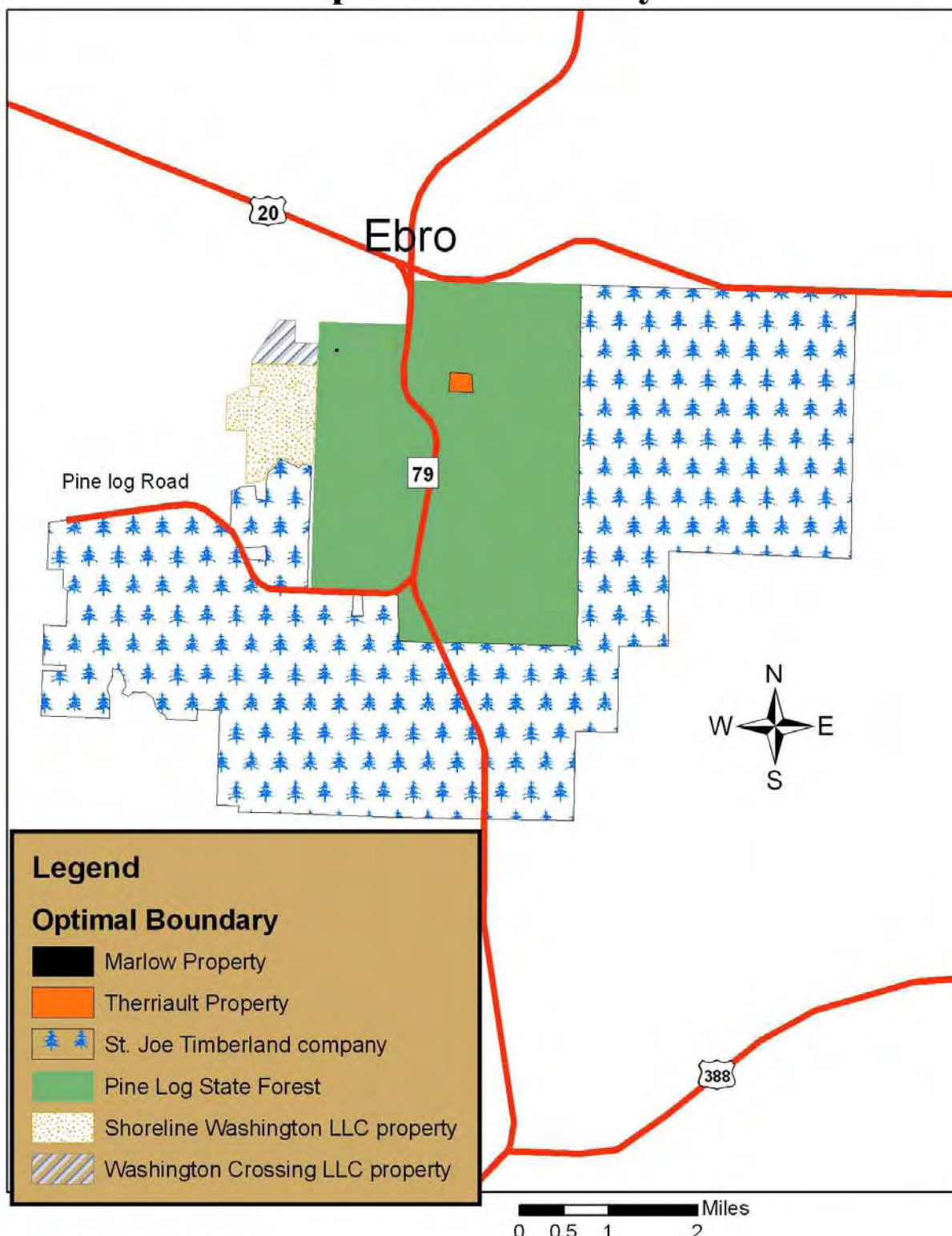


Exhibit D

Optimal Boundary Map



Pine Log State Forest Optimal Boundary



Map prepared by
Joe Vanderwerff
June 25, 2009

GENERAL DISCLAIMER

This map is the product of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry. This map is for internal uses only and was produced with the intent of internal field communications, the control, or forest land management. This map is not a parcel map (cadastral), nor is it a legal survey. There are no warranties made as to the fitness of this map for any unlisted purpose of reproduction or other than the original scale. Furthermore, no warranties, expressed or implied, are for the data therein, its use, or its interpretation.

Exhibit E

Land Management Review Report

Name of Site: Pine Log SF

County: Bay/Washington

Managed by: Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Forestry

Acres: 6,915 Acres

Review Date: 06/05/09



Review Team Determination

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



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



Categories	Management Plan Review	Field Review
Natural Communities	0.93	4.76
Listed Species	0.78	4.79
Natural Resource Survey	0.97	4.79
Cultural Resources	1.00	3.75
Prescribed Fire	1.00	4.89
Restoration	0.67	4.55
Exotic Species	1.00	4.82
Hydrology	1.00	4.83
Groundwater Monitoring	0.83	4.83
Surface Water Monitoring	1.00	4.50
Resource Protection	1.00	4.63
Adjacent Property Concerns	0.46	4.52
Public Access & Education	0.93	4.71
Management Resources	N/A	4.83
Managed Area Uses	1.00	N/A
Buildings, Equipment, Staff & Funding	N/A	4.00

Consensus Commendations to the Managing Agency

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

1. The team commends the DOF on exceptional and sustained multiple use management of the forest over a long period of time, especially the use of forestry practices that protect and enhance sensitive ecological resources. (VOTE: 6+, 0-)



2. The team commends the manager and staff for their consistent fire management program and longleaf pine restoration efforts which are maintaining high quality groundcover, and encourage more growing season fire in the future. (VOTE: 6+, 0-)



3. The team commends the DOF and FWC on the herpetofaunal survey, monitoring and management on the forest. (VOTE: 6+, 0-)



Consensus Recommendations to the Managing Agency

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

1. The team recommends that DOF coordinate with Washington County to address the erosion and design problems on Environmental Road. (VOTE: 6+, 0-)



Managing Agency Response:

The Division of Forestry will contact Washington County road department to address the erosion problem on Environmental road.

