

Exhibit S

Management Prospectus

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS
MANAGEMENT PROSPECTUS

ANNUTTELIGA HAMMOCK

DIVISION OF FORESTRY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & CONSUMER SERVICES

Management Goals

The Annutteliga Hammock Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project encompasses approximately 29,025 acres northwest of Brooksville in Hernando and Citrus Counties. The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the northeastern and southeastern portions of the project comprising approximately 14,336 acres.

The property will be managed in accordance with, and in a manner designed to accomplish, the acquisition goals and objectives as approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council. These goals and objectives are hereby incorporated by reference.

The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This ecosystem approach will guide the Division of Forestry's management activities on this project.

Qualifications for State Designation

Major communities represented on the project include sandhill, upland hardwood forest, depression marsh/sandhill upland lake, sand pine scrub, basin marsh, sinkhole lake, xeric hammock, and sinkhole. The project's size and diversity makes it highly desirable for use and management as a state forest.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

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

Timetable for Implementing Management

Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management, public access will be provided for low intensity, non-facilities related outdoor recreation activities. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through Withlacoochee Forestry Center (WFC) Headquarters and management activities will be conducted utilizing personnel from WFC.

Initial or intermediate management efforts will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and removal of

existing trash. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources. Vehicular use by the public will be confined to designated roads and unnecessary access points will be closed. An inventory of the site's natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for formulation of a management plan.

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

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

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

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

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

Revenue Generating Potential

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

expected to be low to moderate.

Management Costs and Sources of Revenue

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

SALARY (3 FTE'S)	\$ 85,020
EXPENSE	25,000
OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY	<u>116,800</u>
TOTAL	\$226,820

SALARY

Forestry Supervisor II	\$35,300
Senior Forest Ranger	29,090
Secretary Specialist	<u>20,630</u>
	\$85,020

EXPENSE	\$25,000
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OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY

Pickup Truck, 4x4, (2) @ \$23,000	\$46,000
Farm Tractor, 4x4, w loader	35,000
Harrow, 7 foot	14,000
Water Tank & Pump (2) @ \$1,400	2,800
Mobile Radio (3) @ \$1,200	3,600
Computer System	5,000
Bush Hog	4,500
Tree Planter	4,300
Portable Radio (2) @ \$800	<u>1,600</u>
	\$116,800

Florida Springs Coastal Greenway

Citrus County

Climate Change Lands

Purpose for State Acquisition

The ragged coastline of Citrus County, with its salt marshes, clear spring runs, hammocks, and flatwoods, is being affected by the encroaching development in this part of the state. The Florida Springs Coastal Greenway project will conserve the natural landscape of this coast, protecting the water quality of the spring runs and estuaries where endangered manatees congregate, preserving natural lands that link with conservation lands to the south, and providing scenic areas in which the public can enjoy fishing, hiking, or learning about the natural world of this coast.

Manager

Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Crystal River and St. Martins River); Division of Forestry (DOF) (Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property); and the Office of Greenways and Trails (OGT) managing the northern part of the project, adjacent to the Cross Florida Greenway.

General Description

The project is a major link in efforts to preserve the northern peninsular Gulf Coast. It includes three tracts along the karst coastline of Citrus County. The Crystal River tract, a significant part of the headwaters of the Crystal River, is a crucial habitat for the Gulf Coast

manatee population; it is also a prime nesting location for bald eagles and ospreys. Natural communities within the tract include floodplain marsh, freshwater tidal swamp, tidal marsh, and upland hammock. It also contains some pine plantations. The St. Martins River tract is predominantly hydric hammock, bottomland forest, salt marsh, mangrove islands, and spring-run streams, all in good to excellent condition. It borders the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve. Though much of its timber has been harvested, and a quarter is pasture, the Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property is important as a corridor between Chassahowitzka Water Management District and Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge and the conservation lands to the north. The archaeological significance of this area is high. Citrus County is one of the fastest growing in the state, and residential development is a serious threat to this project. Development will increase boat traffic, which is the greatest current threat to the manatee population.

Public Use

The project will be managed as buffer preserves and a state forest, providing such recreational opportunities as fishing, canoeing, hiking and camping.

Acquisition Planning

On November 19, 1994, the Land Acquisition Advisory Council (LAAC) amended Crystal River to add three tracts that include Three Sister Springs (56 acres). On that date LAAC also combined three CARL projects (Crystal River, St. Martins, and Homosassa Reserve) and renamed the project Florida Springs Coastal Greenway. The project breakdown is as follows:

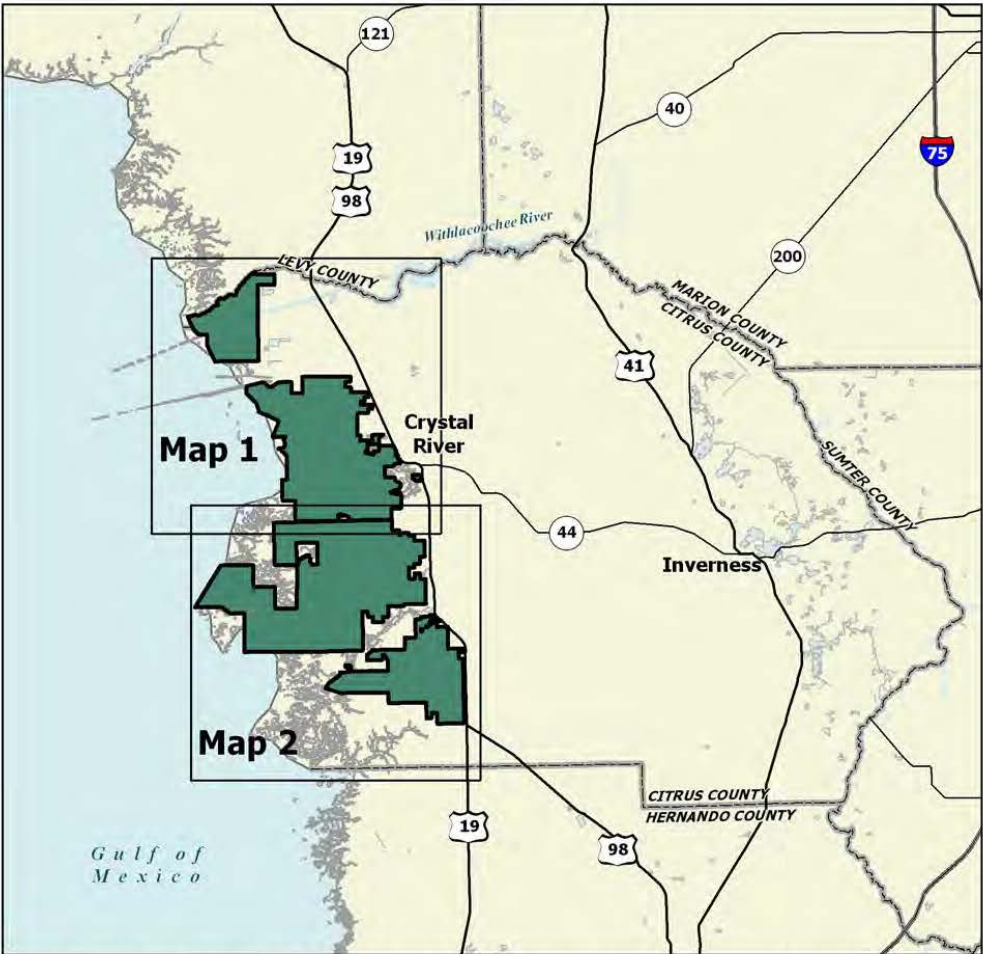
Florida Springs Coastal Greenway FNAI Elements	
Manatee	G2/S2
Florida Scrub-jay	G2/S2
Florida Black Bear	G5T2/S2
Green Turtle	G3/S2
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3/S3
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Florida Mouse	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Hawksbill	G3/S1
Tampa Vervain	G2/S2
Florida Olive Hairstreak	G5T2/S3
Coastal Vervain	G3/S3
30 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	1995*
Project Area	41,108*
Acres Acquired	29,124**
at a Cost of	\$50,869,573**
Acres Remaining	11,984
with Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$5,867,904

* Crystal River, St. Martins and Homosassa Reserve projects combined in 1995.

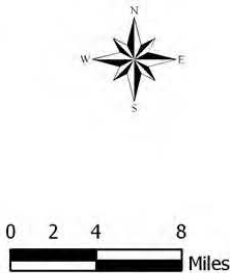
** Includes acreage acquired and funds spent by the SWFWMD

Florida Springs Coastal Greenway



FLORIDA SPRINGS COASTAL GREENWAY: OVERVIEW

CITRUS COUNTY



JANUARY 2008

Florida Springs Coastal Greenway

Crystal River (~14,758 acres) Phase I: Crystal River II; Phase II: Crystal Cove—major owner is Burnip and Sims (acquired); Phase III: Crystal River State Reserve—major owner is Hollins (acquired). St. Martins (~14,040 acres) Phase I: Large ownerships within Area I as identified in Project Design; Phase II: Other ownerships within Area I and large ownerships within Area II; Phase III: Other ownerships within Area II; and Phase IV: ownerships in Area III. Major tracts have been acquired. Only smaller strategic tracts and offshore islands remain.

