

PEACE RIVER STATE FOREST
2019 LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A

Ten Year Management Accomplishment Summary

PEACE RIVER STATE FOREST
3 YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

Planting		ACTIVITIES		TOTAL
Bareroot (B) or		None	No.	0
Containerized (C))			Acres	0

Seedling Survival Checks		None	Acres	0
--------------------------	--	------	-------	---

Timber Inventory		None	Acres	0

Exotic Species Control	1	Old World Climbing Fern	Acres	53
	2	Cogon Grass	Acres	52
	3	Brazilian Pepper	Acres	9
	4	Downy Rosemyrtle	Acres	2

Timber Sales	1	Marking	Acres	0
	2	Cruising	Acres	0
	3	Harvest	Acres	0

Recreation	1	Day Use	No.	0
	2	Overnight - Primitive	No.	0

Fire	1	Wildfire	No.	0
	2	Wildfire	Acres	0
	3	Prescribed Burning	Acres	378

Roads & Bridges	1	Road Repaired	Miles	4
	2	Interior Roads Mowed	Miles	6
	3	Culverts installed/repared	No.	3
	4	Low W. Cross. Inst.	No.	1

Boundary Maint.	1	Maintenance/Marking/Firelines	Miles	3
-----------------	---	-------------------------------	-------	---

I&E Activities	1	Programs/Tours		3
Other Activities	1	OOF Hunt Events	No.	13
	2	OOF Hunter Days	No.	205
	3	Feral Hogs Harvested	No.	240
	4	Feral Hogs Trapped	No.	27

PEACE RIVER STATE FOREST
3 YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

	5	Hay Sale	No.	1
	6	Hay Sale	Acres	98
	7	Grazing Lease	No.	1
	8	Grazing Lease	Acres	750
	9	Game Fence Removed	Miles	16

Exhibit B

Boundary/Roads Map



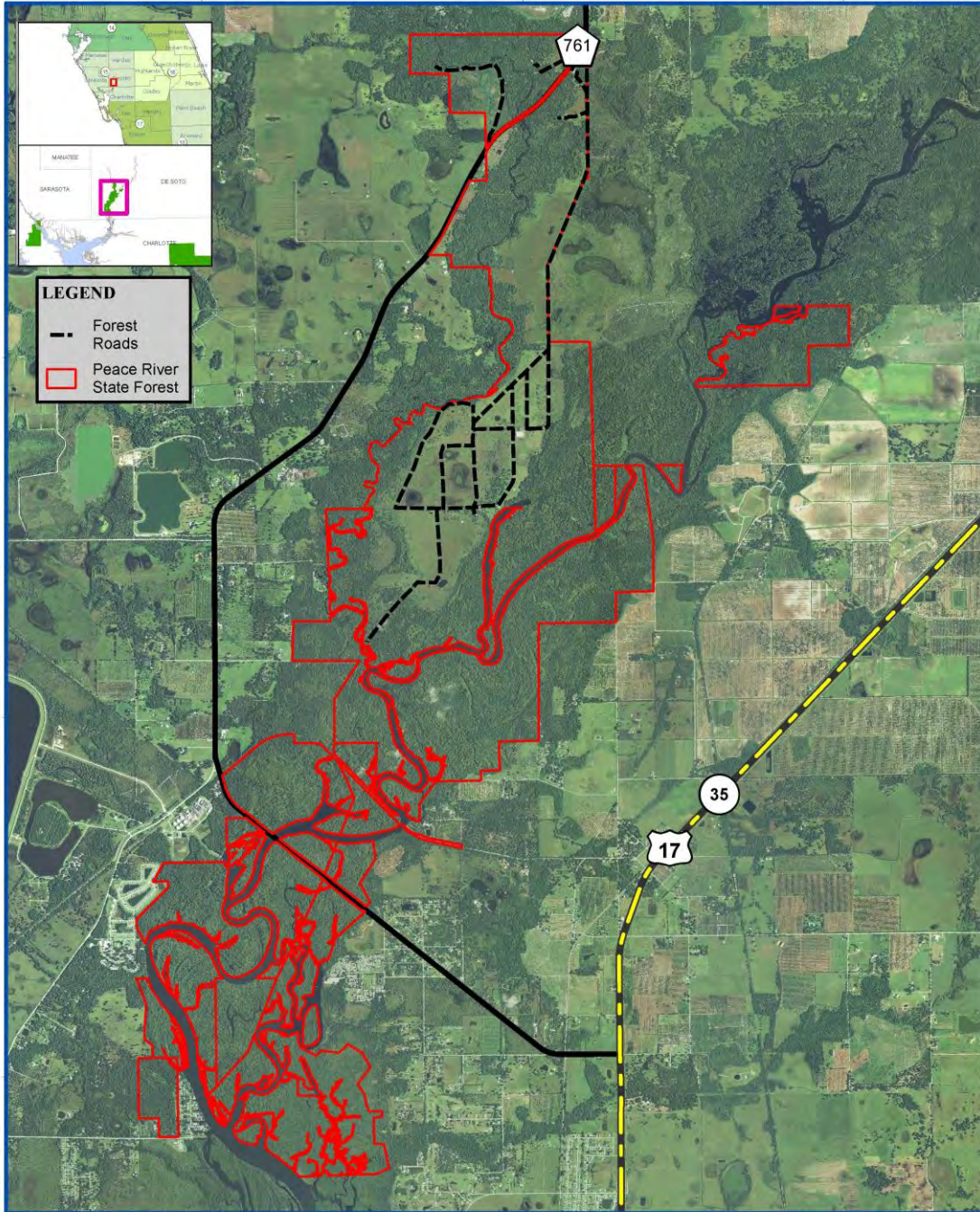
Florida Forest Service

Peace River State Forest Boundary/Roads Map

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

DISCLAIMER:
This map was prepared for the Florida Forest Service by the Florida Forest Service. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The Florida Forest Service does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information shown on this map.

Map-based area boundaries courtesy of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Florida State University, Gainesville, FL 32611-0840, from the US Army Corps of Engineers.



LEGEND

- Forest Roads
- Peace River State Forest

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Miles

Map Month/Year: February 2018



0 0.325 0.65 1.3 1.95 2.6 Kilometers

Exhibit C

Optimal Management Boundary Map



Florida Forest Service

Peace River State Forest Optimal Management Boundary Map

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 other purposes. The Florida Forest Service
does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information
contained on this map.

Managed Area boundaries courtesy of
the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
from the 1990 National Atlas (NATIS) from the
US Army Corps of Engineers

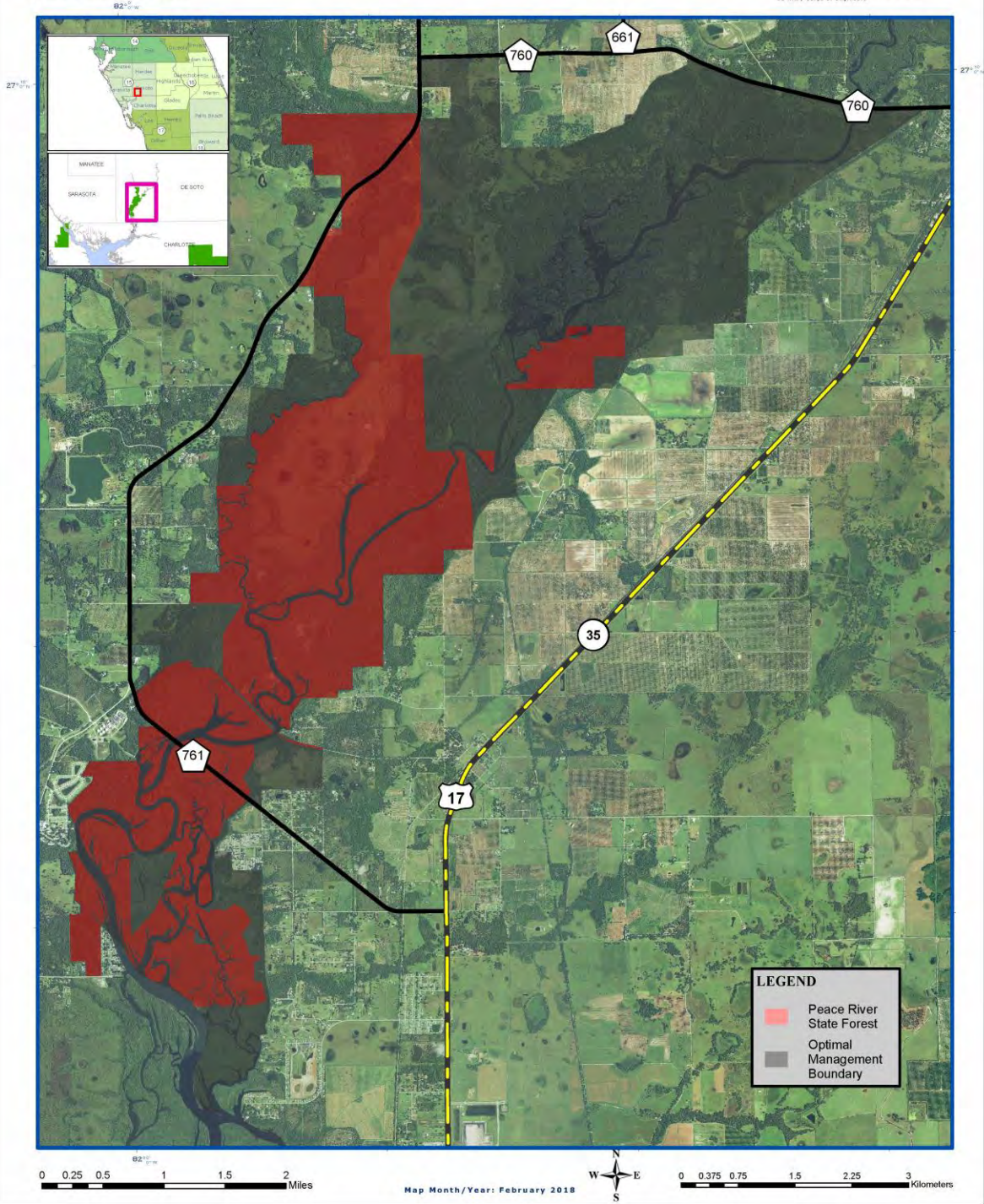


Exhibit D

Current/Planned Facilities, Recreation, and Improvements



Florida Forest Service

Peace River State Forest

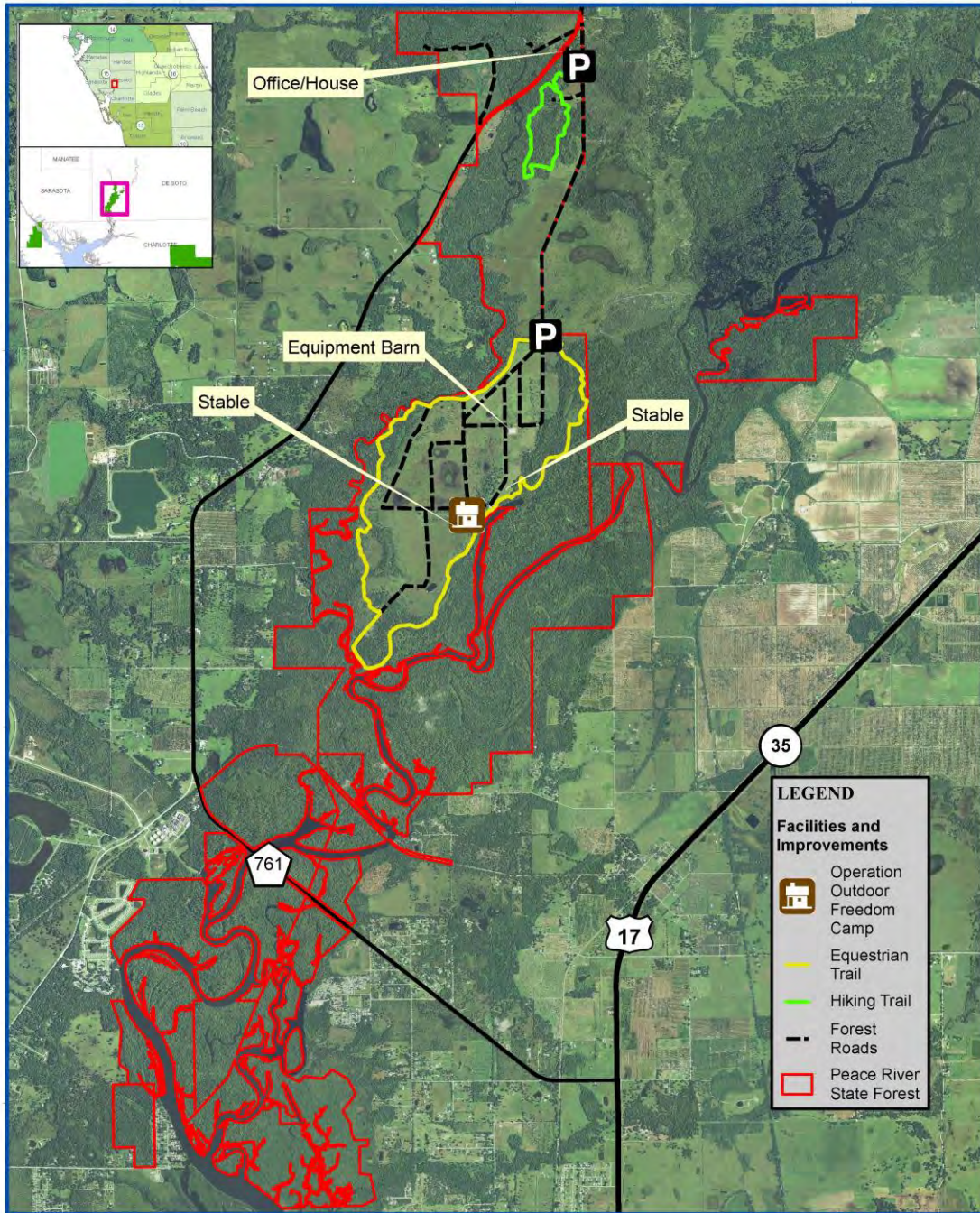
Current Facilities, Recreation, and Improvements Map

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

B2

DISCLAIMER:
This map was prepared by the Florida Forest Service for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used for legal or financial purposes. The Florida Forest Service does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. The user assumes all responsibility for the use of this map.

Map data is derived from the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) data. The map is not intended to be used for legal or financial purposes.



0 0.175 0.35 0.7 1.05 1.4 Miles

Map Month/Year: April 2018



0 0.325 0.65 1.3 1.95 2.6 Kilometers



Florida Forest Service

Peace River State Forest

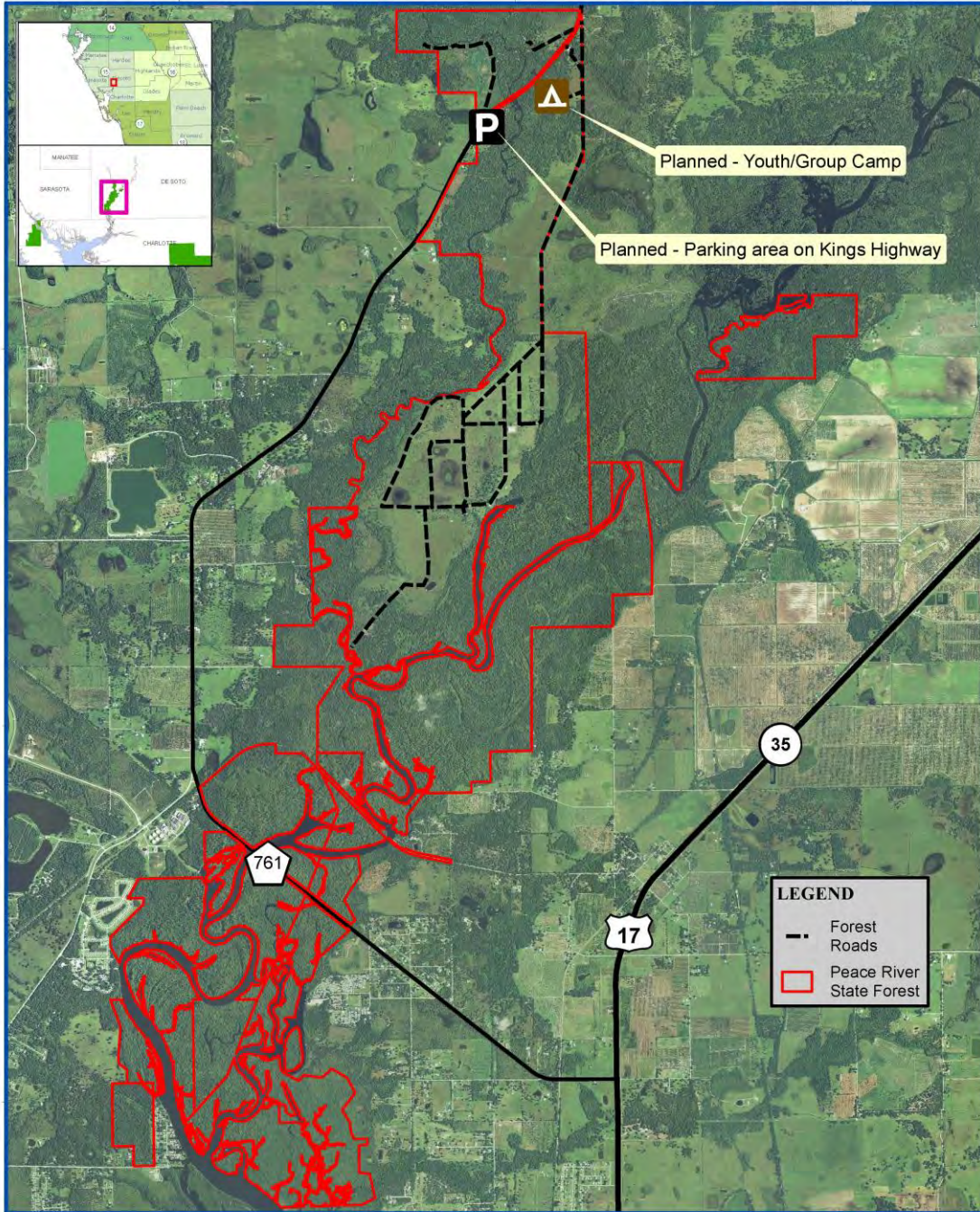
Planned Facilities, Recreation, and Improvements Map

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

B2

DISCLAIMER:
This map was prepared by the Florida Forest Service
for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used
as a legal document. The Florida Forest Service does not
warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information
presented on this map. The Florida Forest Service is not
responsible for any errors or omissions on this map.

