

BIG SHOALS STATE FOREST
2025 LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A

Twenty-Year Management Accomplishments Summary

Big Shoals State Forest

20-Year Accomplishments

Site Preparation	Number	Acres
Herbicide	N/A	183
Planting	Number	Acres
Longleaf Containerized	236,000	387
Slash Containerized	28,180	55
Seedling Survival Checks	Number	Acres
Survival Checks	N/A	204
Timber Stand Improvement	Number	Acres
Chopping	N/A	85
Herbicide	N/A	393
Mowing	N/A	120
Timber Sales	Tons	Acres
Marking	N/A	839
Cruising	N/A	735
Harvest	36,967	534
Timber Sold	Tons	Acres
Fuelwood	9,707	N/A
Hardwood Pulpwood	8,772	N/A
Pine Pulpwood	10,062	N/A
Pine Chip-n-saw	3,902	N/A
Hardwood Sawtimber	157	N/A
Pine Sawtimber	14,193	N/A
Total	46,793	534
Revenue: \$825,276	N/A	N/A
Timber Inventory	Number	Acres
Inventory Update	N/A	3,498
Plots	N/A	239
Fire	Number	Acres
Prescribed Burning	N/A	7,816
Recreation	Number	Acres
Day Use Estimated Forest Visitors	223,136	N/A
Special Events	1	N/A
Roadwork	Number	Miles
Roads Graded	N/A	2.5

Roadwork	Number	Miles
Roads Rebuilt	N/A	8
Bridges Built	8	N/A
Bridges Repaired	8	N/A
Culverts Installed	8	N/A
Low Water Crossing	4	N/A
Boundary Maintenance	Number	Miles
Maintenance / Marking	N/A	44
Invasive Species Control	Number	Acres
Japanese climbing fern	N/A	3.1
Mimosa	N/A	3
Sweet tanglehead	N/A	3
I&E Activities	Number	Acres
Programs / Tours	2	N/A
Other Activities	Number	Miles
Archaeological Sites Monitored	2	N/A
Roads Mowed	N/A	165
Firelines Maintained	N/A	104
Trail Maintenance	N/A	33
Inmate Hours	N/A	705
Roads Cleared Due to Hurricane Irma	N/A	5

Exhibit B

Boundary and Roads Map



Florida Forest Service

Big Shoals State Forest Boundary Map

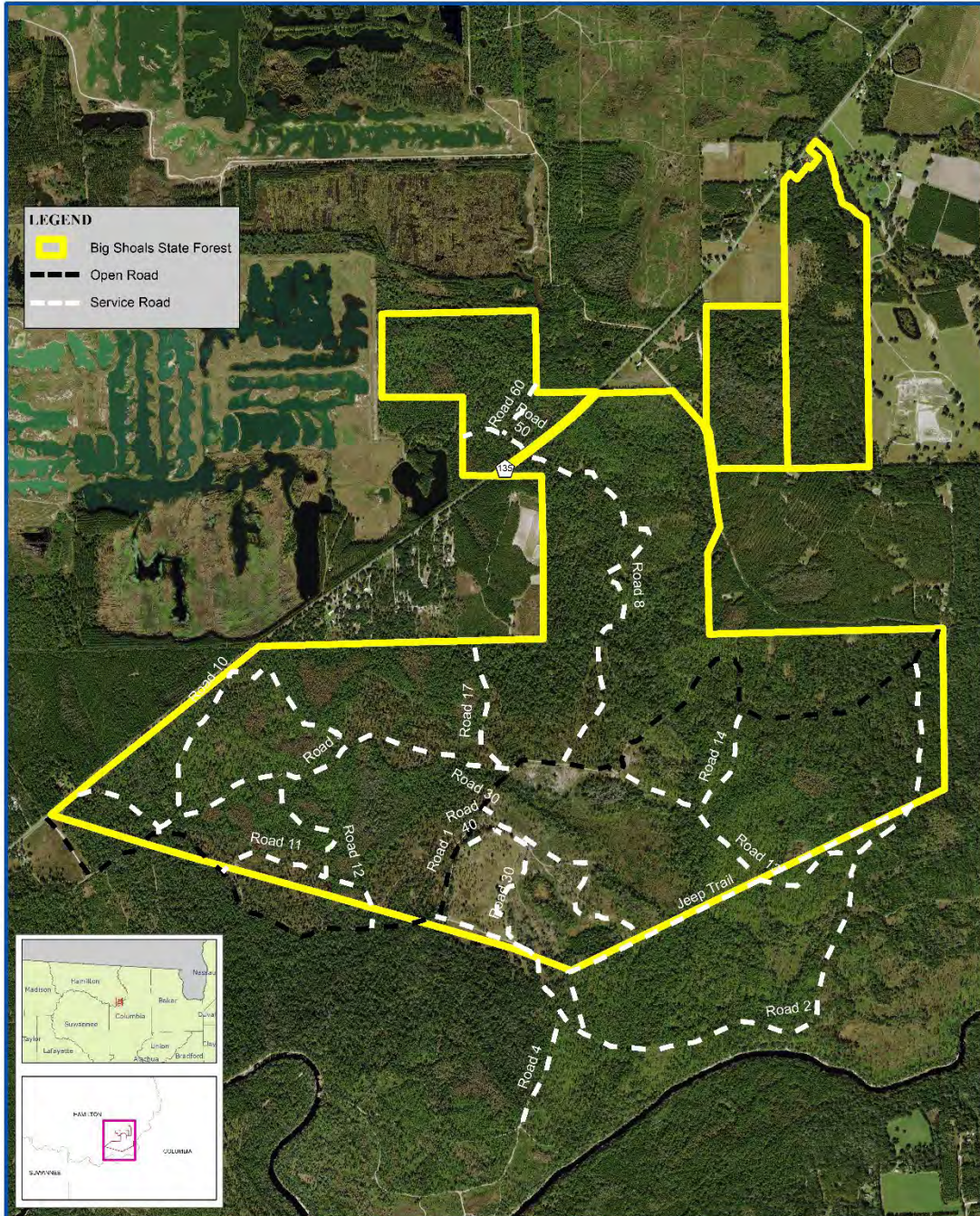
Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum

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Original line boundaries created at the Florida Forest Service in 1992. Some of these boundaries have been updated from the 1992 data. Some of these boundaries have been updated from the 1992 data.

LEGEND

- Big Shoals State Forest
- Open Road
- Service Road



0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles



Map Month/Year: July 2025

1000 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 Feet

Exhibit C

Optimal Management Boundary Map



Florida Forest Service

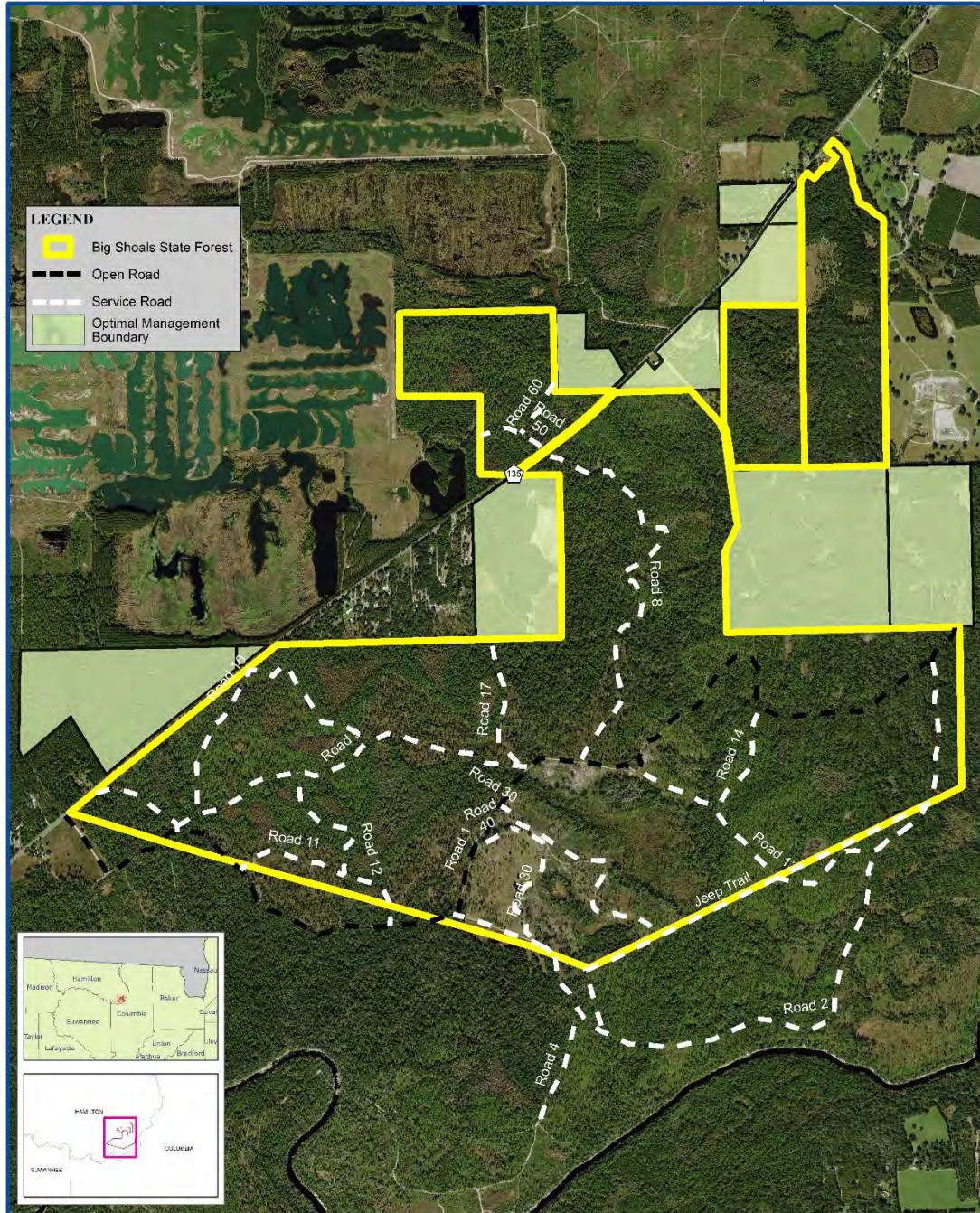
Big Shoals State Forest

Optimal Management Boundary Map

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

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Original line boundaries created at the Florida Forest Service in 1992. Lines are based on data from the US Army Corps of Engineers.



0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles



Map Month/Year: July 2025

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1,000 1,100 1,200 1,300 1,400 Feet

Exhibit D

Facilities, Recreation, and Improvements Map



Florida Forest Service

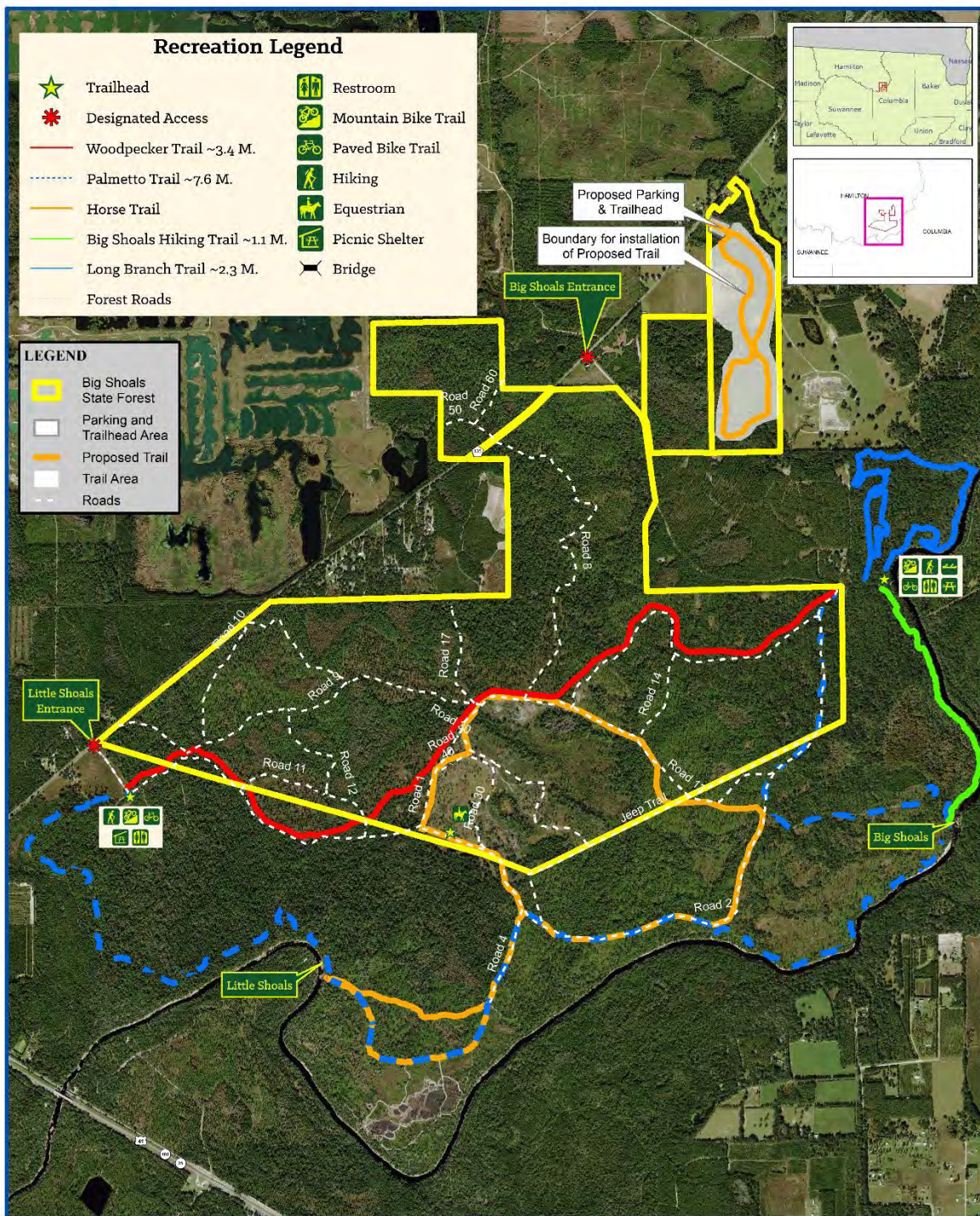
Big Shoals State Forest

Facilities, Recreation, and Improvements Map

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

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FIGURE 2-16 BIG SHOALS STATE FOREST
The Big Shoals State Forest is located in the central part of the state. It is a large area of land that is managed by the Florida Forest Service. The forest is home to a variety of plants and animals, and it is a popular destination for outdoor recreation. The map shows the location of the forest and its various facilities and trails.



0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 Miles



Map Month/Year: July 2025

0 250 500 1,000 Yards

Exhibit E

Tract and Acreage Map



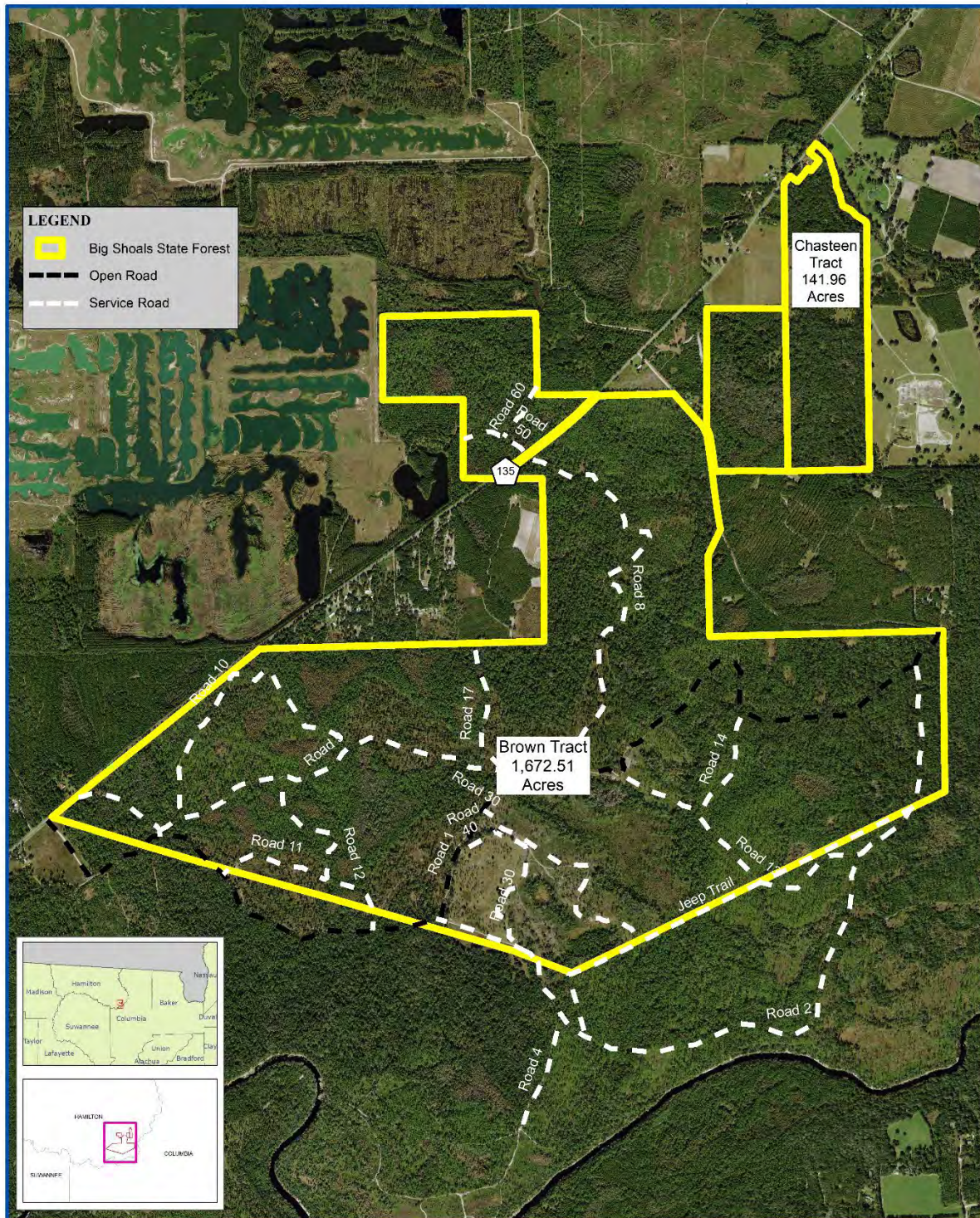
Big Shoals State Forest

Tract & Acreage Map

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

JUST FACTS
 This year was a roughie for almost all small business owners.
 The Small Business Administration estimates that 2002 year ending data will show that 10 million small businesses have failed. The number of businesses that are not for sale is estimated to be 10 million. The number of businesses that are sold is estimated to be 10 million. The number of businesses that are sold is estimated to be 10 million.

Managed Area boundaries courtesy of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) from the US Army Corps of Engineers.



Age Group	Percentage
0-10	0.35
11-20	0.30
21-30	0.25
31-40	0.20
41-50	0.15
51-60	0.10
61-70	0.08
71-80	0.06
81-90	0.04
91-100	0.05



Map Month/Year: August 2025

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1,000 1,100 1,200 1,300 1,400

Exhibit F

Proximity
to
Significant Managed Lands Map



Florida Forest Service

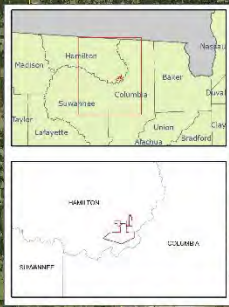
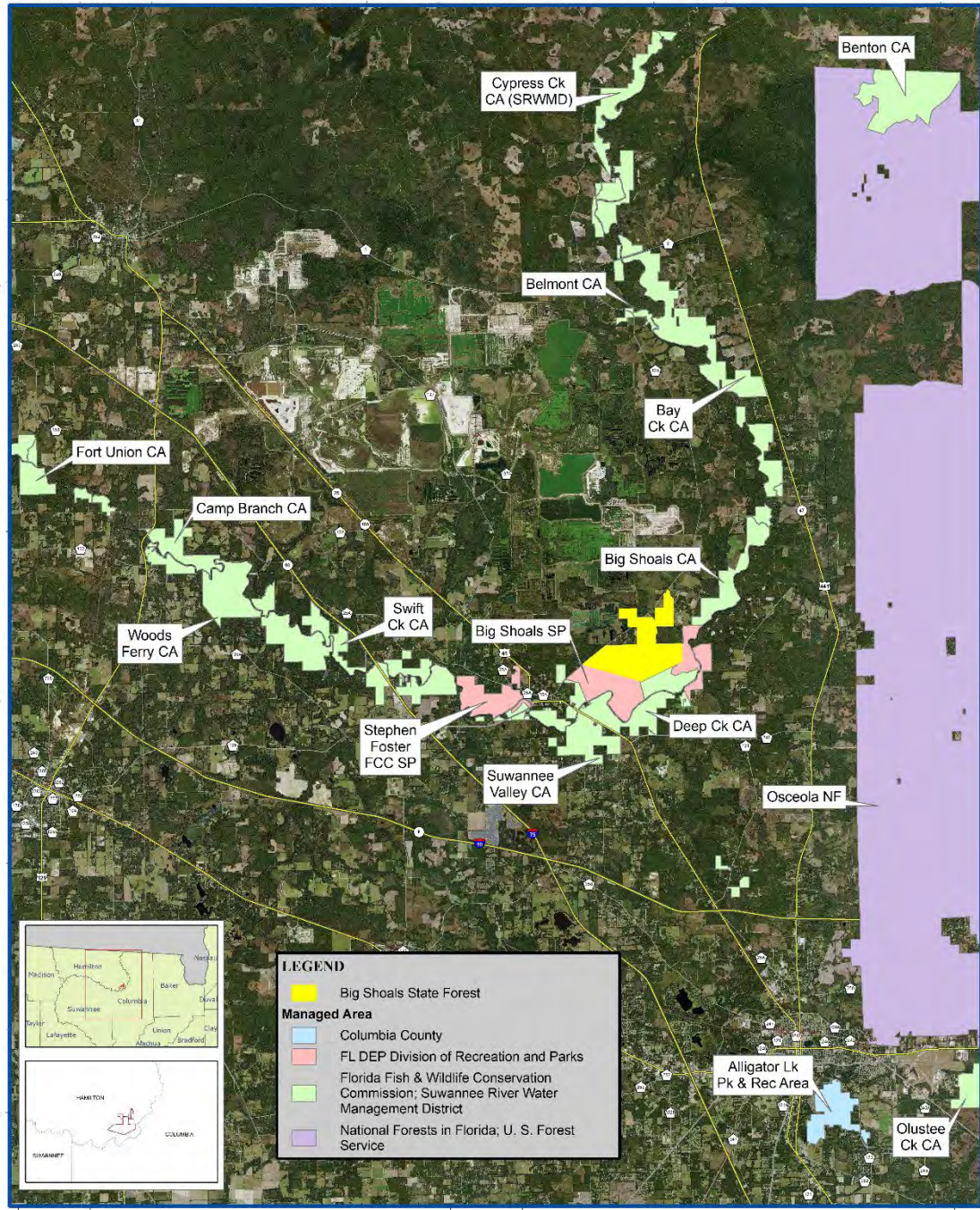
Big Shoals State Forest

Proximity to Significant Managed Lands Map

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

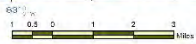
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Boundary lines shown on this map are not intended to be used for any purpose other than for general information. The Florida Forest Service and the Florida Department of Natural Resources do not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein, and the user assumes all liability for any use of the information.



LEGEND

- Big Shoals State Forest
- Managed Area**
 - Columbia County
 - FL DEP Division of Recreation and Parks
 - Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission; Suwannee River Water Management District
 - National Forests in Florida; U. S. Forest Service



Map Month/Year: July 2025



Exhibit G

Department of State Report on Archaeological 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 CompliancePermits@dos.MyFlorida.com for project review information.

