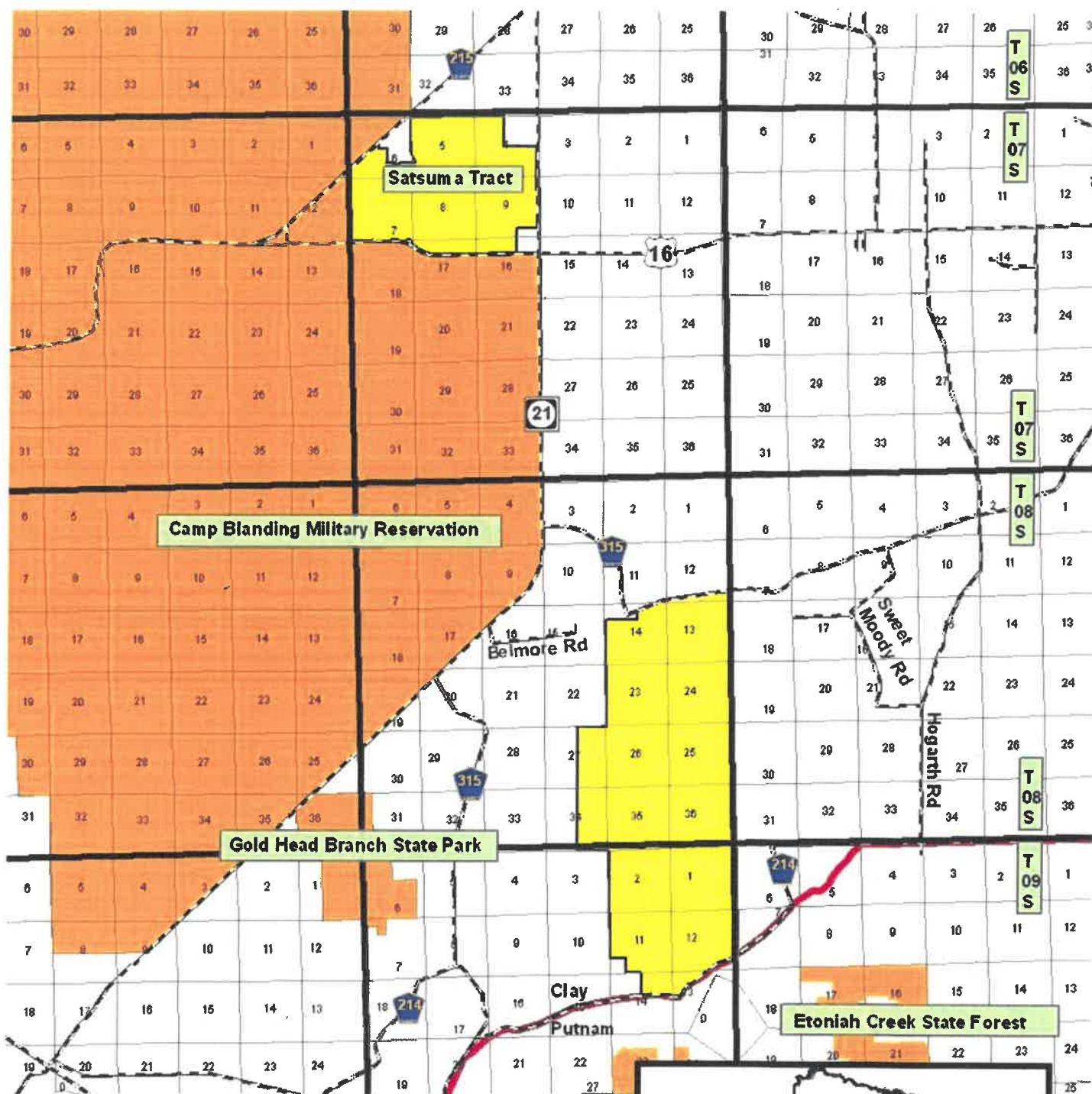


EXHIBITS

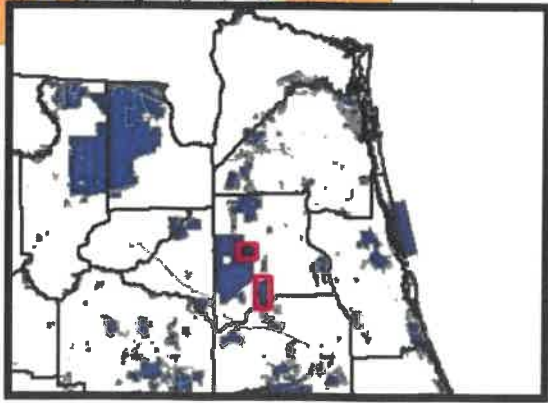
EXHIBIT A

Location Map



Clay County

-  Roads
-  County Lines
-  Section Lines
-  State Managed Areas
-  Belmore State Forest



E: 06/10
 4/16/2014
 Belmore State Forest Management Plan Initial Location Map 2008

EXHIBIT B

**SATSUMA TRACT OF BSF FOREST LEGACY RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**SATSUMA TRACT
BELMORE STATE FOREST
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
OCTOBER 2007**

**Prepared by:
Florida Division of Forestry
Jacksonville District
7247 Big Oaks Road
Bryceville, FL 32009**

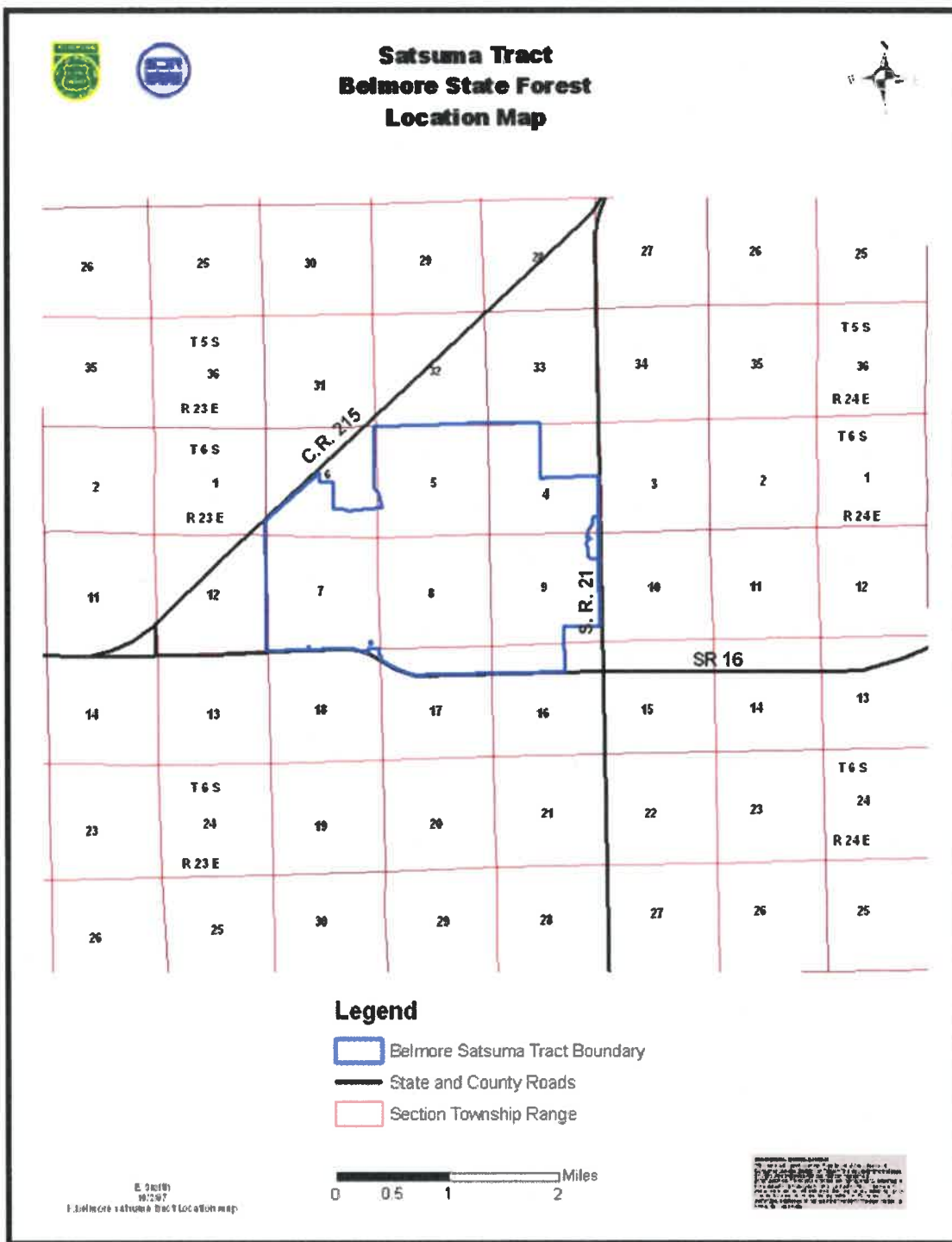
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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
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Figure 1. Location Map

