

2024-2034

TELOGIA CREEK WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

TEN-YEAR MANAGEMENT PLAN
LIBERTY COUNTY



Photo Credit: Yoho /Wildpath

**FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

620 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET
TALLAHASSEE, FL 32399-1600



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PENDING APPROVAL LETTER

A Management Plan for the Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area

Liberty County

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



June 2024

Approved

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Melissa Tucker".

Melissa Tucker, Director
Division of Habitat and Species Conservation

LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Common Name of Property: Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area (TCWMA)

Location: Liberty County, Florida

Acreage Total: 12,384 acres

Acreage Breakdown:

<u>Land Cover Classification</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent of Total Area*</u>
Basin swamp	26	0.21%
Baygall	3,207	25.91%
Clearcut pine plantation	1,283	10.38%
Clearing/regeneration	165	1.33%
Depression marsh	19	0.16%
Dome swamp	22	0.18%
Floodplain swamp	729	5.75%
Pine plantation	4,176	33.76%
Restoration mesic flatwoods	492	3.98%
Restoration sandhill	2,042	16.53%
Restoration wet flatwoods	16	0.13%
Road	18	0.15%
Sandhill	72	0.59%
Successional hardwood forest	27	0.22%
Wet flatwoods	91	0.73%

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

Lease/Management Agreement No.: 4875 (Appendix 11.1)

Use: Single ☐ Management Agency: FWC Management Responsibilities:
Multiple ☒ LEAD, LESSEE (Wildlife Management Area,
resource protection, law enforcement)

Designated Land Use: Wildlife Management Area

Sublease (s): None

Encumbrances: Two ingress, egress, and utility easements; two utility easements; a deed covering oil, gas, mineral, or other reservations without right of entry

Type Acquisition: Florida Forever Program

Unique Features: Natural communities: Mostly pine plantation and baygall, as well as some clearcut and restoration communities.

Archaeological/Historical: None documented within the TCWMA

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

Acquisition Needs/Acreage: 74,234 acres; FWC Additions and Inholdings list (Figure 12)

Surplus Lands/Acreage: None

Public Involvement: Management Advisory Group consensus building meeting and Public Hearing (Appendix 11.3-11.4)

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	ii
2	The land acquisition program, if any, under which the property was acquired.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	9
3	Degree of title interest held by the Board, including reservations and encumbrances such as leases.	18-2.021	9
4	The legal description and acreage of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	1,2
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	4, 5, 44
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	28
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	iii, 51
8	Identification of adjacent land uses that conflict with the planned use of the property, if any.	18-2.021	26
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)	9
10	Proximity of property to other significant State, local or federal land or water resources.	18-2.021	2, 3, 7

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	25-27
12	A description of past and existing uses, including any unauthorized uses of the property.	18-2.018 & 18-2.021	23-25
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	25-27
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	28-55
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	23, 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	52
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)	24-27, 40, 41
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	18-2.021	25-27

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
	statutory authority and any other legislative or executive directives that constrain the use of such property.		
19	Letter of compliance from the local government stating that the LMP is in compliance with the Local Government Comprehensive Plan.	BOT requirement	246
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	28-55
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	25-27
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	42
23	A statement regarding incompatible use in reference to Ch. 253.034(10).	253.034(10)	28

*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	10
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)	10
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)	10, 118-126
27	Summary of comments and concerns expressed by the advisory group for parcels over 160 acres	18-2.021	118-126, 127-149
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	253.034(5) & 259.032(10)	114-118

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
	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>		
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	29
30	Summary of comments and concerns expressed by the management review team, if required by Section 259.036, F.S.	18-2.021	29
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	29

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	11-14
33	Insert FNAI based natural community maps when available.	ARC consensus	16, 17
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	10-22
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	10-22
36	Location and description of known and reasonably identifiable renewable and non-renewable resources of the property regarding beaches and dunes.	18-2.021	11
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	19-21
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	10-22
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	20, 21, 175
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)	29-63
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.	↓	56-60

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
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.	↓	56-60
42-C.	The associated measurable objectives to achieve the goals.	↓	56-60
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>	↓	56-60
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.		64, 65
43	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of forest and other natural resources and associated acreage. <i>See footnote.</i>	253.034(5)	10-63
44	Sustainable Forest Management, including implementation of prescribed fire management	18-2.021, 253.034(5) & 259.032(10) ↓	
44-A.	Management needs, problems, and a desired outcome (see requirement for # 42-A).	↓	23, 56-65
44-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).	↓	56-60
44-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).	↓	56-60
44-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).	↓	56-60
44-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		64, 65
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).	↓	18-20, 35-37, 56-65
45-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).	↓	56-63
45-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).	↓	56-63
45-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).	↓	56-63
45-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		64, 65
45-F.	Assess the feasibility of managing the lands > 40 contiguous acres as a recipient site for gopher tortoises consistent with rules of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, as prepared by the agency or cooperatively with a Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission wildlife biologist.	259.105	20
45-G.	Economic feasibility of establishing a gopher tortoise recipient site, including the initial cost, recurring management costs and the revenue projections.	259.105	20
46	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of non-native and invasive plants and associated acreage. <i>See footnote.</i>	253.034(5)	19
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	242-245
48	Non-native 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).	↓	19, 20, 37-40, 56-65
48-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).	↓	56-63
48-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).	↓	56-63

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
48-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).	↓	56-63
48-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		64, 65

Section E: Water Resources

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
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	21
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	21
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	15-17
52	***Quantitative description of the land regarding an inventory of hydrological features and associated acreage. <i>See footnote.</i>	253.034(5)	21
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).	↓	41, 58
53-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).	↓	58
53-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).	↓	58
53-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).	↓	58
53-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		64, 65

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	23
55	***Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of significant land, cultural or historical features and associated acreage.	253.034(5)	23
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	23, 42, 58
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).	↓	23,42, 58
57-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).	↓	56-63
57-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).	↓	56-63

57-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).	↓	56-63
57-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		64, 65

**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. See footnote.	253.034(5)	42-44
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).	↓	42-44, 59
59-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).	↓	56-63
59-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).	↓	56-63
59-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).	↓	56-63
59-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		64, 65
60	*** Quantitative data description of the land regarding an inventory of recreational facilities and associated acreage.	253.034(5)	42-44
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).	↓	40, 41, 57
61-B.	Detailed description of both short and long-term management goals (see requirement for # 42-B).	↓	56-63
61-C.	Measurable objectives (see requirement for #42-C).	↓	56-63
61-D.	Related activities (see requirement for #42-D).	↓	56-63
61-E.	Budgets (see requirement for #42-E).		64, 65

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	iv-x
63	Place the Executive Summary at the front of the LMP. Include a physical description of the land.	ARC and 253.034(5)	iii
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	-
65	Key management activities necessary to achieve the desired outcomes regarding other appropriate resource management.	259.032(10)	28-65
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	253.034(5)	64, 65

Item #	Requirement	Statute/Rule	Page Numbers and/or Appendix
	improvements, recreation visitor services, law enforcement activities.		
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)	64, 65
68	A statement of gross income generated net income and expenses.	18-2.018	26, 64, 65

*** = 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
ARM – Archaeological Resource Management
BEBR – Bureau of Economic and Business Research
CCT – Current Control Technologies
DEP – Department of Environmental Protection
DFC – Desired Future Conditions
DOD – Department of Defense
DOT – Department of Transportation
DSL – Division of State Lands
F.A.C. – Florida Administrative Code
FDACS - Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
FFS – Florida Forest Service
FISC – Florida Invasive Species Council
FLAM – Florida Landscape and Assessment Model
FMSF – Florida Master Site File
FNAI – Florida Natural Areas Inventory
F.S. – Florida Statutes
FSA – Farm Service Agency
FT – Federally Threatened
FWC – Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
FWRI – Fish and Wildlife Research Institute
GIS – Geographic Information Systems
GPS - Geographic Positioning Systems
GRASI – Gulf Regional Airspace Initiative
IMPP – Internal Management Policies and Procedures
IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LAP – Landowner Assistance Program
LCSI – Landscape Conservation Strategic Initiative
LMR – Land Management Review
MAG – Management Advisory Group
MOA – Memorandum of Agreement
NFWFMD – Northwest Florida Water Management District
OBVM – Objective-Based Vegetation Management
OFW – Outstanding Florida Waters
ORV – Off-Road Vehicle
PASO – Public Access Services Office
TCWMA – Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area
TNC – The Nature Conservancy
USAF – United States Air Force
USFS – United States Forest Service
USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WCPR – Wildlife Conservation Prioritization and Recovery
WMA – Wildlife Management Area

1 Introduction and General Information

The Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area (TCWMA) consists of 12,384 acres in Liberty County. The TCWMA is found west of the town of Telogia and southeast of the town of Bristol. Less than five miles from the TCWMA, you will find other conservation lands, including the Apalachicola National Forest, which is home to the state's largest population of red-cockaded woodpeckers (*Picoides borealis*). Although most of the area's uplands were converted to pine plantation, the TCWMA conserves an abundance of surface water tributaries, which drain into several basins, and provides significant watershed and water quality protection.

The TCWMA is managed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) to conserve and restore natural wildlife habitat and to provide high-quality opportunities for hunting, fishing, wildlife watching, and other fish and wildlife-focused outdoor public recreation.

This Management Plan serves as the basic statement of policy and direction for the management of the TCWMA and has been developed to guide each aspect of the TCWMA's resource and operational management for the ten-year planning period. It provides information including the past usage, conservation acquisition history, and descriptions of the natural and cultural resources found on the TCWMA. Furthermore, it identifies the FWC's management intent, goals and objectives, as well as challenges and potential solutions.

This Management Plan is submitted for review to the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) acting on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Board of Trustees) of the State of Florida through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) - Division of State Lands (DSL), in compliance with Chapters 253 and 259, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Chapters 18-2 and 18-4, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). Format and content were drafted in accordance with ARC requirements for management plans and the model plan outline provided by the staff of the DSL. The terms (Appendix 11.9) used in this Management Plan describing management activities conform to those developed for the Land Management Uniform Accounting Council Biennial Land Management Operational Report.

1.1 Location

The TCWMA is in northwest Florida in northwest Liberty County and encompasses approximately 12,384 acres (Figures [1](#) and [2](#)). The TCWMA lies in all or parts of sections 6 - 8, 18, 19, and 30 of Township 1 South, Range 6 West, and sections 1, 9 - 17, 20 - 28, and 34 - 36 of Township 1 South, Range 7 West ([Figure 3](#)).

The TCWMA is located approximately four miles west of Hosford, and a little over six miles southeast of Blountstown. Other municipalities near the TCWMA include Tallahassee in Leon County, located 35 miles east, and Panama City in Bay County, located 45 miles southwest.

1.1.1 Proximity to other Public Conservation Lands

The TCWMA is in the vicinity of an extensive network of conservation lands, including lands managed by the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD), the DEP, and the United States Forest Service (USFS). The Apalachicola National Forest is a federally owned property just south of the TCWMA. Several Florida Forever projects are also located in the vicinity ([Figure 4](#)).

Tables 1 and 2 list the Florida Forever projects and conservation lands within a 15-mile radius of the TCWMA, including lands managed by public and private entities that conserve historical and natural resources in Florida. Most of the conservation lands listed in Table 2 are owned by a public entity. However, some of these areas fall within a less-than-fee ownership classification where the land is owned and 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 within a 15-mile Vicinity

Project Name	GIS Acres
Apalachicola River	48,860
Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone	6,890
St. Joe Timberland	52,191

Table 2. Conservation Lands within a 15-mile Vicinity

Federal Government	Managing Agency
Apalachicola National Forest	USFS
Farm Service Agency (FSA) Conservation Easement - Tract 10C	USFWS
FSA Conservation Easement - Tract 11C	USFWS
FSA Conservation Easement - Tract 13C	USFWS
FSA Conservation Easement - Tract 24C	USFWS
State of Florida	Managing Agency
Corbin-Tucker Conservation Easement	DEP
Hatcher Family Sweetwater Creek Conservation Easement	DEP
Lake Talquin State Forest	FFS
Lake Talquin State Park	DEP
Torreya State Park	DEP
Water Management District	Managing Agency
Apalachicola River Water Management Area	NFWFMD
Davidson/Hosford Conservation Easement	NFWFMD
Jackson Conservation Easement	NFWFMD
Shuler Conservation Easement	NFWFMD
Trammell Conservation Easement	NFWFMD
Upper Chipola River Water Management Area	NFWFMD

Private/Public Conservation Organization		Managing Agency
Apalachicola Bluffs and Ravines Preserve		TNC
Bristol Conservation Easement		TNC
Hazel and Herselle Wilderness Preserve		Bay County Conservancy
Montgomery Conservation Easement		TNC

Acronym Key	Agency Name
DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FFS	Florida Forest Service
NWFWMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
TNC	The Nature Conservancy

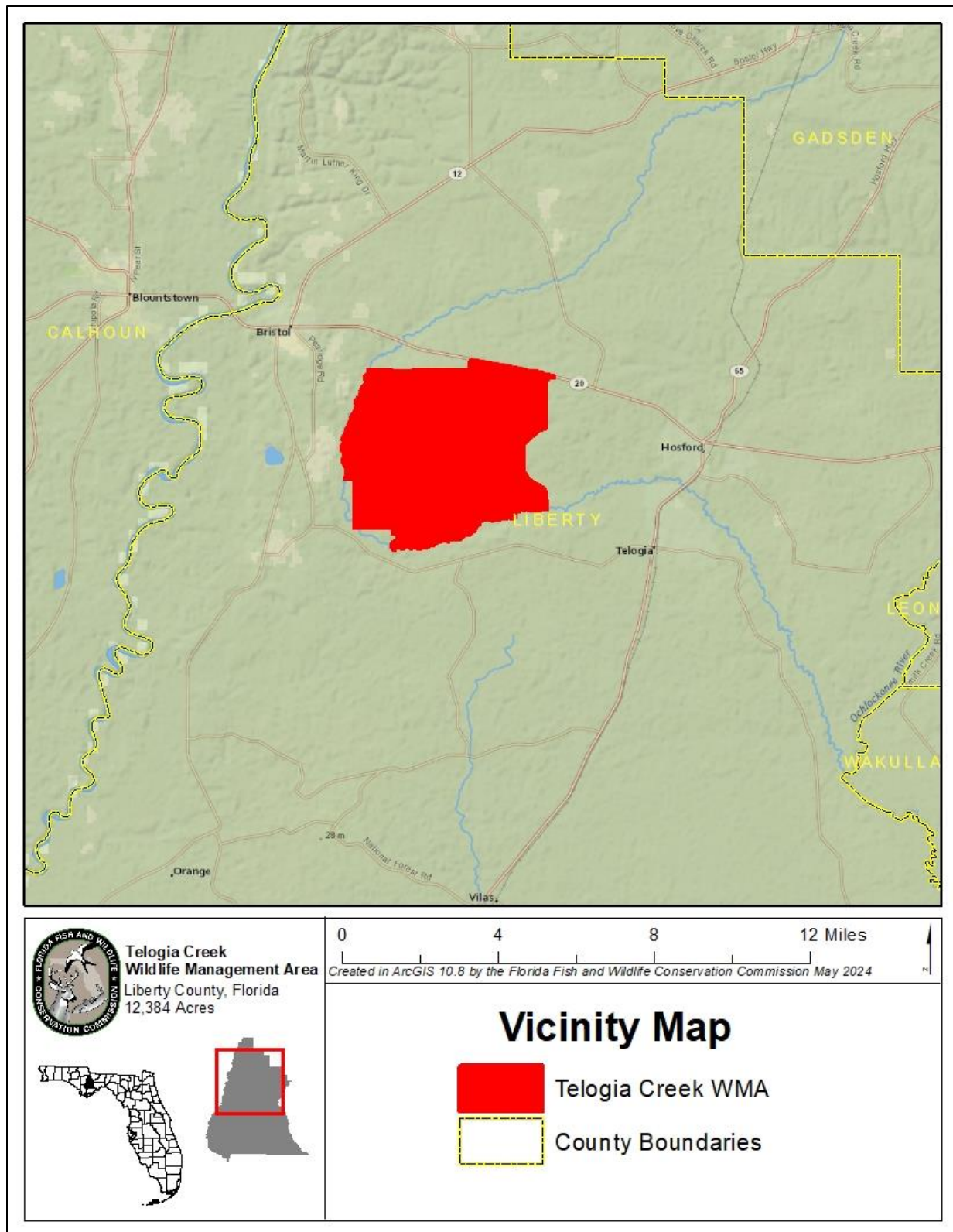


Figure 1. Vicinity Map

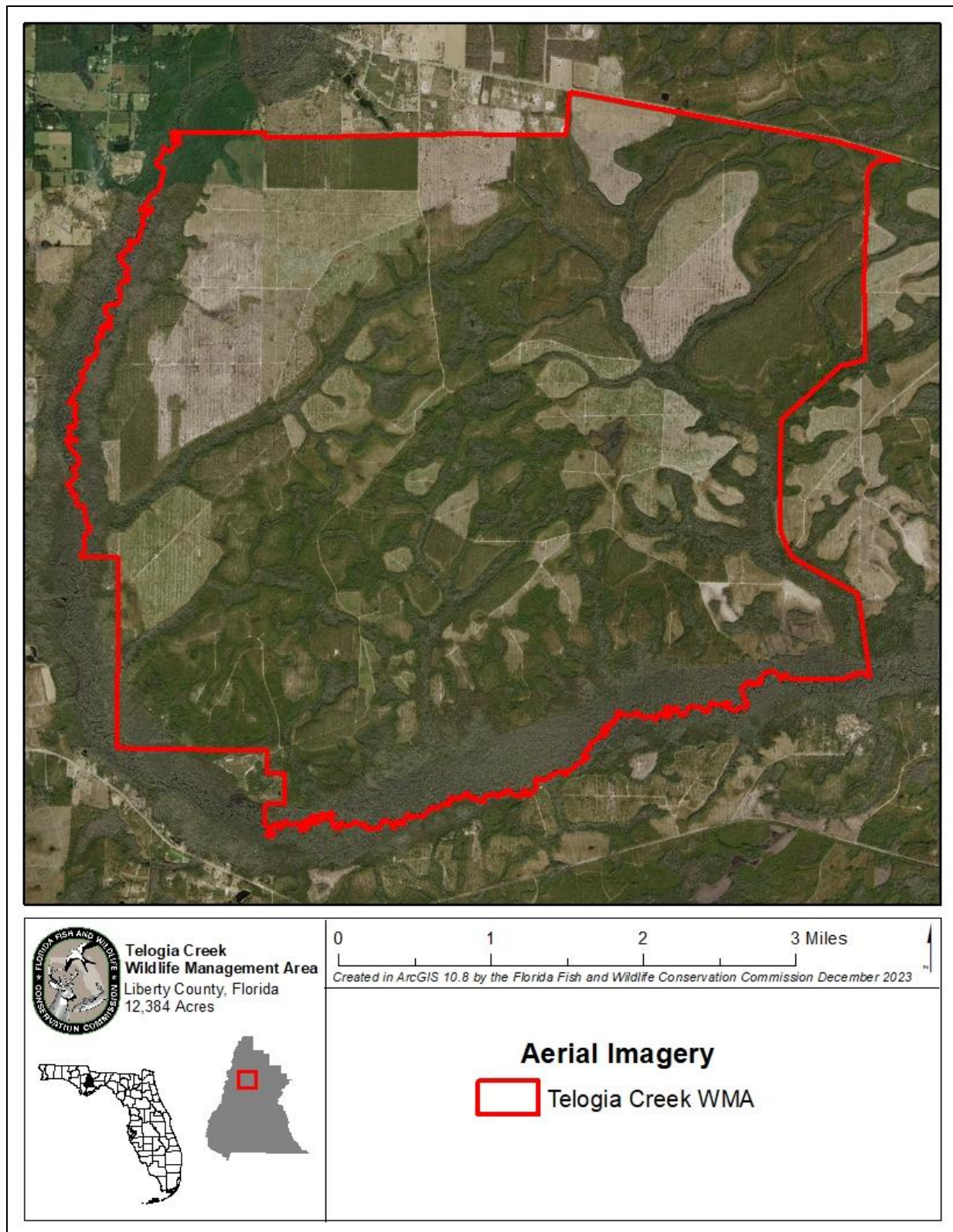


Figure 2. Aerial Imagery

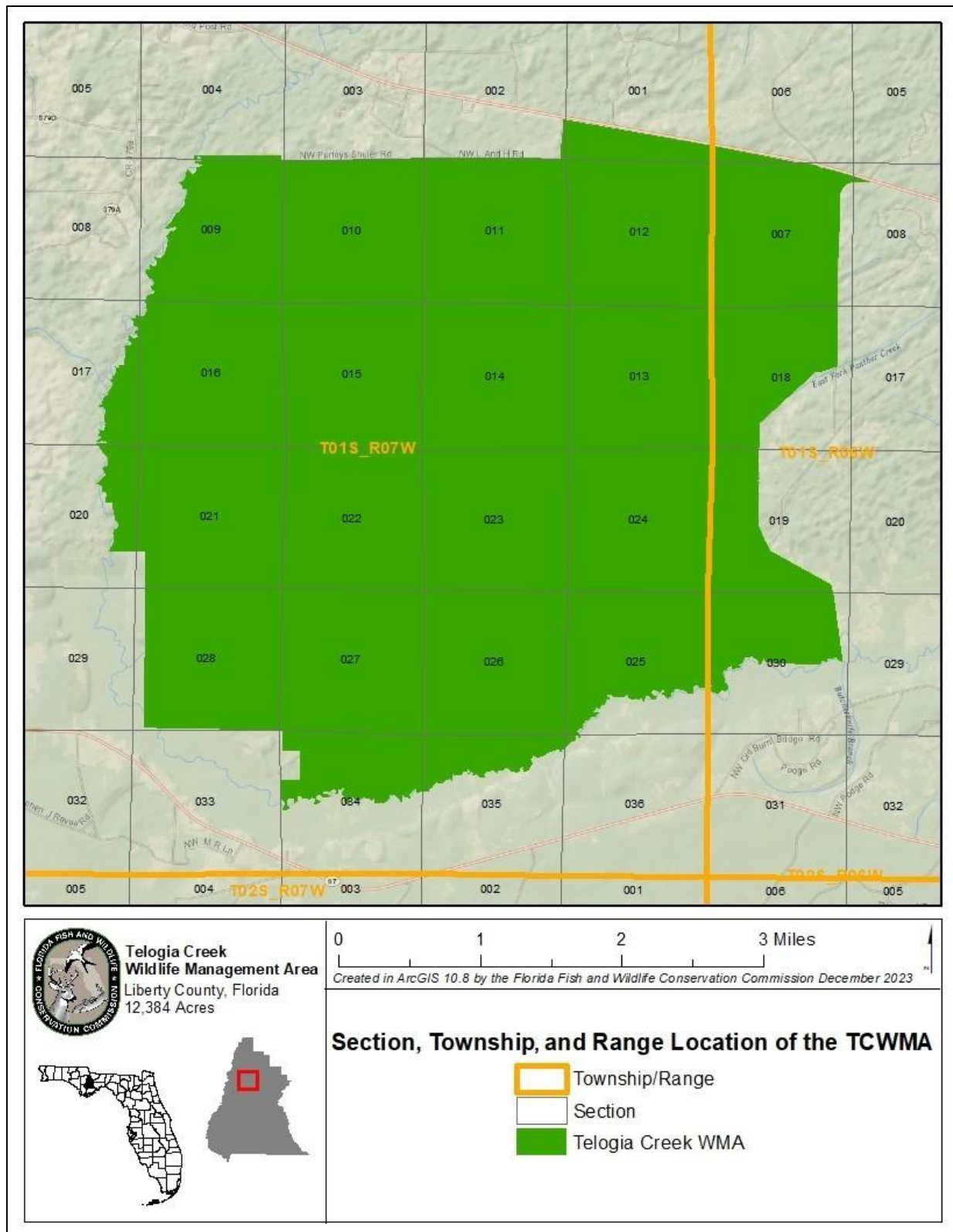


Figure 3. Section, Township, and Range Location

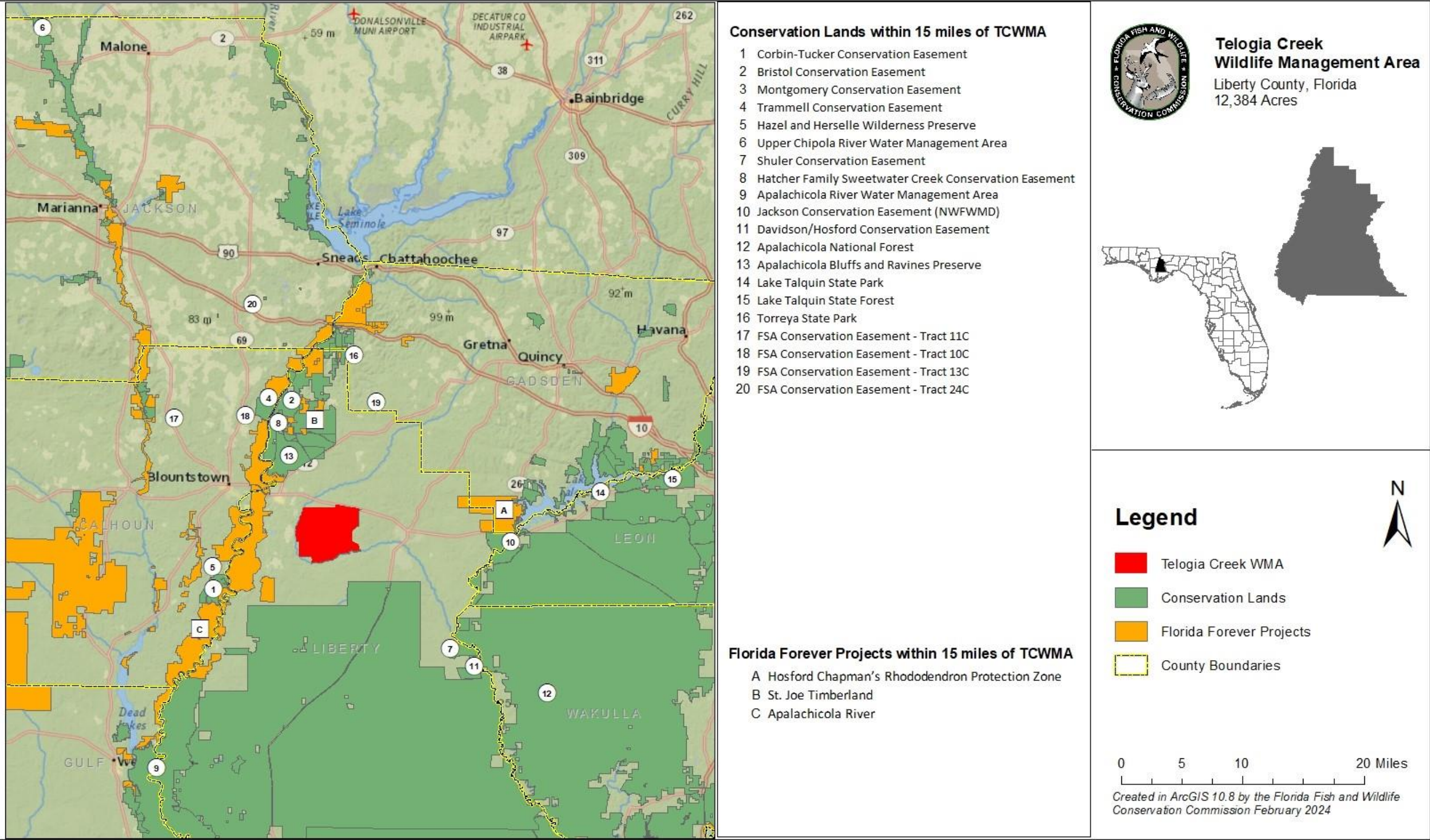


Figure 4. Nearby Conservation Lands and Florida Forever Projects

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1.2 Acquisition

1.2.1 Acquisition History

In July 2023, the Board of Trustees acquired 12,384 acres from Tupelo AG, LLC through the Florida Forever program. The TCWMA is now under Lease No. 4875 from DEP to FWC.

1.2.2 Purpose for Acquisition of the Property

The acquisition and management of the TCWMA will serve to: (1) conserve, protect, manage, and restore important ecosystems, to enhance and protect significant surface water, recreational, timber, and fish and wildlife resources; (2) conserve and protect significant landscape-scale habitat, provide wildlife corridors for rare and imperiled species, and increase linkages and conservation corridors between public land and private conservation easements in the region; (3) conserve, manage, and restore landscapes in northwest Florida to provide surface and groundwater protection and protect natural floodplains; and (4) provide opportunities for fish and wildlife resource-based public outdoor recreation.

1.3 Title Interest and Management Authority

As state-owned lands, title to the TCWMA is vested in the Board of Trustees. In July 2023, the DSL, as staff to the Board of Trustees, entered into a 50-year lease agreement (Lease Agreement No. 4875) granting the FWC management authority over the TCWMA. 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, F.S. Constitutional provisions and other laws provide the FWC with the authority to protect, conserve, and manage the State's fish and wildlife resources.

The Board of Trustees' Lease Agreement No. 4875 directs the FWC to "manage the leased premises only for the conservation and protection of natural and historical resources and resource-based, public outdoor recreation which is compatible with the conservation and protection of these public lands, as set forth in subsection 253.023(11), F.S...." The lease agreement further directs the FWC to "implement applicable Best Management Practices for all activities under this lease in compliance with paragraph 18-2.018(2)(h), F.A.C., which have been selected, developed, or approved by lessor, lessee, or other land managing agencies for the protection and enhancement of the leased premises."

1.3.1 Encumbrances

The TCWMA has two ingress, egress, and utility easements that bisect the property from northcentral to southwest (Appendix 11.2.1 and 11.2.2).

Additionally, there are two utility easements owned by Talquin Electric Cooperative, Inc., one located in the northwest corner of the TCWMA and the other in the northeast corner. These

easements were granted for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and delivering an electric transmission and distribution system (Appendix 11.2.3 and 11.2.4).

There is a deed with undetermined ownership, covering oil, gas, mineral or other reservations, without right of entry, at the midpoint of the western border of the TCWMA (Appendix 11.2.5).

1.4 Planning Philosophy

The FWC's planning philosophy focuses on producing conservation outcomes that align with the long-term well-being of fish and wildlife resources as well as the benefit of people. The FWC emphasizes consensus-building from the beginning of the planning process to engage, understand, and incorporate the ideas of the various interests, user groups, and communities that it serves. To achieve this holistic management approach, the FWC convenes a Management Advisory Group (MAG) meeting, engaging stakeholders from various user groups at the beginning of the FWC's planning process. Following the MAG meeting, the FWC hosts a public hearing soliciting additional, formal testimony. The FWC engages field staff, other FWC experts, and agency partners in developing Management Plans, thereby facilitating development of meaningful management strategies. Further management planning input is received through the five-year Land Management Review (LMR) process. LMRs include both a comprehensive review of the current Management Plan and a field review of the area conducted by a diverse team of land management auditors, providing the FWC with important information and guidance ([Section 4.1](#)).

The FWC maintains transparency and accountability throughout the development and implementation of the Management Plan. The Management Plan serves as the guiding framework for implementing an adaptive management process that will be evaluated throughout the planning period to achieve comprehensive conservation goals ([Section 4.2](#)). When needed, amendments to Management Plans are presented to the DSL and ARC for review and consideration.

1.4.1 Public Involvement

The FWC conducted a MAG meeting in Bristol, Florida on January 10, 2024, to obtain input from both public and private stakeholders regarding management of the TCWMA. The results of this meeting informed the development of management goals and objectives as well as identified challenges and strategies to include in the Management Plan. The MAG report is included in Appendix 11.4.1. Further, a public hearing, as required by Chapter 259.032(10), F.S., was held in Bristol, Florida on March 5, 2024, to solicit input and comments from the public regarding the creation of this Management Plan (Appendix 11.3). The Management Prospectus was made available to the public 30 days prior to the hearing. A report of the public hearing is included in Appendix 11.4.2.

2 Natural and Cultural Resources

2.1 Physiography

2.1.1 Topography and Geologic Formations

Florida has a storied geological history. The State of Florida is a part of the Florida platform that extends into the Atlantic Ocean and extends over 100 miles into the Gulf of Mexico. During the Paleozoic and Mesozoic ages, volcanic and sedimentary rock formed to create the base layer of what is now Florida. Due to rifting and tectonic shift, North America broke away from Pangea and during this time, the panhandle of Florida was underwater. Due to the waterway separating Florida from the rest of the United States, sediments eroding from the Appalachian Mountains could not reach the Florida Platform, and waters remained clear. Calcareous sediments laid down during this time became the limestone layers that underlie most of the state. Over time, karstification of these limestone deposits have given rise to the intricate aquifer and cave system in Florida. The final stage that brought Florida into the geologic condition represented today was the northern movement of the continent and receding water levels. This event also created the panhandle of Florida which is characterized by siliciclastic sediments created by the erosion of previously deposited rocks. Through these changes, Florida has a mosaic of geologic formations and soil types.

Florida is part of the Coastal Plain physiographic province which stretches from Cape Cod to the Mexican border. The Coastal Plain is divided into six physiographic sections, and Florida lies between two of these sections: the Floridian section, which encompasses most of peninsular Florida, and the East Gulf Plain section, which encompasses the panhandle of Florida. Additionally, there are a total of ten physiographic divisions within Florida. The TCWMA is located in the Apalachicola Delta district, a region underlain by alluvium and both Jackson Bluff and Citronelle formations. The Citronelle formation is characterized by quartz sand, gravel, and clay, and contains part of the surficial aquifer system, an important source of groundwater. The Jackson Bluff formation contains fossiliferous clayey sands and sandy clays, as well as molluscan fauna; this formation underlies the Citronelle formation and acts as a barrier to the downward percolation of groundwater. On the TCWMA, the maximum elevation is 190 feet above mean sea level. The TCWMA does not contain beaches, dunes, or virgin timber.

2.1.2 Soils

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) data were used to identify the TCWMA soil series and soil depth to water table (Figures 5 and 6). The map units described in the soil survey of the TCWMA are distributed as shown in Figure 5. Analyses of depth-to-water table on the TCWMA are 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 11.7 lists the names and official map unit descriptions as determined by the NRCS. An analysis of depth to water table for map units occurring within the TCWMA is also provided in Appendix 11.7. Specific soils found within the TCWMA are generally sand, clay,

and organics. The most common soil type found on the TCWMA is Lakeland Sand, making up approximately 24% of the area. Another 23% is made up of Rutlege-Bibb and Surrency soils. Various other less prominent soils include Chipley-Foxworth Complex, Leon Sand, and Pickney, Dorovan, and Bibb soils, along with many others.

2.1.3 Climate

In general, a moderate climate occurs in Liberty County. The TCWMA is characterized by long, warm summers and mild winters. The average daily winter temperature over the last ten years has been 59° Fahrenheit (F), with an average minimum temperature of approximately 48° F. The average daily summer temperature is 80° F with an average maximum temperature of approximately 90° F. Over the last ten years, the TCWMA has seen an average annual rainfall of 58 inches with the majority occurring in the summer season. About 24 percent falls in the months of February, April, and December, while January, March, and May account for 19 percent, and October and November are the driest months.²

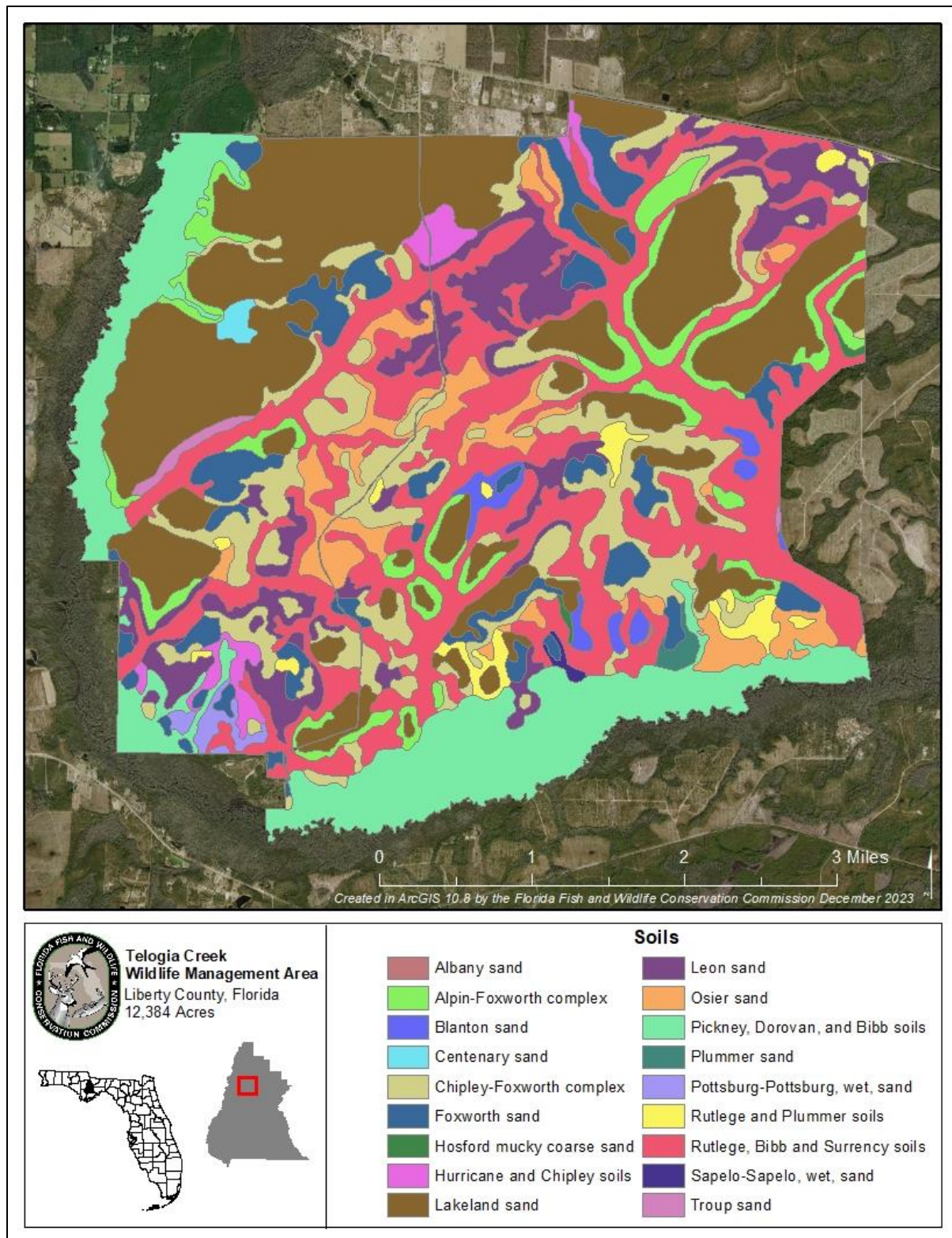


Figure 5. Soil Types

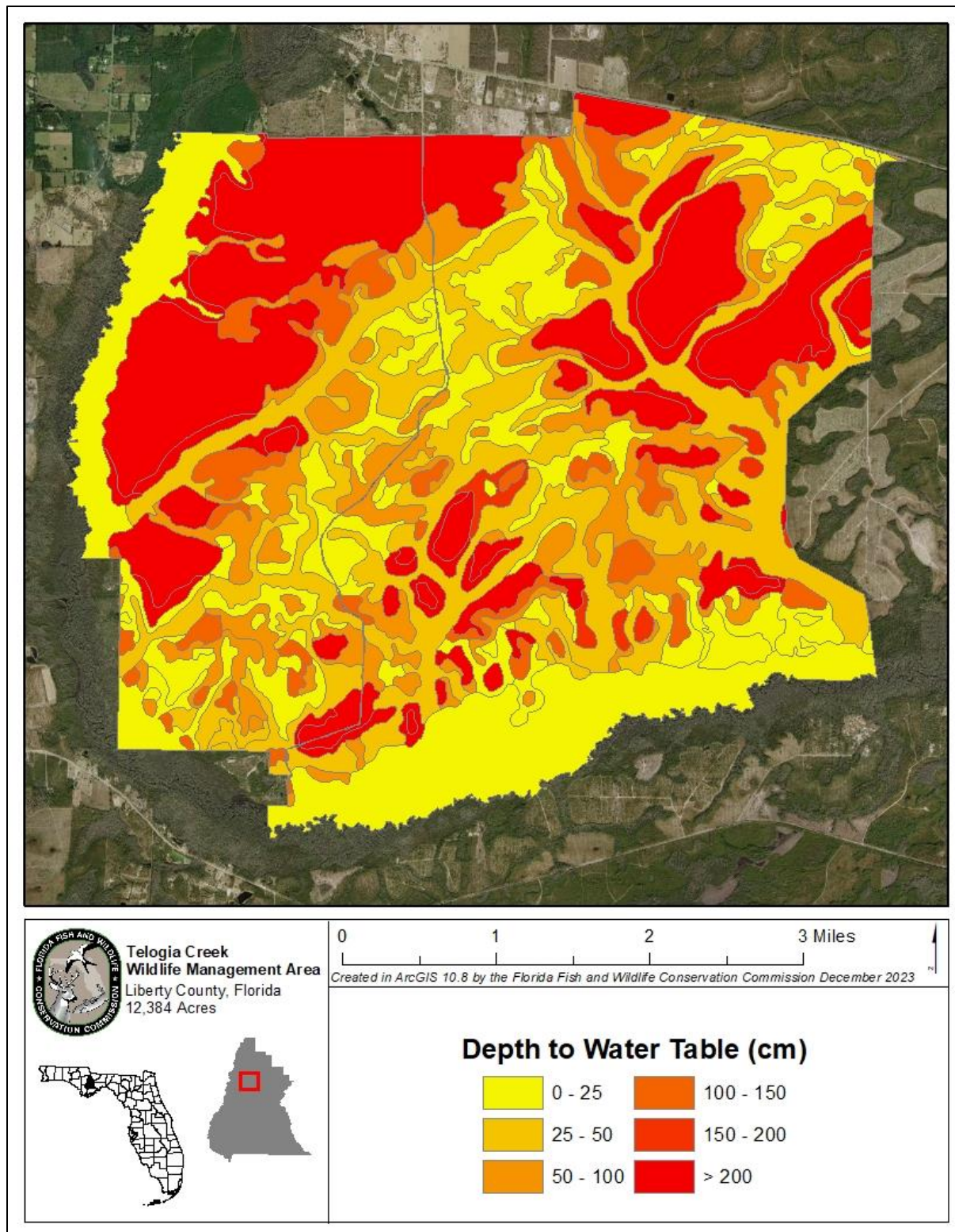


Figure 6. Depth to Water Table (cm)

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission | Telogia Creek WMA Management Plan

2.2 Vegetation

The FWC uses a proactive natural community-focused approach to land management. Natural resource management starts by classifying lands into distinct natural communities. Then, the FWC conducts management activities to restore, maintain, or enhance each community's structure and function. Land management that has a positive influence on natural community conditions benefits species occurring in these habitats.

Through the services of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), the FWC has mapped the current and historic natural communities and altered landcover types of the TCWMA and documented 15 natural communities and altered landcover types on the TCWMA (Table 3, [Figures 7-8](#)). Descriptions of the natural communities and altered landcover types on the TCWMA are included in Appendix 11.6.

Additionally, plant species found on the TCWMA have been documented and recorded by either FWC staff or contractors and a full list is included in Appendix 11.5. Currently, two imperiled plant species and four non-native and invasive plant species have been documented on the area (Tables 4- 5, Sections 2.2.1-2.2.2).

Table 3. Natural Communities and Altered Landcover Types

Community Type	GIS Acres	Percentage
Basin swamp	26	0.21%
Baygall	3,202	25.91%
Clearcut pine plantation	1,283	10.38%
Clearing/regeneration	165	1.33%
Depression marsh	19	0.16%
Dome swamp	22	0.18%
Floodplain swamp	711	5.75%
Pine plantation	4,172	33.76%
Restoration mesic flatwoods	492	3.98%
Restoration sandhill	2,042	16.53%
Restoration wet flatwoods	16	0.13%
Road	18	0.15%
Sandhill	72	0.59%
Successional hardwood forest	27	0.22%
Wet flatwoods	91	0.73%

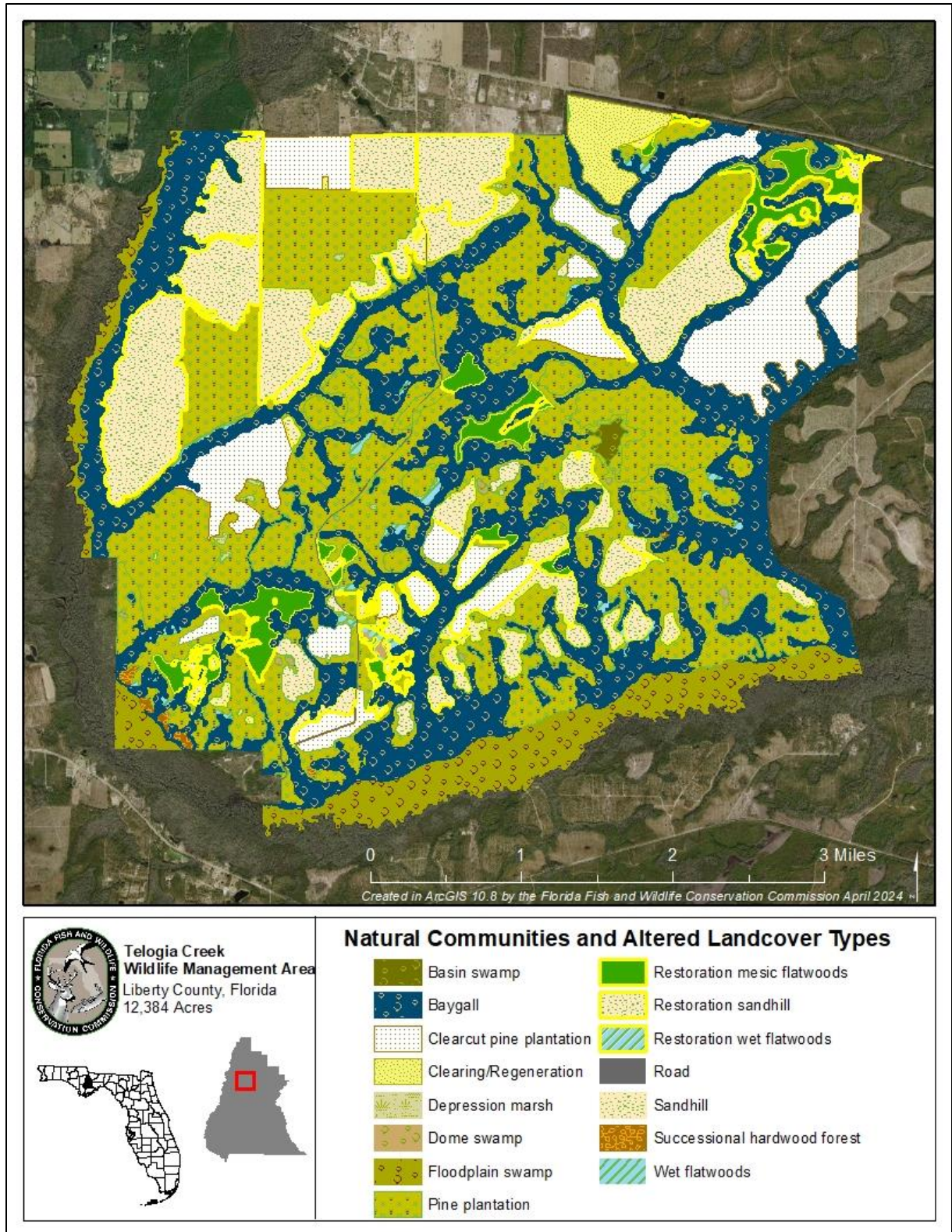


Figure 7. FNAI Natural Communities and Altered Landcover Types

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission | Telogia Creek WMA Management Plan

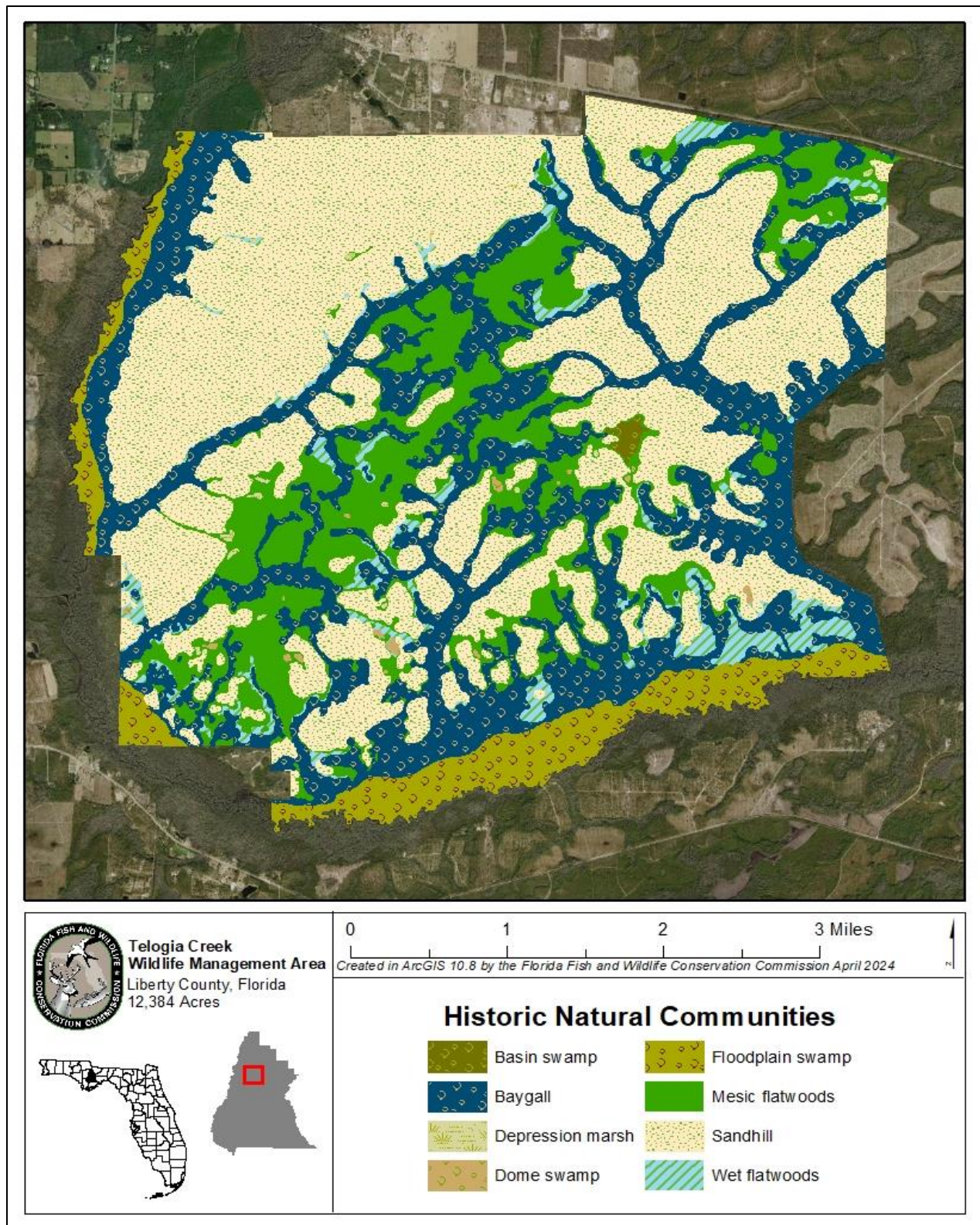


Figure 8. Historic Natural Communities

2.2.1 Imperiled Plants

For the purposes of this Management Plan, the term “imperiled species” as it relates to plants refers to plant species that the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has 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 FDACS.

