

## **EXHIBIT F**

### Compliance with Local Comprehensive Plan



Marion County  
Board of County Commissioners

Growth Management ♦ Planning

2710 E. Silver Springs Blvd.  
Ocala, FL 34470  
Phone: 352-438-2600  
Fax: 352-438-2601

August 27, 2010

Ms. Corinne Hermle, Land Planning Specialist  
Florida Division of Forestry  
3125 Conner Boulevard/C19  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

RE: Indian Lake State Forest – Draft Ten-Year Resource Management Plan

Dear Ms. Hermle:

Thank you for transmitting the Division of Forestry's Indian Lake State Forest (ILSF) draft Ten-Year Resource Management Plan (10-Yr RMP) for review. Marion County Growth Management Staff has reviewed the draft 10-Yr RMP and determined it is consistent with Marion County's Comprehensive Plan.

For your reference, Marion County is updating the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map to identify the ILSF as *Natural Reservation* and the prior *Development of Regional Impact Overlay* land use for the now defunct Ocala Springs project will be eliminated. The *Natural Reservation* land use designation will reflect the ILSF's State ownership and recognize the Division of Forestry's ILSF Resource Management Plan. Land use designations adjacent to the ILSF are also consistent with the ILSF 10-Yr RMP.

The 10-Yr RMP will ensure the ILSF is managed to restore, protect and maintain native ecosystems and water resources, integrate compatible human uses, and ensure long-term viability of endangered threatened and species populations. Planned equestrian, bicycle, and hiking trails will provide year-around recreational opportunities to our citizens and will add to the County's resource-based recreational opportunities.

The County participated in acquisition of ILSF property to benefit the people of Marion County by preserving the property and placing it in public hands for perpetual conservation. Implementing the ILSA 10-Yr RMP under the Division of Forestry's stewardship will affirm the County's wise investment decision and enhance the quality of life for Marion County's citizens and the public.

We appreciate the opportunity to review the draft Indian Lake State Forest Ten-Year Resource Management Plan and look forward to continued cooperation and coordination with the Division of Forestry in the future, and we look forward to receiving the final 10-Yr RMP upon its completion. If you have any other questions related to this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me or Bill Kinser, Planning Manager, by phone as listed, or via email at [Jimmy.Massey@marioncountyfl.org](mailto:Jimmy.Massey@marioncountyfl.org) or [William.Kinser@marioncountyfl.org](mailto:William.Kinser@marioncountyfl.org), respectively.

