

## **12 Appendices**

### **12.1 Lease Agreement**

LEASE AGREEMENT

Stone Lake, Escambia County

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

WHEREAS the Outdoor Recreational Development Council of the State of Florida, while existing as such, by formal action on April 11, 1967, authorized and requested the said Trustees to enter into an agreement with the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, a duly authorized agency of the State of Florida, to permit certain uses of and activities on the lands and properties hereinafter described for the purpose of preserving, developing, operating, and maintaining said lands and property for outdoor recreational, park, conservation and related purposes.

NOW, THEREFORE, this agreement made this 12th day of December, A.D., 1967, between said Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida for and on behalf of the said Division of Recreation and Parks, Department of Natural Resources, State of Florida, hereinafter referred to as lessor, and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, hereinafter referred to as lessee.

W I T N E S S E T H:

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

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY  
EARL FAIRCLOTH, Attorney General  
PX *[Signature]*  
Attorney General

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

(See Exhibit A - Attached)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

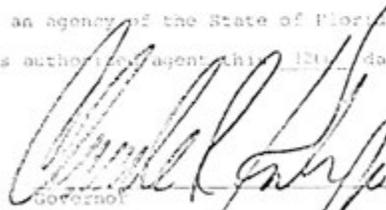
to the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida of the lands described herein and the cessation and termination of this lease when, in the opinion of the State of Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, said lands are not utilized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

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

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

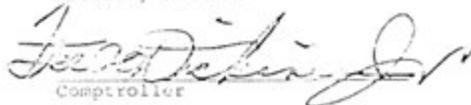
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF the said Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida, for and on behalf of the Division of Natural Resources, State of Florida, have hereunto set their hands and official seals at Tallahassee, Florida, this 12th day of December, 1997, and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, an agency of the State of Florida, has duly executed the same by its authorized agent this 12th day of December, 1997.

(SEAL)

  
Governor

  
Secretary of State

  
Attorney General

  
Comptroller

Thomas J. Williams  
Treasurer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner of Education

David B. ...  
Commissioner of Agriculture

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

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

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

Richard H. ...  
Chairman

... ..  
Director

(SEAL)

EXHIBIT A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parcel #3 The following described properties in Escambia

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

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

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

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

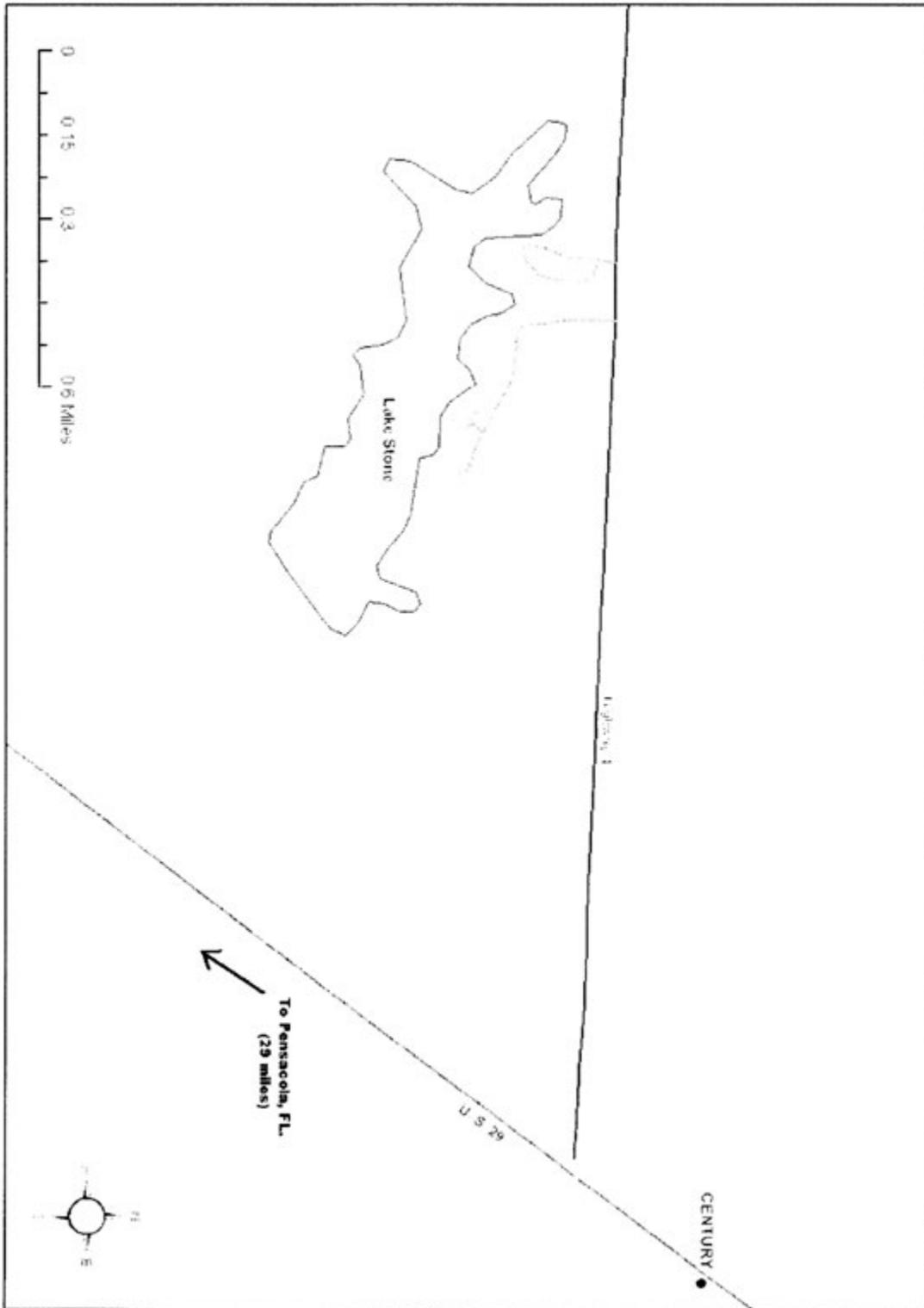
A portion of the Northeast Quarter (NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the Northeast Quarter (NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of Section Twelve (12), Township Five (5) North, Range Thirty-one (31) West, Escambia County, Florida, more particularly described as follows: Commence at a point on the South line of the said Northeast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

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

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

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

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



AMENDMENT TO  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND  
LEASE NUMBER 2125

THIS LEASE AMENDMENT is entered into this 21<sup>st</sup> day of September 1988, by and between the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA hereinafter referred to as the LESSOR and the STATE OF FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER CLUB ASSOCIATION hereinafter referred to as the LESSEE:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the LESSOR pursuant to Section 253.63, Florida Statutes, holds title to certain lands and property for the use and benefit of the State of Florida; and

WHEREAS, on January 21, 1979, the LESSOR and the LESSEE entered into Lease No. 2125;

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

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

1. To incorporate legal description formerly associated with lease number 204. This Amendment consolidates two leases under one.

(See Addition to Exhibit "A" Attached)

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

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

Sylvia Scott  
Witness

Debrae Cook  
Witness

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

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

"LESSOR"

4

STATE OF FLORIDA  
LEON COUNTY

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

Vicky H. Fletcher  
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires  
My Commission Expires July 14, 1991

Approved as to Form and Legality

By: Patricia C. Hancock  
DNR Attorney

Jimmy C. Bevan  
Witness

Marilyn Krawe  
Witness

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

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

APPROVED AS TO FORM  
AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY

Kenneth  
Commissioner Attorney

"LESSEE"

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF LEON

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

Rosemary Mann  
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

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

Page 2 of 4  
Amendment to Lease No. 2100

EXHIBIT A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parcel #3 The following described properties in Escambia County, Florida, all lying in Section Twelve (12), Township

Five (5) North, Range Thirty-one (31) West:

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

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

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

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

Exhibit A - continued

hundred (400) feet to the point of beginning containing one and eighty-four hundredths (1.64) acres more or less.

