

EXHIBIT G

Management Plan
Advisory Group Summary
And Written Comments

**WELAKA STATE FOREST
MANAGEMENT PLAN ADVISORY GROUP
PUBLIC MEETING
April 1, 2014**

The meeting of the Welaka State Forest Management Plan Advisory Group (MPAG) was started at 6:00 P.M. at Welaka State Forest, Welaka, Florida.

MPAG Members Present:

Ernie Ash	FFS-Forest Resource Administrator
Nancy Harris	Putnam County Commissioner (South Putnam)
John Newbold III	Putnam SWCD
Carol Foil	Audubon, Santa Fe Chapter
Connie Fosberg	St. Johns Horse Council

MPAG Member Absent:

Randy Raezkowski	Plum Creek Timber Company
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FFS Staff Present:

Bill Korn	FFS-Director's Office
Scott Crosby	Supervisor II (ECSF, CDMSF&P and WeSF)
Charlie Pederson	Biologist, WaFC
Terry Sheehan	Recreation, WaFC
Terry Dailey	Park Ranger, WeSF
Stacy Harris	OPS Park Ranger, WeSF
Paula Lott	OPS Secretary Specialist, ECSF

Procedures for the MPAG meeting were explained by Bill Korn (FMB). Each MPAG member and FFS staff introduced themselves. The advisory group nominated Ernie Ash as their chairperson. Korn, explained the Sunshine Law and stated that as a member of the group, until their term was up, they could not discuss anything about the 10 yr. plan with other MPAG members. Nancy Harris asked if she could clarify the Sunshine Law for those that might not understand. Given permission, she explained that it means that members could not discuss anything that might be voted on in the plan.

Korn stated that under the Sunshine Law the public meetings had to have documentation of the meetings being publicly advertised. He said this meeting had been announced at the county commissioners meeting; signs had been posted at the kiosks and had also been advertised on the FDACS and FFS websites and in the Florida Administrative Register

Korn explained that the management plan that they were presented with earlier, was a draft and this meeting was to allow the group to have input into the plan. Plus, from the comments given at the public hearing at 6:30 PM they would have a chance to decide how to best address each comment related to the plan.

The meeting tomorrow at 1:30 PM the group will review the minutes from tonight, along with the written and spoken comments added. Each member will have a chance to put input in at the advisory group workshop. Be sure to have the page and reference ready

Meeting was adjourned at 6:20 PM

WELAKA STATE FOREST
MANAGEMENT PLAN ADVISORY GROUP
PUBLIC HEARING
April 1, 2014

The public hearing of the Welaka State Forest Management Plan Advisory Group (MPAG) was called to order by chairperson, Ernie Ash at 6:30 P.M. at Welaka State Forest, Welaka, Florida.

MPAG Members Present:

Ernie Ash	FFS-Forest Resource Administrator
Nancy Harris	Putnam County Commissioner (South Putnam)
John Newbold III	Putnam SWCD
Carol Foil	Audubon, Santa Fe Chapter
Connie Fosberg	St. Johns Horse Council

MPAG Member Absent:

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Bill Korn	FFS, Director's Office
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Terry Sheehan	Recreation, WaFC
Terry Dailey	Park Ranger, WeSF
Stacy Harris	OPS Park Ranger, WeSF
Paula Lott	OPS Secretary Specialist, ECSF

Public Present:

James MacDonald; Satsuma, FL
Dave Smith; Palatka, FL
Loretta Parrish; FL
Carol MacDonald; Satsuma, FL
Jay Baker; Interlachen, FL
Kevin Sharbaugh; East Palatka, FL
Gaye Esperson; East Palatka, FL
Sam Carr; Satsuma, FL
Gordon Sands; Welaka, FL

Advisory Group chairperson Ernie Ash opened meeting at 6:34 pm and welcomed everyone. The Advisory Group members were introduced and Nancy Harris (a member of the MPAG) asked if the visitors would introduce themselves, which they did. He then turned the meeting over to Bill Korn with the FFS Directors Office who would facilitate the rest the hearing.

The public was asked to fill out a speaker's form when they signed in. Mr. Korn said those that would like, could address the advisory group by speaking, or they could write their comments they

wanted to address and not speak. Either way their comments would be addressed by the advisory group at the workshop tomorrow at 1:30 PM.

