

STATE FOREST

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A

Ten Year Management Accomplishment Summary

Accomplishment Summary for Lake George State Forest FY 2004-2013

PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	FY04/05	FY05/06	FY06/07	FY07/08	FY08/09	FY09/10	FY10/11	FY11/12	FY12/13	FY13/14
Reforestation	Longleaf pine	25	240	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	0
	Slash pine	0	134	29	21	5	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	Wildfire	21	1	5	7	1	1	9	2	4	2
	Wildfire	4	2	12	123	1	6	54	3	379	1
	Prescribed Fire	1,625	2,634	66	723	1,296	1,746	1,716	2,317	79	1,676
Boundary Maintenance	Marked/ Maintained	20	20	5	0	1	12	16	1	14	5
Timber Harvests	Timber Sales	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	3
	Timber Sales	0	277	245	244	244	142	215	0	0	369
	Pulpwood	0	6,866	4,407	4,141	5,283	4,273	4,424	0	0	8,877
	Chip & Saw	0	3,495	2,477	998	942	1,352	2,791	0	0	2,271
	Saw timber	0	1,328	622	0	46	465	1,254	0	0	0
	Total Harvested	0	11,689	7,506	5,139	6,271	6,090	8,469	0	0	11,148
Exotics Control	Exotic Treatment	11	7	3	0	5	15	7	17	21	8
Roads/Trails	Roads Graded	113	72	65	46	31	98	46	51	53	58
	Road Shoulders Maintained	56	30	111	83	72	41	123	48	61	78
	Roads Rebuilt	5	7	0	2	3	4	2	0	1	1
	Culverts / Low Water Crossings Repaired or Installed	13	15	4	4	0	6	0	0	1	1
	Trails Maintained or Restored	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Day Use	302	291	481	877	678	5,616	3,070	5,527	7,235	9,962
Recreation	Overnight	239	303	259	216	251	226	160	177	138	140
	State Forest Use Permits	219	295	177	215	N/A	N/A	6	2	0	0
Information & Education	Programs/Tours	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	3
	Timber Sales	0	152,236	69,402	49,150	45,981	184,083	0	0	0	187,931
Revenue	Primitive Camping Fees	\$ 340	\$ 520	\$ 533	\$ 425	\$ 678	\$ 538	\$ 467	\$ 383	\$ 496	\$ 477
	entrance fees/other	\$ 700	\$ 744	\$ 842	\$ 341	\$ 317	\$ 943	\$ 654	\$ 527	\$ 864	\$ 942
	Misc. Forest Product sales	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,200	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 7,920	\$ 3,960	\$ 9,501	\$ 17,300	\$ 12,080	\$ 14,960

\$56 for cabbage palms

Exhibit B

Tract & Boundary Map

Lake George State Forest Tract & Boundary Map

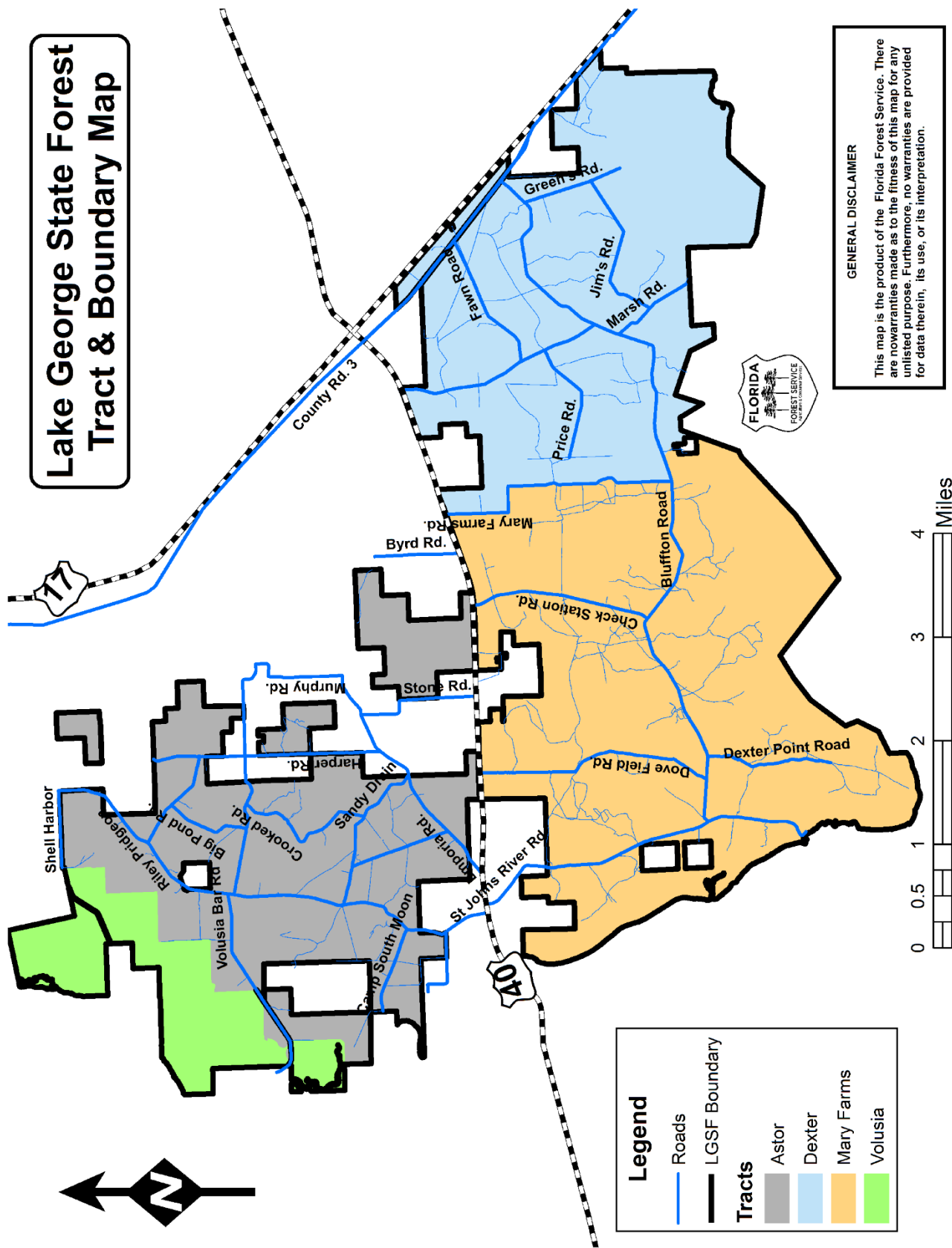


Exhibit C

Location Map with Nearby Public Lands

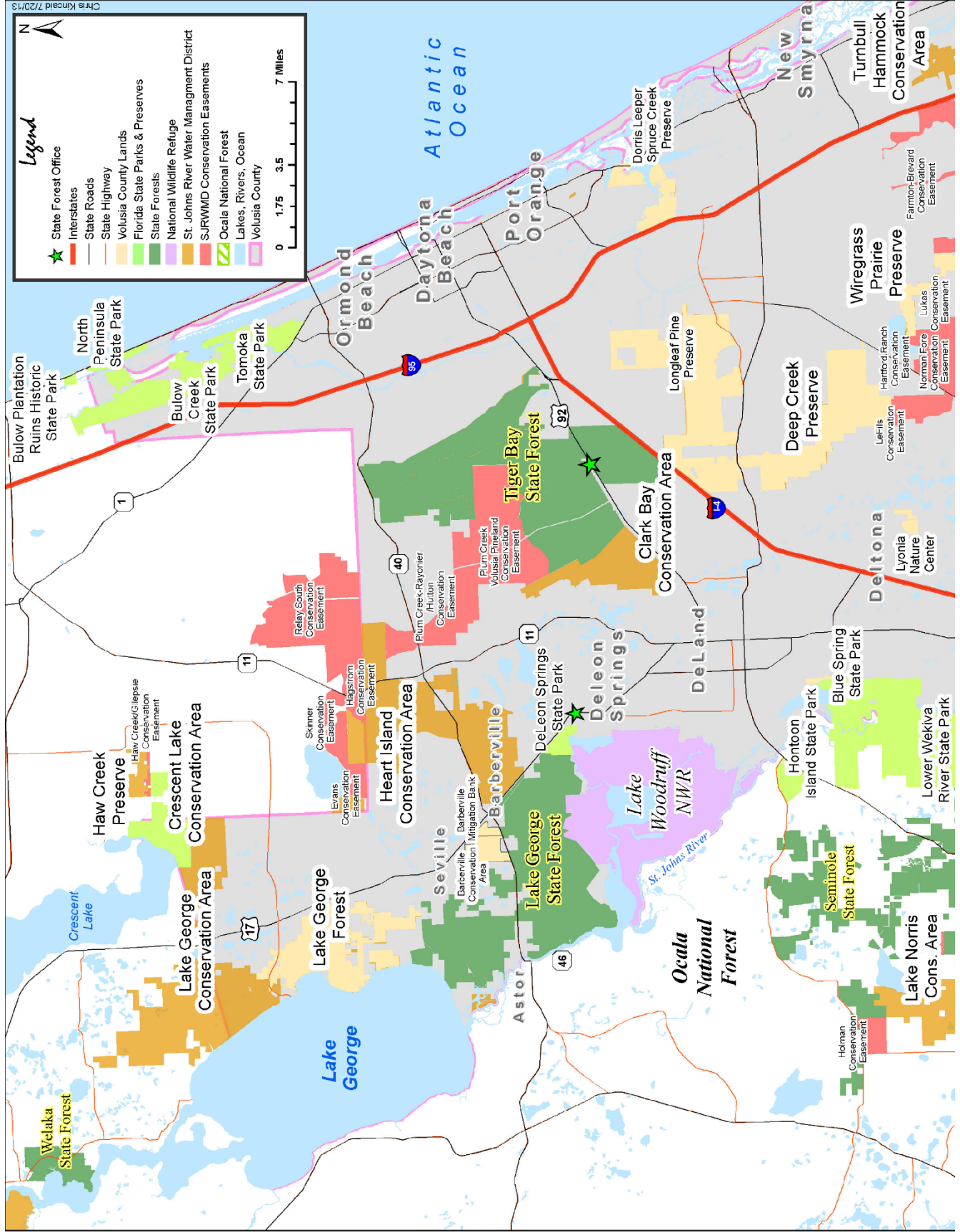


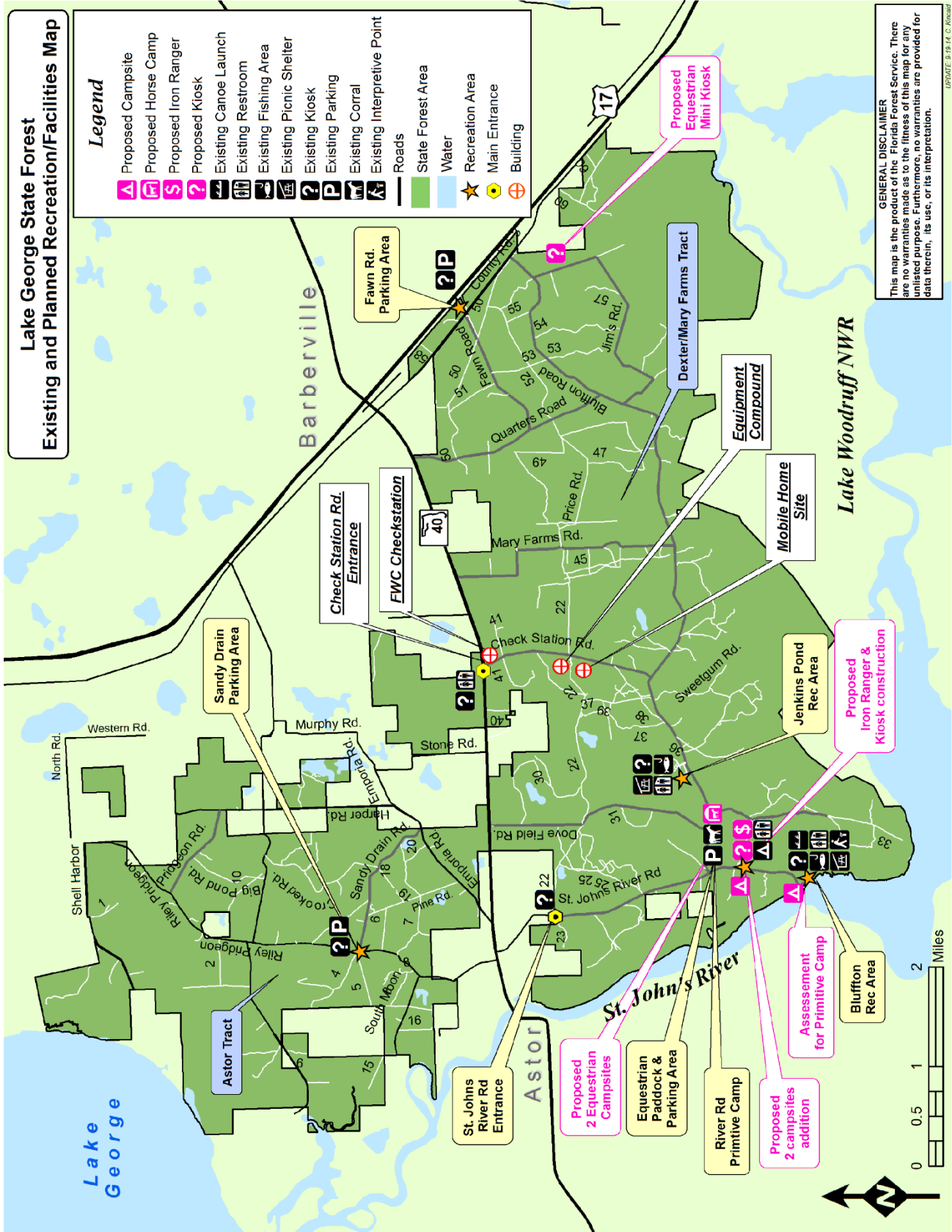
Exhibit D

Recreation and Facilities Map

Lake George State Forest Existing and Planned Recreation/Facilities Map

Legend

- Proposed Campsite
- Proposed Horse Camp
- Proposed Iron Ranger
- Proposed Kiosk
- Existing Canoe Launch
- Existing Restroom
- Existing Fishing Area
- Existing Picnic Shelter
- Existing Kiosk
- Existing Parking
- Existing Corral
- Existing Interpretive Point
- Roads
- State Forest Area
- Water
- Recreation Area
- Main Entrance
- Building