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

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

Page 5 of 6  
Amendment to Lease No. 2786

Exhibit A - continued

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

Page 6 of 6  
Amendment to Lease No. 2780

RELEASE OF LEASE

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF ESCAMBIA  
LEASE NO. 2547

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

See Attached Exhibit "A"

WITNESS Jimmie C. Bess Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission  
WITNESS Trudy D. Dore By: Robert H. Brantly (SEAL)  
Colonel Robert M. Brantly  
Its: Executive Director

"LESSEE"

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF LEON

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 9th day of September, 1988, by Robert H. Brantly as Executive Director, Game & Fresh Water Fish Comm

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY

Rosanna Mada (SEAL)  
NOTARY PUBLIC

Michael  
Commission Attorney

My Commission Expires:

Notary Public, State of Florida  
My Commission Expires Oct. 26, 1997

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

WITNESS William C. Hunter (SEAL)  
Director, Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources  
WITNESS Patricia E. Barrett

"LESSOR"

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF LEON

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 9th day of September, 1988, by Edwin J. Conklin for the Director, Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources.

Walter H. Fletcher (SEAL)  
NOTARY PUBLIC

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

Approved as to Form and Legality

By: Patricia E. Barrett  
DNR Attorney

APPROVED AS FISCALLY AND BUDGETARILY SOUND

William C. Hunter  
Director  
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES  
GFWC

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

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

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

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

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

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

Southwest Quarter (SW 1/4) of Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4) containing forty-one and forty-seven hundredths (41.47) acres.

Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4) containing forty-one and forty-seven hundredths (41.47) acres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exhibit A - continued

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

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

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

Page 4 of 5  
Release of Lease No. 2547

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

## 12.2 Escambia County Sub-lease Agreement

SUBLEASE

Contract # 91118

Between

FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION

and

ESCAMBIA COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Stone Lake, Escambia County

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

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

WHEREAS, Trustees Lease No. 2786 was amended on September 8, 1988 to add additional parcels to the lease.

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

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

THEREFORE, this Sublease Agreement is hereby made and entered this 14<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1992, between the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission hereinafter referred to as COMMISSION, and the Escambia County Board of County Commissioners on and in behalf of Escambia County, hereinafter referred to as COUNTY.

WITNESSETH:

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

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

1

2786 and referred to as Exhibit "1" attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein, less and except that parcel of land and water commonly referred to as STONE LAKE and the STONE LAKE DAM which land, water and structure are included within the aforementioned description of real property found in Exhibit "1". The exception of Stone Lake extends to the ordinary high water line.

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

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described land and with regard to the aforementioned exception and reservation for the remaining period of the Lease attached hereto as Exhibit "1" (approximately eighty-two [82] years) unless terminated as provided herein, for the purpose of preserving, developing, improving, operating, maintaining and otherwise managing said land for public outdoor recreational, park, conservation and related purposes.

#### SUBLEASE CONDITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paula S. Lytle  
Witness

Kathy G. Baker  
Witness

FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH  
COMMISSION

Robert M. Brantly  
Colonel Robert M. Brantly

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Approved as to form and legality

James W. Tuttle

ESCAMBIA COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY  
COMMISSIONERS

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
June 23, 1992  
Date

Approved as to form and legality

William B. Pustrey  
County Attorney

APPROVED AS FISCALLY  
AND BUDGETARILLY SOUND

William C. Sumner

DIRECTOR  
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES  
GFWC

APPROVED AS TO FORM  
AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY

Commission Attorney  
Attest: Joe A. Flowers, Comptroller

Mary H. Hingray  
Deputy Clerk

PGL  
E-:SMB-Stone

## 12.3 Public Hearing Notice, Advertisements, and Press Release

### 12.3.1 Public Hearing Notice

# NOTICE

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

## PUBLIC HEARING

for the

### Lake Stone Fish Management Area Management Plan

Escambia County, Florida

7:00 P.M. Wednesday, April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2019

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

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

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

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

## 12.3.2 Internal FWC Press Release



### Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

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

For immediate release: March 22, 2019

Contact: [Diane.Hirth@MyFWC.com](mailto:Diane.Hirth@MyFWC.com), 850-251-2130; [Rebekah.Nelson@MyFWC.com](mailto:Rebekah.Nelson@MyFWC.com), 850-767-3619

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

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

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



# Help plan the future of the Lake Stone Fish Management Area

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DH/DI/TH/HSC/ANN/FWF



Florida Fish and Wildlife  
Conservation Commission  
[MyFWC.com](#)

QUESTIONS? [Contact the FWC](#)

STAY CONNECTED:



SUBSCRIBER SERVICES:

[Subscriber Preferences](#): Unsubscribe, Add/delete topics, modify your password or email address. Use your email address to log in.

[Localize your news](#): Go to Subscriber Preferences, click "Questions" and select your region(s) of interest.

[Help](#): For assistance with your login or subscription service.

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



### 12.3.3 Newspaper



FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION  
620 S MERIDIAN ST.

TALLAHASSEE, FL 32399

Published Daily-Pensacola, Escambia County, FL

#### PROOF OF PUBLICATION

State of Florida  
County of Escambia:

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

The Florida Fish and Wild

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

03/31/19

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

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

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Affiant

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary

Publication Cost: \$156.62

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

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

PURPOSE: To receive public comment regarding considerations for FWC's 1-en-year Management Plan for the FWC Lead Managed Portions of Lake Stone Fish Management Area (LSFMA).

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

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



## 12.3.4 Florida Administrative Register Ad

ID 21656625

### Notice of Meeting/Workshop Hearing

#### **FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

##### **Freshwater Fish and Wildlife**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 12.4 Public Input

### 12.4.1 Management Advisory Group Meeting Results

Lake Stone Fish Management Area (LSFMA)

Management Advisory Group (MAG)

#### Consensus Meeting Results

*February 6, 2019 in Pensacola, Florida*

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

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

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

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

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

**Two items of equal rank:**

9.	[1]	[5]	11. <b>Well-marked loop trails for hiking.</b>
----	-----	-----	--

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

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

12.	[]	[]	17. <b>Continue to maintain infrastructure.</b>
-----	----	----	---

**Additional Comments Provided by Individuals Unable to Attend:**

*Ms. Cheryl McCall, Department of Environmental Protection:*

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

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

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

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

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

## Lake Stone Fish Management Area

### MAG Meeting Participants

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

## 12.4.2 Public Hearing Report

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

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

**APRIL 10, 2019 – ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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

**LSFMA Management Advisory Group Introduction:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Presentation of the LSFMA Draft Management Plan:**

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

#### **Questions and Comments on the LSFMA Draft Management Plan Presentation:**

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

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

*What are the two historical sites?*

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

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

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

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

**FWC Response:** Neil Branson, Area Manager, responded:

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

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

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

**FWC Response:** Neil Branson, Area Manager, responded:

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

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

**Public Testimony on the LSFMA Draft Management Plan:**

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

**Adjournment:**

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

No speakers offered further comments.

Then Ms. Imlah declared the public hearing adjourned.

### 12.4.3 Management Prospectus

## Management Prospectus Lake Stone Fish Management Area March 2019 Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission



---

### Introduction

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

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

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

### Nearby Conservation Lands and Florida Forever Projects

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

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

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

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

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

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>GIS Acres</b>
Coastal Headwaters Longleaf Forest	99,544.4

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

<b>State of Florida</b>	<b>Managing Agency</b>
Blackwater River State Forest	DACS-FFS
<b>Water Management District</b>	<b>Managing Agency</b>
Lower Escambia River Water Management Area	NFWWMD
Watson Conservation Easement	NFWWMD

<b>Acronym Key</b>	<b>Agency Name</b>
DACS-FFS	FL Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services-Florida Forest Service
NFWWMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District

### **Acquisition History**

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

### **Purpose for Acquisition**

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

### **Title and Encumbrances**

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

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

### **Natural Resources**

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

**Table 12. Natural Community Types on the LSFMA**

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

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

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
--------------------	------------------------

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

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

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

## **Natural Community Descriptions**

### **Bottomland forest (~17.82 acres)**

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

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

#### **Upland Pine (~58.65 acres)**

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

### **Altered Community Descriptions**

#### **Developed (~19.10 acres)**

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

#### **Impoundment (~98.48 acres)**

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

#### **Road (~9.52 acres)**

Includes paved and unpaved roadways.

