



A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the
Conservation and Recreation Lands
Selection Committee

Ms. Victoria Tschinkel
Secretary
Department of Environmental Regulation
- Chairperson -

Prepared by the Division of State Lands
and the Liaison Staff of the Selection Committee
July 1, 1986

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction.....	1
II. C.A.R.L. Project Lists.....	3
A. Recommended Priority List for 1986.....	4
B. Priority List from 1985.....	7
C. List of New and Resubmitted Proposals Evaluated for 1985 Priority List.....	9
III. C.A.R.L. Selection Committee Members and Staff.....	12
IV. Status of C.A.R.L. Trust Fund.....	13
V. Public Presentation Meetings.....	15
VI. Summary of Public Meetings On the Preliminary Priority List.....	21
VII. Project Analyses.....	77
1. West Lake.....	78
2. Rookery Bay.....	83
3. Fakahatchee Strand.....	89
4. Charlotte Harbor.....	95
5. Lower Apalachicola.....	100
6. South Savannas.....	106
7. North Key Largo Hammocks/North Key Largo Hammocks Addition	111
8. Spring Hammock.....	118
9. North Peninsula.....	123
10. Wakulla Springs.....	128
11. Escambia Bay Bluffs.....	135
12. Cayo Costa Island.....	140
13. Crystal River.....	146
14. Chassahowitzka Swamp.....	152
15. Emerald Springs.....	158
16. Julington/Durbin Creeks.....	163
17. Josslyn Island.....	168

COVER PAGE:
 "Great White Heron"
 Artist - Robin Carpenter

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VII. Project Analyses (cont.)	<u>Page</u>
18. Lake Arbuckle.....	173
19. St. Johns River Forrest Estates/Fechtel Ranch.....	178
20. Paynes Prairie (Murphy-Deonna).....	184
21. Withlacoochee E.E.L. Inholding/ Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek.....	190
22. Bower Tract.....	196
23. Andrews Tract.....	201
24. Deering Hammock.....	206
25. Horrs Island/Barfield Bay.....	212
26. Lochloosa Wildlife.....	217
27. Silver River.....	222
28. Windley Key Quarry.....	227
29. "Save Our Everglades".....	232
30. Cooper's Point.....	240
31. Peacock Slough.....	245
32. Tsala Apopka Lake.....	250
33. Cotee Point.....	255
34. The Barnacle Addition.....	260
35. Goodwood.....	265
36. Rotenberger/Holey Land.....	270
37. Cedar Key Scrub II Addition.....	275
38. Stoney-Lane Tract.....	280
39. Big Mound Property.....	285
40. Owen Illinois Property.....	290
41. Gasparilla Island Port Property.....	295
42. Big Shoals Corridor/Brown Tract.....	300
43. Lower Wacissa and Aucilla River Sinks.....	306
44. Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffer.....	312
45. White Belt Ranch.....	317
46. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands.....	322
47. Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer.....	327
48. Galt Island.....	332
49. Manatee Estech.....	337

I. Introduction

The 1979 Legislature created the Conservation and Recreation Lands Program and Trust Fund, providing for the selection and acquisition of: 1) Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL); 2) lands for use and protection as natural floodplain, marsh, or estuary, if the protection and conservation of such lands is necessary to enhance or protect water quality or quantity or to protect fish and wildlife habitat which cannot otherwise be accomplished through local and state regulatory programs; 3) for use as state parks, recreation areas, public beaches, wilderness areas, or wildlife management areas; 4) for restoration of altered ecosystems to correct environmental damage that has already occurred; or 5) for preservation of significant archaeological or historical sites. The program is guided by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee, consisting of the Secretary of the Department of Community Affairs, the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Regulation (current chairperson), the Executive Director of the Department of Natural Resources, the Director of the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Executive Director of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Director of the Division of Archives, History, and Records Management of the Department of State, or their respective designees. The Chairmanship of the Committee rotates annually in the above order.

The Division of State Lands provides staff support and coordination for the program. In addition, invaluable assistance has been provided by the Liaison Staff of each Committee agency in the general activities and specific work elements of the selection process.

On December 16, 1980 the Trustees approved the first program priority list of 27 projects submitted by the Committee. Following that decision, the Division began acquisition procedures on this list. During each legislative session subsequent to approval of the first C.A.R.L. Priority List, amendments have been enacted which provide for considerable technical program improvements. One of the most recent and comprehensive changes to the C.A.R.L. evaluation cycle involves the preparation of resource planning boundaries (for projects receiving 3 votes) and project designs (for projects receiving 4 votes). This new planning methodology used by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee for the first time in the 1984-85 cycle has made the analysis of projects more comprehensive and therefore more time consuming, but is providing more and better information to the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on issues affecting the optimal boundary configurations and acquisition phasing of C.A.R.L. projects.

The deadline for submission of new and reconsidered projects for the 1985-86 cycle was September 1, 1985. Fifty-seven proposals were submitted; 21 new projects and 36 projects already on file, having been reviewed by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee at least once. A copy of each proposal was provided to all 6 Committee members, who carried out the initial review. Additionally, public presentation meetings were held by the Committee during August 1985, which provided an opportunity for presentations by project applicants. Following these meetings, on October 14, 1985, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee voted 17 projects to full review.

Fiscal year 1985-86 was a busy year for the Land Acquisition Selection Committee and staff. Project designs for the 1984-85 projects, having received four votes, were completed as well as project assessments and resource planning boundaries for those 1985-86 projects, having received 3 votes. During this same fiscal year the Land Acquisition Selection Committee and staff devoted energy to the completion of the Florida Statewide Land Acquisition Plan (FSLAP) and the revision of the C.A.R.L. rule. More time was also spent this past year coordinating with other public land acquisition agencies, such as the water management districts and with private non-profit organizations such as The Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Lands.

On March 21, 1985, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the remaining 1984-85 project designs with the exception of Sandpiper Cove which they removed from the recommended 1985-86 priority list (but partially reinstated on April 11, 1986). The Committee at that time also adopted the project assessments, (4 votes) including the resource planning boundaries of 10 of the 1985-86 proposals. Additionally, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee voted to combine those projects with contiguous boundaries: North Key Largo Hammocks and North Key Largo Hammocks Additions were combined at the rank of #7, Withlacoochee EEL Inholding and Mondello/ Cacciatore/Jumper Creek were combined at #21, St. Johns River Forrest Estates and Fechtel Ranch were combined at #19 and Crystal River II, Crystal Cove, and the Crystal River State Reserve Addition were combined at #13.

Other changes to this year's priority list include the transfer of Guana to the Save Our Coast list and the deletion of Gateway. The ten 1984-85 projects which were ranked but not officially presented as part of the recommended 1985 list now have boundary maps and completed project designs and have assumed their designated rankings on the 1986 list. Also at a meeting held on December 12, 1985 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee added The Barnacle Addition to the 1986 Recommended list at position #35, which was approved by the Board in January 1986.

After project designs and boundary maps are completed for the ten new 1985-86 projects, they will be presented to the Board in January 1987 or March 1987 in the C.A.R.L. Interim Report as part of the 1986 C.A.R.L. priority list.

Each project on the list includes a preliminary statement of the extent and nature of public use, a designation of a managing agency(s), preacquisition planning and budgeting, a boundary map and an estimate of value. Values in the C.A.R.L. Annual Report have been arrived at differently through the years. Most of the estimated values in the 1986 report reflect or are derived from the values indicated in the 1985 report. In some cases, as in West Lake, if all funds for purchase of a project have been reserved for purchase by the Governor and Cabinet, then the estimate of value remaining to be purchased (in the project summary) will indicate a zero balance. The values in the 1987 C.A.R.L. Annual Report will be standardized and be based on tax assessed values.

Purchased acreage or acreage under option is not subtracted from the estimated acreage in the project summary until a contract is actually closed. Acreage under multiple option contracts, where undivided interests are purchased, are not subtracted until the final option is closed.

II. C. A. R. L. PROJECT LISTS

A. 1986 C.A.R.L. Recommended Priority List

Project and County	Approximate Acreage	Best Estimate of Value Remaining to be Bought	Estimated Management & Maintenance Cost (\$)
1. West Lake (Broward)	1,030	\$ ---	3,260,000
2. Rookery Bay (Collier)	11,201	30,642,000	64,314
3. Fakahatchee Strand (Collier)	28,090	12,191,000	---
4. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte)	1,756	1,623,000	23,172
5. Lower Apalachicola (Franklin)	7,800	2,732,500	---
6. South Savannas (Martin/St. Lucie)	1,503	3,659,000	171,619
7. North Key Largo Hammocks/North Key Largo Hammocks Additions (Monroe)	2,327	21,974,000	108,604
8. Spring Hammock (Seminole)	1,300	1,109,000	59,750
9. North Peninsula (Volusia)	151	3,557,560	144,000
10. Wakulla Springs (Wakulla)	3,330	1,200,000	---
11. Escambia Bay Bluffs (Escambia)	3.5	87,500	---
12. Cayo Costa Island (Lee)	517	3,878,000	21,500
13. Crystal River II/ Crystal Cove/ Crystal River State Reserve (Citrus)	5,843	4,917,000	119,322
14. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando/Citrus)	5,531	4,272,000	10,000
15. Emerald Springs (Bay)	988	1,673,000	84,000
16. Julington/Durbin Creeks (Duval)	3,305	9,100,000	110,000
17. Josslyn Island (Lee)	48	150,000	---
18. Lake Arbuckle (Polk)	13,604	34,000	20,445
19. St. Johns River Forrest Estates/ Fechtcl Ranch (Lake)	10,550	5,011,000	87,312
20. Paynes Prairie/ Murphy-Deonna (Alachua)	1,066	3,159,000	---
21. Withlacoochee E.E.L. Inholding/ Mondello/ Cacciatore/Jumper Creek (Sumter)	4,383	153,000	11,560

Project and County	Approximate Acreage	Best Estimate of Value Remaining to be Bought	Estimated Management & Maintenance Cost (\$)
22. Bower Tract (Hillsborough)	1,549	---	---
23. Andrews Tract (Levy)	413	528,000	---
24. Deering Hammock (Dade)	347.216	---	---
25. Horrs Island/ Barfield Bay (Collier)	142.74	850,000	---
26. Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua)	30,985	15,000,000	21,000
27. Silver River (Marion)	1,356	958,000	---
28. Windley Key Quarry (Monroe)	32.88	---	---
29 "Save Our Everglades" (Collier)	200,000	6,000,000 (CARL) (80,430,000 total)	---
30. Cooper's Point (Pinellas)	333	650,000	---
31. Peacock Slough (Suwannee)	564	480,000	---
32 Tsala Apopka Lake (Citrus)	16,443	6,577,200	---
33. Cotee Point (Pasco)	81	1,800,000	---
34. The Barnacle Addition (Dade)	7	3,463,439	295,937
35. Goodwood (Leon)	20	2,000,000	250,000
36. Rotenberger/ Holey Land (Palm Beach)	13,340	10,946,000	50,000
37. Cedar Key Scrub II Addition (Levy)	2,614	800,000	71,019
38. Stoney-Lane (Citrus)	2,000	600,000	---
39. Big Mound Property (Palm Beach)	265	500,000	25,000
40 Owen-Illinois Property (Dixie)	37,236	28,900,000	---
41. Gasparilla Island Port Property (Lee)	39	3,000,000	---
42. Big Shoals Corridor/ Brown Tract (Columbia & Hamilton)	3,208	811,000	---
43. Lower Wacissa River and Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson)	13,668	245,000	---
44. Big Pine Key/ Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffers (Monroe)	753	2,026,000	52,000

Project and County	Approximate Acreage	Best Estimate of Value Remaining to be Bought	Estimated Management & Maintenance Cost (\$)
45. White Belt Ranch (Palm Beach)	21,900	22,000,000	50,000
46. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade)	164	2,625,000	---
47. Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer (Lee)	13,240	10,184,000	80,000
48. Galt Island (Lee)	389	2,879,378	---
49. Manatee Estech (Manatee)	10,524	9,971,000	15,000
50. Bluehead Ranch (Highlands)	40,329	22,181,000	70,000
51. Homosassa Springs (Citrus)	195	4,601,000	---
52. Canaveral Industrial Park (Brevard)	5,329	7,994,000	---
53. Emeralda Marsh (Lake)	12,118	12,118,000	80,000
54. Sandpiper Cove (Lee)	1,136	1,223,000	91,000
55. BMK Ranch (Lake)	5,850	585,000	178,000
56. Lake Forest (Orange)	430	1,738,060	---
57. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk)	753	753,000	102,604
58. Samson Point (Marion)	2,960	1,773,000	20,000
59. East Everglades (Dade)	76,300	35,000,000	60,000
<u>TOTAL ACQUISITION COST ESTIMATE</u>		<u>332,882,637</u>	

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee voted the following ten projects to the Recommended Priority List. However, because boundary maps and project designs will not be completed until later on this year, these projects cannot be part of the approved C.A.R.L. Priority List at this time. The Committee has directed that these projects be ranked and inserted when the C.A.R.L. Priority List is amended in 5 - 6 months:

Brevard County

Mullet Creek

Dade County

Madden's Hammock
Miami Rockridge Pinelands

Franklin County

Apalachicola Historic
Working Waterfront

Lake County

Seminole Springs

Palm Beach County

Old Leon Moss Ranch

Sarasota County

Warm Mineral Springs

Sumter County

Carlton Half-Moon Ranch

Volusia County

Stark Tract
Woody Property

B. 1985 C.A.R.L. Priority List

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
1. Westlake	Broward
2. Rookery Bay	Collier
3. Fakahatchee Strand	Collier
4. Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte
5. Lower Apalachicola	Franklin
6. Guana River	St. Johns
7. South Savannahs	Martin/St. Lucie
8. North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe
9. Spring Hammock	Seminole
10. North Peninsula	Volusia
11. Wakulla Springs	Wakulla
12. Escambia Bay Bluffs	Escambia
13. Cayo Costa Island	Lee
14. Crystal River II	Citrus
15. Chassahowitzka Swamp	Hernando/Citrus
16. Emerald Springs	Bay
17. Julington/Durbin Creeks	Duval
18. Gateway	Pinellas
19. Josslyn Island	Lee
20. Lake Arbuckle	Polk
21. St Johns River Forrest Estates	Lake
22. Paynes Prairie/Murphy- Deonna	Alachua
23. Withlacoochee E.E.L. Inholding	Sumter
24. Bower Tract	Hillsborough
25. Andrews Tract	Levy
26. Deering Hammock	Dade
27. Horrs Island/Barfield Bay	Collier
28. Lochloosa Wildlife	Alachua
29. Silver River	Marion
30. Windley Key Quarry	Monroe
31. "Save Our Everglades"	Collier
32. Cooper's Point	Pinellas
33. Peacock Slough	Suwannee
34. Fachtel Ranch	Lake
35. Tsala Apopka Lake	Citrus
36. Cotee Point	Pasco
37. Goodwood	Leon
38. Rotenberger/Holey Land	Palm Beach
39. Cedar Key Scrub II Addition	Levy
40. Stoney-Lane	Citrus
41. Big Mound Property	Palm Beach
42. Crystal Cove	Citrus
43. Owen-Illinois Property	Dixie
44. Gasparilla Island Port Property	Lee
45. Big Shoals Corridor/ Brown Tract	Columbia & Hamilton
46. Lower Wacissa River and Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson
47. Crystal River State Reserve	Citrus
48. Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer	Lee
49. Galt Island	Lee
50. Manatee Estech	Manatee
51. Homosassa Springs	Citrus
52. Canaveral Industrial Park	Brevard
53. Lake Forest	Orange
54. Sandpiper Cove	Lee

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee voted the following ten projects to have the indicated ranks on the Priority List. However, because boundary maps and project designs were not complete these projects could not be part of the approved C.A.R.L.

Priority List at this time. The Committee directed that these projects be inserted at their assigned priorities when their boundary maps and project designs were completed.

47. North Key Largo Hammocks Addition (Monroe)
48. Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffers (Monroe)
50. White Belt Ranch (Palm Beach)
51. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade)
55. Bluehead Ranch (Highlands)
58. Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek (Sumter)
59. Emeralds Marsh (Lake)
60. B.M.K. Ranch (Lake)
62. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk)
64. Samson Point (Marion)

NEW AND RECONSIDERED C.A.R.L. PROJECTS
for 1985-1986

ALACHUA COUNTY

Cone Tract - 850731-01-1

BREVARD COUNTY

Lake Washington - 850801-05-1
Mullet Creek Island - 840214-05-1

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Alligator Creek - 850801-08-1
Buck Creek - 850801-08-2
Dooley Tract - 831213-08-1

CITRUS COUNTY

St. Martins River 850624-09-1
Withlacoochee River-Gulf Coast Site - 850801-09-1
Crystal River Additions - 830705-09-1

DADE COUNTY

East Everglades - 850404-13-1
Madden's Hammock - 850801-13-2
Miami Riverfront Sites - 850801-13-3
Miami Rockridge Pinelands - 850801-13-1
'The Barnacle Addition - 850129-13-1
Arch Creek Park Addition - 841003-13-1
Biscayne Bay Mangrove Preserve - 800516-13-2
East Everglades Lot - 810521-13-1
Highleyman/Shenstone - 840831-13-1
Munisport - 811001-13-1

DUVAL COUNTY

McGirts Creek Valley Park - 800519-16-3
Metropolitan Park Addition - 830930-16-2
N. G. Wade Tract - 810701-16-3
Pablo Creek/University of North Florida - 830930-16-1

ESCAMBIA COUNTY

Northeast Shore Perdido Bay - 800606-17-1

FLAGLER COUNTY

Marineland - 850206-18-1
Bear Island - 810722-18-1

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront - 850801-19-1
Apalachicola River and Bay Lands - 850801-19-2

HERNANDO COUNTY

Rattlesnake Island - 840413-27-1

HIGHLANDS COUNTY

Carlton Ranch - 850108-28-1

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

Leisey Tract - 850730-29-1

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Suwannee River Ranch - 850306-34-1

LAKE COUNTY

Seminole Woods - 850801-35-1
Seminole Springs - 811001-35-1

LEE COUNTY

Hyde Tract - 850528-36-1
Seeger Property - 840516-36-1

LEON COUNTY

Goodwood Addition - 850801-37-1

LEVY COUNTY

Anchorage Marina Tract - 840823-38-1

LIBERTY COUNTY

Torrey Addition (Rock Creek) - 850731-39-1

MADISON COUNTY

Wardlaw-Smith-Goza House - 850731-40-1

MARION COUNTY

Milkula and Theodore Property - 850801-42-1

MARTIN COUNTY

South Fork St. Lucie River - 800514-43-2

MONROE COUNTY

Matecumbe Oceanfront - 850312-44-1
Knight Tract/North Key Largo - 850506-44-1
Little Torch Key - 850624-44-1
Upper Matecumbe - 850624-44-2
Coco Plum Beach - 850715-44-1
Little Half Moon Key - 811223-44-1
Plantation Yacht Harbor Resort - 830829-44-1
Key West Salt Ponds - 831001-44-1

ORANGE COUNTY

Seminole Ranch - 850801-48-1

PALM BEACH COUNTY

Old Leon Moss Ranch - 850506-50-1
Strazzulla Brothers Property - 830812-50-1
Yamato Scrub (Kovens Tract) 840823-50-1