Scott Crosby presented a power point presentation about the goals and objectives for Welaka State Forest. Those in attendance were allowed to ask questions during the presentation. Questions from the general public during his presentation included:

- 1) Why does FFS grow timber? To harvest, make revenue or to reforest native habitats?
Response from FFS staff reviewed multiple use focus that would always include a timber harvest component as that is key reason why land was leased to FFS and not another state agency. However, FFS, unlike forest industry seeks to achieve old growth with native pines that provides sustainable harvests over the long term.
- 2) What was benefit of burning larger blocks at one time... what are impacts to wildlife?
Response from FFS staff stated efficiency of burning larger blocks in terms of time, personnel and equipment... and that mostly backing fires used and no threats ever seen for wildlife with these slow moving fires.
- 3) How many acres does it take for a pair of eagles to survive (NOTE: there are 6 eagle nest trees on Welaka)? Response from FFS was that six nest trees was probably more dense than what you'd expect.... however the Welaka old growth pine habitat enjoys a unique location just east of the large unpopulated foraging habitat of the Ocala NF and the St. Johns River.
- 4) Related to several questions/comments about special events and activities that the public may want to help with on the forest, Mr. Korn suggested that FFS had a liaison group that Mr. Crosby has organized to give input on trails and mgt in general and that some of the people in the audience may want to participate with this group. Also, Mr. Korn suggested that FFS was always interested in individuals and groups that wished to volunteer on work projects.

At this point, Mr. Korn said the meeting now would move to the public hearing portion where individual could give their comments on what they thought of plan and what they saw as needs for the mgt plan. He asked everyone to limit their comments to five minutes. The following were those that wished to speak and a brief summary of their comments.

KEVIN SHARBAUGH:

Member of Putnam Blueways & Trails CSO

Expressed appreciation for kayak access to Mud Springs. Would like to see a floating dock or soft landing spot added for kayak users coming onto the forest from the river. Plus, bathroom facilities close to river would be nice. Look into developing campsites for RV's and add a dump site for RV's. Also, would like to see more multi-use trails on the forest.

GAYE ESPERSON:

Member of Putnam Blueways & Trails CSO

More camping opportunities, such as showers. Need some kind of landing on the river side for kayaks to camp on the waterfront.

SAM CARR:

Member of Putnam Blueways & Trails CSO and Bartram Trail in Putnam County

Make every effort to keep the campsites at the river open and available for through paddlers. Also would like some mountain bike trails developed.

GORDON SANDS:

Mayor Town of Welaka

Expressed appreciation for a job well done by forestry in managing WeSF and how important WeSF is to the town of Welaka.

Note - that in addition four of the public provided handwritten comments, which are as follows:

CAROL MACDONALD:

Member of Friends of Dunns Creek and Putnam Blueways & Trails CSO

Expressed concerns about native plants in the forest and protecting the native plants that are rare and endangered.

JAY BAKER:

Member of Putnam Blueways & Trails CSO

Would like to see some mountain bike trails in Putnam County and on WeSF.

SAM CARR:

Member of Putnam Blueways & Trails CSO

Connection to Bartram Trails. Need mountain bike trails. Need camp sites for through paddlers. Need primitive camp sites.

GORDON SANDS:

Mayor, Town of Welaka

Expansion of the relationship between town and Welaka State Forest – trail, tourism and related matters.

Mr. Korn thanked everyone for coming out and sharing their comments. The public hearing was adjourned at 8:25 PM by Mr. Korn.

WELAKA STATE FOREST
MANAGEMENT PLAN ADVISORY GROUP
MPAG Workshop
April 2, 2014

The meeting of the Welaka State Forest Management Plan Advisory Group (MPAG) reviewing the minutes from the two meetings held the previous night was started at 1:37 P.M. at the Welaka State Forest, Welaka, Florida.

MPAG Members Present:

Ernie Ash	FFS-Forest Resource Administrator
Nancy Harris	Putnam County Commissioner (South Putnam)
John Newbold III	Putnam SWCD
Carol Foil	Audubon, Santa Fe Chapter
Connie Fosberg	St. Johns County Horse Council

MPAG Member Absent:

Randy Raezkowski	Plum Creek Timber Company
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FFS Staff Present:

Bill Korn	FFS-Director's Office
Scott Crosby	Supervisor II (ECSF, CDMSF&P and WeSF)
Charlie Pederson	Biologist, WaFC
Terry Sheehan	Recreation, WaFC
Paula Lott	OPS Secretary Specialist, ECSF

Mr. Korn asked Scott Crosby if he had heard from Mr. Raezkowski. He said yes, he had received word that Mr. Raezkowski would not be able to participate this afternoon.

Mr. Korn handed out copies of the minutes from the previous night's public meeting and public hearing to members for review and editing. He stated that these minutes, when voted on will be exhibited in the management plan. John Newbold III made a motion to accept the minutes, Nancy Harris seconded and the group accepted the minutes as presented.

Management Plan Review:

Mr. Korn then invited MPAG member discussion as it related to the ideas and comments received last night at the public hearing (written and spoken):

p.26 B Planned: Regards Mr. Korn's beginning discussion on several of the recreation proposals suggested last night, a question was asked related to future developments as all in this section pertained to developing the fish ponds. Not specific in trails (bikes/hiking/multi-use), campsites, etc.

Comment: Ernie Ash stated that FFS does not focus on recreation as an agency such as a state park would. FFS bases things on natural bases when it comes to

development. [ex. developed campgrounds... FFS would look at cost of extra personnel, upkeep, how it affects the natural base of the forest.] FFS has agreed for bikers to use the multi-use trails, but not going to the expense of developing new trails (one lane). New bike trails are not going to draw biking groups for heavy bike traffic. FFS looks at that as only benefitting a single group's use.