August 22, 2023

Emily Marsh

Land Management Planner

Florida Forest Service

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer
Services

(850) 681-5889

In response to your request on August 22, 2023, the Florida Master Site File lists two archeological sites recorded for the Big Shoals State Forest in Hamilton County, Florida.

This search area may contain *unrecorded* archaeological sites, historical structures or other resources even if previously surveyed for cultural resources.

- Because vandalism and looting are common at Florida sites, we ask that you limit the distribution of location information on archaeological sites.
- While many of our records document historically significant resources, the documentation of a resource at the Florida Master Site File does not necessarily mean the resource is historically significant.

#

- 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 CompliancePermits@dos.MyFlorida.com

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

Sincerely,

Eman M. Vovsi, Ph.D.

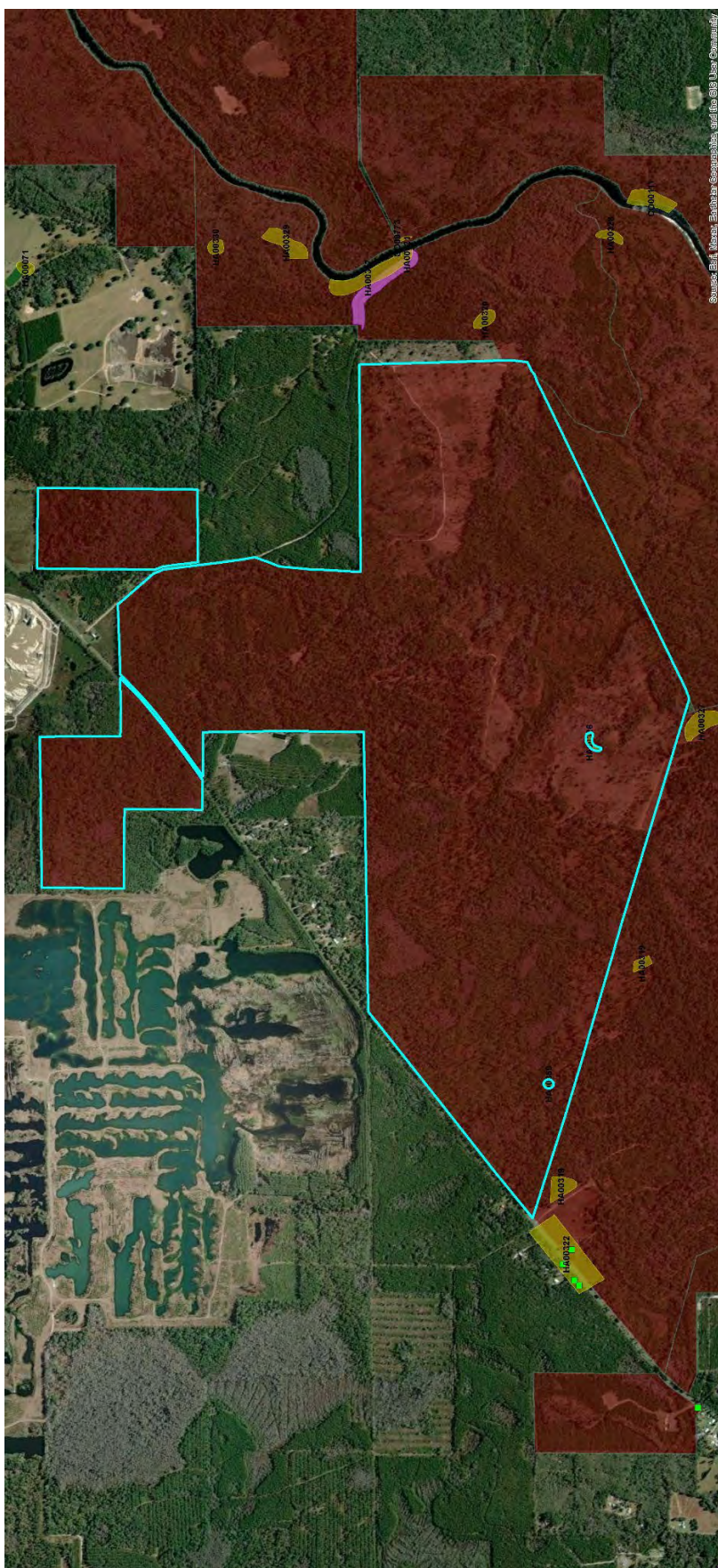
Florida Master Site File

Eman.Vovsi@DOS.MyFlorida.com



Cultural Resource Roster

SiteID	Type	Site Name	Address	Additional Info	SHPO Eval	NR Status
HA00326	AR	OBSERVATION PLATFORM	WHITE SPRINGS			
HA00369	AR	Top Bay	White Springs			



Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

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/>

II. 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 Types Map and Descriptions



Florida Forest Service

Big Shoals State Forest

Soils Map

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

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Original data was obtained from the Florida Department of Natural Resources, and the map is based on the best available data. The map is not a warranty, and the FL DNR is not responsible for any damages or losses resulting from its use.

LEGEND

Big Shoals State Forest

Soil Type

ALBANY FINE SAND; 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

ARENTS; 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

BLANTON SAND; 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

CHIPLEY SAND; 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES

MASCOFFE AND PLUMMER SOILS; OCCASSIONALLY FLOODED

MASCOFFE SAND

PAMLICO MUCK; DEPRESSIONAL

PELHAM FINE SAND; OCCASSIONALLY FLOODED

PELHAM SAND

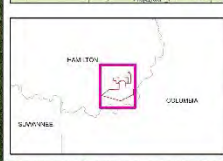
PLUMMER AND SURRENCY SOILS; DEPRESSIONAL

PLUMMER SAND

SAPELO SAND

WAMPEE LOAMY SAND; 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES

WAMPEE-BLANTON COMPLEX; 12 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES



0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4
Miles



Map Month/Year: July 2025

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1,000 1,100 1,200 1,300 1,400
Feet

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)

Hamilton County, Florida

Map Unit: 2—Albany fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Albany (90%)

The Albany component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges 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 somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. 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 21 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. 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: Blanton (5%)

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

Component: Hurricane (3%)

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

Component: Chipley (2%)

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

Map Unit: 5—Blanton sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (90%)

The Blanton component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges 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 moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. 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 60 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. 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: Albany (10%)

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

Map Unit: 8—Chipley sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes**Component: Chipley (90%)**

The Chipley component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises 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 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 January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 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: Pottsburg, non-hydric (5%)

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

Component: Mascotte, non-hydric (5%)

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

Map Unit: 13—Mascotte-Mascotte, wet, sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Component: Mascotte (70%)**

The Mascotte component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, strongly contrasting textural stratification, is 11 to 23 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 15 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 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: Mascotte, wet (20%)

The Mascotte, wet component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, strongly contrasting textural stratification, is 11 to 23 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 3 inches during March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 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: Sapelo (5%)

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

Component: Pottsburg (5%)

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

Map Unit: 20—Pamlico muck, depressional

Component: Pamlico (90%)

The Pamlico component makes up 90 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 moderately high. 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 June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 50 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: Pelham, hydric (3%)

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

Component: Mascotte, non-hydric (3%)

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

Component: Plummer, depressional (2%)

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

Component: Pottsburg, hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 21—Plummer and Surrency soils, depressional**Component:** Plummer, depressional (50%)

The Plummer, depressional component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions 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 high. 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 June, July, August, September, October, November. 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: Surrency, depressional (33%)

The Surrency, depressional component makes up 33 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 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 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 frequently 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 15 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: Mascotte, hydric (10%)

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

Component: Pottsburg, non-hydric (7%)

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

Map Unit: 26—Mascotte and Plummer soils, occasionally flooded

Component: Mascotte (53%)

The Mascotte component makes up 53 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 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: Plummer (36%)

The Plummer component makes up 36 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 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: Stockade (11%)

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

Map Unit: 33—Pelham sand

Component: Pelham, non-hydric (60%)

The Pelham, non-hydric 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 high. 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 January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. 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: Pelham, hydric (30%)

The Pelham, hydric component makes up 30 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April. 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: Albany (10%)

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

Map Unit: 34—Plummer sand

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (60%)

The Plummer, non-hydric 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 high. 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 January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 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: Plummer, hydric (30%)

The Plummer, hydric component makes up 30 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 moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 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: Sapelo, non-hydric (10%)

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

Map Unit: 52—Pelham fine sand, occasionally flooded**Component:** Pelham, non-hydric (70%)

The Pelham, non-hydric component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 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 poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. 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: Pelham, hydric (20%)

The Pelham, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 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 poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April. 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: Albany (5%)

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

Component: Stockade (5%)

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

Map Unit: 58—Sapelo sand

Component: Sapelo, non-hydric (75%)

The Sapelo, non-hydric component makes up 75 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 January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 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: Sapelo, hydric (15%)

The Sapelo, hydric component makes up 15 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 3 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 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: Albany (10%)

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

Map Unit: 61—Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes**Component:** Arents (95%)

The Arents component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on fills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded; It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. 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: Pits (5%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Hamilton County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2022

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

Jay Collins
Lt. Governor

Alexis A. Lambert
Secretary

Via Email

October 17th, 2025

Ms. Emily Marsh
Land Management Planner, Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
3125 Conner Boulevard, Suite I-258, Mail Stop C-25
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

RE: Big Shoals State Forest

Dear Ms. Marsh:

Thank you for your inquiry regarding the surface water quality classifications and Outstanding Florida Waters (OFW) for Big Shoals State Forest in Hamilton County. All of the surface waters within and adjacent to the state forest are classified as Class III waters according to Rule 62-302.400, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

According to our Outstanding Florida Waters layer and Rule, the majority of Big Shoals State Forest and Big Shoals State Park were designated as OFWs on 4-18-1988 under the Big Shoals Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Program acquisition project, per subparagraph 62-302.700(9)(f)6., F.A.C. There is also one OFW adjacent to the Big Shoals property, the Suwannee River Special Water OFW, subparagraph 62-302.700(9)(i)34., F.A.C. These OFWs are both in Hamilton and Columbia counties.

Other important managed areas that are within or adjacent to Big Shoals State Forest and Big Shoals State Park include the Big Shoals Wildlife Management Area.

Please see the map below for the boundaries of the Big Shoals OFW that includes the majority of the Big Shoals State Forest. I have provided the FL-SOLARIS (Florida State Owned Land and Record Information System) parcels from the GIS layer that display the time of acquisitions. Parcels acquired before or on the OFW designation date of 4-18-1988 are considered part of the Big Shoals OFW.

If you have any questions or need additional information about this response, please feel free to contact me via e-mail at Talia.E.Smith-Sickler@FloridaDEP.gov or by phone at 850-245-8068.

Sincerely,

Talia Elisa Smith-Sickler
Standards Development Section
Water Quality Standards Program
Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Map: Big Shoals State Forest OFWs

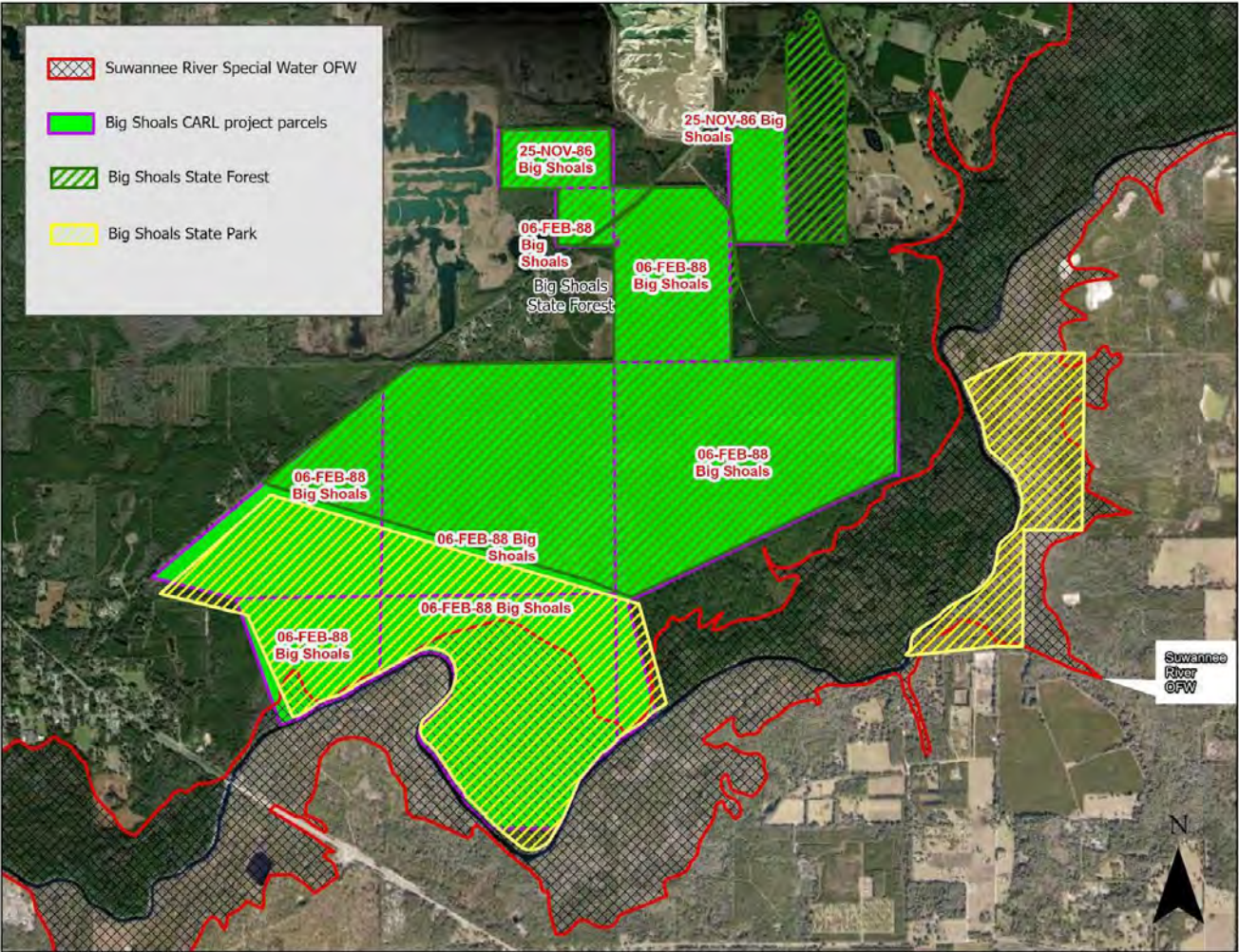


Exhibit K

Water Resources and BMAP Maps



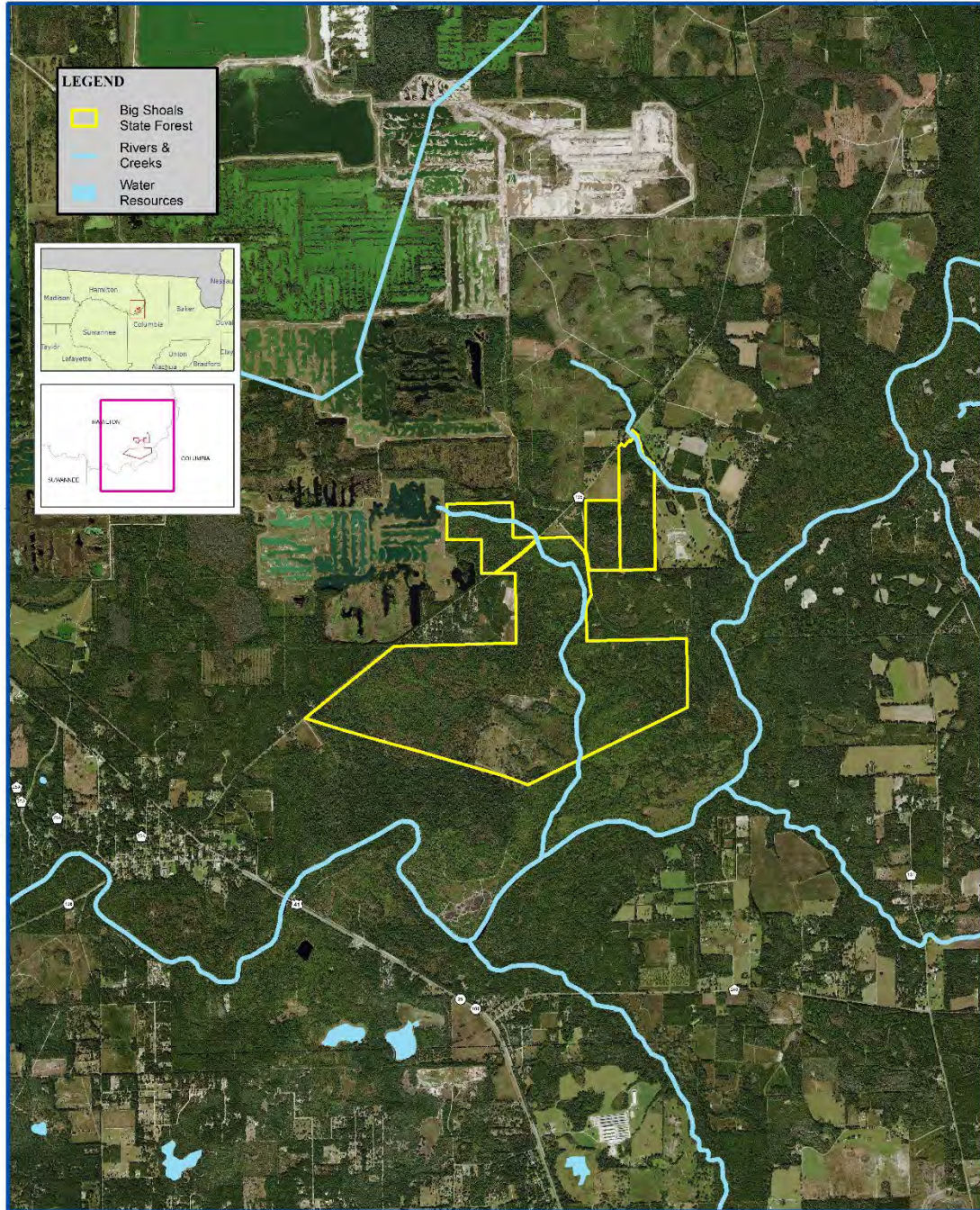
Florida Forest Service

Big Shoals 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 for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used for legal or regulatory purposes. The Florida Forest Service does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. 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 losses resulting from the use of this map.

Boundary lines are based on the Florida Department of Natural Resources' (FDOA) data. The Florida Department of Natural Resources is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this map. The Florida Department of Natural Resources is not responsible for any damages or losses resulting from the use of this map.



0 0.5 1 Miles



Map Month/Year: July 2025

0 500 1000 2000 Feet

Exhibit L

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Tracking Record



**Florida
Natural Areas
Inventory**

1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-224-8207
fax 850-601-9364
www.fnai.org

August 1, 2023

Emily Marsh
Florida Forest Service
FL Dept of Agriculture & Consumer Services
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

Dear Ms. Marsh,

Thank you for requesting information from the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). At your request we have produced the following report for your project area.

The purpose of this Standard Data Report is to provide objective scientific information on natural resources located in the vicinity of a site of interest, in order to inform those involved in project planning and evaluation. This Report makes no determination of the suitability of a proposed project for this location, or the potential impacts of the project on natural resources in the area.

Project: Big Shoals State Forest LMP
Date Received: 7/26/2023
Location: Hamilton County

Element Occurrences

A search of our maps and database indicates that we currently have several element occurrences mapped in the vicinity of the study area (see enclosed map and element occurrence table). Please be advised that a lack of element occurrences in the FNAI database is not a sufficient indication of the absence of rare or endangered species on a site.

The element occurrences data layer includes occurrences of rare species and natural communities. The map legend indicates that some element occurrences occur in the general vicinity of the label point. This may be due to lack of precision of the source data, or an element that occurs over an extended area (such as a wide ranging species or large natural community). For animals and plants, element occurrences generally refer to more than a casual sighting; they usually indicate a viable population of the species. Note that some element occurrences represent historically documented observations which may no longer be extant. Extirpated element occurrences will be marked with an 'X' following the occurrence label on the enclosed map.

Likely and Potential Rare Species

In addition to documented occurrences, other rare species and natural communities may be identified on or near the site based on habitat models and species range models (see enclosed Biodiversity Matrix Report). These species should be taken into consideration in field surveys, land management, and impact avoidance and mitigation.

FNAI habitat models indicate areas, which based on land cover type, offer suitable habitat for one or more rare species that is known to occur in the vicinity. Habitat models have been developed for approximately 300 of the rarest species tracked by the inventory, including all federally listed species.



Florida Resources
and Environmental
Analysis Center

Institute of Science
and Public Affairs

The Florida State University

Tracking Florida's Biodiversity

FNAI species range models indicate areas that are within the known or predicted range of a species, based on climate variables, soils, vegetation, and/or slope. Species range models have been developed for approximately 340 species, including all federally listed species.

The FNAI Biodiversity Matrix Geodatabase compiles Documented, Likely, and Potential species and natural communities for each square mile Matrix Unit statewide.

CLIP

The enclosed map shows natural resource conservation priorities based on the Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project. CLIP is based on many of the same natural resource data developed for the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment, but provides an overall picture of conservation priorities across different resource categories, including biodiversity, landscapes, surface waters, and aggregated CLIP priorities (that combine the individual resource categories). CLIP is also based primarily on remote sensed data and is not intended to be the definitive authority on natural resources on a site.

For more information on CLIP, visit <https://www.fnai.org/services/clip>.

Managed Areas

Portions of the site appear to be located within the Big Shoals State Forest, managed by the FL Dept of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Florida Forest Service.

The Managed Areas data layer shows public and privately managed conservation lands throughout the state. Federal, state, local, and privately managed conservation lands are included.

The Inventory always recommends that professionals familiar with Florida's flora and fauna conduct a site-specific survey to determine the current presence or absence of rare, threatened, or endangered species.

Please visit www.fnai.org/species-communities/tracking-main for county or statewide element occurrence distributions and links to more element information.

The database maintained by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory is the single most comprehensive source of information available on the locations of rare species and other significant ecological resources. However, the data are not always based on comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Therefore this information should not be regarded as a final statement on the biological resources of the site being considered, nor should it be substituted for on-site surveys. Inventory data are designed for the purposes of conservation planning and scientific research, and are not intended for use as the primary criteria for regulatory decisions.

Information provided by this database may not be published without prior written notification to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, and the Inventory must be credited as an information source in these publications. **The maps contain sensitive environmental information, please do not distribute or publish without prior consent from FNAI.** FNAI data may not be resold for profit.

Thank you for your use of FNAI services. If I can be of further assistance, please contact me at (850) 224-8207 or at kbrinegar@fnai.fsu.edu

Sincerely,

Kerri Brinegar

Kerri Brinegar
GIS / Data Services

Encl

Tracking Florida's Biodiversity



1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(850) 224-8207
www.fnai.org

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

CLIP v4.0 Resource Priorities

Biodiversity Resource Category

- Priority 1 - highest
- Priority 2
- Priority 3
- Priority 4
- Priority 5

Landscape Resource Category

- Priority 1 - highest
- Priority 2
- Priority 3
- Priority 4
- Priority 5

Surface Water Resource Category

- Priority 1 - highest
- Priority 2
- Priority 3
- Priority 4
- Priority 5

Aggregated CLIP Priorities

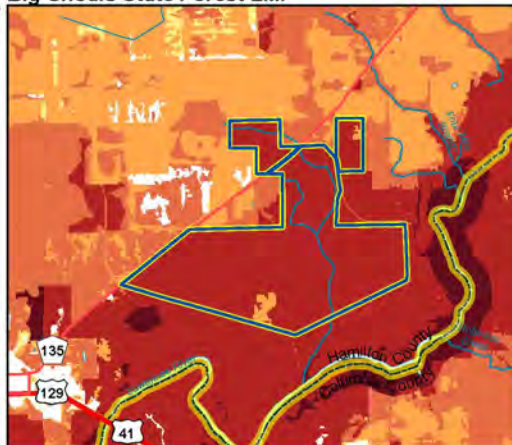
- Priority 1 - highest
- Priority 2
- Priority 3
- Priority 4
- Priority 5

Site Boundary

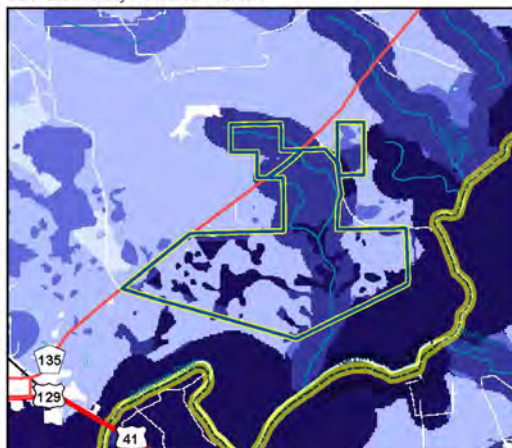
Map should not be interpreted without
accompanying documents.

Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project
(CLIP) is a cooperative effort between the FSJ
Florida Natural Areas Inventory, UF Center for
Landscape Conservation Planning, and FL Fish &
Wildlife Conservation Commission, with additional
funding from FL Dept of Environmental Protection
and US Fish & Wildlife Service.

Big Shoals State Forest LMP



CLIP Biodiversity Resource Priorities

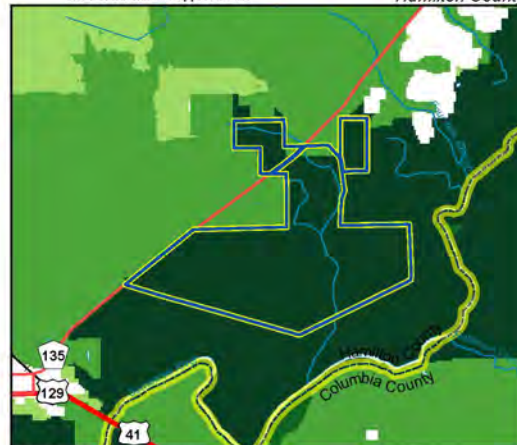


CLIP Surface Water Resource Priorities

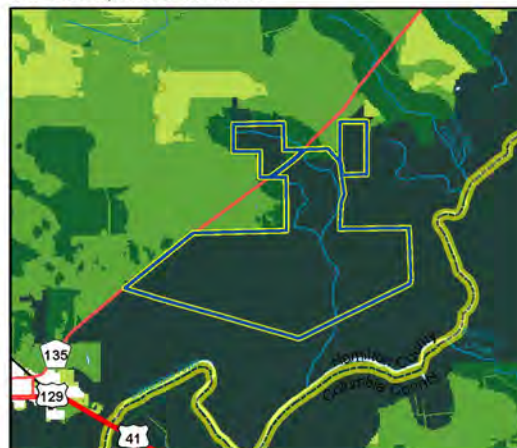


Site boundaries are approximate.

Hamilton County



CLIP Landscape Resource Priorities



CLIP Aggregated Resource Priorities

Map produced by KAB
8/1/2023



1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(850) 224-8207
www.fnai.org

Florida
Natural Areas
Inventory

FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near Big Shoals State Forest LMP



Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Federal State			Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
			Rank	Rank	Status			
ALLMISS*102	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American Alligator	G5	S4	SAT	2006	Suwannee River and nearby Gar Pond	1992: Occurrence on site 9-10 ft gator
BIRDROCK*100	Bird Rookery		G5	SNR8	N	1978-08	COLONY SITE IS CYPRESS IN CYPRESS SWAMP. NESTING SUBSTRATE IS CYPRESS OVER WATER. MORE THAN 0.8 KM FROM HUMAN DISTURBANCE.	1992 (MONTH?) NO EVIDENCE OF COLONY ACTIVITY OBSERVED (U93BIO01). GREAT BLUE HERON (30 NESTING PAIRS 4/78; NONE REPORTED 4/77, 8/78). CATTLE EGRET (NONE 4/77, 4/78; 150 PRS 8/78). GREAT EGRET (100 PRS 4/77; 200 PRS 4/78; NONE REPORTED 8/78).
CARECHAP*19	<i>Carex chapmannii</i>	Chapman's sedge	G3	S3	N	2001	1997-04-01: found in slope forest along with Sabal minor, Lobelia cardinalis, Platyhelos quercicola (PNDU02FLUS).	2001: Plant still present (PNDMCP01FLUS). 1998-04-01: no EO data given (PNDKRU03FLUS).
CARECHAP*34	<i>Carex chapmannii</i>	Chapman's sedge	G3	S3	N	2007-04-11	FNAI NC recorded as bottomland forest.	Observed 1-10 plants in flower/fruit other carex present.
CROTADM*328	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G3	S3	UR	2004-02-06	No general description given	2004-02-06: One adult, roadkill (U04MCP01FLUS).
CROTHORR*32	<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	Timber Rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	2008-07-08	2008: Hardwood forest, xeric hammock, and old house site within mesic hammock (F08FNA06FLUS). 2004-02-06: In mesic flatwoods with Pinus palustris canopy and heavy Serenoa repens cover, in upland hardwood forest near a seep, and crossing firebreaks in mes	2008: 2 large adults and one juvenile (F08FNA06FLUS). 2006: One individual approximately 28 inches long (F06FNA24FLUS). 2005: One adult approximately 40 inches long (F05FNA02FLUS). 2004-02-09: 6 adults observed from 2001-2004. Juveniles and adults frequently sighted by Big Shoals and Stephen Foster park staff; no good estimate of population size (U04MCP01FLUS). 1998-03-26: 3 foot long adult killed on park drive at Stephen Foster State Park (PNDPEA03FLUS). 1989-08-26: G. BROCK OBSERVED NEONATE SWIMMING ACROSS RIVER (FROM HAMI TO COLU) old EO #44. 1965-04-22: Specimen collected ca. 5 miles north of White Springs, Elliot, R.P. Specimen #UF-25046 SM. Old EO #27.
CTENFLOR*32	<i>Ctenium floridanum</i>	Florida toothache grass	G2	S2	N	2009	No general description given	2009: 11-50 plants (F08FNA11FLUS).



FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near Big Shoals State Forest LMP

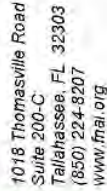


Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Rank	State Rank	Federal Listing	Observation Date	Description	EO Comments
CYOLULE1*	<i>Cyclonotus kleimiana</i>	Florida Mapleleaf	G2G3	S2	N	N	2014 pre	The Suwannee River is a large river, mostly a blackwater stream but also with substantial spring input. The Santa Fe and New rivers are medium-to-small blackwater rivers within the Suwannee River drainage. Much of the surrounding country is dedicated to a
DRYMCOLUP*32	<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	T	FT	1973 pre	No general description given
EPTERUSC*3	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	G5	S3	N	N	1957-07-08	No general description given
GOPHPOLY*461	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST	1992	HABITAT PINE FLATWOODS. OPEN STAND OF LONGLEAF PINE 60-70 FEET TALL OVER A DENSE SHRUB ZONE OF SAW PALMETTO AND MIXED ERICACEOUS SHRUBS. OCCURS ON SANDY RIDGES WITH A PERCHED WATER TABLE, MESIC.
GOPHPOLY*461	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST	1984-05-04	XERIC HAMMOCK: LAUREL OAK, WATER OAK, SANDLIVE OAK, LONGLEAF PINE CANOPY OVER AN OPEN SHRUB LAYER OF DEER BERRY AND SPARKLEBERRY. SPARSE TO LOCALLY DENSE GROUND COVER OF SANDHILL HERBS AND WIREGRASS; XERIC.
GOPHPOLY*462	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST	1984-05-04	HABITAT XERIC HAMMOCK: MIX OF LAUREL, WATER, AND SAND LIVE OAKS WITH SOME LOBLOLLY AND LONGLEAF PINES OVER AN OPEN SHRUB LAYER OF SPARKLEBERRY AND DEER BERRY. GROUND COVER SPARSE TO LOCALLY DENSE-VARIOUS GRASSES AND HERBS

FNAI ELEMENT OCCURRENCE REPORT on or near Big Shoals State Forest LMP



Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Global State Federal State	Rank	Status	Listing	Date	Description	EO Comments
GOPHOLY*771	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST	1985-04-03	1985-04-03: disturbed xeric hammock - scattered live oak, laurel oak and blackjack oak over various sandhill herbs (U85LYN04FLUS).	1985-04-03: one burrow (U85LYN04FLUS).
GOPHOLY*806	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST	2005	2004-02-06: Habitat has been degraded as canopy has closed; general area was formerly flatwoods, sandhill, or upland pine. Invasion by hardwoods extensive with laurel oak, water oak, and other hardwoods (PNDMCP01FLUS; PNDPAT01FLUS). Pine plantation.	2005: few scattered burrows observed; no detailed survey (F05SUR01FLUS). 2004-02-06: Tortoises still use more open areas of the park. Many burrows that were persisting in small openings at the original point have become inactive. 21 active burrows, most of adult size, were mapped within the polygon to north (U04MCP01FLUS). 1992: At least 16 burrows observed (U93BIO01FLUS). Nest status: Active. 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999; (U03FWC01FLUS)
HALILEIC*133	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N	2003	2005-07-12: Source does not provide a description.	Nest status: Active. 2003, 2002, 2001, 2000, 1999; (U03FWC01FLUS)
LITHCAP*114	<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G2G3	S3	UR	N	1992-07-20	Slash pine plantation.	A single gopher frog was captured in a funnel trap placed at the mouth of a tortoise burrow.
MACRSUWA*10	<i>Macrochelys suwanneensis</i>	Suwannee Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2	S2	PT	ST	2020	The Suwannee River is a large river, mostly blackwater but with substantial spring input. The Santa Fe and New rivers are medium-to-small blackwater rivers. Surrounding land use is principally agriculture but includes rural residential and silviculture.	Robust population based on dozens of records from 1935-2020 spanning much of system: summaries in A15JCH01FLUS, A22THO02FLUS, B06PRI01FLUS, N14ENG01FLUS
PITUMELA*13	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>	Pine Snake	G4	S3	UR	ST	1973-04	TURKEY OAK SANDHILLS TRANSITION	INDIV. CAPTURED APRIL 1973 BY PAUL MOLER AND STEVE CHRISTMAN
PITUMELA*15	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>	Pine Snake	G4	S3	UR	ST	1977-10-22	STEEP, SANDY SLOPE ABOVE RIVER	1977-10-22: INDIV. SEEN 22 OCT. 1977 BY BOB SIMONS
SATYKINC*11	<i>Satyrium kingi</i>	King's Hairsreak	G3G4	S2	N	N	2022-05-13	Seepage stream in upland hardwood forest habitat with sweet leaf (<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>) scattered throughout.	Three adults were observed on sweet leaf (<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>).



Map Label	Scientific Name	Common Name	Rank	Status	Listing	Date	Description	EO Comments	
SPR15TRF05	Spring-run stream		G2	S2	N	N	2004	IN "FARMLAND" SETTING, IMPOUNDMENT HAS 3 DAMS THAT FORM 100 M LONG UPPER POND, TEAR-DROP SHAPED SPRING POOL CA 15-50 M & LOWER POOL CA 33-300 M.	2004: Update to last obs date was based on interpretation of aerial photography (previous value was 1977-pre) (U05FNA02FLUS). SPRING IN UPPER PART OF 0.4 M-LONG NNW TENDING TRIBUTARY TO RIVER; DEPTH TO VENT CA 2 M; FLOW REPORTED AT 350 GAL/MIN
URS1FLOR05	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	M	N	2020-11-19	Large area of pine plantation, mesic and wet flatwoods, and dome and basin swamps; Largely private commercial timberland, nurseries, and small neighborhoods; public lands are dominated by pine plantation but also have flatwoods interspersed with dome swam	2002: 1,025-1,539 bears estimated in the primary ranges in the Ocala-St. John's region. Part of a larger population that includes Okefenokee Swamp National Wildlife Refuge in Georgia (U05SIM01FLUS). 2014: 1,198 bears estimated in the Ocala-St. John's region and 495 estimated in the Osceola region (A16HUM01FLUS). 2016: polygons created to show where bears are considered 'Abundant' and 'Common' (U16FWC01FLUS) Primary is the FWC-designated core area that represents breeding range and contains documented evidence of reproduction or female bears within available habitat, and Secondary is the FWC-designated area where bears occur within available habitat but outside primary bear range (evidence of bears without documented evidence of reproduction) (U12FWC02FLUS, U05SIM01FLUS). These boundaries are based on decades of bear observations, roadkill distribution, nuisance bear locations, and bear research projects. For delayed location data contact the FWC.



Florida
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Florida Natural Areas Inventory Biodiversity Matrix Report



Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
Matrix Unit ID: 21186					
Documented					
<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	Timber Rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Macrochelys suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2	S2	PT	ST
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Satyrium kingi</i>	King's Hairstreak	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Documented-Historic					
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST
Likely					
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	Gulf Sturgeon	G3T2T3	S2?	T	FT
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	DL	FT
<i>Progomphus alachuensis</i>	Tawny Sanddragon	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Quadrula kleiniana</i>	Florida Mapleleaf	G2G3	S2	N	N
Sandhill		G3	S2	N	N
Scrub		G2	S2	N	N
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
Upland pine		G3	S2	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	incised groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ameiurus serracanthus</i>	Spotted Bullhead	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Asplenium x plenum</i>	ruffled spleenwort	G1Q	S1	N	N
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
<i>Brickellia cordifolia</i>	Fly's brickell-bush	G3	S2	N	E
<i>Carex chapmannii</i>	Chapman's sedge	G3	S3	N	T
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S1	N	N
<i>Ctenium floridanum</i>	Florida toothache grass	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	T	FT
<i>Dryobates borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	E, PT	FE
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	hartwrightia	G2	S2	UR	T
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G2G3	S3	UR	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>	Pine Snake	G4	S3	UR	ST
<i>Pycnanthemum floridanum</i>	Florida mountain-mint	G3	S3	N	T

Matrix Unit ID: 21187

Documented

<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
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Likely					
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
<i>Macrochelys suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2	S2	PT	ST
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	DL	FT
<i>Progomphus alachuensis</i>	Tawny Sanddragon	G3	S3	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	incised groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ctenium floridanum</i>	Florida toothache grass	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	T	FT
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST
<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	hartwrightia	G2	S2	UR	T
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G2G3	S3	UR	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
Matrix Unit ID: 21423					
Documented					
<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	Timber Rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST
<i>Macrochelys suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2	S2	PT	ST
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Likely					
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	Gulf Sturgeon	G3T2T3	S2?	T	FT
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
<i>Ctenium floridanum</i>	Florida toothache grass	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G2G3	S3	UR	N
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	DL	FT
<i>Progomphus alachuensis</i>	Tawny Sanddragon	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Quadrula kleiniana</i>	Florida Mapleleaf	G2G3	S2	N	N
Sandhill		G3	S2	N	N
Scrub		G2	S2	N	N
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	incised groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ameiurus serracanthus</i>	Spotted Bullhead	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Asplenium x plenum</i>	ruffled spleenwort	G1Q	S1	N	N
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
<i>Brickellia cordifolia</i>	Flyr's brickell-bush	G3	S2	N	E
<i>Carex chapmannii</i>	Chapman's sedge	G3	S3	N	T

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<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S1	N	N
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	T	FT
<i>Dryobates borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	E, PT	FE
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	hartwrightia	G2	S2	UR	T
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	N	ST
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Pycnanthemum floridanum</i>	Florida mountain-mint	G3	S3	N	T
<i>Sciurus niger niger</i>	Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N

Matrix Unit ID: 21424

Documented

<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
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Likely

<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
<i>Ctenium floridanum</i>	Florida toothache grass	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G2G3	S3	UR	N
<i>Macrochelys suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2	S2	PT	ST
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	DL	FT
<i>Progomphus alachuensis</i>	Tawny Sanddragon	G3	S3	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	incised groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Brickellia cordifolia</i>	Flyr's brickell-bush	G3	S2	N	E
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S1	N	N
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	T	FT
<i>Dryobates borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	E, PT	FE
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST
<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	hartwrightia	G2	S2	UR	T
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	N	ST
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Sciurus niger niger</i>	Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N

Matrix Unit ID: 21425

Documented

<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G3	S3	UR	N
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<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Likely					
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G2G3	S3	UR	N
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	DL	FT
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	incised groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
<i>Brickellia cordifolia</i>	Flyr's brickell-bush	G3	S2	N	E
<i>Ctenium floridanum</i>	Florida toothache grass	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	T	FT
<i>Dryobates borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	E, PT	FE
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST
<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	hartwrightia	G2	S2	UR	T
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2	S2	PT	ST
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	N	ST
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
Matrix Unit ID: 21661					
Documented					
<i>Ctenium floridanum</i>	Florida toothache grass	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Macrochelys suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2	S2	PT	ST
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Likely					
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	Gulf Sturgeon	G3T2T3	S2?	T	FT
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	Timber Rattlesnake	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G2G3	S3	UR	N
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	DL	FT
<i>Progomphus alachuensis</i>	Tawny Sanddragon	G3	S3	N	N
Sandhill		G3	S2	N	N
Scrub		G2	S2	N	N
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	incised groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Ameiurus serracanthus</i>	Spotted Bullhead	G3	S3	N	N

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<i>Asplenium x plenum</i>	ruffled spleenwort	G1Q	S1	N	N
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
<i>Bird Rookery</i>		G5	SNRB	N	N
<i>Brickellia cordifolia</i>	Flyr's brickell-bush	G3	S2	N	E
<i>Carex chapmannii</i>	Chapman's sedge	G3	S3	N	T
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S1	N	N
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	T	FT
<i>Dryobates borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	E, PT	FE
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST
<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	hartwrightia	G2	S2	UR	T
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Micropterus notius</i>	Suwannee Bass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	N	ST
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Pycnanthemum floridanum</i>	Florida mountain-mint	G3	S3	N	T
<i>Sciurus niger niger</i>	Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N

Matrix Unit ID: 21662

Documented

<i>Carex chapmannii</i>	Chapman's sedge	G3	S3	N	T
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N	N

Likely

<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	Gulf Sturgeon	G3T2T3	S2?	T	FT
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
<i>Ctenium floridanum</i>	Florida toothache grass	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G2G3	S3	UR	N
<i>Macrochelys suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2	S2	PT	ST
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	DL	FT
<i>Progomphus alachuensis</i>	Tawny Sanddragon	G3	S3	N	N
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
Upland pine		G3	S2	N	N

Potential

<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	incised groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Asplenium x plenum</i>	ruffled spleenwort	G1Q	S1	N	N
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
<i>Bird Rookery</i>		G5	SNRB	N	N
<i>Brickellia cordifolia</i>	Flyr's brickell-bush	G3	S2	N	E
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S1	N	N
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	T	FT
<i>Dryobates borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	G3	S2	E, PT	FE
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	G5	S3	N	N

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<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	hartwrightia	G2	S2	UR	T
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	N	ST
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Sciurus niger niger</i>	Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N
Matrix Unit ID: 21663					
Documented					
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
Likely					
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	Gulf Sturgeon	G3T2T3	S2?	T	FT
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G2G3	S3	UR	N
<i>Macrochelys suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Alligator Snapping Turtle	G2	S2	PT	ST
Mesic flatwoods		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	G4	S2	DL	FT
<i>Progomphus alachuensis</i>	Tawny Sanddragon	G3	S3	N	N
Upland hardwood forest		G5	S3	N	N
Potential					
<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>	incised groove-bur	G3	S2	N	T
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S1	N	N
<i>Ctenium floridanum</i>	Florida toothache grass	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	T	FT
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big Brown Bat	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	ST
<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	hartwrightia	G2	S2	UR	T
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	G4	S3	N	N
<i>Notophthalmus perstriatus</i>	Striped Newt	G2G3	S2	N	ST
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	Suwannee Cooter	G5T3	S3	N	N

Definitions: Documented - Rare species and natural communities documented on or near this site.
 Documented-Historic - Rare species and natural communities documented, but not observed/reported within the last twenty years.
 Likely - Rare species and natural communities likely to occur on this site based on suitable habitat and/or known occurrences in the vicinity.
 Potential - This site lies within the known or predicted range of the species listed.



1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
(850) 224-8207
www.fnai.org

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Element Summary

Big Shoals State Forest



SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Global rank	State rank	Federal status	State status
REPTILES					
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G3	S3	UR	N
MAMMALS					
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T4	S4	N	N
PLANTS					
<i>Carex chapmannii</i>	Chapman's sedge	G3	S3	N	T

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

Element Occurrence Ranking

FNAI ranks of quality of the element occurrence in terms of its viability (EORANK). Viability is estimated using a combination of factors that contribute to continued survival of the element at the location. Among these are the size of the EO, general condition of the EO at the site, and the conditions of the landscape surrounding the EO (e.g. an immediate threat to an EO by local development pressure could lower an EO rank).

A = Excellent estimated viability
A? = Possibly excellent estimated viability
AB = Excellent or good estimated viability
AC = Excellent, good, or fair estimated viability
B = Good estimated viability
B? = Possibly good estimated viability
BC = Good or fair estimated viability
BD = Good, fair, or poor estimated viability
C = Fair estimated viability
C? = Possibly fair estimated viability
CD = Fair or poor estimated viability
D = Poor estimated viability
D? = Possibly poor estimated viability
E = Verified extant (viability not assessed)
F = Failed to find
H = Historical
NR = Not ranked, a placeholder when an EO is not (yet) ranked.
U = Unrankable
X = Extirpated

*For additional detail on the above ranks see: <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/eorankguide.htm>

FNAI also uses the following EO ranks:

H? = Possibly historical
F? = Possibly failed to find
X? = Possibly extirpated

The following offers further explanation of the H and X ranks as they are used by FNAI:

The rank of H is used when there is a lack of recent field information verifying the continued existence of an EO, such as (a) when an EO is based only on historical collections data; or (b) when an EO was ranked A, B, C, D, or E at one time and is later, without field survey work, considered to be possibly extirpated due to general habitat loss or degradation of the environment in the area. This definition of the H rank is dependent on an interpretation of what constitutes "recent" field information. Generally, if there is no known survey of an EO within the last 20 to 40 years, it should be assigned an H rank. While these time frames represent suggested maximum limits, the actual time period for historical EOs may vary according to the biology of the element and the specific landscape context of each occurrence (including anthropogenic alteration of the environment). Thus, an H rank may be assigned to an EO before the maximum time frames have lapsed. Occurrences that have not been surveyed for periods exceeding these time frames should not be ranked A, B, C, or D. The higher maximum limit for plants and communities (i.e., ranging from 20 to 40 years) is based upon the assumption that occurrences of these elements generally have the potential to persist at a given location for longer periods of time. This greater potential is a reflection of plant biology and community dynamics. However, landscape factors must also be considered. Thus, areas with more anthropogenic impacts on the environment (e.g., development) will be at the lower end of the range, and less-impacted areas will be at the higher end.

The rank of X is assigned to EOs for which there is documented destruction of habitat or environment; or persuasive evidence of eradication based on adequate survey (i.e., thorough or repeated survey efforts by one or more experienced observers at times and under conditions appropriate for the Element at that location).

FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

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.

E = Endangered: species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

E, T = Species currently listed endangered in a portion of its range but only listed as threatened in other areas

E, PDL = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for delisting.

E, PT = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for listing as threatened.

E, XN = Species currently listed endangered but tracked population is a non-essential experimental population.

T = Threatened: species likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

PE = Species proposed for listing as endangered.

PS = - An infraspecific taxon or population has federal status but the entire species does not - status is in only a portion of the species range.

PT = Species proposed for listing as threatened.

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.

DL = Delisted.

UR = Under review.

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.

C = Candidate for listing at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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.

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* 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, 581.185 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: <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-40>.

E = 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 to the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

T = 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.

CE = Commercially exploited: species native to the state which are subject to being removed in significant numbers from native habitats in the state and sold or transported for sale.