PASCO COUNTY

Wetstone (Bayonet Point) - 800612-51-1

PINELLAS COUNTY

Camp Soule - 800513-52-1
Brooker Creek - 800514-52-1

PUTNAM COUNTY

Murphy & Seven Sisters Island - 810701-54-1
Government Lot #1 - 821010-54-1

ST. JOHNS COUNTY

Rattlesnake/Hernandez Island - 820929-55-1

SARASOTA COUNTY

Warm Mineral Springs - 850729-58-1

SEMINOLE COUNTY

Cow Island - 850328-59-1

SUMTER COUNTY

Carlton Half Moon Ranch - 850801-60-1

Withlacoochee River/Princess Lake - 840829-60-1

VOLUSIA COUNTY

Stark Tract - 850829-64-1

Marshall Property - 850417-64-1

Spruce Creek - 850717-64-1

Woody Property - 811027-64-1

St. Johns River College Property - 830711-64-1

Cedar Island - 840716-64-1

Little Haw Creek - 840927-64-1

WAKULLA COUNTY

Piney Island - 840406-65-1

III. C.A.R.L. Selection
Committee Members
and Staff

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>STAFF</u>
Director, Division of Historic Resources, Department of State	Mr. Randall Kelley	Mr. Daniel Clayton
Executive Director, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission	Col. Robert Brantly	Mr. Douglas Bailey
Secretary, Community Affairs	Dr. John DeGrove	Mr. Paul Darst
Secretary, Environmental Regulation	Ms. Victoria Tschinkel, Chairperson	Mr. Jim Carnes
Executive Director, Natural Resources	Dr. Elton Gissendanner	Dr. Leo Minasian Dr. O. Greg Brock Ms. Donna Ruffner
Director, Division of Forestry, Agriculture and Consumer Services	Mr. John Bethea	Mr. James Grubbs

IV. Summary of Status of C.A.R.L. Trust Fund

FY 1985-1986 (through April 30, 1986)
 (Department of Natural Resources, Division of Administration)

RECEIPTS:

Severance Taxes on Oil, Gas and Solid Minerals	\$ 35,000,000
Transfer from Special Trust Fund Account (Munisport)	9,993,374
Interest on Investments	<u>858,843</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$ <u>45,852,217</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Operating Expenses	
Natural Areas Inventory	\$ 86,803
Salaries	23,563
Expenses	14,794
OCO	995
Reissue of Outdated Warrants	<u>200</u>
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	\$ <u>126,355</u>

ACQUISITIONS:

Andrews	\$ 3,250,267
Rookery Bay	11,214
Cayo Costa	2,102,130
Charlotte Harbor	9,500
Spring Hammock	13,020
Fakahatchee Strand	2,885,628
Consolidated Ranch/Wekiva	1,800
Crystal River	17,595
Windley Key	511,650
Peacock Slough	5,684
Save Our Everglades	84,200
Grayton Dunes	4,000
Grayton Beach	300
Fechtel Ranch	10,900
North Key Largo Hammocks	12,650
M. K. Ranch	75,000
Silver River	9,968
Deering Hammock	5,683,823
North Peninsula	4,001,373
Julington-Durbin Creek	1,100
Josslyn Island	7,200
Lake Arbuckle	2,949,987
Bower Tract	528,400
Buck Key	1,950
Coopers Point	11,600
Bluehead Ranch	6,743
Wakulla Springs	6,950
Lochloosa	4,500
Big Pine Key	12,250
Incidental Costs	194,758
Incidental Costs (Donations)	<u>1,062</u>
TOTAL ACQUISITIONS	\$ <u>22,337,123</u>
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$ <u>22,463,478</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts over Disbursements	\$ <u>23,388,739</u>
Beginning Cash and Investments Balance	\$ <u>7,993,185</u>
Ending Cash and Investments Balance (As of April 30, 1986)	\$ <u>31,381,924</u>

Summary of Status of C.A.R.L. Trust Fund

(Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Lands
Unofficial Projected Encumbrances from
April 30, 1986 through June 30, 1986)

Ending Cash and Investments Balance (As of April 30, 1986)	\$ <u>31,381,924</u>
<u>ENCUMBERED FUNDS:</u>	
Operating Expenses	\$ 205,724
Approved Acquisitions (Through 6/3 Cabinet Agenda)	19,182,516
Save Our Everglades	<u>9,791,500</u>
Remaining Unencumbered Funds (As of June 30, 1986)	\$ <u>2,202,184</u>
Proposed Cabinet Action (Through 6/17 Agenda) Acquisitions	\$ <u>16,800</u>
Unofficial Projected Unencumbered Balance of C.A.R.L. Trust Fund As of June 30, 1986	\$ <u>2,185,384</u>

V. PUBLIC PRESENTATION MEETINGS
1986

Following the receipt of all new and reconsidered proposals, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee scheduled two meetings for hearing presentations by project applicants. Both meetings were held in Tallahassee on consecutive days.

Each applicant was notified by mail of the meeting dates and asked to schedule fifteen minute presentations at their option. Speakers were heard by the Committee or their representatives on August 28 and 29, 1985. Both meetings were held in Room 302 of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building (Department of Natural Resources). The August 28 meeting commenced at 7:00 p.m., and entertained presentations by seven speakers; the August 29 meeting commenced at 9:00 a.m., and included presentations by twenty-six speakers.



State of Florida
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DR. ELTON J. GISSENDANNER
Executive Director
Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32303

BOB GRAHAM
Governor
GEORGE FIRESTONE
Secretary of State
JIM SMITH
Attorney General
GERALD A. LEWIS
Comptroller
BILL GUNTER
Treasurer
DOYLE CONNER
Commissioner of Agriculture
RALPH D. TURLINGTON
Commissioner of Education

August 8, 1985

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Interested Persons

FROM: Leo L. Minasian, Jr.
Environmental Administrator
Division of State Lands *LM*

RE: Conservation and Recreation Lands (C.A.R.L.)
Acquisition Selection Committee Meetings

You are cordially invited to attend two C.A.R.L. Acquisition Selection Committee Meetings on August 28 and 29, 1985. Both will be held in the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building, Room 302A, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida. The meeting on August 28 will commence at 7:00 p.m., and the meeting on August 29 will commence at 9:00 a.m. An agenda is on the reverse side for your review.

If you are a project sponsor, particularly of a new application, please call myself or Mr. Billy Kahn, at 904/487-1750 to reserve a place on the agenda for a 15-minute presentation to Committee members and their staff. We particularly welcome information on resource values and local-government support for your project.

LLM/mrl
Attachment

DIVISIONS / ADMINISTRATION BEACHES AND SHORES LAW ENFORCEMENT MARINE RESOURCES
RECREATION AND PARKS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STATE LANDS

AGENDAS

Conservation and Recreation Lands

Acquisition Selection Committee

Room 302A

Marjorie Stoneman Douglas Building

August 28, 1985; 7:00 p.m.

- I. Introductory remarks.
- II. Short presentations by new or reconsidered project applicants.
- III. Consideration of the Addition of East Everglades/Northeast Shark River Slough to a Future Preliminary C.A.R.L. Priority List.
- IV. Consideration of a Future Schedule of Meetings for the C.A.R.L. Program.
- V. Consideration of Ongoing Activities concerning the C.A.R.L. Priority List.

August 29, 1985; 9:00 a.m.

- I. Short presentations by new or reconsidered project applicants.

For further information, or to reserve a place on the agenda to present information on your project, please contact Dr. Leo L. Minasian, Jr., Environmental Administrator, or Billy Kahn, Land Management Specialist, at 904/487-1750.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

The Conservation and Recreation Lands Selection Committee, as defined in Section 259.035, Florida Statutes, announces two Selection Committee meetings, to which all interested parties are invited.

DATES AND TIMES: August 28, 1985; 7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. and
August 29, 1985; 9:00 a.m. ET

PLACE: Marjorie Stoneman Douglas Building
Room 302A
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

PURPOSE: To gather additional information relating to public purpose as defined in Sections 253.023, Florida Statutes on both new and reconsidered C.A.R.L. application sponsors in the form of a brief, oral presentation.

To obtain copies of the lists of new and resubmitted projects or reserve a place on the Agenda, please write to: Dr. Leo L. Minasian, Environmental Administrator, Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32303, or call at 904/487-1750.

PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS

for New and Reconsidered Projects
for 1985-1986

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28

7:00	Introductory Remarks	
7:15	Ms. Mary Monroe	The Barnacle Addition (Dade)
7:30	Mr. Mike Coniglio	Piney Island (Wakulla)
7:45	Mr. John Strazzulla	Strazzulla Brothers Property (Palm Beach)
8:00	Mr. Dan Farley	Wetstone (Pasco)
8:15	Mr. William R. Boardman	Wardlaw-Smith-Goza House (Madison)
8:30	Mr. Charles Lee	Key West Salt Ponds (Monroe)
8:45	Ms. Marilyn Maloney	Goodwood Addition (Leon)
9:00	Agenda Items	

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29

9:00	Introductory Remarks	
9:15	Honorable Maggie Hurchella County Commissioner	South Fork St. Lucie River (Martin)
9:30	Mr. Tom Cason	Little Haw Creek (Volusia)
9:45	*Mr. Robert Franckle	Withlacoochee River-Gulf Coast Site (Citrus)
10:00	Mr. Mike Best	Buck Creek (Charlotte)
10:15	Mrs. Nan Perry	Leisey Tract (Manatee)
10:30	BREAK	
10:45	Mr. and Mrs. Albert Carlton	Carlton Half Moon Ranch (Sumter)
11:00	Mr. Charles Kith	Plantation Harbor Yacht Resort (Monroe)
11:15	Dr. Virginia Vail	Lower Apalachicola River and Bay Lands (Franklin)
11:30	Ms. Sarah Bailey	Rattlesnake/Hernandez Island (St. Johns)
11:45	Mr. Charles Caniff	Alligator Creek (Charlotte)

Public Presentations
New and Reconsidered Projects
Page Two

12:00	LUNCH	
1:15	Ms. Pat Hardin	Seminole Woods (Lake)
1:30	Mr. Doug Bailey	Old Leon Moss Ranch (Palm Beach)
1:45	Mr. Dick Sadowski	Coco Plum Beach (Monroe)
2:00	Mr. David Drisdale	Marineland (Flagler)
2:15	Mr. Wilburn Cockrell Mr. Ralph DeVito	Warm Mineral Springs (Manatee)
2:30	BREAK	
2:45	Ms. Theresa Kramer	Mullet Creek (Brevard)
3:00	Mr. George Willson	Huff Property (Monroe)
3:15	Ms. Liz Boutt, Mr. Bob Carr Ms. Debbie Hart	Arch Creek Park Addition Madden's Hammock Miami Rockridge Pinelands Biscayne Bay Preserve (Dade)
3:30		
3:45	*Mr. Alex Ford	Seminole Springs (Lake)
4:00	Mr. Bill Roberts	Ed Knight Tract (Monroe)
4:15	Ms. Lacey Bullard Mr. Dick Dardy	Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront (Franklin)
4:30	Ms. Virginia Foster	N. E. Shore Perdido Bay (Escambia)

*Videotape Being Used

VI. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

1986

Prepared by the Staff of the
Division of State Lands
Department of Natural Resources

For the Conservation and Recreation
Lands Selection Committee

As directed by the Selection Committee, a series of three public meetings were held in centrally located regional sites of the greatest population near proposed projects. Pursuant to Chapter 259.07, Florida Statutes, legal advertisements were placed in newspapers of general circulation: Tallahassee Democrat, Miami Herald, Fort Myers News Press, Jacksonville Journal, Tampa Tribune, Citrus County Chronicle.

Division staff also sent copies of the meeting announcement to a comprehensive mailing list, including project applicants, local governments, and environmental groups.

Detailed reports follow for each location.

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY MEETING

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee, as defined in Section 259.035, Florida Statutes, announces an EMERGENCY MEETING to which all interested parties are invited.

DATE: December 12, 1985

TIME: 2:00 p.m. EST

PLACE: Department of Environmental Regulation
Twin Towers Office Building, Room 438
2600 Blairstone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

PURPOSE: To consider addition of The Barnacle Addition C.A.R.L. Proposal to the Conservation and Recreation Lands Priority List.

EMERGENCY MEETING

TWIN TOWERS OFFICE BUILDING

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

December 12, 1985

C.A.R.L. Committee and Staff present:

Ms. Victoria Tschinkel, Chairperson	Department of Environmental Regulation
Dr. Elton Gissendanner	Department of Natural Resources
Mr. John Bethea	Division of Forestry
Mr. Doug Bailey	Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
Mr. Danny Clayton	Division of Archives, History and Records Management
Mr. Tom Lewis	Department of Community Affairs
Dr. Leo L. Minasian, Jr.	Bureau of Land Acquisition
Liaison Staff	

An emergency meeting of the Conservation and Recreation Lands Committee was called by chairperson Victoria Tschinkel, at the request of the Department of Natural Resources on December 12, 1985. The topic of discussion was the timely addition of the Barnacle Addition to the C.A.R.L. Interim List. The Barnacle Addition was then being considered through the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) Acquisition Program. The Committee generally agreed however, that acquisition of the Barnacle Addition under the LATF program was probably not feasible. A complex situation involving a possible zoning change for the Barnacle Addition and an agreement between the City of Miami and the Board of Trustees necessitated prompt action.

Mr. John Bethea made a motion to remove the Barnacle Addition from the LATF list. Mr. Tom Lewis seconded the motion and it passed in a 5 to 1 vote. Mr. Doug Bailey, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, cast the dissenting vote.

Mr. John Bethea moved to have the Barnacle Addition added to the C.A.R.L. Interim List. Mr. Tom Lewis seconded the motion and it passed in a 5 to 1 vote. Mr. Doug Bailey, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, cast the dissenting vote.

Mr. John Bethea moved to place the Barnacle Addition at #35 on the C.A.R.L. Priority List. Mr. Tom Lewis seconded the motion and it passed in a 5 to 1 vote. Mr. Doug Bailey, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, cast the dissenting vote.

Ms. Tschinkel, made the motion to adopt the project assessment that had been previously developed and approved by Committee Staff. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Chairperson Tschinkel adjourned the meeting.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee, as defined in Section 259.035, Florida Statutes, announces three public meetings to which all interested parties are invited. The purpose of these meetings is to take oral and written testimony in response to those projects on the acquisition list proposed for presentation to the Governor and Cabinet in July, and for those projects proposed for addition to the acquisition list when the required boundary maps and designs are completed. Testimony will be taken only on these projects.

DATE: April 29, 1986

TIME: 1:30 p.m. (Eastern Daylight Savings Time)

PLACE: Department of Environmental Regulation
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blairstone Road
Room 438
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

DATE: May 9, 1986

TIME: 2:00 p.m. (Eastern Daylight Savings Time)

PLACE: Commission Chambers
Administration Building
201 South Rosalind Avenue
Orlando, Florida 32801

DATE: May 21, 1986

TIME: 2:00 p.m. (Eastern Daylight Savings Time)

PLACE: Metro-Dade Center
Terrace Level
Rooms A and B
11 Northwest First Street
Miami, Florida 33128

Copies of the Preliminary Acquisition List and the Agenda may be obtained by writing: Bureau of Land Acquisition, Division of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32303 or by calling 904/487-1750.



State of Florida
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DR. ELTON J. GISSENDANNER
Executive Director
Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32303

BOB GRAHAM
Governor
GEORGE FIRESTONE
Secretary of State
JIM SMITH
Attorney General
GERALD A. LEWIS
Comptroller
BILL GUNTER
Treasurer
DOYLE CONNER
Commissioner of Agriculture
RALPH D. TURLINGTON
Commissioner of Education

April 14, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Interested Persons
FROM: Greg Brock *GB*
Environmental Administrator
Division of State Lands
RE: Public Meetings

You are cordially invited to attend any of a series of public meetings scheduled by the Conservation and Recreation Lands (C.A.R.L.) Selection Committee. The purpose of these meetings is to take testimony in response to those projects (see reverse side for proposed future acquisition list).

DATE: April 29, 1986
TIME: 1:30 p.m.
PLACE: Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blairstone Road
Room 438
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

DATE: May 9, 1986
TIME: 2:00 p.m.
PLACE: Administration Building
Commission Chambers
201 South Rosalind Avenue
Orlando, Florida 32801

DATE: May 21, 1986
TIME: 2:00 p.m.
PLACE: Metro-Dade Center
Terrace Level
Rooms A and B
11 Northwest First Street
Miami, Florida 33128

For further information, please call 904/487-1750. Thank you.

GB/ml

Preliminary Priority List

The following lists of projects were forwarded for public testimony by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on March 21, 1986. The first is a ranked list of 59 projects which will have required project designs and mapping completed, and are eligible for presentation to the Governor and Cabinet as part of the Final Priority List in July 1986.

The second, unranked list of 10 new projects was recommended for future acquisition pending completion of required boundary maps and project designs. It is anticipated that completion of required maps and designs for most of the new projects will take until the end of 1986. At that time, the Committee will add those projects to the revised, Interim Priority List for approval by the Governor and Cabinet.

Ranked List of Projects

Currently under Acquisition

1. Westlake (Broward)
2. Rookery Bay (Collier)
3. Fakahatchee Strand (Collier)
4. Charlotte Harbor (Charlotte)
5. Lower Apalachicola (Franklin)
6. South Savannahs (Martin/St. Lucie)
- 7.* North Key Largo Hammocks (Monroe)/North Key Largo Hammocks Addition (Monroe)
8. Spring Hammock (Seminole)
9. North Peninsula (Volusia)
10. Wakulla Springs (Wakulla)
11. Escambia Bay Bluffs (Escambia)
12. Cayo Costa Island (Lee)
- 13.* Crystal River II (Citrus)/Crystal Cove (Citrus)/Crystal River State Reserve (Citrus)
14. Chassahowitzka Swamp (Hernando/Citrus)
15. Emerald Springs (Bay)
16. Julington/Durbin Creeks (Duval)
17. Josslyn Island (Lee)
18. Lake Arbuckle (Polk)
- 19.* St. Johns River Forrest Estates (Lake)/Fechtels Ranch (Lake)
20. Paynes Prairie/Murphy-Deonna (Alachua)
- 21.* Withlacoochee E.E.L. Inholding (Sumter)/Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek (Sumter)
22. Bower Tract (Hillsborough)
23. Andrews Tract (Levy)
24. Deering Hammock (Dade)
25. Horrs Island/Barfield Bay (Collier)
26. Lochloosa Wildlife (Alachua)
27. Silver River (Marion)
28. Windley Key Quarry (Monroe)
29. "Save Our Everglades" (Collier)
30. Cooper's Point (Pinellas)
31. Peacock Slough (Suwannee)
32. Tsala Apopka Lake (Citrus)
33. Cotee Point (Pasco)
34. The Barnacle Addition (Dade)
35. Goodwood (Leon)
36. Rotenberger/Holey Land (Palm Beach)
37. Cedar Key Scrub II Addition (Levy)
38. Stoney-Lane (Citrus)
39. Big Mound Property (Palm Beach)
40. Owen-Illinois Property (Dixie)
41. Gasparilla Island Port Property (Lee)
42. Big Shoals Corridor/Brown Tract (Columbia and Hamilton)
43. Lower Wacissa River and Aucilla River Sinks (Jefferson)
44. Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffers (Monroe)
45. White Belt Ranch (Palm Beach)
46. Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands (Dade)
47. Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer (Lee)
48. Galt Island (Lee)
49. Manatee Estech (Manatee)
50. Bluehead Ranch (Highlands)

51. Homosassa Springs (Citrus)
52. Canaveral Industrial Park (Brevard)
53. Emeralda Marsh (Lake)
54. B.M.K. Ranch (Lake)
55. Lake Forest (Orange)
56. Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub (Polk)
57. Samson Point (Marion)
58. East Everglades (Dade)

*It is recommended that these projects be combined at these ranks because they are contiguous, and together serve the same resource protection goals and objectives.

