



# *Quarry Community Development District*

**February 9, 2026**

**Agenda Package**

**TEAMS MEETING INFORMATION**

**MEETING ID: 244 700 390 671 04      PASSCODE: Cn2oM2dv**  
**[JOIN THE MEETING NOW](#)**

**CALL-IN INFORMATION**  
**PHONE #: 646-838-1601 ID #: 950 957 695#**

11555 HERON BAY SUITE 201  
CORAL SPRINGS, FLORIDA 33076

## **CLEAR PARTNERSHIPS**



**COLLABORATION**



**LEADERSHIP**



**EXCELLENCE**



**ACCOUNTABILITY**



**RESPECT**

## Quarry Community Development District

### Board of Supervisors

Dean Britt, Chairperson  
Mel Stuckey, Vice Chairperson  
Willaim Patrick Assistant Secretary  
Thel Thomas Whitley, Jr., Assistant Secretary  
Robert “Gregg” Wrap, Assistant Secretary

### Staff

Wesley Elias, District Manager  
Wesley Haber, District Counsel  
CPH -- TDB, District Engineer  
Serio Inguanzo, Accountant  
Howard Neal, Field Services Director

### Meeting Agenda

Monday February 9, 2026 – 1:00 p.m.

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call**
2. **Pledge of Allegiance**
3. **Motion to Approve the Agenda**
4. **Audience Comments on Agenda Items/ No questions Will Have Responses Given - Three- (3) Minute Time Limit**
5. **Supervisor Reports**
  - A. Supervisor Britt
    - i. Make A Wish -- Boots on the Beach
    - ii. Quarry Drive – Water Flow Management, Restrictions by Spike Rush, Bridge Abutment Repair and Reimbursement by HOA
    - iii. Discussion of Lake Committee.....Page 4
  - B. Supervisor Whitley
    - i. Stormwater Structure Repair - Status
    - ii. Intrusion into Preserve Area and Activity
    - iii. Status of Drone Purchase
  - C. Supervisor Wrap
    - i. Aquatic Vegetation Cutting - Status, Change is Scheduled
    - ii. Littoral Cutting and Removal on Lake Banks for Invasive Removal
    - iii. Additional Plantings for Shoreline Restoration -- Approval to Move Forward
  - D. Supervisor Stuckey
    - i. Budgetary Process -- All Supervisors to Report on Adjustments to Line Items in Plan and Amounts
    - ii. Requests for Adjustments to Inframark
  - E. Supervisor Patrick
    - i. Update on Status of Spike Rush Removal
    - ii. Update on Plan of Golf Course Remediation
6. **Staff Report**
  - A. District Counsel
  - B. District Engineer
    - i. Fieldstone Drainage, Plan to Complete Survey and RFP Documents
    - ii. RFP for Stormwater Cleanout and Recommendations

#### District Office:

Inframark, Infrastructure Management Services  
11555 Heron Bay Boulevard, Suite 201  
Coral Springs, Florida 33076  
954-603-0033

#### Meeting Location:

Quarry Beach Club  
8975 Kayak Drive  
Naples, Florida 34120  
239-348-7326

- iii. Yard Drain Update on Bids
  - C. District Manager
    - i. Action Items Checklist.....Page 39
- 7. **Business Administration**
  - A. Consideration of Minutes from Meeting Held January 12, 2026.....Page 41
  - B. Consideration of December 2025 Financial Statements and Check Register.....Page 44
  - C. Succession Plan and Re-Assignment of Officers
- 8. **Audience Comments – Three (3) Minute Time Limit**
- 9. **Adjournment/Proceed to Board Workshop/Tentative with HOA (Joint Discussion)**

**Workshop Agenda**

- 1. **Call to Order**
- 2. **Introduction and Setup with QCDD**
- 3. **Topic Items from QCA Board of Requests**
- 4. **Adjournment**

*The next meeting is scheduled to be held Monday, March 9, 2025, at 1:00 p.m.*

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## Electrofishing Study Results & Fishery Analysis

PROPERTY NAME: The Quarry- Boulder, Stone, Heritage Lake

SUBMITTED TO: Scott Garvin

SAMPLING DATE: 2/18/2025

REPORT DATE : 3/31/2025

SUBMITTED BY: David Beasley and Alex Johnson



The electrofishing report is designed to provide an in-depth representation and analysis of the current state of the fishery. The results allow our biologists to make educated and precise decisions on any improvements that may be needed to meet your goals. The findings and their significance are followed by a discussion including management recommendations.



## **Goals**

Establish and maintain healthy water quality, sufficient vegetation-free open water for recreational boating activities, and significantly improve fishing with opportunities to catch both quality and trophy gamefish.

## **Methods (Approach)**

A Midwest Lake Electrofishing System was used to collect all fish that were observed. Information was gathered on all fish collected during two sampling events. Length, weight, and abundance data were recorded and logged into a database. Relative weights were calculated for Largemouth Bass and Redear Sunfish. During sampling, all fish over three inches were collected to determine species relative abundance and size classes to evaluate the health of the fishery.

## **Relative Weights**

Relative Weight ( $W_r$ ) is the ratio of the actual weight of a fish to what a healthy fish of the same length should weigh, called standard weight. Fish with high relative weights are fat while those with low relative weights are thin. Comparing  $W_r$  is a preferred method of biologists to understand how a fishery is responding to management practices. Proper attention to  $W_r$  in relation to the time of year is important when drawing conclusions regarding a fishery. Relative weights of bass below 90 could be an indication of a lack of food resources or difficulty obtaining prey. A relative weight of 100 would indicate a bass of "normal weight" relative to its length and would be desired for a balanced fishery. Those desiring a trophy bass fishery should aim to maintain relative weights of 110 and above.

$W_r = \frac{\text{Actual Weight of Captured Fish}}{\text{Standard Weight of Fish at Same Length}} \times 100$	
<b>Relative Weight Reference</b>	
<b><math>W_r</math></b>	<b>Condition of Fish</b>
90	Healthy
100	Quality
110	Trophy

## Results & Discussion

### Fishery at a Glance

- We collected fourteen species of fish: Bluegill (85), Largemouth (110), Redear Sunfish (15), Blue Tilapia (11), Florida Gar (21), Mayan Cichlid (2), Peacock Bass (16), Bowfin (1), Pleco (12), Silverside (1), Snook (2), Walking Catfish (2), Warmouth (3), and Yellow Bullhead (1)
- 94 of the 110 bass collected were considered stock size (over 8 inches).
- We removed 90 small and underweight Largemouth Bass. We removed 4 of the 16 Peacock Bass. All Tilapia, Gar, Cichlids, Bowfin, Pleco, Walking Catfish, Warmouth, and Yellow Bullhead were also removed.
- The predator to prey ratio is 'poor' with far more predators present in the lake than prey based on catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE).
- Based on the goals, young-of-the-year Bluegill counts were 'absent' and adult numbers were 'rare'.

### **Largemouth Bass:**

	Winter 2025	Desired Range/Goal
CPUE (All Fish)	64.1	60-75 for quality fishery
CPUE (Stock Size $\geq 8''$ )	54.8	40-60 for quality fishery
Relative Weight (Wr, 8''+)	53.1 - 109.85 Average = 80.9	100 for healthy
Weight (lbs.)	0.19 - 5.04 Average = 0.79	
Length (in.)	8.03 - 22.44 Average = 11.82	

- The catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) for Largemouth Bass falls within the desired range (60 - 75 fish/hour), and as a result may be suppressing the forage population.
- The size distribution of the bass population reflects a classic stunted population, with few fish present over 15 inches (Figure 1).
- The length-weight relationship demonstrates that the Largemouth Bass are underweight relative to their length, with only 4 of the 110 fish measured above the goal of 100 set for the fishery (Figure 2).
- A negative trend was observed in relative weight as a function of length, indicating as bass get longer they are not finding enough food (Figure 3).

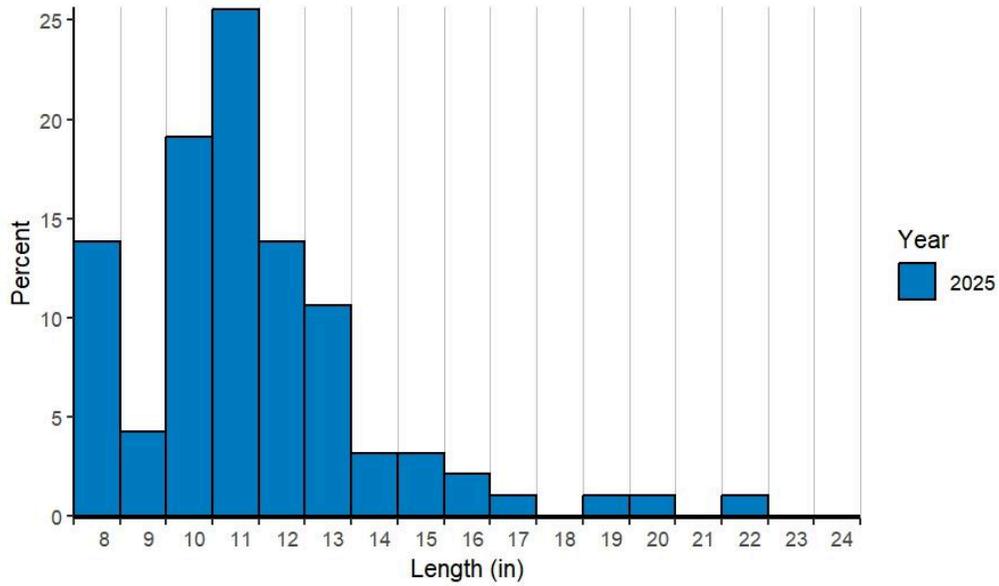


Figure 1 – Largemouth Bass size distribution.

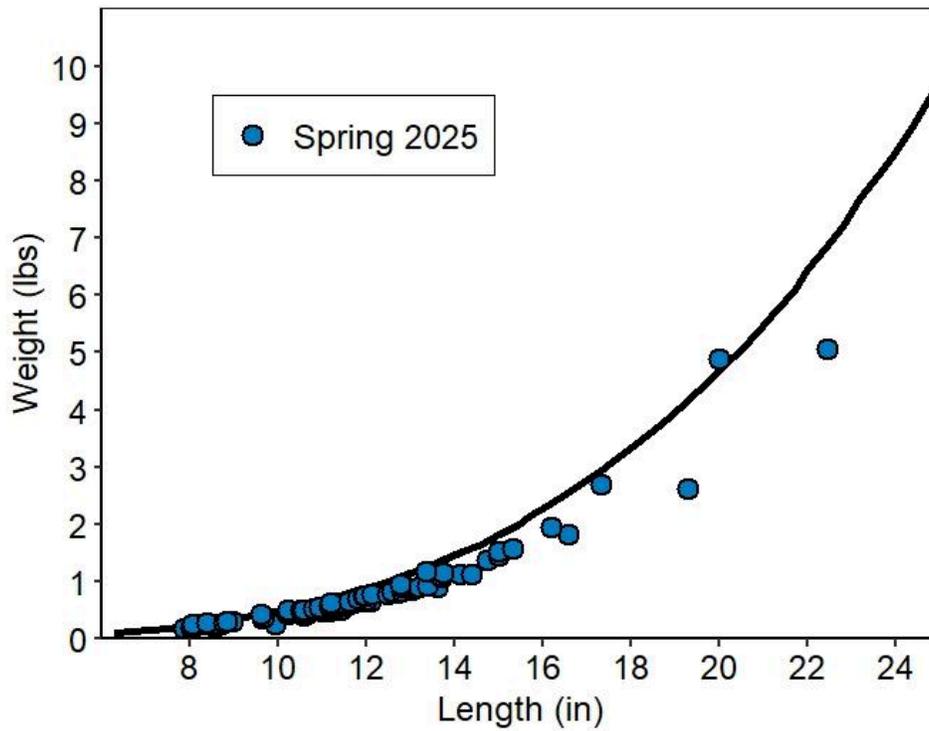
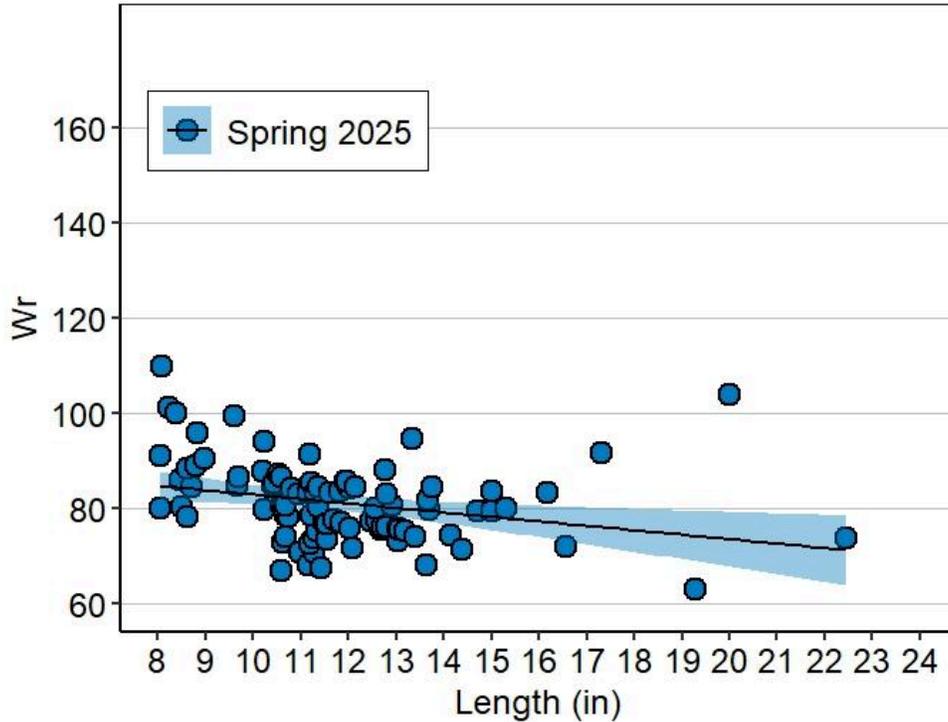


Figure 2 – Largemouth Bass relative weights plotted on a Wr goal line of 100.