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

Element Occurrence Ranking

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*For additional detail on the above ranks see: <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/eorankguide.htm>

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The rank of X is assigned to EOs for which there is documented destruction of habitat or environment, or persuasive evidence of eradication based on adequate survey (i.e., thorough or repeated survey efforts by one or more experienced observers at times and under conditions appropriate for the Element at that location).

Exhibit M

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Listed Species Occurrence Records



**Florida Fish
and Wildlife
Conservation
Commission**

Commissioners
Rodney Barreto
Chairman
Coral Gables

Steven Hudson
Vice Chairman
Fort Lauderdale

Preston Farrior
Tampa

Gary Lester
Oxford

Albert Maury
Coral Gables

Gary Nicklaus
Jupiter

Sonya Rood
St. Augustine

Office of the
Executive Director
Roger Young
Executive Director

Dr. Thomas H. Eason
Assistant Executive Director

Jessica Crawford
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

August 9, 2023

Emily Marsh
Florida Forest Service
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650
emily.marsh@fdacs.gov

Dear Ms. Marsh:

This letter is in response to your request for listed species occurrence records and critical habitats for the Big Shoals State Forest, located in Hamilton County. FWC staff conducted a geographic information system (GIS) analysis of the project area which found that the project area contains:

Documented occurrences of the following listed and managed species:

- Eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*, FT)
- Gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*, ST)
- Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*, ST)

Potential habitat for the following listed and managed species:

- Eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*, FT)
- Gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*, ST)
- Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*, ST)

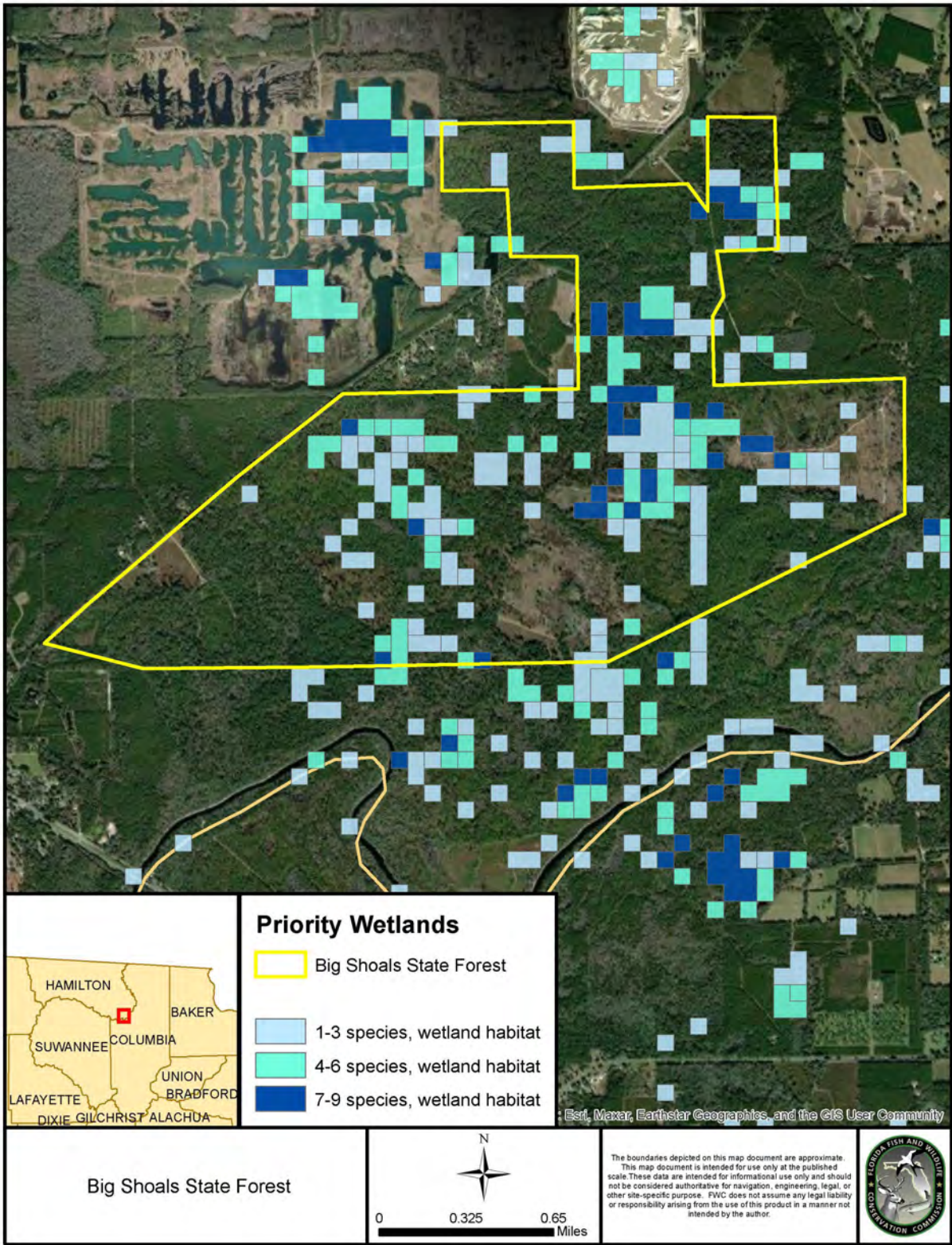
Enclosed are maps of prioritized SHCA's, species richness, priority wetlands for listed species, and land cover for the project site and surrounding area.

The wildlife occurrence data represents only species recorded by FWC staff and other affiliated researchers and the available databases do not necessarily contain records of all listed species that may occur in a given area. Therefore, the absence of a species in this list does not mean that species does not occur in the area.

For specific technical questions regarding the content of this letter, please contact Alex Flores at 850-488-8783 or by email at Alex.Flores@MyFWC.com. All other inquiries may be sent to ConservationPlanningServices@MyFWC.com.

Sincerely,

Josh Cucinella
Land Use Planning Program Administrator
Office of Conservation Planning Services
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission



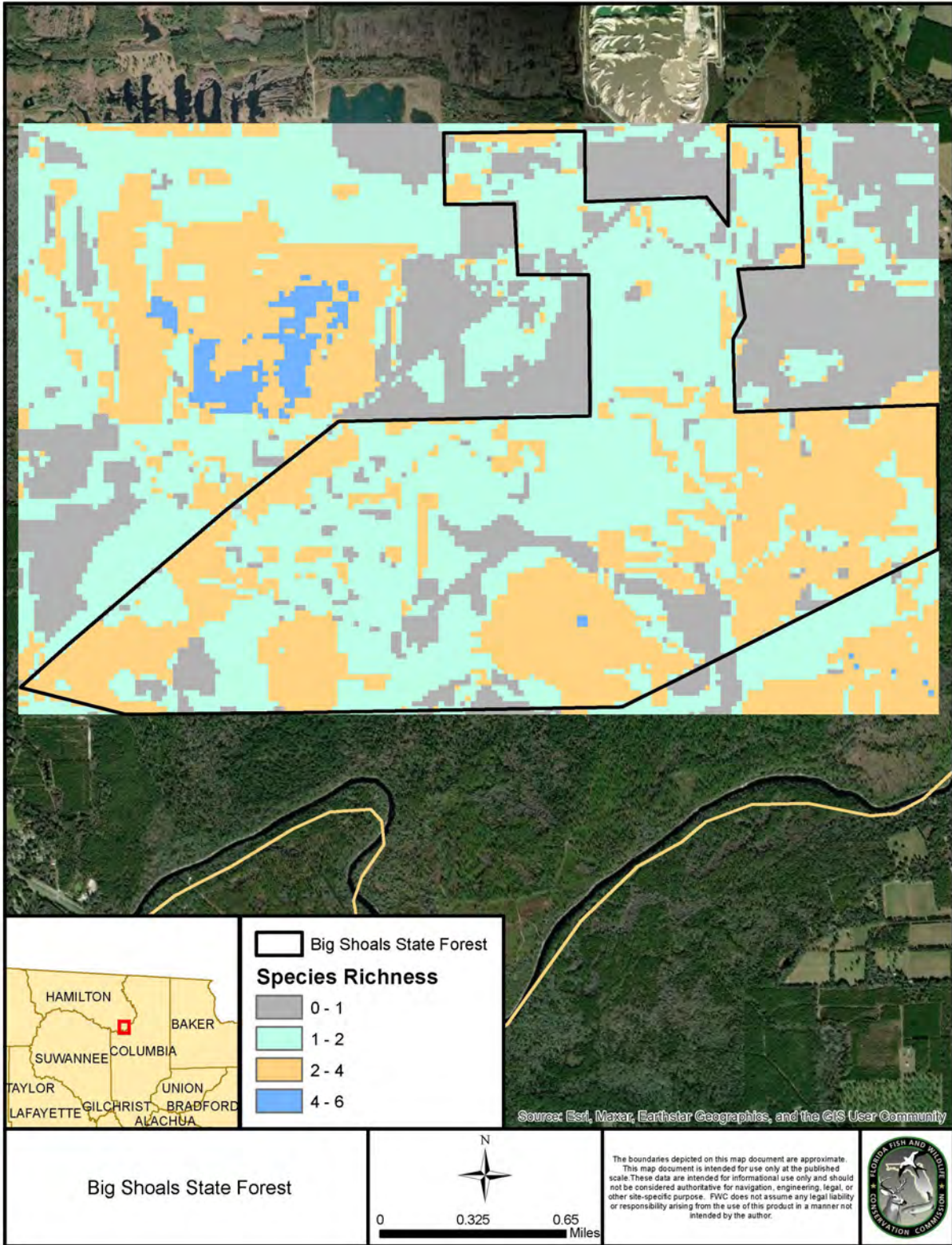


Exhibit N

Twenty-Year

Fire History

Big Shoals State Forest Burn Acres by Fiscal Year

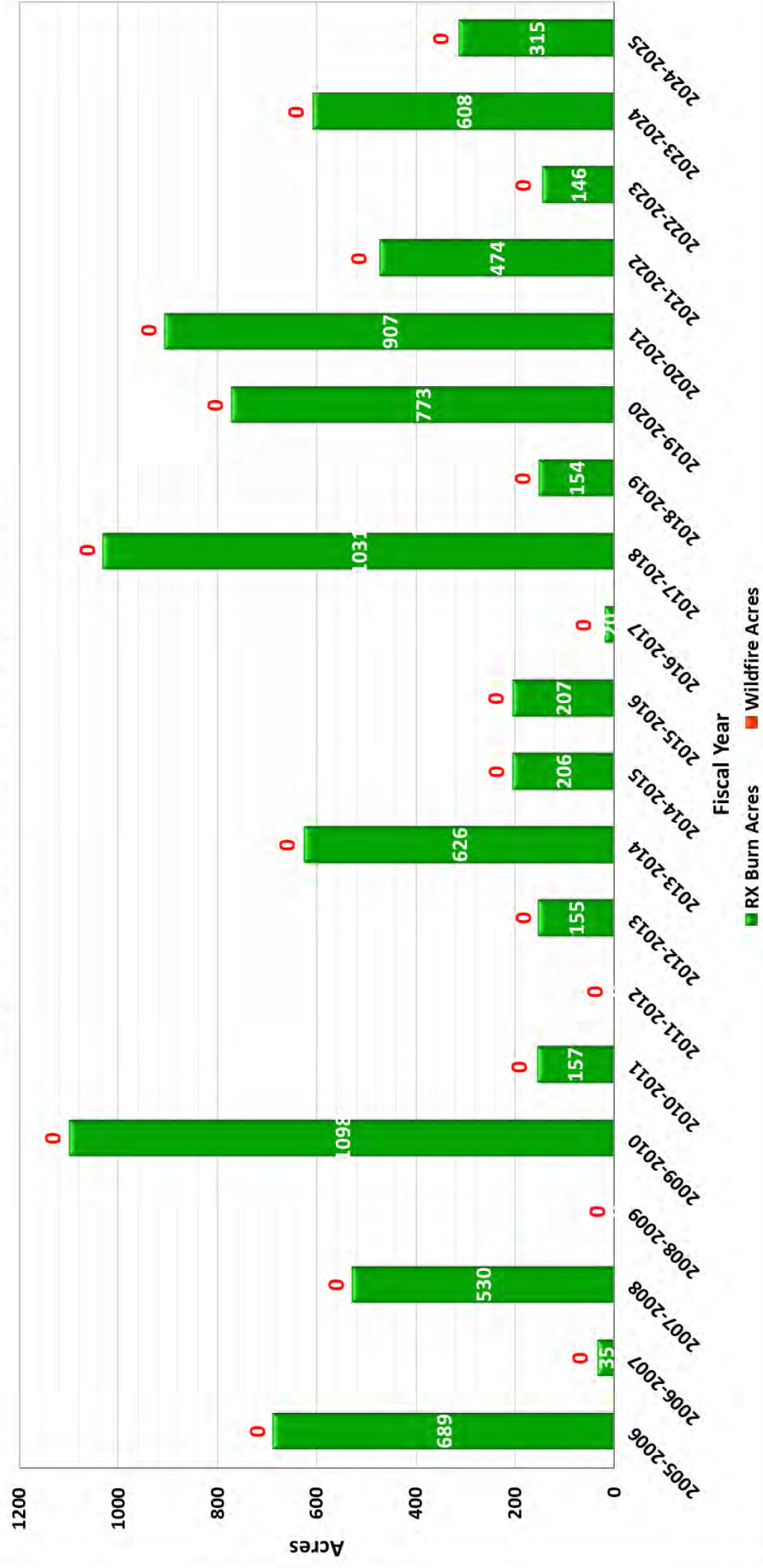


Exhibit O

Invasive Species Map



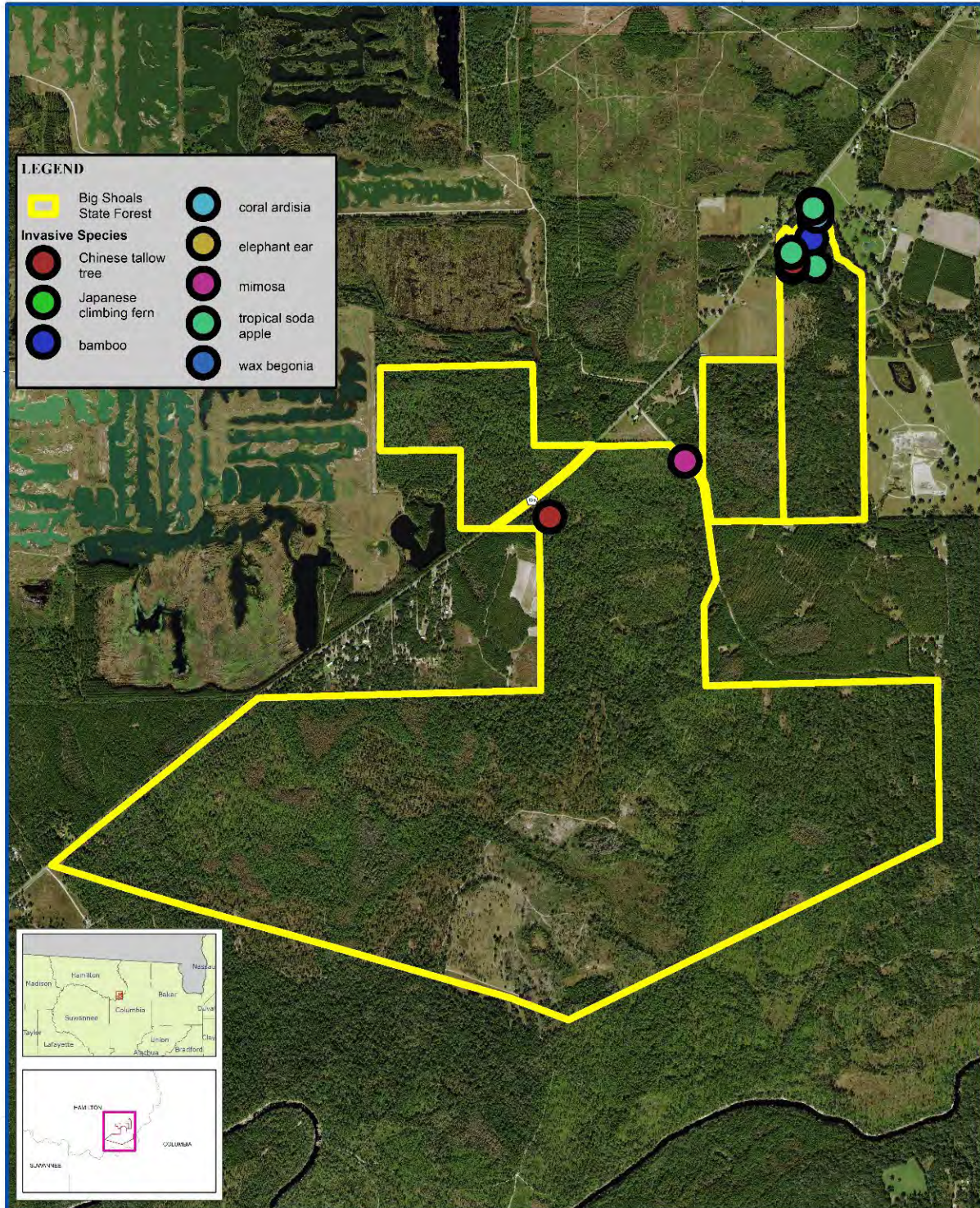
Florida Forest Service

Big Shoals State Forest Invasive Species Map

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

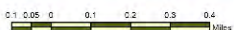
DISCLAIMER:
This map is intended for informational purposes only. It is not a warranty of any kind. The Florida Forest Service does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. The Florida Forest Service is not responsible for any errors or omissions, or for any consequences arising from the use of the information contained herein. The Florida Forest Service is not responsible for any damages, including but not limited to, direct, indirect, or consequential damages, arising from the use of the information contained herein.

Boundary area coordinates courtesy of
the Florida Department of Transportation
Florida's Local Access System (FLAS)
from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



LEGEND

Big Shoals State Forest	coral ardisia
Invasive Species	elephant ear
Chinese tallow tree	mimosa
Japanese climbing fern	tropical soda apple
bamboo	wax begonia



Map Month/Year: July 2025

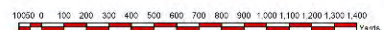


Exhibit P

Current FNAI Natural Communities Map



Florida Forest Service

Big Shoals State Forest

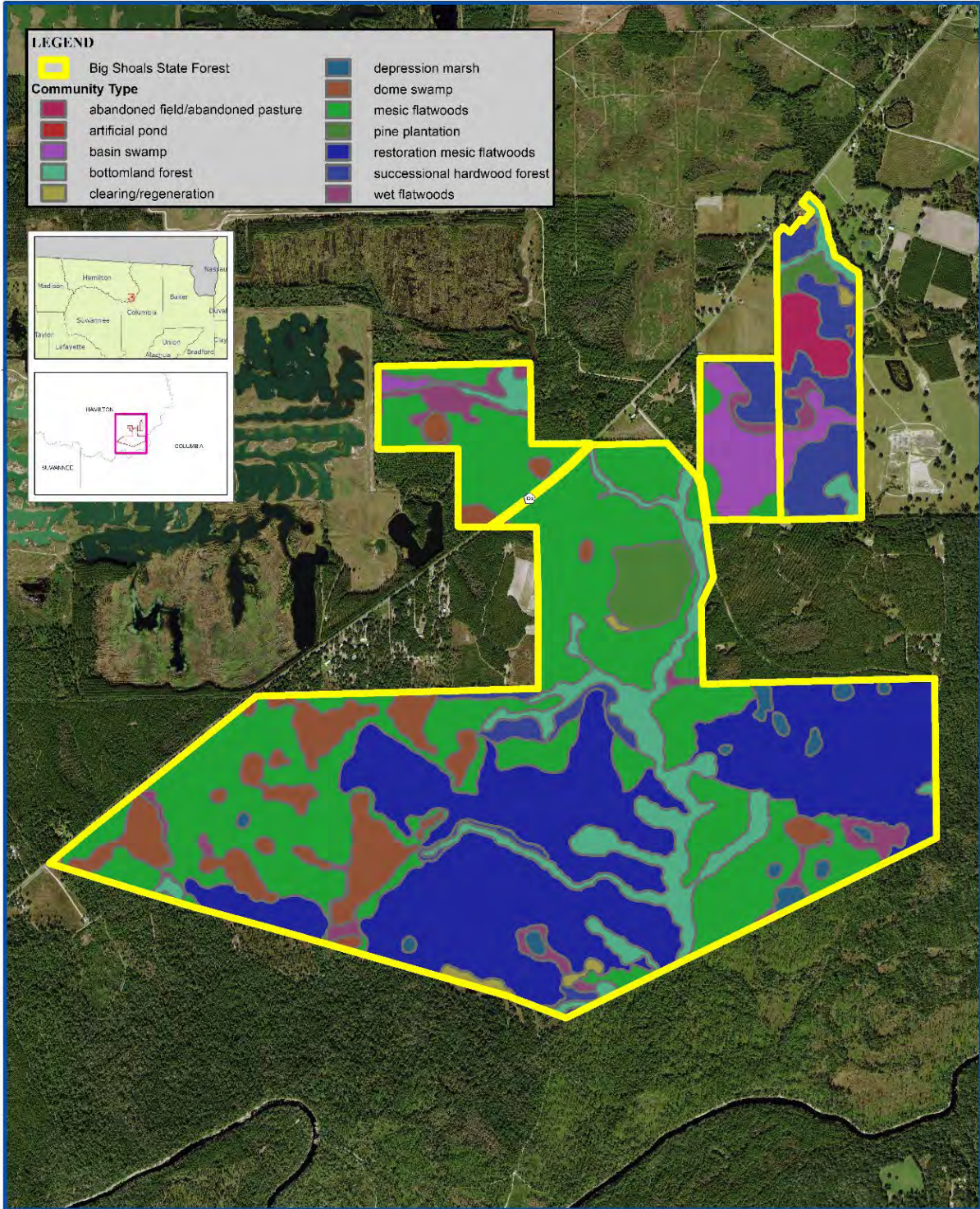
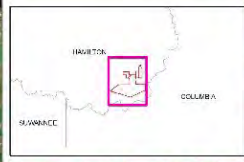
Current FNAI Natural Communities Map

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

DISCLAIMER:
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LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Big Shoals State Forest | depression marsh |
| Community Type | dome swamp |
| abandoned field/abandoned pasture | mesic flatwoods |
| artificial pond | pine plantation |
| basin swamp | restoration mesic flatwoods |
| bottomland forest | successional hardwood forest |
| clearing/regeneration | wet flatwoods |



0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles



Map Month/Year: July 2025

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1,000 1,100 1,200 1,300 1,400 Feet