Unranked List of Projects

Proposed for Future Acquisition

Brevard County

Mullet Creek

Dade County

Madden's Hammock
Miami Rockridge Pinelands

Franklin County

Apalachicola Historic Working Waterfront

Lake County

Seminole Springs

Palm Beach County

Old Leon Moss Ranch

Sarasota County

Warm Mineral Springs

Sumter County

Carlton Half-Moon Ranch

Volusia County

Stark Tract
Woody Property

PUBLIC MEETING
TWIN TOWERS OFFICE BUILDING
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

APRIL 29, 1986
1:30 p.m.

Before the meeting, copies of the C.A.R.L. Preliminary Acquisition List and speaker sign-up sheets were made available to the audience. The meeting began promptly at 1:30 p.m. Jim Carnes, representing Chairperson Victoria Tschinkel of the Department of Environmental Regulation, welcomed the audience and introduced the C.A.R.L. Committee representatives: Greg Brock, of the Department of Natural Resources, Donna Ruffner of the Department of Natural Resources, Danny Clayton of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of State, Col. Robert Brantly of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Paul Darst of the Department of Community Affairs, and Jim Grubbs of the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Jim Carnes briefly described the C.A.R.L. Program and the project design process. Mr. Carnes then asked for public testimony. Four people gave oral presentations and the meeting ended at approximately 2:00 p.m.

A. Summary of Projects Discussed

I. Gasparilla Island Port Property

Oral testimony of support was received from:

1. Mr. Creighton Sherman.

Mr. Sherman expressed support for the Gasparilla Island Port Property. He also expressed the desire that the entire ownership of the client that he represented be considered for acquisition. A fraction of that ownership is outside the project boundary.

II. North Key Largo

1. Captain Ed Davidson, President of the Florida Keys Audubon Society.

Captain Davidson spoke in favor of this project. He pointed out that a major portion of the large landowners are presently willing to sell their lands to the State. There is a strong belief now that the island should be preserved. Currently a moratorium on new development is being put together. This would keep the present land prices from decreasing too much and keep the development out to allow the State time to negotiate with property owners. Captain Davidson feels that there is a real possibility for some bargain sales, as many of the present owners have owned these properties for a long time and did not pay speculative prices.

III. Warm Mineral Springs

1. Ralph Devitto.

Mr. Ralph Devitto spoke in support of this project. Mr. Devitto came to this meeting on the behalf of Senator Johnson. Senator Johnson has been working on this project since the 1970's. The owner has been supportive of Senator Johnson's work. Senator Johnson feels that this project should be ranked higher so that the Committee can start negotiating on it and purchase it quickly.

IV. Owens-Illinois Property

1. Mr. Tom Lipe.

Mr. Lipe spoke in support of this project. Mr. Lipe told the Committee that he is supportive of the negotiations going on at present and hopes that this project will soon be purchased.

PUBLIC MEETING

ORANGE COUNTY COMMISSION CHAMBERS

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

MAY 9, 1986

2:00 p.m.

Before the meeting, copies of the C.A.R.L. Preliminary Acquisition List and speaker sign-up sheets were made available to the audience. The meeting began promptly at 2:00 p.m. Jim Carnes, representing Chairperson Victoria Tschinkel of the Department of Environmental Regulation, welcomed the audience and introduced the C.A.R.L. Committee representatives: Greg Brock, of the Department of Natural Resources, Danny Clayton of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of State, Doug Bailey of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Paul Darst of the Department of Community Affairs, and Jim Grubbs of the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Jim Carnes briefly described the C.A.R.L. Program and the project design process. Mr. Carnes then asked for public testimony. Eighteen people gave oral and written testimony and the meeting ended at approximately 3:30 p.m.

A. Summary of Projects Discussed

I. Warm Mineral Springs

Oral testimony of opposition was received from:

1. Mr. Nelson Farrand.

Mr. Farrand lives in this area. He is representing a group of people against State acquisition of this project. This Spring is mostly used for health reasons. Also there has been evidence that the crime rate increases whenever a State Park is opened. Also, the County will lose tax money that they would be able to collect if condominiums were built there. Of the residents in this area 95% are retired. The present owners give residents of this area a discount to bathe in the springs.

Oral and written testimony of support was received from:

1. Mr. Sam Herron, an owner.

Mr. Sam Herron, one of the owners of Warm Mineral Springs spoke in support of this project. The population in this area is about 15,000. About 150,000 people visit this spring annually. This spring has a greater amount of minerals than any other mineral spring known in the world. Many doctors recommend this spring to patients for therapy treatment.

II. Seminole Springs and BMK Ranch

Oral testimony of support was received from:

1. Ms. Nancy Prine, Conservation Chairperson of the Orange County Chapter of the Audubon Society.
2. Mr. Fred Harden
3. Mr. Pat Harden, President of the Friends of the Wekiva River.

II. Seminole Springs and BMK Ranch (cont.)

4. Ms. Polly Miller, Chairperson of the Natural Resources Committee of the Women's League of Voters.
5. Mr. Alex Ford

Ms. Nancy Prine, Conservation Chairperson of the Orange County Chapter of the Audubon Society spoke in support of Seminole Springs and BMK Ranch. Bears are regularly seen in this area. Springs abound on the property. They fear that if this property is developed the bears will lose another wildlife corridor.

Mr. Fred Harden spoke in support of Seminole Springs. He feels that this area will encourage and allow a full recreational experience for both passive and active activities.

Mr. Pat Harden, President of the Friends of the Wekiva River, expressed support for the Seminole Springs and BMK Ranch projects. The potential for this property is unbelievable especially in an area this close to an urban metropolitan area. With these purchases the Wildlife corridor would run from the Wekiva River Head Springs into the Ocala National Forest.

Ms. Polly Miller, Chairperson of the Natural Resources Committee of the Women's League of Voters, spoke in support of the Seminole Springs and BMK Ranch projects. Ms. Miller says that it is a shame that we don't have enough money to purchase everything right away, because these two projects are wonderful.

Mr. Alex Ford representing one of the owners, Mr. Ted Strong, expressed support for this project. This property was on the list at #5 and was somehow deleted. The property is under very intense development pressures. This project ties in nicely with other projects in this area.

III. Seminole Woods

Oral testimony of support was received from:

1. Ms. Phyllis Soarinen.

Ms. Soarinen pointed out that the development pressures in this area are very great and that the Committee needs to hurry up and purchase this before it gets developed.

IV. Mullet Creek Islands

Oral and written testimony of support was received from:

1. Ms. Theresa Kramer, Environmental Specialist for Brevard County.
2. Commissioner Andrea Deratany
3. Ms. Nancy Higgs, President of the Mullet Creek Preservation Society.
4. Mr. Bill Henz, Brevard Community College.
5. Ms. Amy Green, representing Representative Dixie Sansom.
6. Mr. Howard Wolf
7. Mr. John Watkins, Jr.
8. Ms. Beth Drabek, representing Organized Commercial Fishermen of Florida.

Ms. Theresa Kramer, Environmental Specialist for Brevard County will be introducing three speakers who will be speaking in support of the Mullet Creek Islands. The County will come up with 50% of the funding for this project.

IV. Mullet Creek Islands (cont.)

Commissioner Andrea Deratany. The people of Brevard County agreed to tax themselves \$30 million to purchase beach and riverfront property. One percent of the Manatee population lives around these islands. Commissioner Deratany showed a tape of the Mullet Creek Islands. The State owned these islands in the 1950's but sold them to a private citizen.

Ms. Nancy Higgs, President of the Mullet Creek Preservation Society. The supporters of the Preservation of Mullet Creek Islands are diverse. These islands are important to the citizens of Brevard County. The citizens fish, camp, and observe wildlife here. It is close to heavily populated areas, but seems miles away when you are relaxing here.

Mr. Bill Henz, Brevard Community College, has been working with the Marine Fisheries Commission. As a result of development they have lost most of the mangroves and, if it keeps up, most of the fisheries will be destroyed in this area. The Mullet Creek Islands is the last of the nurseries in this area that is still functioning.

Ms. Amy Green, representing Representative Dixie Sanson, read a letter into the record from the Representative (see the attachments).

Mr. Howard Wolf lives within a few hundred feet of the Mullet Creek Islands. He feels that the preservation of these islands is important to the ecology of the water.

Mr. John Watkins, Jr. Mr. Watkins has never seen such widespread support for a project before. He has not met anyone from Brevard County who wasn't an active supporter. He feels that the State has a chance to right the wrong done 30 odd years ago when it was sold to a private individual.

Ms. Beth Drabek, representing Organized Commercial Fishermen of Florida. These islands are important to the Commercial Fish Industry. It is important to keep them in the natural state that they are presently, so that there will continue to be fish in these waters.

V. North Key Largo Hammocks and North Key Largo Hammocks Addition

Oral testimony of support was received from:

1. Mr. Bernie Yokel

Mr. Bernie Yokel spoke in support of North Key Largo Hammocks and the North Key Largo Hammocks Addition. These two projects add to the public owned lands in this area. The presence of developmental concerns shows that the #7 position is a good place for these two fine projects.

VI. Homosassa Springs

Oral and written testimony of support was received from:

1. Ms. Avis Craig-Ayotte

Ms. Avis Craig-Ayotte gave the Committee members a letter from the County Commissions showing their support and updating their position in helping with this project. This is one of the few projects on the list where 1/3 of

VI. Homosassa Springs (cont.)

the project is already developed and is serving the public. They are presently working with the Captive Manatee Program in Miami to breed Manatees in captivity and then train them for release into their natural habitat.



HAZEL LAINER
BROKER-SALESMAN
OFFICE MANAGER

Sam H. Herron, Jr. Real Estate

SAN SERVANDO AVENUE
WARM MINERAL SPRINGS, FLORIDA 33596
(615) 426-9551



May 8, 1986

State of Florida
Department of Natural Resources
Dr. Elton J. Gissendanner
Executive Director
Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

Gentlemen:

The following is information that may be of interest to the C.A.R.L. selection committee.

I am one of nine owners of Warm Mineral Springs, Inc.

The community of Warm Mineral Springs was started in 1945; By 1960 it had grown to a resort community of approximately 2500 homesites surrounding Florida's only natural warm spring. In 1958, the Mackle Brothers purchased 110,000 acres of land contiguous to the community of Warm Mineral Springs and developed North Port Charlotte due to the fact that the Health Spa in Warm Mineral Springs was next door. Four mobile home parks have since been developed and sold to individuals due to their proximity to the Health Spa at Warm Mineral Springs. The total population of the communities that surround the Spa at this time is approximately 15,000 people. During the Winter Season the population grows to over 20,000.

Approximately 150,000 people a year visit the natural Warm Springs Resort and Spa in Warm Mineral Springs.

The Spa includes a two and a half acre mineral lake formed by the natural warm spring. The lake maintains a year around temperature of approximately 87 degrees. The Spa Health Studio features neuromuscular massage, hydrotherapy, thermal packs, whirlpool treatment and sauna. Also included in the facilities are bath houses, a small restaurant, Gift Shop, Post Office and the bottling and sale of drinking water from the natural warm spring. The facilities also include my real estate office which offers some 200 apartments for rent on a week, month or seasonal basis.

WE SPECIALIZE IN MANAGING THE REAL ESTATE WE SELL



REALTOR®

DALE L. LANE
BROKER/SALES
OFFICE MANAGER

Sam H. Herron, Jr. Real Estate

SAN SERVANDO AVENUE
WARM MINERAL SPRINGS, FLORIDA 33586
(813) 426-9581

FIABCI U.S.A.



INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE FEDERATION



State of Florida
Page two
May 8, 1986

Full real estate services are available.

Many local medical Doctors frequently recommend the use of the Spa and its mineral waters for rehabilitive purposes.

The Spa and adjacent property which consists of 76 acres is for sale at a price of \$4,500,000, \$500,000.00 down, the balance in two years, 10% interest. Contracts offering to purchase the above property for \$4,500,000.00 which required an eighteen month period of time before closing, have been refused by the sellers.

The purchase of the property may be achieved only by purchasing the stock of Warm Mineral Springs, Inc. and the stock of Florida Springs, Inc. from the nine stockholders. Each stockholder must agree to the purchase of his or her stock.

We trust the above information is beneficial.

Very truly yours,

SAM H. HERRON, JR. REAL ESTATE

Sam H. Herron, Jr.

SHH/hl

Enclosures

WE SPECIALIZE IN MANAGING THE REAL ESTATE WE SELL



BREVARD COUNTY LEAGUE OF CITIES

CAPE CANAVERAL
COCOA BEACH
COCOA

INDIAN HARBOUR BEACH
INDIALANTIC
MALABAR

MELBOURNE
MELBOURNE BEACH
MELBOURNE VILLAGE

PALM BAY
PALM SHORES
ROCKLEDGE

SATELLITE BEACH
TITUSVILLE
WEST MELBOURNE

"CITIES OF BREVARD WORKING TOGETHER"

February 13, 1986

Mr. George M. Barley, Jr., Chairman
Marine Fisheries Commission
2562 Executive Center Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Dear Mr. Barley:

I have enclosed a copy of Resolution No. 86-3, adopted by the Brevard County League of Cities at their February 10, 1986 meeting.

The Resolution encourages the Florida Marine Fisheries Commission to conduct Public Hearings to determine the feasibility and the merits of designating two sites in Brevard County as Marine Sanctuaries, as proposed by Mr. William H. Wenz, Professor of Biology at Brevard Community College.

We would appreciate your favorable consideration of our request.

Sincerely,

Cade Ritchie, President
Brevard County League of Cities

rhg

enclosure

cc: Mr. William H. Wenz
Professor of Biology
Brevard Community College

RESOLUTION NO. 86-3

A RESOLUTION OF THE BREVARD COUNTY LEAGUE
OF CITIES ENCOURAGING THE MARINE FISHERIES
COMMISSION TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY AND
MERITS OF ESTABLISHING MARINE AQUATIC
SANCTUARIES IN BREVARD COUNTY.

WHEREAS, the State of Florida's Marine Fisheries Commission findings reveal a serious decline in the quality and quantity of Florida's fisheries; and

WHEREAS, this decline is apparent in the fisheries of Brevard County; and

WHEREAS, more than 90% of our recreational and commercial fish species are dependent upon the nursery function of these dynamic estuaries and local studies indicate that approximately 30% of the original grass beds of the Indian and Banana River systems have been damaged or lost; and

WHEREAS, accelerated loss of natural habitat is threatened by the projected growth and development of the State's coastal regions; and

WHEREAS, the increased demands of a growing population has caused indiscriminate over-harvesting, and threatens the future viability of the fishery resources; and

WHEREAS, members of the Marine Fisheries Commission have requested and received a position paper concerning establishing sanctuary status for selected sites within the marine river systems of Brevard County; and

WHEREAS, the Brevard County League of Cities recognizes the need for, and does support the concept of, establishing marine sanctuaries to serve as fishery recharge sites; and

WHEREAS, the recent position paper proposes two sites in Brevard County (including the Banana River north of SR 528 and part of the Mosquito Lagoon) to be considered as designated marine aquatic sanctuaries;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the BREVARD COUNTY LEAGUE OF CITIES does hereby encourage the Florida Marine Fisheries Commission to initiate workshops and public hearings for the purpose of determining the feasibility and

merits of establishing the two proposed sites in Brevard County as designated marine aquatic sanctuaries to function primarily as fishery recharge sites.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to Mr. George M. Barley, Jr., Chairman, Marine Fisheries Commission, and Mr. William H. Wenz, Department of Biology, Brevard Community College.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the BREVARD COUNTY LEAGUE OF CITIES this 10th day of February, 1986.

BREVARD COUNTY LEAGUE OF CITIES

By: Cash R. Hinkle
President

ATTEST:

[Signature]
Secretary



Florida House of Representatives

Tallahassee

Winston W. Gardner, Jr.
Representative, 31st District

Reply to:

345 South Washington Avenue
Titusville, Florida 32796
(305) 269-4212

216 The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(904) 488-3006

April 11, 1986

Committees

Appropriations
General Government Subcommittee,
Chairman
Commerce
Education, K-12
Tourism & Economic Development

Joint Legislative Information
Technology
Resource Committee
Citrus & Agricultural Funding (Select)

Mr. George M. Barley, Jr., Chairman
Marine Fisheries Commission
2562 Executive Center Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Dear Mr. Barley:

I had hoped to be able to appear at the public hearing scheduled for tonight at the Titusville City Council Chambers relative to two marine sanctuaries recommended for establishment in North Brevard County. Unfortunately I have a conflict I am not able to change, consequently I will be unable to testify in person. Please accept this letter for the record as my request for your and the commission members' favorable response to the recommendation of Professor William Wenz for the establishment of sanctuary status for two sites within the marine river systems of Brevard County.

The fact that there has been a serious decline in the fisheries resource in the Indian and Banana Rivers cannot be denied. The two major contributing factors to the decline are overharvesting and pollution. Unless we provide for a protected resource recovery area, that decline will continue until this valuable Florida resource becomes one more part of Florida's shame.

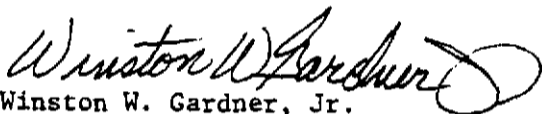
I'm sure there will be much opposition to this proposal but I submit to you that the vocal opposition, for the most part, is selfishly motivated. The two areas suggested by Professor Wenz appear to be ideal. Their boundaries are easily defined and the surrounding landmasses are publicly owned.

At some point in the near future I would like to discuss a related

Page 2
April 11, 1986
Mr. George Barley

issue concerning overharvesting of shellfish in the Indian River and the apparent destruction of grass beds by commercial clamming operations. For now, it is my sincere hope that the Marine Fisheries Commission will favorably consider this sanctuary recommendation. One last comment. I believe that if fishing is to be restricted it should be totally restricted both commercial and recreation.

Yours truly,


Winston W. Gardner, Jr.
State Representative, District 31

WWGsr1

Canaveral ★ **PORT AUTHORITY**

"PORT CANAVERAL"

PHONE (305) 783-7831

P.O. BOX 267

Port Canaveral Station

CAPE CANAVERAL, FLORIDA 32920

April 11, 1986

Marine Fisheries Commission
2562 Executive Center Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Re: Marine Sanctuaries

Gentlemen:

As a Commissioner that is very concerned about the deterioration of the fisheries, I wholeheartedly support the establishment of two sanctuaries in Brevard County. The sites chosen, the Banana River (north of SR 528) and the Mosquito Lagoon, are ideal due to the lack of development in these areas.

