

WATSON ISLAND STATE FOREST 2023 LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A

Ten-Year Management Accomplishments Summary

Watson Island State Forest
10-Year Accomplishments Summary

Timber Inventory	Inventory Update	Acres	599
	Plots	Number	56
Invasive Species Control	Wild taro	Acres	2.5
	Chinese tallow	Acres	0.1
	Cogangrass	Acres	0.1
	Coral ardisia	Acres	0.1
	Japanese climbing fern	Acres	0.1
Fire	Wildfire	No.	1
		Acres	76
	Prescribed Burning	No.	6
		Acres	383
Roadwork	Culverts Installed	No.	1
Boundary Maintenance	Maintenance/Marking	Miles	9
Other Activities	Firelines Disked	Miles	11
	Perimeter firebreaks	Miles	3

Exhibit B

Boundary and Road Map



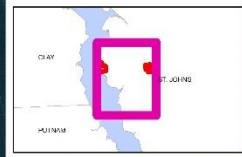
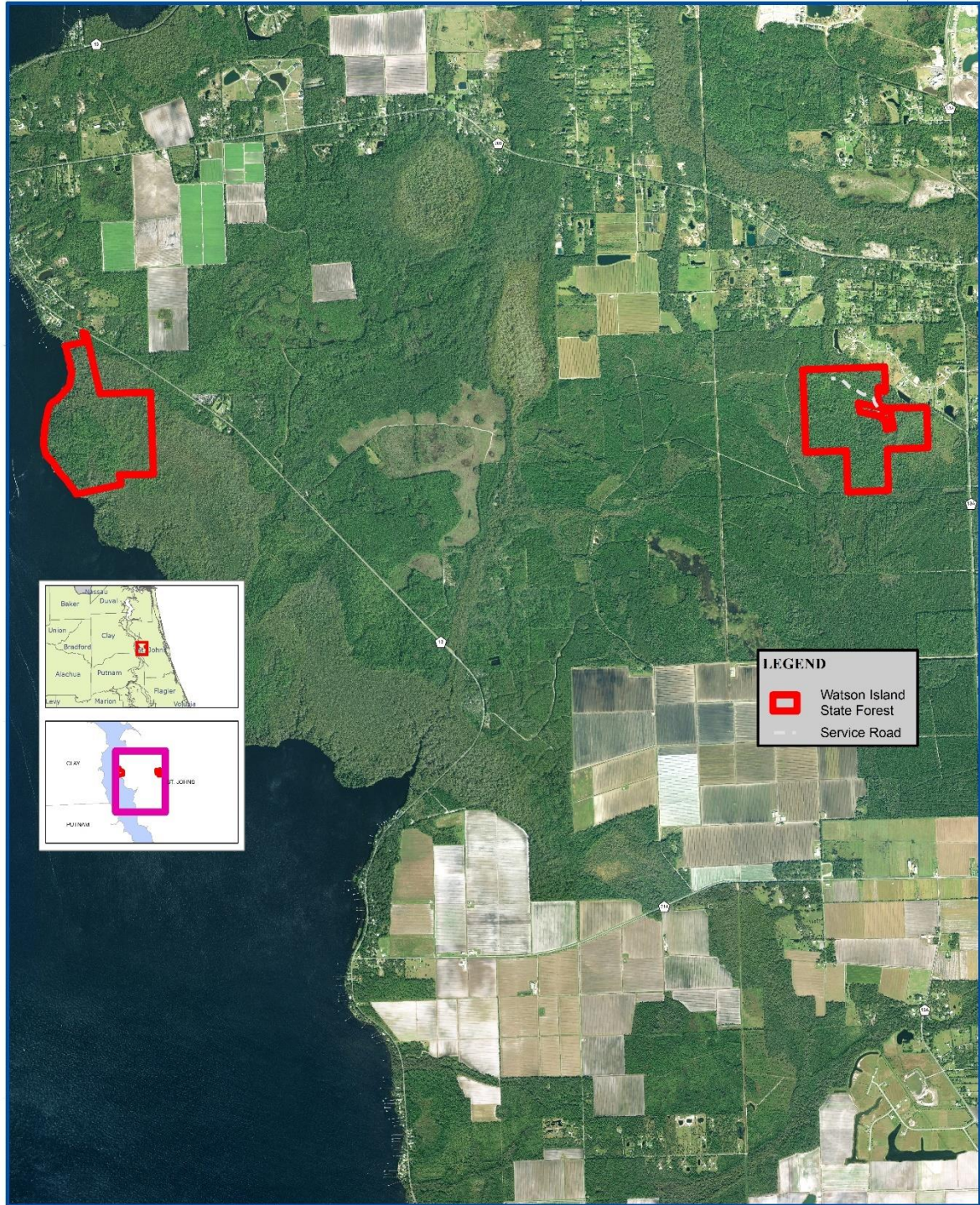
Florida Forest Service

Watson Island State Forest Boundary & Road Map

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

DISCLAIMER:
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Watson Island State Forest is located in the Florida National Forest System, formerly State Park, 10,000 acres. From the US Army Corps of Engineers, 10,000 acres.



LEGEND

- Watson Island State Forest
- Service Road



Map Month/Year: June 2020

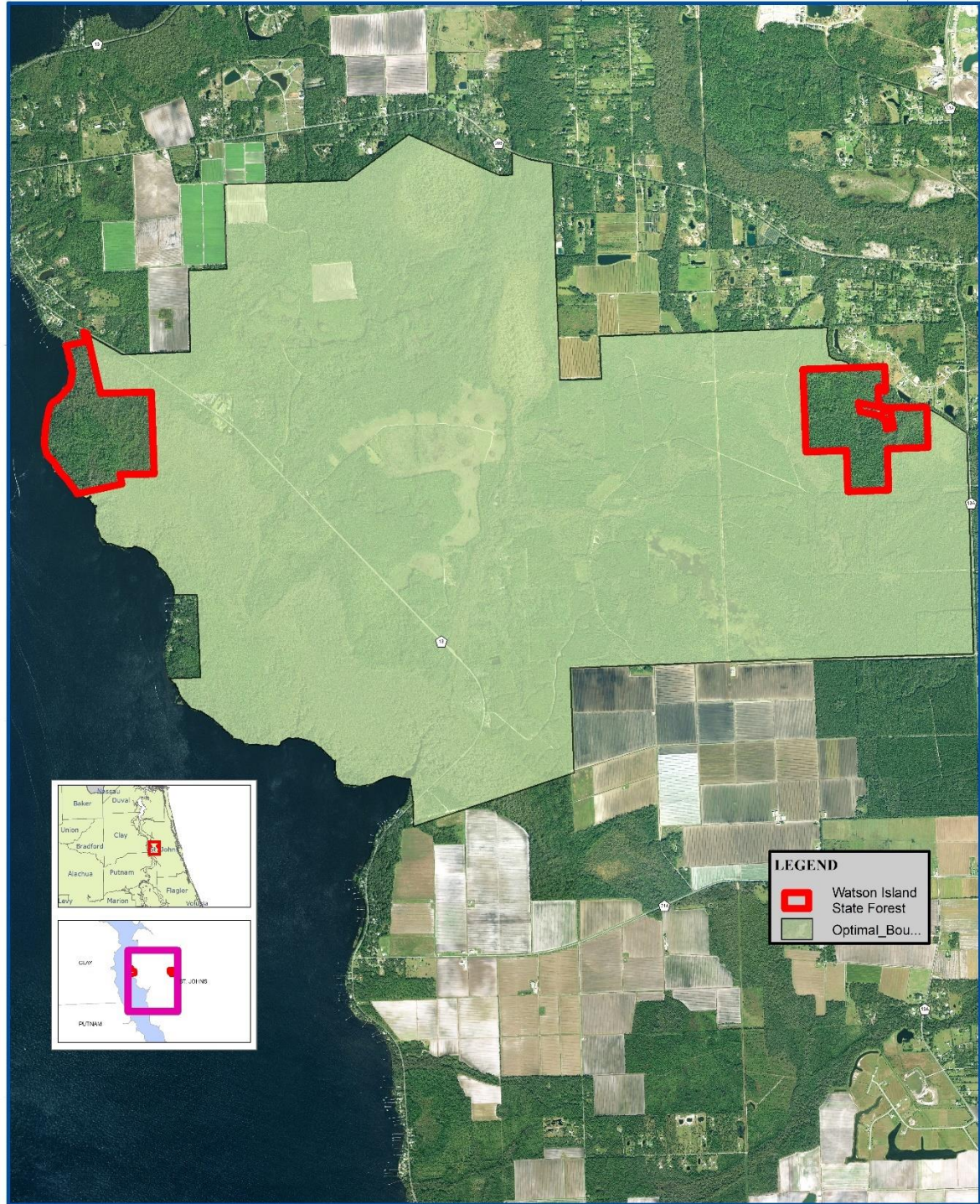


Exhibit C

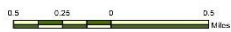
Optimal Management Boundary Map

Watson Island State Forest
Optimal Management Boundary Map

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

[illegible]29th FEB 2014

29.5%



Map Month/Year: June 2020



Exhibit D

Facilities, Recreation, and Improvements Maps



Florida Forest Service

Watson Island State Forest

Warner Tract

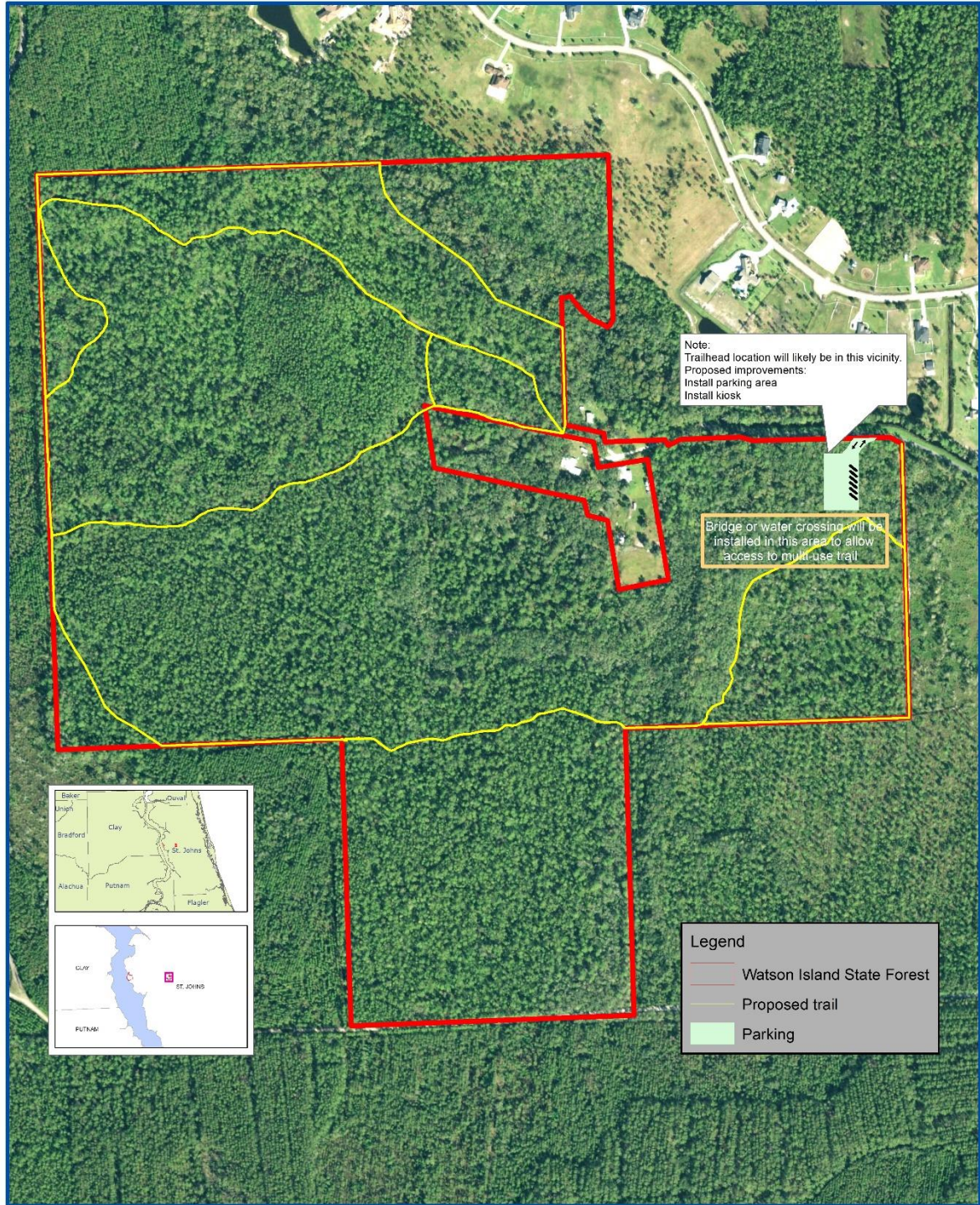
Facilities, Recreation and Improvements Map

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

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Revised Area boundary courtesy of
the Florida Forest Service, dated December 15,
2010. Data source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
from the 25 Army Corps of Engineers.

81



0.1 0.05 0
Miles



Map Month/Year: June 2021

100 50 0 100 200 300
Yards



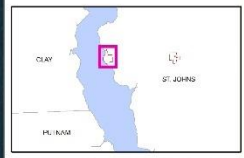
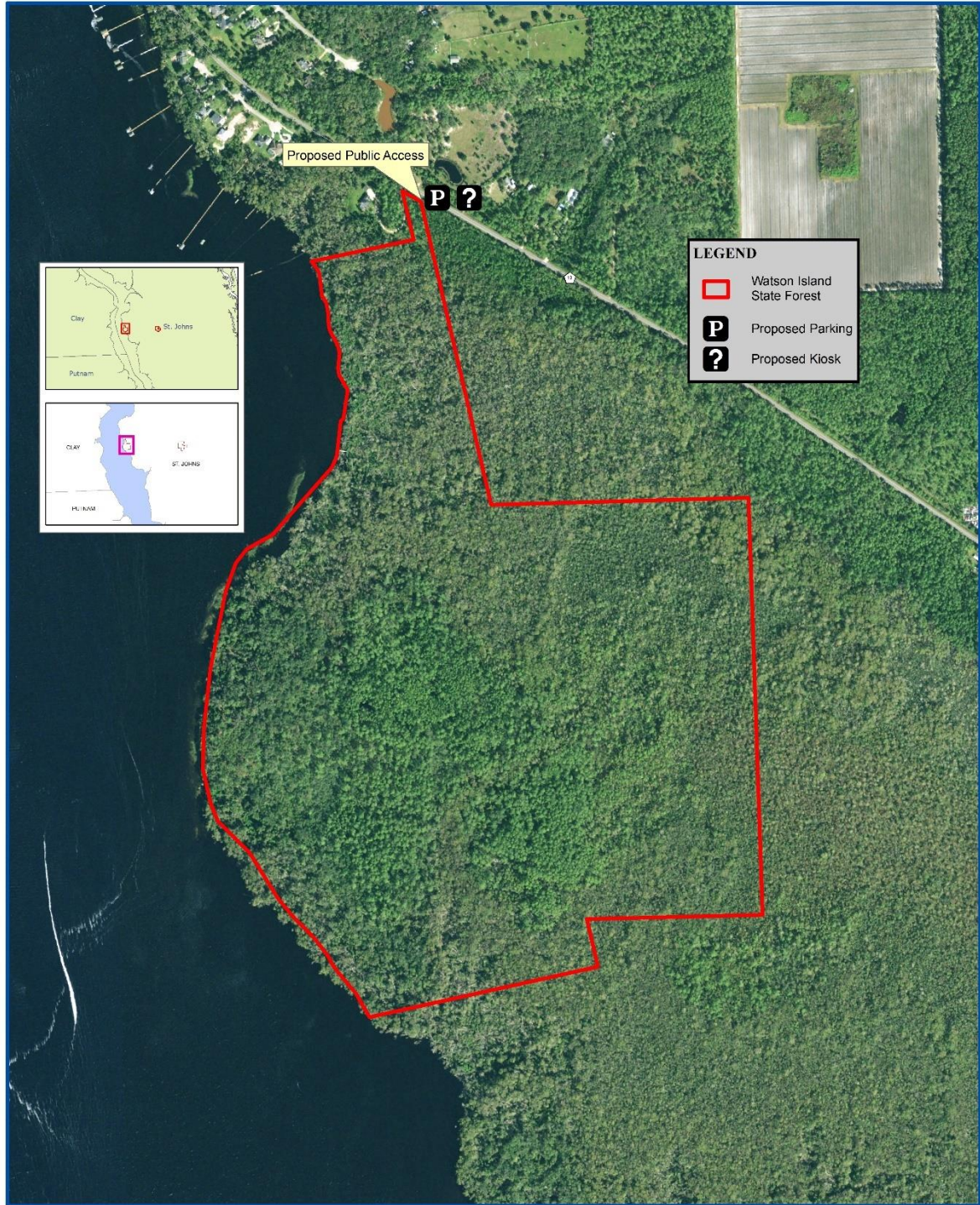
Florida Forest Service

Watson Island State Forest

Watson Island Tract Facilities, Recreation and Improvements Map

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

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Revised Area Calculated as courtesy of
the Florida State University
Internally Used Reference Data (1/2020)
From the US Army Corps of Engineers