Homosassa Reserve (~8,577 acres) Phase I: Rooks tract (acquired); the Walker tract (acquired by the Southwest Florida Water Management District) and other ownerships except in Sections 28, 33, 34 and 7; Phase II: minor ownerships in Sections 28 and 33, the 160-acre Villa Sites Add. to Homosassa Sub in Section 34, also the 134-acre Johnson parcel in Section 7. All large and strategic ownerships with willing sellers have been acquired with the exception of the Black ownership, an unwilling seller. This portion of the project is, in effect, complete.

On March 10, 1995, the Land Acquisition & Management Advisory Council (LAMAC) approved a fee-simple, 424-acre addition (in former Crystal River project) to the project boundary. The addition was sponsored by the landowners, James C & Alice H. Rhoades, and had a 1994 taxable value of \$821,700.

On October 30, 1995, the LAMAC approved a fee-simple, 200-acre addition (in former Crystal River project) to the project boundary. The addition, sponsored by landowner Corneal B Myers, consisted of one parcel and a 1994 taxable value of \$400,000.

On October 30, 1996, the LAMAC transferred this project to the Substantially Complete Category.

On March 14, 1997, the LAMAC approved a fee-simple, 80-acre addition (in former Crystal River project) to the project boundary. The addition, sponsored by landowner Dixie Hollins, consisted of one parcel and a 1996 taxable value of \$64,000.

On October 15, 1998, the LAMAC designated an additional 156 acres as essential. Previous essential parcels included land acquired as of January 26, 1995, and the Black ownership (in the former Homosassa

Reserve project).

On April 6, 2001, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) adopted a Group A and Group B for the Florida Forever (FF) Priority list and moved this project to Group B.

On December 5, 2003, the ARC moved this project to Group A of the 2004 FF Priority list.

On February 6, 2004, the ARC approved a fee-simple, 142-acre addition (in former Homosassa Reserve project) to the project boundary. The addition, sponsored by the Audubon Society and DEPs CAMA and DRP, consisted of two landowners (Hampton Facilities LTD & Barr), 2 parcels, and a 2003 taxable value of \$524,000.

Coordination

Although this project does not have any 50-percent partners at this time, the Southwest Florida Water Management District has acquired a major ownership within the project, as well as tracts adjacent and south of the project area.

Management Policy Statement

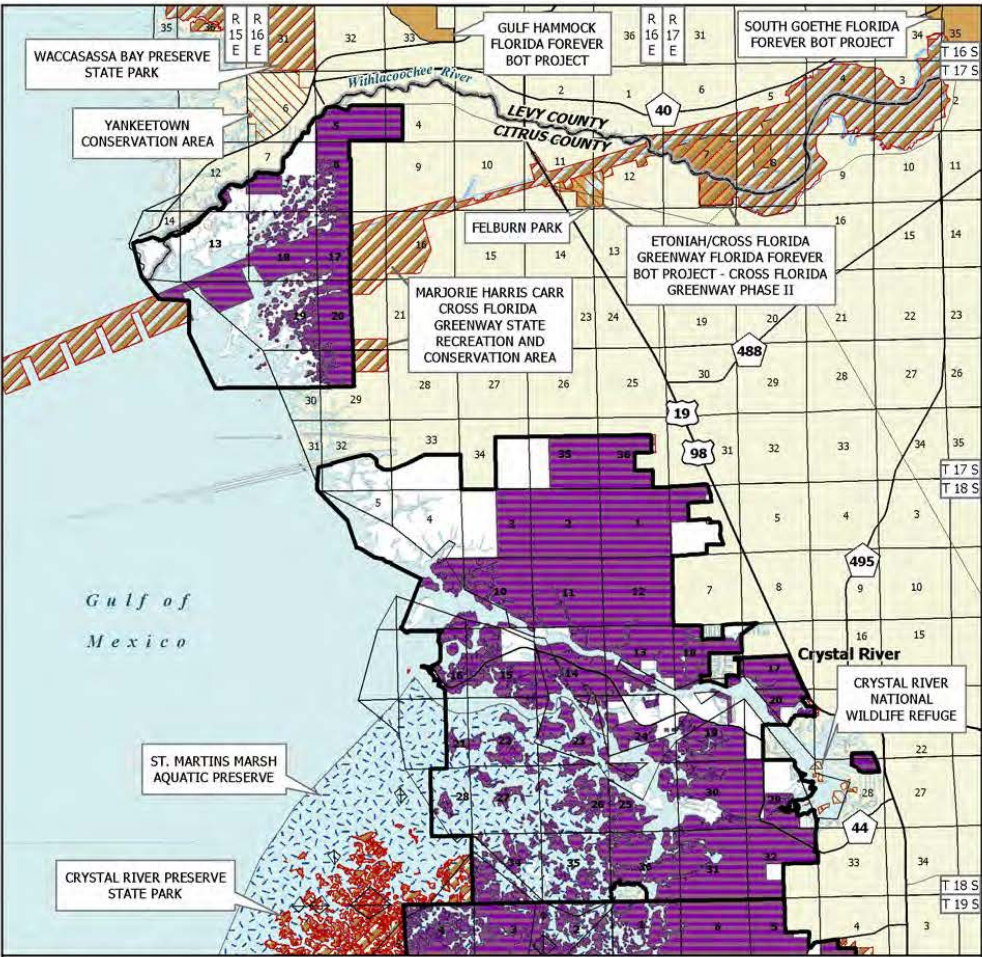
The primary goals of management of the Florida Springs Coastal Greenway project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests; to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation; and to preserve significant archaeological or historical sites.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The proximity of the Crystal River and St. Martins River tracts of the Florida Springs Coastal Greenway Project to the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve and its major fresh-water sources qualifies them as a state buffer preserve. The size and restorable forest resources of the Homosassa Reserve/Walker Property tract make it suitable for a state forest.

Manager DRP is recommended as the lead manager for the Crystal River and St. Martins River tracts. The DOF will manage the Homosassa Reserve tract.

