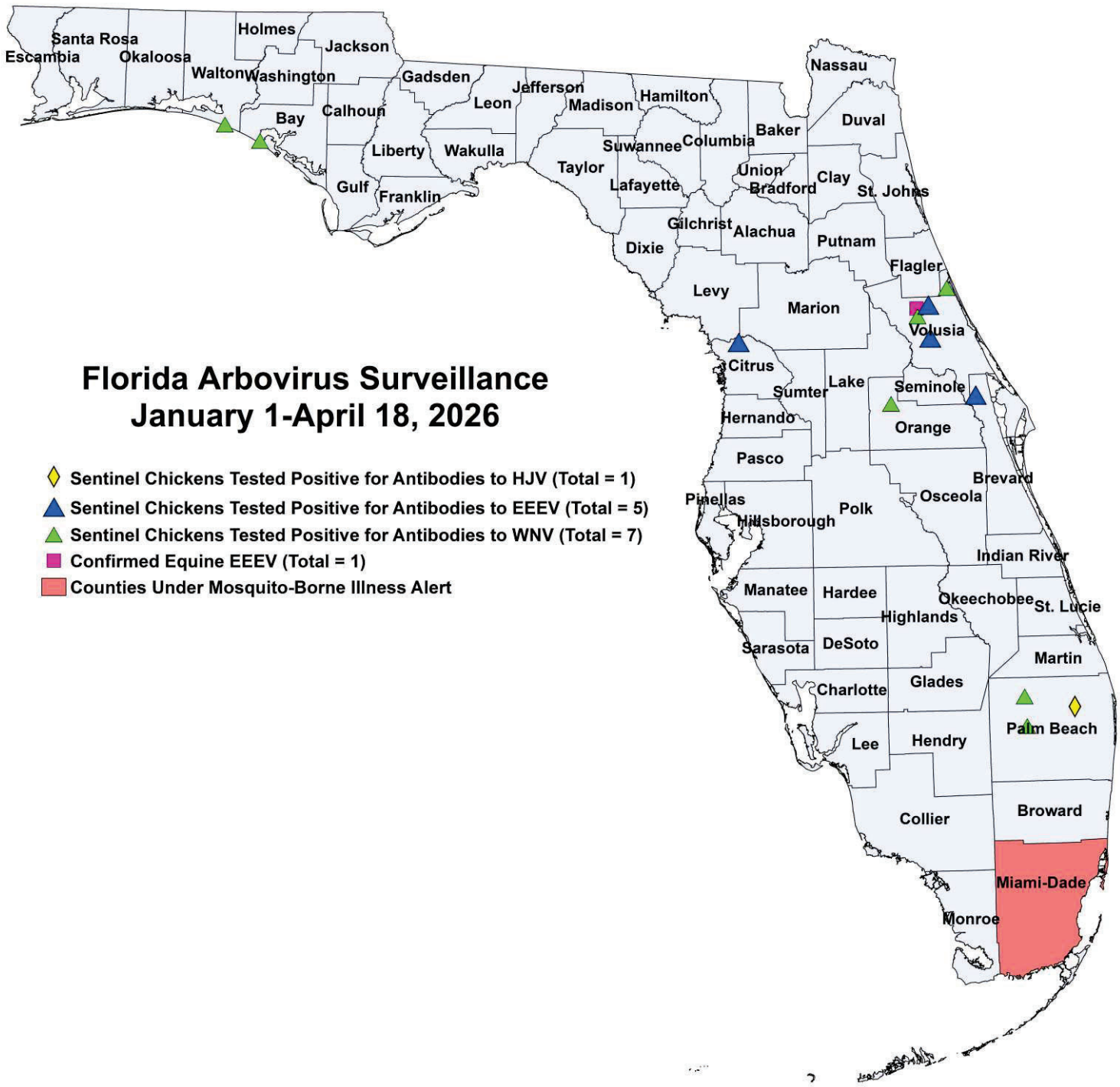
In 2026, 799 reports representing a total of 1781 dead birds (20 crows, 4 jays, 275 raptors, 28 doves) were received from 47 of Florida's 67 counties.