- LEGEND**
- Watson Island State Forest
 - Proposed Parking
 - Proposed Kiosk

0.1 0.05 0 0.1 Miles



Map Month/Year: November 2020

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 Yards

Exhibit E

Tract Maps



Florida Forest Service

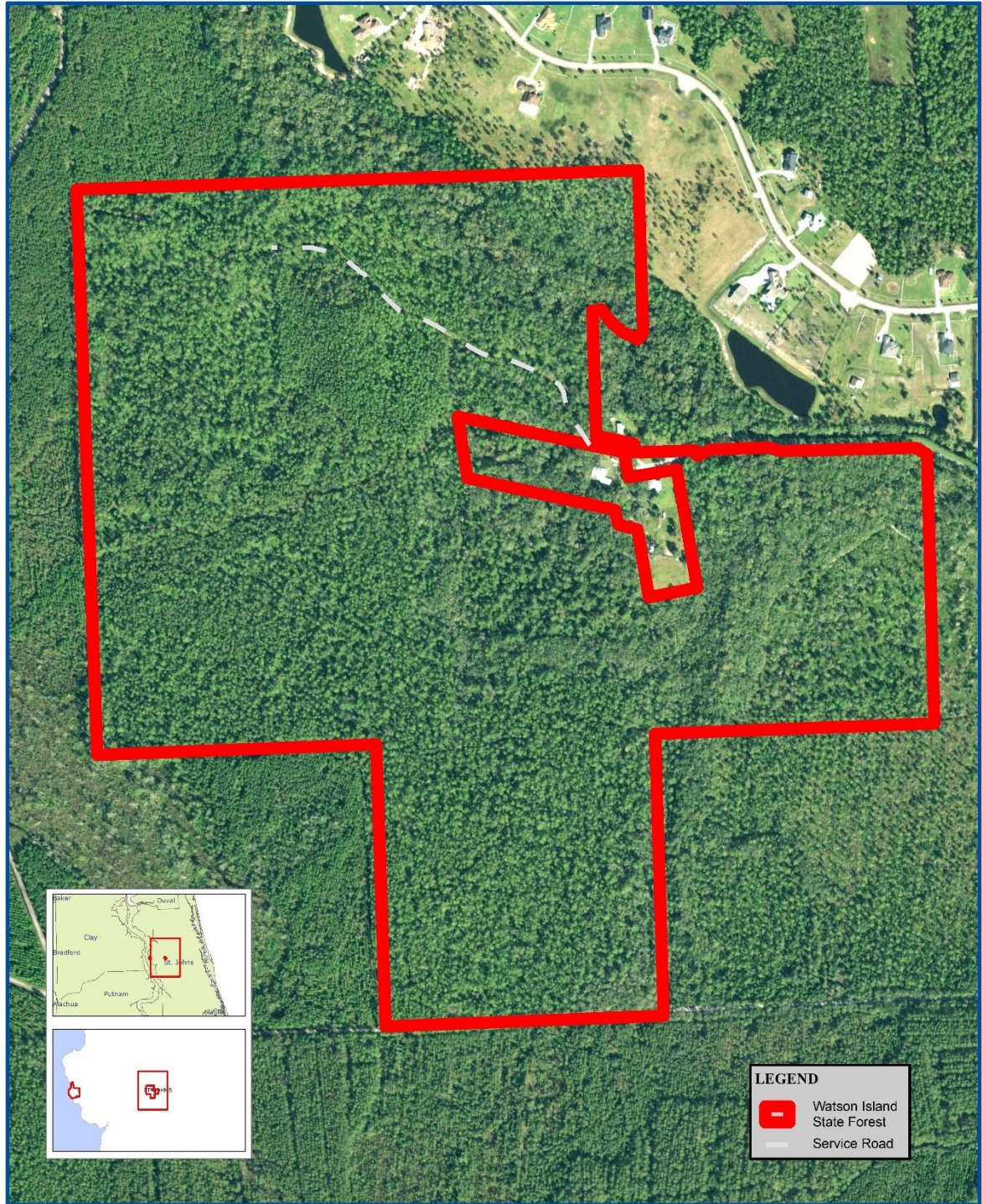
Watson Island State Forest

Warner Tract Map

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

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Permitted Area Located as a result of the Florida National Forest Inventory, formerly State Forest Area, 100000, from the US Army Corps of Engineers, 811-000.



Watson Island State Forest
Watson Island Tract Map

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

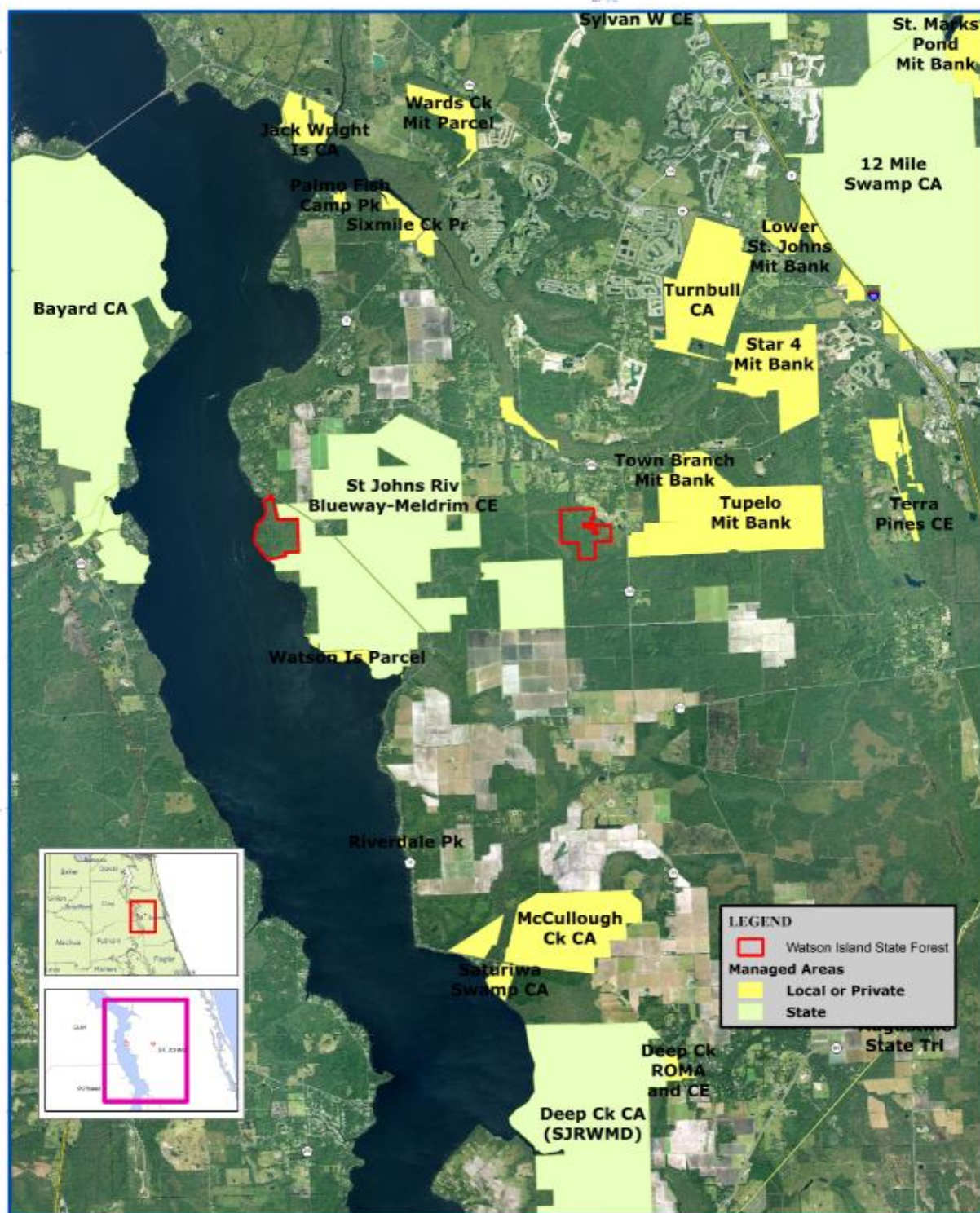
[illegible]

Exhibit F

Proximity to Significant Managed Lands



Proximity to Significant Managed Lands

High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN). <http://www.noaa.gov>[illegible]

Map Month/Year: October 2022

Exhibit G

Department of State Report on Archeological Sites and Historical Sites



This record search is for informational purposes only and does NOT constitute a project review. This search only identifies resources recorded at the Florida Master Site File and does NOT provide project approval from the Division of Historical Resources. Contact the Compliance and Review Section of the Division of Historical Resources at 850-245-6333 for project review information.

October 17, 2019



Patti Anderson

OPS Land Management Planner
Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Phone: (850) 681-5889
E-mail: Patricia.Anderson@FDACS.gov

In response to your inquiry of October 16, 2019, the Florida Master Site File lists no archeological sites and no other cultural resources found at **Watson Island State Forest** in St.-Johns County, Florida

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

- This search area may contain *unrecorded* archaeological sites, historical structures or other resources even if previously surveyed for cultural resources.
- Federal, State and local laws require formal environmental review for most projects. This search **DOES NOT** constitute such a review. If your project falls under these laws, you should contact the Compliance and Review Section of the Division of Historical Resources at 850-245-6333.

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

Kind Regards,

Eman M. Vovsi
Data Base Analyst
Florida Master Site File
Eman.Vovsi@DOS.MyFlorida.com

Exhibit H

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State Owned or Controlled Lands

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties
(revised June 2021)

These procedures apply to state agencies, local governments, and non-profits that manage state-owned properties.

A. Historic Property Definition

Historic properties include archaeological sites and historic structures as well as other types of resources. Chapter 267, Florida Statutes states: “*‘Historic property’ or ‘historic resource’ means any prehistoric district, site, building, object, or other real or personal property of historical, architectural, or archaeological value, and folklife resources. These properties or resources may include, but are not limited to, monuments, memorials, Indian habitations, ceremonial sites, abandoned settlements, sunken or abandoned ships, engineering works, treasure trove, artifacts, or other objects with intrinsic historical or archaeological value, or any part thereof, relating to the history, government, and culture of the state.*”

B. Agency Responsibilities

Per Chapter 267, F.S. and state policy related to historic properties, state agencies of the executive branch must provide the Division of Historical Resources (Division) the opportunity to comment on any undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, whether these undertakings directly involve the state agency, i.e., land management responsibilities, or the state agency has indirect jurisdiction, i.e. permitting authority, grants, etc. No state funds should be expended on the undertaking until the Division has the opportunity to review and comment on the undertaking. (267.061(2)(a))

State agencies must consult with the Division when, as a result of state action or assistance, a historic property will be demolished or substantially altered in a way that will adversely affect the property. State agencies must take timely steps to consider feasible and prudent alternatives to the adverse effect. If no feasible or prudent alternatives exist, the state agency must take timely steps to avoid or mitigate the adverse effect. (267.061(2)(b))

State agencies must consult with Division to establish a program to locate, inventory and evaluate all historic properties under ownership or controlled by the agency. (267.061(2)(c))

State agencies are responsible for preserving historic properties under their control. State agencies are directed to use historic properties available to the agency when that use is consistent with the historic property and the agency’s mission. State agencies are also directed to pursue preservation of historic properties to support their continued use. (267.061(2)(d))

C. Statutory Authority

The full text of Chapter 267, F.S. and additional information related to the treatment of historic properties is available at:

<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/preservation/compliance-and-review/regulations-guidelines/>

D. Management Implementation

Although the Division sits on the Acquisition and Restoration Council and approves land management plans, these plans are conceptual and do not include detailed project information. Specific information for individual projects must be submitted to the Division for review and comment.

Managers of state lands must coordinate any land clearing or ground disturbing activities with the Division to allow for review and comment on the proposed project. The Division's recommendations may include, but are not limited to: approval of the project as submitted, recommendation for a cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, and modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects.

Projects such as additions or alterations to historic structures as well as new construction must also be submitted to the Division for review. Projects involving structures fifty years of age or older must be submitted to the Division for a significance determination. In rare cases, structures under fifty years of age may be deemed historically significant.

Adverse effects to historic properties must be avoided when possible, and if avoidance is not possible, additional consultation with the Division is necessary to develop a mitigation plan. Furthermore, managers of state property should make preparations for locating and evaluating historic properties, both archaeological sites and historic structures.

E. Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) Training

The ARM Training Course introduces state land managers to the nature of archaeological resources, Florida archaeology, and the role of the Division in managing state-owned archaeological resources. Participants gain a better understanding of the requirements of state and federal laws with regard to protecting and managing archaeological sites on state managed lands. Participants also receive a certificate recognizing their ability to conduct limited monitoring activities in accordance with the Division's Review Procedure, thereby reducing the time and money spent to comply with state regulations. Additional information regarding the ARM Training Course is available at:

<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/education/arm-training-courses/>

F. Matrix for Ground Disturbance on State Lands

The matrix is a tool designed to help streamline the Division's Review Procedure. The matrix allows state land managers to make decisions about balancing ground disturbance and stewardship of historic resources. The matrix establishes types of undertakings that are either minor or major disturbances and then guides the land manager to consult the Division, conduct ARM-trained project monitoring, or proceed with the project. Additional information regarding the matrix is available at:

<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/education/dhr-matrix-for-ground-disturbance-on-state-lands/>

G. Human Remains Treatment

Chapter 872, *Florida Statutes* makes it illegal to willfully and knowingly disturb human remains. In the event human remains are discovered, cease all activity in the area that may disturb the remains. Leave the bones and nearby items in place. Immediately notify law enforcement or the local district medical examiner of the discovery and follow the provisions of Chapter 872, FS. Additional information regarding the treatment of human remains and cemeteries is available at:

<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/human-remains/>
<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/human-remains/abandoned-cemeteries/what-are-the-applicable-laws-and-regulations/>

H. Division of Historical Resources Review Procedure

Projects on state owned or controlled properties may submit projects to the Division for review using the streamlined State Lands Consultation Form. The form provides instructions to submit projects for review and outlines the necessary information for the Division to complete the review process. The State Lands Consultation Form and additional information about the Division's review process is available at:

<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/preservation/compliance-and-review/state-lands-review/>

* * *

Questions relating to the treatment of archaeological and historic resources on state lands should be directed to:

Compliance and Review Section
Bureau of Historic Preservation
Division of Historical Resources
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

StateLandsCompliance@dos.myflorida.com

Phone: (850) 245-6333
Toll Free: (800) 847-7278
Fax: (850) 245-6435

Exhibit I

Soil Survey Maps and Descriptions



Florida Forest Service

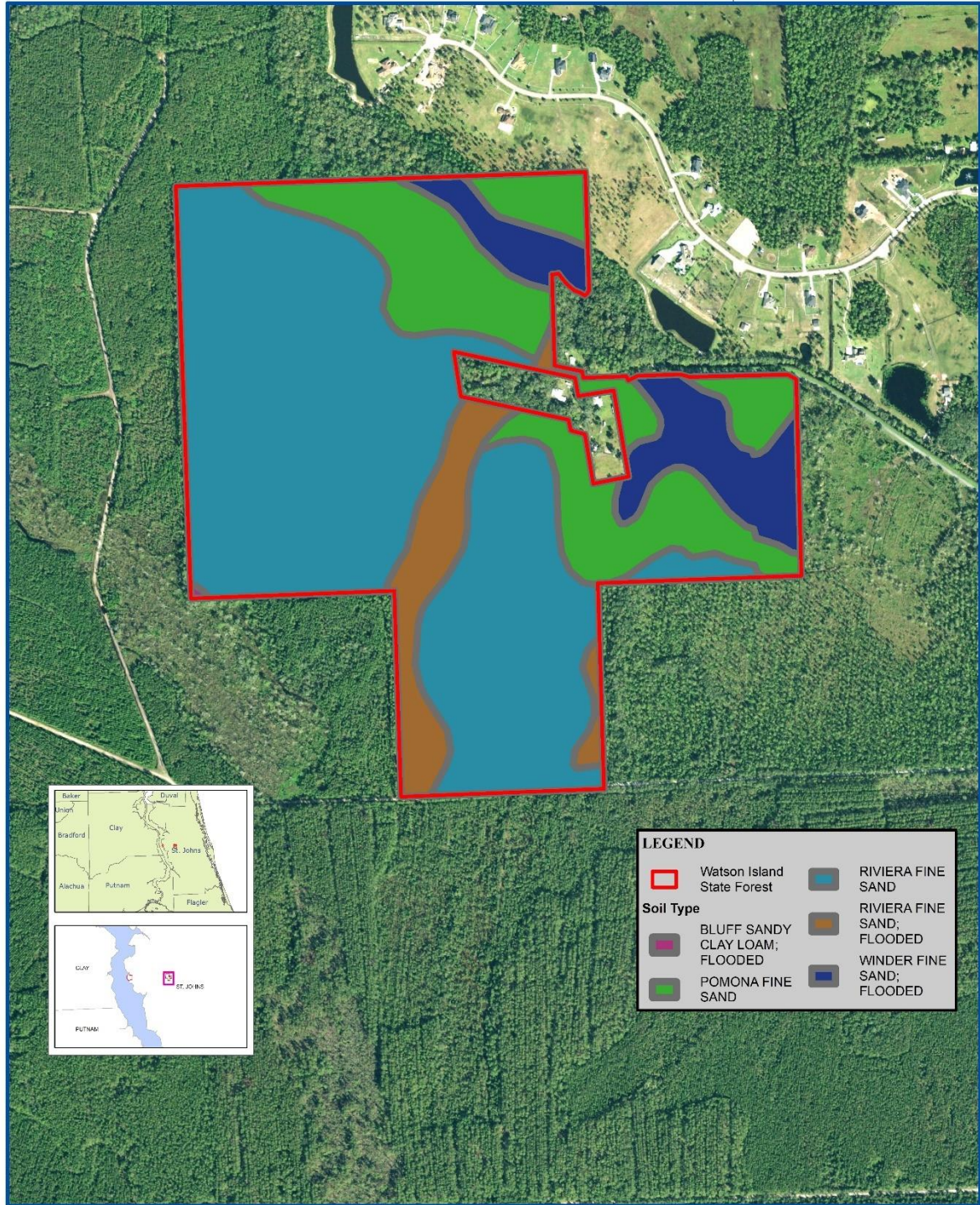
Watson Island State Forest

Warner Tract Soils

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

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Revised Area Calculated as courtesy of
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From the US Army Corps of Engineers



LEGEND	
	Watson Island State Forest
	RIVIERA FINE SAND
	RIVIERA FINE SAND; FLOODED
	BLUFF SANDY CLAY LOAM; FLOODED
	POMONA FINE SAND
	WINDIER FINE SAND; FLOODED

0.1 0.05 0 0.1 Miles



Map Month/Year: November 2020

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Yards

Component Legend

This report presents general information about the map units and map unit components in the selected area. It shows map unit symbols and names and the components in each map unit. It also shows the percent of the components in the map units, the kind of component, and the slope range of each component.