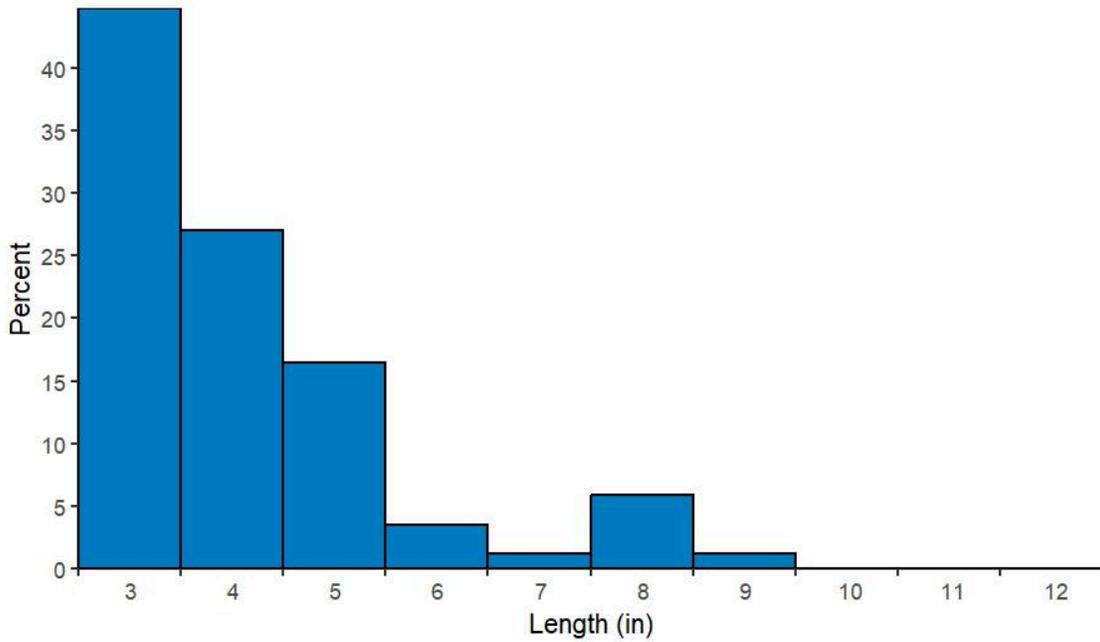


**Figure 3** – Largemouth Bass relative weights versus length.

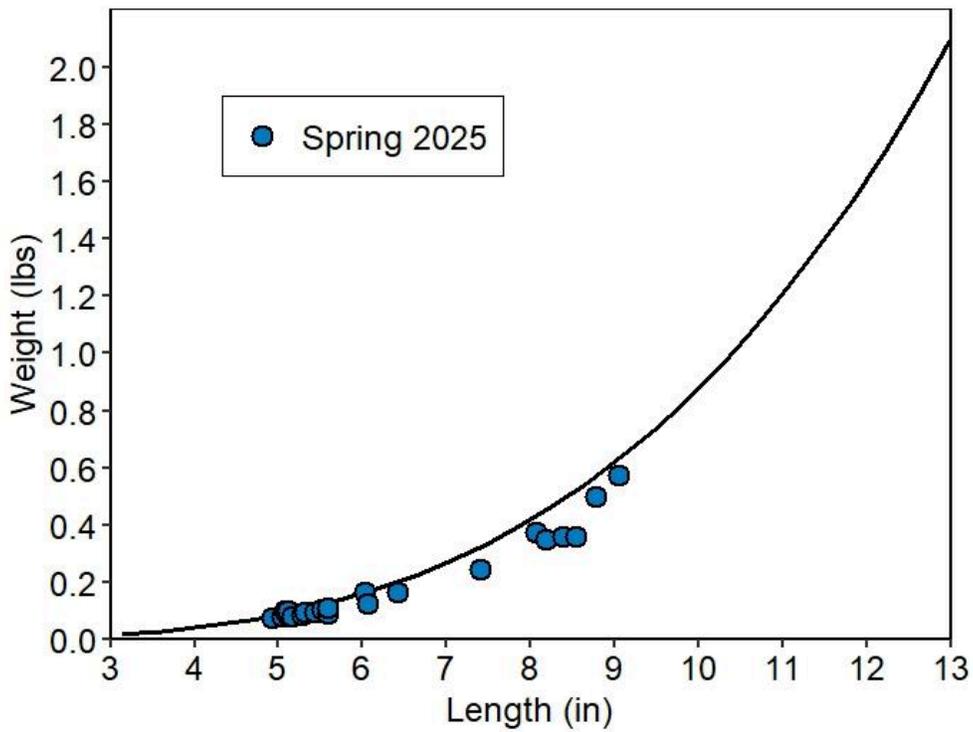
**Bluegill:**

	Winter 2025	Goal
CPUE (All Fish)	49.5	250-350 for Quality Fishery
Relative Weight (Wr)	69.4 - 109.2 Average = 85.32	100 for healthy
Weight (lbs.)	0.07 - 0.57 Average = 0.18	
Length (in)	2.9 - 9.1 Average = 4.56	

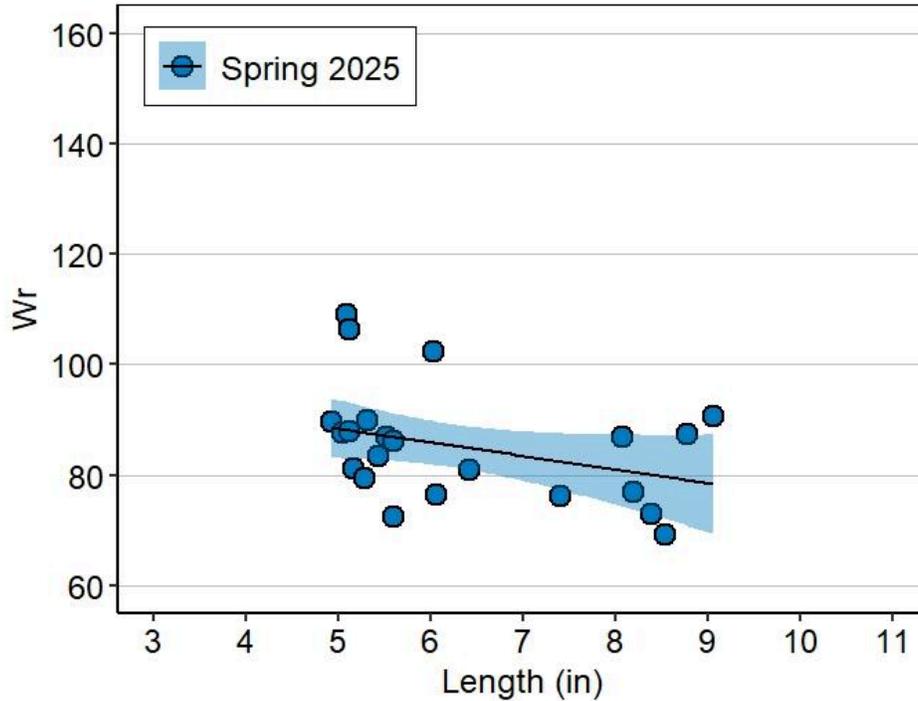
- The CPUE was lower than desired for a healthy fishery.
- The population is comprised of smaller individuals. (Figure 4).
- The adult Bluegill population is poor, with a Wr of 85.32 (Figure 5).
- The Bluegill of all sizes require increased access to ample forage as indicated by their relative weights (Figure 6).



**Figure 4** – Bluegill size distribution.



**Figure 5** – Bluegill relative weights plotted on a  $W_r$  goal line of 100.



**Figure 6** – Bluegill relative weights versus length.

**Redear Sunfish:**

	Winter 2025	Goal
CPUE (All Fish)	8.7	50-100
Wr	74.4 - 114.9 Average = 93.2	100
Weight (lbs.)	0.25 - 0.99 Average = 0.47	
Length (in.)	4.13 - 10.7 Average = 7.85	

- The CPUE was lower than desired for a healthy fishery.
- Only 15 Redear Sunfish were collected. The population is low. (Figure 7).
- The adult Redear Sunfish population is underweight, with a Wr of 93.2 (Figure 8).
- The Redear Sunfish of all sizes require increased access to ample forage as indicated by their relative weights (Figure 9).

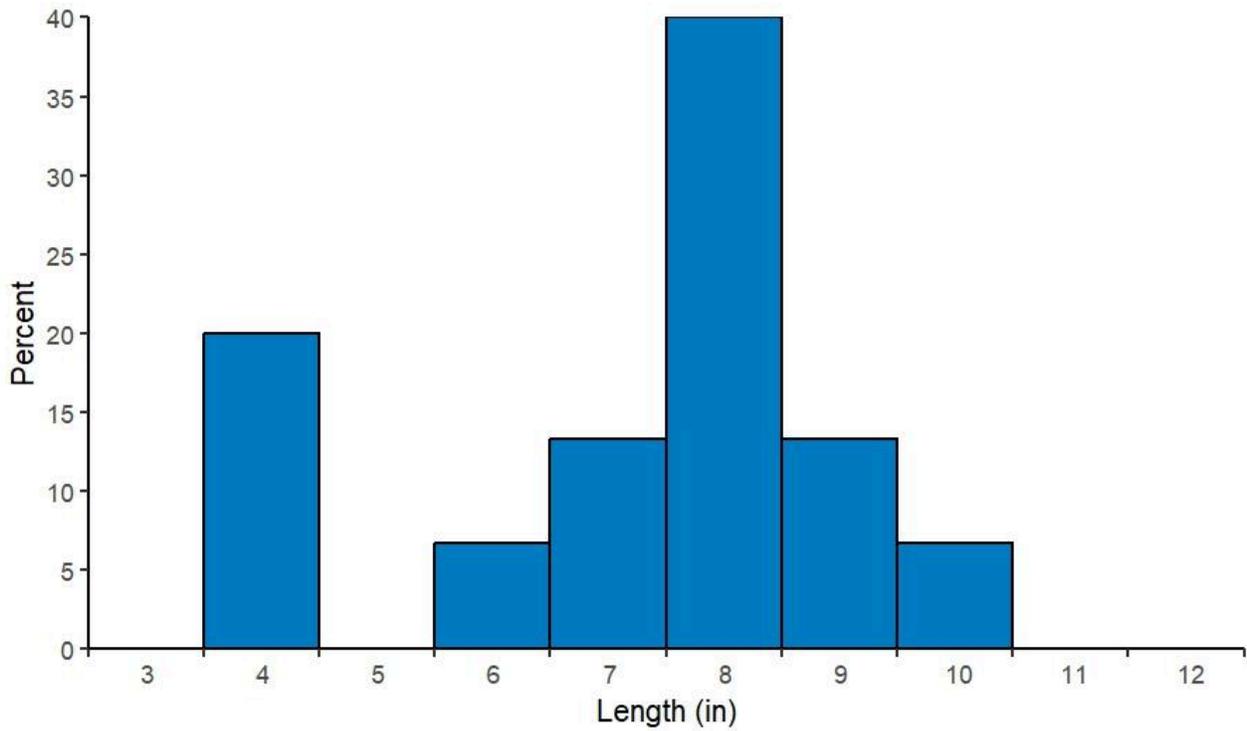


Figure 6 – Redear size distribution.

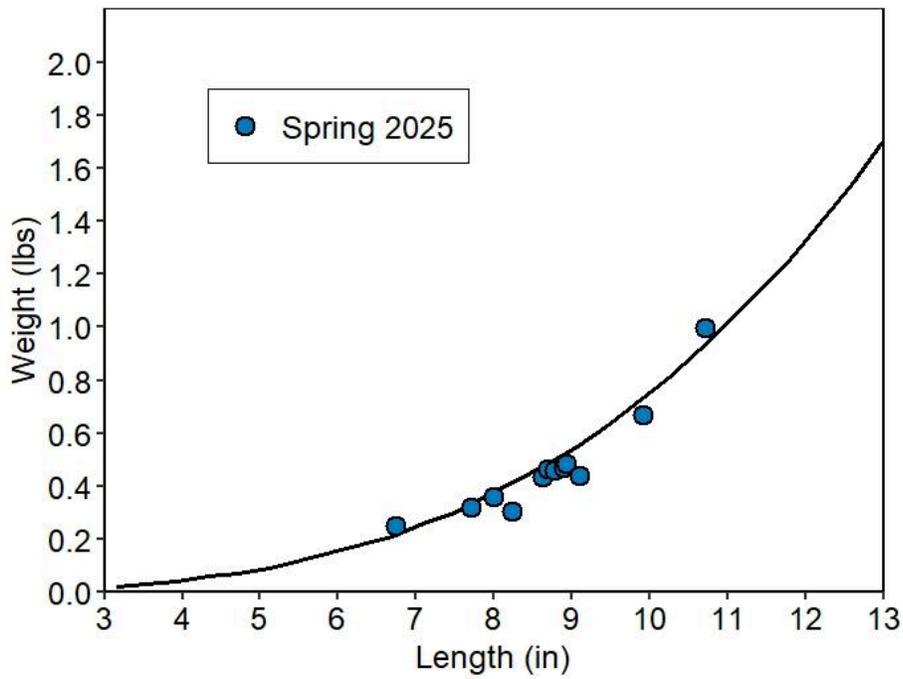
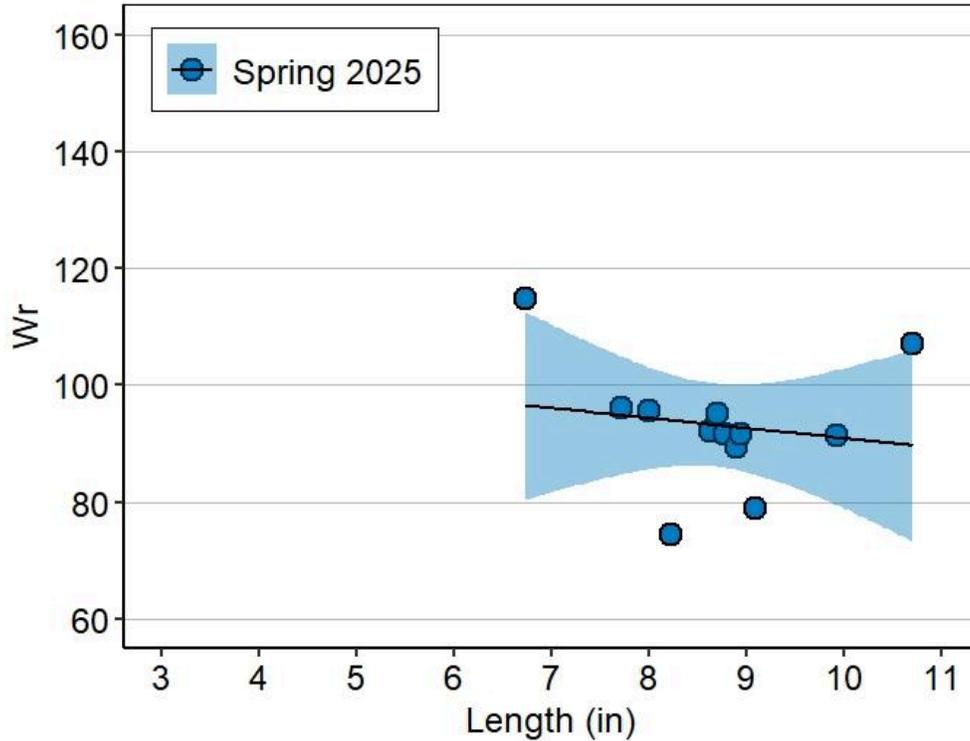


Figure 7 – Redear relative weights versus a  $W_r$  line of 100.