Managed Area boundaries courtesy of
the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Partially used Surface Data (PDS) from the
US Army Corps of Engineers



0 0.175 0.35 0.7 1.05 1.4
Miles

Map Month/Year: May 2018



0 0.325 0.65 1.3 1.95 2.6
Kilometers

Exhibit E

Proximity to Significant Managed Lands



Florida Forest Service

Peace River State Forest Proximity to Significant Managed Lands

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

DISCLAIMER:
This map was prepared for the Florida Forest Service by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). It is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The Florida Forest Service does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information shown on this map.

Map data is derived from the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). It is not intended to be used for any other purpose. The Florida Forest Service does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information shown on this map.

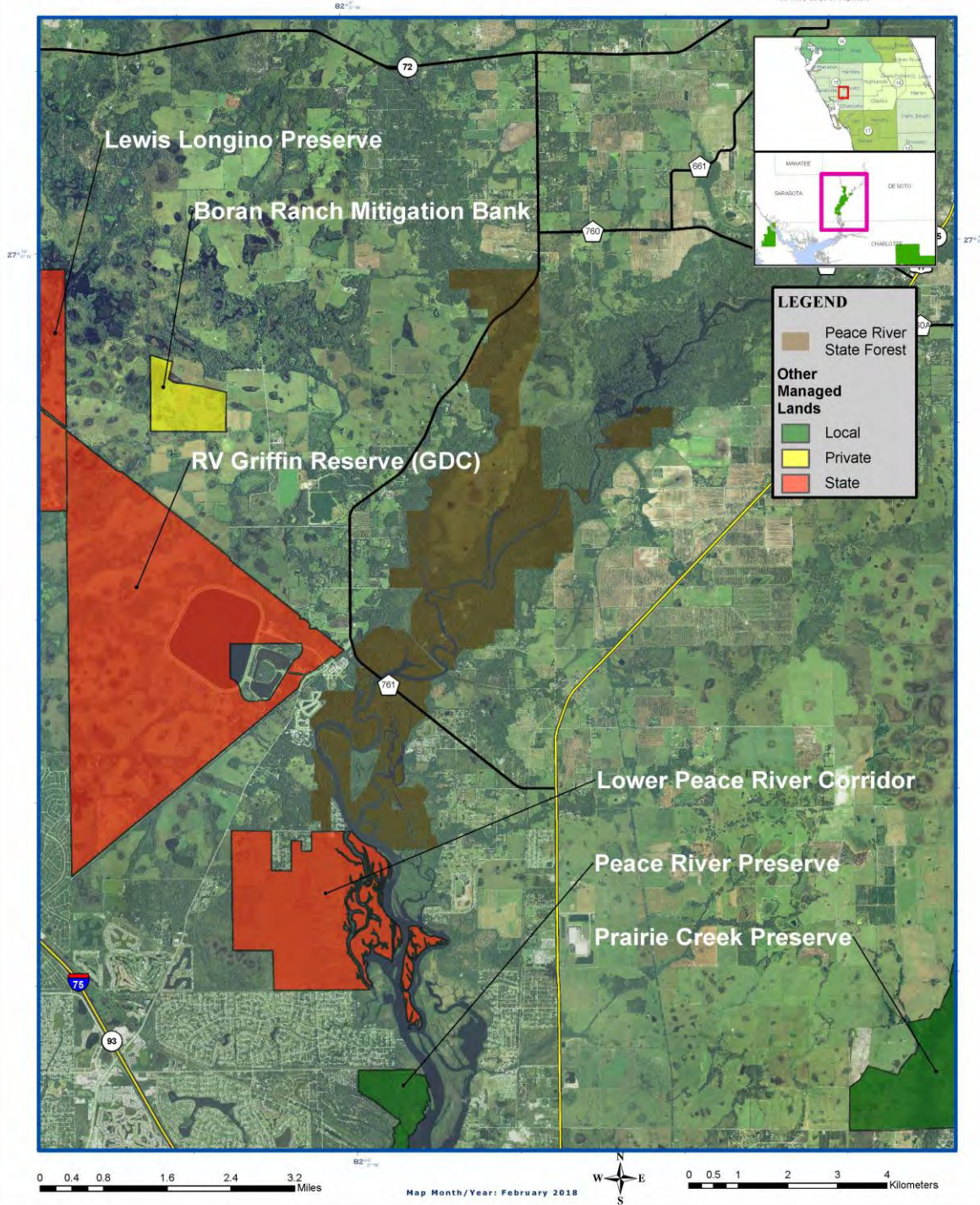


Exhibit F

Florida Forever Projects

Horse Creek Ranch

DeSoto and Hardee Counties

Less-Than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The purpose for state acquisition of this conservation easement is to provide a buffer for Horse Creek, a high water-quality tributary of the Peace River; provide for habitat protection and enhancement of numerous rare species and imperiled natural communities; and afford additional resource protection for the Peace River waters and riverine wetlands within the boundaries of the Peaceful Horse Ranch and Peace River Refuge Florida Forever projects, the downstream Charlotte Harbor Estuary, and the Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve.

Manager

The owner has expressed interest in preserving this land with a conservation easement, which would be monitored by the Office of Environmental Services (OES) of the Division of State Lands or its successor.

General Description

The Horse Creek Ranch project is approximately 16,316 (GIS) acres in size and its tax assessed just value is \$35.5 million. It is in southwestern Hardee County and northwestern DeSoto County, southwest of the town of Wauchula. It is held by a single. The county line divides the ranch about midway north-south. County Roads (CR) 663 and 661 form the eastern boundary in a portion of the north and south, respectively, and CR 665 traverses the northern third of the property east-west.

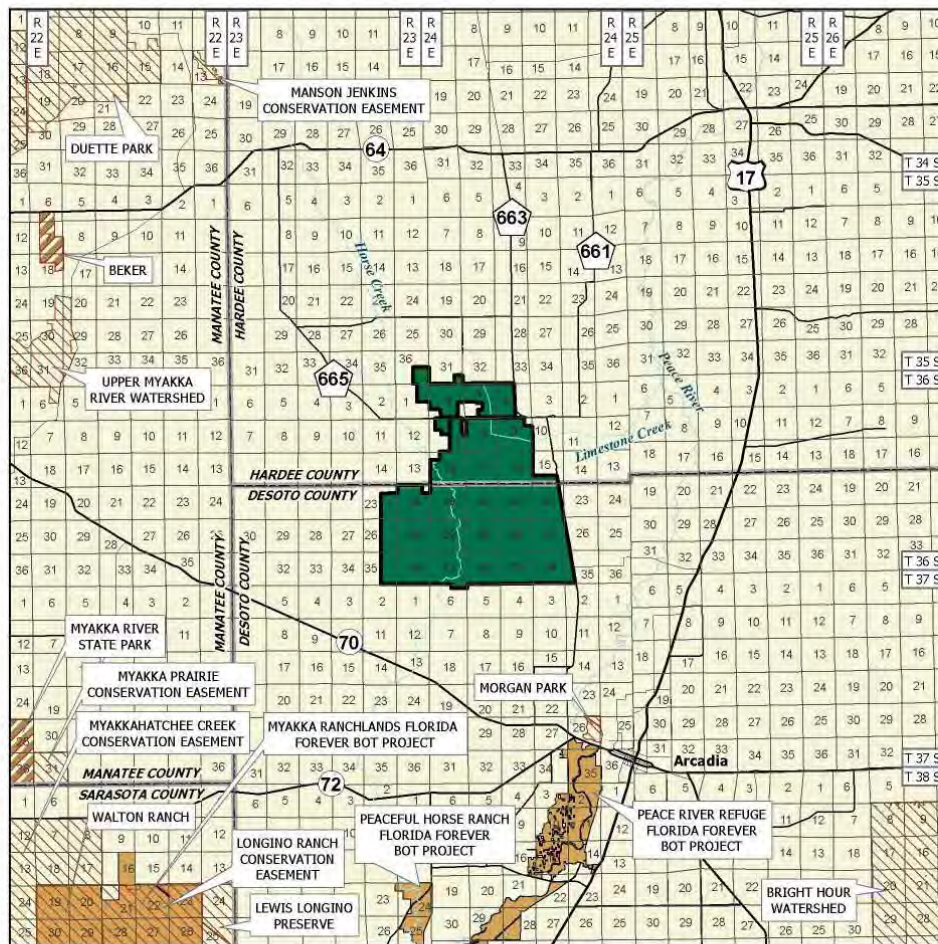
Approximately 52 percent of the project is in natural condition. Relatively little area is occupied by invasive exotic plants. The natural communities include mesic and wet flatwoods, bottomland forest, depression and basin marshes, mesic hammock, scrubby flatwoods, baygall, and blackwater streams. The natural uplands are principally longleaf-pine-dominated mesic flatwoods with pockets of scrubby flatwoods on the highest elevations and more hydric wet flatwoods in the ecotone between the uplands and the Horse Creek floodplain.

A large block of high quality mesic flatwoods extends from the eastern floodplain of Horse Creek to the eastern boundary of the property in the southern part of the project. The groundcover in these flatwoods is in excellent condition and is well managed with prescribed fire. There is a lush, diverse mixture of low shrubs, grasses and other vegetation, all less than one meter in height.

Smaller pockets of flatwoods occur to the north and also to the west of Horse Creek. Extensive stands of old growth longleaf pines occur in the southern portions of the property. Smaller patches of flatwoods that support a mix of South Florida slash pine and longleaf pine can be found in the northeastern portion of the project. Hurricane Charley in 2004 severely damaged large, mature stands of slash and longleaf pines (up to 80 percent according to the applicant). The canopy is now very sparse and regeneration is patchy, although some regeneration may not be visible, not yet taller than the groundcover. The owner has left many snags that greatly benefit cavity nesting birds.

Horse Creek Ranch FNAI Elements	
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	G4/S3
White Ibis	G5/S4
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
6 rare species are associated with the project	

Placed on List	2010
Project Area (GIS Acres)	16,316
Acres Acquired (GIS)	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining (GIS)	16,316
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$9,893,163



HORSE CREEK RANCH

DESOTO AND HARDEE COUNTIES

-  Florida Forever BOT Project Boundary
-  Essential Parcel(s) Remaining
-  Other Florida Forever BOT Projects
-  State Owned Lands
-  Other Conservation Lands

0 2 4 8
Miles



JANUARY 2011

The majority of the remainder of the property is extensive areas of improved pastures and old agricultural fields (approximately 46 percent) that are distributed throughout. The property is a working cattle ranch, and there are some small areas of row crops and sod fields.

Horse Creek and Limestone Creek are blackwater streams, as is typical of most creeks in the area. A small tributary to Horse Creek on the western side of the property, called "Sand Gully" by the property owner, appears to be, at least in part, a seepage stream. The segment of this tributary that was visited ran clear and shallow over white sand, at the base of a sandy slope. The tributary may have been channelized in the past; the owner stated that it is "flashy" i.e., water quickly rises during heavy rains and quickly subsides afterwards. Limestone Creek has been channelized throughout its length on the property. Horse Creek appears to be in good, relatively unaltered condition.

A 5.3-mile stretch of the middle reaches of Horse Creek, a major tributary to the Peace River, runs south through the project. The surrounding area is largely pasture land and citrus groves, and the property is not contiguous with any existing conservation lands. An approximately 243-acre inholding (citrus grove) straddles CR 665 in the northern portion of the project. Along the Peace River, DeSoto County's Morgan Park is four miles south and the Southwest Florida Water Management District's Lower Peace River Corridor is 16 miles south of the project. With the exception of the 520-acre Altman Tract Conservation Easement at the headwaters of Horse Creek in Manatee County, no other conservation lands are along this important tributary.

Public Use

While there is the possibility that some kind of limited public access could be negotiated for research or school groups for educational purposes, as a working cattle ranch, any form of unrestricted or otherwise unsupervised access that could interfere with the property's economic uses or increase liability would not be acceptable to the landowner. Canoeists and kayakers would observe its riverbanks passing through from the headwaters of Horse Creek to conservation areas such as Desoto County's Morgan Park.

Acquisition Planning

At the December 10, 2010 meeting, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) recommended that this less-than-fee project be added to the list.

On December 9, 2011, this project was placed in the Less-than-Fee category of Florida Forever projects.

Coordination

As a co-applicant, The Nature Conservancy is considered to be a partner on this project; however, no funding is available for assistance with acquisition. Because this project buffers Horse Creek and ensures better water quality for Horse Creek and the Peace River, the water management district would be supportive of state acquisition of this parcel.

Management Policy Statement

As a proposed conservation easement or other less-than-fee interest, the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions. The purchase of the development rights, the prohibition of the further conversion of existing natural areas to more intensive uses will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation This project meets the following public purposes: Enhance the coordination and completion of land acquisition projects; Increase the protection of Florida's biodiversity at the species, natural community, and landscape levels; Protect, restore, and maintain the quality and natural functions of land, water and wetland systems of the state; Ensure that sufficient quantities of water are available to meet the current and future needs of natural systems and the citizens of the state; Increase natural resource-based public recreation or educational opportunities; Preserve significant archaeological or historic sites; and, Increase the amount of forestland available for sustainable management of natural resources.

Manager The property will continue to be managed by the landowner with restrictions imposed by a negotiated conservation easement. The OES will be responsible for monitoring compliance with the terms and conditions of the easement unless otherwise noted.

Edited February 8, 2016

Myakka Ranchlands

DeSoto, Manatee and Sarasota Counties

Less-Than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

This project has multiple areas, on opposite sides of the Myakka River State Park, that protect a system of conservation areas, making a connection among state, county and non-profit conservation lands in southwest Florida. Acquiring these lands would increase the number of acres protected with fee-simple purchase (802 acres) and with alternatives to fee-simple acquisition (24,493 acres), and help build landscape size protection areas of more than 50,000 acres by adding to the existing 121,000 acres of conservation land already protecting the Myakka River and Charlotte Harbor Estuary. It would protect lands that are known to have rare plants and animals, and protect waters of the state and functional wetlands. The Myakka Island Conservation Corridor ranches would build a landscape-sized protection area in the Myakka River and upstream of the Charlotte Harbor Estuary.

Managers

Sarasota County Natural Resources, a division of the Sarasota County government, is recommended as the manager of 802 acres of the project once it is acquired, with assistance and cooperation from the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) and Myakka River State Park. The rest of the proposed project is recommended for less-than-fee acquisitions and therefore would be monitored through the Office of Environmental Services (OES), Division of State Lands (DSL).

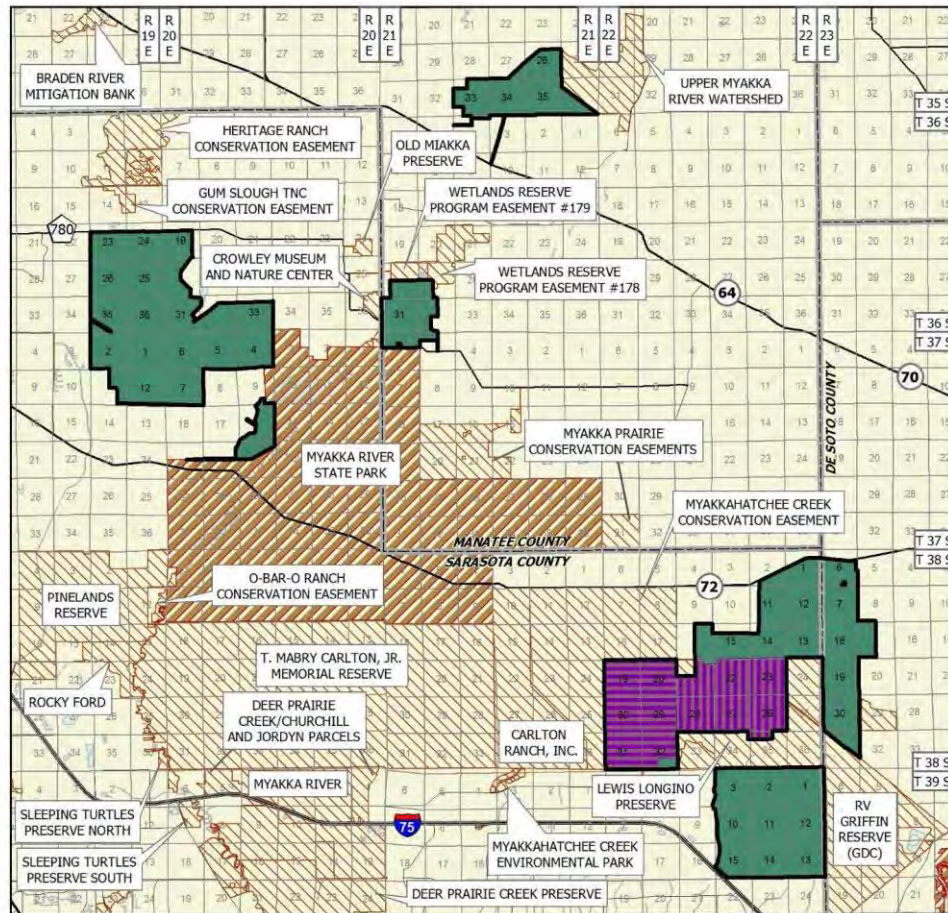
Myakka Ranchlands FNAI Elements	
Gopher Tortoise	G3/S3
Swallow-tailed Kite	G5/S2
Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3/S2S3
Crested Caracara	G5/S2
Roseate Spoonbill	G5/S2
Black-crowned Night-heron	G5/S3
Bald Eagle	G5/S3
Snowy Egret	G5/S3
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
White Ibis	G5/S4
Tricolored Heron	G5/S4
11 rare species are associated with the project	

General Description

The original Myakka Ranchlands Florida Forever project had 18,737 (GIS) acres, consisting of three ownerships in two disjunct tracts: the Hi Hat Ranch in the northwest (10,770 acres) and the combined Walton and Longino Ranches in the southeast (7,969 acres). On June 27, 2014 ARC added the proposed Mayakka-Peace River Watershed Connector, which abuts it on the east side, as an amendment to the Myakka Ranchlands, adding 5,552 acres. When ARC added the 7,564-acre Myakka Island Conservation Corridor proposal to the Myakka Ranchlands on December 12, 2014, that brought the total to 31,853 GIS acres.