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Exhibit E

Roads Map

Lake George State Forest Roads Map

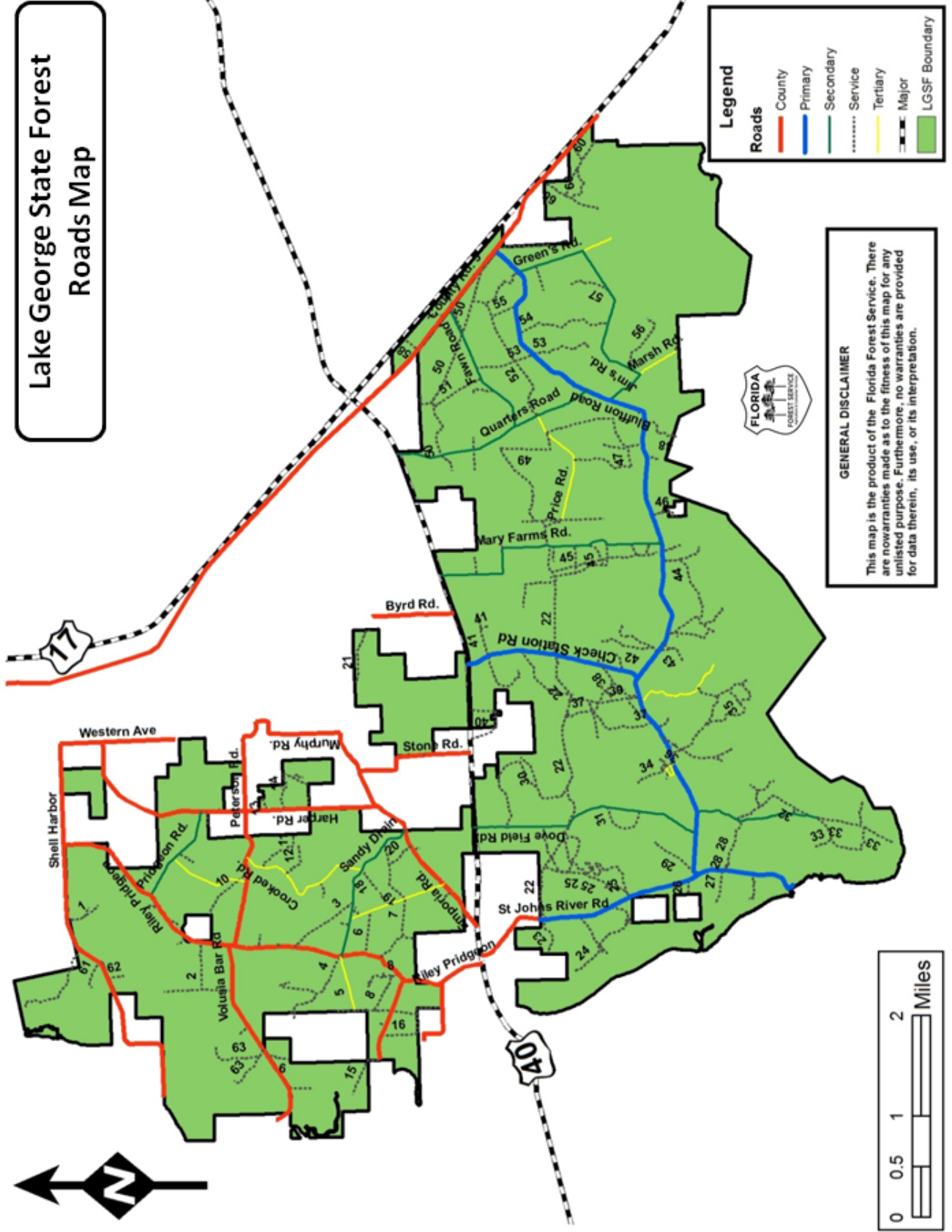


Exhibit F

Optimal Management Boundary Map

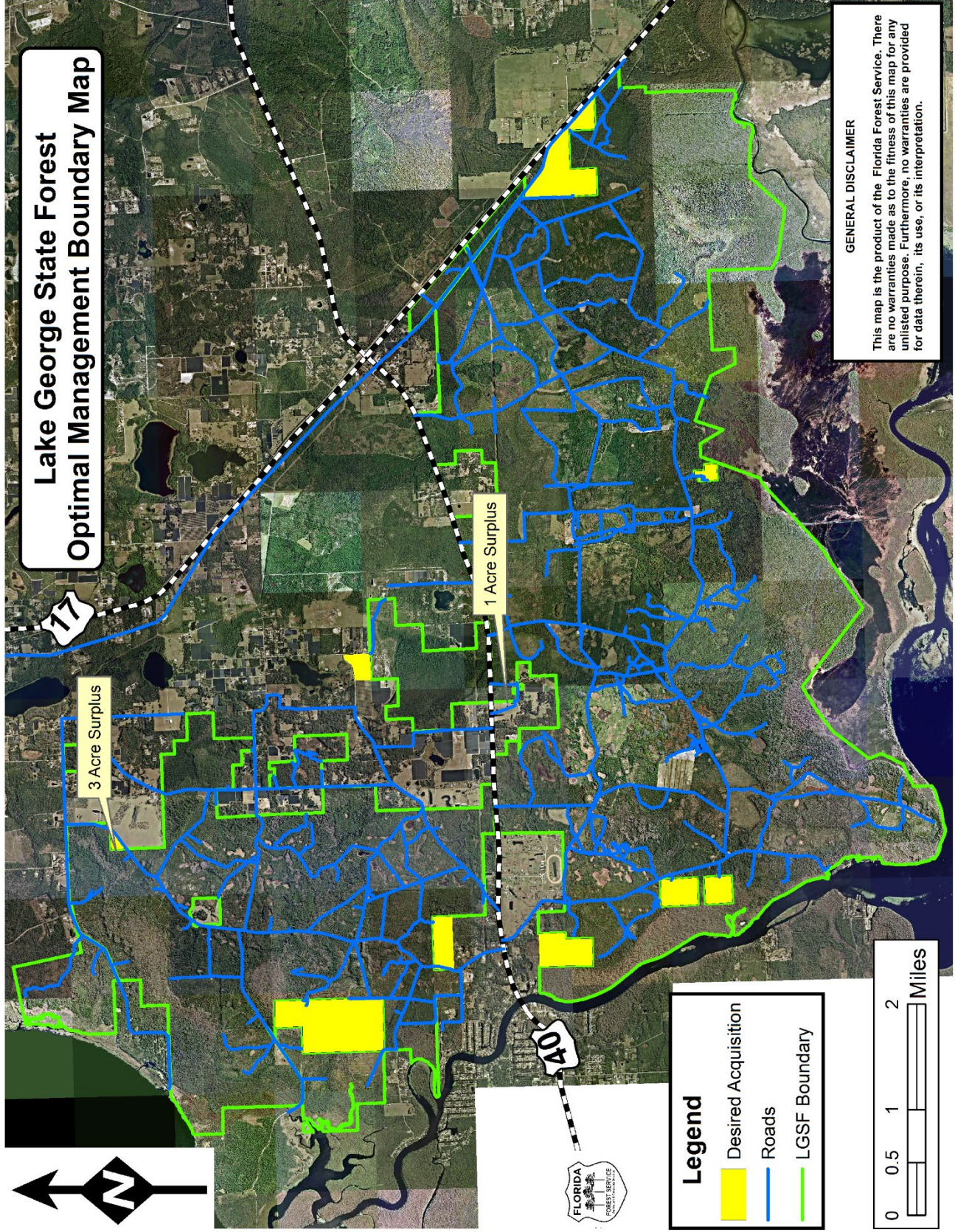


Exhibit G

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 March 2013)

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

A. General Discussion

Historic resources are both archaeological sites and historic structures. Per Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, *'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 State Policy relative to historic properties, state agencies of the executive branch must allow the Division of Historical Resources (Division) the opportunity to comment on any undertakings, 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 project, permit, grant, etc.

State agencies shall preserve the historic resources which are owned or controlled by the agency.

Regarding proposed demolition or substantial alterations of historic properties, consultation with the Division must occur, and alternatives to demolition must be considered.

State agencies must consult with Division to establish a program to location, inventory and evaluate all historic properties under ownership or controlled by the agency.

C. Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority and more in depth information can be found at:

<http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/guidelines.cfm>

D. Management Implementation

Even though the Division sits on the Acquisition and Restoration Council and approves land management plans, these plans are conceptual. Specific information regarding individual projects must be submitted to the Division for review and recommendations.

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. Recommendations may include, but are not limited to: approval of the project as submitted, cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects.

Projects such as additions, exterior alteration, or related new construction regarding historic structures must also be submitted to the Division of Historical Resources for review and comment by the Division's architects. Projects involving structures fifty years of age or older, must be submitted to this agency for a significance determination. In rare cases, structures under fifty years of age may be deemed historically significant. These must be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Adverse impacts to significant sites, either archaeological sites or historic buildings, must be avoided. Furthermore, managers of state property should make preparations for locating and evaluating historic resources, both archaeological sites and historic structures.

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

In order to have a proposed project reviewed by the Division, certain information must be submitted for comments and recommendations. The minimum review documentation requirements can be found at:
http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/docs/minimum_review_documentation_requirements.pdf.