Report—Component Legend

Component Legend--St. Johns County, Florida							
Map unit symbol and name	Map unit acres	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Component kind	Pct. slope		
					Low	RV	High
9—Pomona fine sand	32,020						
		70	Pomona, nonhydic	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
		20	Pomona, hydric	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
14—Cassia fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4,660						
		80	Cassia	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
18—Floridana fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	4,975						
		86	Floridana, frequently flooded	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
26—Samsula muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	4,390						
		85	Samsula	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
36—Riviera fine sand, frequently flooded	26,530						
		85	Riviera, frequently flooded	Series	0.0	1.0	1.0
42—Bluff sandy clay loam, frequently flooded	3,670						
		85	Bluff	Series	0.0	0.6	1.0
48—Winder fine sand, frequently flooded	2,530						
		85	Winder, frequently flooded	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
62—Floridana fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9,255						
		92	Floridana	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
65—Riviera fine sand	15,860						
		60	Riviera, nonhydic	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
		25	Riviera, hydric	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
66—Terra Ceia muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	10,425						
		90	Terra ceia	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0

Component Legend--St. Johns County, Florida							
Map unit symbol and name	Map unit acres	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Component kind	Pct. slope		
					Low	RV	High
99--Water	34,220						
		100	Water	Miscellaneous area			

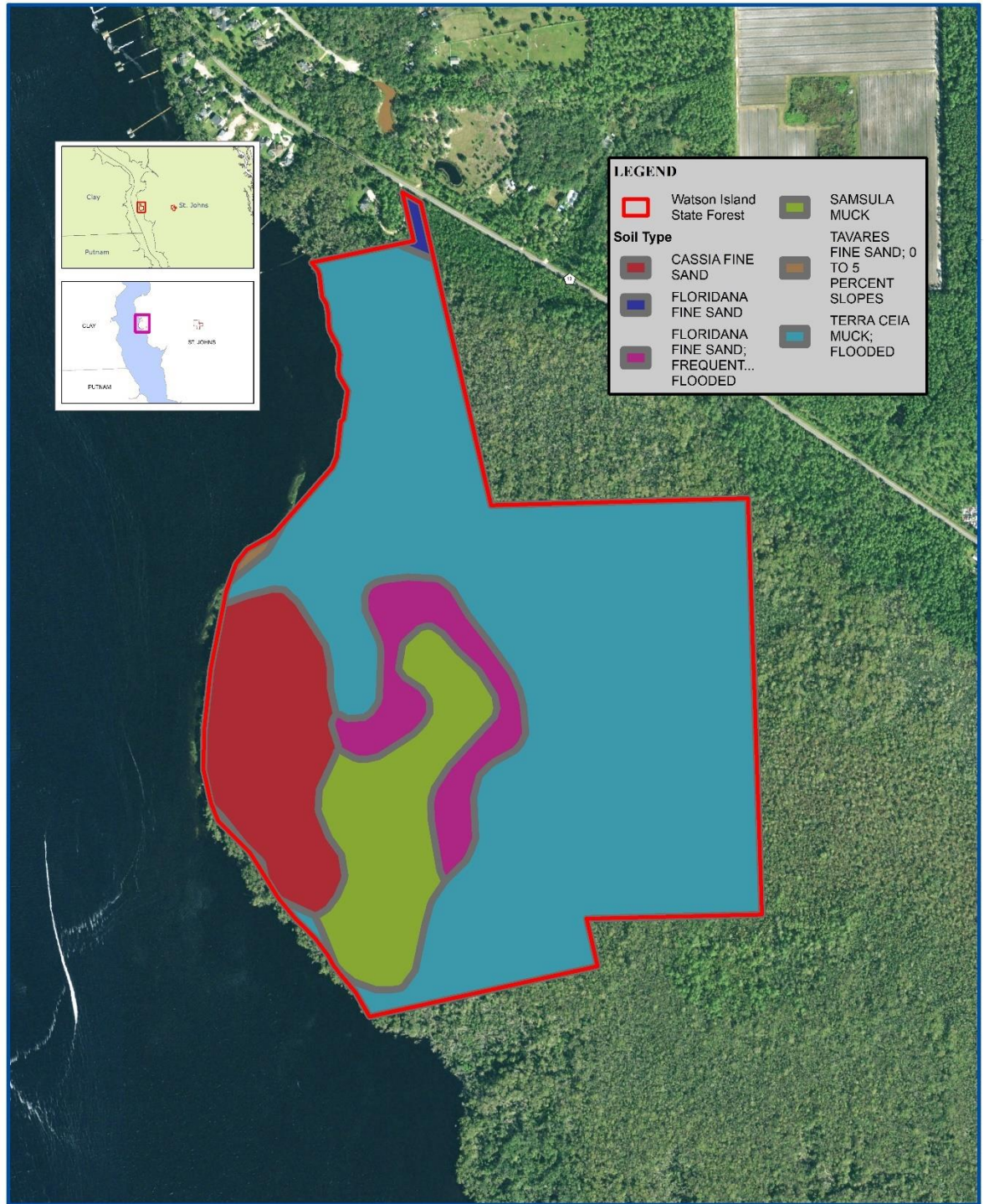
Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: St. Johns County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 17, 2019

Watson Island State Forest
Watson Island Tract Soils

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

DESCRIPTION:
The site was included in the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) as a Managed Area because of its 100% natural oak tree forest. Oak forests are considered by FNAI as being the most important natural resource in the state. The site was included in the FNAI as a Managed Area because of its 100% natural oak tree forest. The site was included in the FNAI as a Managed Area because of its 100% natural oak tree forest. The site was included in the FNAI as a Managed Area because of its 100% natural oak tree forest.



Map Month/Year: November 2020

A horizontal number line with major tick marks at 100, 50, 0, 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500. The word "Yards" is written at the far right end. A red bar is drawn from the 100 mark to the 300 mark.

Component Legend

This report presents general information about the map units and map unit components in the selected area. It shows map unit symbols and names and the components in each map unit. It also shows the percent of the components in the map units, the kind of component, and the slope range of each component.

Report—Component Legend

Component Legend--St. Johns County, Florida							
Map unit symbol and name	Map unit acres	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Component kind	Pct. slope		
					Low	RV	High
9—Pomona fine sand	32,020						
		70	Pomona, nonhydic	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
		20	Pomona, hydric	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
14—Cassia fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4,660						
		80	Cassia	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
18—Floridana fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	4,975						
		86	Floridana, frequently flooded	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
26—Samsula muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	4,390						
		85	Samsula	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
36—Riviera fine sand, frequently flooded	26,530						
		85	Riviera, frequently flooded	Series	0.0	1.0	1.0
42—Bluff sandy clay loam, frequently flooded	3,670						
		85	Bluff	Series	0.0	0.6	1.0
48—Winder fine sand, frequently flooded	2,530						
		85	Winder, frequently flooded	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
62—Floridana fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9,255						
		92	Floridana	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
65—Riviera fine sand	15,860						
		60	Riviera, nonhydic	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
		25	Riviera, hydric	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
66—Terra Ceia muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	10,425						
		90	Terra ceia	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0

Component Legend--St. Johns County, Florida							
Map unit symbol and name	Map unit acres	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Component kind	Pct. slope		
					Low	RV	High
99--Water	34,220						
		100	Water	Miscellaneous area			

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: St. Johns County, Florida
 Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 17, 2019

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, provide information on the composition of map units and properties of their components.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

St. Johns County, Florida

Map Unit: 9—Pomona fine sand

Component: Pomona, nonhydryc (70%)

The Pomona, nonhydryc component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pomona, hydric (20%)

The Pomona, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bakersville (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bakersville soil is a minor component.

Component: EauGallie, nonhydric (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The EauGallie, nonhydric soil is a minor component.

Component: Myakka, nonhydric (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Myakka, nonhydric soil is a minor component.

Component: Wesconnett (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Wesconnett soil is a minor component.

Component: St. Johns, hydric (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The St. Johns, hydric soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 14—Cassia fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Component: Cassia (80%)**

The Cassia component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Myakka (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Myakka soil is a minor component.

Component: Pomello (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pomello soil is a minor component.

Component: Satellite (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Satellite soil is a minor component.

Component: Jonathan (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Jonathan soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 18—Floridana fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Floridana, frequently flooded (86%)

The Floridana, frequently flooded component makes up 86 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Holopaw (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Holopaw soil is a minor component.

Component: Riviera (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Riviera soil is a minor component.

Component: Gator (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Gator soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 26—Samsula muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes**Component: Samsula (85%)**

The Samsula component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Basinger soil is a minor component.

Component: Kaliga (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Kaliga soil is a minor component.

Component: Myakka (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Myakka soil is a minor component.

Component: Anclote (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Anclote soil is a minor component.

Component: Sanibel (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Sanibel soil is a minor component.

Component: Floridana (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Floridana soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 36—Riviera fine sand, frequently flooded

Component: Riviera, frequently flooded (85%)

The Riviera, frequently flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Manatee (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Manatee soil is a minor component.

Component: Winder, frequently flooded (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Winder, frequently flooded soil is a minor component.

Component: Holopaw, frequently flooded (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Holopaw, frequently flooded soil is a minor component.

Component: Bluff (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bluff soil is a minor component.

Component: Floridana, frequently flooded (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Floridana, frequently flooded soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 42—Bluff sandy clay loam, frequently flooded**Component:** Bluff (85%)

The Bluff component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 38 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 11 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Manatee (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Manatee soil is a minor component.

Component: Parkwood (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Parkwood soil is a minor component.

Component: Floridana, frequently flooded (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Floridana, frequently flooded soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 48—Winder fine sand, frequently flooded**Component:** Winder, frequently flooded (85%)

The Winder, frequently flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains, drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Holopaw, frequently flooded (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Holopaw, frequently flooded soil is a minor component.

Component: Bluff (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bluff soil is a minor component.

Component: Manatee (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Manatee soil is a minor component.

Component: Riviera, frequently flooded (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Riviera, frequently flooded soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 62—Floridana fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Floridana (92%)

The Floridana component makes up 92 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Felda (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Felda soil is a minor component.

Component: Wabasso (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Wabasso soil is a minor component.

Component: Samsula (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Samsula soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 65—Riviera fine sand**Component: Riviera, nonhydryc (60%)**

The Riviera, nonhydryc component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Riviera, hydric (25%)

The Riviera, hydric component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Pompano, nonhydryc (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Pompano, nonhydric soil is a minor component.

Component: Floridana, hydric (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Floridana, hydric soil is a minor component.

Component: Holopaw, hydric (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Holopaw, hydric soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 66—Terra Ceia muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Terra Ceia (90%)

The Terra Ceia component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Gator (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Gator soil is a minor component.

Component: Samsula (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Samsula soil is a minor component.

Component: Riviera (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Riviera soil is a minor component.

Component: Okeelanta (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Okeelanta soil is a minor component.

Component: Bluff (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Bluff soil is a minor component.

Component: Favoretta (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Favoretta soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: St. Johns County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 17, 2019

Exhibit J

Department of Environmental Protection
Outstanding Florida Waters



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF Environmental Protection

Bob Martinez Center
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

Ron DeSantis
Governor

Jeanette Nuñez
Lt. Governor

Noah Valenstein
Secretary

January 10, 2019

Ms. Patti Anderson
Florida Forest Service Land Management Plan Coordinator
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
3125 Conner Boulevard, Suite I-262, Mail Stop C-25
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

RE: Watson Island State Forest

Dear Ms. Anderson:

Thank you for your inquiry regarding the surface water quality classification of waters on and near Watson Island State Forest in St. Johns County, west of St. Augustine. There are no waters on or near the site listed as exceptions to Class III in subparagraph 62-302.400(17)(b)55., Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.); therefore, all of the surface waters on or adjacent to the site are classified as Class III waters (Fish Consumption; Recreation, Propagation and Maintenance of a Healthy, Well-Balanced Population of Fish and Wildlife), which is the statewide default classification under subsection 62-302.400(15), F.A.C.

As requested, we also checked to see if there are any Outstanding Florida Waters (OFWs) near the state forest. According to subsection 62-302.700(9), F.A.C., there are no OFWs on, adjacent to, or near the state forest. While there are several other parcels on, adjacent, or nearby that are considered conservation lands at a Federal, State or Local level (according to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory Managed Areas data layer), they have not been designated as OFWs.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact me at the letterhead address (mail station 6511), by phone at 850-245-8427, or via E-mail at Janet.Klemm@FloridaDEP.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Janet Klemm".

Janet Klemm
Environmental Specialist
DEP Water Quality Standards Program

Exhibit K

Water Resources and BMAP Maps



Florida Forest Service

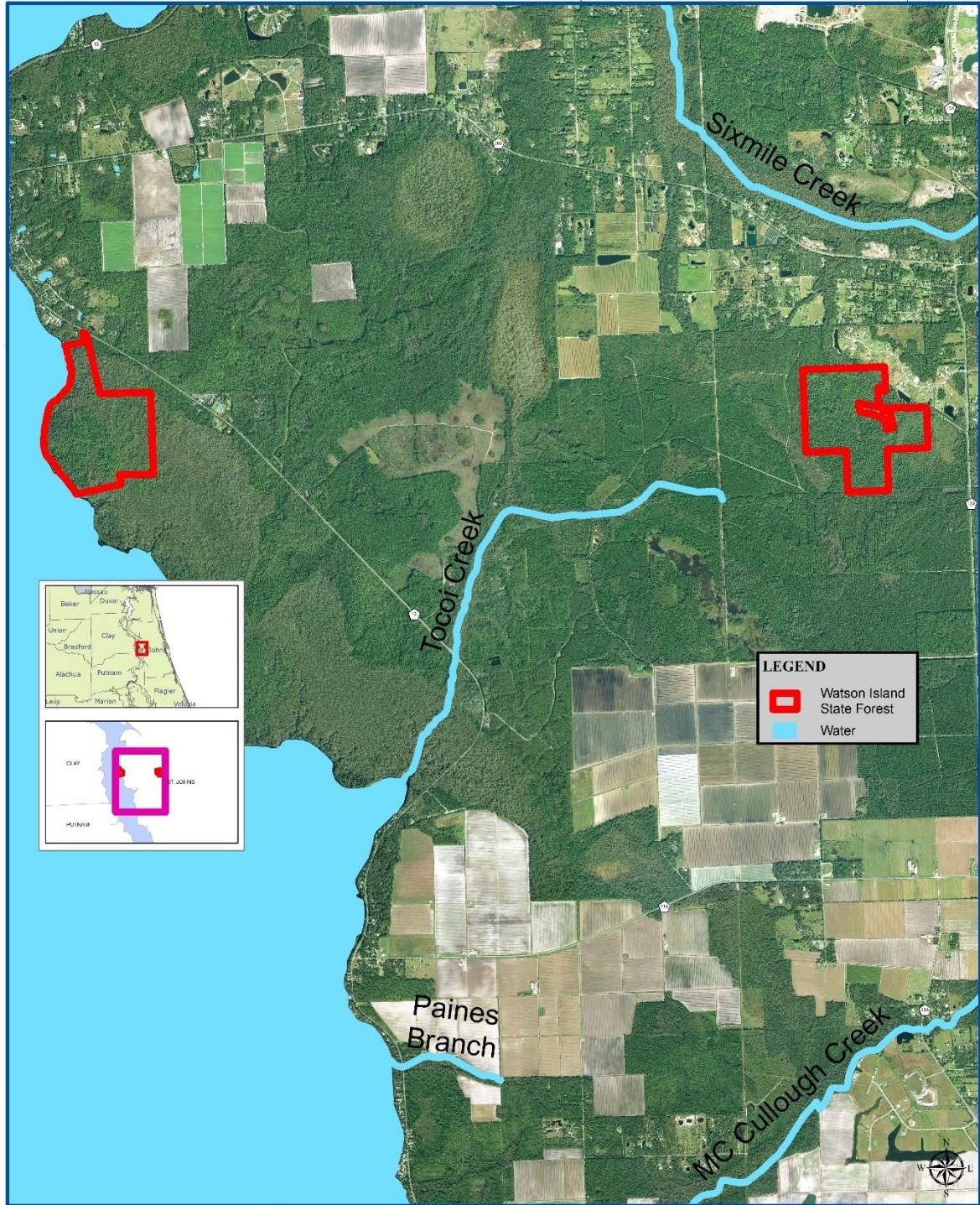
Watson Island State Forest

Water Resources Map

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

DISCLAIMER:
This map was prepared by the Florida Forest Service
using data provided by the Florida Department of
Transportation and the Florida Department of
Agriculture. The Florida Forest Service is not
responsible for any errors or omissions in this
map. The Florida Forest Service is not
responsible for any damages or injuries
resulting from the use of this map.