Florida Springs Coastal Greenway



FLORIDA SPRINGS COASTAL GREENWAY: MAP 1 OF 2

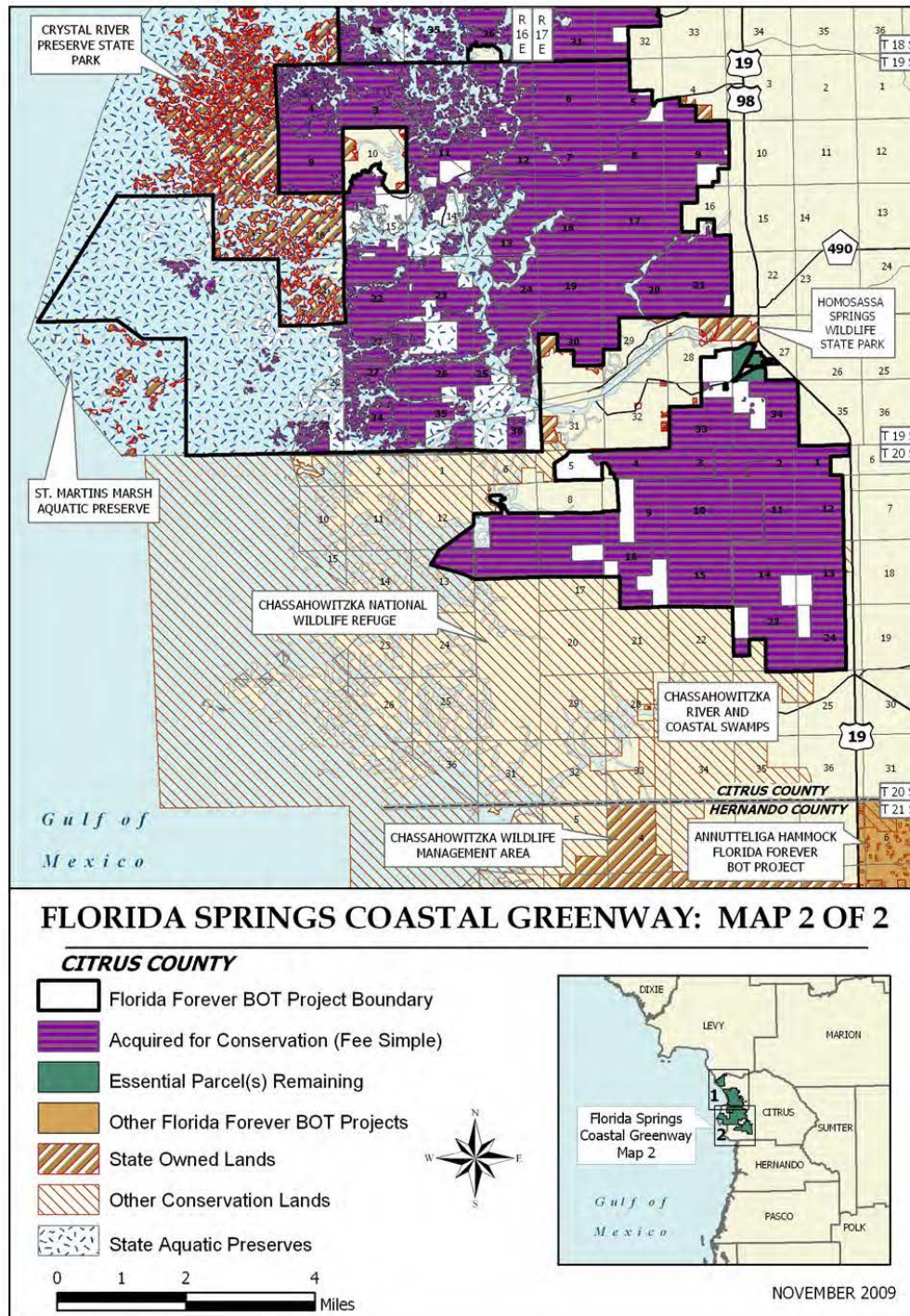
CITRUS COUNTY

- Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
- Acquired for Conservation (Fee Simple)
- Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
- State Owned Lands
- Other Conservation Lands
- State Aquatic Preserves



OCTOBER 2010

Florida Springs Coastal Greenway



Florida Springs Coastal Greenway

Conditions affecting intensity of management Portions of the Florida Springs Coastal Greenway include lands that would be considered “low-need” tracts requiring basic resource management and protection. However, increasing public pressure for recreational access and a developing ecotourism industry may push portions of this project into the “moderate to high-need” category.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Within the first year after acquisition, management will concentrate on site security, public and fire management access, resource inventory, and exotic removal. DRP and DOF will provide access to the public while protecting sensitive resources. The project’s natural resources will be inventoried and a management plan developed within one year.

Long-range plans for this property will generally be directed at the perpetuation of natural communities and protection of listed species. An all-season burning program will use existing roads, black lines, foam lines, and natural breaks to contain fires. Areas of silviculture in the Crystal River project will be returned to their original character and species composition. About 25% of the Homosassa Reserve tract contains pasture suitable for reforestation and restoration. The resource inventory will be used to identify sensitive areas and to locate any recreational or administrative facilities. Unnecessary roads, fire lines, and hydrological disturbances will be restored to the greatest extent practical. Infrastructure will be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum needed for public access

and management.

Revenue-generating potential Initially, no revenue is expected to be generated. During restoration of pine plantations, some revenue to offset the cost of management may be generated from the sale of timber. Any estimate of revenue from this harvest depends upon a detailed assessment of the value of the timber. As the recreational component develops and additional staff is assigned, there may be a potential for revenue from this source. No potential revenue estimates are available at this time. On the Homosassa Reserve, the DOF will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide variable revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this tract is expected to be low.

Cooperators in management activities The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission is recommended as a cooperating manager for hunts to eliminate feral hogs and to manage certain species. Because of the proximity of certain parcels to the Cross Florida Greenway and the Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge, the Office of Greenways and Trails and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service can be cooperative managers on parts of the project. Citrus County and the City of Crystal River may also cooperate in management. The DOF will also cooperate with other state agencies, local governments and interested parties as appropriate. The DOF is managing the Homosassa Reserve tract as an addition to the Withlacoochee State Forest.

Updated 12/30/2010

Management Cost Summary/DRP

Category	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Source of Funds	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF	CARL/LATF
Salary	\$161,909	\$166,767	\$171,770
OPS	\$ 61,031	\$ 98,300	\$152,136
Expense	\$103,062	\$ 90,000	\$139,290
OCO	\$ 9,579	\$ 40,000	\$ 61,907
FCO	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
TOTAL	\$335,581	\$395,067	\$525,103

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LANDS
MANAGEMENT PROSPECTUS

JORDAN RANCH

DIVISION OF FORESTRY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & CONSUMER SERVICES

Date Submitted
November 2, 1994

The Jordan Ranch Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) project encompasses approximately 3,218 acres along the Withlacoochee River, northwest of Inverness, in Citrus County. The Division of Forestry proposes to manage the property in accordance with, and in a manner designed to accomplish, the acquisition goals and objectives as approved by the Land Acquisition Advisory Council. These goals and objectives are hereby incorporated by reference.

The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect in perpetuity all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of populations and species considered rare. This total resource concept will guide the Division of Forestry's management activities on this project.

Major communities represented on the project include sandhill, xeric hammock, pasture, basin swamp, pine plantation, basin marsh, floodplain forest, agricultural land, sandhill upland lake, and depression marsh/wet prairie. Fire management will be one of the most important tools for management of this project. According to Florida Statutes, the Division of Forestry is the state's wildland fire agency and consequently is the logical choice for lead management of this project.

Jordan Ranch will be managed as part of Florida's state forest system. There are no known major disturbances that will require extraordinary attention so the level of management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. Once the core area is acquired and assigned to the Division of Forestry for management, public access will be provided for low intensity, non-facilities related outdoor recreation activities. Until specific positions are provided for the project, public access will be coordinated through Withlacoochee Forestry Center (WFC) Headquarters and management activities will be conducted utilizing personnel from WFC.

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

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

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

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

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

The Division will promote recreation and environmental education in the natural environment. As a general practice, if it is determined that a new recreation area is needed, low impact, rustic facilities will be the only kind developed. A canoe launch and primitive campground may eventually be developed along the river; however, high impact, organized recreation areas will be discouraged because of possible adverse effects on the natural environment. Unnecessary roads, firelines and hydrological disturbances will be abandoned and/or restored to the greatest extent practical.

It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. As mentioned above, timber sales will be conducted as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will primarily take place in upland pine stands and will provide a variable source of revenue dependent upon a variety of factors. According to soil survey data, the soils of this project range in productivity from low to medium for sand pine and longleaf pine; consequently, revenue generating potential of this project is expected to be low to moderate.

Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.

SALARY

Senior Forest Ranger	<u>\$29,090</u>
	\$29,090

EXPENSE	\$ 6,400
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OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY

Pickup Truck, 4x4	\$17,250
Farm Tractor, 4x4, w loader	31,340
Harrow, 7 foot	12,500
Water Tank & Pump	1,200
Mobile Radio (2) @\$1,100	2,200
Bush Hog	3,500
Portable Radio	<u>700</u>
	\$68,690

SALARY	\$29,090
EXPENSE	6,400
OPERATING CAPITAL OUTLAY	<u>68,690</u>

TOTAL	\$104,180
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Withlacoochee State Forest Addition