**Figure 8** - Redear relative weights versus length.

**Peacock Bass:**

	Winter 2025	Goal
CPUE (All Fish)	9.3	
Wr	81.27 - 115.68 Average = 101.35	
Weight (lbs.)	0.56 - 3.61 Average = 1.92	
Length (in.)	10.35-19.25 Average = 14.80	

- Only 16 Peacock Bass were collected.
- Three distinct size classes were observed.
- The length-weight relationship demonstrates that the Peacock Bass have a decent body condition, averaging a Wr of 101 (Figure 11).

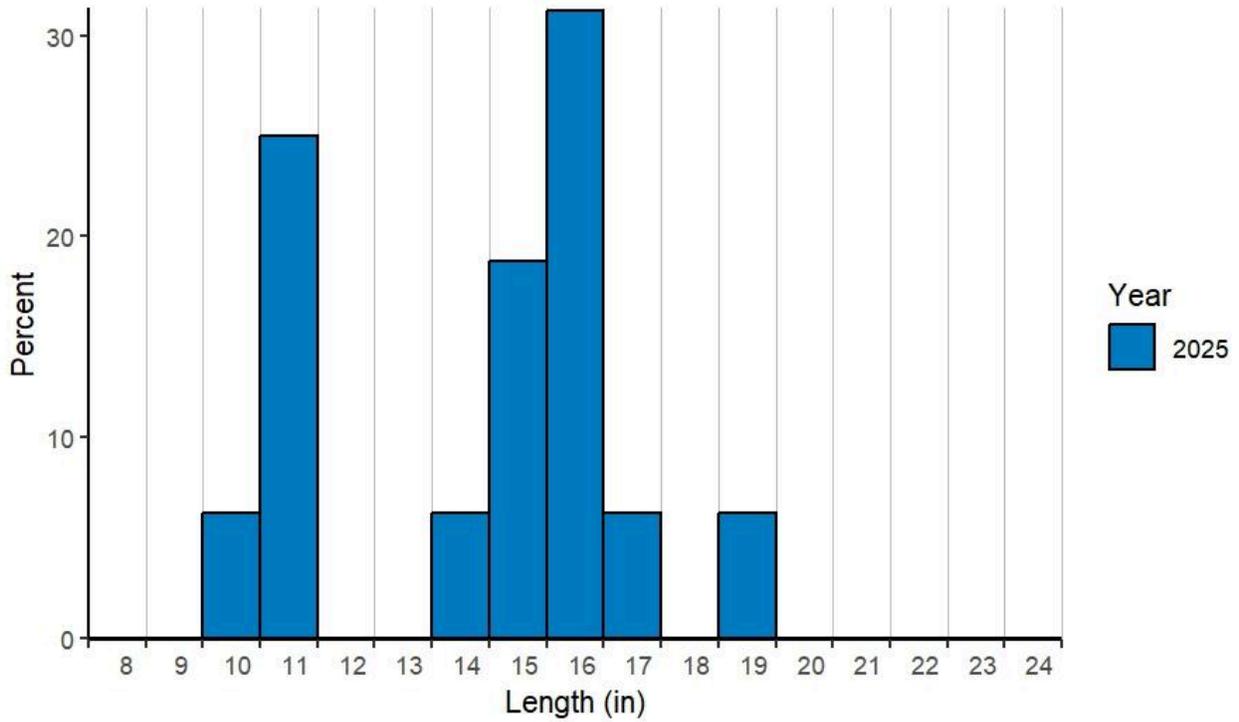


Figure 9 – Peacock Bass size distribution.

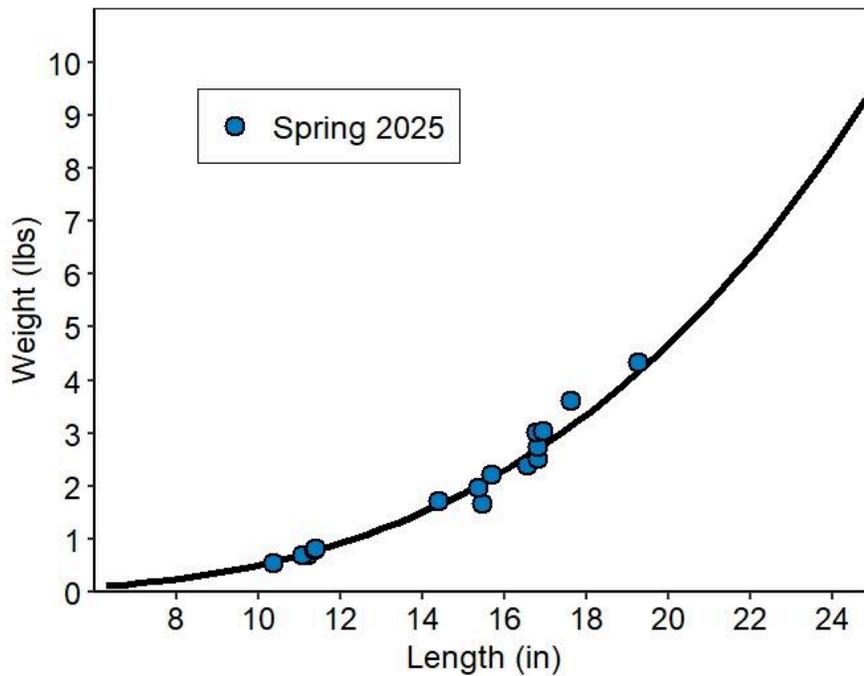
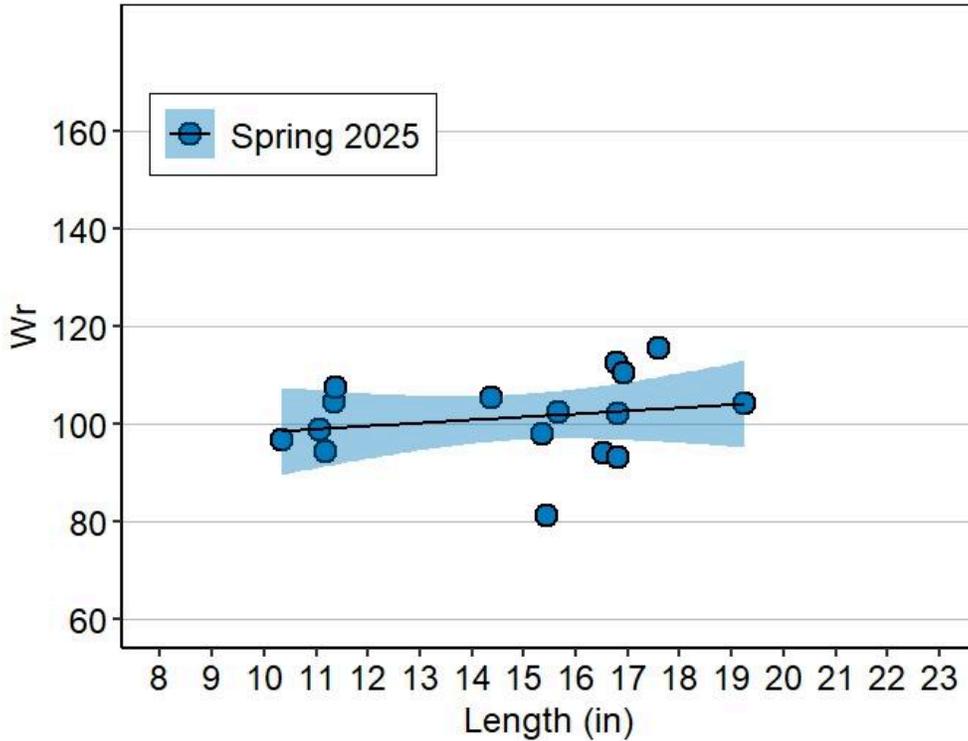


Figure 10 – Peacock Bass relative weights versus a  $W_r$  line of 100.



**Figure 11** - Peacock Bass relative weights versus length.

### **Water Quality**

A profile of the water column was recorded to better understand the pond's dissolved oxygen level (Table 4 -6). During the day the pond has enough oxygen throughout most of the water to allow fish to survive. Although dissolved oxygen levels are slightly below the goal of 5 mg/l, all three lakes have fairly good oxygen levels throughout the entire water column. It is likely that oxygen levels in deeper water decrease in the summer months.

Water was also tested at the surface for multiple parameters (Table 7). The pond's nutrient levels (total phosphorus) are elevated compared to the Lakewatch data, although the current readings were within the normal range that we see in SWFL. It is likely that the discrepancy between the two labs is related to what they are considering "total phosphorus".

Continue monitoring the water quality using Lakewatch, as this will provide a data-set that is comparable to your historical data. We will reach out to Lakewatch to better understand why their total phosphorus readings are lower than our findings as well as what we would anticipate the lakes total phosphorus levels being.

The pH levels are at the upper end of the desired range, but at the time of testing the results were acceptable.

The sediment data indicates that the lake substrate is fairly healthy, although Stone Lakes phosphorus levels are slightly elevated. These readings are normal, and no action is required at this time. This data will serve as a good reference point for future sediment testing.

**Table 4** – Stone Lake temperature and oxygen profile.

Water Depth (Feet)	Temperature (F)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)
Surface	76.2	6.81
3	74.9	6.78
6	74.6	6.73
9	74.4	6.71
12	73.7	6.43
15	64.4	5.58
18	63.0	5.21
21	64.3	4.69
24	64.1	4.60
27	64.0	4.65
30	63.9	4.40
33	63.7	4.52
35	63.7	4.52
Optimal Range	N/A	>5

**Table 5** – Boulder Lake temperature and oxygen profile.

Water Depth (Feet)	Temperature (F)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)
Surface	77.3	6.83
3	75.2	6.86
6	74.8	6.86
9	72.1	6.61
12	67.8	6.22
15	65.3	5.48
18	63.6	5.78
21	63.9	5.88
24	63.3	5.50
27	62.9	4.90
30	62.9	4.56
Optimal Range	N/A	>5

**Table 6** – Heritage Bay Lake temperature and oxygen profile.

Water Depth (Feet)	Temperature (F)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)
Surface	76.8	7.10
3	75.1	7.11
6	74.8	7.11
9	74.6	7.11
12	63.5	7.89
15	67.3	7.62
18	64.6	7.79
21	63.4	7.28
24	62.9	7.01
27	62.8	6.00
30	62.8	4.35
Optimal Range	N/A	>5



**Table 7 – Water quality Data.**

Collection Date: February 18, 2025				
Parameter	Stone Lake Result	Boulder Lake Result	Heritage Bay Lake Result	Productive Fishery Optimal Range
Total Phosphorus (ppb)	72.4	96	77.6	25-49 lower third of eutrophic
Orthophosphate (ppb)	9.4	5.3	2.8	<30
Total Nitrogen (ppb)	1,710	750	1,430	
Ammonium (ppb)	10	150	30	
Nitrates (ppb)	700	470	540	
Manganese (ppb)	10	10	10	
Conductivity (us/cm)	390	376	380	
pH	8.1	8.0	8.2	
Total Suspended Solids (ppm)	2	2	4	
Secchi Reading (feet)	8	8	8	>4

**Table 8- Sediment Data**

Collection Date: February 18, 2025				
Parameter	Stone Lake Result	Boulder Lake Result	Heritage Bay Lake Result	Productive Fishery Optimal Range
Phosphorus (ppm)	135	47.5	53.2	<100
Nitrogen (ppm)	1,490	1,250	2,120	<1,500
Orthophosphate (ppm)	2.3	1.5	1.8	
Manganese (ppm)	42.7	28.7	23.3	
% Silt	17.3	19.3	15.3	N/A
% Clay	40.1	34.1	38.2	N/A
% Silt and Clay	57.4	53.4	53.5	N/A
% Sand	42.6	46.6	46.5	N/A
Soil Type	Clay	Sandy Clay Loam	Sandy Clay	N/A



### **Fish Cover and Aquatic Vegetation Management**

The aquatic vegetation in Boulder Lake is excessive, covering a large percentage of the lake. This is because Boulder Lake is shallow, and is something that will continue to be an issue over the years. If the budget allows, the vegetation should be managed better. Cutting lanes using a harvester is working, but it is likely that an approach using herbicides will provide a better outcome. That said, herbicides have historically failed to provide adequate control in this lake, so if moving forward with an herbicide based approach, it should be tested in a smaller area to verify its efficiency.

Grass Carp can be used to control the aquatic vegetation, but in order to control the vegetation in such a large shallow lake, they would need to be stocked at a high enough density to eradicate all of the vegetation. Unfortunately there is not an option to stock a lower number of carp and gain sufficient control. Due to this, we strongly encourage the community to avoid using Grass Carp alone as the primary method to control the submersed vegetation in the lake.

In the future, if Boulder Lake is managed for less aquatic vegetation than it currently has, and if herbicides are being used to accomplish those results, then it is realistic to incorporate a low density of Grass Carp in that situation. Understand that the carp will not control the vegetation, but will help to slow the regrowth, helping to increase the duration of time between the aquatic herbicide applications.

The aquatic vegetation in Stone and Heritage Lakes is less likely to overtake the lakes the way it does in Boulder Lake due to these lakes having deeper water. For these two lakes, aquatic vegetation should only be treated if it is impeding boat access, or stakeholder goals. Maintaining a tolerance for aquatic vegetation is ideal for the water quality, fishery and water clarity.

Fish cover should be added to the lakes to better congregate gamefish species. This will enhance the angler catch rates, allowing them to more easily harvest the overpopulated bass each year. If the cover is added properly, the number of bass within the lake can be reduced, allowing the remaining bass to grow, while simultaneously angler catch rates improve, due to the bass congregating better.

Maintaining complexity in the fish cover is ideal. Mixing and matching different materials is a great way to attract fish. A mix of rock, wood and vegetation located on flats and drop-offs works incredibly well. Given the lack of suitable trees available for fish cover in SWFL, and because wood breaking free/floating is a hazard to boaters—artificial cover should be used instead of wood, as it does not run the risk of floating.

