



A Management Plan for the Lake Stone Fish Management Area 2019 - 2029

Escambia County, Florida



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
620 South Meridian Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600

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**A Management Plan
for the
Lake Stone Fish Management Area**

Escambia County, Florida

Owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
Managed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and Escambia
County



June 2019

Approved 
Jon Fury, Director
Division of Freshwater Fisheries Management

LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lead Agency: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)

Common Name of Property: Lake Stone Fish Management Area

Location: Escambia County, Florida

Acreage Total: 249 acres

Acreage Breakdown:

<u>Land Cover Classification</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent of Total Area</u>
Bottomland Forest	17.82	7.2%
Developed	19.10	7.7%
Impoundment	98.48	40.0%
Road	9.52	4.0%
Successional Hardwood Forest	44.45	18.0%
Upland Pine	58.65	23.6%

*GIS-calculated acreage for land cover classification varies slightly from actual total acreage.

Lease/Management Agreement No.: 2786 (Appendix 12.1)

Use: Single _____

Multiple X

Management Responsibilities:

Agency FWC

Responsibilities

FWC

CO-LEAD, LESSEE

Escambia County

CO-LEAD, SUBLESSEE

(Fish Management Area, resource protection, law enforcement)

Designated Land Use: Fish Management Area

Sublease (s): Escambia County Lease No. 91118

Encumbrances: List: None

Type Acquisition: Outdoor Recreational Development Council

Unique Features: Natural: Lake Stone, and other natural communities including bottomland forest, successional hardwood forest, and upland pine.

Archaeological/Historical: Two historical sites found within LSFMA.

Management Needs: Habitat restoration and improvement; public access and recreational opportunities; hydrological preservation and restoration; exotic and invasive species maintenance and control; imperiled species habitat maintenance, enhancement, and restoration.

Acquisition Needs/Acreage: 298 acres FWC Additions and Inholdings list (Figure 11).

Surplus Lands/Acreage: None

Public Involvement: Management Advisory Group consensus building meeting and Public Hearing (Appendix 12.3 and 12.4)

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE (FOR DIVISION OF STATE LANDS USE ONLY)

ARC Approval Date _____ BTIITF Approval Date: _____

Comments: _____

Land Management Plan Compliance Checklist

Required for State-owned conservation lands over 160 acres

Section A: Acquisition Information Items

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
1	The common name of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	iv; 1
2	The land acquisition program, if any, under which the property was acquired.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	3
3	Degree of title interest held by the Board, including reservations and encumbrances such as leases.	18-2.021	3-4
4	The legal description and acreage of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	2-5
5	A map showing the approximate location and boundaries of the property, and the location of any structures or improvements to the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	6-9
6	An assessment as to whether the property, or any portion, should be declared surplus. <i>Provide Information regarding assessment and analysis in the plan, and provide corresponding map.</i>	18-2.021	30
7	Identification of other parcels of land within or immediately adjacent to the property that should be purchased because they are essential to management of the property. <i>Please clearly indicate parcels on a map.</i>	18-2.021	43-47
8	Identification of adjacent land uses that conflict with the planned use of the property, if any.	18-2.021	5; 26-27
9	A statement of the purpose for which the lands were acquired, the projected use or uses as defined in 253.034 and the statutory authority for such use or uses.	259.032(10)	3
10	Proximity of property to other significant State, local or federal land or water resources.	18-2.021	23

Section B: Use Items

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
11	The designated single use or multiple use management for the property, including use by other managing entities.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	28-29
12	A description of past and existing uses, including any unauthorized uses of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	26-27
13	A description of alternative or multiple uses of the property considered by the lessee and a statement detailing why such uses were not adopted.	18-2.018	28-30
14	A description of the management responsibilities of each entity involved in the property's management and how such responsibilities will be coordinated.	18-2.018	3-4; 45
15	Include a provision that requires that the managing agency consult with the Division of Historical Resources, Department of State before taking actions that may adversely affect archeological or historical resources.	18-2.021	26; 42

16	Analysis/description of other managing agencies and private land managers, if any, which could facilitate the restoration or management of the land.	18-2.021	33-50; 62
17	A determination of the public uses and public access that would be consistent with the purposes for which the lands were acquired.	259.032(10)	27-29
18	A finding regarding whether each planned use complies with the 1981 State Lands Management Plan, particularly whether such uses represent “balanced public utilization,” specific agency statutory authority and any other legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of such property.	18-2.021	27-29
19	Letter of compliance from the local government stating that the LMP is in compliance with the Local Government Comprehensive Plan.	BOT requirement	Appendix 12.14
20	An assessment of the impact of planned uses on the renewable and non-renewable resources of the property, including soil and water resources, and a detailed description of the specific actions that will be taken to protect, enhance and conserve these resources and to compensate/mitigate damage caused by such uses, including a description of how the manager plans to control and prevent soil erosion and soil or water contamination.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	11-13; 23; 50
21	*For managed areas larger than 1,000 acres, an analysis of the multiple-use potential of the property which shall include the potential of the property to generate revenues to enhance the management of the property provided that no lease, easement, or license for such revenue-generating use shall be entered into if the granting of such lease, easement or license would adversely affect the tax exemption of the interest on any revenue bonds issued to fund the acquisition of the affected lands from gross income for federal income tax purposes, pursuant to Internal Revenue Service regulations.	18-2.021 & 253.036	N/A less than 1,000 acres
22	If the lead managing agency determines that timber resource management is not in conflict with the primary management objectives of the managed area, a component or section, prepared by a qualified professional forester, that assesses the feasibility of managing timber resources pursuant to section 253.036, F.S.	18-021	41-42
23	A statement regarding incompatible use in reference to Ch. 253.034(10).	253.034(10)	29

*The following taken from 253.034(10) is not a land management plan requirement; however, it should be considered when developing a land management plan: The following additional uses of conservation lands acquired pursuant to the Florida Forever program and other state-funded conservation land purchase programs shall be authorized, upon a finding by the Board of Trustees, if they meet the criteria specified in paragraphs (a)-(e): water resource development projects, water supply development projects, storm-water management projects, linear facilities and sustainable agriculture and forestry. Such additional uses are authorized where: (a) Not inconsistent with the management plan for such lands; (b) Compatible with the natural ecosystem and resource values of such lands; (c) The proposed use is appropriately located on such lands and where due consideration is given to the use of other available lands; (d) The using entity reasonably compensates the titleholder for such use based upon an appropriate measure of value; and (e) The use is consistent with the public interest.

Section C: Public Involvement Items

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
24	A statement concerning the extent of public involvement and local government participation in the development of the plan, if any.	18-2.021	5; Appendix 12.3 and 12.4
25	The management prospectus required pursuant to paragraph (9)(d) shall be available to the public for a period of 30 days prior to the public hearing.	259.032(10)	Appendix 12.4.3
26	LMPs and LMP updates for parcels over 160 acres shall be developed with input from an advisory group who must conduct at least one public hearing within the county in which the parcel or project is located. <i>Include the advisory group members and their affiliations, as well as the date and location of the advisory group meeting.</i>	259.032(10)	5; Appendix 12.4
27	Summary of comments and concerns expressed by the advisory group for parcels over 160 acres	18-2.021	Appendix 12.4.1
28	During plan development, at least one public hearing shall be held in each affected county. Notice of such public hearing shall be posted on the parcel or project designated for management, advertised in a paper of general circulation, and announced at a scheduled meeting of the local governing body before the actual public hearing. <i>Include a copy of each County's advertisements and announcements (meeting minutes will suffice to indicate an announcement) in the management plan.</i>	253.034(5) & 259.032(10)	Appendix 12.3 and 12.4
29	The manager shall consider the findings and recommendations of the land management review team in finalizing the required 10-year update of its management plan. <i>Include manager's replies to the team's findings and recommendations.</i>	259.036	N/A; 34
30	Summary of comments and concerns expressed by the management review team, if required by Section 259.036, F.S.	18-2.021	N/A; 34
31	If manager is not in agreement with the management review team's findings and recommendations in finalizing the required 10-year update of its management plan, the managing agency should explain why they disagree with the findings or recommendations.	259.036	N/A; 34

Section D: Natural Resources

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
32	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding soil types. <i>Use brief descriptions and include USDA maps when available.</i>	18-2.021	11-13; 17-18; Appendix 12.6
33	Insert FNAI based natural community maps when available.	ARC consensus	19

34	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding outstanding native landscapes containing relatively unaltered flora, fauna and geological conditions.	18-2.021	11-26
35	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding unique natural features and/or resources including but not limited to virgin timber stands, scenic vistas, natural rivers and streams, coral reefs, natural springs, caverns and large sinkholes.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	11-26
36	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding beaches and dunes.	18-2.021	23
37	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding mineral resources, such as oil, gas and phosphate, etc.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	23
38	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding fish and wildlife, both game and non-game, and their habitat.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	20-23
39	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding State and Federally listed endangered or threatened species and their habitat.	18-2.021	22-23
40	The identification or resources on the property that are listed in the Natural Areas Inventory. <i>Include letter from FNAI or consultant where appropriate.</i>	18-2.021	22-23
41	Specific description of how the managing agency plans to identify, locate, protect and preserve or otherwise use fragile, nonrenewable natural and cultural resources.	259.032(10)	33-57
42	Habitat Restoration and Improvement	259.032(10) & 253.034(5)	
42-A.	Describe management needs, problems and a desired outcome and the key management activities necessary to achieve the enhancement, protection and preservation of restored habitats and enhance the natural, historical and archeological resources and their values for which the lands were acquired.	↓	33-57
42-B.	Provide a detailed description of both short (2-year planning period) and long-term (10-year planning period) management goals, and a priority schedule based on the purposes for which the lands were acquired and include a timeline for completion.		51-57
42-C.	The associated measurable objectives to achieve the goals.		51-57
42-D.	The related activities that are to be performed to meet the land management objectives and their associated measures. <i>Include fire management plans - they can be in plan body or an appendix.</i>		33-57
42-E.	A detailed expense and manpower budget in order to provide a management tool that facilitates development of performance measures, including recommendations for cost-effective methods of accomplishing those activities.		59-61; Appendix 12.12
43	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of forest and other natural resources and associated acreage. See footnote.	253.034(5)	13-19

44	Sustainable Forest Management, including implementation of prescribed fire management		
44-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).		33-57
44-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).	18-2.021, 253.034(5) & 259.032(10) ↓	51-57
44-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		51-57
44-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		33-57
44-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		59-61; Appendix 12.12
45	Imperiled species, habitat maintenance, enhancement, restoration or population restoration	259.032(10) & 253.034(5)	
45-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	33-57
45-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		51-57
45-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		51-57
45-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		33-57
45-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		59-61; Appendix 12.12
46	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of exotic and invasive plants and associated acreage. <i>See footnote.</i>	253.034(5)	14; 37-38
47	Place the Arthropod Control Plan in an appendix. If one does not exist, provide a statement as to what arrangement exists between the local mosquito control district and the management unit.	BOT requirement via lease language	Appendix 12.13
48	Exotic and invasive species maintenance and control	259.032(10) & 253.034(5)	
48-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	33-57
48-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		51-57
48-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		51-57
48-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		33-57
48-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		59-61; Appendix 12.12

Section E: Water Resources

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
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49	A statement as to whether the property is within and/or adjacent to an aquatic preserve or a designated area of critical state concern or an area under study for such designation. <i>If yes, provide a list of the appropriate managing agencies that have been notified of the proposed plan.</i>	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	23; 40-41
50	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding water resources, including water classification for each water body and the identification of any such water body that is designated as an Outstanding Florida Water under Rule 62-302.700, F.A.C.	18-2.021	23; 40-41
51	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding swamps, marshes and other wetlands.	18-2.021	23; 40-41
52	***Quantitative description of the land regarding an inventory of hydrological features and associated acreage. <i>See footnote.</i>	253.034(5)	23; 40-41
53	Hydrological Preservation and Restoration	259.032(10) & 253.034(5)	
53-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	33-57
53-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		51-57
53-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		51-57
53-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		33-57
53-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		59-61; Appendix 12.12

Section F: Historical, Archeological and Cultural Resources

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
54	**Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding archeological and historical resources. <i>Include maps of all cultural resources except Native American sites, unless such sites are major points of interest that are open to public visitation.</i>	18-2.018, 18-2.021 & per DHR's request	26; 42; Appendix 12.10 and 12.11
55	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of significant land, cultural or historical features and associated acreage.	253.034(5)	26; 42; Appendix 12.10 and 12.11
56	A description of actions the agency plans to take to locate and identify unknown resources such as surveys of unknown archeological and historical resources.	18-2.021	26; 42; Appendix 12.10 and 12.11
57	Cultural and Historical Resources	259.032(10) & 253.034(5)	
57-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	33-57
57-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		51-57
57-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		51-57
57-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		33-57

57-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		59-61; Appendix 12.12
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**While maps of Native American sites should not be included in the body of the management plan, the DSL urges each managing agency to provide such information to the Division of Historical Resources for inclusion in their proprietary database. This information should be available for access to new managers to assist them in developing, implementing and coordinating their management activities.

Section G: Facilities (Infrastructure, Access, Recreation)			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
58	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of infrastructure and associated acreage. <i>See footnote.</i>	253.034(5)	42-43
59	Capital Facilities and Infrastructure	259.032(10) & 253.034(5)	
59-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	33-57
59-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		51-57
59-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		51-57
59-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		33-57
59-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		59-61; Appendix 12.12
60	*** Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of recreational facilities and associated acreage.	253.034(5)	42-43; 57
61	Public Access and Recreational Opportunities	259.032(10) & 253.034(5)	
61-A.	Management needs, problems and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	33-57
61-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).		51-57
61-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).		51-57
61-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).		33-57
61-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		59-61; Appendix 12.12

Section H: Other/ Managing Agency Tools			
Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
62	Place this LMP Compliance Checklist at the front of the plan.	ARC and managing agency consensus	v-xii
63	Place the Executive Summary at the front of the LMP. Include a physical description of the land.	ARC and 253.034(5)	iv

64	If this LMP is a 10-year update, note the accomplishments since the drafting of the last LMP set forth in an organized (categories or bullets) format.	ARC consensus	30-33
65	Key management activities necessary to achieve the desired outcomes regarding other appropriate resource management.	259.032(10)	33-57
66	Summary budget for the scheduled land management activities of the LMP including any potential fees anticipated from public or private entities for projects to offset adverse impacts to imperiled species or such habitat, which fees shall be used to restore, manage, enhance, repopulate, or acquire imperiled species habitat for lands that have or are anticipated to have imperiled species or such habitat onsite. The summary budget shall be prepared in such a manner that it facilitates computing an aggregate of land management costs for all state-managed lands using the categories described in s. 259.037(3) which are resource management, administration, support, capital improvements, recreation visitor services, law enforcement activities.	253.034(5)	59-61; Appendix 12.12
67	Cost estimate for conducting other management activities which would enhance the natural resource value or public recreation value for which the lands were acquired, include recommendations for cost-effective methods in accomplishing those activities.	259.032(10)	59-61; Appendix 12.12
68	A statement of gross income generated, net income and expenses.	18-2.018	59-61; Appendix 12.12

*** = The referenced inventories shall be of such detail that objective measures and benchmarks can be established for each tract of land and monitored during the lifetime of the plan. All quantitative data collected shall be aggregated, standardized, collected, and presented in an electronic format to allow for uniform management reporting and analysis. The information collected by the DEP pursuant to s. 253.0325(2) shall be available to the land manager and his or her assignee.

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Management Plan Acronym Key

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ARC	Acquisition and Restoration Council
BEBR	Bureau of Economic and Business Research
BOT	Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
CAS	Conservation Action Strategy
CLC	Florida Cooperative Land Cover Map
CLIP	Critical Lands and Waters Identification Project
DACS	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DHR	Florida Department of Historical Resources
DSL	Division of State Lands
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FFS	Florida Forest Service
FLEPPC	Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council
FLUE	Florida Land Use Element
FNAI	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
FS	Florida Statute(s)
FWC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
FWRI	Fish and Wildlife Research Institute
FWHAP	FWC's Fish and Wildlife Habitat Acquisition Program
GFC	Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
IMPP	Internal Management Policies and Procedures
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IWHRS	Integrated Wildlife Habitat Ranking System
LAP	Landowner Assistance Program
LMR	Land Management Review
LPIGD	Land Parcel Inventory of Geo-Database and Process
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NFWWMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District
OBVM	Objective-Based Vegetation Management
OCPB	Optimal Conservation Planning Boundary
OFW	Outstanding Florida Waters
ORB	Optimal Resource Boundary
PUD	Planned Unit Development
RSPH	Rare Species Potential Habitat
SCHA	Strategic Habitat Conservation Areas
WCPR	Wildlife Conservation Prioritization and Recovery

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1 Introduction and General Information

The Lake Stone Fish Management Area (LSFMA) is one of six freshwater fishing lakes constructed by the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) in cooperation with other governmental agencies for the sole purpose of increasing freshwater fishing opportunities in the western panhandle. The LSFMA is located approximately 40 miles north of Pensacola and has become a very popular recreational retreat for fishermen and campers.

The LSFMA is owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Board of Trustees). The FWC has lead management authority and has an established sublease with Escambia County for management of recreational activities on the area. The LSFMA is approximately 249 acres, with Lake Stone, and its accompanying structure and spillways, encompassing approximately 130 acres with the remaining 119 acres consisting of upland habitat (Figure 1). The LSFMA is managed to provide high-quality opportunities for fishing and wildlife viewing and other fish and wildlife-based public outdoor recreation opportunities, including hiking, fishing, camping and boating, and to conserve and restore important natural communities and wildlife habitat for imperiled and more common wildlife species.

1.1 Management Plan Purpose

This Management Plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for the management of the LSFMA. It provides information including the past usage, conservation acquisition history and descriptions of the natural and historical resources found on the LSFMA. Furthermore, it identifies FWC's future management intent, goals and associated short and long-term objectives, as well as identifying challenges and solutions. This Management Plan has been developed to guide each aspect of the LSFMA's resource and operational management for the next ten years.

This Management Plan is submitted for review to the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) acting on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the State of Florida through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of State Lands (DSL), in compliance with paragraph seven of Lease No. 2786 (Appendix 12.1) and pursuant to Chapters 253 and 259, Florida Statutes (FS), and Chapters 18-2 and 18-4, Florida Administrative Code (FAC). Format and content were drafted in accordance with ARC requirements for management plans and the model plan outline provided by the staff of DSL. Terms (Appendix 12.5) used in this Management Plan describing management activities and associated measurable goals and objectives conform to those developed for the Land Management Uniform Accounting Council Biennial Land Management Operational Report.

1.1.1 FWC Planning Philosophy

The FWC's planning philosophy includes emphasizing management recommendation consensus-building among stakeholders and input from user groups and the general public at the beginning of the planning process. The FWC engages stakeholders by convening a Management Advisory Group and solicits additional input from user groups and the general public at a public hearing (Appendix 12.3 and 12.4). The FWC also engages area, district and regional agency staff, as well as other FWC staff expertise, in developing this Management Plan, thereby facilitating area biologist and manager "ownership" of the Management Plan, and thus the development of meaningful management intent language, goals with associated measurable objectives, timelines for completion and the identification of challenges and solution strategies for inclusion in the LSFMA Management Plan (Sections 5 – 7).

Further management planning input is received through Land Management Reviews (LMR) conducted every five years, which includes a review of the previous Management Plan, as well as a field review of the LSFMA. The LMR report (Section 5.1) provides FWC staff with important information and guidance provided by a diverse team of land management auditors and communicates the recommendations of the LMR team to the FWC so they may be adequately addressed in this Management Plan, and thus guide the implementation of the LMR team recommendations on the LSFMA.

Furthermore, the FWC maintains transparency and accountability throughout the development and implementation of this Management Plan. A "living document" concept, linking this updated Management Plan to the previous one, is accomplished by reporting on the objectives, management activities and projects accomplished over the last planning timeframe (previous ten years; see Section 4), thereby ensuring agency accountability through time. Also, in an effort to remain adaptive for the duration of this Management Plan, continuous input and feedback will be collected from FWC staff, stakeholders, user groups and other interested parties and individuals. As needed, amendments to this Management Plan will be presented to the DSL and the ARC for review and consideration.

1.2 Location

The LSFMA is located approximately 40 miles north of Pensacola, with Blackwater River State Forest to the east, and Ft. Pickens and Ft. Barrancas within Gulf Islands National Seashore to the south. Access roads to the Lake Stone boat ramp and campgrounds are located on S.R. 4, approximately one and a half miles west of U.S. Highway 29.

The LSFMA is approximately two miles south of the Florida-Georgia state line, about two miles west from the town of Century, Florida and approximately two and a half miles west

of the Escambia River (Figure 2). The LSFMA is located within Township 5N, Range 30W and 31W and Sections 12 and 7 (Figure 3).

1.3 Acquisition

1.3.1 Purpose for Acquisition of the Property

The LSFMA was purchased primarily for the creation of public fishing opportunities. The LSFMA is managed by the FWC and Escambia County for the purpose of operating a Fish Management Area, while creating ecological diversity, by management of habitat for both common and imperiled wildlife and for providing the public with fish and wildlife-oriented outdoor recreational opportunities.

1.3.2 Acquisition History

In 1965, the Outdoor Recreational Development Council authorized funds for the acquisition of 205 acres for the construction and establishment of the LSFMA. The property was then leased to the FWC for 99 years by the Board of Trustees in 1969 under lease number 2786. Property description inequities were found in the original 1969 lease from the Board of Trustees to the FWC requiring the lease to be renegotiated and amended in 1975. In 1988, an additional 44-acre acquisition was added to the area's lease bringing the area to its current size of 249 acres. In 1992, the upland areas were subleased to Escambia County under contract number 91118 for further development of outdoor recreational facilities.

1.4 Management Authority

The FWC is the designated lead managing agency for the LSFMA under the authority granted by Lease Number 2786 from the Board of Trustees agent, DSL. The FWC and the Board of Trustees have also granted authority under sublease agreement 91118 to Escambia County for management of the recreational activities on the area. Further management authority derives from Article IV, Section 9 of the Florida Constitution as well as the guidance and directives of Chapters 253, 259, 327, 370, 373, 375, 378, 379, 403, 487, 597 and 870 of the Florida Statutes (F.S). These constitutional provisions and laws provide the FWC the authority to protect, conserve and manage the State's fish and wildlife resources.

1.5 Management Directives

The 99-year Board of Trustees' Lease Agreement Number 2786 with the FWC directs the FWC to manage the area "...for the purpose of preserving, developing, improving, operating, maintaining and otherwise managing land for public outdoor recreational, park, conservation and related purposes..."

1.6 Title Interest and Encumbrances

As State-owned lands, title to the LSFMA is vested in the Board of Trustees (Governor and Cabinet). In December 1969, the DSL, as staff to the Board of Trustees, entered into Lease Agreement Number 2786, a 99-year lease agreement, granting the FWC management authority for the LSFMA. As mentioned previously, Escambia County holds a sublease with the FWC for the management of recreational activities on the area. There are no known encumbrances, outstanding mineral rights or other interests within the established boundary.

1.7 Proximity to Other Public Conservation Lands

The LSFMA is located in the vicinity of a network of conservation lands, including lands managed by the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD) and Florida Forest Service (FFS). Several Florida Forever projects (Figure 4) are also located in the vicinity of the area.

Tables 1 and 2 list the Florida Forever projects and conservation lands within a 15-mile radius of the LSFMA including lands managed by public and private entities that conserve cultural and natural resources within this region of Florida.

Most of the conservation lands listed in Table 2 are owned in full-fee by a public entity. However, some of these areas fall within a less-than-fee ownership classification where the land is owned and being managed by a private landowner while a public agency or not-for-profit organization holds a conservation easement on the land.

Table 1. Florida Forever Projects in a 15-mile Vicinity of the LSFMA

Project Name	GIS Acres
Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest	99,544.4

Table 2. Conservation Lands in a 15-mile Vicinity of the LSFMA

State of Florida	Managing Agency
Blackwater River State Forest	DACS-FFS

Water Management District	Managing Agency
Lower Escambia River Water Management Area	NFWFMD
Watson Conservation Easement	NFWFMD

Acronym Key	Agency Name
DACS-FFS	FL Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services-Florida Forest Service
NFWFMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District

1.8 Adjacent Land Uses

As described above, the LSFMA is located in the Florida panhandle, southwest of the town of Century in the northern portion of Escambia County. The LSFMA is located adjacent to several privately-owned lands.

The 2018 U.S. Census estimates that there are 318,560 people living in Escambia County. The Department of Economic Affairs, Bureau of Economic and Business Research's (BEBR) medium-range population projection indicates that in the year 2030, there will be 347,600 people living in Escambia County. The BEBR population projections for the adjacent Santa Rosa County for the year 2030 are 214,700.

The current future land use and zoning categories for the LSFMA are recreation. Escambia County operates a campground which contains a picnic area, playground, restroom, bath facilities, and a covered pavilion. According to Escambia County's comprehensive plan, recreation lands do not allow any new dwelling units, except caretaker residences. Nevertheless, the Escambia County's Recreation Master Plan allows the following activities: hiking, fishing, wildlife viewing, nature study, camping, paddling and geocaching. Escambia County's future land use maps indicate that the LSFMA will continue to be designated and zoned as recreation lands.

The current land use designations for areas in the vicinity of the LSFMA are public, rural residential, and agriculture.

The LSFMA is not within an area of critical state concern or presently under study for such a designation.

1.9 Public Involvement

The FWC conducted a Management Advisory Group (MAG) meeting in Pensacola, Florida on February 6th, 2019 to obtain input from both public and private stakeholders regarding management of the LSFMA. Results of this meeting were used by the FWC to develop management goals and objectives and to identify opportunities and strategies for inclusion in this Management Plan. A summary of issues and opportunities raised by the MAG, as well as a listing of participants, is included as Appendix 12.4. Further, a public hearing, as required by Chapter 259.032(10), FS, was held in Century on April 10th, 2019, to solicit input and comment from the general public regarding this Management Plan. The report of that hearing is also contained in Appendix 12.4. A website is also maintained for receipt of public input at <http://myfwc.com/conservation/terrestrial/management-plans/development/>. Further testimony and input are received at a public hearing held by the ARC. Input received from all public involvement efforts has been considered in the development of this Management Plan.

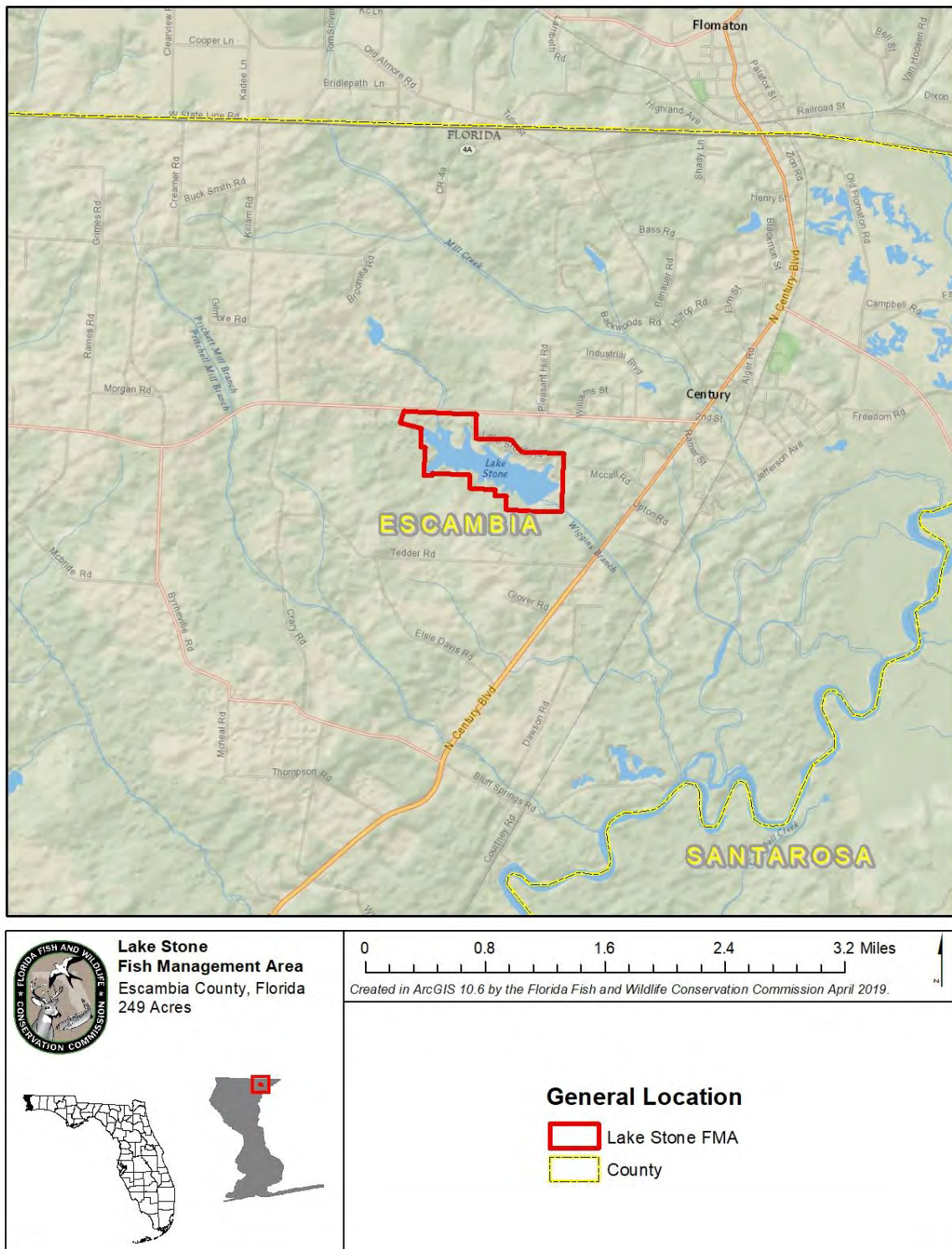


Figure 1. The LSFMA Location

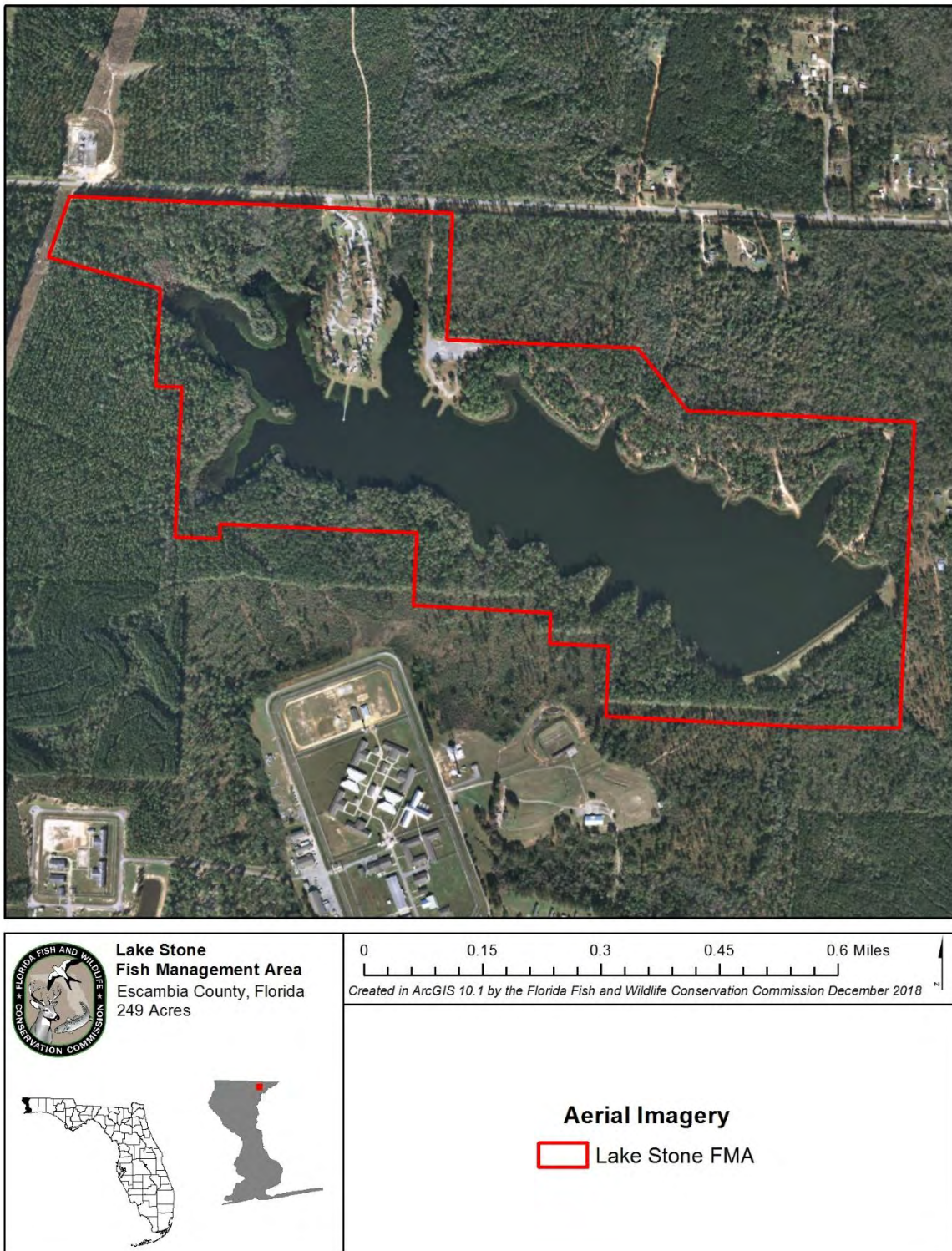


Figure 2. The LSFMA Aerial Imagery

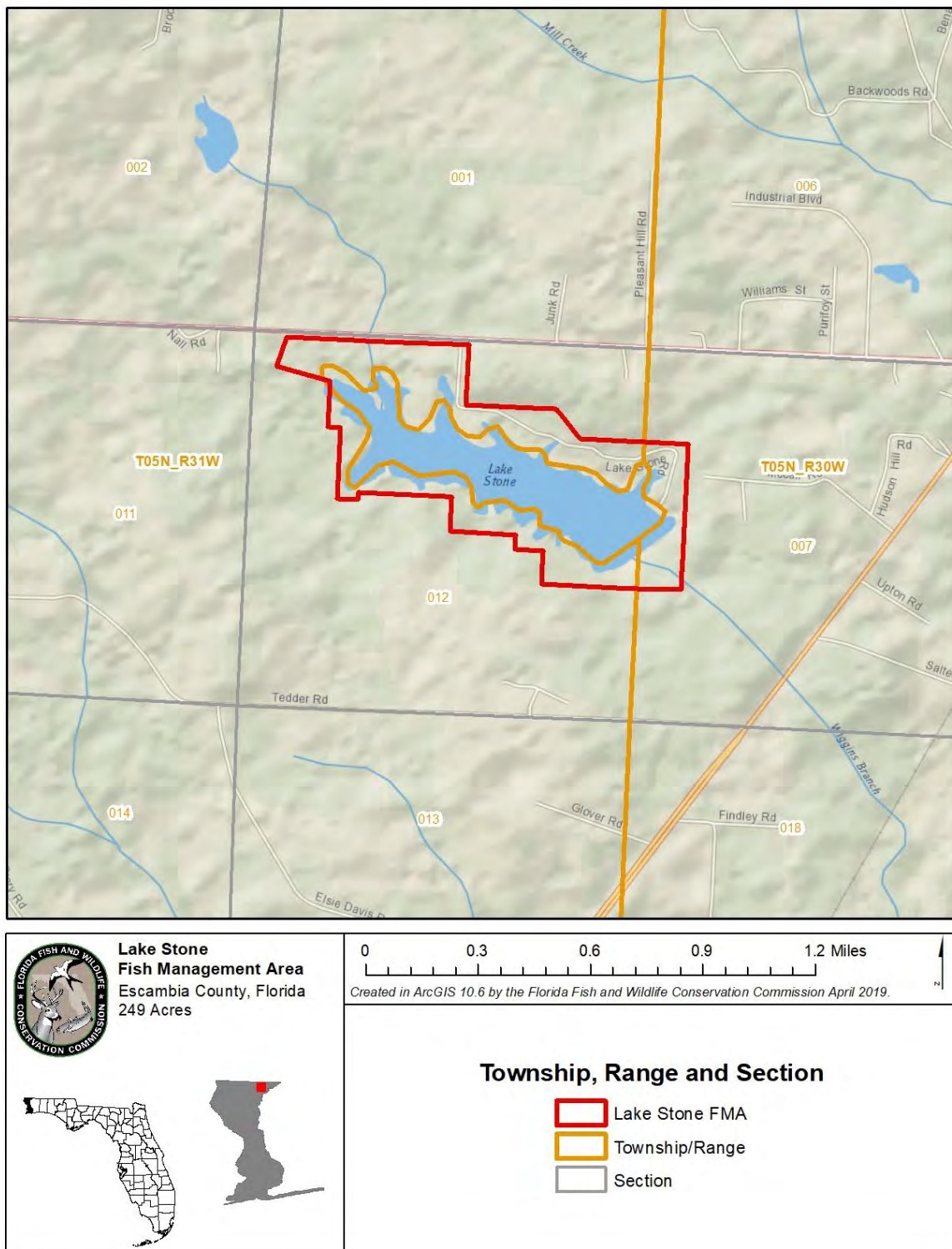


Figure 3. The LSFMA - Township, Range, and Section

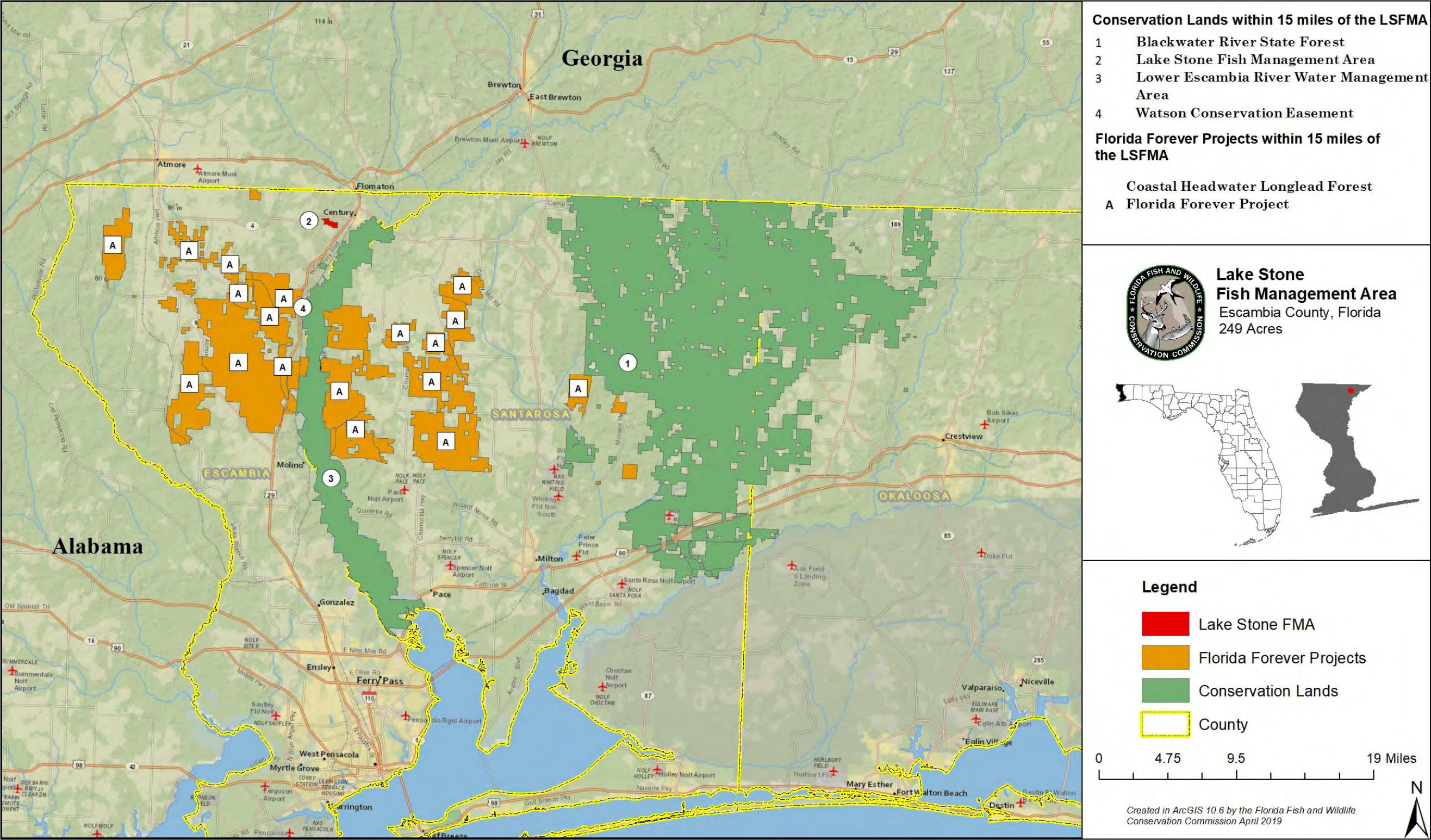


Figure 4. Conservation Land and Florida Forever Projects within a 15-mile Vicinity of the LSFMA

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2 Natural and Historical Resources

2.1 Physiography and Topography

The LSFMA is located in the Western Highlands physiographic province. The Western Highlands are comprised of rolling hills and ridges, a region characterized by elevations ranging from 100 feet to 280 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The LSFMA is not within or adjacent to any aquatic preserves or a designated area of critical state concern, nor is it under study for such designation. The majority of surface water on the LSFMA is a lake impoundment. Lake Stone is designated as open water. Most of the hydrology on the LSFMA is controlled by the water level of Lake Stone. Lake Stone has an average depth of 6 feet and a maximum depth of 22 feet, with the deepest area of the lake found near the dam and along the old stream bed. The lake contains flooded timber.