2026

County	Total Dead Birds	Crows	Jays	Raptors	Doves
Bay	1	0	0	0	0
Brevard	7	0	0	0	0
Broward	7	0	0	0	0
Collier	1	0	0	0	0
Duval	1	0	0	0	0
Highlands	1	0	0	0	0
Hillsborough	1	0	0	0	0
Lee	10	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach	1	0	0	0	0
Pasco	1	0	0	0	0
Pinellas	5	0	0	1	0
Polk	1	0	0	0	0
Volusia	2	0	0	0	0

Maps


Florida Arbovirus Surveillance
April 12-18, 2026
WNV Positive Chickens (Total = 1)
Under Mosquito-borne Illness Alert
Escambia
Santa Rosa
Okaloosa
Walton
Holmes
Washington
Jackson
Bay
Calhoun
Gulf
Franklin
Gadsden
Liberty
Wakulla
Leon
Jefferson
Taylor
Madison
Hamilton
Suwannee
Lafayette
Columbia
Baker
Nassau
Duval
Union
Bradford
Clay
St. Johns
Gilchrist
Alachua
Dixie
Putnam
Flagler
Levy
Marion
Volusia
Citrus
Sumter
Lake
Seminole
Hernando
Orange
Pasco
Brevard
Pinellas
Hillsborough
Polk
Osceola
Indian River
Manatee
Hardee
Okeechobee
St. Lucie
Highlands
Sarasota
DeSoto
Martin
Charlotte
Glades
Lee
Hendry
Palm Beach
Collier
Broward
Miami-Dade
Monroe



2026 Mosquito-Borne Disease Activity by County

County	Humans	Equines	Sentinel Chickens	Other
Bay			1 WNV (1/12)	
Brevard			1 EEEV (3/19)	
Citrus			1 EEEV (3/17)	
Orange			1 WNV (2/23)	
Palm Beach			1 HJV (3/23) 2 WNV (3/9)	

County	Humans	Equines	Sentinel Chickens	Other
Volusia		1 EEEV (3/14)	3 EEEV (2/23), (3/23) 2 WNV (1/26), (3/16)	
Walton			1 WNV (4/6)	

Acknowledgements and Data Sources

Contributors: Andrea Morrison, PhD, MSPH, Rebecca Zimler, PhD, MPH, Olga Ospina, MPH, and Danielle Stanek, DVM, DOH Bureau of Epidemiology; Lea Heberlein, DrPH; Peter Dumoulin, PhD, Maribel Castaneda, Edgar Kopp, MS, Brittany Rowlette, and Amanda Davis, BS; DOH Bureau of Public Health Laboratories.

For more surveillance information, please see the DOH website at: www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/mosquito-borne-diseases/surveillance.html

For arbovirus surveillance information for the United States, please see the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website at: www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/surv&control.htm

Case tallies included in the weekly Florida arbovirus surveillance report include confirmed and probable cases for EEE, WNV infection, SLE, dengue, chikungunya, and malaria by date of onset. Suspect cases are not included. Activity is mapped by county of exposure rather than county of residence. Case definitions being used in Florida are consistent with national criteria provided by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) and may be viewed at: www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/disease-reporting-and-management/disease-reporting-and-surveillance/index.html. Case tallies reported by CDC do not include suspect cases and cases are reported by patient state of residence rather than where the exposure occurred. Data is provided by county health departments, Department of Health Bureau of Public Health Laboratories, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, mosquito control agencies, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, medical providers and veterinarians. Equine cases are provided by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Eastern Equine Encephalitis										
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
County	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Florida	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0
Alachua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brevard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charlotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citrus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miami-Dade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeSoto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dixie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duval	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Escambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flagler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadsden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilchrist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hendry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hernando	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hillsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Levy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manatee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nassau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okaloosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okeechobee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Osceola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pasco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pinellas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Johns	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Lucie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Rosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarasota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seminole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suwannee	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volusia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wakulla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0