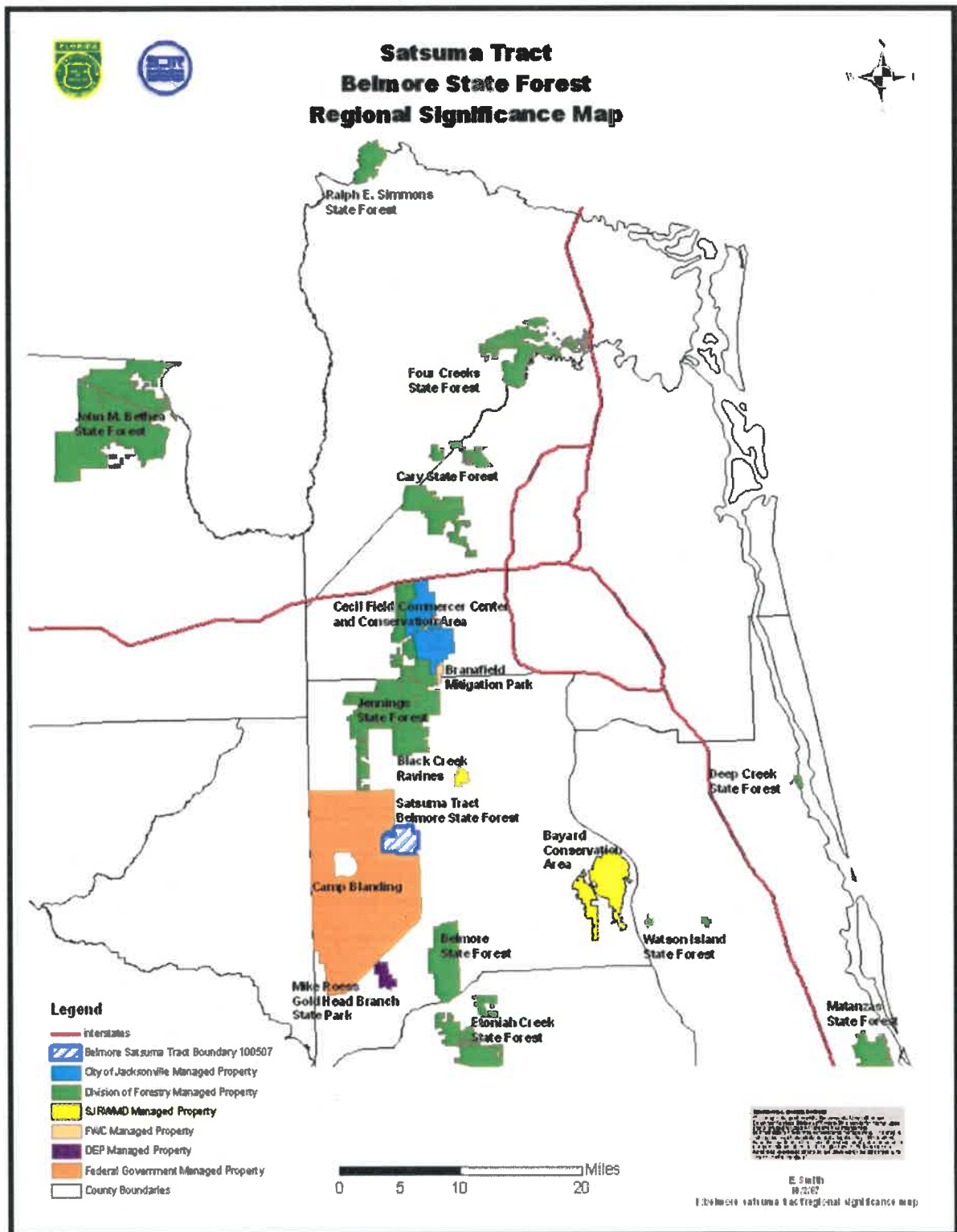


INTRODUCTION

This document provides the guidelines for the implementation of resource management activities on the newly acquired Satsuma Tract of Belmore State Forest. The Satsuma Tract was purchased by the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) and will be managed by the Florida Division of Forestry (DOF) under the guidance of the Jacksonville District's Resource Section. The Satsuma Tract is approximately 3,496 acres in size and is located in western Clay County, Florida approximately 4 miles west of Penney Farms and about 8.5 miles east-northeast of Starke (Figure 1). This site lies directly north and east of the Camp Blanding Military Reservation (also known as Camp Blanding Wildlife Management Area). The Satsuma Tract lies within the Northeast Florida Timberlands and Watershed Reserve, Florida Forever Project and enhances connections to other conservation lands and Florida Forever projects in the region such as Jennings State Forest, the Cecil Field Conservation Corridor and the Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway (Figure 2). This acquisition will contribute to the goals of this conservation corridor by supporting native wildlife and providing further protection of water resources and wetland functions within the Upper Black Creek basin and by further buffering military activities at Camp Blanding.

The majority of the Satsuma Tract is currently dominated by silviculture operations; in addition, the site also includes natural sandhill and pine flatwoods communities, numerous seepage and blackwater creeks and isolated depressional wetlands. The wetlands on the site include a portion of the headwaters for Bull Creek and the South Fork of Black Creek. These waters contribute to Black Creek, a major tributary of the St. John's River.

Figure 2. Regional Significance



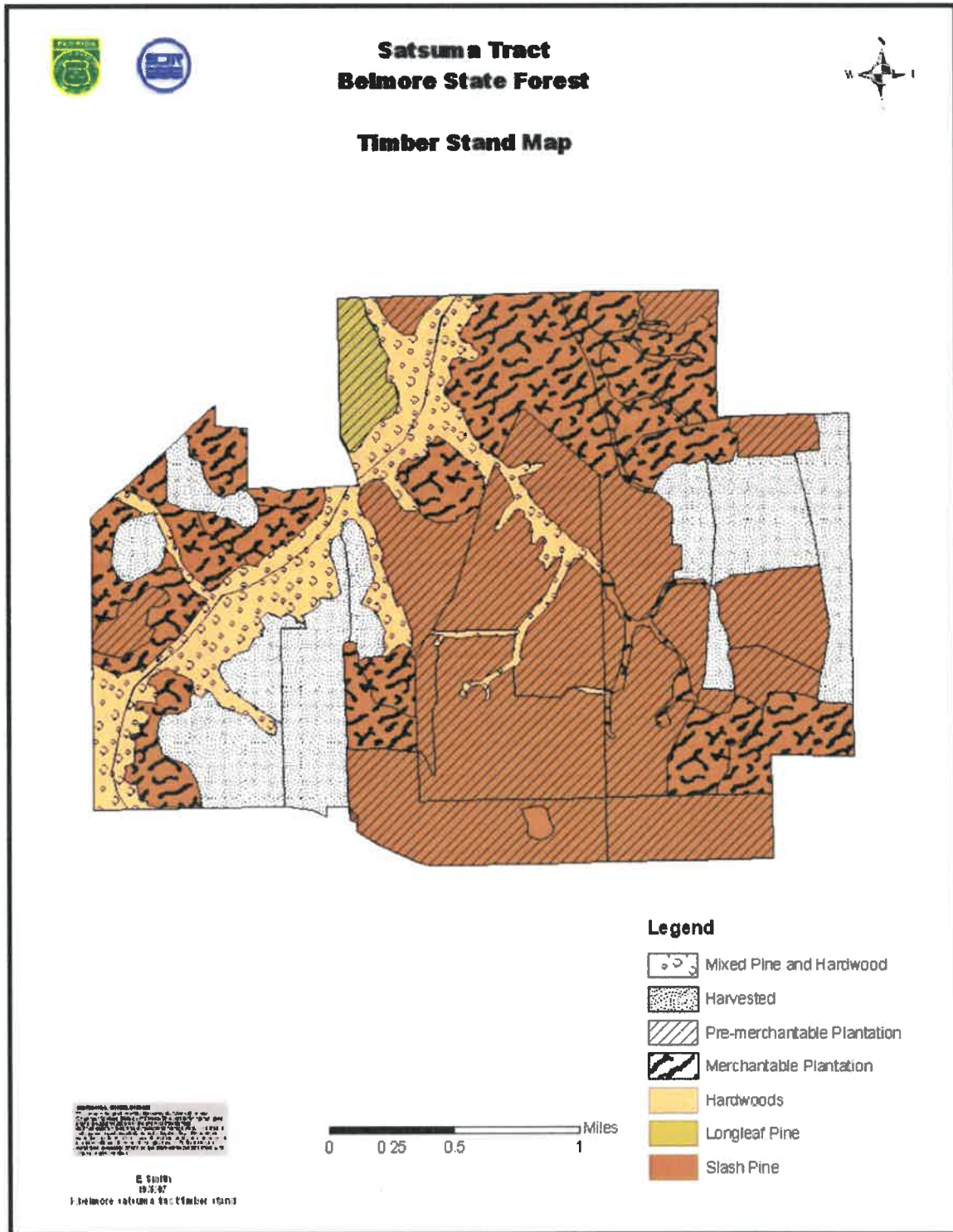
Land Use History

The earliest known commercial operations to occur on the Satsuma Tract involved the commercial production of camphor. Camphor tree farms were operated from the mid-1800's to early 1900's on approximately 11,000 acres of central Clay County. Oils derived from camphor trees were employed in the medical field as well as being a key component in mothball production. The production of camphor from a natural source was conducted until the 1920's when these oils could be artificially produced.

Historical records show that the naval stores industry had a major presence in Northeast Florida. Principal products associated with the naval stores industry included tar, pitch, turpentine, and rosin which were used for waterproofing the rigging and hulls of early wooden sailing ships. Evidence suggests that some level of the naval stores industry occurred on the Satsuma Tract as multiple trees with "cat faces" have been observed along the creeks and drains. To what extent this practice occurred is not known at this time as most of the property has been cut over through timber operations.

Pine timber management has been the most recent use on this property. Aerial photography dating back to 1943 confirms this land use. Even-aged management of slash pine has been identified as the primary species grown on this property (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Map of Timber Resources



NATURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

Water Resources and Hydrology

Wetlands and surface water on the Satsuma Tract have received relatively little historical disturbance outside of past timber management activities. In areas where timber management practices were employed, silvicultural best management practices appear to have been followed.

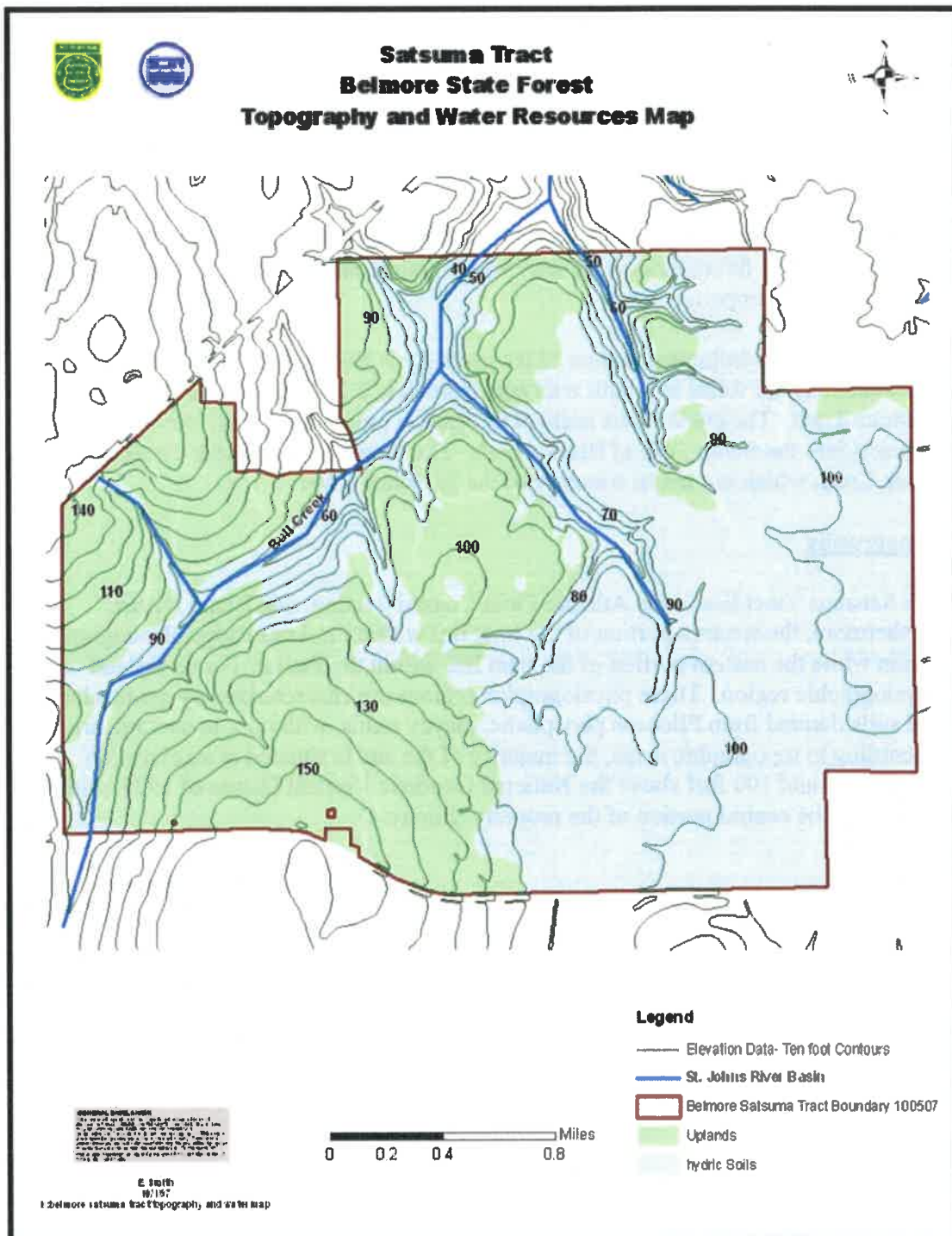
The DOF will improve and maintain roads and stream crossings within the parcel, helping to reduce future erosion, protect water quality, and maintain natural hydrological functions of the property.