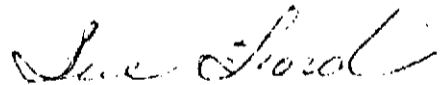
I am firmly convinced that all commercial use must be prohibited and any recreational fishing tightly controlled and limited in order for these sites to function as recharge sites. The two Marine Sanctuaries should be set up consistent with the criteria set forth in the Position Paper by Professor Wenz.

In order to guard against over-harvesting of the fisheries generated by the Sanctuaries, a Resource Dispersal Zone should be established adjacent to each Sanctuary. These Zones will ensure the proper distribution and management of the fisheries generated.

Our Port Authority recently voted to discontinue plans for a shallow draft basin in this section of the Banana River Lagoon, in order to preserve the water quality. New plans have been established to locate our basin in the Port (East of the Locks) where a tidal action occurs.

Therefore, I encourage you to support these Sanctuaries NOW, before it's too late.

Sincerely,



Sue Ford, Commissioner
2275 Windsor Drive
Merritt Island, Florida
32952
(305) 453-0751

c: Port Director, Professor Wenz

CENTRAL FLORIDA'S OUTLET TO THE SEA



TED MOORHEAD
Administrative Assistant

Bill Nelson 780 South Apollo Blvd., Suite 12
Member of Congress Melbourne, Florida 32901
Florida, Eleventh District (305) 676-1776

**Congress
of the
United States
House of Representatives**

BILL NELSON
FLORIDA
ELEVENTH DISTRICT



CHAIRMAN OF SUBCOMMITTEE
SPACE SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS
COMMITTEES
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS

March 3, 1986

George M. Barley, Jr., Chairman
Marine Fisheries Commission
2562 Executive Center Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Dear Chairman Barley:

The Indian River lagoon system is evidently under a great deal of stress and deserves our attention and action aimed at preservation and possible restoration. I have followed with interest the activities of the Marine Resources Council over the last two years, and particularly their efforts to bring about a comprehensive and coordinated approach to the management of this vital resource. My hope is that these efforts will result in a reasonable mechanism for accomplishing this purpose.

Meanwhile, I understand that the agency you chair has responsibilities for the fisheries, including those of the Indian River lagoon. I have seen a proposal, which I understand your commission is considering, to designate certain portions of the Banana River and Mosquito Lagoon as Marine Sanctuaries. This proposal deserves attention because of the possible urgency of need for positive measures. Therefore, I would like to recommend to the Commission that hearings be scheduled in order to gather information related to the establishment of these sanctuaries.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Signed, Ted Moorhead

bn:tm

IN RESPONSE, PLEASE REPLY TO

WASHINGTON OFFICE
307 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-3671

MELBOURNE OFFICE
780 SOUTH APOLLO BLVD., SUITE 12
MELBOURNE, FLORIDA 32901
(305) 724-1978

ORLANDO OFFICE
FEDERAL BUILDING, SUITE 300
ORLANDO, FLORIDA 32801
(305) 841-1776

KISSIMEE OFFICE (305) 847-0723
MERRITT ISLAND OFFICE (305) 459-1776
TIFFINVILLE OFFICE (305) 268-1776
VERO BEACH OFFICE (305) 589-1978



Florida league of anglers, inc.

P.O. BOX 1109, SANIBEL, FLORIDA 33957

COPY

April 11, 1986

Mr. George Barley, Chairman
Florida Marine Fisheries Commission

On this occasion of the first workshop considering the establishment of Marine Sanctuaries, the Florida League of Anglers commends the Commission for taking up this important subject and starting the process which, hopefully, will lead to the establishment of sanctuaries not only in Brevard County but in suitable locations throughout the State. We believe the concept of the establishment of sanctuaries where every effort is made to protect and restore the environment to a pristine condition is worthwhile and should be pursued with vigor.

The particular sanctuaries in Brevard proposed by William H. Wenz offer a unique opportunity to test the sanctuary concept. Because the waters are almost totally surrounded by Federal land which has not been developed to the extent of most waterfront property in Florida there has not been the degradation in water quality and habitat that has become the pattern of most of the State. Portions of the area, however, have come under heavy fishing pressure from both recreational and commercial fishermen. There has been some damage to grass beds from nets and boats running in shallow water. Unless some action is taken this fishing pressure will increase with our rising population and these areas will deteriorate to the overfished condition of most of our Florida estuarine waters.

Since shoreline development is not a problem here, the simple step of controlling fishing pressure through the establishment of marine sanctuaries should provide the State a control area under near pristine conditions in which research can be done and which can then be compared to other areas to further our knowledge of the effect of fishing pressure and habitat degradation. Indeed, if for no other reason, the establishment of these sanctuaries is worthwhile because it provides one last opportunity to preserve a small portion of the Indian River Lagoon in a condition relatively undisturbed by man.

There is a great deal of local support for this proposal. You are assured of the cooperation of Brevard County and of the Federal agencies having jurisdiction over the surrounding territory. We cannot conceive of a better opportunity to test the Marine Sanctuary Concept. We urge the adoption of the Wenz proposal.

Sincerely,

John F. Minor, Jr.
Vice President



Florida House of Representatives

Tallahassee

Marilyn Evans-Jones
Representative, 33rd District

Reply to:

- Suite E
1495 North Harbor City Boulevard
Melbourne, Florida 32935
(305) 254-2121
Suncom 352-7273
- 224 The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(904) 488-2528

Committees

Rules & Calendar
Natural Resources
Regulatory Reform

Children & Youth, ad hoc

March 14, 1986

Mr. George M. Barley, Jr.
Chairman
Marine Fisheries Commission
2562 Executive Center Drive
Tallahassee, Fl 32301

Dear Mr. Barley,

The establishment of two marine sanctuaries in the Banana River and Mosquito Lagoon are of paramount importance to Brevard County and Florida.

Both commercial and sport fishing are important to our community and without preservation of recharge sites, we may see further reduction in one of our great natural resources.

Affirmative action on the part of the Marine Fisheries Commission will ensure the safety of our marine life.

Sincerely,

Marilyn Evans-Jones

ME/lh

cc: William H. Wenz

MERRITT ISLAND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Carol K. Hayes, President, 1725 Larchmont Ct., Merritt Island, FL 32952
453-2921

24 March 1986.

copy

Mr. George M. Barley, Jr.
Chairman
Marine Fisheries Commission
2562 Executive Center Drive
Tallahassee, Fl., 32935

Dear Mr. Barley,

The Merritt Island Executive Council represents the 6000 families of its eighteen affiliated associations from throughout Merritt Island.

At our last council meeting Professor William Wenz of Brevard Community College discussed his plan to reverse the decline in the number of fish in Brevard waters by establishing marine sanctuaries, in particular, two in the Banana River Lagoon just north of SR 528 and up in Mosquito Lagoon. After studying the printed information which Professor Wenz distributed, the Council voted unanimously to endorse the plan proposed by Professor Wenz.

We urge the Marine Fisheries Commission to adopt it and to expedite its implementation. We believe these recharge areas are clearly in the public interest and that the long term survival of the commercial fishing industry in this area will depend upon it.

Yours very truly,

Carol K Hayes
Carol K. Hayes
President

cc MIEC Secty

FLORIDA SPORT FISHING
ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 1216, CAPE CANAVERAL, FLORIDA 32920

February 26, 1986

Mr. George M. Barley, Chairman
Florida Marine Fisheries Commission
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Dear Mr. Barley:

The Florida Sport Fishing Association, a recreational fishing club with a membership of families located in Brevard County, has studied the Marine Sanctuaries to be located in the Indian River lagoon adjacent to the Kennedy Space Center as proposed by William H. Wenz of Brevard Community College.

This letter is to indicate that our club is in complete agreement with Mr. Wenz and to urge that the Marine Fisheries Commission act promptly to establish these sanctuaries. We feel that the very existence of these unique areas provides the Commission with a rare opportunity to set aside a control area free of recreational and commercial exploitation and one on which there is a much better opportunity to control pollution caused by sewage and non-point runoff.

The recharge of adjacent waters will be an important benefit of these areas but a far more important benefit will be the opportunity to study fish and other marine populations in an area which will approach a pristine condition.

Your early action on this important proposal will be very much appreciated.



David Murray
President

East Merritt Island
Home Owners Association, Inc.

MERRITT ISLAND, FLORIDA 32952

1685 Shelter Trail
Merritt Island, Fl.
March 22, 1986

Mr. George M. Barley, Jr., Chairman
Marine Fisheries Commission
2562 Executive Center Drive
Tallahassee, Fl. 32301

Dear Mr. Barley,

The East Merritt Island Home Owners Association, an organization representing over 2600 families on east Merritt Island, wishes to convey to the Marine Fisheries Commission and to the Governor and Cabinet members our strong support for the establishment of two Marine Sanctuaries in Brevard County as defined by Professor William H. Wenz in the position paper which he presented to the commission.

Our association of home owners feels that the proposed action would be a very positive corrective measure to recharge and revitalize the fisheries of this area. We feel that Professor Wenz has clearly defined the need to establish the proposed sanctuaries, has well-defined the characteristics and conditions which make the proposed areas highly desirable for sanctuary status, and has accurately conveyed the mounting public support for rehabilitating this once highly productive natural resource.

Please convey to the members of the Marine Fisheries Commission and to the Governor and the Cabinet members our endorsement of establishing Sanctuary Status for two sites within the marine river systems of Brevard County as proposed in Professor Wenz' position paper. We perceive this to be a decision of great importance, not only to those of us who live in this beautiful area today, but also profound and far-reaching in its positive and most beneficial nature to future generations.

Sincerely,

Sandra M. Goforth

Sandra M. Goforth
President, East Merritt
Island Home Owners Assoc.
1685 Shelter Trail
Merritt Island, Fl. 32952
305-452-2608

"For Orderly Growth of the Area"



THE FLORIDA SENATE

District Office Address:
1300 Pinetree Drive
Indian Harbour Beach, FL 32937
(305) 777-0032

COMMITTEES:
Agriculture
Commerce
Finance, Taxation and Claims
Transportation
SELECT COMMITTEE:
Affordable Housing
JOINT COMMITTEE:
Information Technology Resources

SENATOR TIMOTHY D. (TIM) DERATANY
16th District

March 27, 1986

Mr. George M. Barley, Jr., Chairman
Marine Fisheries Commission
2562 Executive Center Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Dear George:

Mr. William H. Wenz, Professor of Biology at Brevard
Community College has proposed establishment of two
marine sanctuaries within Brevard County. I wish to go
on record as being in support of such a proposal.

The Indian River and all bodies of water within it are
very vulnerable to pollution and are slowing
deteriorating. By establishing the two proposed
sanctuaries in the Banana River and Mosquito Lagoon, we
are ensuring preservation of fishery recharge sites
needed to restore a depleting resource, and we are also
providing an opportunity to study marine populations
and control pollution caused by sewage and non-point
runoff.

By banning commercial fishing and limiting recreational
fishing in these proposed areas Brevard County is
assuring future generations that an important resource
will remain for all interest.

I strongly urge your support for establishment of
fishing sanctuaries in the Banana and Indian River
lagoons.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]

Tim Deratany
Senator, District 16

TD/kd

cc: Governor and Cabinet

Bill Wenz

REPLY TO:

- 1300 Pinetree Drive, Indian Harbour Beach, Florida 32937 (305) 777-0032
356 Senate Office Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32301 (904) 487-5053

HARRY A. JOHNSTON, II
President

BETTY CASTOR
President Pro Tempore



THE FLORIDA SENATE

Tallahassee, Florida 32301

SENATOR JOHN W. VOGT
17th District

COMMITTEES:
Governmental Operations,
Chairman
Appropriations, Sub. A
Corrections, Probation and Parole
Natural Resources and Conservation

March 17, 1986

Mr. George M. Barley, Jr., Chairman
Marine Fisheries Commission
2562 Executive Center Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Dear George:

The Indian River, Banana River and Mosquito Lagoon are all valuable water bodies to the fisheries resources on the east coast of Florida. They are broad, shallow bodies of water that manifest very little tidal flow, a factor which makes them especially vulnerable to pollution.

William H. Wenz, Professor of Biology at Brevard Community College, has proposed designating two marine sanctuaries in these water bodies. This would seem to be a worthwhile designation for the benefit of the fisheries and the public.

I have not confirmed that you have statutory authority to do so, but if you do, I encourage you to conduct public hearings of the Florida Marine Fisheries Commission to determine the feasibility and the merits of making such designations.

You may wish to contact Diane Barile at the Florida Institute of Technology in Melbourne for information on the work of the Marine Resources Council in the Indian River Lagoon, which has received legislative appropriations for two years now and will probably receive additional funding in the new budget.

Sincerely,

John Vogt

cc: ✓ William H. Wenz
Professor of Biology
Brevard Community College
1519 Clearlake Road
Cocoa, Florida 32922

REPLY TO:

- 102 Columbus Drive, Suite 205, Cape Canaveral, Florida 32920 (305) 783-8618
- 236 Senate Office Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32301 (904) 487-5058

HARRY A. JOHNSTON, II
President

BETTY CASTOR
President Pro Tempore



(305) 783-4911

City of Cocoa Beach, Florida

2 SOUTH ORLANDO AVE. / P.O. BOX 280

32931

April 11, 1986

TO: Mr. George M. Barley, Jr., Chairman
and Commission Members
State of Florida Marine Fisheries Commission

FROM: Bob Lawton, Mayor
for the City Commission
City of Cocoa Beach, Florida

RE: Sanctuary status for sites in Brevard County

Cocoa Beach is an extremely water-oriented and water-sensitive city where the quality of life of residents and visitors alike is greatly dependent upon the quality of the marine systems that surround our homes, businesses and recreational facilities. For this and many related reasons, we responded immediately to Professor Bill Wenz's analysis and proposal that specified areas of the Mosquito Lagoon and Banana River areas should be established as marine sanctuaries. We acted unanimously and quickly passed a resolution in support of this proposal on the 9th of January, 1986 because we are keenly aware of the urgency of protecting the nurseries that sustain the Banana River lagoon system bordering our area.

No doubt there are special interests who oppose and wish to delay any restrictions on commercial or recreational harvesting in these sites, and perhaps there is a need for more scientific assessments of the marine life in these areas. Nevertheless, it appears that there is nothing to lose, and no great hardships to be endured if sanctuary status is granted to these two sites now, immediately, rather than later. Studies can be conducted under more stable and controlled conditions, economic impact will be minimized in the long run, and we will have taken an essential first step in reversing the gradual deterioration of our marine resources.

We urge you again, as we did by our January resolution, to carefully consider the feasibility and desirability of establishing these two sites as marine sanctuaries.

Sincerely,

Bob Lawton,
Mayor

BL/lw



FLORIDA FLY FISHING ASSOCIATION

February 26, 1986

Mr. George M. Barley, Jr.,
Chairman, Marine Fisheries Commission
2562 Executive Center Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Dear Mr. Barley:

The members of the Florida Fly Fishing Association are deeply concerned about the deterioration of the Indian River fisheries over the past few years. The association has over seventy members who reside along the Indian River or its environs and regularly fish there. Many of the members have been residents of the area for five or more years and have witnessed the decline of several of the fish species indigenous to the area. Several of our members are retired and have had opportunity to fish regularly and frequently - hence their awareness of the decline in both numbers and size of their catch.

The members are aware of the proposal to establish Marine Sanctuaries in the Banana River and Mosquito Lagoon and wholeheartedly support this effort. It is understood that your Commission will discuss the establishment of such sanctuaries and make provision for workshops and public hearings on same. At a general membership meeting of the Florida Fly Fishing Association on February 25, 1986, a motion was passed instructing the president of F.F.F.A. to express by letter to the Commission the association's desire that the Marine Fisheries Commission pursue the establishment of the proposed Marine Sanctuaries with all deliberate speed. Further, the members of this association offer their collective and individual support and assistance to the Commission toward achieving this goal.

Sincerely,

George H. Brooks

George H. Brooks
President, Florida Fly Fishing Ass'n.

GHB:jdh
cc: W. H. Wenz, BCC Professor of Biology

----- EDUCATION AND CONSERVATION IN FLY FISHING -----



Florida House of Representatives

Tallahassee

Marilyn Evans-Jones
Representative, 33rd District

Reply to:

Suite E

1495 North Harbor City Boulevard
Melbourne, Florida 32935
(305) 254-2121
Suncom 352-7273

224 The Capitol

Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(904) 488-2528

Committees

Rules & Calendar
Natural Resources
Regulatory Reform

Children & Youth, ad hoc

April 2, 1986

William H. Wenz
Professor of Biology
Brevard Community College
1519 Clearlake Rd.
Cocoa, Fl 32922

Dear Bill,

Many of my constituents in Brevard County are anxious to establish marine sanctuaries in the Mosquito Lagoon and Banana River. I have written in support of this effort previously.

I am concerned now about newspaper reports of a U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service study to assess the fish population. I believe that if a base line study is needed, there is no reason why it cannot be concurrent with the establishment of the marine sanctuaries.

We have an obligation to our residents and future generations of Floridians to preserve much that is natural. Our lagoon is in a tentative state and we need to exert all efforts to preserve and protect it.

Research of a high caliber has already been done on the marine life of the Mosquito Lagoon and Banana River. I see no reason to delay the establishment of these two areas as marine sanctuaries while conducting a study. I prefer to utilize work that has been done as a base line and move forward.

Sincerely yours,

Marilyn Evans-Jones

ME/lh

cc: The Honorable Robert Graham
The Honorable Bill Nelson
The Marine Fisheries Commission
The Fish and Game Commission
Dr. Maxwell King: President, Brevard Community College
William Wentz: Professor, Brevard Community College



Florida House of Representatives

Tallahassee

Dixie N. Sansom
Representative, 32nd District

Committees

Education, K-12
Tourism & Economic Development
Regulatory Reform

Reply to:

Post Office Drawer 2697
Satellite Beach, Florida 32937
(305) 777-8100

232 House Office Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(904) 488-9720

May 9, 1986

To the Members of the C.A.R.L. Committee:

I want to express my sincere appreciation to you all for holding a hearing so near to Brevard County, so we Brevardians could afford the chance to come speak to you about a project that is very near and dear to our hearts.

That project is the acquisition of the Mullet Creek Islands. The Islands are an oasis for both man and beast in this fast-paced, ever-changing world. Through the undaunted efforts of many Brevardians, we have reached our current plateau of success by enrolling this most worthy of projects with the Conservation and Recreational Lands Committee.

Those Brevardians, whose unspoken motto must be "if it's worth having, it's worth fighting for", know that today represents another major turning point in the future of the unique Mullet Creek Islands. Several citizens and business groups have come here today to impress the Committee with the merits of this acquisition. They have come, ultimately, to ask the members of the Committee for their whole-hearted support and funding of the acquisition, for posterity's sake, of that group of green gems, known as the Mullet Creek Islands!

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Brevard County Commission for their support of this acquisition, through matching funds, and the C.A.R.L. Committee for their previous positive votes. They have been convinced of the merits of holding these Islands safe from environmental changes, and we look forward to their continued support.