Planned Area (containing) is courtesy of
the Florida Forest Service
Formerly State of Florida
From the US Army Corps of Engineers
B111111



29° 20' N

29° 20' N

0.5 0.25 0 0.5 Miles



Map Month/Year: November 2020

1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000 Yards



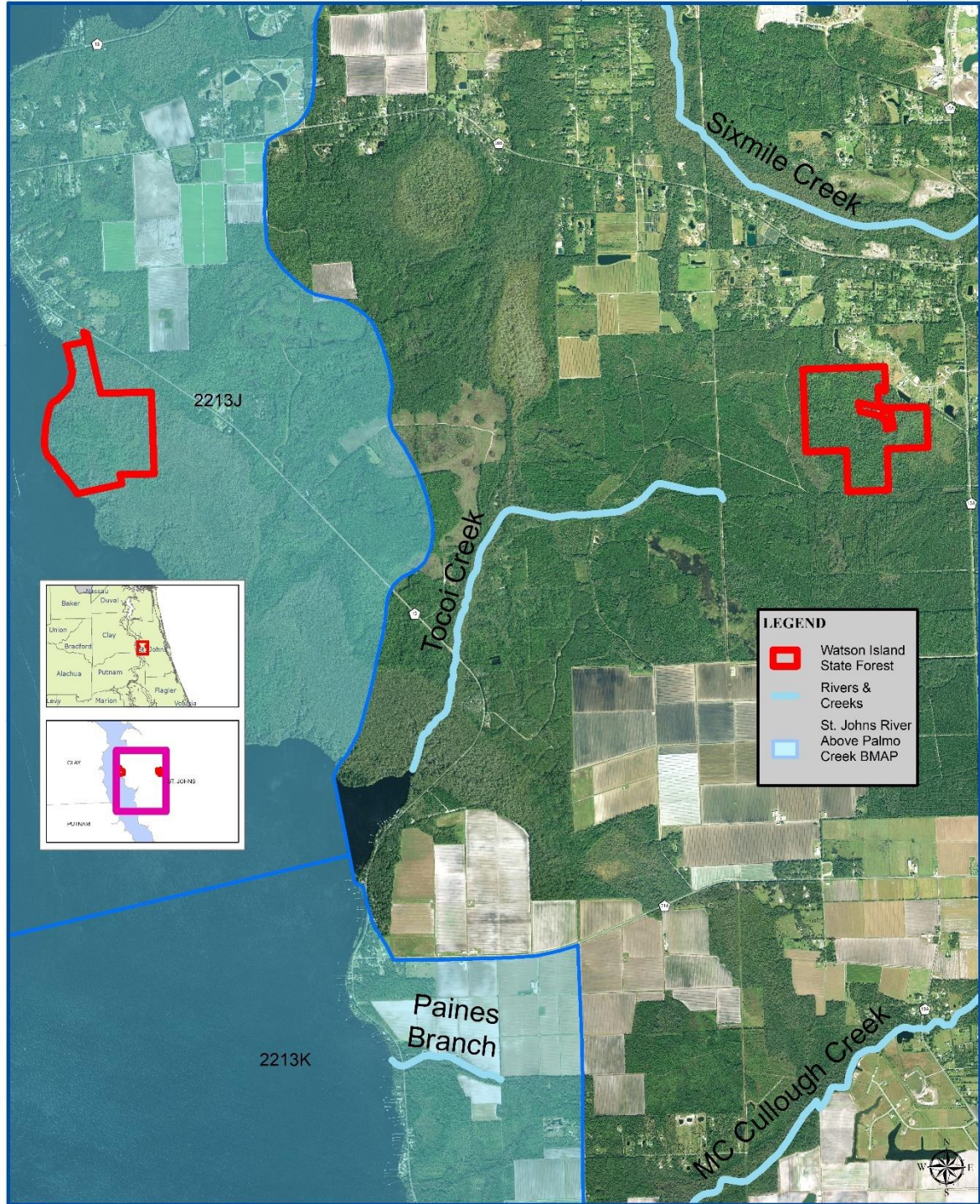
Florida Forest Service

Watson Island State Forest Water Resources Map - BMAP

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

DISCLAIMER:
This map was prepared by the Florida Forest Service
and is not intended to be used for any purpose other than
general information. It is not a legal document and should not
be used for any legal purpose. The Florida Forest Service
does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the
information contained herein. The Florida Forest Service
accepts no liability for any errors or omissions in this
map. The Florida Forest Service is not responsible for
any damages or losses resulting from the use of this
map.

Revised Area Calculated as a courtesy of
the Florida Forest Service, based on
aerial photography from 2010.
Formally titled: Watson Island State Forest
from the US Army Corps of Engineers
B111111



0.5 0.25 0 0.5 Miles



Map Month/Year: November 2020

1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000 Yards

Exhibit L

Florida Natural Areas Inventory Managed Area Tracking Record



Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Managed Area Element Summary
Watson Island State Forest



SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Global rank	State rank	Federal status	State status
BIRDS					
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N
MAMMALS					
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N	N

Note: Summary includes all documented and likely species occurrence records currently in the FNAI database.



Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Element Summary

Watson Island State Forest



SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Global rank	State rank	Federal status	State status
-----------------	-------------	-------------	------------	----------------	--------------

Using a ranking system developed by NatureServe and the Natural Heritage Program Network, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory assigns two ranks for each element. The global rank is based on an element's worldwide status; the state rank is based on the status of the element in Florida. Element ranks are based on many factors, the most important ones being estimated number of Element Occurrences (EOs), estimated abundance (number of individuals for species; area for natural communities), geographic range, estimated number of adequately protected EOs, relative threat of destruction, and ecological fragility.

FNAI GLOBAL ELEMENT RANK

- G1 = Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- G2 = Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- G3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
- G4 = Apparently secure globally (may be rare in parts of range).
- G5 = Demonstrably secure globally.
- GH = Of historical occurrence throughout its range, may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).
- GX = Believed to be extinct throughout range.
- GXC = Extirpated from the wild but still known from captivity or cultivation.
- G#? = Tentative rank (e.g., G2?).
- G#G# = Range of rank; insufficient data to assign specific global rank (e.g., G2G3).
- G#T# = Rank of a taxonomic subgroup such as a subspecies or variety; the G portion of the rank refers to the entire species and the T portion refers to the specific subgroup; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G3T1).
- G#Q = Rank of questionable species - ranked as species but questionable whether it is species or subspecies; numbers have same definition as above (e.g., G2Q).
- G#T#Q = Same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned.
- GU = Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned (e.g., GUT2).
- GNA = Ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).
- GNR = Element not yet ranked (temporary).
- GNRTNR = Neither the element nor the taxonomic subgroup has yet been ranked.

FNAI STATE ELEMENT RANK

- S1 = Critically imperiled in Florida because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- S2 = Imperiled in Florida because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.
- S3 = Either very rare and local in Florida (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
- S4 = Apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of range).
- S5 = Demonstrably secure in Florida.
- SH = Of historical occurrence in Florida, possibly extirpated, but may be rediscovered (e.g., ivory-billed woodpecker).
- SX = Believed to be extirpated throughout Florida.
- SU = Unrankable; due to a lack of information no rank or range can be assigned.
- SNA = State ranking is not applicable because the element is not a suitable target for conservation (e.g. a hybrid species).
- SNR = Element not yet ranked (temporary).

FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

Note: Summary includes all documented and likely species occurrence records currently in the FNAI database.



1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(850) 224-8207
(850) 681-9364 Fax

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Element Summary

Watson Island State Forest



Legal status information provided by FNAI for information only. For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant federal agency.

Definitions derived from U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, Sec. 3. Note that the federal status given by FNAI refers only to Florida populations and that federal status may differ elsewhere.

C = Candidate species for which federal listing agencies have sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as Endangered or Threatened.
LE = Endangered: species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
LE, LT = Species currently listed endangered in a portion of its range but only listed as threatened in other areas
LE, PDL = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for delisting.
LE, PT = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for listing as threatened.
LE, XN = Species currently listed endangered but tracked population is a non-essential experimental population.
LT = Threatened: species likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
SAT = Treated as threatened due to similarity of appearance to a species which is federally listed such that enforcement personnel have difficulty in attempting to differentiate between the listed and unlisted species.
SC = Not currently listed, but considered a "species of concern" to USFWS.

STATE LEGAL STATUS

Provided by FNAI for information only. For official definitions and lists of protected species, consult the relevant state agency.

Animals: Definitions derived from "Florida's Endangered Species and Species of Special Concern, Official Lists" published by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1 August 1997, and subsequent updates.

FE = Listed as Endangered Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FT = Listed as Threatened Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FXN = Federal listed as an experimental population in Florida
FT(S/A) = Federal Threatened due to similarity of appearance
ST = State population listed as Threatened by the FFWCC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration, declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is decreasing in area at a rapid rate and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future. (ST* for *Ursus americanus floridanus* (Florida black bear) indicates that this status does not apply in Baker and Columbia counties and in the Apalachicola National Forest. ST* for *Neovison vison* pop.1 (Southern mink, South Florida population) indicates that this status applies to the Everglades population only.)
SSC = Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FFWCC. Defined as a population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable future, may result in its becoming a threatened species. (SSC* indicates that a species has SSC status only in selected portions of its range in Florida. SSC* for *Pandion haliaetus* (Osprey) indicates that this status applies in Monroe county only.)
N = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

Plants: Definitions derived from Sections 581.011 and 581.185(2), Florida Statutes, and the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act, 5B-40.001. FNAI does not track all state-regulated plant species; for a complete list of state-regulated plant species, call Florida Division of Plant Industry, 352-372-3505 or see: <http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/>.

LE = Endangered: species of plants native to Florida that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue; includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant



Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Managed Area Element Summary
Watson Island State Forest



to the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

LT = Threatened: species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in number as to cause them to be Endangered.

N = Not currently listed, nor currently being considered for listing.

Exhibit M

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Listed Species Occurrence Records



**Florida Fish
and Wildlife
Conservation
Commission**

Commissioners
Bo Rivard
Chairman
Panama City

Robert A. Spottswood
Vice Chairman
Key West

Joshua Kellam
Palm Beach Gardens

Gary Lester
Oxford

Gary Nicklaus
Jupiter

Sonya Rood
St. Augustine

Michael W. Sole
Tequesta

Office of the
Executive Director
Eric Sutton
Executive Director
Thomas H. Eason, Ph.D.
Assistant Executive Director
Jennifer Fitzwater
Chief of Staff

850-487-3796
850-921-5786 FAX

*Managing fish and wildlife
resources for their long-term
well-being and the benefit
of people.*

620 South Meridian Street
Tallahassee, Florida
32399-1600
Voice: 850-488-4676

Hearing/speech-impaired:
800-955-8771 (T)
800 955-8770 (V)

MyFWC.com

01/08/2019

Patti Anderson
Land Planning Coordinator
Florida Forest Service
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL
32399

Dear Patti Anderson:

This letter is in response to your request for listed species occurrence records and Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (SHCA's), on the following properties: Little-Big Econ, Charles H. Bronson, Holopaw, Pine log, Carl Duval Moore, Watson Island, Tiger Bay, and Myakka. Records from The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's database indicate that listed species occurrence data and critical habitats are located within the project areas. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's database indicates that SHCA's for short-tailed hawk occur on Carl Duval Moore. SHCA's for Cooper's hawk, swallow-tailed kite, and short-tailed hawk occur in Charles H. Bronson. SHCA's for Cooper's hawk and Florida black bear were found on Pine Log, and SHCA's for Cooper's hawk and Florida black bear occur on Tiger Bay. Enclosed are 8.5 x 11 maps showing prioritized SHCA's, priority wetlands, landcover, species richness, and species locations for all projects. Additional species records were found on, or within a 1-mile distance of, the properties will be included in a spreadsheet; these species records are maintained by FNAI and cannot be distributed through FWC.

This letter and attachments should not be considered as a review or an assessment of the impact upon threatened or endangered species of the project site. It provides FWC's most current data regarding the location of listed species and their associated habitats.

Our SHCA recommendations are intended to be used as a guide. Land development and ownership in Florida is ever-changing and priority areas identified as SHCA might already have been significantly altered due to development or acquired into public ownership. Onsite surveys, literature reviews, and coordination with FWC biologists remain essential steps in documenting the presence or absence of rare and imperiled species and habitats within the project area.

Our fish and wildlife location data represents only those occurrences recorded by FWC staff and other affiliated researchers. It is important to understand that our database does not necessarily contain records of all listed species that may occur in a given area. Also, data on certain species, such as gopher tortoises, are not entered into our database on a site-specific basis.

Therefore, one should not assume that an absence of occurrences in our database indicates that species of significance do not occur in the area.

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) maintains a separate database of listed plant and wildlife species, please contact FNAI directly for specific information on the location of element occurrences within the project area.

Because FNAI is funded to provide information to public agencies only, you may be required to pay a fee for this information. County-wide listed species information can be located at their website (<http://www.fnai.org>).

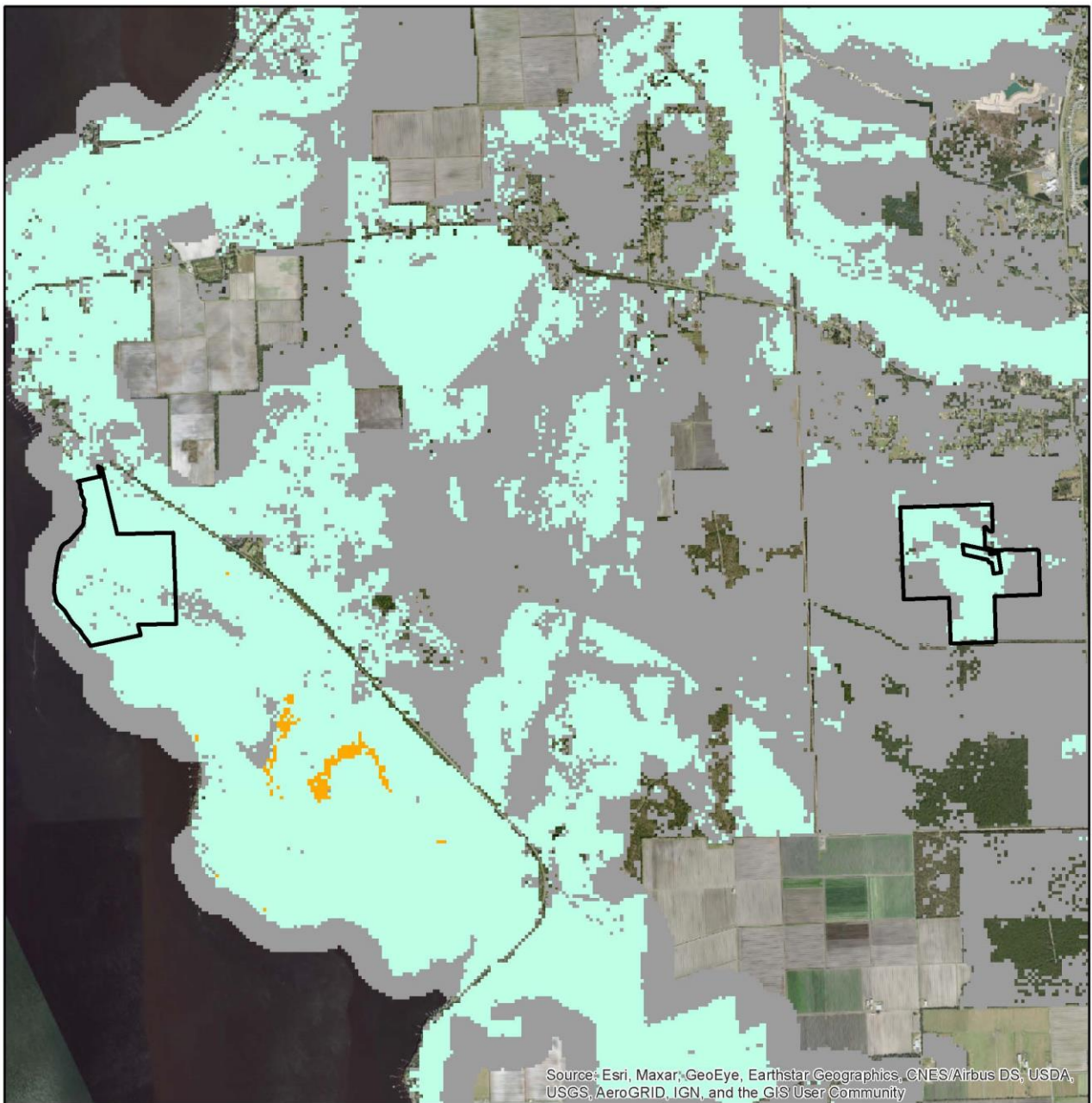
Please credit the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission in any publication or presentation of these data. If you have any questions or further requests, please contact me at (850) 488-0588 or gisrequests@myfwc.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'E. Salinas'.