#### **Successional Hardwood Forest (~44.45 acres)**

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

**Utility corridor (~0.20 acres)**

Can include electric, gas, and telephone.

**Fish and Wildlife**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Triploid grass carp  
Warmouth  
Yellow bullhead

*Ctenopharyngodon idella*  
*Lepomis gulosus*  
*Ameiurus natalis*

---

## **Integrated Wildlife Habitat Ranking System**

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

## **Rare and Imperiled Species**

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

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

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

## **Soils**

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

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

## **Management Intent**

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

## **Conditions Affecting Intensity of Management**

The natural and historical resources described in this management prospectus that occur at the LSFMA exemplify varying conditions and composition that affect the ongoing intensity and frequency of management activities necessary to effectively manage the area. These include natural community types, topography and soils, surface and ground water conditions, extent of historic disturbance, and already existing improvements. Environmentally sensitive areas, such as erosion-prone sites, important habitats, and outstanding natural areas and wetlands have been identified, and are being appropriately managed and protected.

Ecological restoration of ground cover and control of exotic and invasive species will be used as determined appropriate, and as such, resource management projects may be necessary to accomplish restoration objectives established to attain the desired future condition. This is especially important for conservation of habitats and populations of wildlife species. Landscape ecology is also important. Land use changes in the vicinity of the LSFMA may also affect the attainment of resource conservation goals for the area, and the application and overall effectiveness of necessary ongoing resource management projects such as exotic and invasive species treatments.

## **LSFMA Management Plan**

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

## **Timetable for Implementing Management Provisions**

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

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

### **Estimate of Economic Potential**

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

### **Recommendations as to Other Governmental Agency Involvement**

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

### **Estimate of Costs**

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

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

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

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

## Lake Stone FMA Management Plan Cost Estimate

### *Ten-year projection*

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

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

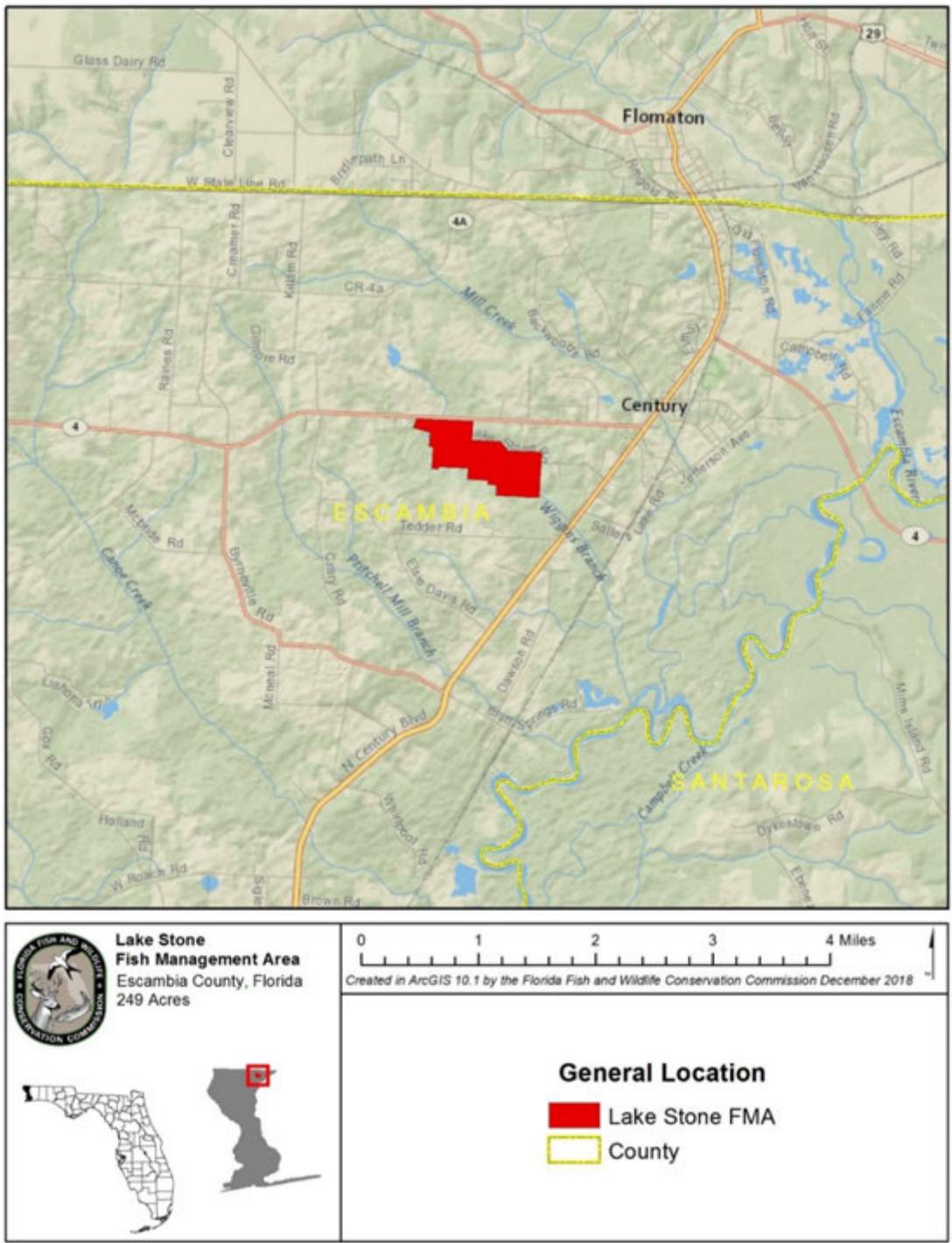
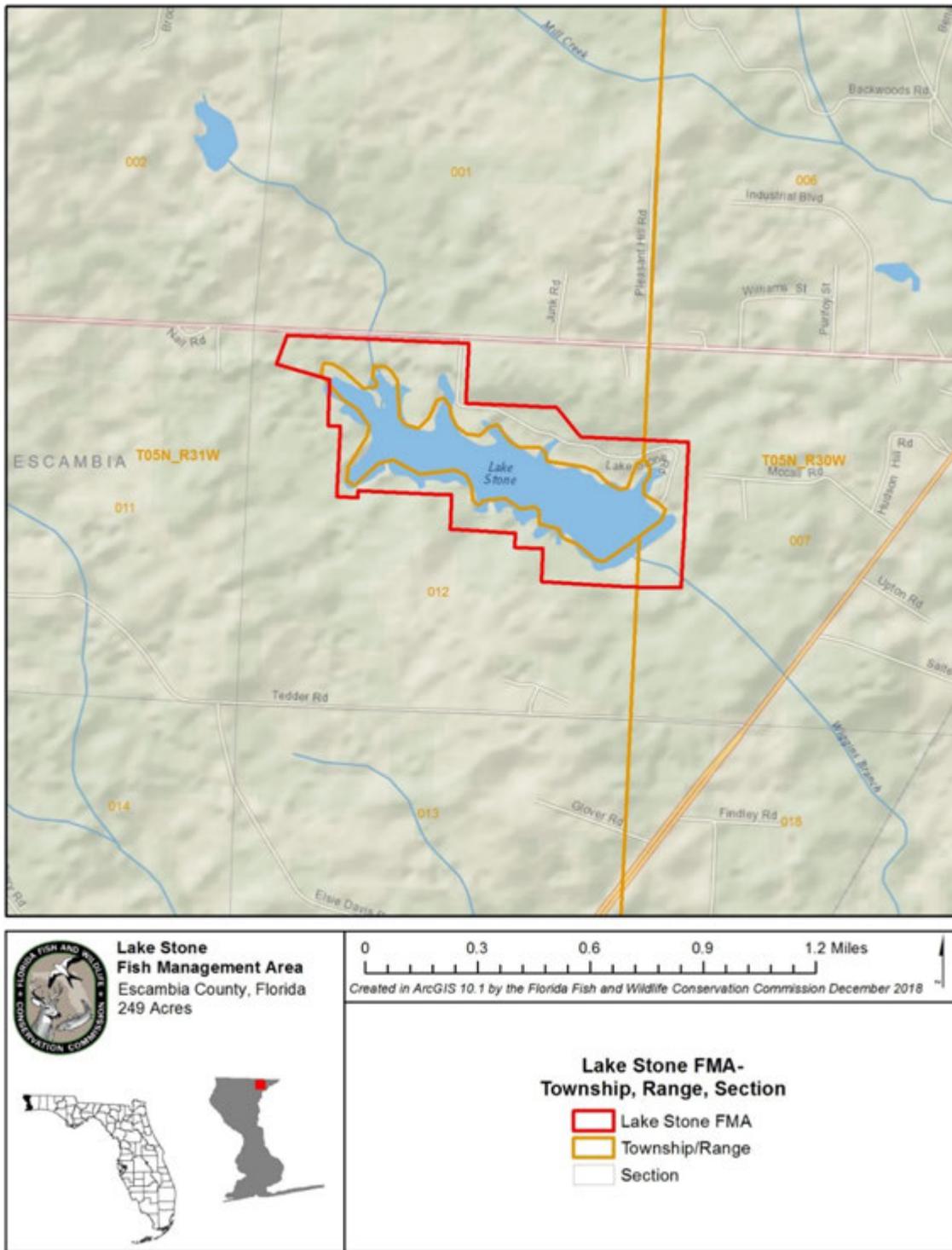