Exhibit Q

Historic FNAI Natural Communities Map

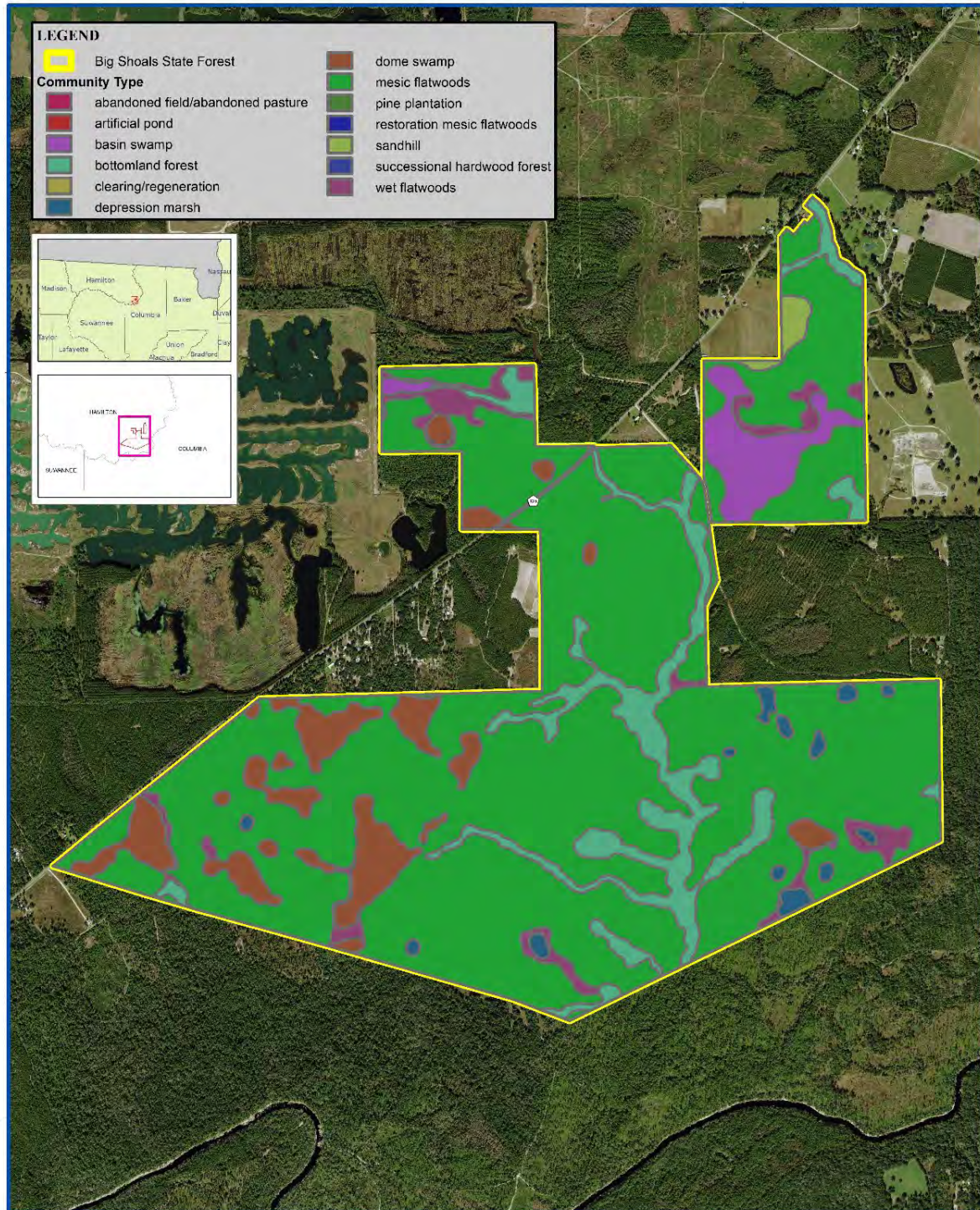


Florida Forest Service

Big Shoals State Forest Historic FNAI Natural Communities Map

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

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0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Miles



Map Month/Year: July 2025

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1,000 1,100 1,200 1,300 1,400 Yards

Exhibit R

Land Management Reviews

(2013, 2017 & 2022)

Name of Site: Big Shoals State Forest

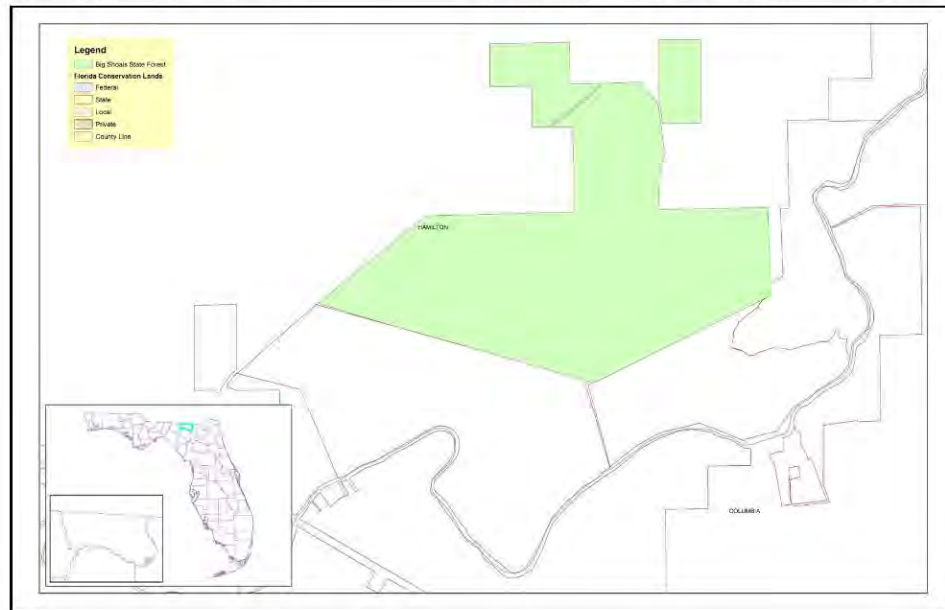
County: Hamilton

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

Acres: 1,629.00
Area Reviewed: Entire tract

Review Date: 01/30-31/2013

Management Plan Approval Date: 12/15/2006



Review Team Determination

Managed in accordance with
Acquisition purpose? Yes =4, No = 0



Management practices, including public access,
in compliance with the management plan? Yes =4, No = 0



Categories	Management Plan Review	Field Review
Natural Communities	0.94	3.96
Listed Species	0.72	3.00
Natural Resource Survey	0.79	3.50
Cultural Resources	0.88	2.75
Prescribed Fire	0.75	5.00
Restoration	0.95	4.45
Exotic Species	0.88	4.13
Hydrology	1.00	4.50
Groundwater Monitoring	0.67	3.00
Surface Water Monitoring	1.00	3.00
Resource Protection	1.00	4.81
Adjacent Property Concerns	0.58	2.83
Public Access & Education	0.96	3.77
Management Resources	N/A	4.33
Managed Area Uses	1.00	N/A
Buildings, Equipment, Staff & Funding	N/A	3.81

Consensus Commendations to the Managing Agency

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

1. The team commends the forest staff for the extraordinary prescribed fire program which has established a consistent history of desired fire frequency throughout all the mesic flatwoods. (VOTE: 4+, 0-)

★★★★★

2. The team commends the Florida Forest Service (FFS) for its spirit of cooperative interagency management. (VOTE: 4+, 0-)

★★★★★

3. The team commends the FFS staff for their initiative for establishing a restoration strategy in areas of significant hardwoods and poor groundcover. (VOTE: 4+, 0-)

★★★★★

4. The team commends the FFS for their successful reforestation with hand planted longleaf pine. (VOTE: 4+, 0-)

★★★★★

5. The team commends the lead area manager for maintaining an adequate fire rotation during challenging conditions. (VOTE: 4+, 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 FFS, with support from DRP or others, refine the historical and current natural community map as it relates to desired future conditions and management goals. (VOTE: 4+, 0-)

★★★★★

Managing Agency Response: The historical natural community map has been developed by a former survey. However, FFS will reevaluate the current natural community map and compare that to the desired future conditions, while taking into considerations other management goals and budget constraints, to determine if any refinements are appropriate.

2. The team recommends FFS staff document incidental observations of state and/or federally listed plant and animal species occurring in the forest. (VOTE: 4+, 0-)

★★★★★

Managing Agency Response: FFS has started documenting incidental observations of state and/or federally listed plant and animal species on the State Forest and is recording these in its Forest Data Model.

3. During reforestation planning, the team recommends that FFS staff investigate alternative chemical/mechanical site preparation techniques that minimize damage to herbaceous groundcover species while also meeting pine survival needs. (VOTE: 4+, 0-)

★★★★★

Managing Agency Response: During reforestation planning, the FFS will continue to evaluate on a site specific basis various options for site preparation, chemical and/or mechanical, to minimize the disturbance of herbaceous groundcover species, while ensuring adequate vegetative control as necessary to accomplish its reforestation goals and meet established guidelines for tree planting and survival.

Field Review Checklist Findings

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

- Natural Communities, regarding basin swamp, baygall, dome swamp, floodplain forest, blackwater stream.
- Natural Resources, regarding fire effects monitoring and invasive species survey/monitoring.
- Resource Management, Prescribed Fire, regarding area being burned (no. acres), frequency and quality.
- Restoration of Ruderal Areas, regarding oldfield/successional hardwood (300 acres).
- Forest Management, regarding timber inventory, timber harvesting, reforestation/afforestation and site preparation
- Non-native, Invasive and Problem Species, regarding the prevention and control of plants, animals and pests/pathogens.
- Hydrologic/Geologic Function, regarding roads/culverts.
- Resource Protection, regarding boundary survey, gates & fencing, signage and law enforcement presence.
- Public Access & Education, regarding roads and parking.
- Environmental Education & Outreach, regarding wildlife, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities and management of visitor impacts.
- Management Resources Maintenance, regarding waste disposal and sanitary facilities.
- Infrastructure, regarding buildings, equipment and staff.

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. The review team average score indicates a need for acknowledgement of natural resource survey, specifically listed species or habitat monitoring. Please provide documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: The FFS has initiated the documenting of state and/or federally listed plant and animal species occurring on the State Forest and maintain these as a GIS layer in its forest data model and will include discussion in the next revision of the management plan this monitoring/survey work.

2. The review team average score indicates a need for acknowledgement of Adjacent property concerns to be addressed, specifically PCS phosphate mining and surplus lands identified. Please provide documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: The FFS does not have any areas on Big Shoals State Forest to list as surplus at this time. PCS Phosphate is currently mining along the west boundary of Big Shoals State Forest on the portion that lies north of CR 135. It has already been mined and subsequently has reclaimed the area along the north boundary of this same portion. FFS has no control over the land management practices that are taking place outside its boundary. The FFS will continue to manage and monitor the resources on the Big Shoals State Forest to ensure their conservation, protection from offsite impacts, and the continued availability for multiple use benefits. FFS will provide an update in the next management plan regards any concerns from the PCS Phosphate mine that might exist at that time.

PLAN REVIEW		1	2	3	4	AVERAGE
Natural Communities (I.A)						
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Upland Mixed Forest	I.A.5	1	1	1	0	0.75
Upland Pine Forest	I.A.6	1	1	1	0	0.75
Basin Swamp	I.A.8	1	1	1	1	1.00
Baygall	I.A.9	1	1	1	1	1.00
Dome Swamp	I.A.11	1	1	1	1	1.00
Floodplain Forest	I.A.12	1	1	1	1	1.00
Blackwater Stream	I.A.14	1	1	1	1	1.00
Listed species:Protection & Preservation (I.B)						
Animal Inventory	I.B.1	1		1	0	0.67
Plant Inventory	I.B.2	1	1	1	0	0.75
Pitcher Plant	I.B.2.a	1	1	1	0	0.75
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)						
Listed species or habitat monitoring	I.C.2	1			0	0.50
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	1	1		1	1.00
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5	1	1		0	0.67
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	1	1		1	1.00
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A,II.B)						
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	1	1	1	0	0.75
Protection and preservation	II.B	1	1	1	1	1.00
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)						
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A.1	1	1	1	0	0.75
Frequency	III.A.2	1	1	1	0	0.75
Quality	III.A.3	1	1	1	0	0.75
Restoration of Ruderal Areas (III.B)						
Oldfield/Successional Hardwood (300 acres)	III.B.2	1	1	1	0	0.75
Forest Management (III.C)						
Timber Inventory	III.C.1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	1	1	1	1	1.00
Reforestation/Afforestation	III.C.3	1	1	1	1	1.00
Site Preparation	III.C.4	1	1	1	1	1.00
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.E)						
Prevention						
prevention - plants	III.E.1.a	1	1	1	0	0.75
prevention - animals	III.E.1.b	1	1	1	0	0.75
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.E.1.c	1	1	1	0	0.75

Control						
control - plants	III.E.2.a	1	1	1	1	1.00
control - animals	III.E.2.b	1	1		1	1.00
control - pest/pathogens	III.E.2.c	1	1		1	1.00
Hydrologic/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration (III.F.1)						
Roads/culverts	III.F.1.a	1	1	1	1	1.00
Ground Water Monitoring (III.F.2)						
Ground water quality	III.F.2.a	1	0		1	0.67
Ground water quantity	III.F.2.b	1	0		1	0.67
Surface Water Monitoring (III.F.3)						
Surface water quantity	III.F.3.b	1	1		1	1.00
Resource Protection (III.G)						
Boundary survey	III.G.1	1	1		1	1.00
Gates & fencing	III.G.2	1	1		1	1.00
Signage	III.G.3	1	1		1	1.00
Law enforcement presence	III.G.4	1	1		1	1.00
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.H)						
Land Use						
PCS Phosphate Mining	III.H.1.a	1		0	0	0.33
Inholdings/additions	III.H.2	1			1	1.00
Discussion of Potential Surplus Land Determination	III.H.3	1	0	1	1	0.75
Surplus Lands Identified?	III.H.4	0	1	0	0	0.25
Public Access & Education						
Public Access						
Roads	IV.1.a	1	1	1	1	1.00
Parking	IV.1.b	1	1	1	1	1.00
Environmental Education & Outreach						
Wildlife	IV.2.a	1	1	1	1	1.00
Invasive Species	IV.2.b	1		1	1	1.00
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2.c	1		1	1	1.00
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	1		1	1	1.00
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	1		1	1	1.00
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	1		1	0	0.67
Managed Area Uses						
Existing Uses						
Hunting	VI.A.3	1	1	1	1	1.00
Hiking	VI.A.5	1	1	1	1	1.00
Bicycling	VI.A.6	1	1	1	1	1.00
Horseback Riding	VI.A.7	1	1	1	1	1.00
Nature Appreciation	VI.A.8	1	1	1	1	1.00
Proposed Uses						

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. The review team average score indicates a need for acknowledgement of natural communities, specifically upland pine forest. Please provide documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: The 1.5 average checklist score for Upland Pine indicates the team members estimated that anywhere from 0 to 40 percent of this community type was in maintenance condition. FFS is continuing its efforts to reduce undesired hardwoods through burning, herbicide and harvesting. However, these stands and native groundcover have long been fire-suppressed and impacted by past agricultural practices and restoration to full maintenance condition will be a long term process. The FFS also will evaluate areas identified in the natural communities map and determine where and if any refinements are needed.

2. The review team average score indicates a need for acknowledgement of cultural resource (archeological & historic sites), specifically protection and preservation. Please provide documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: FFS will schedule at a minimum annual visits to both known sites at Big Shoals State Forest and monitor these for resource protection and preservation and will keep DHR advised of any threats or management concerns.

FIELD REVIEW		1	2	3	4	AVERAGE
Natural Communities (I.A)						
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.1	3	3	3	3	3.00
Upland Mixed Forest	I.A.5	X	3	2	3	2.67
Upland Pine Forest	I.A.6	1	1	2	2	1.50
Basin Swamp	I.A.8	5	5	5	5	5.00
Baygall	I.A.9	4	4	5	5	4.50
Dome Swamp	I.A.11	5	5	5	5	5.00
Floodplain Forest	I.A.12	5	5	5	5	5.00
Blackwater Stream	I.A.14	5	5	5	5	5.00
Listed species:Protection & Preservation (I.B)						
Animal Inventory	I.B.1	3	3	3	3	3.00
Plant Inventory	I.B.2	3	3	3	3	3.00
Pitcher Plant	I.B.2.a	3	3	3	3	3.00
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)						
Listed species or habitat monitoring	I.C.2	3		3	3	3.00

Other non-game species or habitat monitoring	I.C.3			3	3	3.00
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	4	3	4	4	3.75
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5	3	3	3	3	3.00
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	5	5	5	4	4.75
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A,II.B)						
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	3	3	3	3	3.00
Protection and preservation	II.B	2	3	2	3	2.50
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)						
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A1	5	5	5	5	5.00
Frequency	III.A.2	5	5	5	5	5.00
Quality	III.A.3	5	5	5	5	5.00
Restoration of Ruderal Areas (III.B)						
Oldfield/Successional Hardwood (300 acres)	III.B.2	4	5	4	4	4.25
Forest Management (III.C)						
Timber Inventory	III.C.1	4	5	5	5	4.75
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	4	5	5	5	4.75
Reforestation/Afforestation	III.C.3	5	5	5	5	5.00
Site Preparation	III.C.4	3	4	3	4	3.50
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.E)						
Prevention						
prevention - plants	III.E.1.a	3	5	3	3	3.50
prevention - animals	III.E.1.b	3	5	4	3	3.75
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.E.1.c	5	5	3	4	4.25
Control						
control - plants	III.E.2.a	5	5	5	5	5.00
control - animals	III.E.2.b	3	5	4	4	4.00
control - pest/pathogens	III.E.2.c	5	5	4	3	4.25
Hydrologic/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)						
Roads/culverts	III.F.1.a	5	5	4	4	4.50
Ground Water Monitoring (III.F.2)						
Ground water quality	III.F.2.a	3		3	3	3.00
Ground water quantity	III.F.2.b	3		3	3	3.00
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)						
Surface water quantity	III.F.3.b	3	3	3	3	3.00
Resource Protection (III.F)						
Boundary survey	III.G.1	5	5	4	5	4.75
Gates & fencing	III.G.2	5	5	4	5	4.75
Signage	III.G.3	5	5	5	5	5.00
Law enforcement presence	III.G.4	5	5	4	5	4.75

Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)						
Land Use						
PCS Phosphate Mining	III.H.1.a	2		3	3	2.67
Inholdings/additions	III.H.2	3		3	3	3.00
Public Access & Education						
Public Access						
Roads	IV.1.a		5	4	4	4.33
Parking	IV.1.b		5	4	4	4.33
Environmental Education & Outreach						
Wildlife	IV.2.a	3	5	5	4	4.25
Invasive Species	IV.2.b	3	3	3	3	3.00
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2.c	3	3	4	3	3.25
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	3	3	5	3	3.50
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	3	4	5	4	4.00
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	3	3	4	4	3.50
Management Resources						
Maintenance						
Waste disposal	V.1.a	4		5	4	4.33
Sanitary facilities	V.1.b	4		5	4	4.33
Infrastructure						
Buildings	V.2.a	4	4	5	4	4.25
Equipment	V.2.b	4	4	5	4	4.25
Staff	V.3	4	4	4	4	4.00
Funding	V.4	2	4	2	3	2.75

Forest Service Manager and Key Staff Present:

- Steve Carpenter, Forester
- Brad Ellis
- Sam Leneave
- Matthew Bridges

APPENDIX:

The following comments represent individual comments, and may not represent the consensus of the land management review team.

I.A. Natural Communities

- Natural communities map is somewhat inaccurate. Some areas shown on map as mesic flatwoods are old fields. We are forced to consider these areas as mesic when they appear to be old fields.
- Approximately one half of the mesic flatwoods have had past land use that has disturbed the groundcover and past lack of fire has resulted in poor groundcover and heavy oak. Despite these conditions, FFS has done a good job burning these areas. In addition, FFS has initiated efforts to harvest and herbicide hardwoods. All the more intact, mesic flatwoods stands looked to be in excellent condition with manageable levels of palmetto. Structure all looked good, thanks to a regular frequency of burning every three years. Great job managing these intact flatwoods which appeared all to be in “maintenance” condition. The upland mixed hardwood and upland pine areas have had impacts, historically, that have disturbed and reduced the groundcover component and allowed hardwoods to become more prolific and larger than would’ve been the case naturally. These areas are being burned and some improvements in the groundcover have been observed. Some “re-typing” of the upland mixed hardwoods will be necessary to reflect new FNAI descriptions. Suggest approaching local/district DRP staff to assist with this natural community mapping and description of relic vegetative composition. Perhaps this could be done in exchange for FFS increasing their role in pre-burn assessment and burning assistance and/or forest stand inventory support on the adjacent park property.

I.B. Listed Species

- Need to document field observations of listed species.
- Recommend better staff documentation and possibly mapping of incidental observations of listed species when working in the field.

I.C. Natural Resource Survey/Monitoring Resources

- Suggest FFS/DRP develop structural goals (ranges) for shrub level and groundcover vegetation to assess fire frequency effects and to establish meaningful goals for desired ranges for habitat structure. All known and treated exotic plant sites are mapped and recorded.

II.A.B. Cultural Resources

- Should inspect cultural sites annually.
- Need to implement annual monitoring on the two sites.
- Suggest monitoring all known sites (2) and documenting at least annually as suggested by DHR. Staff has been trained as archeological site monitors.

III.A. Resource Management

- Now that some areas are in maintenance condition move to some growing season burns.
- Rx burning as good as anywhere; excellent job, just need more growing season burns as conditions allow.
- Excellent work burning the property with good results. All upland stands have been burned within last three years and nearly all stands have a history of multiple burns over the past ten years. Firelines all appeared to be prepped for this winter’s burns. Execution of burns all appeared to be excellent, with no evident pine mortality. A few growing seasonal burns have been done, but continued efforts will be needed to expand areas receiving these desired seasonal burns.

III.B. Restoration

- When restoring mesic flatwoods it is important not to kill remnant herbaceous ground cover species when applying herbicide for gallberry/palmetto control.
- Good efforts to burn and plan the treatment and or harvest of hardwoods in historically disturbed (“old fields”) sites.

III.C. Forest Management

- Site preparation techniques to control gallberry & palmetto are killing most of the groundcover diversity. Try site prep. methods that are less damaging to groundcover.
- Would like to see less impact on groundcover diversity during site preparation phase. Please consider alternative options.
- Excellent efforts to maintain a current inventory of timber species within all forested stands. Past timber harvests appear to have been designed and executed well. Reforestation efforts have focused on re-establishment of longleaf pine on understocked stands and “old field” sites, through successful hand planting. Continued effort is needed to monitor and reduce undesired regeneration of loblolly pine. The intensity and selection of re-planting site preparation should reflect the sensitivity and diversity of intact groundcover species.

III.D. Non-native Invasive & Problem Species

- Logging equipment should be cleaned before it enters state forest.
- Good work to monitor and treat invasive and exotic plants. Very few exotic plants observed and little to no hog activity was seen.

III.E. Hydrologic/Geologic Function

- Good efforts at road maintenance on this property including work to install a hard rock, low water crossing at one ephemeral stream crossing. Suggest staff maintain record of observed water levels on Four Mile Creek to use as a reference to document surface water levels on the property overtime.

III.F. Resource Protection

- Boundaries are all well surveyed and fenced, where appropriate.
- All property boundaries are known and well marked. All gates and fencing appeared to be in excellent condition. Staff indicated they were getting very good law enforcement support.

III.G. Adjacent Property Concerns

- PCS owns mineral rights in NE portion of Big Shoals State Forest & they plan to mine it in the future.

IV. Public Access and Education

- Public access on this forest appears to be consistent with its size and visitor demand. The paved bicycle/pedestrian trail-that crosses several wetlands via boardwalks is a wonderful resource. It is maintained by DRP through a cooperative arrangement. Its use, as well as that on other forest trails, appears to be moderate at this time.

V. Infrastructure/ Management Resources

- The sites all were clean and well maintained. No additional buildings or equipment needs were observed. Regarding staff/funding, no special needs were observed, although FFS staff commented on the need for additional expense funds to carry out work on the property.

2017 Land Management Review Team Report for Big Shoals State Forest

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1. Introduction

Section 259.036, F.S. requires a periodic on-site review of conservation and recreation lands titled in the name of the Board of Trustees to determine (1) whether the lands are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and (2) whether they are being managed in accordance with their land management plan adopted pursuant to s. 259.032, F.S. In case where the managed areas exceed 1,000 acres in size, such a review must be scheduled at least every five years. In conducting this review, a statutorily constructed review team "shall 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 or archaeological features. The review shall 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."

The land management review teams are coordinated by the Division of State Lands and consist of representatives from the Division of Recreation and Parks (DEP), the Florida Forest Service (DACS), the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the local government in which the property is located, the DEP District in which the parcel is located, the local soil and water conservation district or jurisdictional water management district, a conservation organization member, and a local private land manager.

Each Land Management Review Report is divided into three sections. Section 1 provides the details of the property being reviewed as well as the overall results of the report. Section 2 provides details of the Field Review, in which the Review Team inspects the results of management actions on the site. Section 3 provides details of the Land Management Plan Review, in which the team determines the extent to which the Management Plan provides for and documents adequate natural and recreational resource protection.