* * *

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

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

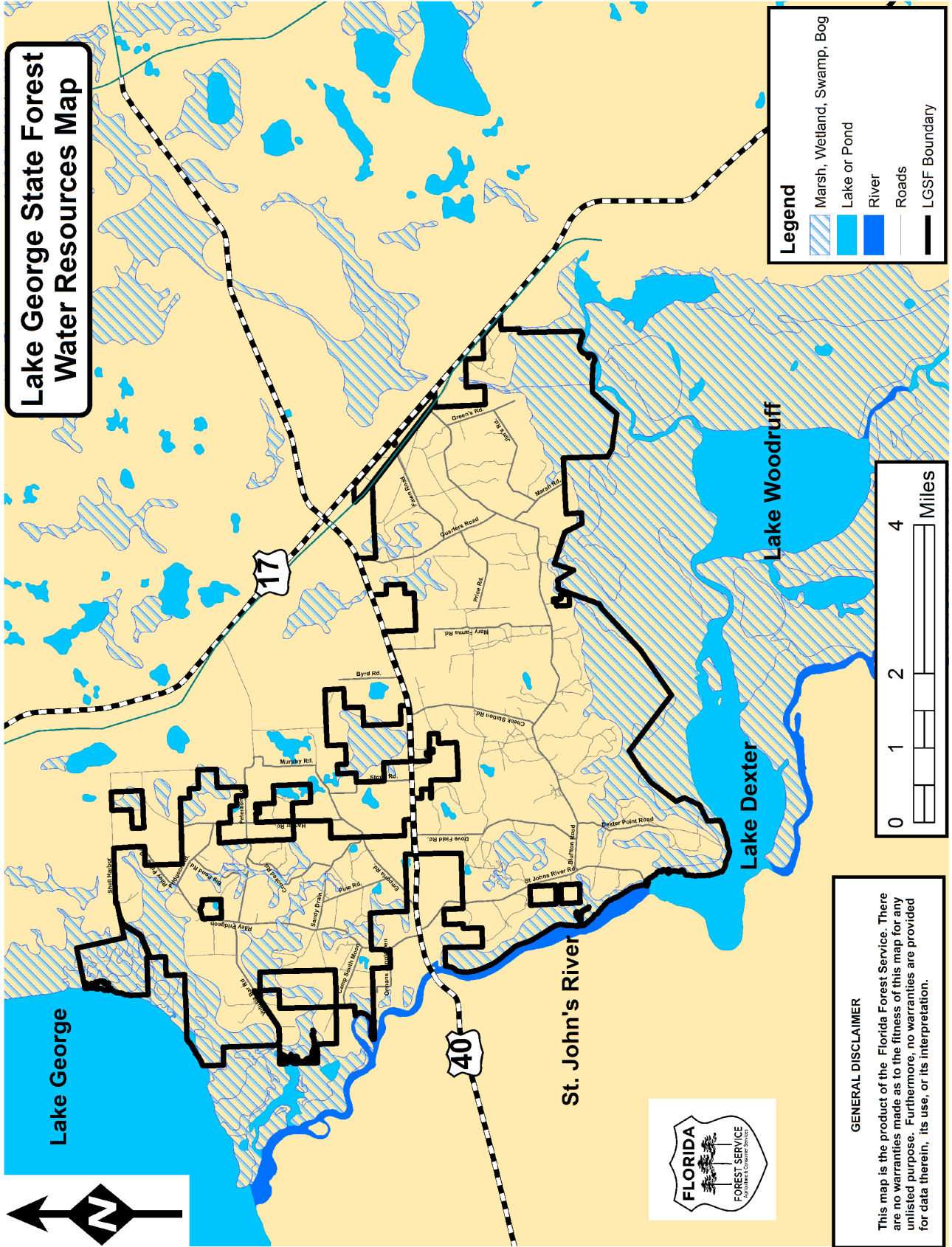
Phone: (850) 245-6425

Toll Free: (800) 847-7278

Fax: (850) 245-6435

Exhibit H

Water Resources Map



**Lake George State Forest
Water Resources Map**

Legend

- Marsh, Wetland, Swamp, Bog
- Lake or Pond
- River
- Roads
- LGSF Boundary



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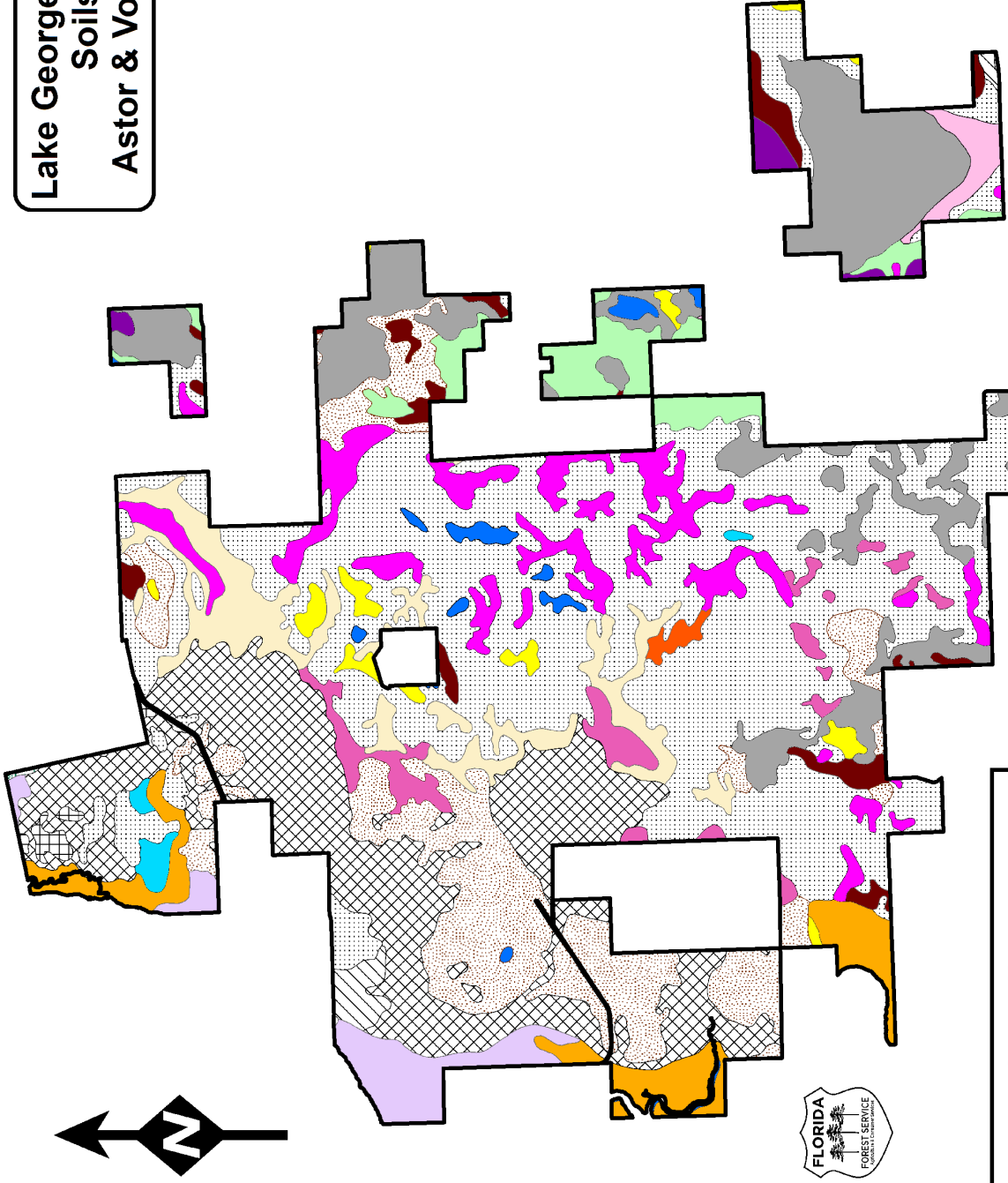
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Exhibit I

Soil Maps

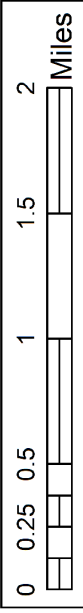
Lake George State Forest Soils Map Astor & Volusia Tracts



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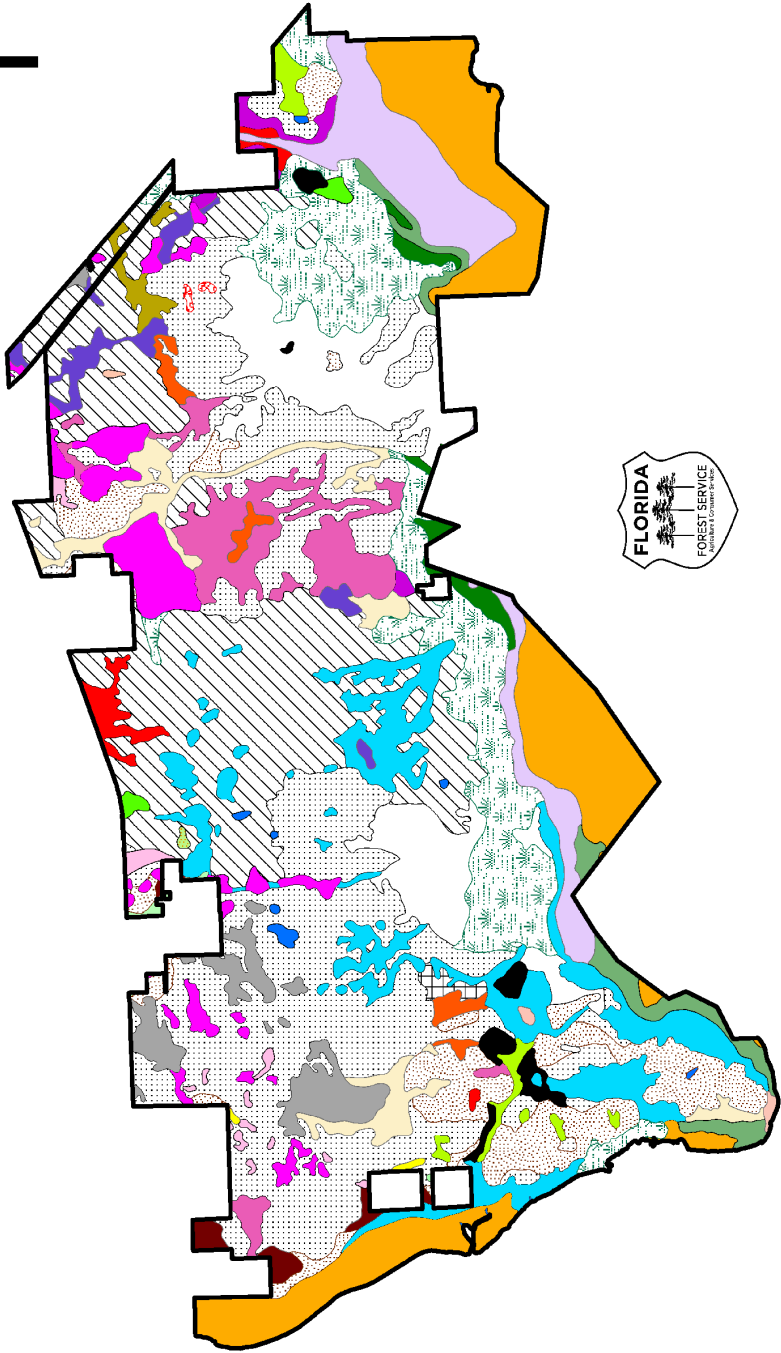
Legend	
	LGSF Boundary
Soils	
	Apopka fine sand, 0-5% slopes
	Astatula fine sand, 0-8% slopes
	Astor fine sand
	Basinger fine sand, depressional
	Cassia fine sand
	Daytona sand, 0-5% slopes
	Gator muck
	Holopaw sand
	Hontoon mucky peat
	Immokalee sand
	Myakka fine sand, depressional
	Myakka-St. Johns complex
	Pomona fine sand
	Pomona fine sand, depressional
	Pompano-Placid complex
	Samsula muck
	Smyrna fine sand
	St. Johns fine sand
	Tavares fine sand, 0-5% slopes
	Terra Ceia muck
	Tuscanville fine sand
	Water





Lake George State Forest
Soils Map
Dexter & Mary Farms Tracts

Legend	
	LGSF Boundary
Soils	
	Apopka fine sand, 0-5% slopes
	Basinger fine sand, depressional
	Bluff sandy clay loam
	Cassia fine sand
	Daytona sand, 0-5% slopes
	Deland fine sand, 0-5% slopes
	EauGallie fine sand
	Electra fine sand, 0-5% slopes
	Farnton fine sand
	Gator muck
	Holopaw sand
	Horton mucky peat
	Immokalee sand
	Immokalee sand, depressional
	Malabar fine sand
	Myakka fine sand
	Myakka fine sand, depressional
	Myakka-St. Johns complex
	Orsino fine sand, 0-5% slopes
	Pineda fine sand
	Placid fine sand, depressional
	Pomona fine sand
	Pomona fine sand, depressional
	Pomona-St. Johns complex
	Pompano fine sand
	Pompano-Placid complex
	Quartzipsammits, gently sloping
	Samsula muck
	Smyrna fine sand
	St. Johns fine sand
	Tavares fine sand, 0-5% slopes
	Tequesta muck
	Terra Ceia muck
	Tusacavilla fine sand
	Valkaria fine sand
	Wauchula fine sand
	Water



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Exhibit J

Florida Natural Areas Inventory Managed Area Tracking Record



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

FLORIDA
Natural Areas
INVENTORY

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Element Summary Lake George 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	G5T2	S2	N	ST*
PLANTS AND LICHENS					
<i>Nemastylis floridana</i>	Celestial Lily	G2	S2	N	LE

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



Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Element Summary Lake George State Forest



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



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Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Element Summary

Lake George 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
F(XN) = 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
Lake George State Forest



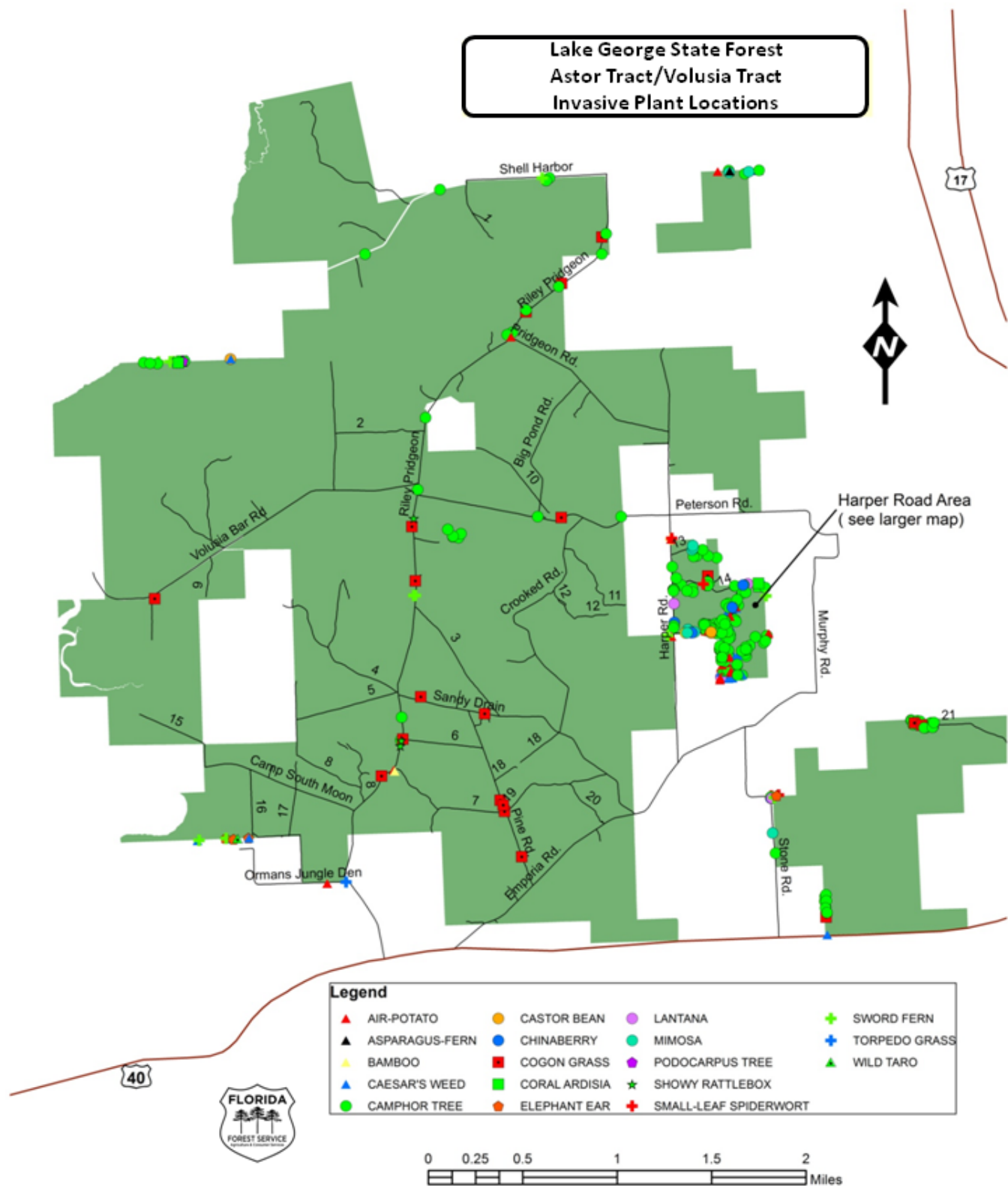
to the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