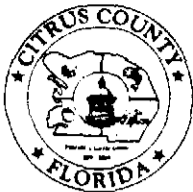
Thank you all for your time and consideration today.

Most Sincerely,

Dixie /aag
Dixie Newton Sansom,
State Representative of the 32nd
Legislative District of Florida

/aag

cc: Members of the C.A.R.L. Committee
Thad Altman, Chairman, Brevard County Commission



BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
CITRUS COUNTY
NEW CITRUS COUNTY COURTHOUSE
110 North Apopka Avenue
Inverness, Florida 32650

(904) 726-8500

May 9, 1986

Reply To:

Dr. Elton J. Gissendanner
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32301

RE: C.A.R.L. CONSIDERATION - HOMOSASSA SPRINGS ATTRACTION

Dear Dr. Gissendanner:

This is to reaffirm Citrus County's continued interest in the acquisition of the Homosassa Springs Attraction under the C.A.R.L. program. Many of you have visited the property and know its resource values, including a first magnitude spring, so I need not go into it's superb features. Since offered in 1984, Citrus County has made every effort to support this purchase by:

1. Agreeing to a shared acquisition with the County to absorb up to 50%.
2. Preparation of the boundary maps establishing jurisdictional areas. \$ 2,000
3. This week the Board of County Commissioners agreed to fund the required acquisition appraisal. 16,000
4. Independently prepared preliminary Archaeological survey. 800
5. Management study prepared by the University of Florida for current operation and development of a research/education center (recommendations under consideration presently).

TOTAL \$ 7,000
\$ 25,800

In addition, you may be interested to know several other facts about the Attraction which indicates why the Attraction should be of vital interest to the State of Florida as a resource of significance. In 1985, 157,000 visitors came to the Springs, up 18% over 1984 figures. This year the figures are already 12% above 1985 visitor counts during the same period. Several things that make the Attraction unique among C.A.R.L. projects is its accessibility providing the public with a first hand experience of the beauty of a Florida first magnitude springs and seeing Manatees in their native habitat.

-- continued --

May 9, 1986

You may also be interested to know that the Homosassa Springs Attraction in cooperation with Seaquarium of Miami is undertaking a pioneer effort by sponsoring a Manatee Captive Breeding and Release Program . In March, the first two, Sunrise and Savannah, were released and are being monitored and studied at the present time by Fish and Wildlife personnel. Apparently their transition to freedom is going well. In June, it is expected that two young manatee (Hugh and Hurricane) will be arriving from the Miami Aquarium where they were born, to begin the next transition adjustment before release to the natural open waters.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly were it not for willing local volunteers who number 100 plus, it would not be possible to maintain the integrity and appearance of the Attraction. The Friends of Nature World is an organization which grew out of the local group of citizens who actively worked for the acquisition referendum. That referendum was presented to voters of Citrus County in the fall of 1984 and passed by a very slim margin. A \$4.7 mil purchase for a community this size has and continues to be a major financial committment. Were it not for the interim action by Citrus County, this property would have undoubtedly been sold to development interests barring the public from a treasured natural resource.

We hope this coming year will be the year that C.A.R.L. funds will be made available for this project. On behalf of Citrus County, we look forward to working with you and the Department of Natural Resources staff in making that a reality.

Sincerely,



F. Alex Griffin, Chairman
Citrus County
Board of County Commissioners

FAG/crm

PUBLIC MEETING
METRO-DADE CENTER
MIAMI, FLORIDA

MAY 21, 1986
2:00 p.m.

Before the meeting, copies of the C.A.R.L. Preliminary Acquisition List and speaker sign-up sheets were made available to the audience. The meeting began promptly at 2:00 p.m. Jim Carnes, representing Chairperson Victoria Tschinkel of the Department of Environmental Regulation, welcomed the audience and introduced the C.A.R.L. Committee representatives: Elton Gissendanner, of the Department of Natural Resources, Danny Clayton of the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of State, Doug Bailey of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Paul Darst of the Department of Community Affairs, and Jim Grubbs of the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Jim Carnes briefly described the C.A.R.L. Program and the project design process. Mr. Carnes then asked for public testimony. Forty-eight people gave oral and written testimony and the meeting ended at approximately 5:30 p.m.

A. Summary of Projects Discussed

I. Woody Tract

Oral testimony of support was received from:

1. Mr. Ray Asmar

Mr. Ray Asmar spoke in support of the Woody Tract. This property has 950 acres and lies adjacent and contiguous to 3500 acres which are currently owned by the State. It appears that the water that flows through the 3500 acre parcel that the State owns for protection of the watershed, flows from the Woody property. The property is on the market for about \$1500 per acre. Mr. Asmar believes that the owner would consider selling to the State at 1/3 of the market price.

II. The Barnacle Addition

Oral and written testimony of support was received from:

1. Mr. Mike Simonhuff
2. Ms. Diane Johnson, City of Miami, Department of Parks and Recreation.
3. Ms. Mary Monroe
4. Ms. Linda Dann
5. Mr. Huber Parsons
6. Ms. Mary-Therese Delate
7. Ms. Carol Knisely, representing the Coconut Grove Civic Club.
8. Ms. Thelma Altshuler
9. Ms. Alicia Callandar
10. Ms. Marty Stofik, speaking for the Dade Heritage Trust and also for the Board of Trustees of the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation.
11. Mr. Finlay Matheson
12. Ms. Lili Neale, representing the Cousteau Society.

Mr. Mike Simonhuff spoke in support of the Barnacle Addition. Mr. Simonhuff feels that this property is endangered from development as the east side of the road is highly developed.

II. The Barnacle Addition (cont.)

Ms. Diane Johnson, City of Miami, Department of Parks and Recreation. Ms. Johnson was here to answer any questions that the Committee might have after the other people have spoken on the Barnacle Addition.

Ms. Mary Monroe showed the Committee some of the books and pictures that the Commodore wrote and put together. She feels that more room is needed so that meetings could be held to discuss the history of the site. Also a buffer is needed to keep the setting the same as when the Commodore built this house.

Ms. Linda Dann pointed out that this project has received much support. The land is pristine, and this alone is very rare in Miami near the bay.

Mr. Huber Parsons thanked the Committee for the special action they took in December 1985. He feels that more room is needed to accommodate people at this site.

Ms. Mary-Therese Delate spoke in support of the Barnacle Addition. This is an urban area and she feels this is an opportunity for the State to return to this area some of the capital that they have sent to Tallahassee.

Ms. Carol Kniseley, representing the Coconut Grove Civic Club. This club continues to support this project. They feel it is important to preserve this historic site for future generations.

Ms. Thelma Altshuler feels that the preceding speakers have spoken well on this project already. This property is important for the preservation of the historic site.

Ms. Alicia Callandar. The Villagers are concerned for this project, they feel that it is important to the historic preservation of the Barnacle.

Ms. Marty Stofik, speaking for the Dade Heritage Trust and also for the Board of Trustees of the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation. The Barnacle is on the National Historic Register. One of the key elements of this property is that when the Commodore built this house he built it to be consistent with the natural area around it. If development of this tract is allowed it will destroy part of the setting that the house was placed in.

Mr. Finlay Matheson hopes that the Committee will proceed with this purchase as expediently as they did with the Deering Hammock purchase.

Ms. Lili Neale, representing the Cousteau Society. Ms. Neale read the Committee a letter that she had written on behalf of the Cousteau Society to the CARL Committee Members.

III. North Key Largo Hammocks and North Key Largo Hammocks Addition

Oral and written testimony of support was received from:

1. Mr. William Shockett, representing the owners.
2. Commissioner Redford, speaking as a private citizen.
3. Mr. Lloyd Miller, President of the Local Izaak Walton League.
4. Mr. Mike Simonhuff, an owner.
5. Mr. Barnett Lazarus
6. Ms. Mary-Therese Delate

III. North Key Largo Hammocks and North Key Largo Hammocks Addition (cont.)

7. Ms. Marjory Stoneman Douglass
8. Mr. Ed Kloski, representing the Upper Keys Citizens Association.
9. Mr. Bill Sculthorpe, speaking on behalf of the Florida Keys Chapter of the Izaak Walton League.
10. Mr. Larry Reece, speaking for the Miami group of the Sierra Club.
11. Ms. Pamela Pierce
12. Mr. Michael Chenoweth, Vice-President of the Florida Division of the Izaak Walton League.
13. Ms. Maureen Harwitz, speaking on behalf of the North Key Largo Coral Reef Coalition.
14. Dr. Robert Kelley, President of the Tropical Audubon Society.
15. Mr. Alexander Stone, representing the Florida region and the National office of the American Coral Society.
16. Mr. James Sanders, Superintendent of the Biscayne National Park.
17. Ms. Susan Wilson
18. Ms. Alice VonSuskil, representing the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, Conservation Department Chairperson.

Mr. William Shockett, representing the owners of the North Key Largo Beach and Tennis Club. He feels that both projects belong high on the CARL List.

Commissioner Redford stated that he was speaking as a private citizen and not as a county commissioner. He pointed out the amount of information we have learned since we purchased John Pennekamp and that we should also preserve the few remaining coral reefs and the purchase of North Key Largo would assist in reaching that goal.

Mr. Lloyd Miller, President of the local Izaak Walton League, and like the Commissioner has been involved with saving water escapes, sea escapes, bays and other water types for 30 years. He pointed out that a coral reef this far north has additional problems, besides pollution, due to the temperature changes. He feels that if North Key Largo is developed that the reef will be lost and if it is lost John Pennekamp and the Biscayne National Preserve will lose their attractiveness to tourists. Once a coral reef is gone it does not bounce back, it is gone forever.

Mr. Simonhuff owns some property on North Key Largo and urged the Committee to purchase the entire tract. He suggested that if the State could establish some kind of transfer development rights for the owners then the state could save money on the purchase of the property by giving the present owners these TDR's that they could use on other property.

Mr. Barnett Lazarus spoke in support of North Key Largo. Usually in a project of this nature there is someone against the project, municipal or private. On this project there is a united front in support. Mr. Lazarus handed out a resolution and an editorial from the Miami Herald.

Ms. Mary-Therese Delante thanked the Committee for placing North Key Largo Hammocks and the North Key Largo Hammocks Addition together at priority #7 and hopes that the Committee keeps them together and that this project may be purchased soon.

III. North Key Largo Hammocks and North Key Largo Hammocks Addition (cont.)

Ms. Marjory Stoneman Douglass pointed out that in the last 40 years the federal and state governments have had an opportunity to pursue the acquisition of the project at least 3 different times. Each time this project was deleted from proposed project boundaries due to owner opposition. The coral reefs here and at John Pennekamp appear to be older than Florida and are probably the oldest part of North America.

Mr. Ed Kloski, Upper Keys Citizens Association. Mr. Kloski is the Governor's Appointee to the North Key Largo Habitat Conservation Planning Committee. He feels that since this area has been an Area of Critical State Concern for a long time that maybe this project should be purchased as soon as the money is available.

Mr. Bill Sculthorpe, speaking on behalf of the Izaak Walton League, Florida Keys Chapter. The League is very concerned with North Key Largo and the John Pennekamp Coral Reef and also the impact on the Biscayne National Monument, because of siltation, fallout of various chemicals and the bad effects on these reefs if we continue to develop this property.

Mr. Larry Reece, Miami group of the Sierra Club. The acquisition of North Key Largo is one of their highest priorities.

Ms. Pamela Pierce spoke in support of this project. Ms. Pierce handed the Committee over 100 petitions coming in through the Friends of the Everglades supporting the acquisition of the North Key Largo Hammocks (see the meeting file). Ms. Pierce endorsed the addition of a parcel that the Committee will consider at their June 12 meeting for a boundary addition.

Mr. Michael Chenoweth, Vice-President of the Florida Division of the Izaak Walton League. They hope that the CARL Committee will consider having more of this type of meeting for the public to speak on their projects. He feels that North Key Largo is one of the most important acquisitions that the state will have the opportunity to purchase. Key Largo is the hub of a group of natural resources that are of state and national significance. Biscayne National Park is north of this, Everglades National Park is west of it, Pennekamp is east of this, Key Largo Marine Sanctuary is east of that and the Crocodile refuge is immediately west of the area being proposed for acquisition. If you cut out the hub of a wheel, the wheel will fall apart. Most of the hammocks up and down the keys were farmed during the turn of the century and have come back and are now viable habitats. The areas that were cleared in 1980-81 are starting to come back and if they are left alone they will come back and become viable habitat once again, but if they are further developed and especially if they are filled they will be lost forever. He feels that this needs to be purchased in its entirety and that the possibility of the state not purchasing the development rights but using TDR's would increase the density in another section where development is already, and that would not be good for the coral reef either. He feels that Port Bougainville should be purchased no matter what because it is very sensitive.

III. North Key Largo Hammocks and North Key Largo Hammocks
Addition (cont.)

Ms. Maureen Harwitz, speaking on behalf of the North Key Largo Coral Reef Coalition in support of the acquisition of all privately owned lands on North Key Largo. They have managed to get a donation of a half hour of television time to show the film on North Key Largo that was shown to the Land Acquisition Selection Committee in Tallahassee. In the near future this film will also be shown on cable in the Melbourne and Orlando areas.

Dr. Robert Kelley, President of the Tropical Audubon Society in Miami, is here today to represent Mrs. Alice Wainwright, the Volunteer Coordinator of the Southeast Chapter of the National Audubon Society. He read a letter from Governor Graham to Mrs. Wainwright.

Mr. Alexander Stone, representing the Florida region and the national office of the American Coral Society. This is a national organization devoted to the preservation of marine and aquatic life. Mr. Stone delivered to the Committee a resolution to be entered into the record. About 15 to 20 years ago one of the reefs, in the chain of reefs from John Pennekamp through the North Key Largo Coral Reef, suddenly died overnight, it ceased to be a viable biological community. One theory behind its death was the turbidity of the water due to boats. Then about 2 years ago most of the sea urchins in the Caribbean died inside a period of 6 weeks. The most viable theory for why that happened is that one ship, coming out of the Panama Canal into the Caribbean, let out a discharge that contained some tiny amount of a chemical or pollutant that was carried by the current flow, killing the sea urchins. For almost a year raw sewage was dumped in the North Key Largo Coral Reef Area, we have been lucky in that this did not kill the reef. Mr. Stone gave the Committee some petitions signed in support of this project.

Mr. James Sanders, Superintendent of the Biscayne National Park, and representing the National Park Service today. In this area the current flows from south to north. The park has the northernmost coral reef inside its boundary and Pennekamp also has a northern coral reef. They are concerned with what chemicals, from development, might enter the current and kill these coral reefs. If this is purchased it will not be developed and they won't have to worry about chemicals killing these rare reefs.

Ms. Susan Wilson, a biologist specializing in land use and the effects of land use on water quality. She has written a description of Biscayne Bay, she has also participated in land use plans, and conceptual plans. Ms. Wilson feels that land uses not affecting water quality, are possible. However, Ms. Wilson feels that here at North Key Largo it would be impossible. Any more development here would destroy the water quality that is the reef's sole protection.

Ms. Alice VonSuskil, representing the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, Conservation Department Chairperson. They have a special emphasis on Endangered Species. Nobody else in the world has our mouse or rat or butterfly or coral reef. These are unique and what is unique should be protected against any endangerment from man.

IV. Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffers

Oral and written testimony of support was received from:

1. Mr. Curt Blair, speaking on behalf of the Big Pine Key Civic Association and on behalf of SeaCamp.
2. Ms. Sandra Kay Barrett
3. Ms. Ann Williams
4. Ms. Evelyn Stebbins
5. Ms. Grace Manilo
6. Dr. Marie Landry, member of the Big Pine Key Civic Association.
7. Mr. L. B. Pokorski, President of the Big Pine Key Civic Association.

Mr. Curt Blair, speaking on behalf of the Big Pine Key Civic Association and on behalf of Seacamp. There are several willing sellers in this area. Monroe County is now listed as an Area of Critical State Concern. Every day that passes when development occurs adds to the destruction of this resource. He feels that this project should be moved higher so that some early acquisition could take place.

Ms. Sandra Kay Barrett handed the Committee a copy of a resolution that the Monroe County Commission will be adopting shortly. The resolution asks the Committee to consider grouping all of the Keys projects together and placing them with the North Key Largo Hammocks/North Key Largo Hammocks Addition at #7 on the priority list.

Ms. Ann Williams has seen the development of both the Miami area and the Keys. She belongs to numerous local, state and nationwide conservation organizations. Big Pine Key has two endemic plants, one of these is federally protected. She pointed out some of the flora and fauna that are rapidly decreasing in numbers in this area.

Ms. Evelyn Stebbins was actively involved in trying to get Lake Erie cleaned and learned much about the effect of pollution on bodies of fresh water. Since she has been in Florida she has learned that the affect of pollution in bodies of salt water is the same. To protect the Coral Reef we need to protect the water quality and to do that we need to protect the land around the water from being developed.

Ms. Grace Manilo mentioned the option between Trust for Public Lands and the owners of the Ocean Bluff property. This option was entered into because the people were unable to hold off the final development order. TPL must find a buyer for this project. The State needs to hurry and buy this before the owners develop this property and it is lost.

Dr. Marie Landry, member of the Big Pine Key Civic Association. In 1979 when Dr. Landry was President of the Civic Association people started asking if they could start planning to protect it from the development that was taking place on the other Keys. Dr. Landry asked the Committee to move this up on their list and acquire it as quickly as the money became available. As corresponding secretary for the Florida Keys Citizen Coalition she wrote the letter to Representative Allen and Senator Plumber supporting Monroe County's position on the North Key Largo Hammocks habitat and protection area. At a League of Women Voters meeting the new executive director of the Fine Arts Council in Monroe County proposed various activities for Arts in the Keys; it was mentioned that Windley Quarry would be a beautiful spot for a setting for Opera in the Keys.

IV. Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffers

Mr. L. B. Pokorski, President of the Big Pine Key Civic Association. The Big Pine Key Civic Association was responsible for stopping the development of a string of condominiums on Big Pine Key. If they had not met with the owners of that property and come to a meeting of minds it would not now be available for the State to purchase. The environmental future of this island is now in the hands of the State. The owners of Ocean Bluff received the permits to build condominiums for a period of five years. The Association took issue and came before the various boards to oppose the development. Luckily it was amicably settled, whereas the owner of the 43 acres, Ocean Bluff, has agreed and has the options open now for any government agency to purchase this land which lies within the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve. If it isn't purchased within the next 3 years the permits they have would allow them to build the condos. The final development order states that they must wait until the end of the option agreement that they have with TPL before they may build. The option is for one year with a possible renewal for two more years, on a yearly basis. If this development was allowed to go ahead it would destroy the remaining cactus hammock.

V. East Everglades

1. Mr. Karston Rist, representing the Tropical Audubon Society.

Mr. Rist is a member of the Tropical Audubon Society and he was also a member of the Governor's 380 Committee on the East Everglades. He pointed out that the Northeast Shark River Slough is important to this project because it provides water to the Everglades National Park and that without this water the Everglades would dry up and die. Mr. Rist wondered why such an important project is the last project on the list.