The best type of artificial cover if buying something pre-manufactured is MossBack Fish Habitat. If making homemade fish cover, the best option would be to make Georgia Cubes using pvc and drain tile. The key to artificial cover is that it should resemble natural cover, rather than some random



spiky cover with vertical pipes sticking out of concrete for example. Instead it should either resemble a tree under water, or it should have horizontal characteristics similar to logs laying on top of one another. The Georgia Cubes are the most cost effective way to accomplish your artificial fish cover needs, if you have sufficient volunteer labor.

How to build the cover and where to place it will depend on several factors including budget. We will need to schedule a fish cover installation meeting to review these key details and firm up the best strategy. The fish cover installation process typically takes several years to complete depending on budget and available labor.

### **Fishery Assessment**

The population of predator fish is overcrowded relative to the lake's productivity. The Peacock Bass have had a negative impact on Largemouth Bass fishery based on our observations as well as data. It is not as much that the Peacock Bass are a bad species, but more of a situation where the lake already has too many predator fish.

This is leading to the current Largemouth Bass population being underweight, while the Peacock Bass—who are a more aggressive fish—are doing well and are finding enough to eat. Improving the lakes forage population would help the Largemouth Bass, but increasing the lakes forage population via stocking more forage is a poor strategy and is not going to provide long-term improvement. The reason for this is because the forage fish are also underweight, just like the Largemouth Bass.

More phytoplankton and zooplankton in the water would solve for the insufficient food source for the forage fish, but it would conflict with the goal of good water clarity while also having a negative impact on water quality, and therefore is not recommended.

Based on all of the data and observations, the ongoing decline in fishery is related to overabundant predators relative to the lake's current productivity. Based on the findings, the fishery will be able to recover. The issues with the fishery are not related to runoff of chemicals or runoff from the golf course.

### **Conclusions & Recommendations**

Overcoming the imbalances within the fish populations and available food for the forage fish will take a data driven adaptive management approach to accomplish successfully. The first step in the process will be to improve the fish cover for bass while reducing the predator population. This will allow for the remaining predators to gain weight and obtain a more acceptable body condition. This process of reducing predator fish will alleviate pressure on the forage population and will lead to a shift within the forage species and their size classes. Once sampling data indicates a reduced predator population, the forage within the lake should be improved by stocking additional Bluegill



and Redear Sunfish. It is possible that other forage species will need to be stocked as well, but that will depend on how the fishery responds to the ongoing management. Vegetation in Stone and Heritage Lakes will provide important habitat for forage fish. Maintaining a tolerance for submersed aquatic vegetation in these lakes is important, but if the vegetation begins to impede on other water uses, then controlling the vegetation as necessary should be prioritized.

Harvesting predator fish will be one of the most important long-term management strategies to improve the lakes fishery. Based on the data, Peacock Bass are having more success within the lake than the Largemouth Bass. Unfortunately Largemouth Bass will be much easier for anglers to catch, since Peacock Bass often prefer live bait. Therefore there is a risk that when harvesting predators using artificial lures, anglers unintentionally harvest a disproportionate percentage of Largemouth Bass vs Peacock Bass, resulting in Peacock Bass becoming more dominant within the system.

The Peacock Bass will continue to be part of the fishery since eradicating them is unrealistic. But since anglers will oftentimes be less likely to catch them vs Largemouth Bass, anglers will need to make a point to target these Peacock Bass at times rather than the Largemouth. Additionally, consider implementing a strategy using passive sampling gear in an attempt to target Peacock Bass using live bait to reduce their population more successfully.

The proposed strategy to improve the fishery will not negatively influence water clarity or water quality. The only variable that may negatively impact water clarity would be if the vegetation in Boulder is 100% eradicated. The current fishery/ecosystem is out of balance and is lacking a sufficient food source for many of the fish within the lake (as observed with the body condition of the bass and Bluegill). The order in which the management improvements are implemented is important successfully improving the fishery as well as maximizing the available budget.

### **A summary of our recommendations:**

#### **Habitat**

- Add artificial manmade cover to attract bass, providing anglers with improved catch rates as well as help to maximize the anglers harvesting efforts. Schedule a meeting, or series of meetings to firm up the related details.
- Map the vegetation multiple times per year to better understand where it is growing and how it is changing throughout the course of the year.
- Implement a vegetation management strategy to control aquatic vegetation that meets both the communities budget as well as goals.
- Continue monitoring the water quality using Lakewatch.



### **Fish Stocking**

- Plan to stock adult Bluegill and Redear Sunfish greater than 5.5 inches to increase their population.

### **Management**

- Harvest intermediate size Largemouth Bass and Peacock Bass as well as harvest all Gar. Start by harvesting a combined total of 2,000 Largemouth Bass and Peacock Bass. The total harvest goal for 2025 will likely be 3,000 - 4,000 intermediate size predator fish, but until anglers start harvesting and share their catch rates details, the exact number is uncertain.
- Implement a strategy to harvest Peacock Bass using passive sampling gear.
- Share creel data quarterly and review with SOLitude to assess harvesting strategy
- Perform a basic electrofishing study annually if budget allows, as this will guide management decisions.

### **Creel Recommendations**

- Harvest all Largemouth Bass less than 15 inches
- Harvest all Peacock Bass less than 18 inches
- Harvest all Gar, Tilapia, Cichlids and Catfish
- Release all Snook

Thank you,  
SOLitude Lake Management  
Fisheries Biologists  
David Beasley, Alex Johnson and Matthew Drake



## Draft Budget

Year	Month	Details - North Lake 5/6	Cost	Notes
2025	All Year	Consulting	\$4,000	Annual consulting, creel data review, etc.
2025	All Year	Harvest fish species that are adversely impacting stakeholders fishing goals	\$0	Largemouth Bass less than 15 inches All Peacock Bass less than 18 inches All gar, tilapia, cichlids and catfish
2025	TBD	Passive Peacock Bass Harvest	\$2,000	All Peacock Bass less than 18 inches using passive sampling gear
2025	All Year	Vegetation Mapping	\$2,500	Once per year vegetation mapping
2025	ASAP	Improve fish cover	\$20,000	Install 80 Georgia cubes to enhance the angling experience
2025	All Year	Water Quality Monitoring	\$0	Monitor water quality (continue with Lakewatch)
2026	All Year	Consulting	\$6,000	Annual consulting
2026	January/February	Electrofishing	\$6,200	Annual electrofishing
2026	All Year	Angler Catch Data	\$0	Creel data
2026	All Year	Harvest fish species that are adversely impacting stakeholders fishing goals	\$3,000	Largemouth Bass, Peacock Bass, gar, tilapia, cichlids and catfish
2026	March	Stock 3750 pounds of Bluegill/Redear greater than 5.5 inches	\$70,000	This price accounts for price increases (actual price will depend on fair market value at the time of the sale)
2026	All Year	Vegetation Mapping	\$2,500	Once per year vegetation mapping
2026	ASAP	Improve fish cover	\$20,000	Install 80 Georgia cubes to enhance the angling experience
2026	All Year	Water Quality Monitoring	\$0	Monitor water quality
2027	All Year	Consulting	\$6,000	Annual consulting
2027	January/February	Electrofishing	\$6,200	Annual electrofishing
2027	All Year	Angler Catch Data	\$0	Creel data



2027	All Year	Harvest fish species that are adversely impacting stakeholders fishing goals	\$2,000	Largemouth Bass, Peacock Bass, gar, tilapia, cichlids and catfish
2027	March	Fish Stocking	\$70,000	Species and quantities dependent on available data
2027	All Year	Vegetation Mapping	\$2,500	Once per year vegetation mapping
2027	ASAP	Improve fish cover	\$10,000	Install 40 Georgia cubes to enhance the angling experience
2027	All Year	Water Quality Monitoring	\$0	Monitor water quality
2028	All Year	Consulting	\$6,000	Annual consulting
2028	January/February	Electrofishing	\$6,200	Annual electrofishing
2028	All Year	Angler Catch Data	\$0	Creel data
2028	All Year	Harvest fish species that are adversely impacting stakeholders fishing goals	\$2,000	Largemouth Bass, Peacock Bass, gar, tilapia, cichlids and catfish
2028	March	Fish Stocking	\$70,000	Species and quantities dependent on available data
2028	All Year	Vegetation Mapping	\$2,500	Once per year vegetation mapping
2028	ASAP	Improve fish cover	\$10,000	Install 40 Georgia cubes to enhance the angling experience
2028	All Year	Water Quality Monitoring	\$0	Monitor water quality
2029	All Year	Consulting	\$6,000	Annual consulting
2029	January/February	Electrofishing	\$6,200	Annual electrofishing
2029	All Year	Angler Catch Data	\$0	Creel data
2029	All Year	Harvest fish species that are adversely impacting stakeholders fishing goals	\$2,000	Largemouth Bass, Peacock Bass, gar, tilapia, cichlids and catfish
2029	March	Fish Stocking	\$70,000	Species and quantities dependent on available data
2029	All Year	Vegetation Mapping	\$2,500	Once per year vegetation mapping
2029	ASAP	Improve fish cover	\$10,000	Install 40 Georgia cubes to enhance the angling experience
2029	All Year	Water Quality Monitoring	\$0	Monitor water quality



			Projected Budget	
		2025	\$28,500	
		2026	\$107,700	
		2027	\$96,700	
		2028	\$96,700	
		2029	\$96,700	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$426,300</b>	



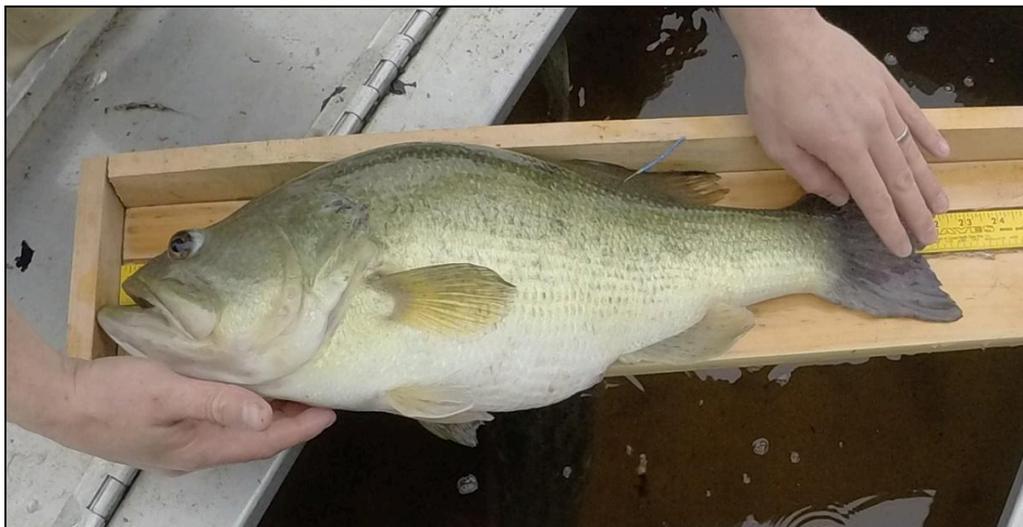
## Appendix: Fish Pictures and Life History

### Largemouth Bass *Micropterus salmoides*

**Management Notes:** Largemouth Bass are the most popular warm water sport fish in North America. However, more fish in a pond does not mean more big bass. They have a tendency to become overpopulated and often require active harvest or removal of intermediate sized fish to prevent size classes from becoming stunted. Under trophy management Largemouth Bass can exceed 12 pounds.

**Habitat and Biology:** Largemouth Bass occupy almost all aquatic habitats. They thrive in lakes, ponds, and reservoirs where they are more tolerant of turbidity and slack water current and are found in the weedy parts of the body of water. Spawning occurs in spring, when water temperatures reach the mid- 60's and takes place in deeper water than other sunfishes, usually 1 to 4 feet. Males build and defend a nest. After spawning, the female leaves the nest although she, or another female, may return to spawn later. The eggs hatch in 3 to 4 days. Females produce 2000 to 7000 eggs per pound of body weight. Until they are 2 inches long, largemouth fry feed on plankton, insects and other invertebrates. Adult Largemouth Bass prey upon Bluegill and Redear Sunfish in stocked ponds and upon shad, minnows, smaller sunfishes, crayfishes, and amphibians in natural habitats. Average life span is from 10 to 12 years, although growth rates are extremely variable depending on the water body.

**Characteristics:** The back of the fish is olive green to brown, and the greenish sides are marked with a broad black band composed of somewhat oval blotches connected by shorter blotches. The belly is white, and between it and the lateral stripe are several rows of scales with darkened centers, giving the fish a striped appearance. The dorsal, caudal, and pectoral fins are varying shades of green and the pelvic and anal fins are clear to white. They typically grow 12 to 30 inches in length.





## Bluegill

*Lepomis macrochirus*

**Management Notes:** Bluegill are the number one food source for Largemouth Bass. A healthy population with abundant small individuals is critical for ponds being managed as successful Largemouth Bass fisheries. They readily accept pelletized feed, which makes it very straightforward to grow large Bluegill for angling and lots of small fish to feed bass. Bluegill are not only stocked in ponds and lakes as the primary food source for Largemouth Bass, but are also a fun and easy sportfish for kids to catch. In addition to their catchability, they also help bring balance to the ecosystem by feeding on insect larvae, including mosquito larvae.

**Habitat and Biology:** Bluegill are warm water species that are well suited for the habitat found in ponds and lakes. Bluegill are colony nesters and begin spawning when the water temperatures reach 60°F. They have a protracted spawning season lasting from April to September. The long spawning season of Bluegill gives them tremendous reproductive potential. Bluegill nest in colonies and prefer sites with firm substrates such as gravel within water 1 to 3 feet deep with little to no vegetation or debris. They typically reach maturity at age 1 or 2. Bluegill feed during the day and most actively in the morning and afternoon. They eat a wide variety of organisms including significant amounts of plant material and insect larvae. Young Bluegill feed on plankton while larger individuals eat insects and other fish. They feed throughout the water column. Bluegill live for 5 to 6 years and grow 6 to 10 inches in length.

**Identification Characteristics:** The mouth on a Bluegill is small with the upper jaw not extending to the front of the eye. The flexible ear flap is always black and is small in juveniles while longer in adults. Juveniles and non-breeding adults are light olive to gray on the back and sides with several evenly spaced, darker vertical bands. The venter varies from pale yellow to white. All but small individuals have a distinct black spot toward the rear of the soft dorsal fin. Breeding males darken, with the black and sides becoming purple.





## Redear Sunfish (Shellcracker)

*Lepomis microlophus*

**Management Notes:** Due to their preferred diet of snails and clams, Redear Sunfish play a vital role in reducing fish parasites such as black and yellow grub in a pond, which require a mollusk host to complete their life cycle. Redear are usually stocked into small ponds and lakes with Bluegill and Largemouth Bass. They grow quite well in these environments, and because of their diet, do not compete with Bluegill. Their reproduction is limited, however, and a supplemental stocking is recommended every few years to support their population.