2.1.1 Climate

Escambia County experiences a warm temperate climate. The temperature record by the nearby Milton-Whiting Field Naval Air Weather Station during the period 1980 to 2016 ranged from an average of 86 degrees Fahrenheit (F) during the hottest months from May to September and 68 degrees F during the cooler months from December to February. Average total annual precipitation during the period 1980 to 2016 was approximately 66 inches, during which period rainfall was highest during the month of July (5.8 inches) and lowest in October (3.5 inches).

2.1.2 Soils

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) data were used to identify the LSFMA soil series and soil depth to water table (Figures 5 and 6). The map units described in the soil survey of the LSFMA are distributed as shown in Figure 5. Analyses of depth to water table for map units occurring within the LSFMA are also provided in Figure 6. The NRCS defines a soil map unit as: “a collection of soil areas or non-soil areas (miscellaneous areas) delineated in a soil survey.” Soil map units may contain multiple soil components, which are given names that are unique identifiers. Appendix 12.6 lists the names and official map unit descriptions of areas delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey or by miscellaneous areas in the survey area as determined by the NRCS. Analysis of depth to water table for map units occurring within the LSFMA are also provided in Appendix 12.6.

Soils found within the LSFMA are generally those associated with the area’s mix of natural communities and are thus poorly to very poorly drained sandy or organic soils. While

almost half of the area is made up of water, Troup-Poarch complex soils make up approximately 43% of the area. Along with various other less prominent sands including, Bigbee-Garcon-Fluvaquents complex, Bonifay loamy sand, Dorovan muck and Fluvaquents, Escambia fine sandy loam and Poarch sandy loam. The LSFMA does not contain beaches, dunes or virgin timber.

2.1.3 Geologic Conditions

The surface geologic units at Escambia County are primarily the Citronelle Formation and Undifferentiated Quaternary sediments. The geology of Escambia County, as reflected on the U.S. Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey's (USGS) website (<http://mrdata.usgs.gov/geology/state/fips-unit.php?code=f12033>) is as follows:

Citronelle Formation (Pliocene)

The Citronelle Formation is widespread in the Gulf Coastal Plain and makes up approximately 78% of Escambia County. The type section for the Citronelle Formation, named by Matson (1916), is near Citronelle, Alabama. The Citronelle Formation grades laterally, through a broad facies transition, into the Miccosukee Formation of the eastern Florida panhandle. Coe (1979) investigated the Citronelle Formation in portions of the western Florida panhandle. The Citronelle Formation is a siliciclastic, deltaic deposit that is lithologically similar to, and time equivalent with, the Cypresshead Formation and, at least in part, the Long Key Formation (Cunningham et al., 1998) of the peninsula. In the western panhandle, some of the sediments mapped as Citronelle Formation may be reworked Citronelle. The lithologies are the same and there are few fossils present to document a possible younger age. The Citronelle Formation consists of gray to orange, often mottled, unconsolidated to poorly consolidated, very fine to very coarse, poorly sorted, clean to clayey sands. It contains significant amounts of clay, silt and gravel which may occur as beds and lenses and may vary considerably over short distances. Limonite nodules and limonite-cemented beds are common. Marine fossils are rare but fossil pollen, plant remains, and occasional vertebrates are found. Much of the Citronelle Formation is highly permeable. It forms the Sand and Gravel Aquifer of the surficial aquifer system.

Pleistocene/Holocene

Undifferentiated Quaternary Sediments – Covering about 22% of Escambia County, much of Florida's surface is covered by a varying thickness of undifferentiated sediments consisting of siliciclastics, organics and freshwater carbonates. Where these sediments exceed 20 feet (6.1 meters) thick, they were mapped as discrete units. In an effort to subdivide the undifferentiated sediments, those sediments occurring in flood plains were mapped as alluvial and flood plain deposits (Qal). Sediments showing surficial expression of beach ridges and dunes were mapped separately (Qbd) as were the sediments composing

Trail Ridge (Qtr). Terrace sands were not mapped (refer to Healy [1975] for a discussion of the terraces in Florida). The subdivisions of the Undifferentiated Quaternary Sediments (Qu) are not lithostratigraphic units but are utilized in order to facilitate a better understanding of the State's geology. The siliciclastics are light gray, tan, brown to black, unconsolidated to poorly consolidated, clean to clayey, silty, unfossiliferous, variably organic-bearing sands to blue green to olive green, poorly to moderately consolidated, sandy, silty clays. Gravel is occasionally present in the panhandle. Organics occur as plant debris, roots, disseminated organic matrix and beds of peat. Freshwater carbonates, often referred to as marls in the literature, are scattered over much of the State. In southern Florida, freshwater carbonates are nearly ubiquitous in the Everglades. These sediments are buff colored to tan, unconsolidated to poorly consolidated, fossiliferous carbonate muds. Sand, silt and clay may be present in limited quantities. These carbonates often contain organics. The dominant fossils in the freshwater carbonates are mollusks.

2.2 Vegetation

Through the services of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), the FWC and the FNAI have mapped the current natural and anthropogenic communities of the LSFMA which describes six natural and anthropogenic community types existing on the LSFMA, (Table 3, and Figure 7). FWC biologists have not yet documented any rare plant species occurring on the area but have found three occurrences of exotic and invasive plant species (Table 5) as occurring on the LSFMA. Additionally, plant species found at the LSFMA have been recorded (Table 4).

Table 3. Natural Community Types on the LSFMA

Community Type	GIS Acres	Percentage
Bottomland Forest	17.82	7.2%
Developed	19.10	7.7%
Impoundment	98.48	40.0%
Road	9.52	4.0%
Successional Hardwood Forest	44.45	18.0%
Upland Pine	58.65	23.6%

Table 4. Native Plant Species Known to Occur on the LSFMA

Common Name	Scientific Name
American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Black titi	<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i>
Columned stinkhorn	<i>Clathrus columnatus</i>
Deer moss	<i>Cladina spp.</i>

Fetterbush	<i>Lyonia lucida</i>
Inkberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>
Longleaf pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
Narrowleaf silkgrass	<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>
Redbay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>
Resurrection fern	<i>Pleopeltis polypodioides</i>
Sand blackberry	<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i>
Slash pine	<i>Pinus ellitottii</i>
Southern dewberry	<i>Rubus trivialis</i>
Sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>
Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum spp.</i>
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Switchcane	<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>
Titi	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>
Tulip poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Water oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Wax myrtle	<i>Morella cerifera</i>
Wild sarsaparilla	<i>Smilax glauca</i>

Table 5. Exotic and Invasive Plant Species Know to Occur on the LSFMA

Common Name	Scientific Name	FLEPPC Category
Chinese privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	<i>I</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	<i>I</i>
Japanese climbing fern	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	<i>I</i>

2.2.1 FNAI Natural Community Descriptions

Bottomland forest (~17.82 acres)

Bottomland forests occur within floodplain forests and swamps on higher ground that is rarely inundated except during unusual flood events. Found in areas intermediate between swamps and uplands, the canopy may be quite diverse with both deciduous and evergreen hydrophytic to mesophytic trees. Bottomland forest is a closed-canopy forest found on terraces and levees within riverine floodplains and in shallow depressions. Bottomland forests along smaller streams are prone to periodic flooding attributable to localized rainfall that increases seepage and runoff from surrounding uplands. In floodplains along larger rivers and tributaries, bottomland forests on higher terraces, ridges and levees are subject

to only short seasonal floods due to high relief or quickly drained sandy soils or both conditions. The water table in these forests is high in blackwater or spring-fed floodplains, but relatively low during dry periods in alluvial floodplains. Inundation occurs only during higher floods, regardless of the stream type.

Upland Pine (~58.65 acres)

Upland pine is a woodland of widely spaced pines with a sparse to moderate shrub layer and a dense, species-rich groundcover of grasses and herbs, occurring on gently rolling terrain. Soils are generally higher in loam or clay than soils of similar sandhills. The canopy is usually dominated by longleaf pine over an intermittent subcanopy layer of smaller pines and hardwoods, often including southern red oak. Though typically present as low shrubs and occasional midstory trees, these species can form a dense midstory in areas that have experienced a lack of fire for many years. Shrub cover can vary from sparse to dense and includes low-growing species such as dwarf huckleberry, running oak, gallberry and Darrow's blueberry. Wiregrass is often dominant, but a high diversity of grasses and forbs may be present.

Altered Community Descriptions

Developed (~19.10 acres)

This can include parking lots, buildings, maintained lawns (as part of recreational, business or residential areas), botanical or ornamental gardens, campgrounds, and recreational, industrial and residential areas. Developed communities on the LSFMA include the campground area, the office and caretaker residence, parking lots, maintained areas, the earthen dam structure, principal spillway, drawdown structure with drain valves and two emergency overflow spillways. This also includes nine earthen fishing fingers, a fishing pier, one paved public boat ramp and one crushed rock boat ramp.

Impoundment (~98.48 acres)

Stream or watershed impoundment. On the LSFMA this includes Lake Stone. The Lake Stone impoundment was constructed in 1967 by impounding Wiggins Branch with an earthen dam. The primary purpose of impounding Wiggins Branch was to create a public fishing lake.

Road (~9.52 acres)

Includes paved and unpaved roadways.

Successional Hardwood Forest (~44.45 acres)

Successional hardwood forests are closed-canopied forest dominated by fast growing hardwoods, and often with remnant pines. These forests are either invaded natural habitat (i.e., mesic flatwoods, sandhill, upland pine, upland mixed woodland) due to lengthy fire-suppression or old fields that have succeeded to forest. The subcanopy and shrub layers of these forests are often dense and dominated by smaller individuals of the canopy species. Remnant species of the former natural community may also be present.

2.2.2 Imperiled Plants

For the purposes of this Management Plan, the term “imperiled species” as it relates to plants refers to plant species that the DACS or the USFWS designated as endangered or threatened. This designation is commonly known as “listed species”, and all names and status determinations were derived from Florida’s Regulated Plant Index Rule (5B-40.0055 F.A.C.) that is maintained by the DACS.

The FWC manages the lands using a proactive natural community focused approach. As applied by the FWC, natural resource management starts by classifying lands into distinct natural communities. The FWC then conducts management activities to maintain or enhance each communities’ structure and function. Land management that has a positive influence on natural community conditions benefits the species occurring in these habitats.

Currently no imperiled plant species have been observed on the LSFMA, however it is possible imperiled species occur, and if encountered, staff will document these occurrences. Florida’s imperiled species are adapted to natural communities and should continue to benefit from the FWC's ongoing and planned management to maintain and enhance natural community structure and function.

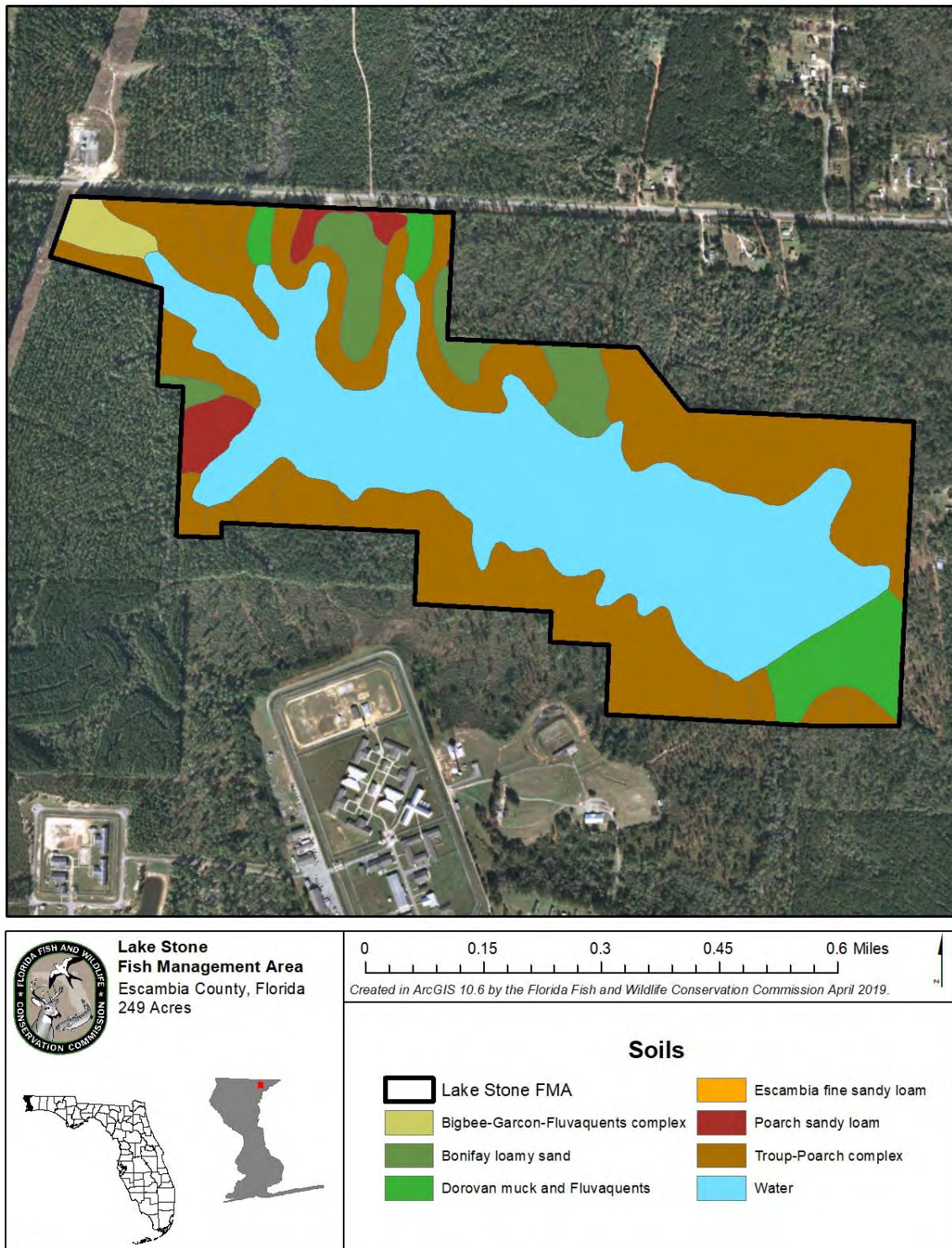


Figure 5. The LSFMA Soil Types

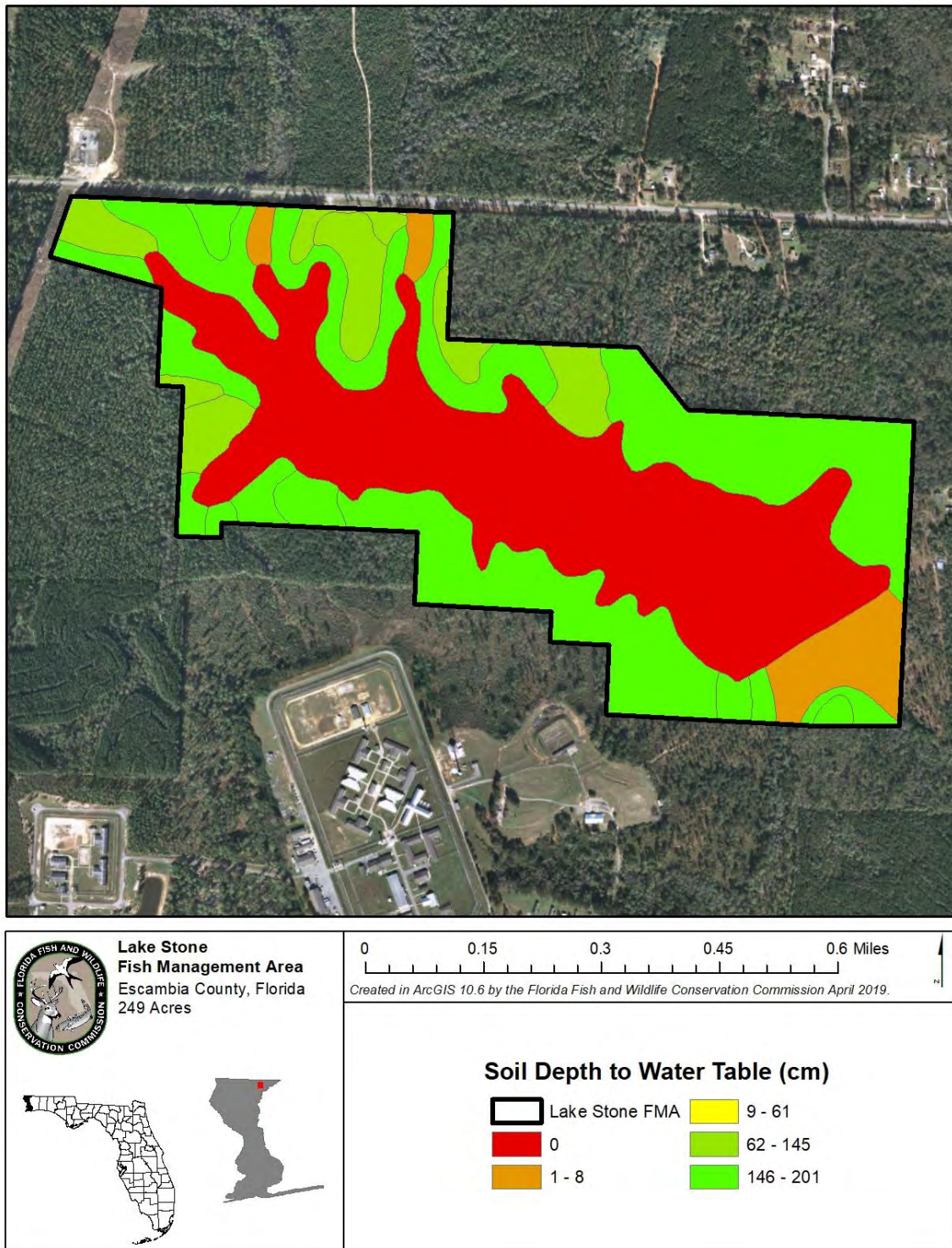


Figure 6. The LSFMA Soil Depth to Water Table

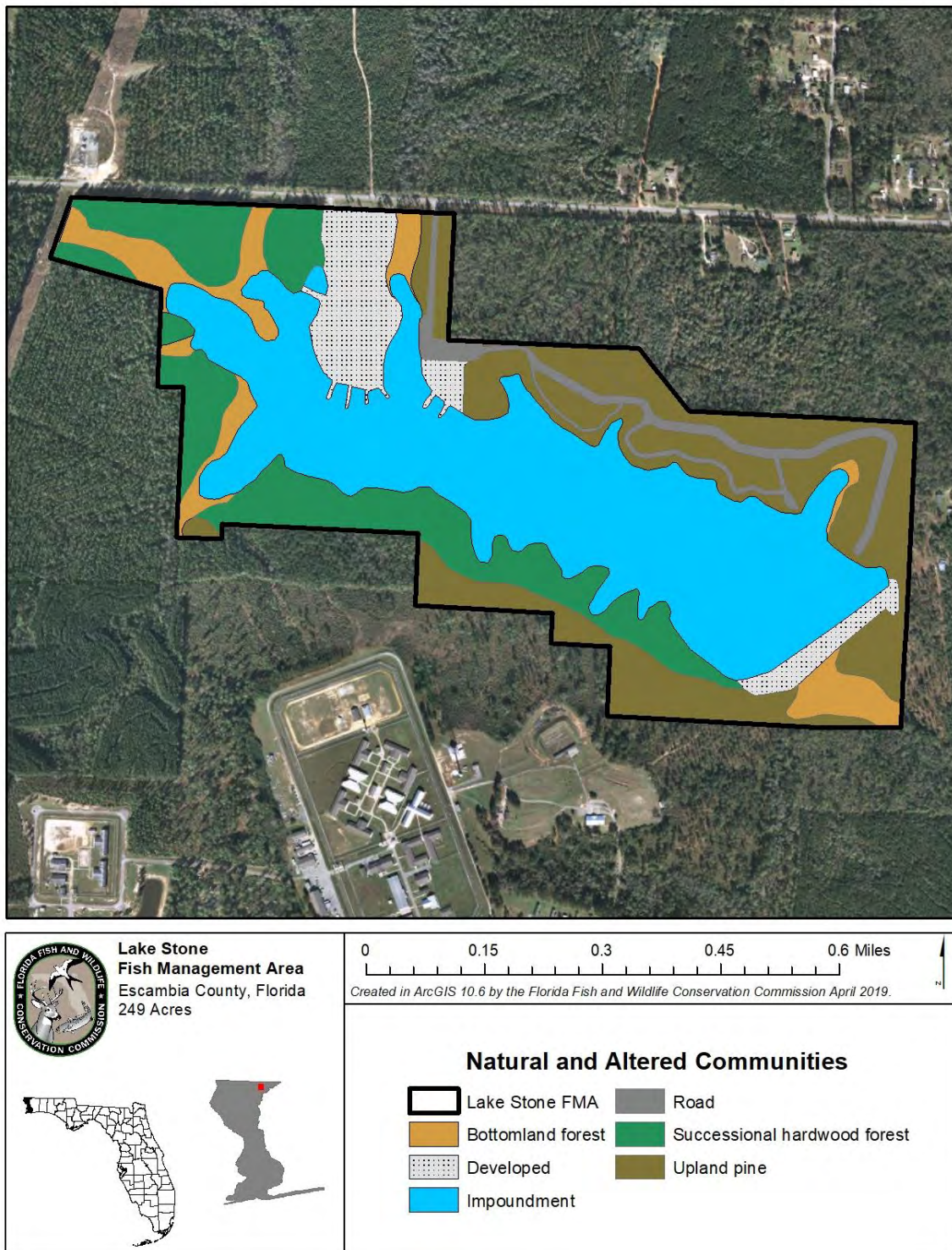


Figure 7. Natural Communities Found on the LSFMA

2.3 Fish and Wildlife Resources

As described above, the LSFMA has a variety of natural communities and habitat types that support an array of wildlife species. Active, ongoing wildlife management practices and the high quality of habitat make the LSFMA an excellent place to view wildlife. The LSFMA's Lake Stone, bottomland forest, and upland pine forest provide critical habitat for resident and migratory wildlife.

Additionally, the FWC maintains an inventory of fauna occurring on or near the LSFMA listed in the following tables, including amphibians and reptiles (Table 6), birds (Table 7), mammals (Table 8) and fish (Table 9). Currently, no exotic and invasive wildlife species have been documented on or near the LSFMA.

Table 6. Native Reptile and Amphibian Species Known to Occur on the LSFMA

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>
Common Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>
Southern Leopard Frog	<i>Lithobates sphenocephalus</i>
Spring Peeper	<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>

Table 7. Native Bird Species Known to Occur on the LSFMA

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megasceryle alcyon</i>
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Blue-headed vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>
Brown-headed Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pusilla</i>
Carolina Chickadee	<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Northern Mocking bird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
Pine Warbler	<i>Setophaga pinus</i>
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>

Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>

Table 8. Native Mammal Species Known to Occur on the LSFMA

Common Name	Scientific Name
Eastern gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
White-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>

Table 9. Native Fish Species Known to Occur on the LSFMA

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black crappie	<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
Brook silverside	<i>Labidesthes sicculus</i>
Brown bullhead	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>
Channel catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
Golden shiner	<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>
Largemouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
Mosquitofish	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>
Redear sunfish	<i>Lepomis microlophus</i>
Threadfin shad	<i>Dorosoma petenense</i>
Triploid grass carp	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>
Warmouth	<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>
Yellow bullhead	<i>Ameiurus natalis</i>

2.3.1 Integrated Wildlife Habitat Ranking System

The FWC has developed the Integrated Wildlife Habitat Ranking System (IWHRS) as a Geographic Information Systems (GIS)-based assessment tool that incorporates a wide variety of land cover and wildlife species data. The IWHRS evaluates the Florida landscape based upon the habitat needs of wildlife as a way to identify ecologically significant lands in the state, and to assess the potential impacts of management and land-use changes. The IWHRS was developed to provide technical assistance to various local, regional, state, and federal agencies, and entities interested in wildlife needs and conservation in order to: (1) determine ways to avoid or minimize project impacts by evaluating alternative placements, alignments and transportation corridors during early planning stages, (2) assess direct,

secondary and cumulative impacts to habitat and wildlife resources, and (3) identify appropriate parcels for public land acquisition for wetland and upland habitat mitigation purposes. The IWHRS (2009) indicates that the LSFMA has a mean wildlife value of 6.0. The FWC's IWHRS map for the LSFMA is shown in Figure 8.

2.3.2 Imperiled Fish and Wildlife

For the purposes of this Management Plan, the term “Imperiled Species” refers to plant and animal species that are designated as Endangered, Threatened or a Species of Special Concern by the FWC, or that are designated as Endangered or Threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This designation is also commonly known as “listed species.”

At its November, 2016, Commission meeting, the FWC approved Florida's Imperiled Species Management Plan (<http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/imperiled/plan/>), which included changes to the listing status for many wildlife species. Subsequent rule changes (68A-27.003 and 68A-27.005 FAC) came into effect in January 2017. All federally listed species that occur in Florida are included in Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species list (<https://myfwc.com/media/1945/threatened-endangered-species.pdf>) as federally-designated Endangered or federally-designated Threatened. Species that are not federally listed, but which have been identified by the FWC as being at some level of risk of extinction, are listed as state-designated Threatened. Additionally, the FWC continues to maintain a separate Species of Special Concern category. This category was reviewed as part of Florida's Imperiled Species Management Plan, with the majority of the species previously contained within the category either being removed from Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species list due to conservation success, or had their status changed to state-designated Threatened. Currently, FWC staff have not found any occurrences of imperiled fish and wildlife on the LSFMA.

2.3.3 FNAI Element Occurrences

A diversity of wildlife species is found near the LSFMA. The FNAI element occurrence records include two occurrences of the eastern chipmunk and capillaceous crayfish in the vicinity of the LSFMA. As defined by the FNAI, an “element” is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, natural community, bird colony, spring, sinkhole, cave or other ecological feature. An element occurrence is a single extant habitat which sustains or otherwise contributes to the survival of a population or a distinct, self-sustaining example of a particular element. The FNAI assigns a rank to each “element” occurrence. This ranking system was developed by The Nature Conservancy and the Natural Heritage Program Network based on the element's global rank (element's worldwide status) or state rank (status of element in Florida). The FNAI ranking system and definitions are located on the following website: www.fnai.org/ranks.cfm.

Known locations of FNAI element occurrences from the most recent GIS databases are displayed in Figure 9. Appendix 12.7 contains a letter from the FNAI authorizing the FWC to utilize their database for the purpose of displaying known plant and animal resources.

2.4 Native Landscapes

The predominate native landscapes occurring on the LSFMA are upland pine, bottomland forest, successional hardwood forest and Lake Stone. As described in detail above, complete descriptions of the natural and altered communities found on the LSFMA can be found in Section 2.2 of this Management Plan.

2.5 Water Resources

All surface waters of the State are classified by the DEP according to designated uses as described in Chapter 62-302.44 FAC.

The surface waters of the LSFMA are designated as Class III, and classified for fish consumption; recreation, as well as propagation and maintenance of a healthy, well-balanced population of fish and wildlife. Additionally, it is the policy of the DEP to afford the highest protection to Outstanding Florida Waters (OFW) and Outstanding



National Resource Waters (Chapter 62-302.700 FAC). No portions of the LSFMA, are designated as OFW. The only waterbody located on the LSFMA is Lake Stone. Lake Stone is an impoundment created to increase fishing opportunities in the area. Lake Stone is designated as open water. Most of the hydrology on the LSFMA is controlled by the water level of Lake Stone. Lake Stone has an average depth of six feet and a maximum depth of 22 feet, with the deepest area of the lake found near the dam and along the old stream bed. The lake also contains flooded timber.

2.6 Beaches and Dunes

There are no beach and dune resources on the LSFMA.

2.7 Mineral Resources

There are no known commercial mineral deposits on the LSFMA.

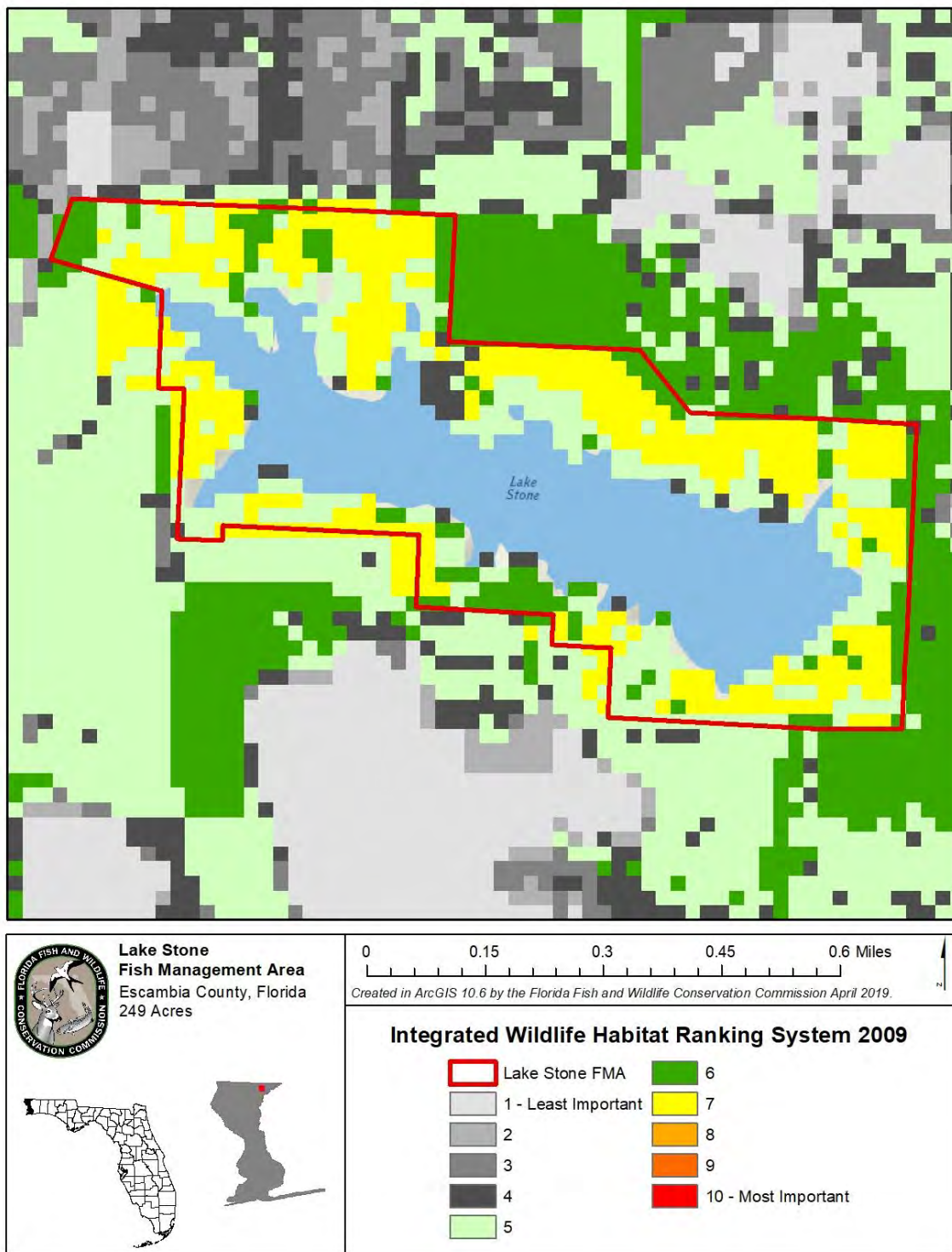


Figure 8. Integrated Wildlife Habitat Ranking for the LSFMA

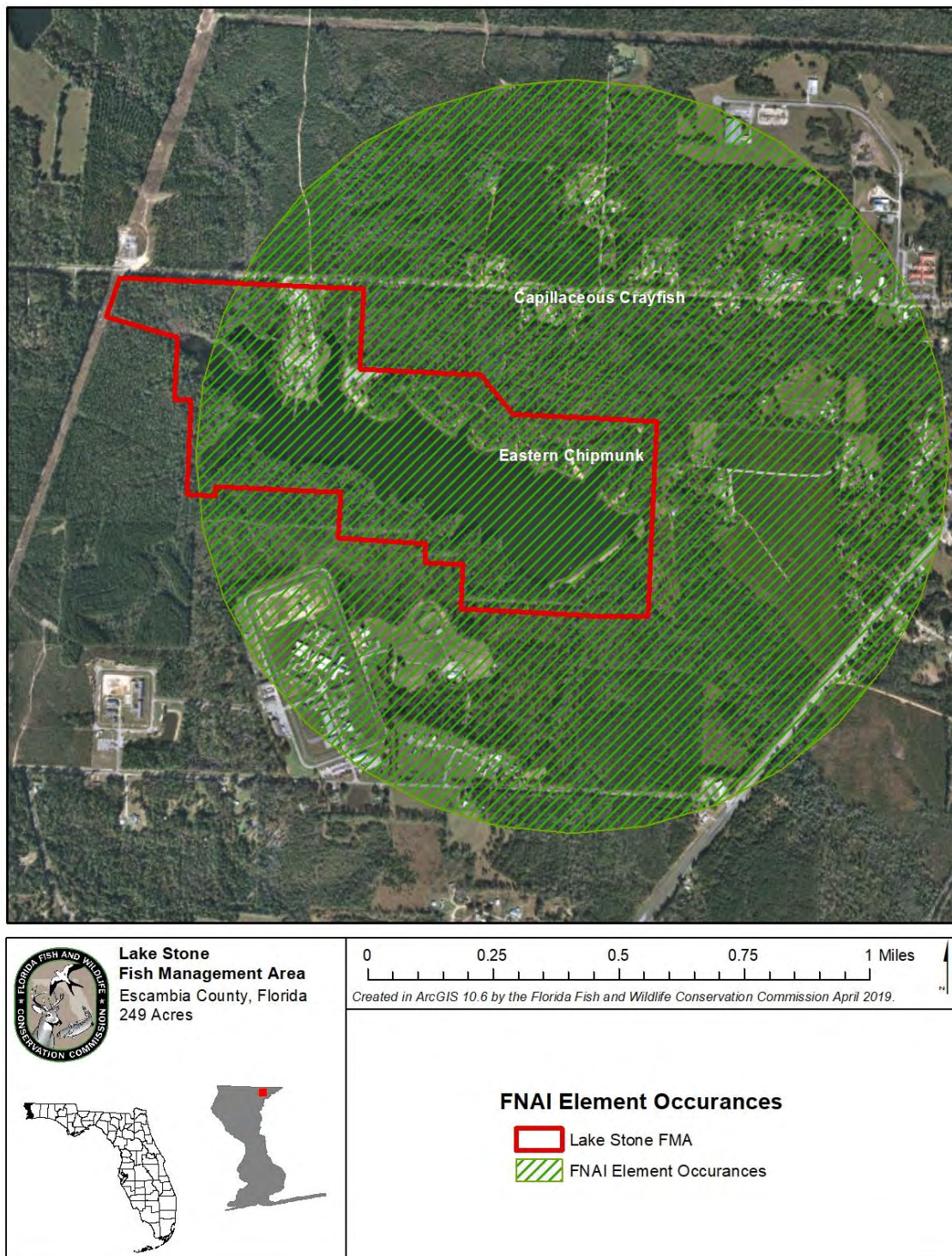


Figure 9. FNAI Element Occurrences in the vicinity of the LSFMA

2.8 Historical Resources

The DHR Master Site File indicates that there are two recorded historical sites within the boundaries of the LSFMA. The FWC and Escambia county will coordinate with the DHR to assess the need for conducting a historical resource survey during this planning period.

The FWC will also continue to consult with the DHR in an attempt to locate and preserve any other historical or archaeological features found on the area. As necessary, the FWC will also contact professionals from the DHR for assistance prior to any ground-disturbing activity on the area.

2.9 Scenic Resources

The LSFMA offers scenic views of upland pine forest, bottomland forest, successional hardwood forest and Lake Stone. As a result, the area has been valued for its scenic quality unaffected by development and most other human alterations of the landscape. Wildlife is abundant year-round throughout the area. The scenery of the LSFMA can be enjoyed by hiking the area's trails and fishing and paddling on Lake Stone. Some of the scenic sites on the LSFMA have also been developed with interpretive signage.

3 Uses of the Property

3.1 Previous Use and Development

Prior to European settlement, the landscape of Florida, including this area of the Florida panhandle, was settled and used by a variety of aboriginal peoples whose culture relied mainly on hunting, fishing and subsistence agriculture. Though some land alteration occurred, only minor alteration of the landscape is thought to have taken place until the advent of European settlement beginning with the Spanish occupation of Florida in the 16th century.

Along with more advanced agricultural practices, the Spanish and other settlers brought livestock, primarily cattle and hogs, as well as horses to Florida. This began an era of broad use of the landscape for agriculture. Rangeland cattle grazing and other agricultural practices began to be utilized in a more systematic way and occurred throughout much of the central Florida peninsula through most of the European settlement era from the 16th through the 20th centuries. Use of these agricultural practices began an era of increased alteration of the natural landscape. However, it wasn't until the 19th and 20th centuries that major settlement and more extensive alteration of the landscape in the area began with the widespread use of agriculture and associated development.