Comment: Suggested that FFS enhance recreational use by developing full service campgrounds (RV campsites & hookups) and a dump station for RV waste. Ernie Ash said WeSF does have some plug-ins for horse trailers, but will probably never have full RV hookups. Plus, probably will never have a dump station due to having a septic tank and not a sewer hookup. But things could change.

Comment: Nancy Harris stated that Putnam County encourages focus on nature and history. She added that she would like to see signage on the river about the Bartram Trail. Additionally, she said a team needed to develop the Black Bear Trail and connect it to the (future paved) road over to the ferry. She encouraged partnership with private entities and agencies (ex. Putnam Blueways & Trails CSO) because we get more done with united partnerships.

p. 5 Goal 2: The group added that there were areas in this section where combined groups could help with labor, etc. Added word "kayak" to canoe vendor. **(Objective 4)**

Both public hearing and MPAG requested enhancements to Mud Springs. Study potential to enhance Mud Springs, such as restroom facilities/ porta-potties and a canoe/kayak landing. **(Objective 4)**

Comment: Nancy Harris suggested leasing a porta-potty like the city does. The vendor sets it up and maintains. There was discussion on adding porta-potties, vault restrooms (which are expensive). John Newbold III suggested FFS might consider using composting toilets.

p. 8 Goal 8: A MPAG member requested FFS staff develop and implement a plan for collection of user fees from river landing for camping and hiking.

Comment: John Newbold III asked how visitors pay their user fees when using the facilities. Terry Sheehan answered that there are pay stations at several locations on the forest and gave a location of each one.

p. 25 V. Public Access & Recreation

MPAG added wording to first paragraph, '...bicycling and paddling' to recreational activities.

Comment: Nancy Harris stated that the St. Johns River that is adjacent to WeSF and Mud Spring Run is a part of the Putnam County Blueway designation through the Office of Greenways & Trails [OGT], and is a paddling trail. She added that WeSF is part of the Bartram Trail too, an educational project highlighting the travels of William Bartram including his stop at Mt. Royal (Bartram 1791). She asked if permission could be granted to place a sign at Mt. Royal about Bartram's interest with the site. Ernie Ash said he didn't see a problem.

Comment: John Newbold III stated... *[When asked by the committee to develop a phrase that best described the cooperation of FFS and interested outside groups]* 'FFS is willing to work in partnership with appropriate ecotourism, local interest groups and local government agencies to further develop projects that lead to increased public recreational use and access.' The MPAG members all thought that language captured earlier discussion and agreed to add it to the plan's Public Access and Recreation section.

At this point Mr. Korn asked MPAG members to share their individual ideas and comments on the management plan draft. He asked **Carol Foil** if she'd start as she had also brought with her written comments for multiple sections of the plan. Therefore the next set of comments captured discussion of her prepared comments.

p. 3 Add the wetlands needs assessment survey of 2009 as an exhibit. All agreed.

p. 5 Liaison panel organization/reorganization... Good idea. Include Putnam Blueways & Trails, William Bartram trail reps., local conservation organizations, St. Johns River Keeper and Welaka town government rep.

Bill Korn stated that there is an organized liaison committee for ECSF, CDMSF and WeSF implemented by Scott Crosby, which hold their meetings at ECSF. He also stated that these meetings are not "official" public meetings... anyone is allowed to attend.

MPAG agreed and asked that the liaison committee include Putnam Blueways and Trails, William Bartram trail reps, local conservation organizations, St. Johns River Keeper, and Town of Welaka.

Discussed alternating meetings at Welaka and Etoniah Creek State Forest. FFS will review and consider alternating meeting sites.

p. 6 Goal 4: Listed and Rare Species Habitat Maintenance. Add Breeding Bird Atlas cooperation and incorporate breeding bird inventory and habitat maintenance, enhancement, restoration to goal. Other biological surveys... (see p. 22 of plan). Inventory for Florida Eastern Indigo Snakes?

FFS said, not to discount the need for surveys, but as far as funds, personnel and equipment, FFS is limited. However FFS is open to partnership with agencies that are interested and will help where forestry can.

p. 23 Specifically add gopher tortoise and breeding sandhill crane monitoring, and eastern indigo snake if appropriate. Add inventory for presence of breeding American kestrels. Breeding swallow-tailed kite trees should be inventoried periodically. MPAG agreed to add sentence, 'Future surveys for gopher tortoises will include strategies to look for burrow commensals that are not currently known from the site and gopher frogs' to T & E section covering Survey and Monitoring.