Due to the recent acquisition, there has been no formal imperiled plant inventory on the TCWMA, therefore, a full plant species list has not been developed. Table 4 contains imperiled species that were documented during the FNAI natural community mapping surveys.

Table 4. Imperiled and Commercially Exploited Plants

Scientific name	Common name	Status	FNAI Ranks*
<i>Calamintha dentata</i>	Toothed savory	ST	G3 / S3
<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Saw palmetto	CE	G4G5 / S4S5

*FNAI ranking system is included in Appendix 11.8.

Acronym	Status
CE	Commercially Exploited
ST	State Threatened

Toothed savory (*Calamintha dentata*) - Toothed savory is a pungently aromatic evergreen shrub that prefers sunny openings in scrub, sandhills, and xeric steepheads. This species may occur in disturbed areas in the margins of road rights-of-way, fire lanes, and abandoned fields. Even though fire kills toothed savory, it requires fire in its preferred habitats to maintain open sunny areas, and toothed savory abundantly re-seeds in open areas after a fire. Altered fire regimes and fire suppression negatively affect this species, therefore, prescribed fire should follow appropriate natural community fire regimes and vary by season, frequency, and fire intensity to ensure species diversity. Flowering, which occurs from April-December (peaking from May-June), is the best time for conducting surveys or verifying species identity.

Saw Palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) - Saw palmetto is a small fan palm that grows in clumps or dense thickets in many natural communities in Florida, both wet and dry. This species does not require fire for its survival. However, many of its preferred communities require periodic or frequent fire. Most fires defoliate and top kill saw palmetto, but it resprouts soon after a fire. Illegal collecting of saw palmetto berries negatively affects this species; therefore, take precautions to protect berries from harvest. Saw palmetto is identifiable throughout the year.

It is possible that other imperiled species occur on the TCWMA. 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. Under the FWC’s management, these species have a higher probability of persistence. However, while habitat management provides overall benefits to a host of species reliant upon these natural communities, imperiled species sometimes require specific attention.

2.2.2 Invasive and Non-native Plants

FWC biologists have documented non-native and invasive plant species that occur on the TCWMA (Table 5). Species that are considered invasive are species that (a) are non-native to a specified geographic area; (b) were introduced by humans; and (c) do or can cause environmental, economic, or human harm. The FWC relies on the Florida Invasive Species Council (FISC) for the categorization of invasive plant species.

Table 5. Invasive and Non-native Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	FISC
<i>Camphora officinarum</i>	Camphor tree	I
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Cogongrass	I
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern	I
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese tallow	I

2.3 Fish and Wildlife Resources

The TCWMA has a variety of natural communities and habitat types with the potential to support a wide array of imperiled and more common wildlife species. The TCWMA’s coniferous plantations, floodplain swamp, mixed hardwood-coniferous swamps, and other natural communities provide critical habitat for resident and migratory wildlife. Planned management practices, including the use of prescribed fire to restore natural communities, will improve wildlife habitat and enhance opportunities for wildlife watching. The FWC maintains an inventory of native fauna occurring on the TCWMA listed in Appendix 11.5.

2.3.1 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 or Threatened by the FWC, or that are designated as Endangered or Threatened by the USFWS. This designation is also commonly known as “listed species.” No imperiled species have been observed on the TCWMA, but due to this being a new area, species are likely to be discovered and will be documented throughout the planning period. Table 6 outlines important fish and wildlife that have been observed on the TCWMA.

Table 6. Locally Important Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	FNAI Ranks*
<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Northern bobwhite	-	-

<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	American swallow-tailed kite	-	G5 / S2
<i>Sciurus niger niger</i>	Southern fox squirrel	-	G5T5 / S3
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Florida black bear	-	G5T4 / S4

*FNAI Ranking System can be found in Appendix 11.8.

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 F.A.C.) have come into effect since the Imperiled Species Management Plan was approved and those changes have been incorporated into this Management Plan. 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 state designated as Threatened.

Gopher Tortoise Recipient Site Eligibility

Per Chapter 259.01 F.S., the FWC will evaluate the TCWMA for eligibility as a recipient site for gopher tortoises throughout the planning period. FWC staff predict that the TCWMA may be a candidate for gopher tortoises in the future once a substantial portion of the upland communities have undergone significant restoration.

2.3.2 Invasive and Non-Native Wildlife Species

In addition to the species listed in Appendix 11.5, one invasive wildlife species has been documented on the TCWMA (Table 7). The FWC will continue to document any occurrences of invasive and non-native species found on the TCWMA. More information on monitoring and management of invasive and non-native wildlife can be found in [Section 4.5](#) and [Section 5.4](#).

Table 7. Invasive and Non-native Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Wild hog	-

2.3.3 FNAI Element Occurrences

A diversity of wildlife species is likely to be found on the TCWMA. The FNAI element occurrence records include five occurrences of wildlife species in the vicinity (within a one-mile buffer) of the TCWMA. The FWC uses the FNAI Natural Heritage Database to assist in identifying and recording resources on FWC-managed areas. FNAI's Natural Heritage Database is a comprehensive compilation of records documenting the location and ecological status of rare plant and animal species in the state. The database consists of "element occurrences", where an "element" is any exemplary or rare component of the natural environment, such as a species, natural community, or other ecological feature; and an "element occurrence" is an area of land and/or water where

an element is, or was, present. FNAI scientists “track” (collect information on) approximately 233 vertebrates, 562 invertebrates, and 492 plants representing approximately 13% of the state's vertebrate species, less than 5% of the invertebrates, and about 12% of the plants. The status of each tracked element is assessed using standardized methodology; each tracked element is assigned ranks that reflect its rarity and degree of imperilment at the global and state level. These ranks are applied using a standardized methodology that incorporates many factors, including geographic range; number, size, and condition of known occurrences; population size and trends; life history characteristics; and threats. The Natural Heritage ranking system and definitions are in Appendix 11.8 and can furthermore be found on the following website:

https://www.fnai.org/PDFs/Rank_and_Status_Explanation.pdf

Toothed savory (noted in section 2.2.1 above) and several of the locally important species mentioned in section 2.3.1, such as the American swallow-tailed kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) and the Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus*), are tracked by FNAI.

Appendix 11.10 contains a letter from FNAI authorizing the FWC to utilize their database for the purpose of identifying known plant and animal resources.

2.4 Water Resources

All surface waters of the state are classified by the DEP according to designated uses as described in Chapter 62-302.44 F.A.C. The surface waters of the TCWMA are designated as Class III designated for fish consumption; recreation or limited 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, F.A.C.). The TCWMA does not have any waterbodies designated as OFW, and the TCWMA is not located within and/or adjacent to an aquatic preserve.

Approximately 36% of the TCWMA is considered wetlands by the National Wetlands Inventory, USFWS. The TCWMA occurs within the Ochlockonee River drainage basin and contains an abundance of surface water tributaries, which drain into several different basins. The water resources on the TCWMA include Bear Branch, Bumpy Bay Drain, Camp Branch, Devil's Branch, Goff Branch, Panther Creek, Panther Creek (east fork), Rattlesnake Branch, Spring Branch, White Branch, and Telogia Creek. Additionally, White Springs is located just north of the TCWMA (Figure 9).

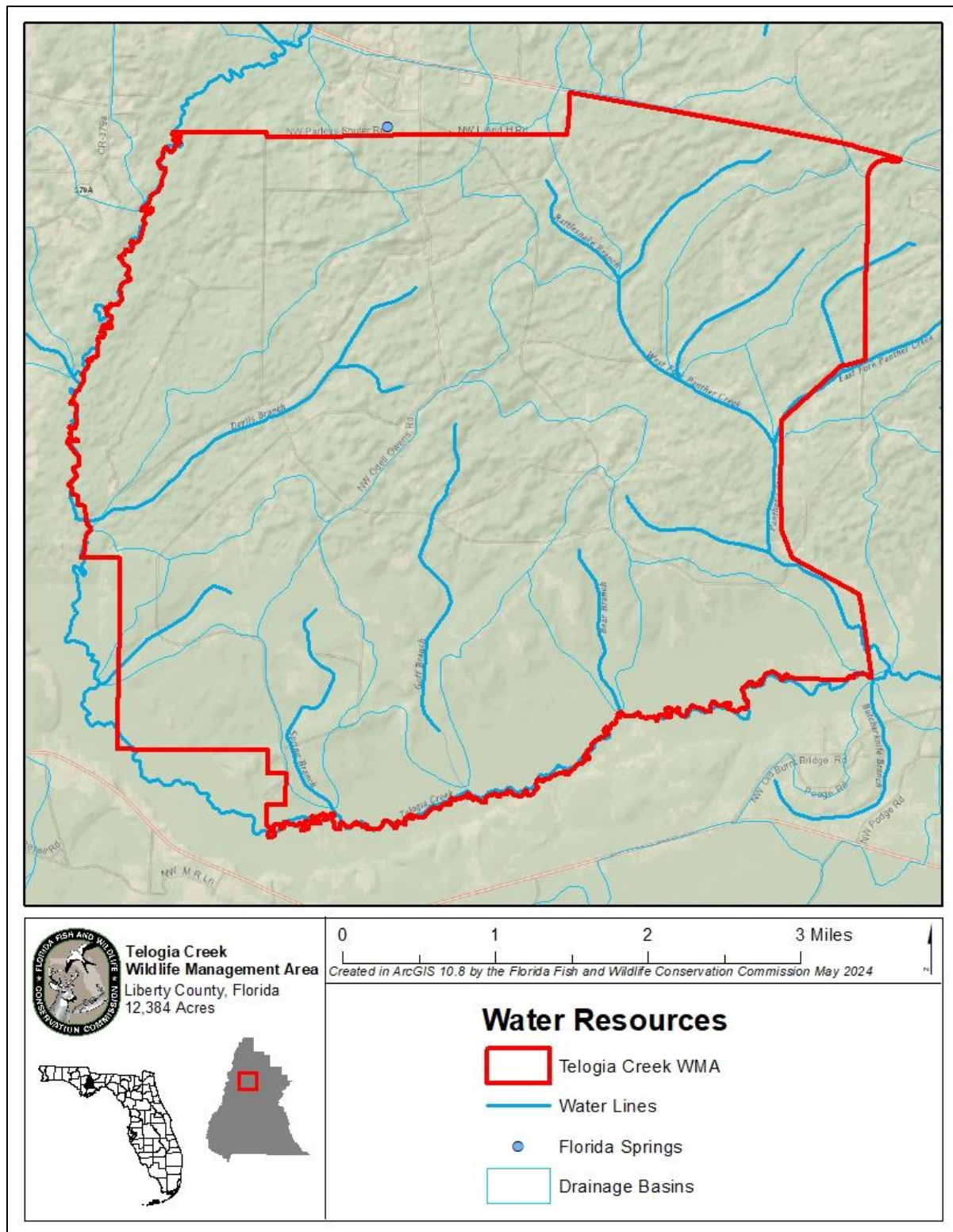


Figure 9. Water Resources

2.5 Forest Resources

Timber resources include some pine plantations in need of thinning and clear cutting for habitat improvement. Thinning of the forest over-story, hydrological restoration, and reintroduction of prescribed burning are the most important strategies in re-establishment of natural communities and the enhancement of wildlife habitats in these areas. Upland pine forest planted with off-site pines will be reforested with longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) or other on-site species, as appropriate. Degraded or disturbed bottomland hardwood sites will be encouraged to reforest naturally with native wetland oaks, hardwoods, and other appropriate native plant species.

2.6 Mineral Resources

No mineral resources have been identified on the TCWMA.

2.7 Cultural Resources

The Florida Master Site File (FMSF), maintained by the Florida Department of State's Division of Historical Resources (DHR), is the State of Florida's official inventory of cultural resources, archaeological and historical survey reports, and other manuscripts relevant to historic preservation in Florida. Categories of resources recorded at the FMSF include archaeological sites, historical structures, historical cemeteries, historical bridges, and historical resource groups (comprised of historic districts, landscapes, and linear features).

Currently, there are no cultural resources recorded on the TCWMA; however, the FWC will consult with the DHR to determine the necessary actions for resource inventory and preservation. All identification, assessment, and preservation strategies will be developed in consultation with the DHR.

2.8 Scenic Resources

The TCWMA consists of sandy uplands, numerous streams, and wetlands, including Telogia Creek and the Bird Pond which will provide hiking, and excellent wildlife watching and nature study opportunities.

3 Uses of the Property

3.1 Previous Use and Development

The first Paleoindian inhabitants of Florida arrived at least 13,000 years ago. While these and subsequent native inhabitants of Florida were largely fisher-gatherer-hunters, subsequent cultures began to produce domesticated crops, such as maize, beans, and squash, for a growing

and increasingly sedentary population. For thousands of years before Europeans arrived, Native peoples thrived in Florida by hunting, fishing, and gathering wild plants and shellfish.

By the time Europeans arrived, the landscape of Florida had been shaped and modified by Native Americans for thousands of years. Along with novel agricultural practices, the Spanish, and later, the British and other settlers, brought cattle, hogs, horses, and other livestock to Florida. Social programs such as British agricultural land grants led to the proliferation of intensive agriculture throughout the state.

Agricultural practices such as rangeland cattle grazing quickly became crucial to the economy of the state from the 16th through the 20th century. The influx of settlers and enslaved people resulted in the intensification of agricultural practices, which led to additional landscape alteration, continuing a trend that had been occurring for centuries. This alteration was quickly outpaced by Florida's boom-and-bust economies of the 19th and 20th centuries. The ensuing widespread environmental modification and commercial and residential development would permanently transform the cultural and ecological landscape of the state.

The forest products industry historically has been of major importance to this area of Florida. Longleaf pine was utilized for its naval stores and high-quality lumber. Live oaks provided the preferred lumber used in certain forms of shipbuilding. The greatest exploitation of forest resources occurred after the turn of the 20th century. In addition to extensive logging of longleaf pine, loggers moved into the hydric hammocks to begin harvesting old-growth bald cypress. This decay-resistant wood was used primarily for soda crates. To remove the bald cypress, railroad trams were constructed in the swamps. Many of these trams provide raised roadways for the vehicles of today's visitors, while others have grown over and are barely recognizable. Many longleaf pine stands were converted to slash (*Pinus elliottii*), loblolly (*Pinus taeda*), or sand pine (*Pinus clausa*) plantations for pulpwood production.

The TCWMA was primarily used for timber production with pine plantations consisting of longleaf pine, sand pine, loblolly pine, and slash pine.

3.2 Current Use of the Property

The TCWMA is managed for the conservation and protection of fish and wildlife habitat and fish and wildlife-focused public outdoor recreation. A wide range of operational and resource management actions will be conducted on the TCWMA annually, including activities such as prescribed burning; wildlife habitat restoration and improvement; invasive species maintenance and control; road repairs and maintenance; imperiled and locally important species management, monitoring, and protection; facilities and infrastructure maintenance and repair; conservation acquisition and stewardship activities; cultural resources monitoring and protection; and research related activities.

The TCWMA will be managed as a multiple-use conservation land. Multiple-use management strategies incorporate uses related to wildlife, fisheries, forest management, and fish and wildlife-

focused public outdoor recreation. Current and anticipated resource uses of the property are diverse. Provisions will be made for outdoor educational and recreational opportunities that are compatible with the original purposes for acquisition of the TCWMA. Hunting will continue to be a recreational activity on the TCWMA. The area also offers excellent opportunities for wildlife watching and nature study, birds. The diversity of vegetation not only harbors a variety of bird species, but also provides good opportunities for mammalian wildlife watching. Other uses will include hiking, photography, bicycling, sightseeing, and horseback riding. Due to the proximity of population centers in Liberty County, public use can be expected to increase as public awareness of opportunities increases.

3.2.1 Hunting

The TCWMA will offer hunting opportunities for deer, wild turkey, wild hog, and small game (gray squirrel, select migratory birds, quail, and rabbits). For more information on hunting opportunities at the TCWMA, visit <https://myfwc.com/hunting/>.

3.2.2 Fishing

Fishing is authorized year-round at the TCWMA.

3.2.3 Paddling and Boating

The TCWMA will be assessed for paddling and boating feasibility throughout the planning period.

3.2.4 Trails and Roads

The TCWMA will offer at least two miles of non-motorized trails, and at least 10 miles of roads. Hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding will be available on all roads and trails within the TCWMA.

3.2.5 Camping

Camping is not currently permitted on the TCWMA; however, camping opportunities are available on nearby public lands.

3.2.6 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.

FWC policy mandates that placement of geocache(s) must be in 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 found on the following website:

<https://myfwc.com/license/public-land-use/geocaching/guidelines/>.

3.3 Adjacent Land Uses

The TCWMA is in northwest Liberty County, southeast of the City of Bristol. The 2021 U.S. Census estimates that there are 7,831 people living in Liberty County. The Department of Economic Affairs, Bureau of Economic and Business Research's (BEBR) medium-range population projection indicates that in the year 2035, there will be 8,200 people living in Liberty County. The BEBR population projections for the counties surrounding Liberty County for the year 2035 are as follows: Calhoun County – 14,300; Franklin County – 14,300; Gadsden County – 44,700; Gulf County – 17,600; Jackson County – 49,100; Leon County – 325,600; and Wakulla County – 41,200.

Over the last 50 years, the economy of this area has been based primarily on timber logging, and the current zoning ordinance for the TCWMA is agricultural. According to Liberty County's Comprehensive Plan, this designation allows for one unit/ten acres. Liberty County's future land use maps indicate that the TCWMA will continue to be designated and zoned as agricultural. Lands immediately adjacent to the TCWMA are also classified as agricultural.

3.4 Visitation, Economic Benefits, and Revenue-generating Potential

The FWC does not currently have an estimate of the number of people who visit the TCWMA. However, if the future maximum visitation level of 294 visitors per day were achieved, a total of 107,310 visitors per year would be expected. If the area were at carrying capacity, the FWC economic analysis estimates indicate that the TCWMA would generate an estimated annual economic impact of \$57,444 for the state and region. This estimated annual economic impact would aid in the support or creation of an estimated 214 jobs*.

Further revenue generating potential of the TCWMA will depend upon future uses described in the Management Plan, and may include sales of various permits, recreational user fees, or other ecotourism activities, if such projects are feasible. 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 significant to local and regional land and water resources, as well as human health.

**The above figures are based on expenditure data from the 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (USFWS) and 2006 IMPLAN economic models assembled by Southwick Associates and the USFWS. The results were updated in 2010 based on hunting and fishing license trends and inflation. The results were combined and weighted based on the numbers of hunters, anglers, and wildlife viewers statewide. The results assume participants' expenditures and the values used to calculate these expenditures are consistent throughout the state. Users applying these results to local situations should be aware that differences might exist between these statewide averages and the site in question and make adjustments if needed.*

3.5 Single- or Multiple-use Management

As mentioned previously, the TCWMA will be managed under the multiple-use concept as a Wildlife Management Area. The TCWMA will provide fish and wildlife-focused public outdoor recreation and educational opportunities, while protecting the natural and cultural resources found on the area. Any natural and cultural resources on the TCWMA will be managed under the guidance of ARC, the Conceptual State Lands Management Plan, and as outlined in the original purposes for acquisition. A detailed assessment of the benefits and potential impacts of planned uses and activities on natural and cultural resources was an integral part of the development of the management activities and intent, goals, objectives, challenges, and strategies sections of this Management Plan.

3.5.1 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 TCWMA. Uses classified as “Approved” are in accordance with the purposes for acquisition; the Conceptual State Lands Management Plan; and the FWC agency mission, goals, and objectives as expressed in the FWC Agency Strategic Plan (Appendix 11.11). 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.

	Approved	Conditional	Rejected
Apiaries		✓	
Archery		✓	
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 cultural resources	✓		
Primitive camping		✓	

Protection of imperiled species	✓		
Off-road vehicle (ORV) use			✓
Shooting sports park		✓	
Soil and water conservation	✓		
Timber harvest		✓	
Wildlife observation	✓		

3.5.2 Incompatible Uses and Linear Facilities

Consideration of incompatible uses and linear facilities on the TCWMA are made in accordance with the requirements of Section 253.034(10), F.S.; various applicable Florida constitution, statute, rule, and policy requirements; and 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 DSL, ARC, and the Board of Trustees prior to any incompatible use or linear facility being authorized on the TCWMA.

3.6 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, ARC, and the Board of Trustees. This evaluation consists of Geographic Information Systems (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 (Chapter 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 TCWMA 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 good fish and wildlife-focused public outdoor recreational opportunities. Therefore, no portion of the TCWMA is recommended for potential surplus review.

4 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 non-renewable cultural resources. The FWC management intent for the TCWMA is to restore and maintain natural communities in a condition

that sustains ecological processes and conserves biological diversity, especially fish and wildlife resources. In conjunction with this primary emphasis, it is the FWC's intent to provide quality fish and wildlife-focused public outdoor recreational opportunities on the TCWMA. 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 purposes for acquisition. As noted previously, the management activities described in this section comply with those of the Conceptual State Lands Management Plan.

4.1 Land Management Review

On-site reviews of conservation and recreation lands that exceed 1,000 acres and are titled in the name of the Board of Trustees are required every five years by Section 259.036, F.S. These reviews determine whether the lands are being managed for the purposes for which they were acquired and whether they are being managed in accordance with their Management Plan adopted pursuant to Section 259.032, F.S. According to statute, the review team "shall evaluate the extent to which the existing management plan provides sufficient protection to threatened or endangered species, unique or important natural or physical features, geological or hydrological functions or archaeological features. The review shall evaluate the extent to which the land is being managed for the purposes for which it was acquired and the degree to which actual management practices, including public access, are in compliance with the adopted management plan." Due to the TCWMA being a newly acquired area, a Land Management Review has not yet been conducted.

4.2 Adaptive Management

Adaptive management is "learning by doing";⁴ 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.^{4,5} 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.^{4, 5} Incorporating valid statistical analyses of results will further enhance the value of the adaptive management process. However, when appropriate, 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.^{4, 5}

Proposed adaptive management, monitoring, and performance measures are developed through literature reviews and FWC staff meetings. Overall, a results-based approach is incorporated into

the 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 cultural resources of the TCWMA.

4.2.1 Monitoring

A well-developed monitoring protocol is also one of the key required criteria for the management of the TCWMA. 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 natural communities, monitoring protocols are established through the FWC's Objective Based Vegetation Management (OBVM) program, which monitors how specific vegetative attributes are responding to FWC management ([Section 4.3.1](#)). For imperiled and locally important fish and wildlife species, monitoring protocols are established through the FWC's Wildlife Conservation Prioritization and Recovery (WCPR) program ([Section 4.4.1](#)). FWC staff may monitor additional fish and wildlife species when deemed appropriate. Invasive plant and animal species are also monitored as needed and appropriate ([Section 4.5](#)). Recreational uses are monitored through the FWC's Public Access Services Office (PASO), and work in conjunction with the establishment and adjustment of public access carrying capacities ([Section 4.6.3](#)). Cultural resources are monitored with guidance from the DHR ([Section 4.9](#)).

4.2.2 Florida Landscape Assessment Model

The FWC has developed the Florida Landscape Assessment Model (FLAM) as a GIS-based assessment tool that incorporates a wide variety of landscape and wildlife species data. The FLAM evaluates the landscape based upon important natural resources and habitat needs of wildlife to identify ecologically significant lands in the state and to assess the potential impacts of management and land-use changes. The FLAM was developed to provide technical assistance to various local, regional, state, and federal agencies, and entities interested in wildlife needs and conservation. It serves 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 FLAM ranks habitat from 0-10; a rank of 10 is the greatest value. The TCWMA has a mean wildlife value of 5.7 (Figure 10).

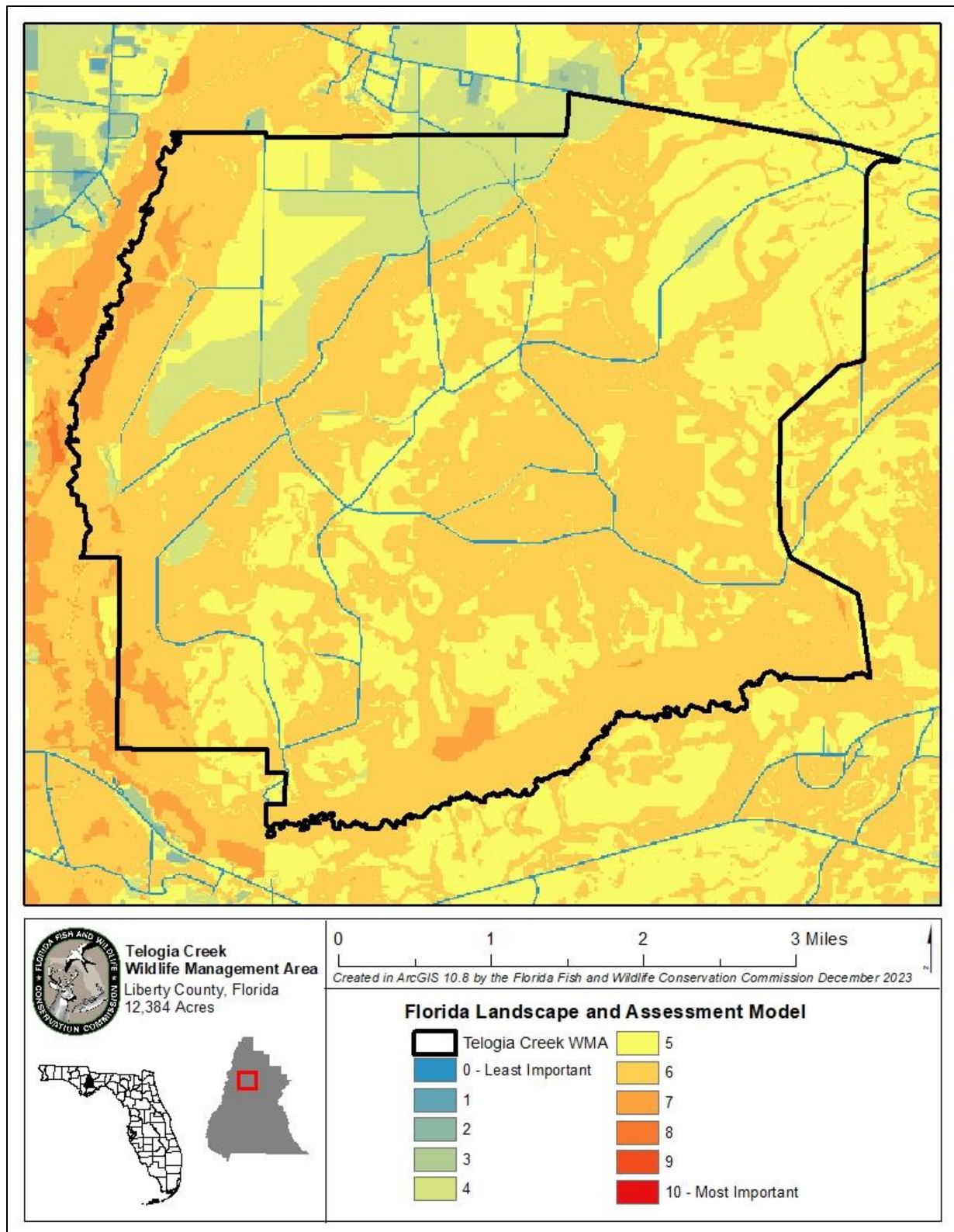


Figure 10. FLAM Map

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission | Telogia Creek WMA Management Plan

4.2.3 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 ultimately will be more efficient and effective when it tracks inputs, incorporates an effective monitoring program that integrates performance measures, and evaluates results against desired goals.

4.2.4 Implementation

The TCWMA Management Plan serves as the guiding framework to implement this adaptive management process. It serves as the backbone for the integration of management programs, such as OBVM, WCPR, etc., and accomplishes conservation actions that are planned to manage the natural resources of the TCWMA 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.

4.3 Habitat Restoration and Improvement

On the TCWMA, the FWC will focus on managing native habitat diversity, emphasizing maintenance of natural communities, and restoration of disturbed areas. The TCWMA has some functioning natural communities, which include the communities associated with creeks and drains. On the disturbed upland sites that have been impacted by past management, the FWC intends to perform activities pertaining to natural community restoration. Restoration may be achieved on disturbed areas by the reintroduction of fire, the restoration of historic hydrological conditions, native tree and vegetation plantings, and/or the use of mechanical or chemical forest management techniques as appropriate.

4.3.1 Objective-Based Vegetation Management

The FWC uses a comprehensive resource management approach to improve FWC-managed areas. Restoring the form and function of Florida's natural communities is the foundation of the FWC's management philosophy. OBVM is a monitoring tool used by the FWC to monitor how specific vegetative attributes are responding to management.

The first step in implementing OBVM is to map the current, and in most cases the historic natural communities on the managed area using the FNAI Guide to the Natural Communities of Florida. A natural community, as defined by FNAI, is a distinct and recurring assemblage of populations of plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms naturally associated with each other and their physical environment. The FWC contracts with FNAI to provide these mapping services and plans to have natural community maps recertified for most areas on a five-year basis.

FNAI has conducted surveys and mapped the current and historic natural communities on the TCWMA ([Section 2.2.1](#)).

After natural communities have been mapped, FWC land managers will identify those natural communities that will influence and guide management decisions, known as the actively managed natural communities. Through OBVM monitoring, the FWC collects data on specific vegetation attributes that provide insight into natural community conditions. This information will be used to guide and prioritize management and restoration efforts on the area. Because the FWC is interested in the overall effect of management on the natural communities, OBVM data is analyzed area-wide, at the natural community level.

Vegetation monitoring samples the 12 OBVM core attributes. The results are then compared to the desired future conditions (DFCs). Measurable habitat management objectives, referred to as DFCs, have been established by FNAI for each actively managed natural community. The DFCs are the acceptable range of values for quantifiable vegetation attributes, such as basal area, shrub height and cover, and groundcover. The FWC collaborated with FNAI to identify 'reference sites' for each actively managed natural community and applied the OBVM monitoring methodology at these reference sites to determine what attribute values occur in a high-quality community (<http://www.fnai.org/reference-natural-communities.cfm>). FWC staff generally use reference site attribute values when setting DFCs for actively managed natural communities.

All monitoring performed under OBVM is completed using the program's Standard Operating Procedures. Consistent, long-term monitoring of managed natural communities will quantify changes in habitat conditions, provide information on the cumulative effects of management activities, and measure progress towards meeting management objectives for the DFCs. Measured changes in vegetation conditions are intended to be used to inform future land management actions.

Overall, natural community mapping, OBVM structural sampling, and plant species lists provide FWC staff with baseline data indicating natural community structure, distribution, and condition on the area. Comparing the monitoring results to desired future conditions provides important information on the structural condition and composition of a natural community at a given point in time. OBVM sampling is repeated every five years and comparisons with past OBVM monitoring data allows changes over time to be detected. Using this information, managers can evaluate, adjust, and modify their management practices to better natural community conditions. By comparing natural community mapping products through the years, managers can track progress in moving altered landcover types to functioning natural communities.

4.3.2 Prescribed Fire and Fire Management

Periodic spring and summer fires occur in fire-adapted communities under natural conditions. Plant species composition reflects the frequency and intensity of these fires. In the absence of fire, natural communities typically follow a successional pattern in which opportunistic woody plants alter the structure, composition, light environment, and flammability of the community. The

plant species composition of fire-excluded natural communities varies, but the role of fire in controlling hardwoods, whether in flatwoods, scrub, sandhill, or marshes, is equally important in all these communities.

Fire exclusion and timber management practices have altered the plant species composition of the area resulting in a loss of fine fuels, complicating the return to the desired “natural” fire management regime. Site-specific combinations of prescribed fire, mechanical and chemical vegetation control, reforestation, restoration of native groundcover and conversion of off-site sand pine plantations to longleaf pine, and restoration of natural water regimes are likely actions that will be needed to restore the area to historic natural communities.

The FWC will employ a fire management regime to maintain or increase both species and habitat diversity and will continue a prescribed burning program on the TCWMA in accordance with natural community management objectives. As fire moves across a landscape, some areas carry fire better than others. Areas with higher fine fuel loads typically burn more evenly and with greater intensity. Areas with lower fuel loads or wetland areas typically will not carry fire as evenly, and usually burn at a lower intensity. Employing a burning program with different fire frequencies, intensities, and seasonality (dormant season vs. growing season) of prescribed burns creates habitat diversity and a mosaic of vegetation patterns. This mosaic landscape will have characteristics of both frequently and infrequently burned areas, benefiting the greatest suite of flora and fauna.

On some areas, prescribed burning is limited by the buildup of mid-story brush and a lack of pyrogenic groundcover fuels. When extensive, this condition creates unsuitable habitat for many wildlife species. Used in conjunction with prescribed fire, mechanical control of brush by roller chopping, mowing, shredding, or incidentally by equipment during timber thinning operations, can reduce shading and encourage the grasses and forbs that best sustain prescribed fire. Mowing and roller chopping can be a valuable management tool, enabling the use of prescribed fires in areas heavily impacted by dense woody vegetation. However, used inappropriately, roller chopping may damage the herbaceous ground cover, especially wiregrass. Therefore, FWC will work to limit its use to situations where burning can only be accomplished by a mechanical reduction of woody vegetation.

Whenever possible, existing firebreaks such as roads and trails, as well as natural breaks such as creeks and wetlands, will be used to define management units. Disk harrows, mowing, and foam lines will be used as necessary to minimize disturbance and damage created by fire plows.

The transitional areas between two adjacent but different natural community types are known as ecotones. Apart from wildfire suppression, mechanical soil disturbance in wetland ecotones will be avoided in order to protect habitats for important rare species that often occur between upland and wetland margins. Creation of firebreaks will be avoided in wetland margins unless necessary to defend the boundary of a managed area. When safe, fires are allowed to burn into the edges of marshes, swamps, and other wetlands to maintain these habitats. With some exceptions, such

as scrub and scrubby flatwoods, most fire managed natural communities are best maintained, or improved, with fire returns of two to three years, preferably during the spring and early summer months when appropriate.

In addition to the general prescribed fire management guidelines described above, an area-specific Prescribed Burn Plan is being developed and will be implemented for the TCWMA. This plan will include, but will not be limited to, delineation of burn management units, descriptions of prescribed fire methodology, safety, and smoke management guidelines. Challenges that may impact the implementation of prescribed fire on the area are described further in [Section 6](#). The continuing benefits of prescribed fire on the area's wildlife habitats, along with other ongoing habitat restoration activities that are being implemented on the TCWMA, are described in more detail in the following section.

4.3.3 Habitat Restoration and Improvement Activities

Habitat management activities on the TCWMA will focus on enhancing natural communities, maintaining recommended fire return intervals for fire adapted communities, treating and removing invasive plant species, and controlling vegetation through mowing, roller chopping, and chemical treatments as needed. Invasive species control is more extensively discussed in [Section 5.4](#). Further specific habitat management and improvement objectives planned for the TCWMA are described in [Section 5](#).

4.4 Fish and Wildlife Management, Enhancement, and Population Restoration

Across the TCWMA, the size and diversity of natural communities creates a mosaic landscape that supports a wide variety of fish and wildlife species, including imperiled, game, and non-game species. The FWC uses the term "locally important species" to encompass imperiled species, as well as a select group of common species, that occur on the area and can help guide management activities. By managing the area's natural communities for locally important species, the area will benefit a host of other species that use these natural communities. To support this goal, the FWC emphasizes conservation, protection, and management of natural communities to protect and enhance populations of fish and wildlife found on the TCWMA. The primary natural community that is vital to locally important species will be the historic sandhill, once restored. Restoration and improvement of any altered landcover types is also emphasized to expand habitat on the TCWMA.

To guide species management on FWC-managed lands, the FWC takes a proactive, science-based approach in conjunction with input from species experts and individuals with knowledge of the area. Management practices are designed to restore, enhance, or maintain natural communities with an emphasis on the needs of locally important species. Locally important species (resident and migratory) will be managed for optimum richness, diversity, and abundance. 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 including prescribed burning, timber stand improvements, restoration of sandhill communities, and wetland restoration will further address locally important species requirements and habitat needs.

For locally important species population monitoring, the FWC takes a tiered approach. Using taxa inventory monitoring and opportunistic observations, staff identify which species occur on the TCWMA and track diversity through time. In addition, when appropriate, staff monitor specific species to track population status. Wildlife experts help to identify the best monitoring approach for the area to inform how management is influencing the populations. Using this tiered monitoring approach, the FWC will gather information about the species using the area, and how select species are responding to management. Section 4.4.1 provides further information on FWC's comprehensive species management strategy for all locally important wildlife and their respective habitats.

4.4.1 Locally Important Species: Wildlife Conservation Prioritization and Recovery

The FWC has identified the need to: (1) demonstrate optimal wildlife habitat conservation on FWC-managed lands; (2) develop science-based performance measures to evaluate management; (3) recover imperiled species; and (4) prevent future imperilment of declining wildlife species.

To help meet these needs, the FWC uses a comprehensive resource management approach to maintain FWC-managed areas. Restoring the form and function of Florida's natural communities is the foundation of this management philosophy. The FWC uses the OBVM program to monitor how specific vegetative parameters are responding to management and uses the WCPR program to ensure management is having the desired effect on wildlife.

The WCPR program helps assess locally important wildlife species' needs and opportunities, prioritize what the FWC does for locally important species, prescribe management actions to aid in species recovery, prescribe monitoring to allow evaluation of the species' response to management, and ensure the information is shared with others. To determine specific management and monitoring actions needed for each species, the FWC considers the species' status on the area; the current condition of the area's natural communities; the amount and spatial arrangement of the species' potential habitat on the area and adjacent lands; the species' response to management; and any local overriding factors (e.g., status of species in the region, local declines, or extirpations). Staff then combine these assessments with area-specific management considerations to develop a Wildlife Management Strategy for the area. Each area-specific Strategy prescribes management actions to achieve and identifies monitoring to verify progress towards meeting desired outcomes. By providing the FWC managers with information on actions they should undertake, the FWC intends for the Strategy to assure the presence and persistence of Florida's native wildlife.

Through the actions of this program, the FWC facilitates fulfilling the needs of locally important wildlife species on the TCWMA. In the long-term, by implementing the WCPR Strategies on FWC-managed lands and continuing to assess wildlife species' needs, the FWC will continue to play an integral role in aiding the recovery of locally important species and preventing the future imperilment of declining wildlife species.

4.4.2 Game Populations

The FWC intends to manage game populations on a sustained-yield basis to ensure healthy game populations and a high-quality recreational experience. In general, game wildlife populations will be managed to provide continued recreational sport hunting and wildlife watching opportunities. However, some of the hunting opportunities may be regulated through a limited entry hunt program to provide quality hunting experiences by preventing overcrowding and managing harvest. The potential for conflicts among recreational activities and user groups will also be considered and continually monitored.

4.4.3 Nuisance Animal Species

The FWC will also work to address nuisance animal species on the TCWMA. The FWC will monitor impacts of nuisance animal behavior on the area and implement mitigation strategies as needed and appropriate.

4.4.4 Fish and Wildlife Management Activities

Monitoring activities for locally important species will be implemented by the FWC in accordance with the WCPR Strategy. In addition to locally important species activities, the FWC will monitor and manage game and nuisance animal species.

4.5 Invasive and Non-native Species Maintenance and Control

With non-native and invasive species populations continuing to grow in Florida, the FWC takes a proactive and comprehensive approach to the monitoring and management of invasive and non-native plants and animals, as well as pests and pathogens, on FWC-managed areas. Non-native species are those species that do not originate from Florida. These species are often introduced as a result of deliberate or accidental human activities and are closely monitored by the FWC for potential future impacts. If a non-native species is found to cause or is likely to cause environmental or economic harm to humans, it is then classified as invasive. On the TCWMA, the FWC has established a variety of control measures for the management of any found non-native or invasive plant and animal species as further outlined in [Section 4.5.2](#) of this Management Plan.

4.5.1 Invasive Plant Species

The FWC will continue efforts to control the establishment and spread of FISC Category I or II plants on the TCWMA while using the most current control technologies (CCT) which may include mechanical, herbicide, and biological control. Treatments utilizing herbicides will comply with instructions found on the herbicide label and employ Best Management Practices and CCT for

their application. More information regarding herbicides used on FWC's lead managed areas can be found here: <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf%5CWWG%5CWWG20900.pdf>.

Invasive plant species known to occur on the TCWMA include Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*), cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*), camphor tree (*Camphora officinarum*), and Chinese tallow (*Triadica sebifera*) ([Table 5](#)).

FWC staff strive to either eradicate infestations or achieve maintenance rotation. Maintenance rotation is defined as having a given area/acreage with invasive species infestations reduced to a level where no ecological harm will occur by skipping any treatment for a period of one- to several-years, depending on the species. Maintenance rotation is not necessarily synonymous with eradication, which is usually impractical to achieve.

Maintenance rotation intervals for invasive plants vary greatly by species. Generally, woody species that form canopies will need a thorough initial treatment and a follow-up treatment the next growing season. Thereafter, the maintenance rotation treatment will need to follow seed germination and seedling/sapling regrowth patterns, with subsequent treatments being necessary every two- to ten-years, depending on initial infestation level, seed bank presence, and likely new dispersal into the area from neighboring populations. Woody species that dominate the midstory will need a treatment regimen similar to those that form canopies, except the subsequent retreatment rotation would likely be every two- to five-years.

Herbaceous species that can affect the midstory and canopy, including vines, weak lianas, and climbing ferns need to be detected and treated as early as possible. These need to have an aggressive initial treatment, followed by yearly treatments, until the populations no longer affect the midstory. At this point, a two- to three-year rotation, with treatment as necessary, will keep these infestations in maintenance rotation.

Herbaceous and woody species that only dominate the groundcover can be particularly challenging. This could include cogongrass. The rotation intervals can vary from treatments once every two-to-three years, to annual treatments, to as many as four treatments in a growing season depending on the species. For this reason, rotation intervals for these species should be developed in coordination with the FWC's Invasive Plant Management Section. Infestations requiring multiple treatments in a growing season should also be mapped individually, because their treatment plans may differ from the rest of the invasive plants in any given unit.

The FWC will continue to focus control and maintenance activities on areas identified as having invasive plant occurrences, as well as treating any new occurrences as they are identified through continued monitoring activities. Natural disasters such as tropical cyclones, flooding, wildfire, and drought can both negatively and positively impact maintenance rotation of an area and affected acreage should be re-surveyed following any of these events to reassess the maintenance state of the area.

The degree of maintenance effort for invasive plant occurrences often varies substantially by species, level of disturbance, environmental conditions, other land management activities such as timber harvesting, groundcover restoration, etc., and can also be affected by the status of ongoing eradication and control efforts. FWC staff will make special effort to treat invasive species in coordination with mechanical treatments and prescribed fire, so optimal results are achieved. Treatment strategies for invasive plants will be adjusted over time as conditions change on the TCWMA. Changes may include hydrological restoration, wildfire, and reintroduction of endangered plant/wildlife species.

Additionally, the FWC will continue efforts to control the introduction of invasive species, as well as pests and pathogens, on the TCWMA by requiring all personnel, both contracted and internal, to follow the FWC Decontamination Protocol.

FWC area staff will work closely with FWC's Invasive Plant Management Section for guidance and assistance on treatments and management of invasive species in the area. For areas on the TCWMA that require treatments for aquatic based invasive species, FWC area staff will work closely with both FWC's Invasive Plant Management Section and FWC's Aquatic Habitat Conservation and Restoration Section (AHCR) for assistance and guidance on aquatic plant control.

4.5.2 Invasive and Non-native Fish and Wildlife Species

The FWC continues to work towards minimizing the adverse impacts of non-native and invasive fish and wildlife species in Florida. This task is accomplished through prevention, early detection, rapid response, control and management, and education and outreach. Early detection and rapid response are a critical defense against the establishment of invasive fish and wildlife. The FWC monitors and removes non-native species, responds to new invasions, and continues to assess the risk of species not yet present in our state. Rule 68-5, F.A.C., Federal Lacey Act, and certain F.S. govern the importation, possession, and use of non-native fish and wildlife. Rule 68-5, F.A.C. identifies Conditional and Prohibited non-native species in Florida. More information on these regulations can be found here: <https://www.fws.gov/injuriouswildlife/> and here <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/chapterhome.asp?chapter=68-5>. Conditional species (formerly referred to as restricted species) and prohibited species are considered dangerous to Florida's native species and habitats and could pose threats to the health and welfare of the people of Florida. The FWC relies on monitoring efforts and current science including risk determination, supplemental documentation, and research to identify possible invasive species. To further assist the FWC's effort on invasive fish and wildlife identification and removal, the FWC encourages the public to utilize the FWC's Invasive Species Hotline at 888-Ive-Got1 (483-4681) or to visit www.IveGot1.org to report observations of non-native species. More information on these public reporting options and other components of the Wildlife Impact Management Section's Non-native Fish and Wildlife Program can be found here: <https://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/nonnatives/>.

To address the presence of non-native and invasive fish and wildlife on the TCWMA, FWC area staff will continue to work closely with FWC's Wildlife Impact Management Section for guidance and assistance. The FWC also relies on public assistance and participation in the control of invasive fish and wildlife species. Trappers and nuisance wildlife control operators can also apply for an eradication and control permit to assist in the capture of Prohibited non-native species on private and public lands including WMAs. More information on this permit process can be found here:

<https://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/nonnatives/rule-development/trappers/>. Due to the growing concern related to the impacts of several non-native species, the FWC and partners take a proactive and coordinated approach towards the removal of non-native species.

An invasive animal species of concern throughout the state and on the TCWMA is the wild hog. These animals have high reproductive rates, and when populations reach high densities, wild hogs can significantly degrade natural communities through foraging activity (rooting). The FWC will consult with other regional natural resource managing agencies and private landowners to coordinate wild hog control measures as necessary. Wild hog populations are managed by hunts including archery, small game, general gun, and muzzleloading gun seasons. Wild hog populations may also be managed by trapping, as necessary, to aid in minimizing the negative impacts caused by wild hog populations on the area.

4.6 Public Access and Recreational Opportunities

To facilitate wildlife watching recreational opportunities on the TCWMA, the FWC will establish and maintain a website, multi-use trails, entrance signage, and a kiosk with a map of the area. The FWC also hosts annual events on WMAs statewide to enhance public access and recreation. For more information on the numerous recreation opportunities the FWC offers on all areas visit: <https://myfwc.com/recreation/>.

In addition to recreational opportunities on the TCWMA, the FWC offers a variety of environmental education programs throughout the state. The FWC operates a conservation center on the nearby Joe Budd WMA. The Joe Budd Youth Conservation Center offers summer camp activities and other programs on the theme of conservation-centered recreation. FWC staff on the TCWMA will coordinate with the Joe Budd Youth Conservation Center to support outdoor skills development. FWC Youth Conservation Center staff are available to assist the TCWMA staff on education programs or tours for the TCWMA, such as wildlife discovery and ethical angling and hunting.

Further planned public access, recreational, and educational opportunities on the area are detailed in [Section 5](#). Public access and recreational opportunity management challenges are addressed in [Section 6](#). In addition, the FWC will implement activities in accordance with the TCWMA Recreation Assessment once it has been created.

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 ADA⁷ 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; or (4) compliance would require construction methods or materials prohibited by federal or state statutes, or local regulations.

4.6.1 Public Access Assessment

The FWC has adopted a comprehensive approach to the planning and administration of fish and wildlife-focused public outdoor recreational opportunities for the FCWMA. To accomplish this, the FWC will develop a Public Access Assessment for the FCWMA that will be used to further guide the design and development of appropriate infrastructure and interpretive materials that will support the recreational use of the area by the public. This Public Access Assessment will include information on local area demographics, natural features, and wildlife characteristics of the FCWMA that contribute to high-quality sustainable outdoor recreation experiences, assessment of current infrastructure, volunteer program opportunities, and interpretive themes.

4.6.2 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 watching, and fish and wildlife-focused 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 TCWMA can currently support 173 visitors per day, with that number increasing to 294 visitors per day with the anticipated access and trails. 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 cultural resources on the TCWMA and to ensure that visitors will have a high-quality visitor experience. The public access carrying capacity will be periodically reevaluated and additional capacity may be contemplated.

4.7 Hydrological Preservation and Restoration

A Hydrological Assessment will be completed on the TCWMA. FWC staff will work towards implementing hydrological restoration and improvement activities as recommended by the area's assessment. Some recommendations may not be feasible during this planning period due to funding and potential adjacent land impacts; however, during this planning period, staff will work to improve and repair existing culverts and low water crossings, as well as install any new culverts or low water crossings, as appropriate according to the Hydrological Assessment and as funding and engineering staff are available. Additionally, staff will cooperate with the FWC AHCR for any freshwater restoration activities.

FWC staff will cooperate with the DEP and the NFWFMD to develop and implement any surface water quality and quantity monitoring protocols for the TCWMA. In this capacity, the FWC will primarily rely on the expertise of the NFWFMD and the DEP to facilitate these monitoring activities as needed. If necessary, the FWC may independently conduct or contract for water resource monitoring on the TCWMA, as guided by the DEP and the NFWFMD.