Checklist Findings

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

- Natural Communities, specifically Sandhill, Mesic Flatwoods, Hydric Flatwoods, Black Water Stream, Basin Swamp, Bottomland Forest, Sandhill Upland Lake, and Dome Swamp.
- Listed Species, specifically Animal Inventory, Flatwoods Salamander, Gopher Tortoise, and Plant Inventory.
- Natural Resource survey, specifically game wildlife or habitat monitoring, sport fish/habitat monitoring, listed species or habitat monitoring, other non game species or habitat monitoring, fire effects monitoring, other habitat management effects monitoring, and invasive species survey/monitoring.
- Cultural resources, specifically cultural resource survey, protection and preservation.
- Resource management, specifically area being burned, frequency and quality.
- Restoration of ruderal areas, specifically Sand Pine to Sandhill restoration.
- Non native, invasive problem species, specifically prevention and control of plants, animals, and pests/pathogens.
- Hydrologic/Geologic function, specifically roads and culverts.
- Ground and Surface Water Monitoring, specifically Surface Water Quantity and Ground Water Quality
- Resource protection, specifically boundary survey, gates, fencing, signage and law enforcement presence.

- Adjacent property concerns, specifically expanding development.
- Public access and education, specifically roads, parking, Florida trail, wildlife, invasive species, habitat management activities, Habitat management activities, interpretive signs and facilities, recreational opportunities, and management of visitor impacts.
- Managed area uses, specifically recreational trails, camping, nature appreciation, hunting and fishing.

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

1. Discussion in the management plan regarding Natural Communities, specifically Wet Prairie. (PR)

Managing Agency Response:

Wet Prairie communities have been added and identified in the new plan.

2. Discussion in the management plan regarding Listed Species, specifically Herps. (PR)

Managing Agency Response:

Herps have been added and identified in the new plan along with management strategies.

3. Discussion in the management plan regarding Restoration of Ruderal Areas, specifically Pine Plantation to Wet Prairie. (PR)

Managing Agency Response:

The restoration of wet prairies has been addressed in the new plan by implementing a burn program to support that community.

4. Discussion in the management plan regarding Adjacent Property Concerns, specifically Airport, Inholdings/Additions. (PR)

Managing Agency Response:

Issue has been addressed in the new plan. Specifically burning in the southeast corner of the property

5. Discussion in the management plan regarding Management Resources, specifically Funding. (FR)

Managing Agency Response:

Personnel and Equipment is adequate at Pine Log State Forest. Funding is inadequate due to the cost associated with maintaining and running the RV campground.

APPENDIX A:

PLAN REVIEW		1	2	3	4	5	6	AVERAGE
Natural Communities (I.A)								
Sandhill	I.A.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Hydric Flatwoods	I.A.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Blackwater Stream	I.A.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Basin Swamp	I.A.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Bottomland Forest	I.A.6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Sandhill Upland Lake	I.A.7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Dome Swamp	I.A.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Wet Prairie	I.A.9	0	1	0	1	0	0	0.33
Listed species:Protection & Preservation (I.B)								
Animal Inventory	I.B.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Flatwoods Salamander	I.B.1.a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Herps	I.B.1.b	0	1	0	1	0	1	0.50
Gopher Tortoise	I.B.1.c	0	1	0	1		1	0.60
Plant Inventory	I.B.2	0		1	1	1	1	0.80
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)								
Game wildlife / habitat monitoring	I.C.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Sport fish / habitat monitoring	I.C.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Listed species / habitat monitoring	I.C.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Other non-game species / habitat monitoring	I.C.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.6	0	1	1	1		1	0.80
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A,II.B)								
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Protection and preservation	II.B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)								
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Frequency	III.A.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Quality	III.A.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Restoration of Ruderal Areas (III.B)								
Sand Pine to Sandhill Restoration	III.B.1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.83

Pine Plantation to Wet Prairie	III.B.2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0.50
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.E)								
Prevention								
prevention - plants	III.C.1.a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
prevention - animals	III.C.1.b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.C.1.c		1	1	1		1	1.00
Control								
control - plants	III.C.2.a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
control - animals	III.C.2.b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
control - pest/pathogens	III.C.2.c		1	1	1		1	1.00
Hydrologic/Geologic function Hydro-Alteration (III.F.1)								
Roads/culverts	III.D.1.a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Ground Water Monitoring (III.F.2)								
Ground water quality	III.D.2.a	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.83
Surface Water Monitoring (III.F.3)								
Surface water quantity	III.D.3.b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Resource Protection (III.G)								
Boundary survey	III.E.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Gates & fencing	III.E.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Signage	III.E.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Law enforcement presence	III.E.4	1		1	1	1	1	1.00
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.H)								
Land Use								
Expanding development	III.F.1.a	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.83
Airport	III.F.1.b	0		1			0	0.33
Inholdings/additions	III.F.2	1		0	0	0	0	0.20
Public Access & Education								
Public Access								
Roads	IV.1.a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Parking	IV.1.b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Florida Trail	IV.1.c	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.83
Environmental Education & Outreach								
Wildlife	IV.2.a	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.83
Invasive Species	IV.2.b	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.83
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2.c	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.83
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Managed Area Uses								
Existing Uses								
Recreational Trails	VI.A.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Camping	VI.A.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00