**p. 7 Goal 7:
Obj. 3**

Make reference to hydrological survey and protection of wetlands and restoration of natural hydrology. Agreed to remove this objective as it was already accomplished. MPAG agreed to add the wording at the end of objective 3 '...consistent with the 2009 hydrological assessment.'

p. 8 Goal 8

Add St. Johns River non-motorized boat landing facilities at two primitive campsites at end of Mud Spring Run to list of capital improvements (p. 12). Add maintenance of boardwalk and landing dock at Mud Spring and non-motorized landings at primitive camping sites. All agreed.

Also reviewed functionality of interpretive postings at forest education trail and either repair or remove from the plan. Terry Sheehan informed the group that the push button interpretive stations had been replaced with metal interpretive signs due to annual maintenance and repair costs of the push button stations. Lightning had previously fried the electrical components of the push buttons.

Also discussed possibility of FFS developing and implementing a plan for collection of user fees from river landings for camping and hiking. Mr. Sheehan responded with summary of current collection procedures and difficulty of trying to keep up with a honor fee box at remote sites with limited revenues.

p. 12

Improvements. Include facilities at Mud Spring including picnic pavilion, boardwalk, and landing dock. Also facilities at primitive campsites, forest education trail... parking lots, signage etc. MPAG agreed to add the wording... '50 foot Mud Springs Boardwalk and adjacent pavilion'.

p. 14

Ms. Foil suggested alternate language reference Communication Towers. Towers must be designed to prevent bird strike. St. Johns River is an important songbird migratory corridor! She pointed out new designs for communication towers exist that minimize bird strikes. The group suggested the wording... 'These towers must be designed to prevent bird strikes, if

allowed’.

- p. 16** Regarding volunteers, volunteerism to be useful obviously must be coordinated and encouraged. She suggested that FFS assign OPS personnel to volunteer management plan. Ernie Ash stated that Terry Sheehan is the volunteer coordinator for the district. Mr. Sheehan said he would welcome anyone who wants to volunteer.
- p. 21** Regarding Table 4, inclusion of Southeastern American Kestrel here needs reassessment. She asked does Florida Eastern Indigo Snakes need to be added... and what is the status of the Fox Squirrel? Charlie Pedersen stated that Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) does natural community inventories for FFS. FFS employees continually monitor for threatened or endangered species and there have not been any eastern indigo snake sightings on WeSF.
- p. 23** Ms. Foil asked about action taken to mitigate around eagle nests... perhaps NO burning during actual nesting season. She asked about burning around the eagles nest and if FFS burned during nesting season. Scott Crosby said personnel clear and mow a 50 foot area around the nesting trees. This helps to keep the tree from burning. It was agreed to add language: ‘Habitat and nesting tree guidelines for bald eagles have been created by FWC, and they are implemented on WeSF in consultation with FWC’.
- p. 27** Regarding hunter access, Ms. Foil stated that FFS must have a plan to make hunter access compatible with other recreational usage. FFS staff indicated that FFS had no plans at this time to designate any of WeSF as a wildlife management areas – so the MPAG recommended removing the paragraph about archery hunting on west side of WeSF. FFS commented that it has conducted three “Operation Outdoor Freedom” hunts on WeSF. The hunt is usually scheduled for the first week in December and has had nice attendance.
- p. 32** She suggested that Taro plant at Mud Springs be added to list for assessment and control. In addition, FFS should add water hyacinth control for Mud Springs Run. Can be an impediment to kayaks and canoes. MPAG agreed to add wild taro plant found in Mud Springs and water hyacinth at Mud Springs Run to the plan.

As Ms. Foil finished her comments Mr. Korn turned to the remaining MPAG members for their comments.

John Newbold III said his major concern was public access onto the forest which has been well covered in the plan. He added as long as his neighbors are happy, which they seemed to be, then he was happy. He also thanked FFS and staff at WeSF allowing the public school children to do their land judging on the site.

Connie Fosberg said she was happy with the plan.

Nancy Harris stated that WeSF has a rich history on the site and that the site needs to include William Bartram and Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings in the past use and history section. It was pointed out that it may have rather been Marjorie Carr who had worked at Welaka early in her career and who should be recognized for her time there.

Mr. Korn indicated that there may be a few additional items to be discussed from the plan draft. He asked about the current status of the proposed fish hatchery pond restoration found on p. 26 in the Public Access/Recreation section that addresses planned improvements. It was also thoroughly detailed in Exhibit M: WeSF Wetland Restoration of Hatchery Ponds. Mr. Ash reviewed the history of the potential project. The objective for this project was a proposal that SJRWMD, FWC and FFS apply for a grant to help create fishing ponds (at the abandoned 20 plus acre fish hatchery pond area) for educational and recreational purposes. He stated that he thought at this point there were too many questions and not much support for pursuing the project. After discussion, it was decided that while FFS should probably continue to assess the site and pursue further research as to appropriate restoration and/or public use – that the project as outlined in the plan draft be removed.