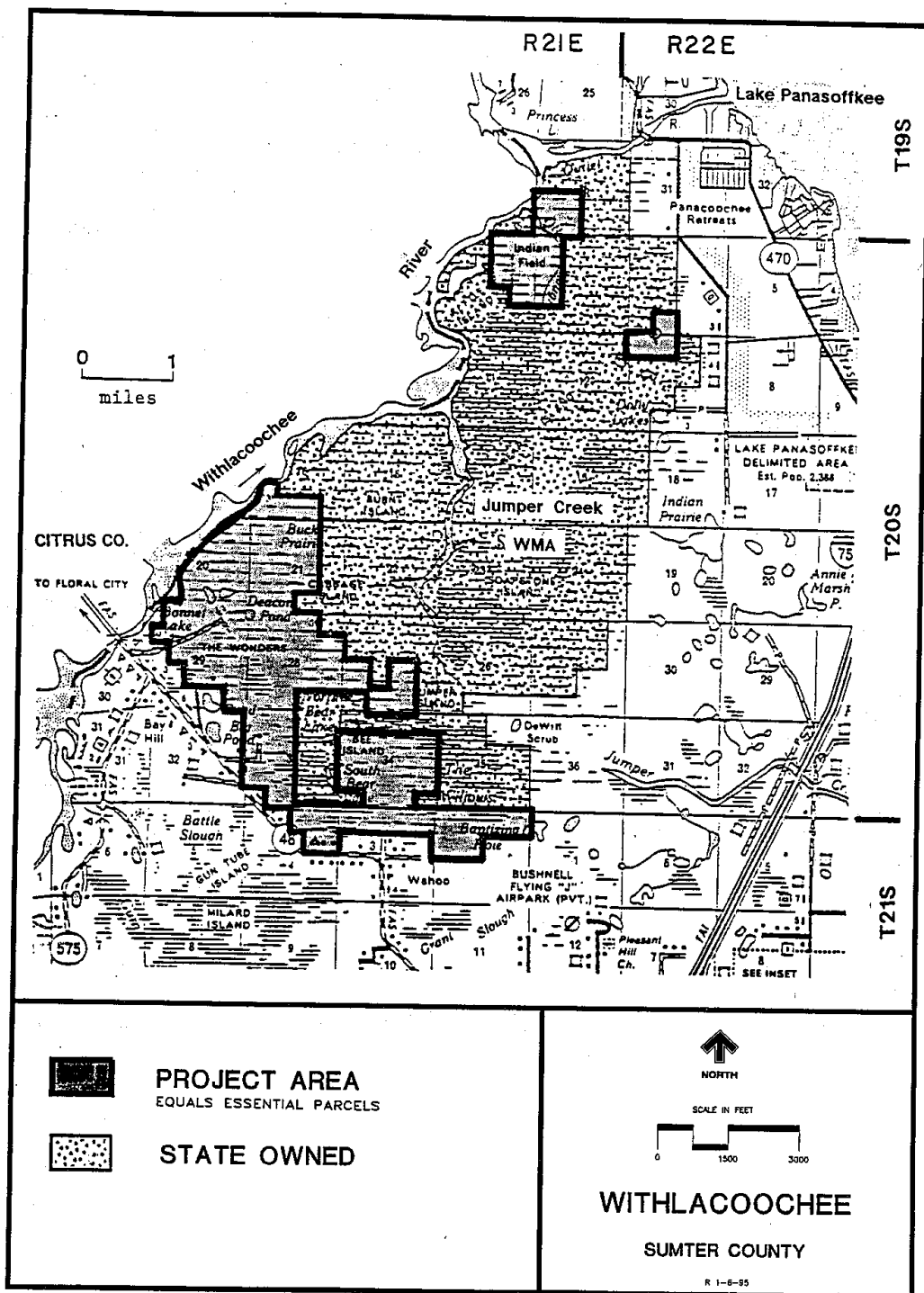
Substantially Complete # 9

	Acres	Cost/Tax Value	County(ies):		Sumter
Acquired:	0	\$0	Water Mgmt. District:		Southwest Florida
Remaining:	3,900	\$5,604,000	Regional Planning Council:		Withlacoochee
Totals:	3,900	\$5,604,000	Senate District(s):	10	House District(s): 42

Natural Resources Summary	
The majority of this tract is comprised of freshwater wetlands; i.e., hydric hammocks, basin and depression marshes, and floodplain swamp. These wetlands provide a significant storage area for surface water and act as a buffer for storm waters. Higher elevations appear as islands among generally low, wet terrain. The natural communities of the project provide habitat for numerous wildlife species.	

Vulnerability & Endangerment	
The hydric communities found on the project area are extremely sensitive and vulnerable. Extensive development could alter traditional water levels, increase surface water runoff, decrease water quality, and increase downstream flooding. There are no known developments planned for the project area; however, the high growth rate in Sumter County makes future development in the area likely.	

Important Resources		
FNAI Element Occurrences	Recreation/Public Use	Archaeological/Historic
<i>Asplenium x plenum</i> G1/S1 UPLAND HARDWOOD FOREST G7/S3	limited hunting hiking camping nature study	Although the project area has not been systematically surveyed for cultural resource sites, it is believed to have potential for archaeological investigations.
	Lead Manager	
	Div. of Forestry GFC	
	Designated Use	
	forest wildlife mgmt. area	



Management Policy Statement/Public Purposes							
The primary goals of management of the Withlacoochee State Forest Addition CARL project are: to conserve and protect significant habitat for native species or endangered and threatened species; to conserve, protect, manage, or restore important ecosystems, landscapes, and forests, in order to enhance or protect significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish or wildlife resources which local or state regulatory programs cannot adequately protect; and to provide areas, including recreational trails, for natural-resource-based recreation.							
Management Prospectus							
Qualifications for state designation The size and diverse forest resources of the Withlacoochee State Forest Addition CARL project make it desirable for management as a state forest. Manager The Division of Forestry will manage the project as part of the Jumper Creek unit of the Withlacoochee State Forest. Management goals See policy statement. The primary land management goal for the Division of Forestry is to restore, maintain and protect all native ecosystems; to integrate compatible human use; and to insure long-term viability of rare populations and species. Conditions affecting intensity of management There are no known disturbances that will require extraordinary attention, so management intensity is expected to be typical for a state forest. Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure The Division is currently managing about 10,100 acres in the project area, providing public access for low-intensity, non-facilities-related outdoor recreation while protecting sensitive resources. Management efforts are concentrating on site security and public access. Although roughly 70% of the project has already been purchased, other lands remain to be acquired that are important for resource protection and for public access. As more parcels are acquired, they will be incorporated into the existing management unit. An inventory of the natural resources and threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide the basis for any necessary amendments to the management plan. Long-range plans for this project will generally be directed toward restoring disturbed areas to their original conditions, as far as possible, as well as protecting threatened and endangered species. An all-season burning program will use, whenever possible, existing roads, black lines, foam lines and natural breaks to contain fires. Timber management will mostly involve improvement thinnings and regeneration harvests. Plantations will be thinned and, where appropriate, reforested with species found in natural ecosystems. Stands will not have a targeted rotation age. Infrastructure will primarily be located in disturbed areas and will be the minimum required for management and public access. The Division will promote environmental education. Revenue-generating potential The Division of Forestry will sell timber as needed to improve or maintain desirable ecosystem conditions. These sales will provide a variable source of revenue, but the revenue-generating potential for this project is expected to be low. Cooperators in management activities The Division will cooperate with and seek the assistance of other state agencies, local government entities and interested parties as appropriate. Management costs and sources of revenue It is anticipated that management funding will come from the CARL trust fund. Budget needs for interim management are estimated as follows.							
Management Cost Summary							
Category	Source	Salary	OPS	Expense	OCO	FCO	Total
Start-up	CARL	\$28,140	\$0	\$8,000	\$81,100	\$0	\$117,240

#9 Withlacoochee State Forest Addition

Project History																		
Ranking (last 5 yrs.)		Assessment Approved: #2 1985			CARL Acquisition History													
		Project Design Approved: 3/21/86			Year	Acres		Funds										
1994	78	Boundary/Design Modifications None			1977	10,148		\$2,150,000										
1993	71																	
1992	59																	
1991	74																	
1990	66																	
Acquisition Planning and Status																		
Phase I: Original proposals - Mondello and Cacciatore/Jumper Creek, and C.B. Jones tract in Section 4, Township 22 South, Range 21 East. Phase II: Recommended additions by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory. Phase III: Inholdings in Withlacoochee EEL project area.																		
Approximately 10,148 adjacent acres were purchased under the EEL program. There are approximately 45 ownerships within the project area.																		
Resolutions 65-82 and 84-2 in support of state acquisition have been received from Sumter County and the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council, respectively.																		
Conformance with Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan																		
Natural Communities		Forest Resources			Vascular Plants			Fish and Wildlife			Fresh Water Resources					Coastal Resources		
1	2	1	2a	2b	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
M	N	M	L	M	N	N	L	L	N	L	N	N	N	M	H	N	N	N
Geological Resources		Historical Resources		Outdoor Recreation Resources					Acquisition Guiding Principles									
1	2	1a	1b	1	2a	2b	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	L	M	N	L	N	M	M	N	L	M	N	L	M	H	M	N	N	N
Qualifications Matrix for Preservation 2000 Criteria																		
Imminent Danger of:			Likely to be:		Serves to Protect:			• = Best Met ○ = Also Met										
Development	Loss of Habitat	Subdivision	Developed in 12 mos.	Escalating Land Val-	Recharge Area	Other Nat. Res.	Res.-based Recreation	Cost ≤ 80% Appraisal	E & T spp Habitat									
					•	•	•		○									

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Exhibit T

Land Management Reviews

**Land Management Review
Withlacoochee State Forest**

Lease No. 3316, 3560, 4145

May 24-25, 2005

Prepared by Division of State Lands Staff

*Keith Singleton, Land Acquisition and Management Planner
William Howell, OMC Manager
Rain Baker, Administrative Assistant*

For

The Withlacoochee State Forest Review Team

Final Report

September 26, 2005

Land Manager:	DOF
Area:	159,307
County:	Hernando and Sumter
Mgt. Plan Revised:	4/18/03
Mgt. Plan Due:	4/18/13

Management Review Team Members

Agency Represented	Team member Appointed	Team member In attendance
DOF	Bill Korn	Bill Korn
DRP	Christina Olson	Christina Olson
FWC	Matthew Chopp	Matthew Chopp
Private Land Manager	Michael Liberton	Michael Liberton
Conservation Org. (TNC)	Walter Thomson	Walter Thomson
DEP	Harry Michaels	Harry Michaels
Sumter County	Lita Hart	Lita Hart
Observer (FNAI)	Carolynn Kindell	

Process for Implementing Regional Management Review Teams

Legislative Intent and Guidance:

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

Review Site

The management review of Withlacoochee State Forest is approximately 159,307 acres in Hernando, **Citrus, Pasco** and Sumter County that are managed by the Division of Forestry. The team evaluated the extent to which current management actions are sufficient, whether the land is being managed for the purpose for which it was acquired, and whether actual management practices, including public access, are in compliance with the management plan. The management plan update is due on April 18, 2013.