Sincerely,



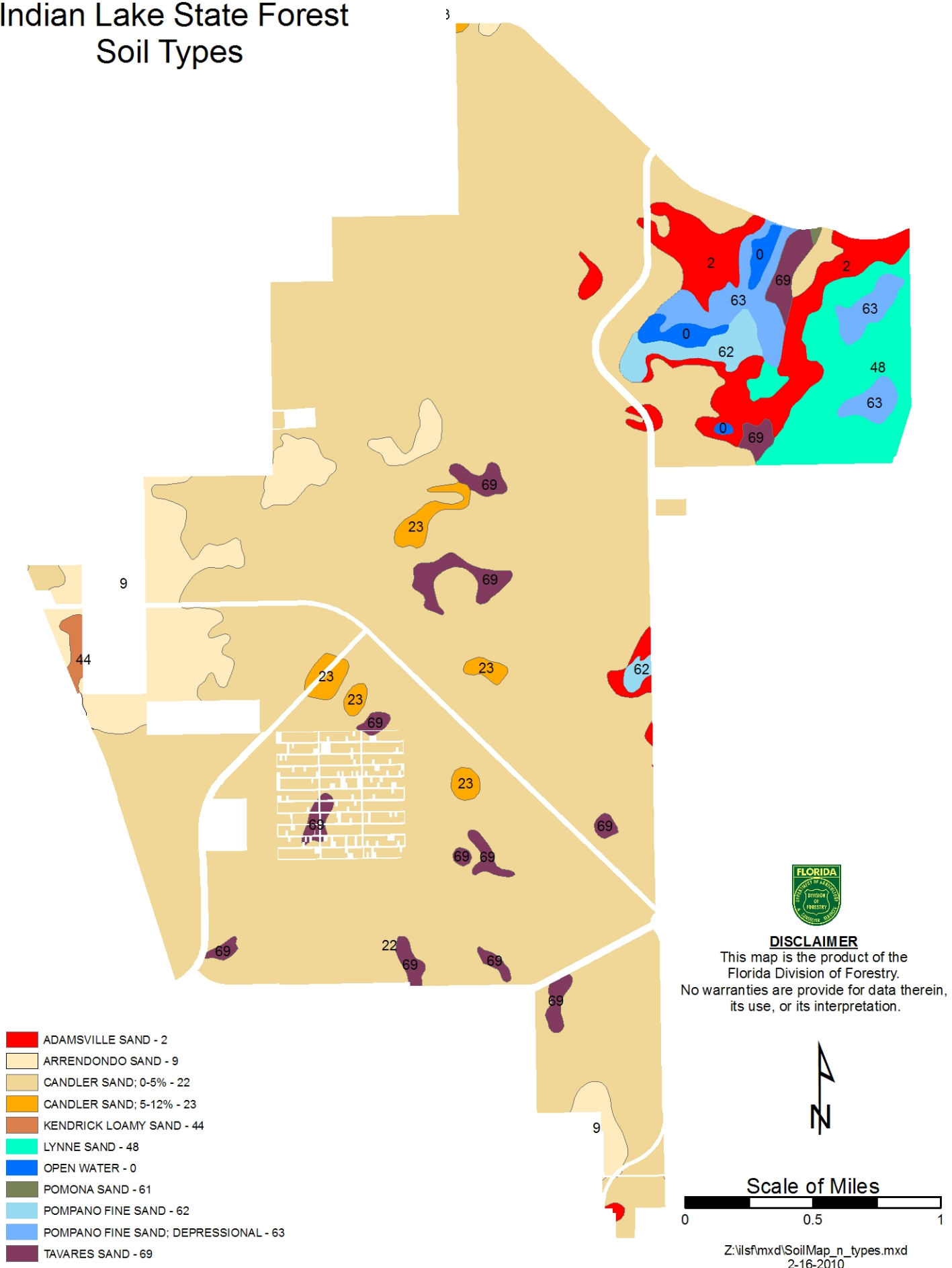
Jimmy Massey  
Growth Management Director

"Meeting Needs by Exceeding Expectations"

# **EXHIBIT G**

## Soil Map and Descriptions

# Indian Lake State Forest Soil Types



## Soil Series Descriptions for Indian Lake State Forest

The **Adamsville** series consists of nearly level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soils generally associated with the pine-flatwoods plant community. Soil pH ranges from 4.5 - 6.0. Site indexes range from 70 - 80. Slopes are generally level to 5%. Native trees associated with this soil series include longleaf and slash pine, live oak and laurel oak. The understory is characterized by saw palmetto and gallberry with additional shrubs and grasses.

The **Arrendondo** series consists of nearly level to sloping, well drained soils that formed in thick beds of sandy and loamy marine material. These soils occur as broad rolling areas of the upland. Soil pH ranges from 4.5 - 6.0. Site index ranges from 70 - 80. Slopes are generally 0 - 5%. Native trees associated with this soil series include longleaf, loblolly, and slash pine, live, laurel, and water Oaks, hickory sweetgum and dogwood. The understory consists of shrubs and native grasses.

The **Candler** series consists of nearly level to strongly sloping, excessively and well drained soils, characterized as rolling sandhills interspersed with small ponds and lakes. Soil pH ranges from 4.5 - 6.0. Site index ranges from 60 - 70 feet. Slopes range from 0 - 12 percent. Native trees associated with this soil series include longleaf pine, turkey oak, bluejack oak, and post oak. Understory vegetation consists of wire grass and shrubs.

The **Eureka** series consists of nearly level, poorly drained to very poorly drained soils generally associated with flatwoods. Soil pH ranges from 4.5 - 5.5. Site index ranges from 80 - 90. Slopes are generally 0 - 2%. Native trees associated with this soil series include slash and loblolly pines, cypress and gums. Understory consists of waxmyrtle, bluestems, palmetto, briers, gallberry, and native grasses.