Mr. Korn asked about the 1.2 acre shell mound occurring in the alluvial forest at Orange Point. After some discussion regarding disagreement over the actual size and botanical composition of the site - the consensus from FFS staff was to take a closer look at it and possibly remove it as a stand-alone FNAI community here in the plan and rather discuss it as a component of the alluvial forest natural community.

Mr. Korn explained the procedures for finalizing the management plan and once finalized the members would receive a copy of the plan with the MPAG suggested edits that would go to the FFS Director for his consideration. He would also be sending them a copy of the meeting minutes to review. He thanked each of the committee members for their service and closed the meeting at 4:25 PM.

NOTE: After several contacts by Mr. Crosby, no written or verbal comments were received as of 4/17/14 from Randy Raczkowski (Plum Creek Timber Company) – the private landowner representative to MPAG

Welaka State Forest Advisory Group April 2, 2014

Submitted by Carol S. Foil, Santa Fe Audubon representative

In future, consider adding a rep of St Johns River Keeper to advisory board, considering the high value of the undeveloped St. Johns riverfront feature and the two spring runs on the forest. With this in mind make hydrology survey and restoration a high priority, especially as roads and trails and fire lanes are managed and changed.

Page specific comments:

Page 3 Add the wetlands needs assessment survey of 2009 as an exhibit.

Page 5 Liaison Panel organization/reorganization Good idea. Include Putnam Blueways and Trails, and William Bartram trail reps, include local conservation organization, include St. Johns River Keeper, include Welaka town government rep.

Page 6 Goal 4: Listed and Rare Species Habitat maintenance... Add Breeding Bird Atlas cooperation and incorporate breeding bird inventory and habitat maintenance, enhancement, restoration to goal. Other biological surveys see pg 22. Inventory for Florida Eastern Indigo Snake?

Objective 2 & 3. Specifically add gopher tortoise and breeding sandhill crane monitoring, and Eastern Indigo Snake if appropriate. And add inventory for presence of breeding American Kestrels. Breeding Swallow-tailed kite trees should be inventoried periodically?

Objective 4. Performance measures. Add hydrological study maintenance of hydrology when planning for trails, roads. Add objective to repair hydrology disturbed by 309, forest roads and Eagles Nest Row Road with culverts etc.. as rec by 2009 needs assessment. Encourage resumption of sampling of the springs by SJRWMD? Add objective to convert from septic system?

Objective 5: Performance measure. IDENTIFY imperiled species that require specific attention. Mention gopher tortoise (indigo snake?) and breeding sandhill crane. If American Kestrel nesting is identified, include that species as well.

Page 7. Goal 7, Objective 3: Make reference to hydrological survey and protection of wetlands and restoration of natural hydrology.

Page 8 Goal 8. Add St. Johns River non-motorized boat landing facilities at two primitive campsites and at end of Mud Spring run.

Objective 1 : add maintenance of boardwalk and landing dock at Mud Spring and non-motorized landings at primitive camping sites. Also review functionality of interpretive postings at forest education trail and either repair or remove from plan. [not currently functioning?]

Add Objective: Develop and implement a plan for collection of user fees from river landings for camping and hiking.

Add Objective: Develop and implement a plan for additional hiking, off-road biking trail (to be associated with Sulphur Spring?). What about the artificial lake/ causeway as part of William Bartram trail?

Page 12. Improvements. Include facilities at Mud Springs including picnic pavilion, boardwalk and landing dock. Also facilities at primitive camp sites. Forest education trail Parking lots, signage etc??

Page 14. Alternate Uses. Re communication tower. These must be made designed to prevent bird strike. St. Johns river is an important songbird migratory corridor!

Page 16 Volunteers. Volunteerism to be useful obviously must be coordinated and encouraged. Assign OPS personnel to volunteer management plan???

Page 21. Inclusion of Southeastern American Kestrel here needs reassessment. Does Florida Eastern Indigo Snake need to be added? What is status of the Fox Squirrel?

Page 22. "Continued efforts will be made to identify and implement biological surveys There is nothing in the Goals and Objectives specific to this, currently.

Action taken to mitigate around eagle nests perhaps NO burning during actual nesting season??

Page 24. Recreational activities do be developed include fishing? And off-road biking.

Page 25 WeSF as part of the Great Florida Birding Trail. Enlist help of Florida Ornithological Society to revise, update the bird list currently available?

Incorporate a paragraph about boardwalk and landing dock maintenance and implementation of a system to collect user fees from river landing usage, which is expected to increase in the next 10 years.

Page 25-26 Environmental Education Trailhead. Interpretive signage? Signage on Indian Pond Road? Prevent disturbance of nesting Sandhill Cranes?

Page 26. Update of the Potential Fishing Recreation Area? What is current status. What about parking? Observation Tower. Birders will come!

Page 27 Hunter access. Must have a plan to make hunter access compatible with other recreation uses, to put it mildly.

Page 30. Add Taro plant at mud springs assessment and control Add water hyacinth control for mud springs run. Can be an impediment to kayakers, canoeists.