Figure 1. General Location of the LSFMA



**Figure 2. Aerial Boundary of the LSFMA**



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

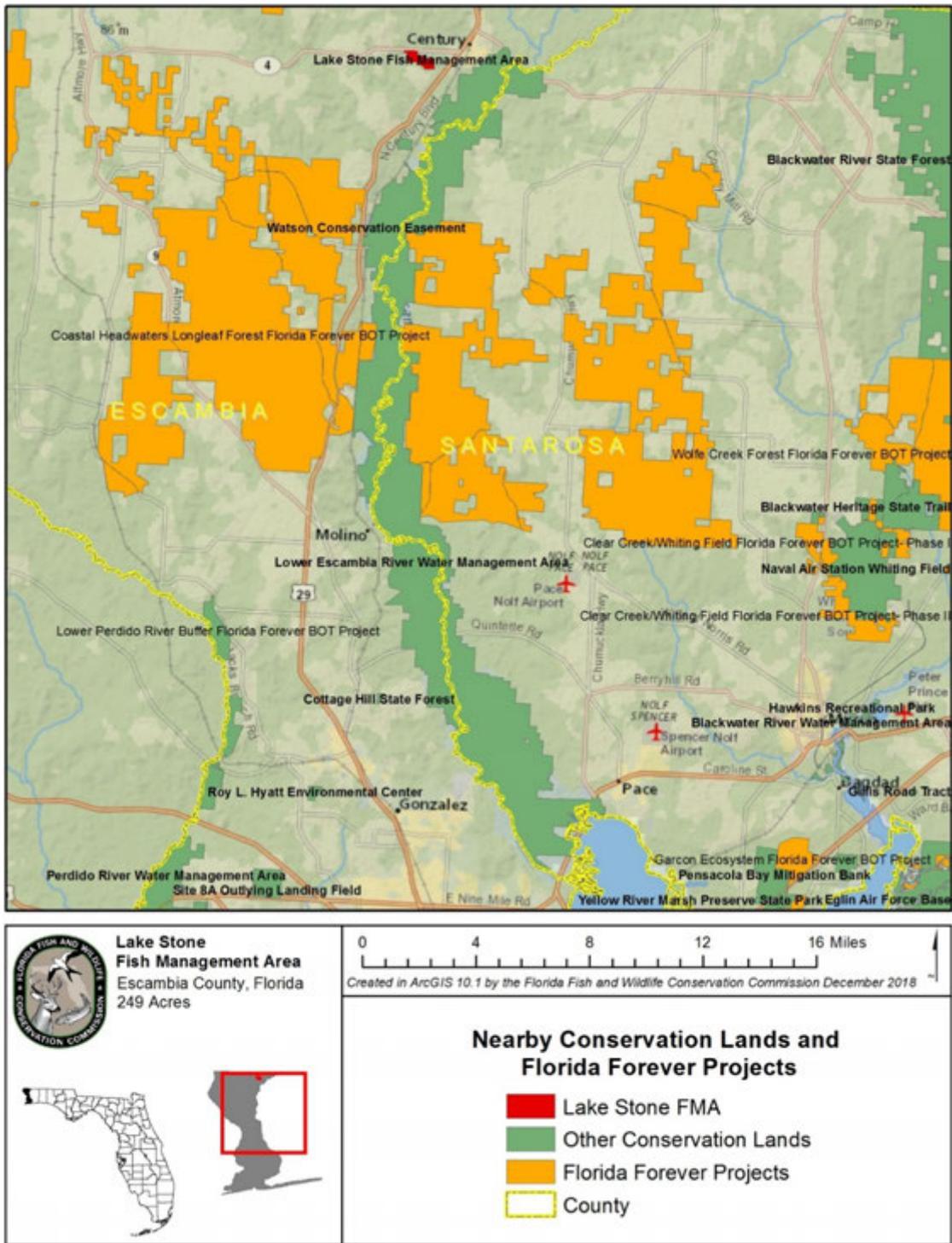
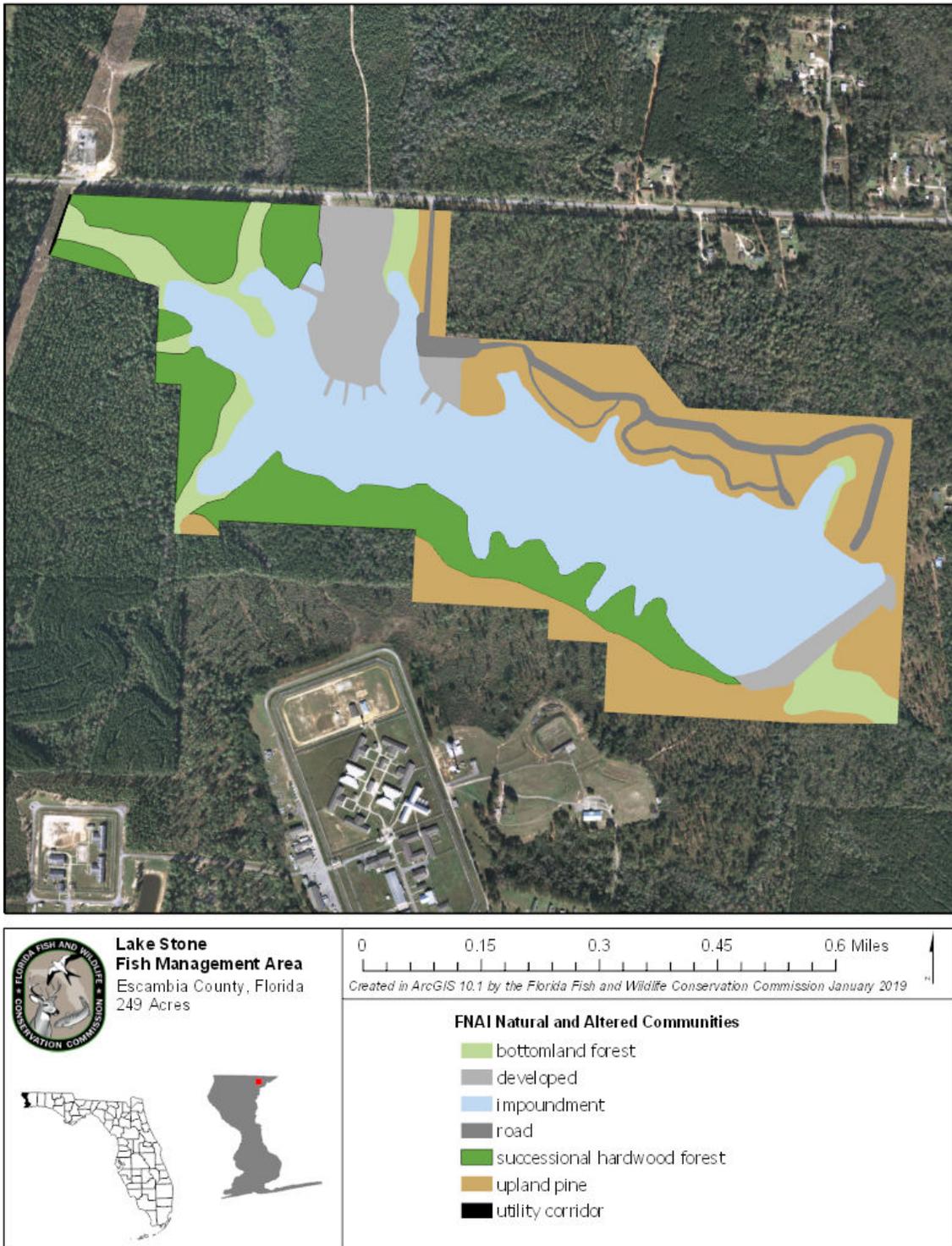
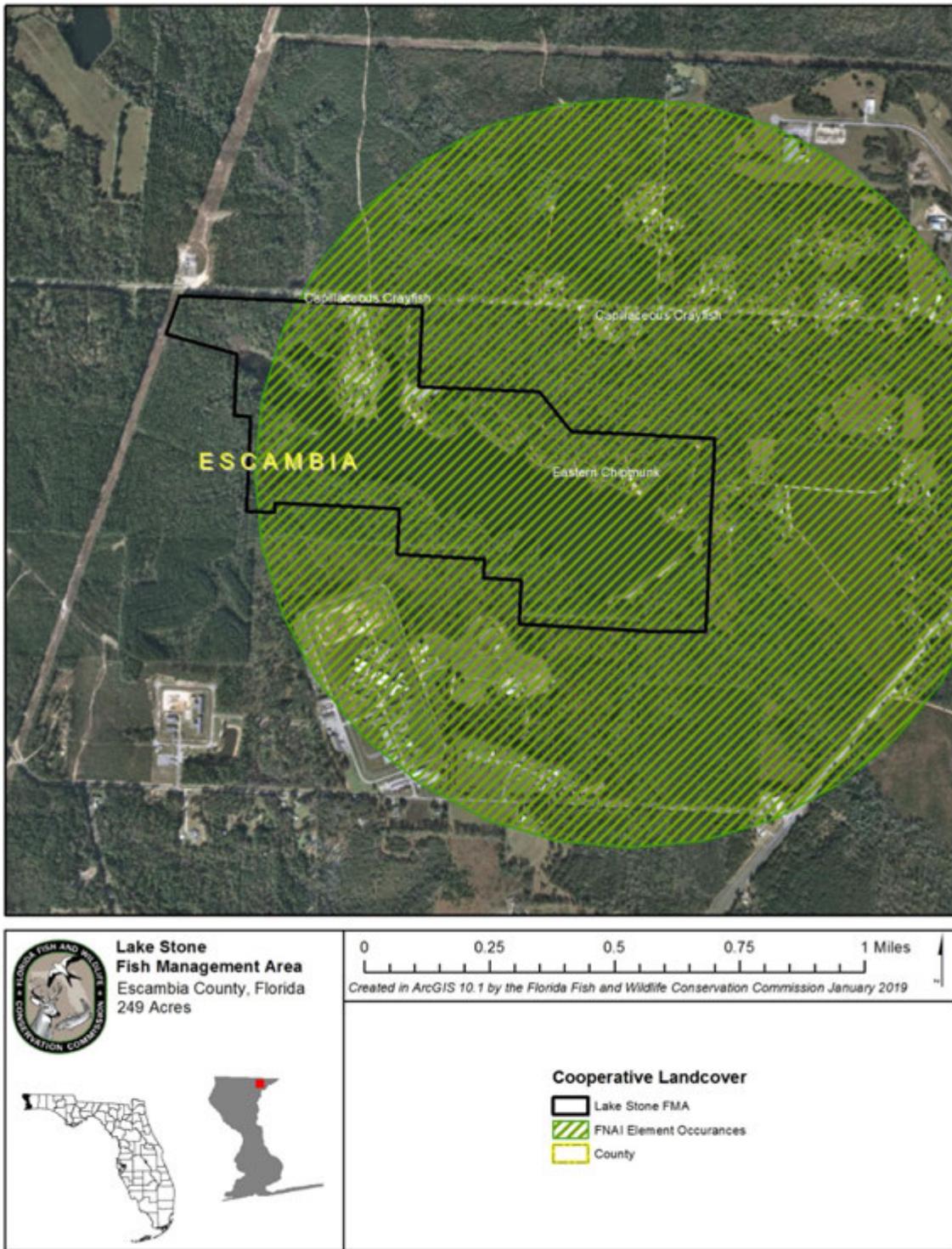