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 K

Non-Native Invasive Plant Map



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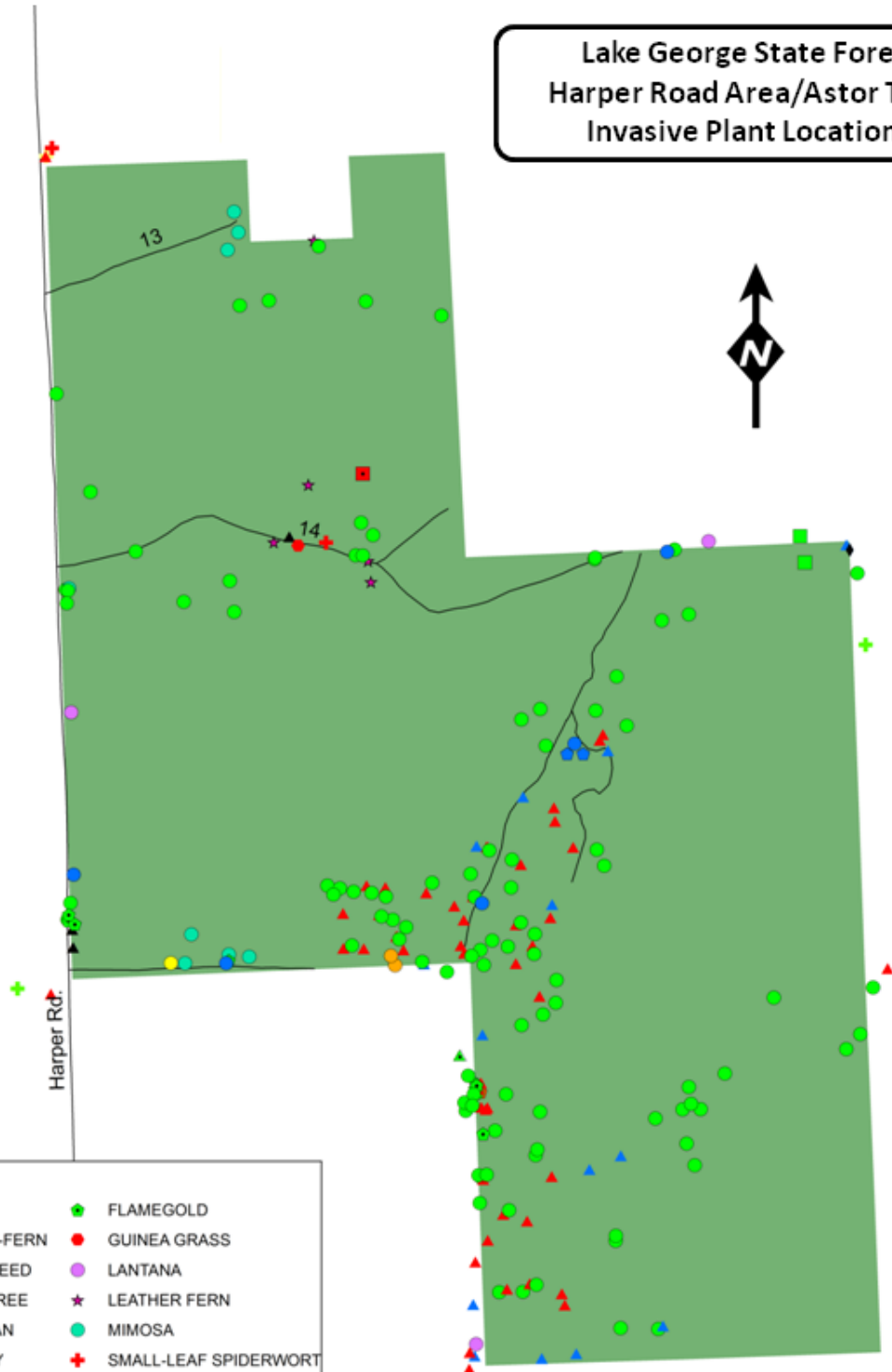
Created by TH 7/14/2014

Lake George State Forest
Harper Road Area/Astor Tract
Invasive Plant Locations



Legend

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| ▲ AIR-POTATO | ● FLAMEGOLD |
| ▲ ASPARAGUS-FERN | ● GUINEA GRASS |
| ▲ CAESAR'S WEED | ● LANTANA |
| ● CAMPHOR TREE | ★ LEATHER FERN |
| ● CASTOR BEAN | ● MIMOSA |
| ● CHINABERRY | ✚ SMALL-LEAF SPIDERWORT |
| ● CHINESE TALLOW | ✚ SWORD FERN |
| ■ COGON GRASS | ◆ TREE FERN |
| ■ CORAL ARDISIA | ✚ TROPICAL SODA APPLE |
| ● EARPOD TREE | ▲ WILD TARO |
| ● ELEPHANT EAR | |

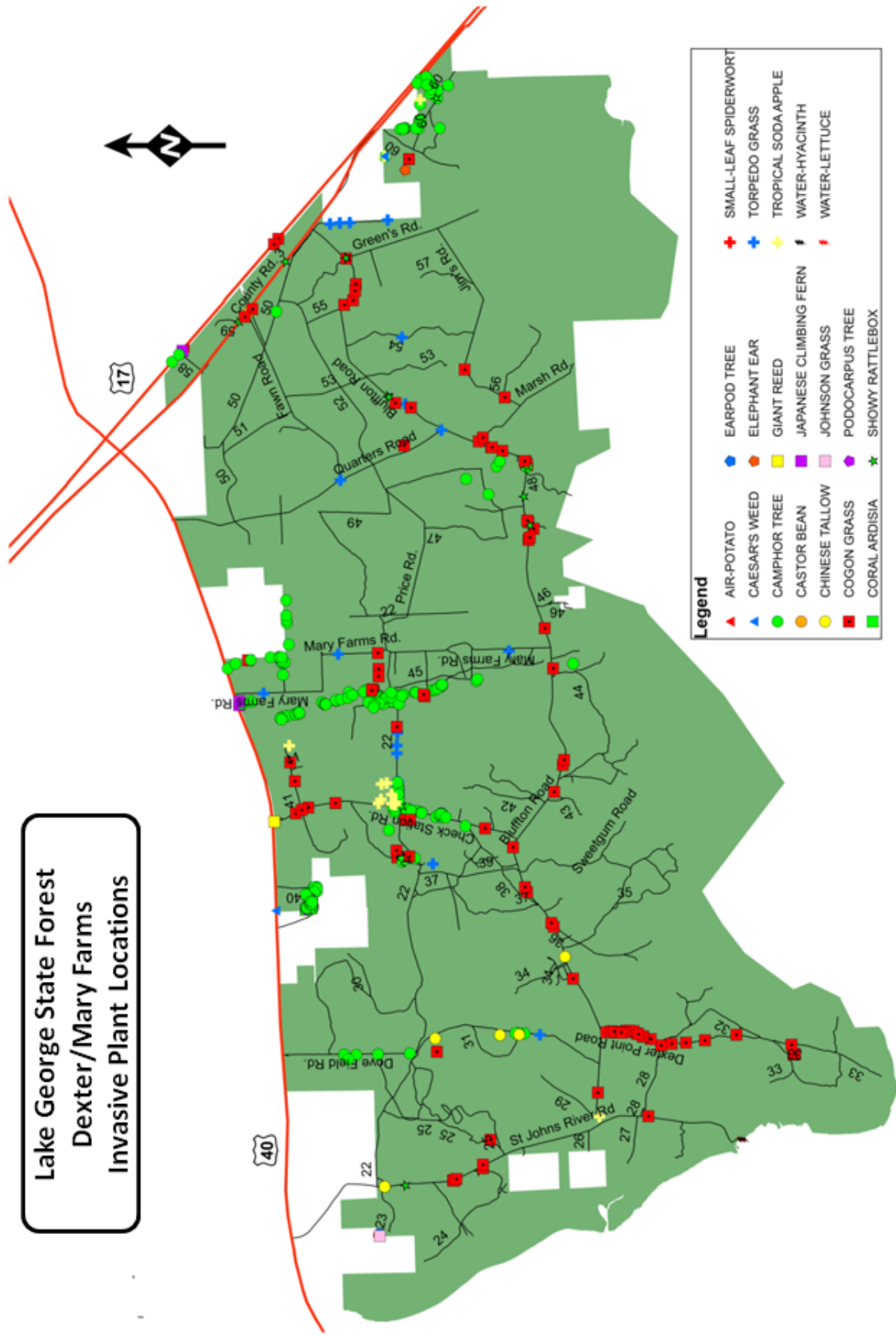


0 125 250 500 750 1,000
Feet

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Lake George State Forest Dexter/Mary Farms Invasive Plant Locations



0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

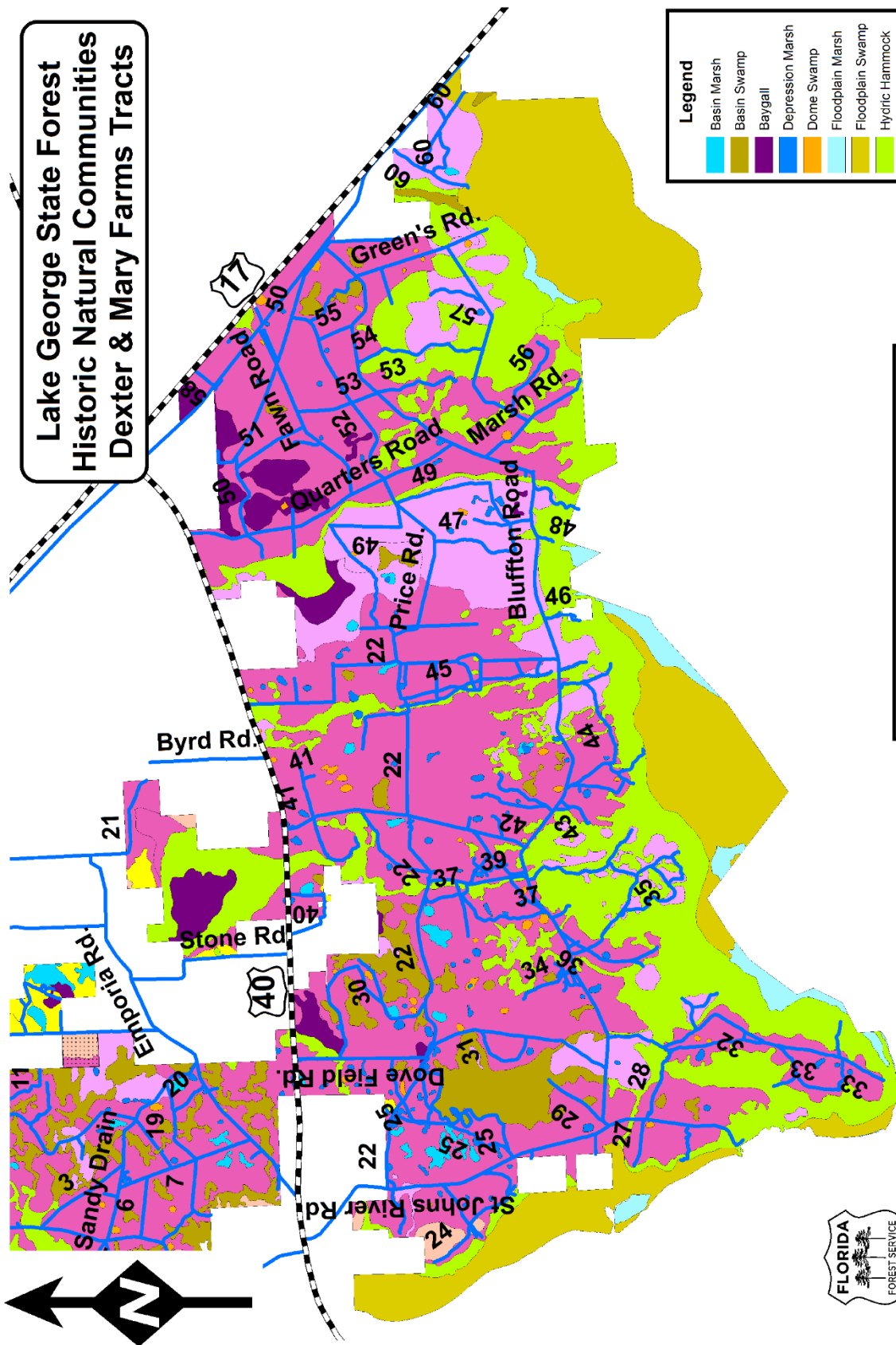
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Created by TH 7/14/2014



Exhibit L

Historic Natural Communities Map



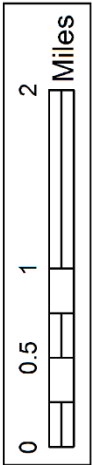
**Lake George State Forest
Historic Natural Communities
Dexter & Mary Farms Tracts**

Legend

Basin Marsh	Basin Swamp	Baygall	Depression Marsh	Dome Swamp	Floodplain Marsh	Floodplain Swamp	Hydric Hammock	Mesic Flatwoods	Sandhill	Scrubby Flatwoods	Wet Flatwoods	Roads
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**Lake George State Forest
Historic Natural Communities
Astor & Volusia Tracts**