Page 32. Inventory of feral hog problem? Major hydrology problem?

Page 47. Spring-run Stream management actions. Exotics management strategy may be currently needed?

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 February 2007)

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 in the following:

Chapter 253, F.S. – State Lands

Chapter 267, F.S. – Historical Resources

Chapter 872, F.S. – Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves

Other helpful citations and references:

Chapter 1A-32, F.A.C. – Archaeological Research

Chapter 1A-44, F.A.C. – Procedures for Reporting and Determining Jurisdiction Over Unmarked Human Burials

Chapter 1A-46, F.A.C. – Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

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, pre-testing of the project site by a certified archaeological monitor, 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, the following information, at a minimum, must be submitted for comments and recommendations.

Project Description – A detailed description of the proposed project including all related activities. For land clearing or ground disturbing activities, the depth and extent of the disturbance, use of heavy equipment, location of lay down yard, etc. For historic structures, specific details regarding rehabilitation, demolition, etc.

Project Location – The exact location of the project indicated on a USGS Quadrangle map, is preferable. A management base map may be acceptable. Aerial photos indicating the exact project area as supplemental information are helpful.

Photographs – Photographs of the project area are always useful. Photographs of structures are required.

Description of Project Area – Note the acreage of the project, describe the present condition of project area, and any past land uses or disturbances.

Description of Structures – Describe the condition and setting of each building within project area if approximately fifty years of age or older.

Recorded Archaeological Sites or Historic Structures – Provide Florida Master Site File numbers for all recorded historic resources within or adjacent to the project area. This information should be in the current management plan; however, it can be obtained by contacting the Florida Master Site File at (850) 245-6440.