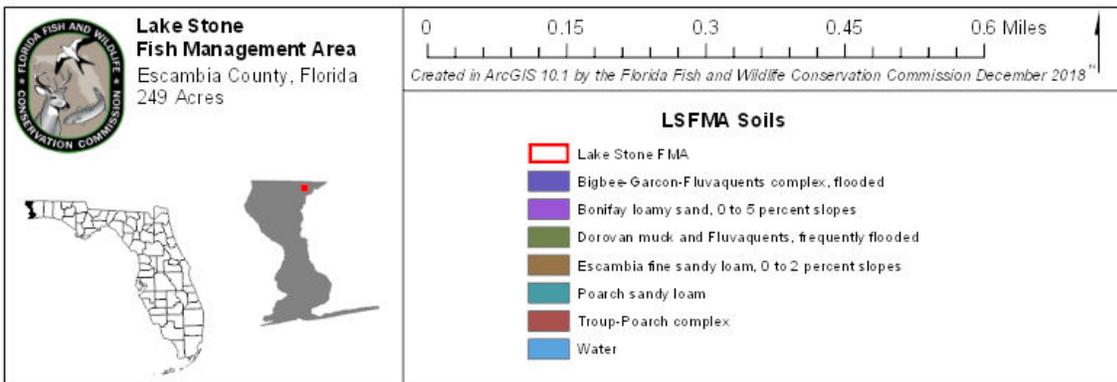
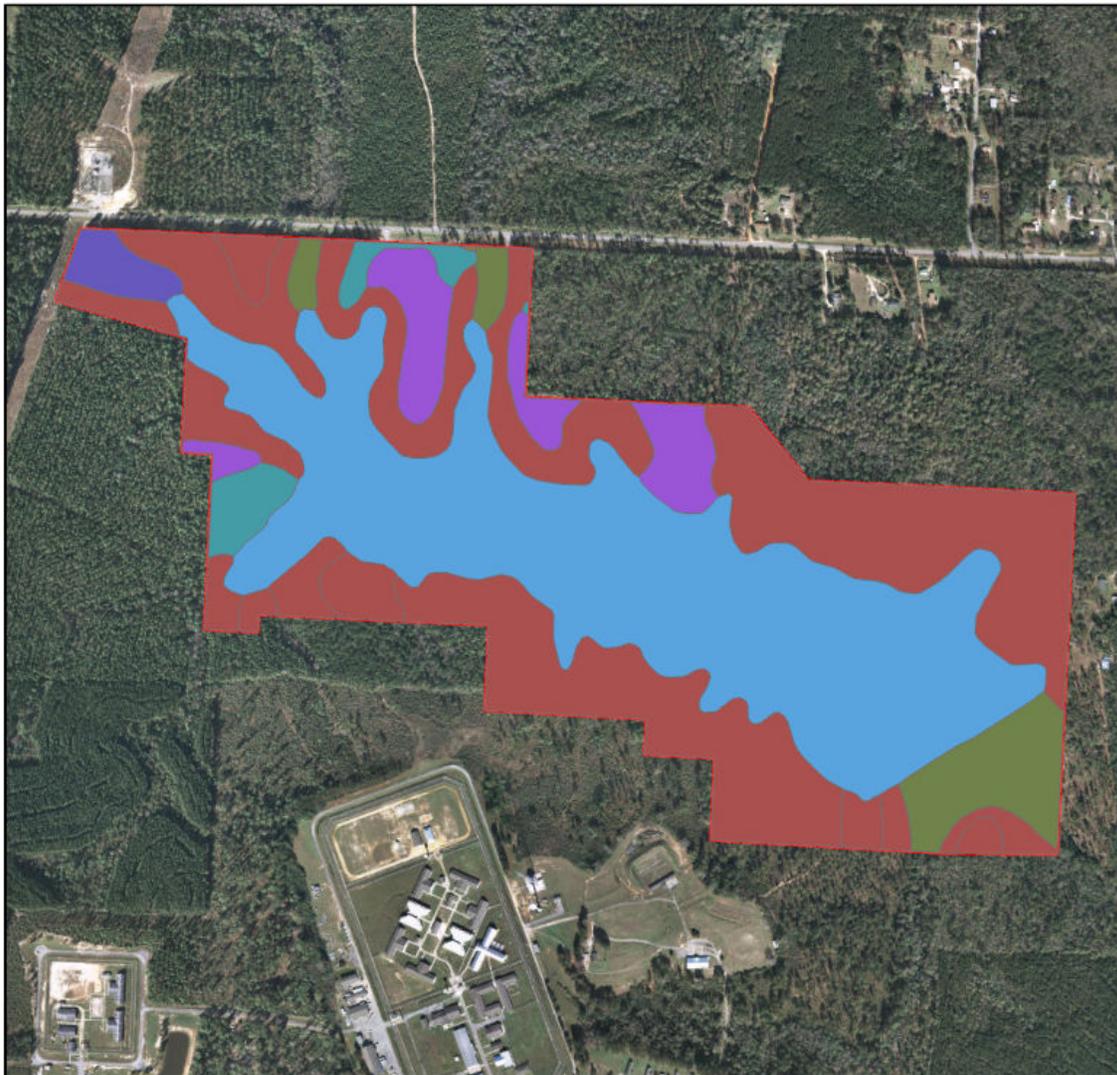
Figure 4. Nearby Conservation Land and Florida Forever Projects