Nature Appreciation	VI.A.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Hunting	VI.A.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
Fishing	VI.A.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
FIELD REVIEW		1	2	3	4	5	6	AVERAGE
Natural Communities (I.A)								
Sandhill	I.A.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.00
Mesic Flatwoods	I.A.2	5	4	5	5	5	5	4.83
Hydric Flatwoods	I.A.3	5	4	5	4	5	5	4.67
Blackwater Stream	I.A.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.00
Basin Swamp	I.A.5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4.67
Bottomland Forest	I.A.6	5	4	5	5	5	5	4.83
Sandhill Upland Lake	I.A.7	5	5	3	5	5	5	4.67
Dome Swamp	I.A.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.00
Wet Prairie	I.A.9	5	4	5	4	4	3	4.17
Listed species:Protection & Preservation (I.B)								
Animal Inventory	I.B.1	5	5	5	5	5	4	4.83
Flatwoods Salamander	I.B.1.a	5	5	5	5	5	4	4.83
Herps	I.B.1.b	5	5	5		4	5	4.80
Gopher Tortoise	I.B.1.c	5	5	5			5	5.00
Plant Inventory	I.B.2	5			4	4	5	4.50
Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources (I.C)								
Game wildlife / habitat monitoring	I.C.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.00
Sport fish / habitat monitoring	I.C.2	5	4	5	5	5	5	4.83
Listed species / habitat monitoring	I.C.3	5	5	5	4	5	5	4.83
Other non-game species / habitat monitoring	I.C.4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4.83
Fire effects monitoring	I.C.5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4.83
Other habitat management effects monitoring	I.C.6	3	5	5	5	4	4	4.33
Invasive species survey / monitoring	I.C.7	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.83
Cultural Resources (Archeological & Historic sites) (II.A,II.B)								
Cultural Res. Survey	II.A	3	4	5	3	4	3	3.67
Protection and preservation	II.B	3	4	5	3	4	4	3.83
Resource Management, Prescribed Fire (III.A)								
Area Being Burned (no. acres)	III.A1	5	5	5	4	5	5	4.83
Frequency	III.A.2	5	5	5	4	5	5	4.83
Quality	III.A.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.00
Restoration of Ruderal Areas (III.B)								
Sand Pine to Sandhill Restoration	III.B.1	4	5	5	4	5		4.60
Pine Plantation to Wet Prairie	III.B.2	4	5	5	4	5	4	4.50
Non-Native, Invasive & Problem Species (III.E)								

Prevention								
prevention - plants	III.C.1.a	4	5	5	4	5	5	4.67
prevention - animals	III.C.1.b	5	5	5	4	5	5	4.83
prevention - pests/pathogens	III.C.1.c		5	5			5	5.00
Control								
control - plants	III.C.2.a	5	5	5	4	5	5	4.83
control - animals	III.C.2.b	5	5	5	4	5	5	4.83
control - pest/pathogens	III.C.2.c		5	5	4		5	4.75
Hydrologic/Geologic function								
Hydro-Alteration (III.E.1)								
Roads/culverts	III.D.1.a	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.83
Ground Water Monitoring (III.E.2)								
Ground water quality	III.D.2.a	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.83
Surface Water Monitoring (III.E.3)								
Surface water quantity	III.D.3.b	5	5	5	4	4	4	4.50
Resource Protection (III.F)								
Boundary survey	III.E.1	4	4	5	3	3	4	3.83
Gates & fencing	III.E.2	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.83
Signage	III.E.3	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.83
Law enforcement presence	III.E.4	5		5	5	5	5	5.00
Adjacent Property Concerns (III.G)								
Land Use								
Expanding development	III.F.1.a	4	5	5	4	4	5	4.50
Airport	III.F.1.b	4		5			5	4.67
Inholdings/additions	III.F.2	4		5	4	4	5	4.40
Public Access & Education								
Public Access								
Roads	IV.1.a	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.83
Parking	IV.1.b	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.83
Florida Trail	IV.1.c	5	5	5	4	5	5	4.83
Environmental Education & Outreach								
Wildlife	IV.2.a	4	5	5	5	4	5	4.67
Invasive Species	IV.2.b	4	5	5	5	4	3	4.33
Habitat Management Activities	IV.2.c	4	5	5	5	4	5	4.67
Interpretive facilities and signs	IV.3	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.83
Recreational Opportunities	IV.4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4.67
Management of Visitor Impacts	IV.5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.83
Management Resources								
Maintenance								
Waste disposal	V.1.a	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.83
Sanitary facilities	V.1.b	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.83
Infrastructure								
Buildings	V.2.a	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.83
Equipment	V.2.b	5	5	5	5	4	5	4.83
Staff	V.3	3	5	4	4	3	4	3.83
Funding	V.4	1	5	3	3	2	1	2.50

APPENDIX B:

I.B. Listed Species

- Good treatment for RCW habitat prep/monitoring even though they are not currently present.
- Managing for potential RCW occurrences.

I.C. Natural Resources Survey/Management Resources

- FWC T&E surveys, stocking ponds as needed with FWC resources. Deer spotlight surveys, deer harvest data.
- Suggest installing a few permanent photo plots to monitor fire effects and habitat improvement with time. Select most degraded sites at this point for plot establishment.