**Habitat and Ecology:** This species occurs in moderate to large streams, rivers, reservoirs, lakes, swamps, and other standing-water habitats. Spawning occurs during May, June and July when water temperatures reach 70°F. They prefer water three to four feet deep, and a firm, shelly bottom, often near a dropoff. Nesting sites are often near aquatic vegetation such as water lilies, cattails, lizard's tail, and maidencane. Breeding behavior is similar to other sunfish, with the males doing the nest building and guarding the young. A female may lay between 15,000 to 30,000 eggs during a spawn. Redear Sunfish have extensive molar surfaces on the pharyngeal arches and associated musculature that enables the fish to crack mollusk shells, hence the local name of shellcracker. Individuals live for six years and grow 8 - 11 inches in length.

**Characteristics:** The back of this species is light green to brown with scattered dark spots. The sides are light gray to silver. Lower surfaces of the head and venter are light yellow to white. Sides of the head are mottled with brown to dark orange spots. The dorsal fin is light gray while the anal fin is light yellow to white. The pectoral fin is long and pointed, its end reaching past the nostril when bent forward. The common name of this species is derived from the characteristic red or orange spot at the rear of the opercular flap.





## Blue Tilapia

*Oreochromis aureus*

**Management Notes:** Due to their rapid reproduction, Blue Tilapia can be stocked as a supplemental food source in ponds managed for Largemouth Bass. They can also be placed in ponds for algae control where legal. They are a warm water fish and will die each fall when water cools to about 50° F. Whether stocked for algae control or as a food source, it is important to remember they are not native to the United States and should never be moved from pond to pond. Tilapia should only be stocked by professional biologists who possess a permit and are certified by each state.

**Habitat and Biology:** Tilapia are tropical fish species that resemble our native sunfish and can control certain aquatic vegetation. Blue Tilapia commonly stocked in the United States are native to the Middle East and northern Africa. They feed on algae (both planktonic and filamentous) and detritus and do not readily consume submerged vascular plants. Because Blue Tilapia are tropical fish, they cannot survive normal winter water temperatures in most of the U.S. In the mid-Atlantic, annual restocking is generally necessary unless a warm water supply (such as thermal spring or power plant cooling reservoir) is available as a refuge where the fish can overwinter. Tilapia are stocked in the spring and reproduce often, providing a steady supply of food for predators. They have demonstrated control of algae in ponds in approximately one month. They are an excellent food fish and can be eaten if caught. The high rate of reproduction, coupled with high fry survival and fast growth, make Blue Tilapia an excellent supplemental forage for largemouth bass.

**Characteristics:** Blue Tilapia are large cichlids resembling a two-pound Bluegill with rounded fins when fully grown. They are bluish-gray in color with a white underside. They average about 8 inches but can reach up to 20 inches and 8 pounds.





## Florida Gar

*Lepisosteus platyrhincus*

**Management Notes:** Although native to Florida, gars may be undesirable in a system being actively managed for Largemouth Bass as they compete for the same forage fish.

**Characteristics:** Florida Gar have irregular round, black spots on the top of the head and over the entire body including the anal fin. It has a shorter, broad snout with a single row of irregularly spaced sharp teeth on the upper and lower jaws. No bony scales are on the throat. Their color is olive-brown on the back and upper sides, with a white to yellow belly. The young may have dark stripes on the back and sides.

**Habitat and Biology:** The Florida Gar is found throughout peninsular Florida and north into Georgia. It can often be found in medium to large lowland streams such as the Ochlockonee River, lakes and canals with sandy or muddy bottoms and ample vegetation. They inhabit shallow to medium-depth waters and prefer to ambush prey rather than chase them down. Adult gar feed primarily on fish, though they are known to eat crayfish and shrimp as well. They are capable of surviving in poorly oxygenated water due to their ability to gulp air at the surface utilizing their specialized gas bladder. Spawning occurs in late winter and early spring in shallow weedy areas.





## Bowfin

*Amia calva*

**Characteristics:** The Bowfin has been given other vernacular names such as grindle, grinnel, mudfish, and dogfish. The Bowfin is a long, cylindrical fish with a prominent backbone that flexes upward into a rounded tail. Body color is mottled olive green to light brown on the back, grading to light green to cream on the venter. It has a prominent black spot, which is surrounded by a yellow or orange ring and located near the base of the caudal fin on young Bowfins and adult males. The adult Bowfin's large mouth possesses many sharp, canine teeth.

**Habitat and Biology:** Bowfins prefer quiet, clear, backwater areas, lingering along the margins of aquatic vegetation, in undercut banks, and around branches and other submerged structures. Bowfins are spring spawners, nesting from May to early June when temperatures are 60° to 66°F. The nests are usually in quiet bays or inlets with abundant water plants and shelter such as stumps or fallen logs. The male Bowfin exhibits extensive parental care. The male clears an area in the mud for the female to lay eggs in, and then fertilizes them. He hovers nearby and aggressively protects the eggs and the fry after they emerge. Hatching typically occurs after 8 to 10 days. Small Bowfin typically form dense schools and remain in or near aquatic vegetation until they reach 4 to 5 inches. Bowfins are able to breathe air, using their swim bladder as a primitive lung, and can be seen coming to the surface and gulping air even in well oxygenated water. This air-breathing ability allows them to utilize shoreline habitats that are not accessible to other predator fish. The Bowfin is an indiscriminate predator that readily preys on a broad variety of arthropod and vertebrate prey, from insects and crawfish to other fish and frogs. They can live 30 years or more and reach lengths from 15 to 24 inches.





### **Vermiculated Sailfin Catfish** *Pterygoplichthys disjunctivus*

**Characteristics:** Vermiculated Sailfin Catfish have worm-like markings all along their body, and have 9-14 dorsal fin rays. They are a benthic forager, using its suckorial mouth to attach to surfaces and to consume detritus and algae. They were most likely introduced through fish farm escapes or releases, although aquarium releases cannot be ruled out.

**Habitat and Biology:** Sailfin Catfish live in nearly any type of slow moving streams, canals, ponds, and lakes; and are normally most abundant along the shore and in shallower waters. They are known to create spawning burrows along shorelines, sometimes undermining canal banks and lake shorelines. Little is known about the vermiculated sailfin's specific habitat preferences. Male and females start maturing when they reach 13 and 11 inches long respectively. Male members of the genus *Pterygoplichthys* dig out banks to create burrows in which an attracted female will lay her eggs. Females will lay about 2,000 eggs in shoreline burrows, holes, or crevices generally between April and September. The nests are guarded by the female until the eggs hatch. In large numbers, this burrowing behavior by *Pterygoplichthys* contributes to problems with siltation and can potentially destabilize the banks, leading to an increased rate of erosion.

They primarily feed on detritus, algae, sand, small freshwater bivalves, water fleas, and decaying matter. They are most active around dusk, when they root around the bottom sediments looking for worms and insect larvae. They have a sucker-like mouth that is used to scrape algae from stones and other surfaces with their spoon shaped teeth.





## Mayan Cichlid

*Cichlasoma urophthalmus*

**Characteristics:** Adult and juvenile *C. urophthalmus* have a yellow to olive-brown body, with five to seven distinct vertical bars and a prominent dark ocellus ringed by blue at the base of the caudal fin. Their body color varies greatly in intensity; sometimes with bright red on the chin, throat, and breast. Adult *C. urophthalmus* have a slightly protrusible mouth with three rows of unicuspid teeth in both the upper and lower jaws. The first row of teeth is more pronounced than the other two, and includes teeth differentiated as canines (two or three on each side). The pharyngeal bone is occupied by flattened, crushing-type teeth in the center, surrounded by smaller, fine teeth. The flat, short gill rakers generally range in number from 9 to 11.

**Habitat and Characteristics:** Mayan Cichlids are very adaptable and live well in a wide variety of habitats including canals, rivers, lakes and marshes. They can tolerate a wide range of salinities. Nest building primarily occurs in April, followed by peak spawning in May and June. Mayan cichlids are biparental substrate spawners, and produce adhesive eggs. When the young hatch, they will immediately swim toward the bottom, where they attach with adhesive head glands. The young begin free-swimming after about five to six days, but continue to be guarded by the parents for days thereafter. They will generally only spawn once per year. Mayan Cichlids are generalist predators, consuming grass shrimp, small fish, snails, and insects along with some incidental detritus and vegetative matter.





## Peacock Bass

*Cichla ocellaris*

**Characteristics:** Peacock Bass have a semi-elongated body with a large mouth. They are often golden or yellow with black vertical bars on the sides of their body, and have a white underbelly. Peacock Bass have a spot on their tail that may help to deter predators. Peacock Bass have a hinged jaw that extends past the rear margin, similar to the mouth of a Largemouth Bass.

**Habitat and Characteristics:** Peacock bass are freshwater fish that prefer warm, slow-moving bodies of water with shaded areas. They inhabit lakes, ponds, canals, rock pits, creeks, slow-moving rivers and eddies, and lagoons. They also like to be near structures like bridges, culverts, canal intersections, bends, dead ends, and fallen trees. Peacock bass can't tolerate water temperatures below 60°F or salinities higher than 18 ppt. They spawn from April through September, with a peak in May and June, and typically lay between 4,000 and 10,000 eggs. Both parents guard the young for several months, moving the larvae to shallow depressions in sediment or rocky structures to protect them from predators. In the continental United States, peacock bass can be found in South Florida, especially in the 330 miles of canals in Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties. Peacock Bass are fast and successful hunters that eat a variety of fish including Tilapia, crayfish, tadpoles, mosquitofish, minnows, and other Peacock Bass when other food is scarce.





## Common Snook

*Centropomus undecimalis*

**Characteristics:** Common Snook have a large mouth with a protruding lower jaw that reaches below the rear portion of the eye. Snook have a sloping forehead and have a divided dorsal fin. The dorsal fin is typically yellow in color. Snook have a black lateral line that extends onto the tail.

**Habitat and Characteristics:** Snook are found from South Carolina to Brazil, including Florida to Texas along the Gulf of Mexico. They can live in most any habitat, provided they have moderate to good water quality and water temperatures that generally stay above 60° F. Snook are euryhaline, which means they can move freely between salt and fresh water. In their early life stages, snook prefer low salinity to freshwater backwater habitats with an adequate supply of forage. They require dense, overhanging vegetation or emergent plants to protect them from birds and other predators, and prefer quiet, sheltered areas with little to no flow. Snook feed on fish such as pinfish and minnows, as well as larger crustaceans, including shrimp. Snook are protandrous hermaphrodites, meaning males may change to females as they age. This transition will typically take place when snook are between one and seven years old, or between 12-35 in total length. Snook require a minimum salinity of 28 parts per thousand for successful spawning, where sperm becomes activated and eggs become buoyant. Male snook may reach sexual maturity at one year, but typically by two to three years of age. Female maturity is around three to four years. The probability that common snook of a particular size will be female increases with length and age.





## Warmouth *Lepomis gulosus*

**Management Notes:** Given their large mouth size, Warmouth can consume much larger prey than similar sized sunfish. They compete directly with these fish for available food and can also hybridize with them. If managing for Largemouth Bass, Warmouth populations should be reduced.

**Habitat and Biology:** Warmouth usually occur around concentrations of aquatic vegetation and submerged roots and brush piles in medium to large streams, rivers, and reservoirs with soft or mucky bottoms. Freshwater shrimp are an important food item for Warmouth but they also feed on small crayfish, aquatic insect larvae, and minnows. Spawning occurs in May and June near stumps or aquatic vegetation, but not over a clean, sandy bottom. Males build nests in water 1 to 4 feet deep and often the nests are close together. Several females may contribute eggs to a single nest. Only a few eggs are laid during each spawning episode. Eggs can hatch as soon as 30 minutes but typically take a day. The nests are guarded by males until the fry hatch. Maturity is reached when the fish are 1 to 2 years old. Males typically grow faster than females. They are not considered a popular panfish because of their small size. They live 6 to 7 years and grow 6 to 8 inches in length.

**Identifying Characteristics:** The Warmouth, like the Rock Bass, is known locally as goggle-eye. The mouth is large with the upper jaw reaching the middle of the eye or slightly beyond. A small patch of teeth on the tongue can be detected by rubbing its upper surface. One or two anterior and three or four posterior dark streaks radiate out from the eye. The back and sides are yellowish brown with dark blotches and mottling. The belly is light yellow to brown. Young individuals have a light horizontal stripe near the lateral line. Fins are light brown with mottling and banding, particularly near the rear of the soft dorsal and anal fins.





## Walking Catfish

*Clarias batrachus*

**Characteristics:** Walking catfish have elongated, scaleless bodies that taper to a tail similar to a tadpole. They can grow to be 1.6 ft long and weigh up to 2.6 lb. Walking catfish are usually gray or gray-brown with white spots on their sides, but can also be albino, mottled, or piebald. Walking catfish have long dorsal and anal fins that run along most of their length, and pectoral fins with rigid spines. Walking catfish have broad mouths with fleshy lips, especially the upper lip. Walking catfish have four pairs of sensory barbels. Walking catfish skin is covered in mucus, which protects them when they are out of water.

### **Habitat and Characteristics:**

Walking catfish can live in a variety of habitats, including freshwater, brackish water, and terrestrial environments. They are commonly found in muddy ponds, canals, ditches, swamps, flooded prairies, irrigation channels, lakes, rice fields, wetlands, and Everglades pools. They are known for their ability to thrive in conditions that many other fish cannot, such as warm, stagnant, and often hypoxic waters. They can also survive in water with little to no oxygen because they can breathe air. Walking catfish spend most of their time on or near the bottom of the water, but they will occasionally come to the surface to gulp air. During cold and dry months, they will burrow into the mud to survive. They also have spiny front fins that allow them to waddle from one wetland to another. Walking catfish are omnivorous and eat smaller fish, molluscs, invertebrates, detritus, and aquatic weeds.





## Yellow Bullhead

*Ameiurus natalis*

**Characteristics:** Bullheads are small members of the catfish family. They are scaleless and have four pairs of dark barbels, also called whiskers. The Yellow Bullhead is very similar to the Brown Bullhead in that the body fades from a yellow-brown/olive color to a yellow/white belly. The difference is that a Yellow Bullhead has white or yellow chin barbels. Their maximum length is approximately 18 inches.

**Habitat and Biology:** Spawning begins in the spring or early summer when water temperatures reach 75° to 80°F. Both males and females will build a nest or burrow under an overhanging bank or some obstruction such as a log or rock and the eggs are guarded by the male. Young are guarded by both parents until they reach 2 inches in length, which usually occurs by the end of the first summer. Food items include aquatic insect larvae, crayfish, freshwater shrimp, clams, and minnows and dead animal matter. Yellow Bullheads are common in ponds and small impoundments, pools, backwaters, and slow moving current with soft substrate in creeks and large rivers. They average one pound in weight and 6-10 inches in length.