The prominent hydrological feature of the property is Bull Creek. Bull Creek is approximately 7.7 miles in length with approximately 2.7 miles passing through the Satsuma Tract. The creek flows north and connects into Mills Creek, which then connects into the South Fork of Black Creek. The South Fork of Black Creek feeds into Black Creek which is a major tributary of the St. Johns River.

Topography

The Satsuma Tract lies in the Atlantic Plain Coastal Section, Sea Island District. Furthermore, the western portion of the tract lies within the Trail Ridge physiographic region while the eastern portion of the tract lies within the Penney Farms Upland physiographic region. These physiographic regions are characterized by gentle slopes and soils derived from Pliocene phosphatic, clayey sands, with poor to average drainage. According to topographic maps, the majority of the site is situated at an elevation between 50 and 100 feet above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, with uplands in the central portion of the property (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Topography and Water Resources



Soils

The Satsuma Tract contains several different soil types associated with the various natural communities found in Northeast Florida. According to the Clay County Soil Survey, at least thirty different soils are identified within the property. The primary soils on Satsuma are of the Rutlege-Osier complex, and Pottsburg and Ridgewood fine sands (Figure 5). The following is a brief discussion of the major soil types and the natural community types associated with each:

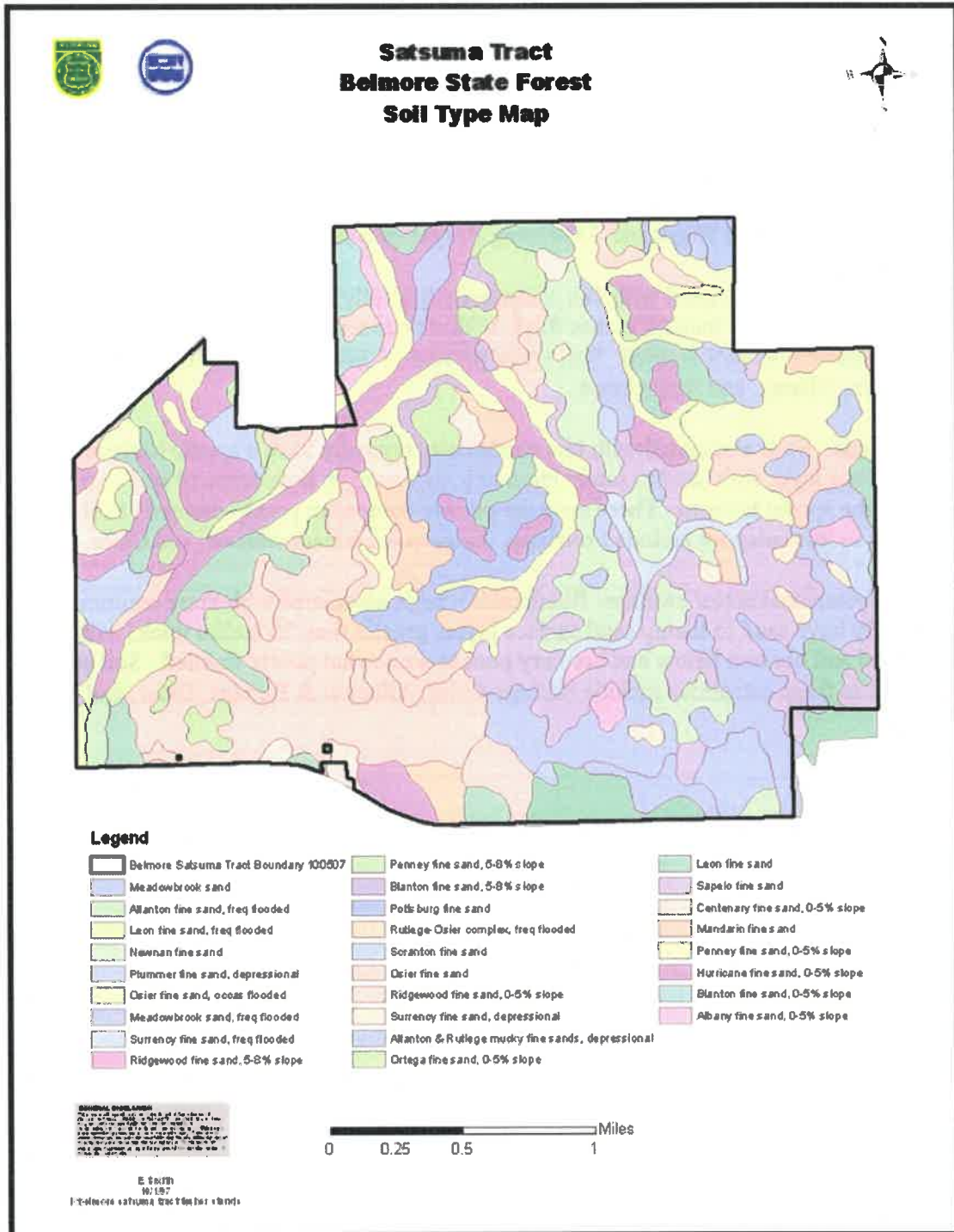
Sandhill - Soils associated with this community typically have sand to loamy sand surface layer at least 100 inches thick and are excessively drained. Soil series present in this category include Hurricane, Mandarin, Ridgewood and Surrency.

Uplands - Soils associated with this community typically have sand to loamy sand surface layer greater than 20 inches thick, with a finer textured soil horizon below, and are moderately to well drained. Soil series present in this category include Osier, Leon, Scranton, Albany, and Ridgewood.

Flatwoods - Soils associated with this community typically have a spodic horizon below the surface layer with sand to sandy loam to loamy sand or finer textured soil horizon below the spodic horizon. These soils are poor to somewhat poorly drained. Soil series present in this category include Pottsburg, Ridgewood, Meadowbrook, and Osier.

Wet depressional areas/ swamps/ floodplains - Soils associated with these communities typically have sand to loamy sand surface layers greater than 20 inches thick, with a finer textured soil horizon below and are very poor to somewhat poorly drained. Soil series present in these categories include Rutlege-Osier, Allenton & Rutlege, Osier, and Sapelo.

Figure 5. Soils Map



Natural Communities

For the purpose of this document, the property's natural communities have been classified based on Florida Natural Areas Inventory's (FNAI) *Guide to the Natural Communities of Florida (1990)*. Because the parcel was managed as an industrial silvicultural site for many years, historic aerial photography, soils maps, elevation maps, and a careful evaluation of the vegetation within the parcel itself were used to determine natural communities prior to the conversion to pine plantations. Currently, this is the best estimation of what natural communities currently compose the property (Figure 6). A future on-site survey conducted by FNAI will need to be conducted to clarify the acreage of the natural communities present.

Floodplain Swamp- The floodplain swamps found on the Satsuma Tract are strongly associated with Bull Creek. Common species include cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*), red bays (*Persea borbonia*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and other aquatic species. These areas have not been harvested in recent years, and are in good condition.

Sandhills – Sandhills encompass 768 acres and are in general, rolling uplands characterized by widely spaced trees with an open grassy understory and relatively light shrub layer. Common overstory trees are longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), some slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), and to a lesser extent xeric oaks (commonly turkey oak). The few remnant sandhills on the Satsuma Tract were planted primarily in slash pine. A much smaller portion of the sandhill communities are predominantly longleaf pine. Both exhibit moderate turkey oak (*Quercus laevis*), sand live oak (*Quercus geminata*) and sand post oak (*Quercus margaretta*) encroachment. Some of these areas show signs of bedding, and others do not. Groundcover species include sparse wiregrass (*Aristida stricta*), sand blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), and bluestem (*Andropogon* sp.) with interspersed patches of needle fall. Approximately 66 acres of previously harvested stands in the sandhills north of Bull Creek remain open and unplanted. Groundcover species in the open areas include wiregrass, blackberry, fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), and bluestem. Sandhill oak species such as sand live oak and turkey oak are present and accompanied by light to moderate sand pine (*Pinus clausa*) regeneration and some isolated thickets of dense sand pine regeneration. Sandhill areas south of Bull Creek are either planted in slash pine or have been harvested and remain open. These open areas show light slash pine regeneration and moderate to prolific turkey oak encroachment with a moderate herbaceous groundcover of various grasses and fennel.

Mesic Flatwoods – 569 acres of the Satsuma Tract are best described as mesic flatwoods. These stands were planted densely, and as they mature will be thinned and burned in order to achieve a more "natural" appearance. Native groundcover in these areas includes bluestems, bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), *Vaccinium* species, dog fennel, and the occasional saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*). Intensive site preparation (which often included bedding) prior to planting likely contributed to the lack of diversity of native groundcover species within this community. As these areas are harvested, Division staff will evaluate the stands and prepare site preparation and reforestation plans specific to each stand.

Wet Flatwoods – These areas make up 1,412 acres and are similar to mesic flatwoods in species composition, yet tend to stay inundated for longer periods of time. Slash pine, bluestems, gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), and greenbrier species are present. Some bay encroachment is evident as well. As with mesic flatwoods, saw palmetto is a minor component in wet flatwoods. Intensive site preparation prior to conversion to plantation likely contributed to the lack of diversity of native groundcover species within this community as well.

Basin Swamp – Approximately 74 acres of basin swamps exists on the Satsuma Tract and are scattered throughout the wet flatwoods community systems. Common species include cypress, bays, gum, fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), and other species capable of withstanding extended hydroperiods.