Management Review Determination

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

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

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

After reviewing the management plan, team members were asked to answer "yes" or "no" to this question. All team members agreed Withlacoochee State Forest is being managed for the purpose for which it was acquired.

Commendations to the Managing Agency

1. The team commends the DOF for the outstanding condition of Two Mile Prairie as a result of the exceptional burn program and habitat restoration efforts. VOTE (+6, -0)
2. The team commends the DOF for the Hydrological restoration accomplished at the Baird Tract. VOTE (+6, -0)
3. The team commends the DOF for the well managed enduro event that minimized environmental impacts. VOTE (+6, -0)
4. The team commends the DOF for the quality of the management plan including exceptional use of ecosystem management goals and desired future conditions for natural communities. VOTE (+6, -0)

Exceptional Management Actions

The following items received high scores (excellent) on the review team checklist (see attachments).

- Management and protection of the strand/dome swamps, mesic flatwoods, hydric hammock, wet prairie and sawgrass marsh natural communities.
- Protection of listed plants.
- Survey of area's cultural resources.
- Quality of prescribed fires in natural communities.
- Initiation of scrub restoration.
- Management of wildlife habitat, hunting and fishing quality
- Control of invasive plants
- Hydrologic/geologic functions (placement of roads, culverts and ditches)
- Quality of surface water.

- Resource protection (boundary survey, proper use of gates and fencing, and signage).
- Management of multiple uses (cattle grazing, silviculture.)
- Management of public access (roads, parking)
- Management of recreational opportunities, interpretive facilities and signs, environmental education and outreach.
- Management of waste disposal.
- Quality and condition of buildings.

Recommendations and Checklist Findings

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

Recommendations

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

1. The team recommends that DOF continue to coordinate with the FWC particularly with road maintenance and other costs associated with hunting, as well as with non-game species management, in the forest. (VOTE: 5+, 1 abstain)

Manager's Response: FWC has recently provided funds for improvement of two miles of forest road in the Richloam Tract. Continued efforts will be made to review WMA-related road projects and hunt camp issues. WSF staff will continue to approach the FWC for their support and funding. As it relates to the non-game program at WSF, FWC over the years has been very active in monitoring listed animal species. The state forest staff will renew communications with current biological staff to prioritize and schedule cooperative efforts for species monitoring and habitat improvement projects.

2. The team recommends that DOF provide additional staff and resources to accomplish the prescribed fire goals identified in the management plan, specifically to address areas where backlogs exist. (VOTE: 4+, 1-)

Manager's Response: Following past years of drought that limited burning, prescribed fire accomplishments on the forest have focused recently on the sandhill habitat in the Citrus and Croom tracts. Much of the flatwoods of Richloam consist of moderate-to-heavily stocked planted pine stands with imbedded basin swamps and cypress domes. Ground fuels can be heavy in places, making burning more of a challenge. Despite past years where burn acreage goals were met, the burn frequency on individual stands is still well behind our goals for the 2 – 4 year return interval to maintain fuels and ground cover vegetation at desired levels. WSF staff will continue to evaluate forest stands to prioritize those sites with high groundcover quality and attempt to focus prescribed fire efforts in these areas. Continued efforts too will be needed to thin overstocked timber to allow for more a more aggressive burning schedule.

3. The team recommends that DOF increase the law enforcement presence on the forest due to significant trash dumping, damage to archeological sites, off-road vehicle uses and other illegal uses of these lands. (VOTE: 5+, 0-)

Manager's Response: Coordination among law enforcement agencies is critical to achieving increased presence on the forest. DOF will attempt to facilitate additional meetings among agencies to highlight specific needs for LE support. DOF will review effectiveness of current law enforcement hours on the state forest with the Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement to help evaluate the need for the additional of CARL-funded positions for the forest.

Checklist findings

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

1. Discussion in management plan of inadequate law enforcement presence on the property.(f)

Manager's Response:

Please refer to the response given above to team recommendation 3.

2. Discussion in management plan of the need for more equipment and staffing. (f)

Manager's Response:

There's no doubt that increased levels of equipment and funding would assist forest managers achieve the goals established in the 10-year management plan. DOF will continue to review the management priorities at WSF and request additional positions and funding to reflect the current conservation acreage and increased work loads existing at this forest.

Team Member's Comments

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

- This is an excellent plan, the agency staff have worked hard to manage the property while balancing other state responsibility.
- Continued work is needed to increase burn frequency in the flatwoods focusing on high quality areas with good ground cover. Management plan has an excellent description of desired future condition for the major plant communities.
- Additional work is needed to survey and map each tract for FNAI natural communities. This should help in setting up priorities for burning and silviculture prescriptions.
- Good job initiating restoration of scrub site in Two-Mile Prairie, continued effort is needed to expand burning and hardwood control in the adjacent scrubby flatwoods.
- Hydrological interference at Baird tract.
- Sawgrass marsh prescribed burning regime should be addressed unless flooding can produce same result (habitats).
- Dog hunting seems to be in conflict with Rx treatment in Richloam.

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

- Amphibian surveys need to be conducted and plan could be improved by mapping unique vegetative communities. Desired future conditions for other vegetative communities with in WSF should be contained (staffing will need to be addressed to accomplish this.)
- Mgt. plan needs to address new issues related to scrub jay population in Richloam and describe appropriate mgt strategies and new desired condition.

- Are they surveying fox squirrels/other endangered species, mostly anecdotal evidence? I see the potential for expanding the database.
- Indigo sighted in Two-Mile Prairie on 5/25/05.
- Scrub jays on Richloam were only recently identified and need to be included in plan.

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

- State forest has five staff members trained as archeological monitors. Staff appears conscientious in monitoring intrusive mgt actions to avoid disturbing archeological sites. Mgt plan needs to provide more thorough discussion of cultural/ archeological sites on the property.
- Excellent archeological survey by Gary Ellis to document significant sites.
- Not enough surveying done in Richloam.

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

- Correct interval for burning (on a repeated frequent basis) is very important, much more so than blind frequency.
- Interval for flatwoods should be 3 yrs. Data should indicate average at specific intervals out of maintenance condition. Quality is good in burned sites. Direction of prescribed fire program needs to be better established by mgt. plan.
- Return interval in flatwoods needs to be reduced to control fuel buildup and encourage diverse ground cover.
- Growing season fire in Two-Mile Prairie over last two years looked good. Quality of burns all looked very good.
- Staffing during times of emergency response would have to be addressed if the agency was to improve the frequency of # of acres burned.

Restoration of Disturbed Natural Communities: (III.B)

- Excellent job of replanting old pastures, especially at Two-Mile Prairie. Great survival of long leafed pine at two mile prairie.
- Richloam restoration of hydro-flow needs to be monitored. It appears that there was little data on the "before" conditions, like the uses of old trails and placement of old culverts.

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

- Invasive exotic plant management should receive added attention in the future years as this is an important issue. However many improvements have been made to date.
- Looks like a great job has been done on cogon grass. Hogs seem to be a problem.
- Exotic plant control not listed as a priority, staffing?
- Possible solution for hogs could be contract hunting or special hog hunt.
- Good documentation of new sightings and populations are mapped and monitored. All sites have had an initial treatment. More work is needed to control hogs in Baird unit.

Hydrologic/Geologic Function (III.E)

- Recommend coordination with water management districts to improve understanding and management within this area.
- Superb efforts to plan and execute restoration of wetlands and surface flows in the Baird unit. The rehydration of the basin marsh and the flatwoods appear to have been very successful. Excellent work to re-hydrate marshes /prairies in Two-Mile Prairie.
- Management plan does not address what steps will be taken to return hydrology to cypress swamps (p 75). Addressed in field review.