Lake Stone, formally known as Wiggins Branch, was impounded in 1967 and the infrastructure included a 1,100-foot-long earthen dam and concrete water control structure

with drawdown and drain valves. Currently, there is a primary spillway and two emergency spillways. After acquisition of the LSFMA in 1969, the area was opened to fishing, and the lake has been stocked with Largemouth Bass, Bluegill, Redear Sunfish (shellcracker), Black Crappie and Channel Catfish. The LSFMA contains nine earthen fishing fingers, one fishing pier, one paved public boat ramp and one crushed rock boat ramp.

3.2 Current Use of the Property

Currently, the LSFMA is managed for the conservation and protection of fish and wildlife habitat and fish and wildlife based public outdoor recreation. A wide range of operational and resource management actions are conducted on the LSFMA each year including activities such as wildlife habitat restoration and improvement; invasive and exotic species maintenance and control; road repairs and maintenance; imperiled species monitoring and protection; facilities and infrastructure maintenance and repair; conservation acquisition and stewardship activities; historical resources monitoring and protection; and research related activities.

The area also offers excellent opportunities for bird watching. The diversity of vegetation not only harbors a variety of bird species but also provides good opportunities for mammalian wildlife viewing. Other uses include hiking, paddling and fishing.

The LSFMA is being managed as a multiple-use conservation land. Multiple-use management strategies incorporate uses related to wildlife, fisheries and forest management and natural resource based public outdoor recreation. Provisions have been made for fish and wildlife-based public outdoor educational and recreational opportunities that are compatible with the original purposes for acquiring the LSFMA. The current land use designation as depicted in the Future Land Use Element (FLUE) for the LSFMA is listed as recreation and open space.

3.2.1 Visitation and Economic Benefits

Visitation and public use of the area for fish and wildlife based public outdoor recreational opportunities is the primary source of economic benefits from the LSFMA and contribute to the overall economy for the region of Northwest Florida. If the current maximum visitation level for fishing and lake access on the area reached the 144 visitors per day and the 77 campsites were utilized by visitors per day, a total of 108,770 visitors per year could be expected. If the area were at carrying capacity, the FWC economic analysis estimates indicate that the LSFMA could potentially generate an estimated economic impact of \$21,252,570 for the State and the Northwest region of Florida. This estimated annual economic impact would aid in the creation of an estimated 216 jobs. However, it should be

noted that the current visitation rates for the area are estimated to be far below the area’s established carrying capacity.

Further revenue generating potential of the LSFMA will depend upon future uses described in this Management Plan. Additional revenue from environmental lands such as the LSFMA might include sales of various permits and recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be feasibly developed. The annual area regulations can be consulted to clarify the necessary and required permits, fees and regulations. Additionally, the long-term value of ecosystem services, including the protection of air and water quality functions, are considered to be significant to local and regional land and water resources, as well as human health.

3.3 Single- or Multiple-use Management

The LSFMA will be managed under the multiple-use concept as a Fish Management Area. The LSFMA will provide fish and wildlife resource based public outdoor recreation and educational opportunities, while protecting the natural and historical resources found on the area. Any natural and historical resources of the LSFMA will be managed under the guidance of the ARC, the Conceptual State Lands Management Plan, and as outlined in the original purposes for acquisition.

3.3.1 Analysis of Multiple-use Potential

The following actions or activities have been considered under the multiple-use concept as possible uses to be allowed on the LSFMA. Uses classified as “Approved” are considered to be in accordance with the purposes for acquisition, as well as with the Conceptual State Lands Management Plan, and with the FWC agency mission, goals and objectives as expressed in the Agency Strategic Plan (Appendix 12.8). Uses classified as "Conditional" indicate that the use may be acceptable but will be allowed only if approved through a process other than the management plan development and approval process (e.g., special-use permitting, managed-area regulation and rule development). Uses classified as “Rejected” are not considered to be in accordance with the original purpose of acquisition or one or more of the various forms of guidance available for planning and management:

	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Conditional</u>	<u>Rejected</u>
Apiaries		✓	
Astronomy		✓	
Bicycling	✓		
Cattle grazing			✓
Citrus or other agriculture			✓
Ecosystem services and maintenance	✓		

Ecotourism		✓	
Environmental Education	✓		
First-responder training		✓	
Fishing	✓		
Geocaching		✓	
Hiking	✓		
Horseback riding			✓
Hunting			✓
Linear facilities			✓
Military training		✓	
Preservation of historical resources	✓		
Primitive camping	✓		
Protection of imperiled species	✓		
Off-road vehicle use			✓
Shooting sports park			✓
Soil and water conservation	✓		
Timber harvest		✓	
Wildlife observation	✓		

3.3.2 Incompatible Uses and Linear Facilities

Consideration of incompatible uses and linear facilities on the LSFMA are made in accordance with the requirements of Section 253.034(10) FS, and other applicable Florida constitution, statute, rule and policy requirements, as well as other provisions governing applications for proposed incompatible uses or linear facilities on state-owned conservation lands. Upon approval and implementation of this management plan, any proposed future uses that have been classified herein as Rejected, or other proposed future uses that are determined to be incompatible with the purposes of acquisition or other management authorizations and guidance, will be forwarded for review and approval consideration to the DEP-DSL, the ARC and the Board of Trustees prior to any incompatible use or linear facility being authorized on the LSFMA.

3.3.3 Assessment of Impact of Planned Uses of the Property

To communicate the FWC's planned uses and activities, specific management intentions, long- and short-term goals and with associated objectives, identified challenges and solution strategies have been developed for the LSFMA (Sections 5 -7). A detailed assessment of the benefits and potential impacts of planned uses and activities on natural and historical resources was an integral part of the development of the management activities and intent, goals, objectives, challenges and strategies sections of this Management Plan.

3.4 Acreage Recommended for Potential Surplus Review

On conservation lands where the FWC is the lead manager, the FWC evaluates and identifies recommended areas for a potential surplus designation by the DSL, the ARC and the Board of Trustees. This evaluation consists of GIS modeling and analysis, aerial photography interpretation, analysis of fish and wildlife resources, a review of resource and operational management needs and a review of public access and recreational use of the area. Also, the FWC considers recommendations for surplus lands as they relate to Florida's "No Net Loss of Hunting Lands" legislation (Ch. 379.3001 F.S.), as well as surplus restrictions for lands acquired through the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson) or through other federal grant programs.

The evaluation of the LSFMA by the FWC has determined that all portions of the area are being managed and operated for the original purposes of acquisition and remain integral to the continued conservation of important fish and wildlife resources and continue to provide fish and wildlife resource based public outdoor recreational opportunities. Therefore, no portion of the LSFMA is recommended for potential surplus review.

4 Accomplished Objectives from the LSFMA Management Plan 2010-2020

This section is dedicated to reporting the extent to which the Objectives described in the LSFMA Management Plan 2010 – 2020 were successfully completed. Accomplishments for the LSFMA during the previous planning timeframe are further discussed in more comprehensive detail throughout **Section 5 Management Activities and Intent** of this Management Plan.

The following **Resource Management Goals and Objectives** from the 2010– 2020 the LSFMA Management Plan describe the planned activities for the LSFMA during this period. The degree to which the FWC was able to accomplish the planned activities during this period is reflected as **Percent Accomplished** for each associated Objective.

<u>Goals and Objectives</u>	<u>Percent Accomplished</u>
Goal 1: Monitor and manage Lake Stone fish populations for sustained recreational use by anglers.	

Objective 1: Continue to monitor and maintain sportfish populations through the use of length-frequency histograms, age and growth data, condition indices, and creel survey data. These are ongoing activities. <i>Comment: The FWC continues to monitor and maintain all sportfish populations.</i>	100%
Objective 2: Continue to develop and apply appropriate harvest regulations as needed for largemouth bass and panfish to promote optimum population densities and size structure. <i>Comment: FWC staff continues to develop and apply harvest regulators as needed for largemouth bass and panfish populations.</i>	100%
Objective 3: Apply appropriate management strategies including liming/fertilization, supplemental stocking, habitat enhancement, water level manipulation, and vegetation control to provide high quality fishing opportunities. These are ongoing activities. <i>Comment: The FWC continues to apply liming/fertilization, stock Lake Stone as needed, and perform habitat enhancement, water level manipulation and vegetation control as needed and appropriate.</i>	100%
Objective 4: Evaluate angler catch and effort data through a spring peak season creel survey at least once during the five-year reporting period to document fishing success rates and assess overall results of management strategies. <i>Comment: The FWC's Division of Freshwater Fisheries (DFFM) was temporarily short-staffed from 2010-2015, and the LSFMA was a low priority at the time for spring creel surveys. However, in 2018 a drop box survey was completed to assess efforts and public satisfaction.</i>	50%
Goal 2: Preserve structural integrity of the dam and other facilities to ensure perpetual use opportunities by the general public.	
Objective 1: Continue annual inspections of the dam, fishing fingers, and water control structures, and coordinate necessary repairs with the FWC engineer. <i>Comment: FWC staff continues to inspect dam, fishing fingers and water control structures and perform repairs as necessary and funding allows.</i>	100%
Objective 2: Correct erosion caused by wind and wave action on the fishing fingers using the most efficient and economical means available. <i>Comment: During this planning period FWC staff determined that minimal erosion had taken place, so no activities were determined necessary.</i>	100%
Goal 3: Continue to provide public access and enhance bank fishing opportunities.	

Objective 1: Repair and/or enhance access areas, boat ramps, and bank fishing areas as needed. <i>Comment: The FWC, along with Escambia County, regularly inspect and repair access areas, boat ramps and fishing areas as needed.</i>	100%
Goal 4: Develop an enhancement/renovation plan for Lake Stone to improve and revitalize existing fisheries habitat.	
Objective 1: Coordinate plan development through FWC Small Lakes Committee and the Division of Freshwater Fisheries Management and Aquatic Habitat Restoration and Enhancement (AHRES) to determine funding sources, permitting needs, and timetable for implementing plan. Development of plans should be completed and ready for submission for funding by 2012. <i>Comment: Currently, the FWC's Small Lake Committee is no longer active, however FWC staff continue to work with AHRES on various habitat projects.</i>	100%
Goal 5: Coordinate maintenance of upland recreational facilities with Escambia County Parks and Recreation Department.	
Objective 1: Continue coordination with Escambia County for the maintenance of hiking trails and park area located at Lake Stone. <i>Comment: The FWC continues to cooperate with Escambia County for maintenance of all roads and campground amenities located on the area.</i>	100%
Objective 2: Coordinate with Escambia County to prevent development within swamps and wetlands contiguous with the lake in order to protect and enhance fish and wildlife resources. This task will be completed in 1997 and continue as needed throughout the duration of this plan. <i>Comment: The FWC continues to communicate and coordinate with Escambia County to ensure adjacent land uses are compatible with the LSFMA and its fish and wildlife resources.</i>	100%
Goal 6: Continue aquatic education efforts.	
Objective 1: Develop and make available brochures, informational kiosks, press releases and other educational materials as needed to enlighten anglers regarding available fishing opportunities and fishery management principals. <i>Comment: During this planning period brochures were made available to the public and are currently being updated. Escambia County also continues to provide a website. The FWC installed signs for bass regulation and continues to work with Escambia County on any potential promotions for the area, as feasible.</i>	100%
Goal 7: Provide law enforcement protection for fish and wildlife resources.	

Objective 1: Implement preventative patrol as well as apprehension and arrest of persons violating conservation and environmental laws. This task is currently ongoing and scheduled to continue. <i>Comment: Escambia County Sheriff's Office continue to provide law enforcement patrol for the area as needed and appropriate.</i>	100%
Goal 8: Maintain and/or enhance upland recreational facilities to provide greater use opportunities as funding becomes available.	
Objective 1: Continue to maintain and/or enhance upland recreational areas as needed and as funding allows. <i>Comment: Escambia County parks and recreation field staff and the campground caretaker continually maintain recreational areas as needed and appropriate.</i>	100%
Objective 2: Attempt to maintain native vegetation communities in all undisturbed upland areas specifically during development of additional recreational facilities. <i>Comment: Escambia County parks and recreation field staff and the campground caretaker maintain vegetation around the recreational facilities up to the edge of the Lake Stone shoreline.</i>	100%
Objective 3: Continue to maintain and enhance where possible hiking trails along northern shoreline of lake. <i>Comment: The Escambia County roads department continually maintain roads on the area as needed and appropriate.</i>	100%
Objective 4: Develop other recreational amenities as needed. <i>Comment: After Hurricane Ivan, prior to the development of the 2010 management plan, all recreational amenities for the area were established. No further recreational facilities were determined necessary during this planning period.</i>	0%
Objective 5: Coordinate additional law enforcement patrol with the Escambia County Sheriff's Office as needed. <i>Comment: Escambia County Sheriff's Office continue to provide law enforcement patrol for the area as needed and appropriate.</i>	100%

5 Management Activities and Intent

The following section provides a description of agency plans to locate, identify, protect, preserve or otherwise use fragile natural resources and nonrenewable historical resources. In general, the FWC management intent for the LSFMA is to provide quality fish and wildlife resource based public outdoor recreational opportunities. In conjunction with this primary emphasis, it is the FWC's intent on the LSFMA to restore and maintain natural communities in a condition that sustains ecological processes and conserves biological

diversity, especially fish and wildlife resources. The FWC will utilize the best available data, guidelines, natural resource management practices and recreational management practices to achieve these outcomes in accordance with the original purposes for acquisition. Furthermore, as noted earlier, the management activities described in this section are in compliance with those of the Conceptual State Lands Management Plan.

5.1 Land Management Review

Pursuant to Chapter 259.036, FS, the DEP-DSL is required to “cause periodic management reviews to be conducted” on Board of Trustees conservation lands to determine if they “are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and in accordance with a land management plan adopted pursuant to s. 259.032.”

Due to the fact that the LSFMA is less than the normal acreage threshold (1,000 acres) necessary to trigger an LMR, an LMR has not been conducted on the area. If an LMR for the LSFMA is conducted in the future, the FWC will incorporate it into the LSFMA Management Plan.

5.2 Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is "learning by doing";¹ it is the adjustment or modification of conservation actions to achieve a desired conservation goal. In practice, adaptive management is a rigorous process that includes sound planning and experimental design with a systematic evaluation process that links monitoring to management.^{1, 2} Adaptive management requires flexibility for implementation, but should be fitted over a fundamentally sound, well-planned design.

An adaptive management process produces the strongest inference and most reliable results when experimental design components are incorporated into the monitoring process. Adaptive management is most rigorously applied in an active format when components of experimental design (i.e., controls, replication, and randomization) are included in the monitoring process.^{2, 3} Incorporating valid statistical analyses of results will further enhance the value of the adaptive management process. However, in some situations, rigorous experimental design procedures can be relaxed without invalidating monitoring results. In a passive format, adaptive management can involve applying a conservation action at a site, observing the results and adjusting the action in the future if warranted.^{2, 3}

Proposed adaptive management, monitoring and performance measures are developed through literature reviews and FWC staff meetings. Overall, a results-based approach is incorporated into this Management Plan, for which effective monitoring is an integral

component. The FWC will monitor conservation actions, species, habitats and major threats to the conservation of the natural and historical resources of the LSFMA.

5.2.1 Monitoring

A well-developed monitoring protocol is also one of the principal, required criteria for the management of the LSFMA. Monitoring and performance measures are important, but often overlooked elements of conservation planning. Monitoring provides the critical link between implementing conservation actions and revising management goals.

Monitoring is the systematic, repeated measurement of environmental characteristics to detect changes, and particularly trends, in those characteristics. Monitoring provides essential feedback, the data needed to understand the costs, benefits and effectiveness of planned conservation actions and the management projects undertaken to address them.²

For imperiled and locally important fish and wildlife species, FWC staff will monitor fish and wildlife species as appropriate. Exotic and invasive plant and animal species (Section 5.7) are also monitored and treated as needed and appropriate. Recreational uses are monitored through Escambia County Parks and Recreation, and work in conjunction with the establishment and adjustment of public access carrying capacities (Section 5.8.3). Historical resources (Section 5.11) are monitored with guidance from the DHR.

5.2.2 Performance Measures

Performance measures include qualitative or quantitative measures used to provide an estimate or index of the characteristic of interest, and to chart the overall progress of conservation actions towards specific goals. Successful monitoring programs and their associated performance measures provide natural resource professionals with valuable feedback on the effectiveness of conservation actions and make it possible to implement a more flexible adaptive management approach. An adaptive management approach will ultimately be more efficient and effective when it tracks inputs, incorporates an effective monitoring program that integrates performance measures and evaluates results against desired goals.

5.2.3 Implementation

The LSFMA Management Plan serves as the guiding framework to implement this adaptive management process. It serves as the underpinning for the integration of management programs underway to accomplish needed conservation actions that are planned to manage the natural resources of the LSFMA and resolve conservation threats to fish and wildlife and the habitats they occupy. Based on evaluations of project results, the conservation actions are revised as necessary, and the adaptive management process is repeated.

5.3 Habitat Restoration and Improvement

On the LSFMA, the FWC will focus on managing for native habitat diversity, emphasizing maintenance of high-quality natural communities and restoration of disturbed areas.

Maintenance of upland areas may be achieved by mowing and/or the use of mechanical or chemical forest management techniques as appropriate. Retention of the native old growth component of forests, while also providing for natural regeneration, remains an important consideration. The LSFMA has high-quality, but limited, native communities including bottomland forest, successional hardwood forest and upland pine forest that the FWC will continue to manage and protect.

The FNAI has mapped the current vegetative communities on the LSFMA. This information will be used to guide and prioritize management and restoration efforts on the area.

During the previous planning period, Lake Stone's water levels were monitored and maintained, and any found invasive and exotic plant species were treated as appropriate. Other natural communities on the area were also maintained through ongoing monitoring, invasive and exotic plant treatments and mowing.

The FWC employs periodic natural community monitoring to track restoration progress. Natural communities on the LSFMA that may undergo some level of habitat restoration include Lake Stone, bottomland forest, upland pine forest and successional hardwood forest. Continuing habitat management activities on the LSFMA will focus on enhancing natural communities, treating and removing invasive and exotic plant species, and controlling vegetation through mowing as needed. Using chemical and mechanical treatments may also be evaluated in some select habitats to restore these areas to an earlier successional condition. Exotic and invasive species control is more extensively discussed in Section 5.5 below. Further specific habitat management and improvement objectives planned for the LSFMA are described in Section 6 below.

5.4 Imperiled and Locally Important Species Habitat Maintenance, Enhancement, Restoration or Population Restoration

5.4.1 Fish and Wildlife

Due to the variety of natural communities, a diversity of associated wildlife can be found on the LSFMA. In managing for wildlife species, an emphasis will be placed on conservation, protection and management of natural communities. As noted above, natural communities important to wildlife include Lake Stone, bottomland forest, upland pine forest and successional hardwood forest.

The size and natural community diversity of the LSFMA creates a habitat mosaic for a wide variety of wildlife species. Resident wildlife will be managed for optimum richness, diversity and abundance. In addition to resident wildlife, the LSFMA provides resources critical to many migratory birds including waterfowl, passerines, raptors and others. Habitats important to migratory species will be protected, maintained or enhanced.

Wildlife monitoring emphasis is placed on documenting the occurrence and abundance of rare and imperiled species on the property. The FWC will continue to update inventories for certain species, with emphasis on rare and imperiled fish and wildlife species. Monitoring of wildlife species will continue as an ongoing effort for the area.

Concurrent with ongoing species inventory and monitoring activities, management practices are designed to restore, enhance or maintain rare and imperiled species, and their habitats. This will be further augmented by following approved Federal and FWC species recovery plans, guidelines and other scientific recommendations for these species. Guided by these recommendations, land management activities will address rare and imperiled species requirements and habitat needs. Section 5.4.2 below provides further information on the FWC's comprehensive species management strategy for rare and imperiled wildlife and their respective habitats.

5.5 Exotic and Invasive Species Maintenance and Control

The FWC will continue efforts to control the establishment and spread of Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) Category I or II plants on the LSFMA. Control techniques may include mechanical, chemical, biological and other appropriate treatments.

Treatments utilizing herbicides will comply with instructions found on the herbicide label and employ the Best Management Practices for their application. Exotic and invasive plant species that have been documented on the LSFMA are Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillate*) and Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*).

However, the FWC's methodology for determining the number of acres "infested" with invasive and exotic plants only represents a cumulative acreage and does not reflect the degree of the invasive and exotic occurrence. The degree of infestation among areas identified with invasive and exotic plant occurrences often varies substantially by species, level of disturbance, environmental conditions and the status of ongoing eradication and control efforts. The FWC will continue to focus treatments on areas identified as having invasive and exotic plant occurrences, as well as treating any new occurrences as they are identified through continued monitoring.

Additionally, the FWC will continue efforts to control the introduction of exotic and invasive species, as well as pests and pathogens, on the LSFMA by inspecting any vehicles and

equipment brought onto the area by contractors and requiring that they be free of vegetation and dirt. If vehicles or equipment used by contractors are found to be contaminated, they will be referred to an appropriate location to clean the equipment prior to being allowed on the area. This requirement is included in every contract for contractors who are conducting any operational or resource management work on the area. In this way, the FWC implements a proactive approach to controlling the introduction of exotic pests and pathogens to the area.

Currently, maintenance and control of invasive and exotic plant species (Table 5) continues to be a management challenge at the LSFMA. During the previous 10-year planning period, the FWC continued to implement extensive exotic and invasive species control and maintenance activities throughout the LSFMA. These included exotic plant species treatments on a total of 249 acres within areas classified as infested, resulting in an overall 100% of LSFMA currently being in a maintenance condition. The FWC will continue to focus control and maintenance activities on areas identified as having invasive and exotic plant occurrences, as well as treating any new occurrences as they are identified through continued monitoring activities. Ongoing exotic plant species objectives and challenges for the LSFMA are further detailed in Sections 6 - 7 below.

5.6 Public Access and Recreational Opportunities

5.6.1 Americans with Disabilities Act

When public facilities are developed on areas managed by the FWC, every effort is made to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) (Public Law 101-336). As new facilities are developed, the universal access requirements of this law are followed in all cases except where the law allows reasonable exceptions. Recreation facilities in semi-primitive or primitive zones will be planned to be universally accessible to the degree possible except as allowed by the ADA⁴ where:

1. Compliance will cause harm to historical resources, or significant natural features and their characteristics.
2. Compliance will substantially alter the nature of the setting and therefore the purpose of the facility.
3. Compliance would not be feasible due to terrain or prevailing construction practices.
4. Compliance would require construction methods or materials prohibited by federal or state statutes, or local regulations.

5.6.2 Public Access Carrying Capacity

Baseline carrying capacities for users on the FWC-managed lands are established by conducting a site-specific sensitivity analysis using available data for the site. The intent of the carrying capacity analysis is to minimize wildlife and habitat disturbance and provide the experience of being “immersed in nature” that visitors to the FWC-managed areas desire. Carrying capacities are just a first step; management of recreational use requires a means of monitoring visitor impacts. Responding to these impacts may require adjusting the carrying capacities as necessary. The carrying capacities generated through this process are used as a tool to help plan and develop public access, wildlife viewing and fish and wildlife resource based public outdoor recreation opportunities. Based on an analysis of the overall approved uses and supported public access user opportunities, and the anticipated proportional visitation levels of the various user groups, the FWC has determined that the LSFMA can currently support 144 visitors per day for fishing and recreational opportunities, with an additional 154 visitors per day for camping. However, visitation to the LSFMA is currently minimal, which provides excellent opportunities for quiet and solitude while viewing the area’s wildlife.

It is important to note that public access carrying capacities are not developed to serve as a goal for expanding the public use of a particular area to match the established carrying capacity. Rather, they are developed to establish maximum thresholds for public use of the respective area to protect the natural and historical resources on the LSFMA and to ensure that visitors will have a high-quality visitor experience. The public access carrying capacity will be periodically reevaluated.

5.6.3 Wildlife Viewing

The LSFMA is home to a variety of resident wildlife found within its upland pine forest, bottomland forest and within Lake Stone. The LSFMA’s size and variety of habitat types, create outstanding wildlife viewing opportunities.

5.6.4 Hunting

Hunting is prohibited on the LSFMA. However, hunting opportunities are offered on nearby public lands.

5.6.5 Fishing

Fishing is authorized year-round at the LSFMA.

5.6.6 Boating

Boating is authorized year-round at the LSFMA, gasoline boat motors are prohibited from use on Lake Stone; however, the use of electric trolling motors is allowed.

5.6.7 Roads and Trails

Currently, the LSFMA offers just under two miles of roads that can also be utilized as hiking trails.

5.6.7.1 Bicycling

Bicycling is permitted on the LSFMA. However, bicycling opportunities are limited on the area.

5.6.7.2 Horseback Riding

Horseback riding is prohibited on the LSFMA. However, horseback riding opportunities are offered on nearby public lands.

5.6.8 Camping

Camping is authorized year-round at the LSFMA at designated campsites.

5.6.9 Geocaching

Geocaching, also known as Global Positioning System (GPS) Stash Hunt and GeoStash, is a contemporary combination of orienteering and scavenger hunting generally utilizing a GPS receiver unit. Geocache websites routinely promote good stewardship. However, the potential exists for resource damage, user conflicts, or safety issues caused by inappropriately placed caches and/or links that do not provide adequate information about the area.

It is the policy of the FWC to allow placement of geocaches only in those locations that do not present the potential for resource damage, user conflicts, or threats to the safety of the activity participants. The placement of geocaches on the FWC-managed lands is governed by specific guidelines. These guidelines may be found on the following the FWC website: <https://myfwc.com/license/public-land-use/geocaching/>.

To facilitate wildlife viewing recreational opportunities on the area, the FWC has continued to establish and maintain a fishing pier, camping facilities, a playground, pavilion, bathroom facilities and two boat ramps. During the previous 10-year planning period, the FWC and Escambia County continue to maintain all facilities on the area. Further planned public access facility improvements are detailed in Section 6 below. Ongoing public access and recreational opportunity management challenges are addressed in Section 7 below.

5.7 Hydrological Preservation and Restoration

5.7.1 Hydrological Assessment, Restoration and Management.

Approximately 130 acres of the LSFMA is comprised of Lake Stone, a dam, two boat ramps, fishing pier and fingers, principal spillway, drawdown structure and drain values and two

emergency overflow spillways. Lake Stone is an impoundment created to increase fishing opportunities in the area. As mentioned previously, Lake Stone is designated as open water. Most of the hydrology on the LSFMA is controlled by the water level of Lake Stone. Lake Stone has an average depth of six feet and a maximum depth of 22 feet, with the deepest area of the lake found near the dam and along the old stream bed.

The Lake Stone dam is an earthen embankment structure 1,012 feet in length with a top or crest width of 16 feet. The crest elevation is 102.0 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) and the height of the dam is 30.4 feet. The gradient is 3:1 on both the front and back slopes.

The principal spillway is a rectangular reinforced concrete riser with fixed crest weirs on two opposing sides. These weirs are each 7.5 feet in length at an elevation of 95.0 feet NGVD. At this elevation, the lake encompasses 130 acres. Discharge from the lake is through a deep-water release with an intake 11 feet below normal pool. The discharge barrel through the dam consists of 30-inch concrete pipe 192 feet long. The spillway was constructed with a 24-inch external slide gate to achieve a maximum drawdown of 10 feet, and a 20-inch diameter slide headgate which serves as a drain gate. Invert elevation of the drawdown gate and drain gate are 85.0 and 75.0 feet NGVD.

Emergency overflow spillways on each end of the dam are broad-crested, grass-lined, trapezoidal channels with crest elevations of 98.0 feet NGVD. The bottom width of the channels are 50 feet and the side slopes are 4:1.

The FWC and Escambia County will continue to work with NFWFMD and the DEP on monitoring groundwater resources and water quality.

5.7.2 Water Resource Monitoring

Currently, the FWC and Escambia County cooperates with the DEP and the NFWFMD for the monitoring of surface and ground water quality and quantity and will continue to cooperate with those agencies to develop and implement any additional surface water monitoring protocols for the LSFMA. In this capacity, the FWC will primarily rely on the expertise of the NFWFMD and the DEP to facilitate these monitoring activities. As necessary, the FWC may independently conduct or contract for water resource monitoring on the LSFMA, as guided by the DEP and the NFWFMD.

5.8 Forest Resource Management

There are no substantial timber resources on the LSFMA. As a result, the FWC and the FFS have determined that a professional forest assessment for the LSFMA is unnecessary. The FWC and Escambia County will continue to manage any timber resources that occur

on the area for wildlife benefits and natural community restoration. Also, the FWC will continue to consult with the FFS or a professional forestry consultant regarding forest management activities as appropriate.

5.9 Historical Resources

Procedures outlined by the DHR will be followed to preserve the historical sites of the LSFMA. The FWC will consult with the DHR to locate any additional historical features on the area. In addition, the FWC will ensure management staff has the DHR Archaeological Resources Monitoring training. The FWC will refer to and follow the DHR's Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties for management of these resources, and prior to any facility development or other ground disturbing activities. Furthermore, as appropriate and necessary, the FWC will contact professionals from the DHR for assistance prior to any ground-disturbing activity on the LSFMA.

To date, the DHR Master Site File indicates two known historic sites on the LSFMA. The FWC will submit subsequently located historic sites on the LSFMA to the DHR for inclusion in their Master Site File. Additionally, the FWC will also continue to monitor the two sites that are located on the area on a rotating, regular basis. The FWC and Escambia County will coordinate with the DHR to assess the need for conducting a historical resource survey during this planning period.

5.10 Capital Facilities and Infrastructure

The FWC's land management philosophy is designed to conserve the maximum amount of wildlife habitat while providing the minimal number of capital facilities and infrastructure necessary to effectively conduct operational and resource management activities and provide ample opportunities for fish and wildlife resource based public outdoor recreation. For these reasons, planned capital facilities and infrastructure will focus on improving access, recreational potential, hydrology or other resource and operational management objectives.



Current capital facilities and infrastructure on the LSFMA include two boat ramps, a fishing pier, field office, bathhouse, 77 campsites, parking area, pavilion, dam and

playground. As described in Section 2.4.1 of this Management Plan, for any public facilities that are developed on areas managed by the FWC, every effort is made to comply with the ADA (Public Law 101-336).

5.11 Land Conservation and Stewardship Partnerships

The FWC utilizes a three-tiered approach to identifying, acquiring or otherwise protecting important conservation lands adjacent to or in proximity to existing FWC-managed areas. This involves development of an Optimal Resource Boundary (ORB), Optimal Conservation Planning Boundary (OCPB) and associated Conservation Action Strategy (CAS).

Increasingly, cooperative land steward partnership efforts with private landowners plays an integral role in this effort as does ongoing land conservation, either through fee-simple or less-than-fee conservation easements. In combination, this tiered model helps the FWC to further the regional conservation of important fish and wildlife habitats through a proactive, comprehensive, and cooperative approach towards conservation.

5.11.1 Optimal Resource Boundary

This three-tiered model begins with the development of an ORB, which is a resource-based analysis on a regional scale that integrates important FWC conservation research and analysis into practical planning, acquisition, and management efforts through GIS analysis. The ORB focuses on critical and important wildlife species or habitat considerations such as rare and imperiled species habitat within a particular region or ecosystem-like area on a landscape scale within which an FWC managed area is contained while eliminating urban areas or lands that have already been conserved or protected.

5.11.2 Optimal Conservation Planning Boundary

The second tier is known as the OCPB. The OCPB combines the regional natural resources identified in the ORB, as well as regional and local area conservation planning, including habitat conservation and restoration, habitat linkages, management challenges, land use and zoning issues, infrastructure including roads and developments, improving access, eliminating inholdings, providing prescribed burn buffers, resolving boundary irregularities, water resource protection and conserving other important natural and historical resources.

The OCPB provides the basis for development of a broader CAS for the LSFMA. Although the OCPB provides the basis for potential future voluntary, willing-seller conservation acquisitions, it is designed to function primarily as a conservation planning boundary. The OCPB identifies surrounding lands and natural resources that may be important to the continued viability of fish and wildlife populations in the region. As they are currently

managed, these lands appear to contribute to regional conservation and may support conservation landscape linkages.

5.11.3 Conservation Action Strategy

The CAS is the third tier and implements the results of the ORB and OCPB tiers. This element of the process incorporates the conservation planning recommendations into an action strategy that prioritizes conservation needs. The CAS is integral to the development of conservation stewardship partnerships and also implements the current approved process for establishing the FWC Florida Forever Inholdings and Additions acquisition list.

Primary components of the CAS may include:

- FWC Landowner Assistance Program
- FWC conservation planning
- FWC Additions and Inholdings Program Land Conservation Work Plan
- Forest Stewardship Program proposals
- Florida Forever project proposals and boundary modifications
- Conservation easements
- Federal or State grant conservation proposals
- Regional or local conservation proposals
- Local, state, and federal planning proposals
- Non-governmental organization conservation proposals

Continued conservation of these lands may be aided by available voluntary landowner stewardship programs, conservation easements and, in some cases, potential voluntary conservation acquisitions. Participation in any FWC conservation effort is entirely voluntary and at the sole choice of willing landowners.

Private landowners seeking assistance with habitat management will likely find it offered within FWC's Landowner Assistance Program (LAP). The FWC employs biologists who are available to provide wildlife-related assistance with land-use planning and habitat management. There are many forms of assistance that include technical, financial, educational and various forms of recognition that seek to award landowners who manage their wildlife habitat responsibly. More information on the FWC's LAP program and online habitat management tools are available online at: <http://myfwc.com/conservation/special-initiatives/lap/> .

5.11.4 FWC Florida Forever Additions and Inholdings Acquisition List

Currently, there are 11 parcels included on the FWC Florida Forever Additions and Inholdings list for the LSFMA. Upon completion of the CAS, additions to the FWC Florida Forever Additions and Inholdings acquisition list may be recommended for the area.

5.12 Research Opportunities

The FWC intends to cooperate with researchers, universities and others as feasible and appropriate. For the LSFMA, the FWC will continue to assess and identify research needs and pursue research and environmental education partnership opportunities as appropriate. Research proposals involving the use of the area are evaluated on an individual basis. All research activities on the LSFMA must have prior approval by the FWC.

5.13 Cooperative Management and Special Uses

5.13.1 Cooperative Management

The FWC is responsible for the overall management and operation of the LSFMA as set forth in the lease agreements with the Board of Trustees. In keeping with the lease agreements, and in order to conduct its management operations in the most effective and efficient manner, the FWC cooperates with other agencies to achieve management goals and objectives described in this management plan. As mentioned previously, the FWC has an established sublease agreement with Escambia County for management of all recreational facilities on the area. Other agencies the FWC and Escambia County will continue to cooperate with include the DHR to ensure the requirements of the Management Procedures Guidelines - Management of Archaeological and Historical Resources document (Appendix 12.10) are followed with regard to any ground-disturbing activities. In addition, the FFS assists the FWC by providing technical assistance on forest resource management. Also, the FWC cooperates and consults with the NFWFMD and the DEP for the monitoring and management of both ground and surface water resources and the overall management of the LSFMA.

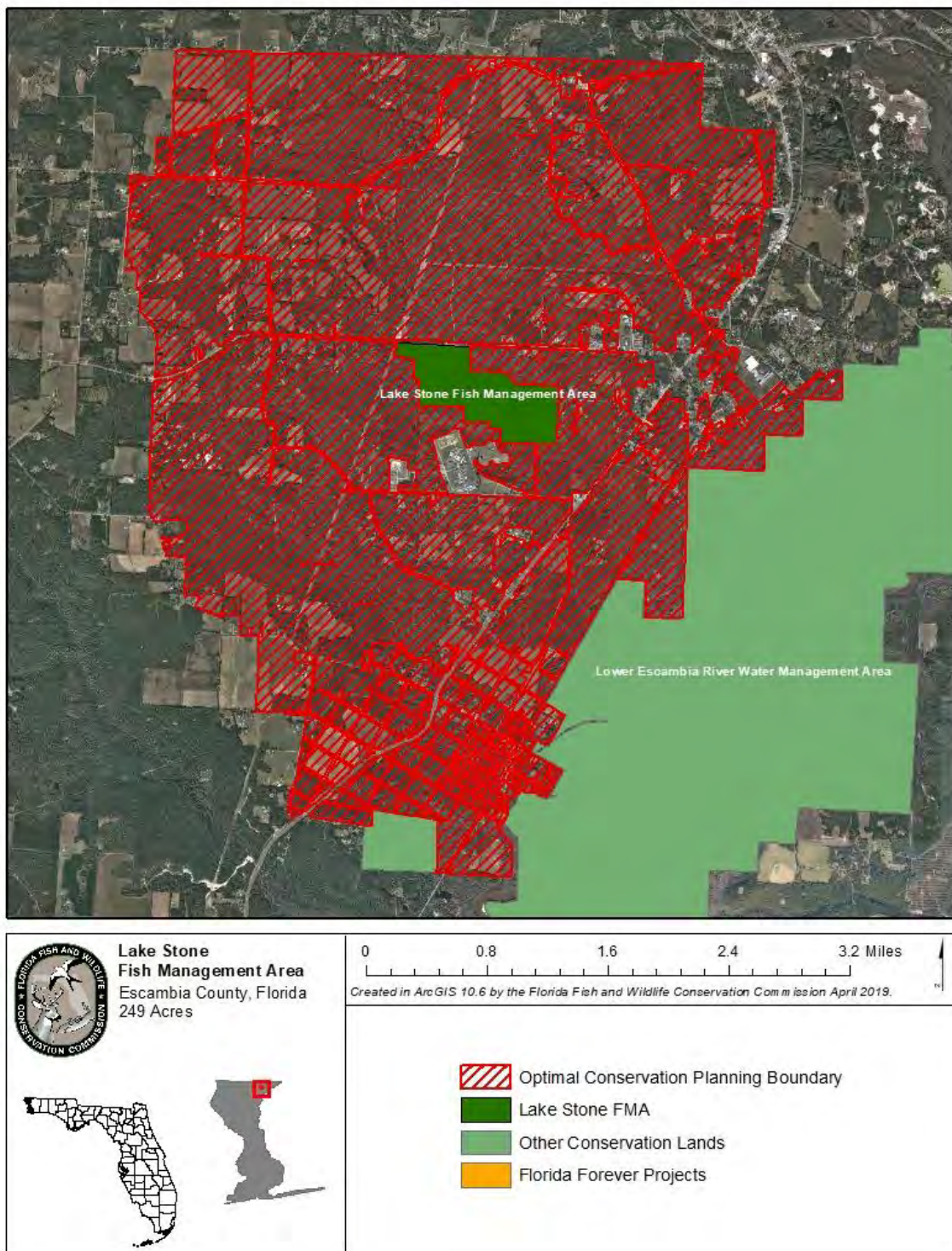


Figure 10. Optimal Conservation Planning Boundary for the LSFMA

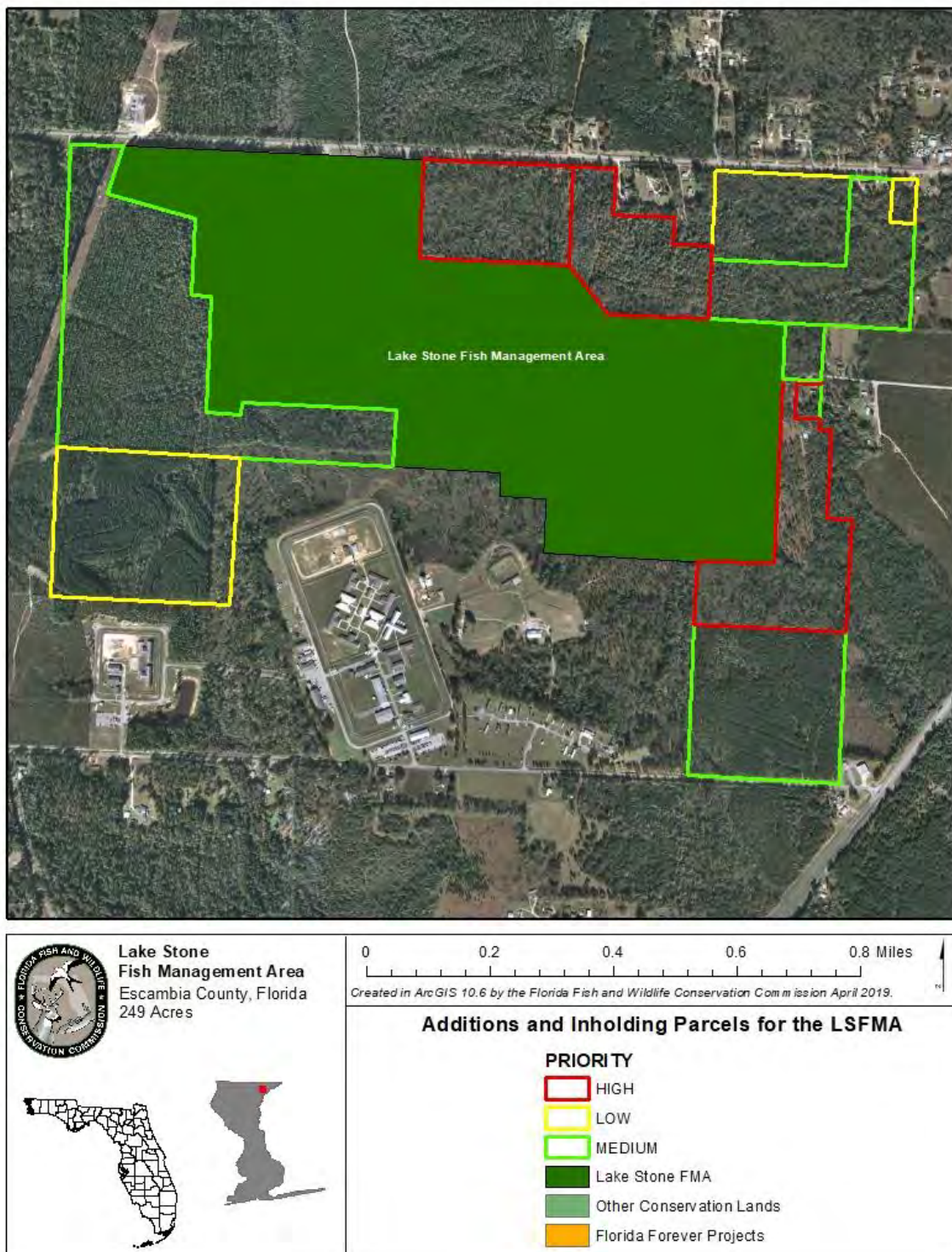


Figure 11. Addition and Inholding Parcels for the LSFMA

5.13.2 First Responder and Military Training

First-responder (public governmental police department or agency, fire and emergency medical service personnel) training and military training are conditionally allowed on the LSFMA. Such activities are considered allowable uses only when undertaken intermittently for short periods of time, and in a manner that does not impede the management and public use of the LSFMA and causes no measurable long-term impact to the natural resources of the area. Additionally, FWC staff must be notified and approve the training through issuance of a permit prior to any such training taking place on the LSFMA. Any first-responder or military training that is not low-impact, intermittent and occasional would require an amendment to this management plan, and therefore will be submitted by the FWC to the DSL and ARC for approval consideration prior to authorization.