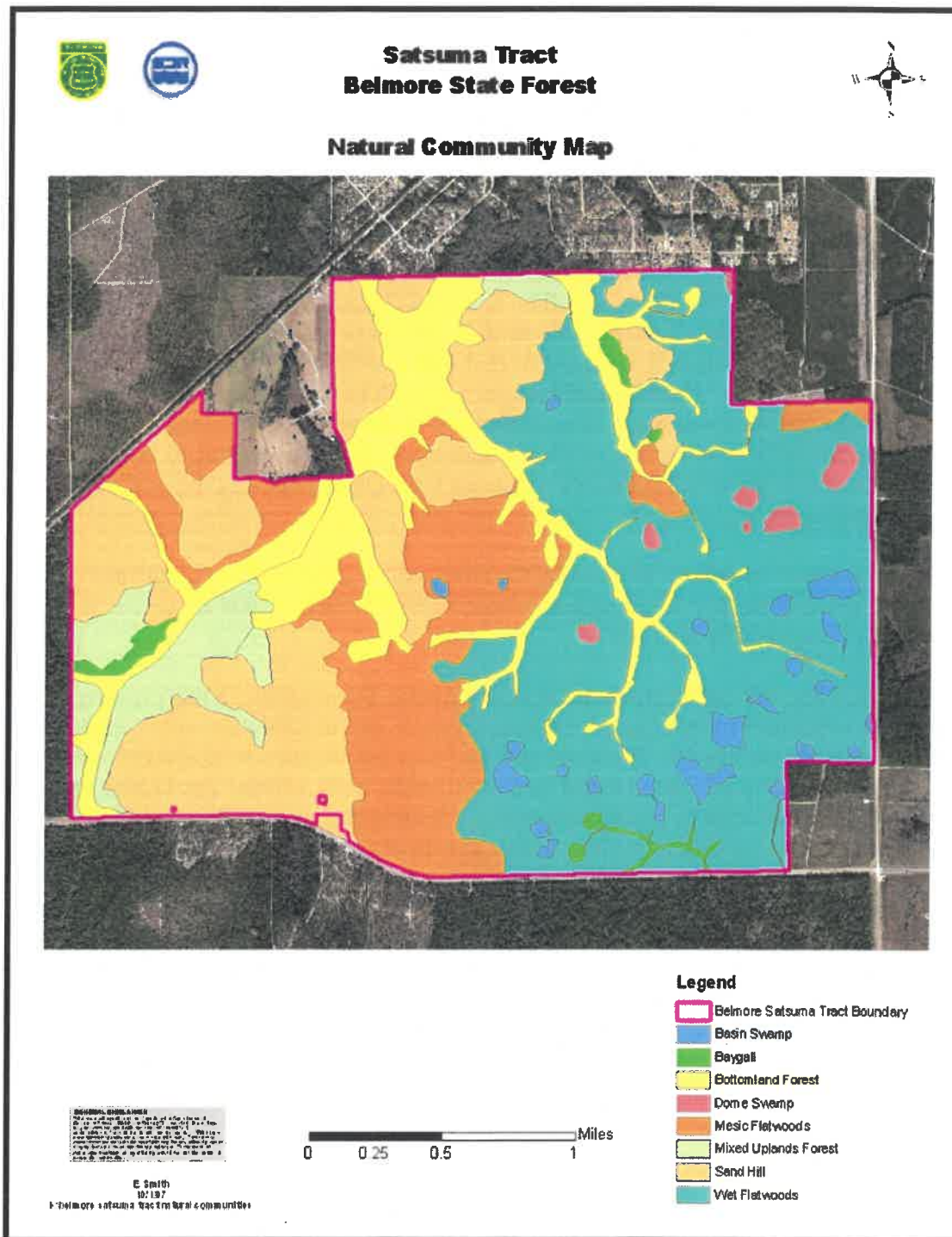
Dome Swamp – Several dome swamps totaling 29 acres are scattered throughout the property. Most are small, and silvicultural activities have affected the perimeters of many of these areas. With proper management, disturbed areas should recover. Dome swamps within the parcel are dominated by cypress and other aquatic species.

Upland Mixed Forest – The Satsuma Tract contains 180 acres of this natural community which typically occur in transitional areas adjacent to upland (flatwoods) communities. Hardwoods and some scattered pines can be found in these areas, though the groundcover is generally sparse. Leaf litter accumulations are considerable, and large amounts of woody debris can be found in the understory as well. Deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*), coralbean (*Erythrina herbacea*), beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), and American holly (*Ilex opaca*) are common in the understory, while pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*) and southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) are common in the overstory.

Bottomland Forest – This community type is found in low lying flatlands that border clearly defined stream beds and comprise 506 acres within the Satsuma Tract. The water table in this forest type is usually high and may become inundated during an extreme flooding event; favoring species adapted to these conditions and creating a high tree density and species diverse environment. Reduced air flow and light penetration from tall straight trees produce a humid microclimate that promotes a dense understory of shrubs with little to no groundcover present and a low burn potential. Bottomland forest species typically include water oak (*Quercus niger*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), sweetgum, loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*), and swamp tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*).

Baygall – Thirty-three (33) acres of baygall are found at the base of sandhill slopes and adjacent to bottomland forest areas. Seepage from the sandhills usually keeps soil moisture continuously high in this forest type and helps maintain a highly acidic, nutrient poor substrate of saturated peat. Dense canopies of red bay, sweet bay, and loblolly bay oversee an understory of fetterbush, various species of ferns, dense gallberry, and vines such as poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) and greenbrier (*Smilax sp.*).

Figure 6. Natural Communities Map



Forest Management

Currently the forest is divided into three management compartments. Current stand designations correspond to individual compartments. All acreages listed within this section are GIS calculated (Figure 7).

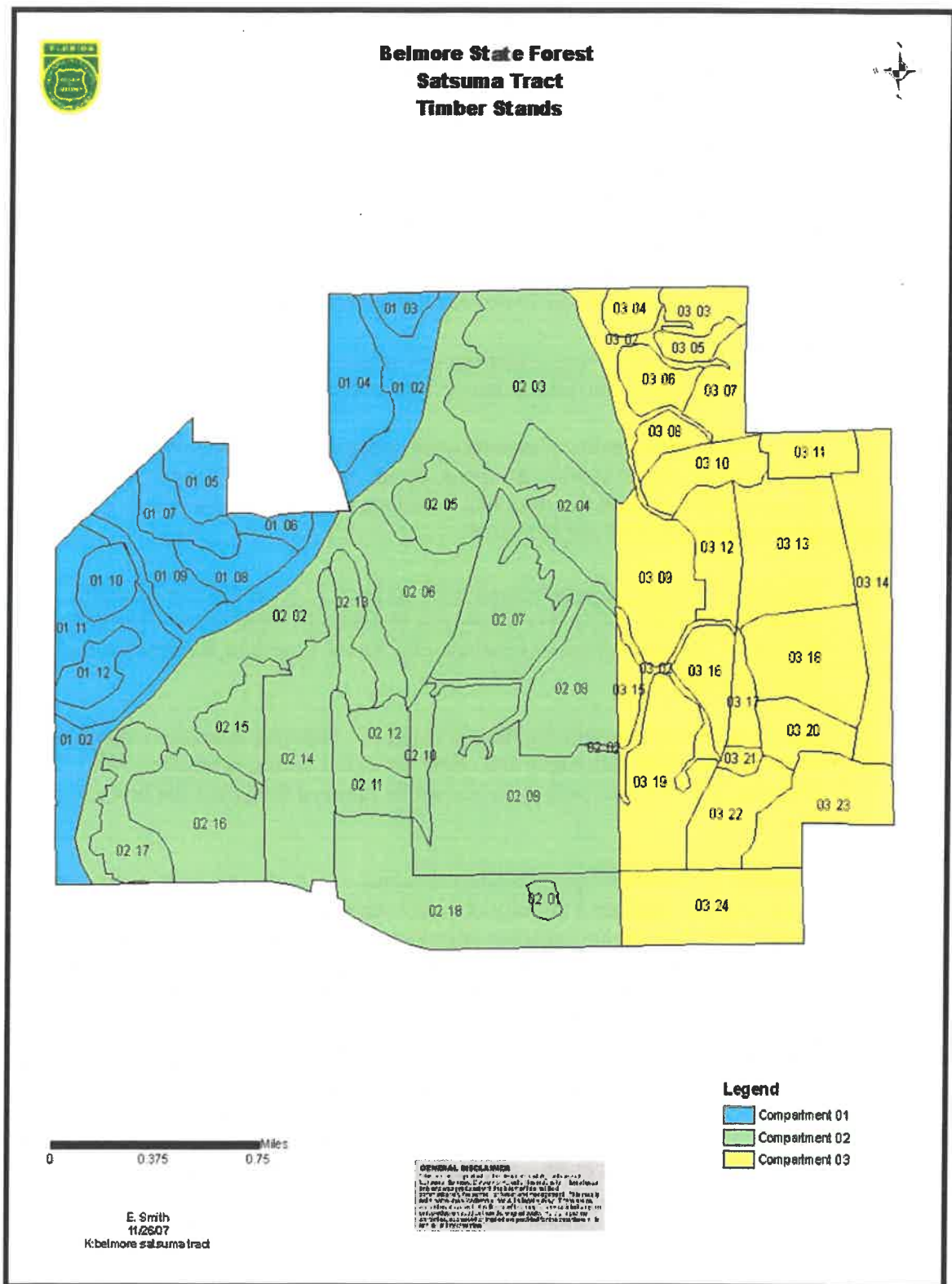
Initial stand inventory will be conducted prior to any forest management activity. State forest inventory and stand mapping procedures spelled out in the DOF's State Forest Handbook will be followed. This information will provide a sound foundation in determining what timber management strategies should be employed.

Where appropriate, the DOF will employ even and uneven-aged timber management on this property. Even-aged management will be conducted where a single species, single-age class is desired. Rotation age will be determined based on species, growth rates, site productivity, and timber markets. Intermediate thinnings will be employed to improve growth while a combination of clear-cuts and seed tree/shelterwood techniques will conclude the rotation. Uneven-aged management will be conducted where at least three distinct age classes are desired. In consideration of the current composition of this tract as being primarily even-aged, a series of intermediate thinnings leading to single tree selection and or group selection cuts will assist the DOF in achieving the goal of uneven-age management.

All silvicultural operations initiated by the DOF will be conducted in compliance with the DOF's Silviculture Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual 2004 Edition or such later edition as may then be in effect.

Prescribed fire will be integral in maintaining overall forest health on this property. The purpose of prescribed burning is to restore, improve, and maintain the native ecosystems and their ecological health. Burn unit size will vary but should not exceed 200 acres. These units will be delineated based on current roads, trails, existing fire breaks, and natural firebreaks such as creeks and streams. Natural and existing firebreaks will be used as much as possible to prevent further site disturbance and to maintain transitional ecosystems. Fuel reduction burns during the dormant season should be implemented in the sandhill, mesic flatwoods, and wet flatwoods communities. As fuel loads diminish, prescribed fire regimes will transition to growing season burns to stimulate the growth and reproduction of native flora. Pre- and post-burn evaluations of burn prescriptions will be incorporated into the fire management plans as dictated by the State Forest Handbook.

Figure 7. Timber Stand Map



NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

Timber Descriptions & Management Strategies

Recommended management strategies represent initial actions based on current site characteristics. Future restoration and reforestation activities will continue to be defined as stand conditions and objectives change over time.

Compartment 01: is made up of 12 stands totaling approximately 544 acres.