II.A.B. Cultural Resources

- No formal surveys, not sure what is out there historically.

III.A. Prescribed Fire

- Accolades on fire always being the number one priority.
- Great job staying on top of it.

III.C. Non-native, Invasive & Problem Species

- Hog hunting and if necessary trapping permits issued for DOF.

III.D. Hydrologic/Geologic Function

- Visual monitoring.
- Much of the information for roads/culverts is contained in the referenced silviculture's best management practices; items c, d, e does not seem relevant to PLSF.
- Visual (possibly install depth gage).

III.E. Resource Protection

- Both DOACS and FWC L.E.; need formal boundary survey.

III.F. Adjacent Property Concerns

- New airport affecting prescribed burning; a cause for concern. West bay sector plan needs address for future development.
- Airport is a concern, west bay sector, proposed development.

IV. Public Access and Education

- Boy scouts.
- Excellent recreation opportunities- hiking, biking, swimming, camping, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, geo catching, and (no motor) boating.

V. Infrastructure/ Management Resources

- Excellent work, especially with limited funding and staff.
- Need more funding due to growth and usage of park.
- Contract with waste management; dump station, inmate labor. New pole barn and fencing around. Has improved slightly with addition of two rangers moved from west bay tower site.

Exhibit F

Pine Log Management Plan Advisory Group

Pine Log State Forest (PLSF)
10-Year Resource Management Plan

Management Plan Advisory Group (MPAG)
Public Meeting / Public Hearing Summary
December 8, 2009, 5:30/6:00 p.m.
@ 110 South Arnold Road,
Panama City Beach, FL 32413

MPAG Members Present: Affiliation:

Fred Robinette	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Jim Moyers	St. Joe Paper Company
Allen Jelks	Audubon Society
Dominique de Sercey	Panama City Flyers
Mike Thomas	Bay County Board of County Commissioners

Members Absent:

John McMurray	Bay County Soil and Water Conservation District
Charles Brock	Washington County Board of County Commissioners

Public Present:

None

DOF Staff Present:

Johnny Sabo	Chipola Forestry Operations Administrator
Joe Anderson	Chipola Forestry Center Manager
Keith Cullen	Pine Log State Forest Forester
John Barrow	Land Planning Coordinator
Cori Hermle	Land Planning Specialist

5:30 p.m. Public Meeting:

John Barrow started by thanking the MPAG members for attending. John continued by giving an overview of the approval process of a ten-year resource management plan including its history. It was explained that the ten-year resource management plan should not be viewed as an operational plan but conceptual in its design.

6:00 p.m. Public Hearing:

Five (5) MPAG members and no (0) interested citizens were in attendance for the public hearing.

Dominique de Sercey stated that some type of trail maintenance program should be included in the 10-year resource management plan, and that the trail mileages needed to be updated. Charles Brock said he wanted more physical access to the forest. Johnny Sabo replied that there were plans to open Road 19 and Road A-7 to the public. He said that some roads will remain closed due to hunting and to help ensure hunter compliance (allowing just one gate for entrance and exit of hunting areas).

Johnny Sabo thanked everyone for attending and the meeting was adjourned at 6:40 p.m.

Pine Log State Forest (PLSF)
10-Year Resource Management Plan

Management Plan Advisory Group (MPAG)
Public Meeting Summary
December 9, 2009, 5:30 p.m.
@ 110 South Arnold Road,
Panama City Beach, FL 32413

MPAG Members Present: Affiliation:

Fred Robinette	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Jim Moyers	St. Joe Paper Company
Allen Jelks	Audubon Society
Dominique de Sercey	Panama City Flyers

Members Absent:

John McMurray	Bay County Soil and Water Conservation District
Mike Thomas	Bay County Board of County Commissioners
Charles Brock	Washington County Board of County Commissioners

DOF Staff Present:

Johnny Sabo	Chipola Forestry Operations Administrator
Joe Anderson	Chipola Forestry Center Manager
Keith Cullen	Pine Log State Forest Forester
John Barrow	Land Planning Coordinator
Cori Hermle	Land Planning Specialist

5:30 a.m. Public Meeting:

Johnny Sabo thanked everyone for attending and explained that the purpose of this meeting was to record any comments the MPAG members may have related to the Ten-Year Resource Management Plan for Pine Log State Forest. The MPAG focused their attentions on the ten-year management plan. The plan was reviewed section-by-section and below is a summary of the comments by topic.

I.D. Goals/Objectives for the Next Ten-Year Period (Page 3)

One member asked if for Goal 3, Objective 3 that it be amended to include a comment on trail design and the possible rerouting of trails due to erosion.

One member questioned if we could include future acquisitions as a possible goal, with emphasis on completing the Northwest Florida Greenway. Johnny Sabo pointed out that all desired acquisitions are included on Exhibit D Optimal Boundary Map (OMB). Another member pointed out that the greenway is mentioned as a desired acquisition on page 12, section II.B.6 Additional Land Needs.

Several members discussed amending the OMB map to add two additional tracts to the northeast of PLSF.

II.A.5 Proximity to Other Public Resources (Page 10)

One member noted that the conservation easement for the airport mitigation parcel was not included in the section or on Exhibit B Proximity to other Public Property Map.

II.B.6 Additional Land Needs (Page 12)

Amend to include the two tracts to the northwest of the forest.

III.B.5. Endangered or Threatened Species (Page 15-16)

One member had a question on the differences between the flatwoods salamander and the reticulated flatwoods salamander. Jim Moyers and Fred Robinette explained the reclassification of the species. Question on whether all the plants or animals listed in this section are just federally listed or just state listed. Sabo answered that the list is a combination of both.