Adjacent Property Concerns: (III.G)

- Emphasis should be on public education to assist with adjacent land use conflicts. Suggest an agency staff member assist local governments in comprehensive plan reviews to recommend language and methods that may help counties minimize areas of land use conflicts. This could be expanded to include rezoning reviews if the agency would like to actively participate in addressing land use conflicts.
- No discussion of steps needed to restore newly acquired areas.
- The continued purchases of the properties adjacent to state lands are good. I would concentrate on acquiring the larger tracts. I would put together an adjacent agreement with landowners on exotic species.

Public Access and Education: (IV.1; IV.2; IV.3; IV.4) and Management Resources (V.1, V.2, V.3, V.4)

- DOF needs more staff to maintain all their roads.
- Portable toilets are provided, but very limited permanent facilities.
- Need more equipment for staff.
- Need a permanent exotic/invasive plant manager.
- I have a concern for pressure being too great in this area. I think that recreation should be passive and remain confined to those areas already disturbed.
- It is noted that in the past few years that quality employees are resigning in favor of the private sector due primarily to pay.
- Inmates handle the disposal of waste. Sanitary facilities are very expensive.
- Big problem with staff trying to keep up with road maintenance. Program needs greater resources for road maintenance.
- Need FWC support for sanitary facilities for hunting.
- Insufficient equipment, need at least two gyro-tractors.
- Insufficient staff for, Rx fire, for ecology, biology, exotic species management.
- Given the very rough flatwoods environment, the road conditions were better than average. Excellent recreation opportunities especially as it relates to hunting and off road trail use.
- More helicopter time needs to be allocated for burning in this state forest.
- Improvement are noted in some staffing but it appears additional personnel are still needed to accomplish burning goals and biological monitoring, as well as exotic plant treatments.
- A formula should be developed to allow a portion of proceeds from a specific tract to go to staffing and management of that tract.

Management Area Uses (IV.A, IV.B)

- Trail connectivity should be improved beyond the WSF. The county would be interested in reviewing this issue with DOF and other jurisdictions involved. Would like to see caves protected as well as studied. They are a vital habitat resource.
- Is there staff available to protect the park if visitor usage increases?
- I really like the idea of Jumper creek excluding airboats this allows for others in the area to enjoy the creek.
- Greater concentration on listed animal and plant species would make this more popular.
- I think that Jumper Creek is one of the few opportunities for a true nature experience in west central Florida, please consider those interested in this type of activity when other use groups come asking for greater access.

Exceptional Management Actions

- Quality of burning in Two-Mile Prairie is excellent

- Exceptional burning quality
- Hydrological restoration on the Baird Tract is excellent.
- Well managed enduro event at Richloam that minimizes environmental impact.
- Management plan quality is a model for other management areas.
- Very good management plan.
- Need some specific improvements in fire management goals section.
- Good fire management effort but limited by staff.
- Two-Mile Prairie is an excellent improvement
- Re-hydrating Two-Mile Prairie and the Baird Tract - this will assist with ground water quality and possible flooding.
- Burning practices
- Property purchase near current property.
- Exceptional longleaf pine planting, maintenance, and restoration!
- Exceptional hydrological restoration is occurring in Baird Unit.
- Good job of management and implementation of strategies identified in the 10-year management plan, especially in areas of hydrological restoration and restoration of old pastures and bug-killed timber sites.

Recommendations for Improving Management of this Site:

- Data collection seems key to being able to manage the various tracts and adhere to the management plan. Data collection should be used to develop measurable criteria that would enhance future management and proved assessment tools.
- Hire exotics specialist.
- Need more road maintenance personnel.
- FWC cooperation with road maintenance and hunting management issues and other non-game issues.
- More staff.
- Need FAS and road crews that are dedicated to the forest/burn management – especially the frequency of burning, more equipment dedicated to prescribed burning, i.e. the backlog of needed burns.
- Additional staff is needed for full-time dedication to prescribed burns since staff is often assigned to emergency response leaving a hole in fire management.
- Reduce pine density goals to basal areas that allow greater light penetration to enhance more grassy, herbaceous ground cover.
- Prescribed fire capability seems to be hampered by agency emergency management/fire control responsibilities; Great priority to prescribed fire.
- Don't plant slash in jurisdictional / biological wetlands.
- Continue to focus forest management of forest ecosystem health.
- Categorizing management plan identifying listed species
- Patrolling exotic species – the forest properties due to size are critical
- Re-evaluate roads and close if not necessary for patrons or as fire lines.
- Always improve public education and outreach! This is essential due to increased immigration to Florida.
- More staff, more equipment is needed.

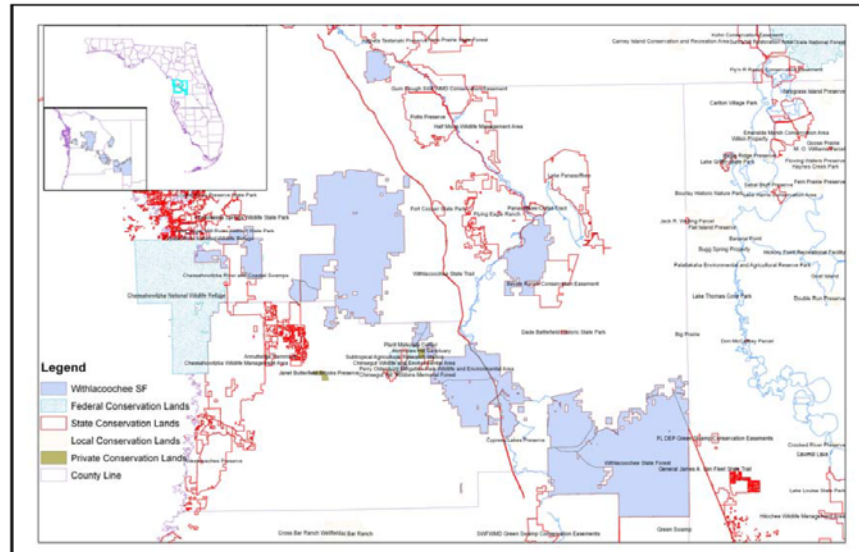
Name of Site: Withlacoochee SF

County: Citrus County

Managed by: Division of Forestry

Acres: 59097 Acres

Review Date: 5/14-16/2008



Review Team Determination

Managed in accordance with acquisition purpose? Yes = 6, No = 0



Management practices, including public access, in compliance with the management plan? Yes = 6, No = 0



Categories	Management Plan Review	Field Review
Natural Communities	0.65	3.33
Listed Species	0.87	3.83
Cultural Resources	1.00	3.75
Prescribed Fire	1.00	3.78
Restoration	1.00	3.70
Wildlife Management	1.00	3.75
Exotic Species	1.00	4.08
Hydrology	1.00	3.29
Groundwater Monitoring	0.70	4.00
Surface Water Monitoring	0.70	4.00
Resource Protection	0.92	3.33
Adjacent Property Concerns	0.71	3.13
Multiple Resource Uses	1.00	3.81
Public Access & Education	0.92	4.06
Management Resources	N/A	4.08
Managed Area Uses	1.00	N/A
Buildings, Equipment, Staff & Funding	N/A	2.67

Consensus Commendations to the Managing Agency

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

1. The team commends the manager and staff on their work to identify and protect caves and to develop a cave management plan. (VOTE 6+, 0-)



2. The team commends the DOF in cooperation with FWC on a successful increase in red cockaded woodpecker populations and suitable habitat on the forest. (VOTE: 6+, 0-)



3. The team commends the manager and staff on their innovative, sound management of off-site pine restoration through under-planting longleaf pines, which retains continuity and fosters improvement of groundcover quality through all stages of transition to longleaf pine. (VOTE 6+, 0-)



4. The team commends the manager and staff on their longleaf pine reforestation in pasture on the Homosassa Tract, and for considering innovative idea of using pinestraw harvest to generate revenue and control bahiagrass. (VOTE 6+, 0-)



5. The team commends the manager and staff on their aggressive and effective control of cogon grass. (VOTE 6+, 0-)



6. The team commends the manager and staff on their development of rare plant survey and mapping protocol that includes invasive plant threat assessment. (VOTE 6+, 0-)



7. The team commends the manager and staff on their excellent interagency cooperation efforts. (VOTE 6+, 0-)



8. The team commends the manager and staff on their outstanding cultural resource protection, inventory, and educational outreach. (VOTE 6+, 0-)



9. The team commends the manager and staff on the increases in prescribed fire acreage and quality of the burns. (VOTE 6+, 0-)



10. The team commends the manager and staff on the outstanding preparation of materials and field review for the land management review. (VOTE 6+, 0-)



Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

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

1. The team recommends that DOF intensify prescribed fire efforts on the Two-Mile Prairie Tract to reduce hardwoods encroachment in the sandhills and continue efforts to reduce the hardwoods on the Citrus Tract. (VOTE: 6+, 0-)



Managing Agency Response: The Withlacoochee Forestry Center (WFC), Withlacoochee State Forest (WSF) will take advantage of every opportunity to prescribe burn for the reduction of hardwood encroachment in the sandhills both on the Two-Mile Prairie tract as well as the Citrus tract of the WSF. Through timber management operations scheduled for the next two years, areas needing the application of fire will have fuel load heights reduced and pine stocking levels reduced. Once these operations are completed prescribe burns will be planned and carried out on these sites, weather permitting. The staff of the WSF will continue emphasis on growing season burning as a means to promote habitat diversity and control on hardwood competition.