- Stand 01 – consists of a dome swamp community containing cypress, swamp tupelo, and other hardwood species capable of withstanding prolonged periods of inundation. Dome swamps do not occur in compartment 1.
- Stand 02 – consists of approximately 153 acres of natural, mixed pine – hardwood areas that transition into bottomland systems approaching the creek bed.

Site specific assessments of management options will be made depending on their feasibility given site conditions, management objectives, and community impact. In many cases, natural thinning will be able to take place and a regular prescribed burn schedule will be implemented.

- Stand 03 – consists of approximately 15 acres of 3 to 4 year old even aged, planted slash pine. Moderate turkey oak and sand live oak encroachment is present. Groundcover species include dog fennel, bluestem, blackberry, and sparse wiregrass.

Allow stand to grow until thinning is required. Thinning operations should knock down much of the understory and allow for a cool season prescribed burn. A regimen of 1 to 3 year burn cycle should be initiated following the first prescribed fire.

- Stand 04 – consists of approximately 64 acres of 6-8 year old even aged, bedded longleaf pine. Scattered loblolly of cone bearing age and sand pine saplings also exist. Low to moderate densities of turkey and sand live oak are present. Groundcover species include wiregrass, blackberry, fennel, and occasional saw palmetto.

Implement a prescribed burn on this site as soon as enough ground cover is available to carry a fire. Allow stand to develop and institute a 1 to 3 year burn cycle.

- Stands 05, 06, 08, 09, & 11 – consists of approximately 218 acres of 21-24 year old even aged, planted slash pine that has been 5th row thinned, and selection thinned within the remaining rows. Occasional hardwoods and a groundcover of

sparse sand blackberry, bluestem, and muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*) give way to a moderate understory of bays and gallberry as the stand approaches the creek.

Conduct a stand inventory to assess density and determine if a near term thinning operation is warranted. A selection thinning of suppressed, poor form, and tightly spaced trees would meet thinning objectives. Prescribed fire is recommended for this site following thinning operations if they are warranted or at any time if they are not. A 1-3 year prescribed fire cycle for stands on the upper elevations of the sandhill and a 3-5 year burn regimen for stands on the slope and approaching the creek bed should be developed.

- Stands 07 & 10 – consists of approximately 66 acres of open area with scattered turkey oak, sand live oak, and sand post oak. Groundcover species include fennel, blackberry, wiregrass, and bluestem.

These sites should be site prepared for planting via roller chopping followed by a prescribed fire. Site preparation activities should be completed by the September prior to planting. Longleaf pine seedlings should be planted during the winter months following site preparation. A prescribe burn cycle of 1 to 3 years should be initiated following seedling establishment.

- Stand 12 – consists of approximately 29 acres of 2-4 year old even aged, planted slash with a dense groundcover of blackberry, muscadine, and fennel.

Allow stand to grow until thinning is required. Thinning operations should knock down much of the understory and allow for a regimen of a 1 to 3 year cool season prescribed burn once a groundcover layer has been established.

Compartment 02: is made up of 17 stands totaling approximately 1,760 acres.

- Stand 1 – consists of a dome swamp community containing cypress, swamp tupelo, and other hardwood species capable of withstanding prolonged periods of inundation.

No timber management activities will take place within these sites. The silviculture BMP manual will be strictly adhered to when conducting timber management activities on land surrounding dome swamps to preserve and enhance the hydrological characteristics and contribution of this unique system.

- Stand 02 – consists of approximately 279 acres of natural, mixed pine – hardwood stands that transition into bottomland systems approaching the creek bed.

Site specific assessments of management options will be made depending on their feasibility given site conditions, management objectives, and community impact. In many cases, natural thinning will be allowed to take place and a regular prescribed burn schedule will be implemented.

- Stand 03 – consists of approximately 189 acres of 16-19 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine with a moderate understory of gallberry with sparse palmetto.

Conduct a basal area assessment to determine if thinning is required. Follow thinning activities with a prescribed fire regimen appropriate for site and species composition.

- Stands 04, 07, & 08 – consists of approximately 265 acres of 8-10 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine with a moderate gallberry understory.

No action required during the next five years. Inventory assessments to determine and plan thinning and other timber management activities should be conducted after 5 years. A regular fire regimen appropriate for site conditions should be initiated.

- Stand 05 – consists of approximately 49 acres of 17 year old, even-aged, planted slash pines and mixed hardwoods with some planted longleaf on the eastern edge and a moderate to dense vine understory of greenbrier with sparse palmetto.

The stand should be inventoried to assess density and stand health. Hardwoods should be herbicide treated, as needed, to release pines from competition. Conduct a prescribed fire to manage stand health and initiate groundcover restoration needs. Initiate a regular prescribed burn regimen.

- Stand 06 – consists of approximately 97 acres of 12-13 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine with a dense understory of gallberry, palmetto, and vines.

Inventory the stand and assess the basal area to determine thinning requirements. Follow thinning with a regular schedule of prescribed burning every 3-5 years.

- Stands 09 & 18 – consists of approximately 413 acres of 3-4 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine.

Conduct a regeneration inventory. No action required for the following decade, allowing stand to develop on its own. Follow with an inventory assessment to determine thinning requirements and a prescribed fire regimen.

- Stand 10 – consists of approximately 24 acres of 6-8 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine with a moderate to dense understory of blackberry and vines.

Conduct a stand inventory. No action recommended for the next 7-8 years allow the stand to develop naturally, followed by an assessment of thinning needs, and prescribed fire recommendations.

- Stand 11 – consists of approximately 43 acres of 17-20 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine with a dense understory of fetterbush, gallberry, greenbrier, and sporadic bays.

Conduct a basal area assessment to determine if a thinning operation is required. Follow thinning activities with a prescribed fire and initiate a 3-5 year burn cycle.

- Stand 12 – consists of approximately 27 acres of 37-38 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine with a dense understory of fetterbush, gallberry, greenbrier, and sporadic bays.

Conduct a basal area assessment to determine if a thinning operation is required. Follow thinning activities with a prescribed fire and initiate a regular prescribed burn regimen.

- Stands 13, 14, 15, & 16 – consists of approximately 318 acres of previously cut plantation. Some natural slash and sand pine regeneration is occurring and is accompanied by turkey oaks in the southern portion of the stand that give way to wetter site species and dense vines approaching the creek on the northern portion of the stand.

Roller-chop and burn the site leaving regenerating slash pine if possible. Supplement natural regeneration with longleaf pine planting on the drier, sandhill portions and slash pine planting on the wetter areas. Following seedling establishment, a 1-3 year prescribed fire regimen should be implemented on the longleaf portion of the site. A regular fire regime on the slash site would be determined based on understory and size and health of juvenile trees.

- Stand 17 – consists of approximately 57 acres of 17-18 year old, even-aged, 5th row thinned, bedded slash pine with a moderate to dense understory of mixed hardwoods, bays, and gallberry.

Conduct an inventory of the stand and initiate a prescribed fire. Assess basal area to gauge future thinning needs. Develop and initiate a regularly occurring prescribed burn cycle based on site conditions.

Compartment 03: is made up of 25 stands totaling approximately 1,192 acres.

- Stand 01 – consists of a dome swamp community containing cypress, swamp tupelo, and other hardwood species capable of withstanding prolonged periods of inundation

No timber management activities will take place within these sites. The Division of Forestry's Silviculture BMP manual will be strictly adhered to when conducting timber management activities on land surrounding dome swamps to preserve and enhance the hydrological characteristics and contribution of this unique system.

- Stand 02 – consists of approximately 30 acres of 25-27 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine with a dense understory of gallberry, red bays, and greenbrier that are incorporated into the bottomland systems approaching the creek bed.

Standing timber density should be inventoried and assessed for thinning requirements and managed accordingly with respect to the Division of Forestry's BMP manual because this stand is adjacent to one of the branches of Bull Creek.

- Stand 03 – consists of approximately 27 acres of 10-12 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine with a moderate gallberry understory.

Conduct an inventory assessment and determine thinning requirements. Conduct periodic prescribed burns.

- Stands 04, 05, & 06 – consists of approximately 66 acres of 22-25 year old, even-aged, 5th row thinned, bedded slash pine with a moderate gallberry understory.

Inventory and assess thinning requirements. Conduct periodic prescribed burns.

- Stands 07 & 08 – consists of approximately 57 acres of 17-20 year old, even-aged, bedded, 5th row thinned and selection thinned within the rows. Groundcover species include a moderate to dense understory of gallberry with sparse saw palmetto.

Inventory basal area assessment to determine thinning requirements and conduct a prescribed burn. A regular burn prescription will be prepared and established.

- Stands 09, 15, 16, 18, & 19 – consists of approximately 325 acres of 8-10 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine with a moderate gallberry understory.

Conduct a stand inventory and assess future thinning requirements. Develop and initiate a prescribed fire regimen based on site characteristics and tolerance to fire of juvenile trees.

- Stand 10 – consists of approximately 46 acres of 15-18 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine that's been 5th row thinned and selection thinned within the rows. Groundcover species include a moderate to dense understory of gallberry with sparse palmetto.

Carry out a stand inventory and basal area assessment to determine thinning requirements. Evaluate stand health to determine fire tolerance and conduct a prescribed burn if possible. Develop a prescribed fire regimen.

- Stand 11 – consists of approximately 33 acres of 3-5 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine with a moderately dense groundcover of gallberry, bluestem, sand blackberry, and muscadine.

Conduct a regeneration assessment. No action required over the next decade. Inventory and determine future thinning needs and develop and initiate a prescribed fire regimen appropriate for the site.

- Stands 12, 13, 14, & 17 – consists of approximately 282 acres of previously cut plantation. Sparse natural slash pine regeneration is occurring. The groundcover species in these stands is dominated by bluestem.

Allow natural regeneration to continue and supplement with artificial regeneration of appropriate species given site conditions.

- Stand 20 – consists of approximately 37 acres of 10-13 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine with a low to moderately dense understory of blackberry, gallberry, and various bunch grasses.

Inventory stand and evaluate thinning requirements. Assess timing of a prescribed fire and put stand on a regular burn regime.

- Stands 21 & 24 – consists of approximately 130 acres of 4-5 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine with a moderate gallberry understory.

Conduct a stand regeneration cruise. No action required over the next decade. Follow with an inventory assessment to determine future thinning requirements. Institute a prescribed fire routine based on site conditions and species composition.

- Stand 22 – consists of approximately 56 acres of 28-30 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine that's been 5th row thinned and selection thinned within the rows. The central portion of the stand has a moderate to dense gallberry understory. The northern and southern portions are depression areas and contain dense gallberry, fetterbush, and bay trees.

Conduct an inventory to assess thinning requirements. Assess the feasibility of burning in the depression areas and conduct prescribed burns in a periodic cycle.

- Stand 23 – consists of approximately 104 acres of 22-25 year old, even-aged, bedded slash pine that's been 5th row thinned and selection thinned within the rows and has a low to moderate understory of gallberry.

Inventory the stand and assess thinning needs. Conduct prescribed burn to manage forest health and institute regular burn prescriptions if applicable.