The Hi Hat tract is about five miles east of the city limits of Sarasota in the northern part of Sarasota County. The Longino/Walton tract is about 13 aerial miles southeast of Hi Hat Ranch, between State Road 72 and I-75 in eastern Sarasota County. The eastern edge of the tract abuts the Lewis Longino Preserve, a 3,895-acre conservation easement purchased by Sarasota County and the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) to protect regional water supplies. The Myakka Island Conservation Corridor consists of three ranches. Triangle Ranch (1,067 acres) and Sheps Island Ranch (723 acres) are along the Manatee River where Sarasota and Manatee counties join. Orange Hammock Ranch (5,774 acres) borders existing conservation lands on the DeSoto County line. The working ranches have cattle operations, sod farms, row crops, citrus groves, pine and cabbage palm harvesting, and hunting. About 90 percent of the land for the Myakka Island Conservation Corridor parcels is in various degrees of natural condition, with some improved pasture. The Hi Hat tract includes 2,500 acres of wastewater sprayfield

Placed on List	2007
Project Area (GIS Acres)	36,374
Acres Acquired (GIS)	7,662
at a Cost of	n/a
Acres Remaining (GIS)	28,713
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$85,657,692



MYAKKA RANGLANDS

SARASOTA, MANATEE, AND DE SOTO COUNTIES

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

0 2 4 8
Miles



DECEMBER 2015

owned by the City of Sarasota for which the owners have rights to purchase back from the City. The Hi Hat owners also retain a permit from the SWFWMD for withdrawal of 6-7 million gallons of groundwater per day at the ranch. The properties are crisscrossed with internal roads, access ways and ditches associated with ranch and farming operations. About half of the Hi Hat, Longino and Walton ranches have been converted to pasture, agriculture, or various uses such as impoundments, canals, roads, and buildings. The majority of these areas are improved pasture. The remaining natural areas support a mosaic of mesic flatwoods, depression and basin marshes, prairie and hydric hammocks. About 70 percent of the Myakka-Peace River Watershed Connector ranches are in natural condition. The quality of these natural communities is variable, depending upon the fire history and levels of physical disturbances or invasive exotic plant encroachments.

Public Use

In the 802 acres within the Hi Hat Ranch to be managed by Sarasota County, some existing roads and trails may become multi-use trails for hiking and horseback riding. Such uses as camping, picnicking, hiking, and boating will be compatible with the protection of the area. Longino Ranch and Walton Ranch, the remainder of Hi Hat Ranch, and the ranches of the Myakka-Peace River Watershed Connector and the Myakka Island Conservation Corridor will likely not have any public access under the terms of their conservation easements. Without access there will not be any public-resource based outdoor recreation potential in these areas.

Acquisition Planning

This project consists of several large tracts as well as large subdivided areas. Essential parcels include Sugarmill Woods (acquired), World Woods (acquired by the FFS), Florida Crushed Stone, Orange Meadow Corp./Seville (acquired), Blackwell (westernmost tract—acquired by the SWFWMD), Tooke's Lake Joint Venture, and other large hammock and sandhill parcels.

On March 10, 1995, the LAMAC approved adding 990 acres to the project boundary. On July 29, 1999, the Council added the Lecanto Sandhills (2,029 acres).

On December 14, 2007 the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) voted to add the Myakka Ranchlands to the A list of Florida Forever projects. The application proposes a combination of full-fee and less-than-fee acquisition. Longino Ranch is less-than-fee; Hi-Hat is



fee and/or less-than-fee; and Walton Ranch was proposed as fee simple, but the owner is willing to consider it as a less-than-fee acquisition.

On July 15, 2010 Sarasota County and SWFWMD in partnership purchased for \$22,559,100 fee simple (\$9,023,640) and as a conservation easement (\$13,535,460) 3,760 acres known as Walton Ranch. The partnership ownership interests are 100 percent fee and 10 percent CE for the County, and 90 percent CE for SWFWMD.

On August 19, 2010 SWFWMD and Sarasota County in partnership acquired Longino Ranch Conservation Easement (3,981 acres) for \$14,559,000 (Conservation Easement is held jointly by the District and County). This easement has a provision for public access to a recreational trail along the southern property boundary that if developed would connect public ownerships from the Myakka River to the Peace River. On September 27, 2011 SWFWMD and Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) in partnership purchased a CE (1,237 acres known as Horton Ranch) for \$2,230,000. In 2014 ARC voted to combine the proposed Myakka-Peace River Watershed Connector, originally another Florida Forever proposal, with the Myakka Ranchlands project.

On December 9, 2011, ARC placed this project in the Less-than-Fee category of projects.

On December 12, 2014, ARC added the proposed Myakka Island Conservation Corridor as an addition to the Myakka Ranchlands, making the project a total of 31,853 GIS acres.

At the August 2015 ARC meeting the 543-acre Murphy Marsh parcel was added to the Myakka Ranchlands Florida Forever project.

At the October 2015 meeting, upon completion of full reviews, ARC formally added the 1,356-acre Myakka Addition Lands in Sarasota County and the 2,659-acre Upper Myakka Watershed in Manatee County to the Florida Forever project list, then, amended the boundaries of those two projects into the existing Myakka Ranchlands Florida Forever project.

Coordination

Acquisition of the Myakka Ranchlands would be a shared acquisition along with Sarasota County and the SWFWMD. It is already part of the SWFWMD Florida Forever Work Plan. It abuts the Myakka River State Park.

Management Policy Statement

Principal purposes of the project include protection of biodiversity, protection of the quality and natural functions of the land and water systems, availability of sufficient quantities of water and, within the portion to be managed by Sarasota County, provision of resource based public recreational and educational opportunities. Programs would be oriented towards conservation and protection of wildlife species, and careful control of public uses. The primary land management goals for the management of the tract are 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 and multiple use approach will guide the management activities on this project.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for State Designation The project's size, diversity, and location make it desirable for use and management compatible with the adjacent state park. The majority of the acreage of this project consists of isolated wetlands in oak hammock and improved pasture supporting an active cattle operation. Approximately 20 percent of the proposal has been converted to cattle operations and spray irrigation. The improved pastures total approximately 160 acres with multiple grass species planted in them. Hi Hat Ranch has been managed for cattle for over 40 years with pastures devoid of most native groundcover and understory species.

Manager Sarasota County Natural Resources, a division of the Sarasota County government, is

recommended as the manager of the 802 acres of the project to be purchased in full once it is acquired, with assistance and cooperation from the Southwest Florida Water Management District and Myakka River State Park. The rest of the proposed project, 31,051 acres in five parcels, is recommended as a less-than-fee acquisition and therefore would be monitored through the Office of Environmental Services, Division of State Lands.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Much of the project's former dry prairie and pine flatwoods have been altered by cattle operations and spray irrigation fields. Hi Hat Ranch will fence the 802 acres and remove the aboveground spray-irrigation equipment at no cost to the project. Hydrological alterations in the form of ditches will be analyzed for potential restoration. Such areas may be restored with native ground covers and canopy. The level of management intensity and related management costs is expected to be minimal to obtain the necessary information and resources to restore and manage this system compatible with the state park. Once this information is obtained and the resources are available, long-term management costs are expected to be low to maintain this area like the adjacent state park.

Timetable for implementing management, and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Once the fee-simple portion of the project is acquired and assigned for management to Sarasota County, existing trails will be evaluated for nature-based recreation use. After the installation of the fence and removal of the above ground spray irrigation equipment by Hi Hat Ranch at no cost to the project, primitive trails will be opened to hikers. Initial and intermediate management efforts will concentrate on resource inventory, providing site security, assessing public and fire management access, and hydrological restoration potential. Inventories of the site's natural resources, threatened and endangered flora and fauna will be conducted to provide a basis for the formulation of a management plan. The numerous roads throughout the property necessitate the development of a road plan to identify which roads will continue to be used for vehicular access by the public, which are required for administrative use, and which are unnecessary for management or access and should be closed. Steps will be taken to insure that the public is provided appropriate access while simultaneously affording protection of sensitive resources.



Revenue-generating potential The revenue-generating potential of the portion managed by Sarasota County is expected to be moderately low. Some future revenues might come from recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be economically developed.

Cooperators in management activities Sarasota County proposes to manage the 802-acre section of the project like the adjacent state park and will carry out management activities and coordinate public access and use. Sarasota County will cooperate with and seek the assistance of Myakka River State Park, the SWFWMD and interested parties as appropriate.

Capital Expenditures No capital project expenditures will be needed on the full-fee parcel managed by Sarasota County, but land management activities such as prescribed fire, vegetative restoration, and primitive public access/use will need to be funded. As more information is gathered and an analysis of the site is completed, Sarasota County intends to include project funds contingent on availability.

Management costs and sources of revenue It is anticipated that management funding will come from Sarasota County's Environmentally Sensitive Lands Protection Program. Budget needs for initial management are estimated as follows. Annual funding could be lower.

SALARY (0.1FTE)	\$5,000
EXPENSE	\$3,000
TOTAL	\$8,000

Updated March 7th, 2016

Peace River Refuge

DeSoto County

Less-Than-Fee

Purpose for State Acquisition

The purpose for the proposed acquisition is to buffer and preserve the water quality and habitat of the Peace River and its creeks; to protect the water quality for the downstream Charlotte Harbor Estuary; to protect aquatic and upland wildlife associated with the floodplains, rivers, creeks and estuary; and to provide for a diverse array of natural-resource-based recreational opportunities for Florida residents and visitors if any of the fee-simple parcels are offered for purchase.

The Peace River Refuge project meets Florida Forever measures of using alternatives to fee-simple acquisitions; of protecting strategic habitats, natural floodplains and significant surface waters.

Manager

Office of Environmental Services (OES) of the Division of State Lands (DSL), or its successor, would serve as the conservation-easement monitor unless otherwise noted.

General Description

The Peace River Refuge Florida Forever proposal is in central DeSoto County, southwest of the city of Arcadia. Beginning at SR 70 in Arcadia, the proposal extends a total of approximately seven miles south, flanking the Peace River on both sides for six river miles and then bordering only the east side of the river for four more river miles south of CR 760. Additionally, the eastern portion of the proposal contains frontage along Joshua Creek, a Peace River tributary. Most of the proposal's eastern boundary is formed by an abandoned railroad grade located less than one mile west of US 17. Although the proposal is mainly

contiguous, it contains inholdings consisting of a six-acre parcel fronting the east side of the river and many smaller lots on the western half of the property. Overall, the site is primarily hardwood forested uplands; however, bottomland forests and open point bars are associated with the river and old meander features of the floodplain. Approximately 88 percent of the proposal can be classified as natural communities.

Most uplands on the proposal are mesic hammock with a live oak canopy over a predominantly saw palmetto understory. While flooding from the Peace River likely inundates many of these hammocks occasionally or even annually, the land is dry for most of the year.

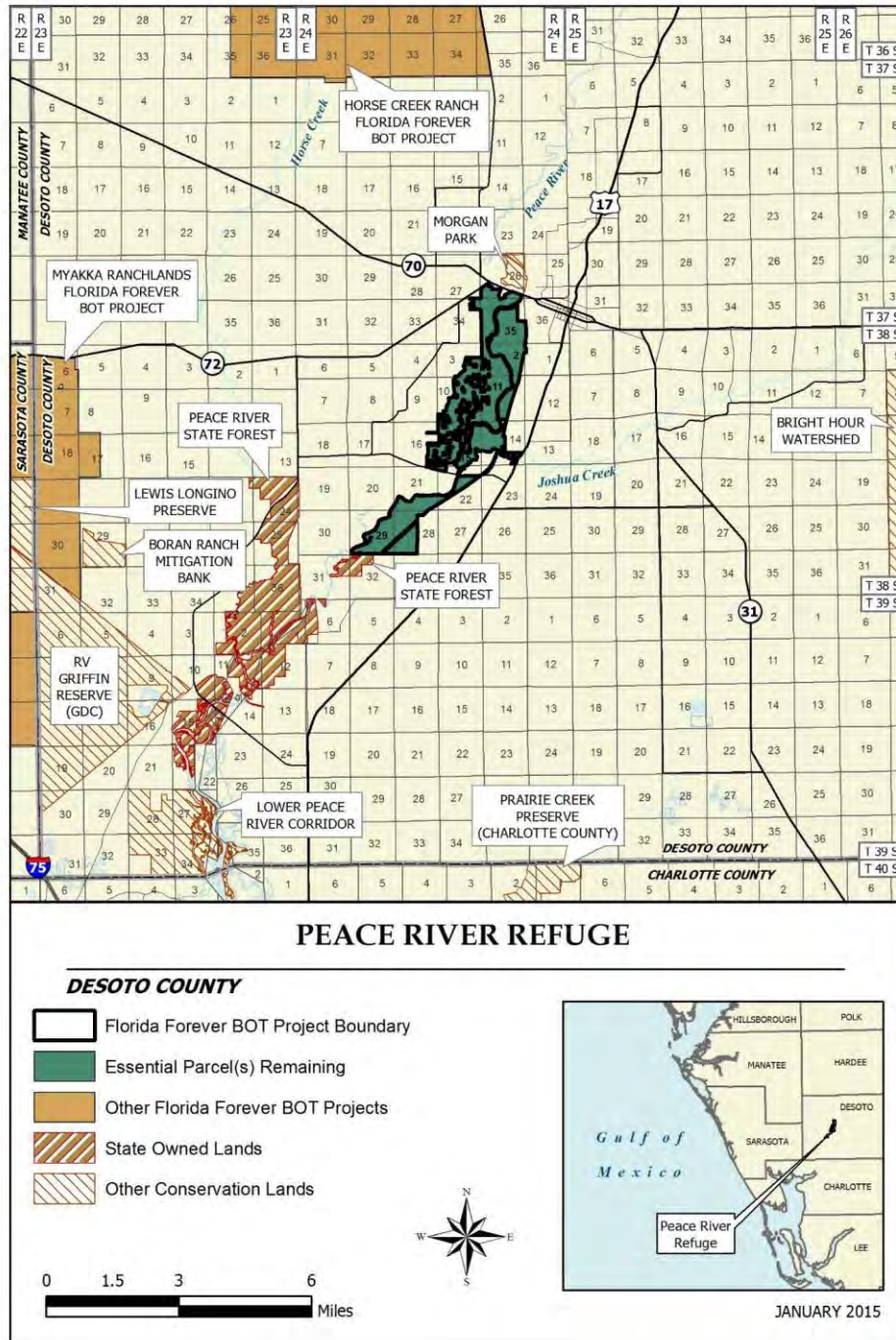
Much of the land on the northeastern portion of the proposal has been converted to improved pastures. Scattered oaks are common throughout these pastures. Various other clearings are scattered on the property, including areas with standing structures (hunt camps, bridges, and remnants of old buildings such as a saw mill on the western side of the property).

Public Use

If acquired as a less-than-fee property, public access would depend on the terms of access permitted by the owner as part of the conservation easement agreement. The landowners have indicated that they are open to some portions of their property being acquired in fee-simple.

Placed on List	2010
Project Area (GIS Acres)	3,850
Acres Acquired (GIS)	0
at a Cost of	\$0
Acres Remaining (GIS)	3,850
Estimated (Tax Assessed) Value of	\$12,567,267

Peace River Refuge FNAI Elements	
Wood Stork	G4/S2
Little Blue Heron	G5/S4
2 rare species are associated with the project	



Acquisition Planning

On June 11, 2010, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) added the Peace River Refuge project to the Florida Forever list in the Less-Than-Fee category.

Coordination

There are no known acquisition partners at this time.

Management Policy Statement

As a proposed conservation easement or other less-than-fee interest, the project will be managed by the private landowner with restrictions under the agreement. The purchase of development rights, the prohibition of any further conversion of existing natural areas to agricultural uses, and limited public access to some sites will likely be the primary focus of the conservation easement.

Management Prospectus

Qualifications for state designation The Peace River Refuge project meets Florida Forever measures of using alternatives to fee-simple acquisitions and of protecting Strategic Habitat Areas, natural floodplains and significant surface waters. It is important to buffer and preserve the water quality and habitat of the Peace River and its creeks and to protect the water quality for the downstream Charlotte Harbor Estuary.

Manager Landowner with the OES, or its successor, would serve as the conservation easement monitor.