2. The team recommends DOF evaluate restoration needs for areas where cogon grass has been eradicated. (VOTE: 6+, 0-)



Managing Agency Response: The WSF has actively engaged in the mapping of exotic species, primarily cogon grass. To date there are two spots of fairly large size found on the Citrus Tract of the WSF. One occupies an area of approximately 19 acres, and the other, slightly larger than 5 acres. As of the date of the review both areas still continue to show the presence of cogon grass and treatment is continuing for any sprigs that area found. In the meantime good sandhill ground cover can be found adjacent to and the treatment area. Staff is beginning to see that native ground cover in areas where the exotic has been removed is slowly working its way into the vacated areas. The staff of WSF feels that prior to trying to reestablish native ground cover in the impacted area the site should remain fallow for two (2) years with routine checks being performed on the site to verify that the exotic has been eradicated. If after two years the site does not need treatment the staff of WSF will coordinate restoration of the site through Andrews Nursery. WSF also purchased a seed flail vac approximately four years ago which has been used to collect sandhill seed. This machine will be utilized for the collection of sandhill species seed and the seed used to restore/revegetate areas needing restoration after exotic species removal. We will document these assessments, management actions and results in order to better understand the effects of long-term cogon grass treatments on the restoration of native groundcover.

3. The team recommends that DOF request that FWC consider initiating a fox squirrel population assessment in the forest. (VOTE: 6+, 0-)



Managing Agency Response: The WSF in cooperation with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will initiate an Incidental Observation assessment for the Sherman Fox Squirrel. Incidental observation will be defined as identifying a species determined to be threatened or endangered while conducting business within the forest during routine land management operations. This Incident Observation assessment will be conducted throughout the forest and species identified documented in ARC MAP as to species, location point, time, tract identifier and common name. As incidental observations for threatened and endangered species are added to the data table, in the future, a general trend for the health of the species can be derived.

This table was developed prior to the Land Management Review for the forest, for the monitoring of gopher tortoise. The data collected will not be just for the gopher tortoise or Sherman fox squirrel but will be for all forms of threatened and endangered species that may be found on the forest. Currently the table has more than 100 entries listed in the ARC GIS table of which 15 indicate the location of Sherman Fox Squirrel. Other species included are the gopher tortoise, Indigo snake, Short tailed hawk and Florida Scrub jay.

Checklist Findings

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

- Natural communities: Hydric & Mesic Hammock, Strand & Dome Swamp, Upland Mixed Forest and the Sinkhole.
- Scored high in all areas of listed species: Protection and Preservation.
- Cultural resources concerning cultural survey and protection and preservation.
- Resource management prescribed fire including the areas being burned and the quality
- Restoration of ruderal areas involving the off step plantation/under planting, hardwood removal from sandhill, and mine reclamation.
- All areas of wildlife management and non-native invasive and problem species.
- Hydrogeologic function/hydro-alteration involving roads and culverts.
- All areas of ground water monitoring and the quality of surface water monitoring.
- Resource protection including boundary survey, gates and fencing.
- Adjacent property concerns involving inholdings and additions.
- All areas of multiple resource uses and public access maintenance.
- Infrastructure regarding the buildings.

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review (FR) were not considered sufficient (less than 2.5 score on average), or that the text noted in the Management Plan Review (PR) does not sufficiently address this issue (less than .5 score on average.). The management plan must include responses to the checklist items identified below:

1. Management issues related to the natural communities including the mesic flatwoods (FR), hydric/mesic hammock, terrestrial cave, upland forest, sinkhole and tidal marsh (PR).

Managing Agency Response: The Withlacoochee Forestry Center (WFC), Withlacoochee State Forest (WSF) will take advantage of every opportunity to prescribe burn in the mesic flatwoods to promote the reduction in palmetto heights and increase habitat diversity. Where fuel loads become too heavy, other forms of treatment may be utilized to reduce fuel load heights followed by a prescribed burn.

As for the Plan Review of other community types - when the WSF management plan is due for revision in 2013, the above mentioned community types will be discussed in greater detail under a more general breakdown of community types found on the forest referencing desired future conditions for each community type.

2. Management issues relating to surface water quantity. (PR)

Managing Agency Response: With the revision of the WSF management plan in 2013 the plan will address coordinating information sharing referencing surface water monitoring that is being conducted by other land management agencies (i.e. DEP and SWFWMD). In the interim, staff of the WSF will contact the other agencies appropriate staff and begin having reports sent to us from their respective offices.

3. Management of adjacent property concerns, including the Suncoast Parkway and exotic species. (PR)

Managing Agency Response: Staff of the WSF has been actively engaged in the development/placement of the Suncoast Parkway extension. Staff from the forest has attended numerous meetings on the extension. Written responses regarding the Suncoast Parkway have been sent from our state office with input from the field. Staff from the state office attended a meeting on the parkway along with representatives from DEP on July 31, 2008. The local staff will continue to monitor the process of the parkway and the assessment of concerns will be part of WSF revised plan in 2013.

In response to exotic species threats from adjacent properties, within the past year the Division has adopted a Hold Harmless Agreement, Invasive Plant Treatment form (Florida Department of Agriculture form 11273), allowing state personnel to treat exotics on lands adjacent to state forest. This will be

referenced when the Withlacoochee State Forest plan is revised in 2013, along with the need to place more emphasis on the control of invasive exotics.

4. Management of Resource protection involving law enforcement presence. (FR)

Managing Agency Response: The WSF is actively pursuing more interagency cooperation regarding law enforcement on the WSF. This past year a new officer of Agricultural Law Enforcement Officer (OALE) was approved by the legislature. This individual may be onboard and patrolling the forest as early as November of 2008. Our current OALE officer works closely with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission officers. This interagency cooperation has lead to an increased presence on the forest, however, more staff and funding is needed to adequately cover the entire 160,000 acres located in 5 counties.

5. Management of the infrastructure including equipment, staff and funding. (FR)

Managing Agency Response: Staff and increased funding would be beneficial to the WSF to adequately maintain our critical infrastructures necessary to carry out our mission. As funding permits new facilities have been constructed and older facilities taken out of service. Since the last review of the area occurred the following has been completed: new bathhouse at Holder Mine, new pavilion at Holder Mine, road improvements and RV parking pad improvements, new bathhouse at Tillis Hill, new Stables at Tillis Hill, live oaks, chickasaw plums and redbuds planted in campgrounds, new bathroom established at Two Mile Prairie, primitive campsites develop at Bear Head Hammock and Oxbow trail along river, observation deck completed on Johnson Pond, primitive camping sites developed on World Woods parcel. Support and funding from the Florida Legislature is necessary to get any additional personnel and/or equipment on board to maintain and improve our infrastructure. Staff of the WSF have made requests for equipment through our normal budgeting process, however, funding is the limiting factor and our road maintenance equipment continues to get older. Road maintenance is listed as a high priority in our 10 year management plan estimated coast to correct our roads \$100,000 annually.

Name of Site: Withlacoochee SF

County: Citrus, Hernando, Sumter and Pasco Counties

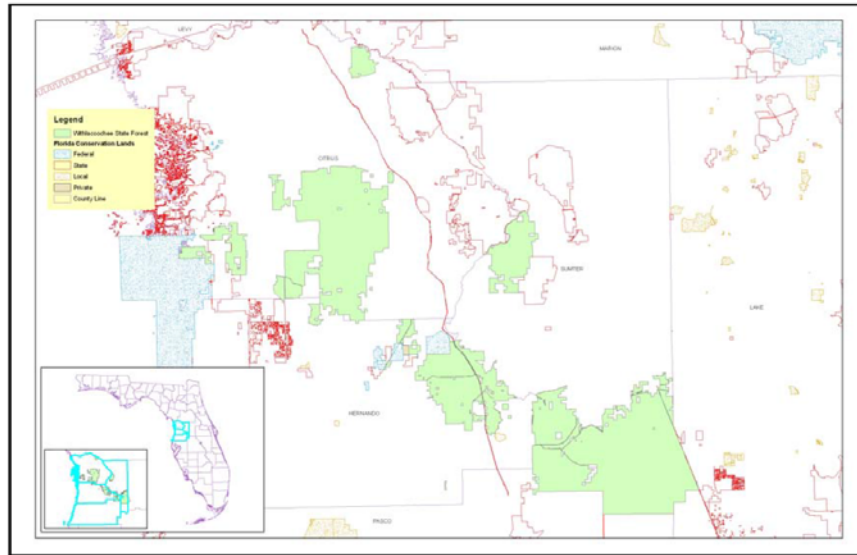
Managed by: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Florida Forest Service