### **Inland Silverside** *Menidia beryllina*

**Management Notes:** Inland Silverside are a tolerant fish species, thriving in both northern and southern areas of the United States. They are readily consumed by Largemouth Bass, and feed on zooplankton.

**Habitat and Biology:** They primarily feed on zooplankton, moving in enormous schools capable of depleting populations of the small arthropods and crustaceans they favor. In turn, they are prey for a variety of fish and birds. The silversides congregate in the shallows, generally over sand or gravel bottoms with overhead cover if possible, but then move out to open water in search of additional food, which increases predation risk. They are often observed in a sort of daily migration pattern as a result.

**Characteristics:** Silversides are very easy to identify, having an elongated body with a large eye and upturned mouth. They vary in color between silvery sides and yellow or green bellies.



**Quarry CDD Action Items List**

Updated 12/3/2025

	<b>BOARD ACTION ITEMS</b>	<b>DATE RECEIVED</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PARTY</b>	<b>DUE DATE</b>	<b>LAST CONTACT</b>
1	Send letter to Quality Enterprises after receiving documentation from CPH regarding blocked structures.	5/13/2024	Attorney	TBD	8/11/2025
2	Develop letter for Crosscreek granting request for temporary release of liquidated damages and reduced bond requirements due to completion of work	8/11/2025	Attorney	9/8/2025	8/11/2025
3	Work on the easement request for property access	10/9/2023	Attorney	TBD	4/14/2025
4	Develop final closure letter for Glase Golf Phase I & Phase II projects	9/9/2024	Attorney	TBD	11/7/2025
5	Develop letter to QCA informing homeowners that anytime work is done around CDD easements, swales, etc. permission must be obtained from the CDD.	6/9/2025	Attorney	8/11/2025	
6	Develop resolution for public hearing to use general funds to pay down the bond	11/10/2025	Attorney	12/8/2025	12/3/2025
7	Complete the littoral planting project as approved at the 9/8/25 meeting	9/8/2025	CES	TBD	10/10/2025
8	Have the Goals & Objectives document posted to the website as required by 12/1/2025	7/15/2024	District Manager	12/1/2025	12/1/2025
9	Work with outside counsel on possible FEMA extension for further District reimbursement	10/9/2023	District Manager	TBD	11/12/2025
10	Carter Fence - Install & Removal	6/9/2025	District Manager	TBD	12/3/2025
11	Skimmer Install Structure W4W3	11/10/2025	District Manager	2/1/2026	12/1/2025
12	Have FY2026 Stormwater System Inspection RFP completed	8/11/2025	Engineer	12/8/2025	12/3/2025
13	Have yard drain RFP completed	9/8/2025	Engineer	12/8/2025	10/31/2025
14	Review Lake 46 and Phase II repairs completed notating any new repairs necessary/Stormwater Assessment	6/9/2025	Engineer	9/8/2025	8/13/2025
15	Review 9343 Fieldstone Lane and notate if there is CDD responsibility	6/9/2025	Engineer	8/11/2025	9/15/2025
16	Completed WA#10 Fieldstone Lane Dtrainage Design	11/10/2025	Engineer	TBD	12/3/125
17	Have the Quality Enterprises, USA Phase II & Phase III Warranty Inspection repairs completed	2022	Engineer	TBD	8/11/2025
18	Have Phase III contract with Cross Creek Environmental executed.	4/14/2025	Engineer	7/30/2025	10/31/2025
19	Complete Ethics Training Requirement	1/13/2025	Supervisors	12/31/2025	11/10/2025
20	Complete Capital Projects Review for FY 2026	6/5/2025	Supervisors	10/1/2025	9/8/2025

**LAKE BANK RESTORATION ACTION ITEMS**

1	Follow up with Glase Golf on Pay Apps including NAVD overages on Phase I & Phase II projects, and inquire about restocking fees for items not used	10/9/2023	District Manager	TBD	11/7/2025
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**QCA / HOME OWNER REQUESTS**

1	Have pool overflow extension removed from 9171 Shale Court	7/15/2024	QCA	11/11/2025	12/3/2025
2	Have homeowner correct drainage install at 8986 Quarry Drive	10/14/2024	QCA	11/11/2025	12/3/2025
3	8723 Coastline Court - Illicit discharge reported	2/21/2025	QCA	11/11/2025	12/3/2025
4	9002 Quarry Drive Pool overflow causing erosion on lake bank	2/21/2025	QCA	11/11/2025	12/3/2025
5	9024 Graphite Circle. The pool drain extension could damage the repaired lake bank and should likely be removed	2/21/2025	QCA	11/11/2025	12/3/2025
6	Lk 62-Washout appears to be developing due to irrigation from western landscaping bed.	2/21/2025	QCA	11/11/2025	12/3/2025
7	Lk 41-Washout from irrigation observed on the southern lane bank behind 9559 Coquina Circle	2/21/2025	QCA	11/11/2025	12/3/2025

8	Lk 30 Boulder-Brazilian pepper trees observed in hedge on parcel 68986800528 that should be removed and treated	2/21/2025	QCA	11/11/2025	12/3/2025
9	Lk 30 Boulder-Possible irrigation leaks causing holes on the lake bank behind the hedge along Quarry Drive that should be investigated and repaired if found.	2/21/2025	QCA	11/11/2025	12/3/2025
10	Lk 30 Boulder-Brazilian pepper observed on the western bank of the lagoon behind Spinner Cove Lane on parcel 68986771165	2/21/2025	QCA	11/11/2025	12/3/2025
11	Lk 30 Boulder-Brazilian pepper trees observed near bridge on parcel 68986771148 that should be removed and treated	2/21/2025	QCA	11/11/2025	12/3/2025
12	9146 Quartz Lane Pool review	2/4/2025	QCA	11/11/2025	12/3/2025
13	9273 Quarry Drive Variance request	4/14/2025	QCA	11/11/2025	12/3/2025
14	9018 Quarry Drive - Drain observed in the CDD easement, line needs to be cut back to homeowner property and capped, and bubbler removed.	5/12/2025	QCA	11/11/2025	12/3/2025

**MINUTES OF MEETING  
QUARRY  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

1 The regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Quarry Community Development District  
2 was held Monday, January 12, 2026, at 1:00 p.m. at Quarry Beach Club, located at 8975 Kayak  
3 Drive, Naples, Florida 34120.

4  
5 Present and constituting a quorum were:

6	Dean Britt	Chairperson <i>(via phone)</i>
7	Mel Stuckey	Vice Chairperson
8	Thel Thomas Whitley	Assistant Secretary
9	William Patrick	Assistant Secretary
10	Robert Wrap	Assistant Secretary

11  
12 Also present, either in person or via Zoom Video Communications, were:

13	Wesley Elias	District Manager
14	Wes Haber	District Counsel
15	Craig Seger	District Engineer, CPH
16	Serio Inguanzo	District Accountant
17	Residents and Members of the Public	

18  
19 *This is not a certified or verbatim transcript but rather represents the context and summary of*  
20 *the meeting. The full meeting is available in audio format upon request. Contact the District*  
21 *Office for any related costs for an audio copy.*  
22

23 **FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Call to Order**

24 Mr. Elias called the meeting to order and called the roll. A quorum was established.

26 **SECOND ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Pledge of Allegiance**

27 The Pledge of Allegiance was recited.

29 **THIRD ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Approval of Agenda**

30 On MOTION by Mr. Patrick, seconded by Mr. Stuckey, with all in  
31 favor, the January 12, 2026, meeting agenda was approved as  
32 presented. (5-0)

34  
35 **FOURTH ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Public Comments on Agenda Items**

**Quarry CDD  
January 12, 2026 Meeting**

36 Brief discussion was held on issues with erosion and debris at 9370 Copper Canyon

37

38 **FIFTH ORDER OF BUSINESS** **Staff Reports**

39 **A. District Accountant**

40 Mr. Inguanzo provided the Board with updates regarding the Districts financials to date and  
41 advised that 80% of assessments have been collected. The District is currently under budget.

42

43 **B. District Counsel**

44 Mr. Haber provided the Board with an update regarding the lawsuit Colosi vs. Quarry CDD  
45 and advised he has filed for an extension. District insurance Egis is spearheading the response to  
46 the lawsuit.

47

48 **C. District Engineer**

49 **i. Follow Up Items**

50 **a. Fieldstone Drainage Update RFP**

51 A brief discussion was held and Mr. Seger advised that the survey needs to be completed.

52

53 **b. Yard Drain RFP Update, Review Extensions**

54 Mr. Seger stated he is gathering more information and will be working with Mr. Connolly  
55 on this project.

56

57 **c. Stormwater System Cleanout RFP and Recommendations**

58 Discussion ensued. Mr. Seger will follow up on this item and provide updates to the Board.

59

60 **d. Shoreline Restoration**

61 Discussion ensued. Mr. Wrap stated he would like to see more movement toward resolutions  
62 regarding the concerns. Further discussion was held regarding a workshop to address the  
63 concerns. The Board decided to set a workshop for January 27, 2026, at 1:00 p.m.

64

65 **D. District Manager**

66 **i. Consideration of Resolution 2026-01; Designating New Treasurer**

67 

On MOTION by Mr. Patrick, seconded by Mr. Whitley, with all in 68 favor, the motion to adopt Resolution 2026-01; Designating New 69 Treasurer was approved. (5-0)
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70





# *Quarry Community Development District*

## *Financial Report*

*October 1, 2025 –  
December 31, 2025*

### CLEAR PARTNERSHIPS



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**Quarry  
Community Development District (CDD)**

**Financial Statements**

**(Unaudited)**

**October 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025**

**Balance Sheet**  
October 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025

ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	GENERAL FUND	204 - SERIES 2020 DEBT SERVICE FUND	304 -SERIES 2020 CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND	TOTAL
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>				
Cash - Checking Account	\$ 2,741,224	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,741,224
Cash with Fiscal Agent	-	107,093	-	107,093
Due From Other Funds	10	-	-	10
Investments:				
Money Market Account	220,184	-	-	220,184
Construction Fund	-	-	1,634,388	1,634,388
Revenue Fund	-	1,744,869	-	1,744,869
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 2,961,418</b>	<b>\$ 1,851,962</b>	<b>\$ 1,634,388</b>	<b>\$ 6,447,768</b>
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>				
Accounts Payable	\$ 89,934	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 89,934
Accrued Expenses	5,580	-	-	5,580
Retainage Payable	-	-	40,353	40,353
Due To Other Funds	-	10	-	10
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>95,514</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40,353</b>	<b>135,877</b>
<b><u>FUND BALANCES</u></b>				
<b>Restricted for:</b>				
Debt Service	-	1,851,952	-	1,851,952
Capital Projects	-	-	1,594,035	1,594,035
<b>Assigned to:</b>				
Operating Reserves	96,003	-	-	96,003
Reserves - Other	250,000	-	-	250,000
<b>Unassigned:</b>	2,519,901	-	-	2,519,901
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>\$ 2,865,904</b>	<b>\$ 1,851,952</b>	<b>\$ 1,594,035</b>	<b>\$ 6,311,891</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>\$ 2,961,418</b>	<b>\$ 1,851,962</b>	<b>\$ 1,634,388</b>	<b>\$ 6,447,768</b>

**GENERAL FUND**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
 October 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025

ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	ANNUAL ADOPTED BUDGET	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	YTD ACTUAL AS A % OF ADOPTED BUD
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Interest - Investments	\$ 8,900	\$ 26,424	296.90%
Golf Course Revenue	114,945	28,736	25.00%
Special Assmnts- Tax Collector	813,217	721,355	88.70%
Special Assmnts- Discounts	(32,529)	(28,685)	88.18%
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>904,533</b>	<b>747,830</b>	<b>82.68%</b>

**EXPENDITURES**

**Administration**

P/R-Board of Supervisors	12,000	3,000	25.00%
FICA Taxes	918	230	25.05%
ProfServ-Arbitrage Rebate	600	-	0.00%
ProfServ-Engineering	45,000	10,727	23.84%
ProfServ-Legal Services	21,000	442	2.10%
ProfServ-Legal Litigation	25,000	1,938	7.75%
ProfServ-Mgmt Consulting	66,079	16,520	25.00%
ProfServ-Property Appraiser	34,294	19,067	55.60%
ProfServ-Trustee Fees	4,041	-	0.00%
Auditing Services	5,500	-	0.00%
Website Compliance	1,553	-	0.00%
Postage and Freight	600	-	0.00%
Insurance - General Liability	7,644	7,661	100.22%
Printing and Binding	500	-	0.00%
Legal Advertising	4,000	316	7.90%
Miscellaneous Services	2,000	-	0.00%
Misc-Bank Charges	499	-	0.00%
Misc-Special Projects	18,279	-	0.00%
Misc-Assessment Collection Cost	16,281	13,853	85.09%
Payroll Services	-	226	0.00%
Misc-Contingency	980	-	0.00%
Office Supplies	250	-	0.00%
Annual District Filing Fee	175	175	100.00%
<b>Total Administration</b>	<b>267,193</b>	<b>74,155</b>	<b>27.75%</b>

**GENERAL FUND**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
 October 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025

ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	ANNUAL ADOPTED BUDGET	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	YTD ACTUAL AS A % OF ADOPTED BUD
<b><u>Field</u></b>			
ProfServ-Field Management	5,628	1,407	25.00%
Contracts-Preserve Maintenance	103,830	25,958	25.00%
Contracts - Lake Maintenance	66,960	16,740	25.00%
R&M-General	70,000	18,320	26.17%
R&M-Fence	2,500	-	0.00%
R&M-Lake	184,672	-	0.00%
R&M-Weed Harvesting	77,250	17,560	22.73%
Miscellaneous Maintenance	1,500	-	0.00%
Capital Projects	75,000	-	0.00%
<b>Total Field</b>	<b>587,340</b>	<b>79,985</b>	<b>13.62%</b>
<b><u>Reserves</u></b>			
Reserve - Lakes	25,000	-	0.00%
Reserves-Legal	5,000	-	0.00%
Reserves - Preserves	20,000	-	0.00%
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES &amp; RESERVES</b>	<b>904,533</b>	<b>154,140</b>	<b>17.04%</b>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues			
Over (under) expenditures	-	593,690	0.00%
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	\$ 593,690	0.00%
<b>FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING (OCT 1, 2025)</b>	<b>2,272,214</b>	<b>2,272,214</b>	
<b>FUND BALANCE, ENDING</b>	<b>\$ 2,272,214</b>	<b>\$ 2,865,904</b>	