The **Gainesville** series consists of nearly level to sloping, well drained soils that occur in upland sites. Soil pH ranges from 4.5 - 6.0. Site index ranges from 70 - 80. Slopes are generally 5 - 8%. Native trees associated with this soil series include longleaf, slash and loblolly pines, magnolia, maple, live, laurel and water oaks and dogwood. Understory consists of shrubs and native grasses.

The **Jumper** series consists of nearly level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soils. These soils are found in the flatwoods and along gentle slopes of the sandy uplands. Soil pH ranges from 4.5 - 5.5. Site index ranges from 70 - 80. Slopes are generally 0 - 5%. Native trees associated with this soil series include slash and longleaf pines, water, live and post oaks and understory is chiefly waxmyrtle, briers, scattered palmetto and native grasses.

The **Kendrick** series consists of nearly level to sloping, well drained soils that occur in broad areas of the upland sandhills. Soil pH ranges from 4.5 - 5.5. Site index ranges from 75 - 90. Slopes are generally 0 - 8%. Native trees associated with this soil series include slash, longleaf and loblolly pines, live, laurel and water oaks, dogwood, hickory and magnolia. Understory consists of mostly native grasses.

The **Lynne** series consists of nearly level, poorly drained soils that occur as broad areas of flatwoods. Soil pH ranges from 3.6 - 5.5. Site index ranges from 70 - 80. Slopes range from 0 - 2%. The Native trees associated with this soil series include longleaf and slash pines and the understory is chiefly saw palmetto, wax myrtle, gallberry, and native grasses

The **Pomona** series consists of nearly level, poorly drained soils associated with shallow depressions in sandy ridges. Soil pH ranges from 3.6 - 5.5. Site index ranges from 70 - 80. Slopes range from nearly level to 2%. Native trees include longleaf and slash pine and live oak. Understory vegetation consists of waxmyrtle, holly and native grasses. These soils may be under water during high water periods.

The **Pompano** series consists of nearly level, poorly drained soils generally associated with the depression marshes in the sandhills. Soil pH ranges from 4.5 - 6.5. Site index ranges from 60 - 70. Slopes range from nearly level to 2%. Native trees include scattered slash and loblolly pine. Understory vegetation consists of native, water tolerant grasses. These soils may be under water during high water periods.

The **Tavares** series consists of nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained soils generally characterized as sandy flatwoods. Soil pH ranges from 4.5 - 5.5. Site index ranges from 70 - 80. Slopes range from nearly level to 5%. Native trees include longleaf and slash pine, turkey oak, post oak and live oak. Understory vegetation consists of wiregrass, runner oak and various shrubs.

# **EXHIBIT H**

Management Procedures for  
Archaeological and Historical Sites  
and Properties on State-Owned or  
Controlled Properties