Conditions affecting intensity of management Property is impacted by historical phosphate mining in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and logging operations and agriculture and wildlife game farming

which have resulted in a sub-par classification for all the native habitat types. Removing the high fence enclosures used to cage exotic animals (elk and buffalo) would leave the property open for a black bear passageway. Clearings and low meander features appear to have been deepened. Disturbed areas include pasture; clearings; roads (including abandoned railroad grade); canal/ditch or impoundment; and utility corridor. Additionally, the upland habitat at the Peace River Refuge was platted for development in the 1970's; although development did not occur, roads and culverts were added, altering the natural hydrology. The timber harvests during the 1970's and lack of prescribed fire have left the historically mixed-pine hardwood forest devoid of any pines.

Timetable for implementing management and provisions for security and protection of infrastructure Not applicable to a conservation easement.

Revenue-generating potential None, under a conservation easement.

Cooperators in management activities The landowner and staff of the OES.

Management costs and sources of revenue Purchase of a conservation easement over the property would be most beneficial for protecting the Peace River and for providing habitat for rare plants and animals. The cost of the monitoring contractor plus staff time in the OES would add to the administrative costs of the easement. No sources of revenue are known at this time.

Updated March 30, 2015



Exhibit G

Department of State Report on Archeological Sites and Historical Sites



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

July 20, 2017

Alan L. Davis
Land Planning Coordinator
Florida DA&CS
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650
E-mail: Alan.Davis@freshfromflorida.com



Re: Peace River State Forest

In response to your inquiry of July 17, 2017, the Florida Master Site File lists one archeological site found at the designated area for Peace River State Forest, Desoto County, Florida.

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

- This search area may contain *unrecorded* archaeological sites, historical structures or other resources even if previously surveyed for cultural resources.
- 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 850-245-6333.

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

Sincerely,

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



Cultural Resource Roster

SiteID	Type	Site Name	Address	Additional Info	SHPO Eval	NR Status
DE00390	AR	NN				

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 March 2013)

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

A. General Discussion

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

B. Agency Responsibilities

Per State Policy relative to historic properties, state agencies of the executive branch must allow the Division of Historical Resources (Division) the opportunity to comment on any undertakings, whether these undertakings directly involve the state agency, i.e., land management responsibilities, or the state agency has indirect jurisdiction, i.e. permitting authority, grants, etc. No state funds should be expended on the undertaking until the Division has the opportunity to review and comment on the project, permit, grant, etc.

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

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

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

C. Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority and more in depth information can be found at:
<http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/guidelines.cfm>

D. Management Implementation

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

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

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

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

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

In order to have a proposed project reviewed by the Division, certain information must be submitted for comments and recommendations. The minimum review documentation requirements can be found at:

http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/docs/minimum_review_documentation_requirements.pdf

* * *

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

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

Phone: (850) 245-6425
Toll Free: (800) 847-7278
Fax: (850) 245-6435

Exhibit I

Soil Maps and Descriptions

Soil Map—De Soto County, Florida
(Peace River SF)



Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

7/31/2017
Page 1 of 4

Soil Map—De Soto County, Florida
(Peace River SF)

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)		Spoil Area
Area of Interest (AOI)		Stony Spot
Soils		Very Stony Spot
Soil Map Unit Polygons		Wet Spot
Soil Map Unit Lines		Other
Soil Map Unit Points		Special Line Features
Special Point Features		Water Features
Blowout		Streams and Canals
Borrow Pit		Transportation
Clay Spot		Rails
Closed Depression		Interstate Highways
Gravel Pit		US Routes
Gravelly Spot		Major Roads
Landfill		Local Roads
Lava Flow		Background
Marsh or swamp		Aerial Photography
Mine or Quarry		
Miscellaneous Water		
Perennial Water		
Rock Outcrop		
Saline Spot		
Sandy Spot		
Severely Eroded Spot		
Sinkhole		
Slide or Slip		
Sodic Spot		

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: De Soto County, Florida

Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 16, 2016

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 8, 2010—Mar 18, 2011

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

De Soto County, Florida (FL027)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
2	Anclote mucky fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes	11.7	0.2%
3	Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	13.0	0.2%
4	Basinger fine sand, frequently flooded	31.1	0.4%
5	Basinger fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes	3.7	0.1%
6	Bradenton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	123.0	1.8%
8	Bradenton-Felda-Chobee complex, frequently flooded	2,639.5	37.9%
10	Chobee muck, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes	10.7	0.2%
11	Delray mucky fine sand, depressional	22.1	0.3%
12	Durbin and Wulfert mucks, frequently flooded	278.5	4.0%
13	Eau Gallie fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	179.0	2.6%
14	Farmon fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	892.1	12.8%
15	Felda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	13.5	0.2%
18	Floridana mucky fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	16.9	0.2%
19	Gator muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	12.6	0.2%
20	Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	332.3	4.8%
23	Malabar fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes	18.5	0.3%
24	Myskka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	28.5	0.4%
26	Pineda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	29.5	0.4%
30	Pomello fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	42.1	0.6%
37	Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	52.1	0.7%

De Soto County, Florida (FL027)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
39	Terra Ceia muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1,684.4	24.2%
41	Wabasso fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	39.8	0.6%
42	Zolfo fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6.9	0.1%
99	Water	476.0	6.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		6,955.6	100.0%

Component Legend

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

Report—Component Legend

Component Legend—De Soto County, Florida							
Map unit symbol and name	Map unit acres	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Component kind	Pct. slope		
					Low	RV	High
2—Ayclote mucky fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes	6,860						
		85	Ayclote, depressional	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
3—Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	18,000						
		90	Basinger	Series	0.0	0.5	2.0
4—Basinger fine sand, frequently flooded	3,030						
		85	Basinger, frequently flooded	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
5—Basinger fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes	8,860						
		90	Basinger, depressional	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
6—Bradenton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	4,440						
		85	Bradenton	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
8—Bradenton-Felda-Chobee complex, frequently flooded	9,020						
		35	Bradenton	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
		35	Felda	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
		15	Chobee	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
10—Chobee muck, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes	1,170						
		90	Chobee	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
11—Delray mucky fine sand, depressional	4,220						
		85	Delray	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
12—Durbin and Wulfert mucks, frequently flooded	1,210						
		50	Durbin	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
		45	Wulfert	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0

Component Legend—De Soto County, Florida							
Map unit symbol and name	Map unit acres	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Component kind	Pct. slope		
					Low	RV	High
13—EauGallie fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	26,940						
		85	Eaugallie	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
14—Farmton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	36,090						
		88	Farmton	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
15—Felda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7,320						
		85	Felda	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
18—Floridana mucky fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	7,340						
		85	Floridana	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
19—Gator muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	4,610						
		83	Gator	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
20—Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	49,000						
		90	Immokalee	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
23—Malabar fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes	3,900						
		85	Malabar, depressional	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
24—Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	44,830						
		90	Myakka	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
26—Pineda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	11,010						
		85	Pineda	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
30—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	970						
		85	Pomello	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
37—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	3,990						
		90	Tavares	Series	0.0	3.0	5.0
39—Terra Ceia muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded	1,800						
		90	Terra ceia	Series	0.0	0.5	1.0
41—Wabasso fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6,430						
		85	Wabasso	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0

Component Legend—De Soto County, Florida							
Map unit symbol and name	Map unit acres	Pct. of map unit	Component name	Component kind	Pct. slope		
					Low	RV	High
42—Zolfo fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10,700						
		85	Zolfo	Series	0.0	1.0	2.0
99—Water	2,200						
		100	Water	Miscellaneous area			

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: De Soto County, Florida
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 16, 2016

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)

De Soto County, Florida

Map Unit: 2—Anclote mucky fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Anclote, depressional (85%)

The Anclote, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 15 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 7 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Basinger, depressional (6%)

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

Component: Floridana (5%)

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

Component: Valkaria (2%)

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

Component: Samsula, muck (2%)

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

Map Unit: 3—Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Basinger (90%)

The Basinger component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on drainageways, 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 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 6 inches during July, August. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: EauGallie (4%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (3%)

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

Component: Margate (3%)

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

Map Unit: 4—Basinger fine sand, frequently flooded**Component:** Basinger, frequently flooded (85%)

The Basinger, frequently flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy 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 very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Valkaria (5%)

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

Component: Malabar (5%)

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

Component: Pompano (5%)

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

Map Unit: 5—Basinger fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes**Component:** Basinger, depressional (90%)

The Basinger, depressional 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 sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 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: Smyrna, hydric (5%)

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

Component: Samsula, muck (3%)

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

Component: Floridana, hydric (2%)

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

Map Unit: 6—Bradenton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Bradenton (85%)

The Bradenton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 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 and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Felda (6%)

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

Component: Wabasso (5%)

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

Component: Parkwood (3%)

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

Component: Copeland (1%)

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

Map Unit: 8—Bradenton-Felda-Chobee complex, frequently flooded

Component: Felda (35%)

The Felda component makes up 35 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 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: Bradenton (35%)

The Bradenton component makes up 35 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 frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 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: Chobee (15%)

The Chobee component makes up 15 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 loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 5 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Floridana (5%)

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

Component: Pompano (5%)

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

Component: Terra Ceia, frequently flooded (5%)

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

Map Unit: 10—Chobee muck, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes**Component:** Chobee (90%)

The Chobee 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 loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 35 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: Floridana (4%)

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

Component: Gator (3%)

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

Component: Delray (3%)

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

Map Unit: 11—Delray mucky fine sand, depressional**Component:** Delray (85%)

The Delray component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of 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 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 January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 9 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: Anclote (5%)

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

Component: Samsula (5%)

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

Component: Gator (5%)

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

Map Unit: 12—Durbin and Wulfert mucks, frequently flooded

Component: Durbin (50%)

The Durbin component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 53 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 30 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wulfert (45%)

The Wulfert component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 55 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 60 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Samsula (3%)

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

Component: Terra Ceia, frequently flooded (2%)

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

Map Unit: 13—EauGallie fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Component: EauGallie (85%)**

The EauGallie component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is 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 June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 5 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. 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: Wabasso (6%)

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

Component: Delray (5%)

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

Component: Pinellas (2%)

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

Component: Felda (2%)

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

Map Unit: 14—Farmton fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Farmton (88%)

The Farmton component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the R155XY003FL South Florida Flatwoods ecological site. 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: Wauchula (4%)

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

Component: Malabar (4%)

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

Component: EauGallie (4%)

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

Map Unit: 15—Felda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Component:** Felda (85%)

The Felda component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flatwoods. 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 very 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 May. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY011FL Slough ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Wabasso (6%)

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

Component: Oldsmar (5%)

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

Component: Valkaria (4%)

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

Map Unit: 18—Floridana mucky fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Floridana (85%)

The Floridana component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 11 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Gator (5%)

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

Component: Placid (3%)

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

Component: Holopaw (3%)

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

Component: Samsula (2%)

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

Component: Winder (2%)

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

Map Unit: 19—Gator muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Gator (83%)

The Gator component makes up 83 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 loamy and 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 75 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Terra Ceia (5%)

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

Component: Tequesta (4%)

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

Component: Chobee (4%)

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

Component: Felda (3%)

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

Component: Pompano (1%)

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

Map Unit: 20—Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Immokalee (90%)

The Immokalee component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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, May, June, July, August, September, October, 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: Basinger, depressional (4%)

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

Component: Pomello (2%)

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

Component: Wabasso (2%)

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

Component: Margate (1%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (1%)

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

Map Unit: 23—Malabar fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Malabar, depressional (85%)

The Malabar, depressional component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on — Error in Exists On —. 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 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, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. This component is in the R155XY011FL Slough ecological site. 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: Basinger, depressional (6%)

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

Component: Valkaria (5%)

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

Component: Pompano (3%)

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

Component: Delray (1%)

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

Map Unit: 24—Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Myakka (90%)

The Myakka component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 June, July, August, September. 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: Basinger (5%)

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

Component: EauGallie (4%)

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

Component: Placid, depressional (1%)

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

Map Unit: 26—Pineda fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Component:** Pineda (85%)

The Pineda component makes up 85 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Felda (6%)

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

Component: Wabasso (3%)

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

Component: Boca (2%)

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

Component: Valkaria (2%)

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

Component: Hallandale (2%)

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

Map Unit: 30—Pomello fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Component:** Pomello (85%)

The Pomello component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well 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 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the R155XY001FL Sand Pine Scrub ecological site. 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: Immokalee (5%)

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

Component: Duette (5%)

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

Component: Jonathan (3%)

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

Component: Tavares (2%)

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

Map Unit: 37—Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes**Component:** Tavares (90%)

The Tavares component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of eolian or sandy 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 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. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. 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: Candler (4%)

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

Component: Adamsville (3%)

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

Component: Cassia (2%)

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

Component: Zolfo (1%)

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

Map Unit: 39—Terra Ceia muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Terra Ceia (90%)

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

Component: Gator (3%)

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

Component: Samsula, muck (2%)

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

Component: Riviera (2%)

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

Component: Okeelanta (1%)

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

Component: Bluff (1%)

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

Component: Favoretta (1%)

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

Map Unit: 41—Wabasso fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Component:** Wabasso (85%)

The Wabasso component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits over loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, strongly contrasting textural stratification, is 12 to 63 inches. The natural drainage class is 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 12 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 2 percent. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Riviera (4%)

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

Component: Felda (4%)

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

Component: Basinger (4%)

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

Component: Boca (3%)

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

Map Unit: 42—Zolfo fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes**Component: Zolfo (85%)**

The Zolfo component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains, flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is 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 33 inches during June, July, August, September, October, November. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 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: Tavares (6%)

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

Component: Myakka (4%)

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

Component: Malabar (3%)

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

Component: Millhopper (2%)

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

Map Unit: 99—Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: De Soto County, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 16, 2016

Exhibit J

Department of Environmental Protection
Outstanding Florida Waters



Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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

Rick Scott
Governor

Carlos Lopez-Cantera
Lt. Governor

Noah Valenstein
Secretary

July 20, 2017

Mr. Alan L. Davis
Land Planning Coordinator
Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
The Conner Building
3125 Conner Boulevard, Suite J-237
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650

RE: Peace River State Forest

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you for your inquiry regarding the surface water quality classifications on and near Peace River State Forest in DeSoto County. There are no Outstanding Florida Waters (OFW) located on or adjacent to the site. Some of the site contains Class I and Class I-Treated waters under subparagraph 62-302.400(17)(b)14., FAC, as follows:

- (1) Class I waters include Horse Creek – From the northern border of Section 14, Township 38 South, Range 23 East, southward to Peace River, as shown on the map titled "Class I and Class I-Treated Waters in DeSoto County, June 2016," (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07078>), and
- (2) Class I-Treated waters include Peace River Segment – From the confluence with Horse Creek southward to the southern line of Section 15, Township 39 South, Range 23 East, as shown on the map titled "Class I and Class I-Treated Waters in DeSoto County, June 2016," (<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-07078>).

If you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact me at the letterhead address (mail station 6511), by phone at 850/245-8429, or via E-mail at Eric.Shaw@dep.state.fl.us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eric Shaw".

Eric Shaw
Environmental Manager
Water Quality Standards Program
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 6511
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400
Phone: (850) 245-8429
Email: Eric.Shaw@dep.state.fl.us

Exhibit K

Water Resources



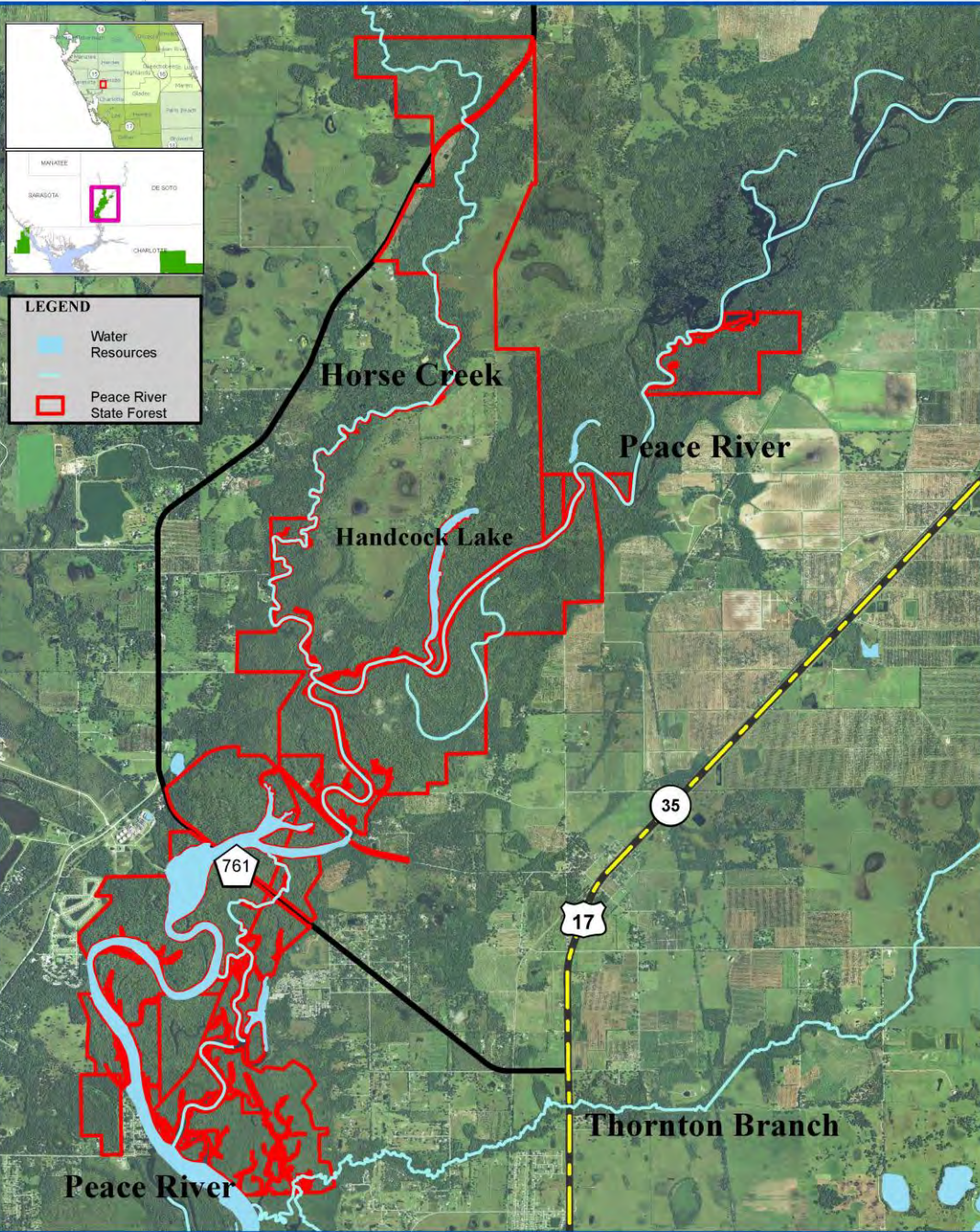
Florida Forest Service

Peace River State Forest Water Resource Map

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum
82° 10' 00" W

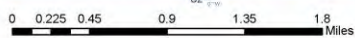
DISCLAIMER:
This map was prepared by the Florida Forest Service
and is not intended to be used for any purpose other than
general information. It is not a legal document and should
not be used for any legal purpose. The Florida Forest Service
does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information
on this map.