**QUARRY DEBT SERVICE FUND**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
 October 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025

ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	ANNUAL ADOPTED BUDGET	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	YTD ACTUAL AS A % OF ADOPTED BUD
<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>			
Interest - Investments	\$ -	\$ 6,744	0.00%
Special Assmnts- Tax Collector	1,472,226	1,306,634	88.75%
Special Assmnts- Discounts	(58,889)	(51,959)	88.23%
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>1,413,337</b>	<b>1,261,419</b>	<b>89.25%</b>
<b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>			
<b><u>Administration</u></b>			
Misc-Assessment Collection Cost	29,445	25,094	85.22%
<b>Total Administration</b>	<b>29,445</b>	<b>25,094</b>	<b>85.22%</b>
<b><u>Debt Service</u></b>			
Principal Debt Retirement	1,151,000	-	0.00%
Interest Expense	220,888	110,444	50.00%
<b>Total Debt Service</b>	<b>1,371,888</b>	<b>110,444</b>	<b>8.05%</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>1,401,333</b>	<b>135,538</b>	<b>9.67%</b>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues Over (under) expenditures	12,004	1,125,881	n/a
Net change in fund balance	\$ 12,004	\$ 1,125,881	n/a
<b>FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING (OCT 1, 2025)</b>	<b>726,071</b>	<b>726,071</b>	
<b>FUND BALANCE, ENDING</b>	<b>\$ 738,075</b>	<b>\$ 1,851,952</b>	

**CAPITAL PROJECT (FEMA) FUND**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
 October 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025

ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	ANNUAL ADOPTED BUDGET	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	YTD ACTUAL AS A % OF ADOPTED BUD
<b><u>REVENUES</u></b>			
Interest - Investments	\$ -	\$ 16,925	0.00%
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,925</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b><u>EXPENDITURES</u></b>			
<b><u>Construction In Progress</u></b>			
Construction in Progress	-	142,728	0.00%
<b>Total Construction In Progress</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>142,728</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>142,728</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues Over (under) expenditures	-	(125,803)	0.00%
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	\$ (125,803)	0.00%
<b>FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING (OCT 1, 2025)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,719,838</b>	
<b>FUND BALANCE, ENDING</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 1,594,035</b>	

**TREND REPORT - GENERAL FUND**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
October 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025

Account Description	Oct Actual	Nov Actual	Dec Actual	Jan Projected	Feb Projected	Mar Projected	Apr Projected	May Projected	Jun Projected	Jul Projected	Aug Projected	Sep Projected	TOTAL					
													Actual Thru 12/31/2025	Projected Next 9 Mths	FY2026 Total	Adopted Budget	% of Budget	
<b>Revenues</b>																		
Interest - Investments	\$ 7,681	\$ 8,007	\$ 10,734	\$ 8,808	\$ 8,808	\$ 8,808	\$ 8,808	\$ 8,808	\$ 8,808	\$ 8,808	\$ 8,808	\$ 8,808	\$ 8,808	\$ 26,424	\$ 79,270	\$ 105,694	\$ 8,900	1188%
Golf Course Revenue	28,736	-	-	28,736	-	-	28,736	-	-	28,736	-	-	-	28,736	86,208	114,944	114,945	100%
Special Assmnts- Tax Collector	-	331,819	389,536	30,120	61,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	721,355	91,862	813,217	813,217	100%
Special Assmnts- Discounts	-	(13,307)	(15,378)	(2,541)	(617)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,685)	(3,158)	(31,843)	(32,529)	98%
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>36,417</b>	<b>326,519</b>	<b>384,892</b>	<b>65,123</b>	<b>69,933</b>	<b>8,808</b>	<b>37,544</b>	<b>8,808</b>	<b>8,808</b>	<b>37,544</b>	<b>8,808</b>	<b>8,808</b>	<b>747,830</b>	<b>254,181</b>	<b>1,002,011</b>	<b>904,533</b>	<b>111%</b>	
<b>Expenditures</b>																		
<b>Administrative</b>																		
P/R-Board of Supervisors	-	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	100%
FICA Taxes	-	153	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	230	688	918	918	100%
ProfServ-Arbitrage Rebate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	600	600	600	100%
ProfServ-Engineering	-	6,384	4,343	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	10,727	33,750	44,477	45,000	99%
ProfServ-Legal Services	782	(340)	-	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	442	15,750	16,192	21,000	77%
ProfServ-Legal Litigation	-	1,375	563	2,083	2,083	2,083	2,083	2,083	2,083	2,083	2,083	2,083	2,083	1,938	18,751	20,689	25,000	83%
ProfServ-Mgmt Consulting	5,507	5,507	5,507	5,507	5,507	5,507	5,507	5,507	5,507	5,507	5,507	5,507	5,507	16,520	49,559	66,079	66,079	100%
ProfServ-Property Appraiser	19,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,067	-	19,067	34,294	56%
ProfServ-Trustee Fees	-	-	-	4,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,041	4,041	4,041	100%
Auditing Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	5,500	5,500	100%
Website Compliance	-	-	-	388	-	-	388	-	-	388	-	388	-	-	1,553	1,553	1,553	100%
Postage and Freight	-	-	-	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	-	-	450	450	600	75%
Insurance - General Liability	7,661	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,661	-	7,661	7,644	100%
Printing and Binding	-	-	-	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	38	-	-	374	374	500	75%
Legal Advertising	-	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,684	316	3,684	4,000	4,000	100%
Miscellaneous Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	100%
Misc-Bank Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	499	-	499	499	499	100%
Misc-Special Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,279	-	18,279	18,279	18,279	100%
Misc-Assessment Collection Cost	-	6,370	7,483	1,643	617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,853	2,260	16,113	16,281	99%
Payroll Services	13	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	-	226	-	0%
Misc-Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	980	-	980	980	980	100%
Office Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	250	250	250	100%
Annual District Filing Fee	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	175	175	100%
<b>Total Administrative</b>	<b>33,205</b>	<b>21,978</b>	<b>18,973</b>	<b>20,331</b>	<b>14,876</b>	<b>14,259</b>	<b>14,647</b>	<b>14,259</b>	<b>19,759</b>	<b>14,647</b>	<b>14,259</b>	<b>40,934</b>	<b>74,155</b>	<b>167,968</b>	<b>242,123</b>	<b>267,193</b>	<b>91%</b>	

**TREND REPORT - GENERAL FUND**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
October 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025

Account Description	Oct Actual	Nov Actual	Dec Actual	Jan Projected	Feb Projected	Mar Projected	Apr Projected	May Projected	Jun Projected	Jul Projected	Aug Projected	Sep Projected	TOTAL				
													Actual Thru 12/31/2025	Projected Next 9 Mths	FY2026 Total	Adopted Budget	% of Budget
<b>Field</b>																	
ProfServ-Field Management	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	1,407	4,221	5,628	5,628	100%
Contracts-Preserve Maintenance	25,958	-	-	25,958	-	-	25,958	-	-	25,958	-	-	25,958	77,872	103,830	103,830	100%
Contracts - Lake Maintenance	5,580	5,580	5,580	5,580	5,580	5,580	5,580	5,580	5,580	5,580	5,580	5,580	16,740	50,220	66,960	66,960	100%
R&M-General	-	18,320	-	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,833	5,016	18,320	51,680	70,000	70,000	100%
R&M-Fence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	2,500	2,500	2,500	100%
R&M-Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,672	-	184,672	184,672	100%
R&M-Weed Harvesting	-	11,144	6,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,690	17,560	59,690	77,250	100%
Miscellaneous Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,500	1,500	1,500	100%
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	75,000	75,000	75,000	100%
<b>Total Field</b>	<b>32,007</b>	<b>35,513</b>	<b>12,465</b>	<b>37,840</b>	<b>11,882</b>	<b>11,882</b>	<b>37,840</b>	<b>11,882</b>	<b>11,882</b>	<b>37,840</b>	<b>11,882</b>	<b>334,427</b>	<b>79,985</b>	<b>507,355</b>	<b>587,340</b>	<b>587,340</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>65,212</b>	<b>57,491</b>	<b>31,438</b>	<b>58,170</b>	<b>26,758</b>	<b>26,141</b>	<b>52,486</b>	<b>26,141</b>	<b>31,641</b>	<b>52,486</b>	<b>26,141</b>	<b>375,361</b>	<b>154,140</b>	<b>675,323</b>	<b>829,463</b>	<b>854,533</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>Reserves</b>																	
Reserve - Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	100%
Reserves-Legal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	100%
Reserves - Preserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	100%
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Expenditures &amp; Reserves</b>	<b>65,212</b>	<b>57,491</b>	<b>31,438</b>	<b>58,170</b>	<b>26,758</b>	<b>26,141</b>	<b>52,486</b>	<b>26,141</b>	<b>31,641</b>	<b>52,486</b>	<b>26,141</b>	<b>425,361</b>	<b>154,140</b>	<b>725,323</b>	<b>879,463</b>	<b>904,533</b>	<b>97%</b>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues																	
Over (under) expenditures	\$ (28,795)	\$ 269,028	\$ 353,455	\$ 6,953	\$ 43,175	\$ (17,333)	\$ (14,942)	\$ (17,333)	\$ (22,833)	\$ (14,942)	\$ (17,333)	\$ (416,553)	593,690	(471,142)	122,548	-	0%
<b>Fund Balance, Beginning (Oct 1, 2025)</b>													<b>2,272,214</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,272,214</b>	<b>2,272,214</b>	
<b>Fund Balance, Ending</b>													<b>\$ 2,865,904</b>	<b>\$ (471,142)</b>	<b>\$ 2,394,762</b>	<b>\$ 2,272,214</b>	

**QUARRY**

Community Development District

*Statement of Revenue and Expenditures - All Funds*

Notes to the Financial Statements - General Fund  
10/1/2025 - 12/31/2025

General Fund

Variance Analysis

*Budget target: 25.00%*

Account Name	Annual Budget	YTD Actual	% of Budget	Explanation
<b>Expenditures</b>				
<u>Administration</u>				
ProfServ-Property Appraiser	\$34,294	\$19,067	56%	Collier County PA to-date
Insurance - General Liability	\$7,644	\$7,661	100%	EGIS Insurance FY 2026 paid in full

**Quarry**

**Community Development District (CDD)**

General Fund, Quarry Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects (FEMA) Fund

**Supporting Schedules**

**October 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025**

**General Fund & Quarry Debt Service Fund  
Non-Ad Valorem Special Assessments - Collier County Tax Collector  
(Monthly Collection Distributions)  
October 1, 2025 - January 31, 2026**

					ALLOCATION BY FUND	
Date Received	Net Amount Received	Discount / (Penalties) Amount	Collection Cost	Gross Amount Received	General Fund	Series 2020 Debt Service Fund
Assessments Levied				\$ 2,284,998	\$ 812,773	\$ 1,472,226
Allocation %				100.00%	35.57%	64.43%
<i>Real Estate - Installment</i>						
11/03/25	\$ 7,244	\$ 410	\$ 148	\$ 7,802	\$ 2,775	\$ 5,027
12/19/25	1,847	58	38	1,943	691	1,252
<i>Real Estate - Current</i>						
11/06/25	20,311	864	415	21,590	7,679	13,910
11/13/25	254,050	10,801	5,185	270,036	96,052	173,984
11/20/25	295,806	12,577	6,037	314,419	111,839	202,580
11/26/25	300,130	12,761	6,125	319,016	113,474	205,542
12/05/25	864,640	36,762	17,646	919,047	326,905	592,143
12/15/25	113,353	4,539	2,313	120,206	42,757	77,449
12/19/25	51,016	1,873	1,041	53,930	19,183	34,747
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,908,398</b>	<b>\$ 80,644</b>	<b>\$ 38,947</b>	<b>\$ 2,027,989</b>	<b>\$ 721,355</b>	<b>\$ 1,306,634</b>
<b>% COLLECTED</b>				<b>88.75%</b>	<b>88.75%</b>	<b>88.75%</b>
<b>TOTAL OUTSTANDING</b>				<b>\$ 257,009</b>	<b>\$ 91,417</b>	<b>\$ 165,591</b>

**General Fund, Quarry Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects (FEMA) Fund  
Cash & Investment Report  
October 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025**

<u>ACCOUNT NAME</u>	<u>BANK NAME</u>	<u>YIELD</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>
<b>OPERATING FUND</b>			
Government Interest Checking	Valley National Bank	3.82%	\$ 2,741,224
Public Funds MMA Variance Account	BankUnited	3.40%	220,184
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<u>2,961,408</u>
<b>DEBT SERVICE AND CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS</b>			
Series 2020 Revenue Fund	U.S. Bank	3.50%	1,744,869
Series 2020 Construction Fund	U.S. Bank	3.50%	1,634,388
		<b>Total</b>	<u><u>\$ 6,340,665</u></u>

# Bank Account Statement

Quarry CDD

**Bank Account No.** 7852  
**Statement No.** 12-25

**Statement Date** 12/31/2025

<b>G/L Account No. 101002 Balance</b>	2,741,223.72	<b>Statement Balance</b>	2,808,755.24
		<b>Outstanding Deposits</b>	0.00
<b>Positive Adjustments</b>	0.00	<b>Subtotal</b>	2,808,755.24
<b>Subtotal</b>	2,741,223.72	<b>Outstanding Checks</b>	-67,531.52
<b>Negative Adjustments</b>	0.00	<b>Ending Balance</b>	2,741,223.72
<b>Ending G/L Balance</b>	2,741,223.72		

Posting Date	Document Type	Document No.	Vendor	Description	Amount	Cleared Amount	Difference
<b>Outstanding Checks</b>							
12/30/2025	Payment	15126	QUARRY CDD - C/O U.S. BANK N.A.	Payment of Invoice 001427			-34,059.66
12/31/2025	Payment	100080	DISASTER LAW & CONSULTING, LLC	Inv: 120325			-1,375.00
12/31/2025	Payment	100081	PENINSULA IMPROVEMENT CORP.	Inv: CESI-022066, Inv: CESI-022065, Inv: CESI-022067,			-18,320.00
12/31/2025	Payment	100082	CPH	Inv: 172518			-13,776.86
<b>Total Outstanding Checks</b>							<b>-67,531.52</b>