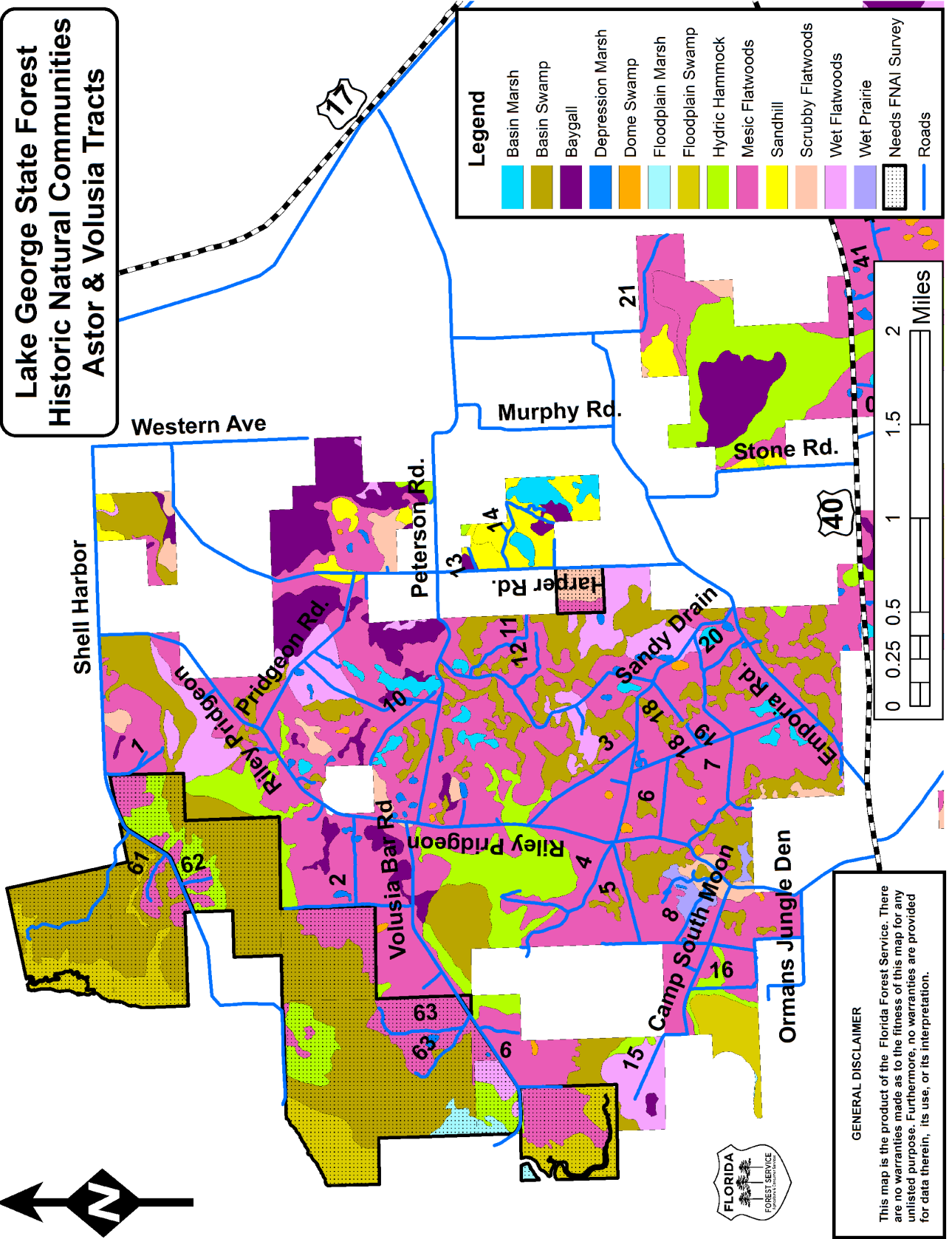
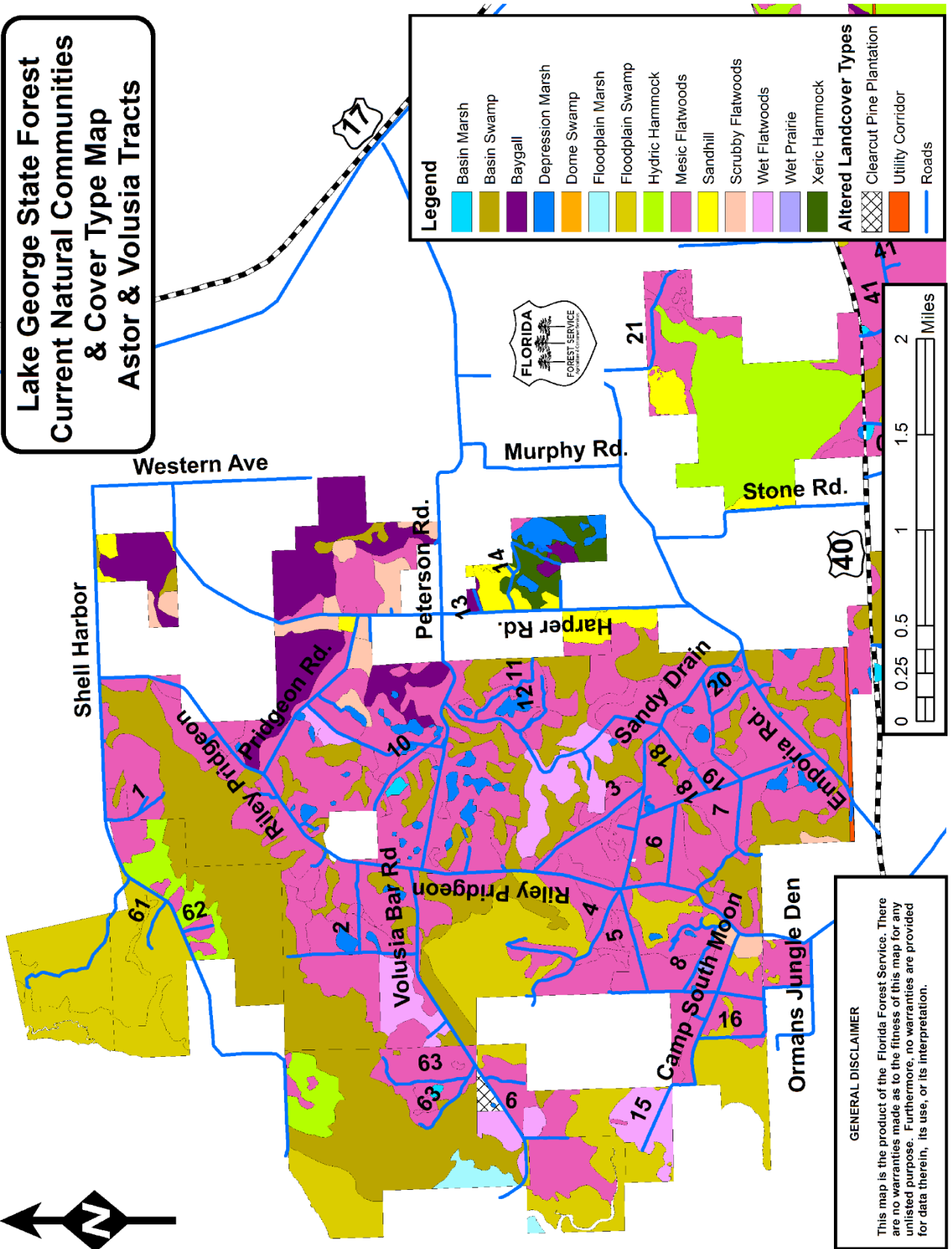


Exhibit M

Current Natural Communities and Cover Type Map



**Lake George State Forest
Current Natural Communities
& Cover Type Map
Astor & Volusia Tracts**



Lake George State Forest Current Natural Communities & Cover Type Map Dexter & Mary Farms Tracts

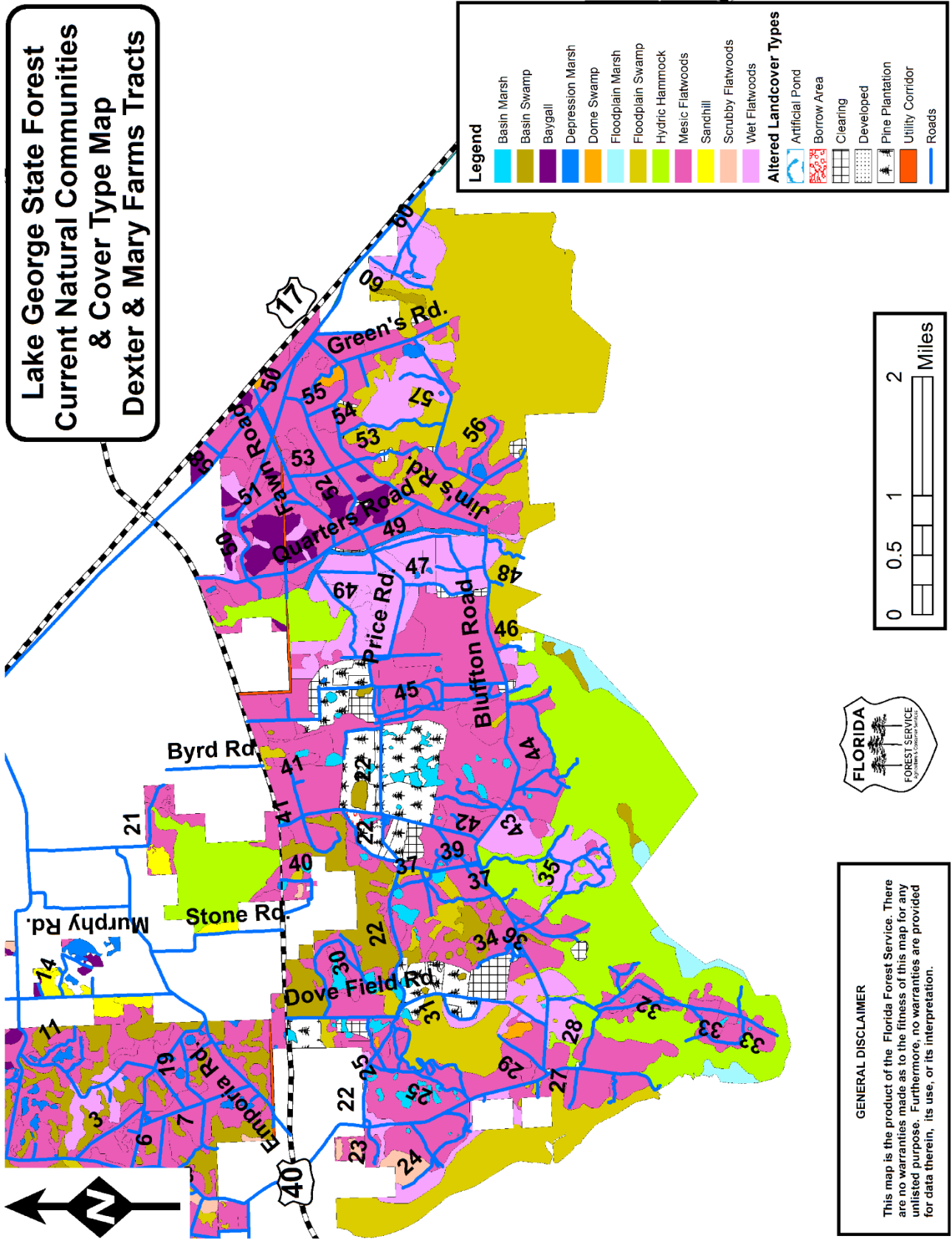


Exhibit N

Management Prospectus

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS
MANAGEMENT PROSPECTUS

LAKE GEORGE

DIVISION OF FORESTRY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & CONSUMER SERVICES

Management Goals

The Lake George Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project encompasses approximately 40,357 acres in northwestern Volusia County and southeastern Putnam County. The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the project in accordance with, and in a manner designed to accomplish, the acquisition goals and objectives as approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council. These goals and objectives are hereby incorporated by reference.

The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry 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 Division of Forestry's management activities on this project.

Qualifications for State Designation

This project contains flatwoods, depression marsh, cypress domes and strands, hydric hammock, freshwater marsh, pine plantation, and considerable frontage along Lake George. Approximately 11 bald eagle nests have also been reported on the tract. The project's size and diversity makes it highly desirable for use and management as a state forest.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest.

Timetable for Implementing Management

Approximately 19,300 acres of the project have been purchased by the St. Johns River Water Management District and Volusia County and are currently under management by those entities. The Department of Environmental Protection has purchased approximately 5,100 acres and has assigned management to the Division of Forestry under an interim management letter.

The Division of Forestry is currently providing public access for low intensity, non-facilities related outdoor recreation activities. Until the

full complement of positions is appropriated, public access will be coordinated through the Division of Forestry's Bunnell District Headquarters and management activities will be conducted utilizing district personnel. The Division of Forestry will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate.

Initial or intermediate management efforts are concentrating on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removal of existing trash. Steps are being taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Vehicular use by the public is confined to designated roads and unnecessary access points have been closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan.

Prior to collection of necessary resource information, management proposals for this project can only be conceptual in nature. Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed toward the restoration of disturbed areas and maintenance of natural communities. To the greatest extent practical, disturbed sites will be restored to conditions that would be expected to occur in naturally functioning ecosystems. Management activities will also stress enhancement of the abundance and spatial distribution of threatened and endangered species.

An all season burning program is being established utilizing practices that incorporate recent research findings. Whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks are utilized to contain and control prescribed and natural fires.

Timber management activities will primarily consist of improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests aimed at maintaining and perpetuating forest ecosystems. Plantations will be thinned to achieve a more natural appearance and, where appropriate, will be reforested with species that would typically be found in a naturally functioning ecosystem. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age but will be managed to maintain a broad diversity of age classes ranging from young stands to areas with old growth characteristics. This will provide habitat for the full spectrum of species that would be found in the natural environment.