4.8 Forest Resource Management

A Timber Assessment of the timber resources of the TCWMA is currently being conducted by the Florida Forest Service (FFS). The management of timber resources will be considered in the context of the Timber Assessment and the overall land management goals and activities.

Pursuant to OBVM goals, the FWC will continue to manage timber resources for wildlife benefits and natural community restoration. Management activities including the use of timber thinning and harvesting may be utilized. The primary management technique for encouraging reforestation is protection of young trees and seedlings on these sites from damage. However, where natural regeneration is lacking, artificial reforestation will be implemented. Planting trees on these selected sites is used to increase the rate of reforestation and to ensure diversity. Forested wetlands are managed for stands with old growth characteristics. Snags will be protected where appropriate to benefit cavity-nesting species.

4.9 Cultural Resources

A review of the FMSF indicates that no cultural resources have been recorded on the TCWMA. However, this area has not yet been surveyed, so there is a possibility that some sites could occur ([Section 5.8](#)). In cooperation with the DHR, the FWC will continue to monitor and report on all recorded sites annually, if any are found to occur.

The FWC will consult with the DHR to determine the procedures necessary to identify, assess, and preserve any unrecorded or unevaluated cultural resources that may be present within the TCWMA. In addition, the FWC will ensure area management staff have the latest DHR

Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) training. The FWC will follow the DHR's *Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties* (Appendix 11.14), and, in accordance with Sections 267.061(2)(a,b), F.S., the FWC will consult with and allow the DHR a reasonable opportunity to comment prior to any undertaking that may impact historic resources. Furthermore, should any previously unidentified resources be located on the TCWMA, the FWC will prepare and submit all necessary documentation to the FMSF.

4.10 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-focused 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. The initial planned capital facilities for the TCWMA are shown in Figure 11 below.

As described in [Section 4.6.1](#) 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 Act (Public Law 101-336). Maintenance and improvement activities of future capital facilities are further outlined in [Section 5.9](#).

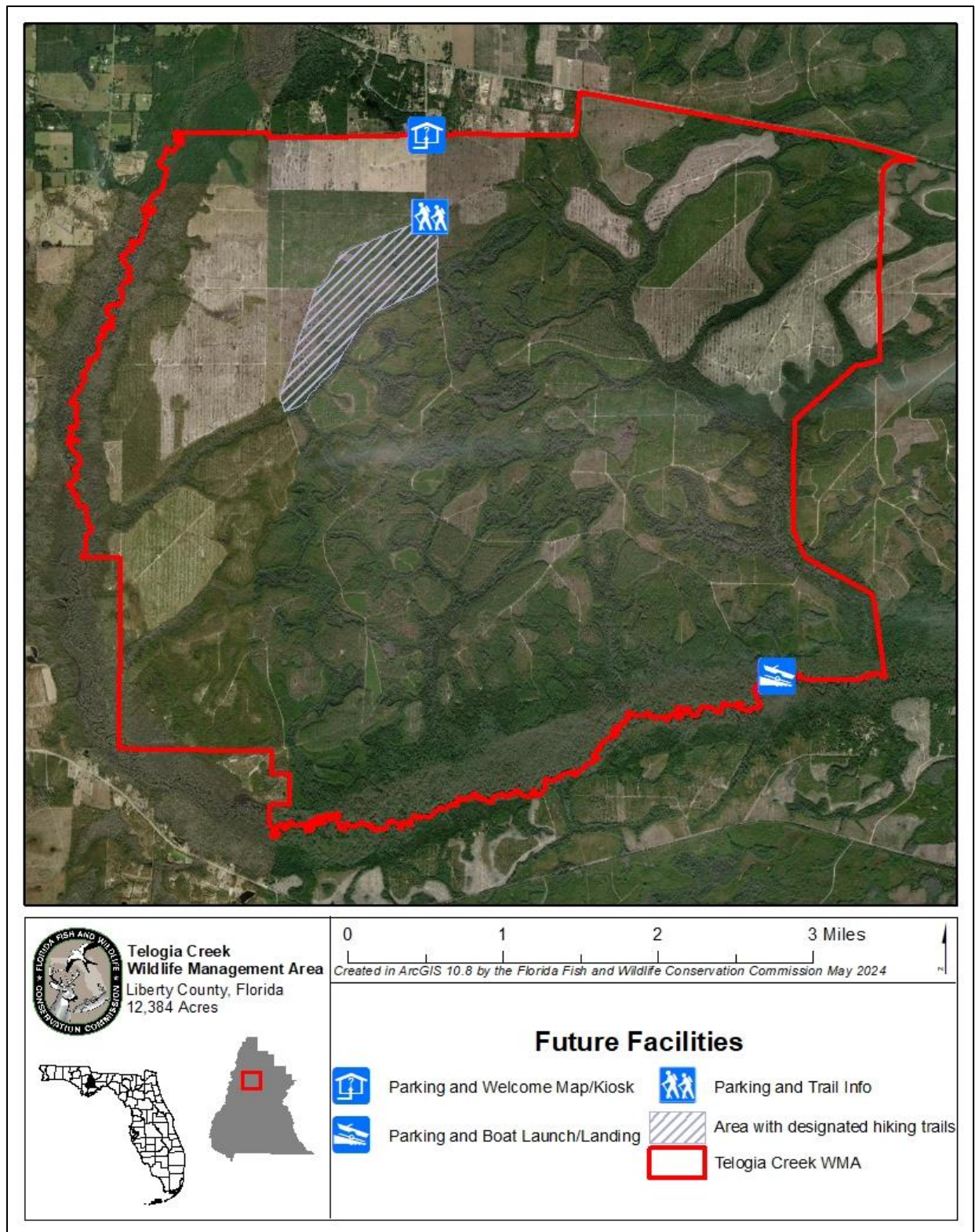


Figure 11. Planned Facilities

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission | Telogia Creek WMA Management Plan

4.11 Land Conservation and Stewardship Partnerships

[Landscape conservation](#) is an approach that brings people together across geographies, sectors, and cultures to collaborate on connecting and conserving our diverse landscapes at a large scale – across public and private lands and regardless of political and jurisdictional boundaries. The goals of conservation at the landscape scale are to **conserve** ecosystems, habitats, and species on a large scale and across all borders. Landscape conservation can only be fully achieved by pooling together resources and **connecting** staff, partners, and stakeholders to **collaborate** on conservation at the larger landscape scale.

The end goal is a resilient and adaptive landscape and economy that can support future generations of Florida. Thriving landscapes and habitats produce a range of benefits such as protecting our water and air, mitigating climate change, and providing habitat for fish, wildlife, and plants. In addition, productive landscapes power local and regional economies by supporting sustainable activities including fishing, farming, ranching, forestry, recreation, and tourism. Maintaining these benefits as Florida is facing ever-increasing significant land and water issues is paramount. Population growth, habitat loss and fragmentation, land use changes, invasive species, water crises, and climate change can threaten Florida's future. To successfully manage these challenges for the long term, there is a growing need for conservation work to be done at a larger scale and with multiple partners that can pool their resources and incorporate best scientific practices.

4.11.1 Landscape Conservation Goals

The FWC and its partners have a legacy of excellent conservation work, much of which has been done at a landscape scale. To ensure Florida's natural resources are conserved for future generations, the FWC Landscape Conservation Strategic Initiative (LCSI), which ran from 2020-2024, served as a catalyst for implementing further forward-looking and strategic conservation measures. In September 2021, the FWC adopted an official Landscape Conservation policy for the agency, defining a holistic conservation approach with supportive guidelines. The primary goal of the LCSI was to achieve conservation outcomes that are large-scale, long-lasting, and cost-effective, and to establish durable partnerships with government agencies, conservation organizations, private landowners, academic institutions, stakeholders, and other partners. This includes proactive, long-range planning that is multi-purpose and encompasses multiple stakeholders and jurisdictions. Additionally, using a variety of tools, FWC staff work to prioritize actions within identified target conservation areas. These goals continue to be achieved through the development and monitoring of clear, specific, and measurable indicators and targets that allow FWC staff to track conservation actions and assess landscape conservation outcomes. The strategic initiative is now in operationalization and landscape conservation remains a top priority for the FWC.

4.11.2 Decision Support Tools

Florida Conservation Blueprint

The Florida Conservation Blueprint (Blueprint) is a spatial plan that identifies shared conservation priorities across Florida. The Blueprint was developed by the Peninsular Florida Landscape Conservation Cooperative for the cooperative incorporation of strategies from a suite of partners. The Blueprint supports spatial conservation planning to inform conservation actions and investment. The Blueprint provides planners and managers across organizations the opportunity to align their efforts to protect fish and wildlife habitat, improve quality of life for people, and develop strong economies. The Florida Conservation Blueprint can be accessed from the Florida Conservation Planning Atlas. The FWC uses the Blueprint to help guide and prioritize landscape conservation actions and acquisition opportunities ([Figure 12](#)).

Other Decision Support Tools

There are additional data and tools that have been developed as decision support tools for identifying and prioritizing areas for conservation action as well as to guide resource (i.e., time, staff, and funding) allocation. These tools include, but are not limited to, FLAM ([Section 4.2.2](#)), Critical Lands and Water Identification Project (CLIP), the Florida Ecological Greenways Network, FNAI element occurrences database, Simple Map Viewer, Fire Map Viewer, Florida Springs Dashboard, Climate Adaptation Explorer, and the Florida Ecological Report Cards. Tools and supporting data can be found at www.FNAI.org or on the Florida Conservation Planning Atlas.

4.11.3 Conservation Stewardship and Partnership Opportunities

Private Lands Partnerships

The FWC recognizes the interconnected needs of protecting and enhancing private property values and rights and creating new markets and economies that support the conservation value of private working lands. Private landowners seeking assistance with habitat management will likely find it offered within the FWC Landowner Assistance Program (LAP). The FWC LAP program provides many opportunities for conservation minded landowners to obtain the assistance and advice of FWC staff and programs for improving land conservation practices on their lands. The LAP routinely conducts workshops for interested landowners to interact with FWC staff and learn how they may participate in the program. The FWC employs biologists who are available to provide wildlife-related assistance with land use planning and habitat management. In addition, the LAP works with landowners to enroll in the NRCS conservation cost-share programs in order to assist with implementation of wildlife friendly practices. There are many forms of assistance that include technical, financial, educational, and various forms of recognition that seek to reward landowners who manage their wildlife habitat responsibly. At the time of the plan development, no specific land stewardship workshops had been conducted for landowners adjacent to the TCWMA. The FWC will continue to evaluate the level of interest and efficacy of providing technical assistance to adjacent private landowners on enhancing the conservation

management of their lands. More information on the FWC's LAP program and online habitat management tools are available online at: <http://myfwc.com/conservation/special-initiatives/lap/>.

Landscape Conservation Partnerships

The FWC will continue to work with partners including government entities, private organizations, and academic institutions on collaborative landscape conservation efforts and acquisition opportunities. Potential partners for the TCWMA and surrounding areas include NFWFMD, FDACS-FFS, USFWS, USFS, Liberty County, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Apalachicola Regional Stewardship Alliance, Conservation Florida, Department of Defense (DOD), DEP (e.g., DSL or State Parks staff at Torreya State Park), Northwest Florida Sentinel Landscape, and other organizations and potential grant program opportunities. Collaboration will include grant funding and shared resources. The FWC will continue to commit staff time and other resources to regularly providing information to partners regarding landscape conservation science, opportunities, and progress.

4.11.4 Land Acquisition

Using identified tools outlined previously, the FWC works to identify lands within or adjacent to FWC-managed areas that are important for the conservation of fish and wildlife, serve as a link or corridor to other publicly owned property, enhance the protection or management of the property, would create a more manageable boundary configuration, or have a high resource value that would otherwise be unprotected. Preservation of these lands can be accomplished through fee-simple or less-than-fee acquisition. The FWC works to pursue these opportunities through the FWC Additions and Inholdings Acquisition program, supporting DEP/Board of Trustees acquisition and addition of lands within the Florida Forever program, and continued partnership with other agencies and private organizations on acquisition of identified lands.

Less-Than-Fee Acquisition

Less-than-fee acquisitions, also known as conservation easements, are voluntary agreements between a landowner and government agency or conservation organization that acquires certain rights to a landowner's property for long-term conservation of the land, while the landowner still retains ownership of their property. The agreement is designed for landowners to continue to manage their land to maintain a working landscape in a manner that also enhances the conservation benefits provided by their land. These voluntary agreements to conserve land support the goals of landscape conservation. Less-than-fee acquisition is not only a means of conserving land but is also a cost-effective means for governmental and non-governmental organizations to protect land, while also providing economic and tax benefits to the landowner and local economy.

Fee-Simple Acquisition

Fee-simple acquisition is the process of acquiring complete ownership of the land. Fee-simple acquisition can be accomplished through the State's Florida Forever program or through grant programs and acquisition partnerships. The Florida Forever program is a land acquisition program with the purpose of conserving natural and cultural resources throughout the State. The DEP, as staff to the Board of Trustees, or Governor and Cabinet oversees the program. The Florida Forever program replaced the Preservation 2000 program, and since these programs' inception, nearly three million acres have been conserved throughout the State.

FWC's Additions and Inholdings Acquisition Program

Per F.A.C. 18-2.021, the FWC identifies parcels located directly in or adjacent to the subject area which can be recommended for acquisition through the FWC Additions and Inholdings Acquisition program. Approximately 74,234 acres have been identified for recommended acquisition under the auspices of the FWC's Additions and Inholdings Acquisition program for the TCWMA ([Figure 13](#)). Consistent with Florida Forever program criteria, parcels on the list have been ranked High, Medium, or Low priority based on a score generated by a GIS-based resource evaluation model, along with technical input from FWC staff. The order of acquisition priority may be changed as necessary based on factors including available funding necessary to complete a particular acquisition project, changing development pressures, landowner willingness, funding partnerships, unique acquisition opportunities like bargain sales (less than 80% of appraised value), and donations.

The FWC Additions and Inholdings Acquisition List is updated over time, thus staying up to date for land ownerships, County parcel records, land conservation opportunities, and evolving management challenges. The FWC frequently analyzes, evaluates, and prioritizes its recommended conservation actions in a systematic, comprehensive, and consistent manner over time. At this time, the FWC recommends fee-simple acquisition of the lands on the FWC Additions and Inholdings Acquisition List for the TCWMA to optimize the conservation of fish and wildlife, public access and use, and overall resource and operational management of the area. However, as mentioned previously, the FWC may also pursue less-than-fee acquisition with adjacent landowners. Though it should be noted that landowner preference is often the key element in determining whether to pursue a fee-simple or less-than-fee acquisition.

Parcels on the FWC Additions and Inholdings Acquisition List will be acquired if possible, according to their priority ranking for acquisition, as funding availability allows, and based on the landowner's willingness to sell their lands. Participation in any FWC acquisition is entirely voluntary and at the sole discretion of willing landowners. The FWC also continues to assist and support the DEP/Board of Trustees in the acquisition or recommend acquisition of the remaining lands within the nearby Florida Forever projects (e.g., Apalachicola River, Hosford Chapman's Rhododendron Protection Zone, St. Joe Timberland) as essential to the long-term conservation of wildlife and other elements important to the ecosystem function on the TCWMA.

Alternative Options

Along with the several land acquisition options described previously, alternative land protection methods are also available. The state accepts donations of land, life estate, and first-right-of-refusal. Life estate is an alternative that allows a landowner to reside on their property during their lifetime, however, ensures state ownership after passing. Additionally, there is also the option that a landowner could offer the state a first-right-of-refusal. After a first offer is denied by a landowner, the first-right-of-refusal option provides the state with a chance to purchase the land in the future. The state offers several alternative possibilities to obtaining the rights and/or ownership to land for conservation purposes, which furthers conversation-based goals and objectives for Florida's future.

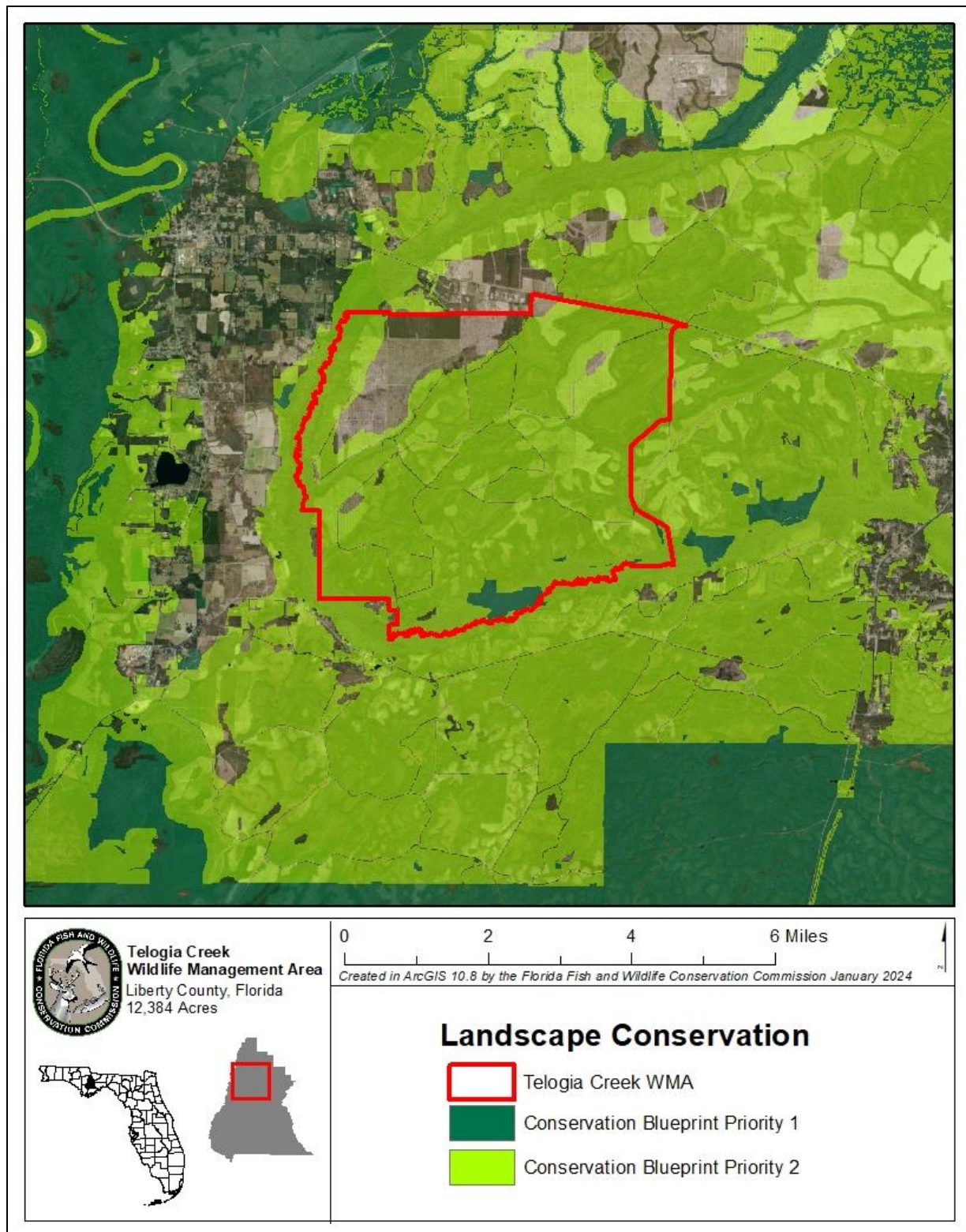


Figure 12. Landscape Conservation Blueprint

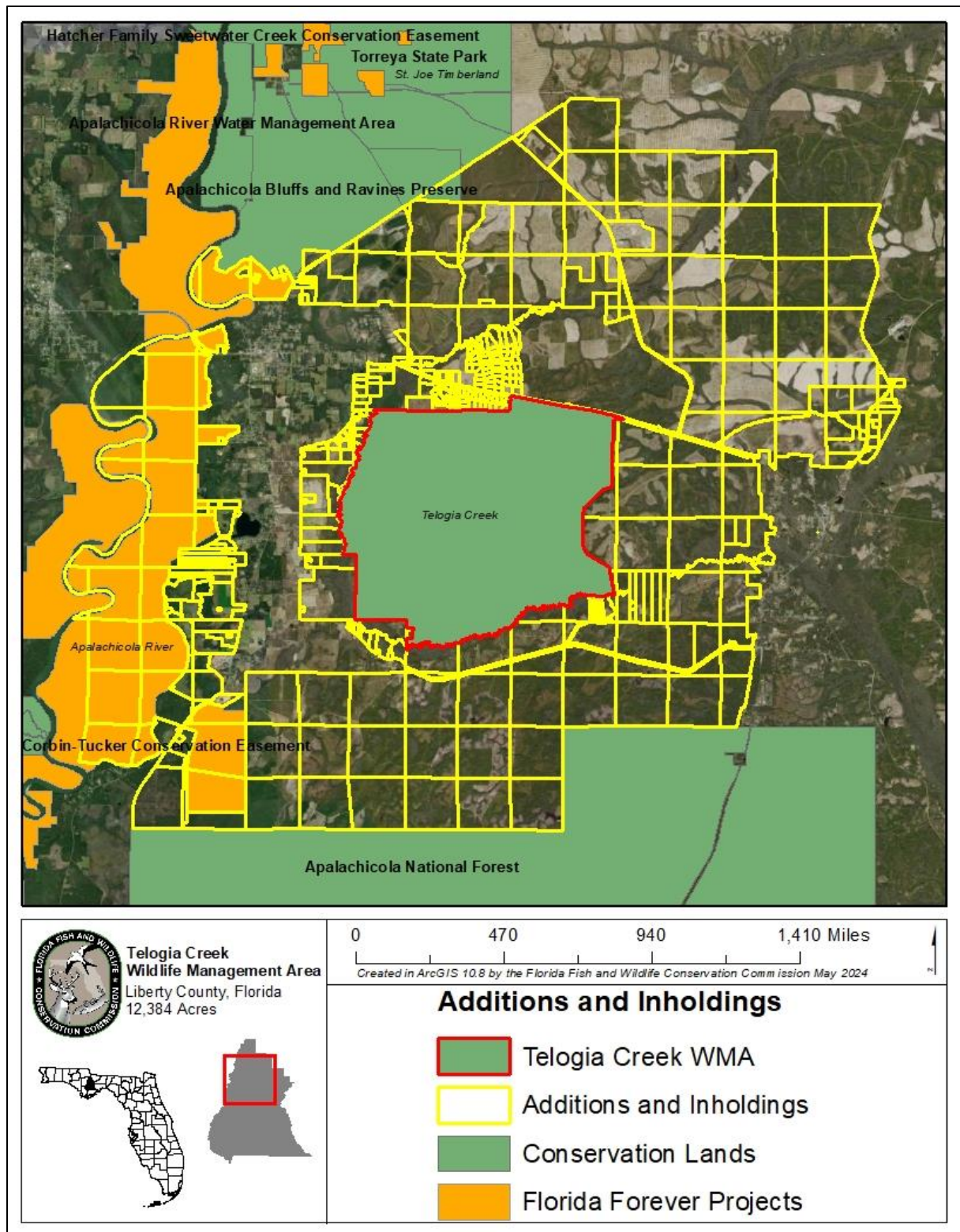


Figure 13. Additions and Inholdings

4.12 Research Opportunities

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

4.13 Cooperative Management and Special Uses

4.13.1 Cooperative Management

The FWC is responsible for the overall management and operation of the TCWMA as set forth in the lease agreement with the Board of Trustees. In keeping with the lease agreement and 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. These include cooperating with the DHR to ensure the requirements of the *Management Procedures Guidelines - Management of Archaeological and Historical Resources* document (Appendix 11.14) are followed with regard to any ground-disturbing activities. In addition, the FFS is a cooperating agency and assists the FWC by providing technical assistance on forest resource management. Also, the FWC cooperates and consults with the NFWFMD and DEP for the monitoring and management of both ground and surface water resources and the overall management of the TCWMA.

4.13.2 First Responder and Military Training

First-responder (public governmental police department or agency, fire, emergency medical service personnel, and human tracking dog team) training and military training are conditionally allowed on the TCWMA. 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 TCWMA 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 the issuance of a permit prior to any such training taking place on the TCWMA. Any first-responder or military training that is not low-impact, intermittent, and occasional would require an amendment to the Management Plan and therefore will be submitted by the FWC to the DSL and ARC for approval consideration prior to authorization.

Additionally, the Gulf Regional Air Space Initiative (GRASI) is a continuation of ongoing, mutually beneficial cooperation among the DOD and its military branches, including the United States Air Force (USAF), State and regional agencies, on issues related to military readiness and conservation. The GRASI was initiated to prepare for the addition to the regional airspace (Northwest Florida) of the Joint Strike Fighter (F-35), as well as additional training needs of air and ground units of the military. The GRASI's primary purpose for FWC-managed lands is to allow

important military ground training activities on areas where related ground-support air activities can also be safely conducted and thereby relieve congestion in other restricted airspaces.

The FWC participates in GRASI along with a consortium of military, state, and regional agencies (DEP, FDACS-FFS, the NFWFMD, TNC, Florida Commerce, USFS, the National Park Service, DOD and USAF). The GRASI consortium of agencies has worked to assess and recognize mutually compatible areas for training that minimize adverse impacts to natural resources and public recreational opportunities. As a result of this effort, FWC has identified and provided to the military a list of FWC-managed lands with potential for GRASI training areas. To further determine the suitability of the recommended FWC-managed areas, FWC and military personnel will coordinate site visits for areas of interest.

In addition, a GRASI Memorandum of Agreement (MOA; Appendix 11.15) between FWC and the USAF was developed and signed by FWC. Similar MOAs between other GRASI consortium entities and the USAF have also been developed and enacted. In general, the FWC GRASI MOA outlines the management responsibilities and activities of the participating entities that are considered compatible among all parties and that are not expected to unreasonably impact the managed lands. The GRASI MOA further calls for FWC and USAF personnel to work cooperatively to develop an “Annual Operations Plan.”

To advance our shared national and state interests, FWC will continue to coordinate and cooperate with the USAF, other branches of the military, and other GRASI consortium members to achieve the goals of GRASI, and fulfill the commitments established in the FWC GRASI MOA. As with first-responder and other training described above, GRASI-related military training activities that are not low-impact, intermittent, and occasional would require an amendment to the Management Plan, and therefore will be submitted by FWC to DSL and ARC for approval consideration and prior to authorization.

4.13.3 Apiaries

Seven apiary sites have been identified and approved on the TCWMA, of which five are locations of pre-existing apiaries that were active prior to state acquisition, and two are new locations where pre-existing apiary sites were moved to better conform to the FWC Apiary Policy (Appendix 11.12; Appendix 11.13). Use of apiaries is conditionally approved for the TCWMA, 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 FWC Agency Strategic Plan (Appendix 11.11). Location, management, and administration of apiaries on the TCWMA will be guided by the FWC Apiary Policy (Appendix 11.12).

4.14 Climate Change

Florida's unique ecology and topography make impacts from climate change particularly acute and likely to affect multiple economic, agricultural, environmental, and health sectors across the state. The impact of climate change on wildlife and habitat is already occurring, from eroding shorelines and coral bleaching to increases in forest fires, severe weather events, and saltwater intrusion into inland freshwater wetlands.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a multi-national scientific body, reports that climate change is 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 to accelerate. The average global temperature has increased 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.⁹

This apparent change in global climate is likely 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 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;^{10, 11, 12} more frequent invasions and outbreaks of invasive species;¹³ and loss of habitat in coastal areas due to sea level rise.¹⁴ 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. However, the highly developed Florida coastline and significant projected urban growth in the state in coming decades is likely to make it difficult or impossible for many species and habitats to shift their ranges in response to a changing climate. 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.¹⁵ Several ecosystems are projected to be affected at temperature increases well below these levels.

At this time, the effects of climate change on Florida's conservation lands are just beginning to be studied and are not yet well understood. The FWC has a program in place to increase our

understanding of the impacts of climate change on Florida's natural resources and to develop strategies to help wildlife and habitats adapt to changing conditions. While it may not be possible for natural resource managers to prevent or reverse the impacts of climate change, management actions can increase the resilience of natural systems. For example, the FWC follows a process that includes monitoring, evaluating, and determining what specific actions, if any, are recommended to ameliorate the projected impacts of climate change on fish and wildlife resources, native vegetation, and the possible spread of invasive species. Currently, the FWC is continuing its work on the development of future 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. The FWC has conducted multiple species and habitat vulnerability assessments in recent years, and these models are important tools to help managers assess the severity of climate change impacts. As impacts from climate change continue to accelerate, the FWC will consider the need for updating or conducting additional 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 TCWMA, goals and objectives have been developed as a component of this Management Plan ([Section 5.11](#)). 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 TCWMA in the future.

4.15 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. If so, appropriate measures will be implemented to stop or control the effects of this erosion. Water conservation is accomplished through hydrological restoration, management, and monitoring as described in [Section 5.6](#).

5 Resource Management Goals and Objectives

The management goals and objectives described in this section are broad, enduring statements designed for guiding the general direction of management actions aimed at achieving a desired future outcome for the TCWMA. 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. The objectives are classified as having either short-term (i.e., less than two years) or long-term (i.e., up to ten years) timelines for completion.

5.1 Habitat Restoration and Improvement

Goal: Improve extant habitat and restore disturbed areas.

Short-term Objectives

1. Develop the Prescribed Burn Plan.
2. Establish fire lines.

Long-term Objectives

1. Contract for recertification of natural community mapping.
2. Utilize OBVM monitoring to evaluate actively managed natural communities and adjust management efforts to meet desired future conditions.
3. Implement and update the Prescribed Burn Plan as needed.
4. Establish fire lines, as needed.
5. Develop an upland restoration plan to guide future natural community restoration efforts.
6. Conduct habitat/natural community improvement using management techniques such as mulching, timber harvest, roller chopping, mowing, disking, native vegetation planting, herbicide treatment, and prescribed fire.
7. Conduct habitat/natural community restoration activities including off-site sand pine removal, longleaf pine plantings, and groundcover restoration as needed and appropriate including establishing a wiregrass donor site.

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

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

Short-term Objectives

1. Develop and implement a WCPR strategy by 2026.

Long-term Objectives

1. Implement WCPR strategy by managing identified habitats and monitoring imperiled species.
2. Collect and record opportunistic wildlife species occurrence data.

3. Contract for a rare plant survey, as funding and feasibility allows.

5.3 Other Wildlife (Game and Non-game) Habitat Maintenance, Enhancement, Restoration, and Population Restoration.

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

Long-term Objectives

1. Monitor locally important wildlife species, as identified in the WCPR strategy.
2. Collect and record opportunistic wildlife species occurrence data.
3. Collect biological and harvest data as needed and appropriate.
4. Evaluate the feasibility and need to create and maintain wildlife openings, food plots, and/or dove fields. Establish if found to be appropriate and feasible.

5.4 Invasive and Non-native Species Maintenance and Control

Goal: Remove invasive and non-native plants and animals and conduct needed maintenance and/or control.

Long-term Objectives

1. Ensure that staff are familiar with the identification, reporting procedures, and control measures of high priority invasive and non-native wildlife species.
2. Monitor the TCWMA for the level of infestation of FISC Category I and Category II invasive plant species and treat as needed and appropriate.
3. Implement control measures on invasive and non-native animal species, as needed.
4. Evaluate permit applications for control and research opportunities for non-native fish.
5. Participate in FWC outreach and education efforts regarding invasive and non-native animal species as needed or appropriate.

5.5 Public Access, Participation, and Recreational Opportunities

Goal: Provide public access, participation, and recreational opportunities.

Short-term objectives

1. Maintain public access and recreational opportunities at a carrying capacity of 173 visitors/day.
2. Implement regulations to provide public hunting opportunities for deer, turkey, small game, and feral hogs, while considering non-hunting recreational activities.

Long-term objectives

1. Develop a Recreation Assessment and update if new acquisitions or other factors warrant.
2. Design/develop at least two miles of non-motorized trails.

3. Develop public access and recreational opportunities to allow for a recreational carrying capacity of 294 visitors per day.
4. Assess the TCWMA for designated paddling trail status.
5. Assess ADA accessibility for recreation, conservation education, and volunteer programming and improve as needed.
6. Develop and maintain a website, informational kiosk with a map of the area, and entrance signage.
7. Assess interpretive information and publications for the TCWMA and develop a trail brochure, iNaturalist project, and e-bird hotspot as necessary.
8. Provide hunting opportunities for deer, turkey, small game, and feral hogs.
9. Install wayfinding signage on TCWMA roads and trails. Add wayfinding signage for paddling if the TCWMA is determined to be suitable for a paddling trail.
10. Continue to provide fishing opportunities on Telogia Creek.
11. Cooperate with local stakeholders, volunteer groups, and county, regional, and state agencies to assist in local efforts to clear the Telogia Creek waterway.

5.6 Hydrological Preservation and Restoration

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

Long-term Objectives

1. Conduct or obtain a site hydrological assessment and restoration plan.
2. Implement hydrological restoration plan by maintaining and enhancing natural hydrological functions by installing, maintaining, or replacing low-water crossings, bridges, and culverts as appropriate.
3. As necessary, cooperate with the NFWFMD and the DEP for the monitoring of surface and ground water quality and quantity.
4. Work with AHCR for potential projects and technical assistance.

5.7 Forest Resource Management

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

Short-term Objectives

1. Cooperate with the FFS to complete a Timber Assessment.

Long-term Objectives

1. Contract for a Timber Inventory and Timber Management Plan to include conversion of off-site sand pine to longleaf pine, reforestation, harvesting, and prescribed burning activities based on restoration and maintenance needs of the natural communities and other goals established for management of the TCWMA.

2. Consult with the FFS or a professional forestry consultant regarding forest management activities as appropriate.

5.8 Cultural Resources

Goal: Protect, preserve, and maintain cultural resources.

Long-term Objectives

1. Coordinate with the DHR or contract to conduct a historical resource survey.
2. Cooperate with the DHR in designing site plans for development of infrastructure.
3. 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.
4. Coordinate with DHR to identify and locate cultural resource sites across the TCWMA that require annual monitoring based upon site importance and historical value given available staff and resources.
5. Ensure any newly identified sites are reported to the DHR for inclusion in the FMSF.
6. Coordinate with the DHR to ensure that staff have received updated ARM training.

5.9 Capital Facilities and Infrastructure

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

Short-term Objectives

1. Determine the preferred location for primary roads.
2. Determine location for a shop/office compound and check station.
3. Assess the potential for boat landing locations and possible launch on Telogia Creek.
4. Evaluate the need for and feasibility of providing staff housing on site.

Long-term Objectives

1. Construct and maintain at least one new facility for public access (e.g., entrance, trailhead, parking).
2. Construct and maintain a shop/office compound.
3. If determined feasible after assessment, construct and maintain paddle craft landing(s)/launch(es) at designated location(s).
4. Construct and maintain a check station if determined necessary.
5. Improve and maintain at least ten miles of primary roads.
6. Monitor trails and infrastructure annually for visitor impacts.
7. Conduct boundary surveys as needed.
8. If deemed feasible and needed, construct staff housing facilities.
9. Construct new wells if needed.

10. Abandon and/or re-install wells in accordance with the NFWFMD and approved permits, if necessary.
11. Consult with Florida Youth Conservation Centers Network for feasibility of future environmental education facilities.

5.10 Land Conservation and Stewardship Partnerships

Goal: Enhance fish and wildlife conservation, resource, and operational management through internal and external partnerships and programs.

Long-term Objectives

1. Identify and evaluate potential important wildlife habitat, landscape-scale linkages, wildlife corridors, and operational management needs for the TCWMA as appropriate and necessary.
2. Contact and inform adjoining private landowners about the FWC Landowners Assistance Program and coordinate with public entities to pursue conservation stewardship partnerships.
3. Evaluate and identify FWC inholdings and additions priority parcels for potential conservation acquisition and pursue acquisitions as funding allows.
4. Maintain a GIS shapefile and other necessary data to facilitate nominations for the FWC landowner assistance and conservation acquisition programs.
5. Identify potential non-governmental land stewardship organization partnerships and grant program opportunities.
6. Determine the efficacy of conducting a landowner assistance/conservation stewardship partnership workshop(s) and pursue as necessary and appropriate.
7. Evaluate and determine if any portions of the TCWMA are no longer needed for conservation purposes, and therefore, may be designated as surplus lands.

5.11 Climate Resiliency Adaptation

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

Long-term Objectives

1. Coordinate with FWC's Climate Resiliency Team to identify potential impacts of projected climate change on fish and wildlife resources and operational management of the TCWMA, as necessary.
2. As appropriate, update the TCWMA Prescribed Burn Plan, WCPR Strategy, and Recreational Assessment to incorporate new scientific information regarding projected climate change.
3. As necessary, evaluate and modify DFCs considering climate change and land use changes.

4. As necessary, evaluate management actions focused on restoring to or maintaining historic land cover conditions that may be unsustainable according to climate change projections.
5. 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.

5.12 Cooperative Management, Special Uses, and Research Opportunities

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

Long-term Objectives

1. Cooperate with researchers, universities, Liberty County, and others on research and environmental education partnership opportunities as appropriate.
2. Coordinate and cooperate with DOD military branches to allow for training opportunities for military personnel and other initiatives as appropriate and compatible with the conservation of the TCWMA.

6 Resource Management Challenges and Strategies

The following section identifies and describes further management needs and challenges associated with the TCWMA 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.

Challenge 1: Meeting FWC law enforcement and management staff standards, services, activities, and other area needs.

Strategy: Agency staff levels will continue to be evaluated to determine if increased staffing or other alternatives can improve management needs.

Strategy: Pursue funding for increased law enforcement, management staffing, and additional private sector contract services as appropriate.

Strategy: Explore potential volunteer resources and partnership opportunities for assisting with management.

Strategy: Cooperate with nonprofit organizations and local school districts to provide internship opportunities.

Strategy: Explore the potential of partnering with Liberty County for the utilization of their inmate labor resources.

Challenge 2: Potential future development on adjacent lands can result in incompatible land uses increasing management challenges for the area.

Strategy: Cooperate and work with Liberty County to ensure land use and zoning designations adjacent to the TCWMA will continue to be compatible with the management of the area.

Challenge 3: The TCWMA's proximity to major roadways presents significant smoke management challenges during prescribed burning.

Strategy: Use available tools and resources to minimize smoke impact and increase outreach for areas of potential impact.

Strategy: Cooperate with other agencies such as the Florida Highway Patrol, Department of Transportation (DOT), FFS, and Liberty County Sheriffs' Offices as well as FWC Law Enforcement.

Challenge 4: Unauthorized access, illegal dumping, littering, vandalism, poaching, and restricted ORV use may pose an increased threat in the future.

Strategy: Continue to provide area-wide security through FWC law enforcement patrols.

Strategy: Provide interpretive signs or explore other options to help address illegal use.

Challenge 5: The TCWMA is not a well-known public outdoor recreation destination.

Strategy: Work with Liberty County and nearby tourism boards to promote the TCWMA.

Strategy: Consider the demographics of the area in designing and delivering conservation education, volunteering programs, and recreational opportunities, to provide a welcoming and inclusive experience for the community.

Strategy: Cross-promote the TCWMA with other regional public conservation lands.

Strategy: Work with DOT and/or Liberty County to install directional signage along area roads and to improve highway frontage.

Strategy: Cooperate with other agencies, Liberty County, stakeholders, and regional landowners to investigate regional recreational opportunities including linking hiking and multi-use trail systems.

Strategy: Promote the utilization of outreach materials and website.

Challenge 6: Due to past land uses prior to acquisition, natural communities have been highly altered that will require significant resources and funding to restore.

Strategy: Work to identify potential grant or partnership opportunities to assist with restoration efforts.

Strategy: Explore potential volunteer resources and partnership opportunities for assisting with management.

Challenge 7: Roads are currently in poor condition and will require significant funding to improve to a condition that provides safe public access.

Strategy: Develop a road-use plan to prioritize roads for public and/or administrative use that can be used to spread improvement cost over multiple years based on priority and needs.

Challenge 8: Prior to state acquisition, there was limited to no prescribed burning applied to the property resulting in heavy fuel loads and duff in portions of the area.

Strategy: When developing burn units, consider fuel loading and levels of duff within stands such that they can be adequately addressed prior to and during burn implementation. This would also apply to fire line establishment in separating stands with heavy fuels / high duff from those in better condition where feasible.

Strategy: Utilize the Prescribed Burn Plan that adequately addresses burn units with high fuel loads or duff.

Strategy: Seek funding to complete mechanical and/or chemical fuel reduction within burn units that contain heavy fuel loading.

Strategy: Cooperate with the FFS to implement the Prescribed Burn Plan.

Challenge 9: Currently, there is no equipment storage or housing facility on the TCWMA, which increases the cost and limits the overall management capabilities of the area due to the required logistics and movement of equipment from one area to another.

Strategy: Pursue location and funding to construct an equipment storage/shop/office facility, housing facility, and trailer pad on the TCWMA.

Challenge 10: Currently there are competing stakeholder interests for recreational usage and facilities on the TCWMA.

Strategy: Evaluate desired activities in accordance with the purpose of the acquisition of the TCWMA and the benefit of the habitat and wildlife conservation.

Strategy: Evaluate the feasibility for compatible recreational activities and facilities with regard to the TCWMA budget and staffing resources.

Strategy: While Telogia Creek is not part of the TCWMA, explore partnership opportunities with the Florida Paddling Trail Association to provide and assist with creek and/or paddling trail maintenance.

7 Cost Estimates and Funding Sources

The following represents the actual and unmet budgetary needs for managing the lands and resources of the TCWMA. 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 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 following cost estimate is estimated to be what is necessary for optimal management and consistent with the current and planned resource management and operation of the TCWMA. The cost estimate categories are those currently recognized by the FWC and the Land Management Uniform Accounting Council (Appendix 11.16).

<u>TCWMA Management Plan Cost</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<i>Maximum expected one-year expenditure</i>
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<u>Resource Management</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
<i>Invasive Species Control</i>	\$19,559
<i>Prescribed Burning</i>	\$81,899
<i>Cultural Resource Management</i>	\$14,630
<i>Timber Management</i>	\$19,530
<i>Hydrological Management</i>	\$15,000
<i>Vegetation Monitoring/Management</i>	\$187,561
<i>Wildlife Monitoring/Management</i>	\$29,324
<u>Subtotal</u>	\$367,502
 <u>Administration</u>	
<i>General administration</i>	\$19,118
 <u>Support</u>	
<i>Land Management Planning</i>	\$33,957
<i>Management Reviews</i>	\$0
<i>Training/Staff Development</i>	\$14,324
<i>Vehicle Purchase</i>	\$1,200,000
<i>Vehicle Operation and Maintenance</i>	\$39,059
<i>Other (Technical Reports, Data Management, etc.)</i>	\$2,265
<i>Internal Program Review</i>	\$15,854
<i>Technology and Data Management</i>	\$10,203
<u>Subtotal</u>	\$1,435,662
 <u>Capital Improvements</u>	
<i>New Facility Construction</i>	\$0
<i>Facility Maintenance</i>	\$303,872
<u>Subtotal</u>	\$303,872
 <u>Visitor Services/Recreation</u>	
<i>Info./Education/Operations</i>	\$94,354
 <u>Law Enforcement</u>	
<i>Resource protection</i>	\$39,535
 <u>Total</u>	\$2,174,358

* Based on the characteristics and requirements of this area, 7.4 FTE positions would be optimal to fully manage this area. All land management funding is dependent upon annual legislative appropriations.

TCWMA Management Plan *Ten-year*
Cost Estimate *projection*

<u>Resource Management</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Priority</u>	Priority schedule:
<i>Invasive Species Control</i>	\$224,224	(1)	(1) Immediate (annual)
<i>Prescribed Burning</i>	\$938,878	(1)	(2) Intermediate (3-4 years)
<i>Cultural Resource Management</i>	\$167,712	(1)	(3) Other (5+ years)
<i>Timber Management</i>	\$223,885	(1)	
<i>Hydrological Management</i>	\$171,958	(1)	
<i>Vegetation Monitoring/Management</i>	\$2,150,174	(1)	
<i>Wildlife Monitoring/Management</i>	\$336,167	(1)	
<i>Subtotal</i>	\$4,212,999		
<u>Administration</u>			
<i>General administration</i>	\$219,171	(1)	
<u>Support</u>			
<i>Land Management Planning</i>	\$389,281	(1)	
<i>Management Reviews</i>	\$13,117	(3)	
<i>Training/Staff Development</i>	\$164,209	(1)	
<i>Vehicle Purchase</i>	\$1,375,666	(2)	
<i>Vehicle Operation and Maintenance</i>	\$447,770	(1)	
<i>Other (Technical Reports, Data Management, etc.)</i>	\$25,963	(1)	
<i>Internal Program Review</i>	\$181,744	(1)	
<i>Technology and Data Management</i>	\$116,969	(1)	
<i>Subtotal</i>	\$2,714,718		
<u>Capital Improvements</u>			
<i>New Facility Construction</i>	\$5,658,073	(2)	
<i>Facility Maintenance</i>	\$3,483,556	(1)	
<i>Subtotal</i>	\$9,141,629		
<u>Visitor Services/Recreation</u>			
<i>Info./Education/Operations</i>	\$453,223	(1)	
<u>Law Enforcement</u>			
<i>Resource protection</i>	\$99,378	(1)	
<i>Total</i>	\$16,841,117	*	

* Based on the characteristics and requirements of this area, 6.2 FTE positions would be optimal to fully manage this area.
All land management funding is dependent upon annual legislative appropriations.

8 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” 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
Invasive species control		✓	
Mechanical vegetation treatment		✓	
Public contact and educational facilities development		✓	
Prescribed burning		✓	
Timber harvest activities	✓		
Vegetation inventories		✓	

9 Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Governmental Requirements

The operational functions of 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 in areas managed by the FWC, every effort is made to comply with Public Law 101 - 336, the ADA 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 TCWMA are compliant with the Conceptual State Lands Management Plan and its requirement for “balanced public utilization,” and are following the mission of the FWC as described in its Agency Strategic Plan (Appendix 11.11). Such uses 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, 373, 375, 378, 379, 403, 487, 597, and 870 F.S.

The FWC has developed and utilizes an Arthropod Control Plan for the TCWMA in compliance with Chapter 388.4111 F.S. (Appendix 11.17). This plan was developed in cooperation with the local Liberty County arthropod control agency. This plan is also in conformance with the Local Government Comprehensive Plan as approved and adopted for Liberty County, Florida (Appendix 11.18).

10 Endnotes

¹Shanahan, D.R. A living document: reincarnating the research article. *Trials* 16, 151 (2015).

² NOAA National Centers for Environmental information, Climate at a Glance: County Time Series. Accessed [2024].

³ Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Official Soil Series Descriptions. Available online. Accessed [2019].

⁴ Sadahisa Kato & Jack Ahern 2008. 'Learning by doing': adaptive planning as a strategy to address uncertainty in planning, *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 51:4, 543-559.

⁵ Wilhere, G. F. 2002. Adaptive management in Habitat Conservation Plans. *Conservation Biology* 16:20-29.

⁶ Walters, C. J. and R. Hilborn. 1978. Ecological optimization and adaptive management. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics* 9:157–188.

⁷ Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board on Final Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas, Final Report (2013).

⁸ 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.

⁹ McCarty, J. P. 2001. Ecological consequences of recent climate change. *Conservation Biology* 15:320-331.

¹⁰ 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.

¹² Parmesan, C. 2006. Ecological and evolutionary responses to recent climate change. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics* 37:637-669.

- ¹³ 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.
- ¹⁴ 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.
- ¹⁵ 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.

11 Appendices

11.1 Lease Agreement 4875

This Instrument was prepared by:
Brad Richardson
Bureau of Public Land Administration
Division of State Lands
Department of Environmental Protection, MS 130
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard,
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000
Action No. 47867

SAL2
[+/- 12,384.18 acres]

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

LEASE AGREEMENT 4875

This lease is made and entered into this 18th day of December, 2023, between the **BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA**, hereinafter referred to as "LESSOR", and the **FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION**, hereinafter referred to as "LESSEE".

WITNESSETH:

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** is authorized in Section 253.03, Florida Statutes, to enter into leases for the use, benefit and possession of public lands by state agencies that may properly use and possess them for the benefit of the people of the State of Florida.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, LESSOR leases the below described premises to LESSEE subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. **DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY**: LESSOR'S responsibilities and obligations herein shall be exercised by the Division of State Lands, State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection.
2. **DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES**: The property subject to this lease is situated in the County of Liberty, State of Florida and is more particularly described in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and hereinafter called the "leased premises".

3. **TERM:** The term of this lease shall be for a period of **50** years commencing on **December 18, 2023** and ending on **December 17, 2073**, unless sooner terminated pursuant to the provisions of this lease.
4. **PURPOSE:** LESSEE shall manage the leased premises only for the conservation and protection of natural and historical resources and resource based public outdoor recreation which is compatible with the conservation and protection of these public lands, as set forth in subsection 259.032(7), Florida Statutes, along with other related uses necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose as designated in the Management Plan required by paragraph 7 of this lease.
5. **QUIET ENJOYMENT AND RIGHT OF USE:** LESSEE shall have the right of ingress and egress to, from and upon the leased premises for all purposes necessary to the full quiet enjoyment by said LESSEE of the rights conveyed herein.
6. **UNAUTHORIZED USE:** LESSEE shall, through its agents and employees, prevent the unauthorized use of the leased premises or any use thereof not in conformance with this lease.
7. **MANAGEMENT PLAN:** LESSEE shall prepare and submit a Management Plan for the leased premises in accordance with Section 253.034, Florida Statutes, within twelve months of the effective date of this lease. The Management Plan shall be submitted for approval to the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands, Office of Environmental Services, Mail Station 140, 3800 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000. The leased premises shall not be developed or physically altered in any way other than what is necessary for security and maintenance of the leased premises without the prior written approval of LESSOR until the Management Plan is approved. The Management Plan shall emphasize the original management concept as approved by LESSOR at the time of acquisition, which established the primary public purpose for which the leased premises were acquired. The approved Management Plan shall provide the basic guidance for all management activities and shall be reviewed jointly by LESSEE and LESSOR. LESSEE shall not use or alter the leased premises except as provided for in the approved Management Plan without the prior written approval of LESSOR. The Management Plan prepared under this lease shall identify management strategies for exotic species, if present. The introduction of exotic species is prohibited, except when specifically authorized by the approved Management Plan.
8. **RIGHT OF INSPECTION:** LESSOR or its duly authorized agents shall have the right at any and all times to inspect the leased premises and the works and operations thereon of LESSEE, in any matter pertaining to this lease.
9. **INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS:** LESSEE shall procure and maintain fire and extended risk insurance coverage, in accordance with Chapter 284, F.S., for any buildings and improvements located on the leased premises by preparing and delivering to the Division of Risk Management, State of Florida Department of Financial Services, a completed Florida Fire

v1.0

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Insurance Trust Fund Coverage Request Form and a copy of this lease immediately upon erection of any structures as allowed by paragraph 4 of this lease. A copy of said form and immediate notification in writing of any erection or removal of structures or other improvements on the leased premises and any changes affecting the value of the improvements shall be submitted to the following: Bureau of Public Land Administration, Division of State Lands, State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Mail Station 130, 3800 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000.