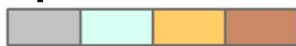
Eva Salinas
Research Assistant

ES
2019_6326
Enclosures



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar, Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Species Richness



1-3 4-6 7-9 10-13

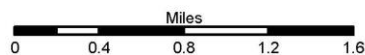


Watson Island

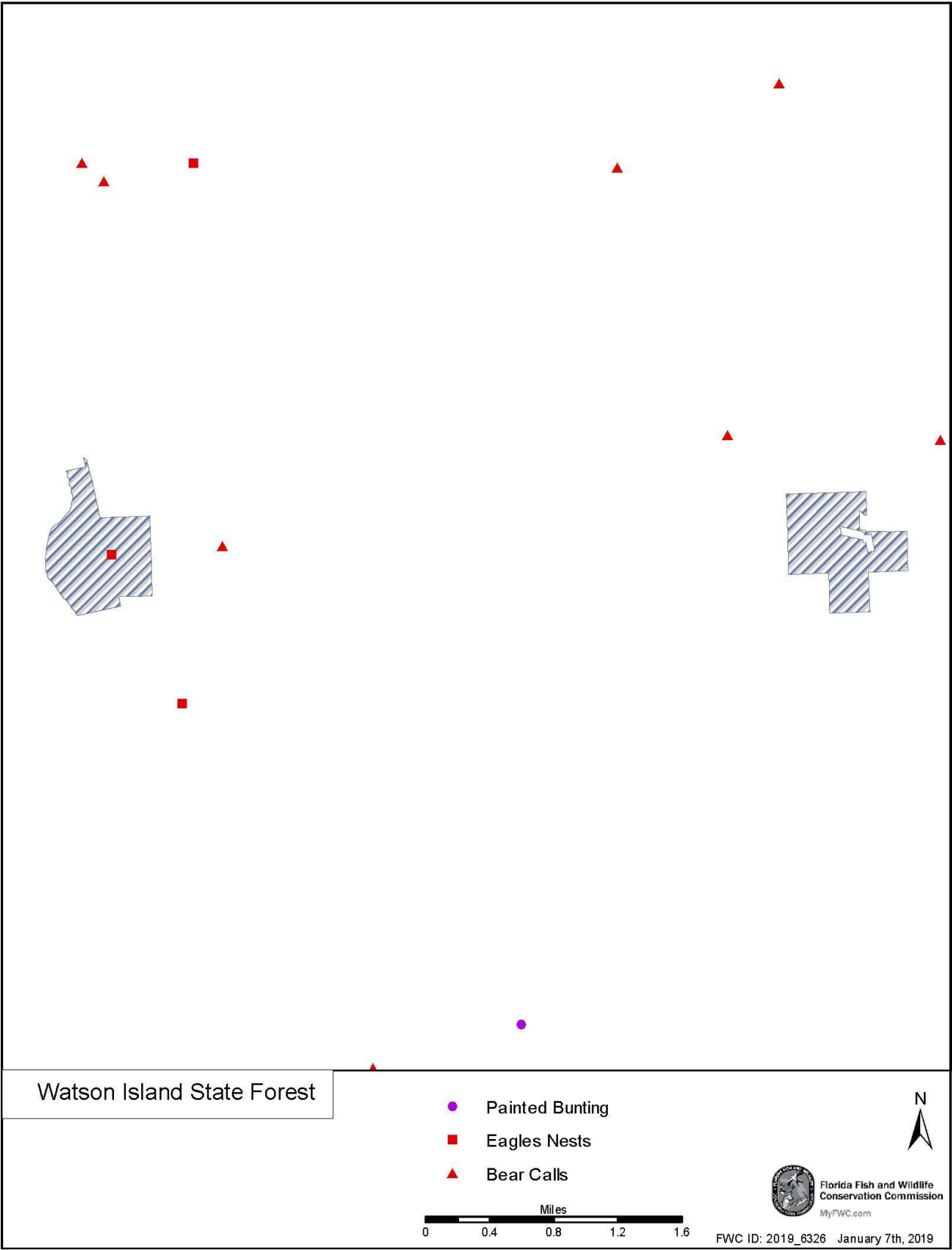
This dataset represents the richness of potential habitat for selected focal species in Florida. Potential habitat includes areas that have been occupied by the species and areas where occupancy is unknown based on available occurrence records. We combined the potential habitats generated for Florida into a single grid layer indicating diversity. Pixel cell value indicates the total number of species potential habitat identified at the specific location.

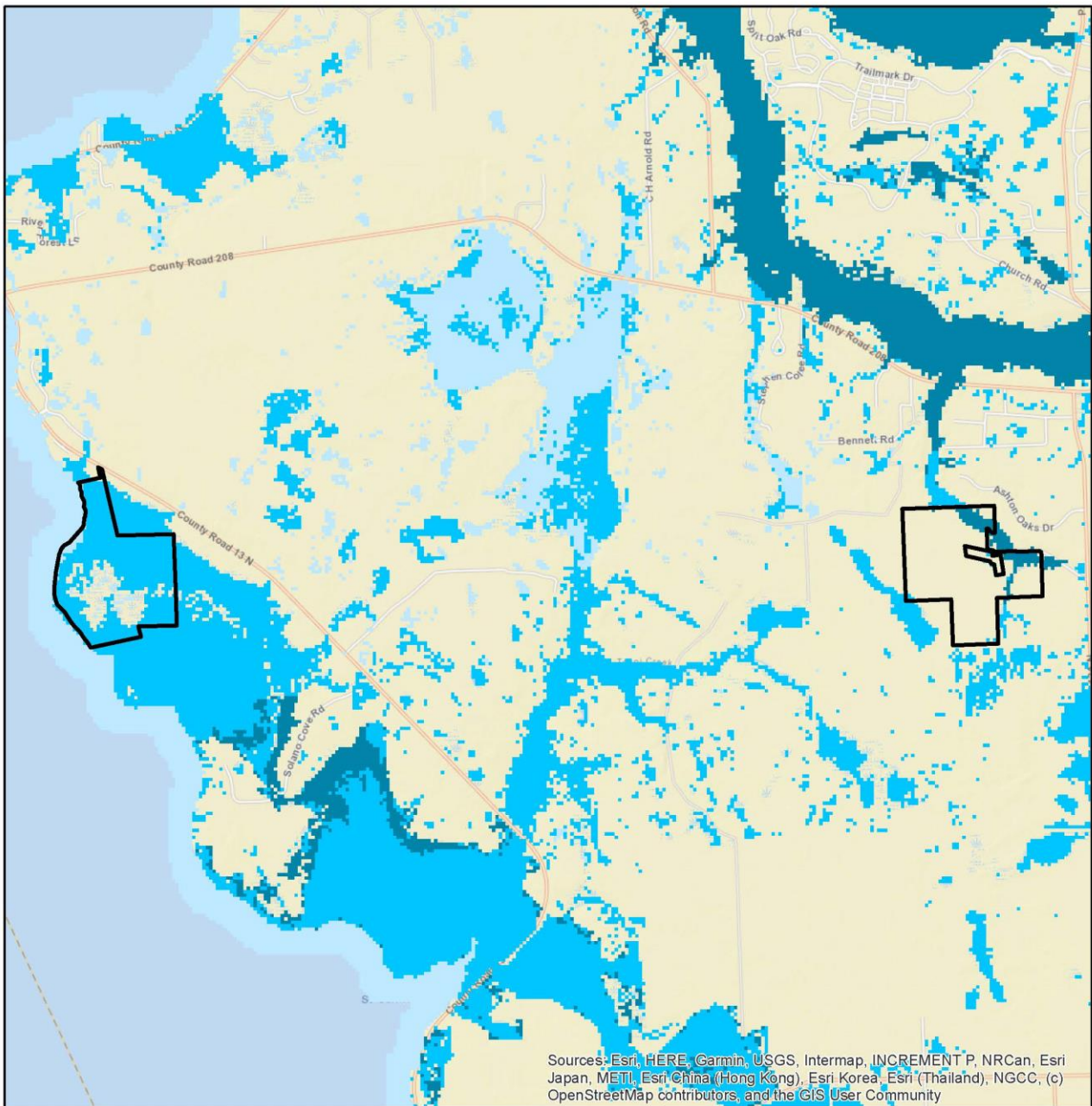


Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission
MyFWC.com



FWC ID: 2019_6326 January 7th, 2019





Priority Wetlands

- 1-3 Species, Wetlands habitat
- 4-6 Species, Wetlands habitat
- 7-9 Species, Wetlands habitat
- 10-11 Species, Wetlands habitat



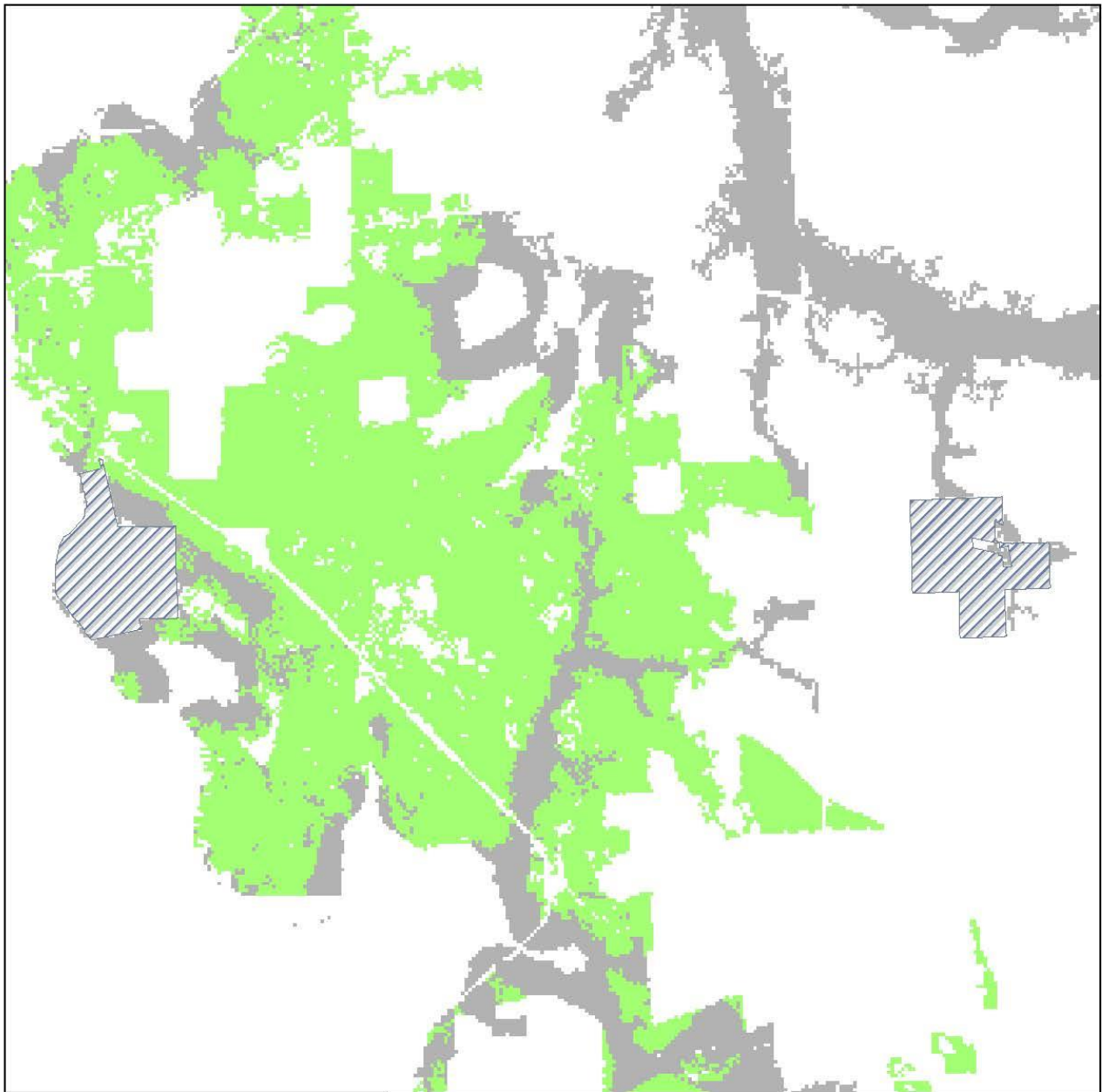
Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission
MyFWC.com

Miles
0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6

Watson Island

This raster dataset identifies Florida wetlands important to wetland-dependent vertebrates listed by the State of Florida as endangered, threatened, or species of special concern. The dataset also ranks the relative importance of wetland areas based on species richness of the selected vertebrate species.

FWC ID: 2019_6326 January 7th, 2019



Watson Island State Forest

Prioritized SHCA's



The prioritized SHCA map identifies 5 classes of SHCA based upon Heritage ranking criteria developed by The Nature Conservancy, the Natural Heritage Program Network, and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. There are 2 possible ranks used to prioritize a species' SHCA: 1) the global rank based on a species worldwide status, and 2) the state rank based upon the species status in Florida. The state and global ranks are based upon many factors such as known occurrence locations, estimated abundance, range, amount of habitat currently protected, perceived levels of threats towards the species, and ecological fragility.



Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission
MyFWC.com

FWC ID: 2019_6326 January 7th, 2019

Exhibit N

Fire History

Watson Island State Forest Burn Acres by Fiscal Year

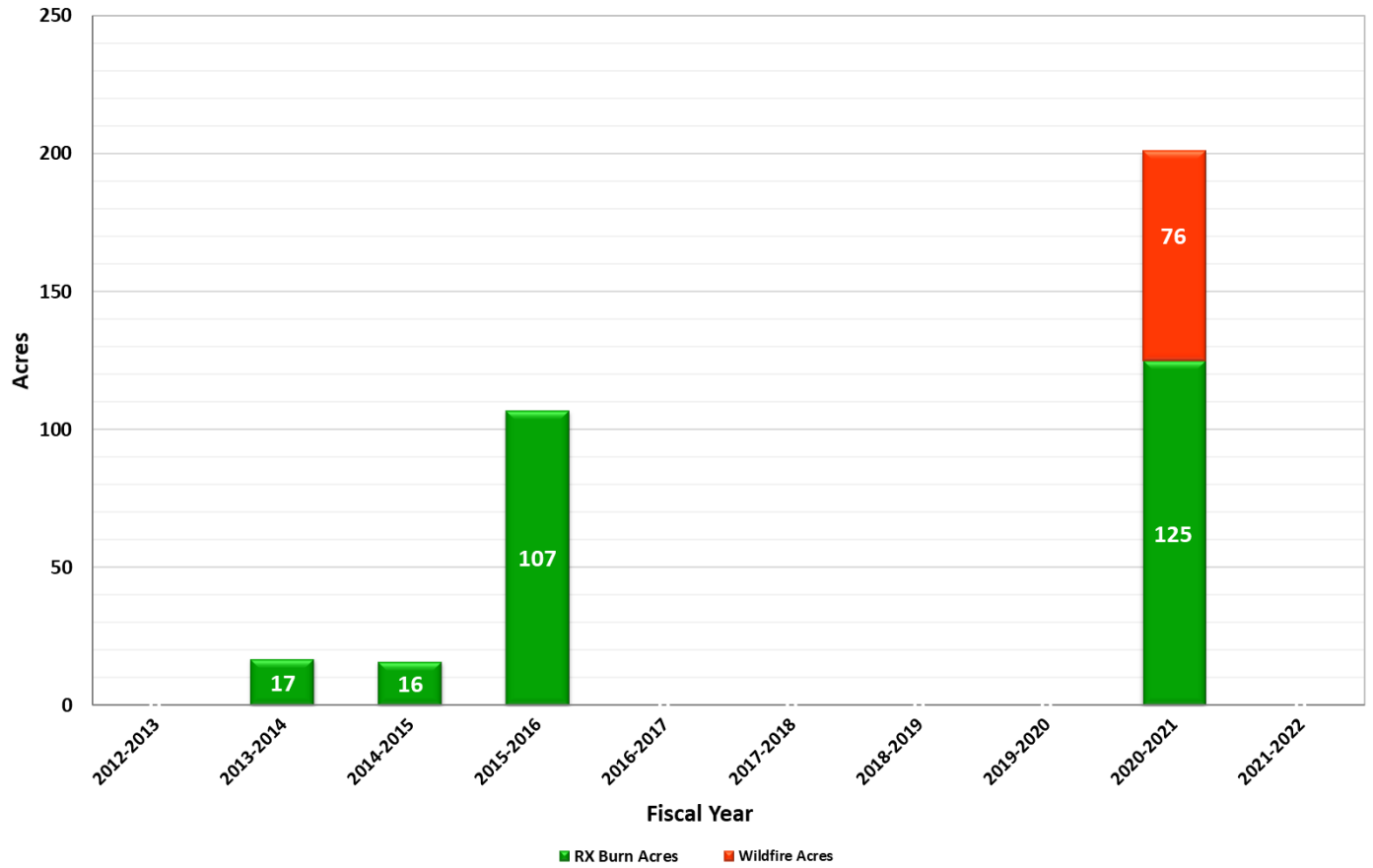


Exhibit O

Non-Native Invasive Species Map



Florida Forest Service

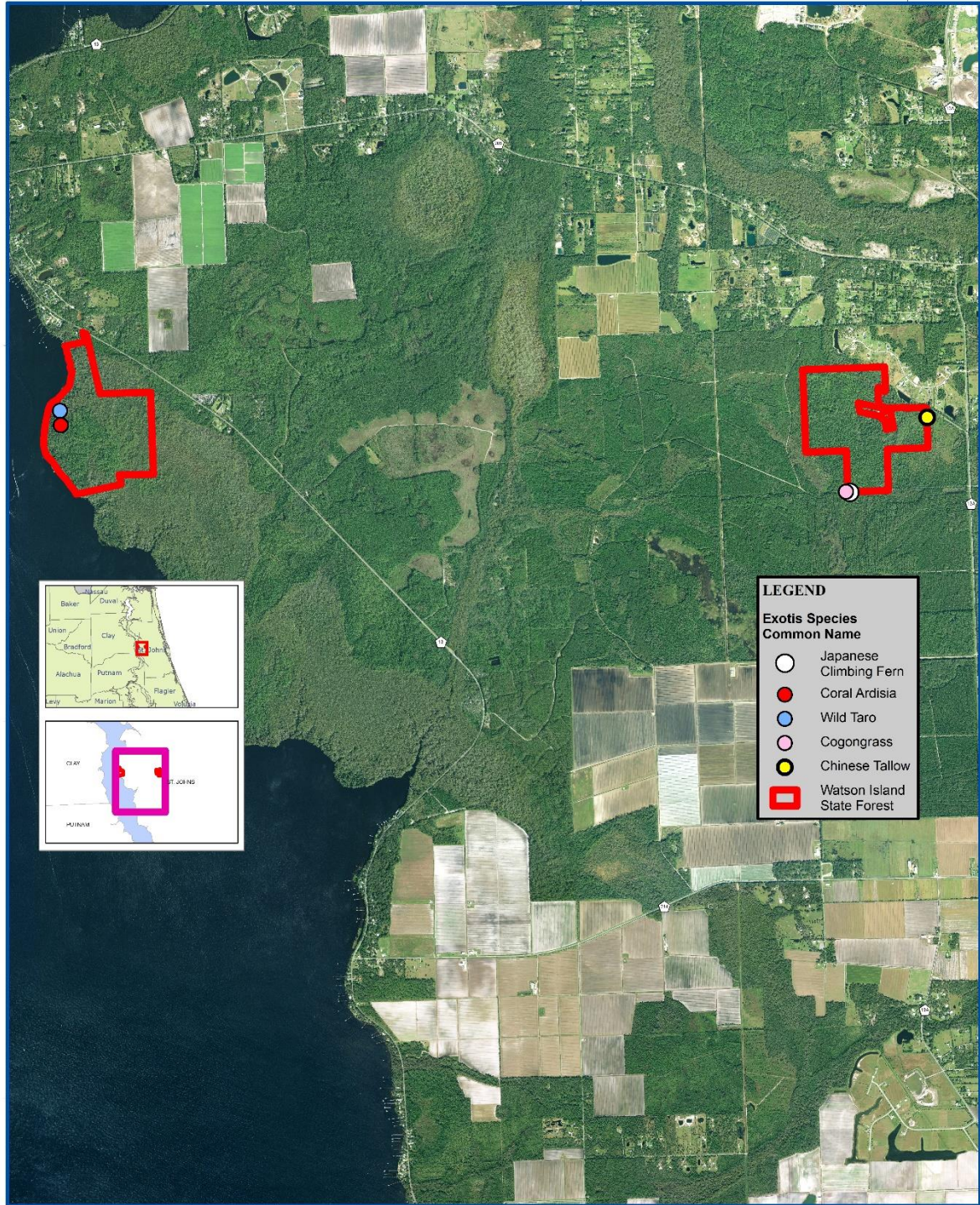
Watson Island State Forest

Non-Native Invasive Species Map (FNAI)

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

DISCLAIMER:
This map was prepared by the Florida Forest Service
and is intended for informational purposes only.
It is not intended to be used for legal purposes.
The Florida Forest Service does not warrant the
accuracy or completeness of the information
presented on this map. The Florida Forest Service
accepts no liability for any errors or omissions
in this map.

Florida Forest Service is a courtesy of
the Florida Forest Service.
Florida Forest Service, 1111
From the US Army Corps of Engineers
B111111



LEGEND

Exotic Species Common Name

- Japanese Climbing Fern
- Coral Ardisia
- Wild Taro
- Cogongrass
- Chinese Tallow
- Watson Island State Forest

0.5 0.25 0 0.5 Miles



Map Month/Year: December 2020

1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000 Yards

Exhibit P

Current Natural Communities Map



Florida Forest Service

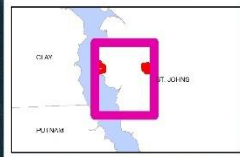
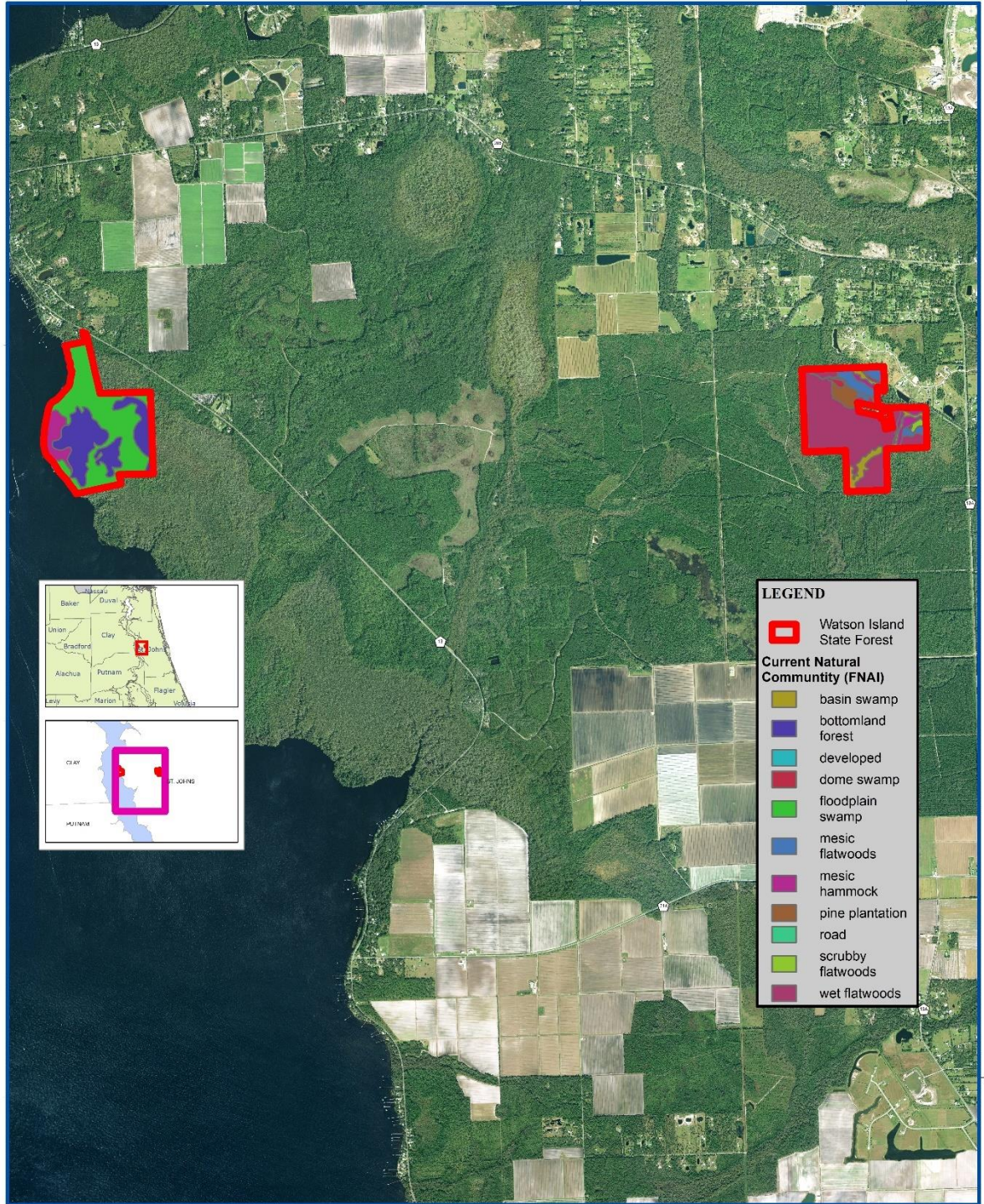
Watson Island State Forest

Current FNAI Natural Communities Map

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

DISCLAIMER:
This map was prepared by the Florida Forest Service (FFS) as a service to the public. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The FFS does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. The FFS is not responsible for any errors or omissions. The FFS is not liable for any damages, including consequential damages, arising from the use of this map. The FFS is not responsible for any claims, damages, or losses, including consequential damages, arising from the use of this map. The FFS is not responsible for any claims, damages, or losses, including consequential damages, arising from the use of this map.

Percent Area Calculated as Percent of the Watson Island State Forest, FNAI Natural Communities Data, 2010-2011. From the US Army Corps of Engineers, 2010-2011.



- LEGEND**
- Watson Island State Forest
 - Current Natural Community (FNAI)
 - basin swamp
 - bottomland forest
 - developed
 - dome swamp
 - floodplain swamp
 - mesic flatwoods
 - mesic hammock
 - pine plantation
 - road
 - scrubby flatwoods
 - wet flatwoods

0.5 0.25 0 0.5 Miles



Map Month/Year: June 2020

1,000 500 0 1,000 2,000 Yards

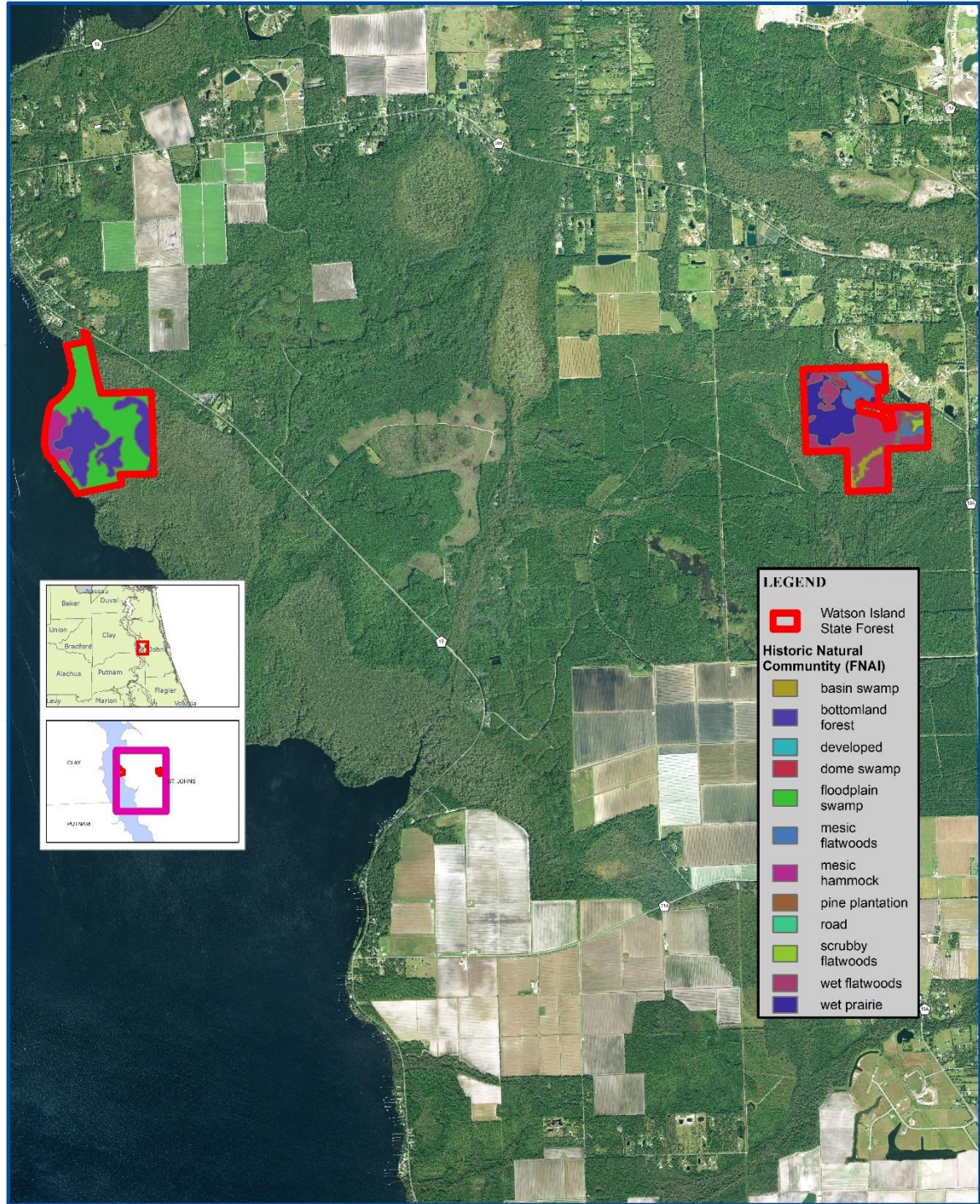
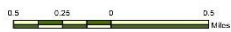
Exhibit Q

Historic Natural Communities Map

Watson Island State Forest
Historic FNAI Natural Communities Map

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

DISCLAIMER:
The views and opinions expressed herein are those of the author and do not reflect the views of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information presented herein. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information presented herein. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information presented herein.

29th FEB 2014- 29⁰⁰

Map Month/Year: June 2020



Exhibit R

Management Prospectus



St. Johns River Blueway

St. Johns

Climate Change Lands

Project-at-a-Glance

<i>Placed on List</i>	2002
<i>Project Area</i>	26,229
<i>Acres Acquired</i>	8,562
<i>at a Cost of</i>	\$3,112,640
<i>Acres Remaining</i>	17,667

Purpose for State Acquisition

This project is located in one of the fastest growing areas in the state. The project is designed to preserve the last remaining shorelines of the St. Johns River and several of its tributaries. The project also has numerous recorded archaeological and historical resources, with the potential for more.

Manager(s)

The Florida Forest Service (FFS) proposes managing part of the site as part of Watson Island State Forest, and the rest as a new state forest. Bunnell District personnel will manage the site and coordinate public access and use for all areas.

General Description

The St. Johns River Blueway runs along the eastern shore of the St. Johns River between Green Cove Springs and Palatka. It includes considerable forested wetlands by the river and around six tributary creeks, plus mesic flatwoods, freshwater marsh, and a portion of disturbed uplands. The project also bounds the Watson Island State Forest on the west bank of the St. Johns River.

FNAI Element Occurrence Summary 2019

<u><i>FNAI Element</i></u>	<u><i>Score</i></u>
Florida Black Bear	G5T4/S4
Canby's wild indigo	G3T1/S1
Creek Siltsnail	G2/S2
Thorne's beaksedge	G3/S1S2
Bartram's ixia	G2G3/S2S3
Bachman's Sparrow	G3/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Osprey	G5/S3S4
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4

9 rare species are associated with the project

Source: Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)

Public Use

The degree of ownership acquired and whether there are usable uplands to have resource-based recreation will determine the degree of public access and use that can be assured. Both fee and less-than-fee acquisition approaches are recommended in the proposal. The resource-based recreation potential for the project is considered low to moderate, depending on what title rights and uplands can be obtained.

Much of the project area is wetland or floodplain adjacent to the St. Johns River and its tributary creeks. These public waterways have boating and canoeing opportunities. Acquiring adjacent lands will help to ensure preservation of the quality recreation experience that presently exists. If upland sites along these waterways are acquired, these uplands could have access for the boating public and/or opportunities for environmental education and wildlife viewing. Success in acquiring lands with relatively dry upland areas will determine the ability to provide any kind of comprehensive hiking or bicycle trail system, or facilities to have camping or picnicking. Creating a comprehensive bicycle trail system between parcels will require use of the public road system. Lands adjacent to existing public areas may enhance access, usability and the recreation experience of those public areas.

Acquisition Planning

On December 5, 2002, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the St. Johns River Blueway project to Group A of the Florida Forever (FF) 2003 Priority list. This fee-simple and less-than-fee acquisition, sponsored by St. Johns County, consisted of approximately 27,997 acres and 290 landowners. Six entities own more than 15,000 of the acres in the project: Rayonier, Meldrim, SJ Land Associates LLC, Klaerich, Ringhaver, and Plum Creek Timberlands LP.

On June 16, 2005, the Board of Trustees (BOT) approved buying 231.8 acres (Warner). The BOT also acquired 736 acres (Lambert) in August 2005. On June 11, 2010, the ARC placed this project in the Climate Change Lands category for the August priority list. On December 9, 2011 the ARC



recommended a 1656-acre reduction to the project, removing residential development, commercial buildings or infrastructure from the boundary.