Wetland Area boundaries courtesy of
the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
from the 1990 to 1995 Florida State (FSIS) from the
US Army Corps of Engineers



LEGEND

- Water Resources
- Peace River State Forest



Map Month/Year: February 2018

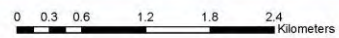


Exhibit L

Florida Natural Areas Inventory Managed Area Tracking Record



1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-223-0202
fax 850-681-9164
www.fnai.org

August 9, 2017

Alan Davis
FDACS, Florida Forest Service
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Dear Mr. Davis,

Thank you for requesting information from the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). We have compiled the following information for your project area.

Project: Peace River State Forest
Date Received: 8/7/2017
Location: Desoto County

Based on the information available, this site appears to be located in a significant region of natural areas and habitat for several rare species. Special consideration should be taken to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to these natural resources, and to design land uses that are compatible with these resources.

Based on the information available, this site appears to be located on or very near a significant region of scrub habitat, a natural community in decline that provides important habitat for several rare species within a small area. Additional consideration should be given to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to these natural resources, and to design land uses that are compatible with these resources.

Element Occurrences

A search of our maps and database indicates that we currently have no element occurrences mapped in the vicinity of the study area (see managed area summary report). 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.

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.



Florida Resources
and Environmental
Analysis Center

Institute of Science
and Public Affairs

The Florida State University

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.

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.

Tracking Florida's Biodiversity

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

Florida Scrub-jay Survey – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

This survey was conducted by staff and associates of the Archbold Biological Station from 1992 to 1996. An attempt was made to record all scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) groups, although most federal lands were not officially surveyed. Each map point represents one or more groups.

This data layer indicates that there are potential scrub-jay populations on or very near your site. For additional information:

Fitzpatrick, J.W., B. Pranty, and B. Stith, 1994, Florida scrub jay statewide map, 1992-1993. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Report, Cooperative Agreement no. 14-16-004-91-950.

Land Acquisition Projects

This site appears to be located adjacent to the Peace River Refuge Florida Forever BOT Project, which is part of the State of Florida's Conservation and Recreation Lands land acquisition program. A description of these projects can be found at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/FFplan_county.htm. For more information on these Florida Forever Projects, contact the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands.

Florida Forever Board of Trustees (BOT) projects are proposed and acquired through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands. The state has no specific land management authority over these lands until they are purchased

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/trackinglist.cfm 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. FNAI data may not be resold for profit.

This report is made available at no charge due to funding from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands.

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

Sincerely,

Elyse Sachs

Elyse Sachs
GIS / Data Services

Encl

Tracking Florida's Biodiversity



Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Managed Area Element Summary
Peace River State Forest



SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	Global rank	State rank	Federal status	State status
no elements are associated with this managed area					

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

08/09/2017

Page 1 of 4



Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Managed Area Element Summary

Peace River State Forest



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

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

FNAI GLOBAL ELEMENT RANK

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

FNAI STATE ELEMENT RANK

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

FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

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



Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Managed Area Element Summary
Peace River State Forest



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

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

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

STATE LEGAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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



Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Managed Area Element Summary
Peace River State Forest



to the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

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

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

Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Aggregated Biodiversity Matrix Report



Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
Documented					
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	G5	S3	N	N
<i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i>	Giant Orchid	G2G3	S2	N	T
Likely					
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida Scrub-Jay	G2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	G3Q	S3	LT	FT
<i>Mesic flatwoods</i>		G4	S4	N	N
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork		S2	LT	FT
Scrub		G2	S2	N	N
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian Manatee		S2	LE, PT	FE
Potential					
<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	Gulf Sturgeon	G3T2	S2	LT	FT
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2T3	S2S3	N	ST
<i>Ardea herodias occidentalis</i>	Great White Heron	G5T2	S2	N	N
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
<i>Bonamia grandiflora</i>	Florida Bonamia	G3	S3	LT	E
<i>Calopogon multiflorus</i>	Many-flowered Grass-pink	G2G3	S2S3	N	T
<i>Centrosema arenicola</i>	Sand Butterfly Pea	G2Q	S2	N	E
<i>Coelorachis tuberculosa</i>	Piedmont Jointgrass	G3	S3	N	T
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	G3G4	S2	N	N
<i>Deeringothamnus pulchellus</i>	Beautiful Pawpaw	G1	S1	LE	E
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Sea Turtle	G3	S1	LE	FE
<i>Eumops floridanus</i>	Florida bonneted bat	G1	S1	LE	FE
<i>Gymnocogon chapmanianus</i>	Chapman's Skeletongrass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	G2	S2	N	N
<i>Lechea cernua</i>	Nodding Pinweed	G3	S3	N	T
<i>Linum carteri</i> var. <i>smallii</i>	Small's Flax	G2T2	S2	N	E
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	G3?	S2	N	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Mustela frenata peninsulæ</i>	Florida Long-tailed Weasel	G5T3	S3	N	N
<i>Nemastylis floridana</i>	Celestial Lily	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Nolina atopocarpa</i>	Florida Beargrass	G3	S3	N	T
<i>Panicum abscissum</i>	Cutthroat Grass		S3	N	E
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow		S3	N	N
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker		S2	LE	FE
<i>Platanthera integra</i>	Yellow Fringeless Orchid	G3G4	S3	N	E
<i>Podomys floridanus</i>	Florida Mouse	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Rallus longirostris scottii</i>	Florida Clapper Rail	G5T3?	S3?	N	N
<i>Rhynchospora megaplumosa</i>	Large-plumed Beaksedge	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Schizachyrium niveum</i>	Scrub Bluestem	G1G2	S1S2	N	E
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	G5T3	S3	N	SSC
<i>Setophaga discolor paludicola</i>	Florida Prairie Warbler		S3	N	N
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	G5T2	S2	N	N
<i>Zephyranthes simpsonii</i>	Redmargin Zephyrily	G2G3	S2S3	N	T

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.

Exhibit M

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Response



**Florida Fish
and Wildlife
Conservation
Commission**

Commissioners

Brian Yablonski
Chairman
Tallahassee

Aliese P. "Liesa" Priddy
Vice Chairman
Immokalee

Ronald M. Bergeron
Fort Lauderdale

Richard Hanas
Oviedo

Bo Rivard
Panama City

Charles W. Roberts III
Tallahassee

Robert A. Spottswood
Key West

Executive Staff

Nick Wiley
Executive Director

Eric Sutton
Assistant Executive Director

Jennifer Fitzwater
Chief of Staff

**Fish and Wildlife
Research Institute**
Gil McRae
Director

(727) 896-8626
(727) 823-0166 FAX

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

**Fish and Wildlife
Research Institute**
100 Eighth Avenue SE
St. Petersburg, Florida
33701-6020
Voice: (727) 896-8626
Fax: (727) 823-0166
Hearing/speech-impaired:
(800) 955-8771 (T)
(800) 955-8770 (V)
MyFWC.com/Research

8/01/2017

Alan L. Davis
Land Planning Coordinator
Florida Forest Service
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL
32399

Dear Alan Davis:

This letter is in response to your request for listed species occurrence records and critical habitats, Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas (SHCA's), on the following properties: Peace River, Newnans Lake SF, Ross Prairie SF, Matanzas SF, Jennings SF, Tate's Hell SF, and Picayune Strand SF. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's database indicates that SHCA's for swallow-tailed kite and Cooper's hawk occur in Newnans Lake. SHCA's for Cooper's hawk, scrubjay, and swallow-tailed kite occur in Peace River. SHCA's for the Florida black bear and the striped newt occur in Jennings SF. Enclosed are 8.5 x 11 maps showing prioritized SHCA's, priority wetlands, and species locations for all projects.

**** Please note:** the SHCAs were developed for the purpose of identifying new areas that may eventually be managed for species conservation. Many public lands were expressly removed from the models and this is why some sites, or portions of sites, have no SHCA. Therefore on maps where there is no visual representation of a SHCA there is a strong possibility that our models would have designated these locations as SHCA had they not already been designated as public or protected lands.

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

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

Our fish and wildlife location data represents only those occurrences recorded by FWC staff and other affiliated researchers. Please note that our database does not necessarily contain records of all listed species that may occur in a given area. Also, data on certain species, such as gopher

tortoises, are not entered into our database on a site-specific basis.
Therefore, one should not assume that an absence of occurrences in our database indicates that species of significance do not occur in the area.

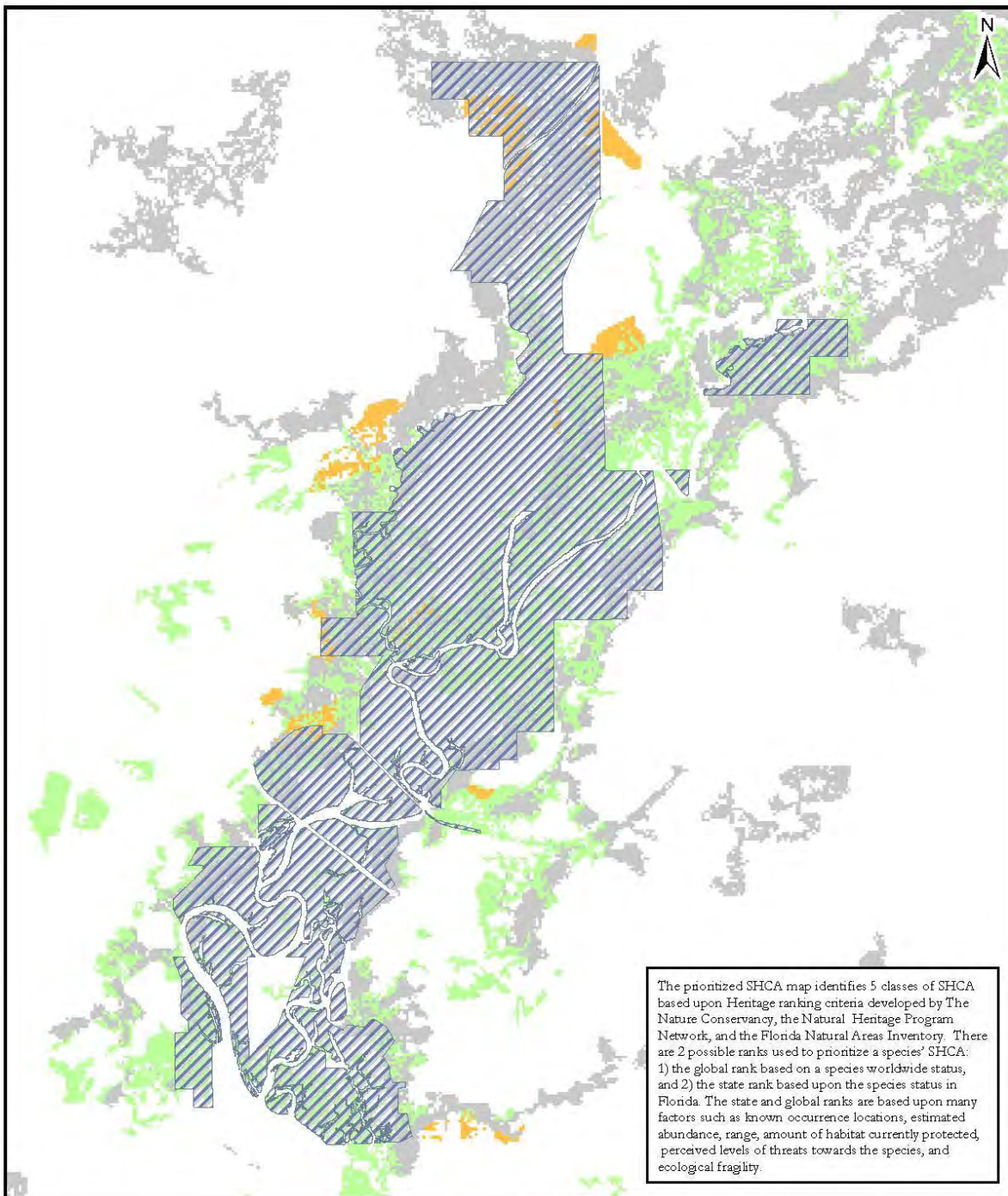
If you have any questions or further requests, please contact me at (850) 488-0588 or gisrequests@myfwc.com