One member was curious if a mention of red-cockaded woodpeckers (RCWs) could be included in this section, since the way PLSF is being managed is conducive to future possible restoration of RCWs. Sabo said that he could include a comment that the forest may be conducive to RCWs.

IV. Management Concepts by Natural Communities and Proposed Management Activities - A. Existing and Planned Uses 4. Roads (Page 19)

One member had a question on whether the multiple-use trail along the eastern edge of SR 79 was ever constructed by DOT. Sabo responded that south of Crooked Creek Trailhead, DOT had put in a flat grassy trail. North of the trailhead, DOT doesn't appear to have built the trail. Sabo stated that he was planning to try and use the trail and then write a letter to DOT reminding them of the agreement made between DOT and DOF. One member responded that the northern part of the DOT trail was not amenable to bicycling as it was currently constructed.

IV. Management Concepts by Natural Communities and Proposed Management Activities - A. Existing and Planned Uses 10. Non-Native Invasive Species (Page 25)

One member asked if there were any popcorn tree problems. Sabo responded that the only problem they have is with a few small spots of cogon grass along the road ways, and a few small spots with some climbing fern. It was requested that the language on wild hogs be more proactive concerning hogs getting into sensitive areas, and maybe some language on possible control measures.

IV. Management Concepts by Natural Communities and Proposed Management Activities - A. Existing and Planned Uses 15. Ground Disturbing Activities (Page 26)

One member asked what is considered a ground disturbing activities. Sabo responded with the definition. A member asked how the state deals with people collecting artifacts. Barrow responded that Division of Historical Resources leaves enforcement of such issues up to each managing agency.

IV. Management Concepts by Natural Communities and Proposed Management Activities - A. Existing and Planned Uses 16. Apiaries (Page 27)

Sabo pointed out that this needs to be amended, since they now have one individual with an apiary lease. A member asked if they are required to fence off the hives. Sabo responded that they are only required to install electric fence if bears become an issue. Keith Cullen said that

bears will probably not be a problem, since the bee keeper is only briefly for the tupelo and titi flowering season.

V. Management Summary D. Multiple-Use Potential – Income Producing Activities (Page 43)

One member pointed out that the statement about Apiaries would have to be updated to include the current apiary lease.

Exhibit B. Proximity to Other Public Property Map

Sabo stated that he'd research whether the airport mitigation property was public land. If the mitigation property is public land, then he'd add it to Exhibit B.

Exhibit D. Optimal Boundary Map

Sabo stated that he'd add the two additional acquisitions on the northwest part of the forest to this map.

Exhibit E. Land Management Review Report

A question was asked about the ranking system on the Land Management Review (LMR) report. Barrow explained that the LMR was statutorily required and explained the ranking system. One member had a question about page E-3 "Funding is inadequate due to the cost associated with maintaining and running the RV campground." Sabo explained how any funds that the forest earns goes into the general revenue fund, and how projects on the forest are funded. Barrow explained that this forest does not receive Conservation and Recreation Land (CARL) funds. Joe Anderson stated that PLSF receives \$17,100 a year to fund the forest. One member asked if any activities would be jeopardized by budget issues. Sabo and Anderson responded that it all depends on how severe the budget issues become.

Exhibit H. Soil Information

One member had a question about the different soil types and how they effected the trails. Sabo responded that a more clayey soil is preferred to establish a trail on versus a more sandy soil.

Johnny Sabo thanked everyone for attending and asked if there were any additional questions or comments.

Mr. de Sercey stated that he had typed up his comments about the management plan, and then handed out a copy of those comments to all of those attending. He said that he would like to type up a letter of recommendation for Keith Cullen for his management of the trails and preserving trees along the trail to maximize recreational enjoyment. He stated that he and the Panama City Flyers Bicycle club looked forward to continuing to work with PLSF on maintaining trails. He stated that due to erosion and timber harvests, that the Crooked Creek Trail may need to be moved from its present location to near the tree buffer by the creek. Sabo responded that we could amend Section IV.A.4.a. "Existing Facilities/ Infrastructure/ Recreational Activities" to include a comment about adding to the Recreation Plan for implementation of a trail maintenance schedule.

One member recommended starting a local chapter of the "Friends of State Forests" for PLSF to help support the forest and to provide resources such as funding or volunteers. He stated that may be something that needs to be added to the 10-year resource management plan.

Johnny Sabo thanked everyone for attending and the meeting was adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

Exhibit G

Compliance with Local Comprehensive Plan



DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
PLANNING AND ZONING DIVISION

840 West 11th Street
Panama City, FL 32401
Phone: (850) 248-8250
Fax: (850) 248-8267

BOARD OF COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

www.co.bay.fl.us

POST OFFICE BOX 1818
PANAMA CITY, FL 32402

COMMISSIONERS:

MIKE NELSON
DISTRICT I

GEORGE B. GAINER
DISTRICT II

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DISTRICT III

JERRY L. GIRVIN
DISTRICT IV

MIKE THOMAS
DISTRICT V

EDWIN L. SMITH
COUNTY MANAGER

January 8, 2010

Ms. Corinne Hermle
Land Planning Specialist
Florida Division of Forestry
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

RE: Pinelog State Forest Ten-Year Resource Management Plan

Dear Ms. Hermle,

It was a pleasure to speak with you this morning and thank you again for the opportunity to review the Pinelog Resource Management Plan. The plan seems to cover all bases and is in compliance with the Bay County Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations.

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tita Sokoloff", is written over a horizontal line.