Forest Health

At this time, it is not known to what extent southern pine beetles (*Dendroctonus frontalis*) have had an impact on the Satsuma Tract. It would not be considered unusual that Southern Pine Beetles have had some presence in the past. Management staff will monitor the property for beetle infestations during spring and fall dispersal time. In the event of an infestation, staff will take the appropriate measures to prevent spread.

Additionally, thinning and introducing prescribed fire to overstocked stands will lessen the threat of future beetle infestations while reducing the threat of catastrophic wildfire. These actions will also promote the growth and spread of native species, boosting the overall health of forested stands.

Forest Health Strategies

- Regularly monitor forested areas for southern pine beetle infestations.
- Thin overstocked stands and introduce prescribed fire to fire-dependent communities.

Exotic Species

Exotics, non-indigenous, non-native, invasive, and alien species are all terms used to describe plants or animals that are of foreign origin, yet may persist, thrive, harm or displace native species, and alter native ecosystems functions. These species may exhibit explosive growth and displace critically needed native species, alter environmental conditions, and decrease resource availability leaving behind a biologically impoverished landscape. As a result, it is the practice of the DOF to locate, identify and control invasive non-indigenous pest plants and animals. When exotic pest species on the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) list are discovered, a monitoring and control plan will be developed and implemented based upon the severity on the infestation, its location, native species/systems impacted, and the availability of manpower and funding. The DOF will cooperate with other agencies and institutions in the evaluation and control of exotic pest species. The DOF will cooperate with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) in its efforts to control exotic animal species.

Wildlife

The various natural communities found on the Satsuma Tract provide habitat for a variety of species. At the time of this plan, no formal surveys have been conducted at the site. An FNAI fauna survey will be conducted in coordination with the rest of Belmore State Forest. At this time, there are limited observations that indicate the presence of Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*), white tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), wood ducks (*Aix sponsa*), gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), as well as a number of other amphibians and reptiles, and a variety of songbirds.

Wildlife Protection Strategies

- Work to restore natural communities at the conservation areas.
- Implement a prescribed burning program.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Limited observations have shown that the Florida black bear has a presence on the Satsuma Tract. Careful monitoring should determine if any additional threatened and endangered species may be present. The following strategies should be employed to minimize any impact the Division of Forestry may have in managing the property.

Threatened and Endangered Species Strategies

- Minimize disturbance to habitats of known rare, threatened, or endangered species.
- Continue to restore natural communities in order to promote the growth and reproduction of native species.

Cultural and Historical Resources

Currently, there are no archaeological and historical resource sites that are recorded on Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR) Master Site File for the property. However, Chapter 267.061, Florida Statutes requires that the DHR be contacted for compliance review prior to the initiation of construction projects, certain ground disturbing activities, and projects impacting structures fifty years of age or older. This statute applies to all state owned lands and to projects conducted on privately owned sites if state funds are used on the project. In addition, SJRWMD rule 40C-9.220 declares all archaeological and cultural resources on District land are protected. District Policy #90-11 establishes that the District shall take measures to identify, locate, protect and preserve, or make available for scientific research such fragile non-renewable resources termed archeological and historic sites on District lands according to applicable state law. The District will comply by all guidelines outlined in "Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Lands" (DHR, 2007) and will contact DHR before commencing any activity, as required.

Cultural Resource Protection Strategies

- Document and report any new sites to the DHR.
- When archaeological or cultural resources are discovered, evaluate and modify all land management activities in order to minimize disturbances to sites.

Recreation

The property has the potential to be well suited for passive recreational activities such as hunting, hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, and nature viewing. Recreational activities will be incorporated with the existing opportunities available on adjacent public lands.

Recreation Strategies

- Consult outside trail walking and riding groups for potential trail location identification and construction.
- Assess the feasibility of developing a wildlife management area on the property to provide for public hunting.

REFERENCES

Florida Division of Forestry. Revised 2004. "The Silviculture Best Management Practices Manual." Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry. Tallahassee, Florida.

Florida Division of Forestry. December 2004. State Forest Handbook. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry. Tallahassee, Florida.

Florida Division of Historical Resources. Revised 2007. "Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Lands." Bureau of Historic Preservation, Division of Historical Resources.

Florida Natural Areas Inventory. February 1990. "Guide to the Natural Communities of Florida." Florida Natural Areas Inventory and Florida Department of Natural Resources.

EXHIBIT C

Optimal Management Boundary Map



Belmore State Forest Optimal Boundary



0 2 Miles

S. GMI/F
9/1/2005

Belmore State Forest Strategic Management Plan Optimal Boundary 2005

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- Belmore Optimal Boundary**
- █ Moniak/Cross Florida Greenway**
- █ NE Florida Timberlands **
- █ Reinhold
- █ Wachovia
- █ Belmore Boundary

**Listed on DEP Acquisitions Properties not purchased

EXHIBIT D

MPAG Meeting Summary

**Belmore State Forest (BSF)
10-Year Resource Management Plan**

**Management Plan Advisory Group (MPAG)
Public Meeting/Public Hearing Summary
February 20, 2008, 6:00/6:30 p.m.
@ Penney Farms Town Hall**

4100 Clark Avenue, Penney Farms, Florida 32079

MPAG Members Present:

Matthew Corby
Roger Farrell
Allan Hallman
Bruce Hill
Kelly Mosley

Affiliation:

St. John's River Water Management District
4-H Association Volunteer-President
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Biologist
Florida Division of Forestry (DOF), Jacksonville District Manager
Landowner- Clay County FFA Teacher

Members Absent:

Chereese Stewart
Hallie Stevens
William Grubbs

Clay County Commissioner-District 5
The Nature Conservancy
Soil and Water Conservation District

Public Present:

Mary Berning
Carol Nechvatal
Marguerite Mueller
Eugene and Matt Hickey (Father/son)
Mac DuPree
Edwin Matthews
Kensel Harris
Lester Culver
Charles Green
Rod Murray
Arvid and Linda Nelson
Bob Buehen

Interested citizen
Interested citizen
Interested citizen
Adjacent Landowner
Interested Citizen
Interested Citizen
Interested Citizen
Interested Citizen
Adjacent Landowner
Interested Citizen
Interested Citizens
Jennings State Forest Liaison Panel Member

DOF Staff Present:

Steven Montgomery
Todd Knapp
Frank Burley
Heather Venter
Elizabeth Smith
Jim Grubbs
Katie Lewis

Forester, Belmore State Forest
Forest Resource Administrator, JSF
Forestry Supervisor II, JSF
Biological Scientist II, JSF
Administrative Secretary, JSF
State Lands Management Coordinator
State Lands Planning Coordinator



6:15 p.m. Public Meeting:

Jim Grubbs started by thanking the MPAG members for attending and introduced Katie Lewis. Jim continued the meeting by giving an overview of the approval process of a ten-year resource management plan. Jim went on to explain the purpose of the public hearing to the MPAG members and others that were present.



6:30 p.m. Public Hearing:

Jim Grubbs opened by welcoming members and thanking them for their participation in the BSF 10-Year Resource Management Plan Advisory Group (MPAG). Jim explained the purpose of management plans and the approval process (through the Acquisition and Restoration Council). Frank Burley thanked everyone for making the effort to come to public hearing. Then, he introduced the JSF staff as well as members of the MPAG to the public in attendance.

One member of the public had the following comment at that time:

A landowner was concerned that individuals living in the community were not notified of the meeting and were not aware of what would be occurring on BSF. Jacksonville District staff assured the gentleman that copies of the management plan were available 30 days prior to the meetings in three of the local libraries and at the Jennings State Forest office headquarters. He was also informed that the meeting announcement had been published in the Clay County newspaper as well as on signs posted on the BSF forest boundary.

Following the introductions, Steven Montgomery, Forester of BSF provided a power point presentation describing the natural community types, waterways, and research areas on BSF.

Five (5) MPAG members and fourteen (14) interested citizens from the public were in attendance for the public hearing. The floor was opened up to questions. Below is a summary of questions asked during the public hearing.

Does Ates Creek flow to the north? Steven Montgomery stated Ates Creek indeed flows to the north, where it eventually flows into the South Fork of Black Creek.

Are all the roads on BSF going to be accessible to the public? Steven Montgomery stated that not all of the roads on BSF would be open for public use, but most of them will be. The roads in the southwest boundary of the forest may be too sandy for public use. He also stated that the road map in the plan will identify roads that will be opened to the public.

What kinds of recreation will be available to the public on the BSF? Frank Burley replied that they plan to offer hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, camping, hunting, and fishing on BSF.

Will there be ATV use available on the property? Why? Frank Burley stated that ATV use was not a planned use on BSF. Jim Grubbs explained that balancing compatible-uses is something that we struggle with on all state lands.

Is the property along the eastern boundary under state ownership? Beth Smith stated that the property to the east is currently owned by Wachovia, but it has been included in the BSF optimal boundary map.

Is BSF open to hiking? Is the boundary fenced? Frank Burley stated that at the moment, BSF is not open to hiking just yet, but should be in early summer. Most of the forest boundary has been fenced.

Will the hunting on BSF be regulated? Frank Burley answered that FWC will be regulating the hunting on BSF. The FWC representative added that the information will be included in the hunting brochure for BSF.

Would it be possible to have a non-quota hunt for senior citizens? Frank Burley stated that issue will need to be addressed by FWC because they will be regulating the hunting on BSF.

Would the roads be open for driving during hunting season? Frank Burley stated that the roads for public access will remain open all year.

~~~~~  
**7:00 P.M. Additional Public Comments**

- Horseback riders would like to see parking areas available for horse trailers that are close to the trails.
- Have no objections to hunting, it is an inconvenience, but it is okay.

- The community would like to be more aware of what is going on at BSF. Concerned with the under staffing of FWC officers.
- Could the state keep in mind, the idea of having an ATV area on the east side of the forest that has no residential area adjacent to it, so noise pollution would not be an issue?
- I was born near the forest and could provide some history of the families that lived in the area.
- Would like to have a senior citizen quota hunt.
- Would like to see a senior citizen hunt quota that is limited to Clay County.
- Would like to have ATV use on BSF. All for the multiple-use concept, but hunters pay and get the shortest amount of time. FWC should consider dog hunting on BSF.
- A general request for more public use. Continually look for more public lands. Seems like everyone contributes to purchasing the lands, but few get to use them.

Jim Grubbs thanked everyone for attending and offering their comments. The meeting was adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

**\*\*Attached is an additional written comment received from a MPAG member prior to the hearing.**

Belmore State Forest (JSF)  
10-Year Resource Management Plan

Management Plan Advisory Group (MPAG)  
Public Meeting Summary  
February 21, 2008, 10:00a.m.  
@ Penney Farms Town Hall  
4100 Clark Avenue, Penney Farms, Florida 32079

**MPAG Members Present:**

Bruce Hill  
Allan Hallman  
Matthew Corby  
Tom Cheyne (for William Grubbs)  
Roger Farrell

**Affiliation:**

Florida Division of Forestry (DOF), Jacksonville District Manager  
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Biologist  
St. John's River Water Management District  
Soil and Water Conservation District  
4-H Association Volunteer-President

**Members Absent:**

Chereese Stewart  
Kelly Mosley  
Hallie Stevens

Clay County Commissioner-District 5  
FFA Teacher and Landowner  
Nature Conservancy

**Others Present:**

Todd Knapp  
Frank Burley  
Heather Venter  
Elizabeth Smith  
Jim Grubbs  
Katie Lewis

DOF, Forest Resource Administrator, JSF  
DOF, Forestry Supervisor II, JSF  
DOF, Biological Scientist II, JSF  
DOF, Administrative Secretary, JSF  
DOF, State Lands Management Coordinator  
DOF, State Lands Planning Coordinator

~~~~~  
10:05a.m. Public meeting:

Jim Grubbs thanked everyone for attending and explained that the purpose of this meeting was to record any comments the MPAG members may have related to the Ten-Year Resource Management Plan for Belmore State Forest and the public testimony from the previous night. The plan was reviewed section-by-section and below is a summary of the comments by topic.