5.13.3 Apiaries

Currently, there are no apiaries operating on the LSFMA. However, use of apiaries is conditionally approved for the LSFMA, and is deemed to be consistent with purposes for acquisition, is in compliance with the Conceptual State Lands Management Plan, and is consistent with the FWC agency mission, goals and objectives as expressed in the Agency Strategic Plan and priorities document (Appendix 12.8). Location, management and administration of apiaries on the LSFMA will be guided by the FWC Apiary Policy (Appendix 12.9).

5.14 Climate Change

Because of Florida's unique ecology and topography, any potential impacts as a result of climate change may be particularly acute and affect multiple economic, agricultural, environmental and health sectors across the state. The impact of climate change on wildlife and habitat may already be occurring, from eroding shorelines and coral bleaching to increases in forest fires and saltwater intrusion into inland freshwater wetlands.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a multi-national scientific body, reports that climate change is likely proceeding at a rate where there will be unavoidable impacts to humans, wildlife and habitat. Given current levels of heat-trapping greenhouse gas emissions, shifts in local, regional and national climate patterns including changes in precipitation, temperature, increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, rising sea levels, tidal fluctuations and ocean acidification are projected. The current trend of global temperature increase has appeared to accelerate in recent decades, and continued

greenhouse gas emissions may result in projected global average increases of 2 –11.5° F by the end of the century.⁵

This apparent change in global climate has the potential to disrupt natural processes; in some areas, climate change may cause significant degradation of ecosystems that provide services such as clean and abundant water, sustainable natural resources, protection from flooding, as well as hunting, fishing and other recreational opportunities. Consequently, climate change is a challenge not only because of its likely direct effects, but also because of its potential to amplify the stress on ecosystems, habitats, and species from existing threats such as exponential increases in surface and ground water use, habitat loss due to increased urbanization, introduction of invasive species and fire suppression.

Potential impacts that may be occurring as a result of climate change include: change in the timing of biological processes, such as flowering, breeding, hibernation and migration;^{6, 7, 8} more frequent invasions and outbreaks of exotic invasive species;⁹ and loss of habitat in coastal areas due to sea level rise.¹⁰ Some species are projected to adjust to these conditions through ecological or evolutionary adaptation, whereas others are projected to exhibit range shifts as their distributions track changing climatic conditions. Those species that are unable to respond to changing climatic conditions are projected to go extinct. Some estimates suggest that as many as 20% - 30% of the species currently assessed by the IPCC are at risk of extinction within this century if global mean temperatures exceed increases of 2.7 – 4.5° F.¹¹ A number of ecosystems are projected to be affected at temperature increases well below these levels.

At this time, the potential effects of climate change on Florida's conservation lands are just beginning to be studied and are not yet well understood. For example, the FWC has begun a process for currently developing climate change adaptation strategies for monitoring, evaluating, and determining what specific actions, if any, may be recommended to ameliorate the projected impacts of climate change on fish and wildlife resources, native vegetation, and the possible spread of exotic and invasive species. Currently, the FWC is continuing its work on the development of these potential adaptation strategies. However, as noted above, the effects of climate change may become more frequent and severe within the time period covered by this Management Plan.

For these reasons, there is a continuing need for increased information and research to enable adaptive management to cope with potential long-term climate change impacts. The most immediate actions that the FWC can take are to work with partners to gather the best scientific data possible for understanding natural processes in their current state, model possible impacts and subsequent changes from climate change, develop adaptive

management strategies to enhance the resiliency of natural communities to adapt to climate change, and formulate criteria and monitoring for potential impacts when direct intervention may be necessary to protect a species. To this end, when appropriate, the FWC will participate in organizations such as the Peninsular Florida Land Conservation Cooperative or similar organizations so that the FWC continues to gain understanding and share knowledge of key issues related to potential climate change. In addition, the FWC will consider the need for conducting vulnerability assessments to model the potential effects of climate change, especially sea level rise and storm events, on imperiled species and their habitats on FWC managed land.

To address the potential impacts of climate change on the LSFMA, Goals and Objectives have been developed as a component of this Management Plan (Section 6.11). Depending on the recommendations of the adaptive management strategies described above, additional specific goals and objectives to mitigate potential climate change impacts may be developed for the LSFMA Management Plan in the future.

5.15 Soil and Water Conservation

Soil disturbing activities will be confined to areas that have the least likelihood of experiencing erosion challenges. On areas that have been disturbed prior to acquisition, an assessment will be made to determine if soil erosion is occurring, and if so, appropriate measures will be implemented to stop or control the effects of this erosion.

6 Resource Management Goals and Objectives

The management goals described in this section are considered broad, enduring statements designed to guide the general direction of management actions to be conducted in order to achieve an overall desired future outcome for the LSFMA. The objectives listed within each management goal offer more specific management guidance and measures and are considered the necessary steps to be completed to accomplish the management goals. Many of the objectives listed have specific end-of-the-calendar-year target dates for completion and all of them are classified as having either short-term (less than two years) or long-term (up to ten years) timelines for completion.

6.1 Habitat Restoration and Improvement

Goal: Improve extant habitat and restore disturbed areas.

Long-term (UP TO 10 YEARS)

- 6.1.1 Continue to maintain landscape around recreational facilities including mowing and weed control.
- 6.1.2 Apply appropriate management strategies such as liming/fertilization, supplemental stocking, habitat enhancement, water level manipulation and vegetation control in order to provide high quality fishing opportunities.

6.2 Imperiled Species Habitat Maintenance, Enhancement, Restoration or Population Restoration

Goal: Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats.

Long-term

- 6.2.1 Continue to monitor imperiled species.
- 6.2.2 Continue to collect and record opportunistic wildlife species occurrence data.

6.3 Other Wildlife (Game and Nongame) Habitat Maintenance, Enhancement, Restoration and Population Restoration

Goal: Monitor, maintain, improve or restore game and non-game species populations and habitats.

Long-term

- 6.3.1 Continue to monitor locally important wildlife species.

- 6.3.2 Continue to monitor and maintain sportfish populations through the use of length-frequency histograms, age and growth data, condition indices and creel survey data.
- 6.3.3 Continue to develop and apply appropriate harvest regulations as needed to promote optimum sportfish population densities and size structure.
- 6.3.4 Apply appropriate management strategies for fish stocking.
- 6.3.5 Continue to collect and record opportunistic wildlife species occurrence data.

6.4 Exotic and Invasive Species Maintenance and Control

Goal: Remove exotic and invasive plants and animals and conduct needed maintenance- control.

Long-term

- 6.4.1 Continue to annually inspect at least 249 acres for the level of infestation of FLEPPC Category I and Category II invasive and exotic plant species and treat as needed and appropriate (Chinese privet, hydrilla and Japanese climbing fern).
- 6.4.2 Conduct submersed vegetation sonar mapping to estimate submersed vegetation PAC (percent area covered) and PVI (percent volume infested) and/or point-intercept sampling to collect data on vegetation species richness and frequency of occurrence.
- 6.4.3 Continue to annually monitor fish community for presence of exotic and nuisance fish. Implement any needed control measures (if a feasible option exists).

6.5 Public Access and Recreational Opportunities

Goal: Provide public access and recreational opportunities.

Long-term

- 6.5.1 Obtain any necessary permits and add fish attractors to improve fish habitat and congregate fish (brush attractors, artificial attractors and/or gravel beds).
- 6.5.2 Continue coordination with Escambia County for the maintenance of hiking trails and park area located at the LSFMA.
- 6.5.3 Continue to make available brochures, website, press releases and other educational materials as needed to enlighten anglers regarding available fishing opportunities and fishery management principals.

- 6.5.4 Explore the feasibility of developing an informational kiosk and interpretative signage on the area.
- 6.5.5 Evaluate angler catch and effort data through a spring peak season creel survey at least once during the planning period to document fishing success rates and assess overall results of management strategies.
- 6.5.6 Conduct and evaluate angler use and opinion (satisfaction) survey.
- 6.5.7 Maintain public access and recreational opportunities to allow for 77 campsites and a recreational carrying capacity for fishing opportunities of 144 visitors per day.
- 6.5.8 Continue to provide paddling opportunities on Lake Stone.
- 6.5.9 Continue to provide fishing opportunities on Lake Stone.

6.6 Hydrological Preservation and Restoration

Goal: Protect water quality and quantity, restore hydrology to the extent feasible, and maintain the restored condition.

Long-term

- 6.6.1 Continue annual inspections of the dam, spillways, fishing fingers and water control structures, and coordinate necessary repairs with the FWC engineer.
- 6.6.2 Correct erosion caused by wind and wave action on the fishing fingers using the most efficient and economical means available.
- 6.6.3 Continue to annually monitor dam seepage.
- 6.6.4 Explore potential funding opportunities to improve and repair water control structure and dam and complete necessary repairs as funds become available.
- 6.6.5 Continue to maintain dam by mowing and the removal of woody vegetation.
- 6.6.6 Continue to cooperate with the NFWFMD for the monitoring of surface and ground water quality and quantity.

6.7 Forest Resource Management

Goal: Manage timber resources to improve or restore natural communities for the benefit of wildlife.

Long-term

- 6.7.1 Continue to consult with the FFS or a professional forestry consultant regarding forest management activities as appropriate.

6.8 Historical Resources

Goal: Protect, preserve and maintain historical resources.

Long-term

- 6.8.1 Coordinate with the DHR to schedule and conduct a historical resource survey.
- 6.8.2 Ensure all known sites are recorded in the Florida Division of Historical Resources Master Site file.
- 6.8.3 Cooperate with the DHR in designing site plans for development of infrastructure.
- 6.8.4 Cooperate with the DHR to manage and maintain known existing historical resources.
- 6.8.5 Continue to monitor, protect and preserve as necessary two identified sites.
- 6.8.6 Coordinate with the DHR for cultural resource management guideline staff training.
- 6.8.7 Continue to follow the DHR's Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties for the management of cultural and historic resources.

6.9 Capital Facilities and Infrastructure

Goal: Develop the capital facilities and infrastructure necessary to meet the goals and objectives of this Management Plan.

Short-term

- 6.9.1 Improve campsites on the area by paving the sites with concrete.

Long-term

- 6.9.2 Monitor trails and infrastructure annually for visitor impacts.
- 6.9.3 Continue to maintain 10 facilities (two boat ramps, fishing pier, field office, bathhouse, campsites, parking area, pavilion, dam and playground).
- 6.9.4 Continue to cooperate with Escambia County to maintain two miles of roads on the area.

6.9.5 To improve, replace and enhance current playground facilities, field office, piers, boat ramps, access areas and bank fishing areas.

6.9.6 Explore the feasibility of constructing an additional open pavilion.

6.10 Land Conservation and Stewardship Partnerships

Goal: Enhance fish and wildlife conservation, resource and operational management through development of an optimal boundary.

Long-term

6.10.1 Continue to identify and evaluate potential important wildlife habitat, landscape-scale linkages, wildlife corridors and operational management needs, and update the OCPB for the LSFMA as appropriate and necessary.

6.10.2 Continue to contact and inform adjoining private landowners about the FWC Landowners Assistance Program, and coordinate with public entities to pursue conservation stewardship partnerships.

6.10.3 Continue to evaluate and identify the FWC inholdings and additions priority parcels for potential conservation acquisition and pursue acquisitions as funding allows.

6.10.4 Continue to maintain a GIS shapefile and other necessary data to facilitate nominations within the FWC OCPB for the FWC landowner assistance and conservation acquisition programs.

6.10.5 Continue to update the FWC Conservation Action Strategy for the LSFMA as necessary.

6.10.6 Continue to identify potential non-governmental land stewardship organization partnerships and grant program opportunities.

6.10.7 Determine the efficacy of conducting a landowner assistance/conservation stewardship partnership workshop(s) and pursue as necessary and appropriate.

6.10.8 Continue to evaluate and determine if any portions of the LSFMA are no longer needed for conservation purposes, and therefore may be designated as surplus lands.

6.11 Climate Change

Goal: Develop appropriate adaptation strategies in response to projected climate change effects and their potential impacts on natural resources, including fish and wildlife, and the operational management of the LSFMA.

Long-term

- 6.11.1 Coordinate with the FWC-Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI) Climate Change Adaptation Initiative to identify potential impacts of projected climate change on fish and wildlife resources and operational management of the LSFMA.
- 6.11.2 As science, technology and climate policy evolve, educate natural resource management partners and the public about the agency's policies, programs and efforts to study, document and address potential climate change.

6.12 Cooperative Management, Special Uses, and Research Opportunities

Goal: Provide access and use of the LSFMA to current cooperative managers and continue collaborative management and research efforts.

Long-Term

- 6.12.1 Continue to cooperate with Escambia County Sheriff's Office and the FWC law enforcement to implement preventative patrol as well as apprehension and arrest of persons violating conservation and environmental laws.
- 6.12.2 Continue to cooperate with Escambia County Parks and Recreation for management of recreational activities.
- 6.12.3 Explore and pursue cooperative research opportunities through universities, Fish and Wildlife Research Institute, etc.
- 6.12.4 Continue to assess the need for research and environmental education partnership opportunities as appropriate.
- 6.12.5 Coordinate and cooperate with Department of Defense military branches to allow for training opportunities for military personnel and other initiatives as appropriate and compatible with the conservation of the LSFMA.

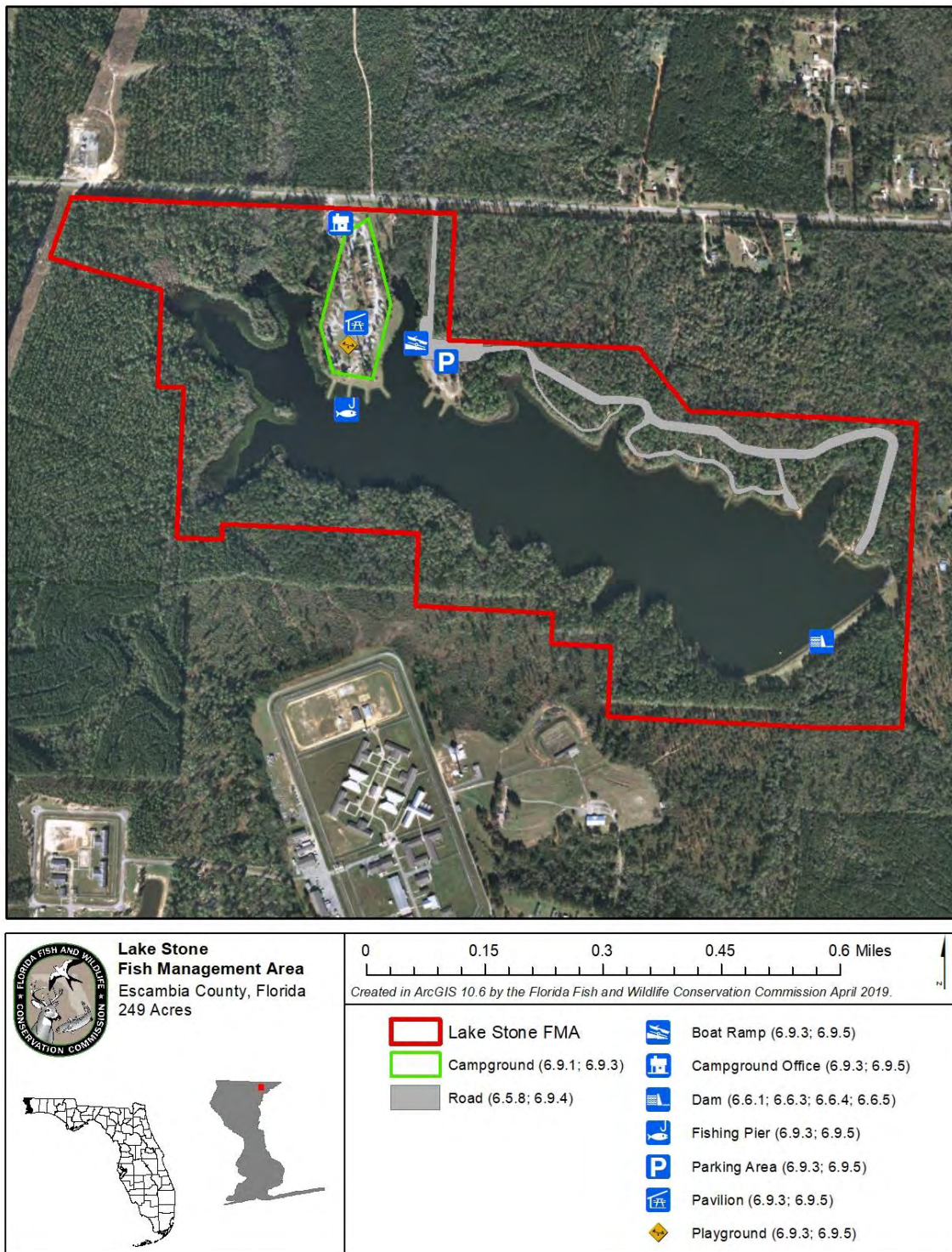


Figure 12. Project Locations for the LSFMA

7 Resource Management Challenges and Strategies

The following section identifies and describes further management needs and challenges associated with the LSFMA and provides solution strategies that will address these challenges. These specific challenges may not be fully addressed in the broader goals and objectives section above and are thereby provided here.

7.1 Challenge 1: Currently, the FWC aims to meet the FWC law enforcement and management staff standards and needs.

- 7.1.1 Strategy: Agency staff levels will continue to be evaluated to determine if increased staffing or other alternatives can improve management needs.
- 7.1.2 Strategy: Pursue funding for increased law enforcement, management staffing and additional private sector contract services as appropriate.
- 7.1.3 Strategy: Explore potential volunteer resources for assisting with management.

7.2 Challenge 2: Currently it is difficult for the general public to access other parts of the lake.

- 7.2.1 Strategy: Explore potential concessionaire opportunities for establishing onsite kayak/canoe rentals.
- 7.2.2 Strategy: Explore potential funding for establishment of a kayak/canoe specific ramp.

7.3 Challenge 3: The LSFMA is not a widely known recreational destination.

- 7.3.1 Strategy: Continue to coordinate and communicate with existing and future partnerships.
- 7.3.2 Strategy: Work with Escambia County to promote the LSFMA.
- 7.3.3 Strategy: Cross promote the LSFMA with other regional conservation lands.
- 7.3.4 Strategy: Explore potential funding opportunities to further promote the area.

7.4 Challenge 4: Currently, there is unauthorized uses on the area.

- 7.4.1 Strategy: Continue to work with the FWC and Escambia County law enforcement for enforcement of rules and regulations and increase patrol of the area.
- 7.4.2 Strategy: Work with the FWC law enforcement and Escambia County on potential revisions to rules and regulations on the area.
- 7.4.3 Strategy: Pursue outreach efforts to increase public awareness of area rules and regulations.

7.5 Challenge 5: Potential future development on adjacent lands can result in incompatible land uses increasing management challenges for the area.

- 7.5.1 Strategy: Cooperate and work with Escambia County to ensure land use and zoning designations adjacent to the LSFMA will continue to be compatible with the management of the area.

8 Cost Estimates and Funding Sources

The following represents the actual and unmet budgetary needs for managing the lands and resources of the LSFMA. This cost estimate was developed using data developed by the FWC and other cooperating entities and is based on actual costs for land management activities, equipment purchase and maintenance, and for development of fixed capital facilities. Funds needed to protect and manage the property and to fully implement the recommended program are derived primarily from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund and from State Legislative appropriations. However, private conservation organizations may be cooperators with the agency for funding of specific projects. Alternative funding sources, such as monies available through grants and potential project-specific mitigation, may be sought to supplement existing funding as needed.

The cost estimate below, although exceeding what the FWC typically receives through the appropriations process, is estimated to be what is necessary for optimal management and is consistent with the current and planned resource management and operation of the LSFMA. Cost estimate categories are those currently recognized by the FWC and the Land Management Uniform Accounting Council.

Lake Stone FMA Management Plan Cost Estimate
Maximum expected one-year expenditure

<u>Resource Management</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Priority</u>	Priority schedule:
Exotic Species Control	\$7,804	(1)	(1) Immediate (annual)
Prescribed Burning	\$0	(1)	(2) Intermediate (3-4 years)
Cultural Resource Management	\$627	(1)	(3) Other (5+ years)
Timber Management	\$0	(1)	
Hydrological Management	\$49,854	(1)	
Other (Restoration, Enhancement, Surveys, Monitoring, etc.)	\$20,958	(1)	
Subtotal	\$79,243		
<u>Administration</u>			
General administration	\$10,586	(1)	
<u>Support</u>			
Land Management Planning	\$16,338	(1)	
Land Management Reviews	\$6,968	(3)	
Training/Staff Development	\$13,326	(1)	
Vehicle Purchase	\$9,761	(2)	
Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	\$9,661	(1)	
Other (Technical Reports, Data Management, etc.)	\$25,697	(1)	
Subtotal	\$81,752		
<u>Capital Improvements</u>			
New Facility Construction	\$148,194	(2)	
Facility Maintenance	\$61,444	(1)	
Subtotal	\$209,638		
<u>Visitor Services/Recreation</u>			
Info./Education/Operations	\$1,895	(1)	
<u>Law Enforcement</u>			
Resource protection	\$227	(1)	
<u>Total</u>	\$383,341	*	

* Based on the characteristics and requirements of this area, two FTE positions would be optimal to fully manage this area. All land management funding is dependent upon annual legislative appropriations.

Lake Stone FMA Management Plan Cost Estimate

Ten-year projection

<u>Resource Management</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Priority</u>	Priority schedule:
Exotic Species Control	\$68,564	(1)	(1) Immediate (annual)
Prescribed Burning	\$0	(1)	(2) Intermediate (3-4 years)
Cultural Resource Management	\$5,513	(1)	(3) Other (5+ years)
Timber Management	\$0	(1)	
Hydrological Management	\$438,021	(1)	
Other (Restoration, Enhancement, Surveys, Monitoring, etc.)	\$184,138	(1)	
Subtotal	\$696,236		
<u>Administration</u>			
General administration	\$93,009	(1)	
<u>Support</u>			
Land Management Planning	\$143,551	(1)	
Land Management Reviews	\$19,948	(3)	
Training/Staff Development	\$117,083	(1)	
Vehicle Purchase	\$34,349	(2)	
Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	\$84,883	(1)	
Other (Technical Reports, Data Management, etc.)	\$225,778	(1)	
Subtotal	\$625,592		
<u>Capital Improvements</u>			
New Facility Construction	\$428,056	(2)	
Facility Maintenance	\$539,856	(1)	
Subtotal	\$967,912		
<u>Visitor Services/Recreation</u>			
Info./Education/Operations	\$16,648	(1)	
<u>Law Enforcement</u>			
Resource protection	\$1,998	(1)	
<u>Total</u>	\$2,401,394	*	

* Based on the characteristics and requirements of this area, two FTE positions would be optimal to fully manage this area. All land management funding is dependent upon annual legislative appropriations.

9 Analysis of Potential for Contracting Private Vendors for Restoration and Management Activities

The following management and restoration activities have been considered for outsourcing to private entities. It has been determined that items selected as “Approved” below are those that the FWC either does not have in-house expertise to accomplish or which can be done at less cost by an outside provider of services. Those items selected as “Conditional” items are those that could be done either by an outside provider or by the agency at virtually the same cost or with the same level of competence. Items selected as “Rejected” represent those for which the FWC has in-house expertise and/or which the agency has found it can accomplish at less expense than through contracting with outside sources:

	Approved	Conditional	Rejected
• Dike and levee maintenance			✓
• Exotic species control			✓
• Mechanical vegetation treatment			✓
• Public contact and educational facilities development			✓
• Prescribed burning			✓
• Timber harvest activities	✓		
• Vegetation inventories			✓

10 Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Governmental Requirements

The operational functions of the FWC personnel are governed by the agency's Internal Management Policies and Procedures (IMPP) Manual. The IMPP Manual provides internal guidance regarding many subjects affecting the responsibilities of agency personnel including personnel management, safety issues, uniforms and personal appearance, training, as well as accounting, purchasing and budgetary procedures.

When public facilities are developed on areas managed by the FWC, every effort is made to comply with Public Law 101 - 336, the Americans with Disabilities Act. As new facilities are developed, the universal access requirements of this law are followed in all cases except where the law allows reasonable exceptions (e.g., where handicap access is structurally impractical or where providing such access would change the fundamental character of the facility being provided).

Uses planned for the LSFMA are in compliance with the Conceptual State Lands Management Plan and its requirement for "balanced public utilization," and are in compliance with the mission of the FWC as described in its Agency Strategic Plan (Appendix 12.8). Such uses also comply with the authorities of the FWC as derived from Article IV, Section 9 of the Florida Constitution as well as the guidance and directives of Chapters, 253, 259, 327, 370, 379, 373, 375, 378, 403, 487, 597 and 870 FS.

The FWC has developed and utilizes an Arthropod Control Plan for the LSFMA in compliance with Chapter 388.4111 F.S. (Appendix 12.13). This plan was developed in cooperation with the local Escambia County arthropod control agency. This plan is also in conformance with the Local Government Comprehensive Plan as approved and adopted for Escambia County, Florida, (Appendix 12.14).

11 Endnotes

- ¹ Aldridge, C. L., M. S. Boyce and R. K. Baydack. 2004. Adaptive management of prairie grouse: how do we get there? *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 32:92-103.
- ² Wilhere, G. F. 2002. Adaptive management in Habitat Conservation Plans. *Conservation Biology* 16:20-29.
- ³ Walters, C. J. and R. Hilborn. 1978. Ecological optimization and adaptive management. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics* 9:157–188.
- ⁴ Regulatory Negotiation Committee on Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas, Final Report (1999).
- ⁵ Karl, T. R., J. M. Melillo, and T. C. Peterson (Eds.). 2009. *Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States*. Cambridge University Press. New York, NY.
- ⁶ McCarty, J. P. 2001. Ecological consequences of recent climate change. *Conservation Biology* 15:320-331.
- ⁷ Walther, G. R., E. Post, P. Convey, A. Menzel, C. Parmesan, T. J. . Beebee, J. M. Fromentin, O. Hoegh-Guldberg, and F. Bairlein. 2002. Ecological responses to recent climate change. *Nature* 416:389–395.
- ⁸ Parmesan, C. 2006. Ecological and evolutionary responses to recent climate change. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics* 37:637-669.
- ⁹ Logan, J. A., and J. A. Powell. 2009. Ecological consequences of climate change altered forest insect disturbance regimes. In *Climate Warming in Western North America: Evidence and Environmental Effects* (F. H. Wagner, Ed.). University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, UT.
- ¹⁰ Stevenson, J. C., M. S. Kearney, and E. W. Koch. 2002. Impacts of sea level rise on tidal wetlands and shallow water habitats: A case study from Chesapeake Bay. *American Fisheries Society Symposium* 32:23-36.
- ¹¹ IPCC. 2007b. *Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.

- ¹² Emanuel, K.A. 1987. The Dependence of Hurricane Intensity on Climate. *Nature* 326: 483-485.
- ¹³ Emanuel, K.A. 2005. Increasing Destructiveness of Tropical Cyclones Over the Past 30 Years.
- ¹⁴ Webster et al. 2005; Webster, P. J., et al. 2005. Changes in Tropical Cyclone Number, Duration, and Intensity, in a Warming Environment. *Science* 309: 1844–1846.
- ¹⁵ Mann, M.E. and K.A. Emanuel. 2006. Atlantic Hurricane Trends Linked to Climate Change. *Eos Trans. AGU* 87: 233-244.
- ¹⁶ Stanton, E.A. and F. Ackerman. 2007. Florida and Climate Change: The Costs of Inaction. Tufts University Global Development and Environment Institute and Stockholm Environment Institute–US Center, Tufts University, Medford, MA.
- ¹⁷ Clough, J.S. 2008. Application of the Sea-Level Affecting Marshes Model (SLAMM 5.0) to Crystal River NWR. Warren Pinnacle Consulting, Inc. for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 46 pp.

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12 Appendices

12.1 Lease Agreement

LEASE AGREEMENT

Stone Lake, Escambia County

WHEREAS the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida, (successor in title to Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund heretofore existing) hold title to certain lands and property for the use and benefit of the Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources, State of Florida, (successor of Outdoor Recreational Development Council of the State of Florida); and

WHEREAS the Outdoor Recreational Development Council of the State of Florida, while existing as such, by formal action on 12 , 19 61 , authorized and requested the said Trustees to enter into an agreement with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, a duly authorized agency of the State of Florida, to permit certain uses of and activities on the lands and properties hereinafter described for the purpose of preserving, developing, operating, and maintaining said lands and property for outdoor recreational, park, conservation and related purposes.

NOW, THEREFORE, this agreement made this 12th day of December , A.D., 19 61 , between said Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida for and on behalf of the said Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources, State of Florida, hereinafter referred to as lessor, and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, hereinafter referred to as lessee.

W I T N E S S E T H

The parties hereto, for and in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
EARL FAIRCLOTH, Attorney General
BY PX 12 19 61
Attorney General

1. The lessor does hereby lease to the said lessee the following described parcel of land:

(See Exhibit A - Attached)

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described land for a period of ninety-nine (99) years from the date hereof, for the purposes of preserving, developing, improving, operating, maintaining and otherwise managing said land for public outdoor recreational, park, conservation and related purposes.

2. The lessee shall have the right to enter upon said land for all purposes necessary to the full enjoyment by said lessee of the rights herein conveyed to it.

3. The lessee shall through its agents and employees cooperate to prevent the unauthorized use of said land or any use thereof not in conformity with this lease.

4. This agreement is for the specific purpose of public outdoor recreational, park, conservation and related purposes, and the lessee shall have the right to enter into further agreements or to sublease all or any part of the within land so long as the agreement and/or sublease shall effectively carry out and further the general purposes herein described.

5. The lessor or its duly authorized agent shall have the right at any time to inspect the said land and the works and operations thereon of the lessee in any matter pertaining to this agreement.

6. The lessee hereby covenants and agrees to investigate all claims of every nature at its own expense, and to indemnify, protect, defend, hold and save harmless the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida and/or the State of Florida from any and all claims, actions, lawsuits and demands of any kind or nature arising out of this agreement.

7. This agreement is subject however, to the automatic reversion

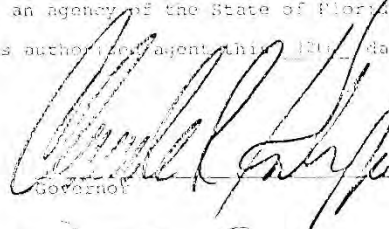
to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida of the lands described herein and the cessation and termination of this lease when, in the opinion of the State of Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, said lands are not utilized for the purposes outlined in this lease, and any costs or expenses arising out of the implementation of this clause shall be borne completely by the lessee.

8. Any inequities that may subsequently appear in this lease shall be subject to negotiation upon written request of either party, and the parties agree to negotiate in good faith as to any such inequities.

9. This agreement is executed in duplicate, each copy of which shall for all purposes be considered an original.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF the said Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida, for and on behalf of the Division of Natural Resources, State of Florida, have hereunto set their hands and official seals at Tallahassee, Florida, this 12th day of December, 1969, and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, an agency of the State of Florida, has duly executed the same by its authorized agent this 12th day of December, 1969.

(SEAL)


Governor


Secretary of State


Attorney General


Comptroller

James H. Wilson
Treasurer

Commissioner of Education

David B. ...
Commissioner of Agriculture

As and constituting the Board
of Trustees of the Internal
Improvement Trust Fund of the
State of Florida, lessors

Approved by:
Charles F. ...
Governor of the State of Florida

Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish
Commission, an Agency of the State
of Florida

Robert H. ...
Chairman

John F. ...
Director

(SEAL)

EXHIBIT A

Parcel #1 The following described properties in Escambia County, Florida, all lying in Section Seven (7), Township Five (5) North, Range Thirty (30) West:

West half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) containing nineteen and eighty-five hundredths (19.85) acres.

North Half (N $\frac{1}{2}$) of West Half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) containing ten and six hundredths (10.06) acres.

Parcel #2 The following described properties in Escambia County, Florida, all lying in Section Twelve (12), Township Five (5) North, Range Thirty-one (31) West:

South four hundred feet (400) less West ninety-nine (99) feet of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) containing eleven and seventy-five hundredths (11.75) acres.

West ninety-nine (99) feet of South four hundred (400) feet of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) containing ninety-one hundredths (0.91) acres.

Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) containing forty-one and forty-seven hundredths (41.47) acres.

Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) containing forty-one and forty-seven hundredths (41.47) acres.

East one hundred (100) feet of West one hundred ninety-nine (199) feet of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$), less South four hundred (400) feet and right-of-way of State Road Four (4), containing one and ninety-four hundredths (1.94) acres.

Parcel #3 The following described properties in Escambia

County, Florida, all lying in Section Twelve (12), Township Five (5) North, Range Thirty-one (31) West:

East Three hundred (300) feet of North One Thousand (1000) feet of Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) containing six and eighty-nine hundredths (6.89) acres.

North nine hundred (900) feet of Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) containing twenty-eight and forty-five hundredths (28.45) acres.

West Half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$), less right-of-way of State Road Four (4), containing nineteen and seventy-two hundredths (19.72) acres.

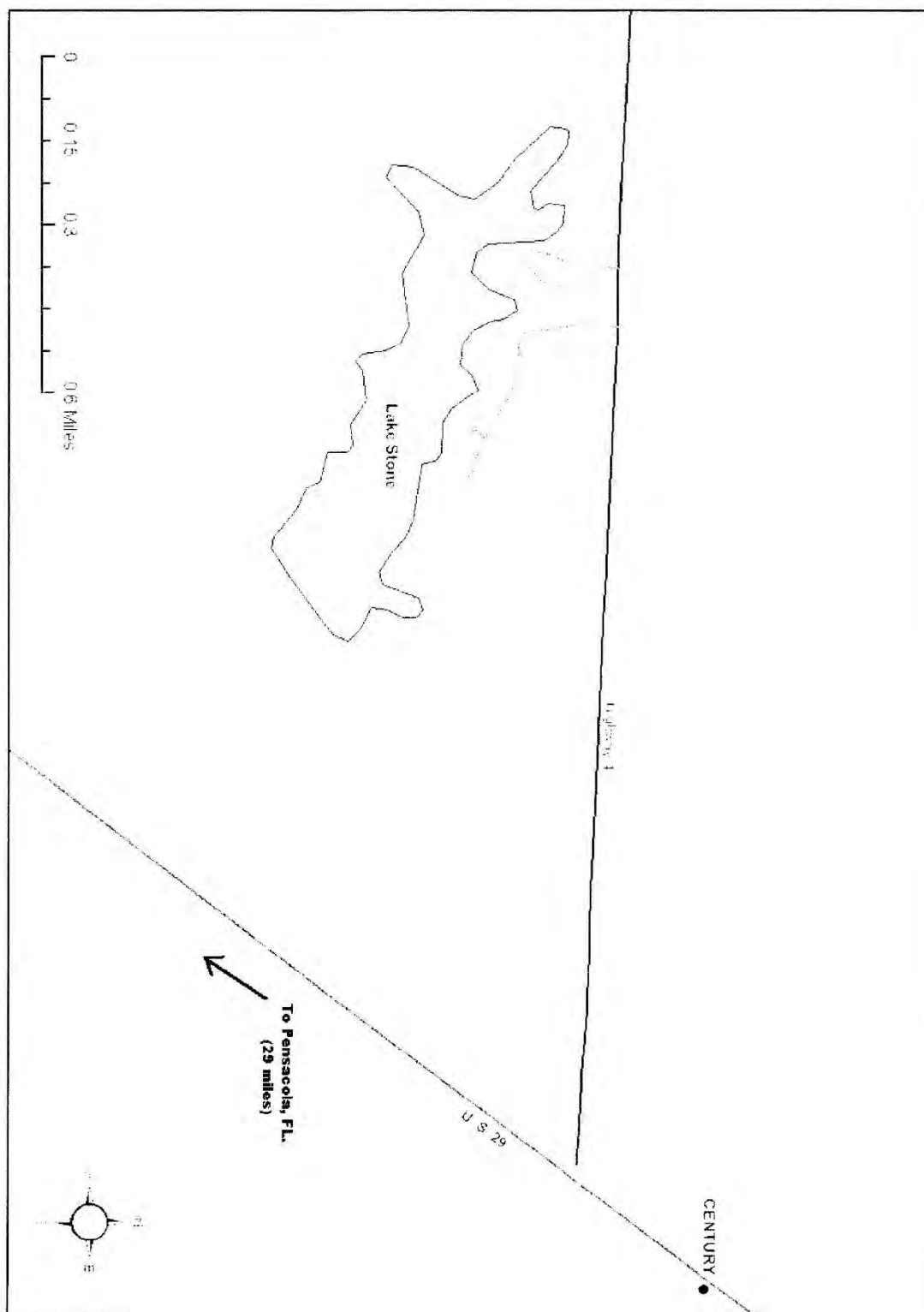
A portion of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Twelve (12), Township Five (5) North, Range Thirty-one (31) West, Escambia County, Florida, more particularly described as follows: Commence at a point on the South line of the said Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) said point being ninety-nine (99) feet East from the Southwest corner of the said Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) for the point of beginning; thence easterly along the South line of the said Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) for a distance of four hundred (400) feet; thence Northwesterly deflecting to the left through an angle of one hundred thirty-four degrees twenty-four minutes twenty-eight seconds (134° 54' 28'') for a distance of five hundred sixty-four and seventy-eight hundredths (564.78) feet to a point on a line parallel to and ninety-nine (99) feet East of the West line of said Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$); thence southerly along a line parallel to and ninety-nine (99) feet East of the West line of the said Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) for a distance of four

hundred (450) feet to the point of beginning containing one and eighty-four hundredths (1.84) acres more or less.