Tita Sokoloff
Bay County Natural Resources Planner



Washington County, Florida
Planning Department
1331 South Boulevard, Chipley FL 32428
Phone (850) 415-5093 - FAX (850) 415-5094

December 11, 2009

Ms. Corinne Hermle
Land Planning Specialist
Florida Division of Forestry
3125 Conner Boulevard
Tallahassee FL 32399

Re Pine Log State Forest
Resource Management Plan

Dear Ms. Conner:

We have reviewed the Resource Management Plan for Pine Log State Forest and find that it complies with the Washington County Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code.

Thank you for forwarding this to us for our review. If we can be of further service, please feel free to contact us.

Yours truly,

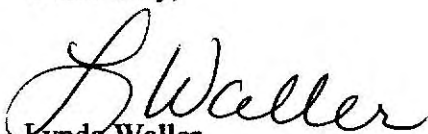
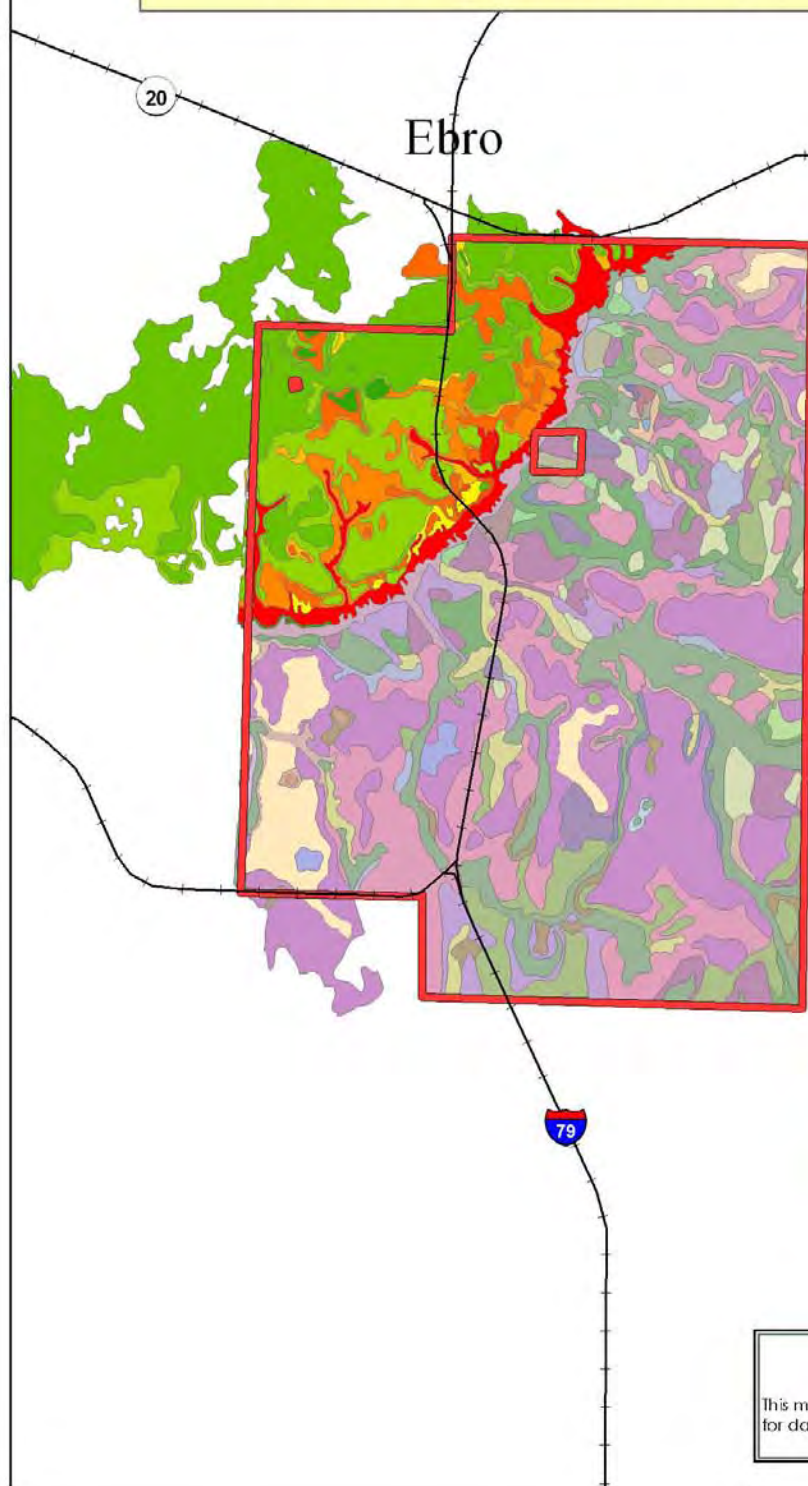

Lynda Waller
Planner

Exhibit H

Soil Information

Pine Log State Forest Soil Types Map



Legend

Major Roads

Washington county

Soils

- ALLUVIAL LAND
- BLANTON
- BORROW PITS
- BOWIE VARIANT
- CUTHBERT
- GOLDSBORO
- GOLDSBORO VARIANT
- KLEJ
- KLEJ VARIANT
- LAKELAND
- LAKELAND VARIANT
- LEON
- LYNCHBURG VARIANT
- PLUMMER
- POCOMOKE VARIANT
- RAINS
- RUTLEGE
- SCRANTON
- SWAMP
- WATER