On August 16, 2016, the 5,237-acre Meldrim ownership was acquired as a perpetual conservation easement at a cost of \$5,991,803.

Coordination

Portions of the project may be acquired in partnership with St. Johns County. The St. Johns River WMD is also interested in the acquisition of the project. The acquisition partnership may include local and state funding sources. Contribution percentages have not been determined.

Management Policy Statement

The FFS proposes managing the project under a multiple use management regime for the State Forest system. Management would be designed to accomplish the goals and measures for this project. These goals and measures are referenced later in this prospectus. The primary land management goal for the FFS is to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This ecosystem approach will guide the FFS's management activities on this project. Perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This ecosystem approach will guide the FFS's management activities on this project.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation

The project's location, size, and diversity make it desirable for use and management as a state forest. State Forest designation requires that certain criteria be met, such as public access and acreage available for many types of recreational activities. Designation as a state forest is contingent upon acquiring property rights which are consistent with these criteria.

Manager

The FFS proposes to manage a portion of the site as part of Watson Island State Forest, and the remainder as a new state forest. Bunnell District personnel manage the site and coordinate public access and use for all areas.

Conditions affecting intensity of management

Much of the project's upland areas have been disturbed and will require various levels of restoration. Natural communities that have been converted to pine plantation will require removal of off-site species and reforestation with native species. Protecting and restoring wetland communities will be a priority for the FFS. Restoration efforts will concentrate on removing and filling ditches and corrections of other

hydrological alterations. Public use will be limited to activities that are compatible with any sensitive resources.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure

Once the project area is acquired and assigned to the FFS, public access will be provided for low intensity outdoor recreation activities. Initial and intermediate management efforts will concentrate on resource inventory, restoring and reforestation areas where harvesting has occurred, hydrologic restoration, as well as site security, public and fire management access. Inventories of the site's natural resources, threatened and endangered flora and fauna, will be conducted to provide a basis for formulation of a management plan.

Revenue-generating potential

Timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Due to the existing condition of the timber resource on the property, revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be low-medium. It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund.

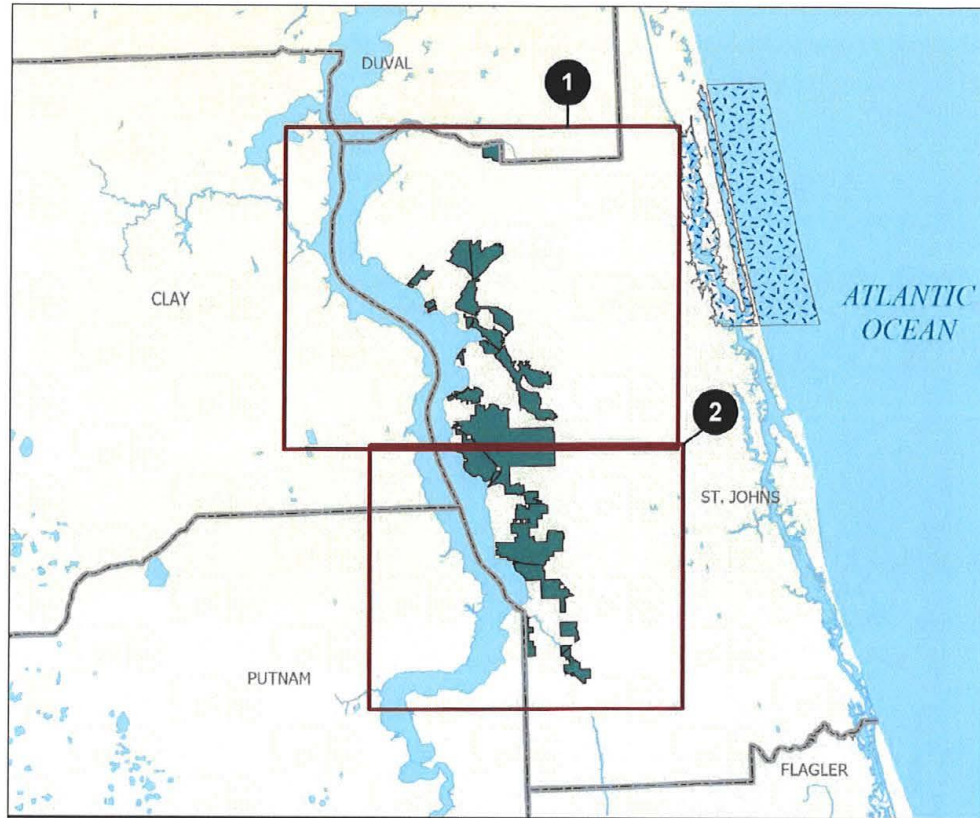
Cooperators in management activities

FFS will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Management Cost Summary

<i>FFS</i>	<i>Startup</i>	<i>Recurring</i>
<i>Source of Funds</i>	<i>CARL</i>	<i>not provided</i>
<i>Salary (X FTE)</i>	<i>\$173,346</i>	<i>not provided</i>
<i>Expense</i>	<i>\$125,000</i>	<i>not provided</i>
<i>OCO</i>	<i>\$361,000</i>	<i>not provided</i>
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>\$659,346</i>	<i>not provided</i>

Source: Management Prospectus as originally submitted



ST. JOHNS RIVER BLUEWAY: OVERVIEW

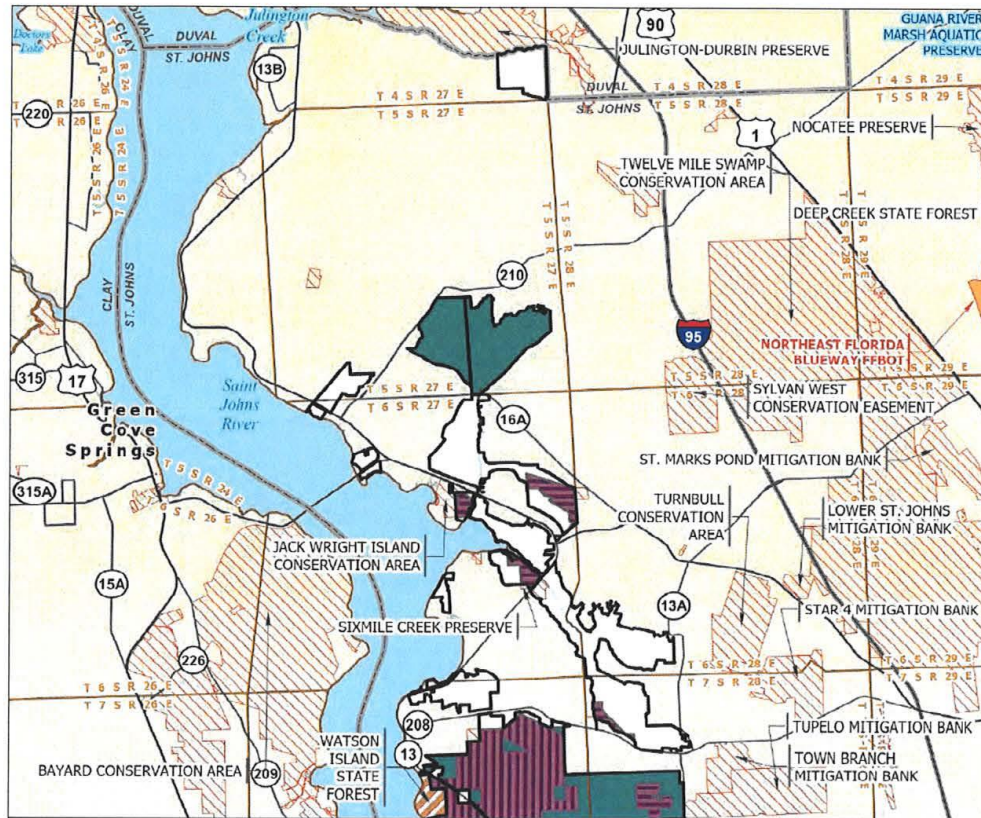
ST. JOHNS COUNTY

0 8 16 Miles



JANUARY 2020

Project Map 232: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)



ST. JOHNS RIVER BLUEWAY: MAP 1

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

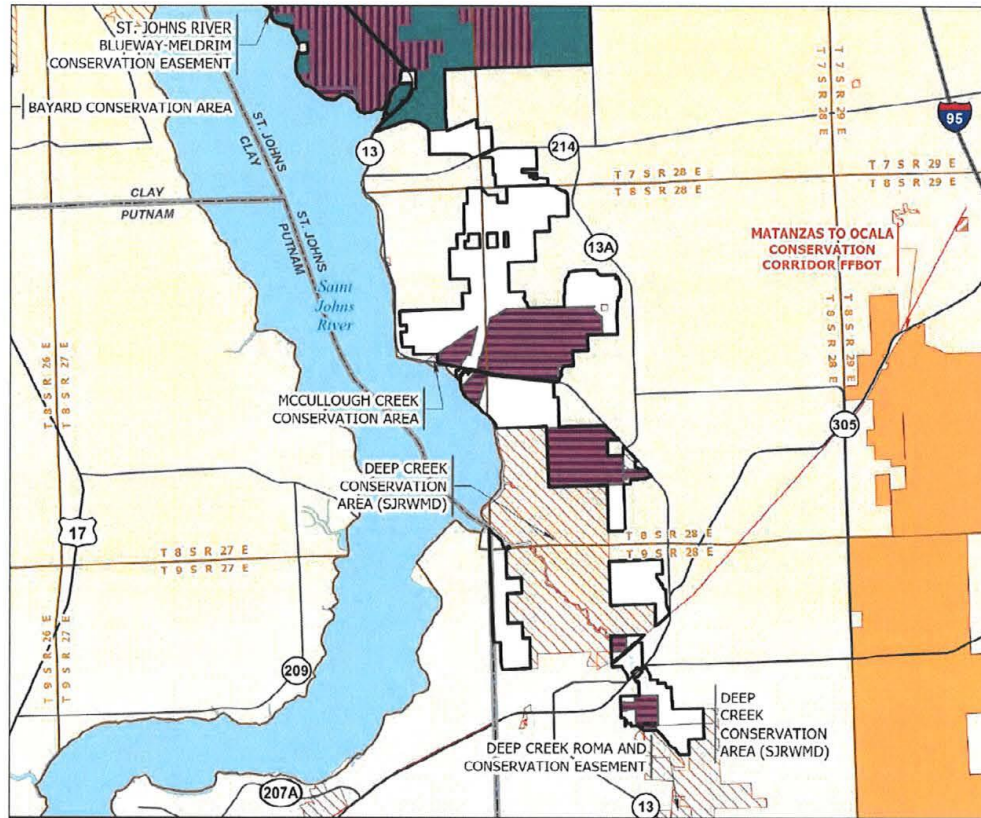
- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Conservation Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Aquatic Preserve

0 3 6
Miles



JANUARY 2020

Project Map 233: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)



ST. JOHNS RIVER BLUEWAY: MAP 2

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Acquired for Conservation (Less-Than-Fee)
- Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
- State Owned Conservation Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects

0 2.5 5
Miles



JANUARY 2020

Project Map 234: Source → Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, January 2020)

Exhibit S

Land Management Review (2018)

1.1. Property Reviewed in this Report

Name of Site: Watson Island State Forest

Managed by: Florida Forest Service

Acres: 729.33

County: St. Johns

Purpose(s) for Acquisition: to protect and restore the natural and cultural values of the property and provide the greatest benefit to the citizens of the state.

Acquisition Program(s): P2000/CARL, Florida Forever, Farm Bill

Original Acquisition Date: 1976

Area Reviewed: Entire Property

Last Management Plan Approval Date: 6/15/10

Review Date: 7/13/18

Agency Manager and Key Staff Present:

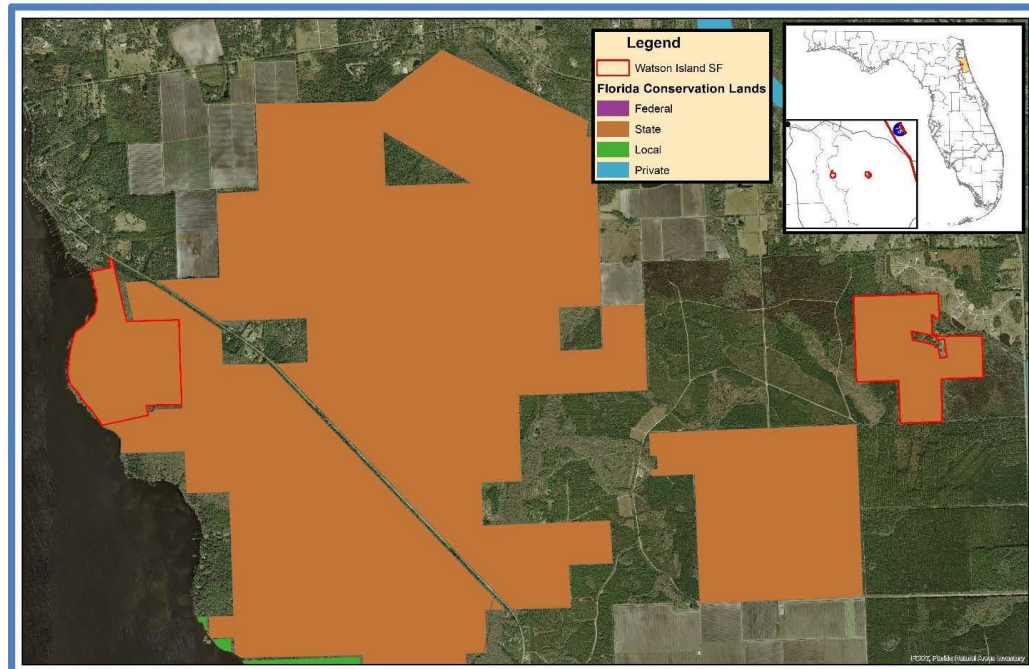
- Justina Jones, Manager
- Gary Carpenter, FFS
- Jeff Darr, FFS
- Anthony Petellat, FFS
- John Kern, FFS
- Conrad Wysocki

Review Team Members Present (voting)

- Eric Powell, Conservation Org.
- Jeremy Cooper, Local Representative
- Wade Brenner, FWC
- Dante Dartigunare, DEP District
- Heather Schmiede, FFS
- Heather Venter, SJRWMD
- Elizabeth Guthrie, Private Land Manager
- Chris Matson, DRP District

Other Non-Team Members Present (attending)

1.2 Property Map



1.3. Overview of Land Management Review Results

Is the property managed for purposes that are compatible with conservation, preservation, or recreation?

Yes = 8, No = 0

Are the management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan?

Yes = 8, No = 0

Table 1 shows the average scores received for each applicable category of review. *Field Review* scores refer to the adequacy of management actions in the field, while *Management Plan Review* scores refer to adequacy of discussion of these topics in the management plan. Scores range from 1 to 5 with 5 signifying excellence. For a more detailed key to the scores, please see *Appendix A*.

Table 1: Results at a glance.

Major Land Management Categories	Field Review	Management Plan Review
Natural Communities / Forest Management	4.18	4.25
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	3.67	4.08
Hydrology	3.06	3.31
Imperiled Species	2.77	2.52
Exotic / Invasive Species	3.61	3.07
Cultural Resources	3.84	3.79
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	3.25	3.55
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	2.63	N/A
Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)		
Excellent	Above Average	Below Average
Poor		

1.3.1 Consensus Commendations for the Managing Agency

The following commendations resulted from discussion and vote of the review team members:

1. The team commends the Florida Forest Service (FFS) for efforts made to burn flatwoods according to the appropriate fire return interval despite challenges inherent to the site. (8+, 0-)
2. The team commends the FFS for initiating the prescribed fire program on the Warner tract, despite limited access and the current fuels buildup (8+, 0-)

1.3.2. Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The next management plan update should include information about how these recommendations have been addressed:

1. The team recommends the FFS have sites surveyed for FNAI community types. (8+, 0-)

Managing Agency Response: *The FFS will pursue opportunities to map natural communities on Watson Island State Forest (WISF).*

2. The team recommends the FFS identify and establish an appropriately-sized parking facility to allow limited public access. (8+, 0-)

Managing Agency Response: *The FFS will evaluate several alternatives for appropriately located parking areas to facilitate public access and meet management objectives.*

3. The team recommends the FFS identify mountain mint populations and manage sandhill fire to benefit this species. (8+, 0-)

Managing Agency Response: The FFS will document mountain mint populations as they are identified in the field. The FFS will continue to prescribe burn to benefit the ecosystem as a whole and reduce fuel loading.

4. The team recommends the FFS survey for listed plants and animals. (8+, 0-)

Managing Agency Response: The FFS will seek opportunities to survey for listed plants and animals.

5. The team recommends the FFS conduct a thorough survey of bottomland forest and alluvial forest in the dry season for invasive woody plants and climbing fern. (8+, 0-)

Managing Agency Response: The FFS will survey bottomland forest and alluvial forest during the dry season for invasive plant species as time and funding allow.

2. Field Review Details

2.1 Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions exceeded expectations.

1. Natural communities, specifically bottomland forest, alluvial forest, baygall, and dome swamp.
2. Cultural Resources, specifically protection and preservation.
3. Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically quality.
4. Forest Management, specifically timber inventory/assessment.
5. Resource protection, specifically boundary survey and law enforcement presence.
6. Adjacent property concerns, specifically expanding development.