Twenty and Fifty-nine hundredths (20.59) acres for Martha Swallow, a portion of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Twelve (12), Township Five (5) North, Range Thirty-one (31) West, Escambia County, Florida, more particularly described as follows:

Commence at the Northeast (NE) corner of said Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$); thence South along the East line of the said Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) for a distance of sixty-six and thirty-seven hundredths (66.37) feet to a point on the South right-of-way line of State Road Four (4) for the point of beginning. Thence continue along the said East line for a distance of one thousand two hundred forty-five and Fifty-three hundredths (1245.93) feet to the Southeast corner of the said Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$); thence westerly along the South line of the said Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) for a distance of four hundred seventy-five feet (475); thence North parallel to a said East line of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) for a distance of six hundred fifty (650) feet; thence Northwesterly deflecting to the left through an angle of seventy-six degrees fifty-two minutes thirty-eight seconds ($76^{\circ} 52' 38''$) for a distance of six hundred sixty and thirty-eight hundredths (660.38) feet to a point located in the center line of the Gulf Power Company's easement (one hundred (100) feet in width); thence Northeasterly deflecting through an angle to the right of ninety-three degrees thirty-two minutes seventeen seconds ($93^{\circ} 32' 17''$) along the center

line of the said Gulf Power Company's easement for a distance of four hundred sixty-five (465) feet to a point on the said South right-of-way line of State Road Four (4); thence Easterly along the said South right-of-way line for a distance of nine hundred eighty-five and sixty hundredths (985.60) feet to the point of beginning containing twenty and fifty-nine hundredths (20.59) acres more or less subject to the fifty (50) foot easement adjacent to and East of the line having a length of four hundred sixty-five (465) feet described above.



AMENDMENT TO
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND
LEASE NUMBER 2500

THIS LEASE AMENDMENT is entered into this 8th day of
September 1988 by and between the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA
hereinafter referred to as the LESSOR, and the STATE OF FLORIDA
WATER AND FRESH WATER BOARD hereinafter referred to as
the LESSEE;

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the LESSOR is under the provisions of Section 253.03, Florida
Statutes, holds title to certain lands and property for the use
and benefit of the State of Florida; and

WHEREAS, on January 22, 1979, the LESSOR and the LESSEE
entered into Lease No. 2500;

WHEREAS, the LESSOR and LESSEE desire to amend the lease to
allow LESSEE to add property to the leased area;

NOW THEREFORE, the LESSOR and LESSEE hereby agree as
follows:

1. The information and description formerly associated
with lease number 2500. This amendment consolidates two leases
under one.

(See Addition to Exhibit "A" Attached)

2. It is understood and agreed by the LESSOR and the LESSEE
that in each and every respect the terms of the original lease,
except as amended hereby, shall remain unchanged; and the same
are hereby ratified, approved and confirmed by the LESSOR and the
LESSEE.

Page 1 of 4
Amendment to Lease No. 2500

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this lease amendment to be executed on the day and year first above written.

Laura Scott
Witness

Debrae Cook
Witness

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL
IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND OF THE
STATE OF FLORIDA

By: Deborah Hart (SEAL)
for DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF STATE
LANDS, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
RESOURCES

"LESSOR"

STATE OF FLORIDA
LEON COUNTY

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this
8th day of September, 1988, by Deborah Hart
for Director, Division of State Lands, Department of Natural
Resources.

Vicky H. Fletcher
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires
Notary Public, State of Florida
My Commission Expires July 14, 1992

Approved as to Form and Legality

By: Patricia C. Norquist
DNR Attorney

James C. Bess
Witness

Marilyn Rowe
Witness

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission

By: Robert M. Brantly (SEAL)
Colonel Robert M. Brantly
Its: Executive Director

NOTARY PUBLIC
AND AGENCY ATTORNEY

K. M. C.
Commission Attorney

"LESSEE"

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LEON

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this
8th day of September, 1988, by Robert M. Brantly
as Executive Director, Department of Game & Fresh Water
Fish Comm.

Rosemary Mann
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

Notary Public, State of Florida
My Commission Expires Oct. 20, 1991
Notary Public, State of Florida Inc.

Page 2 of 2
Amendment to Lease No. 1111

EXHIBIT A

Parcel #1 The following described properties in Escambia County, Florida, all lying in Section Seven (7), Township Five (5) North, Range Thirty (30) West:

West half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) containing nineteen and eighty-five hundredths (19.85) acres.

North Half (N $\frac{1}{2}$) of West Half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) containing ten and six hundredths (10.06) acres.

Parcel #2 The following described properties in Escambia County, Florida, all lying in Section Twelve (12), Township Five (5) North, Range Thirty-one (31) West:

South four hundred feet (400) less West ninety-nine (99) feet of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) containing eleven and seventy-five hundredths (11.75) acres.

West ninety-nine (99) feet of South four hundred (400) feet of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) containing ninety-one hundredths (0.91) acres.

Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) containing forty-one and forty-seven hundredths (41.47) acres.

Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) containing forty-one and forty-seven hundredths (41.47) acres.

East one hundred (100) feet of West one hundred ninety-nine (199) feet of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$), less South four hundred (400) feet and right-of-way of State Road four (4), containing one and ninety-four hundredths (1.94) acres.

Parcel #3 The following described properties in Escambia County, Florida, all lying in Section Twelve (12), Township Five (5) North, Range Thirty-one (31) West:

East Three hundred (300) feet of North One Thousand (1000) feet of Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) containing six and eighty-nine hundredths (6.89) acres.

North nine hundred (900) feet of Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) containing twenty-eight and forty-five hundredths (28.45) acres.

West Half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$), less right-of-way of State Road Four (4), containing nineteen and seventy-two hundredths (19.72) acres.

A portion of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Twelve (12), Township Five (5) North, Range Thirty-one (31) West, Escambia County, Florida, more particularly described as follows: Commence at a point on the South line of the said Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$), said point being ninety-nine (99) feet East from the Southwest corner of the said Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) for the point of beginning; thence easterly along the South line of the said Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) for a distance of four hundred (400) feet; thence Northwesterly deflecting to the left through an angle of one hundred thirty-four degrees fifty-four minutes twenty-eight seconds ($134^{\circ} 54' 28''$) for a distance of five hundred sixty-four and seventy-eight hundredths (564.78) feet to a point on a line parallel to and ninety-nine (99) feet East of the West line of said Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$); thence southerly along a line parallel to and ninety-nine (99) feet East of the West Line of the said Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) for a distance of four

Exhibit A - continued

hundred (400) feet to the point of beginning containing one and eighty-four hundredths (1.84) acres more or less.

Twenty and fifty-nine hundredths (20.59) acres for Martha Swallow, a portion of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Twelve (12), Township Five (5) North, Range Thirty-one (31) West, Escambia County, Florida, more particularly described as follows:

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Exhibit A - continued

line of the said Gulf Power Company's easement for a distance of four hundred sixty-five (465) feet to a point of the said South right-of-way line of State Road Four (4); thence Easterly along the said South right-of-way line for a distance of nine hundred eighty-five and sixty hundredths (985.60) feet to the point of beginning containing twenty and fifty-nine hundredths (20.59) acres more or less subject to the fifty (50) foot easement adjacent to and East of the line having a length of four hundred sixty-five (465) feet described above.

Page 6 of 6
Amendment to Lease No. 2750

RELEASE OF LEASE

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF ESCAMBIA
LEASE NO. 2547

The undersigned do(es) hereby quitclaim, release and surrender all right, title and interest in and to the below described lands leased under Lease No. 2547, dated December 12, 1962, between the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA as LESSOR, and Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as LESSEE.

See Attached Exhibit "A"

WITNESS Jimmie C. Beus Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission
WITNESS Maury Diner By: Robert M. Brantly (SEAL)
Colonel Robert M. Brantly
Its: Executive Director

"LESSEE"

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LEON

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 3rd day of September, 1968, by Robert M. Brantly as Executive Director, Game & Fresh Water Fish Comm

APPROVED AS TO FORM
AND LEGALITY

K. H. [Signature]
Commission Attorney

Rosemary [Signature] (SEAL)
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

Notary Public, State of Florida
My Commission Expires Oct. 26, 1971
Resided [Address]

The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida hereby accepts and acknowledges this Release of Lease.

WITNESS [Signature] (SEAL)
Director, Division of State
WITNESS [Signature] Lands, Department of Natural
Resources

"LESSOR"

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LEON

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 4th day of September, 1968, by Edwin J. Couklin for the Director, Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources.

[Signature] (SEAL)
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: Notary Public, State of Florida
My Commission Expires July 14, 1992
Resided [Address]

Approved as to Form and Legality

By: Patricia E. [Signature]
DNR Attorney

APPROVED AS FISCALLY
AND BUDGETARILY SOUND

William C. [Signature]
Division of Administrative Services
OFWTC

Page 1 of 5
Release of Lease No. 2547

Parcel #1 The following described properties in Escambia County, Florida, all lying in Section Seven (7), Township Five (5) North, Range Thirty (30) West:

West half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) containing nineteen and eighty-five hundredths (19.85) acres
North Half (N $\frac{1}{2}$) of West Half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) containing ten and six hundredths (10.06) acres.

Parcel #2 The following described properties in Escambia County, Florida, all lying in Section Twelve (12), Township Five (5) North, Range Thirty-one (31) West:

South four hundred feet (400) less West ninety-nine (99) feet of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) containing eleven and seventy-five hundredths (11.75) acres.
West ninety-nine (99) feet of South four hundred (400) feet of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) containing ninety-one hundredths (0.91) acres.
Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) containing forty-one and forty-seven hundredths (41.47) acres.
Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) containing forty-one and forty-seven hundredths (41.47) acres.
East one hundred (100) feet of West one hundred ninety-nine (199) feet of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$), less South four hundred (400) feet and right-of-way of State Road four (4) containing one and ninety-four hundredths (1.94) acres.

... and ... Escambia
County, Florida, all lying in Section Twelve (12), Township
Five (5) North, Range Thirty-one (31) West:

East Three hundred (300) feet of North One Thousand
(1000) feet of Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Northwest
Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) containing six and eighty-nine hundredths
(6.89) acres.

North nine hundred (900) feet of Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$)
of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) containing twenty-eight
and forty-five hundredths (26.45) acres.

West Half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of North-
west Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$), less right-of-way of State Road
Four (4), containing nineteen and seventy-two hundredths
(19.72) acres.

A portion of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the North-
east Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Twelve (12), Township
Five (5) North, Range Thirty-one (31) West, Escambia
County, Florida, more particularly described as follows:

Commence at a point on the South line of the said North-
east Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$),
said point being ninety-nine (99) feet East from the
Southwest corner of the said Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$)
of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) for the point of begin-
ning; thence easterly along the South line of the said
Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$)
for a distance of four hundred (400) feet; thence North-
westerly deflecting to the left through an angle of one
hundred thirty-four degrees fifty-four minutes twenty-
eight seconds ($134^{\circ} 54' 28''$) for a distance of five
hundred sixty-four and seventy-eight hundredths (564.78)
feet to a point on a line parallel to and ninety-nine
(99) feet East of the West line of said Northeast Quarter
(NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$); thence southerly
along a line parallel to and ninety-nine (99) feet East
of the West Line of the said Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$)
of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) for a distance of four

Exhibit A - continued

hundred (400) feet to the point of beginning containing one and eighty-four hundredths (1.84) acres more or less.

Twenty and fifty-nine hundredths (20.59) acres for Martha Swallow, a portion of Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Twelve (12), Township Five (5) North, Range Thirty-one (31) West, Escambia County, Florida, more particularly described as follows:

Commence at the Northeast (NE) corner of said Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$); thence South along the East line of the said Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) for a distance of sixty-six and thirty-seven hundredths (66.37) feet to a point on the South right-of-way line of State Road Four (4) for the point of beginning. Thence continue along the said East line for a distance of one thousand two hundred forty-five and fifty-three hundredths (1245.53) feet to the Southeast corner of the said Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$); thence westerly along the South line of the said Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) for a distance of four hundred seventy-five feet (475); thence North parallel to a said East line of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) for a distance of six hundred fifty (650) feet; thence Northwesterly deflecting to the left through an angle of seventy-six degrees fifty-two minutes thirty-eight seconds ($76^{\circ} 52' 38''$) for a distance of six hundred sixty and thirty-eight hundredths (660.38) feet to a point located in the center line of the Gulf Power Company's easement (one hundred (100) feet in width); thence Northeasterly deflecting through an angle to the right of ninety-three degrees thirty-two minutes seventeen seconds ($93^{\circ} 32' 17''$) along the center

Page 4 of 5
Release of Lease No. 2547

line of the said Gulf Power Company's easement for a distance of four hundred sixty-five (465) feet to a point on the said South right-of-way line of State Road Four (4); thence Easterly along the said South right-of-way line for a distance of nine hundred eighty-five and sixty hundredths (985.60) feet to the point of beginning containing twenty and fifty-nine hundredths (20.59) acres more or less subject to the fifty (50) foot easement adjacent to and East of the Line having a length of four hundred sixty-five (465) feet shown on above.

12.2 Escambia County Sub-lease Agreement

SUBLEASE

Contract # 91118

Between

FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION

and

ESCAMBIA COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Stone Lake, Escambia County

WHEREAS the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida holds title to certain lands and property being utilized by the State of Florida for public purposes; and

WHEREAS the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida entered into a Lease on January 6 1975 (Lease No. 2786) with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, a duly authorized agency of the State of Florida, to permit certain uses of and activities on the lands and properties hereinafter described for the purpose of preserving, developing, and maintaining said lands and property for outdoor recreational, park, conservation and related purposes; and

WHEREAS, Trustees Lease No. 2786 was amended on September 5, 1988 to add additional parcels to the lease

WHEREAS a true copy of this aforementioned Trustees Lease and Amendment to Lease for Stone Lake are attached hereto as Exhibit "I" and incorporated by reference where pertinent; and

WHEREAS the agreement provides that the lessee shall have the right to enter into further agreements or to sublease all or any part of the within land so long as the agreement or sublease shall effectively carry out and further the general purposes herein described.

THEREFORE, this Sublease Agreement is hereby made and entered this 11th day of April, 1992, between the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission hereinafter referred to as COMMISSION, and the Escambia County Board of County Commissioners on and in behalf of Escambia County, hereinafter referred to as COUNTY.

WITNESSETH:

The parties hereto, for and in consideration of the mutual covenant and agree as follows:

1. The COMMISSION does hereby sublease to said COUNTY the parcels of land described in Trustee Lease No. 2786 and the Amendment to Trustees Lease No.

1

2786 and referred to as Exhibit "I" attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein, less and except that parcel of land and water commonly referred to as STONE LAKE and the STONE LAKE DAM which land, water and structure are included within the aforementioned description of real property found in Exhibit "I". The exception of Stone Lake extends to the ordinary high water line.

Further, the COMMISSION reserves unto itself the right of entry and the right of ingress and egress to travel upon and across all lands included within the sublease not hereby included in the aforementioned exception. This right is for the purpose of operating and maintaining said dam and operating, maintaining, managing, controlling and policing Stone Lake in regard to wild life and water life found therein and thereon in conjunction with Stone Lake being heretofore designated a Fish Management Lake.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described land and with regard to the aforementioned exception and reservation for the remaining period of the Lease Attached hereto as Exhibit "I" (approximately eighty-two [82] years) unless terminated as provided herein, for the purpose of preserving, developing, improving, operating, maintaining and otherwise managing said land for public outdoor recreational, park, conservation and related purposes.

SUBLEASE CONDITIONS:

1. The COUNTY, in the designated campground area depicted in Exhibit "II", is authorized to charge a reasonable user fee subject to the approval of the COMMISSION. The designated campground area may not extend beyond the area depicted in Exhibit "II", unless otherwise agreed in writing by the parties.

2. On the remainder of the leased premises not depicted as the campground area shown in Exhibit "II", the general public shall be permitted access, without charge, for fishing, boating access, and other recreational purposes. Such access shall not be restricted except to the extent reasonable public use regulations are agreed to by the parties in order to facilitate the safe and orderly use of the property.

3. The COUNTY shall through its agents and employees cooperate to prevent the unauthorized use of said land or any use thereof not in conformity with this agreement, and the attached and incorporated lease.

4. The COUNTY shall not have the right to enter into further agreements, assignments, or subleases as to all or any part of the within described land without the written consent of the COMMISSION.

5. The COUNTY agrees to provide garbage collection, necessary law enforcement patrol, and maintain the county road to the landing site for so long as the COMMISSION continues to maintain the boat ramp.

6. This agreement shall be performed pursuant to the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950 (A.K.A. Dingell-Johnson Act), as amended, (64 Stat. 430; 16 U.S.C. 777-777k) and The Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98-369) also known as the Wallop-Breaux Act 1984, in accordance with general provisions for such contracts prescribed by the United States Department of the

Interior. The COUNTY acknowledges that by entering into this Agreement and accepting the benefits and duties imposed hereunder, it occupies the status of a sub-grantee or sub-recipient of Federal Aid Funds, and is therefore obligated, and hereby agrees to comply with all terms of the foregoing Acts of Congress and applicable regulations pertaining thereto.

By acceptance of this agreement, the COUNTY agrees to comply with the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, the 1990 American Disabilities Act, and further agrees to cooperate with the COMMISSION in all aspects of compliance with all laws relating to use of Program funds.

In the event of a penalty being imposed by the Department of Interior due to COUNTY's non-compliance with applicable Federal Aid regulations, COUNTY agrees to indemnify the COMMISSION for any such penalties.

7. The COUNTY agrees to allow the COMMISSION to post, at its own expense, signs at the Boat Ramp Site identifying same as a Federal Aid Project, and the Parties hereto as cooperators in providing boating access facilities. In addition, such signs may include public information concerning maintenance of the Boat Ramp Site.

8. The COMMISSION, or its authorized agent shall have the right at any time to inspect the said land and the works and operations thereon of any matter pertaining to this agreement.

9. Either party may terminate this sublease by giving the other party written notice of termination at least 12 months prior to the desired date of termination. In addition, the parties agree that in the event of termination of the Lease attached hereto as Exhibit "1", this sublease agreement shall terminate concurrently.

10. The COMMISSION reserves the right to unilaterally cancel this contract for refusal by the COUNTY to allow public access to all documents, papers, letters, or other material subject to the provisions of Chapter 119 (F.S.) and made or received by the COUNTY in conjunction with this agreement.

11. As a condition of this agreement, the COUNTY hereby covenants and agrees not to discriminate against any individual because of that individual's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status with respect to any activity occurring pursuant to this agreement.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement through their duly authorized officers and agents.

Donald S. Lytle
Witness

Kathy G. Baker
Witness

APPROVED AS TO FORM
AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY

Commission Attorney
Attest: Joe A. Flowers, Comptroller

W. A. "Buck" Lee
Deputy Clerk

PG2
W-LSUB-Stone

FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH
COMMISSION

Robert M. Brantly
Colonel Robert M. Brantly

Date

Approved as to form and legality

James W. Tuttle

ESCAMBIA COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

W. A. "Buck" Lee
Chairman, W. A. "Buck" Lee

June 23, 1992

Date

Approved as to form and legality

William C. Sumner
County Attorney

APPROVED AS FISCALLY
AND BUDGETARILLY SOUND

William C. Sumner
DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
GEWFC

12.3 Public Hearing Notice, Advertisements, and Press Release

12.3.1 Public Hearing Notice

NOTICE

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)
Announces a

PUBLIC HEARING

for the

Lake Stone

Fish Management Area

Management Plan

Escambia County, Florida

7:00 P.M. Wednesday, April 10th, 2019

Century Town Hall
7995 N. Century Blvd.
Century, FL 32535

PURPOSE: To receive public comment regarding considerations for the FWC ten-year Land Management Plan for the Lake Stone Fish Management Area (LSFMA). This hearing is being held **EXCLUSIVELY** for discussion of the **DRAFT** Lake Stone FMA Management Plan. This meeting is not being held to discuss area hunting or fishing regulations. For more information on the process for FWC rule and regulation development go online to:

<http://myfwc.com/about/rules-regulations/>

A Management Prospectus for the Lake Stone FMA is available upon request. For a copy, please contact Dylan Imlah, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Land Conservation and Planning, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600. Telephone: (850) 487-9102. Email: Dylan.Imlah@MyFWC.com

12.3.2 Internal FWC Press Release



(Having trouble viewing this email? [View it as a Web page.](#))

For immediate release: March 22, 2019

Contact: Diane.Hirth@MyFWC.com, 850-251-2130; Rebekah.Nelson@MyFWC.com, 850-767-3619

Photos available on FWC's Flickr site: <https://flic.kr/s/aHsmzwDKyg>

Suggested Tweet: Help plan the future of Lake Stone Fish Management Area with @MyFWC.com at 4/10 public hearing in #Pensacola.

<https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/FLFFWCC/bulletins/23802c5> #Florida



Help plan the future of the Lake Stone Fish Management Area

A 10-year plan for the [Lake Stone Fish Management Area](#) will be presented at a public hearing in the town of Century in Escambia County on Wednesday, April 10. People are invited to the 7 p.m. public hearing at the Century town hall located at 7995 N. Century Boulevard.

This meeting, previously announced for another date and location, has been re-scheduled.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) staff will present the draft land management plan for the Lake Stone Fish Management Area, and attendees will be encouraged to provide comments and ask questions. For more information on the [upcoming local public hearing](#), go to MyFWC.com/Conservation and select “Terrestrial Programs” then “Management Plans.”

The Lake Stone FMA, in northeast Escambia County just west of the town of Century, is managed through a cooperative agreement between the FWC and Escambia County to conserve natural communities and use lake management techniques to maintain healthy fish habitats. The FMA features a man-made lake stocked with largemouth bass, bluegill, redear sunfish, black crappie and channel catfish. The impoundment, managed and maintained by FWC, was constructed in the late 1960s to provide additional freshwater fishing opportunities in an area where these opportunities are limited.

Escambia County maintains public camping facilities and a fishing pier, along with roads, trails and parking facilities in the area. In addition to fishing opportunities, the FMA provides recreational opportunities such as wildlife viewing, hiking, paddling and camping. Gasoline boat motors are prohibited from use on Lake Stone; however, the use of electric trolling motors is allowed.

“This draft management plan provides conservation-based management for healthy terrestrial and aquatic habitats, cultural resources, along with fish- and wildlife-based outdoor recreation opportunities for public use,” said Dylan Imlah, FWC land conservation planner.

All lands purchased with public funds must have a management plan that ensures the property will be managed in a manner that is consistent with the intended purposes of the purchase.

Hunting and fishing regulations are not included in this plan or meeting; those will be addressed through a separate public process.

To obtain a copy of the land management prospectus for Lake Stone FMA, call Dylan Imlah at 850-487-9102 or email Dylan.Imlah@MyFWC.com.

For more information on [management plans](#) and their goals, visit MyFWC.com/Conservation and select “Terrestrial Conservation Programs” then “Management Plans.”

For more on the Lake Stone FMA, go to MyFWC.com and select “Wildlife Viewing” then “Wildlife Management Areas.”

Find out more about Fish Management Areas around the state at MyFWC.com/Fishing, where you can click on “Freshwater Fishing Sites/Forecast.”

DH/DI/TH/HSC/ANN/FWF



Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission
MyFWC.com

QUESTIONS? [Contact the FWC](#)

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This email was sent to diane.hirth@myfwc.com using GovDelivery Communications Cloud on behalf of: Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission · 620 S. Meridian Street · Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600 · (850) 488-4676



12.3.3 Newspaper



FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION
620 S MERIDIAN ST.

TALLAHASSEE, FL 32399

Published Daily-Pensacola, Escambia County, FL

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

State of Florida
County of Escambia:

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared ,
who on oath says that he or she is a Legal Advertising
Representative of the Pensacola News Journal , a daily
newspaper published in Escambia County, Florida that
the attached copy of advertisement, being a Legal Ad in
the matter of

The Florida Fish and Wild

as published in said newspaper in the issue(s) of:

03/31/19

Affiant further says that the said Pensacola News Journal is a newspaper in said Escambia County, Florida and that the said newspaper has heretofore been continuously published in said Escambia County, Florida, and has been entered as second class matter at the Post Office in said Escambia County, Florida, for a period of one year next preceding the first publication of the attached copy of advertisement; and affiant further says that he or she has neither paid nor promised any person, firm or corporation any discount, rebate, commission or refund for the purpose of securing this advertisement for publication in the said newspaper.

Sworn to and Subscribed before me this 1th of April
2019, by who is personally known to me

Affiant

Notary

Publication Cost: \$156.62

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) announces a PUBLIC HEARING for the FWC Lead Managed Portions of Lake Stone Fish Management Area located in Escambia County, Florida.

7:00 P.M. Wednesday, April 10, 2019
Century Town Hall
7995 N. Century Blvd.
Century, FL 32535

PURPOSE: To receive public comment regarding considerations for FWC's ten-year Management Plan for the FWC Lead Managed Portions of Lake Stone Fish Management Area (LSFMA).

This hearing is being held EXCLUSIVELY for discussion of the DRAFT Lake Stone Fish Management Area Management Plan. This meeting is not being held to discuss area hunting or fishing regulations. For more information on the process for FWC rule and regulation development visit <http://myfwc.com/about/rules-regulations/changes/>

A Management Prospectus for Lake Stone FMA and copy of the agenda is available upon request from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Land Conservation and Planning Group, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600. Telephone: (850) 487-9102 or by e-mail at Dylan.irmah@myfwc.com
Legal No. 3458553, March 31, 2019



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission | Lake Stone Fish Management Area
Management Plan

12.3.4 Florida Administrative Register Ad

ID 21656625

Notice of Meeting/Workshop Hearing

FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Freshwater Fish and Wildlife

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: April 10, 2019, 7:00 p.m.

PLACE: Century Town Hall, 7995 N. Century Blvd., Century, FL 32535

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: PURPOSE: To receive public comment regarding considerations for FWC's ten-year Management Plan for the FWC Lead Managed Portions of Lake Stone Fish Management Area (LSFMA).

This hearing is being held EXCLUSIVELY for discussion of the DRAFT Lake Stone Fish Management Area Management Plan. This meeting is not being held to discuss area hunting or fishing regulations. For more information on the process for FWC rule and regulation development visit our Proposed Rule Changes page: <http://myfwc.com/about/rules-regulations/changes/>.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: A Management Prospectus for Lake Stone FMA and copy of the agenda is available upon request from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Land Conservation and Planning Group, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600. Telephone: (850)487-9102 or by e-mail at Dylan.imlah@myfwc.com.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 14 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: Telephone: (850)487-7063 or by email at Diana.Kilgore@myfwc.com.

12.4 Public Input

12.4.1 Management Advisory Group Meeting Results

Lake Stone Fish Management Area (LSFMA)

Management Advisory Group (MAG)

Consensus Meeting Results

February 6, 2019 in Pensacola, Florida

The intent of convening a consensus meeting is to involve a diverse group of stakeholders in assisting the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) in development of a rational management concept for lands within the agency's managed area system. FWC does this by asking spokespersons for these stakeholders to participate in a half-day meeting to provide ideas about how FWC-managed lands should be protected and managed.

The MAG consensus meeting was held on the morning of *February 6th, 2019* at Sanders Beach-Corrine Jones Resource Center, in Pensacola, Florida in Escambia County. The ideas found below were provided by stakeholders for consideration in the 2019 - 2029 Management Plan (MP) with priority determined by vote. These ideas represent a valuable source of information to be used by biologists, planners, administrators, and others during the development of the MP. Upon approval by FWC, the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC), and the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Board of Trustees), the MP will guide the activities of FWC personnel over the ten-year duration of the management plan and will help meet agency, state, and federal planning requirements.

Numbers to the left of bold-faced ideas listed below represent the total number of votes and the score of each idea. Rank is first determined by the number of votes (vote cards received for each idea) and then by score. Score is used to break ties when two or more ideas have the same number of votes. A lower score indicates higher importance because each voter's most important idea (recorded on card #1) received a score of 1, and their fifth most important idea (recorded on card #5) received a score of 5. Ideas not receiving any votes are listed, and were considered during the development of the MP, but carry no judgment with regard to priority.

Statements following the bold-faced ideas represent a synopsis of the clarifying discussion of ideas as transcribed and interpreted by the FWC recorder at the meeting. As indicated above, the ideas below are presented in priority order:

<u>Rank</u>	<u># of Votes</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Idea</u>
1.	[8]	[18]	3. Restore native vegetation habitat. It's important to know what people are looking at (have professionals survey the area) and control the exotics.
2.	[7]	[16]	16. Improve sport fish habitat. Plan on improving spawning habitats and continue with fish stocking.
3.	[6]	[15]	9. Maintain dam and water control structure. The water control structure has two gates, and they haven't been replaced in over 20 years. Maintain or replace those mechanisms. Staying on top of seepage.
4.	[5]	[20]	14. Kayak /Canoe specific launch.
5.	[4]	[13]	7. Rule changes regarding public boat ramps. Boat ramps often attract people to go in at odd times of the night. Adding a rule - not there after dark unless utilizing boat ramp, fishing, camping or engaged in a recreational activity. Could would help Law Enforcement manage the ramps, write a ticket and makes it safer for families.
6.	[3]	[8]	1. Monitor and manage fish populations. Continue to monitor fish populations with annual sampling using data to guide stocking and regulations.
7.	[2]	[8]	8. Accessibility for fishing for campers. Looking towards receiving more feedback on the fish taken from campers, to help supply data. Potentially forms to give out to campers to receive feedback/data/survey.
8.	[1]	[2]	4. Monitor agricultural runoff. Not really an issue right now, but something to consider for the future.

Two items of equal rank:

9.	[1]	[5]	11. Well-marked loop trails for hiking.
----	-----	-----	---

<u>Rank</u>	<u># of Votes</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Idea</u>
10.	[1]	[5]	12. Look for potential revenue. Review camping charges; make sure the FWC and County are getting enough money, and consider raising prices. Overtime that will pick up some revenue. Adding internet there would also bring people.
11.	[1]	[5]	13. Monitor and gather stakeholder input. The FWC performs surveys on the other lakes, look towards performing one on this area.

The following item received no votes. All ideas represent valuable input, and are considered in development of the MP, but carry no rank with regard to the priority perceptions of the MAG.

12.	[]	[]	17. Continue to maintain infrastructure.
-----	----	----	--

Additional Comments Provided by Individuals Unable to Attend:

Ms. Cheryl McCall, Department of Environmental Protection:

"This area is such a unique area of Florida and the resources within this area for fishing and recreation are unique unto itself. With that said, the current activities within the Lake Stone Fish Management Area seem to be right on target for the size of the area and features of the land.

There could be an opportunity to enhance the hiking and campers experience by adding interpretation or historical guide literature when the historical lithic sites can be identified. Providing the visitors a better view by stepping back in time.

There was not mention of a school age fishing program to introduce elementary age children to fishing, this may be covered in the county plan, if not, this area seems to be a prime opportunity with the day use building to get groups of children out to learn fishing on a smaller than Joe Budd.

I did not see mention that the "camp store" rents kayaks. This would be a great opportunity to kayak the lake if they do not own one. Or canoes.

Is there space in the managed area where restoration of plant species found in conservation areas near (Blackwater) Lake Stone Fish Management Area can be introduced?"

Lake Stone Fish Management Area

MAG Meeting Participants

<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>
Active Participants	
Neil Branson	FWC Area Biologist
Captain Phillip Glover	FWC Law Enforcement
Andrew Holmer	Escambia County Planning Department
Gary Meredith	Northwest Florida Water Management District
David Creamer	Florida Forest Service
Michael Rhodes	Escambia County Parks and Recreation
Eddie Cooper	Natural Resources Conservation Service
Glenn Butts	Florida Native Plant Society
Supportive Participants	
Tom M. Matthews	FWC Public Access and Wildlife Viewing Services
Katie Woodside	FWC Division of Freshwater Fisheries Management
Zack Whalen	FWC Aquatic Habitat Conservation and Restoration
Derek Fussell	FWC Invasive Plant Management
Lt. Brain Lambert	FWC Law Enforcement
Aaron Waits	Northwest Florida Water Management District
Invited but Unable to Attend	
Jason O'Donoghue	Division of Historical Resources
Dan Hipes	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Steve Barry	Escambia County District 5 Commissioner
Dennis Cole	Lake Stone Campground Manager
Cheryl McCall	Department of Environmental Protection
Susanne Timmons	Francis M. Weston Audubon Society
Dave Handley	Local Angler
FWC Planning Personnel	
Dylan Imlah	Land Conservation and Planning, Facilitator
Lance Jacobson	Recorder
Diana Kilgore	Recorder

12.4.2 Public Hearing Report

PUBLIC HEARING REPORT FOR LAKE STONE FISH MANAGEMENT AREA WEA/WMA MANAGEMENT PLAN

HELD BY THE LAKE STONE FISH MANAGEMENT AREA MANAGEMENT ADVISORY GROUP AND THE FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

APRIL 10, 2019 – ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

The following report documents the public input that was received at the Lake Stone Fish Management Area (LSFMA) Management Advisory Group's (MAG) public hearing for the update to the Management Plan for LSFMA that was held at 7:00-9:00 PM, on April 10, 2019 at the Escambia County Century Town Hall in Century, Florida.

LSFMA Management Advisory Group Introduction:

The meeting was introduced by Mr. Michael Rhodes, a LSFMA Management Advisory Group participant, who represented the LSFMA MAG. Mr. Rhodes indicated that he was one of eight stakeholders that attended the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) facilitated LSFMA MAG meeting held on February 6, 2019. Mr. Rhodes stated that the Draft Management Plan was being presented tonight by FWC staff, and that hardcopies of the draft plan and the LSFMA MAG meeting report were available at the front door for the public's review. Mr. Rhodes thanked everyone for attending and then introduced Ms. Dylan Imlah, Land Conservation Planner, FWC, to facilitate and coordinate the presentation of an overview of LSFMA, FWC's planning process, and the draft components of the LSFMA Draft Management Plan.

Presentation on an Overview of LSFMA and the FWC Planning Process:

Ms. Imlah welcomed everyone and thanked the public for their attendance. Ms. Imlah then went over an orientation of the material and explained that the purpose of the public hearing was to solicit public input regarding the Draft Management Plan for LSFMA, and not hunting and fishing regulations, indicating there is a separate public input process for FWC rule and regulation development. Ms. Imlah then described the materials that were available at the door for public review, including the LSFMA Draft Management Plan and the MAG Meeting Report and Accomplishment Report. Ms. Imlah then presented the agenda for the public hearing and facilitated the introduction of all FWC staff in attendance to the audience. Ms. Imlah then presented an overview and orientation of LSFMA, including a description of the natural communities, data about LSFMA visitation, revenue and economic benefits generated for the state and region by the area, wildlife species, recreational opportunities found on the area, surrounding conservation lands, surrounding Florida Forever Program Land Acquisition Projects, acquisition history, etc. She also explained FWC's planning process for the management of the public conservation land and asked if there were any questions regarding that process.

Questions, Answers and Discussion on the LSFMA Overview and FWC's Planning Process:

Ms. Imlah facilitated an informal question and answers session where members of the public in attendance, without necessarily identifying themselves, could ask questions of the FWC staff, and discuss the answers. Ms. Imlah again emphasized that the exclusive purpose for the public hearing was to collect public input regarding the Draft Management Plan for LSFMA, and not to discuss area hunting, fishing and use regulations since, as was noted earlier, FWC has a separate process for input on hunting and fishing regulations.

No questions or comments were received at this stage of the LSFMA public hearing meeting.

Presentation of the LSFMA Draft Management Plan:

At this point, Ms. Imlah began the presentation of the LSFMA Draft Management Plan. Ms. Imlah then completed and concluded the presentation of the LSFMA Draft Management Plan.

Questions and Comments on the LSFMA Draft Management Plan Presentation:

Ms. Imlah asked if there were any comments or questions from the public regarding the Draft Management Plan and encouraged everyone to fill out a speaker card for public testimony. She informed them that all comments, questions, and public testimony will be duly considered equally by FWC.

Public Question #1: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following comments and questions:

What are the two historical sites?

FWC Response: Ms. Imlah, Land Conservation Planner, responded:

I don't know the exact location because that's considered confidential information, and we don't want people going in and disturbing the sites, but the DHR will need to come out and do a new survey so we'll be working towards gathering that information.

Public Question #2: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following comments and questions:

Who is going to be the person keeping their eyes on erosion and things that need to be done around here?

FWC Response: Neil Branson, Area Manager, responded:

As far as the dam, we inspect it annually with the Water Management District. I'm the site manager and I conduct those surveys annually. We do have a little bit of seepage on the back of the dam that we're watching right now. We have a mowing contract to keep it mowed, but we can't mow when it rains too much cause the equipment tears up.

Public Question #3: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following comments and questions:

Any plans on repairing the erosion on the fishing fingers? I ask the question because the ones toward the dam, I built those back around 91'. The lake was drawn down at the time and we dug around the sides.

FWC Response: Neil Branson, Area Manager, responded:

As far as the fishing fingers we'll have to do a draw down. We don't have any plans over the next couple of years there, but we do plan maybe 5-6 years down the road. We have some repairs we'd like to do eventually, but they'll be in the future.

No further questions or comments were received at this stage of the LSFMA public hearing meeting.

Public Testimony on the LSFMA Draft Management Plan:

No members of the public audience submitted speaker card(s) indicating their intention to provide formal public testimony. Ms. Imlah again emphasized that the public hearing was for taking input regarding the LSFMA Draft Management Plan.

Adjournment:

Ms. Imlah asked if there were any other members of the public that wished to give public testimony.

No speakers offered further comments.

Then Ms. Imlah declared the public hearing adjourned.

12.4.3 Management Prospectus

Management Prospectus

Lake Stone Fish Management Area

March 2019

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission



Introduction

The Lake Stone Fish Management Area (LSFMA) is one of six freshwater fishing lakes constructed by the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) in cooperation with other governmental agencies for the sole purpose of increasing freshwater fishing opportunities in the western panhandle. The LSFMA is located approximately 40 miles north of Pensacola and has become a very popular recreational retreat for fishermen and campers.