The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas that need special attention, protection or management, and to locate areas that are appropriate for any recreational or administrative facilities. Infrastructure development will primarily be located in already disturbed areas and will be the absolute minimum required to allow public access for the uses mentioned above, to provide facilities to accommodate public use, and to administer and manage the property.

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. As a general practice, if it is determined that a new recreation area is needed, low impact, rustic facilities will be the only kind developed. High impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or

restored to the greatest extent practical.

Revenue Generating Potential

As mentioned above, timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. Revenue generating potential for this project is expected to be moderate.

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue

It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.

SALARY (2 FTE'S)	\$56,280
EXPENSE	12,000
OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY	<u>106,700</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$174,980</u>

Exhibit O

Compliance with Local Comprehensive Plan

Exhibit P

Land Management Review Team Recommendations

**Land Management Review of
Lake George State Forest
Lease No. 4009
September 1, 2005**

Prepared by Division of State Lands Staff

*William Howell, OMC Manager
Rain Baker, Administrative Assistant*

For

Lake George State Forest Review Team

FINAL

November 3, 2005

Land Manager:	DOF
Area:	19,610 acres
County:	Volusia
Mgmt. Plan Revised:	10/15/2004
Mgmt. Plan Due:	10/15/2014

Management Review Team Members

Agency Represented	Team member Appointed	Team member In attendance
DOF	Bill Korn	Bill Korn
DRP	Alice Bard	Alice Bard
FWCC	Mike Orlando	Mike Orlando
Private Land Manager	Don Ross	Don Ross
Conservation Org. (TNC)	Laura Butterfield	Laura Butterfield
DEP, District	Dave Herbster	
County	Randal Sleister	John Brigand
Soil and Water CD	Nadine Foley	Nadine Foley
Observer (FNAI)	Carolyn Kindell	
Observer (SJRWMD)	Steven Miller	

Process for Implementing Regional Management Review Teams

Legislative Intent and Guidance:

Chapter 259.036, F. S. was enacted in 1997 to determine whether conservation, preservation, and recreation lands owned by the state Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Board) are being managed properly. It directs the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to establish land management review teams to evaluate the extent to which the existing management plan provides sufficient protection to threatened or endangered species, unique or important natural or physical features, geological or hydrological functions, and archaeological features. The teams also evaluate the extent to which the land is being managed for the purposes for which it was acquired and the degree to which actual management practices, including public access, are in compliance with the adopted management plan. If a land management plan has not been adopted, the review shall consider the extent to which the land is being managed for the purposes for which it was acquired and the degree to which actual management practices are in compliance with the management policy statement and management prospectus for that property. If the land management review team determines that reviewed lands are not being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired or in compliance with the adopted land management plan, management policy statement, or management prospectus, DEP shall provide the review findings to the Board, and the managing agency must report to the Board its reasons for managing the lands as it has. A report of the review team findings are given to the managing agency under review, the Acquisition and Restoration Council, and the Governor and Cabinet.

Review Site

The management review of Lake George State Forest considered approximately 19,610 acres in Volusia County that are managed by the Division of Forestry. The team evaluated the extent to which current management actions are sufficient, whether the land is being managed for the purpose for which it was acquired, and whether actual management practices, including public access, are in compliance with the management plan. The management plan update is due on October 15, 2014.

Review Team Determination

Is the land being managed for the purpose for which it was acquired?

After completing the checklist, team members were asked to answer "yes" or "no" to this question. All team members agreed Lake George State Forest is being managed for the purpose for which it was acquired.

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

After completing the checklist, team members were asked to answer "yes" or "no" to this question. All team members agreed Lake George State Forest is in compliance with the management plan.

Commendations to the Managing Agency

1. The team commends the DOF for their aggressive replanting efforts, with minimal damage to groundcover, to the areas impacted by the wildfire. (VOTE 7+, 0-)
2. The team commends the DOF for their outstanding management of visitors, while minimizing impacts to the resources. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)
3. The team commends the DOF for their active cooperation with other agencies to facilitate their resource management goals. (VOTE 7+, 0-)

Exceptional Management Actions

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

Exceptional management actions:

- Management of the scrubby flatwoods, xeric and mesic hammock, wetland forest, mesic flatwoods, and basin/depression marsh communities.
- Management and protection of the listed plants and animals.

- Protection and preservation of the cultural resources.
- Area, frequency and quality of the prescribed burns.
- Restoration of the pine plantations.
- Hunting and wildlife habitat.
- Control of invasive animals and plants
- Maintenance of roads and ditches.
- Gates and fencing, boundary surveys, signage, and law enforcement presence.
- Managing impacts from expanding development
- Multiple-uses including grazing and timber harvesting.
- Public access including roads, parking, recreational facilities and interpretive signs.
- Environmental education and outreach programs.
- Sanitary facilities, buildings and equipment.
- Staffing and funding

Recommendations and Checklist Findings

The management plan must include responses to the recommendations and checklist items that are identified below.

Recommendations

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members.

1. The team commends the DOF for their outstanding fire program and recommends that DOF explore creative solutions in the prescribed fire program to facilitate catching up on the backlog and maintaining the high quality pyrogenic communities. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)

Manager's Response:

The Division will continue to utilize aerial burns and work with our cooperators and neighbors (FFWC, Volusia County, Lake Woodruff NWR, DEP) to facilitate larger acreage burns. We will participate through TNC's Fire Learning Network in identifying and pursuing strategies to not only burn more but target better for restoration, mitigation, and fuel reduction purposes. It is hoped that GIS-based systematic prioritization methodology maybe developed to improve meeting burn objectives.

2. The team recommends DOF make it a priority to survey plants and animals at this forest. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)

Manager's Response:

In addition to the FNAI Native Community Survey recently completed, FWC has completed bird and herpe surveys on the forest. We will continue to pursue funding for an FNAI comprehensive flora and fauna survey. In the meantime, we will inquire from the Florida Native Plant Society if preliminary or comprehensive survey's are conducted by their organization.

3. The team recommends that DOF explore ways to retain experienced employees, because of the costs and disruptions caused by losing highly trained employees, and develop a means to reward employees willing to take the risks associated with prescribed burning. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)

Manager's Response:

This is a statewide issue that is not under local manager's control.

4. The team recommends that DOF coordinate with other agencies and NGO's to form an advisory group to exchange information and develop best management practices to help guide restoration. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)

Manager's Response:

The Division has begun this process by participating in The Nature Conservancy's Fire Learning Network and by meeting with Volusia County area Land Managers periodically.

5. The team recommends that DOF restore areas impacted by fire lines (created to control the 1998 wildfires), to restore sheet flow to impacted areas, where feasible. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)

Manager's Response:

While some areas have been rehabilitated, we will evaluate whether further restoration is feasible considering funding and equipment availability.

6. The team recommends that a biological scientist be assigned to facilitate natural resource management at this forest. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)

Manager's Response:

We have and will continue to request a District-wide position; this is contingent on legislative approval.

Checklist findings

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist (see Attachment 1), which indicates that management actions, in the field, were insufficient (f) or that the issue was not sufficiently addressed in the management plan (p). These items need to be further addressed in the management plan update.

1. Discussion in the management plan of management issues related to the mesic flatwoods and basin/depression marsh communities.(p)

Manager's Response:

Desired Future Conditions and Management Strategies for natural communities are being refined and will be incorporated into the next RMP update.

2. Discussion in the management plan of the desired quality of prescribed fire.(p)

Manager's Response:

More targeted objectives and vegetative monitoring techniques will be explored for inclusion in the future update.

3. Discussion in the management plan of the efforts to restore the pastures.(p,f)

Manager's Response:

The next 5-10 years will involve utilizing existing pasture for cattle grazing leases. Prescribed fire for improved forage will be conducted. All pastures have been reforested and 5-10 years is the expected time frame for canopy closure. After leases have expired, focus will be on groundcover restoration.

4. Discussion in the management plan of the need to monitor ground water quantity/quality (p) and surface water quantity/quality. (p,f)

Manager's Response:

As a needs assessment and hydrological plan are developed in the near future, these issues will be addressed and re-examined. Information may include the current status of Water Management District permitting and monitoring in the vicinity. However at this time, it appears that there is little need for additional monitoring over and above what is ongoing by the District.

5. Discussion in management plan of the environmental education and outreach programs.(p)

Manager's Response:

Information about on-going efforts such as the Citizen's Liaison Panel, State Forest Awareness Day, and any other current efforts can be included in a future update. However, these efforts are currently addressed in our annual operations plan.

6. Discussion in the management plan of potential impacts from expanding development, hydro-period and water level alterations caused by adjoining properties.(p)

Manager's Response:

At this time no significant development is planned in the vicinity in the near future. We will continue to keep abreast of adjoining water use issues through the St. Johns River Water Management District.

7. Discussion in the management plan of the need for additional equipment and funding.(f)

Manager's Response:

These issues are a standard part of the management plan and will be included in a future update.

Team Member's Comments

Natural Communities: protection and maintenance: (I.A)

- A more extensive hydrologic monitoring plan is needed to decide if areas are in maintenance condition.
- Items #6 and #9, more attention to adding some of the companion plants along with pine planting to achieve a better mix of plants in these unique systems.
- Desired future conditions for mesic flatwoods appears overly optimistic given the current conditions (Bahia grass, stocking densities, new plantings) operational challenges (failure to achieve controlled burn targets in most years), and overall size of area. Mgmt plan should address interim achievements with measurable outcomes and underlying root causes-i.e. is hydrology as factor?

Listed Species: protection and preservation (I.B1, I.B.2)

- Black bear deserves more in depth treatment. What about denning, human intervention? Isn't there a trade off between mast production and burning into the edges of floodplain wetlands.
- No real substantive surveys have been conducted of the plants & animals. The wildlife list appears to be speculative based on presumed occurrence rather than actual occurrence.
- Other species may show up in future surveys FWC has done a herp survey, a full scale plant and animal survey should be done.
- Do survey to know what is present, both plant and animal.
- Many species are listed in the plan but do not appear sufficiently addressed in the plan.

Cultural Resources: (II.A; II.B)

- There needs to be a level 1 survey conducted across the property.
- Given the significance of some sites (Taylor Mound) the management plan offers little protection other than compliance with the 10 year old generic guidelines.

Prescribed Fire (Natural Community Maintenance): (III.A)

- The challenge will be achieving the controlled-burn goals.
- Need to shift to summer burns more.
- Burn program coming along well.

- Have improved throughout the years as Dexter Property- need to work Astor Property in "restoration area". Need to burn such to keep ground cover.
- Burns should be pushed into the ecotones more and some areas need more frequent burning.

Restoration of Disturbed Natural Communities: (III.B)

- Need to do more active seeding for groundcover restoration.
- The prescription for Bahia grass at the bottom of pg 36 is hopeful. Better would be a commitment to monitor plant succession processes and adapt management accordingly. Maybe we need to seed grasses that would carry fire better, etc...

Wildlife Management (III.C)

- Excellent for both game & migratory species.

Non-native Invasive and Problem Species: (III.D)

- Since there is some exotic showing up-keep up with location and spraying.
- Feral hog problems are very little after harvest a few years ago.
- Feral hogs a problem? Apparently not.
- In UMT plan- pg.8 #3 goal, performance measure should be "acres treated by month" cogon grass appears to be more extensive (>0.1 ac) than reflected in the plan very few exotic invasive plants! Good job!

Hydrologic/Geologic Function (III.E)

- Need more culverts, the number is inadequate. Sheetflow needs to be enhanced. Culverts clearly 'OK' on truck trail 7 but others (Dexter RD) need more. Need a forest wide hydrological analysis.
- The effects of the dairy farm located in the North & East of SR 17 needs to be investigated.
- I have not seen the site yet but I find it hard to believe that there has not been some hydrological alteration associated with planting pines. If so, the treatment of hydrology under restoration is inadequate.
- Given the extensive river frontage and the rising concerns over the surface water quality and quantity this should be addressed- whether or not a monitoring program is justified.
- Need to repair /fill plow lines and add ditch blocks along road ways.
- Dairy farm may be going out with US 17 widening.
- Some ditches and roads appear to have impacted portions of the site. A more extensive Hydrologic monitoring plan maybe necessary to further evaluate the surface and subsurface water flow and levels.
- Need water quality and quantity data for possible future impacts to site from adjacent developments.

- Need surface water quality & quantity data to protect site from possible future flooding or water quality problems.

Adjacent Property Concerns: (III.G)

- No optimum boundary map in the plan that we were given.
- No discussion of the potential for change in adjacent land uses to compromise mgmt plan-other than conflicts of fire mgmt with existing adjacent land uses. Without such a future vision it would be hard to respond to local government proposed land use changes.
- Need info on future proposed land development around sites. How the forest proposes to address these possible future impacts.

Public Access and Education: (IV.1; IV.2; IV.3; IV.4)

- Bike trails are needed.
- Interp facility at Buffton was good.
- Even though visitor demand is expected to be moderate some uses such as off road vehicles may have a disproportionate impact and should be addressed.
- Environmental outreach/edu. may not be a desired priority. Birding, biking, hiking, canoeing, picnicking etc. Equestrian all available in addition to hunting, forest awareness program.

Management Resources: (V.2. V.3; V.4)

- Hunting season managed at hunt center.
- Need new loader and fire plow.
- Need more assistance with fire and biological surveys.
- Need modest staff increase, operating cost should be adequately funded.

Managed Area Uses: (VI.A, VI.B)

- Cattle are not needed at these sites given time and the current land mgmt. practices the site provided will prove adequate to be an wildlife habitat.
- Could do less silvicultural plantings on the CARL portion of the property.
- Cattle grazing OK in UN-restored pastures ONLY.