10. LIABILITY: LESSEE shall assist in the investigation of injury or damage claims either for or against LESSOR or the State of Florida pertaining to LESSEE'S respective areas of responsibility under this easement or arising out of LESSEE'S respective management programs or activities and shall contact LESSOR regarding the legal action deemed appropriate to remedy such damage or claims. LESSEE is responsible for all personal injury and property damage attributable to the negligent acts or omissions of LESSEE, and its officers, employees, and agents. Nothing herein shall be construed as an indemnity or a waiver of sovereign immunity enjoyed by any party hereto, as provided in Section 768.28, Florida Statutes, as amended from time to time, or any other law providing limitations on claims.

11. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SITES: Execution of this lease in no way affects any of the parties' obligations pursuant to Chapter 267, Florida Statutes. The collection of artifacts or the disturbance of archaeological and historic sites on state-owned lands is prohibited unless prior authorization has been obtained from the State of Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources. The Management Plan prepared pursuant to Section 253.034, Florida Statutes, shall be reviewed by the Division of Historical Resources to ensure that adequate measures have been planned to locate, identify, protect and preserve the archaeological and historic sites and properties on the leased premises.

12. EASEMENTS: All easements of any nature including, but not limited to, utility easements are required to be granted by LESSOR. LESSEE is not authorized to grant any easements of any nature and any easement granted by LESSEE shall be void and without legal effect.

13. SUBLEASES: This lease is for the purposes specified herein and subleases of any nature are prohibited, without the prior written approval of LESSOR. Any sublease not approved in writing by LESSOR shall be void and without legal effect.

14. POST CLOSING RESPONSIBILITIES: In an effort to define responsibilities of LESSOR and LESSEE with regard to resolving post-closing management issues, the parties agree to the following:

- a. After consultation with LESSEE, LESSOR agrees to provide the LESSEE with the title, survey and environmental products procured by LESSOR, prior to closing.

v1.0

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- b. LESSOR will initiate surveying services to locate and mark boundary lines of specific parcels when necessary for immediate agency management and will provide a boundary survey of the entire acquisition project at the conclusion of all acquisitions within the project boundary. Provided, however, LESSEE may request individual parcel boundary surveys, if necessary, prior to the conclusion of acquisition activities within the project boundaries.
 - c. Unless otherwise agreed to by LESSEE, LESSOR shall at its sole cost and expense, make a diligent effort to resolve all issues pertaining to all title defects, survey matters or environmental contamination associated with the leased premises, including but not limited to trash and debris, which were either known or should have been reasonably known by LESSOR at the time LESSOR acquired the leased premises. Notwithstanding the foregoing, LESSOR will not be responsible for any of LESSEE'S attorney's fees, costs, or liability or damages incurred by LESSEE in resolving any issue in which LESSEE is named as a party in any litigation or other legal or administrative proceeding.
 - d. With regard to all title defects, survey matters, or environmental contamination associated with the leased premises which were not known or could not have been reasonably known by LESSOR at the time LESSOR acquired the leased premises, LESSOR and LESSEE agree to cooperate in developing an appropriate strategy for jointly resolving these matters. LESSOR acknowledges and understands that LESSEE is unable to commit any substantial amount of their routine operating funds for the resolution of any title defect, survey matter, or environmental contamination associated with the lease premises. Notwithstanding the foregoing, LESSOR will not be responsible for any of LESSEE'S attorney's fees, costs, or liability or damages incurred by LESSEE in resolving any issue in which LESSEE is named as a party in any litigation or other legal or administrative proceeding.
15. **SURRENDER OF PREMISES**: Upon termination or expiration of this lease LESSEE shall surrender the leased premises to LESSOR. In the event no further use of the leased premises or any part thereof is needed, written notification shall be made to the Bureau of Public Land Administration, Division of State Lands, State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Mail Station 130, 3800 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, at least six months prior to the release of all or any part of the leased premises. Notification shall include a legal description, this lease number and an explanation of the release. The release shall only be valid if approved by LESSOR through execution of a release of lease instrument with the same formality as this lease. Upon release of all or any part of the leased premises or upon expiration or termination of this lease, all permanent improvements, including both physical structures and modifications to the leased premises, shall become the property of LESSOR, unless LESSOR gives written notice to LESSEE to remove any or all such improvements at the expense of LESSEE. The decision to retain any improvements upon termination of this lease shall be at

LESSOR'S sole discretion. Prior to surrender of all or any part of the leased premises, a representative of the Division of State Lands shall perform an on-site inspection and the keys to any buildings on the leased premises shall be turned over to the Division. If the leased premises and improvements located thereon do not meet all conditions set forth in paragraphs 18 and 21 herein, LESSEE shall pay all costs necessary to meet the prescribed conditions.

16. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES: LESSEE shall implement applicable Best Management Practices for all activities conducted under this lease in compliance with paragraph 18-2.018(2)(h), Florida Administrative Code, which have been selected, developed, or approved by LESSOR, LESSEE or other land managing agencies for the protection and enhancement of the leased premises.

17. PUBLIC LANDS ARTHROPOD CONTROL PLAN: LESSEE shall identify and subsequently designate to the respective arthropod control district or districts within one year of the effective date of this lease all of the environmentally sensitive and biologically highly productive lands contained within the leased premises, in accordance with Section 388.4111, Florida Statutes and Chapter 5E-13, Florida Administrative Code, for the purpose of obtaining a public lands arthropod control plan for such lands.

18. UTILITY FEES: LESSEE shall be responsible for the payment of all charges for the furnishing of gas, electricity, water and other public utilities to the leased premises and for having all utilities turned off when the leased premises are surrendered.

19. ASSIGNMENT: This lease shall not be assigned in whole or in part without the prior written consent of LESSOR. Any assignment made either in whole or in part without the prior written consent of LESSOR shall be void and without legal effect.

20. PLACEMENT AND REMOVAL OF IMPROVEMENTS: All buildings, structures, improvements, and signs shall be constructed at the expense of LESSEE in accordance with plans prepared by professional designers and shall require the prior written approval of LESSOR as to purpose location, and design. Further, no trees, other than non-native species, shall be removed or major land alterations done without the prior written approval of LESSOR. Removable equipment placed on the leased premises by LESSEE which do not become a permanent part of the leased premises will remain the property of LESSEE and may be removed by LESSEE upon termination of this lease.

21. MAINTENANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS: LESSEE shall maintain the real property contained within the leased premises and any improvements located thereon, in a state of good condition, working order and repair including, but not limited to, removing all trash or litter, maintaining all planned improvements as set forth in the approved Management Plan,

v1.0

AID NO 47867 Lease NO.4875 Page 4 of 16

meeting all building and safety codes. LESSEE shall maintain any and all existing roads, canal, ditches, culverts, risers and the like in as good condition as the same may be on the effective date of this lease.

22. ENTIRE UNDERSTANDING: This lease sets forth the entire understanding between the parties and shall only be amended with the prior written approval of LESSOR.

23. BREACH OF COVENANTS, TERMS, OR CONDITIONS: Should LESSEE breach any of the covenants, terms, or conditions of this lease, LESSOR shall give written notice to LESSEE to remedy such breach within sixty days of such notice. In the event LESSEE fails to remedy the breach to the satisfaction of LESSOR within sixty days of receipt of written notice, LESSOR may either terminate this lease and recover from LESSEE all damages LESSOR may incur by reason of the breach including, but not limited to, the cost of recovering the leased premises or maintain this lease in full force and effect and exercise all rights and remedies herein conferred upon LESSOR.

24. NO WAIVER OF BREACH: The failure of LESSOR to insist in any one or more instances upon strict performance of any one or more of the covenants, terms and conditions of this lease shall not be construed as a waiver of such covenants, terms and conditions, but the same shall continue in full force and effect, and no waiver of LESSOR of any one of the provisions hereof shall in any event be deemed to have been made unless the waiver is set forth in writing, signed by LESSOR.

25. PROHIBITIONS AGAINST LIENS OR OTHER ENCUMBRANCES: Fee title to the leased premises is held by LESSOR. LESSEE shall not do or permit anything which purports to create a lien or encumbrance of any nature against the real property contained in the leased premises including, but not limited to, mortgages or construction liens against the leased premises or against any interest of LESSOR therein.

26. CONDITIONS AND COVENANTS: All of the provisions of this lease shall be deemed covenants running with the land included in the leased premises and construed to be "conditions" as well as "covenants" as though the words specifically expressing or imparting covenants and conditions were used in each separate provision.

27. NOTICES: All notices given under this lease shall be in writing and shall be served by certified mail including, but not limited to, notice of any violation served pursuant to Section 253.04, Florida Statutes, to the last address of the party to whom notice is to be given, as designated by such party in writing. LESSOR and LESSEE hereby designate their address as follows:

LESSOR: State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of State Lands
Bureau of Public Land Administration, MS 130
3800 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

LESSEE: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Farris Bryant Building
620 S Meridian St
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

28. DAMAGE TO THE PREMISES: (a) LESSEE shall not do, or suffer to be done, in, on or upon the leased premises or as affecting said leased premises or adjacent properties, any act which may result in damage or depreciation of value to the leased premises or adjacent properties, or any part thereof. (b) LESSEE shall not generate, store, produce, place, treat, release or discharge any contaminants, pollutants or pollution, including, but not limited to, hazardous or toxic substances, chemicals or other agents on, into, or from the leased premises or any adjacent lands or waters in any manner not permitted by law. For the purposes of this lease, "hazardous substances" shall mean and include those elements or compounds defined in 42 USC Section 9601 or which are contained in the list of hazardous substances adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the list of toxic pollutants designated by the United States Congress or the EPA or defined by any other federal, state or local statute, law, ordinance, code, rule, regulation, order or decree regulating, relating to, or imposing liability or standards of conduct concerning any hazardous, toxic or dangerous waste, substance, material, pollutant or contaminant. "Pollutants" and "pollution" shall mean those products or substances defined in Chapters 376 and 403, Florida Statutes, and the rules promulgated thereunder, all as amended or updated from time to time. In the event of LESSEE'S failure to comply with this paragraph, LESSEE shall, at its sole cost and expense, promptly commence and diligently pursue any legally required closure, investigation, assessment, cleanup, decontamination, remediation, restoration and monitoring of (1) the leased premises, and (2) all off-site ground and surface waters and lands affected by LESSEE'S such failure to comply, as may be necessary to bring the leased premises and affected off-site waters and lands into full compliance with all applicable federal, state or local statutes, laws, ordinances, codes, rules, regulations, orders and decrees, and to restore the damaged property to the condition existing immediately prior to the occurrence which caused the damage. LESSEE'S obligations set forth in this paragraph shall survive the termination or expiration of this lease. Nothing herein shall relieve LESSEE of any responsibility or liability prescribed by law for fines, penalties and damages levied by governmental agencies, and the cost of cleaning up any contamination caused directly or indirectly by LESSEE'S activities or facilities. Upon discovery of a release of a hazardous

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AID NO 47867 Lease NO.4875 Page 6 of 16

substance or pollutant, or any other violation of local, state or federal law, ordinance, code, rule, regulation, order or decree relating to the generation, storage, production, placement, treatment, release or discharge of any contaminant, LESSEE shall report such violation to all applicable governmental agencies having jurisdiction, and to LESSOR, all within the reporting periods of the applicable governmental agencies.

29. PAYMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS: LESSEE shall assume full responsibility for and shall pay all liabilities that accrue to the leased premises or to the improvements thereon, including any and all drainage and special assessments or taxes of every kind and all mechanic's or materialman's liens which may be hereafter lawfully assessed and levied against the leased premises.

30. RIGHT OF AUDIT: LESSEE shall make available to LESSOR all financial and other records relating to this lease and LESSOR shall have the right to audit such records at any reasonable time. This right shall be continuous until this lease expires or is terminated. This lease may be terminated by LESSOR should LESSEE fail to allow public access to all documents, papers, letters or other materials made or received in conjunction with this lease, pursuant to Chapter 119, Florida Statutes.

31. NON-DISCRIMINATION: LESSEE shall not 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 within the leased premises or upon lands adjacent to and used as an adjunct of the leased premises.

32. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS: LESSEE agrees that this lease is contingent upon and subject to LESSEE obtaining all applicable permits and complying with all applicable permits, regulations, ordinances, rules, and laws of the State of Florida or the United States or of any political subdivision or agency of either.

33. TIME: Time is expressly declared to be of the essence of this lease.

34. GOVERNING LAW: This lease shall be governed by and interpreted according to the laws of the State of Florida.

35. SECTION CAPTIONS: Articles, subsections and other captions contained in this lease are for reference purposes only and are in no way intended to describe, interpret, define or limit the scope, extent or intent of this lease or any provisions thereof.

36. ADMINISTRATIVE FEE: LESSEE shall pay LESSOR an annual administrative fee of \$300 pursuant to subsection 18-2.020(8), Florida Administrative Code. The initial annual administrative fee shall be payable within thirty days from the date of execution of this lease agreement and shall be prorated based on the number of months or fraction thereof remaining

in the fiscal year of execution. For purposes of this lease agreement, the fiscal year shall be the period extending from July 1 to June 30. Each annual payment thereafter shall be due and payable on July 1 of each subsequent year.

37. RIGHT OF TERMINATION: Anything contained in this lease to the contrary notwithstanding, LESSOR shall have the right and option to terminate this lease, at will, for any reason whatsoever, by giving the LESSEE written notice of such election to terminate at least six (6) months prior to the effective date of such termination. LESSEE shall continue to honor its obligations under the lease until the effective date of the termination, including LESSEE's obligations concerning surrender of the leased premises.

38. ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES: This lease may be executed by electronic signature, which shall be considered as an original signature for all purposes and shall have the same force and effect as an original signature. Without limitation, "electronic signature" shall include faxed versions of an original signature or electronically scanned and transmitted versions (e.g., via pdf) of an original signature.

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank; Signature page follows]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Lease No 4875 to be executed on the day and year first above written.

"LESSOR"

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

BY:  (SEAL)

Brad Richardson, Chief, Bureau of Public Land
Administration, Division of State Lands, State of
Florida Department of Environmental Protection, as
agent for and on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the
Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of
Florida.

"LESSEE"

**FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

BY:  (SEAL)

for Roger A. Young, Executive Director

Approved subject to proper execution:

BY:  _____
DEP Attorney Date 09-25-2023

This Instrument Prepared By and
Please Return To:
Jamie Temples
Tallahassee Title Group, LLC
1407 Piedmont Drive East,
Tallahassee, FL 32308
22-139

EXHIBIT "A"

Inst: 202339000874 Date: 07/06/2023 Time: 8:51AM
Page 2 of 8 B: 283 P: 255, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty.
County, By: JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 126133.00

SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED

THIS INDENTURE, made this 30th day of June, 2023,
between **Tupelo AG LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company**, whose
post office address is 960194 Gateway, Unit 103, Fernandina, Beach FL 32034,
grantor, and the **BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL
IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA**, whose
post office address is c/o Florida Department of Environmental Protection,
Division of State Lands, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 115,
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000, grantee,

(Wherever used herein the terms "grantor" and "grantee" include all the parties to
this instrument and their heirs, legal representatives, successors and assigns.
"Grantor" and "grantee" are used for singular and plural, as the context requires
and the use of any gender shall include all genders.)

WITNESSETH: That the said grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars and other good and valuable
considerations, to said grantor in hand paid by said grantee, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained
and sold to the said grantee, and grantee's successors and assigns forever, the following described land situate, lying and being in
Liberty County, Florida, to-wit:

See Exhibit "A" attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof.

Property Appraiser's Parcel Identification Number: See Attached Exhibit B

This conveyance is subject to easements, restrictions, limitations and conditions of record if any now exist, but any such
interests that may have been terminated are not hereby re-imposed.

This property is not the homestead property of the grantor, nor contiguous to homestead property, as such homestead is
defined under Florida law.

AND except as set forth above the said grantor does hereby warrant the title to said land and will defend the same against
the lawful claims of all persons claiming by, through or under Grantor, but against none other.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the grantor has hereunto set grantor's hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in
the presence of:

Tupelo AG LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company

By: William L. Agricola, II
William L. Agricola, II as Manager

Jan C. Luessem
(Signature of first Witness)

Jan C. Luessem
(Printed, typed or stamped name of
first Witness.)

Jennifer T. Athavale
(Signature of second Witness)

Jennifer T. Athavale
(Printed, typed or stamped name of
second witness)

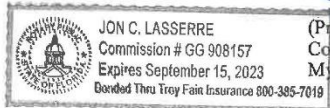
Inst: 202339000926 Date: 07/13/2023 Time: 10:14AM
Page 1 of 7 B: 283 P: 691, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty.
County, By: JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 0.70

STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF NASSAU

26TH The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of ☒ physical presence or ☐ online notarization this day of JUNE, 2023, by **William L. Agricola, II as Manager of Tupelo AG LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company, on behalf of the company.** Such person(s) (Notary Public must check applicable box):

☒ is personally known to me.
☐ produced a current driver license.
☐ produced _____ as identification.

(SEAL)



Jon C. Lasserre
Notary Public
(Printed, Typed or Stamped Name of Notary Public)
Commission No.: _____
My Commission Expires: _____

Inst: 202339000874 Date: 07/06/2023 Time: 8:51AM
Page 3 of 8 B: 283 P: 256, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty
County, By: JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 126133.00

Inst: 202339000926 Date: 07/13/2023 Time: 10:14AM
Page 2 of 7 B: 283 P: 692, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty
County, By: JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 0.70

Exhibit A

Inst: 202339000926 Date: 07/13/2023 Time: 10:14AM
Page 3 of 7 B: 283 P: 693, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty.
County, By: JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 0.70

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST:

SECTION 6, SOUTH OF STATE ROAD 20

AND:

SECTION 7, SOUTH OF STATE ROAD 20, AND LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIBED BELOW AND SECTION 8, SOUTH OF STATE ROAD 20, AND LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIBED BELOW AND SECTION 18, LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIBED BELOW AND SECTION 19, LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIBED BELOW AND THE WEST 1/2 OF SECTION 30, LYING NORTH OF THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK AND THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 30, LYING NORTH OF THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK AND LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE, WITH SUCH E BOUNDARY LINE BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCE AT AN EXISTING LIGHT WOOD HUB MARKING THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SECTION 1, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE NORTH 00°38'36" EAST ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID SECTION 1 A DISTANCE OF 1,354.67 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THAT CERTAIN PARCEL AS DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK 196, PAGE 114 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS FOR LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA, SAID CORNER BEING THE NEW SOUTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF STATE ROAD #20 PER SURVEY PREPARED BY EDWIN G. BROWN AND ASSOCIATES, INC., JOB NUMBER 08-034, DATED NOVEMBER 18, 2010; THENCE SOUTH 79°47'12" EAST ALONG SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE, 8,797.33 FEET TO AN IRON ROD BEING A POINT ON A CURVE CONCAVE SOUTHERLY, HAVING A RADIUS OF 11,259.16 FEET, A CENTRAL ANGLE OF - 06°01'05" AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF SOUTH 76°46'29" EAST, 1,182.06 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 1,182.61 FEET TO AN IRON ROD MARKING THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE SOUTH 73°44'51" EAST ALONG SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE, 1,161.63 FEET TO AN IRON ROD BEING THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE DEPARTING SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE ALONG A CURVE CONCAVE SOUTHEASTERLY, HAVING A RADIUS OF 575.00 FEET, A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 102°16'36" AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF SOUTH 51°11'33" WEST, 895.46 FEET; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 1,026.41 FEET TO AN IRON ROD MARKING THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE SOUTH 00°43'14" WEST, 1,334.75 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 02°30'24" WEST, 951.53 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 01°43'18" WEST, 993.94 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 00°06'38" EAST, 730.35 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 00°48'05" WEST, 2,376.72 FEET TO AN IRON

Telogia Creek
Tupelo AG LLC
Liberty County
Sheet 1 of 4

AID NO 47867 Lease NO.4875 Page 12 of 16

Inst: 202339000874 Date: 07/06/2023 Time: 8:51AM
Page 5 of 8 B: 283 P: 258, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty.
County, By: JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 126133.00

Inst: 202339000926 Date: 07/13/2023 Time: 10:14AM
Page 4 of 7 B: 283 P: 694, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty.
County, By: JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 0.70

ROD; THENCE SOUTH 73°24'58" WEST, 718.13 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 43°22'36" WEST, 322.94 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 87°48'22" WEST, 109.19 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 47°51'59" WEST, 2,761.97 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 01°45'59" WEST, 2,189.66 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 01°41'53" EAST, 1,675.35 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 22°42'25" EAST, 576.28 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 25°08'02" EAST, 423.82 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 61°12'38" EAST, 2,588.41 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 13°52'09" EAST, 2,606.00 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK AND THE POINT OF TERMINUS, SAID POINT LYING SOUTH 13°52'09" EAST 41.00 FEET, MORE OR LESS, FROM AN IRON ROD SET ON THE NORTH BANK OF SAID CREEK

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST:

ALL OF SECTION 1 SOUTH OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OF STATE ROAD 20

AND:

ALL OF SECTION 9 EAST OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

AND:

ALL OF SECTION 10, LYING SOUTHERLY OF COUNTY MAINTAINED PARLEY S SHULER ROAD

AND:

ALL OF SECTION 11, LESS AND EXCEPT NW 1/4 AND H ROAD ACCORDING TO THE QUIT CLAIM DEED TO LIBERTY COUNTY RECORDED IN O.R. BOOK 237, PAGE 554, PUBLIC RECORDS OF LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA

AND:

ALL OF SECTIONS 12, 13, 14, AND 15

AND:

ALL OF SECTION 16 EAST OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

AND:

Telogia Creek
Tupelo AG LLC
Liberty County
Sheet 2 of 4

AID NO 47867 Lease NO.4875 Page 13 of 16

Inst: 202339000874 Date: 07/06/2023 Time: 8:51AM
Page 6 of 8 B: 283 P: 259, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty
County, By: JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 126133.00

Inst: 202339000926 Date: 07/13/2023 Time: 10:14AM
Page 5 of 7 B: 283 P: 695, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty
County, By: JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 0.70

ALL OF THE E 1/2 OF SECTION 17 LYING EAST OF THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

AND:

A PORTION OF SECTION 20 DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: A PORTION OF THE LANDS AS DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 231, PAGE 604, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS FOR LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA, LYING EAST OF THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK AND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: COMMENCE AT AN EXISTING 6" ROUND TERRA-COTTA MONUMENT MARKING THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE SOUTH 00°40'47" WEST, ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID SECTION 20 A DISTANCE OF 4,025.31 FEET TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE NORTH 1/2 OF THE SOUTH 1/2 OF SAID SECTION 20; THENCE NORTH 89°46'13" WEST, ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID NORTH 1/2 OF SOUTH 1/2 OF SECTION 20 A DISTANCE OF 1,273.1 FEET, MORE OR LESS AS TO REACH THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK; THENCE MEANDER NORTHERLY ALONG SAID CENTERLINE OF SAID CREEK 4,874.4 FEET, MORE OR LESS AS TO REACH THE NORTH LINE OF SAID SECTION 20; THENCE NORTH 89°57'57" EAST, ALONG SAID NORTH LINE 1,576.0 FEET, MORE OR LESS TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

AND:

ALL OF SECTIONS 21, 22, 23 AND 24

AND:

ALL OF SECTION 25 NORTH OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

AND:

ALL OF SECTIONS 26 AND 27

AND:

ALL OF SECTION 28, NORTH AND EAST OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

AND:

ALL OF SECTION 34 NORTH OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

LESS AND EXCEPT:

Telogia Creek
Tupelo AG LLC
Liberty County
Sheet 3 of 4

AID NO 47867 Lease NO.4875 Page 14 of 16

Inst: 202339000874 Date: 07/06/2023 Time: 8:51AM
Page 7 of 8 B: 283 P: 260, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty
County, By: JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 126133.00

Inst: 202339000926 Date: 07/13/2023 Time: 10:14AM
Page 6 of 7 B: 283 P: 696, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty.
County, By: JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 0.70

BEGIN AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SECTION THIRTY-FOUR (34), TOWNSHIP ONE (1)
SOUTH, RANGE SEVEN (7) WEST, RUNNING SOUTH 12 CHAINS TO THE POINT OF
BEGINNING: THENCE EAST 10 CHAINS, THENCE SOUTH 16 CHAINS, THENCE WEST 10
CHAINS, THENCE NORTH 16 CHAINS TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, AS RECORDED IN
DEED BOOK P, AT PAGE 120.

AND:

ALL OF SECTIONS 35 AND 36 NORTH OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

WITH RESPECT TO ALL REFERENCES HEREIN TO THE "CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA,
CREEK," A LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SUCH CENTERLINE IS CONTAINED IN THAT CERTAIN
SURVEY PREPARED BY EDWIN G. BROWN & ASSOCIATES, INC. DATED JANUARY 30, 2008,
LAST REVISED FEBRUARY 27, 2008 (JOB No. 08-025), WHICH LEGAL DESCRIPTION IS
REPEATED AND SET FORTH IN THE VESTING DEED INTO TELOGIA TIMBERLANDS LLC AT
OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 208, PAGE 174, BEGINNING AT PAGE 188 (BEING PAGE 13 OF 39
OF THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION) AND ENDING ON PAGE 214 (BEING PAGE 39 OF 39 OF THE
LEGAL DESCRIPTION).

BSM APPROVED

By: JA Date: 06/09/2023

Telogia Creek
Tupelo AG LLC
Liberty County
Sheet 4 of 4

AID NO 47867 Lease NO.4875 Page 15 of 16

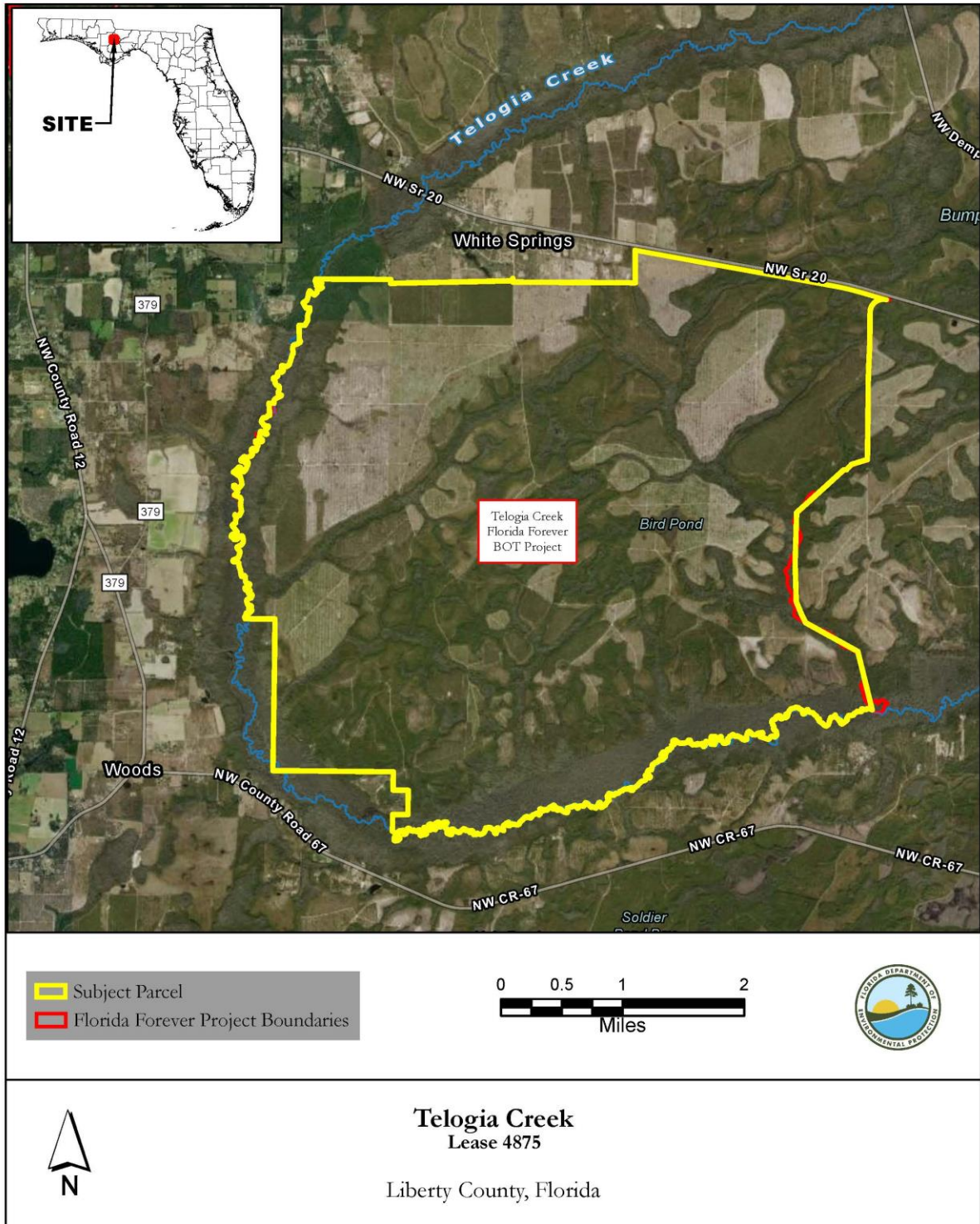
Exhibit B

Inst: 202339000874 Date: 07/06/2023 Time: 8:51AM
Page 8 of 8 B: 283 P: 261, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty.
County, By: JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 126133.00

036-1S-7W-02011 001
001-1S-7W-01549 005
030-1S-6W-00787 000
035-1S-7W-02010 001
025-1S-7W-01955 001
034-1S-7W-02009 001
019-1S-6W-00444 000
009-1S-7W-01848 000
026-1S-7W-01956 000
018-1S-6W-00443 000
028-1S-7W-01958 000
024-1S-7W-01954 000
015-1S-7W-01855 000
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013-1S-7W-01853 000
027-1S-7W-01957 000
022-1S-7W-01952 000
014-1S-7W-01854 000
012-1S-7W-01852 000
007-1S-6W-00371 000
011-1S-7W-01851 000
021-1S-7W-01951 000
016-1S-7W-01856 000
010-1S-7W-01850 000
020-1S-7W-01945-001
020-1S-7W-01946-001
020-1S-7W-01947-001
017-1S-7W-01859-000
006-1S-6W-00370-001

Inst: 202339000926 Date: 07/13/2023 Time: 10:14AM
Page 7 of 7 B: 283 P: 697, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty.
County, By: JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 0.70

THIS PAGE AND ANY FOLLOWING PAGES ARE ATTACHED ONLY FOR STATE OF FLORIDA TRACKING PURPOSES
AND FORM NO PART OF THE INSTRUMENT AND ARE NOT TO BE RELIED ON BY ANY PARTY.



File Location: \\FLDEP1\tech_cad\MAPPING\GIS_MAPS22\20221010_Telogia_Creek_CU\Tupelo_AG_ILC_edit.aprx
Date Saved: 10/19/2022 5:49 PM
Map Created By: GW Steeles / edit by: Chris Jackson

11.2 Easements and/or Other Agreements

11.2.1 Ingress, egress, and utility easement – Michael Shuler

Inst. Number: 202339000872 Book: 283 Page: 227 Page 1 of 15 Date: 7/6/2023 Time: 8:51 AM
Daniel R Stanley Clerk of Courts, Liberty County, Florida

THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY
AND SHOULD BE RETURNED TO

Tallahassee Title Group, LLC
1407 Piedmont Drive East
Tallahassee, Florida 32308

Inst: 202339000872 Date: 07/06/2023 Time: 8:51AM
Page 1 of 15 B: 283 P: 227, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty
County, By: JB
Deputy Clerk

FOR RECORDING PURPOSES ONLY

EASEMENT AGREEMENT

THIS EASEMENT AGREEMENT ("Easement") is made and entered in this 30th day of June, 2023, by and between, **Tupelo AG LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company**, whose post office address is 960194 Gateway Boulevard, Unit 103, Amelia Island, FL 32034 (hereinafter referred to as the "Grantor") and **Michael Shuler**, whose address is 17869 NW Moses Shuler Rd, Bristol, FL 32321 their heirs, successors and assigns (hereinafter referred to as the "Grantee")

(Whenever used herein the terms "Grantor" and "Grantee" include all parties to this instrument and the heirs, legal representative and assigns of individuals, and the successors and assigns of corporations, partnerships (including joint ventures), public bodies and quasi-public bodies)

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Grantor is the owner of that certain real property located in Liberty County, Florida, as more particularly described on Exhibit "A" attached hereto ("Grantor's Parcel"), and;

WHEREAS, Grantee has requested, and Grantor has agreed to grant and convey to Grantee, a non-exclusive easement appurtenant for ingress, egress, and utilities on a portion of the Grantor's Parcel over, upon and across the property more particularly described on as Exhibit "B" (the "Easement Property") for the purpose of ingress, egress, and utilities to and from the property more particularly described in Exhibit "C" ("Benefitted Property"); and,

WHEREAS, Grantee is the owner of the Benefitted Property; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants promises, terms and conditions set forth herein, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto agrees as follows

Section 1: Recitals. The above recitals are true and correct, form a material part of this Easement, and are incorporated herein by reference

Section 2. Grant of Easement Grantor hereby gives, grants, bargains, sells and conveys to Grantee a perpetual non-exclusive easement for ingress, egress, and utilities over and upon the Easement Property (the "Easement"), which easement is granted for the benefit of the Benefitted Property, to provide access to the Benefitted Property. Grantee shall at all times have the right to keep the Easement Property clear of all structures, obstructions, trees, shrubbery, undergrowth and roots or objects that might interfere with Grantees use. Grantee shall maintain or repair the Easement Property as needed

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Section 3 **Limitations on Easement** This Easement is given by Grantor to Grantee subject to the following terms, conditions and limitations: (1) the Easement granted herein is solely for purpose of ingress, egress, and utilities to and from the Benefitted Property and (2) fee title to the Easement Property is held by Grantor, and Grantee shall not do or permit anything to be done which purports to create a lien or encumbrance of any kind against the interest of Grantor or Grantor's successors in title. This easement shall remain in existence only for so long as Grantee continues to use the easement for the purposes herein expressed.

Section 4 **Reservation of Use by Grantor** This Easement is non-exclusive, and the Grantor reserves to itself and its successors and assigns, the right to utilize the Easement Property for purposes which will not unreasonably interfere with the use of the Easement Property by Grantee.

Section 5. **Modification** The Easement may be modified or amended only upon the mutual written consent of Grantee and Grantor, or their respective successors in title

Section 6. **Effective Date** The Easement shall only become effective between the parties hereto upon recording in the public records of Liberty County, Florida.

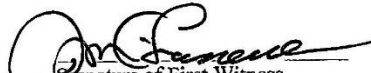
Section 7. **Binding Effect** The Easement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties specified herein, their respective legal representatives, successors, in title and lessees, and the benefits and burdens hereof shall run with the Easement Property. Grantee shall at all times have the right, to convey the rights granted herein to joint owners of the Benefitted Property and any subsequent owners of the Benefitted Property, it being the intent of the parties that this easement serve the Benefitted Property

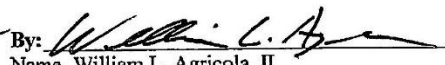
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Parties hereto have subscribed their names and have caused this Easement to be secured as the day and year first above written

Signed, sealed and delivered
In the presence of

GRANTOR:

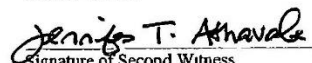
Tupelo AG LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company

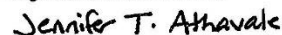

Signature of First Witness

By: 
Name. William L. Agricola, II
Title Manager

Date 6/27/2023


Printed, Typed or Stamped Name
of First Witness

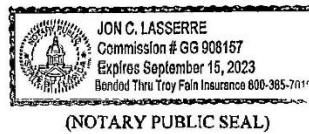

Signature of Second Witness


Printed, Typed or Stamped
Name of Second Witness

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County, By JB
Deputy Clerk

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF ADAMS

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of ☒ physical presence or ☐ online notarization, this 27th day of June, 2023 by William L. Agricola, II as manager of Tupelo AG LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company. Such person (notary Public must check applicable box):



☒ is personally known to me
☐ produced a current driver's license
☐ produced _____ as identification

Jon C. Lasserre
Notary Public

Jon C. Lasserre
(Printed, Typed or Stamped Name of
Notary Public)
Commission No. _____

My Commission Expires. _____

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Exhibit A

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST:

SECTION 6, SOUTH OF STATE ROAD 20

AND:

SECTION 7, SOUTH OF STATE ROAD 20, AND LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIBED BELOW AND SECTION 8, SOUTH OF STATE ROAD 20, AND LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIBED BELOW AND SECTION 18, LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIBED BELOW AND SECTION 19, LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIBED BELOW AND THE WEST 1/2 OF SECTION 30, LYING NORTH OF THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK AND THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 30, LYING NORTH OF THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK AND LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE, WITH SUCH E BOUNDARY LINE BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCE AT AN EXISTING LIGHT WOOD HUB MARKING THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SECTION 1, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA, THENCE NORTH 00°38'36" EAST ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID SECTION 1 A DISTANCE OF 1,354.67 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THAT CERTAIN PARCEL AS DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK 196, PAGE 114 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS FOR LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA, SAID CORNER BEING THE NEW SOUTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF STATE ROAD #20 PER SURVEY PREPARED BY EDWIN G. BROWN AND ASSOCIATES, INC., JOB NUMBER 08-034, DATED NOVEMBER 18, 2010, THENCE SOUTH 79°47'12" EAST ALONG SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE, 8,797.33 FEET TO AN IRON ROD BEING A POINT ON A CURVE CONCAVE SOUTHERLY, HAVING A RADIUS OF 11,259.16 FEET, A CENTRAL ANGLE OF -06°01'05" AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF SOUTH 76°46'29" EAST, 1,182.06 FEET, THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 1,182.61 FEET TO AN IRON ROD MARKING THE POINT OF TANGENCY, THENCE SOUTH 73°44'51" EAST ALONG SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE, 1,161.63 FEET TO AN IRON ROD BEING THE POINT OF BEGINNING, THENCE DEPARTING SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE ALONG A CURVE CONCAVE SOUTHEASTERLY, HAVING A RADIUS OF 575.00 FEET, A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 102°16'36" AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF SOUTH 51°11'33" WEST, 895.46 FEET, THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 1,026.41 FEET TO AN IRON ROD MARKING THE POINT OF TANGENCY, THENCE SOUTH 00°43'14" WEST, 1,334.75 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 02°30'24" WEST, 951.53 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 01°43'18" WEST, 993.94 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 00°06'38" EAST, 730.35 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 00°48'05" WEST, 2,376.72 FEET TO AN IRON

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ROD; THENCE SOUTH 73°24'58" WEST, 718.13 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 43°22'36" WEST, 322.94 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 87°48'22" WEST, 109.19 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 47°51'59" WEST, 2,761.97 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 01°45'59" WEST, 2,189.66 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 01°41'53" EAST, 1,675.35 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 22°42'25" EAST, 576.28 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 25°08'02" EAST, 423.82 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 61°12'38" EAST, 2,588.41 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 13°52'09" EAST, 2,606.00 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK AND THE POINT OF TERMINUS, SAID POINT LYING SOUTH 13°52'09" EAST 41.00 FEET, MORE OR LESS, FROM AN IRON ROD SET ON THE NORTH BANK OF SAID CREEK

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST

ALL OF SECTION 1 SOUTH OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OF STATE ROAD 20

AND

ALL OF SECTION 9 EAST OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

AND

ALL OF SECTION 10, LYING SOUTHERLY OF COUNTY MAINTAINED PARLEY S SHULER ROAD

AND

ALL OF SECTION 11, LESS AND EXCEPT NW 1/4 AND H ROAD ACCORDING TO THE QUIT CLAIM DEED TO LIBERTY COUNTY RECORDED IN O.R. BOOK 237, PAGE 554, PUBLIC RECORDS OF LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA

AND

ALL OF SECTIONS 12, 13, 14, AND 15

AND

ALL OF SECTION 16 EAST OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

AND

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ALL OF THE E 1/2 OF SECTION 17 LYING EAST OF THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK
AND

A PORTION OF SECTION 20 DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS. A PORTION OF THE LANDS AS
DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 231, PAGE 604, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS FOR
LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA, LYING EAST OF THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK AND
BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS COMMENCE AT AN EXISTING 6"
ROUND TERRA-COTTA MONUMENT MARKING THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 20,
TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA, THENCE SOUTH
00°40'47" WEST, ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID SECTION 20 A DISTANCE OF 4,025.31 FEET
TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE NORTH 1/2 OF THE SOUTH 1/2 OF SAID SECTION 20,
THENCE NORTH 89°46'13" WEST, ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID NORTH 1/2 OF SOUTH
1/2 OF SECTION 20 A DISTANCE OF 1,273.1 FEET, MORE OR LESS AS TO REACH THE
CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK, THENCE MEANDER NORTHERLY ALONG SAID
CENTERLINE OF SAID CREEK 4,874.4 FEET, MORE OR LESS AS TO REACH THE NORTH LINE
OF SAID SECTION 20, THENCE NORTH 89°57'57" EAST, ALONG SAID NORTH LINE 1,576.0
FEET, MORE OR LESS TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

AND

ALL OF SECTIONS 21, 22, 23 AND 24

AND

ALL OF SECTION 25 NORTH OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

AND

ALL OF SECTIONS 26 AND 27

AND

ALL OF SECTION 28, NORTH AND EAST OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

AND:

ALL OF SECTION 34 NORTH OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

LESS AND EXCEPT:

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BEGIN AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SECTION THIRTY-FOUR (34), TOWNSHIP ONE (1)
SOUTH, RANGE SEVEN (7) WEST, RUNNING SOUTH 12 CHAINS TO THE POINT OF
BEGINNING. THENCE EAST 10 CHAINS, THENCE SOUTH 16 CHAINS, THENCE WEST 10
CHAINS, THENCE NORTH 16 CHAINS TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, AS RECORDED IN
DEED BOOK P, AT PAGE 120

AND

ALL OF SECTIONS 35 AND 36 NORTH OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

WITH RESPECT TO ALL REFERENCES HEREIN TO THE "CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA,
CREEK," A LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SUCH CENTERLINE IS CONTAINED IN THAT CERTAIN
SURVEY PREPARED BY EDWIN G. BROWN & ASSOCIATES, INC DATED JANUARY 30, 2008,
LAST REVISED FEBRUARY 27, 2008 (JOB No 08-025), WHICH LEGAL DESCRIPTION IS
REPEATED AND SET FORTH IN THE VESTING DEED INTO TELOGIA TIMBERLANDS LLC AT
OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 208, PAGE 174, BEGINNING AT PAGE 188 (BEING PAGE 13 OF 39
OF THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION) AND ENDING ON PAGE 214 (BEING PAGE 39 OF 39 OF THE
LEGAL DESCRIPTION)

BSM APPROVLD

By, JB, Date, 06/09/2023

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Exhibit "B"

Easement Property

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INGRESS & EGRESS EASEMENT (NEWLY CREATED):

BEING TOGETHER WITH AND SUBJECT TO A 30 FOOT WIDE INGRESS & EGRESS
EASEMENT BEING 15 FEET EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED CENTERLINE

COMMENCE AT AN EXISTING ROUND CONCRETE MONUMENT MARKING THE
NORTHWEST CORNER OF SECTION 11, TOWNSHIP, 1 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, LIBERTY
COUNTY, FLORIDA, THENCE S00°46'25"W ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID SECTION 30 10
FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF NORTHWEST L AND H ROAD (60 FOOT
RIGHT OF WAY); THENCE S89°43'44"E ALONG SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE 30.00 FEET MORE
OR LESS TO THE CENTERLINE OF NORTHWEST ODELL OWENS ROAD (PRIVATE DIRT
ROADWAY) BEING THE POINT OF BEGINNING, THENCE DEPARTING SAID SOUTH RIGHT
OF WAY LINE S00°28'45"W 1,385.96 FEET; THENCE S00°12'58"W, 773.41 FEET TO THE POINT
OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST HAVING A RADIUS
OF 1.167.11 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S10°14'47"E 367.42 FEET; THENCE
SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 368.95 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY,
THENCE S15°13'46"E, 351.20 FEET, THENCE S19°48'21"E, 219.71 FEET; THENCE S24°43'37"E,
230.82 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO
THE WEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 650.24 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S10°29'53"E
281.71 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 283.96 FEET TO THE
POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S00°47'18"W, 1,021.47 FEET; THENCE S02°22'39"E, 358.54
FEET; THENCE S06°57'33"E, 825.96 FEET, THENCE S08°54'36"E, 1,116.70 FEET, THENCE
S06°19'50"E, 358.10 FEET, THENCE S04°26'46"E, 437.23 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE
OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 692.06 FEET
AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S14°58'03"E 258.25 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE
ARC OF SAID CURVE 259.77 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S21°14'11"E,
230.76 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO
THE WEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 815.56 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S02°36'12"E
434.27 FEET, THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 439.57 FEET TO THE
POINT OF TANGENCY, THENCE S09°57'42"W, 51.67 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF
A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHWEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 225.96
FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S38°44'22"W 198.90 FEET; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY
ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 205.95 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY, THENCE
S54°49'53"W, 181.73 FEET; THENCE S48°25'27"W, 157.62 FEET; THENCE S44°01'51"W, 499.74
FEET; THENCE S48°06'53"W, 237.46 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON
TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHEAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 226.59 FEET AND
A CHORD THAT BEARS S22°40'53"W 178.65 FEET, THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE
ARC OF SAID CURVE OF 183.63 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S00°30'05"W,
570.13 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO
THE WEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 238.86 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S22°18'55"W
202.96 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 209.62 FEET TO THE
POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S44°02'49"W, 193.17 FEET, THENCE S41°41'38"W, 638.43
FEET; THENCE S43°45'17"W, 912.23 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON
TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHEAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 3,845.40 FEET
AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S38°25'34"W 415.05 FEET; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG
THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 415.25 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S34°56'41"W,
521.21 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO
THE NORTHWEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 804.45 AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S46°14'46"W
259.78 FEET; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 260.93 FEET TO

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THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S54°45'49"W, 966.81 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHEAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 580.62 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S44°10'35"W 204.85 FEET; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 205.93 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S36°27'48"W, 468.02 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 546.63 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S14°22'43"W 454.29 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 468.50 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S08°17'15"E, 483.70 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 1,001.02 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S20°37'42"E 228.49 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 228.99 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S29°24'55"E, 879.88 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE WEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 367.03 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S11°38'02"E 246.24 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 251.11 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY BEING THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 429.89 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S07°18'37"E 156.95 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 157.83 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S18°28'40"E, 120.71 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHEAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 446.66 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S31°02'36"E 125.85 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 126.27 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S41°11'05"E, 258.69 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHEAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 478.61 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S57°24'39"E 154.41 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 155.09 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S60°46'45"E, 207.32 FEET; THENCE S57°42'39"E, 105.37 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHWEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 255.65 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S28°15'13"E 270.51 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 285.05 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S00°01'48"W, 279.50 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 370.38 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S10°37'37"E 127.51 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 128.15 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY BEING THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE WEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 380.59 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S10°11'59"E 158.22 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 159.38 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S02°10'53"W, 694.10 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE WEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 1,651.98 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S07°42'25"W 152.16 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 152.22 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY BEING THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 1,370.13 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S03°38'24"W 229.42 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 229.69 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S00°42'37"E, 240.69 FEET; THENCE S03°13'09"W, 118.90 FEET; THENCE S02°50'55"E, 185.49 FEET; THENCE S13°49'34"W, 127.92 FEET; THENCE S03°37'43"W, 337.72 FEET; THENCE S02°30'38"W, 693.74 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHWEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 138.01 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S37°10'07"W 167.44 FEET; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 179.91 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S70°20'55"W, 2,114.43 FEET; THENCE S72°47'40"W, 478.65 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHEAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 46.31 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S27°48'45"W 48.54 FEET.

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THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 51.10 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY, THENCE S01°11'41"E, 299.56 FEET; THENCE S15°53'56"E, 285.82 FEET; THENCE S34°19'30"E, 156.86 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE WEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 213.86 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S03°28'25"W 257.75 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 276.64 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S51°11'08"W, 103.30 FEET; THENCE S70°56'46"W, 34.04 FEET TO A POINT ON THE EAST LINE OF THAT CERTAIN PARCEL AS DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK 210, PAGE 638 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS FOR LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA AND THE POINT OF TERMINUS.