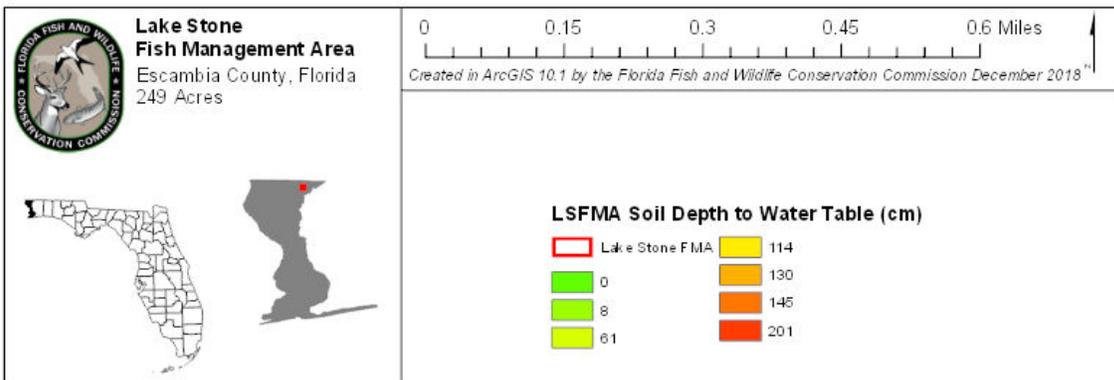
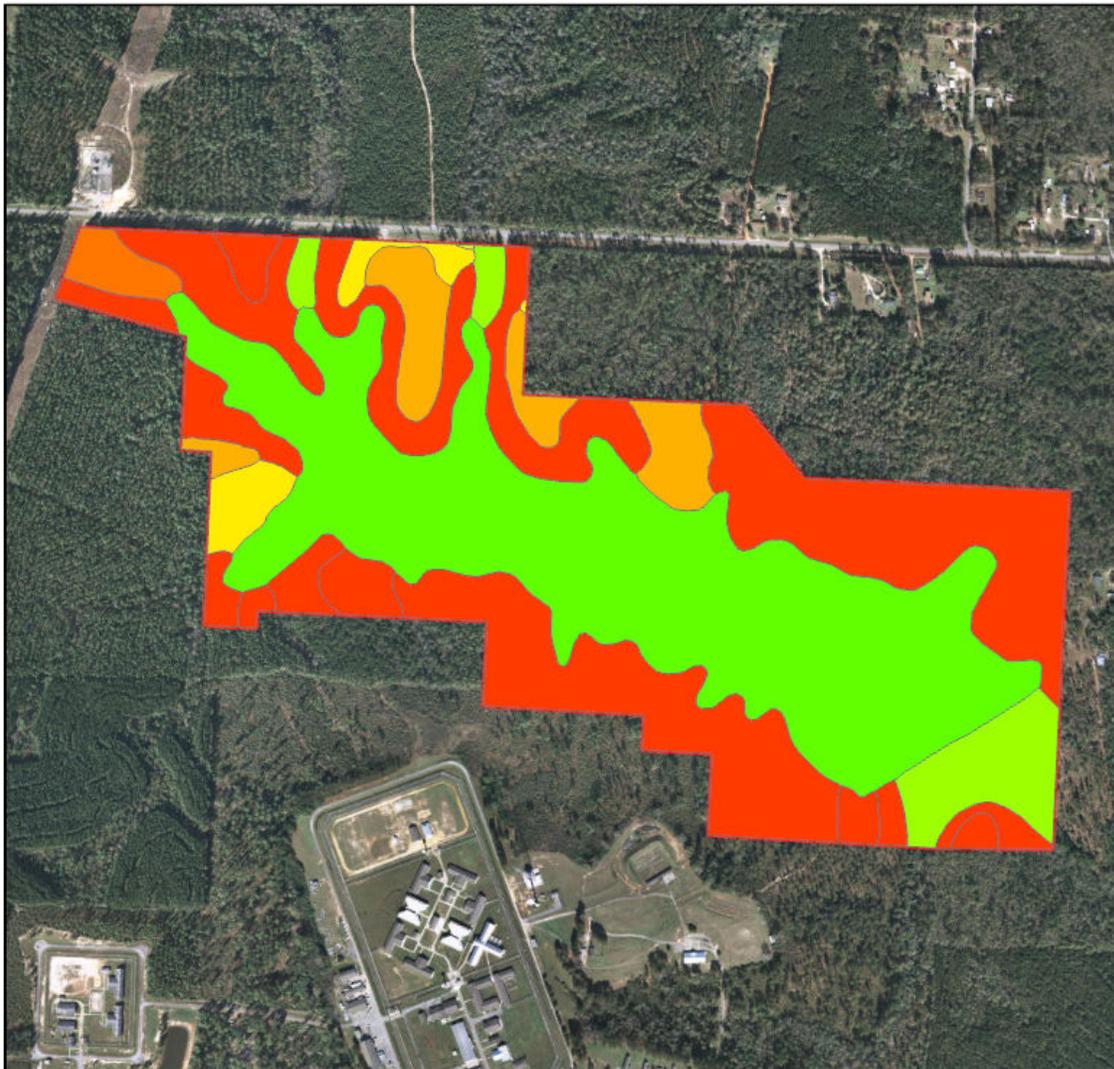
**Figure 5. Natural Communities Found on the LSFMA**