Recommendations for Improving Management of this Site:

- Suggest FWC pursue full management responsibility of SWFWMD lands (covered by management plan) to seamlessly and uniformly accomplish overall ecosystem management objectives
- Direct priority to restoring communities in best condition first
- Reduce height of flatwoods – chopping, mowing and burning
- Reduce overstory

[illegible]

Bicycling	VI.A.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Wildlife Viewing/Nature Photo	VI.A.6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Horseback Riding	VI.A.7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Timber	VI.A.8	1		1	0	1	1	1		0.83
Cattle Grazing	VI.A.9	1	1	1	0	0	1	1		0.71
Nature-based Recreational Ops	VI.A.10	1	1	1	1		1	1		1.00

Field Review		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Average
Scrubby Flatwoods	I.A.1	4	4	5	5	4	4	4		4.29
Sandhill	I.A.2	3	3	4	4	2	3	3		3.14
Xeric Hammock	I.A.3	3	4	5	4	3	4	5		4.00
Mesic Hammock		3	4	5	4	3	5	5		4.14
Wetland Forest	I.A.4		4	5	5		5			4.75
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.5	3	3	5	4	3	3	4		3.57
Basin/Depression marsh	I.A.6	4	4	5	4	4	4			4.17
Animals	I.B.1	4	4	5	3	4	5	3		4.00
Plants	I.B.2	4	4	4	3	4		3		3.67
Survey	II.A	4	3	4	4	4				3.80
Protection and Preservation	II.B	4	3	4	4	3				3.60
Area Being Burned	III.A.1	4	5	5	4	4	2	5		4.14
Frequency	III.A.2	4	5	5	4	4	2	4		4.00
Quality	III.A.3	3	4		3	4	4	3		3.50
Pasture	III.B.1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2		2.14
Pine Plantation	III.B.2	3			3	3	5	4		3.60
Wildlife Habitat	III.C.1	4	4	5	5	4		4		4.33
Hunting/Fishing Quality	III.C.2	4	4	5	4	4		4		4.17
Animals	III.D.1	3	3	5	4	4	3	5		3.86
Plants	III.D.2	3	4	4	4	4	5	5		4.14
Roads/Culverts	III.E.1a	4	4	5	3	3	5	4		4.00
Ditches	III.E.1b	3	3	4	4	3	4	4		3.57
Ground water quality	III.E.2a		4	4	3	3		2		3.20
Ground water quantity	III.E.2b		4	4	3	3		2		3.20
Surface water quality	III.E.3a		1	4	1	3		2		2.20
Surface water quantity	III.E.3b		1	4	1	3		2		2.20
Boundary survey	III.F.1	4	4	4	4	3	5	4		4.00
Gates & fencing	III.F.2	4	4	5	3	4	5	4		4.14
Signage	III.F.3	4	4	5	3	4	5	4		4.14
Law enforcement presence	III.F.4		4	5	4	4		4		4.20
Expanding Development	III.G.1	3	4	5	4	3	4	4		3.86
Inholdings/additions	III.G.2	3	3	4	2	2	4	1		2.71
Timber Harvest	III.H.1	3	4	5	4	3	4	4		3.86
Cattle Grazing	III.H.2	2	4	5	4	2	4	4		3.57
Roads	IV.1a	4	4	5	4	4	5	4		4.29
Parking	IV.1b	4	3	5	4	4	5	4		4.14

Recreational opportunities	IV.2	4	4	5	4	3	5	4		4.14
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	4	4	5		3	5	3		4.00
Environmental education /outreach	IV.4	4	4	5	4	4	5	3		4.14
Waste Disposal	V.1.A	2	3	3	3	3	4	5		3.29
Sanitary Facilities	V.1.B	3	3	5	3	4	4	4		3.71
Buildings	V.2.A		4	4	3	3	4	4		3.67
Equipment	V.2.B	3	4	4	4	3	4	4		3.71
Staff	V.3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4		3.71
Funding	V.4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4		3.57

Name of Site: Lake George State Forest

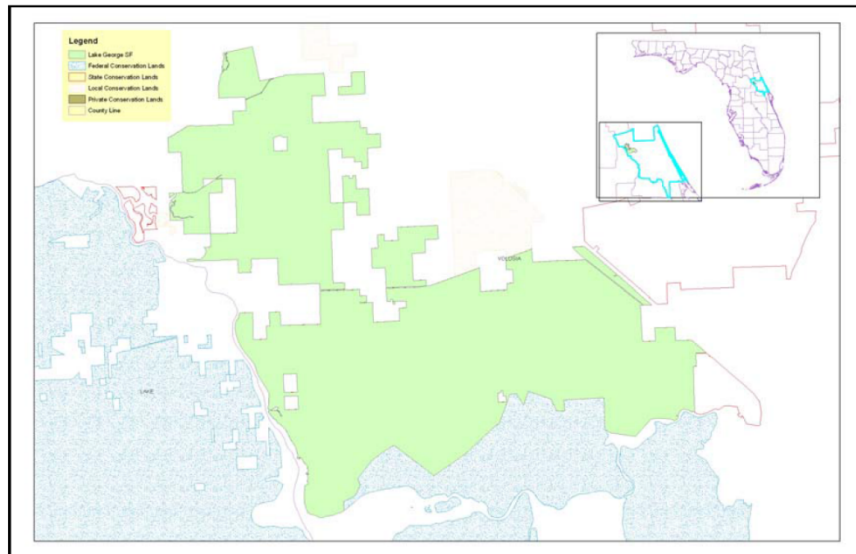
County: Volusia County

Managed by: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Florida Forest Service

Acres: 21,175.94 Acres

Review Date: 07/14/10

Management Plan Approval Date: 10/15/04



Review Team Determination

Managed in accordance with
acquisition purpose? Yes = 7, No = 0



Management practices, including public access,
in compliance with the management plan? Yes = 7, No = 0



Categories	Management Plan Review	Field Review
Natural Communities	0.70	3.06
Listed Species	0.86	2.97
Natural Resource Survey	0.86	3.46
Cultural Resources	1.00	4.43
Prescribed Fire	1.00	2.62
Restoration	0.50	2.77
Exotic Species	0.88	4.02
Hydrology	0.65	3.36
Surface Water Monitoring	0.20	2.10
Resource Protection	1.00	4.40
Adjacent Property Concerns	0.75	3.83
Public Access & Education	0.89	4.37
Management Resources	N/A	4.57
Managed Area Uses	1.00	N/A
Buildings, Equipment, Staff & Funding	N/A	2.79

Consensus Commendations to the Managing Agency

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

1. The team commends the FFS for the user-friendly process of requiring a day-use permit to facilitate, while at the same time, control public access to the Mary Farms tract. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)



2. The team commends the FFS for their efforts to identify restoration needs and to restore hydrology by the use of culverts, crossings, etc. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)



3. The team commends the FFS for exceptional job of improving and maintaining the roads throughout the forest. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)



4. The team commends the FFS for the aggressive and effective exotic plant treatment and control, including extensive staff training. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)



5. The team commends the FFS for their continued good efforts to protect and interpret the cultural resources of the area.. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)



Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

The following recommendations resulted from a discussion and vote of review team members. The management plan must include responses to the recommendations identified below.

1. The team recommends that FFS increase the average amount of acreage being burned each year and incorporate a growing season component in the burn regime. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)



Managing Agency Response: FFS will work towards increasing total acres Rx burned annually in accordance to fire return intervals as budgets and time allow. As fuels are reduced, stands will be transitioned into growing season maintenance burns, beginning in summer of 2011.

2. The team recommends that the FFS needs to increase the survey and monitoring for flora and fauna. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)



Managing Agency Response: FFS acknowledges the need and will pursue specialized assistance from Forest Management Bureau, FWCC, TNC, FNAI, FNPS and others as budgets and time permits. The FFS will integrate surveys into post burn monitoring events.

3. The team recommends incorporation of clearcutting of planted pine from wetland areas, such as wet prairie and depression marshes, and ecotonal areas associated with dome and basin swamps. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)



Managing Agency Response: FFS agrees and will incorporate clear-cutting of off-site pines into the planned thinning of stands to improve the quality of wetland communities and their ecotones.

4. The team recommends that FFS continue efforts to remove off-site sand pine. (VOTE: 7+, 0-)



Managing Agency Response: While the forest sustains only 345 acres of xeric communities, FFS agrees that restoration efforts are needed, including mechanical removal or harvesting of off-site and competitive sand pine.

Field Review Checklist Findings

The following items received high scores on the review team checklist, indicating the management actions in the field exceeded expectations.

- Natural Communities, specifically depression pond, floodplain marsh, basin swamp, baygall, dome swamp, floodplain swamp, hydric hammock and blackwater stream.
- Listed Species, specifically black bear and bald eagle.
- Natural Resources Survey, specifically fire effects monitoring, and invasive species survey/monitoring.
- Cultural Resources, specifically cultural resource survey, protection and preservation.
- Restoration of Ruderal Areas, specifically pasture to flatwoods.
- Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, pests/pathogens.
- Hydrologic/Geologic Function, specifically roads/culverts.
- Resource Protection, specifically boundary survey, gates/fencing, signage and law enforcement presence.
- Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically inholdings/additions.
- Public Access & Education, specifically roads, parking, boat access, wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities and management of visitor impacts.

Items Requiring Improvement Actions 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 .5 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan must include responses to the checklist items identified below:

1. Discussion in the management plan regarding natural communities, specifically hydric hammock, wet flatwoods and wet prairie.

Managing Agency Response: During the updating of the ten year management plan, scheduled for 2014, discussions regarding hydric hammock, wet flatwoods and wet prairie will be included in the updated plan.

2. Discussion in the management plan regarding listed species, specifically hooded pitcher plant.

Managing Agency Response: FFS will include a discussion in the management plan update on imperiled species in general and hooded pitcher plant and celestial lily specifically.

3. Discussion in the management plan regarding restoration of ruderal areas, specifically sandhill/scrubby flatwoods.

Managing Agency Response: FFS will discuss community specific restoration strategies in the management plan update. The discussion will include sandhill and scrubby flatwoods communities as well as ruderal areas.

4. Discussion in the management plan regarding hydrologic/geologic function, specifically water level alteration, dams, reservoirs or other impoundments.

Managing Agency Response: There are no water level alterations, dams, reservoirs, or other impoundments on LGSF.

5. Discussion in the management plan regarding surface water monitoring, specifically quality and quantity.

Managing Agency Response: Again, FFS will consult with our Forest Hydrology Section and the Water Management District and include a discussion in the management plan update.

6. Discussion in the management plan regarding managed area uses, specifically cattle grazing.

Managing Agency Response: FFS has investigated feasibility of a cattle grazing lease at LGSF. At this time, it does not appear to be a viable revenue or management option.

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 2.5 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan must include responses to the checklist items identified below:

1. Management of natural communities, specifically mesic flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods, floodplain marsh, xeric hammock, wet flatwoods and wet prairie, with documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: It should be noted the floodplain marsh community was scored at a 4.5; the inclusion in this list appears to be an error. It is also pointed out that the scores for the remaining communities in the above list reflect a low percentage of acres in maintenance condition as a 'snapshot in time', and do not necessarily reflect insufficient management actions so much as the current progress towards future desired conditions. However, FFS is committed to increasing the total acreage burned each year in the forest as well as striving to meet fire return intervals for the respective natural communities. In addition, harvest plans will become more comprehensive and include removal of off-site trees, particularly in ecotonal areas; thinning of trees to stimulate groundcover diversity and promote several age classes, characteristic of old growth forests.

2. Increased protection of listed species, specifically gopher tortoise, plant inventory, celestial lily and hooded pitcher plant, with documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: In addition to comprehensive discussion in the management plan update, FFS will pursue cooperative partnerships with agencies and institutions with specialized knowledge of flora and fauna at LGSF. For example, FFS partnered with FFWCC in 2010 to conduct a gopher tortoise survey at TBSF. Once surveys are obtained, management activities may be modified to promote viability of imperiled species populations.

3. Increased resource management activities related to prescribed fire, specifically area being burned, with documentation in the management plan..

Managing Agency Response: FFS has steadily increased the total acreage burned at LGSF each year, most significantly through the use of aerial burns. LGSF staff burned 1746 acres in 2010. As acreage is brought into planned fire return intervals and into a maintenance state, it will be transitioned into growing season burns to enhance ecological values and to extend the effective burn season.

4. Increased restoration of ruderal areas, specifically sandhill/scrubby flatwoods, with documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: Restoration will be addressed in the management plan update and current activities will focus on non-native invasive plant and off-site sand pine removal as well as prescribed burning.

5. The need for surface water monitoring, specifically quality and quantity, with documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: In addition to discussion in management plan update, FFS will request assistance from our Forest Hydrology Section to perform an assessment and water quality audits. We will also seek advice from the Water Management District.

6. Discussion of the deficiencies in management resources, specifically staff and funding, with documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: This FFS district does not have a biologist or an ecologist. These and other needs will be addressed in the management plan update. However, given the current economic environment, it is not likely that new positions will be funded, at least in the short term.