The LSFMA is owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Board of Trustees). The FWC has lead management authority and has an established sublease with Escambia County for management of recreational activities on the area. The LSFMA is approximately 249 acres, with Lake Stone, and its accompanying structure and spillways, encompassing approximately 130 acres with the remaining 119 acres consisting of upland habitat (Figure 1). The LSFMA is managed to conserve and restore important natural communities and wildlife habitat for imperiled and more common wildlife species, and while providing high-quality opportunities for fishing and wildlife viewing and other fish and wildlife-based public outdoor recreation opportunities, including hiking, camping and boating.

This resource and management prospectus has been developed in conformance with the requirements of Section 259.032, Florida Statutes, to provide the Management Advisory Group stakeholders and the general public with a general understanding of, and purpose for the LSFMA, prior to the required public hearing to solicit public input on the LSFMA management plan.

Nearby Conservation Lands and Florida Forever Projects

The LSFMA is located in the vicinity of a network of conservation lands, including lands managed by the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD) and Florida

Forest Service (FFS). Several Florida Forever projects (Figure 4) are also located in the vicinity of the area.

Tables 1 and 2 list the Florida Forever projects and conservation lands within a 15-mile radius of the LSFMA including lands managed by public and private entities that conserve cultural and natural resources within this region of Florida.

Most of the conservation lands listed in Table 2 are owned in full-fee by a public entity. However, some of these areas fall within a less-than-fee ownership classification where the land is owned and being managed by a private landowner while a public agency or not-for-profit organization holds a conservation easement on the land.

Table 10. Florida Forever Projects in a 15-mile Vicinity of the LSFMA

Project Name	GIS Acres
Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest	99,544.4

Table 11. Conservation Lands in a 15-mile Vicinity of the LSFMA

State of Florida	Managing Agency
Blackwater River State Forest	DACS-FFS
Water Management District	Managing Agency
Lower Escambia River Water Management Area	NFWFMD
Watson Conservation Easement	NFWFMD

Acronym Key	Agency Name
DACS-FFS	FL Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services-Florida Forest Service
NFWFMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District

Acquisition History

In 1965, the Outdoor Recreational Development Council authorized funds for the acquisition of 205 acres for the construction and establishment of the LSFMA. The property was then leased to the FWC for 99 years by the Board of Trustees in 1969. Property description inequities were found in the original 1969 lease from the Board of Trustees to the FWC requiring the lease to be renegotiated and amended in 1975. In 1988, an additional 44-acre acquisition was added to the area's lease bringing the area to its current size of 249 acres. In 1992, the remaining uplands were subleased to Escambia County for further development of outdoor recreational facilities.

Purpose for Acquisition

As previously mentioned, the LSFMA was purchased primarily for the creation of public fishing opportunities. The LSFMA is managed by the FWC for the purpose of operating a Fish Management Area, while creating ecological diversity, by management of habitat for both common and imperiled wildlife and providing the public with fish and wildlife-oriented outdoor recreational opportunities.

Title and Encumbrances

The Board of Trustees holds the fee title interest to all lands within the LSFMA. The FWC has lead management authority on all lands established within the boundary of the LSFMA. As mentioned previously, Escambia County holds a sublease with the FWC for the management of recreational activities on the area. There are no known encumbrances or outstanding mineral rights or other interests within the established boundary.

Additionally, the FWC management authority derives from Article IV, Section 9, of the Florida Constitution as well as the guidance and directives of Chapters 253, 259, 327, 370, 372, 375, 378, 379, 403, 487, 597 and 870 of the Florida Statutes. These laws establish the authority of the FWC with regard to protection and management of the state's fish and wildlife resources.

Natural Resources

Through the services of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), the FWC has mapped the current natural and anthropogenic communities of the LSFMA which describes seven natural and anthropogenic community types existing on the LSFMA, (Table 3, and Figure 5). FWC biologists have not yet documented any rare species occurring on the area but have found two occurrences of exotic and invasive plant species (Table 5) as occurring on the LSFMA.

Table 12. Natural Community Types on the LSFMA

Community Type	GIS Acres	Percentage
Bottomland Forest	17.82	7.2%
Developed	19.10	7.7%
Impoundment	98.48	40.0%
Road	9.52	4.0%
Successional Hardwood Forest	44.45	18.0%
Upland Pine	58.65	23.6%
Utility Corridor	0.20	0.01%

Table 4. Native Plant Species Known to Occur on the LSFMA

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>
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American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Black titi	<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i>
Columned stinkhorn	<i>Clathrus columnatus</i>
Deer moss	<i>Cladina spp.</i>
Fetterbush	<i>Lyonia lucida</i>
Inkberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>
Longleaf pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
Narrowleaf silkgrass	<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>
Redbay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>
Resurrection fern	<i>Pleopeltis polypodioides</i>
Sand blackberry	<i>Rubus cunefolius</i>
Slash pine	<i>Pinus ellitottii</i>
Southern dewberry	<i>Rubus trivialis</i>
Sparkleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>
Sphagnum moss	<i>Sphagnum spp.</i>
Sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Switchcane	<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>
Titi	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>
Tulip poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Water oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
Wax myrtle	<i>Morella cerifera</i>
Wild sarsaparilla	<i>Smilax glauca</i>

Table 5. Exotic and Invasive Plant Species Known to Occur on the LSFMA

Common Name	Scientific Name	FLEPPC Category
Chinese privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	<i>I</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	<i>I</i>
Japanese climbing fern	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	<i>I</i>

Natural Community Descriptions

Bottomland forest (~17.82 acres)

Bottomland forests occur within floodplain forests and swamps on higher ground that is rarely inundated except during unusual flood events. Found in areas intermediate between swamps and uplands, the canopy may be quite diverse with both deciduous and evergreen hydrophytic to mesophytic trees. Bottomland forest is a closed-canopy forest found on terraces and levees within riverine floodplains and in shallow depressions. Bottomland

forests along smaller streams are prone to periodic flooding attributable to localized rainfall that increases seepage and runoff from surrounding uplands. In floodplains along larger rivers and tributaries, bottomland forests on higher terraces, ridges, and levees are subject to only short seasonal floods due to high relief or quickly drained sandy soils, or both conditions. The water table in these forests is high in blackwater or spring-fed floodplains, but relatively low during dry periods in alluvial floodplains. Inundation occurs only during higher floods, regardless of the stream type.

Upland Pine (~58.65 acres)

Upland pine is a woodland of widely spaced pines with a sparse to moderate shrub layer and a dense, species-rich groundcover of grasses and herbs, occurring on gently rolling terrain. Soils are generally higher in loam or clay than soils of similar sandhills. The canopy is usually dominated by longleaf pine over an intermittent subcanopy layer of smaller pines and hardwoods, often including southern red oak. Though typically present as low shrubs and occasional midstory trees, these species can form a dense midstory in areas that have experienced a lack of fire for many years. Shrub cover can vary from sparse to dense and includes low-growing species such as dwarf huckleberry, running oak, gallberry, and Darrow's blueberry. Wiregrass is often dominant, but a high diversity of grasses and forbs may be present.

Altered Community Descriptions

Developed (~19.10 acres)

This can include parking lots, buildings, maintained lawns (as part of recreational, business, or residential areas), botanical or ornamental gardens, campgrounds, and recreational, industrial and residential areas. Developed communities on the LSFMA include the campground area, the office and caretaker residence, parking lots, maintained areas, the earthen dam structure, principal spillway, drawdown structure with drain valves, and two emergency overflow spillways. This also includes nine earthen fishing fingers, a fishing pier, one paved public boat ramp, and one crushed rock boat ramp.

Impoundment (~98.48 acres)

Stream or watershed impoundment. On the LSFMA this includes Lake Stone. The Lake Stone impoundment was constructed in 1967 by impounding Wiggins Branch with an earthen dam. The primary purpose of impounding Wiggins Branch was to create a public fishing lake.

Road (~9.52 acres)

Includes paved and unpaved roadways.

Successional Hardwood Forest (~44.45 acres)

Successional hardwood forests are closed-canopied forest dominated by fast growing hardwoods, and often with remnant pines. These forests are either invaded natural habitat (i.e., mesic flatwoods, sandhill, upland pine, upland mixed woodland) due to lengthy fire-suppression or old fields that have succeeded to forest. The subcanopy and shrub layers of these forests are often dense and dominated by smaller individuals of the canopy species. Remnant species of the former natural community may also be present.

Utility corridor (~0.20 acres)

Can include electric, gas, and telephone.

Fish and Wildlife

As described above, the LSFMA has a variety of natural communities and currently supports many wildlife species. Active wildlife management practices and a diversity of natural communities make the LSFMA an excellent place to view wildlife. The LSFMA has a variety of wildlife indigenous to the lake, upland mixed woodlands, and other natural communities providing critical habitat for resident and migratory wildlife.

Additionally, the FWC maintains an inventory of fauna occurring on or near the LSFMA listed in the following tables, including amphibians and reptiles (Table 6), birds (Table 7), mammals (Table 8), and fish (Table 9). Currently, no exotic and invasive wildlife species that have been documented on or near the LSFMA.

Table 6. Native Reptile and Amphibian Species Known to Occur on the LSFMA

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>
Common Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>
Southern Leopard Frog	<i>Lithobates sphenocephalus</i>
Spring Peeper	<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>

Table 7. Native Bird Species Known to Occur on the LSFMA

Common Name	<i>Scientific Name</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Blue-headed vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>
Brown-headed Nuthatch	<i>Sitta pusilla</i>
Carolina Chickadee	<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>

Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Blue-headed vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>
Carolina Chickadee	<i>Poecilie carolinensis</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Northern Mocking bird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
Pine Warbler	<i>Setophaga pinus</i>
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>

Table 8. Native Mammal Species Known to Occur on the LSFMA

Common Name	Scientific Name
Eastern gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
White-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>

Table 9. Native Fish Species Known to Occur on the LSFMA

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black crappie	<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
Brook silverside	<i>Labidesthes sicculus</i>
Brown bullhead	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>
Channel catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
Golden shiner	<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>
Largemouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
Mosquitofish	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>
Redear sunfish	<i>Lepomis microlophus</i>
Threadfin shad	<i>Dorosoma petenense</i>

Triploid grass carp
Warmouth
Yellow bullhead

Ctenopharyngodon idella
Lepomis gulosus
Ameiurus natalis

Integrated Wildlife Habitat Ranking System

The FWC has developed the Integrated Wildlife Habitat Ranking System (IWHRS) as a Geographic Information Systems (GIS)-based assessment tool that incorporates a wide variety of land cover and wildlife species data. The IWHRS evaluates the Florida landscape based upon the habitat needs of wildlife as a way to identify ecologically significant lands in the state, and to assess the potential impacts of management and land-use changes. The IWHRS was developed to provide technical assistance to various local, regional, state, and federal agencies, and entities interested in wildlife needs and conservation in order to: (1) determine ways to avoid or minimize project impacts by evaluating alternative placements, alignments, and transportation corridors during early planning stages, (2) assess direct, secondary, and cumulative impacts to habitat and wildlife resources, and (3) identify appropriate parcels for public land acquisition for wetland and upland habitat mitigation purposes. The IWHRS (2009) indicates that the LSFMA has a mean wildlife value of 6.0. The FWC's IWHRS map for the LSFMA is shown in Figure 9.

Rare and Imperiled Species

A diversity of wildlife species is found on LSFMA. Currently, there have been no observed rare and imperiled wildlife species that have been documented as occurring on or in the vicinity of the LSFMA. The FNAI element occurrences are shown in Figure 6. The FNAI element occurrence records include threatened or endangered species and species of special concern. As defined by FNAI, an "element" is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, natural community, bird rookery, spring, sinkhole, cave, or other ecological feature. An element occurrence is a single extant habitat which sustains or otherwise contributes to the survival of a population or a distinct, self-sustaining example of a particular element.

At its November, 2016, Commission meeting, the FWC approved Florida's Imperiled Species Management Plan (<http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/imperiled/plan/>), which included changes to the listing status for many wildlife species. Subsequent rule changes (68A-27.003 and 68A-27.005 FAC) came into effect in January, 2017. All federally listed species that occur in Florida are included in Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species list (<https://myfwc.com/media/1945/threatened-endangered-species.pdf>) as federally-designated Endangered or federally-designated Threatened. Species that are not federally listed, but which have been identified by FWC as being at some level of risk of extinction,

are listed as state-designated Threatened. Additionally, the FWC continues to maintain a separate Species of Special Concern category. This category was reviewed as part of Florida's Imperiled Species Management Plan, with the majority of the species previously contained within the category either being removed from Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species list due to conservation success, or had their status changed to state-designated Threatened.

Soils

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) data were used to identify the LSFMA's soil series and soil depth to water table (Figures 7 and 8). The map units described in the soil survey of the LSFMA are distributed as shown in Figure 7. Analyses of depth to water table for map units occurring within the LSFMA are also provided in Figure 8. The NRCS defines a soil map unit as: "a collection of soil areas or non-soil areas (miscellaneous areas) delineated in a soil survey." Soil map units may contain multiple soil components, which are given names that are unique identifiers.

Soils found within the LSFMA are generally associated with marine terraces on coastal plains and are thus primarily consisting of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Water makes approximately half of the LSFMA with Troup-Poarch complex making up nearly 42%. Various other fine sands that each make up less than 10% of the area including Bigbee-garcon-fluvaquents complex, Bonifay loamy sand, Dorovan much, Escambia fine sandy loam, and Parch sandy loam.

Management Intent

The LSFMA is managed by the FWC and Escambia County in conformance with the original purpose for acquisition to conserve, protect, and restore cultural resources, landscapes, forests, watershed and water resources, and other elements important to ecosystem functions of the LSFMA, and encourage lake management techniques necessary for maintaining healthy habitats in Lake Stone. Also, to provide recreational opportunities that are compatible with the primary purpose of conservation and management of the area's natural resources. Management of wildlife on the LSFMA includes efforts designed to perpetuate all species of wildlife native to the area. The FWC and Escambia County uses a comprehensive resource management approach to manage FWC-managed areas. Providing compatible recreational opportunities and maintaining the form and function of Florida's natural communities is the foundation of this management philosophy. Management can be adapted to best accomplish the management objective for each natural community. Management objectives, which apply to several vegetation communities, or the entire management area, may also be developed through a similar process.

Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management

The natural and historical resources described in this management prospectus that occur at the LSFMA exemplify varying conditions and composition that affect the ongoing intensity and frequency of management activities necessary to effectively manage the area. These include natural community types, topography and soils, surface and ground water conditions, extent of historic disturbance, and already existing improvements.

Environmentally sensitive areas, such as erosion-prone sites, important habitats, and outstanding natural areas and wetlands have been identified, and are being appropriately managed and protected.

Ecological restoration of ground cover and control of exotic and invasive species will be used as determined appropriate, and as such, resource management projects may be necessary to accomplish restoration objectives established to attain the desired future condition. This is especially important for conservation of habitats and populations of wildlife species.

Landscape ecology is also important. Land use changes in the vicinity of the LSFMA may also affect the attainment of resource conservation goals for the area, and the application and overall effectiveness of necessary ongoing resource management projects such as exotic and invasive species treatments.

LSFMA Management Plan

The LSFMA management plan focuses on ecosystem and lake management and the protection and management of locally important species and rare and imperiled species. The FWC shall continue to assess the condition of Lake Stone and the wildlife resources and provide planning support to enhance management of locally important species and recovery of imperiled species on the LSFMA. The use of other resource management activities shall continue to be implemented in order to maintain Lake Stone, and natural communities and vegetation types to benefit native wildlife resources and recreational opportunities. Hydrological restoration may also be implemented where it is appropriate and feasible.

Timetable for Implementing Management Provisions

A Habitat Management Plan was developed for the LSFMA in 2010. An updated management plan is being developed for the area that is projected to be approved and implemented in 2019. The updated management plan will establish the management goals and objectives, along with short-term (2 years) and long-term (1-10 years) completion timelines, necessary to implement future resource and operational management actions on the LSFMA. The management plan also establishes the current and future roles of

cooperating entities including governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders.

Estimate of Economic Potential

An FWC economic analysis indicates that the LSFMA has the potential to generate an estimated annual economic impact of \$21,252,570 for the State and Northwest Florida region. Further potential of the LSFMA will depend upon future uses to be approved in the management plan. Additional revenue from environmental lands such as the LSFMA might include sales of various permits and recreational user fees and ecotourism activities, if such projects could be economically developed. The area regulations can be consulted to clarify the necessary and required permits, fees, and regulations. The long-term values of ecosystem services to local and regional land and water resources, and to human health, through the protection of air and water quality are expected to be significant.

Recommendations as to Other Governmental Agency Involvement

The FWC and Escambia County will continue to cooperate with other state and local governmental agencies including the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Forest Service and the Northwest Florida Water Management District in management of the property.

Estimate of Costs

The following is an estimate of costs to optimally operate and manage the LSFMA under the LSFMA Management Plan. Given the types of management activities required for the area and the total number of acres within the area, two full-time equivalent (FTE) positions would be necessary to optimally manage the LSFMA. Salary requirements for the FTE positions, as well as those of other needed FWC staff, and costs to operate and manage the LSFMA are reflected in the cost estimates below. All land management funding is dependent upon annual legislative appropriations.

Lake Stone FMA Management Plan Cost Estimate
Maximum expected one-year expenditure

<u>Resource Management</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Priority</u>	Priority schedule:
Exotic Species Control	\$7,804	(1)	(1) Immediate (annual)
Prescribed Burning	\$0	(1)	(2) Intermediate (3-4 years)
Cultural Resource Management	\$627	(1)	(3) Other (5+ years)
Timber Management	\$0	(1)	
Hydrological Management	\$49,854	(1)	
Other (Restoration, Enhancement, Surveys, Monitoring, etc.)	\$20,958	(1)	
Subtotal	\$79,243		
<u>Administration</u>			
General administration	\$10,586	(1)	
<u>Support</u>			
Land Management Planning	\$16,338	(1)	
Land Management Reviews	\$6,968	(3)	
Training/Staff Development	\$13,326	(1)	
Vehicle Purchase	\$9,761	(2)	
Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	\$9,661	(1)	
Other (Technical Reports, Data Management, etc.)	\$25,697	(1)	
Subtotal	\$81,752		
<u>Capital Improvements</u>			
New Facility Construction	\$148,194	(2)	
Facility Maintenance	\$61,444	(1)	
Subtotal	\$209,638		
<u>Visitor Services/Recreation</u>			
Info./Education/Operations	\$1,895	(1)	
<u>Law Enforcement</u>			
Resource protection	\$227	(1)	
<u>Total</u>	\$383,341	*	

* Based on the characteristics and requirements of this area, two FTE positions would be optimal to fully manage this area. All land management funding is dependent upon annual legislative appropriations.

Lake Stone FMA Management Plan Cost Estimate
Ten-year projection

<u>Resource Management</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Priority</u>	Priority schedule:
Exotic Species Control	\$68,564	(1)	(1) Immediate (annual)
Prescribed Burning	\$0	(1)	(2) Intermediate (3-4 years)
Cultural Resource Management	\$5,513	(1)	(3) Other (5+ years)
Timber Management	\$0	(1)	
Hydrological Management	\$438,021	(1)	
Other (Restoration, Enhancement, Surveys, Monitoring, etc.)	\$184,138	(1)	
Subtotal	\$696,236		
<u>Administration</u>			
General administration	\$93,009	(1)	
<u>Support</u>			
Land Management Planning	\$143,551	(1)	
Land Management Reviews	\$19,948	(3)	
Training/Staff Development	\$117,083	(1)	
Vehicle Purchase	\$34,349	(2)	
Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	\$84,883	(1)	
Other (Technical Reports, Data Management, etc.)	\$225,778	(1)	
Subtotal	\$625,592		
<u>Capital Improvements</u>			
New Facility Construction	\$428,056	(2)	
Facility Maintenance	\$539,856	(1)	
Subtotal	\$967,912		
<u>Visitor Services/Recreation</u>			
Info./Education/Operations	\$16,648	(1)	
<u>Law Enforcement</u>			
Resource protection	\$1,998	(1)	
<u>Total</u>	\$2,401,394	*	

* Based on the characteristics and requirements of this area, two FTE positions would be optimal to fully manage this area. All land management funding is dependent upon annual legislative appropriations.