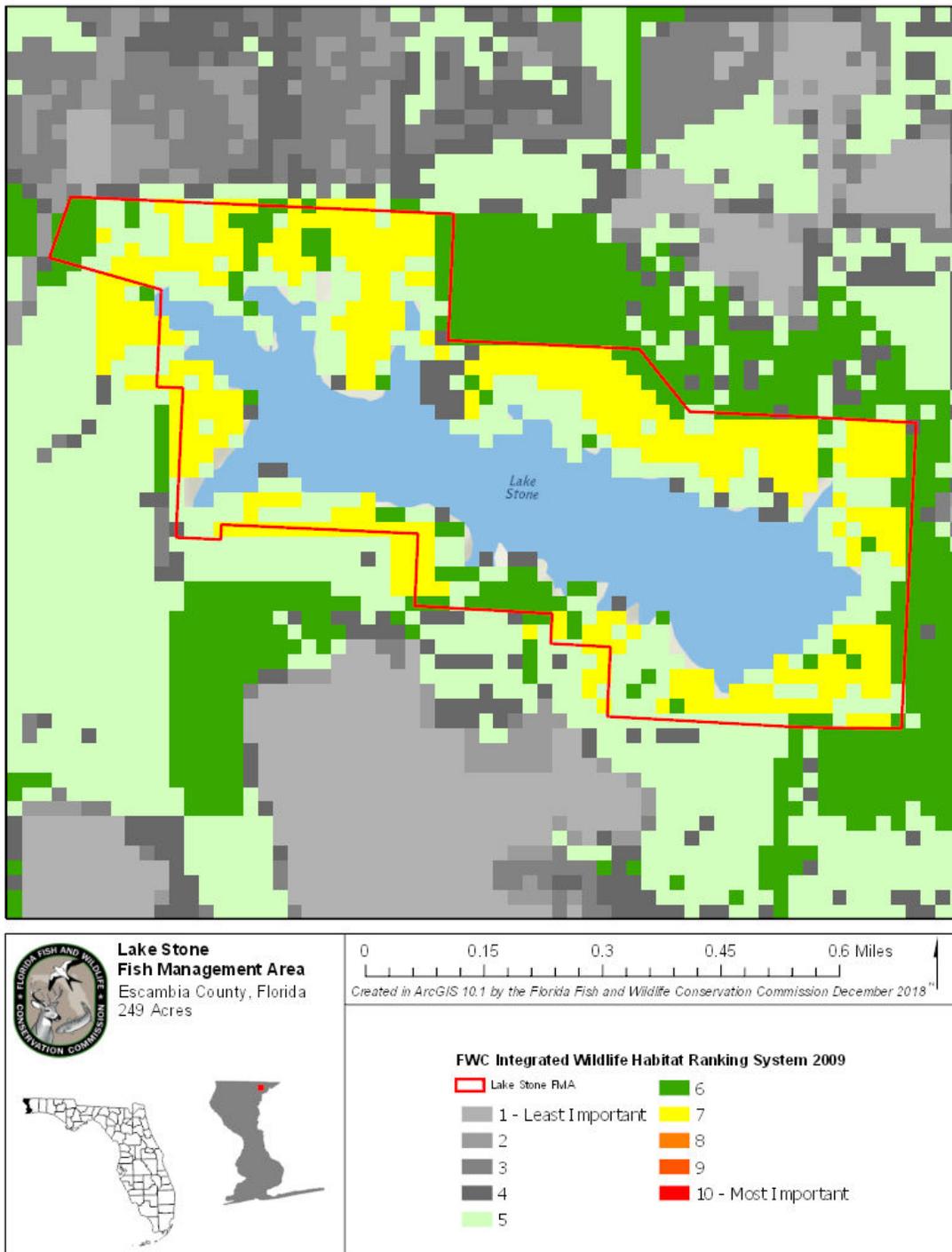
**Figure 6. FNAI Element Occurrences - LSFMA**



**Figure 7. LSFMA Soil Types**



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



**Figure 9. LSFMA Integrated Wildlife Habitat Ranking**

## 12.5 Definition of Management Plan Terms

### Management Plan Goals and Objectives

#### Terms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 12.6 Soil Series Descriptions

### Map Unit Description

Escambia County, Florida

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

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

**Component:** Poarch (85%)

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

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

**Component:** Poarch (85%)

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

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

**Component:** Escambia (80%)

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

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

**Component:** Bonifay (80%)

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

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

**Component:** Dorovan (45%)

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

## Map Unit Description

Escambia County, Florida

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

**Component:** Dorovan (45%)

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

**Component:** Fluvaquents (40%)

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

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

**Component:** Bigbee (35%)

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

**Component:** Fluvaquents (20%)

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

**Component:** Garcon (20%)

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

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

**Component:** Troup (45%)

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

## Map Unit Description

Escambia County, Florida

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

**Component:** Troup (45%)

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

**Component:** Poarch (35%)

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

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

**Component:** Troup (45%)

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

**Component:** Poarch (35%)

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

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

**Component:** Troup (45%)

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

**Component:** Poarch (35%)

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

## Map Unit Description

Escambia County, Florida

**Map unit:** 99 - Water

**Component:** Water (100%)

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

## Map Unit Description

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

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

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

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

## 12.7 FNAI Element Occurrence Data Usage Letter



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

April 11, 2014

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

Dear David,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Gary Knight  
Director  
Florida Natural Areas Inventory



Florida Resources  
and Environmental  
Analysis Center

Institute of Science  
and Public Affairs

The Florida State University

*Tracking Florida's Biodiversity*

## 12.8 FWC Agency Strategic Plan

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

---

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

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

###### Strategies:

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

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

###### Strategies:

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

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

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

Strategies:

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

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

Strategies:

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

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

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

Strategies:

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

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

Strategies:

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

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

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

Strategies:

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

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

Strategies:

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

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

Strategies:

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

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

Strategies:

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

## **Theme Four – Responsive Organization and Quality Operations**

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

Strategies:

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

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

Strategies:

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

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

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

Strategies:

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

## 12.9 FWC Apiary Policy

**FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION**

# Apiary Policy

---

## Division of Habitat and Species Conservation

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

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

**DIVISION OF HABITAT AND SPECIES CONSERVATION POLICY**  
**Issued September 2010**

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Best Management Practices – The Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (FDACS; Division of Plant Industry (DPI), Apiary Inspection Section, P.O. Box 147100, Gainesville, FL 332614-1416) provides Best Management Practices (BMP) for maintaining European Honey Bee colonies and FWC expects apiarists to follow the BMP.

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

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

#### Establishment of Apiary Sites on WMA/WEA

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### WMA/WEA Staff Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

#### Apiary Wait List and Apiary Application

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

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

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

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

### Contracts

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

### Pricing of Apiary Site(s)

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

Pricing examples:

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

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

#### Bear Depredation Control at Apiary Site(s)

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

#### SUBJECT MATTER REFERENCES

Apiary Inspection Law - Chapter 586, Florida Statutes (see <http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes/>), Rule Chapter 5B-54, Florida Administrative Code (see [www.flrules.org](http://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](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](http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_bills&docid=f:sr580ats.txt.pdf)

#### Attachments

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

Sample Apiary Site Application Form W/Mission Statement

Best Management Practices for Maintaining European Honey Bee Colonies

Sample of Random Selection Process Procedure

**APPROVED:**

---

**Division Director or Designee**

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

### **APIARY AGREEMENT**

#### **AGREEMENT FOR APIARY ACTIVITIES ON STATE LANDS**

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

#### **WITNESSETH**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**This Area Intentionally Left Blank**

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
USER SIGNATURE

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Witness

\_\_\_\_\_  
Witness

FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE  
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mike Brooks, Section Leader  
Terrestrial Habitat Conservation and  
Restoration

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved as to form and legality

\_\_\_\_\_  
Commission Attorney

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# AGREEMENT

## ATTACHMENT 1

### **Use of Electric Fencing to Exclude Bears And Prevent Property Damage**

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

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

#### **Understanding Electric Fencing**

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

#### **Components of Electric Fencing**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Recommended Electric Fence to Deter Black Bears**