Acres: 159,310

Area Reviewed: Croom, Headquarters, and Jumper Creek Tracts
(34,853.30 acres)

Review Date: 6/7-9/11

Management Plan Approval Date: 4/18/03



Review Team Determination

Managed in accordance with
Acquisition purpose? Yes =6, No = 0



Management practices, including public access,
in compliance with the management plan? Yes =6, No = 0



Categories	Management Plan Review	Field Review
Natural Communities	0.51	3.63
Listed Species	0.42	4.50
Natural Resource Survey	0.77	4.27
Cultural Resources	0.60	3.70
Prescribed Fire	0.60	3.13
Exotic Species	0.63	3.23
Hydrology	1.00	3.60
Groundwater Monitoring	1.00	3.00
Surface Water Monitoring	0.80	2.60
Resource Protection	0.92	3.69
Adjacent Property Concerns	0.61	2.78
Public Access & Education	0.89	3.85
Management Resources	N/A	3.83
Managed Area Uses	0.96	N/A
Buildings, Equipment, Staff & Funding	N/A	2.38

Consensus Commendations to the Managing Agency

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

1. The team commends the FFS staff on their efforts to improve groundcover diversity in the sandhill in conjunction with RCW management. (VOTE: 6+, 0-)

★★★★★★

2. The team commends the FFS staff for establishing partnerships with user groups to acquire a large number of volunteers to mitigate for visitor impacts. (VOTE: 6+, 0-)

★★★★★★

3. The team commends the staff for their exceptional and ongoing efforts to monitor and treat non-native invasive plants throughout the forest. (VOTE: 6+, 0-)

★★★★★★

4. The team commends the FFS staff for the development and maintenance of a detailed and effective GIS, and training of staff for its daily application. (VOTE: 6+, 0-)

★★★★★★

5. The team commends the FFS staff for recent accomplishments to prescribed burning, with excellent judgement for getting priorities. (VOTE: 6+, 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 assess opportunities to increase prescribed burning in Jumper Creek. (VOTE: 6+, 0-)

★★★★★★

Managing Agency Response: The FFS will re-assess prescribed burning priorities on the whole of Withlacoochee State Forest and look for opportunities to increase prescribed burning within the Jumper Creek Tract.

2. The team recommends FFS reassess the burn intervals in the next management plan revision, to make it more consistent with FNAI standards. (VOTE: 6+, 0-)

★★★★★★

Managing Agency Response: As with all plan revisions, the FFS will re-evaluate the desired burn intervals as well as all other parameters and guidelines found within the old plan. This will be done by taking into consideration any and all new information, research, and State Office guidance.

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 dome swamp, hydric hammock, wet prairie, basin swamp, depression marsh, floodplain swamp, mesic hammock, scrub, upland mixed forest, and blackwater stream.
- Listed Species, regarding animal inventory, red cocked woodpecker, gopher frog, burrowing owl, plant inventory, Craighead's Nodding cap, filmy fern, Cooley's water willow.

- Natural Resources, regarding listed species or habitat monitoring, other non-game species or habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey/monitoring.
- Cultural Resources, regarding the cultural resource survey.
- Resource Management, regarding the quality of the areas being burned.
- Non-native, Invasive and Problem Species, regarding the prevention and control of animals.
- Hydrologic/Geologic Function, regarding ditches, hydro-period alteration, and water level alterations.
- Surface Water Monitoring, regarding the water quality and quantity.
- Resource Protection, regarding roads and culverts.
- Ground water monitoring, regarding the quality and quantity of the water.
- Resource protection, regarding the boundary survey, gates/fencing, signage and law enforcement presence.
- Adjacent Property Concerns, regarding the VA national cemetery and inholdings/additions.
- Public Access & Education, regarding roads, parking, boat access, wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, interpretive facilities and signs, recreational opportunities, and the management of visitor impacts.

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Management Plan

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that the text noted in the Management Plan Review does not sufficiently address this issue (less than .5 score on average.). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan must include responses to the checklist items identified below:

1. Management of natural communities, specifically scrubby flatwoods, hydric hammock, wet prairie, basin marsh, basin swamp, floodplain mixed forest, and blackwater stream, with documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: Desired future conditions for each of the above natural communities will be written into the revised management plan. Maps and acreages of each of these community types will also be added into the Plan.

2. Increased protection of listed species, specifically the gopher frog, burrowing owl, plant inventory, Craighead orchid, and filmy fern, with documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: Generally, FFS does not manage state lands property for single species but rather for habitat that is in good ecological condition that would support a wide range of native species. Desired future conditions (DFC's) are developed based on best scientific knowledge for certain "keystone" species and management practices are then tailored to meet these DFC's. FFS will document in the next management plan all known occurrences of listed species and discuss, as appropriate, monitoring protocols and management needs for specific species occurring on the forest.

3. Discussion regarding deficiencies with relating to natural resource surveys, more specifically other habitat management effects monitoring, with documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: The FFS will continue to conduct forest inventory on an annual basis with the goal of inventorying ten percent of the total acreage each year. WFC's GIS database is complete with regard to prescribed burning, exotic control activities, forest thinning, wildfire, timber stand improvement activities, site preparation activities, etc. The data collected is adequate to assess the success or failure of management strategies used on this state forest. Additional monitoring will occur as needed for particular situations warranting special consideration. Monitoring and resource surveys will be identified as needed and discussed in the next management plan revision.

4. Discussion regarding deficiencies relating to cultural resources, specifically protection and preservation, with documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: In the next revision of the management plan, the FFS will determine all practical solutions to protect the cultural resources on WSF. This will be done in consultation with the Division of Historical Resources.

5. Issues with non-native, invasive and problem species, specifically the prevention of animals, with documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: In the next revision of the management plan, the FFS will consider practical solutions to lessen the impact of problem exotic animals on WSF. This will be done in consultation with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

5. Adjacent property concerns, specifically neighboring invasive species management, the VA national cemetery and surplus lands that have been identified, with documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: In the next revision of the management plan, the FFS will consider practical solutions to lessen the impact of non-native plants invading WSF from adjoining properties.

Items Requiring Improvement Actions in the Field

The following items received low scores on the review team checklist, which indicates that management actions noted during the Field Review were not considered sufficient (less than 2.5 score on average). Please note that overall good scores do not preclude specific recommendations by the review team requiring remediation. The management plan must include responses to the checklist items identified below:

1. Management of natural communities, specifically mesic flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods and the basin marsh, with documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: It is noted here that the average Mesic Flatwoods score of 1.80, Scrubby Flatwoods score of 2.0, Basin Marsh score of 2.0 on the LMR Checklist actually documents the collective estimate by LMR team members of the percent of each community that is in "maintenance condition". As such, these scores reflect a "snapshot in time" and statistically suggest that 26% of the Mesic Flatwoods, 30% of the Scrubby Flatwoods, 30% of the Basin Marsh is in maintenance condition. The restoration efforts that FFS is currently working on in these habitats at WSF will continue and will be thoroughly addressed in the management plan update. The FFS will use data from varying sources to determine fire frequency.

2. Issues relating to non-native, invasive and problem species, specifically the prevention of animals, with documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: The FFS will consider viable strategies to control non-native invasive animal species on WSF. Wild hogs are currently the most obvious problem on WSF. Strategies such as additional hunting and trapping will be considered. Cost/Benefit analysis will be made and budget requests will be made based on most cost efficient workable solutions.

3. The need for management resources, specifically equipment, staff and funding, with documentation in the management plan.

Managing Agency Response: Managing a state forest for the objectives set forth in the management plan requires equipment, staffing and funding. There is not enough equipment, staffing or funding to effectively do everything that is needed or mandated. Therefore, the FFS must prioritize projects and programs to accomplish what is most needed at any particular point in time to give the taxpayer the biggest return on investment. The current economy and resulting cuts in equipment replacement, staffing and budgets makes the need to prioritize that much more critical. The FFS is always looking for the most cost efficient methods to accomplish our mission and will continue to identify needs and submit and justify budget requests as needed.

Florida Forest Service Manager and Key Staff Present:

- Winnie Schrieber, Forestry Center Manager
- Mike Penn, Forestry Resources Administrator
- Joe Tyberghein, Recreation Administrator
- Dan Taylor, Forestry Supervisor II (Timber)
- Wilbur Priest, Forestry Supervisor II (CARL Lands)
- Vincent Morris, Forestry Supervisor II (Ecology)