Introduction (Page 2) - The group discussed that information concerning the Satsuma tract addition should be discuss either in the introduction or under the land acquisition section.

I.C. Goals and Objectives for the Next Ten-Year Period- Goal 4. Objective 4. (Page 7) – One member suggested that the objective be revised to read “*Develop* an environmental education outreach program with local schools and community groups.”

II.A.5 Proximity to Other Public Resources (Page 8) – The group decided that Satsuma Tract should be removed from the list because it will be managed as part of Belmore State Forest.

II.B.1 Land Acquisition Program (Page 9) – One member would like to see more information included in this section about the two hundred (200) acres of BSF partially funded by a cooperative agreement between the Department of Environmental Protection and the Florida National Guard.

-It was decided by all that a statement needed to be added explaining that this management plan addresses the 8,736.71 acres of BSF purchased with Board of Trustees funds and details concerning the Satsuma Tract will be addressed in the Forest Legacy Stewardship Plan, which will be appended to the BSF management plan.

II.B.3 Purpose for Acquisition (Page 9) – A member would like to have language added, below the main goals of DOF, to explain the partnership purpose with the National Guard for the Army Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) on the 200 acres that they partially funded.

II.B.5 Alternate Uses Considered (Page 10) - The issue of All-terrain Vehicle (ATV) use on BSF was discussed. MPAG members voted 3 to 1 that that ATV use should be added to this section as one of the alternate uses listed that was considered and determined not compatible.

III.B.5 Endangered and Threatened Species (Page 12) – A member suggested that Exhibit G, “List of Observed Wildlife on BSF” be referenced again in this section because it contains listed species as well.
-Spell out FNAI, if this is the first time it occurs in the plan.

IV.A.3 Roads and Bridges (Page 14) – A member of the State Forest staff stated that this section will be updated to include recommendations and needs from the recently completed bridge survey. An updated road map (Exhibit I) that shows roads open for public use, management roads, and closed roads would also be added to this section.

IV.A.5 Fire Management (Page 16) - The question was asked “are photo plots done on BSF?” Heather Venter answered that “photo plots are done every year on BSF.” Todd Knapp added “it is DOF policy to do so in order to record the progress of management on the forest.”

IV.A.6.b Silvicultural Operations (Page 17) – One member thought it would be helpful to explain what “artificial regeneration” is, or give an example such as hand planting in the text for members of the general public who may read the document.

IV.A.9.d Hunter and Public Access (Page 20) – A member suggested that this section be updated to include information about the Wildlife Management Area (WMA) on BSF.

IV.A.9.e Law Enforcement (Page 20) - “DOF” should be changed to “FDACS, Office of Agricultural Law Enforcement Officers.”

IV.C.2 (Impact of Planned Uses on Resources of the Property) Wildlife (Page 32) - One member suggested adding “the use of food plots on disturbed areas be should be evaluated” to the end of the existing paragraph. Another member added that “the importance of feeders for wildlife observation should not be overlooked.”

V.A Management Summary/ Operation Infrastructure (Page 32) – The current annual budget would be updated to show the Fiscal Year 2007/08.

V.B Management Needs, Priority Schedule, and Cost Estimates (Page 33) – Priority 1- It was suggested that this priority be updated to include a new objective for bridge maintenance costs based on findings from the most recent bridge survey and inspection.

Priority 1- Number (5) - It was suggested that this objective be revised to read “Upgrade facilities at the Penney Farms Work Center” with a new cost estimate.

Comments on the Exhibits

Exhibit A (Location Map) - Suggested that it be updated to include the Satsuma Tract of BSF.

Exhibit B (Optimal Boundary) - Suggested that it be updated using 2004 aerials.

Exhibit E (Soils Map) – Suggested that it be revised to include soil map unit numbers inside the polygons that coincide with the names and colors of the soil types.

Jim Grubbs closed the meeting by thanking everyone for participating in the Management Plan Advisory Group for the Belmore State Forest Ten-year Resource Management Plan.

Meeting adjourned at 11:25a.m.

EXHIBIT E

Compliance with the Local Comprehensive Plan



Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
CHARLES H. BRONSON, Commissioner
The Capitol • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0800
www.doacs.state.fl.us

July 7, 2008

Please Respond to:
Division of Forestry
Forest Management Bureau
3125 Conner Blvd. / C25
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650

Ms. Ann Stodola,
Senior Planner
Clay County Planning and Zoning Department
P.O. Box 367
Green Cove Springs, Florida 32043

Dear Ms. Stodola:

Enclosed is a copy the Florida Division of Forestry's draft Ten-Year Resource Management Plan for Belmore State Forest (Clay County). The plan has been approved by Division of Forestry Director, Jim Karels and should be going before the Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) during their August 14, 2008 meeting. Please review the plan at your earliest convenience and reply to me at the above address as to whether the plan complies with Clay County's local comprehensive plan. You can call me at 850/488-1495 if you have any questions. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

CHARLES H. BRONSON
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

Katherine Lewis

Katherine Lewis
State Lands Planning Coordinator

enclosure

cc: Bruce Hill
Todd Knapp
Frank Burley
Stephen Montgomery
Heather Venter



Florida Agriculture and Forest Products
\$97 Billion for Florida's Economy

EXHIBIT F

Soils Map and Legend

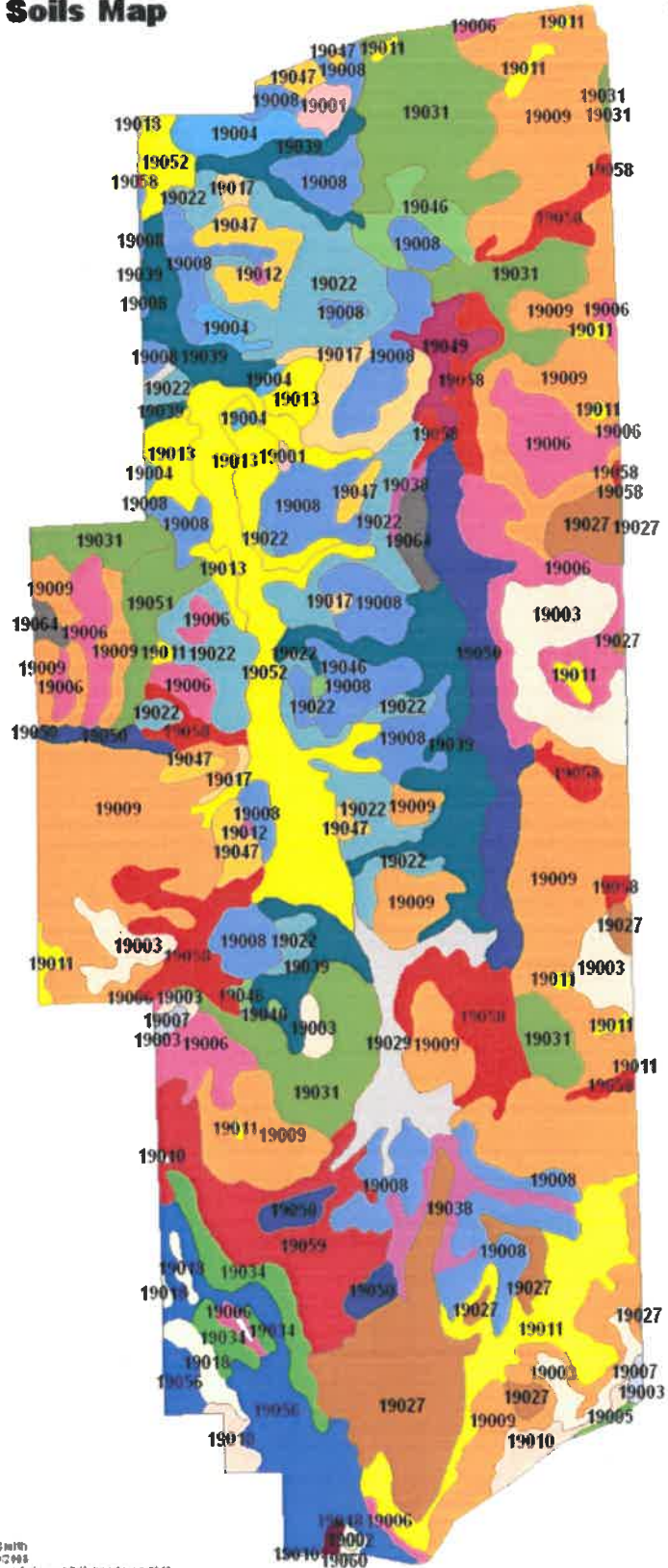


Belmore State Forest Soils Map



Legend

- Albany 19001
- Blanton 19002
- Hurricane 19003
- Ocilla loamy 19004
- Mandarin 19006
- Centenary 19007
- Sapelo 19008
- Leon 19009
- Ortega 19010
- Allanton and Rutlege 19011
- Surrency 19012
- Meggett 19013
- Plummer 19017
- Ridgewood 19018
- Pelham 19022
- Palmico muck 19027
- Rutledge Osier Complex 19029
- Penny 19034
- Meadowbrook sand 19039
- Plummer, depressional 19046
- Newnan 19047
- Sapelo Meadowbrook 19049
- Leon, freq flooded 19050
- Pottsburg 19051
- Kershaw 19056
- Allanton 19058
- Lynn Haven 19059
- Ridgeland 19060
- Ona 19064



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EXHIBIT G

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

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties
(Revised February 2007)

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

A. General Discussion

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

B. Agency Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

C. Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority and more in depth information can be found in the following:

Chapter 253, F.S. – State Lands

Chapter 267, F.S. – Historical Resources

Chapter 872, F.S. – Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves

Other helpful citations and references:

Chapter 1A-32, F.A.C. – Archaeological Research

Chapter 1A-44, F.A.C. – Procedures for Reporting and Determining Jurisdiction Over Unmarked Human Burials

Chapter 1A-46, F.A.C. – Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

D. Management Implementation

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

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

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

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

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

In order to have a proposed project reviewed by the Division, the following information, at a minimum, must be submitted for comments and recommendations.