Sincerely,

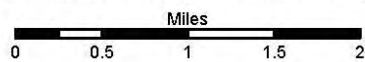
Eva Salinas

Eva Salinas
Research Assistant

2017_6219
Enclosures



Peace River State Forest

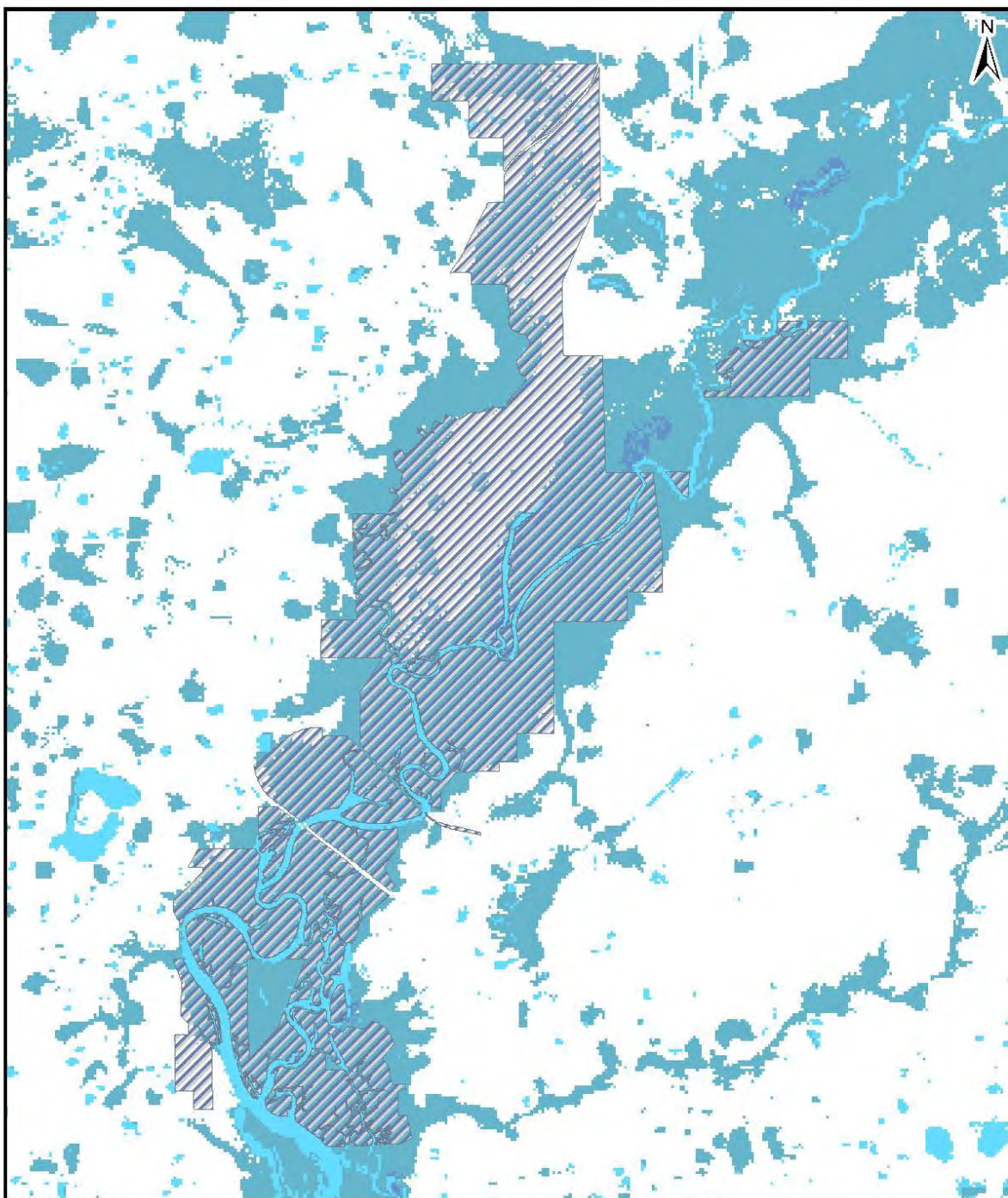


Prioritized SHCA's

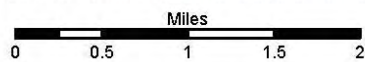


Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission
MyFWC.com

FWC ID: 2017_6219 August 1, 2017



Peace River State Forest



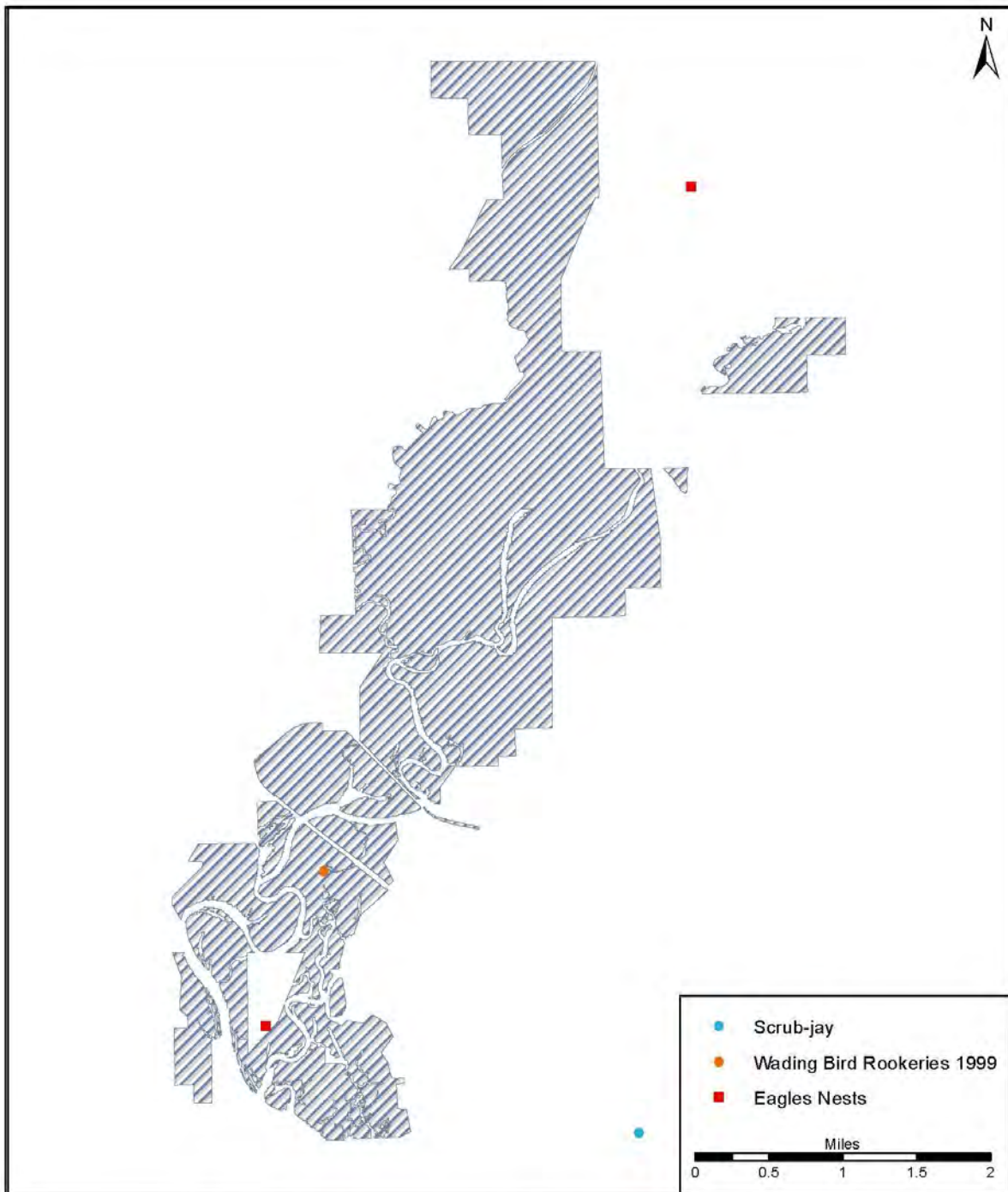
Priority Wetlands

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



Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission
MyFWC.com

FWC ID: 2017_6219 August 1, 2017



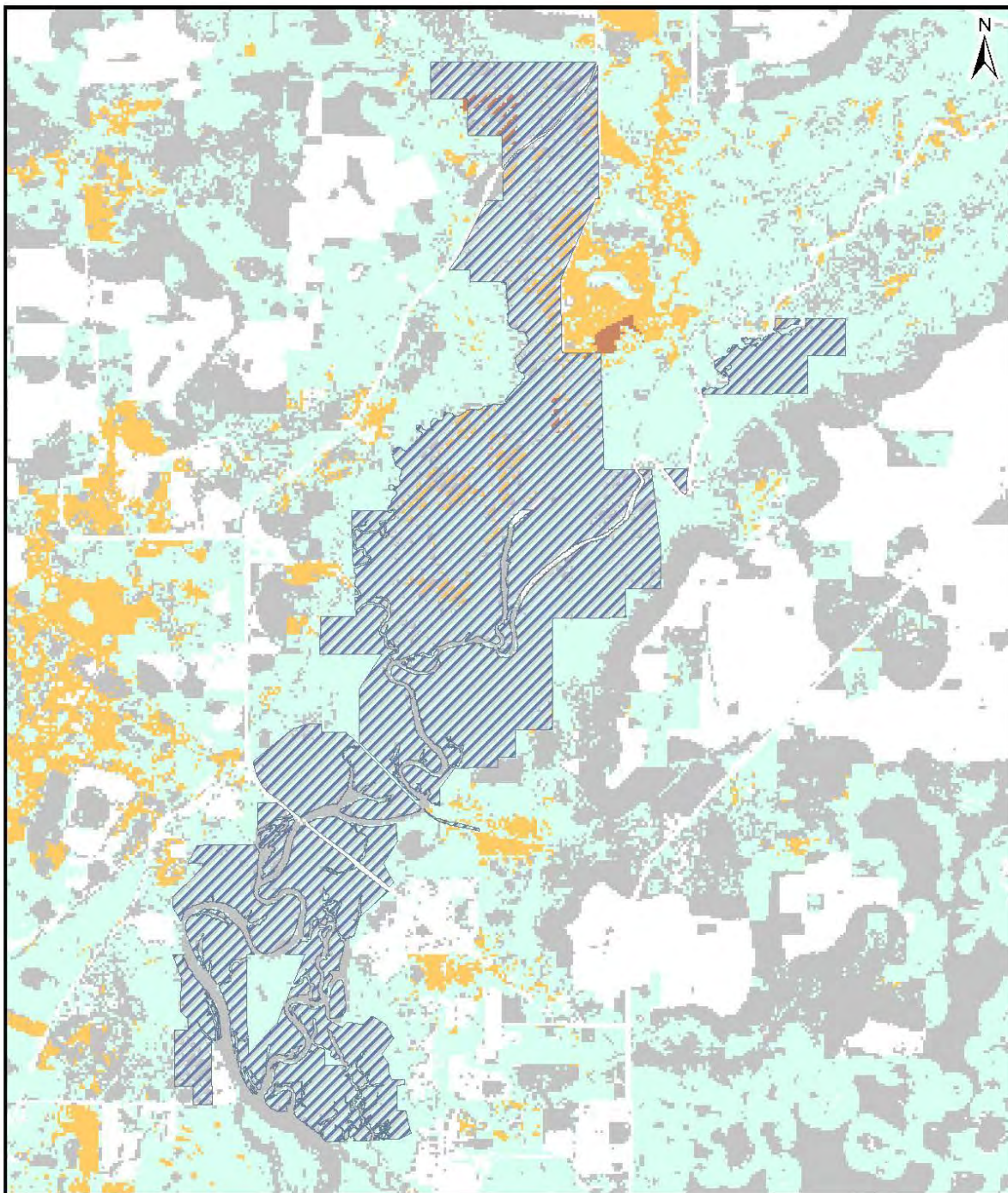
Peace River State Forest

Florida Fish and Wildlife Species Locations



Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission
MyFWC.com

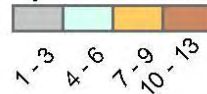
FWC ID: 2017_6219 August 8, 2017



Peace River State Forest



Species Richness



Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission
MyFWC.com

FWC ID: 2017_6219 August 1, 2017

Exhibit N

Fire History

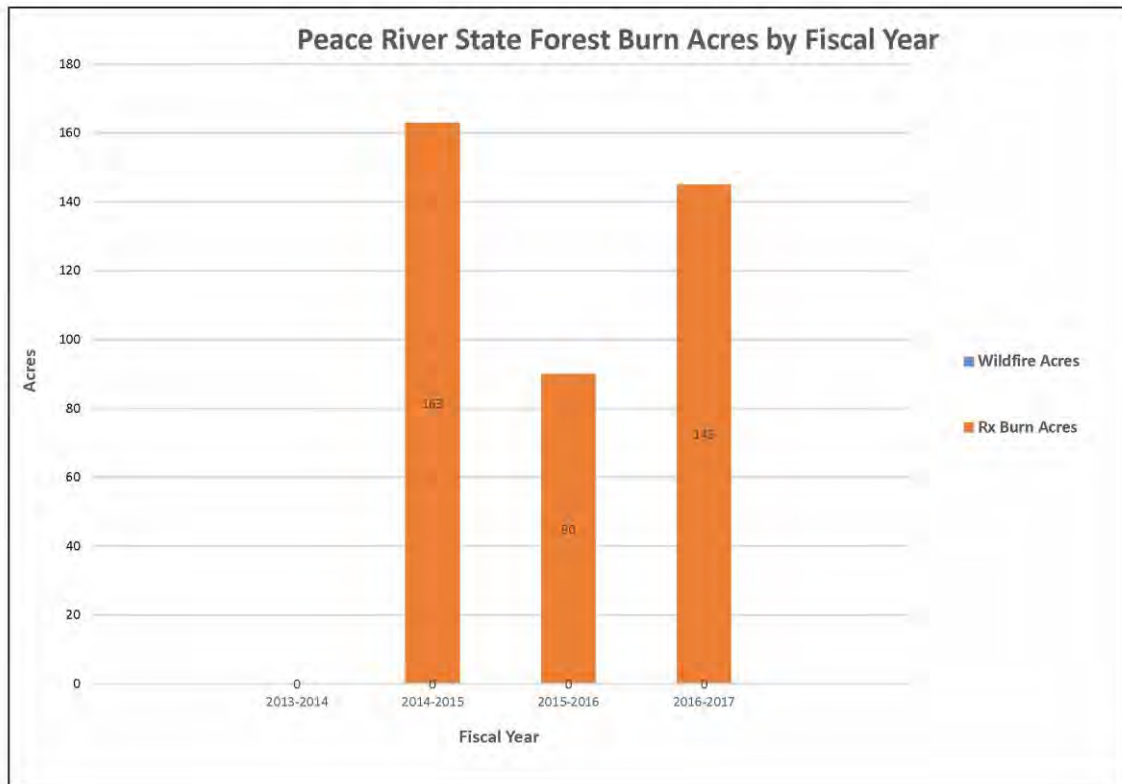


Exhibit O

Observed Non-Native Invasive Species



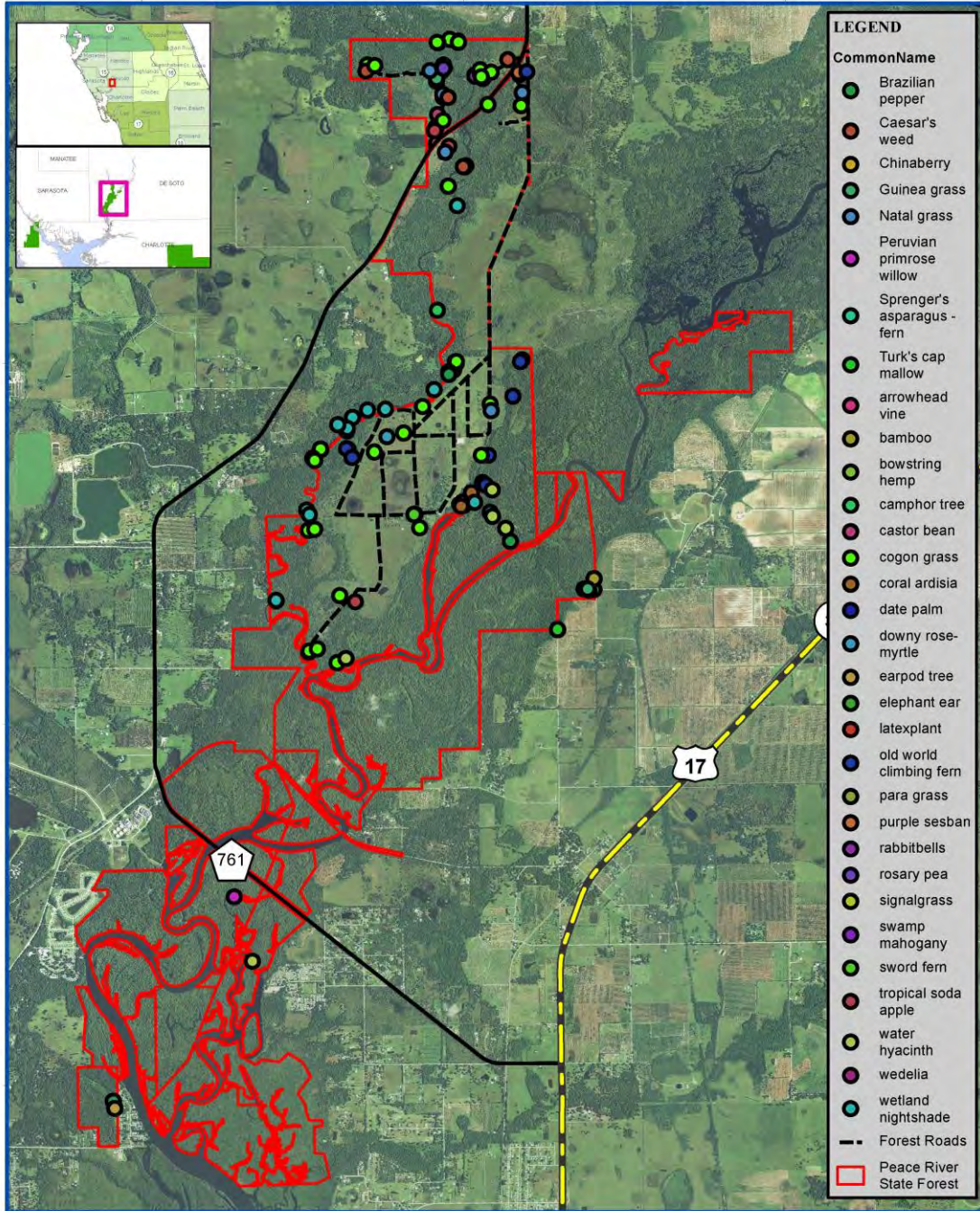
Florida Forest Service

Peace River State Forest Non-Native Invasive Species Map

Coordinate System: Florida Albers
High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) Datum
82

DISCLAIMER:
This map was prepared by the Florida Forest Service
for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used
for any other purpose. The Florida Forest Service does not
warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information
shown on this map.