Pine Log Boundary

Bay county

Soils

- 11: LAKELAND SAND, 8 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES
- 12: LEEFIELD SAND
- 13: LEON SAND
- 15: STILSON SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- 16: STILSON SAND, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
- 17: TROUP SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- 1: ALBANY SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES
- 20: FOXWORTH SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- 21: FOXWORTH SAND, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
- 22: PAMLICO-DOROVAN COMPLEX
- 23: CHIPLEY SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- 24: CHIPLEY SAND, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
- 25: HURRICANE SAND
- 26: CENTENARY SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- 27: MANDARIN SAND
- 29: RUTLEGE SAND
- 2: ALBANY SAND, 2 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- 30: POTTSBURG SAND
- 31: OSIER FINE SAND
- 32: PLUMMER SAND
- 33: PELHAM SAND
- 36: ALAPAHA LOAMY SAND
- 37: RAINS SAND
- 38: PANSEY LOAMY SAND
- 39: PANTEGO SANDY LOAM
- 3: BLANTON FINE SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- 4: BLANTON FINE SAND, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES
- 5: BONIFAY SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES
- 99: WATER
- 9: LAKELAND SAND, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES



Map prepared by
Joe Vanderwerff Jr
February 22nd, 2009

DISCLAIMER

This map is the product of the Florida Division of Forestry. No warranties are provided for data therein, its use, or its interpretation.

0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles

According to the U.S.D.A.-NRCS- “Soil Survey of Bay County Florida” and “Soil Survey of Washington County, Florida” the following main soil types are found on the PLSF.

Albany sand is somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping sandy soil occurring along defined drainage ways and on gentle slopes adjacent to lower lying wet areas. The water table is at a depth of 18 to 36 inches for 1 month to 3 months during most years. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf and slash pine and some hardwoods, including blackjack, post and bluejack oaks. The understory consists of gall berry, southern inkberry, wax myrtle and Pineland three awn.

Blanton fine sand is moderately well drained nearly level to gently sloping soils that occur on uplands. The water table is perched above the subsoil for less than 1 month during most years. The natural vegetation consists of slash and longleaf pine; live, post, and red oaks; dogwood and an understory of native shrubs, huckleberry, and pineland three awn. This soil has moderately high potential productivity for longleaf and slash pine.

Bonifay sand is a well drained, nearly level to gently sloping soil that occurs on narrow to moderately broad ridges on the uplands. Depth to the water table is more than 72 inches except that a perched water is above the subsoil for 1 to 5 days after a heavy rainfall. The natural vegetation in longleaf and slash pine and a mixture of hardwoods, including blackjack, live, turkey and post oak and persimmon trees. The understory is huckleberry, native shrubs and moderately sparse pineland three awn.

Bowie loamy sand is well-drained soils of the uplands. Sand or fine sand extends from the surface to a depth of more than 42 inches in most places. The native vegetation consists chiefly of longleaf pine, slash pine, myrtle, gallberry, various oaks and wiregrass.

Chipley sand is somewhat poorly drained, nearly level to gently sloping soil is between the higher upland soils and lower lying wet flatwoods. This soil has a water table at a depth of 30 to 40 inches for 1 month to 3 months and at a depth of 40 to 60 inches for 3 to 6 months in most years. The natural vegetation consists of slash and longleaf pine; post, bluejack and turkey oak; huckleberry; dogwood and an understory of native shrubs, saw palmetto, bluestem and pineland three awn.

Foxworth sand this soil is moderately well drained, sloping soil that occurs on upland hillsides leading to lower lying, wet flatwoods and drainage ways. The water table is at a depth of 40 to 72 inches for 1 month to 3 months during most years and at a depth of 30 to 40 inches for less than 30 cumulative days in some years. Natural vegetation consists of slash, and longleaf pine; live, post, red and bluejack oak; huckleberry; sparse dogwood and an understory of native shrubs and pineland three awn.

Goldsboro sand is a deep, moderately well drained, strongly acid soil that developed for thick beds of acid sandy loam and sandy clay loam on nearly level to sloping uplands. The native vegetation consists chiefly of longleaf pine, slash pine, sweetgum, various oaks, gallberry and native grasses.

Hurricane sand is somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soil that occurs between the uplands and the lower lying wet flatwoods. This soil has a water table at a depth of 40 to 60 inches for 3 to 6 months in most years and at a depth of 20 to 40 inches for 1 to 3 months in some years. Available water capacity is low to very low in the surface and subsurface layers and is medium in the subsoil. The natural vegetation consists of slash and longleaf pine, bluejack turkey and post oak and an understory of native shrubs, saw palmetto, inkberry, broom sedge, bluestem and pineland three awn.

Klej sand are deep, moderately well drained, strong acid soils that occur on uplands in nearly level to sloping areas. Sand or fine sand extends from the surface to a depth of more than 42 inches in most places. The native vegetation consists chiefly of longleaf pine, slash pine, myrtle, gall berry, various oaks and wiregrass.

Lakeland sand is an excessively drained, nearly level to gently sloping soil occurring on broad upland areas. The Lakeland soil has low available water capacity throughout. Permeability is very rapid throughout. Natural fertility and organic matter content are low. Depth to water table is more than 80 inches throughout the year. The natural vegetation is longleaf and slash pine, blackjack, bluejack, turkey and post Oak. The understory consists of smilax, blackberry, yaupon, dwarf live oak, running oak, huckleberry, milkweed ragweed dog fennel and sparse pineland three awn.

Leefield sand is somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soil in wet areas along drainageways in the flatwoods. This soil has a perched water table at a depth of 18 to 30 inches for about 3 to 4 months during most years. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf, slash and pond pine, sweet gum, water oak, sweet bay, black gum, and red maple. The understory is native grasses and shrubs including gall berry, southern bayberry, inkberry, wax myrtle and pineland three awn.