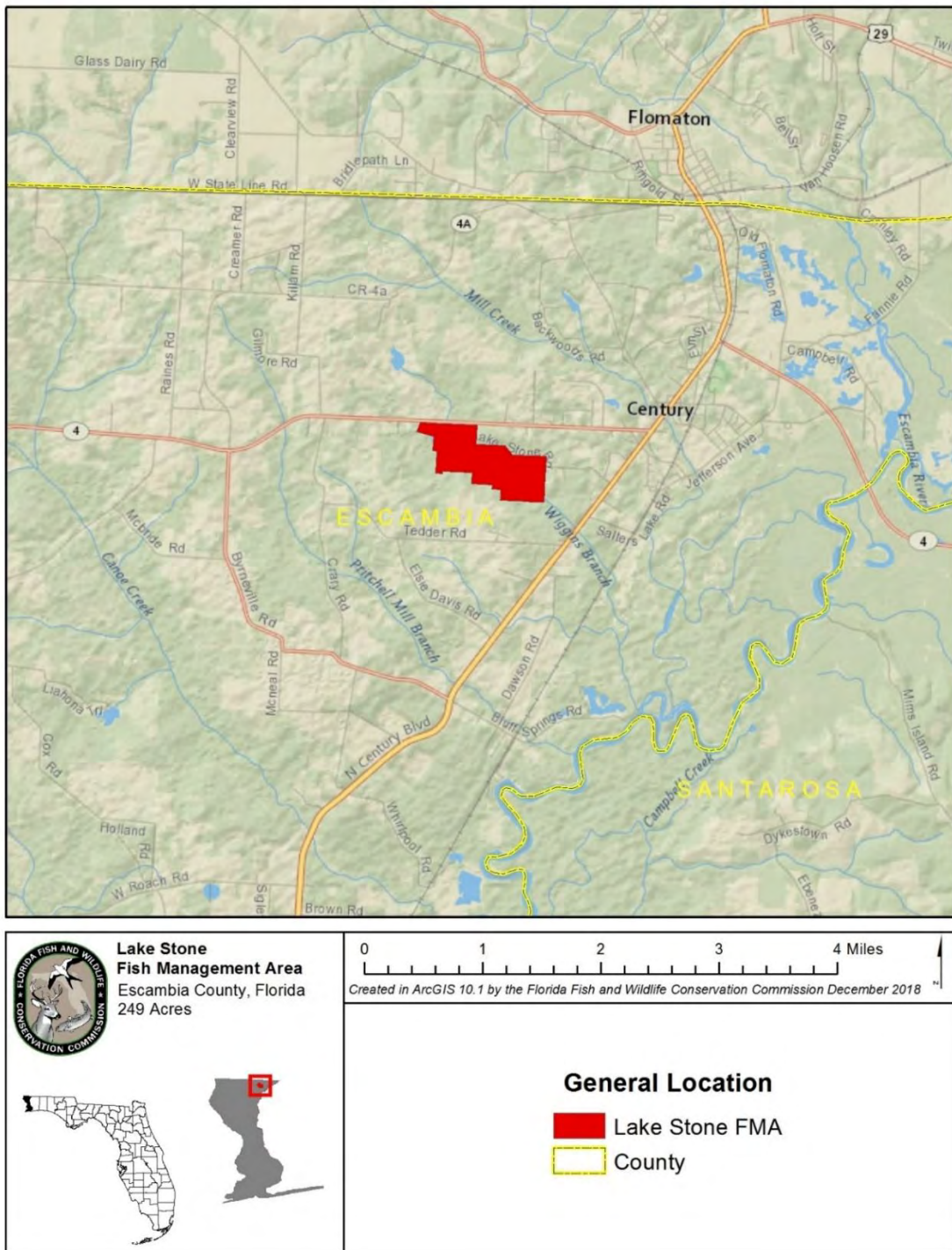


Figure 1. General Location of the LSFMA

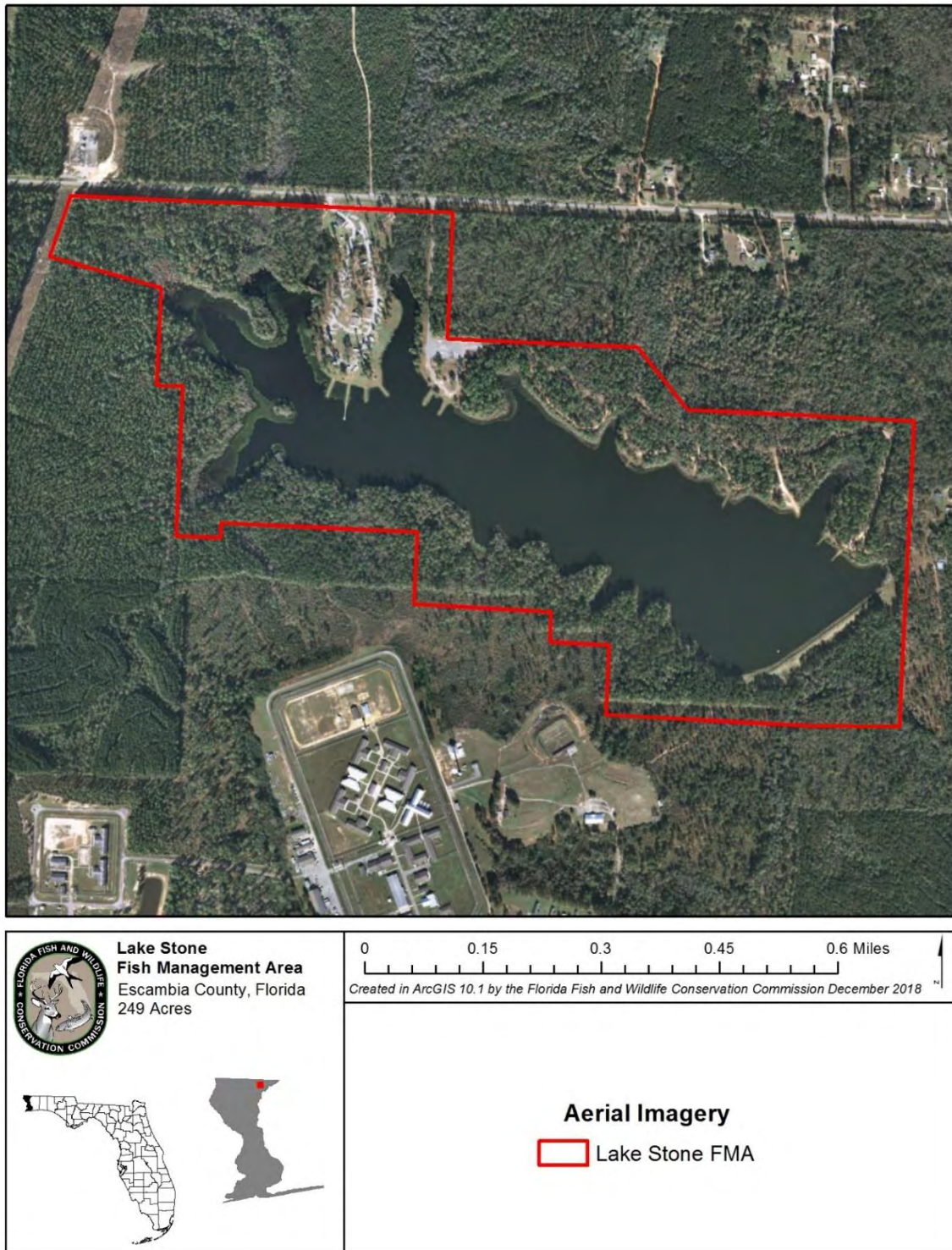


Figure 2. Aerial Boundary of the LSFMA

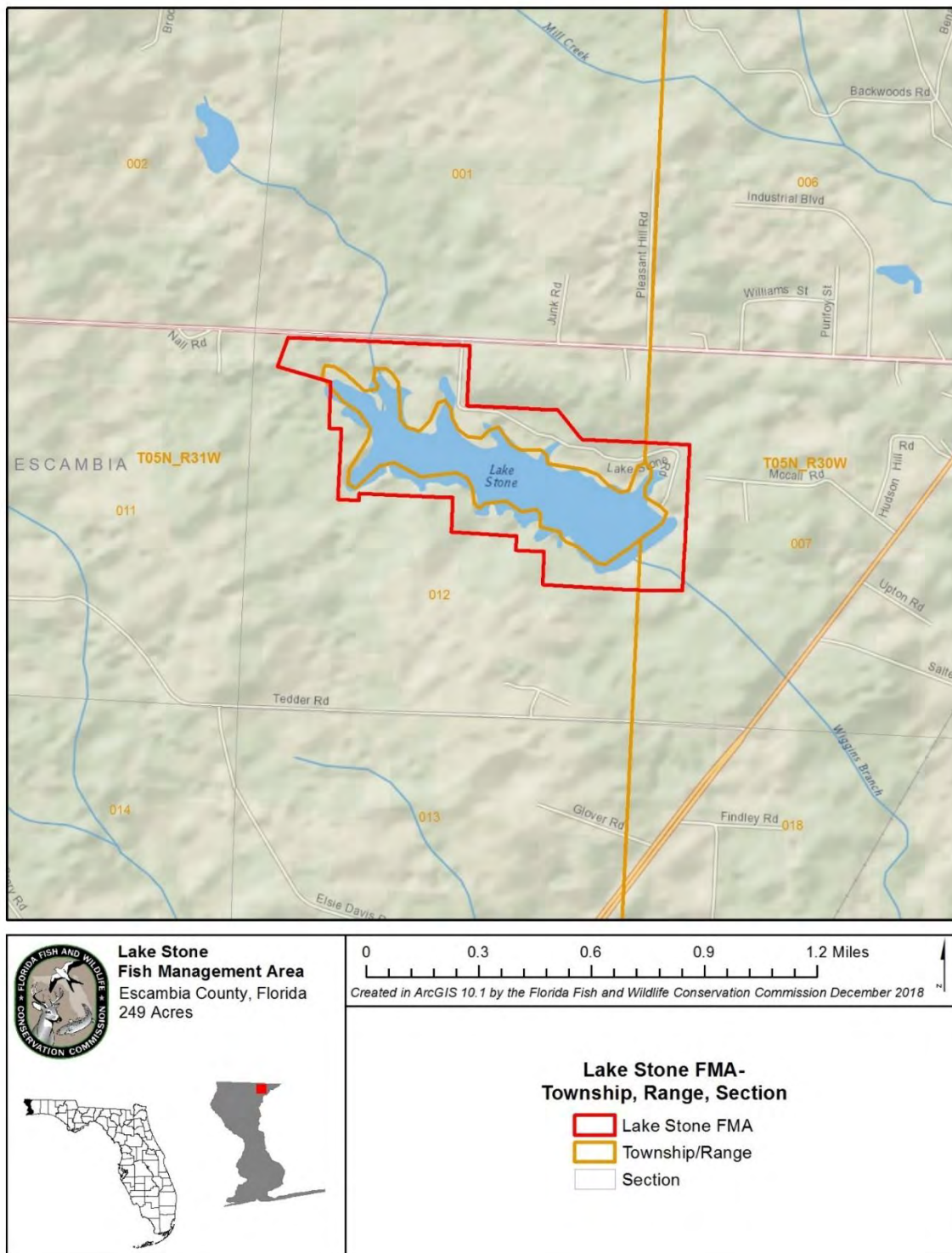


Figure 3. The LSFMA Proximity Map with Section, Township, and Range

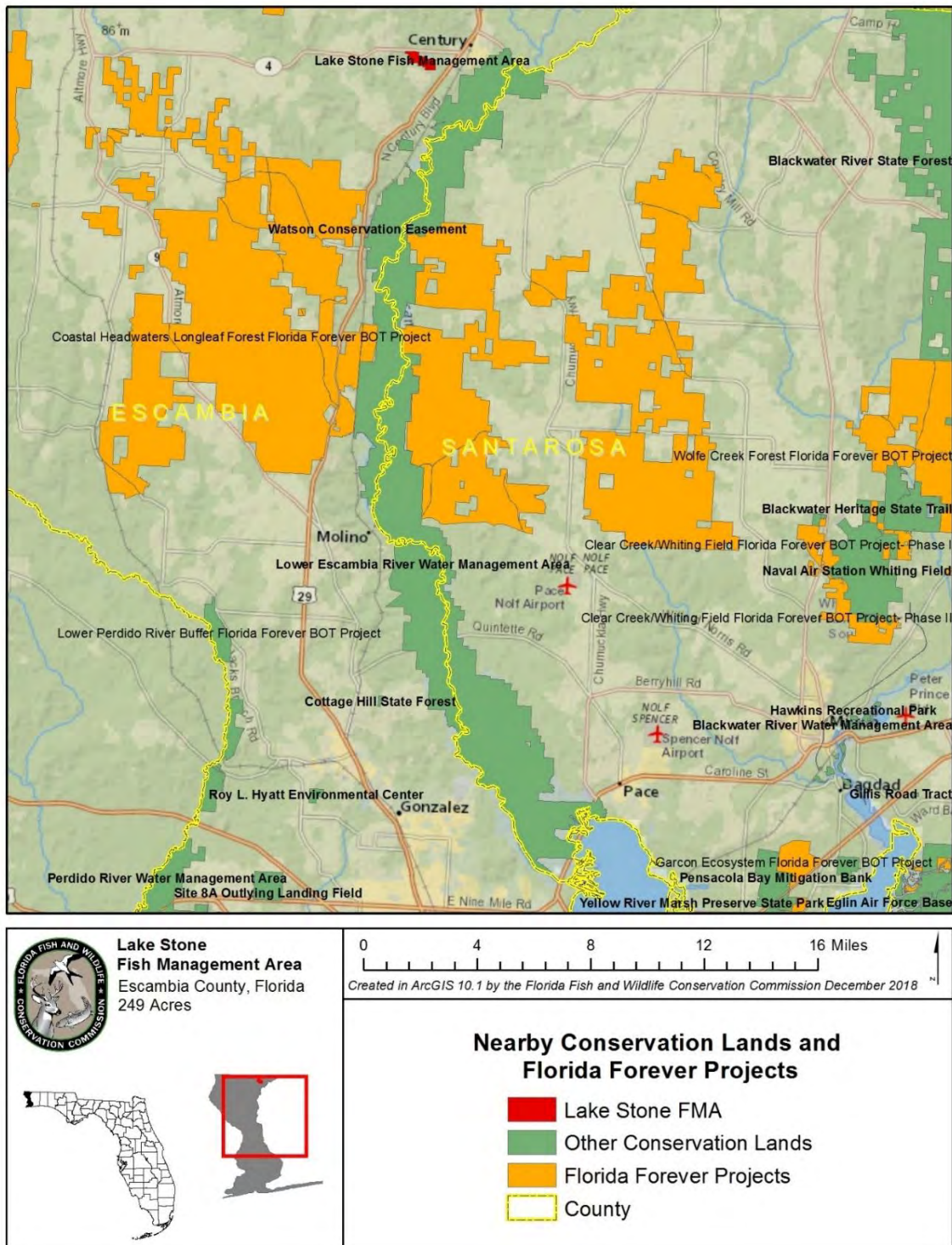


Figure 4. Nearby Conservation Land and Florida Forever Projects



Figure 5. Natural Communities Found on the LSFMA

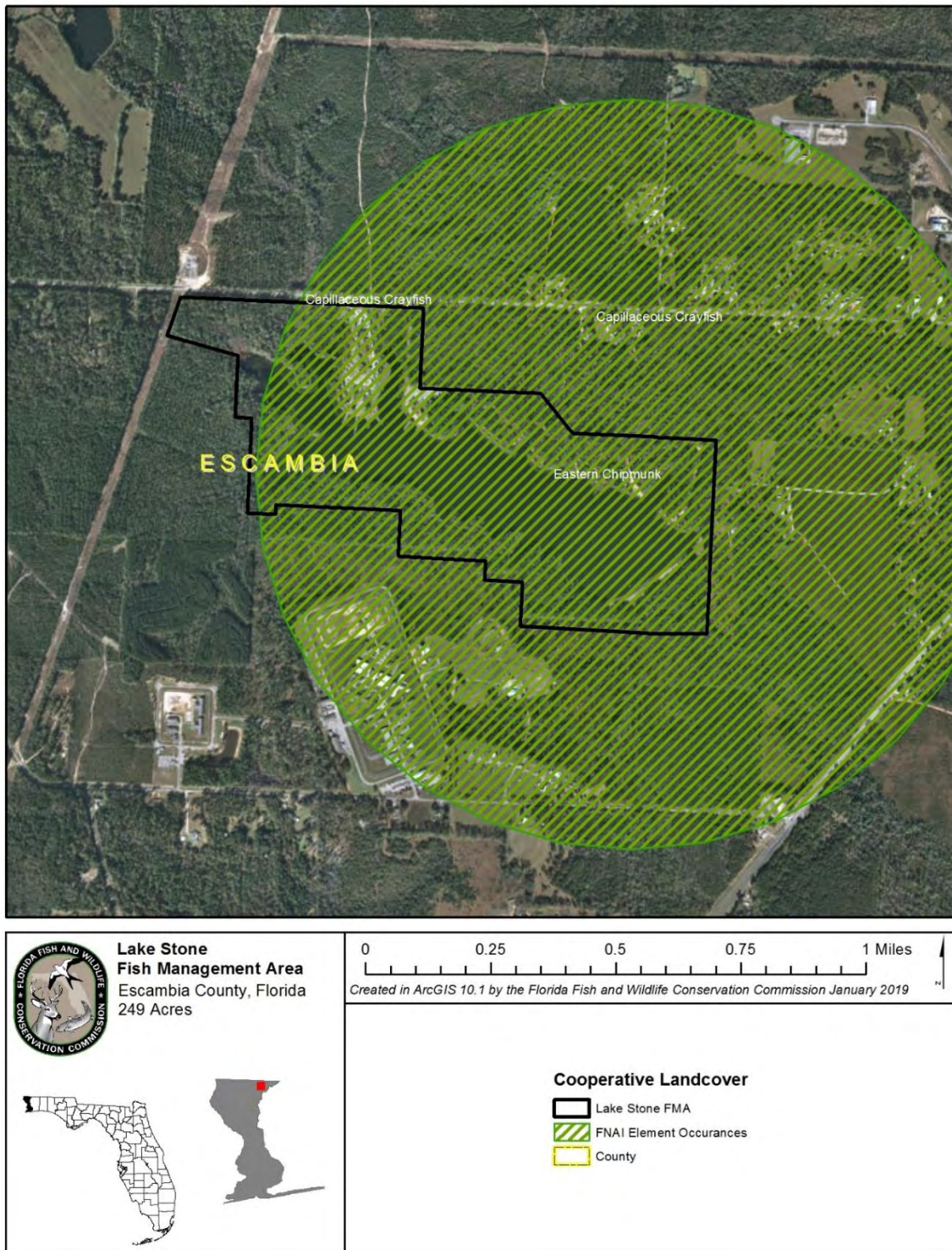


Figure 6. FNAI Element Occurrences - LSFMA

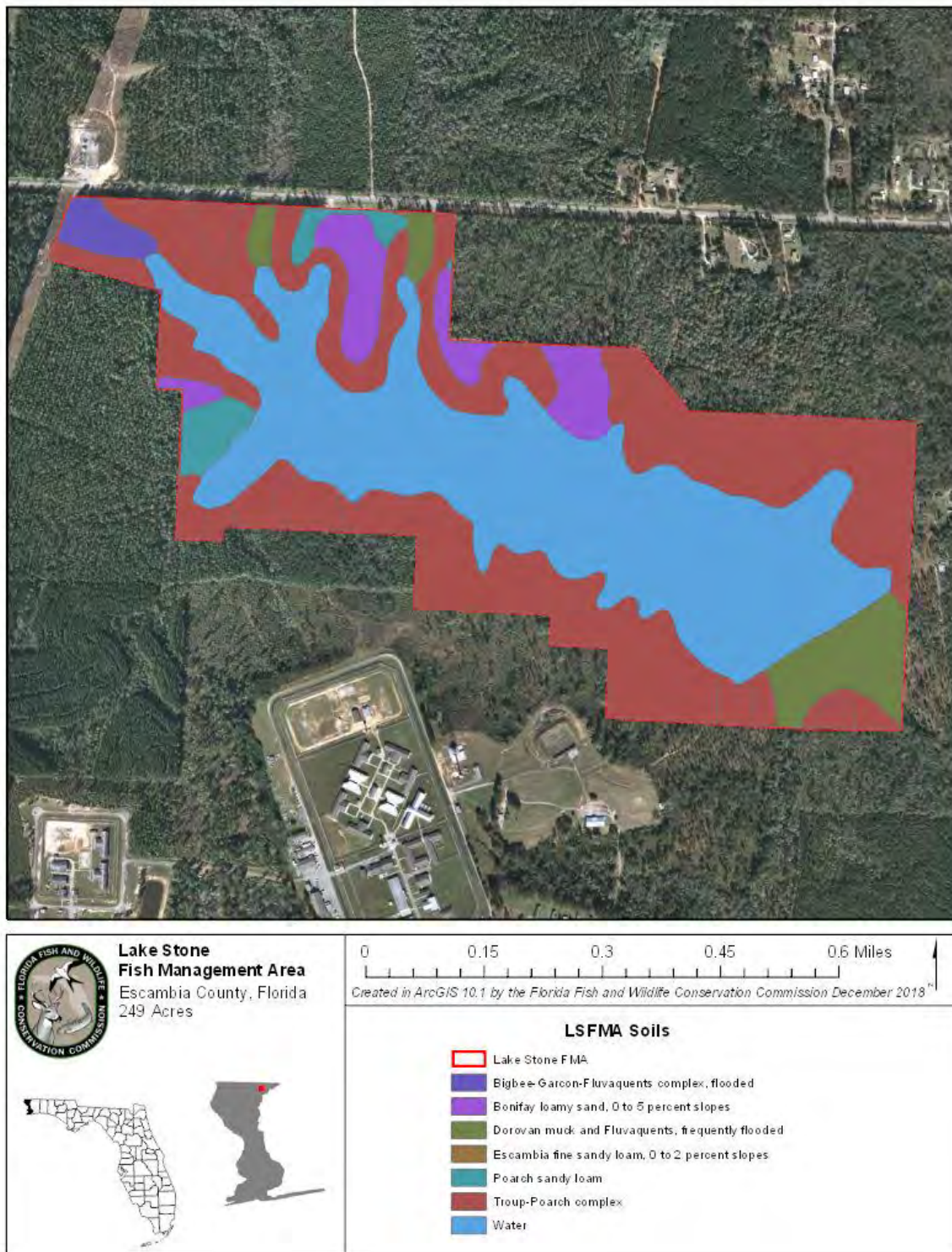


Figure 7. LSFMA Soil Types

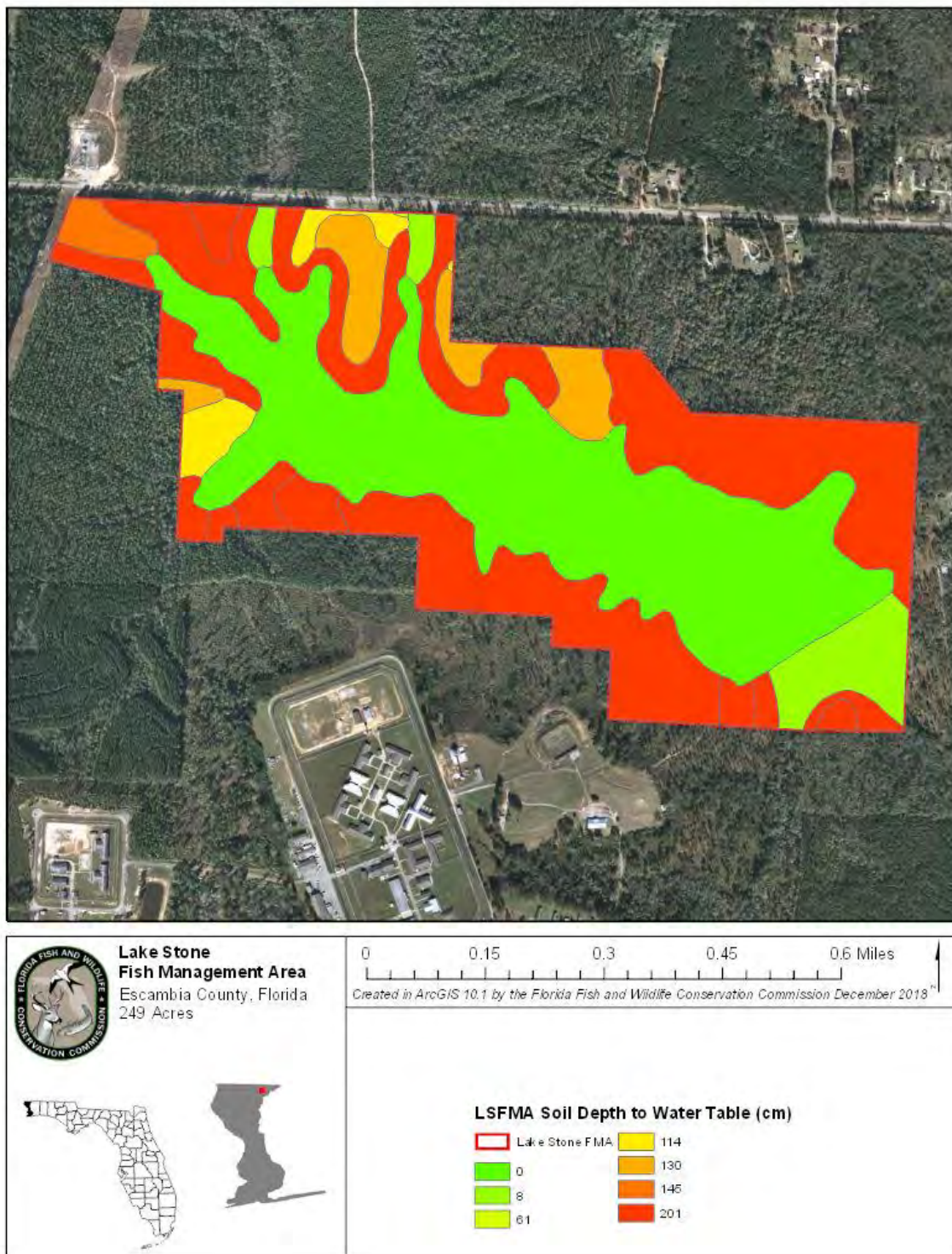


Figure 8. LSFMA Soil Depth to Water Table (cm)

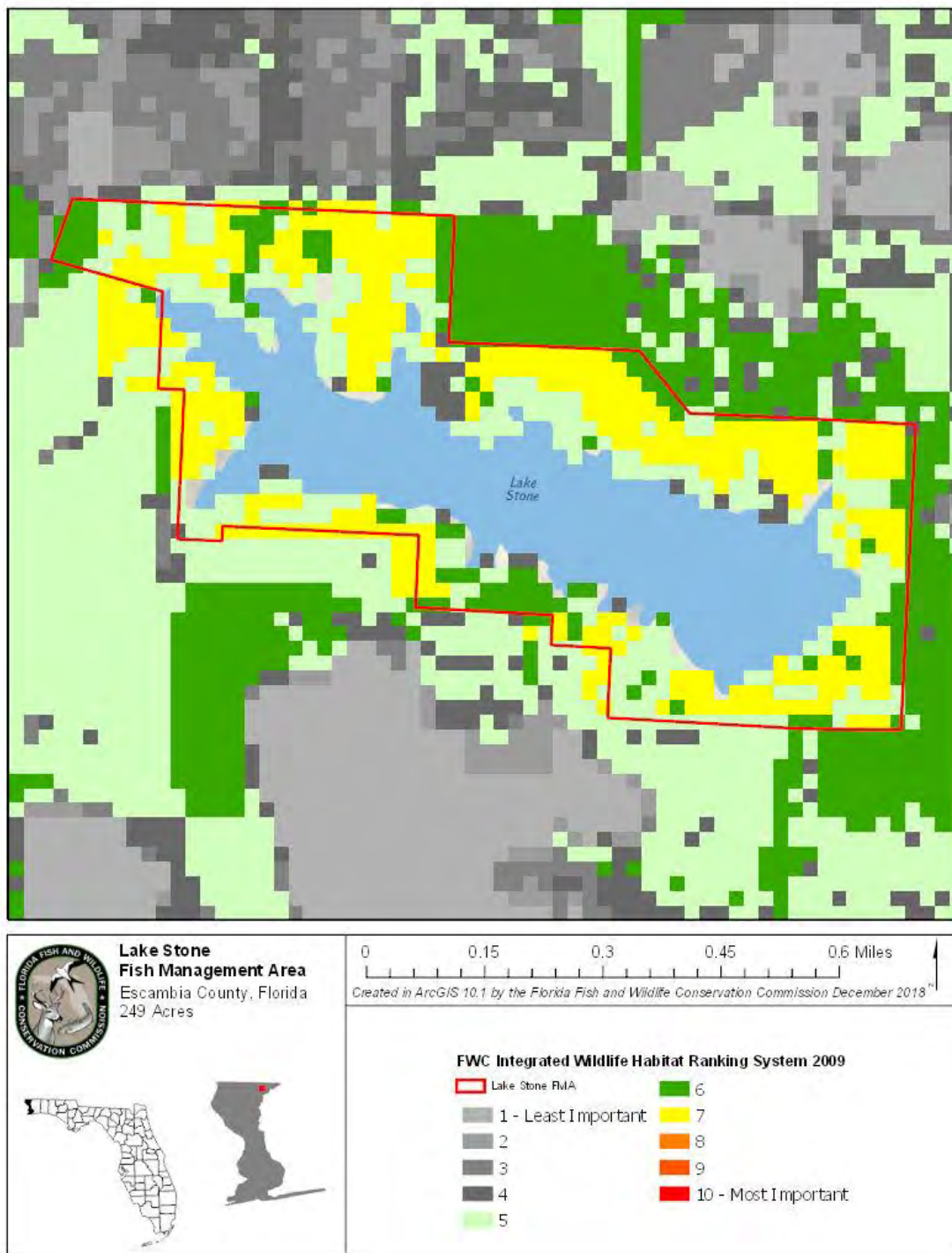


Figure 9. LSFMA Integrated Wildlife Habitat Ranking

12.5 Definition of Management Plan Terms

Management Plan Goals and Objectives

Terms and Definitions

Assessment: Assessment—when a historic resource professional determines the possible effects—positive or negative—that an action or inaction may have on a historical resource (e.g., site, building, object or structures) by analyzing its current condition and documenting any modifications and changes to its original state as well as identifying any potential human or natural threats to its existence.

Capital Improvement: Capital improvement" or "capital project expenditure" means those activities relating to the acquisition, restoration, public access, and recreational uses of such lands, water areas, and related resources deemed necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter. Eligible activities include, but are not limited to: the initial removal of invasive plants; the construction, improvement, enlargement or extension of facilities' signs, firelanes, access roads, and trails; or any other activities that serve to restore, conserve, protect, or provide public access, recreational opportunities, or necessary services for land or water areas. Such activities shall be identified prior to the acquisition of a parcel or the approval of a project. The continued expenditures necessary for a capital improvement approved under this subsection shall not be eligible for funding provided in this chapter.

Desired future condition: Desired Future Condition is a description of the land or resource conditions that are believed necessary if management goals and objectives are fully achieved. Desired Future Condition varies by specific habitat and ecosystem. It can also vary, based upon a specific agency's management goals.

Evaluation: Review by a professional in archaeology, history or architecture as to the integrity and significance of the site, building or structure. The criteria of the National Register of Historic Places will be applied.

Facility: all developed structures and improvements provided for a specific purpose or contained within a clearly defined area.

Fire management plan: An element of the land management plan or an independent document that outlines the goals and objectives of a fire management program (prescribed and wildfire) for a predetermined period of time.

Historic: An object, site or structure that is 50 years or older.

Hydrological assessment: A documented, systematic evaluation by a qualified professional of the existing and historical quantity, quality, movement and function of water resources (e.g., computer modeling).

Imperiled species: A species or subspecies that is listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as Endangered or Threatened; Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) as Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern; Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) as Endangered or Threatened; or is tracked by Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) as globally or state Critically Imperiled or Imperiled. Imperiled Species does NOT refer to species that are on the FDACS list of commercially exploited plants that are not Endangered or Threatened.

Improve: the enhancement or expansion of facilities, roads and trails.

Maintenance: the daily or regular work of keeping facilities, roads and trails in proper condition.

Monitoring: Periodic examination of the site, building or structure to determine the current condition and threats such as erosion, structural deterioration, vegetation intrusion, poaching or vandalism. An updated Florida Master Site File form is used to complete this assessment.

Natural community/habitat/ecological improvement: Similar to restoration but on a smaller less intense scale. Typically includes small scale vegetation management activities, spot treatments of exotic plants, or minor habitat manipulations. Any habitat alteration that increases the diversity of a habitat or increases the population of a particular species.

Natural community/habitat/ecological restoration: The process of assisting the recovery and natural functioning of degraded natural communities to desired future condition, including the re-establishment of biodiversity, ecological processes, vegetation structure, and physical characters. Activities may include vegetative treatments (e.g., hardwood removal, mechanical treatment, pine tree thinning, etc.), groundcover establishment, non-commercial tree plantings, erosion control, hydrological manipulation (filling ditches), and beach management.

Not in maintenance condition: Species composition and/or structure is outside the targeted range. The natural community is in need of more frequent or recurring management treatments that are beyond maintenance activities. Examples include natural communities with exotic plant or animal infestations that are at levels requiring significant

treatment, natural communities that have exceeded maximum targeted fire return intervals, and natural communities in need of restoration treatments.

Poor, fair, good condition: Evaluating the condition of cultural resources is accomplished using a three-part evaluative scale, expressed as good, fair and poor. These terms describe the present condition, rather than comparing what exists against the ideal. “Good” describes a condition of structural stability and physical wholeness, where no obvious deterioration other than normal occurs. “Fair” describes a condition in which there is a discernible decline in condition between inspections, and the wholeness or physical integrity is and continues to be threatened by factors other than normal wear. A “fair” assessment is cause for concern. “Poor” describes an unstable condition where there is palpable, accelerating decline, and physical integrity is being compromised quickly. A resource in poor condition suffers obvious declines in physical integrity from year to year. A poor condition suggests immediate action is needed to reestablish physical stability.

Population survey: Using broadly accepted methodologies to detect changes in population trends over time.

Public access: access by the general public to state lands and water, including vessel access made possible by boat ramps, docks, and associated support facilities, where compatible with conservation and recreation objectives.

Recorded: A Florida Master Site File form has been completed and filed with the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources.

Recreational/visitor opportunity: measure of potential number of users based on existing resource conditions and developed facilities.

Repair (major): the restoration of facilities, road and trails to proper condition after damage or failure.

Restoration underway: restoration planning/design, executing, evaluating and reporting.

Restored/Maintenance condition: (refers to natural community) - within the range of target species composition and structure such that no significant, non-recurring alterations to structure or species composition are needed for ecological restoration. Invasive exotic plants or animals are absent or at levels requiring minimal recurring treatments, and prescribed fire rotations are within target intervals. Refers to Natural Communities. Includes NCs that meet DFC, and NCs that have received restoration action (such as thinning, clear-cut and native species planting) and only require time and recurring maintenance actions such as prescribed fire, maintenance level exotics control, or sustainable forestry practices if applicable.

Road: a paved or unpaved motor vehicle route unless identified and managed as a trail.

Significant: Listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as an individual property, element of a multiple listing or in an historic district. Cultural resource professionals are able to make the determination, but final determination rests with the Director of the Division of Historical Resources.

Sustainable forestry: The stewardship and harvest of forest products in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality, and potential to fulfill, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic, and social functions at local, national and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems.

Systematic survey: A sampling protocol designed to assess the occurrence or population status of a species or a suite of species (e.g., presence/absence, mark and recapture, transect survey, etc.).

Trail: a linear route or path which has been specifically prepared or designed for one or more recreational functions such as hiking, biking, horseback riding or multiple use. In many cases, unimproved service roads are also designated as trails.

Treatment: A mechanical, chemical, biological or manual action that changes the structure or composition of an area in order to facilitate restoration or improvement.

Visitor carrying capacity: An estimate of the number of users a recreation resource or facility can accommodate and still provide a high quality recreational experience and preserve the natural values of the site.

Wildlife activities: wildlife-associated recreation such as birdwatching, fishing, hunting, etc.

12.6 Soil Series Descriptions

Map Unit Description

Escambia County, Florida

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: 25 - Poarch sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Poarch (85%)

The Poarch component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 26 - Poarch sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Poarch (85%)

The Poarch component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 27 - Escambia fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Escambia (80%)

The Escambia component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 38 - Bonifay loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

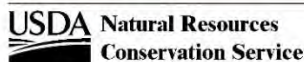
Component: Bonifay (80%)

The Bonifay component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 49 - Dorovan muck and Fluvaquents, frequently flooded

Component: Dorovan (45%)

The Dorovan component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface



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Survey Area Version Date: 12/27/2013

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Map Unit Description

Escambia County, Florida

Map unit: 49 - Dorovan muck and Fluvaquents, frequently flooded

Component: Dorovan (45%)

horizon is about 50 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fluvaquents (40%)

The Fluvaquents component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluvial sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 50 - Bigbee-Garcon-Fluvaquents complex, flooded

Component: Bigbee (35%)

The Bigbee component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on stream terraces on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy fluvio-marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Fluvaquents (20%)

The Fluvaquents component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy fluvial sediments. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Garcon (20%)

The Garcon component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 54 - Troup-Poarch complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Troup (45%)

The Troup component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land

Map Unit Description

Escambia County, Florida

Map unit: 54 - Troup-Poarch complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Troup (45%)

capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Poarch (35%)

The Poarch component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 8 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 55 - Troup-Poarch complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Troup (45%)

The Troup component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Poarch (35%)

The Poarch component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 56 - Troup-Poarch complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Troup (45%)

The Troup component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Poarch (35%)

The Poarch component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit Description

Escambia County, Florida

Map unit: 99 - Water

Component: Water (100%)

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

Map Unit Description

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

12.7 FNAI Element Occurrence Data Usage Letter



1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-224-8207
fax 850-681-9364
www.fnai.org

April 11, 2014

David Alden
Land Conservation & Planning
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Tallahassee, FL

Dear David,

By virtue of this letter we are updating and continuing our agreement that it is unnecessary for your office to request FNAI element occurrence data for each land management plan you prepare, under the following conditions:

- FNAI will continue to provide our Florida Element Occurrence GIS database to FWC on a quarterly update basis;
- The FNAI GIS data will be available to FWC staff for reference and incorporation as required in management plan review and preparation.

Our database manager, Frank Price, currently provides this update via ftp to FWC staff on a quarterly basis. Current FWC contacts for the quarterly update are Beth Stys and Ted Hoehn. We are pleased to continue this beneficial collaboration with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Sincerely,

Gary Knight
Director
Florida Natural Areas Inventory



Florida Resources
and Environmental
Analysis Center

Institute of Science
and Public Affairs

The Florida State University

Tracking Florida's Biodiversity

12.8 FWC Agency Strategic Plan

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Agency Strategic Plan 2014 – 2019

Theme One – Florida’s Fish and Wildlife Populations and Their Habitats

Goal 1: Ensure the sustainability of Florida’s fish and wildlife populations.

Strategies:

1. Manage listed species so they no longer meet Florida’s endangered and threatened listing criteria.
2. Manage species to keep them from meeting Florida’s endangered and threatened listing criteria.
3. Anticipate and address fish and wildlife species’ conservation needs in light of adaptation to long-term environmental changes.
4. Develop, acquire and apply the appropriate biological and sociological science to inform fish and wildlife conservation decisions.
5. Inform and guide partners regarding how their regulations, policies, procedures and other actions affect fish and wildlife conservation.
6. Protect fish and wildlife species through effective outreach and enforcement.

Goal 2: Ensure sufficient habitats exist to support healthy and diverse fish and wildlife populations.

Strategies:

1. Use science to determine quantity, quality and location of the habitats most critical to sustain healthy and diverse fish and wildlife populations.
2. Protect lands and waters critical to sustaining healthy and diverse fish and wildlife populations through diverse incentive programs.
3. Manage habitats to sustain healthy and diverse fish and wildlife populations.

Theme Two – Interactions with Fish and Wildlife, including Fishing, Hunting, Boating and Wildlife Viewing Opportunities

Goal 1: Provide residents and visitors with quality fishing, hunting, boating and wildlife viewing opportunities that meet their needs and expectations while providing for the sustainability of those natural resources.

Strategies:

1. Develop, acquire and use the appropriate biological and sociological science necessary to provide sustainable fishing, hunting, boating and wildlife viewing opportunities that meet the needs and expectations of user groups while providing for the sustainability of those resources.
2. Manage fish and wildlife populations to provide sustainable fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing opportunities.
3. Develop and maintain widely available, diverse and accessible fishing, hunting, boating and wildlife viewing opportunities that meet the needs and expectations of residents and visitors while providing for the sustainability of those resources and emphasizing partnerships with both public and private landowners.
4. Recruit and manage sustainable levels of resident and visitor participation in fishing, hunting, boating and wildlife viewing.
5. Provide targeted fishing, hunting, boating and wildlife viewing programs for youth, the disabled and veterans.

Goal 2: Enhance the safety and outdoor experience of those who hunt, fish, boat and view wildlife.

Strategies:

1. Provide and promote opportunities for residents, and visitors to learn safety practices for fishing, hunting, boating and wildlife viewing.
2. Enhance the boating safety and waterway experience of residents and visitors through improved access, management, education and enforcement.
3. Promote Florida's outdoor environment as a safe and healthy recreational option for residents and visitors.

4. Address the growing disconnect between people and nature by marketing and providing opportunities and education for diverse age, race, gender, ethnic and other demographic sectors.

Goal 3: Use minimal regulations to manage sustainable fish and wildlife populations, manage access to fish and wildlife resources, and protect public safety.

Strategies:

1. Continually evaluate proposed and existing regulations, based on resource management benefits, public safety concerns, and economic and social impacts, to improve or eliminate regulations as warranted.
2. Coordinate with partners and stakeholders to ensure that appropriate authorities and regulations exist to maintain sustainable fish and wildlife populations.
3. Implement and enforce regulations in an informative, proactive and influential manner to enrich resident and visitors' outdoor experience while safeguarding the natural resources.

Goal 4: Minimize adverse environmental, social, economic and health and safety impacts from fish, wildlife and plants that are known, or have a potential, to cause adverse impacts.

Strategies:

1. Manage species and their habitats, as well as species and human interactions, to eliminate or reduce the adverse environmental, social, economic and health and safety impacts from native and non-native fish, wildlife and plants.
2. Effectively communicate to residents, visitors and businesses how to be safe and act responsibly when interacting with or possessing fish, wildlife and plants.
3. Manage captive and non-native wildlife movement and trade through proactive and responsive enforcement, regulation and education, with an emphasis on species that pose a high risk to our native fish and wildlife.
4. Enhance partnerships to address adverse environmental, social, economic and health and safety impacts from fish, wildlife and plants and ensure a consistent and integrated approach with FWC.

Theme Three – Sharing Responsibility for Fish and Wildlife Conservation and Management with an emphasis on developing conservation values in our youth

Goal 1: Ensure current and future generations support fish and wildlife conservation.

Strategies:

1. Expand and promote the Florida Youth Conservation Centers Network through leveraging FWC programs and staff, and developing public and private partnerships and sponsorships.
2. Develop and deliver standardized youth conservation curricula and fishing, hunting, boating and wildlife viewing outdoor activity programs, and assist with adapting programs and curricula to meet the needs of diverse communities.
3. Foster stewardship and shared responsibility for fish and wildlife conservation through conservation education programs.
4. Expand marketing and outreach to reach diverse audiences and engage all staff in priority outreach initiatives.

Goal 2: Ensure residents, visitors, stakeholders and partners are engaged in the processes of developing and implementing conservation programs.

Strategies:

1. Foster a common vision among partners and the FWC to maintain and enhance fish and wildlife populations and their habitats through interagency coordination, mutually beneficial goals and initiatives.
2. Engage residents, visitors, stakeholders and partners to understand their perspectives, develop and implement conservation programs, and implement fishing, hunting, boating and wildlife viewing management activities.
3. Use citizen science to enhance conservation programs.

Goal 3: Increase opportunities for residents and visitors, especially youth, to actively support and practice fish and wildlife conservation stewardship.

Strategies:

1. Inform residents and visitors about conservation stewardship and encourage their active involvement in achieving conservation of fish and wildlife.
2. Provide and promote opportunities for residents and visitors, especially youth, to participate in conservation stewardship activities, including FWC volunteer opportunities.

Goal 4: Encourage communities to conserve lands and waters critical to sustaining healthy and diverse fish and wildlife populations.

Strategies:

1. Provide communities with the necessary assistance to help them obtain the social and economic benefits of local conservation lands.
2. Provide residents and visitors with relevant information on the social and economic benefits of conservation, fishing, hunting, boating, and wildlife viewing.
3. Support community events and programs that promote fish and wildlife conservation.

Theme Four – Responsive Organization and Quality Operations

Goal 1: Integrate our commitment to benefit the community and enhance the economy through our conservation efforts and public service.

Strategies:

1. Identify and implement ways to support Florida businesses and job growth while managing fish and wildlife.
2. Identify and promote opportunities for staff to benefit local communities through participation in approved activities where FWC resources can be used (for example, the Florida State Employees' Charitable Campaign, the Guardian ad Litem Program, mentoring programs, FWC Disaster Response Teams, and American Red Cross Disaster Services).
3. Provide residents and visitors with reliable and current information on Florida's fish and wildlife.
4. Continue to attract visitors by providing top-quality fishing, hunting, boating and wildlife viewing opportunities.

Goal 2: Provide resources and support for the safety and protection of residents and visitors, our natural and cultural resources, and for emergency responses to critical incidents and environmental disasters.

Strategies:

1. Identify existing and emerging risks to the safety of residents and visitors and foster internal collaboration and external partnerships necessary to effectively manage, reduce or eliminate those risks.
2. Provide immediate and effective disaster response and recovery through mutual-aid efforts with local, state and federal partners.

3. Provide search, rescue, and recovery services in coordination with local, state and federal entities to ensure the safety of residents and visitors.
4. Protect natural and cultural resources through proactive and responsive enforcement efforts.

Goal 3: Ensure the FWC has highly effective and adaptive business practices.

Strategies:

1. Address emerging biological, social and economic trends, anticipate impacts and take advantage of opportunities to accomplish FWC's mission.
2. Expect each employee to be an ambassador for FWC and its mission to Florida's diverse residents and visitors.
3. Provide efficient and effective service to Florida's diverse residents, visitors, and FWC staff.
4. Foster a diverse, accountable, responsive and skilled workforce who effectively serves Florida's residents and visitors.
5. Manage existing and secure additional resources necessary to achieve fish and wildlife conservation and meet residents, visitor and stakeholder needs.
6. Create and maintain an effective business model that supports the FWC's mission by using continuous improvement approaches that foster a collaborative and professional culture.

12.9 FWC Apiary Policy

FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Apiary Policy

Division of Habitat and Species Conservation

Issued by:
Terrestrial Habitat Conservation and Restoration Section
9/1/2010

Enclosed is the HSC/THCR Apiary Policy for all Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's
Wildlife Management Areas and Wildlife and Environmental Areas.

DIVISION OF HABITAT AND SPECIES CONSERVATION POLICY

Issued September 2010

**SUBJECT: APIARY SITES ON FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS AND WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS**

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE: It is the intent of this policy to determine which Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Wildlife Management Areas or Wildlife and Environmental Areas (WMA/WEA) may have apiary sites, and provides direction on site location, management and administration of said apiaries.

Definitions

Apiary – A place where bees and beehives are kept, especially a place where bees are raised for their honey.

Apiary Site – An area set aside on a WMA/WEA for the purpose of allowing a beekeeper to locate beehives in exchange for a fee as established by contract between the beekeeper and FWC.

Apiary Wait List – An apiary wait list will be maintained by the Terrestrial Habitat Conservation and Restoration (THCR) Section Leader's Office based on applications received from interested beekeepers. Only qualified apiarists will be added to the list. To become qualified the new apiarist must submit an application form and meet the criteria below under the section titled "Apiary Wait List and Apiary Application."

Beekeeper/Apiarist – A person who keeps honey bees for the purposes of securing commodities such as honey, beeswax, pollen; pollinating fruits and vegetables; raising queens and bees for sale to other farmers and/or for purposes satisfying natural scientific curiosity.

Best Management Practices – The Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (FDACS; Division of Plant Industry (DPI), Apiary Inspection Section, P.O. Box 147100, Gainesville, FL 33261-1416) provides Best Management Practices (BMP) for maintaining European Honey Bee colonies and FWC expects apiarists to follow the BMP.

Hive/Colony – Means any Langstroth-type structure with movable frames intended for the housing of a bee colony. A hive typically consists of a high body hive box with cover, honey frames, brood chambers and a bottom board and may have smaller super hive boxes stacked

on top for the excess honey storage. A hive/colony includes one queen, bees, combs, honey, pollen and brood and may have additional supers stacked on top of a high body hive box.

Establishment of Apiary Sites on WMA/WEA

During the development of an individual WMA/WEA Management Plan, apiaries will be considered under the multiple-use concept as a possible use to be allowed on the area. “Approved” uses are deemed to be in concert with the purposes for state acquisition, with the Conceptual State Lands Management Plan, and with the FWC agency mission, goals, and objectives as expressed in the agency strategic plan and priorities documents. Items to consider when making this determination can also include:

- Were apiaries present on the area prior to acquisition?
- Are there suitable available sites on the WMA/WEA?
- Will the apiary assist in pollination of an onsite FWC or offsite (adjacent landowner) citrus grove or other agricultural operation?

For those WMA/WEAs that have not considered apiaries in their Management Plan, upon approval of this policy Regional Staff will work with the Conservation Acquisition and Planning (CAP) staff and THCR Section leadership to determine if apiaries are an approved use on the area. If apiaries are considered an approved use then a request will be made to the Division of State Lands to allow this use as part of an amended Management Plan. This request will be made through the THCR’s Section Leader’s office and coordinated by the CAP.

Determination of apiary site locations on WMA/WEAs should be done using the following guidelines:

- Apiary sites should be situated so as to be at least one-half mile from WMA/WEA property boundary lines, and at least one mile from any other known apiary site. Exceptions to this requirement must be reviewed by the Area Biologist and presented to the THCR Section Leader for approval.
- Site should be relatively level, fairly dry, and not be prone to flooding when bees would normally be present.
- Site should be accessible by roads which allow reasonable transfer of hives to the site by vehicle.

- If a site is to be located near human activity, such as, an agricultural field, food plot, wildlife opening, campsites, etc., or if the site may be manipulated by machinery at a time when bees would be present, then the apiary site should be located at a minimum of 150 to 200 yards from the edge of that activity. This will ensure minimal disturbance to the bees and minimize incidents with anyone working in the area.
- It is preferable to have apiary sites located adjacent to or off roads whenever possible. If traditional apiary sites were located on roads and the Area Biologist determines that the site will not impact use of the road by visitors then it will be allowed.
- FWC Area Biologist shall select apiary site(s) and the site(s) selected should not require excessive vegetation clearing (numerous large trees, dense shrubs) or ground disturbance (including fill).

WMA/WEA Staff Responsibilities

Area Biologist on WMAs/WEAs with approved apiary sites will forward a GIS shapefile depicting all the apiary site polygon(s), including a name or number with coordinates for each apiary site, to the THCR Contract Manager.

Area Biologist will monitor each apiary site no less than once a year to determine if the beekeeper is abiding by the contract requirements. If violations are noted, staff should bring them to the attention of the beekeeper for correction. If violations continue staff should notify the THCR Contract Manager who will determine if or what additional action is warranted.

Area Biologist will establish and maintain firelines around the apiary site to ensure the apiary site is ready when a planned burn is scheduled.

Area Biologist will advise the beekeeper of burn plans, road work, gate closures, or other site conditions and management activities that may affect the beekeeper's ability to manage or access the apiary site.

Area Biologist is not responsible to ensure access roads are in condition suitable for beekeepers to access their hives with anything other than a four wheeled drive vehicle. (The site of the apiary may be high and dry, but the roads accessing them may be difficult to impossible to get a two wheeled drive vehicle into during extreme weather, e.g., heavy rainfall events.)

Apiary Wait List and Apiary Application

An electronic waiting list for apiary sites will be maintained by the THCR's Contract Manager for each WMA/WEA. To be placed on the waiting list an interested beekeeper must submit an apiary application form to the contract manager (See Enclosed Application Form). Each applicant will be considered based on the following criteria:

- Proof of a valid registration with the FDACS/DPI.
- Proof of payment of outstanding special inspection fees for existing sites.
- A validated history of being an apiary manager.
- Three references that can attest to the applicant's beekeeping experience.

If an apiary site becomes available on a WMA/WEA and there are beekeepers on the waiting list interested in that particular area, those individuals meeting the criteria above will be given preference. If there is more than one beekeeper meeting the criteria with their name on the list then a random drawing will be held by the THCR Contract Manager to determine who will receive the site. Beekeepers on the waiting list will be notified in writing of the random drawing's date/location and will be invited to attend. The individual's name selected during this drawing will be awarded the contract.

Apiary agreements are non-transferable. Each agreement serves as a contract between a specific individual or company and FWC, and the rights and responsibilities covered by an individual agreement cannot be transferred.

Contracts

Apiary contracts are for five (5) years and renewals are contingent upon a satisfactory performance evaluation by Area Biologist and concurrence of the THCR Section Leader. Approval is based on apiarist performance, adherence to rules and regulations and general cooperation. If an Area Biologist decides an apiarist whose contract is expiring is unacceptable he may recommend not approving the new contract. If this transpires then the wait list process using random selection will be used. If there is no apiarist on a current wait list then the apiarists who are in good standing with existing contracts will be notified to see if any want to be put on the wait list for the drawing. If none are interested then the site will be put on hold pending a valid request.

Pricing of Apiary Site(s)

Cost of each apiary site will be \$40 annually which will include up to 50 beehives. Additional beehives will be charged at the rate of \$40 per 50 beehives.

Pricing examples:

- A beekeeper is leasing 2 apiary sites with up to 100 beehives - the fee per year is \$80.
- A beekeeper is leasing 3 apiary sites with up to 200 beehives - the fee per year is \$160.

Note: The maximum number of hives/colonies allowed on an apiary site will be at the discretion of the apiarist. However, the apiarist is strongly recommended to follow the BMP as recommended by the FDACS/DPI. In addition to providing the BMP, FDACS/DPI's management has recommended 50 hives per site in pineland communities and no more than 100 hives per site in areas with bountiful resources. However, FWC will not dictate the number of hives on a site unless they create land management issues.

Bear Depredation Control at Apiary Site(s)

Beekeepers are required to consult with the WMA/WEA Area Biologist to see if electric fencing is required for their apiary sites. If the Area Biologist requires electric fencing then the Beekeeper shall construct and maintain electric fences for each apiary site. Numerous electric fence designs have been used to varying success and FWC as a courtesy provides an electric fence technical information bulletin with each Agreement. This bulletin is attached in order to assist the Beekeeper and/or provide a design that has been proven to be reasonable effective.

SUBJECT MATTER REFERENCES

Apiary Inspection Law - Chapter 586, Florida Statutes (see <http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes/>), Rule Chapter 5B-54, Florida Administrative Code (see www.flrules.org).

The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund – Recommended Apiary Agreement Guidelines For Apiaries & Revisions to an Agreement for Apiary Activities on State Lands on September 23, 1986

S:\HSC\THCR\APIARY.BACKUP.POLICY\dlissupport@dos.state.fl.us_20100903_111446.pdf

Senate Resolution 580, September 21, 2006: http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_bills&docid=f:sr580ats.txt.pdf

Attachments

Sample Apiary Agreement W/Attachments (Map Placeholder & Electric Fence Bulletin)

Sample Apiary Site Application Form W/Mission Statement

Best Management Practices for Maintaining European Honey Bee Colonies

Sample of Random Selection Process Procedure

APPROVED:

Division Director or Designee

DATE: _____

APIARY AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT FOR APIARY ACTIVITIES ON STATE LANDS

THIS AGREEMENT is made by and between the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600, hereinafter known as “the COMMISSION,” and (Insert Name and Address of Apiarist Here), telephone number (Insert Phone Number of Apiarist Here), hereinafter known as “the USER.”

WITNESSETH

In consideration of the mutual promises to be kept by each and the payments to be made by the USER, the parties agree as follows:

1. TERM: This Agreement will begin (Insert date here) or the date signed by both parties, whichever is later, and will end five (5) years from the date of execution. Issuance of a new five (5) year Agreement is contingent upon satisfactory performance evaluation by the Area Biologist and approval of the THCR Section Leader.
2. The COMMISSION Agrees:
 - a. To provide apiary sites on state lands, which will be identified by the COMMISSION staff and located on the property identified in (4)(f) below.

- b. To provide technical assistance for bear-proofing, if required by Area Biologist, of sites made available under this Agreement.
- c. To allow the USER to place a total number of (insert number of hive boxes here) hive boxes on the COMMISSION-managed property at the apiary site(s).

3. The USER Agrees:

- a. To pay (Insert Total Dollars Here) on or before the execution date of this Agreement and each year thereafter on or before anniversary date of the original contract execution date, with check or money order payable to the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. All payments shall be remitted to The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Finance and Budgeting, Accounting Section, PO Box 6150, Tallahassee, FL 32399-6150, and a copy of the check to The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Terrestrial Habit Conservation and Restoration Section, Attn: Section Leader, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600.
- b. To have no more than (Insert Number of Hive boxes here) hive boxes on the property at one time.
- c. To comply with the Florida Honey Certification and Honeybee Law, Chapter 586, Florida Statutes, and Rule 5B-54, Florida Administrative Code, and all other applicable federal, state, or local laws, rules or ordinances.
- d. To not damage, cut or remove any trees in the course of preparing for or conducting operations under this Agreement.
- e. To repair within 30 days of occurrence any damage to roads, trails, fences, bridges, ditches, or other public property caused by USER'S operations under this Agreement based on discretion of the COMMISSION to ensure the WMA/WEA management goals are met. All repairs will be coordinated with the Area Biologist to ensure management goals are met. If USER does not comply within the 30 day requirement, then the COMMISSION may use a third party to perform the repairs and charge the USER accordingly.
- f. To report any forest fires observed and to prevent forest fires during the course of operations under this Agreement.