APPROVED
By Marcus Ashman at 9:24 am, Jun 02, 2023

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County, By: JB
Deputy Clerk

Benefitted Property

Exhibit "C"

6/2/23, 3:10 PM

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qPublic.net™ Liberty County, FL

Parcel Summary

Parcel ID 034-1S-7W-02008 001
Location Address 17869 NW MOSES SHULER RD
Brief Tax SEC 034-1S-7W 2AC COM @ NE COR SEC 34TH S 792' TH E 240' TO POB TH S 210' TH E 420' TH N 210' TH 420' TO POB CONTAINING 2AC PER CR
Description 159/ 372
Property Use Code SINGLE FAMILY (0100)
Sec/Twp/Rng 34-1S-7W
Tax District LIBERTY COUNTY (1)
Millage Rate 14 6688
Acreage 2
Homestead Y

[View Map](#)

Owner Information

SHULER, MICHAEL R
17869 MOOSE SHULER RD
BRISTOL, FL 32321

Land Information

Land Use
000200 - MOBILE HOM

Number of Units
2

Building Information

Total Area 784
Exterior Walls VINYL SIDI
Roof Cover MODULAR TI
Interior Walls PLYWOOD
Frame Type SELECT NEW
Floor Cover SHT VINYL
Description BAS=[YR=1993] 784\$

Heat FORCED AIR
Air Conditioning CENTRAL
Bathrooms 1
Bedrooms 1
Stories 0
Actual Year Built 1980
Effective Year Built 2006

Extra Features

Code	Description
0570	WELL
0580	OPENSHEED/NO FLOOR

Sales

Multi Parcel	Sale Date	Sale Price
N	12/13/2005	\$100

Area Sales Report

Sale date range:

From

06/02/2013

To

06/02/2023

1500

Feet

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Deputy Clerk

6/2/23, 3 10 PM

qPublic net - Liberty County, FL - Report. 034-1S-7W-02008-001

Valuation

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Building Value	\$42,113	\$42,751	\$40,687	\$39,511
Extra Features Value	\$1,742	\$1,742	\$1,742	\$1,742
Land Value	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Land Agricultural Value	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agricultural (Market) Value	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Just (Market) Value	\$47,855	\$48,493	\$46,429	\$45,253
Assessed Value	\$47,855	\$46,942	\$46,294	\$45,253
Exempt Value	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Taxable Value	\$22,855	\$21,942	\$21,294	\$20,253
Maximum Save Our Homes Portability	\$0	\$1,551	\$135	\$0

Sketches



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<https://qpublic.schneidercorp.com/Application.aspx?AppID=828&LayerID=15003&PageTypeID=4&PageID=13690&Q=1709423655&KeyValue=034-1S> 2/3

6/2/23, 3 10 PM

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Generate Owner List by Radius

Distance

100

Fee ▼

Use Address From:

☒ Owner ☐ Property

Select export file format:

Address labels (5160) ▼

International mailing labels that exceed 5 lines are not supported on the Address labels (5160) For International addresses, please use the xls, csv or tab download formats

☒ Show All Owners

☐ Show Parcel ID on Label

Skip Labels

0

No data available for the following modules: Photos

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Last Data Upload: 6/1/2023, 3:53 PM



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11.2.2 Ingress, egress, and utility easement – Chance Shuler

Inst. Number: 202339000925 Book: 283 Page: 678 Page 1 of 13 Date: 7/13/2023 Time: 10:14 AM
Daniel R Stanley Clerk of Courts, Liberty County, Florida

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THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY
AND SHOULD BE RETURNED TO

Tallahassee Title Group, LLC
1407 Piedmont Drive East
Tallahassee, Florida 32308

Inst- 202339000925 Date 07/13/2023 Time 10 14AM
Page 1 of 13 B 283 P 678, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Libert
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FOR RECORDING PURPOSES ONLY

EASEMENT AGREEMENT

THIS EASEMENT AGREEMENT ("Easement") is made and entered in this 30th day of June, 2023, by and between, **Tupelo AG LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company**, whose post office address is 960194 Gateway Boulevard, Unit 103, Amelia Island, FL 32034 (hereinafter referred to as the "Grantor") and **Chance Shuler** whose address is 16751 NW CR 379A, Bristol, FL 32321 their heirs, successors and assigns (hereinafter referred to as the "Grantee")

(Whenever used herein the terms "Grantor" and "Grantee" include all parties to this instrument and the heirs, legal representative and assigns of individuals, and the successors and assigns of corporations, partnerships (including joint ventures), public bodies and quasi-public bodies)

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Grantor is the owner of that certain real property located in Liberty County, Florida, as more particularly described on Exhibit "A" attached hereto ("Grantor's Parcel"), and;

WHEREAS, Grantee has requested, and Grantor has agreed to grant and convey to Grantee, a non-exclusive easement appurtenant for ingress, egress, and utilities on a portion of the Grantor's Parcel over, upon and across the property more particularly described on as Exhibit "B" (the "Easement Property") for the purpose of ingress, egress, and utilities to and from the property more particularly described in Exhibit "C" ("Benefitted Property"); and;

WHEREAS, Grantee is the owner of the Benefitted Property; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants promises, terms and conditions set forth herein, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto agrees as follows.

Section 1. **Recitals.** The above recitals are true and correct, form a material part of this Easement, and are incorporated herein by reference

Section 2. **Grant of Easement** Grantor hereby gives, grants, bargains, sells and conveys to Grantee a perpetual non-exclusive easement for ingress, egress, and utilities over and upon the Easement Property (the "Easement"), which easement is granted for the benefit of the Benefitted Property, to provide access to the Benefitted Property. Grantee shall at all times have the right to keep the Easement Property clear of all structures, obstructions, trees, shrubbery, undergrowth and roots or objects that might interfere with Grantees use. Grantee shall maintain or repair the Easement Property as needed.

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Section 3 **Limitations on Easement.** This Easement is given by Grantor to Grantee subject to the following terms, conditions and limitations. (1) the Easement granted herein is solely for purpose of ingress, egress, and utilities to and from the Benefitted Property and (2) fee title to the Easement Property is held by Grantor, and Grantee shall not do or permit anything to be done which purports to create a lien or encumbrance of any kind against the interest of Grantor or Grantor's successors in title. This easement shall remain in existence only for so long as Grantee continues to use the easement for the purposes herein expressed

Section 4 **Reservation of Use by Grantor.** This Easement is non-exclusive, and the Grantor reserves to itself and its successors and assigns, the right to utilize the Easement Property for purposes which will not unreasonably interfere with the use of the Easement Property by Grantee

Section 5. **Modification** The Easement may be modified or amended only upon the mutual written consent of Grantee and Grantor, or their respective successors in title.

Section 6. **Effective Date.** The Easement shall only become effective between the parties hereto upon recording in the public records of Liberty County, Florida.

Section 7. **Binding Effect.** The Easement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties specified herein, their respective legal representatives, successors, in title and lessees, and the benefits and burdens hereof shall run with the Easement Property. Grantee shall at all times have the right, to convey the rights granted herein to joint owners of the Benefitted Property and any subsequent owners of the Benefitted Property, it being the intent of the parties that this easement serve the Benefitted Property

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Parties hereto have subscribed their names and have caused this Easement to be secured as the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered
In the presence of


Signature of First Witness

Sau C. Lassenae
Printed, Typed or Stamped Name
of First Witness

Jennifer T. Athavale
Signature of Second Witness

Jennifer T. Athavale
Printed, Typed or Stamped
Name of Second Witness

GRANTOR:

Tupelo AG LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company

By: William L. Agricola, II
Name William L. Agricola, II
Title: Manager

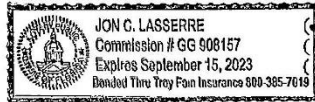
Date 6/27/2023

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STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF NASSAU

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of ☒ physical presence or ☐ online
notarization, this 21st day of JUNE, 2023 by William L. Agricola, II as Manager of Tupelo AG
LLC, a Florida Limited Liability Company. Such person (notary Public must check applicable box)



(NOTARY PUBLIC SEAL)

☒ is personally known to me
☒ produced a current driver's license
☐ produced _____ as identification

[Signature]
Notary Public

Jon C. Lasserre
(Printed, Typed or Stamped Name of
Notary Public)

Commission No.: _____

My Commission Expires _____

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Exhibit A

Inst- 202339000925 Date 07/13/2023 Time 10:14AM
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TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST
SECTION 6, SOUTH OF STATE ROAD 20
AND

SECTION 7, SOUTH OF STATE ROAD 20, AND LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIBED BELOW AND SECTION 8, SOUTH OF STATE ROAD 20, AND LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIBED BELOW AND SECTION 18, LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIBED BELOW AND SECTION 19, LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIBED BELOW AND THE WEST 1/2 OF SECTION 30, LYING NORTH OF THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK AND THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 30, LYING NORTH OF THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK AND LYING WEST OF THE E BOUNDARY LINE, WITH SUCH E BOUNDARY LINE BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCE AT AN EXISTING LIGHT WOOD HUB MARKING THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SECTION 1, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA, THENCE NORTH 00°38'36" EAST ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID SECTION 1 A DISTANCE OF 1,354.67 FEET TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THAT CERTAIN PARCEL AS DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK 196, PAGE 114 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS FOR LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA, SAID CORNER BEING THE NEW SOUTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF STATE ROAD #20 PER SURVEY PREPARED BY EDWIN G. BROWN AND ASSOCIATES, INC., JOB NUMBER 08-034, DATED NOVEMBER 18, 2010, THENCE SOUTH 79°47'12" EAST ALONG SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE, 8,797.33 FEET TO AN IRON ROD BEING A POINT ON A CURVE CONCAVE SOUTHERLY, HAVING A RADIUS OF 11,259.16 FEET, A CENTRAL ANGLE OF - 06°01'05" AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF SOUTH 76°46'29" EAST, 1,182.06 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 1,182.61 FEET TO AN IRON ROD MARKING THE POINT OF TANGENCY, THENCE SOUTH 73°44'51" EAST ALONG SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE, 1,161.63 FEET TO AN IRON ROD BEING THE POINT OF BEGINNING, THENCE DEPARTING SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE ALONG A CURVE CONCAVE SOUTHEASTERLY, HAVING A RADIUS OF 575.00 FEET, A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 102°16'36" AND A CHORD BEARING AND DISTANCE OF SOUTH 51°11'33" WEST, 895.46 FEET, THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 1,026.41 FEET TO AN IRON ROD MARKING THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE SOUTH 00°43'14" WEST, 1,334.75 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 02°30'24" WEST, 951.53 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 01°43'18" WEST, 993.94 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 00°06'38" EAST, 730.35 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 00°48'05" WEST, 2,376.72 FEET TO AN IRON

Telogia Creek
Tupelo AG LLC
Liberty County
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ROD, THENCE SOUTH 73°24'58" WEST, 718.13 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 43°22'36" WEST, 322.94 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 87°48'22" WEST, 109.19 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 47°51'59" WEST, 2,761.97 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 01°45'59" WEST, 2,189.66 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 01°41'53" EAST, 1,675.35 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 22°42'25" EAST, 576.28 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 25°08'02" EAST, 423.82 FEET TO AN IRON ROD; THENCE SOUTH 61°12'38" EAST, 2,588.41 FEET TO AN IRON ROD, THENCE SOUTH 13°52'09" EAST, 2,606.00 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK AND THE POINT OF TERMINUS, SAID POINT LYING SOUTH 13°52'09" EAST 41.00 FEET, MORE OR LESS, FROM AN IRON ROD SET ON THE NORTH BANK OF SAID CREEK

TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST

ALL OF SECTION 1 SOUTH OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OF STATE ROAD 20

AND

ALL OF SECTION 9 EAST OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

AND

ALL OF SECTION 10, LYING SOUTHERLY OF COUNTY MAINTAINED PARLEY S SHULER ROAD

AND

ALL OF SECTION 11, LESS AND EXCEPT NW 1/4 AND H ROAD ACCORDING TO THE QUIT CLAIM DEED TO LIBERTY COUNTY RECORDED IN O R BOOK 237, PAGE 554, PUBLIC RECORDS OF LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA

AND

ALL OF SECTIONS 12, 13, 14, AND 15

AND

ALL OF SECTION 16 EAST OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

AND

Telogia Creek
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ALL OF THE E 1/2 OF SECTION 17 LYING EAST OF THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

AND:

A PORTION OF SECTION 20 DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: A PORTION OF THE LANDS AS DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 231, PAGE 604, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS FOR LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA, LYING EAST OF THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK AND BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: COMMENCE AT AN EXISTING 6" ROUND TERRA-COTTA MONUMENT MARKING THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 1 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA; THENCE SOUTH 00°40'47" WEST, ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID SECTION 20 A DISTANCE OF 4,025.31 FEET TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE NORTH 1/2 OF THE SOUTH 1/2 OF SAID SECTION 20; THENCE NORTH 89°46'13" WEST, ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID NORTH 1/2 OF SOUTH 1/2 OF SECTION 20 A DISTANCE OF 1,273.1 FEET, MORE OR LESS AS TO REACH THE CENTERLINE OF TELOGIA CREEK, THENCE MEANDER NORTHERLY ALONG SAID CENTERLINE OF SAID CREEK 4,874.4 FEET, MORE OR LESS AS TO REACH THE NORTH LINE OF SAID SECTION 20; THENCE NORTH 89°57'57" EAST, ALONG SAID NORTH LINE 1,576.0 FEET, MORE OR LESS TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING

AND

ALL OF SECTIONS 21, 22, 23 AND 24

AND

ALL OF SECTION 25 NORTH OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

AND

ALL OF SECTIONS 26 AND 27

AND

ALL OF SECTION 28, NORTH AND EAST OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

AND.

ALL OF SECTION 34 NORTH OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

LESS AND EXCEPT

Telogia Creek
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BEGIN AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SECTION THIRTY-FOUR (34), TOWNSHIP ONE (1)
SOUTH, RANGE SEVEN (7) WEST, RUNNING SOUTH 12 CHAINS TO THE POINT OF
BEGINNING. THENCE EAST 10 CHAINS, THENCE SOUTH 16 CHAINS, THENCE WEST 10
CHAINS, THENCE NORTH 16 CHAINS TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, AS RECORDED IN
DEED BOOK P, AT PAGE 120

AND

ALL OF SECTIONS 35 AND 36 NORTH OF THE CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA CREEK

WITH RESPECT TO ALL REFERENCES HEREIN TO THE "CENTER LINE OF TELOGIA,
CREEK," A LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SUCH CENTERLINE IS CONTAINED IN THAT CERTAIN
SURVEY PREPARED BY EDWIN G. BROWN & ASSOCIATES, INC DATED JANUARY 30, 2008,
LAST REVISED FEBRUARY 27, 2008 (JOB No. 08-025), WHICH LEGAL DESCRIPTION IS
REPEATED AND SET FORTH IN THE VESTING DEED INTO TELOGIA TIMBERLANDS LLC AT
OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 208, PAGE 174, BEGINNING AT PAGE 188 (BEING PAGE 13 OF 39
OF THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION) AND ENDING ON PAGE 214 (BEING PAGE 39 OF 39 OF THE
LEGAL DESCRIPTION)

BSM APPROVL D

By, G.A. Date, 06/09/2023

Telogia Creek
Tupelo AG LLC
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Exhibit "B"

Easement Property

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INGRESS & EGRESS EASEMENT (NEWLY CREATED):

BEING TOGETHER WITH AND SUBJECT TO A 30 FOOT WIDE INGRESS & EGRESS
EASEMENT BEING 15 FEET EACH SIDE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED CENTERLINE.

COMMENCE AT AN EXISTING ROUND CONCRETE MONUMENT MARKING THE
NORTHWEST CORNER OF SECTION 11, TOWNSHIP, 1 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST, LIBERTY
COUNTY, FLORIDA, THENCE S00°46'25"W ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID SECTION 30.10
FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF NORTHWEST L AND H ROAD (60 FOOT
RIGHT OF WAY); THENCE S89°43'44"E ALONG SAID RIGHT OF WAY LINE 30.00 FEET MORE
OR LESS TO THE CENTERLINE OF NORTHWEST ODELL OWENS ROAD (PRIVATE DIRT
ROADWAY) BEING THE POINT OF BEGINNING, THENCE DEPARTING SAID SOUTH RIGHT
OF WAY LINE S00°28'45"W 1,385.96 FEET; THENCE S00°12'58"W, 773.41 FEET TO THE POINT
OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST HAVING A RADIUS
OF 1,167.11 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S10°14'47"E 367.42 FEET, THENCE
SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 368.95 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY;
THENCE S15°13'46"E, 351.20 FEET, THENCE S19°48'21"E, 219.71 FEET; THENCE S24°43'37"E,
230.82 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO
THE WEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 650.24 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S10°29'53"E
281.71 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 283.96 FEET TO THE
POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S00°47'18"W, 1,021.47 FEET; THENCE S02°22'39"E, 358.54
FEET, THENCE S06°57'33"E, 825.96 FEET; THENCE S08°54'36"E, 1,116.70 FEET; THENCE
S06°19'50"E, 358.10 FEET, THENCE S04°26'46"E, 437.23 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE
OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 692.06 FEET
AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S14°58'03"E 258.25 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE
ARC OF SAID CURVE 259.77 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S21°14'11"E,
230.76 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO
THE WEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 815.56 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S02°36'12"E
434.27 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 439.57 FEET TO THE
POINT OF TANGENCY, THENCE S09°57'42"W, 51.67 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF
A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHWEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 225.96
FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S38°44'22"W 198.90 FEET; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY
ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 205.95 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY, THENCE
S54°49'53"W, 181.73 FEET; THENCE S48°25'27"W, 157.62 FEET, THENCE S44°01'51"W, 499.74
FEET, THENCE S48°06'53"W, 237.46 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON
TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHEAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 226.59 FEET AND
A CHORD THAT BEARS S22°40'53"W 178.65 FEET, THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE
ARC OF SAID CURVE OF 183.63 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S00°30'05"W,
570.13 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO
THE WEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 238.86 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S22°18'55"W
202.96 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 209.62 FEET TO THE
POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S44°02'49"W, 193.17 FEET, THENCE S41°41'38"W, 638.43
FEET; THENCE S43°45'17"W, 912.23 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON
TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHEAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 3,845.40 FEET
AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S38°25'34"W 415.05 FEET, THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG
THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 415.25 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY, THENCE S34°56'41"W,
521.21 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO
THE NORTHWEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 804.45 AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S46°14'46"W
259.78 FEET, THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 260.93 FEET TO

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County, By JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed 0 70

THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S54°45'49"W, 966.81 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHEAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 580.62 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S44°10'35"W 204.85 FEET; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 205.93 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S36°27'48"W, 468.02 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 546.63 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S14°22'43"W 454.29 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 468.50 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S08°17'15"E, 483.70 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 1,001.02 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S20°37'42"E 228.49 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 228.99 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S29°24'55"E, 879.88 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE WEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 367.03 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S11°38'02"E 246.24 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 251.11 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY BEING THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 429.89 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S07°18'37"E 156.95 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 157.83 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S18°28'40"E, 120.71 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHEAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 446.66 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S31°02'36"E 125.85 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 126.27 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S41°11'05"E, 258.69 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHEAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 478.61 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S57°24'39"E 154.41 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 155.09 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S60°46'45"E, 207.32 FEET; THENCE S57°42'39"E, 105.37 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHWEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 255.65 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S28°15'13"E 270.51 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 285.05 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S00°01'48"W, 279.50 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 370.38 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S10°37'37"E 127.51 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 128.15 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY BEING THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE WEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 380.59 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S10°11'59"E 158.22 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 159.38 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S02°10'53"W, 694.10 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE WEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 1,651.98 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S07°42'25"W 152.16 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 152.22 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY BEING THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE EAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 1,370.13 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S03°38'24"W 229.42 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 229.69 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S00°42'37"E, 240.69 FEET; THENCE S03°13'09"W, 118.90 FEET; THENCE S02°50'55"E, 185.49 FEET; THENCE S13°49'34"W, 127.92 FEET; THENCE S03°37'43"W, 337.72 FEET; THENCE S02°30'38"W, 693.74 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE NORTHWEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 138.01 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S37°10'07"W 167.44 FEET; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 179.91 FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY; THENCE S70°20'55"W, 2,114.43 FEET; THENCE S72°47'40"W, 478.65 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE TO THE SOUTHEAST HAVING A RADIUS OF 46.31 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS S27°48'45"W 48.54 FEET;

Inst 202339000873 Date 07/06/2023 Time 8 51AM
Page 11 of 12 B 283 P 252, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liber
County, By. JB
Deputy Clerk

THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 51.10 FEET TO THE POINT OF
TANGENCY; THENCE S01°11'41"E, 299.56 FEET, THENCE S15°53'56"E, 285.82 FEET; THENCE
S34°19'30"E, 156.86 FEET TO THE POINT OF CURVATURE OF A NON TANGENT CURVE
CONCAVE TO THE WEST HAVING A RADIUS OF 213.86 FEET AND A CHORD THAT BEARS
S03°28'25"W 257.75 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE ARC OF SAID CURVE 276.64
FEET TO THE POINT OF TANGENCY, THENCE S51°11'08"W, 103.30 FEET; THENCE
S70°56'46"W, 34.04 FEET TO A POINT ON THE EAST LINE OF THAT CERTAIN PARCEL AS
DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK 210, PAGE 638 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS FOR
LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA AND THE POINT OF TERMINUS.

APPROVED
By Marcus Ashman at 8:24 am, Jun 02, 2023

Inst 202339000925 Date 07/13/2023 Time 10 14AM
Page 11 of 13 B 283 P 688, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liber
County, By JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed. 070

Inst: 202339000873 Date 07/06/2023 Time 8 51AM
Page 12 of 12 B: 283 P 253, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liber
County, By: JB
Deputy Clerk

Benefitted Property

Exhibit "C"

Inst: 202339000925 Date 07/13/2023 Time 10 14AM
Page 12 of 13 B: 283 P 689, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liber
County, By: JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed 0 70

Inst. Number: 201339000822 Book: 210 Page: 638 Date: 9/4/2013 Time: 11:42:00 AM
Kathleen E Brown Clerk of Courts, Liberty County, Florida

This Document Prepared By and Return to:
Terra Strength
P.O. Box 1222
Bristol, FL 32321

Inst 201339000822 Date 9/4/2013 Time 11 42 AM
Doc Stamp-Deed 0.70

DC, Kathleen E Brown, Liberty County B 210 P 638

Parcel ID Number: 034-18-7W-02008-000

Warranty Deed

This Indenture, Made this 3rd day of September, 2013 AD. Between
Moses Shuler, by Terra Strength as his attorney in fact by Power of
Attorney recorded in O.R. Book 198, Page 452, Public Records of
Liberty County, Florida.
of the County of Liberty, State of Florida, grantor, and
Chance Shuler

whose address is: P.O. Box 1222, Bristol, Florida 32321

of the County of Liberty, State of Florida, grantees.
Witnesseth that the GRANTOR, for and in consideration of the sum of
(\$10.00) Ten Dollars and No/100 DOLLARS,
and other good and valuable consideration to GRANTOR in hand paid by GRANTOR, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has
granted, bargained and sold to the said GRANTOR and GRANTOR's heirs successors and assigns forever the following described land, situate,
lying and being in the County of Liberty, State of Florida to wit

Begin at the Northwest Corner of Section Thirty-Four (34),
Township One (1) South, Range Seven (7) West, running South
12 chains to POINT OF BEGINNING; thence East 10 chains;
thence South 16 chains; thence West 10 chains; thence North
16 chains to POINT OF BEGINNING. Containing 16 acres, more
or less.
LESS AND EXCEPT THAT SOLD TO MICHAEL R. SHULER IN O.R. BOOK
159, PAGE 372, PUBLIC RECORDS OF LIBERTY COUNTY, FLORIDA.

and the grantor does hereby fully warrant the title to said land, and will defend the same against lawful claims of all persons, whomsoever
In Witness Whereof, the grantor has hereunto set her hand and seal the day and year first above written.
Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence:

Belinda H. Langston
Printed Name: Belinda H. Langston
Witness

William R. Kincaid
Printed Name: William R. Kincaid
Witness

Moses Shuler by Terra Strength
Moses Shuler, by Terra Strength as
his attorney in fact
PO Address: P.O. Box 1222
Bristol, Florida 32321

STATE OF florida
COUNTY OF Liberty

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of September, 2013 by
Moses Shuler, by Terra Shuler as his attorney in fact

He is personally known to me or he has produced his Florida driver's license as identification



MARY KINCAID
Commission # FF 036442
Expires July 16, 2017
Bonded Third Party Insurance 800-355-7019

Printed Name: Mary Kincaid
Notary Public
By Commission Expires

Inst: 202339000874 Date: 07/06/2023 Time: 8:51 AM
Page 1 of 8 B 283 P 254, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liberty
County, By JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 126133 00

Inst: 202339000925 Date: 07/13/2023 Time: 10:14 AM
Page 13 of 13 B 283 P 690, Daniel R Stanley, Clerk of Court Liber
County, By JB
Deputy ClerkDoc Stamp-Deed: 0.70

11.2.3 Utility easement 1 – Talquin Electric Cooperative Inc.

EASEMENT BK 117PG0001

THIS EASEMENT, made and entered into this 8th day of July, A.D. 1994, by and between ST. JOSEPH LAND AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Florida, hereinafter referred to as GRANTOR, and TALQUIN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC., whose post office address is P. O. Box 1679, Quincy, Florida 32353-1679, hereinafter referred to as GRANTEE.

WITNESSETH:

FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) and other good and valuable considerations in hand paid to GRANTOR by GRANTEE, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the GRANTOR has granted, bargained, and conveyed unto the GRANTEE, its successors and assigns, an Easement with full and free rights as hereinafter defined over and upon the following described real estate, located in Liberty, County, Florida.

See Exhibit "A" attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof.

The rights, uses, and purpose for which this Easement is granted are as follows:

1. GRANTEE shall use said Easement for the sole purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining an electric transmission and/or distribution line or system.
2. GRANTEE hereby indemnifies and agrees to hold harmless GRANTOR from any and all liability, responsibility, or obligation arising out of the GRANTEE'S use of the property described above.
3. GRANTEE shall comply with all requirements of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, or their successors, and does hereby indemnify, protect, save and hold harmless GRANTOR for any failure resulting therefrom.

This Instrument was prepared by
H. Clay Smallwood, P. O. Box 908,
Port St. Joe, Florida 32456

- 1 -

STATE OF FLORIDA
County of Liberty
Filed for record this 19th day of April
1994
Recorded in O.R. Book 117 Page 001-005
By Veronica Rose Clerk of Court
BY Stacy Deputy Clerk

4. That, in such event Grantee should discontinue the use of or fail to properly maintain the land ^{DK 117760002} herein above described for the purposes herein expressed for a period of six months or more, the land shall immediately revert to GRANTOR and this easement shall be null, void, and of no effect.

5. GRANTEE covenants that it will cut, trim, and control only those trees, shrubbery, and undergrowth located directly under the transmission line. GRANTEE further covenants that it will not cut or trim any trees, tree limbs, or other growth on adjacent property of GRANTOR, including limbs, etc..., which may extend or overhang into said easement area without prior approval of GRANTOR.

6. All poles, wires, and other facilities installed in, upon, or under the above described land shall remain the property of the GRANTEE and shall be removed by GRANTEE upon termination of this easement.

7. GRANTOR, its contractors, and all officers, agents, servants, employees, and workmen thereof, their vehicles, machinery, equipment, tools, and accessories, shall at all times have absolute right to ingress and egress to and from, in and upon, said premises for the purpose of inspecting such and carrying on any duties, acts, and operations necessary or desirable in connection with timber management, mosquito control, fire control, timber, pulpwood, and naval stores operations, and any other duties, acts, and operations necessary or desirable in the full and complete operation, control, and use of the said premises.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the GRANTOR has hereunto set his hand and seal this 8th day of July, 1994.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of:

Christine Reese
Witness - Christine Reese

Christine Thursby
Witness - Christine Thursby

Donna C. Maxwell
Witness - Donna C. Maxwell

Rebecca Garrett
Witness - Rebecca Garrett

ST. JOSEPH LAND AND DEVELOPMENT
COMPANY

R. E. Nedley
R. E. Nedley, Vice President

Attest: Lillie M. Land
Lillie M. Land, Asst. Secretary

- 2 -

STATE OF FLORIDA)

COUNTY OF GULF)

BK 117PG0003

Before me personally appeared R. E. Nedley and Lillie M. Land, to me well known and known to me to be the Vice President and Asst. Secretary, respectively, of the ST. JOSEPH LAND AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, the corporation named in the foregoing instrument and known to me to be the persons who as such officers of said corporation executed the same, and then and there they did acknowledge before me that said instrument is the free act and deed of said corporation; that it was executed by them as such officers for the purpose therein expressed; and that the seal thereunto affixed is the corporation seal by them in like capacity affixed, all under authority of them duly vested.

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 8th day of July, 1994, by R. E. Nedley and Lillie M. Land, who are personally known to me and who have produced n/a as identification and who did (did not) take an oath.

WITNESS my hand and official seal in the above named County and State, this 8th day of July, A.D., 1994.

Janis M. Tankersley
Notary Public, State of Florida
Janis M. Tankersley

My Commission Expires: NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF FLORIDA.
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: March 22, 1995.
BONDED THRU NOTARY PUBLIC UNDERWRITERS.

Commission No.: CC 083016

- 3 -

BK 117PG0004

EXHIBIT "A"

An easement 20 feet in width beginning at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 1 South, Range 7 West, in Liberty County, Florida, and continuing south approximately 105 feet to a power pole on the southerly edge of a county maintained dirt road known as "Parley S. Shuler Road".

Whereas, said easement continues 10 feet in width adjacent to said county maintained road beginning at said power pole in said Section 10 and continuing west approximately 2662 feet to the westerly boundary line of said Section 10. Thence from said westerly boundary continue approximately 10 feet to a power pole, said power pole lying in Section 9, Township 1 South, Range 7 West, in Liberty County, Florida.

Whereas, said easement continues 20 feet in width beginning at said power pole in said Section 9, and continuing in a northeasterly direction approximately 170 feet to a power pole approximately 3 feet south of a section corner marking the northwest corner of Section 10, the northeast corner of Section 9, the southeast corner of Section 4, and the southwest corner of Section 3, all lying in Township 1 South, Range 7 West, in Liberty County, Florida.

Exhibit "A"
Page 1 of 2

11.2.4 Utility easement 2 – Talquin Electric Cooperative Inc.

Inst:0020051075 Date:08/19/2005 Time:12:32
DOC STAMPS : 0.00
Stamps DC, ROBERT HILL, LIBERTY County B:156 P:254

TALQUIN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE INC. UTILITY EASEMENT

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, the undersigned, **ST. JOE TIMBERLAND COMPANY OF DELAWARE, L.L.C.**, a limited liability company whose address is **245 Riverside Avenue, Suite 500, Jacksonville, Florida 32202** for good and valuable consideration, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant and convey unto **Talquin Electric Cooperative, Inc.**, a cooperative corporation, whose post office address is **P.O. Box 1679, Quincy, Florida 32353**, and to its successors or assigns, a perpetual easement to enter upon the lands of the undersigned, situated in the County of Liberty, State of Florida, and more particularly described as follows:

A 15' Talquin Electric Cooperative Inc. utility easement on private property lying parallel & adjacent to that portion or part of the East & West sides of the road right-of-way known as Dempsey Baron Road and a 15' Talquin Electric Cooperative Inc. Utility easement on private property parallel and adjacent to the south side of State Road 20 right-of-way for St. Joe Land Company, for those lands or parcel properties situated in Sections 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10, Township 1 South, Range 6 West and Section 1 & 2 in Township 1 South, Range 7 West and Sections 29 & 32 in Township 1 North, Range 6 West all in Liberty County, Florida as shown and described on Exhibit "A", attached hereto and made a part hereof.

And to construct, operate, repair and maintain as needed, for the purpose of delivering and maintaining electric power, on the above described lands and/or in or upon all streets, roads or highways abutting said lands, utility lines, systems, and/or equipment including anchor guys where needed, even if said anchor guys are outside the boundaries of the legal description in attached Exhibit "A", and to cut and trim trees and shrubbery to the extent necessary to keep such trees and shrubbery clear of said utility lines, systems and/or equipment and to cut and/or remove all dead, weak, leaning, or dangerous trees tall enough to strike the said utility lines, systems, or equipment should they fall.

It is understood and the parties agree that the utility lines, systems, and/or equipment of Talquin Electric Cooperative Inc. installed or located, or to be installed or located over, under or across land described in Exhibit "A" shall at all times be and remain the absolute property of Talquin Electric Cooperative Inc., its successors, and assigns, and subject to its complete dominion and control.

The grantors covenant and agree not to erect any structures or improvements within said described lands. Provided, however, that this shall not prohibit construction and maintenance of facilities for ingress/egress to any parcel.

The undersigned covenant that they are the owner of the above described lands and that said lands are free and clear of encumbrances and liens of whatsoever character except those held by the following persons or entities:

August 17th day of August, 2005
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have set their hands and seals this

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the presence of:

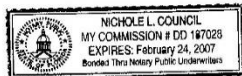
St. Joe Timberland Company of Delaware, LLC

Nichole L. Council
Nichole L. Council
Print or type name
Chondell Graham
Print or type name

By: [Signature]
Douglas J. Dane
As Its: Vice President

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LEON

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 17th day of August 2005, by **Douglas J. Dane as Vice President of St. Joe Timberland Company of Delaware, LLC**, who is personally known to me and who did not take an oath, and who acknowledged his authority to execute the foregoing in his capacity aforesaid.



Nichole L. Council
Nichole L. Council
Print or type name
Notary Public in and for the
County and State Aforesaid

Parcel I.D. # _____
TEC Pole # _____

11.2.5 Deed with undetermined ownership

Inst. Number: 201739000199 Book: 231 Page: 604 Date: 3/1/2017 Time: 2:27:00 PM
Doc Deed: 0.70 Kathleen E Brown Clerk of Courts, Liberty County, Florida

Prepared by/After Recording Return to:

J.C. Van Lierop, III, Esq.
THE HARTFORD FIRM, PLLC
20735 Central Avenue East
Blountstown, Florida 32424

*Prepared by counsel without
representation or opinion of
marketability of title or accuracy
of property description.*

Inst:201739000199 Date:3/1/2017 Time:2:27 PM
Doc Stamp-Deed:0.70
JLB DC, Kathleen E Brown, Liberty County B:231 P:604

General Warranty Deed

THIS GENERAL WARRANTY DEED has an effective date of February 23, 2017 (the "Effective Date"), and is made by MARK S. PLUMMER, AS TRUSTEE OF THE MARK S. PLUMMER REVOCABLE TRUST DATED DECEMBER 7, 2010, and JON MARK PLUMMER, an individual (collectively, "Grantor"), in favor of SWEET P FARMS LLC, a Florida limited liability company ("Grantee"), which Grantee has a principal address of 11291 NW Lindsey Lane, Bristol, Florida 32321.

WITNESSETH, that Grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of TEN UNITED STATES DOLLARS (\$10.00), and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, does hereby remise, release, and convey unto Grantee forever, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, which Grantor has in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of land (the "Property"), situate, lying, and being in the County of LIBERTY, State of FLORIDA, to wit:

PARCEL #1: (PARCEL ID # 017-1S-7W-01858-000)

The Southwest ¼ of the Southwest ¼ of Section 17, Township 1 South, Range 7 West, Liberty County, Florida. LESS AND EXCEPT the North 70 yards of the West 210 yards thereof.

PARCEL #2: (PARCEL ID # 017-1S-7W-01858-001)

The South Half (S ½) of Northwest Quarter (NW ¼), East Half (E ½) of Southwest Quarter (SW ¼) and the Northwest Quarter (NW ¼) of Southwest Quarter (SW ¼) of Section 17, Township 1 South, Range 7 West, Liberty County, Florida. LESS AND EXCEPT 2 7/8 ACRES IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER (NW ¼) OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER (SW ¼). ALSO LESS AND EXCEPT THE FOLLOWING:

Commence at a concrete monument marking the Southwest Corner of Section 17, Township 1 South, Range 7 West, Liberty County, Florida; thence run North 00 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds West along the Westerly boundary of said Section 17 a distance of 1342.24 feet to the Southwest Corner of the Northwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 17; thence run North 90 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East 30.55 feet to the Easterly right of way boundary of County Road No. 379 (80 foot right of way) and the POINT OF BEGINNING. From said POINT OF BEGINNING, thence run North 00 degrees 14 minutes 17 seconds West along said Easterly right of way boundary a distance of 236.00 feet to a set iron rod (LS 5024); thence run North 90 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East 597.43 feet to a set iron rod (LS 5024); thence run South 00 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East 236.00 feet to a set iron rod (LS 5024); thence run North 90 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds West 30.60 feet to a set iron rod (LS 5024); thence run South 00 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds East 208.80 feet to a set iron rod (LS 5024); thence run North 90 degrees 00 minutes 00 seconds West 564.99 feet to a set iron rod (LS 5024) on the aforesaid Easterly right of way boundary; thence run North 00 degrees 14 minutes 17 seconds West along said Easterly right of way boundary a distance of 208.80 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING. Containing 5.94 acres, more or less.

PARCEL #3: (PARCEL ID # 020-1S-7W-01945-000)

North ½ of the North ½ of Section 20, Township 1 South, Range 7 West, Calhoun County, Florida. Containing 160 acres, more or less.

PARCEL #4: (PARCEL ID # 020-1S-7W-01946-000)

South ½ of North ½ of Section 20, Township 1 South, Range 7 West, according to Melvers Survey of the Forbes Purchase, and as per U.S. Government survey. Containing 160 acres, more or less.

PARCEL #5: (PARCEL ID # 020-1S-7W-01947-000)

North ½ of South ½ of Section 20, Township 1 South, Range 7 West, Liberty County, Florida. Containing 160 acres, more or less.

Inst:201739000199 Date:3/1/2017 Time:2:27 PM
Doc Stamp-Deed:0.70
DC,Kathleen E Brown,Liberty County B:231 P:605

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

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same in fee simple forever.

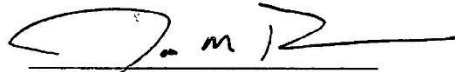
SUBJECT TO any applicable easements reflected in the Public Records of Liberty County, Florida.

GRANTOR WARRANTS, REPRESENTS, AND AFFIRMS: (i) Grantor is lawfully seized of the Property in fee simple as of the Effective Date; (ii) Grantor has good right and lawful authority to sell and convey said Property as of the Effective Date; (iii) Otherwise, Grantor warrants only that, unless otherwise disclosed herein, he has made no act or omission which has resulted in any encumbrance of the Property during the period of his sole ownership of the Property, except for any *ad valorem* tax assessments which may be due or owing as of the Effective Date and thereafter, and which payment of any such assessments shall be the sole responsibility of Grantee.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Grantor, being *sui juris*, has caused these presents to be executed in his name this 23 day of February, 2017.



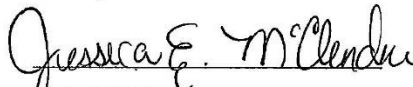
MARK S. PLUMMER, AS TRUSTEE OF
THE MARK. S. PLUMMER REVOCABLE
TRUST DATED DECEMBER 7, 2010



JON MARK PLUMMER



[NAME] John David House
Witness



Jessica E. McClendon
Witness

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF CALHOUN

}
}ss
}

THE FOREGOING GENERAL WARRANTY DEED is acknowledged before me on this 23 day of February, 2017, by **MARK S. PLUMMER, AS TRUSTEE OF THE MARK. S. PLUMMER REVOCABLE TRUST DATED DECEMBER 7, 2010**, who is personally known to me, and did take an oath.

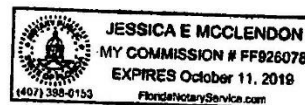
WITNESS MY SIGNATURE AND OFFICIAL SEAL in the aforesaid state and county.



JESSICA E. MCCLENDON
Notary Public, State of Florida

My commission expires 10/11/19

SEAL:



Inst:201739000199 Date:3/1/2017 Time:2:27 PM
Doc Stamp-Deed:0.70
DC,Kathleen E Brown,Liberty County B:231 P:606

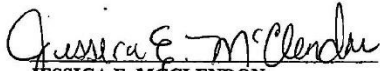
STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF CALHOUN

}
}ss
}

THE FOREGOING GENERAL WARRANTY DEED is acknowledged before me on this 23 day of February, 2017, by JON MARK PLUMMER, an individual, who is personally known to me, and did take an oath.

WITNESS MY SIGNATURE AND OFFICIAL SEAL in the aforesaid state and county.


JESSICA E. MCCLENDON
Notary Public, State of Florida

My commission expires 10/11/19

SEAL:



11.3 Public Hearing Notice, Advertisements, and Press Release

11.3.1 Public Hearing Notice

NOTICE

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
announces a

PUBLIC HEARING

for the

Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area Management Plan

Liberty County, Florida
7:00 P.M. Tuesday, March 5th, 2024

Veterans Memorial Civic Center
10405 NW Theo Jacobs Way
Bristol, FL 32321

PURPOSE: To receive public comment regarding considerations for the FWC ten-year Land Management Plan for the Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA). This hearing is being held **EXCLUSIVELY** for discussion of the Telogia Creek WMA Land Management Plan, which outlines environmental and recreation management on the area. This Management Plan will not address hunting or fishing regulations, which are handled through a separate rule and regulation development process. For more information about the rule and regulation development process, go online to: <http://myfwc.com/about/rules-regulations/>

For a copy of the draft Land Management Plan, please contact (Ann) Elizabeth Norregaard via telephone at (850) 487-9767, via email at Ann.Norregaard@MyFWC.com, or via mail at Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Land Conservation and Planning, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this meeting should notify the agency at least ten calendar days before the meeting by calling 850-488-6411 or contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service at 800-955-8771 (TDD) or 800-955-8770 (Voice), if you are hearing or speech impaired. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, or if you need more information, contact the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission at: FWC, Office of Human Resources, 620 S Meridian Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399, 850-488-6411. Or write to: Office of Diversity, Inclusion & Civil Rights, Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

11.3.2 Internal FWC Press Release



Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission

Site Search



[Home](#) > [FWC News](#) > [Help plan the future of Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area](#)

Help plan the future of Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area



Media contact: Ryan Sheets, 727-282-7642 or
Ryan.Sheets@MyFWC.com

Release Date: 02-23-2024

[< All Articles](#)

Tags:

Habitat

WMA

Public Meeting

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) invites you to attend the Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area 10-year Land Management Plan public hearing in Liberty County on Tuesday, March 5. The public hearing will be held at 7 p.m. ET at the Veterans Memorial Civic Center at 10405 NW Theo Jacobs Way, in Bristol.

The [Telogia Creek WMA](#) encompasses approximately 12,384 acres in Liberty County and consists of mostly pine plantations. The Telogia Creek WMA also conserves an abundance of surface water tributaries, which drain into Bear Branch, Bumpy Bay Drain, Devil's Branch and Rattlesnake Branch, among others, and provides significant watershed and water quality protection. The Telogia Creek WMA will offer many opportunities for public recreation, including hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, bird watching, hiking, bicycling and horseback riding.

"The Telogia Creek WMA was purchased to ensure the preservation of fish, wildlife, and other natural and cultural resources for future generations, and to provide fish and wildlife-based outdoor recreation opportunities for the public," said **Elizabeth Norregaard, FWC land conservation planner**. "The Land Management Plan will specify how we intend to accomplish that goal."

The public is encouraged to attend and will have the opportunity to comment on and ask questions regarding the Land Management Plan. Maps, drawings and other information will be available on display.

For more information regarding this and other [upcoming public hearings](#), visit MyFWC.com/Conservation then click "Terrestrial Conservation" and "Management." Hunting and fishing regulations will not be included in this plan or public hearing; they are addressed through a separate public process. Visit MyFWC.com/Hunting or MyFWC.com/Fishing to learn more about hunting and fishing regulations.

To obtain a copy of the draft Land Management Plan for the Telogia Creek WMA, contact Elizabeth Norregaard at 850-487-9767 or email Ann.Norregaard@MyFWC.com at least five days prior to the meeting.

Pursuant to Chapters 253 and 259, Florida Statutes, all lands purchased with public funds must have a Land Management Plan that ensures the property will be managed in a manner that is consistent with the intended purposes of the purchase.

Public participation is solicited without regard to race, national origin, sex, religion, disability or family status. Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this meeting must notify the agency at least 10 calendar days before the meeting by calling 850-488-6411 or contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service at 800-955-8771 (TDD) or 800-955-8770 (Voice), if you are hearing or speech impaired. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, or if you need more information, contact the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission at:

FWC, Office of Human Resources
620 S Meridian Street,
Tallahassee, FL 32399, 850-488-6411

Or write to:

Office of Diversity, Inclusion & Civil Rights
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

11.3.3 Newspaper ad

The County Record, FEBRUARY 21, 2024, PAGE 6

Legal Advertisements

Legal Notice

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Khalipa Oldjohn is the holder of the following certificate has filed said certificate for a tax deed to be issued thereon. The certificate number and year of issuance, the description of the property, and the names in which it was assessed are as follows: CERTIFICATE NO. 890 of 2021 Parcel # 32-2N-11-077-0007-0300

Lots 3 and 4 of Block 7, Mirror Lake Homesites First Addition, according to the plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book 2, Page 1, Public Records of Calhoun County, Florida.

NAME IN WHICH ASSESSED
Lou Gomez

Said property being in the County of CALHOUN, STATE OF FLORIDA. Unless such certificate shall be redeemed according to law, the property described in such certificate shall be SOLD to the highest bidder on calhoun.welforerecord.com on March 14, 2024 at 10:00 A.M. C.S.T.

By: Robbie Bennett
Deputy Clerk
CARLA A. HAND
Clerk of Circuit Court of
Calhoun County, Florida

Legal Notice

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR
CALHOUN COUNTY, FLORIDA**
File No.: 2024-10CP
PROBATE DIVISION

In Re: Estate of:
CRAIG ALLEN CREEL,
Deceased.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The Administration of the estate of Craig Allen Creel, deceased, whose date of death was December 29, 2023, and whose social security number is XXX-XX-0033, is pending in the Circuit Court for Calhoun County, Florida, Probate Division, the mailing address of which is Carla A. Hand, Clerk of Court, Attention: Probate Division, 20859 Central Avenue E., Room 130, Blountstown, FL 32424. The estate is intestate. The names and addresses of the personal representative and personal representative's attorney are set forth below.

Any interested person on whom a copy of the notice of administration is served must object to the validity of the will (or any codicil), qualifications of the personal representative, venue, or jurisdiction of the court, by filing a petition or other pleading requesting relief in accordance with the Florida Probate Rules, WITHIN 3 MONTHS AFTER THE DATE OF SERVICE OF A COPY OF THE NOTICE ON THE OBJECTING PERSON, OR THOSE OBJECTIONS ARE FOREVER BARRED.

Any person entitled to exempt property is required to file a petition for determination of exempt property WITHIN THE TIME PROVIDED BY LAW OR THE RIGHT TO EXEMPT PROPERTY IS DEEMED WAIVED. Any person entitled to elective share is required to file an election to take elective share WITHIN THE TIME PROVIDED BY LAW.

All creditors of the decedent and other persons having claims or demands against decedent's estate on whom a copy of this notice is required to be served must file their claims with this court WITHIN THE LATER OF 3 MONTHS AFTER THE TIME OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE OR 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF SERVICE OF A COPY OF THIS NOTICE ON THEM.

All other creditors of the decedent and other persons having claims or demands against decedent's estate must file their claims with this court WITHIN 3 MONTHS

AFTER THE DATE OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS NOT FILED WITHIN THE TIME PERIODS SET FORTH IN SECTION 733.702 OF THE FLORIDA PROBATE CODE WILL BE FOREVER BARRED.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE TIME PERIODS SET FORTH ABOVE, ANY CLAIM FILED TWO (2) YEARS OR MORE AFTER THE DECEDENT'S DATE OF DEATH IS BARRED.

The date of first publication of this notice is February 14, 2024.

Personal Representative:
s/ Angela Nichole Creel
ANGELA NICHOLE CREEL
22113 NE CR 89 A
Blountstown, Florida 32424

Attorneys for Personal Representative:
FLOU & MILTON, P.A.
By: s/ A. Clay Milton
A. CLAY MILTON
Council Address: 12444 NW Virginia G
Weaver Street, (P.O. Box 207) Bristol, Florida 32321 Phone: (850) 643-2261

Legal Notice

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT
IN CALHOUN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

IN RE: Estate of JEAN MURPHY,
deceased.
CASE NO. 24-CP-06

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The Administration of the estate of JEAN MURPHY, deceased, whose date of death was August 29, 2022, and whose social security number is XXX-XX-5340, is pending in the Circuit Court for Calhoun County, Florida, Probate Division, the mailing address of which is 20859 Central Avenue E., Room 130, Blountstown, FL 32424. The estate is testate and the date of the decedent's Will is July 30, 2008. The names and addresses of the personal representatives and personal representative's attorney are set forth below.

Any interested person on whom a copy of the notice of administration is served must object to the validity of the will (or any codicil), qualifications of the personal representative, venue, or jurisdiction of the court, by filing a petition or other pleading requesting relief in accordance with the Florida Probate Rules, WITHIN 3 MONTHS AFTER THE DATE OF SERVICE OF A COPY OF THE NOTICE ON THE OBJECTING PERSON, OR THOSE OBJECTIONS ARE FOREVER BARRED.

Any person entitled to exempt property is required to file a petition for determination of exempt property WITHIN THE TIME PROVIDED BY LAW OR THE RIGHT TO EXEMPT PROPERTY IS DEEMED WAIVED. Any person entitled to elective share is required to file an election to take elective share WITHIN THE TIME PROVIDED BY LAW.

All creditors of the decedent and other persons having claims or demands against decedent's estate on whom a copy of this notice is required to be served must file their claims with this court WITHIN THE LATER OF 3 MONTHS AFTER THE TIME OF THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS NOTICE OR 30 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF SERVICE OF A COPY OF THIS NOTICE ON THEM.

ALL CLAIMS NOT FILED WITHIN THE TIME PERIODS SET FORTH IN SECTION 733.702 OF THE FLORIDA PROBATE CODE WILL BE FOREVER BARRED.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE TIME PERIODS SET FORTH ABOVE, ANY CLAIM FILED TWO (2) YEARS OR MORE AFTER THE DECEDENT'S DATE OF DEATH IS BARRED.

The date of first publication of this notice is February 14, 2024.

Personal Representative:
JOHN Y. ROBERTS
2679 Madison Street
Marianna, FL 32447

Attorney For Personal Representative:
John E. Roberts
2879 MADISON STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 1544
P.O. Box 1544
MARIANNA, FLORIDA 32447
(850) 523-8265
FLORIDA BAR NO. 0466871

Legal Notice

CONCURRENT NOTICE NOTICE OF FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO REQUEST RELEASE OF FUNDS

Publication Date: February 21, 2024
Name of Responsible Entity: City Council of Bristol, Florida
Council Address: 12444 NW Virginia G Weaver Street, (P.O. Box 207) Bristol, Florida 32321 Phone: (850) 643-2261

These notices shall satisfy two separate but related procedural requirements for activities to be undertaken by the City of Bristol, Florida

REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF FUNDS
On or about March 8, 2024, the City of Bristol, FL will submit a request to Florida Commerce for the release of Community Development Block Grant funds under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, to undertake a project to make improvements along Highways 20 and 12. The proposed project includes various aesthetic improvements along Highways 20 and 12 to promote commerce in the area by attracting new business and improving appeal for existing businesses. The scope of work for the project includes sidewalk repair and replacement, decorative lighting, benches, ornamental trees and irrigation, and the addition of welcome signs. Pending the completion of the final design, the proposed work will have no impact on floodplains or wetlands.