VI. Warm Mineral Springs

1. Mr. Wilburn Cockrell, Director of the Warm Mineral Springs Archaeological project.

Mr. Cockrell spoke in support of this project. He informed the Committee that this spring is the greatest archaeological find in the State of Florida. From this Spring they have been able to find out what types of animals lived in Florida in the past and how long ago some of them were here. The latest carbon test puts the age of the layer at 20 meters at about 20,000 to 30,000 years old. Mr. Cockrell feels that this site would do well if it was managed in a three part manner. Part 1 would consist of a Spa that would continue through a franchise or be state run. Part 2 would take more time and money, but would involve setting up a Natural History Museum in an existing building. Part 3 would be to build a research station so that archaeologists may continue to study the artifacts in the Spring and to continue putting together the ancient history of Florida.

VII. Madden's Hammock

1. Ms. Diane Gonzales
2. Mr. Bob Carr

Ms. Gonzales supports the combination of Madden's Hammock with Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands.

VII. Madden's Hammock (cont.)

Mr. Bob Carr told the Committee that while the owners have managed to protect this project until now, he is worried about its near future. Last week someone called his office and asked what they would have to do to get a burial mound removed from their property. Mr. Carr stated that the property may have recently been sold, or that there may be plans for future development.

VIII. Miami Rockridge Pinelands

1. Ms. Liz Britt, Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management.
2. Mr. Rob Line

Ms. Liz Britt from the Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management spoke in support of this project. Ms. Britt is also representing the Dade Chapter of the Native Plant Society. The Miami Rockridge Pinelands need to be purchased as quickly as possible. Out of the 16 parcels 2 parcels have already been given permits for development, 2 other sites have been bulldozed in violation of the County Code. The main problem in protecting them is the public perception of them. The public looks at them and says, "They are only Pines.", they don't see the endemic plants and rare and endangered plants that reside under the trees. These parcels contain 20 endemic species. The County Commission recently passed a resolution in support of this project. Panther have been sited in these pinelands.

Mr. Rob Line also spoke in support of this project. Mr. Line has noticed that in the last 5 years the prices on these parcels have risen from about \$150,000 for a builder's half-acre to about \$300,000. The pinelands here are different from the pinelands in the Everglades system. The development in the Miami area tends to take place overnight and leaves people wondering, what happened to the land?

IX. Palm Beach County Projects

Oral testimony in opposition to these projects was received from:

1. Dr. Fred Cichocki, representing the Coalition for Wilderness Islands in Palm Beach County.
2. Ms. Rosa Durando, Vice-President of the Audubon Society in the Everglades and Chairperson of the Conservation Committee.

Dr. Fred Cichocki, representing the Coalition for Wilderness Islands in Palm Beach County. Dr. Cichocki would like to discuss all the proposed projects in Palm Beach County. These projects include the Rotenberger/Holey Land, The Big Mound Property, the White Belt Ranch and the Old Leon Moss Ranch. All of these are more or less agriculturally impacted and otherwise disturbed wetlands. As wetlands they could conceivably be purchased under some other programs like Save Our Rivers. Dr. Cichocki asked why this Committee does not equally support upland areas in Palm Beach County. He feels that Yamato Scrub was an excellent project that should have gotten support from the Committee.

IX. Palm Beach County Projects (cont.)

Ms. Rosa Durando, Vice-President of the Audubon Society in the Everglades and the Chairperson of the Conservation Committee also wished to speak on all the projects in Palm Beach County. Ms. Durando feels that the Old Leon Moss Ranch is the worst of the Palm Beach County projects on the list. This project was drained and mucked back in the 1930's and has been hooked up to the LA Canal System which will effectively keep it drained until it dies. Ms. Durando feels that the Big Mound Property, even with its Indian Mound, is no better off than the Old Leon Moss Ranch. Ms. Durando feels that the East Everglades project is much more important and deserves a higher place on the priority list than the White Belt Ranch. Out of the Palm Beach County projects on the Priority List Ms. Durando feels that the Rotenberger/Holey Land is the only one that should be on the list.

X. Old Leon Moss Ranch

1. Ms. Susan Helton

Ms. Helton told the Committee that this project was developed agriculturally many years ago, and it has not been stripped of muck. Ms. Helton informed the Committee that recently several zoning changes have been approved in Palm Beach County, zoning changes that would increase the number of units per acre. The water that used to flow through this property has been diverted and if the dike was removed and the water was allowed to flow naturally again, then this parcel would revert back to its natural state in a few years. This project has recently been added to the Save Our Rivers List.

XI. Mullet Key

1. Mr. Lowell Stiegler, the owner.

Mr. Stiegler wanted to let the Committee know that he supports the combination of Mullet Key with Crystal River.

coconut grove civic club

po box 381 coconut grove florida 33133

May 19, 1986

Dear C.A.R.L. Committee:

The Board of Directors and the members of the Coconut Grove Civic Club endorse the acquisition of the land adjacent to the Barnacle State Park at 3471 Main Hiway.

It is our continued belief that residents and visitors will enjoy the open green spaces within an urban setting along Biscayne Bay. Future generations will have access to the natural beauty of the hammock environment and the bay just as the early settlers of Florida.

Please act now to help us preserve this important property and protect the historic site from encroaching commercial development.

Sincerely,



Carol Kniseley, Secretary of the Coconut Grove Civic Club



For the record of the State of Florida CARL Committee:

The Villagers, Inc., an organization founded in 1966 "to further community interest in the preservation, appreciation and restoration of historic landmarks"; is thoroughly in favor of the State of Florida acquiring the property known as the Barnacle Extension.

This property, situated between a city park and the state owned historic site, The Barnacle; is heavily wooded with native trees and vegetation. It should be acquired in order to protect both parks and the shoreline from the encroachment of hi-rise, heavy density commercial development, which is presently planned.

Please take advantage of this opportunity to acquire this prime property not only to enhance the two parks as they presently exist; but to preserve for the future a part of what Florida once had so much of, but now unfortunately, has so little of in our area.

Thank you for your serious consideration of our plea for the acquisition of the Barnacle Extension.

Sincerely:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Alicia B. Callander'.

Alicia B. Callander
President
The Villagers, Inc.

DEDICATED TO THE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES
P.O. BOX 141843, CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA 33114

Lili K. Neale
3681 Palmetto Avenue
Coconut Grove, Florida 33133

May 21, 1986

Dear Members of the CARL Committee,

I am speaking to you on behalf of the Cowsteau Society regarding the property adjacent to the Barnacle State Historic Site in Coconut Grove.

As a resident of the City of Miami for 23 years and as a member of the Cowsteau Society, I urge you to seriously consider this valuable piece of property as a high priority item.

In urban areas such as our's, we must carefully plan to maintain the integrity of Florida's natural shoreline along the southeastern coast.

Attached is a letter from the Cowsteau Society to the City of Miami in reference to this matter.

Thank-you very much. Sincerely *Lili K. Neale*



The Cousteau Society

March 20, 1986

The City of Miami
City Hall
3500 Pan American Drive
Miami, Florida 33133
USA

Re: Situs located at circa 3471 Main Highway,
Coconut Grove, Miami, Florida, U.S.A.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

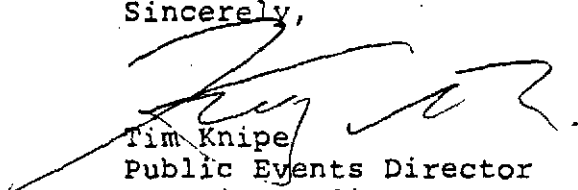
I am writing to you on behalf of Jean-Michel Cousteau regarding the above noted site. On a recent visit to Miami both he and I became acquainted with the importance of the "Barnacle" and its adjacent hardwood hammock.

The Cousteau Society is dedicated to the preservation and protection of all life on this water planet. Of primary importance, from our standpoint, is the condition of the environmental legacy we hand down to future generations. Therefore, we feel it is vitally important, for both environmental and historical reasons, that the above site be spared from the encroachment of a growing urban Miami. In our opinion, this area contains many valuable plant species as well as hardwoods that are becoming increasingly rare in South Florida. Of equal importance is the need to maintain the integrity of Florida's natural shoreline.

All of us living today share a responsibility to provide future generations with a healthy natural world, filled with the same bounties that we have enjoyed. We ask that most careful consideration be given to the preservation of the "barnacle" and the adjacent natural coastal hardwood hammock.

Thank you for your concern regarding this issue.

Sincerely,


Tim Knipe
Public Events Director
Associate Editor

TK:na

The Miami Herald

12A The Miami Herald / Tuesday, April 1, 1986 5

The Miami Herald

JOHN S. KNIGHT (1894-1981)

JAMES L. KNIGHT, *Chairman Emeritus*

RICHARD G. CAPEN, JR., *Chairman and Publisher*

PHIL DEMONTMOLLIN
President and General Manager

JIM HAMPTON
Editor

HEATH J. MERIWETHER
Executive Editor

JOANNA WRAGG, *Associate Editor*

PETE WEITZEL, *Managing Editor*

Land's Sake

FLORIDA'S Conservation and Recreational Land (CARL) committee has done a nice turn for swallow-tail butterflies, crocodiles, and a vibrant coral reef. The committee voted 4-1 the other day to move a 12-mile strip of land on North Key Largo to No. 7 from No. 45 on its land-purchase list. It also voted to include the failed developments Port Bougainville and Garden Cove.

The butterfly and crocodile are two of 66 endangered or threatened species found in Florida; one-third call the Keys home. The reef in John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park draws 1.5 million visitors annually. North Key Largo is a special place in a state that only recently stopped taking its unique places for granted. Conservationists tried to include Key Largo as part of Everglades National Park 40 years ago, but developers and the state blocked its inclusion.

The state, wiser now, has purchased 600 acres of hammock land between Port Bougainville on the southern edge of North Key Largo and Ocean Reef, which bounds the island's north border. The Federal Government owns a 6,000-

acre crocodile refuge west of Highway 905. The CARL purchase would encompass land east of the highway, facing Pennekamp Park, and solidify the key's preserved habitat.

There is no guarantee that the land will be bought any time soon. CARL funds for fiscal 1986 come to \$35 million, and much of that already is committed. But the committee action facilitates the stated primary goal of the North Key Largo Habitat Conservation Study Committee appointed by Gov. Bob Graham in 1984. That group's first priority is preservation of the land. Its second option is to intersperse "pods" of developed property with areas left to nature. The plan requires thorough environmental-impact studies regarding the endangered species on North Key Largo.

Port Bougainville, whose ill-fated construction destroyed vital hammocks and disrupted the natural shoreline, is an ugly portent of the island's worst fate. The best hope for North Key Largo rests with the CARL committee, which can help complete what conservationists first envisioned 40 years ago.

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE TOTAL PURCHASE OF THE UNDEVELOPED PROPERTIES
OF NORTH KEY LARGO, MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA

WHEREAS, North Key Largo, Monroe County, Florida, is a mostly undeveloped island surrounded by natural areas of great recognized value, including: Everglades National Park, Biscayne National Park, Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve, Biscayne Bay-Card Sound Lobster Sanctuary, John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park, Key Largo Coral Reef Federal Marine Sanctuary, Crocodile Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, and the North Key Largo Hammock;

AND, WHEREAS, North Key Largo is under great pressure for development which places at least four species of endangered animals in serious jeopardy, and also places in jeopardy the continued existence of other threatened species of plants and animals;

AND, WHEREAS, the development of North Key Largo will cause pollution which will threaten the health and the survival of the only living coral reefs in the continental United States;

AND, WHEREAS, the unique botanical treasures of North Key Largo, and the adjacent coral reef are irreplaceable natural resources which are important to the public;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that District XII of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, inc. joins with the North Key Largo- Coral Reef Coalition, in urging the legislature of the State of Florida, and the Governor and Cabinet, to appropriate sufficient funding and to authorize the total purchase of all undeveloped properties on North Key Largo, extending south of the Ocean Reef Club, down to and including Port Bougainville and Garden Cove.

Monica St. Beattie

~~PRESIDENT~~ DIRECTOR, DIST. XII, FFGC, Inc.

May 5, 1986
DATE

FLORIDA KEYS CITIZENS COALITION, INC.
 7525 GULFSTREAM BLVD.
 MARATHON, FLORIDA KEYS 33050
 FOUNDED 1973

The Coordinating Organization to Promote, Preserve, and Protect
 the Quality of Life in the FLORIDA KEYS

Bob Ernst	Chairman	Bill Westray	Key West Vice Chairman
Bill Westray	First Vice Chairman	Grace Mannillo	Lower Keys Vice Chairman
Ed Kloski	Second Vice Chairman	Bob Ernst	Middle Keys Vice Chairman
Laddie Vaught	Secretary	Ed Kloski	Upper Keys Vice Chairman
Alice Moore	Treasurer	Marie Landry	Corresponding Secretary

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS	PRESIDENT	MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS	PRESIDENT
Upper Keys Citizens Association	Ed Kloski	Port Pine Height POA	William Grimes
Middle Keys Citizens Association	Bob Ernst	Sarcoma Bay POA	Joel Beardsley
Big Pine Civic Association	Curt Blair	Sugarloaf Shores POA	Richard Kerwick
Isaac Walton League, Keys Chapter	William Brown	Florida Keys Rec and Cons Council	Paul Scurlock
Summerland Key Civic Association	Richard Guarino	Ocean Reef POA	Doris Terry
Coco Plua Property Owners Assoc.	Ed Stone	Sea Camp	Irene Hooper
Jolly Roger Estates POA	Wilson Kenize	Florida Keys Audubon	Ed Davidson
Save Our Neighborhoods	Gordon Smith		

March 21, 1986

The North Key Largo Coral Reef Coalition
 Mrs. Maureen B. Harwitz, Esquire
 2390 Bayview Lane
 North Miami, FL 33183

Dear Mrs. Harwitz:

The Florida Keys Citizens Coalition Inc. endorses your efforts to have the State of Florida buy all the North Key Largo land south of the Ocean Reef Club including the Garden Cove development.

We support your position as described in the Miami Herald Keys News section on March 7, 1986.

We encourage you to join with us as a member of our coalition to protect and restore the environment of the Florida Keys.

Working together for the FLORIDA KEYS,

Bob Ernst

Bob Ernst, Chairman
 1-305-743-6872
 RDE:f
 fkcc321c

PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT

MASS TRANSIT DIVISION

77. MOTION TO APPROVE the destruction of four buses, Nos. 1203, 1248, 1249 and 1930 for a training film being prepared by the Transportation Safety Institute in conjunction with the Mass Transit Division. (These four buses were approved for disposal by the Board at the commission meeting of January 1, 1986.)

OFFICE OF BUDGET & MANAGEMENT POLICY

78. MOTION TO APPROVE travel for County employees on the attached list in accordance with Administrative Order 105.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

79. DISCUSSION: Resource Recovery.

COUNTY COMMISSION

80. DISCUSSION: Resolution supporting public acquisition of undeveloped properties of North Key Largo, south of the Ocean Reef Club, and including Port Bougainville and Garden Cove. (Comm. Thompson)
81. MOTION TO APPROVE a request that General Counsel prepare an ordinance for Commission approval relating to the publication of advertisements for construction contractors. (Comm. Grossman)

DJO
5/20/86

- 14 -

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING PUBLIC ACQUISITION OF UNDEVELOPED PROPERTIES
OF NORTH KEY LARGO, SOUTH OF THE OCEAN REEF CLUB AND INCLUDING PORT
BOUGAINVILLE AND GARDEN COVE

WHEREAS, North Key Largo, Monroe County, Florida, is a mostly undeveloped island surrounded on all sides by natural areas of great recognized value including: Everglades National Park, Biscayne National Park, John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park, Key Largo Coral Reef Federal Marine Sanctuary, Crocodile Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, Biscayne Bay-Card Sound Lobster Marine Sanctuary, Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve, and North Key Largo Hammocks;

And, WHEREAS, the undeveloped properties extend southward from the Ocean Reef Club down to and including Port Bougainville and Garden Cove properties;

And, WHEREAS, the land of North Key Largo is habitat for threatened and endangered species of plants and animals;

And, WHEREAS, the Coral Reefs within John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park and the Key Largo Marine Sanctuary are the only living coral reefs in the continental United States;

And, WHEREAS, the coral reefs are the basis of a thriving tourist economy and recreational and commercial fishing industry in Key Largo, providing benefits to all South Florida;

And, WHEREAS, the protection of the Coral Reefs begins on the land of North Key Largo;

And, WHEREAS, the Broward County Commission is concerned with the protection of the coral reefs and the undeveloped land of North Key Largo;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Broward County Commission supports the acquisition by the public of the undeveloped properties of North Key Largo and urges appropriation of public funds for that purpose.

ADOPTED BY THE BROWARD COUNTY COMMISSION THIS ___ DAY OF ~~APRIL~~, 1986.

AMERICAN LITTORAL SOCIETY



For The Study and Conservation of Aquatic Life

SANDY HOOK • HIGHLANDS, NEW JERSEY 07732 • 201-291-0055

TO THE HONORABLE GOVERNOR AND CABINET
OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF NORTH KEY LARGO "CARL" ACQUISITION

WHEREAS, the development of uninhabited lands in North Key Largo, Florida, would seriously impact by upland pollution the coral reefs and estuaries in John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park and in the Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary, and

WHEREAS, the State of Florida's Conservation and Recreational Lands (CARL) Committee has designated these undeveloped lands as 7th in priority on the CARL list of lands recommended for state acquisition and preservation,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

(a) that all undeveloped lands in North Key Largo, east of Route 905 and south of Ocean Reef to and including Garden Cove, should be acquired and preserved free of commercial development,

(b) that authorization and funding should be immediately provided to complete the land appraisal and survey necessary to move forward with this acquisition,

(c) and that the necessary funds should be appropriated without delay to complete this acquisition,

APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1986.

D. W. BENNETT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RESOLUTION NO. R-647-86

RESOLUTION URGING THE CONSERVATION AND
RECREATION LANDS SELECTION COMMITTEE TO GIVE
A HIGH ACQUISITION PRIORITY TO DADE COUNTY'S
PROJECTS

WHEREAS, Dade County currently has one project, Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands, on the acquisition list; and

WHEREAS, the Conservation and Recreation Lands Selection Committee has selected Madden's Hammock and Miami Rockridge Pinelands to be added to the prioritized acquisition list; and

WHEREAS, public acquisition is crucial to the preservation of these historically significant and environmentally endangered lands; and

WHEREAS, this Board desires to accomplish the purposes outlined in the accompanying memorandum, a copy of which is incorporated herein by reference,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, that this Board urges the Conservation and Recreation Lands Selection Committee to give a high priority to all of Dade County's proposals for acquisition.

The foregoing resolution was offered by Commissioner

Barbara M. Carey, who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Beverly B. Phillips, and upon being put to a vote, the vote was as follows:

Barbara M. Carey	Aye
Clara Oesterle	Absent
Beverly B. Phillips	Aye
James F. Redford, Jr.	Aye
Harvey Ruvin	Aye
Barry D. Schreiber	Aye
Jorge E. Valdes	Absent
Sherman S. Winn	Aye
Stephen P. Clark	Aye

The Mayor thereupon declared the resolution duly passed and adopted this 20th day of May, 1986.

DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA
BY ITS BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

RICHARD P. BRINKER, CLERK

Approved by County Attorney as to
form and legal sufficiency. LMC

By: RAYMOND DEED
Deputy Clerk

VII. PROJECT ANALYSES

The following materials represent a summary of the Selection Committee's detailed project assessment, prepared for each project considered for the final priority list. The information is presented as follows:

1. PROJECT SUMMARY--this summary includes the final project description, recommended use, and other recommendations as adopted by the Committee.
2. LOCATION MAP--final boundary as adopted by majority vote of the Committee. For new projects, and selected projects on the previous acquisition list, the boundary is based on the preliminary "resource planning boundary" or finalized "project design", both of which are developed by staff and adopted by the Committee. The final project design and boundary map are completed simultaneously. The boundary map as required by Chapters 253.025 and 259.035, Florida Statutes, is available and on file at the Division of State Lands.
3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT--including designation of management agencies.
4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA--evaluation for conformance with the E.E.L. Plan, State Lands Management Plan and the availability of other, similar state-owned lands.
5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING
6. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IMPORTANT NOTE

The materials in this section are a summary of documents compiled by the Committee pursuant to their assessment and evaluation of each recommended project. The resource information herein is based upon completed staff reports for each of these projects. Sales histories, in the form of title searches extending back five years, are obtained for all projects prior to appraisal. These records are available on request from the Division of State Lands.

#1 WEST LAKE

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
West Lake	Broward	1,030	---*

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Other Lands - qualifies as outdoor recreation land, as a state park, and for protection of an estuary. Westlake is the last relatively undisturbed mangrove area in Broward County.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Natural resource value moderate - provides habitat for various important aquatic and marine species, as well as numerous wading birds and raptors. Also provides benefits as a natural filter for runoff and other materials resulting from human activity. Moderate recreational value - an opportunity for urban residents to view and appreciate the value of a functioning mangrove wetland community. Archaeological value is rated very low.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: There is one major owner. (Broward County will acquire all of the minor ownerships.) The major owner has entered into an option contract with the State. Ease of acquisition for the single, major ownership purchased by the State, is rated very high; but for the entire project is very low. (Broward County will also do additional land acquisition adjacent to the C.A.R.L. project area.) (As of the first payment, the state acquired 1/2 of an undivided interest in all 1030 acres and will acquire the remaining 1/2 undivided interest in August 1986.)

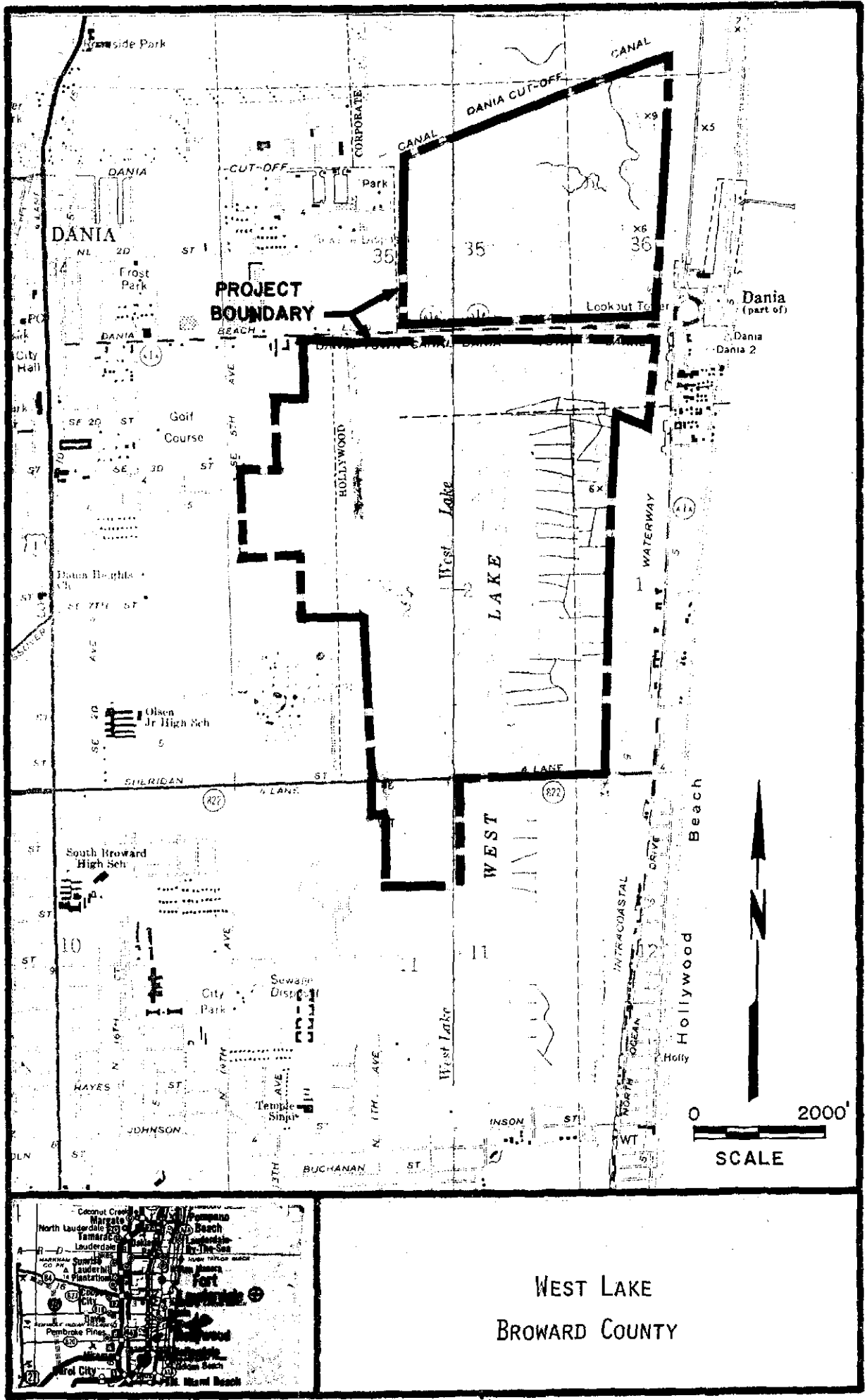
D. VULNERABILITY: Moderate - mangroves are susceptible to surrounding development and changes in water levels.

E. ENDANGERMENT: Moderate - development pressure is very high in this urban center, but regulatory authorities provide some protection.

F. LOCATION: In the center of one of the largest urban areas of the state.

G. COST: Management is anticipated to be carried out by Broward County at no cost to the state. *Total cost to the state is being executed as two equal purchase payments. All funds for purchase have been reserved by the Governor and Cabinet.

H. OTHER FACTORS: The 1983 Legislature granted eminent domain authority for acquisition of this project. This authority was renewed by the 1985 Legislature.



WEST LAKE
BROWARD COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

West Lake will be managed by Broward County. See following page for management executive summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

b. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands

There are no state-owned lands comparable to Westlake in its vicinity or the urban southeastern portion of the state.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. The total cost to the State of acquisition is \$11,988,600, to be executed as two equal purchase payments of \$5,994,300, over two years. The payment schedule is as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Payment from C.A.R.L. Trust Fund</u>
1984-1985	\$5,994,300
1985-1986	\$5,994,300

The first option payment was executed on May 1, 1985. Broward County will purchase additional ownerships adjacent to the C.A.R.L. Project area. The second option expires as amended on August 1, 1986.

6. Executive Summary

West Lake is the largest remaining mangrove stand from Biscayne Bay (Dade County) to Stuart (Martin County) and one of the few mangrove forests left on the Gold Coast. Within one hour's driving time of West Lake live 3 million permanent residents of southeast Florida. Another 3.1 million vacationers visit this area each year.

The CARL application for the acquisition of the West Lake area contains 1030 acres which have tremendous potential as an education and recreation site for the millions of people who live near and visit the area. West Lake will become part of a regional park system, as there are three existing parks and one future park in the immediate vicinity which relate to and complement West Lake ecologically. These existing and future parks are John U. Lloyd State Park, Holland Park, the existing West Lake Park (southwest of the application area), and North Beach.

West Lake abounds with mangrove forest and wildlife and is a viable estuarine system. The demand for an educational center within a coastal area of this type is enormous. Many elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities will benefit from the opportunities for nature study and scientific research in the West Lake area. In addition, recreational opportunities for fishing, boating, birdwatching, nature walks and photography are extensive in this area.

Management of the West Lake area by Broward County will be designed to preserve, protect and enhance the natural resources of the tract, while providing educational and recreational opportunity to the public. The overall objective for management of the future West Lake Park, including the Anne Kolb Nature Center, is to achieve a harmonious balance between ecological protection and public use opportunity.

The following management plan is conceptual and preliminary in nature. A more detailed, fine-tuned plan will be prepared after the acquisition of West Lake has been accomplished. While the Broward County Parks and Recreation Division will be the lead management agency for West Lake, the Division will coordinate planning and management activities with all appropriate agencies, including the State Division of Archives, History and Records Management, the Department of Environmental Regulation, the Department of Natural Resources and the cities of Hollywood and Dania.

It is estimated that the first two years of management of the West Lake area will focus on the design and permitting processes and basic security measures. The subsequent one-and-a-half to two years will be designated for actual construction of the project. The design and engineering processes are estimated at a cost of approximately \$315,000; fencing for security purposes is estimated to cost \$130,000; subsequent construction, capital improvements and start up equipment are estimated at the cost of \$2,815,000.

#2 ROOKERY BAY

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Rookery Bay	Collier	11,201	\$30,642,000

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL)-established as a National Estuarine Sanctuary of the West Indian biogeographic type.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Very High ecological value - relatively undisturbed mangrove estuarine shoreline system and related buffer areas. Recreational value is rated moderate. Archaeological value is rated high.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: Management feasibility is high. The Sanctuary is already established and a manager and headquarters station is already in place. Approximately 200 parcels remain to be purchased. As a result of the number of parcels, ease of acquisition is rated low.

D. VULNERABILITY: Moderate to High - mangrove shoreline systems are partially protected by dredge and fill regulation but are very susceptible to human activity.

E. ENDANGERMENT: High - recent problems with a dredge and fill application in the area points out that this tract is endangered by development.

F. LOCATION: Near Florida's fast growing Southwest Coast. Access is available by roads to the Sanctuary research area; by boat to the rest of the tract. The project is of statewide and national significance.

G. COST: Federal matching funds have been used to help purchase much of the existing state ownership. Estimated first year management costs are \$64,314. Estimate of remaining value is \$30,642,000.

H. OTHER FACTORS: The 1983 Legislature authorized acquisition through eminent domain for this project. This authority has been extended by the 1985 Legislature. However, areas added during the resource planning boundary/project design process are not covered under eminent domain.

The Rookery Bay Project Design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on November 8, 1985, and approved by the Governor and Cabinet as part of the January 7, 1986, Interim Report. The following map illustrates the project boundary.

The Project Design also recommends use of less-than-fee simple acquisition where appropriate; and the following acquisition phasing:

Phase I. Option Contracts which are currently under negotiation within the Rookery Bay project approved in July 1985.

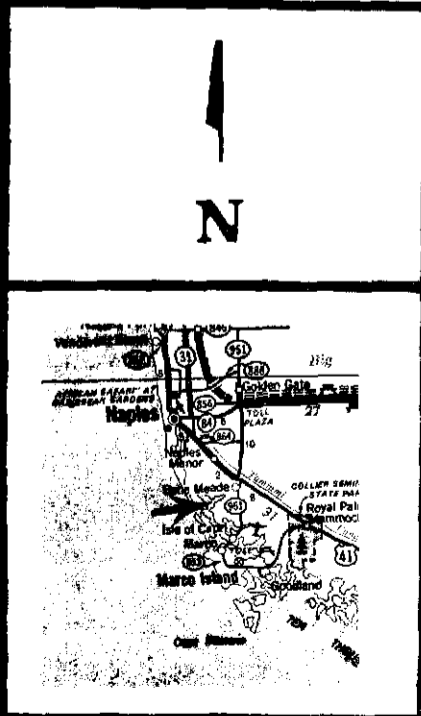
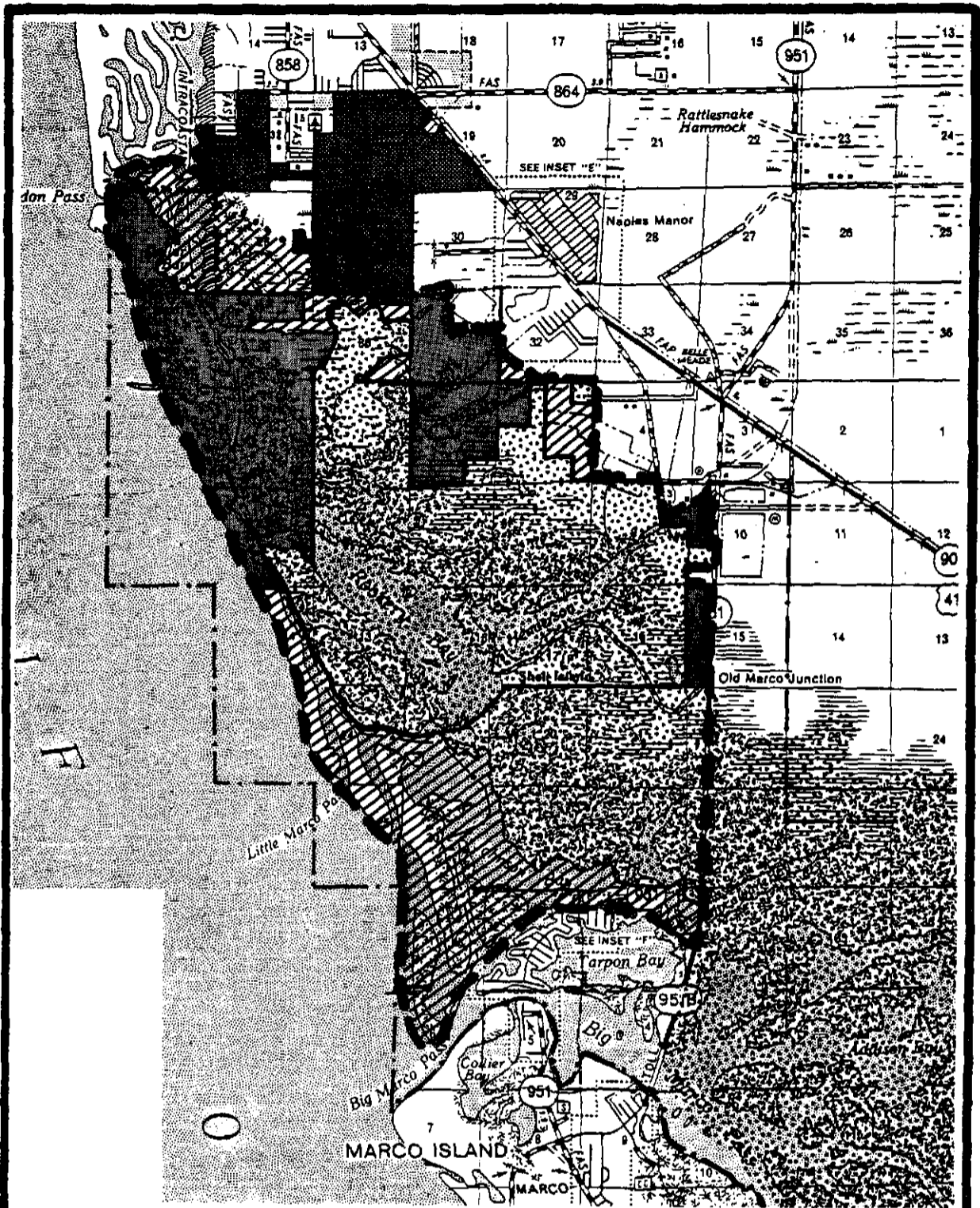
Phase II. Cannon Island, Johnson Island.

Phase III. Unpurchased lands included in the Rookery Bay project as of July 1985.

a. Lands along Shell Island Road in Section 15, T51S, R26E should be the highest priority within this phase.









Phase IV. Other lands added in project design, but not approved in July 1985; except lands in Sections 22 and 27, T50S, R25E, which had not been included as of July 1985.

Phase V. Sections 22 and 27, T50S, R25E which had not been included as of July 1985.



ROOKERY BAY

COLLIER COUNTY

-  PUBLIC LANDS
-  CARL PROJECT
-  PROJECT AREA ADDITION (DEVELOPED BY THE R.P.B. AND P.D. PROCESSES)
-  COLLIER DEVELOPEMENT CORPORATION (D.R.I.)
-  NO ACQUISITION UNTIL COMPLETION OF D.R.I.
-  N.E.S. BOUNDARY
-  AQUATIC PRESERVE BOUNDARY
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Rookery Bay will be managed by the Sanctuary Management Committee (SMC), consisting of the Collier County Conservancy, Florida Audubon, and the Department of Natural Resources. Please see following page for the management executive summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. Rookery Bay has been designated an EEL project and it is in conformance with the EEL plan.

Rookery Bay qualifies under the EEL plan's definition of environmentally endangered lands because:

1. the naturally occurring relatively unaltered flora and fauna can be preserved by acquisition; and
2. the area is of sufficient size to materially contribute to the natural environmental well-being of a larger area.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land priority categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

Rookery Bay complies with the second, fourth and fifth categories.

- b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated cost for acquisition is 30,642,000.
- b. Estimated first year cost for management is \$64,314.

6. Executive Summary

Pursuant to the purposes of its designation as a National Estuarine Sanctuary, the primary management goal for Rookery Bay is to preserve and promote the natural estuarine system as a site for coastal ecosystem research and environmental education projects. A secondary, but no less important, goal of management is to identify and encourage public recreational activities in the Sanctuary which are compatible with the primary goal. Management activities will be in conformance with the philosophies of state lands management and the National Estuarine Sanctuary program.

The management plan describes the objectives and administrative policies developed to achieve the aforementioned goals at Rookery Bay. As the program evolves, the plan will be periodically reviewed and, if necessary, revised to incorporate new information. Presently the objectives of resource management and protection pertain to maintenance of natural community associations through use of appropriate management procedures (e.g., control burning), environmental monitoring (e.g., water quality) and restoration, where necessary and practical. The objectives of the scientific research program concern identification of subjects needing investigation, encouraging professional scientists to conduct studies in the sanctuary and integrating new information into the resource management and education programs. The objectives of the environmental education program are to inform the public and governmental agencies, through field trips, lectures, and brochures, of the dynamic, but fragile, interrelationships of coastal ecosystems to promote their wise use and protection. Resource compatible recreational activities are also encouraged. These activities presently include fishing, boating, bird watching, and nature photography.

In actual practice the various sanctuary programs are not mutually exclusive; success of one enhances the success of the others. Information from the research program benefits the resource management and education programs by producing new information; the education program can be incorporated into various recreational activities such as nature trails; successful resource management maintains the site for research, education and recreation.