Project Description – A detailed description of the proposed project including all related activities. For land clearing or ground disturbing activities, the depth and extent of the disturbance, use of heavy equipment, location of lay down yard, etc. For historic structures, specific details regarding rehabilitation, demolition, etc.

Project Location – The exact location of the project indicated on a USGS Quadrangle map, is preferable. A management base map may be acceptable. Aerial photos indicating the exact project area as supplemental information are helpful.

Photographs – Photographs of the project area are always useful. Photographs of structures are required.

Description of Project Area – Note the acreage of the project, describe the present condition of project area, and any past land uses or disturbances.

Description of Structures – Describe the condition and setting of each building within project area if approximately fifty years of age or older.

Recorded Archaeological Sites or Historic Structures – Provide Florida Master Site File numbers for all recorded historic resources within or adjacent to the project area. This information should be in the current management plan; however, it can be obtained by contacting the Florida Master Site File at (850) 245-6440 or Suncom 205-6440.

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

Susan M. Harp
Historic Preservation Planner
Division of Historical Resources
Bureau of Historic Preservation
Compliance and Review Section
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

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

EXHIBIT H

Wildlife Species List

LIST OF WILDLIFE SPECIES FOUND ON BELMORE STATE FOREST

Compiled By:
Heather Venter

Legend:

* = Federally Listed; **Bold** = state listed species; SSC = species of special concern; T = threatened

Mammals:

Marsupials	
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>
Armadillos	
Nine- banded Armadillo	<i>Dasypus novemcintus</i>
Moles and Shrews	
Southern Short-tailed Shrew	<i>Blarina carolinensis</i>
Least Shrew	<i>Cyptotis parva</i>
Eastern Mole	<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>
Bats	
Evening Bat	<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>
Seminole Bat	<i>Lasiurus seminolus</i>
Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>
Rabbits	
Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
Marsh Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus palustris</i>
Rodents	
Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Southern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>
Sherman's Fox Squirrel * ^{SSC}	<i>Sclurus niger shermant</i>
Cotton Mouse	<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>
Cotton Rat	<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>
Carnivores	
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Florida Black Bear * T	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>
Hooved Mammals	
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Wild Hog	<i>Sus scrofa</i>

Birds:

Songbirds	
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Common Ground Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>

Birds con't:

Blue Jay
 Carolina Wren
 Blue-Gray Knatcatcher
 Eastern Towhee
 Eastern Phoebe
 Tufted Titmouse

Cyanocitta cristata
Thryothorus ludovicianus
Polioptila caerulea
Pipilo erthrophthalmus
Sayornis phoebe
Baeolophus bicolor

Galliformes

Northern Bobwhite
 Wild Turkey

Colinus virginianus
Meleagris gallopavo

Birds of Prey

Red-tailed Hawk
 Red-shoulder Hawk
 Coopers Hawk
 Eastern Screech Owl

Buteo jamaicensis
Buteo lineatus
Accipiter cooperii
Otis asio

Reptiles and Amphibians:

Frogs and Toads

Green Tree Frog
 Oak Toad

Hyla cinerea
Bufo quercicus

Alligators

American Alligator^{+SSC}

Alligator mississippiensis

Turtles and Tortoises

Gopher Tortoise^{*T}

Gopherus polyphemus

Venomous Snakes

Eastern Cottonmouth
 Eastern Diamondback
 Dusky Pygmy Rattlesnake

Agkistrodon piscivorus
Crotalus adamanteus
Sistrurus miliarius barbouri

Non-venomous Snakes

Eastern Coachwhip
 Black Racer
Eastern Indigo^{*T}

Masticophis flagellum flagellum
Coluber constrictor
Drymarchon corias couperi

Lizards

Green Anole
 Southern Fence Lizard
 Ground Skink

Anolis carolinensis
Sceloporus undulatus undulatus
Scincella lateralis

EXHIBIT I

FNAI Managed Area Tracking Record



FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY
 1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C
 Tallahassee, FL 32303
 (850) 224-8207, FAX (850) 681-9364



9/1/2006

Belmore State Forest

Page 1

Summary of occurrence records currently in the FNAI database

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FNAI GLOBAL RANK	FNAI STATE RANK	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS
REPTILES					
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	N	LS
MAMMALS					
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	G5 T3	S3	N	LS
NATURAL COMMUNITIES					
Sandhill		G3	S2	N	N

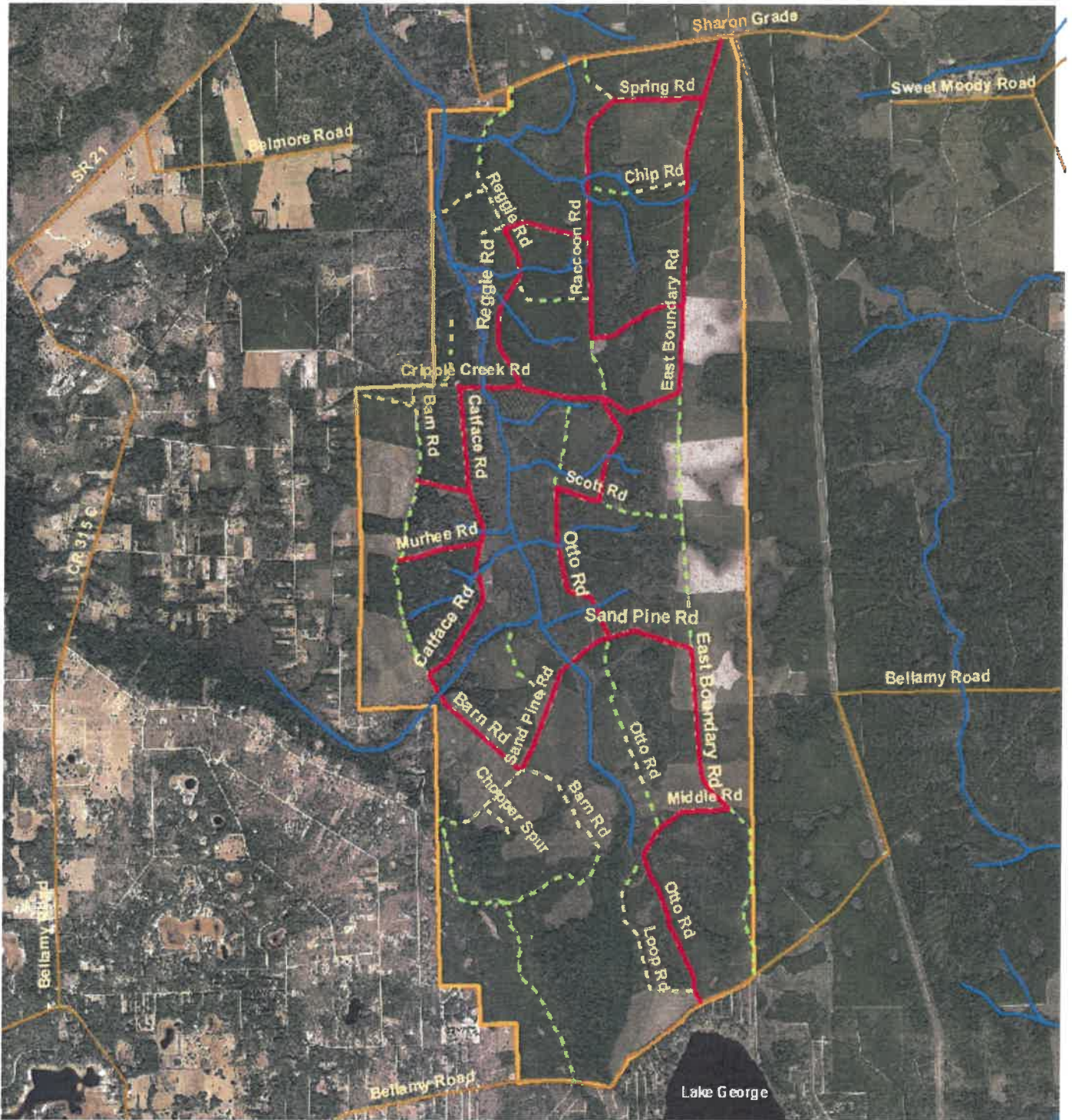
Number of tracked elements: 4

EXHIBIT J

Road Map



Belmore State Forest Public Roads and Administrative/Closed Roads Map



Legend

- St. Johns River Basin
- Open Public Roads
- Administrative/Closed Forest Roads
- State and County Roads
- Belmore State Forest Boundary



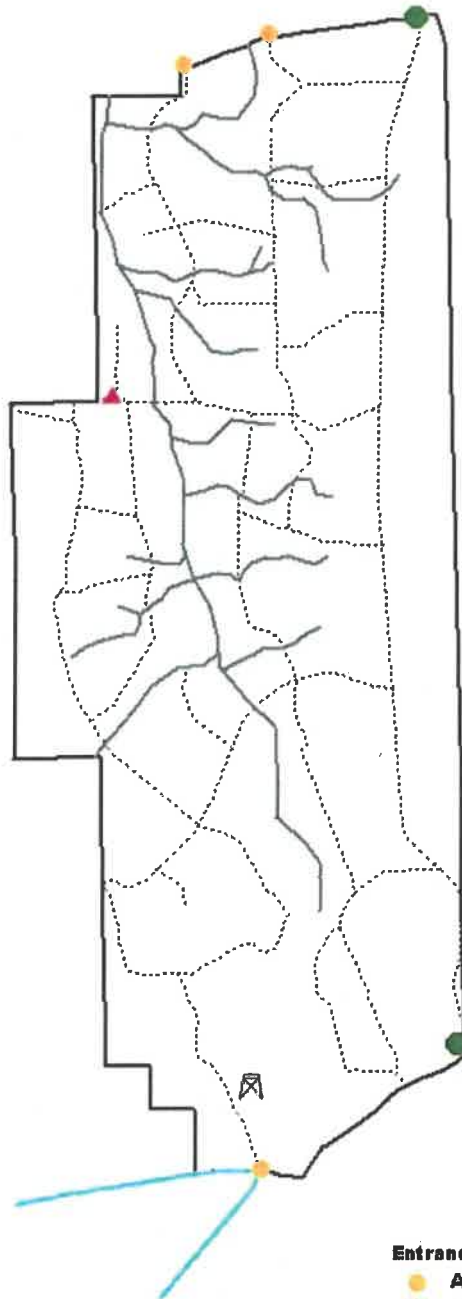
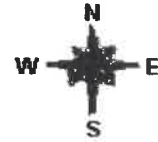
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EXHIBIT K

Planned and Existing Facilities

Belmore State Forest Planned and Existing Facilities



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- Entrances**
- Administrative Entrance
- Proposed Public Entrance and Parking
- ⚙ Proposed Viewing Tower
- ▲ Proposed Camp Site
- ▭ Belmore Boundary
- ~ Florida Trail
- ~ Creeks
- ~ Forest Roads

EXHIBIT L

FNAI Ecological Communities Map

Belmore State Forest Historic Natural Communities