The anticipated funding sources for the proposed improvements include the following:

1. \$1,916,320.00 from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program (Grant Number M0036)
2. \$275,000.00 from the Rural Infrastructure Fund

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
The City of Bristol has determined that the project will have no significant impact on the human environment. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) is not required. Additional project information is contained in the Environmental Review Record (ERR) on file at Bristol's City Hall, 12444 NW Virginia G Weaver Street, Bristol, Florida 32321, and may be examined or copied weekdays from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Any individual, group, or agency may submit written comments on the Environmental Review Record to P.O. Box 207, Bristol, Florida 32321. Comments may also be submitted by email to: rmh.cityofbristol@floridapoint.net. Additional information may be obtained by contacting Robin Hatcher, City Clerk, (850) 643-2261. All comments must be received by March 8, 2024. Comments will be considered prior to the City of Bristol requesting a release of funds. Comments should specify which notice they are addressing.

RELEASE OF FUNDS

The City of Bristol certifies to Florida Commerce and HUD that James Kersey in his capacity as Mayor consents to accept the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts if an action is brought to enforce responsibilities in relation to the environmental review process and that these responsibilities have been satisfied. The State's approval of the certification satisfies its responsibility

ties under NEPA and related laws and authorities and allows the City of Bristol to use the CDBG funds.

OBJECTIONS TO RELEASE OF FUNDS
Florida Commerce will accept objections to its release of funds and the City of Bristol certification for a period of fifteen days following the anticipated submission date or its actual receipt of the request (whichever is later) only if they are on one of the following bases: (a) the certification was not executed by the Certifying Officer of the City of Bristol; (b) the City of Bristol has omitted a step or failed to make a decision or finding required by HUD regulations at 24 CFR part 58; (c) the grant recipient has committed funds or incurred costs not authorized by 24 CFR Part 58 before approval of a release of funds by the State; or (d) another Federal agency acting pursuant to 40 CFR Part 1504 has submitted a written finding that the project is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of environmental quality. Objections must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the required procedures at 24 CFR Part 58, Sec. 58.76 and shall be addressed to Florida Commerce, CDBG Program, MSC-400, 107 East Madison Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-6508. Potential objectors should contact the City of Bristol to verify the actual last day of the objection period.

objection period.

James Kersey, Mayor, Environmental
Certifying Official

Legal Notice

AFFORDABLE TOWING NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE

AFFORDABLE TOWING gives notice that on March 4, 2024 at 10:00 AM the following vehicle may be sold by public sale at 18329 MAIN STREET N., BLOUNTSTOWN, FL 32424 to satisfy the lien for the amount owed on each vehicle for any recovery, towing, or storage services charges and administrative fees allowed pursuant to Florida statute 713.78 Vin: 1N4AL3AP5DCC292704 2013 NISSAN
This notification is published in THE COUNTY RECORD on February 21, 2024.

Legal Notice

AFFORDABLE TOWING NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE

AFFORDABLE TOWING gives notice that on March 7, 2024 at 10:00 AM the following vehicle may be sold by public sale at

18329 MAIN STREET N., BLOUNTSTOWN, FL 32424 to satisfy the lien for the amount owed on each vehicle for any recovery, towing, or storage services charges and administrative fees allowed pursuant to Florida statute 713.78 Vin: 1N4AL3AP5DCC292704 2013 NISSAN
This notification is published in THE COUNTY RECORD on February 21, 2024.

Legal Notice

MALLORY TOWING & RECOVERY INC. NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE

MALLORY TOWING & RECOVERY INC. gives notice that on March 5, 2024 at 02:00 PM the following vehicle may be sold by public sale at 17617 SR 20 W, STE 2, BLOUNTSTOWN, FL 32424 to satisfy the lien for the amount owed on each vehicle for any recovery, towing, or storage services charges and administrative fees allowed pursuant to Florida statute 713.78 Vin: 1111111111111001 1111 FORD
This notification is published in THE

Legals Continued Page 7

PUBLIC HEARING

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) announces a PUBLIC HEARING for the FWC lead-managed Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area located in Liberty County, Florida.

**7:00 P.M. Tuesday, March 5th, 2024
Veterans Memorial Civic Center
10405 NW Theo Jacobs Way
Bristol, FL 32321**

PURPOSE: To receive public comment regarding considerations for the FWC's ten-year Management Plan for the FWC lead-managed Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA).

This hearing is being held EXCLUSIVELY for discussion of the DRAFT Telogia Creek WMA Management Plan, otherwise referred to as the Management Prospectus. This meeting will not address area hunting or fishing regulations. For more information on the process for FWC rule and regulation development visit our Proposed Rules Changes webpage at <https://myfwc.com/about/rules-regulations/proposed-rule-changes/>.

A Management Prospectus for the Telogia Creek WMA and a copy of the agenda is available upon request from Elizabeth Norregaard by mail at the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-160; by telephone at (850) 487-9767; or by email at Ann.Norregaard@MyFWC.com.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this meeting should notify the agency at least ten calendar days before the meeting by calling (850) 488-6411 or contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service at (800) 955-8771 (TDD) or (800) 955-8770 (Voice), if you are hearing or speech impaired. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, or if you need more information, contact the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission at:

FWC, Office of Human Resources
620 S Meridian Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399, (850) 488-6411

Or write to:

Office of Diversity, Inclusion & Civil Rights
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

11.3.4 Florida Administrative Register Ad

Notice of Meeting/Workshop Hearing

FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION Freshwater Fish and Wildlife

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

DATE AND TIME: Tuesday March 5, 2024, 7:00 p.m.

PLACE: Veterans Memorial Civic Center, 10405 NW Theo Jacobs Way, Bristol, FL, 32321, Liberty County

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: To receive public comment regarding considerations for the FWC's ten-year Management Plan for the FWC lead-managed Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA).

This hearing is being held EXCLUSIVELY for discussion of the DRAFT Telogia Creek WMA Management Plan, otherwise referred to as the Management Prospectus. This meeting will not address area hunting or fishing regulations. For more information on the process for FWC rule and regulation development visit our Proposed Rules Changes webpage at <https://myfwc.com/about/rules-regulations/proposed-rule-changes/>.

A Management Prospectus for the Telogia Creek WMA and a copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Elizabeth Norregaard by mail at the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-160; by telephone at (850)487-9767; or by email at Ann.Norregaard@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: (850)488-6411. 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: Elizabeth Norregaard, By phone: (850)487-9767, or by e-mail: Ann.Norregaard@MyFWC.com

11.4 Public Input

11.4.1 Management Advisory Group Meeting Results

Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA)
Management Advisory Group (MAG)
Consensus Meeting Results

January 10th, 2024, in Bristol, 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 *January 10th, 2024*, at The Veteran's Memorial Civic Center, in Bristol, Florida in Liberty County. The ideas found below were provided by stakeholders for consideration in the 2024 - 2034 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, and the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, 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.

The 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 (voting sheets with priorities 1-5) 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 received a score of 1, and their fifth most important idea 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.	[9]	[15]	1. Develop and implement a prescribed burn plan informed by fire frequency and seasonality, when and where appropriate. The property has been fire suppressed; we need to reintroduce fire to the community. Fire frequency and seasonality are critical for the health of the habitat and wildlife.
2.	[8]	[21]	5. Restore native vegetation and manage invasive species. Mostly the actions would be mechanical removal of plants that don't belong/managing invasive species, and fire is critical to restoring native vegetation. Restore longleaf pine. Manage inventory of invasive species both plant and animals, especially feral hogs that are detrimental to native flora and fauna.
3.	[5]	[16]	13. Develop and implement a forest management plan. Conduct baseline timber inventory, plan out timber harvest, etc.
4.	[4]	[15]	10. Establish and maintain recreational opportunities for a diversity of purposes. Fishing and hunting, boating, walking, trail access, camping, and handicap access in particular.
5.	[3]	[6]	19. Create capital improvement plan with funding sources and revenue stream. Need to know how improvements are going to be developed and who will pay for them. Potentially use gopher tortoise receipt site fees as revenue source, even though it is not a recurring fee. Create a revenue stream for Liberty County for the purpose of environmental education. Part of what several speakers have talked about. Make it sustainable and self-funding in the longterm if possible.
6.	[3]	[14]	18. Construct three boat access points. If there were three, it would give multiple drop off points, one along the northwest, one in the center, and one in southeast corner.
7.	[2]	[3]	2. Develop multi-use trails; establish equestrian trails. Also want to have wooded trails, loops would be the best. We can use existing roads and do a little cut-across through the woods ideally, so we can also ride in the shade and enjoy nature. Develop multi-use trails separate from equestrian trails. Would have to have some way to mark the trails, some sort of signage for equestrians only or dirt bikes only or hiking/biking only. Each section could be by itself. Horseriders will take what they can get, if its multi-use trails fine, but make sure signage is up, who yields to who, at least at the trail head, reminders. Ideally, in a perfect world, there would be separate trails for each.

<u>Rank</u>	<u># of Votes</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Idea</u>
-------------	-----------------------	--------------	-------------

Two items of equal rank:

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|---|
| 8. | [2] | [5] | 8. Surveys and inventory. Natural communities inventory, Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), non-native invasive species, threatened and endangered species, cultural resources, timber, non-threatened game species, etc. FNAI is critical. |
| 8. | [2] | [5] | 24. Complete baseline inventories of wildlife and plants. As staff do not know exactly what is there, it will be important to establish baselines for future inventories. |

Two items of equal rank:

- | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|---|
| 9. | [2] | [9] | 23. Wetland protection/water quality and erosion control based on hydrological assessment. If an FNAI survey is done, wetlands would be delineated in that, making sure culverts, etc. are installed and working properly. Keep vegetation on the ground because the area is entirely sandy, find a way to keep some vegetation on trails in heavy use areas. Create hydrological assessment. Make sure natural plumbing/flow pathways are functioning properly, water is going where it needs to go, erosion control ties into this, following silvicultural management practices. |
| 9. | [2] | [9] | 31. Develop and maintain adequate signage, kiosk and educational information. QR codes, kiosks, maps, all those types of things, general signage so folks know what is there. Tie it with an educational facility, even if you start with kiosk and move it up to become educational structure. Need detailed map and kiosk. Basically just informational map: you are here, closed areas, areas that are horse only, walking trails, have an informational map to show all those things, safety information, etc. Interpretive signage for plant communities, rare species and invasive species. Can be incorporated into educational center or kiosk, mostly just to introduce people to habitat that they are recreating in, having them be aware of rare and invasive species and the impacts of invasive species. |

<u>Rank</u>	<u># of Votes</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Idea</u>
-------------	-----------------------	--------------	-------------

Two items of equal rank:

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 10. | [1] | [2] | 22. Establish and provide appropriate hunting opportunities and harvest rules based on habitat survey. Several hunting seasons have not taken effect yet, so just touching on it. Be responsive to the fact that this site is poorer habitat for wildlife in general. Soils are nutrient poor. So the State needs different rules than what they normally have because the conditions will be worse because the soils are poor. Be responsive, do not assume it competes or compares to average properties throughout the state. |
| 10. | [1] | [2] | 25. Establish parking area for big rigs. Need a place that is big enough to park larger trailers; do not want to park them on sugar sand, understanding do not want to pave it over either. The problem comes when you try to find a base, used to use shell-rock but do not know if that is available anymore. Can't use rocks because barefoot horses and rocks do not mesh well. Just need a spot big enough to pull in and pull out, they know how to get a lot of rigs in a relatively small spot. Have to have a foundation that can have very heavy horse rig truck. Another good thing is that you can have porta potties available, water for horses and yourself if you forget to pack one. In ten years, you can have vaulted in ground toilet that looks like porta potty but is more stable. Big and firm and done. |

Four items of equal rank:

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 11. | [1] | [3] | 15. Construct a facility for the purpose of environmental education. Creating an indoor and outdoor educational experience would be huge. Indoor could be like a museum, could be self-led or tour guided, but having for instance a boat ramp where they can pull in and sail and see the different habitats and animals that live in the different habitats, having those educational experiences is huge. They can look at the different plants and habitats. For educational purposes, could be two-folded, could include training programs for the FWC. There in our backyard, could be good for schools and 4H as well. |
|-----|-----|-----|--|

<u>Rank</u>	<u># of Votes</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Idea</u>
11.	[1]	[3]	27. Improve deer population via habitat management including food plots with native species. Ensure food plots are native. Food plots are normally non-native, vectors for diseases and fungi, species themselves can become invasive. Ideally using locally harvested native species. At least native. Burning and land management itself will improve food quality, so food plots probably are not necessary.
11.	[1]	[3]	36. Primitive camping opportunities. Having boat access to kayak and would be nice to have primitive camping along the creek or from a trail hike so you can avoid the sound of people's generators, etc. Kayak and camp, could be a three-day thing.
11.	[1]	[3]	38. Road improvements for public access. Condition of the roads now is not great, can only get in with 4WD, so public can have access.

Three items of equal rank:

12.	[1]	[4]	14. Construct camping facility. If you want to bring revenue in, if you build it they will come. For the whole county. Start with something simple like primitive camping, you can build it up over the years to be more fancy. For equestrians, it could be tent camping or camping in their rigs, so need spots large enough to park living quarters trailer, ideally also have electric and water hookups. Do not necessarily need sewage because a lot of campers are self-contained, but drinking water is crucial. Does not have to be big and fancy, but have high lines for horses, could save money so you do not need to build barns. Somewhat primitive would bring people in. Even just overnights or for a weekend. Need it.
12.	[1]	[4]	33. Construct office and equipment storage facility. Being a brand new property, we do not have an office for staffing, storage, and fire equipment, so we need that.
12.	[1]	[4]	41. Make creek navigable. Hurricane clean-up, there were grants at some point, but there are a lot of trees that are blocking or inhibiting flow, so a lot of cleanup is needed.

<u>Rank</u>	<u># of Votes</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Idea</u>
-------------	-----------------------	--------------	-------------

Four items of equal rank:

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 13. | [1] | [5] | 3. Provide business opportunities for local residents. Ideally: education center, campgrounds, RV park, businesses need to be for local people. |
| 13. | [1] | [5] | 4. Partner with Liberty County on gopher tortoise relocation fees. It's a win-win. Revenue opportunities are good and it is meaningful for the community to be able to receive these fees. The opportunity is very real. The county should get that money. So much of the land has been taken for conservation so this would maximize the benefit. Partner with Liberty County to control spending and maximize profitability for the benefit of Liberty County. |
| 13. | [1] | [5] | 21. Enhance native wildlife populations, especially threatened species. Specifically talking about gopher tortoise and indigo snakes, otherwise self-explanatory. |
| 13. | [1] | [5] | 40. Establish quality tourism that benefits Liberty County. Any kind of improvements, whatever we do - shoot for the moon, make sure everything we put out there is high quality, it will be easier to maintain and move forward with, because it will draw in more people, so people can run to local stores for things they may need, which will make it a positive experience and that will help; every little dollar earned will help the county. |

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

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 25. | □ | □ | 6. Convert WMA to a park. Mainly for the name of it, to catch people's attention. When people google it, it would increase their interest. |
| 26. | □ | □ | 9. Guarantee access to the public. Just want the public to be able to get onto the property. Improve roads for public access. |
| 27. | □ | □ | 17. Manage invasive species. Manage invasive species. Managing inventory of invasive species both plant and animals, especially feral hogs are detrimental to native flora and fauna. |

<u>Rank</u>	<u># of Votes</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Idea</u>
28.	0	0	26. Restrooms and shower facilities at all campsites. Building off of establishing primitive campsites. If you have those, would be great to have restroom and shower facilities. Building on another stakeholder's idea, you could put one dump station, if you have multiple camp sites, you can attach that to restrooms for some of the rigs that might need it. If you do build all these trails, then it is best to have some sort of restroom even without campsites. Whatever they may look like.
29.	0	0	30. Dirtbike access area. Maybe not for everywhere, but there could be a place to do that. Many citizens don't have access for driving dirt bikes.
30.	0	0	35. Create internships for Liberty County high school students (paid). Goes back to tying in Liberty County, benefits of youth having somewhere to go and having the opportunity to learn about native plant species and other opportunities that might be provided for them.
31.	0	0	37. Use county inmate labor. Making sure we know this opportunity is available. For example, you could give the public or inmates access to go and cut blackjack oak trees, to keep the county involved.
32.	0	0	39. Establish hunt days and non hunt days. Know that the FWC already have places where there are weekends to hunt, which the horseback riders enjoy, so they are not riding around with bullets whizzing by. But, they are aware that peak riding season coincides with hunting season because of the weather, so they could potentially share the season and split up the days among them.
33.	0	0	43. Areas for unleashed dogs. Certain areas where you can go out all year long and train your dog in a small, fenced area.
34.	0	0	44. No strings attached profit share with Liberty County BOCC. If there is a charge for admission at the gate or for hunting permits for specific areas, anything that there is a charge for, a percentage of that should go back to Liberty County. No strings attached in terms of how they utilize the funds. Locally, a sore subject. They do not get enough money for roads even.

<u>Rank</u>	<u># of Votes</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Idea</u>
35.	□	□	45. Partner with the Florida Department of Transportation (DOT) to improve highway frontage aesthetics. DOT owns a long strip along the highway that is not very sightly, and makes the property look ugly. Good opportunity to clean that up. Whole strip has sticks and trees that need to be cleaned up.

**Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA)
MAG Meeting Participants**

Name

Affiliation

Active Participants

David Nicholson	FWC Habitat and Species Conservation (HSC), District Biologist
Capt. Charlie Wood	FWC Law Enforcement
Tony Arrant	Liberty County Planning Department
Ricky Lackey	National Wild Turkey Federation
Chris Colburn	Florida Forest Service
Joyce Papp	Southern Trailriders Association
Scott Phillips	Liberty County Board of County Commissioners
Chris Rudd	Liberty County Property Appraiser
Kellie Ralston	Northwest Florida Water Management District
Tony Layne	Adjacent Private Landowner
Lilly Anderson-Messec	Florida Native Plant Society
Marie Arick	IFAS Extension
Jesse Goyer	Natural Resources Conservation Service

Supportive Participants

Clint Peters	FWC HSC, Regional Biologist
Nathan Bunting	FWC HSC, Landowner Assistance Program
Tom M. Matthews	FWC Public Access Services Office (PASO)
Catalina Weaver	FWC PASO
Diana Pepe	FWC HSC, Northwest Region Conservation Biologist
Rhett Barker	FWC PASO, Volunteer Program

Invited but Unable to Attend

Jason O'Donoghue	Division of Historical Resources
Dan Hipes	Florida Natural Areas Inventory
Elizabeth Orr	Department of Environmental Protection
Wendy Mathews	The Nature Conservancy
Kathleen Carr	Audubon Society

FWC Planning Personnel

Laramie Ferry
Christina Omran
Elizabeth Norregaard
Cedar Spirk
Nicholas Coppock

Land Conservation and Planning Administrator
Senior Conservation Planner
Lead Planner
Recorder
Facilitator

11.4.2 Public Hearing Report

**PUBLIC HEARING REPORT FOR
TELOGIA CREEK WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
MANAGEMENT PLAN
HELD BY THE
TELOGIA CREEK WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA MANAGEMENT ADVISORY GROUP
AND THE
FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION
MARCH 5, 2024 – LIBERTY COUNTY**

The following report documents the public input that was received at the Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area (TCWMA) Management Advisory Group's (MAG) public hearing for the update to the Management Plan for TCWMA that was held at 7:00-9:00 PM, on March 5th at the Veterans Memorial Civic Center, Liberty County, in Bristol, Florida.

TCWMA Management Advisory Group Introduction:

The meeting was introduced by Mr. Clint Peters, a TCWMA Management Advisory Group participant, who represented the TCWMA MAG. Mr. Clint Peters indicated that he was one of 13 stakeholders that attended the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) facilitated TCWMA MAG meeting held on January 10th, 2024. Mr. Clint Peters stated that the elements of the Draft Management Plan were being presented tonight by FWC staff, and that hardcopies of the overview, management prospectus and the TCWMA MAG meeting report were available at the front door for the public's review. Mr. Clint Peters thanked everyone for attending and then introduced Ms. Elizabeth Norregaard, Land Conservation Planner, FWC, to facilitate and coordinate the presentation of an overview of TCWMA, FWC's planning process, and the draft components of the TCWMA Draft Management Plan.

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

FWC member Ms. Norregaard welcomed everyone and thanked the public for their attendance. Ms. Norregaard 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 TCWMA and not hunting and fishing regulations, indicating there is a separate public input process for FWC rule and regulation development. Ms. Norregaard then described the materials that were

available at the door for public review, including the TCWMA Management Prospectus and the MAG Meeting Report. Ms. Norregaard then presented the agenda for the public hearing and facilitated the introduction of all FWC staff in attendance to the audience. Ms. Norregaard then presented an overview and orientation of TCWMA, including a description of the natural communities, data about TCWMA visitation, revenue and economic benefits generated for the state and region by the area, wildlife and plant 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 TCWMA Overview and FWC's Planning Process:

Ms. Norregaard 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. Norregaard again emphasized that the exclusive purpose for the public hearing was to collect public input regarding the elements of the Draft Management Plan for TCWMA, 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 TCWMA public hearing meeting.

Presentation of the TCWMA Draft Management Plan:

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

Questions and Comments on the TCWMA Draft Management Plan Presentation:

Ms. Norregaard 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:

On challenge number 4, the unauthorized access, littering, dumping etc. That's a big concern, a lot of us just participated in the Apalachicola National Forest clean-up day, and the closer you are to easy public access, I'm telling you, eight horse feed bags of beer bottles and we could still see the powerline, it's like how far can you throw it from the road. The more the tract gets opened up to easy public access for vehicles, that looks like an invitation to come in and mess it up.

FWC Response: *Ms. Norregaard, Land Conservation Planner, responded:*

So, you'd like to know how we are going to address that?

Public Response: The same unidentified member of the audience continued this line of comments and questions:

How is that going to be, I don't want to use the word policed, but monitored? Or if there are violations, how to follow up or prosecute, as a deterrent, just so it doesn't get out of hand?

FWC Response: *Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:*

First off, we do have an idea of having a system of roads that is somewhat limited, there's two reasons for that: right now it's because we don't have time and money to repair all the roads at one time, and we also realize some folks would like roads that are not accessible by vehicles for horseback-riding or what, but we realize that does limit traffic. Folks that are just out riding might toss a bottle out the window, but that's a law enforcement issue and they're going to do the best they can, and access is pretty much seven days a week, and it's hard for them to be there all the time, so it's a balance.

Public Response: A different unidentified member of the audience commented:

I feel like it's a double-edged sword because you want to invite people in to use the place, and that's a problem we've got in the forest, because half of these people aren't from this county, so they don't care. I mean the more people come to this one, we will have the same problem. They can walk in there with a drink, throw the bottle, doesn't matter, people are going to be that way. Just got to try to enforce it. Education.

Public Response: The unidentified member of the audience who posed the first question commented:

Can I ask something else, still within the challenges and strategies: are there going to actually be facility buildings, and even possible residential buildings for staff, similar to Joe Budd? Is that how I understand that? Because I see that as a possible deterrent.

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

Well, there will be a possible management property, we need a place to store equipment, a place for staff to have offices, residences, if there isn't one on the property already, generally we don't build those, but that's not to say that that won't be a possibility, so I can't say indefinitely no, but then again, it's not there now, so it's not likely to have staff residences on the property, at least initially. But what we'd look to do is establish a shop, a work compound area with some pole barns where we can store equipment and some offices, maybe a check station, if we go that route.

Public Response: The same unidentified member of the audience continued this line of comments and questions:

I see that is, in itself, just by virtue of being there, just the presence is a possible deterrent to people trashing the place up.

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

We will have staff assigned to the area, and it will be their sole job to manage this property, we do help other FWC managed areas, but for the most part their presence will be that deterrent.

Public Response: The same unidentified member of the audience continued this line of comments and questions:

That's great, that's a great thing.

Public Question 2: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following question:

Couple of questions, one, when you open it up for hunting, is it going to be closed for other recreational usages?

FWC response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

Right now, no, that's not our intent. We try not to have those exclude one another, so in general, if hunting is going on, we don't have to close everything else. Some management areas have a history of doing that, Joe Budd is one of them, so we try to keep at that, because a lot of users want that, and there's a high demand for hunting on the area, I don't see that being the case here initially, so we wouldn't do that right out of the gate.

Public Response: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following response:

That just seems counterintuitive. You're going to have hiking and things like that, and have hunting at the same time, how do you plan on separating that? How do you tell if someone hiking is in the bushes? The potential for incidents seems a little high to me.

FWC response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

There's potential there yes, but we do hope and ask that if you're out on an area and there is hunting going on, that you should do the same things hunters would do, which is wear blaze orange so you can be seen, and things like that. We can't force them to do that, but at the same time, there are a lot of other people who want to recreate on our management areas during the same time that hunting is going on because it's the cooler months, the prettier months, and there's less bugs, and people want to be out. So, it's hard to say to this group, you have it all to yourselves, and no one else can be on there. We kind of let them work it out, and if there's conflict, then we try to address it in other ways, like through some zones will be limited access, or partitioning in certain areas.

Public Response: The same unidentified member of the audience provided the following response:

When you say they, who's they? They're going to work it out? Who exactly is they?

FWC response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

When I say they, what I'm referring to would be the users, so the hunters, and recreators, so what I mean by that, is if some hikers pull up and there's a parking lot full of trucks, and obviously everybody is out a certain road and hunting that area, they might, at least you'd think they might go find another place where there's not.

Public Response: The same unidentified member of the audience provided the following response:

So, if you pull up and there are trucks is it hunting or is it hiking?

FWC response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

That's a good question.

Public Response: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following response:

You'd think you'd be able to find some kind of separation.

Public Response: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following response:

Yeah, I guess that's what I thought, there would be a delineation, this is hunting, of course if you use a rifle, that kind of extends the territory of hunting, but...

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

We do, the way we have structured the hunt format on this property, is that we have some weekends where there is no hunting going on, and that is throughout the fall seasons, so if that was a concern and you didn't want to go out in an area where there was hunting going on, you'd still be able to find a weekend where there aren't hunters out there, where you can recreate.

Public Response: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following response:

So, you will have weekends that are closed to hunting, and then open to recreation?

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

In the hunt format that was just approved at the commission meeting, we do yes.

Public Response: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following response:

Is that for the 24-25 season?

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

Yes ma'am.

FWC Response: Ms. Norregaard, Land Conservation Planner, commented:

We do have Tom here from the Public Access Services Office, he might also be able to help out.

FWC Response: Mr. Matthews, Public Access Planner, commented:

Hi, I'm Tom Matthews, I'm FWC's public access planner, in the Public Access Services Office, so we actually deal with a lot of this, the hunting format is approximately how many days?

Public Response: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following response:

About 40.

FWC Response: Mr. Matthews, Public Access Planner, commented:

So, when you look at the total days available for hunting, it's a lot smaller than what's available for non-hunting purposes. It's not always during the best time of the year, but statewide, on the majority of our areas, we have safely shared uses during hunting season, and it's a combination of posting hunt calendars online on all recreational websites for our areas, we post those calendars on the kiosks at the entrance, so you can see when you walk up whether there is hunting or not, and even what kind of hunting. Because even the type of hunting changes, whether it's archery, general guns whether it's turkey, the ways people hunt are different, firearms for what they use is going to be different. And then we provide some informational education material both on the websites and on the kiosks for things like wear blaze orange if you see a person hunting. So, it's something that at least thus far, we've done pretty successfully on our WMAs, so it's something that we're used to doing, and if we have 30-45 days total spread out during hunting season there's still plenty of time to go out.

Public Response: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following response:

And that makes sense, I get that, and if it's going to be posted on your website, these days, I guess in my mind I didn't think, I'd hate to drive up and unload my horse and hear shotguns going off. That way, at least you can pre-plan. So, thank you.

Public Question: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following question:

The other question I have is about road improvements, will you be improving the roads by putting a bunch of gravel on them? That's not horse friendly.

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

We realize that. We've heard y'all with that same concern on other WMAs, we use it sparingly, it's expensive, but sometimes it's necessary, especially on this property there are certain areas that have significant elevation drops and we may use it around culverts and to stabilize soils, so it doesn't continue to wash out. Just a way to keep those trafficable parts. But we would use it sparingly.

Public Response: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following response:

Maybe not the really big chunks in the water crossings.

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

Yep, sparingly.

Public Question: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following question:

Section 3.2.4 trails and roads: says 2 miles of non-motorized trails, 12 miles of seasonal motorized uses, and horseback riding will be available on all roads and trails. My horse and motorized vehicles do not get along, so I don't know how you expect to accommodate a bunch of horseback riders, with a bunch of four wheelers driving up and down scaring them.

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

I don't think that's our intent, what we would do

Public Response: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following response:

Are you going to be putting your hikers, bikers, and horseback people on all the same roads and trails?

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

Well, what we would not be doing is limiting them to where, if it's a main road open to traffic we wouldn't say that you can't ride your horse on that; you could ride your horse on it if you want to, but I think a majority of horseback riders and bicyclists and hikers will probably take the closed administrative roads, the roads not part of our main road system; there's many miles of roads that we don't anticipate being part of that main system.

Public Question: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following question:

How many miles of trails are you going to have? Not including the 14 miles of roads.

FWC Response: Mr. Matthews, Public Access Planner, commented:

We are still very early in this process, the two miles is what we have planned initially, for marked, designated recreational trails, and then there will also be the seasonal road use, but everything that's out there, all those two tracks that are currently out there, as far as I know, for the most part, most of those are going to remain, whether administrative roads or otherwise, so they will all still be available for use. There's probably 100 miles of two tracks out there, so just because its not marked and designated as trails doesn't mean you can't use it. We'd be happy to partner with the equestrian folks, if you want to come out and propose a loop, we'd be happy to look at it, but we'd also be happy to partner with you on the maintenance of it. How many staff are going to be dedicated to Telogia?

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

Initially it's going to be three.

FWC Response: Mr. Matthews, Public Access Planner, commented:

So, three people to manage 13,000 acres, and then in addition to that, we have three people based in Ocala, for Public Access, for 2.5 million acres, so we're happy to work with people, but we'd need assistance if you want to establish more trails than what we can manage on our own. So, there's going to be lots available, but we are going to designate and mark what we think we can handle.

Public Question: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following question:

So, the roads that are out there now, like you go to Odell Owens Rd, all those roads are no access, will any of those be opened up? The reason I'm asking is because you're promoting fishing, but when you turn to go to Burnt Bridge, there's two and a half miles as the crow flies, do you expect people to walk all the way there to do their fishing? Or hiking? I'm thinking you have to get to stand next to the creek.

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

Is that all the way in the Southeast? That road is open. That's one of our main roads.

Public Response: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following response:

It's got a little sign that says no vehicles.

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

Maybe right at the end where you get down to the first part....

Public Response: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following response:

No, every road where you turn off Odell says no access, you can only drive down the main road, so you've got seven more miles of woods that you can't drive down.

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

Our intent is, now that I think of it, some of those roads are temporarily right now blocked off, we have this main drag that is open right now, the reason is, because some of the roads had significant erosion, like down in the creek bottoms where culverts are washing out, it's dangerous

to go down there, so we purposefully closed those off for right now, until we can get in there and fix that and make them trafficable. Our intent is to open that back up to where they can access that, but it's not open at the moment until we can fix that.

Public Response: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following response:

Yeah, that's what I was wondering, this year it was for small game only, but small game is 2.5 miles off the road.

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

And like I said that was just a temporary thing, because we didn't know how much public use we'd get on the area, there's some liability there, we don't want people exploring roads and getting hurt, so we played it safe and let that main Odell Owens be open, that's it for right now, but the intent is to have that other loop open by the main hunting season.

Public Question: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following question:

Will there be a designated area for horse carriers to load and unload, for horse trailers and horses?

FWC Response: Mr. Matthews, Public Access Planner, responded:

Our intent is to have equestrian use as the focus of this area, because it does have enough space for it, but we don't know where it will be or how much it would be, so we will start establishing those facilities that we need to manage it, and then we will start looking at adding those other facilities in upcoming years, so we do intend to have those areas available, we just don't know where or how much.

Public Question: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following question:

So, is how fast you develop those parking areas determined by use or interest?

FWC Response: Mr. Matthews, Public Access Planner, responded:

It can possibly change the priorities, but our workload for developing facilities on WMAs, everything that requires construction, has about a three-year timeline, so we may be able to do some temporary things, but in terms of construction, it takes a while for permitting, design and then the actual construction.

Public Question: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following question:

The trail development that's listed under public access section, is that defined as the existing two track trails just having a designation assigned to them as trails, or is that considered... for us a trail consists of single track, through perhaps a thickly wooded or more interesting area that wouldn't be open to motorized at all because it's just a single track, except for hike, bike, or horse, how is that 2 miles plus 12 miles for a total of 14 miles being looked at?

FWC Response: Mr. Matthews, Public Access Planner, responded:

We currently don't have any intention to cut new trails, simply because of the density of the existing two tracks out there, and so over time as we evaluate the use and what's available, then maybe some of the two tracks will get closed, then we might look at some of the opportunities to maybe do some single-track, but there are a lot of two-tracks that really in their character are more like a single track, some of the ones that are a little less used, a little tired, so as we start working on this process we will get a chance to start looking at more of these, and figure out how to go into it, but yes primarily it's just a designation of what's currently there.

Public Question: An unidentified member of the audience provided the following question:

One more thing, just a comment I guess, the fad right now is to plant longleaf pine wherever we go, but we're not going to turn this place into like Torreya State Park, are we? Just longleaf pine and broom sage. That is not what the country was when I bulldozed it back in the 80s. Are there any plans to restore it to true native habitat? Jack oak, turkey oak, sassafras, used to be sassafras everywhere you looked, we bulldozed them all down. Will we go in that direction?

FWC Response: Mr. Peters, Regional Biologist, responded:

That's kind of our primary focus as far as habitat restoration goes, we have this entity that comes in and look at the remnant species that are left on those areas, and tell us what they suspect was the natural community on the area, we've already had them out to look at it, and a good proportion of it was sandhill, long leaf pine, sandhill with turkey oak, and the lower elevations were flatwoods, palmetto understory, slash pine overstory, so our goal would be to restore those areas where a

lot of them have been planted in sand pine, which are pretty tough to get rid of, and so the goal would be to at least in the high sandy portions to get rid of the majority of sand pine. We will never get rid of them I don't think, but then restore that to longleaf pine, have wiregrass understory that we would maintain through prescribed burning. In the sandy flatwoods we would also maintain with prescribed burns as well, but would probably be less longleaf dominated pine stands.

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

Public Testimony on the TCWMA Draft Management Plan:

Four members of the public audience submitted speaker cards indicating their intention to provide formal public testimony. Ms. Norregaard again emphasized that the public hearing was for taking input regarding the TCWMA Draft Management Plan and called the first speaker to the podium.

Public Testimony 1: Joyce Papp provided the following public testimony:

I'm Joyce Papp, I'm the president of the Southern Trail riders Association, this is my first public speaking so bear with me. Basically, I'll cheat and just read my letter. I want to thank you for the invitation to attend the MAG meeting and for the public meeting regarding Telogia Creek WMA. The Southern Trail Riders Association was established in 1990 as a non-profit local group which has been key in planning, establishing, and maintaining numerous equestrian trails in the Big Bend region. It is an honor to be included in the planning and installation of equestrian trails in the new WMA. In February 2024, four of us took the opportunity to visit Telogia Creek WMA for the purpose of exploring and evaluating the area for horseback riding and camping. It is an awesome piece of property and has excellent potential for that use, using the existing roads and paths with small connector trails on the clear-cut areas. We estimated that by using existing roads and trails we could potentially have 30 miles or more of trails. Ms. Nancy Stephens has prepared a map, so she'll show it, are you going to? Okay. So, we would like to be allowed to begin riding on the parcel as soon as possible. To do so, we could park alongside the road until pull-through parking areas can be established. We have more details about how we can give you suggestions on the best, because most of our rigs are really big as you know, so the two horse bumper pulls are a thing of days gone by. Lastly, I'd like to mention how excited we are about the development of equestrian camping. The needs for primitive campsites are minimal, like pull-through sites, individual corrals, or highline posts for the horses at each site. Maybe a hand water pump in the general area, picnic table, firepit, last but not least, install a vaulted toilet in the general area of the parking and camping area. In closing I'd like to again say thank you for the opportunity and know that STA has many hands that are ready, willing, and able to help do whatever is needed in mapping, marking, and maintaining equestrian trails in Telogia Creek WMA.

Public Testimony 2: Leatha Flowers provided the following public testimony:

I would like to yield my time to Nancy Stephens who has a more extensive presentation.

Public Testimony 3: Nancy Stephens provided the following public testimony:

Good evening, everyone, I'm Nancy Stephens, and I'm President of the North Florida Backcountry Horsemen. I want to take just 30 seconds to ask all the equestrians in the room to stand up. Thank you. I just wanted you all to know how much equestrians care about this property, and what you all are doing to make it available to the public. Our members are across North Florida, including members in Liberty County, and our purpose is to work with public land managers to plan, maintain and construct equestrian facilities. We realize that many of these are multi-use trails that we are doing maintenance on, and that's fine as long as equestrians are allowed to use them. We value every single mile of trail that equestrians are allowed to ride on, and we would like for you all to think bigger than what we saw here today, and we would like to share our ideas with you, to help you so that you don't have just a blank slate, and you can benefit from all of the work that we've done in various parks and WMAs across the state of Florida. Our members are riders of all ages and all abilities. There are families, seniors, endurance riders, weekend riders, weekday riders, riders with disabilities, and what they have in common is that they all enjoy the companionship of their horses, their friends, in nature. And that makes us different than horseback riders who barrel race or work cows or anything like that. Nature is a big part of what we enjoy. So as Joyce said, we have scouted the Telogia Creek WMA, and we think that it has excellent potential for horseback riding. We can see 30-50 miles of marked trails, day parking for horse trailers, and primitive camping for equestrians. We have a comment letter, it sets out areas that we've already scouted out, that we think would be good for all of those, for the primitive camping, for the day parking, and for the trails. The amount of two track roads, the diversity of the flora, the change in the terrain, and the good access roads all make it very conducive to horseback riding. So I'm going to close, I had a lot more to say, I see that I'm being limited here, so I have a comment letter and I have maps, and we have come up with two loop trails and spur trails, this is what it looks like, I have a map for each of the trails, we've designated the camping, the parking, etc. on here, which I'll leave with you. We have a lot more detail on our comments. And then also I have a letter from the Southeastern Distance Trail Riders Association to leave with you as well, with their comments. So, thank you for the opportunity and we hope that you will work with us.

Public Testimony 4: Daniel Stanley provided the following public testimony:

Good evening, everybody, my name is Daniel Stanley, I serve as Liberty County's clerk of courts, comptroller, rat killer, dog catcher, goat roper, whatever the board of county commissioners wants

to throw me in. Just wanted to share a couple of different things, I want to say thank you, thank you number one to Jon Creamer, access, and communication, even when this was a potential sale that was going to FWC, you guys come with a long really great history of being good land managers. You're no strangers to Liberty County, you've operated and worked here on different state and federal lands for many years, but this is your first chance as primary land management agency, and you've done a great job at communicating, and I encourage you to continue to do so. Try to come at least once a year to a county commission meeting, make an annual presentation, share about the different activities and what you've got coming up in the next year. I'd also encourage you to have a state lands liaison group. Sorry but me and Clint used to be on a state forest liaison committee together, and I'd encourage y'all to do that, to allow different user groups access to your meetings and your annual work plans to allow them to be able to provide input, and a great way to get volunteer resources to help you with some different things. You're no stranger to different issues in Liberty county's concern in state and federal lands, the amount of which that has happened. Liberty County is an extremely fiscally constrained county, one of 14 counties that does not have any coastline, or any interstate that runs through it, 7,500 people in the county, our land tax is the main source of revenue that generates essential services for government. Land taxes. Anytime state and federal lands are purchased and removed off rolls, it hurts fiscally constrained counties in being able to pay their bills. So, one of the things that we have done, is to really encourage the legislature, if you're going to have a 300 million dollar land buying program as a priority, then fund the counties the money that they need, through payment in lieu of taxes, in order to give those municipalities the money that they need, so we've advocated for that from the school board, also from their perspective. The FFS is the only state land managing agency that does revenue sharing, 15% of all they generate goes back to the schools, we're encouraging all other state land managing agencies to do the same thing, and to also increase the old percentage that it's in the payment in lieu of taxes statute that needs to be updated, that needs to be increased in the amount that goes, because this is almost 13,000 acres that'll be taken off the tax rolls in perpetuity. So, were going to continue to work with you, and let you be aware that this probably isn't the last time you're going to hear about these issues, we want to continue to be a good cooperator and a partner, and we want to work with you on the different priorities that you have and to be able to help you with the resources that we have as well.

Adjournment:

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

No other speakers offered further comments.

Then Ms. Norregaard declared the public hearing adjourned.

11.4.3 Letters from the public

To: Ms. Elizabeth Norregaard, Land Conservation Planner

Division of Habitat and Species Conservation

Re: Telogia Creek Development

Ms. Norregaard:

First, thank you for the recent presentation on March 5, 2024 regarding the above referenced project. I know from personal experience, it is difficult to present to an audience who are passionate in their desire to be part of a project and hang on every word, you did a phenomenal job. Second, I am a private citizen. Although I am a member, I do not speak for Southern Trail Riders or North Florida Back Country Horsemen, although my interests are directly in line with theirs. I consider myself part of the larger equestrian community. That leads me to the point of my letter and my suggestions for consideration.

I read your departments' Strategic Plan dated May 2020 and your current mission statement. Both are insightful and informative regarding your strategic planning objectives. It is my belief that your objectives are strategically aligned with the beliefs of the equestrian community. We also want to preserve the natural beauty of the land while providing accessibility that can be safely enjoyed by all, support local communities, and assist in building strong local economies.

I have learned, and I believe, the most important requirement to managing and nurturing a successful project is in the support relationships. This is where I believe the equestrian community shines. The equestrian community is uniquely positioned to enter into a cooperative relationship and bring immediate impact in expertise and manpower support. There are a number of local parks having equestrian support that could validate my statement. I am sure Southern Trail Riders or North Florida Back Country could provide references.

I suggest the following:

- Open the accessibility for equestrian trail riding. We do not need trails that are groomed. In fact, most riders enjoy less manicured trails and appreciate the natural beauty of the land. Equestrian groups can assist with marking trails and helping with minor trimming of low hanging branches or vines. Any trail markings would use a non-destructive marking methodology mutually agreed upon. These same marked trails could be used by hikers. This would cost the department virtually nothing; however, it would immediately create potential revenue stream to the local community naturally through equestrian and hiker visitation.
- Create an initial primitive camp site. To start minimum facilities suggested would be:
 - a. Cleared space for horse trailer parking/camping
 - b. Water
 - c. Bathroom facilities
 - d. Access to highline or corral space

This could create immediate support opportunities for the local community enhancing the FWC and Liberty County relationship and bring scalable and sustainable economic opportunities to FWC and the local community.

Example: According to my public records request the Florida Forrest Service Recreation Coordinator reported:

“Coldwater Equestrian Campground had a little over 6500 overnight equestrian visitors stay at the campground in 2023 Jan1 – Dec 3. Each camper stayed an average of two nights.”

Based on the current pricing structure at 25 dollars a night that was a revenue of \$325,000.00 in camping fees alone. Considering most riders brings two horses at 10.00 a night for a stall that is an additional \$260,000.00 in revenue. For a total of \$585,000.00 dollars for the year in equestrian income alone. I am sure you can get more accurate numbers internally. This does not include the overnight and day visits for hiking and boating/kayaking.

Liberty County would of course benefit from the cash influx through visitors’ local business patronage. Unfortunately, I could not find any reliable data for local revenue generation for your review; however intuitively the opportunities could be substantial.

These opportunities do not take away the opportunities for land access by hikers, bikers, fishermen, or families in general. They could also make use of the primitive camping facilities increasing the market penetration potential.

I realize that I am outlining a revenue generation based on an established facility that is well known and has full facilities, Telogia would generate much smaller revenue initially. That said, Telogia Creek is local and could be a viable option to a large equestrian base that would prefer a closer camp site.

To circle back, any projects’ success is directly correlated to the relationships developed internally and externally. I believe the equestrian community is excited to embrace and support this project’s development. I also believe they are ready to create, nurture, and develop a sustained and mutually beneficial relationship with FWC as we move into the future on this project and future projects.

I appreciate the opportunity to be part of the meeting and appreciate any consideration of my suggestion.

Best Regards,

John W. Pemerton

John W. Pemerton



February 26, 2024

To Whom It May Concern:

The Board of Directors on behalf of the members of the South Eastern Distance Riders Association (SEDRA) expresses its staunch support for the development of equestrian trails in the upcoming Management Plan for the development of the Telogia Creek WMA.

Since 1984, The members of the South Eastern Distance Riders Association (SEDRA) have supported the growth of both private and public equestrian trails along with multi-use trails in our local, state, and national forests so they may be accessible to equestrians and equestrian activities. Our members have continually helped maintain and preserve public riding and multi-use trails in our local state and national forests so they may be accessible to equestrian activities since 1984.

The development of equestrian trails in the Telogia Creek WMA will not only provide the opportunity for our members in the surrounding area to enjoy the natural beauty of this tract but to others who are looking to find new areas to explore Florida by horseback.

We support the reasons for including an equestrian tract as presented by Nancy Stephens, President of the North Florida Back Country Horsemen, and request that you consider her proposal based on her recent evaluation of the current trails and roads.

Respectfully,

Chris Littlefield

Chris Littlefield

SEDRA President

sedraprez@gmail.com



northfloridabch@gmail.com

March 3, 2024

Ms. Elizabeth Norregaard
Lead Planner
Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Ann.Norregaard@MyFWC.com

RE: Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area Management Plan

Dear Ms. Norregaard:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Management Plan for Telogia Creek WMA. The North Florida Back Country Horsemen is a non-profit association dedicated to planning, maintaining, and promoting equestrian trails. We promote "Leave No Trace" principles, to minimally impact land and water resources. We have members across north Florida, including Liberty County. Our members in Liberty County and the surrounding counties are very excited about the prospects for new horseback riding opportunities in their backyard. While many equestrians are willing to travel great distances for riding opportunities, they ride the properties within 50 miles of their homes most frequently and regularly.

NFBCH values every mile of trail in Florida made available to equestrians. Equestrian trailriding use is a low intensity, passive, non-invasive use of land and resources with no disruption to the wildlife. The Back Country Horsemen of Florida have designated various equestrian trails and trailheads in Florida as Florida Equestrian Heritage Trails, making a network of the opportunities. We would enthusiastically welcome this parcel into that network.

On February 23, 2024 we took the opportunity to visit Telogia Creek WMA for the purpose of evaluating its suitability for horseback riding. It has excellent potential for that use, using primarily existing paths and roadways on the parcel, with the occasional use of disturbed clear cut areas to connect trails.

Following are the reasons why we believe this parcel is well suited to equestrian use and a partnership between FWC and all kinds of equestrian trail riders (beginners, experienced, endurance riders, casual weekend family riders, limited ability riders, and senior riders)

- Equestrian trail riders appreciate the flora, fauna and water on public lands and are there to enjoy it as a part of their overall trail riding experience;

- NFBCH would help FWC plan, sign and maintain marked trails and prepare a parking and primitive camping area;
- The access roads are maintained, easy to find and will accommodate horse trailers without modifications;
- The terrain will accommodate both experienced and beginner riders because of its flat nature;
- There are intermittent streams throughout the property, providing drinking water for horses as they travel the trails;
- The network of two-track roads, especially the roads closed to vehicle traffic, offer routes that could easily become loop trails of different lengths;
- There is an existing crossroads corner with shade that could serve as parking for horse trailers with pull through spots and is central to a potential marked trail system;
- There is a Point of Interest on the south side of the property at Telogia Creek where there are bridge supports still visible in the Creek, which would attract equestrian interest;
- There is very little rock on the paths and roads throughout the property, making it more comfortable for horses to travel the paths without costly shoes or boots;
- The vegetation varies, making it an interesting nature experience;
- The property could support 30-50 miles of trail, using existing two tracks, spur loops and connecting existing roads around clear cut areas;
- The amount of trail available would support a primitive camping experience for 2-4 days;
- It is in close proximity to Blountstown, Bristol, Telogia and Hosford, offering fuel, food and supplies for equestrians; and
- The setting is rural, making for a peaceful horseback riding experience.

We also have specific recommendations and offer a map as Attachment A that could be a starting point for establishing a marked trail system with parking and camping. This could be implemented in stages, beginning with the day parking area and marked trail system.

Recommendations

Allow equestrians to begin riding the property for familiarization immediately.

Establish and clearly identify “pull through” day-parking for “horse trailers only” on the northeast corner of the second crossroads after entering the parcel (see map). Horse trailers have gotten longer over the years and once you attach a truck and horse trailer you can easily be looking at 50’ in length. They need room to maneuver, without being blocked by cars and pick up trucks.

Provide a separate parking area for hikers and other visitors, non-contiguous to horse area. Furthermore, visitors who are bicycling, hiking, or birding, especially with children, are safer when they are not underfoot of horses. For maneuverability and safety reasons, we believe visitor parking areas for equestrians and all other users should be sufficiently separated and signed accordingly. Other users seem to always want to park closest to the trailhead start point, so we suggest locating their parking closest to that point or they will use the equestrian parking.

Establish a marked loop trail system with 2 loops of varying lengths and spur trails to lengthen the rides (see map with blue (short central core), green (longer) and red spur trails to lengthen ride. Prohibit electric bikes, for the safety of pedestrians and equestrians.

Establish primitive camping for “equestrians only,” just beyond and east of the day parking area, to include ten “pull through” camping spaces, a hand-pump well, twenty 12 x 12 wood corrals (two per camping spot, at the camping spot or all in a line behind camping spots), and a place for a manure pile. One of the reasons we recommend primitive camping is that improved equestrian camping sites (elec/water) in parks and forests in Florida are being made available to non-equestrians, shutting equestrians out of the sites, even though the associated horse stalls are vacant. Primitive sites are not attractive to most non-equestrians. Secondly, the cost for primitive camping sites is minimal. The manure pile could be used as fertilizer for the planted pines.