* * *

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

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

Email: susan.harp@dos.myflorida.com
Phone: (850) 245-6367
Fax: (850) 245-6437

EXHIBIT I

Soil Map & Descriptions



Welaka State Forest Soil Map

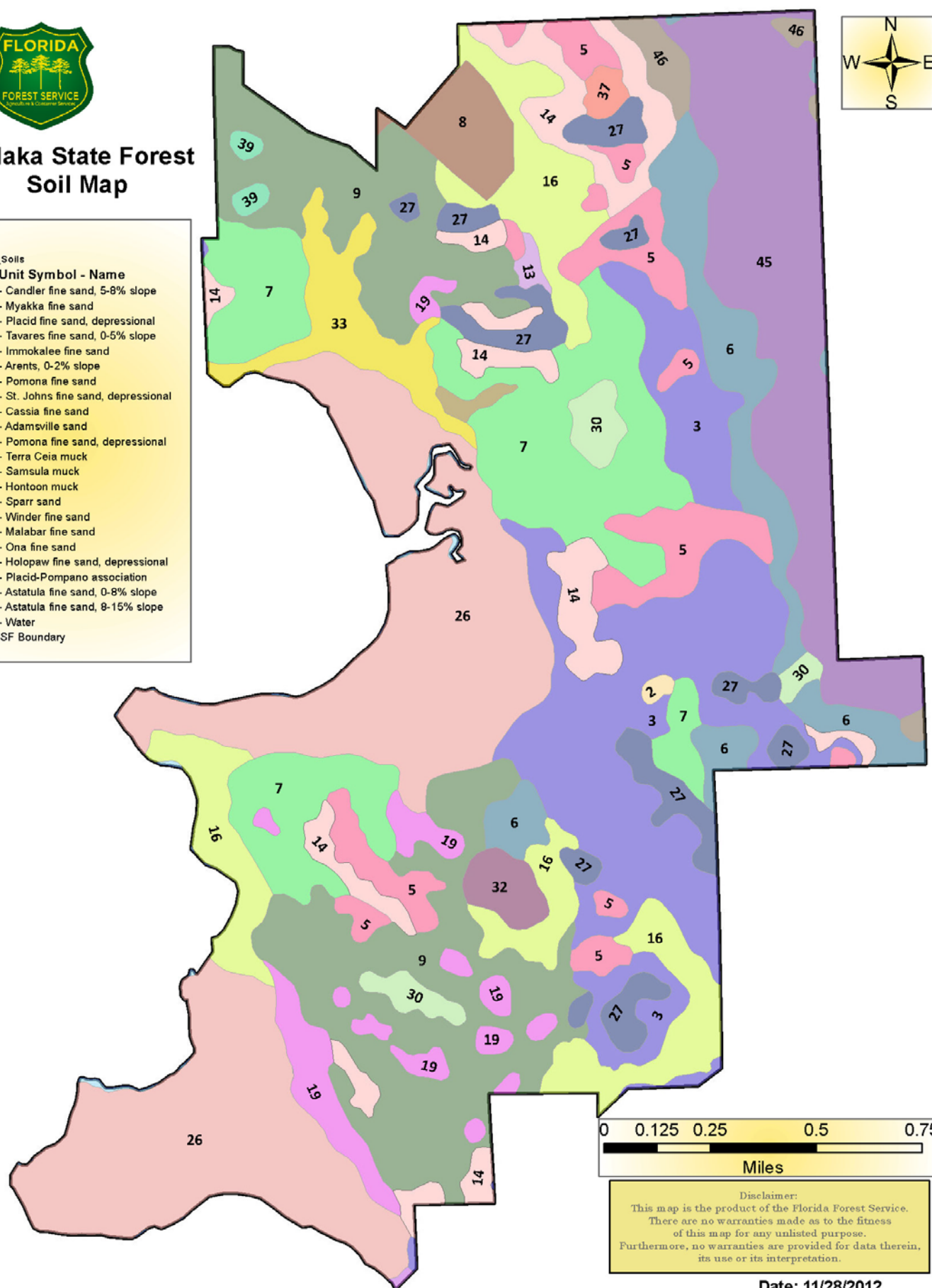


Legend:

WeSF_Soils

Map Unit Symbol - Name

- 02 - Candler fine sand, 5-8% slope
- 03 - Myakka fine sand
- 05 - Placid fine sand, depressional
- 06 - Tavares fine sand, 0-5% slope
- 07 - Immokalee fine sand
- 08 - Arents, 0-2% slope
- 09 - Pomona fine sand
- 13 - St. Johns fine sand, depressional
- 14 - Cassia fine sand
- 16 - Adamsville sand
- 19 - Pomona fine sand, depressional
- 26 - Terra Ceia muck
- 27 - Samsula muck
- 30 - Hontoon muck
- 32 - Sparr sand
- 33 - Winder fine sand
- 35 - Malabar fine sand
- 37 - Ona fine sand
- 39 - Holopaw fine sand, depressional
- 43 - Placid-Pompano association
- 45 - Astatula fine sand, 0-8% slope
- 46 - Astatula fine sand, 8-15% slope
- 99 - Water
- WeSF Boundary



Disclaimer:
 This map is the product of the Florida Forest Service.
 There are no warranties made as to the fitness
 of this map for any unlisted purpose.
 Furthermore, no warranties are provided for data therein,
 its use or its interpretation.

Date: 11/28/2012

Welaka State Forest Soil Descriptions

The **Candler** series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils on uplands. They formed in thick beds of eolian or marine deposits of coarse textured materials. Slopes range from 0 to up to 25 percent in dissected areas. The water table is at depths greater than 80 inches.

The **Myakka** series consists of very deep, very poorly or poorly drained, moderately rapid or moderately permeable soils primarily in mesic flatwoods of peninsular Florida. They formed in sandy marine deposits. Slopes are dominantly from 0 to 2 percent, but range up to 5 percent. The water table is at depths of less than 18 inches for 1 to 4 months duration in most years and recedes to depths of more than 40 inches during very dry seasons. Depressional areas are covered with standing water for periods of 6 to 9 months or more in most years.

The **Placid** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils on low flats, depressions, poorly defined drainageways on uplands, and flood plains on the Lower Coastal Plain. They formed in sandy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Depth to the water table ranges from 0 to 6 inches for more than 2 months in most years. In depressed areas, the water table is above the soil surface for more than 6 months annually.

The **Tavares** series consists of very deep, moderately well drained, rapidly or very rapidly permeable soils on lower slopes of hills and knolls of the lower Coastal Plain. They formed in sandy marine or eolian deposits. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent. Very poorly drained; rapid permeability but internal drainage is impeded by a very shallow water table. Depth to the water table ranges from 0 to 6 inches for more than 2 months in most years. In depressed areas, the water table is above the soil surface for more than 6 months annually. A water table is between depths of 40 and 80 inches for more than 6 months during most years but recedes to depths greater than 80 inches during periods of drought.

The **Immokalee** series consists of deep and very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained soils that formed in sandy marine sediments. They occur on flatwoods and in depressions of Peninsular Florida. Slopes are dominantly 0 to 2 percent but range to 5 percent. Immokalee soils are poorly drained or very poorly drained. Runoff is slow or ponded. Permeability is rapid or very rapid in the A and E horizons and moderate or moderately rapid in the Bh horizon. The water table is at depths of 6 to 18 inches for 1 to 4 months during most years. It is between a depth of 18 inches to 36 inches for 2 to 10 months during most years. It is below 60 inches during the dry periods of most years. Depressional areas are covered with standing water for periods of 6 to 9 months or more in most years.

The **Arents** are on fills, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of altered marine deposits. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches 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 30 inches during January, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. The soil has a slightly spodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The **Pomona** series consists of very deep, poorly and very poorly drained, moderate to moderately slowly permeable soils on broad low ridges on the Lower Coastal Plain. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. Poorly or very poorly drained; rapid to moderate permeability in the A and E horizons and moderately slow to moderate permeability in the Bt and Btg horizons.