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

#### **Materials:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

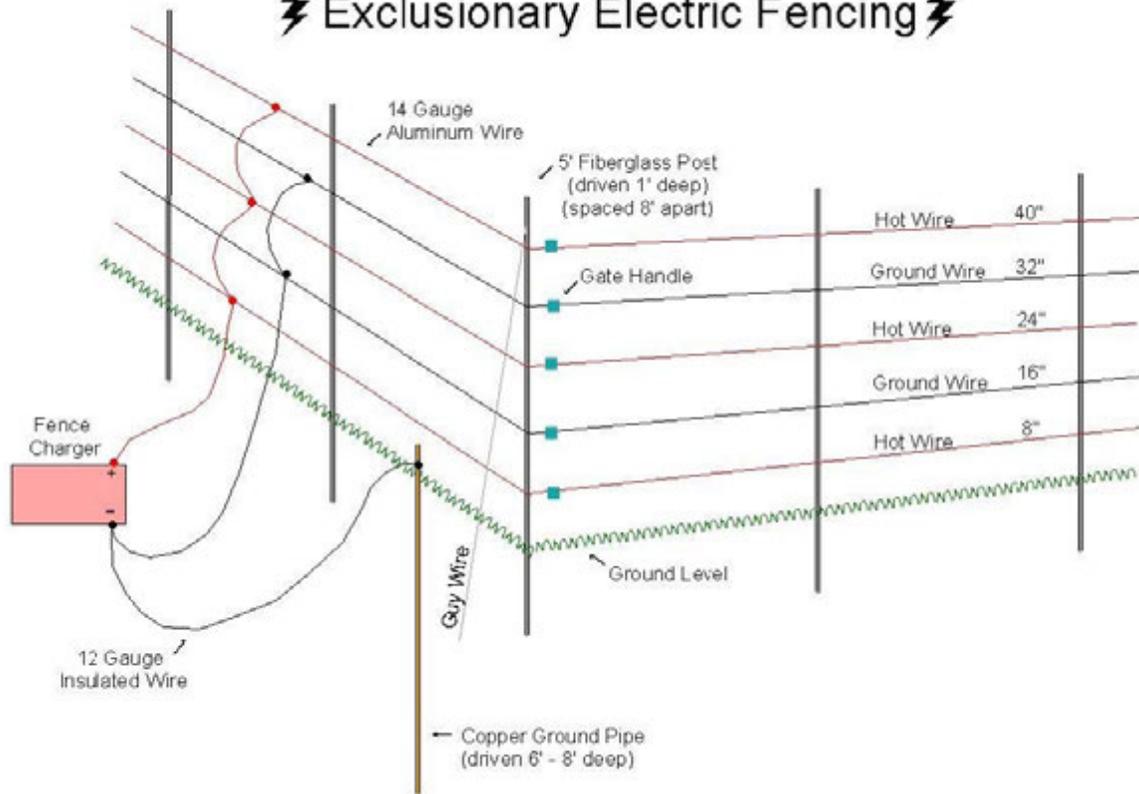
10. Protect the fence charger from the elements by covering it with a plastic bucket or a wooden box.

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

#### **LITERATURE CITED**

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

## ⚡ Exclusionary Electric Fencing ⚡



**AGREEMENT**  
**ATTACHMENT 2**

**Place Holder for Map**

**Of**

**Apiary Locations**

**At**

**WMA/WEA**

# APIARY SITE APPLICATION FORM

## Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

City or Town \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Physical Address (If Different from Mailing Address)  
\_\_\_\_\_

Company Name:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Email Address  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

WMA/WEA \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ # of Sites \_\_\_\_\_

WMA/WEA \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ # of Sites \_\_\_\_\_

WMA /WEA \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ # of Sites \_\_\_\_\_

WMA /WEA \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ # of Sites \_\_\_\_\_

Planned Number of Hives Per Site: \_\_\_\_\_ Permanent: \_\_\_\_ Seasonal: \_\_\_\_

Member of Beekeepers Association: Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_

Number of Years a Member \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Beekeepers Association: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **MISSION STATEMENT**

**Management**

**Of**

**Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's**

**Wildlife Management Areas**

**And**

**Wildlife and Environmental Areas**

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

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

## **FDACS/DPI's BMP**

### **Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services**

#### **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR**

#### **MAINTAINING EUROPEAN HONEY BEE COLONIES**

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

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

**RANDOM**  
**SELECTION PROCESS**  
**FOR VACANT APIARY SITE**

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

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

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

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

## 12.10 Management Procedures Guidelines - Management of Archaeological and Historical Resources

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

(revised March 2013)

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

#### A. General Discussion

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

#### B. Agency Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

#### C. Statutory Authority

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

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

D. Management Implementation

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

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

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

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

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

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

\* \* \*

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

Robin Jackson  
Division of Historical Resources  
Bureau of Historic Preservation  
Compliance and Review Section  
R. A. Gray Building  
500 South Bronough Street  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250  
Phone: (850) 245-6496  
Toll Free: (800) 847-7278  
Fax: (850) 245-6439

## 12.11 Historical Resources

**Analysis Shape Type: Polygon**

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

**Boundary Area: 248.21 acres**

**Buffer Area: 0 acres**

**Total Area: 248.21 acres**

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

## 12.12 Land Management Uniform Accounting Council Categories

### Land Management Uniform Cost Accounting Council

#### Uniform Land Management Cost Categories and Subcategories

##### 1. Resource Management

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

##### 2. Administration

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

### **3. Support**

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

#### **4. Capital Improvements**

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

#### **5. Visitor Services/Recreation**

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

#### **6. Law Enforcement**

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

## Land Management Uniform Accounting Council and FWC Activity Code Groupings

### **Resource Management**

#### Exotic Species Control

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

#### Prescribed Burning

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

#### Cultural Resource Management

- 201 Cultural resource management

#### Timber Management

- 202 Timber management

#### Hydrological Management

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

#### Other

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

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

## **Administration**

### Central Office/Headquarters

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

### Districts/Regions

See Location code

### Units/Projects

See Location code

## **Support**

### Land Management Planning

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

### Land Management Reviews

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

### Training/Staff Development

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

Vehicle Purchase

128 New Vehicle and Equipment Purchase

Vehicle Operation and Maintenance

923 FEM C vehicles/equipment

Other

140 REPORT WRITING/EDITING/MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

141 Grant applications

180 SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

182 Data management

184 Metadata development and management

187 IT

188 Web development

721 Geospatial analysis techniques

191 Stamp design coordination

226 Human dimensions surveys

**Capital Improvements**

New Facility Construction

910 New facility construction C buildings/structures

912 New construction C roads/bridges

913 New construction C trails

914 New construction C fences

Facility Maintenance

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

921 FEM C utilities

922 FEM C custodial functions

925 FEM C boating access

926 FEM C roads/bridges

927 FEM C trails

928 FEM C fences

**Visitor Services/Recreation**

Information/Education Programs

145 Technical bulletin

Operations

311 Boundary signs

312 Informational signs

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

327 Becoming an Outdoor Woman C enhancement

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

## **Law Enforcement**

### **FWC Activity Code Numeric Listing**

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

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

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

## 12.13 Arthropod Control Plan



NICOLE "NIKKI" FRIED  
COMMISSIONER

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

**ARTHROPOD MANAGEMENT PLAN - PUBLIC LANDS**

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

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

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

Name of Designated Land: Lake Stone Fish Management Area

Is Control Work Necessary:  Yes  No

Location: Escambia County

Land Management Agency: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

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

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

- |  |                                      |  |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landing Rate Counts | <input type="checkbox"/> Light Traps | <input type="checkbox"/> Sentinel Chickens |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen Complaints  | <input type="checkbox"/> Larval Dips | <input type="checkbox"/> Other             |

If "Other", please explain: N/A

Arthropod Species for Which Control is Proposed: N/A

Proposed Larval Control:

Proposed larval monitoring procedure:

Are post treatment counts being obtained:  Yes  No

Biological Control of Larvae:

Might predacious fish be stocked:  Yes  No

Other biological controls that might be used:

Material to be Used for Larvaciding Applications:

N / A (Please Check All That Apply:)

- Bti
- Bs
- Methoprene
- Non-Petroleum Surface Film
- Other, please specify:

Please specify the following for each larvacide: N / A

Chemical or Common name: N/A

Ground  Aerial

Rate of application:

Method of application:

Proposed Adult Mosquito Control:

Aerial adulticiding       Yes       No

Ground adulticiding       Yes       No

Please specify the following for each adulticide: N / A

Chemical or common name:

Rate of application:

Method of application:

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

Proposed Notification Procedure for Control Activities:

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

Records:

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

Yes       No

Records Location:

*Escambia County Mosquito Control*

How long are records maintained:

*5 years hardcopy*

Vegetation Modification:

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

None

Proposed Land Modifications:

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

None

Include proposed operational schedules for water fluctuations:

None

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

None

Proposed Modification of Aquatic Vegetation:

None

Land Manager Comments:

Arthropod Control Agency Comments:

Any tributaries leading to and from  
The lake are also NOT treated due  
To natural predators of mosquito larvae

David B. Johnson

Digitally signed by David B.  
Johnson  
Date: 2019.06.19 14:15:13 -04'00'

Signature of Lands Manager or Representative Date

*Matthew Melis* 19 June 2019

Signature of Mosquito Control Director / Manager Date

## 12.14 Escambia County Letter of Compliance with Local Government Comprehensive Plan



Board of County Commissioners • Escambia County, Florida

Horace L. Jones, Director  
Development Services

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

Re: Lake Stone Management Plan

Ms. Imlah,

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "A. D. Holmer".

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