Finally, each report may also contain an Appendix that lists individual team member comments. This is a compilation of feedback, concerns or other thoughts raised by individual team members, but not necessarily indicative of the final consensus reached by the Land Management Review Team.

1.1. Property Reviewed in this Report

Name of Site: Big Shoals State Forest

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

Acres: 1,672.00

County: Hamilton

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

Original Acquisition Date: 11/19/86

Area Reviewed: Entire Property

Last Management Plan Approval Date: 2/11/05

Review Date: 12/7/17

Agency Manager and Key Staff Present:

- Brad Ellis, Manager
- Shelly Wayte
- FPS, None

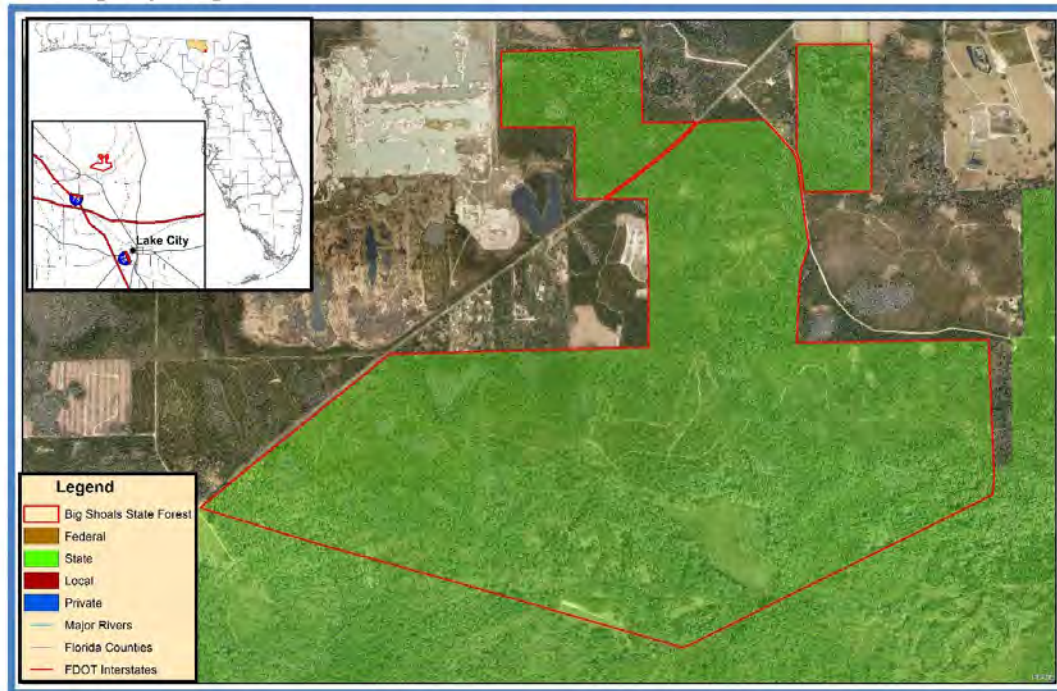
Review Team Members Present (voting)

- Anne Barkdoll, DRP District
- Bill Korn, FFS
- Paul Duff, DEP District
- Edwin McLook, SRWMD
- Michael Bubbs, Conservation Org.
- Local Government, None
- Anni Mitchell, FWC
- Private Land Manager, None

Other Non-Team Members Present (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL
- James Parker, DEP/DSL
- Alan Davis, FFS

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 = 6, No = 0

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

Yes = 6, 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	4.56	4.18
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	3.50	3.78
Hydrology	3.32	3.26
Imperiled Species	3.82	3.76
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.44	4.42
Cultural Resources	3.98	4.42
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.30	4.18
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	4.24	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 reducing hardwoods and conducting herbicide application in cooperation with partners to restore 143 acres of natural communities for the benefit of wildlife. (6+, 0-)
2. The team commends the FFS for hiring an OPS invasive species technician to identify and eliminate potential invasive plant infestations. (6+, 0-)
3. The team commends the FFS for securing outside funding for restoration (NWTF). (6+, 0-)
4. The team commends the FFS for being open and willing to change and implement new tactics suggested by LMR team, i.e., spring/summer burning. (6+, 0-)
5. The team commends the FFS for successful reestablishment of longleaf pine and prescribed fire on a 40 acre cutover mesic flatwoods site. (6+, 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 that the FFS collaborate with DRP and SRWMD to locate and map all pitcher plant populations and enhance their habitat through hardwood removal, if needed. (6+, 0-)

Managing Agency Response: The FFS will start mapping any newly discovered occurrences of pitcher plant populations as these sites are located on the state forest. Several populations are already known to exist and FFS staff is in the process of obtaining GPS coordinates for these, and will incorporate this information into its ArcGIS forest data base. FFS will monitor any known occurrences of pitcher plants on the state forest and use prescribed fire, allowing fires to burn into the ecotones of cypress domes and other forested wetlands, and if needed other selective treatments including mechanical, manual and chemical hardwood removal/control to promote plant population growth and development.

2. The team recommends that the FFS request SJRMD and DEP to monitor water entering Big Shoals Public Lands via creeks from the phosphate mine. (6+, 0-)

Managing Agency Response: The FFS will contact the appropriate representative with the SRWMD's Water Resources Division, and request that water quality monitoring be conducted where Four Mile Branch enters the state forest at the culverted crossing on CR 135.

3. The team recommends that the FFS determine who owns the mineral rights on all parcels of Big Shoals State Forest. (6+, 0-)

Managing Agency Response: Communications have been ongoing between DEP and FFS regarding the future Cabbage Head Land donation from PCS Phosphate Company, Inc., which may include some mineral rights. The donation process is ongoing at the time of this report. The FFS also will ensure the necessary research is conducted to determine if any other mineral rights are held by any entity(s) other than the state, on any portion of the state forest which is not encompassed by the Cabbage Head Land Donation.

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 mesic flatwoods, basin swamp, baygall, dome swamp, alluvial forest, blackwater stream
2. Listed species: Protection & Preservation, specifically, pitcher plant
3. Natural resources survey/monitoring specifically invasive species survey/monitoring.
4. Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey
5. Resource management (prescribed fire), specifically quality
6. Forest Management, specifically Timber Inventory/ Assessment, Timber harvesting.
7. Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals and pest/pathogens.
8. Hydrologic/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration, specifically Roads/low water crossings

9. Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage and law enforcement presence.
10. Public access, specifically roads, parking
11. Environmental education and outreach, specifically recreational opportunities, management of visitor impacts
12. Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, equipment, staff, funding

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 Upland Mixed Woodland, received below average scores. 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: For many years, attempts to use prescribed fire to accomplish management goals in the Upland Mixed Woodland areas on BSSF has been unsuccessful. Despite a moderate stand of mature, loblolly, slash and longleaf pines, due to heavy hardwood encroachment, there was an inherent lack of pyrogenic surface fuels necessary to carry fire. For this reason, within a large portion of the Upland Mixed Woodland, the FFS conducted a timber harvest to remove the "off-site" hardwoods, reduce pine density (basal area) and used a selective herbicide to control the residual hardwood sprouts. The goal was to remove the dense, hardwood midstory, promote native grasses and ultimately facilitate the use of prescribed fire. Burning of this area has been initiated in the winter of 2018.

The FFS is planning to initiate similar treatments in other areas of Upland Mixed Woodland areas as well as continue with the use of prescribed fire in areas presently with restoration efforts underway. In addition, the FFS plans to introduce spring and summer prescribed burning in these areas in the future. These measures should help to improve the overall condition of the Upland Mixed Woodland areas over time.

2. Ground water Water Monitoring specifically, Ground Water quality, received below average scores. *Managing Agency Response:*

There is no evidence to suggest that ground water condition on the BSSF is below quality standards. A request to the SRWMD will be made to monitor surface water in the Four Mile Branch, where this perennial stream enters the state forest. The SRWMD is partially responsible for monitoring ground water quality in the Suwannee River Basin area. DEPs Groundwater Management Section now incorporates groundwater protection as part of its watershed management oversight responsibility. The FFS will work with SRWMD to assist them with ground water monitoring.

3. Surface water Water Monitoring specifically, SurfaceWater quality, received below average scores.

Managing Agency Response: As previously described, the FFS will contact the appropriate representative with the SRWMD's Water Resources Division, and request that water quality monitoring be conducted where Four Mile Branch enters the state forest at the culverted crossing on CR 135. The FFS will work with SRWMD to assist them with surface water monitoring.

2.3. Field Review Checklist and Scores

Field Review Item	Reference #	Anonymous Team Members								Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Natural Communities (I.A)										
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.1	5	5	5	4	4	5			4.67
Upland Mixed Woodland	I.A.2	2	2	2	2	2	2			2.00
Upland Pine Forest	I.A.3	3	3	3	3	4	3			3.17
Basin Swamp	I.A.4	5	5	5	5	5	4			4.83
Baygall	I.A.5	5	5	5		5	5			5.00
Dome Swamp	I.A.6	5	5	5	4	5	5			4.83
Alluvial Forest	I.A.7	5	5	5	5	5	5			5.00
Blackwater Stream	I.A.8	5	5	5	5	5	4			4.83
Natural Communities Average Score										4.29
Listed species:Protection & Preservation (I.B)										
Animals	I.B.1	3	3	5	3	4	4			3.67
Plants	I.B.2	3		5	3	4	4			3.80
Pitcher Plant	I.B.2.a	3	3	5	4	5				4.00
Listed Species Average Score										3.82
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)										
Listed species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.2	3	3	5	2	3	x			3.20
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	4	4	5	2	2	4			3.50
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5	3	4	4	3	2	4			3.33
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	4	4	5	3	4	4			4.00
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A, II.B)										
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	3	4	5	4	4	5			4.17
Protection and preservation	II.B	3	4	5	4	3	x			3.80
Cultural Resources Average Score										3.98
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)										
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A1	3	4	3	3	3	3			3.17
Frequency	III.A.2	3	3	3	3	4	3			3.17
Quality	III.A.3	5	4	5	5	4	5			4.67
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire Average Score										3.67

Restoration (III.B)										
Restoration Natural Community	III.B.1	3	3	5	3	3	3			3.33
Restoration Average Score										3.33
Forest Management (III.C)										
Timber Inventory / Assessment	III.C.1	5	5	5	5	4	5			4.83
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	5	5	5	5	4	5			4.83
Forest Management Average Score										4.83
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)										
Prevention										
prevention - plants	III.D.1.a	4	5	5	5	4	5			4.67
prevention - animals	III.D.1.b	4	3	5	5	4	5			4.33
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.D.1.c	4	5	5	5	4	5			4.67
Control										
control - plants	III.D.2.a	5	5	5	3	4	5			4.50
control - animals	III.D.2.b	4	3	5	5	4	5			4.33
control - pest/pathogens	III.D.2.c	3	3	5	5	4	5			4.17
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species Average Score										4.44
Hydrologic/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)										
Roads/Low Water Crossings	III.E.1.a	5		5	5	5	5			5.00
Ditches	III.E.1.b	4		1	4	4	5			3.60
Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration Average Score										4.30
Ground Water Monitoring (III.E.2)										
Ground water quality	III.E.2.a	3	3	1	3	2	4			2.67
Ground water quantity	III.E.2.b	3	3	1	5	2	4			3.00
Ground Water Monitoring Average Score										2.83
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)										
Surface water quality	III.E.3.a	3	3	1	3	2	4			2.67
Surface water quantity	III.F.3.b	3	3	1	5	2	4			3.00
Surface Water Monitoring Average Score										2.83
Resource Protection (III.F)										
Boundary survey	III.F.1	4	4	5	5	4	5			4.50
Gates & fencing	III.F.2	4	3	5	5	3	5			4.17
Signage	III.F.3	4	4	5	5	5	5			4.67
Law enforcement presence	III.F.4		4	5	5	4	5			4.60
Resource Protection Average Score										4.48
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)										
Land Use										
PCS Phosphate Mining	III.G.1.a	3	4	5		2	5			3.80
Inholdings/additions	III.G.2		3		4	3	4			3.50
Public Access & Education (IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5)										
Public Access										
Roads	IV.1.a	5	5	5	5	5	5			5.00
Parking	IV.1.b	5	5	5	5	5	5			5.00

Environmental Education & Outreach										
Wildlife	IV.2.a	3	3	4	3	4	4			3.50
Invasive Species	IV.2.b	3	3	4	3	4	4			3.50
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2.c	3	3	4	3	4	4			3.50
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	3	3	4	3	4	5			3.67
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	5	5	4	5	4	5			4.67
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	4	4	5	4	4	4			4.17
Public Access & Education Average Score										4.13
Management Resources (V.1, V.2, V.3, V.4)										
Maintenance										
Waste disposal	V.1.a	3	5	5	5	4	5			4.50
Sanitary facilities	V.1.b	3	5	5	5	4				4.40
Infrastructure										
Buildings	V.2.a	3	5	5	5	4	5			4.50
Equipment	V.2.b	3		5	4	4	5			4.20
Staff	V.3	3	5	5	3	4	4			4.00
Funding	V.4	3	5	5	3	3	4			3.83
Management Resources Average Score										4.24
Color Code:		Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor	See Appendix A for detail				
			Missing Vote	Insufficient Information						

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. Natural Communities, specifically Upland Mixed Woodland, received below average scores. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address current or desired condition and/or future management actions to protect or restore.
Managing Agency Response: The FFS will address the Upland Mixed Woodland community in more detail in the new management plan, which is being drafted at this time.
2. Natural Resources Survey and Monitoring Resources, specifically listed species or their monitoring received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address survey or monitoring.
Managing Agency Response: The FFS will address in more detail the aspect of natural resource monitoring in the new management plan.
3. Surface Water Monitoring, specifically quantity, and quality received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address surface water monitoring.

Managing Agency Response: In developing the new interagency management plan for BSPL, the FFS will ask DEP and the SRWMD to assist with providing more detail with regards to Surface Water Monitoring, specifically quantity and quality.

4. Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically discussion of potential surplus land determination, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address surplus property.

Managing Agency Response: The FFS has determined that there are no eligible surplus lands on the state forest. The FFS can incorporate a discussion of such in the current draft of the new BSPLs management plan.

3.2 Management Plan Review Checklist and Scores

Plan Review Item	Reference #	Anonymous Team Members								Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Natural Communities (I.A)										
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.1	3	5	5	5	4	5			4.50
Upland Mixed Woodland	I.A.2	1	1	1	1	1	1			1.00
Upland Pine Forest	I.A.3	2	3	4	4	4	4			3.50
Basin Swamp	I.A.4	3	3	4	5	5	5			4.17
Baygall	I.A.5	3	3	5	5	5	5			4.33
Dome Swamp	I.A.6	3	4	5	5	5	5			4.50
Alluvial Forest	I.A.7	3	3	5	5	1	5			3.67
Blackwater Stream	I.A.8	3	4	5	5	5	5			4.50
Natural Communities Average Score										3.77
Listed species: Protection & Preservation (I.B)										
Animals	I.B.1	3	3	5	3	5				3.80
Plants	I.B.2	3	3	4	3	5	4			3.67
Pitcher Plant	I.B.2.a	3	3	4	4	5				3.80
Listed Species Average Score										3.76
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)										
Listed species or their monitoring	I.C.1	3	2	5	3	3	1			2.83
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.3	3	3	5	3	3	5			3.67
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.4	3	3	4	3	2	4			3.17
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	3	5	5	4	4	5			4.33
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A,II.B)										
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	3	5	5	4	5	5			4.50
Protection and preservation	II.B	3	4	5	4	5	5			4.33
Cultural Resources Average Score										4.42
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)										
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A.1	3	4	5	5	4	4			4.17
Frequency	III.A.2	3	4	5	5	4	4			4.17

Quality	III.A.3	3	4	5	4	4	5			4.17
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire Average Score										4.17
Restoration (III.B)										
Restoration Natural Community	III.B.1	2	2	4	4		5			3.40
Restoration Average Score										3.40
Forest Management (III.C)										
Timber Inventory / Assessment	III.C.1	4	4	4	5	5	5			4.50
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	4	5	4	5	5	5			4.67
Forest Management Average Score										4.58
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)										
Prevention										
prevention - plants	III.D.1.a	3	5	5	5	3	5			4.33
prevention - animals	III.D.1.b	3	5	5	5	4	5			4.50
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.D.1.c	3	4	5	5	4	5			4.33
Control										
control - plants	III.D.2.a	3	5	5	5	4	5			4.50
control - animals	III.D.2.b	3	5	5	5	4	5			4.50
control - pest/pathogens	III.D.2.c	3	4	5	5	4	5			4.33
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species Average Score										4.42
Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)										
Roads/LWC	III.E.1.a	4	3	5	5	4	5			4.33
Ditches	III.E.1.b	3	2		3	4	5			3.40
Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration Average Score										3.87
Ground Water Monitoring (III.E.2)										
Ground water quality	III.E.2.a	3	3	1	4	4	3			3.00
Ground water quantity	III.E.2.b	3	3	1	5	4	3			3.17
Ground Water Monitoring Average Score										3.08
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)										
Surface water quality	III.E.3.a	3	3	1	4	3	3			2.83
Surface water quantity	III.E.3.b	3	3	1	3	3	4			2.83
Surface Water Monitoring Average Score										2.83
Resource Protection (III.F)										
Boundary survey	III.F.1	3	4	5	5	4	5			4.33
Gates & fencing	III.F.2	3	3	5	5	4	5			4.17
Signage	III.F.3	3	3	5	5	4	5			4.17
Law enforcement presence	III.F.4		4	5	5	4	5			4.60
Resource Protection Average Score										4.32
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)										
Land Use										
PCS Phosphate Mining	III.G.1.a	3	4	5	5	4	5			4.33
Inholdings/additions	III.G.2	3	4		4	3	4			3.60
Discussion of Potential Surplus Land Determination	III.G.3	3	1	1	3	4	2			2.33
Surplus Lands Identified?	III.G.4	3	5	4	5	5	5			4.50

Public Access & Education (IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5)											
Public Access											
Roads	IV.1.a	4	5	5	5	5	5				4.83
Parking	IV.1.b	4	4	5	5	5	5				4.67
Environmental Education & Outreach											
Wildlife	IV.2.a	3	3	4	3	4	4				3.50
Invasive Species	IV.2.b	3	3	4	3	4	4				3.50
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2.c	3	3	4	3	4	4				3.50
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	3	3	4	3	4	5				3.67
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	4	5	4	5	4	5				4.50
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	4	4	5	4	4	4				4.17
Public Access & Education Average Score											4.04
Managed Area Uses (VI.A, VI.B)											
Existing Uses											
Hunting	VI.A.1	5	5	5	5	4	5				4.83
Hiking	VI.A.2	5	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Bicycling	VI.A.3	4	5	5	5	4	5				4.67
Horseback Riding	VI.A.4	4	5	5	5	4	4				4.50
Nature Appreciation	VI.A.5	5	5	5	5	4	4				4.67
Picnicking	VI.A.6	5	4	5	5	4	3				4.33
Color Code:		Excellent		Above Average		Below Average		Poor		See Appendix A for detail	
				Missing Vote		Insufficient Information					

Appendix A: Scoring System Detail

Explanation of Consensus Commendations:

Often, the exceptional condition of some of the property's attributes impress review team members. In those instances, team members are encouraged to offer positive feedback to the managing agency in the form of a commendation. The teams develop commendations generally by standard consensus processes or by majority vote if they cannot obtain a true consensus.

Explanation of Consensus Recommendations:

Subsection 259.036(2), F.S., specifically states that the managing entity shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review. We ask team members to provide general recommendations for improving the management or public access and use of the property. The teams discuss these recommendations and develop consensus recommendations as described above. We provide these recommendations to the managing agency to consider when finalizing the required ten-year management plan update. We encourage the manager to respond directly to these recommendations and include their responses in the final report when received in a timely manner.

Explanation of Field Review Checklist and Scores, and Management Plan Review Checklist and Scores:

We provide team members with a checklist to fill out during the evaluation workshop phase of the Land Management Review. The checklist is the uniform tool used to evaluate both the management actions and condition of the managed area, and the sufficiency of the management plan elements. During the evaluation workshop, team members individually provide scores on each issue on the checklist, from their individual perspective. Team members also base their evaluations on information provided by the managing agency staff as well as other team member discussions. Staff averages these scores to evaluate the overall conditions on the ground, and how the management plan addresses the issues. Team members must score each management issue 1 to 5: 1 being the management practices are clearly insufficient, and 5 being that the management practices are excellent. Members may choose to abstain if they have inadequate expertise or information to make a cardinal numeric choice, as indicated by an "X" on the checklist scores, or they may not provide a vote for other unknown reasons, as indicated by a blank. If a majority of members failed to vote on any issue, that issue is determined to be irrelevant to management of that property or it was inadequately reviewed by the team to make an intelligent choice. In either case staff eliminated the issue from the report to the manager.

Average scores are interpreted as follows:

Scores 4.0 to 5.0 are *Excellent*

Scores 3.0 to 3.99 are *Above Average*

Scores 2.0 to 2.99 are *Below Average*

Scores 1.0 to 1.99 are considered *Poor*

2022 Land Management Review Team Report for Big Shoals State Forest

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Introduction

Section 259.036, F.S. requires a periodic on-site review of conservation and recreation lands titled in the name of the Board of Trustees to determine (1) whether the lands are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and (2) whether they are being managed in accordance with their land management plan adopted pursuant to s. 259.032, F.S. In cases where the managed areas exceed 1,000 acres in size, such a review must be scheduled at least every five years. In conducting this review, a statutorily constructed review team "shall 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 or archaeological features. The review shall 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."

The land management review teams are coordinated by the Division of State Lands and consist of representatives from the Division of Recreation and Parks (DEP), the Florida Forest Service (DACS), the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, the local government in which the property is located, the DEP District in which the parcel is located, the local soil and water conservation district or jurisdictional water management district, a conservation organization member, and a local private land manager.

Each Land Management Review Report is divided into three sections. Section 1 provides the details of the property being reviewed as well as the overall results of the report. Section 2 provides details of the Field Review, in which the Review Team inspects the results of management actions on the site. Section 3 provides details of the Land Management Plan Review, in which the team determines the extent to which the Management Plan provides for and documents adequate natural and recreational resource protection.

Finally, each report may also contain an Appendix that lists individual team member comments. This is a compilation of feedback, concerns or other thoughts raised by individual team members, but not necessarily indicative of the final consensus reached by the Land Management Review Team.