**Capital Project (FEMA) Fund  
Acquisition and Construction  
October 1, 2021 - December 31, 2025**

<b>DATE RECEIVED</b>	<b>SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>	<b>REQ #</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
10/1/2021	State of Florida		\$ 3,350,061.50
10/26/2021	State of Florida		828,145.56
10/26/2021	State of Florida		46,008.09
11/17/2021	State of Florida		94,901.34
11/17/2021	State of Florida		91,213.19
12/21/2021	State of Florida		65,276.88
12/17/2021	FEMA check sent to U.S. Bank exceeded actual checks		-
1/10/2022	State of Florida		18,585.00
1/10/2022	State of Florida		1,032.50
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 4,495,224.06</b>
	LESS:		
11/1/2021	Debt Service - Principal Prepayment		1,351,000.00
	<b>DEPOSIT - Acquisition and Construction</b>		<b>\$ 3,144,224.06</b>
	<b>OTHER SOURCES</b>		
11/1/2021	Transfer from Revenue Acct 4004		938.50
	Dividends FY 2022		145.89
	Dividends FY 2023		44,143.78
	Dividends FY 2024		109,550.78
	Dividends FY 2025		79,833.55
	Dividends thru 12/31/25		16,924.81
	<b>TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>		<b>\$ 251,537.31</b>

**USE OF FUNDS:**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>VENDOR REQUISITIONS</b>	<b>REQ #</b>	<b>PENDING</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
4/27/2022	CPH	1		4,940.00
4/27/2022	Kutak Rock LLP	2		988.00
5/24/2022	Midwest Construction Products Corp	3		475.00
5/16/2022	Midwest Construction Products Corp	4		3,000.00
5/16/2022	Midwest Construction Products Corp	5		7,900.00
5/24/2022	Kutak Rock LLP	6		1,776.45
5/24/2022	CPH	7		11,615.40
6/9/2022	Kutak Rock LLP	8		1,378.00
6/9/2022	Midwest Construction Products Corp	9		1,900.00
6/9/2022	Midwest Construction Products Corp	10		4,800.00
6/9/2022	Midwest Construction Products Corp	11		1,425.00
6/9/2022	Crosscreek Environmental LLC	12		2,997.66
8/1/2022	CPH	13		27,155.66
8/1/2022	CPH	14		1,800.00
8/1/2022	CPH	15		33,809.58
8/22/2022	Crosscreek Environmental LLC	16		4,000.13

**Capital Project (FEMA) Fund  
Acquisition and Construction  
October 1, 2021 - December 31, 2025**

<b>DATE RECEIVED</b>	<b>SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>	<b>REQ #</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
8/22/2022	Midwest Construction Products Corp	17	6,000.00
8/22/2022	Midwest Construction Products Corp	18	1,020.00
8/22/2022	MJS Golf Services LLC	19	7,615.15
8/22/2022	MJS Golf Services LLC	20	4,157.51
8/22/2022	MJS Golf Services LLC	21	12,849.68
8/22/2022	MJS Golf Services LLC	22	6,568.09
8/22/2022	MJS Golf Services LLC	23	5,058.60
8/22/2022	MJS Golf Services LLC	24	16,849.00
8/22/2022	MJS Golf Services LLC	25	49,004.13
8/22/2022	MJS Golf Services LLC	26	4,346.44
8/26/2022	CPH	27	7,745.15
9/14/2022	MJS Golf Services LLC	28	7,887.77
9/14/2022	Glase Golf, Inc	29	319,983.78
10/20/2022	Crosscreek Environmental LLC	30	5,295.80
10/20/2022	CPH	31	6,513.38
10/20/2022	Kutak Rock LLP	32	78.00
12/2/2022	CPH	33	8,866.67
12/21/2022	CPH	34	4,500.00
1/25/2023	CPH	35	5,398.75
2/17/2023	CPH	36	1,828.75
2/17/2023	CPH	37	110.00
4/17/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	38	17,952.64
4/17/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	39	2,844.35
4/17/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	40	5,715.47
4/17/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	41	10,351.76
5/2/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	42	4,619.04
5/2/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	43	4,014.17
5/2/2023	CPH	44	560.60
5/2/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	45	14,377.92
5/2/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	46	2,876.79
5/2/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	47	5,672.47
5/2/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	48	14,338.68
5/3/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	49	5,153.28
5/3/2023	Midwest Construction Products Corp	50	3,302.00
5/3/2023	Midwest Construction Products Corp	51	5,248.00
5/3/2023	Midwest Construction Products Corp	52	2,637.00
5/3/2023	CPH	53	9,283.60
5/3/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	54	8,194.20
6/13/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	55	14,425.44
6/13/2023	Ewing Irrigation Products, Inc	56	34,725.39
5/30/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	57	3,993.31
5/30/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	58	16,314.17
6/13/2023	Midwest Construction Products Corp	59	5,251.00
6/13/2023	Midwest Construction Products Corp	60	2,637.00

**Capital Project (FEMA) Fund  
Acquisition and Construction  
October 1, 2021 - December 31, 2025**

<b>DATE RECEIVED</b>	<b>SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>	<b>REQ #</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
6/13/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	61	2,294.58
6/13/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	62	12,704.54
6/13/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	63	14,018.04
6/13/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	64	8,564.45
6/13/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	65	11,911.32
7/26/2023	Midwest Construction Products Corp	66	950.00
7/26/2023	Midwest Construction Products Corp	67	5,447.00
7/20/2023	Midwest Construction Products Corp	68	392.00
7/20/2023	Midwest Construction Products Corp	69	870.00
7/20/2023	Midwest Construction Products Corp	70	392.00
7/20/2023	CPH	71	11,485.79
7/20/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	72	9,372.24
7/20/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	73	5,298.36
7/20/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	74	18,759.39
7/20/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	75	8,737.08
7/20/2023	Crosscreek Environmental LLC	76	15,626.44
7/26/2023	Glase Golf, Inc	77	115,089.05
7/26/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	78	6,330.90
7/26/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	79	3,984.81
8/14/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	80	3,086.64
7/26/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	81	2,040.72
7/26/2023	MJS Golf Services LLC	82	1,031.52
7/27/2023	CPH	83	16,267.89
7/27/2023	CPH	84	20,538.00
8/22/2023	Midwest Construction Products Corp	85	582.00
8/22/2023	Midwest Construction Products Corp	86	600.00
8/22/2023	Crosscreek Environmental LLC	87	6,998.12
9/13/2023	Inframark	88	2,425.00
9/13/2023	CPH	89	27,466.95
1/9/2024	MJS Golf Services LLC	90	1,082.64
1/8/2024	The Quarry Community Association	91	2,863.80
1/8/2024	Kutak Rock LLP	92	234.00
1/8/2024	CPH	93	6,136.50
1/8/2024	Midwest Construction Products Corp	94	600.00
2/16/2024	CPH	95	2,364.28
2/22/2024	CPH	96	104.60
2/22/2024	CPH	97	754.65
5/9/2024	Glase Golf, Inc	98	331,640.00
11/1/2024	Inframark	99	2,925.00
11/1/2024	Inframark	100	175.00
2/4/2025	CPH	101	630.00
2/4/2025	Glase Golf, Inc	102	29,538.16
5/22/2025	Crosscreek Environmental LLC	103	117,136.65
9/19/2025	CPH	105	3,070.00

**Capital Project (FEMA) Fund  
Acquisition and Construction  
October 1, 2021 - December 31, 2025**

<b>DATE RECEIVED</b>	<b>SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>	<b>REQ #</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
10/31/2025	CPH	106	9,050.00
10/31/2025	CPH	107	13,273.05
10/31/2025	CPH	108	9,126.90
10/31/2025	CPH	109	1,472.00
10/31/2025	Crosscreek Environmental LLC	110	108,713.80
12/29/2025	Kutak Rock LLP	111	1,092.00
<b>Total Requisitions</b>			<b>1,761,373.67</b>
<b>TOTAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT BALANCE @ 12/31/25</b>			<b>\$ 1,634,387.70</b>
9/30/2023	<b>Less: Retainage Payable</b>		<b>40,353.00</b>
	<b>Capital Projects</b>		<b>\$ 1,594,034.70</b>

\* Includes funds received from FDEM/FEMA

**GENERAL FUND**  
**QUARRY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**  
 Cash Flow Analysis - General Fund  
 January 1, 2026 - September 30, 2026

**Account Balances**

Account Name	Interest Rate	Account Balance
Checking Account - Valley National Bank	3.82%	\$ 2,741,224
Money Markey Account - BankUnited	3.40%	220,184
<b>Total Account Balances</b>		<b>\$2,961,408</b>

**Cash Flow Analysis**

<u>Operating Accounts (Checking)</u>	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26
Beginning Bank Balance	\$2,741,224	\$2,776,913	\$2,820,087	\$2,802,755	\$2,816,549	\$2,799,216	\$2,776,384	\$2,790,177	\$2,772,845
Cash Out - Disbursements	(58,170)	(26,758)	(26,141)	(52,486)	(26,141)	(31,641)	(52,486)	(26,141)	(425,361)
Cash In - Assessments/Other Revenues	65,123	69,933	8,808	37,544	8,808	8,808	37,544	8,808	8,808
Cash In - Golf Club	28,736	-	-	28,736	-	-	28,736	-	-
<b>Ending Balance</b>	<b>\$2,776,913</b>	<b>\$2,820,087</b>	<b>\$2,802,755</b>	<b>\$2,816,549</b>	<b>\$2,799,216</b>	<b>\$2,776,384</b>	<b>\$2,790,177</b>	<b>\$2,772,845</b>	<b>\$2,356,292</b>

**QUARRY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**Payment Register by Fund**

For the Period from 12/01/2025 to 12/31/2025

(Sorted by Check / ACH No.)

Fund No.	Date	Payee	Invoice No.	Payment Description	Invoice / GL Description	G/L Account #	Amount Paid
<b>GENERAL FUND - 001</b>							
<b>CHECK # 100077</b>							
001	12/05/25	PENINSULA IMPROVEMENT CORP.	CESI-022086	WEED HARVESTING	R&M-Weed Harvesting	546486-53901	\$4,664.00
001	12/05/25	PENINSULA IMPROVEMENT CORP.	CESI-022086	WEED HARVESTING	R&M-Weed Harvesting	546486-53901	\$6,480.00
001	12/05/25	PENINSULA IMPROVEMENT CORP.	CESI-022088	QTRLY WEBSITE MAINT	Contracts-Preserve Maintenance	534076-53901	\$25,957.50
<b>Check Total</b>							<b>\$37,101.50</b>
<b>CHECK # 100078</b>							
001	12/15/25	KUTAK ROCK LLP	365735616823-1	AUG-OCT 2025 SVCS	ProfServ-Legal Services	531023-51401	\$3,056.00
001	12/15/25	KUTAK ROCK LLP	365735616823-1	AUG-OCT 2025 SVCS	ProfServ-Legal Services	531023-51401	\$442.00
<b>Check Total</b>							<b>\$3,498.00</b>
<b>CHECK # 100079</b>							
001	12/15/25	INFRAMARK LLC	165645	DEC 2025 SVCS	ProfServ-Mgmt Consulting	531027-51201	\$5,506.58
001	12/15/25	INFRAMARK LLC	165645	DEC 2025 SVCS	ProfServ-Field Management	531016-53901	\$469.00
<b>Check Total</b>							<b>\$5,975.58</b>
<b>CHECK # 100080</b>							
001	12/31/25	DISASTER LAW & CONSULTING, LLC	120325	NOV 2025 FEES	ProfServ-Legal Litigation	531024-51401	\$1,375.00
<b>Check Total</b>							<b>\$1,375.00</b>
<b>CHECK # 100081</b>							
001	12/31/25	PENINSULA IMPROVEMENT CORP.	CESI-022066	CUT & REMOVE WILLOW PRESERVE 3 SOUTHERN	R&M-General	546001-53901	\$2,800.00
001	12/31/25	PENINSULA IMPROVEMENT CORP.	CESI-022065	CUT & REMOVE WILLOW PRESERVE 3 WESTERN EDGE	R&M-General	546001-53901	\$8,620.00
001	12/31/25	PENINSULA IMPROVEMENT CORP.	CESI-022067	KILL IN PLACE PRESERVE 3	R&M-General	546001-53901	\$2,300.00
001	12/31/25	PENINSULA IMPROVEMENT CORP.	CESI-022087	LITTORAL PLANTING	R&M-General	546001-53901	\$4,600.00
<b>Check Total</b>							<b>\$18,320.00</b>
<b>CHECK # 100082</b>							
001	12/31/25	CPH	172518	SEPT-NOV 2025 FEES	ProfServ-Engineering	531013-51501	\$7,392.43
001	12/31/25	CPH	172518	SEPT-NOV 2025 FEES	ProfServ-Engineering	531013-51501	\$3,995.50
001	12/31/25	CPH	172518	SEPT-NOV 2025 FEES	ProfServ-Engineering	531013-51501	\$2,388.93
<b>Check Total</b>							<b>\$13,776.86</b>
<b>Fund Total</b>							<b>\$80,046.94</b>

**204 - SERIES 2020 DEBT SERVICE FUND - 204**

<b>CHECK # 15123</b>							
204	12/02/25	QUARRY CDD - C/O U.S. BANK N.A.	112625-2020	ASSESSMENTS COLLECTIONS 2025-26	Cash with Fiscal Agent	103000	\$193,374.23
<b>Check Total</b>							<b>\$193,374.23</b>
<b>CHECK # 15124</b>							
204	12/15/25	QUARRY CDD - C/O U.S. BANK N.A.	11252025-2020	ASSESSMENT COLLECTIONS 2025-26	Cash with Fiscal Agent	103000	\$354,272.33
<b>Check Total</b>							<b>\$354,272.33</b>

**QUARRY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**Payment Register by Fund**

For the Period from 12/01/2025 to 12/31/2025

(Sorted by Check / ACH No.)

Fund No.	Date	Payee	Invoice No.	Payment Description	Invoice / GL Description	G/L Account #	Amount Paid	
<b>CHECK # 15125</b>								
204	12/15/25	QUARRY CDD - C/O U.S. BANK N.A.	12102025-2020	ASSESSMENT COLLECTIONS 2025-26	Cash with Fiscal Agent	103000	\$557,097.89	
							<b>Check Total</b>	<u>\$557,097.89</u>
<b>CHECK # 15126</b>								
204	12/30/25	QUARRY CDD - C/O U.S. BANK N.A.	12232025-2020	ASSESSMENTS COLLECTIONS 2025-26	Cash with Fiscal Agent	103000	\$34,059.66	
							<b>Check Total</b>	<u>\$34,059.66</u>
							<b>Fund Total</b>	<u><b>\$1,138,804.11</b></u>

**304 -SERIES 2020 CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND - 304**

<b>CHECK # REQ 111</b>								
304	12/29/25	KUTAK ROCK LLP	365738516823-2	REQ 111 - KUTAK ROCK LLP	Construction in Progress	565001-53001	\$1,092.00	
							<b>Check Total</b>	<u>\$1,092.00</u>
							<b>Fund Total</b>	<u><b>\$1,092.00</b></u>

**Total Checks Paid** **\$1,219,943.05**