Florida Forest Service Manager and Key Staff Present:

Justina Jones, FFS Forester
Cathy Lowenstein
Bill Scaramellino
Stefis Demetropoulos
Chris Kincaid
Mike Kuypers
Steve Graham
Stephen Lloyd
Tom Gilpin

Exhibit Q

State Forest Management Plan Advisory Group Summary

Lake George State Forest
Land Management Advisory Group 12/02/2014

Meeting Convened at 5:05 pm

Welcome by Bill Korn

Introductions of FFS Personnel in attendance

- Bill Korn, FFS State Office
- Anthony Petellat, FFS Bunnell District Manager
- Cathy Lowenstein, FFS District Forestry Resource Administrator
- Justina Jones, FFS LGSF Forester
- Todd Hannah FFS District Ecology Forester
- Chris Kincaid, FFS District Recreation Coordinator
- Jennifer Reed, FFS State Office

Introduction of MPAG Members in attendance

- R.H. Davis, SJRWMD
- Randall Sleister, Volusia County Environmental Management
- Peter Kouracos, Volusia Soil & Water Conservation District
- Roy Pridgeon, Land Owner / Hunter
- Cindy Bennett, FWC

MPAG Members not Present

- Vivienne Powis, West Volusia Audubon
- Pat Patterson, Volusia County Councilman

Welcome by Bill Korn

- Explanation of MPAG process and statute requirements: MPAG members are appointed by FFS Director; public hearings are required; required announcements and postings of meetings were done by FFS staff (Florida Administrative Register, local newspaper, forest kiosks, etc.); a County Commission meeting was attended at which the MPAG meetings were announced by C. Lowenstein.
- Explanation of Sunshine Rules and application to the members of the MPAG group.
- FFS process explanation for management plan and meetings.
- Election of MPAG Chairperson: Anthony Petellat (unanimous vote)
- Outline of MPAG public hearing schedule: slideshow by Justina Jones; speaker forms are required for members of the public to comment; Q&A session to discuss issues; last portion of the public hearing will be for hearing comments from the public; MPAG members will have the opportunity to listen to speakers. This is not a time to debate issues.
- Wednesday's meeting schedule: any written comments from the public will be discussed, Tuesday nights minutes will be approved, then Advisory Group discussion.

- Goal 3 – Habitat Restoration & Improvement: Increase acres annually, FNAI mapping
- Goal 3 – Planned Activities
- Goal 4 – Habitat Restoration & Improvement
- Goal 4 – Planned Activities: Wildlife Management Plan with FWC, surveys of locations
- Goal 5 – Non-Native Invasive Species: issues with dumping; treating neighboring exotics;
- Goal 5 – Planned Activities: set up workdays for treatments
- Non-Native Invasive Species Map: locations treated in last 5 years; monitored and tracked for 3 to 5 years; cogon grass and camphor tree are worst issues
- Goal 6 – Cultural & Historical Resources
- Goal 7 – Hydrological Preservation & Restoration: LGSF has a boat. Wetlands restoration needs assessment completed.
- Goal 7 – Planned Activities
- Goal 8 – Capital Facilities & Infrastructure
- Goal 8 – Planned Activities

Cathy Lowenstein – parking issues on Wednesday. Please park along front access road.

Bill Korn gave an explanation of Wednesday's meeting
Public Hearing 12/02/2014 (continued)

There will be no public comments unless MPAG members speakers.

Each MPAG member has an opportunity to speak concerning the plan. Please give page references for clarity and to suggest changes or points to discuss.

After the MPAG meeting a revised copy of draft and minutes will be sent to MPAG members. FFS will send out draft and minutes within 10 days.

Anthony Petellat: will there be a vote for changes to the plan?

Bill Korn gave an explanation: no, changes are usually done by consensus, unless there is no consensus and then a vote is taken.

No members of the public were in attendance. No written comments were received.

Meeting adjourned at 6:30 pm

Lake George State Forest Public Hearing 12/02/2014

Meeting Convened at 6:00 pm

FFS Personnel in attendance

- Bill Korn, FFS State Office
- Anthony Petellat, FFS Bunnell District Manager
- Cathy Lowenstein, FFS District Forestry Resource Administrator
- Justina Jones, FFS LGSF Forester
- Todd Hannah FFS District Ecology Forester
- Chris Kincaid, FFS District Recreation Coordinator
- Jennifer Reed, FFS State Office

MPAG Members in attendance

- R.H. Davis, SJRWMD
- Randall Sleister, Volusia County Environmental Management
- Peter Kouracos, Volusia Soil & Water Conservation District
- Roy Pridgeon, Land Owner / Hunter
- Cindy Bennett, FWC

MPAG Members not present

- Vivienne Powis, West Volusia Audubon
- Pat Patterson, Volusia County Councilman

Bill Korn remarks.

Two MPAG members are absent. As no members of the public were in attendance, the presentation could be deferred to Wednesday meeting to accommodate missing members. Members in attendance wished to proceed with presentation.

No members of the public were in attendance. The meeting proceeded with the slideshow presentation by Justina Jones.

Slides shown and items discussed include:

- Proximity to Managed Lands
- Acreage, location, acquisition programs
- Tract & Boundary Map
- Multiple Use Management
- Goals – long term & short term
- Resource management plan
- Goal 1 – Sustainable Forest Management
- Goal 1 - Planned Activities: pine straw, palmetto drupes, & timber sales for revenue
- Goal 2 – Recreation & Public Access current activities
- Goal 2 – Planned Activities
- Recreation map for planned activities

- Advisory Group input explanation. Comments will be tracked at the MPAG meeting and later reviewed by Forest Management, FFS staff, and FFS Director.
- Developing a consensus by MPAG members for changes to the plan is the desired approach to making changes to the plan.

Meeting adjourned at 5:22 pm

Management Plan Advisory Group - Workshop Meeting 12/03/2014
Meeting Convened at 10:00 am

Welcome by Bill Korn

Introductions of Florida Forest Service (FFS) Personnel in attendance

- Bill Korn, State Office
- Anthony Petellat, Bunnell District Manager
- Cathy Lowenstein, District Forestry Resource Administrator
- Justina Jones, Lake George State Forest (LGSF) Forester
- Todd Hannah, District Ecology Forester
- Chris Kincaid, District Recreation Coordinator
- Jennifer Reed, State Office

Introduction of MPAG Members in attendance

- R.H. Davis, St. John river Water Management District (SJRWMD)
- Randall Sleister, Volusia County Environmental Management
- Peter Kouracos, Volusia Soil & Water Conservation District (SWCD)
- Roy Pridgeon, Land Owner / Hunter
- Cindy Bennett, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)
- Vivienne Powis, West Volusia Audubon

MPAG Member not Present

- Pat Patterson, Volusia County Councilman

C. Lowenstein made contact with Vivienne Powis and Pat Patterson, the two MPAG members who did not attend the Public Hearing on December 2nd. Ms. Powis should be in attendance today (Ms. Powis did arrive a few minutes after this conversation). Mr. Patterson has a conflict and will not attend. Ms. Lowenstein will request any written comments from Mr. Patterson.

B. Korn asked members to review the minutes from the Public Hearing on the 2nd.
No changes were needed.
Motion to approve the minutes by R.H. Davis; second by R. Sleister. All approved.

B. Korn reviewed with V. Powis the proceedings from the Public Hearing and format for MPAG meeting.

Meeting continued with individual comments from MPAG members:

R.H. Davis – SJRWMD

Page 39 – Mesic Flatwoods Natural Conditions.

Second sentence and fourth sentence may be contradictory. Groundcover contiguous and broken in same paragraph. R. Sleister had same issue with canopy in the first sentence and DFC goals in the section. A. Petellat commented that the Management Actions are

Page 19 – Compliance

- “Commissioners” should be changed to “Council”
- Clay “Co-Operative” should be “Cooperative”
- “Collocation” misspelled

Page 20 – Responsibilities of Managing Agencies

Discussion concerning responsibilities of Volusia County related to the WMA. No change made to the Plan.

Page 21 – Friends of Florida State Forest

Asked if there was a direct benefit to LGSF from the Friends of Florida State Forest. No direct benefit from FFSF at this time. No change to the Plan needed.

Page 26 – Game Species and Other Wildlife

Clarification of WMA units. Language added.

Page 28 – Research Projects

Spelling error

Page 42 – Wet Flatwoods

Description issue with thick shrubby understory. Current language is from FNAI LGSF report but conflicts with FNAI 2010 Guide. FFS staff will look at section and modify as needed.

R. Pridgeon – Land Owner

Page 22 – Archeological and Historical Resources

Cattle dipping vats, number and locations. In table, “vat” should be “vats”. FFS will report to DHR and make change if necessary.

P. Kouracos – Volusia County SWCD

Remarks concerning report – beautifully written. SWCD has a special interest in invasive plants.

Page 34 – Non-Native Invasive Species Control

New SWCD Board coming in with newly elected members. SWCD want to aggressively treat and combat invasive species. Discussed possibility of joining with FFS to apply for grants and funding for joint efforts including private property. Request for possible language in plan regarding joint efforts. Cooperative Invasive Species Management Areas (CISMA) efforts and FFS efforts discussed. Goal 5, Objective 2 discusses FFS efforts.

C. Bennett - FWC

Plan is well written and easy to understand.

in the next section regarding the discussion of metrics and desired conditions..
Discussion between multiple members concerning goals.
Groundcover conflicts: Sentence changed.

V. Powis asked for clarification of the definition of Mesic Flatwoods. Discussion of Mesic Flatwoods definition between multiple members. Ms. Powis was concerned about diversity. Current language is adequate.

Page 41 – Mesic Flatwoods

Pine Straw paragraph. Concern that fire alone may not be successful in addressing the restoration of those areas; herbicide may be needed. J. Jones and C. Lowenstein explained reason for language. Sentence added at end concerning herbicide use.

Page 44 – Wet Flatwoods

Management Actions section. Concern over limiting roller-chopping. “To maximize...rather than roller-chopped.” Deleted portion of first sentence and added sentence concerning mechanical treatments.

Page 50 – Scrubby Flatwoods

Management Actions. Discussion regarding sand pine removal at two sites. FFS staff clarified site specific information. Timing of the thinning is dependent on merchantability. Line added to Plan to clarify.

R. Sleister – Volusia County

Comment concerning the Natural Communities from the previous discussion from R.H. Davis. Measurable range and goals in each Natural Communities section should be evaluated and included. No change was made to the Plan.

Page 6 – Executive Summary

Should Volusia County be listed in Management Agency section? Adequate coverage of issue in other sections.

Page 9 – Objectives are numbered incorrectly. Correction made.

Page 10 - Objectives are numbered incorrectly. Correction made.

Page 14 – Table errors and map change to Nearby Public Lands

Should add Barberville Mitigation Bank - Volusia County (adjacent), Relay Timber Lands Conservation Easements – Volusia County & SJRWMD, Hull Swamp Conservation Area - SJRWMD

Page 16 – Revenue Producing Activities

Miscellaneous Forest Products does not have dollar figure. Consistency issue. Added “Revenue amounts have not been significant”.

V. Powis – West Volusia Audubon

Page 26 – Eastern Indigo Snake not listed. Not reported by FNAI and no direct observation by FFS staff. When observed and documented by FFS staff, a report will be made to FNAI. Discussion regarding species surveys, FFS staff, and volunteer organizations.

A. Petellat - FFS

No additional changes or suggestions.

Meeting adjourned at 11:57 am

Exhibit R

Budget Summary for Lake George State Forest

Lake George State Forest Summary Budget

	LAKE GEORGE STATE FOREST LANDS MGT. ONLY 13-14 EXPENDITURES -	Percentage of Total for FY 2013-14	LGSF Based Upon LMUAC Resource Management Funding Need
Resource Management	\$ 186,021	30.40%	\$ 326,863.97
Exotic Species Control	\$ 12,567	2.50%	\$ 26,880.26
Prescribed Burning	\$ 62,362	5.80%	\$ 62,362.20
Cultural Resources Management	\$ 503	0.10%	\$ 1,075.21
Timber Management	\$ 50,770	10.10%	\$ 108,596.25
Hydrological Management	\$ 3,519	0.70%	\$ 7,526.47
	\$ -		\$ -
<u>OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</u>	\$ 56,300	11.20%	\$ 120,423.57
<i>Listed Species Management</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Forest Pest and Disease</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Plant Conservation Program</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>State Forest Research Projects</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Boundary Surveys for State Forests</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Other Activities Also Include:</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Liaison Community Meetings / Boundary Line Maintenance / Forest Inventories and Various Other Activities / Wildfire Suppression on State Forests</i>			
			\$ -
Administration	\$ 39,209	7.80%	\$ 83,866.41
Central Office Headquarters	\$ 39,209	7.80%	\$ 83,866.41
District/Regions	\$ -		\$ -
Units/Projects	\$ -		\$ -
	\$ -		\$ -
Support	\$ 148,290	29.50%	\$ 156,980.72
Land Management Planning	\$ 9,048	1.80%	\$ 19,353.79
Land Management Reviews	\$ 1,508	0.30%	\$ 3,225.63
Training/Staff Development	\$ 28,653	5.70%	\$ 61,286.99
Vehicle Purchase	\$ 2,011	0.40%	\$ 4,300.84
Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	\$ 74,899	14.90%	\$ -
	\$ -		\$ -
OTHER SUPPORT	\$ 32,171	6.40%	\$ 68,813.47
<i>State Forest Land Acquisition Support</i>			\$ -
<i>Other Support Activities Also Include:</i>	\$ -		\$ -
<i>Computer Maintenance / Radio Maintenance / Technical Support / Management of Apiary and Cattle Leases / State Forest Easements and Other Various Activities</i>	\$ -		\$ -
			\$ -
Capital Improvements	\$ 98,022	19.50%	\$ 209,666.03
New Facility Construction	\$ 23,123	4.60%	\$ 49,459.68
Facility Maintenance	\$ 74,899	14.90%	\$ 160,206.35
			\$ -
Visitor Services/Recreation	\$ 64,343	12.80%	\$ 137,626.94
Information/Education	\$ 14,578	2.90%	\$ 31,181.10
Operations	\$ 49,765	9.90%	\$ 106,445.83
			\$ -
Law Enforcement	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -
Total	\$ 502,678	100.00%	\$ 1,075,210.43