Map data and boundaries courtesy of
the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
2010-2012. USGS National Wetlands Inventory
2010-2012. US Army Corps of Engineers



0 0.225 0.45 0.9 1.35 1.8 Miles

Map Month/Year: May 2018



0 0.3 0.6 1.2 1.8 2.4 Kilometers

Exhibit P

Current FNAI Natural Communities



Florida Forest Service

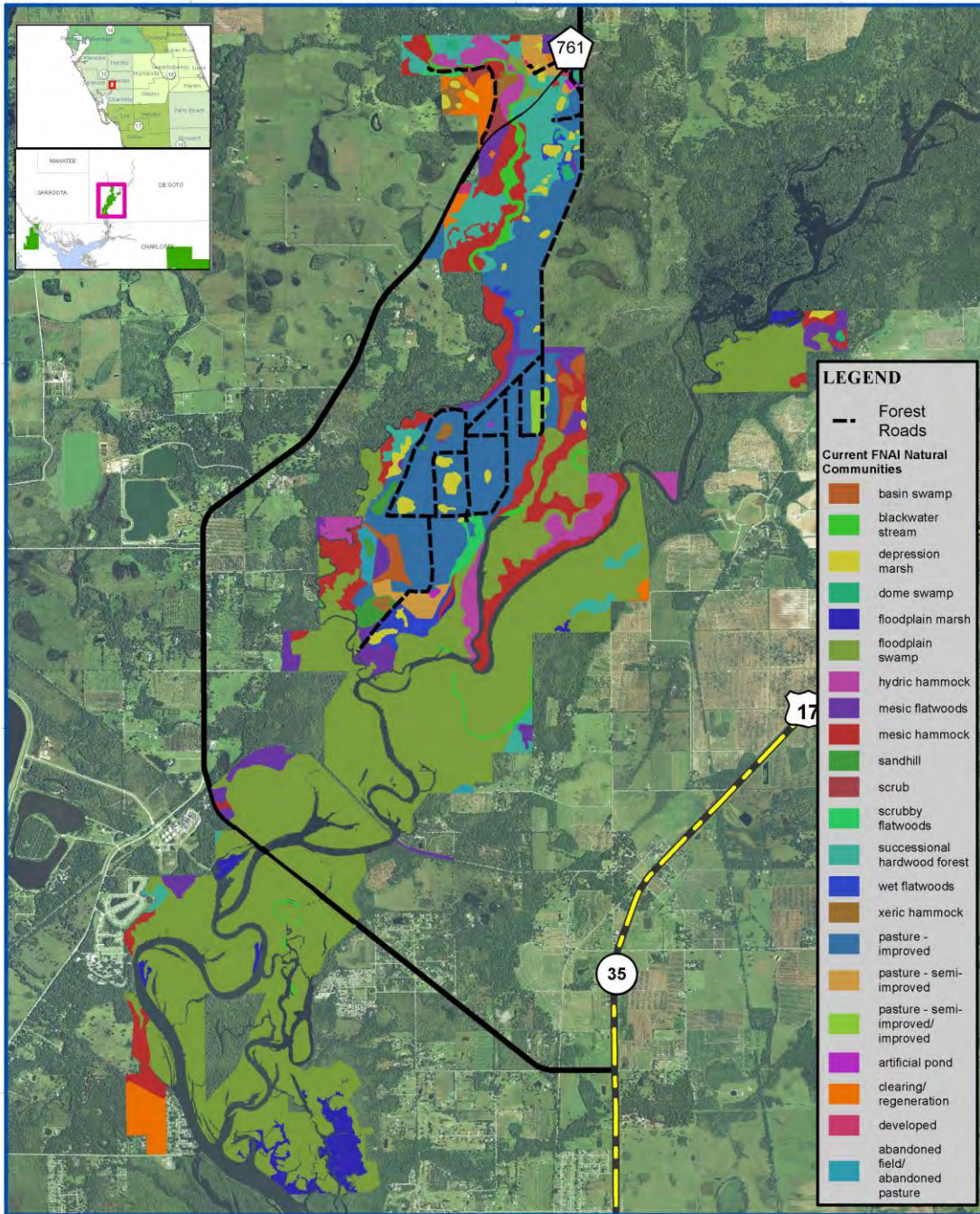
Peace River State Forest Current FNAI Natural Communities

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

82° 10' 00" W

DISCLAIMER:
This map was prepared for the Florida Forest Service by the Florida Forest Service. It is not a legal document. It is not a warranty of any kind. It is not a representation of any kind. It is not a guarantee of any kind. It is not a promise of any kind. It is not a contract of any kind. It is not a binding agreement of any kind. It is not a statement of any kind. It is not a declaration of any kind. It is not a certification of any kind. It is not a confirmation of any kind. It is not a finding of any kind. It is not a conclusion of any kind. It is not a determination of any kind. It is not a decision of any kind. It is not an action of any kind. It is not a result of any kind. It is not an effect of any kind. It is not a consequence of any kind. It is not a cause of any kind. It is not a condition of any kind. It is not a circumstance of any kind. It is not a situation of any kind. It is not a state of any kind. It is not a status of any kind. It is not a position of any kind. It is not a location of any kind. It is not a place of any kind. It is not a point of any kind. It is not a spot of any kind. It is not a mark of any kind. It is not a sign of any kind. It is not a symbol of any kind. It is not a representation of any kind. It is not a declaration of any kind. It is not a certification of any kind. It is not a confirmation of any kind. It is not a finding of any kind. It is not a conclusion of any kind. It is not a determination of any kind. It is not a decision of any kind. It is not an action of any kind. It is not a result of any kind. It is not an effect of any kind. It is not a consequence of any kind. It is not a cause of any kind. It is not a condition of any kind. It is not a circumstance of any kind. It is not a situation of any kind. It is not a state of any kind. It is not a status of any kind. It is not a position of any kind. It is not a location of any kind. It is not a place of any kind. It is not a point of any kind. It is not a spot of any kind. It is not a mark of any kind. It is not a sign of any kind. It is not a symbol of any kind.

Map-based area boundaries courtesy of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Florida State University, Gainesville, FL 32611-0001. Data from the US Army Corps of Engineers.



0 0.225 0.45 0.9 1.35 1.8 Miles

Map Month/Year: February 2018



0 0.325 0.65 1.3 1.95 2.6 Kilometers

Exhibit Q

Historic FNAI Natural Communities

Peace River State Forest
Historic FNAI Natural Communities

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

8200

DISCLAIMER:
This map was created by the Florida Forest Service (FFS) Geographic Information System (GIS) staff using data from multiple sources. Maps created by FFS are designed for general use and for use by related public agencies; these positions are not near disclaimers or warranties.
The Florida Forest Service reserves the right to cancel, update, modify, or replace FFS products without notice.
The Florida Forest Service disclaims all liability, either actual or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information in this map.

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

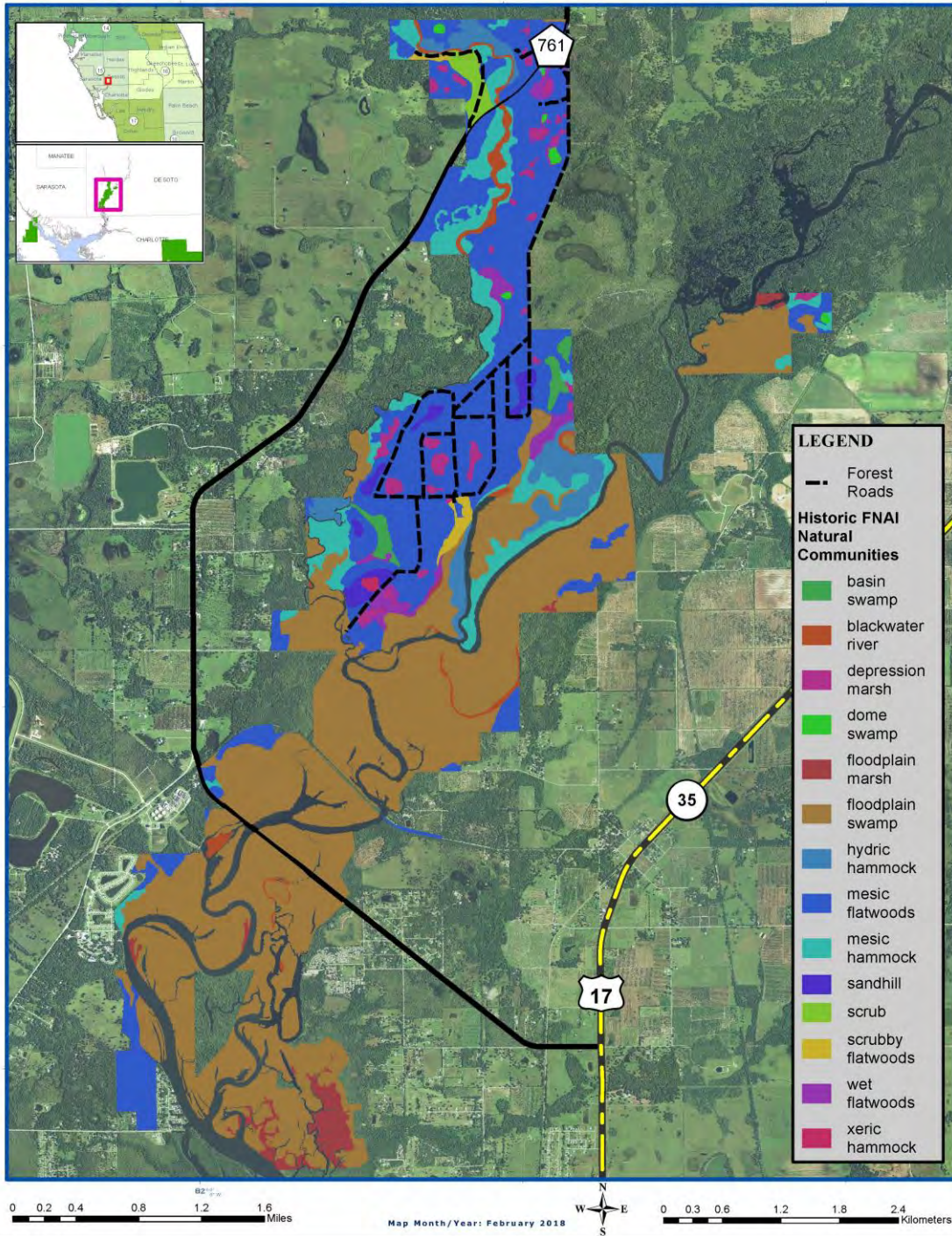


Exhibit R

Management Prospectus

**Florida Forest Service (FFS)
Land Management Prospectus
Peaceful Horse Ranch
Desoto County, Florida
FFS Site Inspection: 10/03/2012**

Property Description:

The Peaceful Horse Ranch project includes some 4,414 acres, with approximately 7.6 miles of frontage on the Peace River and 5.6 miles of frontage on Horse Creek, the Peace River's major tributary. The shoreline forest is largely pristine with a wetlands corridor consisting mostly of cabbage and sabal palm, cypress, and live oak. Four parcels of the project are located along both sides of the Peace River in southwestern Desoto County. The easternmost two parcels total about 255 acres of floodplain forest, and are largely inaccessible except by river. There is potential connectivity with other publicly-owned lands. The southernmost parcel consists of approximately 704 acres of floodplain forest bisected by the Peace River and C.R. 761. It is separated from the largest parcel by Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (BTITF) lands which could be a connector, should the ranch be acquired. The Peace River transitions from entirely fresh-water at the northern end of the project area to somewhat brackish with some tidal influence at the southern end.

Approximately 1500 acres of the 4,414 acres are in improved pasture, the remainder is predominantly flood plain forest and wetlands. There are no marketable timber resources present on the ranch. The ranch is improved with three residential units in varied states of repair, several barns and stables of very high quality, several miles of 8' game type fencing. Presently, a substantial portion of the improved pasture is under lease with approximately 300 head cow calf operation and 100-200 acres of hay field. Previously managed as an exotic game park, the ranch is in relatively good condition. The inspection team noted several small areas of cogon grass, a listed invasive exotic, and noted substantial damage from feral pigs. This property helps in establishing links with other conservation areas, protecting biodiversity and wildlife, and helps in preserving the natural flood plain.

The Peace River contributes the bulk of freshwater entering Charlotte Harbor, one of the largest and most productive estuaries in Florida. Precluding major residential and commercial development along the river will assist efforts to preserve water quality flowing to the estuary as well as protecting fish and wildlife resources, river access, significant historical sites, and natural resource-based recreation in this developing region.

Florida Forest Service Management:

The FFS management of Peaceful Horse Ranch will act to help preserve the water quality of the Peace River and its creeks as these waters flow into the Charlotte Harbor estuary; to protect fish and other wildlife associated with the floodplains, rivers, creeks and estuary; and to provide for a diverse array of resource-based recreational opportunities. The FFS will seek to maintain the property by preserving the Florida ranch type atmosphere, slowly converting some pasture to natural grasses, removing exotic species, maintaining some improved pastures, and possibly continuing the grazing operations. This property is not envisioned as a productive timber tract and will not be managed as such; however, longleaf pine/wiregrass restoration will be a component of allowing some pastures to go to a more natural state thus enhancing the native species habitat.

Adjoining upland properties appear to have intact longleaf/wiregrass components in relatively good condition.

The FFS will manage the property under a multiple use concept. The primary objective of the management of the Peaceful Horse Ranch is to preserve the water quality of the Peace River and its nearby creeks and ensure that the resource based outdoor recreational opportunities of the ranch will continue to be enjoyed by youth groups, disabled American veterans, and the public. FFS will continue an emphasis on Florida Heritage ranching by continuing and expanding the existing cattle grazing operations.

The existing infrastructure includes three residential structures, two horse barns, a large enclosed equipment shop, a well-maintained access road and several miles of high quality game fence. Proposed use of these facilities includes on-site residences for FFS personnel, equipment storage and maintenance, recreational facilities for equestrian users, a possible lodge-type facility for specialty Operation Outdoor Freedom or youth hunting events, and an administrative/educational facility. Detailed inspection of these existing facilities is required to determine the most cost-effective revitalization associated with the proposed use of the facilities.

Equipment required to manage the property includes but is not limited to a 4x4 pickup, farm tractor with implements (bucket, box blade, bush hog, etc.), a commercial grade riding mower, desktop computer with network access and associated furniture/supplies, and an ATV.

Public Use:

Currently, there are no managed public lands along the Peace River. The Peaceful Horse Ranch lends itself to canoeing, kayaking, fishing, primitive camping, equestrian uses, specialty hunting opportunities, and group recreational opportunities. The dimensions of Peaceful Horse Ranch preclude opening the ranch to general public hunting; however, specialty hunts for disabled American veterans through Operation Outdoor Freedom program and youth hunting and fishing opportunities would be very compatible. The miles of river and creek front offer tremendous paddling and fishing opportunities. The existing structures could easily be renovated to accommodate special needs hunters, paddlers, and create destination facilities for youth group activities during non-hunting seasons, such as Future Farmers, Boy/Girl Scouts, etc. Existing roads may be utilized for trails throughout the property providing off-road bicycling, hiking, horseback riding and access to beautiful vistas along the river.

Revenue generating potential:

The FFS expects no significant revenue from the management of this property. The amount of future revenue will depend on the acreage that is grazed and the nature and extent of public use.

Cooperators in management activities:

FFS will cooperate with other agencies, both public and private, in developing quality youth and disabled American veteran outdoor opportunities. FFS will liaise with local governments, other state agencies, and the water management district to further resource management, recreational and educational opportunities.

Exhibit S

Compliance with Local Comprehensive Plan(s)
(Will be inserted once received)

From: [Anderson, Patti](#)
To: e.hahn@desotobocc.com
Cc: [Weis, Duane](#); [Strickland, Eric](#)
Subject: Peace River State Forest Land Management Plan
Date: Wednesday, October 24, 2018 10:57:00 AM
Attachments: [2018 Peace River SF LMP with Exhibits.zip](#)

Earl Hahn, Development Director
201 E Oak Street, Suite 204
Arcadia, FL 34266

Good morning,

Attached is a copy of the Florida Forest Service's Draft Ten-Year Management Plan for the Peace River State Forest (PRSF) with exhibits. Please review the plan and reply as to whether the plan is consistent with the DeSoto County Local Comprehensive Plan. Please provide your response as soon as possible to keep this Draft Ten-Year Management Plan moving forward.

Please address all correspondence concerning this matter to me at the address below. I can be reached by telephone at (850) 681-5887 or email at Patricia.Anderson@freshfromflorida.com should you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Patti Anderson
State Lands Plan Coordinator

Attachments: Peace River State Forest Draft Ten-Year Management Plan
Plan Exhibits

cc: Duane Weis, Myakka River District Manager
Eric Strickland, Myakka River District Senior Forester

Patti Anderson
State Lands Plan Coordinator
Florida Forest Service
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Exhibit T

State Forest Management Plan Advisory Group Summary

Management Plan Advisory Group Organizational Meeting
Peace River State Forest
10-Year Land Management Plan

February 21, 2019

10:30 a.m.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| • Duane Weis | Myakka River District Manager, Florida Forest Service (FFS) |
| • Mike Kemmerer | Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) |
| • Kawika Bailey | Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) |
| • Mike Carter | Peace River Soil & Water Conservation District |
| • Terry Hill | DeSoto County Board of County Commissioners |
| • Randy Ross | Operation Outdoor Freedom Assistant Coordinator (FFS) |

MPAG Members Not Present:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| • Duane Rawls | Local Private Property Owner |
| • Rosalind Rowe | Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) |
| • Ricky Lackey | District Biologist, National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTf) |

Staff:

- Alan Davis, Land Planning Coordinator, FFS
- Eric Strickland, Forestry Resource Administrator, FFS
- Clint Wardlow, FFS Forester, Myakka State Forest, FFS
- Patti Anderson, Assistant Land Planning Coordinator, FFS
- James R. Coldiron, Forest Area Supervisor, FFS

Guests:

- Anna Serena

Meeting Start Time: 10:30 a.m.

- Mr. Davis opened the meeting, introduced himself, and explained the purpose, statutory framework and management plan development process within which MPAG members are called upon to provide input into the draft land management plan.
- Mr. Davis explained the Sunshine Law's role in the MPAG public hearings and MPAG member appointment.
- Mr. Davis stated the MPAG meeting was advertised to the public through local newspaper (DeSoto Sun), Florida Administrative Register, FFS webpage, as well as posted on the kiosk at the entrance to the forest. The meeting was also announced at the DeSoto County Commission meeting on February 12, 2019.
- Mr. Davis provided an overview of the various approvals the draft land management plan must go through both before and after the MPAG public hearings occur.

- Next, everyone in the room introduced themselves and stated what entity or organization they are with, and/or why they have interest in the meeting.
- Mr. Davis explained the concept of consensus and how it relates to the group's determinations. He also explained that the FFS Director is the ultimate authority on any changes made to the draft plan.
- Mr. Davis stated, after a PowerPoint presentation at the public hearing, there would be a question and answer session, and all were welcome to ask questions. Mr. Davis encouraged MPAG members to listen for the public's ideas/concerns during the hearing. He advised that at the MPAG Workshop meeting following the hearing there would be an opportunity to share their thoughts on what they heard from the public and their ideas on the draft management plan.
- Mr. Davis then asked the advisory group to designate a chairperson. All agreed to designate Duane Weis as MPAG chairperson.
- Mr. Davis thanked everyone and adjourned the organizational meeting.

Meeting End Time: 10:38 a.m.

Management Plan Advisory Group Public Hearing
Peace River State Forest
10-Year Land Management Plan

February 21, 2019

11:00 a.m.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| • Duane Weis | Myakka River District Manager, Florida Forest Service (FFS) |
| • Mike Kemmerer | Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) |
| • Kawika Bailey | Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) |
| • Mike Carter | Peace River Soil & Water Conservation District |
| • Terry Hill | DeSoto County Board of County Commissioners |
| • Randy Ross | Operation Outdoor Freedom Assistant Coordinator (FFS) |

MPAG Members Not Present:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| • Duane Rawls | Local Private Property Owner |
| • Rosalind Rowe | Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) |
| • Ricky Lackey | District Biologist, National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTf) |

Staff:

- Alan Davis, Land Planning Coordinator, FFS
- Eric Strickland, Forestry Resource Administrator, FFS
- Clint Wardlow, FFS Forester, Myakka State Forest, FFS
- Patti Anderson, Assistant Land Planning Coordinator, FFS
- James R. Coldiron, Forest Area Supervisor, FFS

Guests:

- Anna Serena
- Linda Waters

Meeting Start Time: 11:00 a.m.