Install a hand water pump between the equestrian day parking and camping for watering horses. The reason we recommend a hand water pump is that they are less likely to be vandalized.

Placement of a bench or picnic table and hitching rail at the Telogia Creek point where the bridge is out on the south end of the parcel.

Designate the clear cut area by the western most entrance off Parley Shuler Road as a special event area that could be leveled and large groups of horse trailers could be parked for a special event, such as an annual or occasional endurance ride. Reconfigure the gate entrance there for large trailers that may be participating in a special event. Plant some scattered shade trees to make the area more attractive in summer months.

Place a mounting block in the horse trailer parking area to accommodate equestrians with mounting their horses.

Establish a hunting schedule that supports both the hunters and equestrians in a compatible and complementary fashion.

NFBCH stands ready to work with you and other equestrians/groups to establish Telogia Creek WMA as an addition to the FWC lands inventory that accommodates compatible uses in a high quality fashion and provides value to Liberty County and the state.

We stand ready to discuss this further with you at your earliest convenience and to assist with the planning, implementation and trail maintenance. Thank you again for the opportunity.

Sincerely,
Nancy Stephens
Nancy Stephens
President, North Florida Back Country Horsemen
Chairman, Back Country Horsemen of Florida

March 1, 2024

Ms. Elizabeth Noregaard
Lead Planner
Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area
Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission



RE: Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area Management Plan

Dear Ms. Noregaard,

Thank you for the invitation to attend the Management Advisory Group Meeting and the Public Meeting regarding the Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA). The Southern Trailriders Association (STA), established in 1990, is a non-profit local group that has been key in planning, establishing and maintaining numerous equestrian trails in the Big Bend region. It is an honor to be included in the planning and installation of equestrian trails at this new WMA.

On February 23, 2024, four (4) of us took the opportunity to visit Telogia Creek WMA for the purpose of exploring and evaluating the area for horseback riding and camping. It is an awesome piece of property and has excellent potential for that use using the existing roads and paths with small connector trails on clear cut areas. We estimated that by using the existing roads and trails we could potentially have thirty (30) miles or more of trails.

Nancy Stephens of North Florida Back Country Horseman has created a draft map using established roads and trails. I have attached a copy of her map idea for your reference.

We would like to be allowed to begin riding the property as soon as possible. In order to do so, we could park alongside the road until a pull through day parking area can be established. Ms. Stephens has detailed ideas on the parking system in her letter to you. No need for me to reiterate her ideas.

Lastly, I would like to mention how excited we are for the development of equestrian camping. The needs for primitive campsites is minimal, i.e. pull through sites, individual 12 x 12 corrals or high line posts for the horses at each site, hand water pump in the general area, maybe a picnic table and fire pit at each site. Last but not least install a vaulted toilette in the general area of the parking and camping areas.

In closing I would like to again say thank you for this opportunity and know that STA has many hands that are ready, willing and able to help do whatever is needed in mapping, marking and maintaining the equestrian trails at Telogia Creek WMA.

Sincerely,

Joyce Papp, President
Southern Trailriders Association

11.5 Native Plant and Animal Species Lists

11.5.1 Native Plant List

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i> ssp. <i>floridanum</i>	Florida maple
<i>Agalinis</i> sp.	False foxglove
<i>Amphicarpum muehlenbergianum</i>	Blue maidencane
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>glaucopsis</i>	Purple bluestem
<i>Andropogon gyrans</i>	Elliott's bluestem
<i>Andropogon</i> sp.	Bluestem
<i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	Splitbeard bluestem
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>glaucus</i>	Chalky bluestem
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>virginicus</i>	Broomsedge bluestem
<i>Aristida purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>	Arrowfeather threeawn
<i>Aristida purpurascens</i> var. <i>tenuispica</i>	Hillsboro threeawn
<i>Aristida</i> sp.	Threeawn
<i>Aristida stricta</i>	Wiregrass
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	Switchcane
<i>Bigelovia nudata</i> ssp. <i>nudata</i>	Pineland rayless goldenrod
<i>Bulbostylis ciliatifolia</i>	Capillary hairsedge
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge
<i>Carphephorus</i> sp.	Chaffhead
<i>Cartrema americanum</i>	Wild olive
<i>Carya</i> sp.	Hickory
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic white cedar
<i>Chasmanthium sessiliflorum</i>	Longleaf woodoats
<i>Chrysoma pauciflosculosa</i>	Woody goldenrod
<i>Chrysopsis lanuginosa</i>	Lynn haven golden-aster
<i>Chrysopsis</i> sp.	Golden-aster
<i>Cladina subtenuis</i>	Reindeer lichen
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Coastal sweet pepperbush
<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i>	Black titi
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	Flatsedge
<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	Titi
<i>Cyrilla</i> sp.	Titi
<i>Dichanthelium aciculare</i>	Needleleaf witchgrass
<i>Dichanthelium</i> sp.	Witchgrass

<i>Dichanthelium strigosum</i> var. <i>strigosum</i>	Roughhair witchgrass
<i>Drosera brevifolia</i>	Dwarf sundew
<i>Eragrostis</i> sp.	Lovegrass
<i>Eriocaulon decangulare</i>	Tenangle pipewort
<i>Eriocaulon</i> sp.	Pipewort
<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	Dogfennel
<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>	Yankeeweed
<i>Euthamia caroliniana</i>	Slender flattop goldenrod
<i>Gamochaeta</i> sp.	Everlasting
<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	Dwarf huckleberry
<i>Gaylussacia mosieri</i>	Woolly huckleberry
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Yellow jessamine
<i>Geobalanus oblongifolius</i>	Gopher apple
<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	Loblolly bay
<i>Hexasepalum teres</i>	Poor Joe
<i>Houstonia procumbens</i>	Roundleaf bluet
<i>Hypericum gentianoides</i>	Orangegrass
<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	St. andrew's cross
<i>Hypericum microsepalum</i>	Flatwoods St. John's wort
<i>Hypericum</i> sp.	St. John's wort
<i>Ilex cassine</i> var. <i>myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaved holly
<i>Ilex coriacea</i>	Large gallberry
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Gallberry
<i>Ilex opaca</i> var. <i>opaca</i>	American holly
<i>Juncus scirpoides</i>	Needlepod rush
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush
<i>Lachnocaulon anceps</i>	Whitehead bogbutton
<i>Lechea</i> sp.	Pinweed
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Coastal doghobble
<i>Liatris gracilis</i>	Slender gayfeather
<i>Liatris</i> sp.	Blazing star
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum
<i>Ludwigia</i> sp.	Primrosewillow
<i>Lupinus villosus</i>	Lady lupine
<i>Lycopodiella alopecuroides</i>	Foxtail club-moss
<i>Lycopodiella</i> sp.	Club-moss
<i>Lyonia ferruginea</i>	Rusty staggerbush
<i>Lyonia fruticosa</i>	Coastalplain staggerbush
<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	Fetterbush

<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay
<i>Morella cerifera</i>	Wax myrtle
<i>Morella inodora</i>	Odorless bayberry
<i>Nyssa sp.</i>	Tupelo
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> var. <i>biflora</i>	Swamp tupelo
<i>Opuntia sp.</i>	Pricklypear
<i>Persea palustris</i>	Swamp bay
<i>Pieris phyllireifolia</i>	Climbing fetterbush
<i>Pinus clausa</i>	Sand pine
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Slash pine
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf pine
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly pine
<i>Pityopsis sp.</i>	Silkgrass
<i>Polygonella sp.</i>	Jointweed
<i>Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium</i>	Sweet everlasting
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Southern red oak
<i>Quercus geminata</i>	Sand live oak
<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>	Laurel oak
<i>Quercus laevis</i>	Turkey oak
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Swamp laurel oak
<i>Quercus minima</i>	Dwarf live oak
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water oak
<i>Quercus pumila</i>	Runner oak
<i>Quercus sp.</i>	Oak
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live oak
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	Winged sumac
<i>Rhynchospora megalocarpa</i>	Sandyfield beaksedge
<i>Rhynchospora sp.</i>	Beaksedge
<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i>	Sand blackberry
<i>Rubus pensilvanicus</i>	Sawtooth blackberry
<i>Schizachyrium stoloniferum</i>	Creeping little bluestem
<i>Scleria triglomerata</i>	Whip nutrush
<i>Sericocarpus tortifolius</i>	Dixie aster
<i>Seymeria sp.</i>	Blacksenna
<i>Smilax auriculata</i>	Earleaf greenbrier
<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	Saw greenbrier
<i>Smilax glauca</i>	Cat greenbrier
<i>Smilax laurifolia</i>	Laurel greenbrier

<i>Smilax pumila</i>	Sarsaparilla vine
<i>Solidago sp.</i>	Goldenrod
<i>Sphagnum sp.</i>	Peatmoss
<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>	Horse sugar
<i>Syngonanthus flavidulus</i>	Yellow hatpins
<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	Pond cypress
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald cypress
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Spanish moss
<i>Trichostema sp.</i>	Bluecurls
<i>Triplasis americana</i>	Perennial sandgrass
<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	Sparkleberry
<i>Vaccinium elliotii</i>	Elliott's blueberry
<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	Shiny blueberry
<i>Viola lanceolata</i>	Bog white violet
<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	Muscadine
<i>Xyris sp.</i>	Yellow-eyed grass

11.5.2 Native Animals List

Scientific name	Common name
Mammal Species	
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Virginia opossum
<i>Felis rufus</i>	Bobcat
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed deer
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern gray squirrel
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	Southern fox squirrel
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Wild hog
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Black bear
Avian Species	
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood duck
<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Northern bobwhite
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black vulture
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated woodpecker
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed kite
<i>Meleagris gallopavo silvestris</i>	Eastern Wild Turkey
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred owl
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning dove

11.6 FNAI Natural Communities and Altered Landcover Types Descriptions

Natural Communities

Basin Swamp (~26 acres)

Basin swamp is a basin wetland vegetated with hydrophytic trees and shrubs that can withstand an extended hydroperiod. Basin swamps are highly variable in size, shape, and species composition. One small basin swamp is mapped on the east central portion of the property, named on topographic maps as “Bird Pond”. The swamp is hydrologically connected to the extensive baygall/bottomland forest complex that weaves throughout the uplands. On the 1952 historic photographs, the swamp has a fairly open canopy of cypress, and is surrounded by what was likely basin marsh. The DOQQ imagery from 2004 reveals the swamp to have been logged of cypress. A few large cypress trees remain in the interior of the swamp.

Currently the basin swamp’s marshy edge has been mostly replaced by a dense subcanopy and shrub layer of myrtle-leaved holly (*Ilex myrtifolia*). Towards the center of the marsh there is a widely spaced canopy of pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*) with occasional red maple (*Acer rubrum*) in the subcanopy.

Based on more recent photography since the logging in 2004, the cypress canopy appears to be slowly regenerating. The historic marshy edge is mostly lost due to fire exclusion and conversion of the adjacent upland to pine plantation. Fire would need to be reintroduced into the uplands and allowed to burn into the swamp edge in order to reduce hardwood cover and promote a more herbaceous ecotone.

Baygall (~3,207 acres)

Baygall is a wetland that develops where water seepage is at or near the surface. This generally occurs in shallow depressions, drains in flatwoods or linear edges down slope of sandhill or other well drained communities. On Telogia Creek WMA, baygall occurs as a mosaic with bottomland forest, wet flatwoods, and shrub bog along the Telogia Creek floodplain and along the streams that run throughout the uplands. The closed canopy is composed of widely spaced sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana* var. *australis*) with occasional Atlantic white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*), swamp tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*), slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), and pond cypress. The subcanopy is fairly open and includes canopy species along with black titi (*Cliftonia monophylla*), and loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*). The tall and short shrub layers are typically dense with black titi, titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), and large gallberry (*Ilex coriacea*). Other shrub species include woolly huckleberry (*Gaylussacia mosieri*), fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), swamp bay (*Tamala palustris*), climbing fetterbush (*Pieris phillyreifolia*), and Elliott's blueberry (*Vaccinium elliotii*). Little to no herbs are present due to high shrub cover. Vines

are common and include yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*), cat greenbriar (*Smilax glauca*), and laurel greenbriar (*Smilax laurifolia*).

Bottomland forest inclusions are occasional throughout the baygall on Telogia Creek WMA. Bottomland forest is a deciduous, or mixed deciduous/evergreen, closed-canopy forest on terraces and levees within riverine floodplains and in shallow depressions. The closed canopy includes Atlantic white cedar, black titi, titi, Southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), sweetbay, slash pine, loblolly pine, and water oak with occasional wild olive (*Cartrema americanum*), and American holly (*Ilex opaca*). The open subcanopy includes canopy species along with large gallberry, and swamp laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*). Shrubs are moderate to dense and include canopy/subcanopy species along with large gallberry, fetterbush, sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), St. Andrew's cross (*Hypericum hypericoides*) odorless bayberry (*Morella inodora*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), and Elliott's blueberry. Herbs are sparse and include sedges (*Carex* spp.), longleaf woodoats (*Chasmanthium sessiliflorum* var. *sessiliflorum*), tenangle pipewort (*Eriocaulon decangulare*), whitehead bogbutton (*Lachnocaulon anceps*) sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum* sp.), and yellow hatpins (*Syngonanthus flavidulus*). Vines are infrequent to common and include yellow jessamine, earleaf greenbriar (*Smilax auriculata*), fringed greenbriar (*Smilax bona-nox* var. *bona-nox*) and sarsaparilla vine (*Smilax pumila*).

Several sections of baygall along the eastern and western borders of the property have been logged and/or clearcut in the past. This is visible on the DOQQ 2004 aerial photography. These areas have been delineated separately, but are still labelled as baygall, with comments denoting the past logging.

Depression Marsh (~19 acres)

Depression marshes are isolated, herbaceous wetlands situated in shallow, relatively small and often rounded or oval shaped depressions in fire-maintained landscapes. They are characterized by concentric zones of vegetation that reflect drier, more fluctuating hydrological conditions in the outer rings and wetter conditions proceeding to the center. A few small depression marshes are scattered throughout Telogia Creek WMA, mostly in historic flatwoods that are now pine plantation. These marshes are generally in fair to poor condition, with some being completely planted through with the surrounding pine plantation. The canopy may or may not include planted slash pine. The outer edge of the marsh may have a moderate to dense tall and short shrub layer with myrtle-leaved holly and large gallberry. Some marshes may have clumps of black titi throughout. Towards the center, some marshes are inundated with little to no vegetation, while others are dryer and include herbs such as dryland white bluestem (*Andropogon capillipes*), flatsedge (*Cyperus* sp.), witchgrass (*Dichanthelium* sp.), rush (*Juncus* sp.), beaksedge (*Rhynchospora* sp.), and yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris* sp.).

Once fire is reintroduced into the surrounding uplands, it should be allowed to burn through these marshes in order to discourage shrub invasion and promote the dominance of grasses and sedges. At least one marsh on the property also had evidence of hog digging.

Dome Swamp (~22 acres)

Dome swamp is an isolated, forested, depression wetland occurring within a fire-maintained community such as mesic flatwoods. These swamps are generally small but may also be large and shallow. The characteristic dome shape is created by smaller trees that grow in the shallower waters of the outer edge, while taller trees grow in the deeper water in the interior of the swamp. Several dome swamps are scattered throughout the southern half of the Telogia Creek WMA, with most occurring in mesic or wet flatwoods. Dome swamps on the property have a closed canopy of pond cypress, with a moderate to dense subcanopy of black titi. Tall and short shrub layers are typically dense and include black titi, fetterbush, large gallberry, and occasional climbing fetterbush. There is little to no herb layer due to high shrub cover.

Fire is essential to the maintenance of dome swamps; without fire, hardwood invasion will convert the typically cypress-dominated community to a hardwood forest with a deep litter or peat layer. Once fire is reintroduced into the uplands, it should be allowed to burn through the dome swamps periodically. The natural ecotones between dome swamps and flatwoods are usually a species-rich, grassy zone which may support rare plant species.

Floodplain Swamp (~729 acres)

Floodplain swamp is a closed-canopy forest of hydrophytic trees occurring on frequently or permanently flooded hydric soils adjacent to stream and river channels and in depressions and oxbows within floodplains. Trees are often buttressed, and the understory and groundcover are sparse. On Telogia Creek WMA, floodplain swamp occurs along the Telogia Creek floodplain, on the southern and western boundaries. The closed canopy consists of swamp tupelo and pond cypress, and a mix of hardwoods including red maple, sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and sweetbay. Subcanopy cover is typically low and includes canopy species along with American holly, Atlantic white cedar, and swamp laurel oak. Shrub cover is sparse to moderate and includes canopy/subcanopy species along with sweet pepperbush, St. John's wort (*Hypericum* sp.), coastal doghobble (*Leucothoe axillaris*), fetterbush, and blackberry (*Rubus pensilvanicus*). Herbs are sparse and include sedges, longleaf woodoats, and witchgrasses.

A small section of floodplain swamp on the southwestern portion of the property was logged in the past. The logging is visible on the DOQQ 2004 aerials. This area has been delineated separately, but is still labelled as floodplain swamp, with comments denoting the past logging.

Sandhill (~72 acres)

Sandhills are characterized as a forest of widely spaced pine trees with a sparse understory of deciduous oaks and a fairly dense ground cover of grasses and herbs on rolling hills of sand. Typical associations or indicator species are longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), turkey oak (*Quercus laevis*), and Southern wiregrass (*Aristida beyrichiana*). Sandhill occurs on crests and slopes of rolling hills and ridges with steep or gentle topography. Soils are deep, marine-deposited, often yellowish sands that are well-drained and relatively infertile.

Sandhill historically comprised the majority of uplands on Telogia Creek WMA and occupied nearly half of the total property. A few small sections of heavily thinned pine plantation were labelled as current sandhill, where the canopy may be planted pines but the structure of the midstory and groundcover composition was fairly natural. The canopy consists of thinned, planted loblolly pine with occasional sand live oak (*Quercus geminata*) and laurel oak (*Quercus hemisphaerica*). The subcanopy is fairly open and includes wild olive, American holly, sand pine (*Pinus clausa*), sand live oak, laurel oak, and turkey oak. The shrub cover is light to moderate and includes canopy/subcanopy species along with woody goldenrod (*Chrysoma pauciflosculosa*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), Southern magnolia, runner oak (*Quercus elliotii*) and saw palmetto. Herb cover is sparse to moderate and includes Elliott's bluestem (*Andropogon gyrans*), splitbeard bluestem (*Andropogon ternarius*), broomsedge bluestem (*Andropogon virginicus* var. *virginicus*), Southern wiregrass, lovegrass (*Eragrostis* sp.), dogfennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), slender flattop goldenrod (*Euthamia caroliniana*), silkgrass (*Pityopsis* sp.), jointweed (*Polygonella* sp.), and creeping little bluestem (*Schizachyrium stoloniferum*). Vines may be infrequent to common and include yellow jessamine, earleaf greenbrier, cat greenbrier, and sarsaparilla vine.

The rare mint, toothed savory (*Clinopodium dentatum*), was observed in two areas along roadsides in historic sandhill. Ecological restoration will be necessary to return these uplands to a semblance of the original natural system. Prescribed fire application is a vital step for restoration.

Wet Flatwoods (~91 acres)

Wet flatwoods are dense to open pine canopy forests with an understory of hydrophytic herbs and shrubs. Frequent 2-4 year burns typically keep the shrub layer sparse and increases the density of herbs. Wet flatwoods historically occurred throughout Telogia Creek WMA, mostly in narrow ecotonal areas between baygall and sandhill or mesic flatwoods, though some larger areas of wet flatwoods were present in the southeastern corner of the property. The majority of historic wet flatwoods have been converted to pine plantation, but some remnant wet flatwoods remain, especially in the narrow strips that border baygall.

Wet flatwoods on Telogia Creek WMA have an open canopy of slash pine and less commonly loblolly pine. The subcanopy may be fairly open to dense with black titi, sweetgum, swamp laurel oak, and water oak. Tall and short shrub layers are typically dense, due to lack of fire, and include titi, woolly huckleberry, St. Andrew's cross, large gallberry, gallberry, fetterbush, saw palmetto, swamp bay. Herbs are sparse and include broomsedge bluestem, silkgrass, beaksedges, and creeping little bluestem.

Some areas of historic wet flatwoods were denoted as successional hydric shrubland during groundtruthing. Successional hydric shrubland/forest are fire excluded or disturbed areas that are dominated by fast growing hydrophilic hardwoods. These shrubland/forests may invade herbaceous habitats such as wet flatwoods due to lengthy fire-suppression and/or hydrological alterations. These shrublands were mapped as inclusions rather than polygons. The canopy and subcanopy are fairly open with slash pine and sweetbay. The tall and short shrub layers are

extremely dense with black titi, titi, and large gallberry. There are little to no herbs.

Altered Landcover Types

Clearcut Pine Plantation (~1,283 acres)

Clearcut pine plantations are areas of pine plantation that have undergone clearcutting of the pine canopy but have not yet been replanted with pine trees. These areas are often dominated by weedy native and non-native species. Clearcut pine plantations are common throughout Telogia Creek WMA, mostly within historic sandhill, and to a lesser extent mesic flatwoods. There is typically little to no canopy/subcanopy except for a few occasional hardwoods such as American holly, sand live oak, and turkey oak. Shrubs are typically sparse and reflect their historic community. Herb cover is also sparse and typically weedy.

Clearing/Regeneration (~165 acres)

Clearing/regeneration areas are dove fields, wildlife food plots, old home sites, or recent or historic clearings that have significantly altered the groundcover and/or overstory of the original natural community. In addition to the numerous small clearings mapped throughout the property, a large, former clearcut pine plantation on the northern border of the property is also mapped as clearing/regeneration. This abandoned clearcut is now predominantly regenerating sand pine.

Pine Plantation (~4,176 acres)

Areas altered by silvicultural activities. These include lands where either 1) planted pines are having or will have an ongoing detrimental effect on native groundcover, 2) the history of planted pines has damaged ground cover to the point where further restoration beyond thinning and burning is required, and/or 3) the method of planting (e.g., bedding) has severely impacted groundcover. Most historic sandhill on the property were planted with sand pine and to a lesser extent loblolly pine. All sand pine plantations were delineated from other plantations. In addition, some plantations within historic sandhill were clearcut and planted through with longleaf pine. These longleaf plantations have been designated as restoration sandhill. Historic flatwoods were planted through with either loblolly pine or slash pine. Some loblolly and slash plantations that have been thinned still retain a fairly natural structure of the midstory and groundcover composition. These areas have been designated as restoration mesic or wet flatwoods.

Restoration (~2,550 acres)

Restoration Natural Community is an altered landcover type where active restoration has been initiated in order to return the community to its historic state. Examples of restoration activities include pine thinning, longleaf pine planting, groundcover restoration, hydrology restoration, and removal of invasives and other undesirable vegetation. In historically pyrogenic natural communities, restoration activities are accompanied by the application of prescribed fire.

Three different types of restoration sandhill were delineated on the property. The first type of restoration sandhill was former pine plantation that had been clearcut and planted through with longleaf pine. The second type of restoration sandhill was former loblolly pine plantation that had been thinned, and still retains a fairly natural midstory and groundcover structure. The third type of restoration sandhill was former pine plantation that had been clearcut, and the regenerating vegetation resembles a natural, albeit overgrown structure of sandhill. Restoration mesic and wet flatwoods are fairly straightforward in that the loblolly and slash pines have been thinned and the groundcover still retains a fairly natural structure.

Successional Hardwood Forest (~27 acres)

Successional hardwood forests are closed-canopied forests dominated by fast growing hardwoods such as laurel oak, water oak, and/or sweetgum, 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-exclusion or old fields that have succeeded to forest. Successional hardwood forests on Telogia Creek WMA are small areas of historic sandhill that have been fire excluded and developed a closed canopy of sand live oak, and laurel oak, and resemble a hammock in structure. The shrub layers are quite overgrown with canopy species along with American holly, saw palmetto, and sparkleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*). There are little to no herbs.

11.7 Soil Series Descriptions

Map Unit Description

Liberty County, Florida

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: 2 - Albany sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Albany (90%)

The Albany component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, 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: 4 - Alpin-Foxworth complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Component: Alpin (45%)

The Alpin component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 12 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains, ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or 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 (or restricted depth) 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 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Foxworth (40%)

The Foxworth component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges on marine terraces on coastal plains, hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy eolian deposits and/or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during March. 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.

Map unit: 6 - Blanton sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

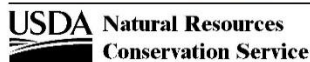
Component: Blanton (80%)

The Blanton component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluvies 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 7 - Blanton sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (80%)

The Blanton component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on interfluvies 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 moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.



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Map Unit Description

Liberty County, Florida

Map unit: 7 - Blanton sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Blanton (80%)

Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 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.

Map unit: 9 - Centenary sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Centenary (90%)

The Centenary component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 51 inches during January, February, March, 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.

Map unit: 11 - Chipley-Foxworth complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Chipley (50%)

The Chipley component makes up 50 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 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: Foxworth (40%)

The Foxworth component makes up 40 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 eolian deposits and/or marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 48 inches during March. 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.

Map unit: 12 - Rutlege and Plummer soils, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Rutlege (47%)

The Rutlege component makes up 47 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits and/or fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. Irrigated 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: Plummer (40%)

The Plummer component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on depressions on marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October,



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Map Unit Description

Liberty County, Florida

Map unit: 12 - Rutlege and Plummer soils, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Component: Plummer (40%)

November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7w. Irrigated 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: 26 - Foxworth sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Foxworth (95%)

The Foxworth component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 57 inches during June, July, August, September, October. 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.

Map unit: 31 - Hurricane and Chipley soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Component: Hurricane (45%)

The Hurricane component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains, rises on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Chipley (35%)

The Chipley component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on knolls on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 23 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 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: 34 - Lakeland sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (80%)

The Lakeland component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. 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. Irrigated land capability classification is 4s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 35 - Lakeland sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (90%)

The Lakeland component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on -- Error in Exists On --.



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Map Unit Description

Liberty County, Florida

Map unit: 35 - Lakeland sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Lakeland (90%)

The parent material consists of eolian or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. 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.

Map unit: 39 - Leon sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Leon (80%)

The Leon component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, marine terraces, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. Irrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 55 - Plummer sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Plummer, non-hydric (60%)

The Plummer, non-hydric component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Plummer, hydric (20%)

The Plummer, hydric component makes up 20 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 56 - Pottsburg-Pottsburg, wet, sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Pottsburg (65%)

The Pottsburg component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. Irrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit Description

Liberty County, Florida

Map unit: 56 - Pottsburg-Pottsburg, wet, sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Pottsburg, wet (25%)

The Pottsburg, wet component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. Irrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 58 - Rutlege, Bibb and Surrency soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Rutlege (35%)

The Rutlege component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Bibb (30%)

The Bibb component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of stratified sandy and loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Surrency (25%)

The Surrency component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, coastal plains. The parent material consists of Marine, fluvial sediments and fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 14 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 59 - Hosford mucky coarse sand, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Hosford (80%)

The Hosford component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on hillslopes on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 10 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit Description

Liberty County, Florida

Map unit: 60 - Sapelo-Sapelo, wet, sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Sapelo (60%)

The Sapelo component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flatwoods on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Component: Sapelo, wet (30%)

The Sapelo, wet component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on sloughs on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy and loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 61 - Osier sand

Component: Osier (80%)

The Osier component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 65 - Pickney, Dorovan, and Bibb soils, frequently flooded

Component: Pickney (40%)

The Pickney component makes up 40 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 and/or fluvio-marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 10 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: Bibb (25%)

The Bibb component makes up 25 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 alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 1 within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map Unit Description

Liberty County, Florida

Map unit: 65 - Pickney, Dorovan, and Bibb soils, frequently flooded

Component: Dorovan (25%)

The Dorovan component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on marine terraces on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material and/or sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September. Organic matter content in the surface 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.

Map unit: 70 - Troup sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Troup (88%)

The Troup component makes up 88 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 8 percent. This component is on ridges, 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 high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. 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.

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.

11.8 FNAI Ranking System

Elements and Element Occurrences

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 (EO)** is an area of land and/or water in which a species or natural community is, or was, present. An EO should have practical conservation value for the Element as evidenced by potential continued (or historical) presence and/or regular recurrence at a given location.

Element Ranking and Legal Status

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

FNAI GLOBAL ELEMENT RANK

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

FNAI STATE ELEMENT RANK

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

FEDERAL LEGAL STATUS

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

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

C = Candidate species for which federal listing agencies have sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposing to list the species as Endangered or Threatened.

E = Endangered: species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

E, T = Species currently listed endangered in a portion of its range but only listed as threatened in other areas

E, PDL = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for delisting.

E, PT = Species currently listed endangered but has been proposed for listing as threatened.

E, XN = Species currently listed endangered but tracked population is a non-essential experimental population.

T = Threatened: species likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

PE = Species proposed for listing as endangered.

PS = - An infraspecific taxon or population has federal status but the entire species does not - status is in only a portion of the species range.

PT = Species proposed for listing as threatened.

SAT = Treated as threatened due to similarity of appearance to a species which is federally listed such that enforcement personnel have difficulty in attempting to differentiate between the listed and unlisted species.

SC = Not currently listed, but considered a "species of concern" to USFWS.

DL = Delisted.

UR = Under review.

STATE LEGAL STATUS

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

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

C = Candidate for listing at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

FE = Listed as Endangered Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

FT = Listed as Threatened Species at the Federal level by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

FXN = Federal listed as an experimental population in Florida

FT(S/A) = Federal Threatened due to similarity of appearance

ST = State population listed as Threatened by the FFWCC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration, declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is decreasing in area at a rapid rate and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future.

SSC = Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FFWCC. Defined as a population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable future, may result in its becoming a threatened species. (SSC* for *Pandion haliaetus* (Osprey) indicates that this status applies in Monroe county only.)

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

Plants: Definitions derived from Sections 581.011, 581.185 and 581.185(2), Florida Statutes, and the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act, 5B-40.001. FNAI does not track all state-regulated plant species; for a complete list of state-regulated plant species, call Florida Division of Plant Industry, 352-372-3505 or see: <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-40>.

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

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

CE = Commercially exploited: species native to the state which are subject to being removed in significant numbers from native habitats in the state and sold or transported for sale.

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

Element Occurrence Ranking

FNAI ranks of quality of the element occurrence in terms of its viability (EORANK). Viability is estimated using a combination of factors that contribute to continued survival of the element at the location. Among these are the size of the EO, general condition of the EO at the site, and the conditions of the landscape surrounding the EO (e.g. an immediate threat to an EO by local development pressure could lower an EO rank).

A = Excellent estimated viability
A? = Possibly excellent estimated viability
AB = Excellent or good estimated viability
AC = Excellent, good, or fair estimated viability
B = Good estimated viability
B? = Possibly good estimated viability
BC = Good or fair estimated viability
BD = Good, fair, or poor estimated viability
C = Fair estimated viability
C? = Possibly fair estimated viability
CD = Fair or poor estimated viability
D = Poor estimated viability
D? = Possibly poor estimated viability
E = Verified extant (viability not assessed)
F = Failed to find
H = Historical
NR = Not ranked, a placeholder when an EO is not (yet) ranked.
U = Unrankable
X = Extirpated

*For additional detail on the above ranks see: <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/eorankguide.htm>

FNAI also uses the following EO ranks:

H? = Possibly historical
F? = Possibly failed to find
X? = Possibly extirpated

The following offers further explanation of the H and X ranks as they are used by FNAI:

The rank of H is used when there is a lack of recent field information verifying the continued existence of an EO, such as (a) when an EO is based only on historical collections data; or (b) when an EO was ranked A, B, C, D, or E at one time and is later, without field survey work, considered to be possibly extirpated due to general habitat loss or degradation of the environment in the area. This definition of the H rank is dependent on an interpretation of what constitutes "recent" field information. Generally, if there is no known survey of an EO within the last 20 to 40 years, it should be assigned an H rank. While these time frames represent suggested maximum limits, the actual time period for historical EOs may vary according to the biology of the element and the specific landscape context of each occurrence (including anthropogenic alteration of the environment). Thus, an H rank may be assigned to an EO before the maximum time frames have lapsed. Occurrences that have not been surveyed for periods exceeding these time frames should not be ranked A, B, C, or D. The higher maximum limit for plants and communities (i.e., ranging from 20 to 40 years) is based upon the assumption that occurrences of these elements generally have the potential to persist at a given location for longer periods of time. This greater potential is a reflection of plant biology and community dynamics. However, landscape factors must also be considered. Thus, areas with more anthropogenic impacts on the environment (e.g., development) will be at the lower end of the range, and less-impacted areas will be at the higher end.

The rank of X is assigned to EOs for which there is documented destruction of habitat or environment, or persuasive evidence of eradication based on adequate survey (i.e., thorough or repeated survey efforts by one or more experienced observers at times and under conditions appropriate for the Element at that location).

11.9 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 invasive 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 invasive 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 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 invasives 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.

11.10 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

November 15, 2021

Dylan Hasse, Senior Conservation Planner
Land Conservation and Planning Subsection
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Tallahassee, FL

Dear Dylan,

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 Map Package to FWC on a quarterly basis
- The FNAI GIS data will be available to FWC staff for reference and incorporation as required in management plan review and preparation with the following restrictions.
- FWC will limit spatial reference to Element Occurrence locations in public documents to the Management Area level (i.e., EOs will not be displayed on public maps to protect sensitive resources, habitats, and data sources)
- For Management Areas less than 160 acres in size, FWC will not list occurrences of resources (i.e., species and natural communities) coded as Data Sensitive. If desired, these sensitive resources can be included in a table as a count of occurrences and resource (e.g., three additional occurrences of two species/resources are coded as sensitive)
- When possible, FWC should use the FNAI provided Element Occurrence polygons, and consider the Representational Accuracy and Locational Uncertainty of each record, when determining which species occur on a Management Area

The FNAI Data Manager currently provides this update to FWC staff on a quarterly basis. Current FWC contacts are Rene Baumstark, Christi Santi, Steven Nicholl, Kristal Walsh, Kristen Sella, and yourself. We are pleased to continue this beneficial collaboration with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.



Florida Resources
and Environmental
Analysis Center

Institute of Science
and Public Affairs

The Florida State University

Sincerely,

Frank Price
Assistant Director
Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Tracking Florida's Biodiversity

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission

Strategic Plan

2020-2024



May 6, 2020

This plan was written by the FWC 2020 Strategic Plan Development Team for the dedicated staff of the FWC, specifically designed with leaders and supervisors in mind with the intention of fostering and reinforcing our agency culture, core operations, and strategic approach to our conservation mission.

From the Executive Director

Balancing the needs of Florida’s fish and wildlife resources with a diverse, growing population of people can be complicated and challenging. It is our honor to be the agency that is entrusted to take care of these resources on behalf of all Florida residents and visitors. The FWC team strives every day to uphold this public trust. An important element of effective management and administration is focusing on strategic priorities that are vital in accomplishing our overall mission and adjusting resources accordingly. This reallocation must be done while continuing to attend to day to day functions. It is critical to accurately identify these developing issues and set forth a strategy to address them. This formula is the basis for a strategic plan. As with any plan, it works best if it is a collaborative effort, with everyone having the opportunity to provide input in the planning process and identify emerging issues that require strategic solutions. We have put together diverse teams to develop the FWC’s strategic plan, to encompass the major issues affecting our agency as a whole.

I also firmly believe that strategic plans are less about a printed document, and more about the process and collaboration necessary to achieve such a plan. The benefits of this process are seen and continued far beyond printing the final draft.

The success of this effort – of our mission – rests upon the shoulders of each and every one of us. Whether you work in the field or in an office, whether you’re a scientist, technician, accountant, law enforcement officer, administrative assistant, or programmer, your unique skills and expertise are necessary to continue the good work of conservation that we do every day as well as the strategic work we will be taking up over these next five years . As you read through this plan, I challenge you to look for ways that you can help make a difference. I also ask that you challenge your co-workers to leverage their skills and talents for the good of our mission as well. The future of Florida’s fish and wildlife conservation depends on our collective and diverse perspectives, backgrounds, contributions, creativity, and energy.

Respectfully yours,
Eric Sutton

Vision & Values

The mission of the FWC is to manage fish and wildlife resources for their long term well-being and the benefit of people. Every organization has an identity that is forged not only by what it does, but by how it conducts itself. The values embedded in our mission and expressed in the vision of FWC leadership are to make quality decisions by being dynamic, science-based, efficient, ethical, collaborative, competent, and committed to the vitality of the state and its environment.

We work diligently to conserve fish and wildlife in a manner that honors the public trust that has been vested in us through Florida's constitution. This is based in long-standing law and traditions commonly referred to as the "Public Trust Doctrine." This doctrine is steeped in the principle that fish and wildlife should be managed for the public, and reflects the belief that certain resources are an intergenerational inheritance, held in trust by government for the benefit of all current and future residents and visitors.

Consistent with this tradition, we strive to reinforce an inclusive culture that provides for public access, public input, technical assistance groups, stakeholder and public outreach, open communication, work teams, and shared decision making. The FWC encourages scientific inquiry and diversity of thought, and actively promotes these values with our public engagement efforts. The core concepts of these values are derived from a set of nationally accepted Wildlife Governance Principles that have been developed over time and focus efforts on conservation.

Additionally, we strive to make proactive resource decisions based on the best available science, balanced with social, economic and political interests, to create

We envision...

a Florida where fish and wildlife are abundant and thriving in healthy and connected natural landscapes with vital working lands and waterways; where natural resources are valued and safely enjoyed by all; and wherein natural systems support vibrant human communities and a strong economy.

durable solutions with enforcement and managerial practicality. We empower staff to act locally on behalf of the agency to ensure decision making is as close to the issues as possible. We must cultivate a diverse and inclusive culture that care and includes values of integrity, professionalism, dedication, and adaptability, and create environment that is inclusive and supports diverse opinions and voices in decision making at all levels.

Wildlife Governance Principles

Wildlife governance will:

- Be adaptable and responsive to citizens' current needs and interests, while also
- being forward-looking to conserve options of future generations.
- Seek and incorporate multiple and diverse perspectives.
- Apply social and ecological science, citizens' knowledge, and trust administrators' judgment.
- Produce multiple, sustainable benefits for all beneficiaries.
- Ensure that trust administrators are responsible for maintaining trust resources and allocating benefits from the trust.
- Be publicly accessible and transparent.
- Ensure that trust administrators are publicly accountable.
- Include means for citizens to become informed and engaged in decision making.
- Include opportunities for trust administrators to meet their obligations in partnerships with non-governmental entities.
- Facilitate collaboration and coordination across ecological, jurisdictional, and ownership boundaries.

Our Core Values

Resource Stewardship We are passionate about Florida's natural resources

and use our expertise to manage and conserve fish and wildlife

Service Excellence We are solution-oriented and committed to achieving wildlife and fisheries conservation results, and efficiently meeting the needs of the public and stakeholders

Teamwork and Collaboration We communicate openly and work together effectively to achieve our common goals We appreciate the value of

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission | Telogia Creek WMA Management Plan

diverse backgrounds, expertise, and ideas, and incorporate multiple perspectives into decision making

Professional Integrity We operate honestly and ethically, and apply our processes, rules, and regulations in a consistent manner that engenders a climate of trust and fairness

Scientific and Technical Excellence We use our science-based expert knowledge, technology, and other available resources to achieve high-quality work

Accountability We set challenging goals for our achievement and hold ourselves accountable for the results

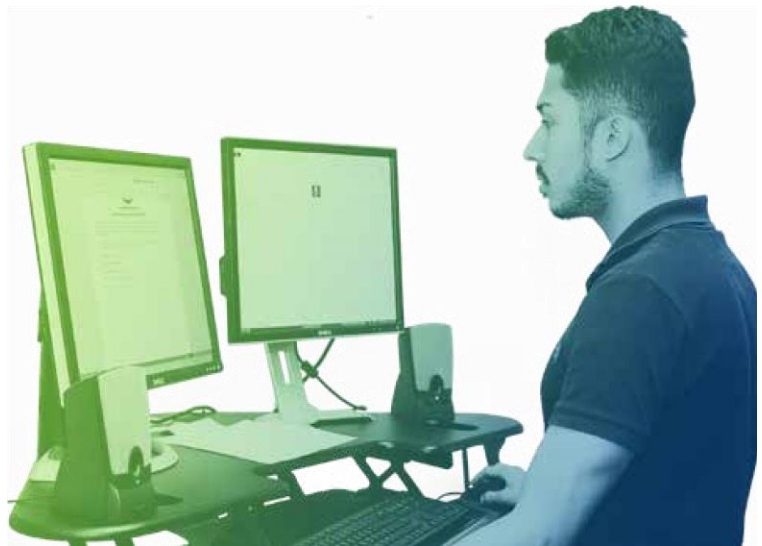
Business Practices

In addition to our core values, we also strive to follow a core business model that addresses how best to deliver our vision, strategy, and mission through key practices. These include:

- ◆ Thinking proactively and strategically to anticipate challenges and opportunities while taking actions that contribute to the achievement of long-term interests.
- ◆ Coordinating science, resource management, enforcement, and research.
- ◆ Providing a safe and healthy environment where the public can enjoy Florida's resources and waterways.
- ◆ Providing an excellent experience for our customers.
- ◆ Creating and maximizing the use of integrated work and issue teams.
- ◆ Continually striving to improve processes and efficiency for the benefit of residents and visitors.
- ◆ Leveraging technology.
- ◆ Integrating leadership development.
- ◆ Optimizing fiscal management.

- ◆ Adapting to new and emerging needs for communication.

These core values and business practices are further defined in, and serve as, the foundation of our internal communications programs, hiring practices, and annual employee evaluation process, embedding these principles into the fabric of our organization and making them meaningful to employees in their daily activities.



Overview of Strategic Planning

We have been developing strategic and operational plans since the FWC's inception in 1999. Our first planning effort focused on developing the structure and culture of a newly-formed agency. Subsequent plans similarly focused on norms and values, including development of a collaborative and team based culture. The strategic planning effort that resulted in the "FWC Agency Strategic Plan 2014-2019" was the first time we incorporated a large-scale, highly collaborative process to determine how to focus the strength of the agency on the most essential conservation challenges while ensuring safe and enjoyable public access to Florida's fish and wildlife resources . The 2014-2019 strategic plan

identified agency Themes, Goals, and Strategies to define the conservation work required to achieve our mission. Hundreds of staff from across the agency at multiple levels worked in teams to create 109 measurable objectives across each of the five Themes, which were then prioritized by each Regional Leadership Team

2014-2019 Strategic Initiatives

Boating as a Gateway to Conservation and the Outdoors: Strengthen and promote the conservation connections of boating while protecting people and natural resources, and improving boating related opportunities.

Conflict Wildlife: Maintain the support and appreciation of fish and wildlife through sustainable coexistence by reducing human wildlife conflict.

Conservation through Innovation – Marine Fisheries Management: Enhance marine fisheries through the expansion of progressive and collaborative management techniques.

Conservation through Innovation – Private Lands: Partner with private landowners as a key to enhanced conservation.

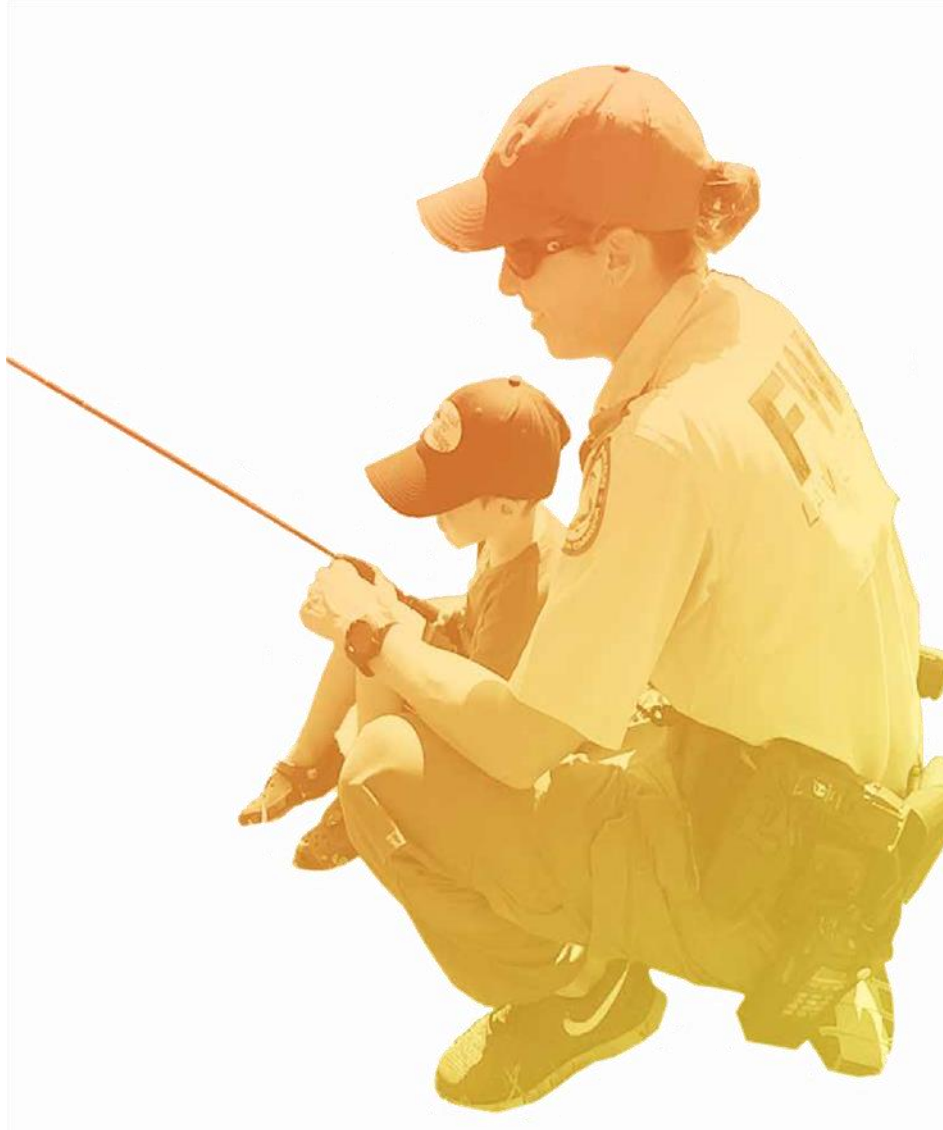
Expanding Participation in Conservation: Expand partnerships and FWC programs to encourage diverse youth and families to be more involved in the future of conservation.

Imperiled Species Management Plan: Improve the status of imperiled species to effectively reduce the risk of extinction.

Running the Business: Establish an internal infrastructure that identifies the areas of business operations and practices that represent high risk, prioritize them, and modify them to address risks.

before being presented to our Commissioners. Executive leadership used that guidance, along with elements from other planning efforts, to develop seven Strategic Initiatives. These initiatives emphasized areas where we wanted to focus attention, discipline, and resources to make significant conservation gains over the subsequent five to 10 years. Strategic work is complex and takes considerable planning and developmental investment to accomplish. Cross-divisional teams worked together to further define the Sis, develop implementation plans, and operationalize key portions of the initiatives. The work that was accomplished on these seven SIs created a foundation for furthering more effective strategic thinking, planning, and implementation of meaningful and long-lasting conservation efforts for Florida's fish and wildlife resources. The 2014-2019 Sis are now becoming part of the broader conservation work that we do and will continue to influence operational planning moving forward

The current strategic plan builds upon the knowledge gained and lessons learned from all our prior strategic planning efforts. The purpose of our agency strategic planning is to leverage our values and behaviors as an agency with our strategic planning is to leverage our values and behaviors as an agency with our operational workforce to produce significant conservation outcomes that align with an ever-changing world to better position ourselves in the future



Strategic Landscape

We must be strategic in identifying our emerging issues and

opportunities to put our agency in the best position to achieve our mission. We must adapt to take advantage of changing technology, seize opportunities to improve our fiscal and operational resources, increase efficiencies, and align priorities across the agency. In order to adapt to a changing environmental, economic, and socio-political landscape, we must first understand and define the environment in which we work. This plan is focused on aligning our agency resources to address our strategic opportunities. The issues, challenges, and risks we face will be addressed in division operational plans and priorities.

Challenges we must address:

- ◆ Static revenue streams.
- ◆ Increasing program costs and infrastructure improvement needs.
- ◆ Loss of institutional knowledge with an unprecedented rate of upcoming retirements.
- ◆ Recruiting and retaining qualified employees.
- ◆ Leveraging legislative support for agency operations.
- ◆ Maintaining an adequate level of research, monitoring programs, and population assessments for fish and wildlife resource management.
- ◆ Balancing state and federal regulatory authorities and reducing unneeded regulatory burdens while ensuring sustainable species populations and protecting habitat.
- ◆ Securing habitat for fish and wildlife in the face of increasing development pressure.
- ◆ Managing aquatic systems and resources without control over water quality, quantity, timing, and distribution
- ◆ Gaining public support for conservation and management

Issues We Face

- ◆ Maintaining the significance of natural resources as pillars of the community and economy.
- ◆ Habitat loss and degradation.
- ◆ Climate change impacts.
- ◆ Water quality and water quantity issues.
- ◆ Changes in public views of wildlife and conservation.
- ◆ Impacts from exotic and invasive species on natural systems.
- ◆ Natural disasters and disease outbreaks.

- ◆ Shifts in demographics, changing attitudes toward conservation, and declining percentages of hunters and anglers, which all impact our relevancy to the public

Meeting the Challenges

We have a broad scope of core work that keeps us focused on our mission. This core work is the foundation of our agency and provides the basis for building a culture of strategic planning and doing. To address the identified challenges through strategic and operational planning, we must invest in the people, programs, and technology that best advance our highest priorities, which requires that we sunset low-priority activities, programs, or service. We must foster an agency culture and capacity to accept, understand, engage, and serve people with different interests and uses of fish, wildlife, and habitats. We must demonstrate fairness, honesty, and compassion; practice dedication and adaptability; and include diverse opinions throughout our decision-making processes.