2.2. Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 3.0 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan update should include information on how these items have been addressed:

1. *The maintenance condition of the Natural Communities, specifically mesic flatwoods received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, what percent of the natural community is in maintenance condition. The scores range from 1 to 5, with 1 being 0-20% in maintenance condition, 2 being 21-40%, 3 being 41-60%, 4 being 61-80% and 5 being 81-100%.*

Managing Agency Response: Location and access constraints are contributing factors to the current condition of the mesic flatwoods community. This is a work in progress. Management strategies are in place to thin and burn and will continue to assist in restoring this community over the long term.

2. ***Listed species, specifically Florida mountain mint, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on their perspective, whether management actions are sufficient for protection and preservation of the species.***

Managing Agency Response: A listed species survey has not been conducted on the property; therefore, the FFS was not aware that Florida mountain mint occurred on WISF. The FFS will seek opportunities for a listed species survey to be conducted on the property.

3. ***Natural Resources Survey, specifically other non-game species or their habitat monitoring, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether survey and monitoring of the resources or their habitats are sufficient.***

Managing Agency Response: The FFS will coordinate with FWC and other cooperating agencies to seek opportunities for a non-game species survey.

4. ***Public Access & Education, specifically roads, parking, and recreational opportunities, received below average scores. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether public access and education are sufficient.***

Managing Agency Response: Public access alternatives will be evaluated and implemented as practical.

5. ***Management Resources, specifically funding, received a below average score. The review team is asked to evaluate, based on information provided by the managing agency, whether management resources are sufficient.***

Managing Agency Response: Funding is determined by the legislature. The FFS will pursue additional funding opportunities as they become available.

3. Land Management Plan Review Details

3.1 Items Requiring Improvements in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than 3.0 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The next management plan update should address the checklist items identified below:

1. ***Listed Species, protection and preservation, specifically Florida mountain mint, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address protection of listed species.***

Managing Agency Response: The FFS will include an outline in the next management plan update for the management and preservation of listed plant species once a survey is completed.

2. ***Natural Resources Survey and Monitoring Resources, specifically other non-game species or their habitat monitoring and fire effects monitoring, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address survey or monitoring.***

Managing Agency Response: The FFS will include a discussion in the next management plan update about non-game species and their habitat monitoring. The FFS utilizes a prescribed burn evaluation system and will be sure to include more detailed information about this in the next management plan update.

3. **Non-native, Invasive & Problem Species, specifically prevention of animals, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address prevention of invasive species.**

Managing Agency Response: The FFS will include a discussion of non-native invasive animal prevention in the next management plan update.

4. **Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically neighboring grazing potential and discussion of potential surplus land determination, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address adjacent property and/or surplus lands.**

Managing Agency Response: Discussion of all adjacent property concerns and potential surplus land determination will be included in the next management plan update.

Exhibit T

Compliance with Local Comprehensive Plan

FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE
(850) 681-5800



THE CONNER BUILDING
3125 CONNER BOULEVARD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-1650

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES
COMMISSIONER NICOLE "NIKKI" FRIED

December 1, 2022

St. Johns County Planning and Zoning
4040 Lewis Speedway
St. Augustine, FL 32084
(904) 209-0675
plandept@sjcfl.us

RE: Watson Island State Forest 10-Year Land Management Plan

To Whom it May Concern:

Greetings from the Florida Forest Service (FFS). Attached is a draft copy of the Ten-Year Land Management Plan and Exhibits for Watson Island State Forest, prepared in accordance with F.S. 253.034. Please review the draft plan at your earliest convenience and reply as to whether the plan is consistent with St. Johns County's Comprehensive Plan.

Please address all correspondence concerning the Management Plan on official letterhead to the above mailing address or via e-mail. I can be reached by telephone at (850) 681-5889 or by email at Patricia.Anderson@fdacs.gov if you have any questions.

Thank you for assisting us in managing Watson Island State Forest resources through a stewardship ethic to ensure they are available for future generations.

Sincerely,

Patti Anderson
FFS Land Management Planner

cc: Jeff Darr, FFS Bunnell District Forester



St. Johns County Board of County Commissioners

Growth Management Department

December 7, 2022

Patti Anderson, Land Management Planner
Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
3125 Conner Boulevard
Suite I-258, Mail Stop C-25
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650
Patricia.Anderson@FDACS.gov

RE: Confirmation Letter Request (CLTR 2022-288)
Watson Island State Forest Land Management Plan

Dear Ms. Anderson:

This letter is in response to your request dated December 1, 2022, requesting confirmation the 2023 Watson Island State Forest Ten-Year Land Management Plan is consistent with the St. Johns County Comprehensive Plan. According to the submitted documentation, the Watson Island State Forest consists of two separate tracts of land, known as Watson Island Tract and Warner Tract.

The **Watson Island Tract** is designated Parks and Open Space on the Future Land Use Map and zoned Open Rural(OR). St. Johns County Comprehensive Plan Policy A.1.11.1.k provides:

Parks and Open Space shall mean active and passive recreation areas, or lands permanently maintained as open space. Permitted uses shall include: active and passive parks and recreational facilities, together with permitted accessory uses; and Public safety government facilities such as police, fire, and emergency medical facilities; and Uses and activities allowed by an approved Federal, State, regional or local Management Plan governing activities allowed on such public lands.

The **Warner Tract** is designated Rural Silviculture (R/S) on the Future Land Use Map and zoned Open Rural(OR). St. Johns County Comprehensive Plan Policy A.1.11.1.a provides for Outdoor/Passive Uses, which allow for parks, natural preserves and game preserves.

The Watson Island Tract and Warner Tract, comprising the Watson Island State Forest, is under public ownership.

The 2023 Ten-Year Land Management Plan is consistent with the St. Johns County Comprehensive Plan, Future Land Use Map and Zoning.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Teresa Bishop", is written over the word "Sincerely,".

Teresa Bishop, AICP
Planning Division Manager

Exhibit U

State Forest Management Plan Advisory Group Summary

Management Plan Advisory Group Public Hearing
Watson Island State Forest
10-Year Land Management Plan

October 28, 2022

10:30 A.M.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| • Anthony Petellat | Bunnell District Manager, Florida Forest Service (FFS) |
| • Nicholas Smith | Representing Tyler Mosteller of St. Johns River Water Management District |
| • Nicole Crosby | St. Johns Soil & Water District |
| • Ricky Lackey | National Wild Turkey Federation |
| • Matt Donovan | Local Property Owner |

MPAG Members Not Present:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| • Wade Brenner | Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission |
| • Billy Lipthrott | Local Property Manager |
| • Representative Sarah Arnold | County Commissioner |

FFS Staff:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| • Alan Davis | Land Planning Coordinator |
| • Brian Camposano | Forest Management Assistant Bureau Chief |
| • Justina Jones | Bunnell District Forestry Resource Administrator |
| • Jeff Darr | Bunnell District Forester |
| • Donald King | Bunnell District Forestry Supervisor II |
| • Patti Anderson | Land Management Planner |

Guests:

- Janelle Barriero
- Michael Bishop

Public Meeting Start Time: 10:34 A.M.

- Land Planning Coordinator, Alan Davis (FFS) opened the meeting by introducing himself and explained the purpose and statutory framework for the Watson Island State Forest 10-Year Land Management Plan process. He explained that the Plan is not an annual work plan or detailed operational plan but provides general and conceptual guidance for management of Watson Island State Forest (WISF) for the next 10-year period.
- Mr. Davis confirmed compliance with the Florida Sunshine Law advising MPAG members to not discuss the draft outside of the public meetings. He stated that the meetings are open to the public, recorded, and minutes taken.
- Mr. Davis stated that both MPAG meetings are open to the public and proper notice was given. The meetings were advertised in the St. Augustine Record on October 21, 2022; Florida Administrative Register, FFS webpage, as well as posted at the kiosks in the Bunnell District. The meetings were announced at the St. Johns County Commissioners meeting on October 18, 2022. He noted that the draft plan goes through various approvals before and after the MPAG meetings but that the FFS Director is granted final authority on changes to the draft plan. He described the day's two meetings: The first meeting is informational and

provides opportunity for public comment; the 1:00 p.m. Workshop meeting provides opportunity for the MPAG members to discuss the public input and to share their personal comments on the draft plan. The public is welcome to attend the Workshop, but participation is limited to MPAG members.

- Mr. Davis introduced Brian Camposano (FFS) who explained the webinar features and how to share comments.
- Mr. Davis then requested MPAG Member introductions and attendance was taken.
- Mr. Davis asked the advisory group to elect an MPAG chairperson. Anthony Petellat was elected to serve as chairperson.
- Mr. Davis reiterated the purpose of this meeting is to receive public input which would be later discussed in the Workshop. He acknowledged the in-person location and asked the FFS administrators to apprise of any persons attending. Justina Jones stated that no attendees were present.
- Mr. Davis then introduced Forester Jeff Darr who presented a PowerPoint presentation of the 10-Year Plan. Mr. Davis asked if there were any clarifying questions regarding the presentation. Ms. Crosby stated that she had observed the forest boundary depicted on a presentation map but did not recognize the second outlined parcel. Mr. Darr explained that the forest is divided into two separate tracts, the Watson Island tract to the west and the Warner tract to the east; together being distinguished as one forest. He added that the Watson Island tract is predominantly swamp thus the Warner tract receives the majority of management activities such as road maintenance and prescribed burns.
- Ms. Crosby asked for the surrounding forests to be pointed out. Mr. Darr identified several conservation lands on the map that are protected from development.
- Mr. Davis asked if there are any further questions.
- Mr. Davis then thanked everyone for participating and adjourned the public hearing portion of the meetings.

Public Meeting End Time: 11:11 A.M.

Management Plan Advisory Group Workshop Meeting
Watson Island State Forest
10-Year Land Management Plan

October 28, 2022

1:00 P.M.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| • Anthony Petellat | Bunnell District Manager, Florida Forest Service (FFS) |
| • Nicholas Smith | Representing Tyler Mosteller of St. Johns River Water Management District |
| • Wade Brenner | Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission |
| • Nicole Crosby | St. Johns Soil & Water District |
| • Ricky Lackey | National Wild Turkey Federation |
| • Matt Donovan | Local Property Manager |

MPAG Members Not Present:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| • Billy Lipthrott | Local Property Manager |
| • Representative Sarah Arnold | St. Johns County Commissioner |

FFS Staff:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| • Alan Davis | Land Planning Coordinator |
| • Brian Camposano | Forest Management Assistant Bureau Chief |
| • Justina Jones | Bunnell District Forestry Resource Administrator |
| • Jeff Darr | Bunnell District Forester |
| • Donald King | Bunnell District Forestry Supervisor II |
| • Patti Anderson | Land Management Planner |

Guests:

- Tonianne Attard
- Michael Bishop

Workshop Meeting Start Time: 1:00 P.M.

- Land Planning Coordinator, Alan Davis introduced himself and opened the WISF MPAG Workshop by conducting an MPAG member sound check. He reminded the MPAG members of the Florida Sunshine law and that the purpose of the workshop is to review and discuss the draft and that any edits made to the draft would be presented to the FFS Director for approval. He noted that minutes will be recorded and emailed to the MPAG members and will be approved via negative response review. MPAG member appointment will terminate when the final draft is submitted to the Acquisition Restoration Council. Forester Jeff Darr was available to make proposed changes to the draft during the page-by-page review.
- Mr. Davis asked if any MPAG members had comments regarding the public hearing conducted earlier. None followed. No attendees were reported at the in-person venue.
- Page 10: Mr. Donovan observed palmettos in a presentation photo and asked if FFS had considered palmetto berry sales. Ms. Jones replied that across all Florida State Forests, palmetto berry sales are not a designated revenue source at this time.
- Page 12: Mr. Darr noted that Durban is no longer a fire tower site.

- Mr. Davis asked if there were any questions or comments on the exhibits. Ms. Crosby asked on behalf of the Land Acquisition Management Program (LAMP) if FFS or the MPAG members have knowledge of any properties available for acquisition to expand current conservation lands, including Watson Island State Forest. Mr. Davis acknowledged the Florida Forever acquisition program and noted the FFS's interest in acquiring properties and the need for willing sellers. Ms. Crosby indicated her familiarity with Florida Forever and recommended LAMP's matching funds opportunities. Mr. Davis advised Ms. Crosby to contact Mr. Darr, Ms. Jones, or himself should property adjacent to The Forest come available. Ms. Crosby asked if there are any sellers that he is aware of. Mr. Davis replied that he would have to research current projects adjacent to WISF. Ms. Crosby asked to keep LAMP in mind as a resource.
- Mr. Donovan noted that the north end of the Watson Island tract borders SR 13 and access to the river from the road is difficult. His interpretation of the plan is that conditions are not conducive to making a path. Mr. Petellat answered that that upland portion is so small that it couldn't contain a parking area. The small area immediately drops into swamp so constructing a boardwalk to the river would require a lot of resources and extensive tree-clearing.
- He then asked each MPAG member to comment on the draft plan. Mr. Brenner concurred with the plan in recommending improvement of public access and prescribed fire; acknowledging limited resources and funding for smaller properties, but that FFS is doing what they can. Ms. Crosby added that she believes public access should be a priority. Mr. Donovan supports the multiple-use concept. All remaining present MPAG members commented favorably.
- Mr. Davis noted that the draft will be submitted to the Acquisition and Restoration Council for review. Consideration by the Council will likely occur at the April 2023 public meeting.
- Mr. Davis thanked everyone for their time and participation and adjourned the meeting.

Workshop Meeting End Time: 1:25 P.M.

Exhibit V

Arthropod Control Plan St. Johns County



Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Agricultural Environmental Services

ARTHROPOD MANAGEMENT PLAN - PUBLIC LANDS

NICOLE "NIKKI" FRIED
COMMISSIONER

Section 388.4111, F.S.
Telephone: (850) 617-7995

Return to:

Mosquito Control Program
3125 Conner Blvd, Bldg 6,
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650

For use in documenting an Arthropod Control Plan for lands designated by the State of Florida or any political subdivision thereof as being environmentally sensitive and biologically highly productive therein. Fill this form out if control work is necessary or planned.

Name of Designated Land: Watson Island State Forest

Is Control Work Necessary: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Location:

Land Management Agency: Forest Management Bureau

Are Arthropod Surveillance Activities Necessary? ☒ Yes ☐ No
If "Yes", please explain:

According to the Florida Administration Code 5E-13 surveillance shall be conducted to determine the species and numbers of both pestiferous and disease bearing arthropods. After an emergence of mosquitoes, they will affect citizens, business, and tourists.

Which Surveillance Techniques Are Proposed?
Please Check All That Apply:

☒ Landing Rate Counts	☒ Light Traps	☐ Sentinel Chickens
☒ Citizen Complaints	☒ Larval Dips	☐ Other

If "Other", please explain:

Arthropod Species for Which Control is Proposed:

Culex restuans, Cx. erraticus, Cx. nigripalpus (WNV), Cx, quinquefasciatus (SLE), Coquilleltidia perturbans (EEE)

Proposed Larval Control:

Proposed larval monitoring procedure:

Are post treatment counts being obtained: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Biological Control of Larvae:

Might predacious fish be stocked: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Other biological controls that might be used:

Material to be Used for Larvaciding Applications:

(Please Check All That Apply:)

☒ Bti

☒ Bs

☒ Methoprene

☐ Non-Petroleum Surface Film

☐ Other, please specify:

Please specify the following for each larvacide:

Chemical or Common name:

☒ Ground

☒ Aerial

Rate of application: As directed by label

Method of application: Truck, Helicopter, Drone

Proposed Adult Mosquito Control:

Aerial adulticiding ☒ Yes ☐ No

Ground adulticiding ☒ Yes ☐ No

Please specify the following for each adulticide: Permethrin, Sumithrin, Bifenthrin

Chemical or common name: Aqualuer 20-20, Duet, Talstar P

Rate of application: As directed by label

Method of application: Truck, Aerial, Drone, Backpack, Thermal Fogger

Proposed Modifications for Public Health Emergency Control: Arthropod control agency may request special exception to this plan during a threat to public or animal health declared by State Health Officer or Commissioner of Agriculture.

Proposed Notification Procedure for Control Activities:

Spraying by air will only commence after coordination between Anastasia Mosquito Control District management and the local Land Manager. Aerial adulticide applications will only be considered after an Emergency Declaration for a mosquito-borne threat to human populations.

Records:

Are records being kept in accordance with Chapter 388, F.S.:

☒ Yes ☐ No

Records Location: AMCD Office

How long are records maintained: 5 years

Vegetation Modification:

What trimming or altering of vegetation to conduct surveillance or treatment is proposed? None

Proposed Land Modifications:

Is any land modification, i.e., rotary ditching, proposed: No

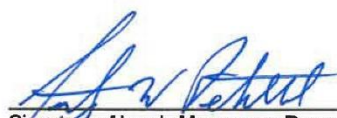
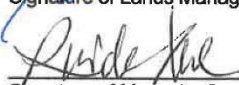
Include proposed operational schedules for water fluctuations:

List any periodic restrictions, as applicable, for example peak fish spawning times.

Proposed Modification of Aquatic Vegetation: None

Land Manager Comments:

Arthropod Control Agency Comments:

 01/22/2021
Signature of Lands Manager or Representative Date
 1-20-21
Signature of Mosquito Control Director / Manager Date