**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 or Suncom 205-6440.

\* \* \*

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

Phone: (850) 245-6333  
Suncom: 205-6333  
Fax: (850) 245-6438

# **EXHIBIT I**

## FNAI Rare Species List



1018 Thomasville Road  
Suite 200-C  
Tallahassee, FL 32303  
(850) 224-8207  
(850) 681-9364 Fax

FLORIDA  
Natural Areas  
INVENTORY

## Florida Natural Areas Inventory

### Managed Area Summary Indian Lake State Forest



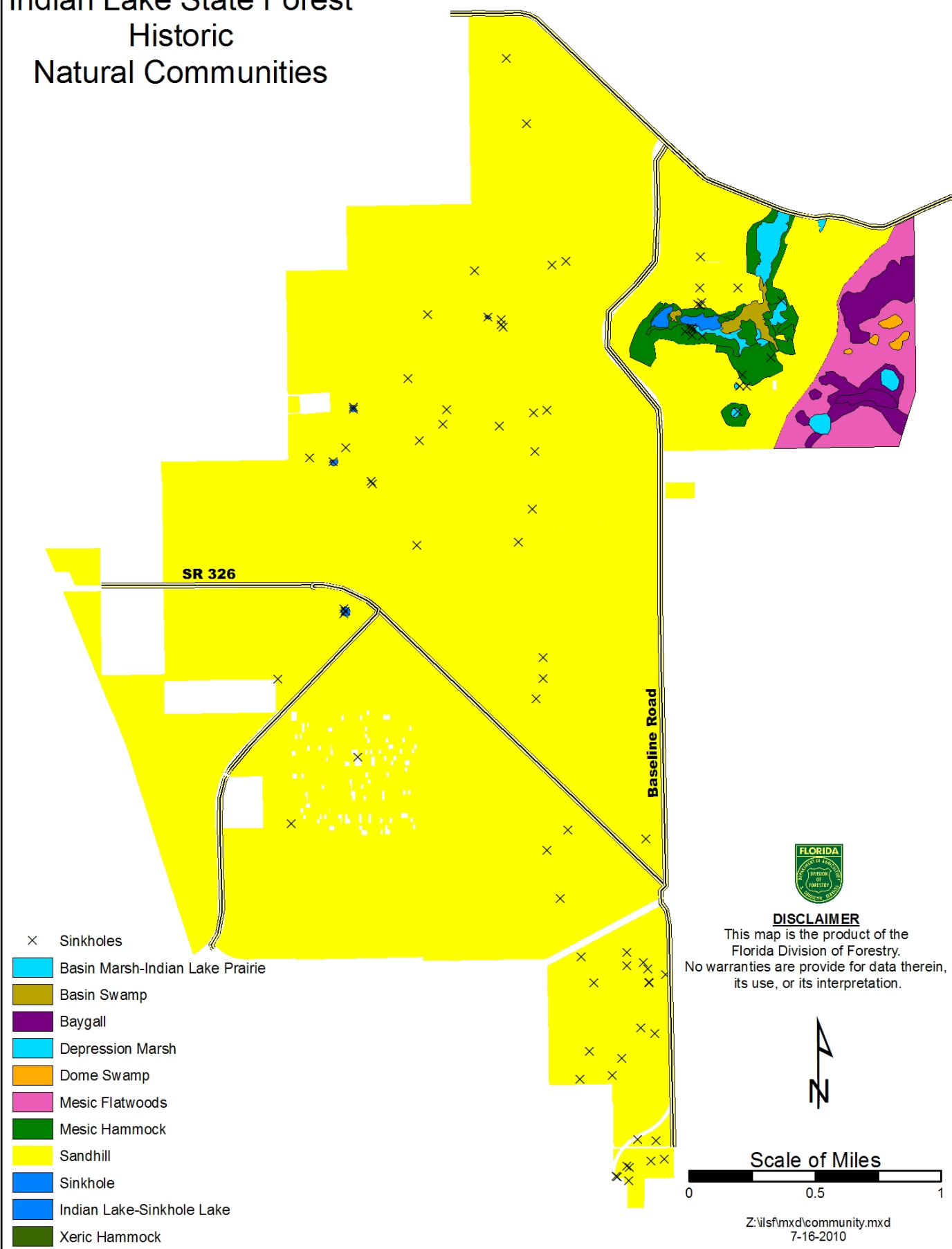
| SCIENTIFIC NAME                       | COMMON NAME                   | Global Rank | State Rank | Federal Status | State Listing |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>REPTILES</b>                       |                               |             |            |                |               |
| <i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>            | Gopher Tortoise               | G3          | S3         | N              | LT            |
| <i>Lampropeltis extenuata</i>         | Short-tailed Snake            | G3          | S3         | N              | LT            |
| <i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i> | Florida Pine Snake            | G4T3        | S3         | N              | LS            |
| <b>BIRDS</b>                          |                               |             |            |                |               |
| <i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>        | Southeastern American Kestrel | G5T4        | S3         | N              | LT            |
| <b>MAMMALS</b>                        |                               |             |            |                |               |
| <i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>         | Sherman's Fox Squirrel        | G5T3        | S3         | N              | LS            |
| <b>NATURAL COMMUNITIES</b>            |                               |             |            |                |               |
| Sandhill                              |                               | G3          | S2         | N              | N             |
| Wet prairie                           |                               | G3          | S2         | N              | N             |

**Note:** Summary includes all occurrence records currently in the FNAI database.

# **EXHIBIT J**

## Historical and Natural Communities Map

# Indian Lake State Forest Historic Natural Communities



Indian Lake State Forest  
1940 Aerial Photography