As demographics change across the state, it becomes increasingly important to develop practices and processes that are responsive to the changing nature-based values of the public. We must focus on providing a safe environment for people to enjoy Florida's natural resources and the outdoors; adapt to the impacts of social media on communication; increase focus, capacity, and use of social sciences into agency conservation and management decisions and public engagement strategies; and foster cultural acceptance of hunting and fishing.

As we maintain a high level of core work and increase strategic planning and doing as part of our foundation, we will have a greater workload than the available resources can address. This will require a priority-based approach, meaning some work will not be completed. We will need to increase efficient use of our existing resources through realignments and decrease work on lower priority activities. We will need to work with our legislative team to secure the resources necessary for agency operations and priority issues, and leverage stakeholder relationships and partnerships to increase capacity for conservation work. We will integrate research, management, and law enforcement to focus on emerging threats, landscape conservation, and a holistic approach to watershed management. This will be accomplished through partnerships, leveraging funding sources, implementing existing plans, and fostering locally-led conservation. Achieving our conservation goals will require us to think strategically across the agency and prioritize our operations to meet the challenges that lie ahead.



Our Organization

The core work of the FWC is broad and forms the basis from which strategic effort springs. Maintaining our core competencies and work is critical to our success and this section contains an overview of the core work areas within the FWC. This is by no means an all-encompassing description of the multifaceted work conducted throughout the agency. Additional information on each of the divisions, offices, and the institute can be found within the “Programs of the FWC” annual report as well as within each division’s operational plans. This agency strategic plan focuses on a small portion of our overall work with the intent of identifying areas of strategic focus, using our existing work as the foundation.

Moreover, it is important to note that our agency’s structure is intentionally organized into inter-dependent parts that must work together to achieve our mission. Divisions serve as the main operational elements, while offices provide critical support functions across the entire agency. Regions then serve to ensure geographic continuity of policy and programs across the state. This structure necessitates strong collaboration and teaming amongst all parts of the FWC. We then carry this heavy focus on working together outside of the agency and actively engage partners, stakeholders, and the public in our decision making and implementation.

FWC

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

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

The FWC consists of more than 3,000 employees, including 848 sworn law enforcement officers. All personnel work together to protect and manage more than 575 species of wildlife, 200 species of freshwater fish, and 500 species of saltwater fish. The FWC works to balance the needs of these fish and wildlife species and the habitats that support them with the needs of Florida’s growing population of more than 21 million residents and record



numbers of visitors coming to the state – well over 100 million annually.

The Commissioners

The FWC’s seven Commissioners are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Florida Senate to five-year terms. Their constitutional duty is to exercise the “. . .regulatory and executive powers of the state with respect to wild animal life and fresh water aquatic life and shall also exercise regulatory and executive powers of the state with respect to marine life, except that all license fees and penalties for violating regulations shall be as provided by law .”

OED

Office of the Executive Director

The Office of the Executive Director provides coordination, oversight, and support for FWC operations. It provides policy guidance, fosters accountability, and promotes continual improvement among the agency’s divisions and offices. To address important conservation issues, OED coordinates and supports strong engagement of Commissioners and facilitates effective interaction with agency customers; stakeholders; federal, state, and local elected officials; federal and state agencies; and FWC staff. Further responsibilities include maintaining facilities and infrastructure and leading efforts to strategically focus agency staff and resources on conservation priorities. OED staff work closely with the agency’s Senior Leadership Team to ensure effective integration of agency activities and programs across all divisions and offices.

There are multiple functions within OED, with some primary functions including media relations and informing residents and visitors about fish and wildlife resources; quickly and efficiently issuing licenses and permits for recreational fishing and hunting and for commercial saltwater and freshwater fishing; providing oversight for the agency’s administrative functions such as disbursements, financial management, procurement, leasing, and property; managing an automated information technology environment that is reliable, secure, cost-effective, and responsive;



and working closely with division, regional, and office directors to identify and coordinate programs with boundary-spanning implications that will benefit the FWC.

FWRI

Fish and Wildlife Research Institute

The Fish and Wildlife Research Institute provides timely information and guidance to protect, conserve, and manage Florida's fish and wildlife resources through effective research and technical knowledge.

The work done by the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute reaches far beyond the confines of the FWC. Research conducted on habitats, freshwater and marine fisheries, harvested and imperiled species, and other important plant and wildlife communities in Florida is used by federal, state, and local governments; universities; recreational and commercial fishing interests; recreational hunting and boating interests; nongovernmental organizations; and the public . FWRI integrates its research activities with management efforts of other FWC divisions.

Primary work areas within FWRI include conducting monitoring, assessments, mapping, and research to support development of management practices to protect and improve the quality of habitat and diversity of wildlife on state managed lands; maintaining an extensive collection of fish and invertebrate specimens and providing data management services and scientific library services; integrating research on predicted or emerging threats to fish and wildlife conservation, such as climate change; and acquiring and distributing biological and ecological information critical for the science based management, conservation, restoration, and wise use of Florida's fish and wildlife resources .



FFM

Freshwater Fisheries Management

The Division of Freshwater Fisheries Management manages, enhances, and conserves Florida's freshwater aquatic life for public benefit.

The Division of Freshwater Fisheries Management is responsible for directing the management and identifying the research needs of freshwater fisheries within public lakes, rivers, streams, and canals, with efforts focused on improving the fish populations and their habitats to benefit anglers and other stakeholders . This is accomplished through strategies revolving around improving aquatic habitat; increasing access; improving freshwater sport and commercial fisheries; stocking sportfish; regulations; developing management plans; increasing aquatic stewardship; and building partnerships with state, county, and city governments, industry leaders, and freshwater stakeholders . FFM has developed a private-public partnership through the TrophyCatch conservation and marketing program, which uses citizen science to provide valuable information that contributes to the management of Florida's trophy bass fisheries. Special projects, such as the high school fishing program and kids' fishing clinics, encourage responsible fishing practices and help bolster future generations' understanding of and personal investment in the conservation of fish and wildlife resources.

Primary work areas include evaluating freshwater resources through surveys and inventories of fish populations and angler use; maintaining Fish Management Areas that provide access and promote fishing; developing aquatic habitat enhancement/restoration projects; producing fingerling and subadult fish for stocking in public waters to enhance fisheries, provide new opportunities, supplement urban pond populations, and for youth events; and work with communities surrounding major freshwater resources so they appreciate the intrinsic value and economic importance of the resource and the fishery .



HSC

Habitat and Species Conservation

The Division of Habitat and Species Conservation ensures healthy populations of all native wildlife and their habitats on a statewide basis.

The Division of Habitat and Species Conservation integrates scientific data with applied habitat and species management to maintain stable or increasing populations of fish and wildlife. Conservation integration efforts focus on the ecosystem or landscape scale to provide the greatest benefits to the widest possible array of fish and wildlife species. Accomplishing this mission requires extensive collaboration and partnering with local, state, and federal agencies to maintain diverse and healthy fish and wildlife populations for the benefit of all Floridians and visitors, which provides direct ecological, economic, aesthetic, scientific, and recreational benefits.

Primary work areas include managing, maintaining, enhancing, and restoring native natural habitats on 1.4 million acres, assisting cooperators with wildlife management on another 4.5 million acres, and working with partners to connect and expand public conservation lands; providing technical assistance to private landowners to implement wildlife conservation strategies; restoring, enhancing, and managing publicly-owned aquatic resources to improve the ecological health of freshwater, estuarine, and marine habitats; directing, coordinating, and funding control of invasive upland plants on public conservation lands and invasive aquatic plants in public waterways; developing and implementing high-priority conservation activities to improve conditions for native and imperiled wildlife; addressing human wildlife interactions and managing the impact of native and nonnative fish and wildlife species; reviewing growth management and regulated land and water use project proposals that have potential to impact Florida's fish, wildlife, and habitat resources; and promoting, facilitating, and expanding nature-based tourism, recreational opportunities, and public participation in conservation .



HGM

Hunting and Game Management

The Division of Hunting and Game Management manages and conserves game wildlife for the future, while fostering safe and responsible hunting.

The Division of Hunting and Game Management uses scientifically proven game-management strategies and professional expertise to conserve game wildlife and perpetuate sustainable hunting opportunities on public and private lands statewide. The Division also manages public shooting sports facilities throughout the state and offers hunter safety programs to foster safe, responsible hunting.

Primary work areas include managing Florida's wild game populations using science, leadership, and key partnerships; providing opportunities for responsible and sustainable hunting on public and private lands; working with stakeholders and partners to coordinate support for hunting-related activities; providing hunter safety courses and special events to ensure Florida hunters are well prepared to be safe, responsible, and conservation minded; and constructing and managing public shooting ranges located throughout the state.



LE

Law Enforcement

The Division of Law Enforcement protects Florida's natural resources and people through proactive and responsive law enforcement services.

The FWC Division of Law Enforcement, comprised of 1,043 members including 848 sworn law enforcement officers, operates in six regions throughout the state. FWC officers are responsible for uniformed patrol and investigative law enforcement services on more than 8,400 miles of coastline, more than 13,000 square miles of offshore waters, and more than 34 million acres of land encompassing a variety of habitats including private lands, wildlife management areas, state parks, and forests.

Primary duties include protecting Florida's fish and wildlife and their habitats, and providing law enforcement services that protect public safety throughout the state of Florida. The division also provides support for state Emergency Operations Center activities and readiness for natural disasters and mutual aid requests. Personnel also engage in targeting illegal black markets and trafficking in fish and wildlife, conduct federal fisheries enforcement patrols, help to regulate the Florida seafood industry, and enforce rules related to captive wildlife.



Some internal programs undertaken by the division include professional recruitment efforts of new officers; providing world-class training and recruit instruction; conducting progressive advanced training; implementing the division career development programs; and providing intelligence information to officers in the field. The DLE enhances boating safety and waterway experiences through maintenance and repair of approximately 244 boat ramps, construction of new boat ramps, and placement and maintenance of waterway markers.

MFM

Marine Fisheries Management

The Division of Marine Fisheries Management manages Florida's marine fisheries for their long-term sustainability, their economic benefits, and for the enjoyment of the public.

The Division of Marine Fisheries Management works with stakeholders, federal agencies, other states, and regional councils to manage and provide outreach on more than 500 marine fish and invertebrates. The division also provides expertise, monitoring, and grant funding for the deployment of artificial reefs; recovers lost or abandoned lobster and crab traps; conducts wholesale-dealer audits; provides agency comments on proposed development projects that may affect marine resources; and issues special activity licenses for harvest of species for research and educational purposes. This division additionally provides outreach and education to introduce people to the sport of fishing, instill ethical angling values, and ensure comprehension of marine fisheries regulations.

Primary work areas include compiling fishery data, coordinating with other government agencies and research institutions, and soliciting information from the public regarding fishery management strategies for state saltwater fisheries regulations; serving as liaison between the FWC Commissioners, interstate fisheries commissions, and federal fishery management councils that manage marine fish species such as snapper and grouper in federal and interstate waters; promoting responsible recreational and commercial fishing activities; and administering the statewide artificial reef programs.



Approach to the Future

Strategic Framework

Maintaining the FWC's core work is foundational to achieving our mission and continuing our success of achieving conservation. Enforcement and education, public engagement, species and habitat management, comprehensive research, freshwater and marine fisheries enhancement, sustaining game wildlife as a public resource, and operating within responsible business practices are all components of the exceptional work we do every day. These central functions comprise the majority of our time and effort, and continuing to excel in this work is key to successfully conserving Florida's fish and wildlife and their habitats into the future.

Currently, considerable effort is spent responding to urgent challenges. Much of this work is reactive in nature, rapidly consumes resources, and ultimately pulls focus from identified priorities. A refined approach to the future – one that results in a more agile and focused organization – is necessary to minimize time spent reacting and increase time spent making progress toward our strategic priorities. By increasing the portion of work we do that is strategic, focused, and proactive, we can better adapt to our changing environment, integrate strategic solutions

into our operations to address specific issues, and position ourselves to successfully conserve fish and wildlife into the future (Figure 1) .

The strategic approach presented here is a framework for infusing strategy into our operations and ultimately positioning the FWC to proactively address known challenges, capitalize on opportunities, and continue to successfully fulfill our mission. Investing time in strategic priorities is necessary to sustain the model for fish and wildlife conservation that the FWC has built. The conservation gains realized through focused planning and dedicated action are both worthwhile and essential. When strategic initiatives become fully integrated into the core components of the work we do, we achieve long-term, sustainable success.



Figure 1. Currently, a significant portion of our effort is spent reacting to urgent issues. With a shift to a more proactive, forward-focused approach, through time we can reduce the overall amount of reactive efforts by using approaches that address future challenges.



21

Establishing Dynamic Strategic Initiatives

Identifying strategic priorities at the agency, division, and section/program level is an important component of a future-focused approach. Strategic initiatives are intended to leverage areas of strategic importance and strengthen conservation efforts. SIs are distinguished as proactive, timely, and important topics requiring increased focus and a shift in resources. SIs are not a response to urgent, reactive challenges, nor are they a shift in course due to opportunities to address topics of lower priority. They are those critically important conservation efforts that focus on future opportunity or alignment, require dedicated attention, challenge us to work across organizational lines, and for which a shift in resources or change in operational structure may be required.

Initiatives will be selected through an ongoing process that includes environmental scanning and staff input. Strategic planning will include feedback and ongoing discussion with each division to clarify emerging issues and priorities. A cross-divisional strategic planning team will compile input, identify common themes across the agency, and evaluate

potential initiatives. This team will produce recommendations on strategic areas of focus for agency and division-level initiatives to be discussed with each division leadership team and by the FWC's Executive Leadership Team. Collectively, the ELT will determine which issues become agency-level initiatives. Then, with support from the agency's strategic planning team, initiative sponsors will coordinate cross-divisional work to further describe the initiative and develop clear objectives and timelines.

Strategic initiatives:

- ◆ Realize significant benefits for conservation that otherwise would not occur.
- ◆ Are forward-focused instead of reactive.
- ◆ Need directed increase in agency focus.
- ◆ Span section or division boundaries.
- ◆ Require resource reallocation.
- ◆ May necessitate realignment or organizational transformation.

To ensure available resources are fully focused on priorities, no more than three agency SIs will be active at any given time. Limiting the number of topics we are addressing through a strategic shift in resources is intended to yield more progress in each initiative more quickly than when resources are divided among numerous initiatives. Initiatives will develop clearly defined objectives from the onset and will be evaluated annually. Many topics identified through consideration of influences, challenges, and opportunities may be urgent in nature and require cross-divisional coordination at an operational level. While only a subset of these topics will be active as an SI at any given time, we will continue to design our core work to sustainably address urgent needs by working across organizational boundaries. As this intentionally necessitates an adaptive approach, we will reassess this process after another five-year period to improve our development of strategic initiatives moving forward.

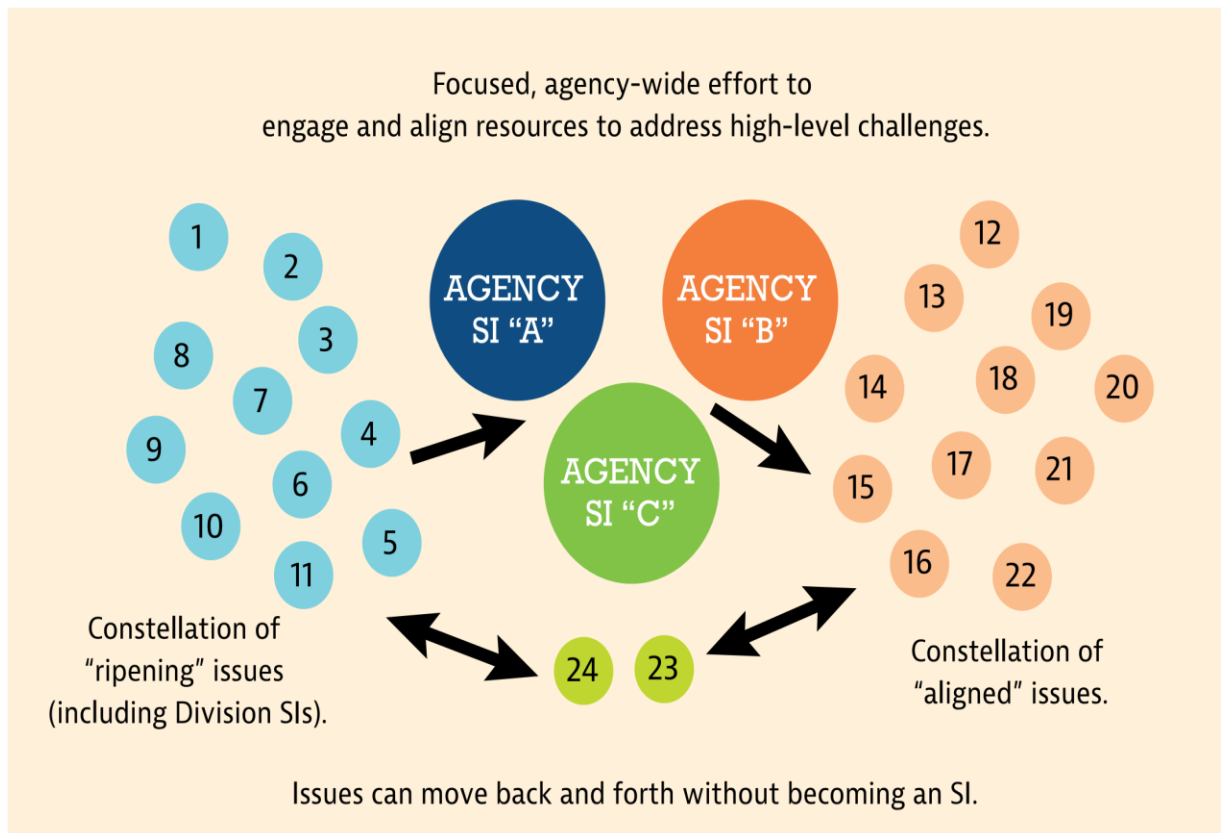


Figure 2. Dynamic Strategic Initiatives for 2020-2024

There will be no more than three agency strategic initiatives at any one time with no more than three strategic initiatives per division. Initiatives can change when special emphasis is no longer needed and they will be tracked as part of the strategic plan framework.

Integrative Work Planning

To help weave strategic thinking into the fabric of the FWC, we will identify initiatives at multiple levels of the agency (e.g., division, section, and program initiatives) to both support agency initiatives and integrate the strategic framework into the structure of our core work. While key issues will be addressed through agency initiatives, division initiatives are also critical to addressing important topics. Sections and programs may also identify initiatives by shifting focus to a refined set of topics. Divisions, sections, and programs are encouraged to apply a framework similar to the one presented here to identify priorities requiring a strategic approach and develop timely initiatives to address them. Like agency-level initiatives, these will have a refined focus, so no more than three initiatives will be active for a division at any given time. Divisions with a significant role in an agency initiative will assume the agency initiative as one of up to three initiatives on which to focus as a division. This framework is founded on each division, section, and program initiating proactive strategies in addition to maintaining operational priorities. To achieve this, divisions may need to identify operational activities that no longer warrant agency focus and evaluate where capacity can be created to refocus on proactive topics. With strategic efforts active at the agency, division, and potentially section and program levels, we will strive to align vertically to leverage resources and coordinate efforts (Figure 3).

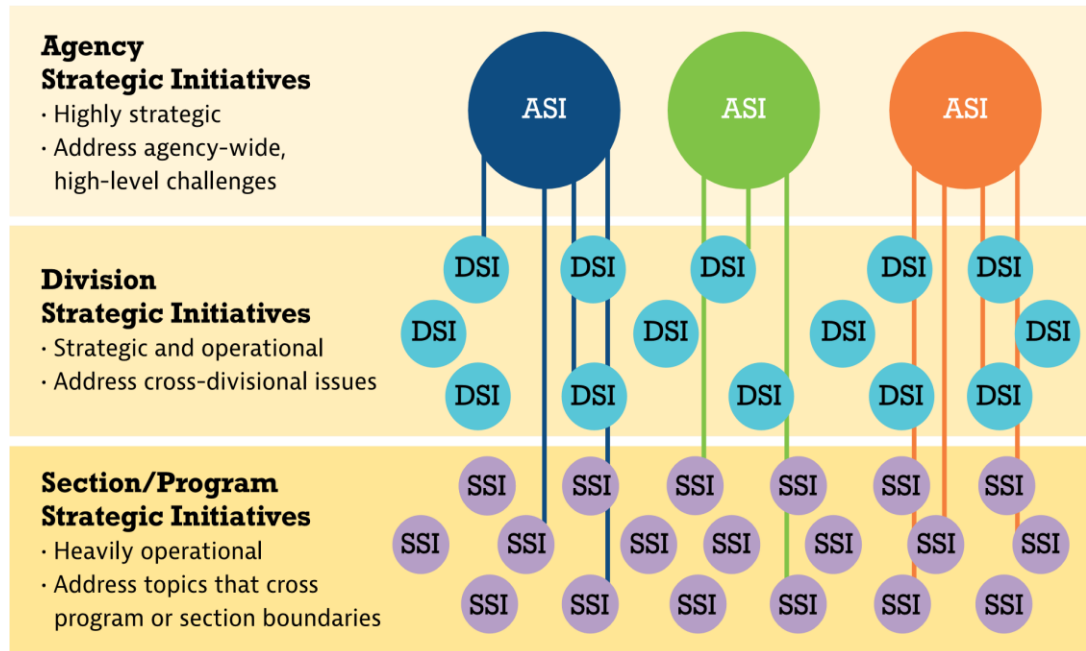


Figure 3. Strategic initiatives at the agency, division, and section or program levels. Vertical alignment of effort and coordination supports progress toward initiatives at multiple levels within the agency.

Future-focused Conservation

FWC's 2020-2024 strategic plan is built upon the idea that we must be intentional in our work to conserve Florida's fish and wildlife resources so they are available for current and future generations. Our success in this arena directly depends on our individual and collective action, and accountability for achieving our mission. Guided by this strategic approach, shaped by our values and fueled by our passion, we will work together to build the Florida we envision: a Florida where fish and wildlife are abundant and thriving in healthy and connected natural landscapes with vital working lands and waterways; where natural resources are valued and safely enjoyed by all; and wherein natural systems support vibrant human communities and a strong economy.



Strategic Initiatives: 2020

Agency Initiatives

From October 2019 through March 2020, the agency strategic planning team worked with division leadership teams to determine the next round of SIs (this process is outlined in [Appendix 1](#)). The ELT collectively affirmed the initial three agency SIs and discussed initiative alignment under the new strategic approach. Moving forward, initiative sponsors will coordinate cross-divisional work to establish clear milestones and time frames for achieving objectives under the following areas of strategic focus:

Invest Inward

A strong foundation to maintain our core functions is critical to sustaining the important work we do and achieving our mission. **Investing Inward** means focusing on key challenges within our agency that, when addressed, position us to better accomplish sustainable conservation into the future. These challenges include: 1) staff retention, recruitment, capacity, and distribution; 2) infrastructure improvements, facilities, technology, and equipment; and 3) cultivating a culture that cares through investing in morale, professional development, diversity, and inclusion.

Landscape Conservation

The **Landscape Conservation** initiative will define a unified conservation vision to be implemented at the local level and fit within a broadly agreed-upon conservation target. This conservation vision should be one that can be shared with and implemented by internal and external, public and private partners to achieve broad-scaled, long-lasting conservation outcomes. Conservation delivery at the local level will require that we develop a network of local, state, federal, and private partners to provide technical and financial resources (data, information, assistance, funding opportunities) and a stable communication network.

Relevancy, Engagement, and Support

Recognizing the need to adapt to Florida's changing demographics and values by improving agency engagement and service to broader constituencies, **Relevancy, Engagement, and Support** focuses on the need to enhance conservation through broader engagement, identify available capacity for and challenges to reaching and servicing more constituents, and establish logical steps to helping the public understand

the impact that fish and wildlife conservation has on their quality of life and mental and physical well-being. This includes increasing both social and financial support for conservation.

Division Initiatives

The input provided by division leadership to determine agency strategic initiatives was also used to determine division initiatives. As outlined in the strategic framework section, divisions with a significant role in an agency strategic initiative will assume the agency initiative as one of their three division initiatives. The initiatives in Figure 4 were identified as the most timely to address at the agency and division levels. Division initiatives were also affirmed by the ELT. Each initiative will be further described by divisions as part of their workplans.

Many division initiatives align with the broader agency initiatives but will address discrete challenges relevant to the core work of those divisions. This alignment increases the focus and shift of resources towards these topics through both strategic and operational approaches and unifies work across the agency. Some divisions also have initiatives that do not directly align with agency initiatives but do represent important, timely topics that divisions, programs, and sections will strategically address. The constellation of initiatives at the agency and division levels illustrates the alignment of strategic work proposed in Figure 3.

Strategic Alignment

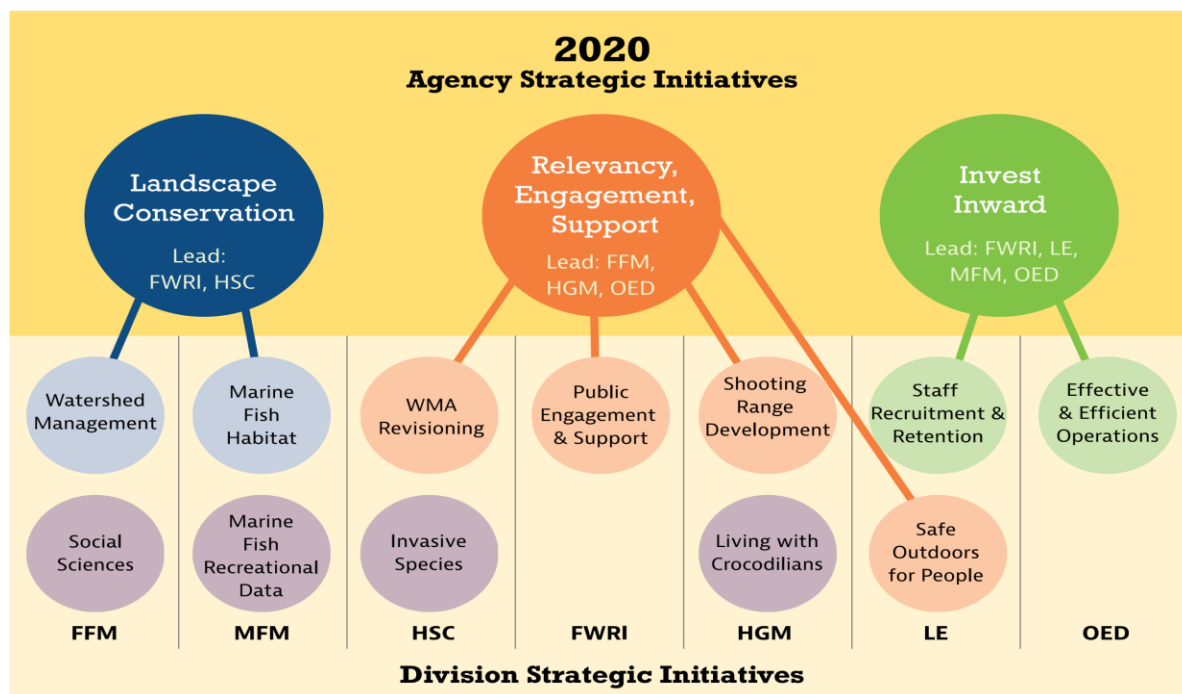


Figure 4. Vertical alignment between the agency and division initiatives shows multiple tiers of support for the broad initiative topics.

APPENDIX 1

2020 Strategic Initiative Selection Process

Division leadership teams provided input on timely initiatives to the agency strategic planning team throughout the selection process. A number of challenges and opportunities were identified through a questionnaire and follow-up discussions. Common themes emerged among the initiatives proposed by each division, and alignment was strong in several themes. These themes may affect each division in unique ways, but they represent agency-wide challenges that require a directed focus to fully address.

Table 1 on the following page is a process illustration of preliminary initiatives from the first round of data analysis. Development of agency and division initiatives went through several iterations of division-level review through the ELT as concepts evolved and solidified, eventually becoming the 2020 Strategic Initiatives outlined in Figure 4.



Table 1. Common themes were identified from the initiatives, influences, and challenges put forward by each division. This crosswalk represents proposed initiatives and alignment among agency-wide challenges. This information guided the initiative selection process for 2020.

Proposed Initiatives

	Agency Initiatives	Division Initiatives
FFM	- Wildlife conflict - Watershed management - Social sciences	- Lake management plans - Chipola and shoal bass - Largemouth bass
FWRI	- Relevancy - Landscape conservation - Diversify and modernize revenue - K-12 and new resident education	- Staff recruitment and retention - Integrative research on events - Integrative research on events - Integrate research and management
HGM	- Landscape conservation - Expand participation in conservation - Wildlife conflict	- Implement R3 plan - Shooting range construction - Living with crocodilians campaign
HSC	- Infrastructure improvement - Landscape conservation - Relevancy - Invasive species	- WMA re-visioning (relevancy) - HSC's role in landscape conservation
LE	- Invest inward - Public service - Science and conservation	- Reinforce culture that cares - Recruit and retain quality staff - Safe environment for people
MFM	- Invasives - Wildlife trafficking - Corals - Invest inward	- Maximize productivity, capacity - Marine fish habitat - Marine fish recreation - data collection
OED	- Internal focus/invest inward - Human dimensions and social science - Connectivity with other D/Os - Effective, efficient operation	OED organizational management

Common Themes

Invest Inward

- ◆ Staff: recruitment, retention, pay, capacity, distribution
- ◆ Infrastructure: facilities, technology
- ◆ Funding: stable sources
- ◆ Culture that cares: training, morale, professional development, diversity

Landscape Conservation

- ◆ Watershed management
- ◆ Integrate science with management
- ◆ WMA re-visioning
- ◆ Landscape conservation prioritization
- ◆ Marine and freshwater habitat

Relevancy, Engagement, and Support

- ◆ For fish and wildlife conservation
- ◆ For FWC as an agency
- ◆ Safe environment for people
- ◆ EPIC, R3, K-12 education
- ◆ Public service (good work)

Social Science and Human Dimensions

- ◆ Apply to management decisions
- ◆ Increase capacity to gather social science
- ◆ Increase value in FWC
- ◆ Use to influence behaviors
- ◆ Maintain focus on relevancy

Wildlife Conflict and Invasives

- ◆ Native species conflict
- ◆ Nonnative wildlife
- ◆ Invasive plants
- ◆ Aquaculture
- ◆ Trafficking and trade
- ◆ Living with crocodilians

Operational: Proactive Research and Development/Other

- ◆ Climate change
- ◆ Marine fish recreational data
- ◆ Largemouth bass
- ◆ Corals ◆ Shooting Range Construction

11.12 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 honeybees 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 332614-1416) provides Best Management Practices (BMP) for maintaining European Honeybee 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.

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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

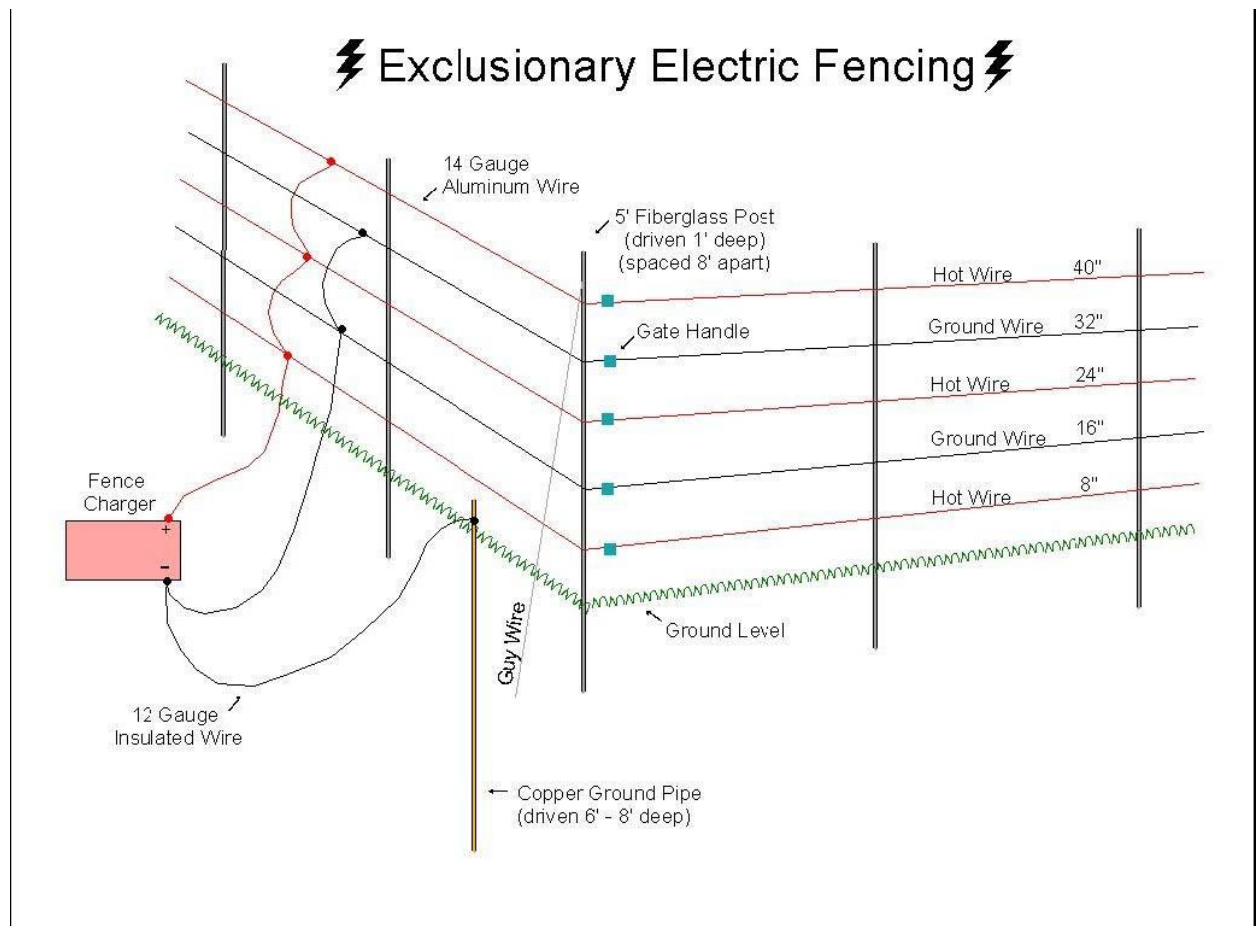
bear encounters the fence before reaching the attractant.

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.



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.

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.

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission | Telogia Creek WMA Management Plan

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 supersedure 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.

11.13 Apiary Agreement

FWC Contract No. 23272

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 Bryant Apiaries, LLC, c/o Albert Bryant, 17823 NW Bryant Lane, Bristol, Florida 32321, telephone number (850) 273-9070, 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 upon execution and will end three (3) years from the date of execution.
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) (h) below.
 - b. To provide technical assistance for bear-proofing, if required by Area Biologist, of site(s) made available under this Agreement.
 - c. To allow the USER to place a total number of 100 hive boxes on the COMMISSION-managed property at the apiary sites.
3. The USER Agrees:
 - a. To pay \$80 on or before the execution date of this Agreement and each year thereafter on or before the 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, Wildlife and Habitat Management Section, Attn: Section Leader, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600.
 - b. To have no more than 100 hive boxes on each apiary site property at one time for a total not to exceed 100 hive boxes within Telogia Creek WMA.

Page 1 of 7

- c. To comply with the Florida Honey Certification and Honeybee Law, Chapter 586, Florida Statutes, and Rule 5B-19, 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 A, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Technical Information Bulletin, December 2001, Use of Electric Fencing To Exclude Bears and Prevent Property Damage)
 - 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 three (3) years and issuance of a new agreement will be contingent upon a satisfactory performance evaluation and approval of the Area Biologist.

- 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 the Area Biologist, presented to and approved by the Wildlife and Habitat Management Section Leader.
- f. The USER shall save, hold harmless and indemnify the State of Florida and the COMMISSION against any and all liability, claims, judgments or costs of whatsoever kind and nature for injury to, or death of any person or persons and for the loss or damage to any property resulting from the use, service, operation or performance of work under the terms of this Contract, resulting from the acts or omissions of the USER, his subcontractor, or any of the employees, agents or representatives of the USER or subcontractor.
- g. This Contract with all incorporated attachments and exhibits represents the entire agreement of the parties. Any alterations, variations, changes, modifications or waivers of provisions of this Contract shall only be valid when they have been reduced to writing, and duly signed by each of the parties hereto, unless otherwise provided herein.
- h. The sites covered by this Agreement are described as being in the vicinity of or at the following latitude and longitude coordinates.

For Telogia Creek WMA:

Site 1 Latitude 30.40869 Longitude 84.88184

and as represented by the Attachment B-1 map.
- i. 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.
- j. 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

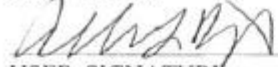
FWC Contract No. 23272

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.

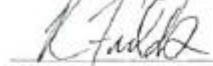
- k. This Agreement may be terminated by the COMMISSION upon thirty (30) days written notice to the USER in the event the continuations of the apiary activities are found to be incompatible with the COMMISSION'S management plans or for any other reason at the sole discretion of the COMMISSION.

REMAINDER OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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


USER SIGNATURE

Date: 4/16/2024


Witness


Witness

FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

James C
Conner III

Digitally signed by James C
Conner III
Date: 2024.04.19 14:53:07
-04'00'

James C. Conner, III, Section Leader
Wildlife and Habitat Management

Date: 4/19/2024

Christine
Carter

Digitally signed by Christine
Carter
Date: 2024.04.19 15:02:24
-04'00'

Witness

Byron A.
Williams

Digitally signed by Byron A.
Williams
Date: 2024.04.19 15:07:23
-04'00'

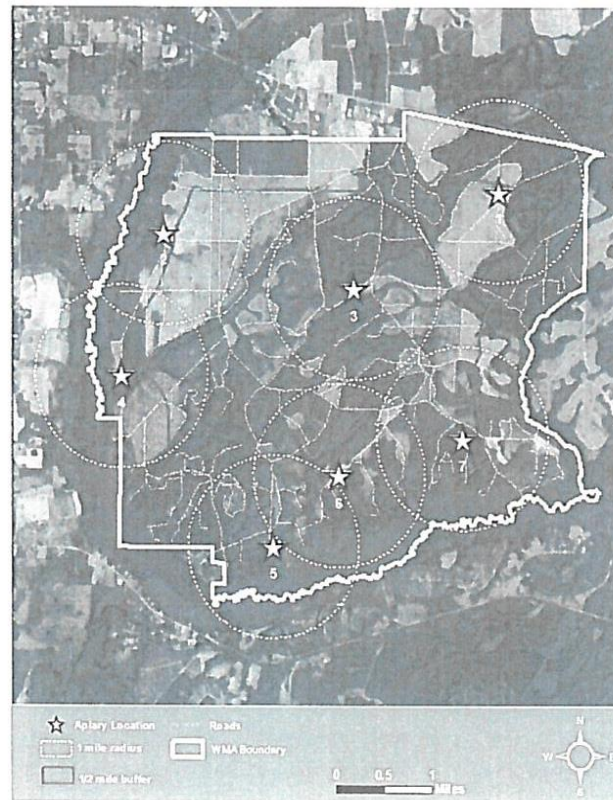
Witness

Attachment A: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Technical
Information Bulletin, December 2001, Use of Electric Fencing
To Exclude Bears and Prevent Property Damage

Attachment B-1 Map of Apiary Locations for FWC Apiaries on Telogia Creek WMA

Attachment B-1

Relative locations of potential apiary sites (n = 7) on Telogia Creek WMA, Liberty County, FL.



11.14 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 June 2021)

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

A. Historic Property Definition

Historic properties include archaeological sites and historic structures as well as other types of resources. Chapter 267, Florida Statutes states: “ *‘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 Chapter 267, F.S. and state policy related to historic properties, state agencies of the executive branch must provide the Division of Historical Resources (Division) the opportunity to comment on any undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, 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 undertaking. (267.061(2)(a))

State agencies must consult with the Division when, as a result of state action or assistance, a historic property will be demolished or substantially altered in a way that will adversely affect the property. State agencies must take timely steps to consider feasible and prudent alternatives to the adverse effect. If no feasible or prudent alternatives exist, the state agency must take timely steps to avoid or mitigate the adverse effect. (267.061(2)(b))

State agencies must consult with Division to establish a program to locate, inventory and evaluate all historic properties under ownership or controlled by the agency. (267.061(2)(c))

State agencies are responsible for preserving historic properties under their control. State agencies are directed to use historic properties available to the agency when that use is consistent

with the historic property and the agency's mission. State agencies are also directed to pursue preservation of historic properties to support their continued use. (267.061(2)(d))

C. Statutory Authority

The full text of Chapter 267, F.S. and additional information related to the treatment of historic properties is available at:

<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/preservation/compliance-and-review/regulations-guidelines/>

D. Management Implementation

Although the Division sits on the Acquisition and Restoration Council and approves land management plans, these plans are conceptual and do not include detailed project information. Specific information for individual projects must be submitted to the Division for review and comment.

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. The Division's recommendations may include, but are not limited to: approval of the project as submitted, recommendation for a cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, and modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects.

Projects such as additions or alterations to historic structures as well as new construction must also be submitted to the Division for review. Projects involving structures fifty years of age or older must be submitted to the Division for a significance determination. In rare cases, structures under fifty years of age may be deemed historically significant.

Adverse effects to historic properties must be avoided when possible, and if avoidance is not possible, additional consultation with the Division is necessary to develop a mitigation plan. Furthermore, managers of state property should make preparations for locating and evaluating historic properties, both archaeological sites and historic structures.

E. Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) Training

The ARM Training Course introduces state land managers to the nature of archaeological resources, Florida archaeology, and the role of the Division in managing state-owned archaeological resources. Participants gain a better understanding of the requirements of state and federal laws with regard to protecting and managing archaeological sites on state managed lands. Participants also receive a certificate recognizing their ability to conduct limited monitoring activities in accordance with the Division's Review Procedure, thereby reducing the time and money spent to comply with state regulations. Additional information regarding the ARM Training Course is available at:

<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/education/arm-training-courses/>

F. Matrix for Ground Disturbance on State Lands

The matrix is a tool designed to help streamline the Division's Review Procedure. The matrix allows state land managers to make decisions about balancing ground disturbance and stewardship of historic resources. The matrix establishes types of undertakings that are either minor or major disturbances and then guides the land manager to consult the Division, conduct ARM-trained project monitoring, or proceed with the project. Additional information regarding the matrix is available at:

<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/education/dhr-matrix-for-ground-disturbance-on-state-lands/>

G. Human Remains Treatment

Chapter 872, *Florida Statutes* makes it illegal to willfully and knowingly disturb human remains. In the event human remains are discovered, cease all activity in the area that may disturb the remains. Leave the bones and nearby items in place. Immediately notify law enforcement or the local district medical examiner of the discovery and follow the provisions of Chapter 872, FS. Additional information regarding the treatment of human remains and cemeteries is available at:

<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/human-remains/>
<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/archaeology/human-remains/abandoned-cemeteries/what-are-the-applicable-laws-and-regulations/>

H. Division of Historical Resources Review Procedure

Projects on state owned or controlled properties may submit projects to the Division for review using the streamlined State Lands Consultation Form. The form provides instructions to submit projects for review and outlines the necessary information for the Division to complete the review process. The State Lands Consultation Form and additional information about the Division's review process is available at:

<https://dos.myflorida.com/historical/preservation/compliance-and-review/state-lands-review/>

* * *

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

Compliance and Review Section
Bureau of Historic Preservation
Division of Historical Resources
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street

Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

StateLandsCompliance@dos.myflorida.com

Phone: (850) 245-6333

Toll Free: (800) 847-7278

Fax: (850) 245-6435

11.15 GRASI MOA

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE FOR
INSTALLATIONS, ENVIRONMENT AND LOGISTICS
PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20330
AND
FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION
TALLAHASSEE, FL 32399
FOR THE PROVISION OF MILITARY TRAINING ON STATE LANDS

THIS MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (hereafter, the "Agreement") is made and entered into by and between Office of the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Environment and Logistics (hereinafter, "Air Force") and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (hereinafter, "Commission").

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Air Force, in order to successfully accomplish mission requirements has a need for expanded training opportunities in Northwest Florida beyond the current Department of Defense lands and training areas, and

WHEREAS, the Commission is responsible for managing, protecting, maintaining, and developing over 1.4 million acres of state conservation land ("Commission Lead-Managed Lands"), and

WHEREAS, the Parties have mutually concluded that it is desirable, practicable, and beneficial for the Parties to enter this Agreement to the mutual benefit of both and the goal is to work together in an effort to enhance both Parties' ability to carry out their respective missions.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT AGREED THAT:

1. Military training operations on the Commission Lead-Managed Lands in Northwest Florida can be compatible for both Parties without unreasonable impacts to resources if conducted with the proper planning and coordination.
2. Commission staff and Air Force personnel will work together to develop a detailed "Annual Operations Plan" that:
 - a. Establishes a framework through which military training exercises may be conducted on State-owned Commission Lead-Managed Lands. This framework may include other appropriate instruments within the jurisdiction of both Parties.
 - b. Identifies number and locations of compatible available sites in the Northwest Florida region, to be defined as "training sites".
 - c. Provides detailed maps showing boundaries delineating training areas.
 - d. Details limitations of liability between the parties.
 - e. Estimates the frequency of use of the sites.
 - f. Indicates the types of compatible training allowed and the training activities that are expected to be prohibited.
 - g. Establishes procedures for requesting, cancelling, coordinating and notification of the use of training sites.

- h. Identifies options for compensation or reimbursement for the Commission providing lands for training through cash payment or in-kind services.
- i. Establishes a feedback mechanism to assess the usefulness of the training site for the Air Force and the impact, if any, upon the mission of the Commission.
- j. Identifies and clarifies the Air Force's responsibility with regard to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

EXECUTION OF THIS AGREEMENT:

- 3. This Agreement shall become effective upon the date last signed below, and shall remain in full force and effect until cancelled by mutual agreement of the Parties, or upon the provision of at least sixty (60) days advance written notice from the Party desiring to terminate this Agreement to the other Party. Upon becoming effective, this Agreement shall supersede all previous agreements between the Parties on the same subject.
- 4. Unless a notice of change of address is given, any and all notices shall be delivered to the parties at the following addresses:

Commission

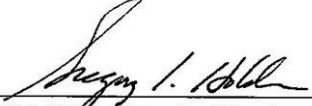
Mike Brooks
Section Leader
Wildlife and Habitat Management Section
620 South Meridian Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600
(850) 488-3831

Air Force

Kathleen I. Ferguson, P.E.
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
(Installations, Environment & Logistics)
Pentagon, Washington, D.C.
(703) 697-6300

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, authorized representatives of the Parties have affixed their signatures hereto, in recognition and acceptance of the terms, conditions and obligations set forth and or assumed under this Agreement.

**Florida Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission:**



Nick Wiley, Executive Director

Department of the Air Force:

Kathleen I. Ferguson, P.E.
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
(Installations, Environment & Logistics)
Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

DATE: 3-25-13

DATE: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM
AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY


Commission Attorney

- h. Identifies options for compensation or reimbursement for the Commission providing lands for training through cash payment or in-kind services.
- i. Establishes a feedback mechanism to assess the usefulness of the training site for the Air Force and the impact, if any, upon the mission of the Commission.
- j. Identifies and clarifies the Air Force's responsibility with regard to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

EXECUTION OF THIS AGREEMENT:

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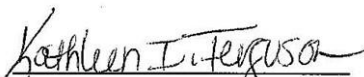
Kathleen I. Ferguson, P.E.
Acting Assistant Secretary
(Installations, Environment & Logistics)
Pentagon, Washington, D.C.
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Conservation Commission:**

Department of the Air Force:

Nick Wiley, Executive Director



Kathleen I. Ferguson, P.E.
Acting Assistant Secretary
(Installations, Environment & Logistics)
Pentagon, Washington, D.C.
MAR 22 2013

DATE: _____

DATE: _____

11.16 Land Management Uniform Accounting Council Categories

Land Management Uniform Cost Accounting Council and FWC Activity Code Groupings

Resource Management

Invasive and Nuisance Species Control

- 210 Invasive and nuisance species control
- 211 Invasive and nuisance plant control (mechanical)
- 212 Invasive and nuisance 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

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

Other

- 185 GIS
- 200 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- 203 Tree and shrub planting
- 213 Wildlife management
- 214 Listed Species management
- 219 Upland restoration
- 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
- 275 Permits and authorizations
- 276 Commission rule development and review
- 281 Technical assistance
- 282 Herbaceous seeding
- 283 Clearings
- 284 Feeding/watering
- 285 Nest structures
- 286 Population control
- 287 Stocking enhancements/population augmentation
- 288 Nuisance animal complaints 282 Herbaceous seeding
- 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
- 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

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

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
- 226 Human dimensions surveys
- 721 Geospatial analysis techniques

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
- 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

11.17 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

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: Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area

Is Control Work Necessary: ☐ Yes ☒ No

There are no residents living within the defined area that would require spraying for.
If it becomes an issue, we should be notified of the necessary services.

Location: Liberty 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?
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:

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:

(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:

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:

How long are records maintained:

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:

James C Conner
III

Digitally signed by James C
Conner III
Date: 2024.03.11 13:07:19 -04'00'

Signature of Lands Manager or Representative

Date

Signature of Mosquito Control Director / Manager

Date

11.18 Liberty County Letter of Compliance with Local Government Comprehensive Plan



APALACHEE REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

Serving Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Wakulla counties & their municipalities

LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS, REGIONAL IMPACT.

June 27, 2024

Ann Elizabeth Norregaard
Land Conservation Planner
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
620 S. Meridian Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399
E: ann.norregaard@myfwc.com

RE: Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area Plan

Dear Ms. Norregaard:

Liberty County is pleased to provide a review of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's Telogia Creek Wildlife Management Area Plan (TCWMA). Apalachee Regional Planning Council provides planning services for Liberty County Board of County Commissioners. Staff finds that the TCWMA is in compliance with the Liberty County Comprehensive Plan.

Thank you for the opportunity to review the proposed management plan. If you have any questions or need any additional information, we can be reached at (850)312-3164 or by email at jstiell@arpc.org.

Sincerely,

Justin Stiell,
Growth Management Planner

WWW.ARPC.ORG

2507 CALLAWAY RD, STE #200, TALLAHASSEE, FL 32303

850.488.6211