Leon sand is poorly drained, nearly level soil in the flatwoods. The water table is within 10 inches of the surface for 1 month to 4 month and a depth of 10 to 40 inches for about 9 months in most years. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf, pond, and slash pine; water oak; and an understory of waxmyrtle, saw palmeto, running oak, fetterbush, gallberry and pineland threeawn.

Lynchburg loamy fine sand are deep, somewhat poorly drained, strongly acid soils that developed from thick beds of sandy loam and sandy clay loam on nearly level to sloping uplands. The native vegetation consists principally of longleaf pine, slash pine, gall berry and low shrubs, along with scattered hickory, various oaks and sweet gum.

Mandarin sand is somewhat poorly drained, nearly level soil that occurs on the low ridges and knolls in the flatwoods. This soil has a water table at a depth of 20 to 30 inches for 1 month to 3 months and at a depth of 30 to 60 inches for about 9 months in most years. Available water capacity is very low in the surface and subsurface layers and is low in the subsoil. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers and is moderate in the subsoil. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf and slash pine, water, bluejack, turkey and post oak, and an understory of wax myrtle, saw palmetto, running oak, fetterbush, and pineland three awn.

Osier sand is a poorly drained soil that occurs in the nearly level or slightly depressional areas and flatwoods. This soil has a water table within a depth of 10 inches for 3 to 6 months in most years. Most depressional areas are ponded for 2 to 4 months annually. The natural vegetation consists of sweetbay, buckwheat tree, black gum, water oak, slash and longleaf pine, inkberry, saw palmetto, wax myrtle and pineland three awn.

Pamilico-Dovovan complex consists of very poorly drained soils that occur in an irregular, intricately mixed pattern. The landscape is mainly depressional areas along low gradient drainage ways. These soils are ponded after flooding for 4 to 8 months in most years. Even when they are not covered with water, these have a water table within a depth of 10 inches most of the time unless they are artificially drained. The natural vegetation consists of mostly water tolerant hardwoods such as water oak, sweet bay, blackgum, red maple, black willow, alder and cypress. Around the perimeter of mapped areas, the vegetation is pond pine, shortleaf pine and slash pine.

Pantego sandy loam is a very poorly drained, nearly level soil found in the wet depressions and along poorly defined drainage ways. This soil has a water table at a depth of less than 15 inches for 3 to 6 months during most years. Depressional areas are ponded for 1 to 3 months annually.

Pelham sand is a deep, poorly drained, nearly level soil that occurs on broad flats and slightly depressional areas along poorly defined drainage ways. This soil has a water table within a depth of 15 inches for 3 to 6 months during most years and is subject to brief periods of flooding. The natural vegetation consists of longleaf and slash pine, sweet gum, water oak and cypress and an understory of gall berry, wax myrtle, and pineland three awn.

Plummer sand is a poorly drained soil that occurs in low-lying areas and in poorly defined drainage ways. This soil has a water table at a depth of less than 10 inches for 3 to 6 months during most years. Some low-lying areas are ponded for brief periods in most years. The natural vegetation consists of mostly slash and longleaf pine, sweet gum, water oak and cypress. The understory is gall berry, pineland three awn, pitcher plants and wax myrtle.

Pottsburg sand is a poorly drained soil that occurs in nearly level, low-lying areas of the flatwoods. This soil has a water table within a depth of 10 inches for 4 to 6 months during most years. Some include low-lying areas are ponded for 2 to 6 months annually. Permeability is rapid in the surface and subsurface layers and is moderate in the subsoil. Internal drainage is very slow, impeded by the high water table. The natural vegetation consists of sweetbay, buckwheat tree, blackgum, water oak, scattered slash and longleaf pine, inkberry, gallberry, saw palmetto, wax myrtle and pineland three awn.

Rains sand is a poorly drained, nearly level soil that occurs in low-lying positions on the coastal plain and in depressional areas. This soil has a water table at a depth of less than 10 inches for 2 to 6 months during most years. The natural vegetation is slash pine, blackgum and scattered cypress. The understory is mainly native grasses, predominantly pineland three awn. Low gallberry and wax myrtle are the dominant low-growing shrubs.

Rutledge sand is very poorly drained soil that occurs on nearly level or slightly depressional areas along drainageways. This soil has a water table at or near the surface for 4 to 6 months during most years and is ponded for 4 to 6 months annually. The natural vegetation is buckwheat tree, sweetbay, blackgum, cypress and scattered slash pine. The understory is gallberry, waxmyrtle, pineland threeawn, and various reeds and sedges.

Scranton sand are deep, somewhat poorly drained, strongly acid soils. They developed from thick beds of acid sand and loamy sand that overlie sandy clay loam and sandy clay. These soils occur on low nearly level to gently sloping uplands. The native vegetation consists of principally of longleaf pine, slash pine, myrtle, gallberry, native grasses and a few scattered palmettos.

Stilson sand is moderately well drained, sloping soil that occurs on upland areas. This soil has a perched water table above the subsoil for a few days following a heavy rainfall in the winter and early spring. The natural vegetation consists of slash and longleaf pine, white, red and water oak and sweetgum. The understory consists of inkberry, waxmyrtle, blackberry, panicum, bluestem species and pineland threeawn.

Troup sand is well drained, nearly level to gently sloping soil in the broad uplands. The depth to water table is more than 72 inches. The natural vegetation consists of slash and longleaf pine, live post and red oak, huckleberry and dogwood. The understory is native shrubs and grasses, including pineland threeawn.