Property Reviewed in this Report

Name of Site: Big Shoals State Forest

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

Acres: 1,672

County: Hamilton

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

Original Acquisition Date: 11/19/86

Area Reviewed: Entire Property

Last Management Plan Approval Date: 2/11/05

Review Date: 10/27/22

Agency Manager and Key Staff:

- Katrina Koning, Forestry Supervisor
- Glenn Davis, Center Manager
- Shelly Wayte, OPL Forester
- Caitlyn Peca
- James Rourks

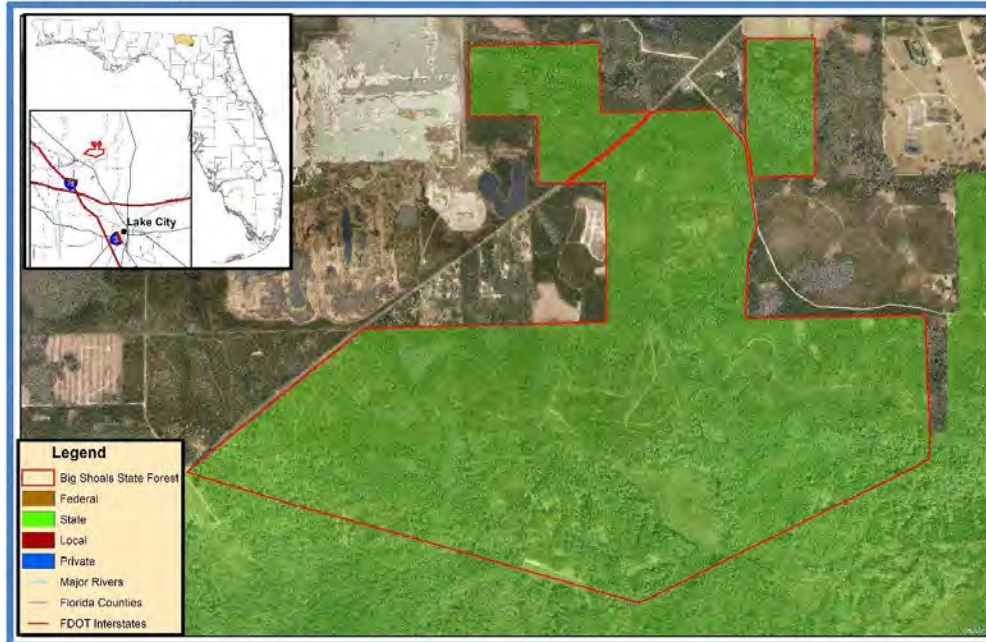
Review Team Members (voting)

- Rick Owen, DRP District
- Local Gov't., None
- Teri McKinstry, FWC
- Taylor Parks, DEP District
- Jason Love, FFS
- Bill McKinstry, SRWMD
- Conservation Org., None
- Private Land Manager, None

Non-Team Members (attending)

- Keith Singleton, DEP/DSL

Property Map



Overview of Land Management Review Results

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

Yes = 5, No = 0

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

Yes = 5, 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	4.84	4.58
Prescribed Fire / Habitat Restoration	3.43	3.75
Hydrology	4.15	4.03
Imperiled Species	4.67	4.06
Exotic / Invasive Species	4.70	3.97
Cultural Resources	4.70	4.60
Public Access / Education / Law Enforcement	4.54	4.35
Infrastructure / Equipment / Staffing	3.17	N/A

Color Code (See Appendix A for detail)

Excellent	Adequate	Below Average	Poor
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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 continuing to use a variety of techniques to reduce offsite hardwoods in upland habitats. (4+, 0-)
2. The team commends the FFS for the high frequency of prescribed fire on the forest portion of the property. (4+, 0-)

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 that the FFS collaborate with DRP on the maintenance needs of the Woodpecker Recreational Trail. (3+, 1-)

Managing Agency Response:

Field Review Details

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 mesic flatwoods, upland pine forest, basin swamp, baygall, dome swamp, alluvial forest, blackwater stream.
2. Listed species, animals and plants in general, and specifically pitcher plant
3. Natural resources survey/monitoring resources, specifically listed species or their habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey and monitoring.
4. Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, and protection and preservation.
5. Prescribed fire, specifically area being burned, frequency and quality.
6. Restoration, specifically restoration natural community.
7. Forest management, specifically timber inventory, timber harvesting, reforestation/afforestation and site preparation.
8. Non-native, invasive, and problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals and pest/pathogens.
9. Hydrologic/geologic function hydro-alteration, specifically roads/culverts, and ditches
10. Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates and fencing, signage, and law enforcement presence.
11. Adjacent property concerns, specifically PCS Phosphate mining, and inholdings and additions.
12. Public access, specifically roads, and parking.
13. Environmental education and outreach, specifically wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.
14. Management resources, specifically waste disposal, sanitary facilities, buildings, equipment, and staff.

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:

The review team scores did not identify items requiring improvement actions in the field.

Field Review Checklist and Scores

Field Review Item	Reference #	Anonymous Team Members								Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Natural Communities (I.A)										
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.1	5	5	3	5	5				4.60
Upland Mixed Woodland	I.A.2	4	3	2	3	5				3.40
Upland Pine Forest	I.A.3	5	5	4	3	5				4.40
Basin Swamp	I.A.4	5	5	X	5	5				5.00
Baygall	I.A.5	5	5	X	5	5				5.00
Dome Swamp	I.A.6	5	5	X	5	5				5.00
Alluvial Forest	I.A.7	5	5	X	5	5				5.00

Blackwater Stream	I.A.8	5	5	X	5	5				5.00
Natural Communities Average Score										4.68
Listed species: Protection & Preservation (I.B)										
Animals	I.B.1	5	5	4	5					4.75
Plants	I.B.2	5	5	4	4					4.50
Pitcher Plant	I.B.2.a	5		4	5	5				4.75
Listed Species Average Score										4.67
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)										
Listed species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.2	5	5	5	3	5				4.60
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	5	5	5	4	5				4.80
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5	5	5	3	4	5				4.40
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	5	5	2	5	5				4.40
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A, II.B)										
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	5	5	5	4	5				4.80
Protection and preservation	II.B	5	5	5	3	5				4.60
Cultural Resources Average Score										4.70
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)										
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A.1	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Frequency	III.A.2	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Quality	III.A.3	5	5	4	4	5				4.60
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire Average Score										4.87
Restoration (III.B)										
Restoration Natural Community	III.B.1	5	5	2	3	5				4.00
Restoration Average Score										4.00
Forest Management (III.C)										
Timber Inventory	III.C.1	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Reforestation/Afforestation	III.C.3	5	5		5	5				5.00
Site Preparation	III.C.4	5	5		5	5				5.00
Forest Management Average Score										5.00
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)										
Prevention										
prevention - plants	III.D.1.a	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
prevention - animals	III.D.1.b	4	5	5	4	5				4.60
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.D.1.c	5	5	5	4	5				4.80
Control										
control - plants	III.D.2.a	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
control - animals	III.D.2.b	4	5	2	4	5				4.00
control - pests/pathogens	III.D.2.c	5	5	5	4	5				4.80
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species Average Score										4.70
Hydrologic/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)										
Roads/culverts	III.E.1.a	5	4	5	5	5				4.80
Ditches	III.E.1.b	5	4	5	3	5				4.40

Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration Average Score										4.60
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)										
Surface water quality	III.E.3.a	3	4	X	3	5				3.75
Surface water quantity	III.F.3.b	3	4	X	3	5				3.75
Surface Water Monitoring Average Score										3.75
Resource Protection (III.F)										
Boundary survey	III.F.1	5	5	5	4	5				4.80
Gates & fencing	III.F.2	5	5	5	4	5				4.80
Signage	III.F.3	5	5	5	4	5				4.80
Law enforcement presence	III.F.4	4	5	3	3	5				4.00
Resource Protection Average Score										4.60
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)										
Land Use										
PCS Phosphate Mining	III.G.1.a	4	5	5	4	5				4.60
Inholdings/additions	III.G.2			5	4	5				4.67
Public Access & Education (IV.1, IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5)										
Public Access										
Roads	IV.1.a	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Parking	IV.1.b	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Environmental Education & Outreach										
Wildlife	IV.2.a	4	5	3	4	5				4.20
Invasive Species	IV.2.b	3	5	3	4	5				4.00
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2.c	4	5	4	4	5				4.40
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	3	5	3	4	5				4.00
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	4	5	5	4	5				4.60
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	4	5	5	4	5				4.60
Public Access & Education Average Score										4.48
Management Resources (V.1, V.2, V.3, V.4)										
Maintenance										
Waste disposal	V.1.a	X	3	5	x	5				4.33
Sanitary facilities	V.1.b	X	3	5	x	5				4.33
Infrastructure										
Buildings	V.2.a	X	3	5	x	5				4.33
Equipment	V.2.b	2	4	5	5	5				4.20
Staff	V.3	4	3	5	5	5				4.40
Funding	V.4	3	2	4	3	5				3.40
Management Resources Average Score										4.17

Color Code:

Excellent	Above Average	Below Average	Poor
	Missing Vote	Insufficient Information	

See Appendix A for detail

Land Management Plan Review Details

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. *Natural Communities, specifically upland mixed woodland, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address current or desired condition and/or future management actions to protect or restore..*

Managing Agency Response:

2. *Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically discussion of potential surplus land determination, received a below average score. This is an indication that the management plan does not sufficiently address adjacent property.*

Managing Agency Response:

Management Plan Review Checklist and Scores

Plan Review Item	Reference #	Anonymous Team Members								Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Natural Communities (I.A)										
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.1	5	5	4	4	5				4.60
Upland Mixed Woodland	I.A.2	3	3	1	1	5				2.60
Upland Pine Forest	I.A.3	5	5	4	3	5				4.40
Basin Swamp	I.A.4	4	5	4	5	5				4.60
Baygall	I.A.5	4	5	4	5	5				4.60
Dome Swamp	I.A.6	4	5	4	5	5				4.60
Alluvial Forest	I.A.7	2	5	1	3	5				3.20
Blackwater Stream	I.A.8	4	5	4	5	5				4.60
Natural Communities Average Score										4.15
Listed species: Protection & Preservation (I.B)										
Animals	I.B.1	4	5	4	3					4.00
Plants	I.B.2	4		4	3					3.67
Pitcher Plant	I.B.2.a	5		5	3	5				4.50
Listed Species Average Score										4.06
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)										
Listed species or their habitat monitoring	I.C.2	5	4	5	3	3				4.00

Fire effects monitoring	I.C.4	5	4	5	4	5				4.60
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.5	4	4	3	4	5				4.00
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.6	5	4	3	5	5				4.40
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A, II.B)										
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	5	4	5	4	5				4.60
Protection and preservation	II.B	5	4	5	4	5				4.60
Cultural Resources Average Score										4.60
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)										
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A.1	5	3	5	5	5				4.60
Frequency	III.A.2	5	3	5	5	5				4.60
Quality	III.A.3	5	3	4	4	5				4.20
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire Average Score										4.47
Restoration (III.B)										
Restoration Natural Community	III.B.1	3	3	2	2	5				3.00
Restoration Average Score										3.00
Forest Management (III.C)										
Timber Inventory	III.C.1	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Timber Harvesting	III.C.2	5	5	5	5	5				5.00
Reforestation/Afforestation	III.C.3	5	5		5	5				5.00
Site Preparation	III.C.4	5	5		5	5				5.00
Forest Management Average Score										5.00
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.D)										
Prevention										
prevention - plants	III.D.1.a	4	3	5	3	5				4.00
prevention - animals	III.D.1.b	4	3	5	4	5				4.20
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.D.1.c	4	3	5	4	5				4.20
Control										
control - plants	III.D.2.a	4	3	2	4	5				3.60
control - animals	III.D.2.b	4	3	2	4	5				3.60
control - pests/pathogens	III.D.2.c	4	3	5	4	5				4.20
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species Average Score										3.97
Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)										
Roads/culverts	III.E.1.a	4	4	5	4	5				4.40
Ditches	III.E.1.b	4	4	5	3	5				4.20
Hydrologic/Geologic function, Hydro-Alteration Average Score										4.30
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)										
Surface water quality	III.E.3.a	3	4	X	3	5				3.75
Surface water quantity	III.E.3.b	3	4	X	3	5				3.75
Surface Water Monitoring Average Score										3.75
Resource Protection (III.F)										
Boundary survey	III.F.1	4	4	5	4	5				4.40
Gates & fencing	III.F.2	4	4	5	4	5				4.40
Signage	III.F.3	4	4	5	4	5				4.40
Law enforcement presence	III.F.4	4	4	3	4	5				4.00

Appendix A: Scoring System Detail

Explanation of Consensus Commendations:

Often, the exceptional condition of some of the property's attributes impress review team members. In those instances, team members are encouraged to offer positive feedback to the managing agency in the form of a commendation. The teams develop commendations generally by standard consensus processes or by majority vote if they cannot obtain a true consensus.

Explanation of Consensus Recommendations:

Subsection 259.036(2), F.S., specifically states that the managing entity shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review. We ask team members to provide general recommendations for improving the management or public access and use of the property. The teams discuss these recommendations and develop consensus recommendations as described above. We provide these recommendations to the managing agency to consider when finalizing the required ten-year management plan update. We encourage the manager to respond directly to these recommendations and include their responses in the final report when received in a timely manner.

Explanation of Field Review Checklist and Scores, and Management Plan Review Checklist and Scores:

We provide team members with a checklist to fill out during the evaluation workshop phase of the Land Management Review. The checklist is the uniform tool used to evaluate both the management actions and condition of the managed area, and the sufficiency of the management plan elements. During the evaluation workshop, team members individually provide scores on each issue on the checklist, from their individual perspective. Team members also base their evaluations on information provided by the managing agency staff as well as other team member discussions. Staff averages these scores to evaluate the overall conditions on the ground, and how the management plan addresses the issues. Team members must score each management issue 1 to 5: 1 being the management practices are clearly insufficient, and 5 being that the management practices are excellent. Members may choose to abstain if they have inadequate expertise or information to make a cardinal numeric choice, as indicated by an "X" on the checklist scores, or they may not provide a vote for other unknown reasons, as indicated by a blank. If a majority of members failed to vote on any issue, that issue is determined to be irrelevant to management of that property or it was inadequately reviewed by the team to make an intelligent choice. In either case staff eliminated the issue from the report to the manager.

Average scores are interpreted as follows:

Scores 4.0 to 5.0 are *Excellent*

Scores 3.0 to 3.99 are *Above Average*

Scores 2.0 to 2.99 are *Below Average*

Scores 1.0 to 1.99 are considered *Poor*

Exhibit S

Compliance with Local Comprehensive Plan

From: [Marsh, Emily](#)
To: landuse@hamiltoncountyfl.com
Cc: [Camposano, Brian](#)
Subject: Big Shoals State Forest Draft 10-Year Land Management Plan for Review
Date: Monday, August 4, 2025 8:08:00 AM
Attachments: [8. Hamilton County Compliance Letter.pdf](#)
[2025 BSSF LMP Hamilton Co Compliance Draft 07312025.pdf](#)
Importance: High

Good Morning,

Please see the attached letter and management plan for Big Shoals State Forest. We are asking that you review this plan for compliance with the County's Comprehensive Plan. Since the materials for the exhibits were too large to send digitally, we are sending a paper copy to your office via FedEx, which should arrive by Wednesday afternoon (tracking number 883209251306). Thank you!

If you have any questions, concerns, or if I may be of additional assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Emily

Emily Marsh
State Lands Management Planner
Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

(850) 681-5889
Emily.Marsh@FDACS.gov

The Conner Building
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650

www.fdacs.gov

Please note that Florida has a broad public records law (Chapter 119, Florida Statutes). Most written communications to or from state employees are public records obtainable by the public upon request. Emails sent to me at this email address may be considered public and will only be withheld from disclosure if deemed confidential pursuant to the laws of the State of Florida.

Exhibit T

State Forest Management Plan Advisory Group Summary

Management Plan Advisory Group Public Hearing
Big Shoals State Forest
10-Year Land Management Plan

June 26, 2025

10:30 A.M.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| • Glenn Davis | Suwannee Forestry Center Manager, Florida Forest Service (FFS) |
| • Lorna Radcliff | Land Management Chief, Suwannee River Water Management District |
| • Anni Mitchell | Biological Scientist III, Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission |
| • Mikey Ogburn | Local Property Owner |
| • Tom Tomlinson | Local Property Owner |

MPAG Members Not Present:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| • Scott Wynn | Secretary & Treasurer, Local Soil and Water Conservation District |
| • Brandi Dziegiel | Panhandle Region Trail Program Manager, Florida Trail Association |
| • Representative Travis Erixton | Hamilton County Commissioner |

FFS Staff:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| • Alan Davis | Land Planning Coordinator |
| • Brian Camposano | Forest Management Assistant Bureau Chief |
| • Jason Nastovski | Forestry Supervisor II |
| • Andrew Baker | OPS Forester |
| • Shannon Colon | Wildfire Mitigation Specialist |
| • James Rourks | Forestry Operations Administrator |
| • Ryan Rehberg | Forest Area Supervisor |
| • Emily Marsh | Land Management Planner |

Guests:

- Monroe Dunaway
- Stephen & Carmen Williams

Public Meeting Start Time: 10:30 A.M.

- Land Planning Coordinator, Alan Davis (FFS) opened the meeting by introducing himself and explained the purpose and statutory framework for the Big Shoals 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 Big Shoals State Forest (BSSF) 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 Lake City Reporter Newspaper on June 4, 2025; Florida Administrative Register, FFS webpage, as well as posted at the kiosks in the Suwannee Forestry Center. The meetings were announced at the Hamilton County Commissioners meeting on June 3, 2025. 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 then requested MPAG Member introductions and attendance was taken.
- Mr. Davis asked the advisory group to elect an MPAG chairperson. Glenn Davis was elected to serve as chairperson.
- Mr. Davis asked if there are any questions at this time.
- Mr. Davis then introduced Forestry Supervisor II, Jason Nastovski, who presented a PowerPoint presentation of the 10-Year Plan. Mr. Davis asked if there were any clarifying questions regarding the presentation.
- Mr. Davis asked if there are any questions. No questions followed.
- Mr. Davis announced there were two (2) public speaker comment forms and invited the individuals to come up and speak when their names are called out.
- Mr. Dunaway stated that he wanted to start by saying that FFS does a good job at maintaining the management area at Big Shoals State Park. He continued to state that he is small landowner that adjoins Big Shoals of the Woodpecker route; on the right-hand side to the east. He then stated that the problem he has is that he has had several incidences with hunters. He then stated that he hopes that the Game Commission would be present too, because they regulate the hunting, and FFS does not. Ms. Mitchell raised her hand to acknowledge that FWC was present to hear Mr. Dunaway's concerns. Mr. Dunaway continued and stated that he does not want to stop the hunting, be greedy or take away the hunting from other hunters but asked for a buffer zone. He explained that he has had an incident where, not only hunters, were noticed on the back of his property. He proceeded to tell a story of his daughter-in-law calling him one day asking who was in the back of his property. Mr. Dunaway explained that they only way to access the back of his property is either through his yard or come off of state property. He then stated that they were bicyclists setting up to camp and proceeded to approach the group. Mr. Dunaway instructed the group to leave his property as they were no longer on state land, to which the group reluctantly agreed and left.
- Mr. Dunaway then addressed a second concern to which he explained that he manages some property across the highway from Big Shoals, which does join on the north side of the management area of Big Shoals State Park that is on the curve before the Godby Bridge. He asked Mr. Ogburn if the property is 160 acres. Mr. Ogburn corrected that it is 120 acres. Mr. Dunaway continued to state that almost all of the hunters need a permit to hunt; whether that be for turkey or deer, the hunters end up hunting on Mr. Dunaway's property. He explained that there have been days where he is out working and hear gunshots. He has made his way to them to where he is told that the hunters were hunting off of the Big Shoals WMA. He stated that the couple he encountered was set up on Mr. Dunaway's private property, to which Mr. Dunaway concluded, that they were not hunting on state lands they were permitted to. He then stated that he was on his way to his stand one day and came across another hunter dragging a ladder stand on his road to set up and hunt on Mr. Dunaway's property, not the state property. Mr. Dunaway reiterated that that is the 120-acre parcel that he is referring to on the left side of the woodpecker route. He then stated that there used to be a cable, but now none of the cables are up; so now he has all of hunters and night-light shiners can go anywhere they want to, because it is not blocked off. Mr. Dunaway proposed a buffer zone for adjoining landowners. He exemplified a quarter-mile buffer zone that was implemented on Neal Martin property that allowed hunters to hunt around where Mr. Martin lived. Mr. Ogburn corrected Mr. Dunaway by calling the area a safety zone. Mr. Dunaway agreed and continued to state that it should be the same for all adjoining landowners, large and small because hunters and visitors will come via the easiest route to set up. Mr. Dunaway adamantly stated that he does not think any of those hunters hunting on the 120 acres are hunting on state lands, they are hunting on his property. He concluded that is his main concern.

- Mr. Davis inquired Mr. Dunaway if the land he is bordered to is water management district or Board of Trustees-owned property. Mr. Dunaway inquired Ms. Marsh to go back to the Boundary Map of BSSF. Ms. Marsh pulled up the map. Mr. Davis inquired if the WMA does not include both ownerships. Mr. Camposano agreed and also stated that is the same way for BSSF. Mr. Dunaway points out where his 120-acre parcel is in relation to the woodpecker route and the area that he sees the most trespassing onto his property. He then pointed out the fireline and punctuated that that fireline is on his property; to which, he stated that he does not care if FFS uses and plows it. He stressed that it bothers him that the hunters use it and continues to point out different areas of where folks will park and access his property.
- Mr. Ogburn agreed and stated that he has the same problem on his 80-acre property right below Mr. Dunaway's property. He then stated that he has a problem with hunters crossing over the boundary lines when bear hunting. He explained that his son contacted Officer Tiff at FWC a couple of years ago and inquired about a safety zone about every quarter of a mile, to which, Officer Tiff responded with "no problem". Mr. Ogburn stated that the local people are getting tired of waiting. He then exemplified a landowner who purchased roughly 10-acres years back. Ms. Mitchell inquired if Mr. Ogburn has all of his boundary lines. Mr. Ogburn answered that when they have an officer that does not see a problem with it, then it is time to step up and do something. Mr. Davis thanked Mr. Ogburn and stated his appreciation for his comments. Mr. Ogburn continued to state that right above the 80-acre parcel, adjoining the Storm property, and pointed out another area with no safety zone. He continued to state that the state needs to address the public the same way as state employees and continued to state that he does not have anything against Game Wardens. Mr. Davis stated that he understood and stated that the group can discuss this more during the workshop in the afternoon. He then explained that since Mr. Ogburn is part of the MPAG Committee, then they can discuss it during the afternoon meeting and propose a change. Mr. Ogburn stated ok and apologized. Mr. Davis stated his appreciation for Mr. Ogburn's comments and that this is an issue.
- Mr. Williams stated that to add onto Mr. Ogburn's sentiments, the people who live here and recognize these problems as partly or wholly connected to the state or a particular business. He continued to state that it is a big burden to carry for a lot of people because game management is underfunded. He explained that putting zones in means putting up barriers, signage (whether for the landowners or public users), etc. that the state, historically, does not have the man-power to do. He then encouraged Mr. Ogburn, Mr. Tomlinson and other adjacent landowners to put up their own barriers and signage to let people know that they do not belong there. Mr. Williams then stated that he took Mr. George Wilson on that property and Mr. Wilson ended up purposefully selling that property to the state so that the people of Florida can enjoy. He continued to state that he agrees with the other landowners that he wished for those type of folks to stay home. However, he stressed that something needs to be done about the enforcement. He then suggested a committee to be held that allows landowners to address their problems and then another meeting can be called for the general public to get them more involved, such as the small local businesses. Mr. Williams continued to state that it would help maintain the area in a good way, keep up with the ecological values that we all hold; whether that be having wildlife, clean water, or a good place to call home. He then stated that he has been on those type of committees in the past, and that holding a committee in a way that would address the landowners' concerns, funding issues, and garner public support to assist. He then exemplified that garden clubs contain good people and suggested for the state agencies to garner their support. He continued to state that he used to work for groups such as the Audubon Society that has good interest in this area and wanted landowners to know that they can depend on people when they go out and look at birds all day, and that the Audubon Society helped in the area. He expressed gratitude for local folks who supported this, such as the Saunders. He then stated that he used Mr. Saunders' land and took George Wilson from the Nature Conservancy and showed him the land, to which Mr. Wilson explained of the studies occurring on the property. Mr. Williams then stated that the area is the most ecological varied and sound area in the state was on that part of the river area, the Big Shoals tract up and down the river. He continued to state that the landowners can take care of their boundaries, but that the state agencies and landowners need to get on the same page consistently to mark their own properties and get

- the government to support landowners having access to the resources they need for the job to be completed. He concluded by stating that Neal Martin did a very good job and that those were his suggestions and that he is willing to listen, and he would come to a committee meeting.
- Mr. Davis thanked Mr. Williams for his comments and reiterated to the group that more discussion and suggestions for solutions will be discussed during the workshop in the afternoon. Mr. Davis inquired if there were any additional questions before closing the meeting.
 - Mrs. Williams acknowledged that management plan and controlled burns are terrific and noticed the recreation section of the plan. She then inquired if there were any plans of implementing any campgrounds or other recreational activities. Mr. Davis stated that proposed recreation additions are enclosed in the management plan as a proposal for the next 10 years. Mrs. Williams then stated to make it clear to treat invasive species and maintain forestry health, creeks and biodiversity. She continued to state that she did not realize that there are two different archaeological sites on the state forest and that was an amazing fact. She concluded by jokingly ensuring that FFS does not plan on implementing an RV Park. Mr. Davis stated no and appreciated Mrs. Williams question and comments.
 - Mrs. Williams inquired if the meeting minutes will be available online. Mr. Davis stated that the minutes will be available as an exhibit within the management plan. He continued to explain that after grammatical edits are made, it will be presented to ARC at their public meeting in the next few months and will then be available inside of that version of the management plan.
 - Mr. Williams stated that people did not know about the meeting. Mrs. Williams stated that it was posted. Mr. Williams continued to state that he is glad that FFS put this meeting together. Mr. Davis thanked Mr. Williams. Mr. Camposano stated that it will take about a week before the minutes are fully transcribed and that Mrs. Williams does not need to wait until ARC for a copy of the minutes. He welcomed Mrs. Williams to reach out to FFS District Staff or FFS staff in Tallahassee and they will be able to provide her with a copy of the transcription. He then added that the minutes will be sent to all of the MPAG members as well to make sure they have a chance to review, and nothing was incorrectly transcribed. Mr. Camposano concluded by reiterating that Mrs. Williams does not need to wait until ARC for a copy of the meeting minutes and to reach out to any of the FFS members present but requested Mrs. Williams to wait at least 2 weeks. Mrs. Williams thanked Mr. Camposano.
 - Mr. Davis closed the meeting.