The **St. Johns** series consists of very deep, very poorly or poorly drained, moderately permeable soils on broad flats and depressional areas of the lower Coastal Plain. They formed in sandy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Poorly or very poorly drained; moderate permeability. The water table is at 0 to 15 inches below the surface for 20 to 50 percent of the year, but is at 15 to 30 inches during periods of low rainfall. Depressional areas are ponded for 6 months or more during most years.

The **Cassia** series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, moderately rapid permeable soils on low ridges and knolls that are slightly higher than the adjacent flatwoods. They formed in sandy materials in the Lower Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Somewhat poorly drained; rapid permeability in the A and E horizons and moderate to moderately rapid permeability in the Bh horizon. The water table is at depths of 18 to 42 inches for about 6 months duration during most years. During the driest season the water table drops to depths below 42 inches.

The **Adamsville** series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils on broad flats, low knolls, and lower side slopes. They formed in thick sandy marine sediments in central and southern Florida. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Soils are somewhat poorly drained with rapid permeability. The water table is at 20 to 40 inches for 2 to 6 months during most years. It is at 10 to 20 inches for periods of up to two weeks in some years. It is within depths of 60 inches for more than 9 months in most years.

The **Terra Ceia** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils in fresh water marshes. They formed in more than 50 inches of well decomposed, hydrophytic, herbaceous plant remains. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. Soils are very poorly drained, with rapid permeability and internal drainage, and slow to ponded runoff. In drained areas, water control systems regulate the level of the water table to depths of 12 to 48 inches, depending on the crop grown. In undrained areas, the water table is at or above the soil surface except during extended dry periods. Areas on flood plains are flooded for long duration.

The **Samsula** series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in moderately thick beds of hydrophytic plant remains and are underlain by sandy marine sediments. These soils are in swamps, poorly defined drainageways and flood plains. Slopes are less than 2 percent. Samsula soils are very poorly drained. Runoff is very slow to ponded. Permeability is rapid. The water table is at or above surface of the soil except during extended dry periods. In drained areas, a water control system regulates the water table according to plant needs.

The **Hontoon** series consists of deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable organic soils formed in hydrophytic non-woody plant remains. These soils occur in fresh water swamps and marshes. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Hontoon soils are very poorly drained. Runoff is very slow. Permeability is rapid. The water table is at or above the surface of the soil except during extended dry periods. In drained areas, a water control system regulates the water table according to plant needs.

The **Sparr** series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, moderately slowly to slowly permeable soils on uplands of the coastal plain. They formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 8 percent. Somewhat poorly drained; slow to moderately slow permeability in the subsoil. The water table is at depths of 20 to 40 inches for periods of 1 to 4 months. The water table is usually perched on the surface of the loamy layers but the loamy layers can also be saturated.

The **Winder** series consists of very deep, poorly drained, slowly to very slowly permeable soils on broad, low flats and depressional areas. They formed in loamy marine sediments on the Lower Coastal Plain. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Poorly drained; slow to very slow permeability. The water table is at depths of 0 to 10 inches for 2 to 6 months during most years. Some areas are flooded for periods ranging

from a few days to about 3 months. Depressions are ponded for periods of about 6 to 9 months in most years.

The **Malabar** series consists of very deep, poorly to very poorly drained soils in sloughs, shallow depressions, and along flood plains. They formed in sandy and loamy marine sediments. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Soils are poorly and very poorly drained; rapid permeability in the A, E, Bw and Cg, horizons, and slow to very slow permeability in the Btg horizon. The water table is within depths of 10 inches for 2 to 6 months during most years. Depressions are ponded for periods ranging from 3 to 6 months in most years. Flood plains are flooded for periods of 7 days to 1 month in most years.

The **Ona** series consists of poorly drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in thick sandy marine sediments. They are in the flatwood areas of central and southern Florida. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Ona soils are poorly drained. Permeability of the Bh horizon is moderate. Runoff is slow and internal drainage is impeded by the water table. The water table is at depths of 10 to 40 inches for periods of 4 to 6 months during most years. It rises to depths of less than 10 inches for periods of 1 to 2 months, and may recede to depths of more than 40 inches during very dry seasons.

The **Holopaw** series consists of deep and very deep, poorly and very poorly drained soils formed in sandy marine sediments. These soils are rapidly permeable in the A and E horizons and moderately or moderately slowly permeable in the B horizon. These soils are on low lying flats, in poorly defined drainages or depressional areas. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent. Holopaw soils are poorly and very poorly drained. Runoff is slow. Permeability is moderately slow. A water table is within 12 inches of the soil surface for 2 to 6 months during most years. Depressional areas are ponded for more than 6 months during most years

The **Placid-Pompano** association is on drainageways on marine terraces on coastal plains, flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Soils are very poorly drained and frequently flooded. The soil has a slightly spodic horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.

The **Astatula** series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in eolian and marine sands. Slopes range from 0 to 30 percent. Soils are excessively drained with rapid permeability. The zones of saturation are more than 60 inches below the surface.

EXHIBIT J

Water Resources