- Mr. Davis introduced MPAG chairperson Duane Weis.
- Mr. Weis, the MPAG Chairperson, welcomed everyone to the public hearing, thanked everyone for coming and asked members to introduce themselves.
- Mr. Davis explained the purpose of the public hearing.
- Mr. Davis stated at this time, one (1) speaker form was filled out. He encouraged all visitors to complete a speaker form which could also be used to provide FFS with written comments on the plan.
- Mr. Davis then introduced Eric Strickland, Myakka River District Forest Resource Administrator.
- Mr. Strickland welcomed everyone and gave a PowerPoint presentation on the draft plan. The plan included the location of Peace River State Forest with its boundaries, Florida statutes concerning State Forest management, historical data and nine (9) goals and objectives to be accomplished on the forest during the next ten (10) years. The presentation also included the current status of PRSF.

- Mr. Davis thanked Mr. Strickland. Mr. Davis then asked FFS staff to proceed to the front of the room for a question and answer session.
- Guest Anna Serena asked about the likelihood of development on properties adjacent to the forest that are on the market for sale. Mr. Davis stated that the DEP's Florida Forever conservation program has a website to view proposed and actual acquisition lists.
- Guest Linda Waters asked if there is a timeframe for opening the trails. Mr. Weis responded that they are in place and marked and being thoroughly checked in preparation to open.
- Mr. Davis then called the one (1) speaker to proceed to the front.

Speaker

Ms. Serena proposed to host an annual program of inviting artists and writers to the PRSF to use their craft to heighten regional pride and public awareness of the forest. She stated she would like to attend future advisory meetings and commended FFS conservation efforts.

- Mr. Davis thanked Ms. Serena for her comments.
- Mr. Davis confirmed the number of speaker forms, and Ms. Serena was the only one. He asked if there was anyone else that would like to speak or provide written comments.
- Ms. Serena mentioned she would like to attend any advisory meetings, and she stated the FFS is doing a great thing in protecting the watershed and is excited to see implementation of goals.
- With no other speakers, Mr. Davis thanked everyone for their time, and adjourned the public hearing.

Meeting End Time: 11:31 a.m.

Management Plan Advisory Group Workshop Meeting
Peace River State Forest
10-Year Land Management Plan

February 21, 2019

1:30 p.m.

Meeting Minutes

MPAG Members Present:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| • Duane Weis | Myakka River District Manager, Florida Forest Service (FFS) |
| • Mike Kemmerer | Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) |
| • Kawika Bailey | Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) |
| • Mike Carter | Peace River Soil & Water Conservation District |
| • Terry Hill | DeSoto County Board of County Commissioners |
| • Randy Ross | Operation Outdoor Freedom Assistant Coordinator (FFS) |

MPAG Members Not Present:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| • Duane Rawls | Local Private Property Owner |
| • Rosalind Rowe | Division of Recreation and Parks (DRP) |
| • Ricky Lackey | District Biologist, National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTf) |

Staff:

- Alan Davis, Land Planning Coordinator, FFS
- Eric Strickland, Forestry Resource Administrator, FFS
- Clint Wardlow, FFS Forester, Myakka State Forest, FFS
- Patti Anderson, Assistant Land Planning Coordinator, FFS
- James R. Coldiron, Forest Area Supervisor, FFS

Meeting Start Time: 1:30 p.m.

- Mr. Davis started the meeting by going over the meeting structure that would take place and specifics regarding Forestry staff and MPAG member responsibilities for the meeting minutes in the coming days/week.
- Mr. Davis declared a "page-by-page" process would be used for reviewing and commenting on the draft plan. The notion of "consensus" was again addressed.
- Mr. Davis asked the group if they wanted to discuss the comments spoken in the public meeting by Ms. Serena. Local Forestry staff will follow-up with special-use opportunities.
- Mr. Bailey recommended an inclusion in section IV.B.3 Natural Resources and Protection, from "Silviculture Best Management Practices Manual" to "Silviculture and Agriculture Best Management Practices Manuals". The recommendation was accepted.
- Mr. Bailey suggested an inclusion for grazing (IV.B). Language was added, "All agriculture activities will be conducted in accordance with Florida's Agriculture Best Management Practices manual".
- Mr. Bailey noted that though PRSF is not currently in BMAP, it may be proposed in the future.

- Mr. Michael Carter inquired about detailed information on the archeological sites. Mr. Weis said he would research from DHR.
- Mr. Kemmerer recommended adding youth hunts to the Recreation plan. An inclusion was proposed from "OOF program" to "OOF program and special opportunity youth hunts". Language also proposed to the plan, "and special opportunity youth hunts", in the same section.
- Mr. Kemmerer expressed preference for plan and exhibits to be combined into one document.
- Mr. Davis asked the group if everyone, as a consensus, was generally accepting of the plan. All agreed.
- Mr. Davis explained the next steps of the process, and the FFS Director makes the final decision on any edits to the plan. The next public hearing will be at the appropriate Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) meeting.
- Mr. Davis thanked everyone for their time and participation, then adjourned the workshop meeting.

Meeting End Time: 1:59 p.m.

Exhibit U

State Forest Summary Budget

	PEACE RIVER STATE FOREST MGT. ONLY 17- 18 EXPENDITURES	Percentages Based on Total Dollar Amount of Expenditures	PRSF Assessed Needed Funding Based Upon LMUAC Resource Management
Resource Management	\$ 11,649	25.50%	\$ 23,221.98
Exotic Species Control	\$ 1,643	4.10%	\$ 3,733.71
Prescribed Burning	\$ 2,550	2.80%	\$ 2,550.00
Cultural Resources Management	\$ 40	0.10%	\$ 91.07
Timber Management	\$ 3,407	8.50%	\$ 7,740.61
Hydrological Management	\$ 200	0.50%	\$ 455.33
	\$ -		\$ -
OTHER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	\$ 3,808	9.50%	\$ 8,651.27
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	\$ 2,886	7.20%	\$ 6,556.75
Central Office Headquarters	\$ 2,886	7.20%	\$ 6,556.75
District/Regions	\$ -		\$ -
Units/Projects	\$ -		\$ -
	\$ -		\$ -
Support	\$ 13,589	33.90%	\$ 30,871.37
Land Management Planning	\$ 561	1.40%	\$ 1,274.92
Land Management Reviews	\$ 160	0.40%	\$ 364.26
Training/Staff Development	\$ 3,848	9.60%	\$ 8,742.34
Vehicle Purchase	\$ 361	0.90%	\$ 819.59
Vehicle Operations and Maintenance	\$ 5,732	14.30%	\$ 13,022.44
	\$ -		\$ -
OTHER SUPPORT	\$ 2,926	7.30%	\$ 6,647.82
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	\$ 8,217	20.50%	\$ 18,668.53
New Facility Construction	\$ 2,044	5.10%	\$ 4,644.37
Facility Maintenance	\$ 6,173	15.40%	\$ 14,024.16
			\$ -
Visitor Services/Recreation	\$ 5,171	12.90%	\$ 11,747.51
Information/Education	\$ 1,203	3.00%	\$ 2,731.98
Operations	\$ 3,968	9.90%	\$ 9,015.53
			\$ -
Law Enforcement	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -
Total	\$ 40,085	100.00%	\$ 91,066

Exhibit V

Arthropod Control Plan on PRSF
Response from Desoto County, Florida



BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
DESOTO COUNTY
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2200 N.E. Roan Street
Arcadia, Florida 34266
(863) 993-4831 Phone
(863) 993-4840 Fax

September 20, 2017

Mr. Davis,

In regards to your email I received from you today, I must first advise that I am working toward the mosquito control director license for DeSoto County and I believe I am in the six month grace period prior to taking the exam, with that said, we currently do not have an arthropod control plan for the Peace River State Forest and have not conducted any mosquito control activities on that property to my knowledge.

DeSoto County contracts with Clarke Mosquito Control and our contact person is Lori Clemence (941) 685-0453 or lclemence@clarke.com

I hope that this answers any questions you may have and please do not hesitate to call or email me.

Thank you,

Tom Moran
DeSoto County Emergency Management
2200 N.E. Roan Street
Arcadia, FL. 34266
863-993-4831
863-993-4840 Fax
t.moran@desotobocc.com

www.desotobocc.com/departments/emergency_management

Exhibit W

Special Warranty Deed

Prepared by and return to:
Richard C. Grant, Esquire
Grant Fridkin Pearson, P.A.
5551 Ridgewood Drive, Suite 500
Naples, FL 34108

Inst:201414005079 Date: 10/20/2014 Time: 11:39 AM
Doc Stamp-Deed: 0.00
km DC, Mitzie McGavin, Desoto County Page 1 of 13

[Space Above This Line For Recording Data]

Special Warranty Deed

This Special Warranty Deed made this 17th day of October, 2014 between TCI-PEACEFUL HORSE, LLC, a Florida limited liability company, whose post office address is 1495 Smith Preserve Way, Naples, FL 34102, grantor, and BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, whose post office address is 3000 Commonwealth Blvd, MS 115, Tallahassee, FL 32399, grantee:

(Whenever used herein the terms grantor and grantee include all the parties to this instrument and the heirs, legal representatives, and assigns of individuals, and the successors and assigns of corporations, trusts and trustees)

Witneseth, that said grantor, for and in consideration of the sum TEN AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$10.00) and other good and valuable considerations to said grantor in hand paid by said grantee, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, and sold to the said grantee the following described land, situate, lying and being in De Soto County, Florida, to-wit:

See Exhibit "A" attached hereto and made a part hereof as if fully set forth herein (the "Property").

Parcel Identification Number: See Attached Exhibit "C"

Acceptance of Transfer of Title to Donated Lands attached hereto as Exhibit "B" & by reference made a part hereof.

Together with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

The Property is conveyed to the grantee, but not to any successors or assignees, and only for so long as the grantee, or any statutorily created agency or department: (i) continues to use, operate, and hold title to the Property, and (ii) does not convey or otherwise alienate title to the Property, and if grantee, or any such agency or department, were to act contrary to, or fail in respect to any of the foregoing, then title to the Property shall revert to grantor or its successors.

Reserving, however, to the grantor and its successors and assignees, all oil, gas, mineral and other subsurface rights in, to and under the Property that have not heretofore been reserved by third parties, including the right to extract and sever any subsurface material of any kind whether or not regarded as a mineral, but without reserving a right of entry, the intent being to require the consent of the grantee, as the owner of the surface, for any exploration for or extraction of oil, gas or minerals by the owner of the subsurface rights that are hereby reserved.

The Property is conveyed on the condition and subject to the restriction that (i) any cypress trees located on the Property may not be subjected to commercial forestry under any circumstance or cut, cleared or harvested except for the protection of adjacent trees from disease or fire or for public safety; and (ii) forest management activities on the Property will occur only in a manner that is consistent with the promotion of native tree species. These restrictions and conditions shall run with the land and burden the Property. Grantor shall have the right to enter the Property on reasonable notice in order to monitor compliance herewith. Grantor shall have the right to seek and obtain appropriate relief, including but not limited to injunctive relief, from an appropriate court if any breach or failure to observe any such restriction or condition is not cured within thirty (30) days after written notice from grantor to grantee.

The conditions, limitations, reversions and restrictions herein are solely for the benefit of the grantor which is a wholly owned subsidiary of a publicly supported, tax exempt, non-profit organization qualified under Sections 501(c)(3) and 170(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, whose primary purpose includes the preservation, protection and enhancement of the natural resources and ecological values of land in its natural and/or open condition. The foregoing conditions, limitations,

DR-729—By affixing this statement, the grantor nonprofit organization as defined in subsection 201.02(6), Florida statutes, indicates that this document is exempt from documentary stamp tax as authorized by subsection 201.02(6), Florida Statutes.

reservations and restrictions may be waived, modified, enforced or terminated solely by the grantor, or its non-profit successors.

To Have and to Hold, the same in fee simple forever.

Subject to existing conditions, restrictions, reservations and easements of record and taxes and assessments for all years subsequent to 2013.

And the grantor hereby specially warrants the title to said land and will defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons claiming by, through or under grantor but against none others.

In Witness Whereof, grantor has hereunto set grantor's hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence:

TCI-PEACEFUL HORSE, LLC, a Florida limited liability company

By: CONSERVANCY OF SOUTHWEST FLORIDA, INC.,
a Florida non-profit corporation, as its sole Member-Manager

By: Robert J. Moher
Robert J. Moher, as President and CEO

Mary Jane Jones
Witness Name: MARY JANE JONES

Wendy Larson
Witness Name: Wendy Larson

(Corporate Seal)

State of Florida
County of Collier

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 14th day of, Oct, 2014 by Robert J. Moher as President and CEO of CONSERVANCY OF SOUTHWEST FLORIDA, INC., a Florida non-profit corporation as the Sole Member-Manager of TCI-PEACEFUL HORSE, LLC, a Florida limited liability company, on behalf of the company. He ☒ is personally known to me or [] has produced a driver's license as identification.

(Notary Seal)

Margaret Ann Dardis
Notary Public

Printed Name: Margaret Ann Dardis

My Commission Expires: _____



Exhibit X

Operation Outdoor Freedom Facilities



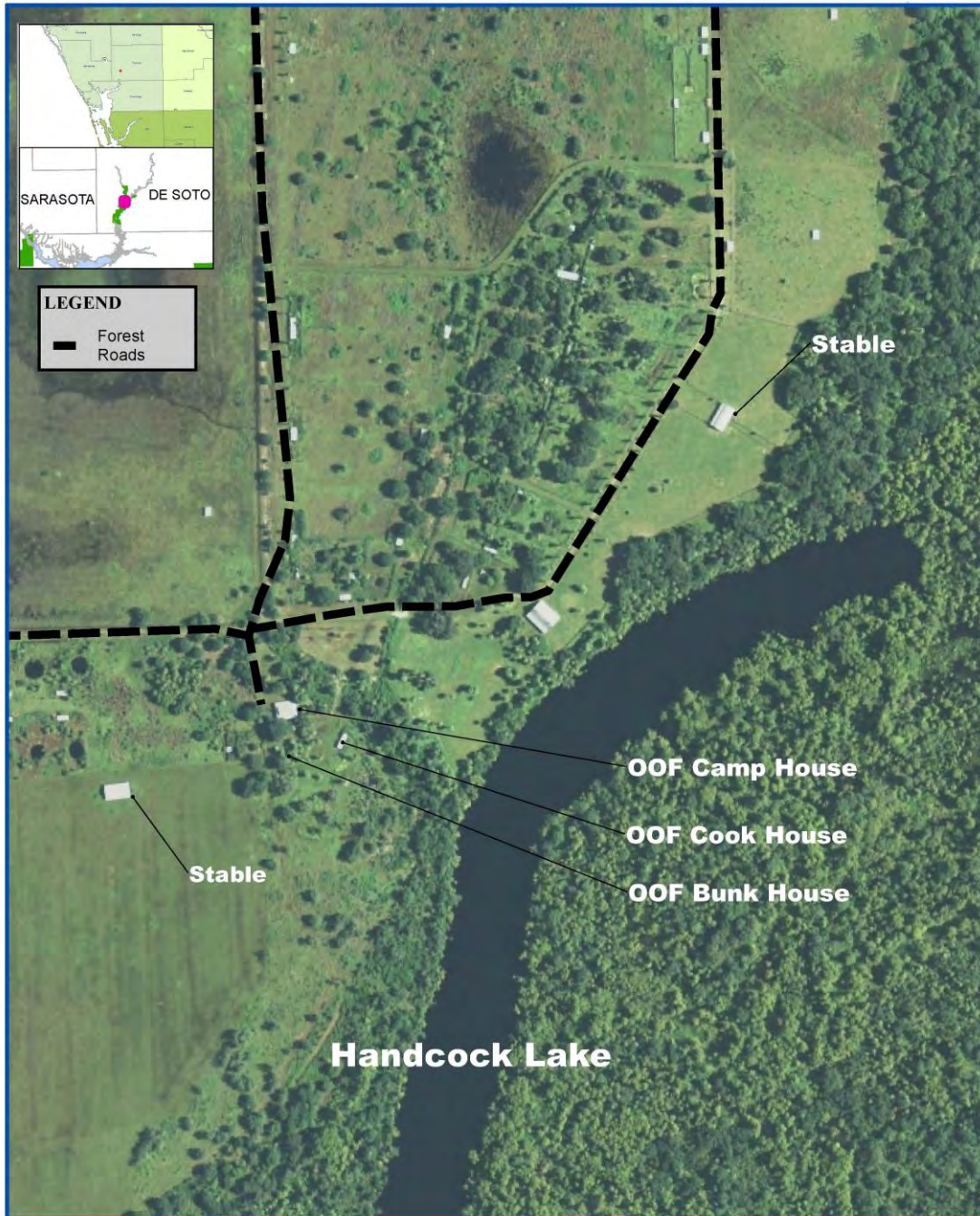
Florida Forest Service

Peace River State Forest Operation Outdoor Freedom Facilities

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

DISCLAIMER:
This map was prepared by the Florida Forest Service
for the Florida Department of Natural Resources. It is not
intended to be used for any other purpose. The Florida
Department of Natural Resources is not responsible for
any errors or omissions. The Florida Department of
Natural Resources is not responsible for any damages
or injuries resulting from the use of this map.

Managed Area boundaries courtesy of
the Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Partially used topographic data (DTED) from the
US Army Corps of Engineers



0 0.01750.035 0.07 0.105 0.14
Miles

Map Month/Year: April 2018



0 0.025 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2
Kilometers