Public Meeting End Time: 11:03 A.M.

Management Plan Advisory Group Workshop
Big Shoals State Forest
10-Year Land Management Plan

June 26, 2025

1:00 P.M.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| • Glenn Davis | Suwannee Forestry Center Manager, Florida Forest Service (FFS) |
| • Lorna Radcliff | Land Management Chief, Suwannee River Water Management District |
| • Anni Mitchell | Biological Scientist III, Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission |
| • Mikey Ogburn | Local Property Owner |
| • Tom Tomlinson | Local Property Owner |

MPAG Members Not Present:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| • Scott Wynn | Secretary & Treasurer, Local Soil and Water Conservation District |
| • Brandi Dziegiel | Panhandle Region Trail Program Manager, Florida Trail Association |
| • Representative Travis Erixton | Hamilton County Commissioner |

FFS Staff:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| • Alan Davis | Land Planning Coordinator |
| • Brian Camposano | Forest Management Assistant Bureau Chief |
| • Jason Nastovski | Forestry Supervisor II |
| • Andrew Baker | OPS Forester |
| • Shannon Colon | Wildfire Mitigation Specialist |
| • James Rourks | Forestry Operations Administrator |
| • Ryan Rehberg | Forest Area Supervisor |
| • Emily Marsh | Land Management Planner |

Guests:

- None

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

- Land Planning Coordinator, Alan Davis introduced himself and opened the BSSF MPAG Workshop. 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. Forestry Supervisor II Jason Nastovski was available to make proposed changes to the draft during the page-by-page review.
- Mr. Ogburn stated that he would like to see easier access to Big Shoals without having to walk. Mr. Davis acknowledged Mr. Ogburn and stated that when they go through page by page, they can address it when they reach that juncture in the plan. Mr. Ogburn stated ok.
- Page 5: Mrs. Radcliff stated that there is a consistency issue with how measurements are reported under Goal 1 versus Goal 2. She explained that "Annual updates" to the 5-year Rec plan are before "Continued implementation" in Goal 1 and it's flipped underneath Goal 2. She continued to state that it is a consistency

issue and further explained the difference between the two goals and inquired which bullet point comes first. Ms. Mitchell noted that she now sees what Mrs. Radcliff is referring to. Mr. Davis inquired if the suggested change is to make objective 2 to be objective 1. Mrs. Radcliff stated no. Mr. Camposano stated to switch the two performance measures. Mrs. Radcliff stated yes and instructed Mr. Nastovski to switch the performance measures under Goal 2. Ms. Marsh clarified to the group that the issue is which performance measure is to be presented as the first performance measure to retain consistency. Mrs. Radcliff and Mr. Davis agreed. Mr. Camposano stated that as long as the group agrees, then a comment can be made to reverse the performance measures and then it will be changed when FFS Tallahassee Staff are back in the office.

- Page 9-10: Mr. Tomlinson inquired if the Chasteen property was now part of the Florida Forever program. Mr. Davis inquired if Mr. Tomlinson is referencing Table 1 on page 9 or page 10. Mr. Tomlinson stated he is referring to both pages 9 and 10 where it states 141 acres in the Florida Forever program and the Chasteen Property at 141 acres. He then assumed and then inquired if the Chasteen tract and project acreage were the same property. Mr. Davis stated yes. Mr. Tomlinson stated that later on in the plan, he would like to discuss some concerns that he has with the church and the boundary to properties. Mr. Davis acknowledged Mr. Tomlinson and stated ok.
- Page 13: Mr. Davis stated that they will make a change to the budget and is now \$275,437.74. Mr. Tomlinson inquired if this is the budget for spending on the state forest. Mr. Davis clarified that it is a reflection of how much was actually spent for BSSF. Mr. Tomlinson stated ok, noting the Fiscal Year 2023/2024. Mr. Davis stated yes sir and reiterated the budget as \$275,437.74.
- Page 16: Mrs. Radcliff stated that she is unclear about the language of the special rules governed by 51(4) referencing camping as there is no camping on BSSF. Mr. Camposano suggested to change the word “camping” to “recreation”. He then agreed with Mrs. Radcliff that there is no camping, nor are there any plan to make camping available during this 10-year period. He inquired if the change would work for Mrs. Radcliff and the rest of the MPAG group. Mr. Camposano thanked Mrs. Radcliff.
- Page 17: Mrs. Mitchell stated that she and Mr. Nastovski discussed this prior, but she stated her uncertainty of the observation platform labeled as an archaeological resource. Specifically, she was unsure if the actual archaeological site is the tower in the field. She further explained that she has not seen the master site file, so she does not know the area that it resides. However, she inquired why it is listed because it is not old, rather it was built in 1991. She concluded by stating that it is also falling apart and needs to be taken down. Mr. Davis explained that FFS requests the master site file from DHR and what is currently presented is what DHR has record of and provided to FFS. He continued to state that DHR does not track the condition of the resource. Mr. Davis concluded by stating that DHR may take the resource off the list, but it will not fall off of DHR’s records permanently, because it was a resource that was there at one point in time. Ms. Mitchell stated ok and that it is good to know that there is a master site file before they bring in a bulldozer to destroy it. Mr. Davis stated that these are observations that were inputted into the master site file, and what the group is seeing is basically DHR’s response of what is there in the state forest.
- Mr. Camposano stated that if it is wrong, then FFS needs to get that updated. Mr. Davis countered by stating that the tower is still there, it is just in bad shape. Ms. Mitchell stated that the tower also is not considered old. Mr. Camposano added to Ms. Mitchell’s statement by stating that it is not a historic structure that renders DHR to report it as a historic structure. Ms. Mitchell stated that unless it is something else, another platform in the area that she does not know about. Mrs. Radcliff stated that there was probably an ARM Monitor on site when the structure was installed and DHR is labeling it by that structure, but it is something else that was discovered when the deck was installed. Ms. Mitchell stated that is interesting. Mr. Camposano stated that FFS will look through the files that they have in Tallahassee and send to Ms. Mitchell. Ms. Mitchell stated ok and that would be great. Mr. Davis inquired if there was a proposed change. Ms. Mitchell stated no, just that she needed more information.
- Page 21-22: Ms. Mitchell stated that she does have an issue with page 21. Mr. Davis stated ok. Ms. Mitchell stated that the chart FFS has, Table 5...then apologized and stated that it looks like it is on the next page. Ms. Marsh clarified that the table starts on page 21, but the table carries over onto page 22. Ms. Mitchell stated ok, and that Florida black bear is listed on the table. She explained that in previous iterations of this plan, she

has brought up that the Florida black bear has been delisted in the state since 2012. She acknowledged her understanding that FNAI still keeps track of Florida black bear and so they have it on their ranking list but does not think it appropriate to have the species listed under a Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species Table; especially if FWC allows hunting of black bears. Mr. Davis stated that the species is listed as a G5T4. Ms. Mitchell agreed. Mr. Davis continued to state that G5 means that the species is demonstrably secure. He then stated that this is another example of what FNAI provides to FFS upon request, as this is their response. Mr. Camposano stated that we should stop and acknowledge this point because Ms. Mitchell is correct. He then explained that FWC is most likely having a bear hunt coming up soon around December and there has been some back-and-forth discussion as to whether or not it is on the list. Mr. Camposano stated that ultimately it is the group's decision as to whether or not to remove from the table. He then personally suggested to remove the species from the table since hunting of threatened and endangered species are prohibited people have an opinion on the Florida black bear population. He further stated that at the end of the day, the population has substantially recovered and is again huntable. He concluded by stating that he agrees with Ms. Mitchell and suggests removing Florida black bear from the Listed Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species Table (Table 5). MPAG members agreed to strike Florida black bear from the list. Ms. Mitchell thanked Mr. Camposano. Mr. Camposano stated that FWC is in charge of managing wildlife and that is something that FFS is going to argue with them about. He proceeded to state that this has been debated internally, but it is not a rare, threatened or endangered species to track. Mrs. Radcliff stated that this was a global ranking versus a Florida ranking. Mr. Camposano answered that it has both and that state is actually a lower number, but it is still not an S1 or an S2 ranking. He continued to state that it is fine that it is tracked by FNAI for the purposes of this plan.

- Page 28: Mr. Camposano stated to the group that they are now in the Public Access Section, so this would be the time to bring up access concerns.
- Page 30: Mr. Davis acknowledged that there is a boundary issue that some of the members wanted to express. Mr. Davis inquired if there were any desired changes or language additions. Mr. Tomlinson stated that something needs to be done. Mr. Davis stated that it sounds like the boundary needs to be established, physically on the ground and then adjacent property owners can help themselves by posting on their end, as well. He continued to state that FFS is here to listen to any proposed language changed in the plan to help facilitate some of that, but they need the MPAG group's help to do it. Mr. Camposano offered that nothing put in the plan today will resolve the issues that were described in the earlier meeting because that is an enforcement issue and an education issue. He continued to explain that FFS does not enforce hunting, and that FWC oversees the hunting aspect. He then stated that there was some discussion between meetings, and there are probably opportunities on both sides for enforcement. He provided examples of what private property owners can do for enforcement: private property postings, no trespassing signs, signage at the back of properties indicating "closed to hunters" the borders of the property. He concluded that the best thing they can do moving forward is making sure that everything is posted adequately along boundaries, because people are not picking up management plans before they go to hunt. He continued to state that they will look for brochures and go to their locations and get maps; they are not picking up the management plan. Mr. Camposano then suggested that they could write language stating that hunters must make sure they are on the state forest, but it does not change enforcement, and it is what is in the hunting guidelines. He further stated that, of course, trespassing is a crime, so if somebody is trespassing on their property, then it is a matter of kick them off the property and contacting local law enforcement as needed. He did acknowledge that FFS should look on their end to see if they have done enough to mark interior boundaries to show the public that they are coming to the edge of property boundary. Mr. Davis agreed and stated that they had talked about gates being down or cables being down locally, as part of the issue, and to also work with Mr. Glenn Davis regarding these issues. FFS can then help facilitate and work with the landowner and FWC to do so. Mr. Davis concluded that communication between the landowner and FWC for law enforcement, but first, the line has to be physically established. He further stated that if there is just an imaginary line with no WMA boundary or state forest boundary signs, or tree markings, then that is where we need to start.

- Mr. Ogburn stated that his signage is posted all around his property bordering up BSSF. He concluded by stating there should be no question about boundaries with his property. Mr. Davis stated that if the boundary line is physically marked correctly, then it is an enforcement issue and FWC needs to be informed to see if that can be addressed properly.
- Mrs. Radcliff stated that as someone who also manages public lands, one of the big things that they are responsible with is the maximum amount of public land managed is open to the public for hunting. She concluded that putting up buffer zones will take away acreage that is open to the public. Mrs. Radcliff then suggested to start first with the boundary lines to see if that resolves the issue before taking acreage out from the public lands. Mr. Camposano agreed and added to Mrs. Radcliff's point that in order to have a safety zone, which is not something that is included in FFS's management plans, it needs to go through a rules process; which includes going through FWC's rule for hunting. He stressed that FFS cannot establish, through the management plan, a buffer zone. It has to be through the hunting rule process.
- Ms. Mitchell stated that as members of the public, they can submit a request to FWC, and they will discuss it. Mr. Ogburn stated that he and his neighbors' concerns are about the safety zones. He stressed that it is a matter of protection. Ms. Mitchell stated that she understood. Mr. Ogburn continued to state that it is a legitimate question. Ms. Mitchell agreed. Mr. Ogburn stated that the map clearly shows a boundary to get to private property from the management area; about 80 acres with no safety zone off of Ridge Road going through...he then stated that there is about 80 acres that abuts to a group of different people and families. Ms. Mitchell stated that there is a house there. Mr. Ogburn continued to state that the state or FWC should take this into a little bit of consideration before they can take a management area and implement hunting on it to give the people living there a little bit of safety. Mr. Davis inquired if the group agrees that there is no needed change in the plan; that folks can work locally with FWC and FFS. He then reiterated that FFS has nothing to do with hunting as far as where you can and cannot hunt. FFS manages the state forest and FWC is law enforcement and WMA enforcer. Mr. Ogburn stated that FWC does not have any enforcement because no one works at the check station. He continued to state that most of the troublemakers are not the locals, it is the people from out of town. He then explained about getting a call from someone at 5:30 in the morning, inquiring if Mr. Ogburn was shooting on his property. Mr. Ogburn replied no and continued to state that law enforcement got involved and tracked down some hunters from Jacksonville that were not even hunting on Big Shoals. He continued to state that the area was closed down and closed the area at the time as hunting season ended. Mr. Ogburn concluded by stating that there is no one around and law enforcement to assist. Ms. Mitchell stated that FWC does have a very long small game season now but stated that she does understand Mr. Ogburn's frustration and concerns. Mr. Ogburn then stated that come February, there is plenty of time because the season runs into March and into turkey season, and all into the Spring. Mr. Ogburn firmly stated that the outlaws take advantage of that. Ms. Mitchell agreed. Mr. Ogburn continued to state that FWC and FFS needs to look at the overall picture, and then inquired Mr. Tomlinson if he agreed. Mr. Tomlinson agreed. Mr. Ogburn then stated that a lot of it is people coming in from other areas; whether that's fishing or small game hunting.
- Mr. Tomlinson noted that the water management district has a lot of land that cannot be hunted on. He then inquired why that land that cannot be hunted on be used as a buffer zone and then there is no problem with a reduction in acreage on water management property. He then recognized that the idea would have to go through the water management district first. He then inquired if Big Shoals and the water management are two different entities. Mr. Davis stated yes and that all three entities are being represented today. He then explained that FWC handles the hunting and WMAs, FFS manages the state forests and has nothing to do with the hunting, and Mrs. Radcliff is with the water management district. He then stated that he does not know what Mr. Tomlinson can and cannot do when it comes to hunting on water management property. Mr. Tomlinson reiterated that there is a lot of water management district land that you cannot even access and there may be a reason why that Mr. Tomlinson is not aware of. He suggested again, that, to avoid reduction in acreage, to give adjacent neighbors a buffer zone and take in some of that water management land that you can be hunt on due to having no neighbors around. Mr. Davis stated that he understood but expressed that the management plan is not the platform for addressing boundary issues. Mr. Camposano agreed and stated that hunting is regulated by FWC under Rule 68(a), to which any changes to boundaries or anything similar, must go

through a review process. He continued to state that FFS has a say, but it is ultimately FWC's decision. He then stated that FFS and FWC meet annually to review hunting regulations, on a state and district level to ensure everyone is on the same page. He then emphasized that the process is controlled through the 68(a) rule. Mr. Davis agreed and reiterated that the MPAG is not the platform to resolve the boundary issues surrounding hunting. Mr. Tomlinson apologized. Mr. Davis stated not to apologize and reassured Mr. Tomlinson. Mr. Camposano stated that it was good to bring up the issue so that everyone knows and can be on the same page. Mr. Davis echoed Mr. Camposano's sentiments and explained that there is nothing that FFS can enforce, hunting-wise, that will resolve Mr. Tomlinson's and fellow neighbors' concerns. He further stated that they will need to work with FWC and the water management district. Mr. Tomlinson joked and inquired to Ms. Mitchell. Ms. Mitchell assured Mr. Tomlinson that she did and stated that she is taking notes. Mr. Davis inquired if there were any changes to make within the plan.

- Mr. Ogburn acknowledged that FFS cannot do anything and continued to state that he has seen the box trap in the middle of the hunting area, and then there are the stands off the river on the 100-acre field (as the locals call it) is another hunting zone. He then stated that it looked like he has seen only bicyclists and horses in that area. Mr. Davis reminded Mr. Ogburn that the FFS state forests operate under a multi-use concept. Mr. Ogburn stated that he understands that being FFS. Mr. Davis stated that he is just trying to convey FFS's perspective and then inquired if there was anything else on page 30. Mr. Ogburn stated let's move on.
- After Mr. Davis finished going through the draft land management plan, Mr. Nastovski inquired Mr. Tomlinson if he received the information he needed regarding the Chasteen Tract and the church. Mr. Tomlinson stated that he has had this problem before, with the property line being so close to the church. He explained that before the church was sold, Mr. Tomlinson reached out to the sellers and about selling the church. He stated that he knew the boundary was going to an issue, and they would not even talk about it. Mr. Tomlinson backed off, but after the church was sold, he brought the issue up again. The new owners supposedly talked to someone but does not know who. Mr. Tomlinson stated that he talked to several different agencies and was told that the property is in the Florida Forever project now and nothing can be done about it. He then stated that he has an issue of barely having room to drive around his property without encroaching onto the state's property. He added that someone can also set up camp there and be legally hunting. Mr. Tomlinson inquired the group if they see where he is coming from with his concerns. He further stated that there is no room for growth, and that they were only given 1 acre of land back in the day, courtesy of family ancestors. The church had been built on the edge of the property, when it should have been built in the middle of the property. He concluded by stating his uncertainty of anything being done about it, but if there were, he would appreciate someone to reach out to him to discuss the issue further. Mr. Davis stated ok and stated that Mr. Nastovski is correct. Mr. Davis then stated that there is a process for that, but it has to go through so many approvals that it never gets that far. He further stated that they typically do not surplus lands that have Florida Forever funds tied to them. Mr. Davis explained the process. Mr. Davis then stated that exchanges are an option and that if somebody in Mr. Tomlinson's church's congregation has a proposal we will review it. Mr. Tomlinson stated that he realized that he might be beating a dead horse, but he thought he would mention it. He then stated that it could have been dealt with up front, but if the Chasteens were not willing to...Mr. Tomlinson stated that the Chasteens were not willing. He stated that he thinks their intention was that the Chasteens thought there would not be any development for any hunting. Mr. Davis stated that he had heard that. Mr. Tomlinson laughed, and Mr. Davis stated that they asked if there was no hunting after the deal closed. Mr. Davis explained to them that it is a little late for that and had to explain on behalf of FFS. Mr. Tomlinson agreed and stated that the Chasteens have no control over that. Mr. Davis inquired if there were any more questions and then apologized. Mr. Tomlinson stated that he had to try. Mr. Davis then explained that FFS are the managers of the land and state owns the land to which it is leased out to FFS to manage. He concluded by saying that issues with the title and ownership does not have anything to do with FFS, it is solely dealt through the State of Florida.
- Mr. Davis asked each MPAG member to comment on the draft plan. Mr. Glenn Davis stated that he thinks it is a good plan. Ms. Mitchell stated that she was happy to see the plan. She stated that it is very comprehensive and covers every detail that she would like to see in there. She concluded by reiterating that she is happy with the plan. Mrs. Radcliff stated that she liked the plan and that she thought FFS did very well. She stated that

she liked the metrics used for performance measures. Mr. Tomlinson stated that it is a good plan, and to maybe consider easier access to Big Shoals. Mr. Ogburn stated that he thinks the plan will work and everything will work out based on prior discussions. He then inquired if FFS has ever considered installing a boat ramp somewhere down the stretch of the river for the public. Mr. Nastovski stated that he does not know. Mr. Davis stated that FFS's boundary does not touch the river, so DRP and water management district would be the ones to talk to about that. Mr. Ogburn stated that he would like to bring that up to the County Commissioner. Mr. Davis agreed that that would be a great question for him as well.

- 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 December 11 & 12, 2025, public meeting.
- Mr. Davis thanked everyone for their time and participation and adjourned the meeting.

Workshop Meeting End Time: 1:40 P.M.

Exhibit U

State Forest Summary Budget

	BIG SHOALS STATE FOREST MGT. ONLY 23-24 EXPENDITURES	Percentages Based on Total Dollar Amount of Expenditures	Assessed Needed Funding Based Upon LMUAC Resource Management
Resource Management	\$ 57,433	24.57%	\$ 9,558.45
Exotic Species Control	\$ 9,705	3.52%	\$ 1,370.78
		4.33%	
Prescribed Burning	\$ 1,685		\$ 1,684.60
Cultural Resources Management	\$ 338	0.12%	\$ 47.69
Timber Management	\$ 22,527	8.18%	\$ 3,181.68
Hydrological Management	\$ 1,346	0.49%	\$ 190.08
	\$ -		\$ -
OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	\$ 21,833	7.93%	\$ 3,083.62
Listed Species Management	\$ -		\$ -
Forest Pest and Disease	\$ -		\$ -
Plant Conservation Program	\$ -		\$ -
State Forest Research Projects	\$ -		\$ -
Boundary Surveys for State Forests	\$ -		\$ -
Other Activities Also Include:	\$ -		\$ -
Liaison Community Meetings / Boundary Line Maintenance / Forest Inventories and Various Other Activities / Wildfire Suppression on State Forests			
			\$ -
Administration	\$ -	7.56%	\$ -
Central Office Headquarters	\$ -		\$ -
District/Regions	\$ -	7.56%	\$ -
Units/Projects	\$ -		\$ -
	\$ -		\$ -
Support	\$ 92,179	33.47%	\$ 13,019.22
Land Management Planning	\$ 4,459	1.62%	\$ 629.78
Land Management Reviews	\$ 697	0.25%	\$ 98.46
Training/Staff Development	\$ 23,298	8.46%	\$ 3,290.61
Vehicle Purchase	\$ 912	0.33%	\$ 128.84
Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	\$ 46,205	16.78%	\$ 6,525.92
	\$ -		\$ -
OTHER SUPPORT	\$ 16,608	6.03%	\$ 2,345.61
State Forest Land Acquisition Support			\$ -
Other Support Activities Also Include:	\$ -		\$ -
Computer Maintenance / Radio Maintenance / Technical Support / Management of Apiary and Cattle Leases / State Forest Leases, Lease Amendments, Easements and Other Various Activities	\$ -		\$ -
			\$ -
Capital Improvements	\$ 54,986	19.96%	\$ 7,766.08
New Facility Construction	\$ 6,102	2.22%	\$ 861.83
Facility Maintenance	\$ 48,884	17.75%	\$ 6,904.25
			\$ -
Visitor Services/Recreation	\$ 39,786	14.44%	\$ 5,619.22
Information/Education	\$ 8,862	3.22%	\$ 1,251.61
Operations	\$ 30,924	11.23%	\$ 4,367.61
			\$ -
Law Enforcement	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -
Total	\$ 275,437.74	100.00%	\$38,902.24

Exhibit V

Arthropod Control Plan

Town of White Springs



TOWN OF WHITE SPRINGS
"On the Bank of the Suwannee River"

October 16, 2023

To: Samantha Avery,
c/o Florida Forest Service

This is to document that the Town of White Springs does not provide Mosquito Control within the parameters of the town.

Best Regards,
Audre'

Audre' J. Ruise
Town Clerk
386-397-2310

Vanessa George, Town Manager - Audre' J. Ruise, Town Clerk

10363 Bridge Street, White Springs, FL 32096

Ph. 386.397.2310 | Fax 386.397.1542 | clerk@whitespringsfl.us