- g. To abide by all WMA/WEA rules and regulations in addition to items in this Agreement.
- h. To notify the Area Biologist within 24 hours when a bear depredation event occurs.
- i. To post their name in an agreed upon location at each site covered by this Agreement or otherwise use an identifying system that is approved by the Area Biologist.
- j. To furnish proof of general liability insurance prior to starting apiary activities on state property or within 30 days of execution of this Agreement, whichever is earlier, and proof of annual renewal of the general liability insurance policy prior to or upon expiration date of the policy. The USER shall maintain continuous general liability insurance throughout the term of this Agreement for no less than \$300,000 for bodily injury and \$100,000 for property damage for each occurrence. Such a policy shall name the COMMISSION as the Certificate Holder. The USER's current certificate of insurance shall contain a provision that the insurance will not be canceled for any reason during the term of this Agreement except after thirty (30) days written notice to the COMMISSION.
- k. To be liable for all damage to persons or property resulting from operations under this Agreement, and to release, acquit, indemnify, save and hold harmless the COMMISSION, its officers, agents, employees and representatives from any and all claims, losses, damages, injuries and liabilities whatsoever, whether for personal injury or otherwise, resulting from, arising out of or in any way connected with activities under this Agreement or activities occurring from any other source not under this Agreement and the USER further agrees to assume all risks of loss and liabilities incidental to any natural or artificial condition occurring on state lands cover by this Agreement.
- l. To construct and maintain electric fences, if required by the Area Biologist at the Area Biologist's discretion, to provide protection of apiaries from black bear depredation consistent with the technical information bulletin attached to this agreement, and, if so required, to maintain an open buffer around the fencing of five (5) feet or more. (See Attachment 1)

- m. To remove all personal property from the site within thirty (30) days of termination or expiration of this Agreement. The USER understands that after this time, all the USER'S personal property remaining on the WMA/WEA shall be deemed abandoned and become the property of the COMMISSION, which will be utilized or disposed of at the sole discretion of the COMMISSION, and that reasonable storage and/or disposal fees and/or costs may be charged to the USER.
4. The parties mutually agree:
- a. This Agreement is not transferable.
 - b. The USER's failure to submit payment by the due date established herein may result in cancellation of the Agreement by the COMMISSION.
 - c. The USER's failure to submit proof of general liability insurance or proof of annual renewal in compliance with (3) (j) above may result in cancellation of this Agreement by the COMMISSION.
 - d. This Agreement shall be in effect for a period of five (5) years and issuance of a new agreement will be contingent upon a satisfactory performance evaluation and approval of the Area Biologist and THCR Section Leader.
 - e. Each apiary site shall be situated so as to be at least one-half (1/2) mile inward from state property lines and there shall be at least one (1) mile separation between sites. Exceptions to this rule must be reviewed by Area Biologist presented to and approved by the Terrestrial Habitat Conservation and Restoration Section Leader.
 - f. The property covered by this Agreement is described as follows: That the property sites (Insert Area Name) Wildlife Management Area are represented by Attachment 2.
 - g. In accordance with Section 287.134, Florida Statutes, an entity or affiliate who has been placed on the discriminatory vendor list may not submit a bid, proposal or reply on a contract to provide goods or services to any public entity; may not submit a bid, proposal or reply on a contract with a public entity for the construction or repair of a public building or public work; may not submit bids, proposals or replies on leases of real property to a public entity; may not be

awarded or perform work as a contractor, supplier, subcontractor, or consultant with any public entity; and may not transact business with a public entity.

- h. As part of the consideration of this Agreement, the parties hereby waive trial by jury in action brought by either party pertaining to any matter whatsoever arising out of or in any way connected with this Agreement. Exclusive venue for all judicial actions pertaining to this Agreement is in Leon County, Florida.
- i. This Agreement may be terminated by the COMMISSION upon thirty (30) days written notice to the USER in the event the continuation of the apiary activities are found to be incompatible with the COMMISSION'S management plans or for any other reason at the sole discretion of the COMMISSION.

This Area Intentionally Left Blank

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement on the day and year last below written.

USER SIGNATURE

Date: _____

Witness

Witness

FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Mike Brooks, Section Leader
Terrestrial Habitat Conservation and
Restoration

Date: _____

Approved as to form and legality

Commission Attorney

Date: _____

AGREEMENT

ATTACHMENT 1

Use of Electric Fencing to Exclude Bears And Prevent Property Damage

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Technical Information Bulletin (2001)

Electric fencing has proven effective in deterring bears from entering landfills, apiaries (beehives), livestock pens, gardens, orchards, and other high-value properties. Numerous electrical fence designs have been used with varying degrees of success. Design, quality of construction, and proper maintenance determine the effectiveness of an electric fence. The purpose of this technical bulletin is to assist the property owner in understanding and implementing electrical fencing as a tool to exclude and prevent damage caused by black bears.

Understanding Electric Fencing

Electric fencing provides an electrical shock when an animal comes into contact with the electrically charged wires of the fence. People unfamiliar with electric fencing often are afraid that it will injure, permanently damage, or kill an individual or pet that contacts the fence. **This is not true!** A properly constructed electric fence is safe to people, pets, and bears.

Components of Electric Fencing

An electric fence is composed of four main elements: a charger, fence posts, wire, and the ground rod.

Fence Charger. On a small scale electric fence (like that typically needed for bear exclusion), the largest cost is normally the fence charger. A fence charger's job is to send an electrical pulse into the wire of the fence. Contrary to popular belief, there is not a continuous charge of electricity running through the fence. Instead the charger emits a short pulse or burst of electricity through the fence. The intensity and duration of the electrical pulse varies with the type of charger or controller unit. Chargers with a high-voltage, short duration burst capacity are the best because they are harder to

ground out by tall grass and weeds. These types are also the safest, because, even though the voltage is high (5 kilovolts) the duration of the burst is very short (2/10,000 of a second) (FitzGerald, 1984).

Two basic energy sources for chargers are batteries (12-volt automotive type) and household current (110 volt). Battery-type chargers are typically cheaper to purchase but require more maintenance because of the necessity of charging the battery. The advantage of a battery powered charger is that it can be used in a remote location where 110-volt current is not available. Most units that are powered by a fully charged 12-volt deep-cycle batteries can last three weeks before needing a charge. Addition of a solar trickle charger will help prolong the duration of effective charge in 12-volt batteries.

Fence Posts. On small scale fences, the posts are normally the second largest expense involved in construction. Therefore, when planning an electric fence it is a good idea to utilize existing fencing in order to save money. If no existing fence is available, posts will need to be placed around the area needing protection. Posts may be wood, metal, plastic, or fiberglass. Wood and metal posts will need to have plastic insulators attached to them which prevent the electric wire from touching the post causing it to ground out. Plastic and fiberglass posts do not need insulators, the wire may be affixed directly to these posts. Wood and metal posts are typically more expensive and require the added expense of insulators, however, they are more durable and generally require less maintenance.

Wire. Fourteen to seventeen gauge wire is the most common size range used in electric fencing. Heavier wire (a lower gauge number) is more expensive but carries current with less resistance and is more durable (FitzGerald, 1984).

The two most common types of wire are galvanized and aluminum. Galvanized wire is simply a steel wire with a zinc coating to prevent rust, which makes the wire last longer. Some wire is more galvanized than others. The degree or amount of zinc coating that is around the core steel wire is measured in three classes. A class I galvanization means the wire has a thinner coating of zinc than a class II galvanization. Class III galvanized wire has the heaviest zinc coating and will last longer than the class I and class II wire (FitzGerald, 1984). In general, the cost of galvanized wire increases as the class or amount of galvanization increases.

Aluminum wire is typically more expensive than the galvanized wire. Some advantages of aluminum wire are: it will not rust, it conducts electricity four times better, and it weighs one-third less than steel wire.

The Ground Rod. The ground is an often overlooked, but critical part of an

electric fence. Without a good ground, electricity will not flow through the wire. When an animal touches a charged wire, the body of the animal completes the electrical circuit and the animal feels the “shock”. The current must travel from the charger through the wire to the animal and then back through the ground to the charger if the animal is to feel the shock. The soil acts as the return “wire” (ground) in the circuit. However, if a bird was to land on a charged wire without touching the soil the bird would not complete the circuit and would be unaffected (FitzGerald, 1984). Some fence configurations use actual grounded wires within the fence to enhance the grounding system.

The ground may be a commercial ground rod or a copper tube or pipe driven six to eight feet in moist soil. Copper is expensive, so a copper coated steel pipe or any other good conducting metal pipe will work also. Very dry soil can effect the ability to create a good ground and has sometimes been a problem during drought conditions. Pipe may be a better choice than a solid rod during drought conditions, because water may be poured down the ground pipe to improve the ground. Some fence configurations use wires as the grounding system, rather than relying solely on the soil as a ground.

Recommended Electric Fence to Deter Black Bears

Conditions at fence sites will vary and will determine what the most effective fence configuration will be. Commission biologists welcome the opportunity to visit sites and provide custom tailored advice on constructing an effective electric fence. The following recommendation will cover most situations with low to moderate pressure from black bears. Use a five strand aluminum wire fence that is 40 inches high with wire spacing every eight inches apart using the previously mentioned wired grounding system (see Figure 1). The wire closest to the ground level (the lowest wire) should be a charged or “hot” wire. The second wire should be grounded. The third wire should be hot. The fourth wire should be grounded and the fifth wire should be hot. If using metal or wood posts, insulators must be used to keep the hot wires from grounding out. The cost of this type of electric fence utilizing fiberglass posts and a 110 volt fence charger is approximately \$200 for a 40' x 40' area (160 linear feet of fence).

Materials:

- 1 - 1, 312 foot roll (1/4 mile) 14 gauge aluminum electric fence wire
- 1 - 50 foot roll 12 gauge insulated wire
- 20 - 5 foot 5/8 inch dia fiberglass fence posts
- 5 - plastic gate handles
- 1 - 110 volt fence charger
- 1 - 10 foot ground pipe
- 4 - plastic electric fence signs

Installation. These instructions are for a square shape fence exclusion, but the process would be very similar for other applications. Drive 4 corner posts 1-foot deep into ground and stake with guy wires. Clip, rake, and keep clear any vegetation in a 15-inch wide strip under the fence and apply herbicide. Attach and stretch the aluminum wire at 8-inch increments starting 8 inches from ground level. A loop of wire should be left on each wire at the first corner post. Once the wire has been stretched around the outside of all the corner posts back to the first post a plastic gate handle should be attached to each wire and the gate handles should be attached to each corresponding loop on the first corner post. Drive in the remaining 16 posts to the same depth at 8-foot intervals between corner posts. Secure each of the five wires to each of the posts with additional wire. Attach four plastic electric fence signs (one on each side) to the top wire of the fence. Attach a 12-gauge strand of insulated wire to the positive terminal of the fence charger and attach it to the first, third, and fifth wires of the fence. Attach another 12 gauge insulated wire to the negative terminal of the charger and attach this wire to the ground pipe which has been driven into the ground 6 to 8-feet deep. Attach another 12 gauge insulated wire from the negative terminal of the charger to the second and fourth wires on the fence. Plug the charger into a 110 volt power supply and the fence is in operation.

Tips to improve the effectiveness of your electric fence to deter black bears:

1. If using a 12-volt fence charger, ensure that the battery is charged; check every two weeks.
2. Make sure terminals on the charger and battery are free of corrosion.
3. Make sure hot wires are not being grounded out by tall weeds, fallen tree branches, broken insulators, etc.
4. If fence wires have been broken and repaired, make sure wires are corrosion free where they have been spliced together. Also, tighten the fence at each corner post as wires that have been spliced and are loose make poor connections.
5. Be sure to rake vegetation from under and around the outside of the fence as this may act as an insulator.
6. To improve the ground around the perimeter of the fence add a piece of 24 inch chicken wire laying on the ground around the outside of the fence. This should be connected to ground.
7. During periods of drought pour water down the ground pipe and around the ground pipe to improve the ground. Digging a 6 inch deep 6 inch diameter hole around the ground pipe and back filling with rock salt will also improve the ground. Additional ground pipes may also be added to portions of the fence farthest from the charger.
8. To ensure that the bear solidly contacts the charged portion of the fence, a bait

like bacon strips, a can of sardines, or tin foil with peanut butter may be attached to one of the top hot wires. Make sure these do not contact the ground, thus shorting out the fence.

9. When protecting a specific structure (like a shed or rabbit hutch), the fence should be placed 3 to 5 feet away from the structure (rather than on it) so that the bear encounters the fence before reaching the attractant.

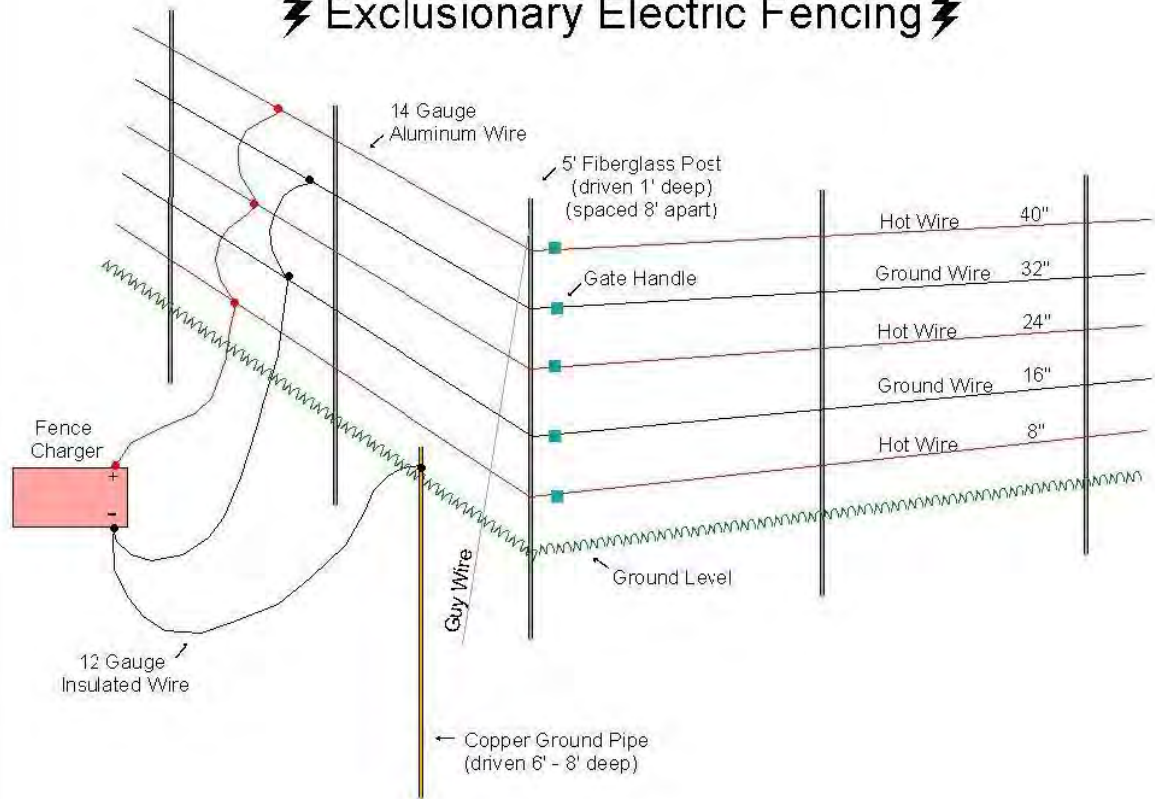
10. Protect the fence charger from the elements by covering it with a plastic bucket or a wooden box.

11. Place plastic electric fence signs around the perimeter of your fence to improve visibility and to warn other people.

LITERATURE CITED

FitzGerald, James (1984), *The Best Fences*. Storey Publishing Bulletin A-92, Pownal, Vermont. p. 14-16.

⚡ Exclusionary Electric Fencing ⚡



AGREEMENT
ATTACHMENT 2

Place Holder for Map

Of

Apiary Locations

At

WMA/WEA

APIARY SITE APPLICATION FORM

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

RETURN TO: The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 620 South Meridian Street,
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600. Please print or type all information. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Name _____ Telephone Number _____

Mailing Address _____

City or Town _____ County _____ Zip Code _____

Physical Address (If Different from Mailing Address)

Company Name:

Email Address

Requested Wildlife Management or Wildlife and Environmental Area(s)(see attached list of WMA/WEAs
with apiary sites):

WMA/WEA _____ County _____ # of Sites _____

WMA/WEA _____ County _____ # of Sites _____

WMA /WEA _____ County _____ # of Sites _____

WMA /WEA _____ County _____ # of Sites _____

Planned Number of Hives Per Site: _____ Permanent: ____ Seasonal: ____

Member of Beekeepers Association: Yes ____ No ____

Number of Years a Member _____

Name of Beekeepers Association: _____

Are you registered with Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services/Division of Plant
Industry (FDACS/DPI): ____ Yes ____ No ____ N/A If yes, please provide proof.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission | Lake Stone Fish Management Area
Management Plan

Are you current with any and all special inspection fees: _____ Yes _____ No _____ N/A. If yes, please provide proof.

Do you follow all recommended Best Management Practices from FDACS/DPI?: _____ Yes _____ No

If no, then please explain on a separate piece of paper.

Please provide below a chronological history of your beekeeping experience. If you need more space, please provide additional sheets:

References: If a new apiary contractor, please provide on a separate piece of paper at least 3 references who can verify your apiary experience. Provide each reference's name, address, phone number and email address (if applicable). Please attach reference sheet to this document and submit.

MISSION STATEMENT

Management

Of

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's

Wildlife Management Areas

And

Wildlife and Environmental Areas

The mission of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is to manage fish and wildlife resources for their long-term well-being and the benefit of the people. To aid in accomplishing this mission, one of FWC's management goals is to manage fire-adapted natural communities on our Wildlife Management and Environmental Areas (WMA/WEA) to support healthy populations of the plants and animal's characteristic of each natural community. In order to achieve this goal various habitat management techniques are used. These include prescribed burning, applications of herbicides and mechanical treatment of vegetation. These management efforts will take place at various times and locations on each of the FWC's WMA/WEAs. Staff on each WMA/WEA will work with and make users aware of these activities when necessary. Users must be aware and accept that these activities are necessary for the proper management of the area.

Note: This document is included as an attachment with each Application and executed Contract.

FDACS/DPI's BMP

Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR

MAINTAINING EUROPEAN HONEY BEE COLONIES

1. Beekeepers will maintain a valid registration with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services/Division of Plant Industry (FDACS/DPI), and be current with any and all special inspection fees.
2. A Florida apiary may be deemed as European Honey Bee with a minimum 10% random survey of colonies using the FABIS (Fast African Bee Identification System) and/or the computer-assisted morphometric procedure (i.e., Universal system for the detection of Africanized Honey Bees (AHB) (USDA-ID) or other approved methods by FDACS on a yearly basis or as requested.
3. Honey bee colony divisions or splits should be queened with production queens or queen cells from EHB breeder queens following Florida's Best Management Practices.
4. Florida beekeepers are discouraged from collecting swarms that cannot be immediately re-queened from EHB queen producers.
5. Florida Beekeepers should practice good swarm-prevention techniques to prevent an abundance of virgin queens and their ready mating with available AHB drones that carry the defensive trait.
6. Maintain all EHB colonies in a strong, healthy, populous condition to discourage usurpation (take over) swarms of AHB.
7. Do not allow any weak or empty colonies to exist in an Apiary, as they may be attractive to AHB swarms.
8. Recommend re-queening with European stock every six months unless using marked or clipped queens and having in possession a bill of sale from an EHB Queen Producer.
9. Immediately re-queen with a European Queen if previously installed clipped or marked queen is found missing.

10. Maintain one European drone source colony (250 square inches of drone comb) for every 10 colonies in order to reduce supercedure queens mating with AHB drones.
11. To protect public safety and reduce beekeeping liability, do not site apiaries in proximity of tethered or confined animals, students, the elderly, general public, drivers on public roadways, or visitors where this may have a higher likelihood of occurring.
12. Treat all honey bees with respect.

RANDOM
SELECTION PROCESS
FOR VACANT APIARY SITE

When an apiary site becomes available the following procedure is used to randomly select the next apiarist (beekeeper) for an available apiary site on a WMA or WEA. Only those who have been evaluated and deemed qualified to be an apiarist on a WMA/WEA through the Apiary Application process will be eligible for this selection process. The steps below will be followed by the THCR Contract Manager when a site becomes available to be filled by a qualified apiarist:

1. The THCR Contract Manager will maintain an “Apiary Wait List Folder” on the THCR SharePoint for each WMA/WEA with apiary sites.
2. A wait list is either created or updated when an Apiary Application(s) is received by the THCR Contract Manager from a qualified apiarist.
3. Upon receipt of an apiary site application, the THCR Contract Manager will review the WMA/WEA folder to see if there is an “Apiary Wait List”.
4. If a list exists then the qualified applicant will be added to the list.
5. When an apiary site becomes available if there are more than one qualified apiarist then these apiarists will be contacted by certified letter to determine their interest.
6. The letter will request a response within 10 working days to make them eligible for the random drawing.

7. If there is no response or is negative then that apiarist will not be included in the random drawing and the name will be removed from the waiting list*.
8. If only one apiarist responds positively to the certified letter then the available site will be awarded to that interested apiarist.
9. If there are no apiarists on a wait list or all responses are negative then apiarists who currently have site(s) under Agreement and where not on the waiting list will be contacted to see if any have interest in the available site. If more than one responds then the random drawing process will be used to determine who will be awarded the site.
10. Steps to be performed by the THCR Contract Manager to execute the random selection for an available apiary site are listed below:
 - a. The names of each interested apiarist will be noted on a 1" X 2" piece of paper and folded in half.
 - b. The pieces of paper will be inserted into a "black film canister" which has a snap top and placed into a container and stirred up prior to the selection.
 - c. A non-biased person will be selected to reach into the bowl (which will be held above the selection person's eyesight) and randomly select one of the canisters.
 - d. The canister will be opened by the person performing the selection and the name is read aloud for those in attendance. Everyone in attendance will sign a witness sheet.
 - e. The apiarist whose name is selected will be awarded the available site.
 - f. A new Agreement will be developed by the THCR Contract Manager.

*A new apiary application must be submitted once requestor's name is removed from a waiting list.

12.10 Management Procedures Guidelines - Management of Archaeological and Historical Resources

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties (revised March 2013)

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

A. General Discussion

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

B. Agency Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

C. Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority and more in depth information can be found at:

<http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/guidelines.cfm>

D. Management Implementation

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

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

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

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

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

In order to have a proposed project reviewed by the Division, certain information must be submitted for comments and recommendations. The minimum review documentation requirements can be found at: http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/docs/minimum_review_documentation_requirements.pdf.

* * *

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

Deena S. Woodward
Division of Historical Resources
Bureau of Historic Preservation
Compliance and Review Section
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone: (850) 245-6425
Toll Free: (800) 847-7278
Fax: (850) 245-6435

12.11 Historical Resources

Analysis Shape Type: Polygon

Shape Name: Unnamed polygon centered at -87.291069 °, 30.965594 °

Boundary Area: 248.21 acres

Buffer Area: 0 acres

Total Area: 248.21 acres

Cultural Resources										
Florida Sites										
SITE NAME	SITEID	SITETYPE1	SITETYPE2	SITETYPE3	SITETYPE4	SITETYPE5	SITETYPE6	HUMANREMN	Total Area (acres)	Percent of Area
LM 92-75	ES01921	Variable density scatter of artifacts							0.04	0.01 %
NWR 3	ES01510	Single artifact or isolated find							0.09	0.03 %
TOTAL:								0.12	0.05 %	
Florida Structures										
No Records Found										
Historical Cemeteries										
No Records Found										
Historic Bridges										
No Records Found										
National Register of Historic Places										
No Records Found										
Resource Groups										
No Records Found										
Field Survey										
SURVEY NUMBER	TITLE							Total Area (acres)	Percent of Area	
2192	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND SITE RECORDING OF THE PROPOSED CENTURY PRISON SITE, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA.							10.19	4.1 %	
7499	PROPOSED CELLULAR TOWER: CENTURY CI 400 TEDDER ROAD, CENTURY, ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA							244.06	98.33 %	
TOTAL:							254.25	102.43 %		

12.12 Land Management Uniform Accounting Council Categories

Land Management Uniform Cost Accounting Council

Uniform Land Management Cost Categories and Subcategories

1. Resource Management

- a. Exotic Species Control. -- Invasive exotic plant and animal removal activities and costs for inventorying, planning, preparing, executing, evaluating, monitoring and reporting. Also includes equipment, chemicals, protective clothing and supplies. Includes nuisance native feral animal and plant control.
- b. Prescribed Burning. -- Prescribed burning activities and costs for assessing, planning, preparing, executing, evaluating and reporting. Also includes equipment, protective clothing and supplies.
- c. Cultural Resource Management. -- Management activities and costs for assessing, planning, executing, evaluating and reporting, and for all maintenance, restoration or monitoring activities for prehistoric and historic sites, features and collection objects.
- d. Timber Management. -- Activities and costs related to the establishment of a stand of potentially merchantable timber, harvest of merchantable timber, and cultural treatments intended primarily to improve the growth and overall health of a stand of merchantable timber. Also includes activities and costs related to the cutting of merchantable timber in natural community and habitat restoration projects.
- e. Hydrological Management. -- Hydrological management and restoration activities and costs for assessing, monitoring, planning, preparing, executing, evaluating and reporting. Includes water level management, repair, removal or back-filling of ditches, canals, berms and dams. Also includes water quality and water quantity monitoring.
- f. Other. -- All other resource management activities and costs not captured in other specific subcategories. Examples include natural community and habitat restoration through other techniques; plant, animal or biological community survey, monitoring and research; listed species management; technical assistance; and evaluating and commenting on resource impacts to parks.

2. Administration

- a. Central Office/Headquarters. -- Headquarters units conducting general administration of land under management by the agency. Includes upper management direction, administration and fiscal, budget, personnel, purchasing and record keeping required for operations oversight and specific programs. Includes all duties unless they specifically relate to other categories or subcategories.
- b. Districts/Regions. -- Sub-state administrative districts or regions conducting general administration of the properties under their management. Includes all duties, unless they specifically relate to other categories or subcategories. General operating costs of district or region administrative facilities are included.
- c. Units/Projects. -- Conducting general administration duties at a specific management unit (state park, state forest, state wildlife management area, etc.). Includes supervisory duties, fiscal and record keeping duties, and any other duties that do not specifically relate to other categories or subcategories. General operating costs for the property, such as utilities, telephones and garbage collection, are included.

3. **Support**

- a. Land Management Planning. -- Developing land management plans required by Sec. 253.034, F.S. Includes researching and compiling plan information, materials and maps, coordinating planning activities, conducting review activities (internal reviews, public meetings, advisory group meetings, ARC, etc.), and promulgating draft plans and final plans.
- b. Land Management Reviews. -- Planning, organizing and conducting land management reviews by teams created under Sec. 259.036, F.S. Includes preparing and responding to land management review reports. Also includes similar work conducted as part of internal agency land management reviews.
- c. Training/Staff Development. -- Staff training and development costs incurred in any facet of the agency's land management activities.
- d. Vehicle Purchase. -- Acquisition of any vehicle purchased primarily for land management purposes or to support any category of land management activity by the agency.
- e. Vehicle Operation and Maintenance. -- Costs of operating and upkeep of any vehicle used by the agency to support any category of land management activity.
- f. Other. -- Any other support activity or cost not captured by other categories or subcategories.

4. Capital Improvements

- a. New Facility Construction. -- Use of Fixed Capital Outlay (FCO) or other budget authority for all new facility design and construction activities. Includes new roads, parking and all other infrastructure.
- b. Facility Maintenance. -- Use of Fixed Capital Outlay (FCO) or other budget authority for all repairs or renovations to existing facilities, roads or other infrastructure. Also includes ADA accessibility improvements and renovations.

5. Visitor Services/Recreation

- a. Information/Education Programs. -- Interpretive, environmental education and marketing programs that explain or promote the agency's mission or instill in visitors an understanding and appreciation for Florida's natural and cultural resources and their proper use and care. Includes signs, brochures, maps and other public information materials that are produced or disseminated.
- b. Operations. -- Includes the non-administrative and non-support costs involved in providing public access to lands. Includes all actions required to manage visitor activities in a way to ensure safe and enjoyable use by the public. Includes routine maintenance, cleaning and other work required to provide safe and efficient utilization of facilities and resources that support visitor use and recreation. Includes protection activities required by staff to safeguard natural and cultural resources, facilities, material, staff and visitors.

6. Law Enforcement

The provision of all activities for enforcing criminal, conservation and boating laws on land, freshwater and marine environments and all costs associated with these services. Includes the provision of uniform patrol. Includes overt and covert criminal investigations. Includes regulation of commercial wildlife trade. Also includes the direction and administration of all law enforcement programs and activities, and all associated costs.

Land Management Uniform Accounting Council and FWC Activity Code Groupings

Resource Management

Exotic Species Control

- 210 Exotic species control
- 211 Exotic plant control (mechanical)
- 212 Exotic plant control (chemical)

Prescribed Burning

- 205 Prescribed burning
- 206 Prescribed burning C growing season (April 1 to September 30)
- 207 Prescribed burning C dormant season (October 1 to March 31)
- 208 Firebreaks

Cultural Resource Management

- 201 Cultural resource management

Timber Management

- 202 Timber management

Hydrological Management

- 215 Hydrology management
- 216 Dams, dikes, levees
- 217 Canals
- 218 Water level management
- 194 Lake restoration

Other

- 185 GIS
- 186 Biometrics
- 200 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- 203 Tree and shrub planting
- 213 Wildlife management
- 214 Listed Species management
- 219 Upland restoration
- 282 Herbaceous seeding
- 283 Clearings
- 289 Native vegetation management (mechanical)
- 290 Native vegetation management (chemical)
- 221 Animal surveys
- 228 Inland aerial surveys
- 235 Vegetation and plant surveys
- 250 MONITORING AND ASSESSMENTS
- 252 Biomedical monitoring
- 253 Ecological monitoring
- 256 Habitat monitoring analysis
- 263 Nest box monitoring

264	Population demographics
295	Biological data collection, analysis, and reporting
275	Permits and authorizations
276	Commission rule development and review
277	Relocation
278	CITES tags
281	Other resource management
284	Feeding/watering
285	Nest structures
286	Population control
287	Stocking enhancements/population augmentation
288	Nuisance animal complaints
293	Mortality investigations
294	Program coordination and implementation C inter- and intra-agency coordination and program implementation at the section, bureau, or division level
296	Habitat protection technical assistance
750	URTD assessment
789	Site Preparation – GCR
790	Irrigation – GCR
791	Seed Collection – Hand
792	Seed Collection – Mechanical
793	Herbicide Maintenance Treatment

Administration

Central Office/Headquarters

100	ADMINISTRATION C administrative tasks, including preparation of forms, word processing, photocopying, filing, and other clerical/secretarial duties.
104	Budget/purchasing/accounting

Districts/Regions

See Location code

Units/Projects

See Location code

Support

Land Management Planning

103	Meetings C includes workshops, conferences, staff, and other meetings.
204	Resource planning

Land Management Reviews

209	Land Management Reviews
101	Project inspection C field inspections of projects.

Training/Staff Development

150 PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT C recruitment, hiring, training, counseling, and supervising.

Vehicle Purchase

128 New Vehicle and Equipment Purchase

Vehicle Operation and Maintenance

923 FEM C vehicles/equipment

Other

140 REPORT WRITING/EDITING/MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

141 Grant applications

180 SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

182 Data management

184 Metadata development and management

187 IT

188 Web development

721 Geospatial analysis techniques

191 Stamp design coordination

226 Human dimensions surveys

Capital Improvements

New Facility Construction

910 New facility construction C buildings/structures

912 New construction C roads/bridges

913 New construction C trails

914 New construction C fences

Facility Maintenance

920 Facility and equipment maintenance (FEM) C buildings/structures

921 FEM C utilities

922 FEM C custodial functions

925 FEM C boating access

926 FEM C roads/bridges

927 FEM C trails

928 FEM C fences

Visitor Services/Recreation

Information/Education Programs

145 Technical bulletin

Operations

311 Boundary signs

312 Informational signs

320 Outreach and education C attending or developing educational or informational materials or events for the public

327 Becoming an Outdoor Woman C enhancement

- 331 Wings Over Florida
- 339 Range safety operations
- 341 Public use administration (hunting)
- 342 Public use administration (non-hunting)
- 350 Customer service support C disseminating written or verbal information or assistance to the public
- 700 STUDIES
- 740 EVALUATIONS AND ASSESSMENTS

Law Enforcement

FWC Activity Code Numeric Listing

- 100 ADMINISTRATION C administrative tasks, including preparation of forms, word processing, photocopying, filing, and other clerical/secretarial duties.
- 101 Project inspection C field inspections of projects.
- 103 Meetings C includes workshops, conferences, staff, and other meetings.
- 104 Budget/purchasing/accounting
- 128 New Vehicle and Equipment Purchase
- 140 REPORT WRITING/EDITING/MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION
- 141 Grant applications
- 145 Technical bulletin
- 150 PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT C recruitment, hiring, training, counseling, and supervising.
- 180 SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
- 182 Data management
- 184 Metadata development and management
- 185 GIS
- 186 Biometrics
- 187 IT
- 188 Web development
- 191 Stamp design coordination
- 194 Lake restoration
- 200 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- 201 Cultural resource management
- 202 Timber management
- 203 Tree and shrub planting
- 204 Resource planning
- 205 Prescribed burning
- 206 Prescribed burning C growing season (April 1 to September 30)
- 207 Prescribed burning C dormant season (October 1 to March 31)
- 208 Firebreaks
- 209 Land Management Reviews

210	Exotic species control
211	Exotic plant control (mechanical)
212	Exotic plant control (chemical)
213	Wildlife management
214	Listed Species management
215	Hydrology management
216	Dams, dikes, levees
217	Canals
218	Water level management
219	Upland restoration
221	Animal surveys
226	Human dimensions surveys
228	Inland aerial surveys
235	Vegetation and plant surveys
250	MONITORING AND ASSESSMENTS
252	Biomedical monitoring
253	Ecological monitoring
256	Habitat monitoring analysis
263	Nest box monitoring
264	Population demographics
275	Permits and authorizations
276	Commission rule development and review
277	Relocation
278	CITES tags
281	Other resource management
282	Herbaceous seeding
283	Clearings
284	Feeding/watering
285	Nest structures
286	Population control
287	Stocking enhancements/population augmentation
288	Nuisance animal complaints
289	Native vegetation management (mechanical)
290	Native vegetation management (chemical)
293	Mortality investigations
294	Program coordination and implementation C inter- and intra-agency coordination and program implementation at the section, bureau, or division level
295	Biological data collection, analysis, and reporting
296	Habitat protection technical assistance
311	Boundary signs
312	Informational signs
320	Outreach and education C attending or developing educational or informational materials or events for the public

327	Becoming an Outdoor Woman C enhancement
331	Wings Over Florida
339	Range safety operations
341	Public use administration (hunting)
342	Public use administration (non-hunting)
350	Customer service support C disseminating written or verbal information or assistance to the public
700	STUDIES
721	Geospatial analysis techniques 740 EVALUATIONS AND ASSESSMENTS
750	URTD assessment
789	Site Preparation – GCR
790	Irrigation – GCR
791	Seed Collection – Hand
792	Seed Collection – Mechanical
793	Herbicide Maintenance Treatment
910	New facility construction C buildings/structures
912	New construction C roads/bridges
913	New construction C trails
914	New construction C fences
920	Facility and equipment maintenance (FEM) C buildings/structures
921	FEM C utilities
922	FEM C custodial functions
923	FEM C vehicles/equipment
925	FEM C boating access
926	FEM C roads/bridges
927	FEM C trails
928	FEM C fences

12.13 Arthropod Control Plan



NICOLE "NIKKI" FRIED
COMMISSIONER

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Agricultural Environmental Services

ARTHROPOD MANAGEMENT PLAN - PUBLIC LANDS

Section 388.4111, F.S.
Telephone: (850) 617-7995

Return to:

Mosquito Control Program
3125 Conner Blvd, Bldg 6,
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1650

For use in documenting an Arthropod Control Plan for lands designated by the State of Florida or any political subdivision thereof as being environmentally sensitive and biologically highly productive therein. Fill this form out if control work is necessary or planned.

Name of Designated Land: Lake Stone Fish Management Area

Is Control Work Necessary: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Location: Escambia County

Land Management Agency: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Are Arthropod Surveillance Activities Necessary? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If "Yes", please explain:

Which Surveillance Techniques Are Proposed?
N / A Please Check All That Apply:

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Landing Rate Counts | ☐ Light Traps | ☐ Sentinel Chickens |
| ☐ Citizen Complaints | ☐ Larval Dips | ☐ Other |

If "Other", please explain: N/A

Arthropod Species for Which Control is Proposed: N/A

Proposed Larval Control:

Proposed larval monitoring procedure:

Are post treatment counts being obtained:

☐ Yes

☒ No

Biological Control of Larvae:

Might predacious fish be stocked:

☐ Yes ☒ No

Other biological controls that might be used:

Material to be Used for Larvaciding Applications:

N / A (Please Check All That Apply:)

☐ Bti

☐ Bs

☐ Methoprene

☐ Non-Petroleum Surface Film

☐ Other, please specify:

Please specify the following for each larvicide: N / A

Chemical or Common name: N/A

☐ Ground

☐ Aerial

Rate of application:

Method of application:

Proposed Adult Mosquito Control:

Aerial adulticiding ☐ Yes ☒ No

Ground adulticiding ☐ Yes ☒ No

Please specify the following for each adulticide: N / A

Chemical or common name:

Rate of application:

Method of application:

Proposed Modifications for Public Health Emergency Control: In the event of a declared public health emergency, control may be performed by the arthropod control agency, as part of a larger treatment plan to safeguard public health. Land managers of the area will be notified prior to treatment.

Proposed Notification Procedure for Control Activities:

Manager of the area will be notified by e-mail when treatment of the area will occur. The notice should include a map of the area being treated, the material to be used and the general time of day the treatment will occur.

Records:

Are records being kept in accordance with Chapter 388, F.S.:

☒ Yes ☐ No

Records Location: *Escambia County Mosquito Control*

How long are records maintained:

5 years hardcopy

Vegetation Modification:

What trimming or altering of vegetation to conduct surveillance or treatment is proposed?

None

Proposed Land Modifications:

Is any land modification, i.e., rotary ditching, proposed:

None

Include proposed operational schedules for water fluctuations:

None

List any periodic restrictions, as applicable, for example peak fish spawning times.

None

Proposed Modification of Aquatic Vegetation:

None

Land Manager Comments:

Arthropod Control Agency Comments:

Any tributaries leading to and from
The Lake are also NOT Treated due
To Natural Predators of Mosquitocarya

David B. Johnson

Digitally signed by David B.

Johnson

Date: 2019.06.19 14:15:13 -04'00'

Signature of Lands Manager or Representative

Date

Matthew Mello

19 June 2019

Signature of Mosquito Control Director / Manager

Date

12.14 Escambia County Letter of Compliance with Local Government Comprehensive Plan



Board of County Commissioners • Escambia County, Florida

Horace L. Jones, Director
Development Services

Dylan Imlah
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Division of Habitat and Species Conservation
Land Conservation and Planning
620 South Meridian Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Re: Lake Stone Management Plan

Ms. Imlah,

Our department has reviewed the Lake Stone Fish Management Plan 2019-2029 and we find it to be consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies of the Escambia County 2030 Comprehensive Plan along with those of our Land Development Code. The Lake Stone parcel carries Future Land Use and Zoning designations of Recreation in keeping with the future and current use of the land. The area around the lake is designated for agricultural/rural uses and densities, keeping development pressure away from the lake.

Escambia County is pleased to support the proposed management plan and we appreciate the opportunity to coordinate our efforts towards the continued success of Lake Stone.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "A. D. Holmer".

Andrew D. Holmer
Development Services Manager
Escambia County
(850) 595-3466