Management and administration of the sanctuary are under the supervision of the Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, Bureau of Historic and Environmental Lands Management. Input into Sanctuary management and policy direction is provided by a three member Sanctuary Management Board consisting of representatives of the Department of Natural Resources, The Conservancy, Inc., and the National Audubon Society. The Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management cooperates in sanctuary efforts to protect and preserve archaeological and historical resources within sanctuary boundaries. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Sanctuary Programs Division also provides input into sanctuary management as coordinator of activities in the National Estuarine Sanctuary program. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has also awarded the Department of Natural Resources matching grants to assist in sanctuary land acquisition, initiate operations, initiate monitoring program and develop education activities.

With the acquisition of additional lands for the Sanctuary, additional funding is required to provide for the resulting increase in security and on-site resource management needs. Therefore, the following first year budgetary needs are proposed for consideration to the Conservation and Recreation Lands program.

1.	2 Rangers	\$ 23,912
2.	Expenses	10,702
3.	OCO	<u>29,700</u>
	Total	\$ 64,314

#3 FAKAHATCHEE STRAND

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Fakahatchee Strand	Collier	28,090	\$12,191,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** EEL, to serve as a State Preserve for protection of water resources and all plant and animal life within its boundaries.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Very High ecological value - the largest stand of endangered plant species in the United States and the largest concentration of native orchids in North America. The only area proven to support populations of the Florida Panther. The Strand contains many unique associations of plants and animals found nowhere else in Florida and the nation. Recreational value is moderate, with archaeological value rated very high.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** Easy access is available from several major highways. Management of the existing preserve depends on the acquisition of critical inholdings and buffer areas. Boundary as proposed is recommended. The number of owners (over 9,000) makes complete acquisition very difficult and of necessity, longterm. The State has acquired 49,100 acres, which constitute the existing State Preserve. The county has leased the 1,920-acres park along Janes Scenic Drive to the Department of Natural Resources.

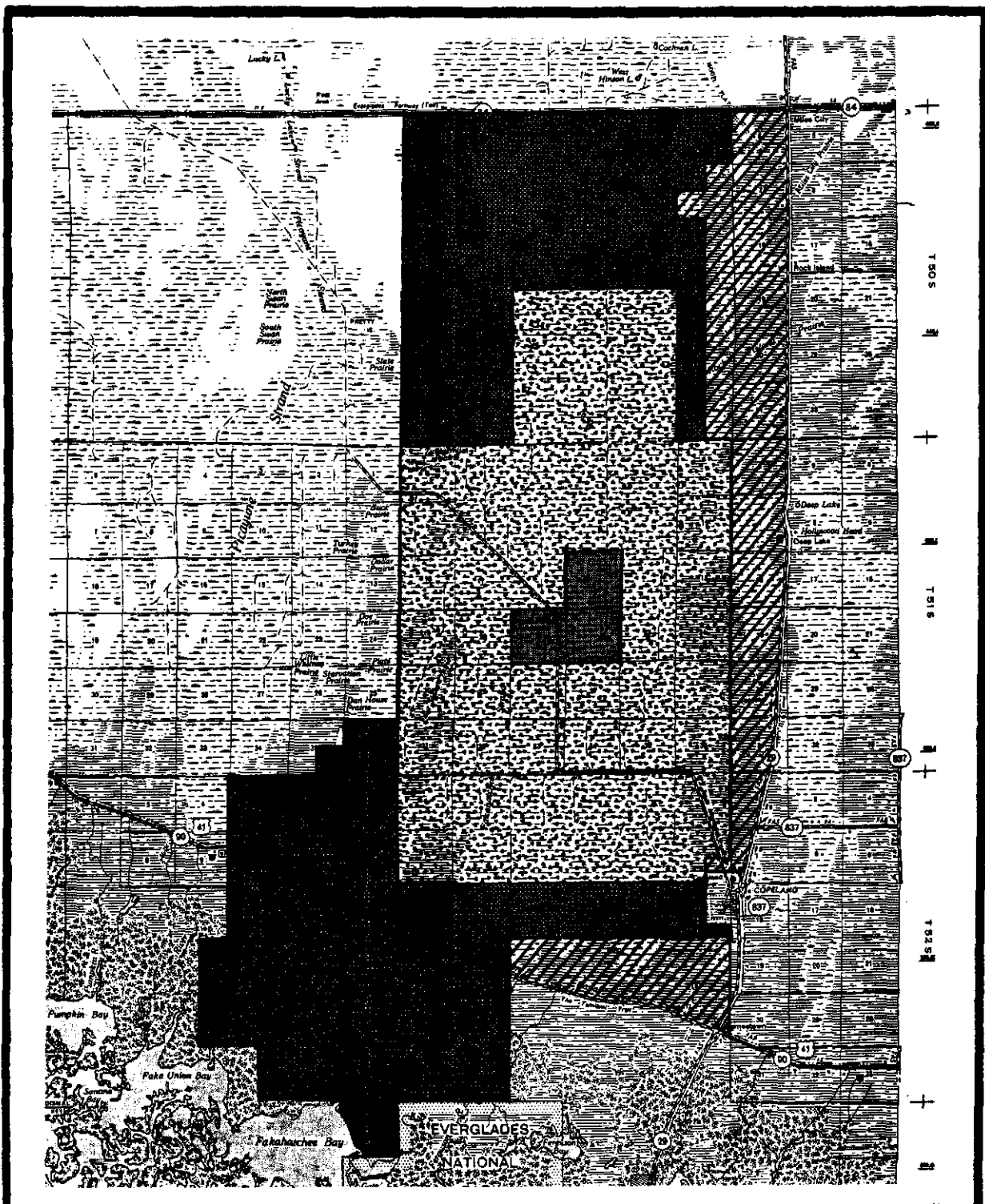
D. **VULNERABILITY:** High - very vulnerable to changes in water levels and inappropriate public use.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High - problems of piecemeal public ownership create endangerment from current unmanaged uses within the Strand.

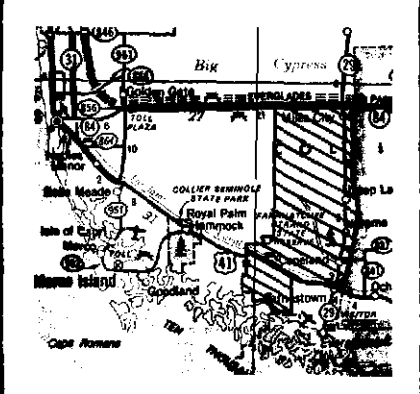
F. **LOCATION:** The Strand is within one to two hours driving time from the Miami/Dade urban area. The Strand is of statewide and national significance.





G. **COST:** Parcels are generally available for purchase, but the very large number of landowners (over 9,000) will require several years to complete acquisition. The Conservation and Recreation Lands Program is the most appropriate funding source.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** Acquisition by eminent domain was reauthorized for this project by the 1985 Legislature, and also under Chapter 380, Florida Statutes. On August 28, 1985 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee transferred 160 acres (Garrison Tract) from the Save Our Everglades C.A.R.L. project to the Fakahatchee Strand C.A.R.L. project.



FAKAHATCHEE STRAND
COLLIER COUNTY



-  STATE OWNED
-  COUNTY OWNED (MANAGED BY STATE)
-  MIXED OWNERSHIP (STATE AND PRIVATE) RECOMMENDED FOR STATE PURCHASE
-  PRIVATELY OWNED RECOMMENDED FOR STATE PURCHASE

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Management will be by the Division of Recreation & Parks and the Division of Historic Resources. See next sheet for management executive summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Conformance with EEL Plan

The Fakahatchee Strand has been designated an EEL project, and it is in conformance with the EEL plan.

Fakahatchee Strand is a qualified EEL project under the EEL plan's definition of environmentally endangered lands because:

1. the naturally occurring relatively unaltered flora and fauna could be preserved intact by acquisition;
2. the Strand is large enough to significantly contribute toward the natural environmental well-being of a large area;
3. the Strand contains flora and fauna which are characteristic of the original domain of Florida but now scarce and of state and international significance; and
4. the Strand is capable of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized statewide importance.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

The Fakahatchee Strand is covered by the first, second, third, fifth and the sixth categories. In summary, the Fakahatchee Strand is an internationally unique floral and faunal association which is well qualified for acquisition under the EEL program.

b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands

The lands in this project constitute a long-term acquisition; they are contiguous with some similar state-owned lands in the Fakahatchee Strand in Collier County. Acquisition of all would complete the preserve boundary and provide for effective management.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

Estimated remaining cost for acquisition is \$12,191,000.

The section of land in the northeast corner of the project area bordering State Road 84, is to be purchased by the Department of Transportation when I-75 is constructed.

6. Executive Summary

The proposed purchases of numerous out parcels within Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve under the C.A.R.L. program, will be managed as portions of the preserve by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks.

All of the proposed purchases are within the optimum boundaries of the preserve, and their acquisition is necessary for adequate levels of management, protection, and security to be provided to the preserve's unique natural resources.

No interim management costs are anticipated from the C.A.R.L. program fund since immediate management of the properties will be provided by the preserve staff.

#4 CHARLOTTE HARBOR

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	1,756	\$1,623,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** The purpose of acquiring these lands is to complete the land acquisition project begun under the old EEL Program and thereby help preserve the very productive Charlotte Harbor estuary.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** The Charlotte Harbor is one of the most biologically productive and least disturbed estuaries in Florida. Its ecological value is high, and the project lands contribute greatly to this value. The project also has moderate recreational and archaeological value.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** The proposed configuration has been carefully drawn and is suitable for the purpose. There are 11 owners of which most appear unwilling to sell.

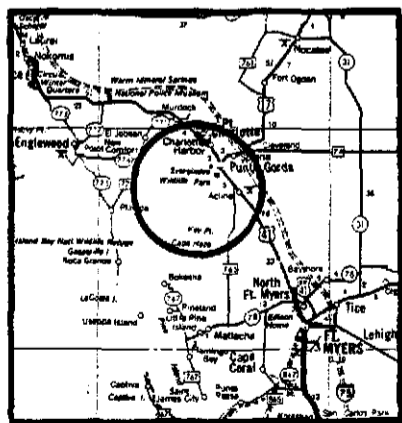
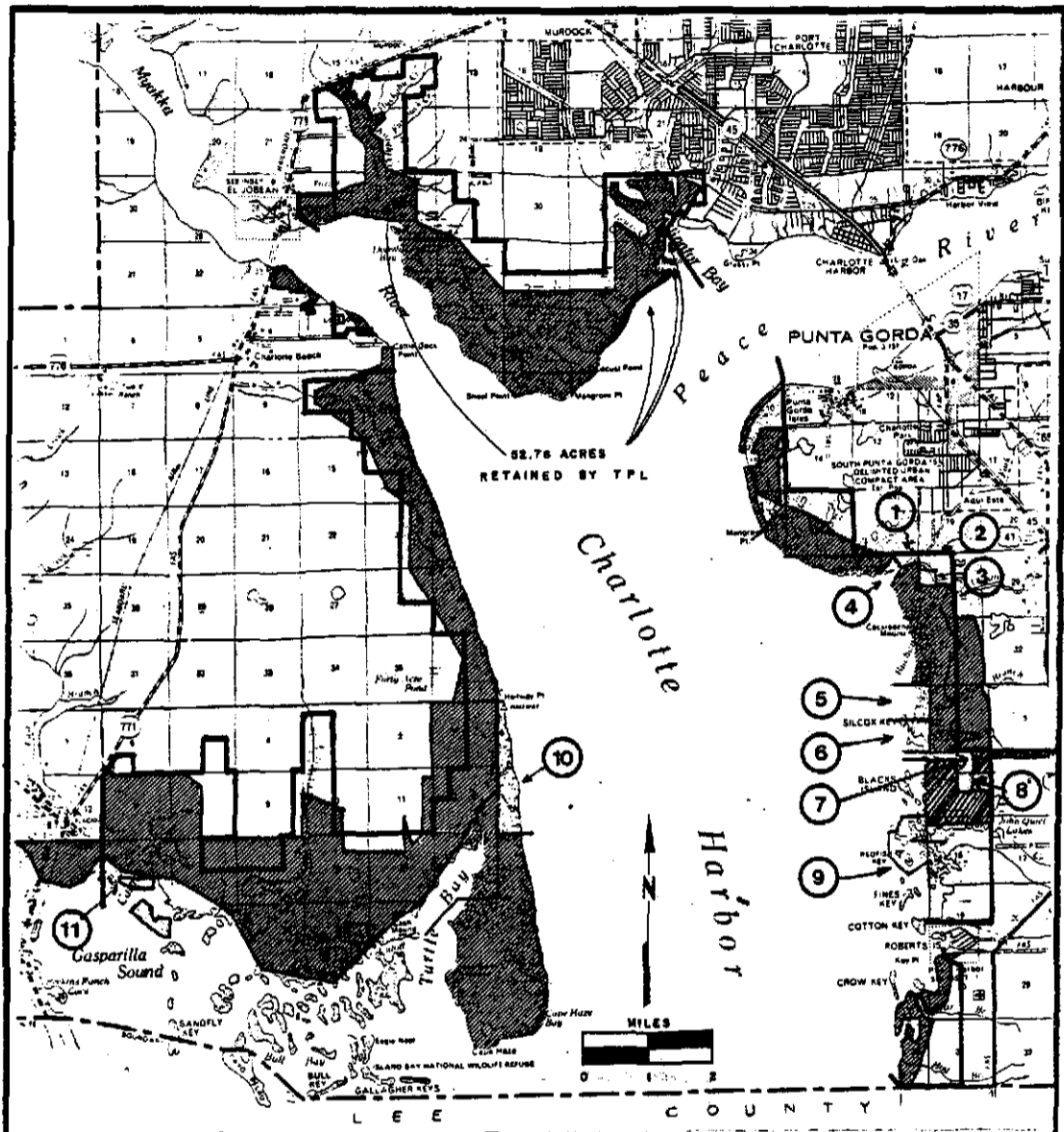
D. **VULNERABILITY:** The project lands are moderately vulnerable compared with other types of ecosystems in the State. They are vulnerable to nearby dredging, interference with the flow of water and nutrients from adjacent uplands, and, of course, bulkheading and filling.



E. **ENDANGERMENT:** State and Federal regulatory agencies are currently doing a reasonable job of protecting coastal wetlands, but it is very unlikely that they could preserve the Charlotte Harbor mangrove fringe, as the acquisition project would, in the face of the intense development pressures occurring there.

F. **LOCATION:** In the three surrounding counties of Sarasota, Charlotte, and Lee there are 450,000 people and an additional 850,000 platted lots, most of which are near Charlotte Harbor.

G. **COST:** Management and maintenance cost is estimated at \$23,172 for one year.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** The Charlotte Harbor Committee was appointed by the Governor under the authority of Chapter 380, Florida Statutes, for the purpose of resolving the growth management issues that have arisen because of the conjunction of Charlotte Harbor's high environmental values and the rapid development occurring in the surrounding area. The Committee has endorsed State acquisition of the project lands. The 1985 Legislature renewed eminent domain authority for this project. The Department of Natural Resources is currently engaged in litigation to acquire parcel #9.



-  NOW IN STATE OWNERSHIP
-  PARCELS PROPOSED FOR PURCHASE

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

**CHARLOTTE HARBOR
PROPOSED ACQUISITION**

CHARLOTTE

COUNTY

3. **PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT**

Management will be by the Division of Recreation & Parks and the Division of Historic Resources. See the following page for management executive summary.

4. **CONFORMANCE CRITERIA**

a. Conformance with EEL Plan

The Charlotte Harbor outparcels necessary to complete the original Charlotte Harbor purchase have been designated an EEL project, and it is in conformance with the EEL plan.

The Charlotte Harbor project qualifies under the EEL plan's definition of environmentally endangered land because

1. the naturally occurring relatively unaltered flora and fauna could be preserved by acquisition; and
2. the area is capable of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized stateside importance.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

The Charlotte Harbor parcels conform to the second and fifth categories.

b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands

The several tracts comprising this project are very similar to the adjacent state-owned lands bordering Charlotte Harbor. Their acquisition would complete the purchase of the Charlotte Harbor project.

5. **PREACQUISITION BUDGETING**

- a. Estimated cost for acquisition is \$1,623,000.
- b. Estimated management cost is \$23,172 for one year.

6. Executive Summary

The Charlotte Harbor State Reserve—Environmentally Endangered Lands are located within or adjacent to the boundaries of the Gasparilla Sound-Charlotte Harbor, Cape Haze and Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserves. Therefore, management of the State Reserve will coincide with the management objectives and policies set forth in the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve Management Plan, adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Governor and Cabinet) on May 18, 1983. Summarily, the basic goals of resource management for the Reserve are: to conserve the natural value of the Reserve and enable visitors to see and study a sample of the State's unique resources; to enhance protection and preservation of the wetland resources of the adjacent aquatic preserve; to protect and preserve naturally occurring plant and animal species and their habitats, particularly any rare, threatened or endangered species; to restore communities altered by man, to the greatest extent possible; to protect archaeological/historical resources; to enhance public understanding and appreciation for the elements of natural diversity within the Reserve.

Public uses will be limited to resource-based activities having minimal impacts on the environmental purpose of the property. Public uses may include: outdoor recreation activities (e.g., nature study, hiking, primitive camping, swimming, fishing and picnicking); scientific research that will aid in the preservation of the biological and cultural values of the Reserve; education programs designed to enhance public knowledge of the resources.

Management of Charlotte Harbor State Reserve has been assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. A cooperative management role for the protection of archaeological and other cultural resources in the Reserve will be provided by the Division of Historic Resources.

Limited resource and recreational management at the Reserve is currently provided by one on-site Biologist (State Reserve Manager). Additional budget needs for one year to provide necessary site security and resource management is itemized as follows:

One full time on-site law enforcement Ranger

Salary and benefits	\$11,956
Expenses	4,516
Operating Capital Outlay	<u>6,700</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$23,172</u>

#5 LOWER APALACHICOLA

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Lower Apalachicola River EEL Addition	Franklin	7,800	\$2,732,500

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Recommended for purchase as EEL. Also qualifies as Outdoor Recreation Land and use and protection as a Natural Floodplain, Marsh, or Estuary.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Rates very high for ecological and archaeological value. Rates high for recreational value.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** Manageability and useability rate high. Proposal is adjacent to existing E.E.L. property and access is available by land and by several boat landings. There are 14 owners of which 5 are willing to sell.

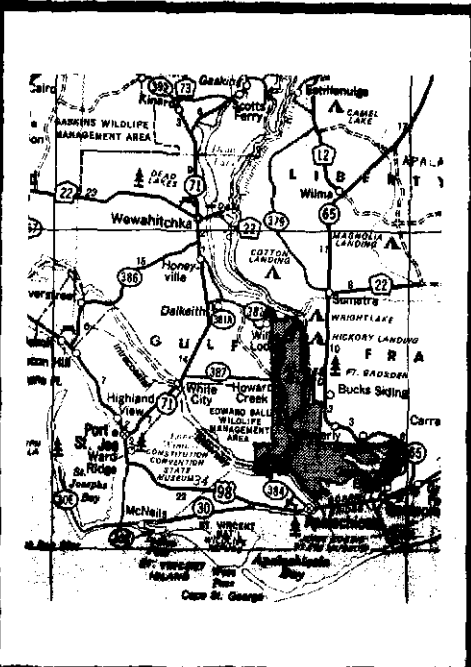
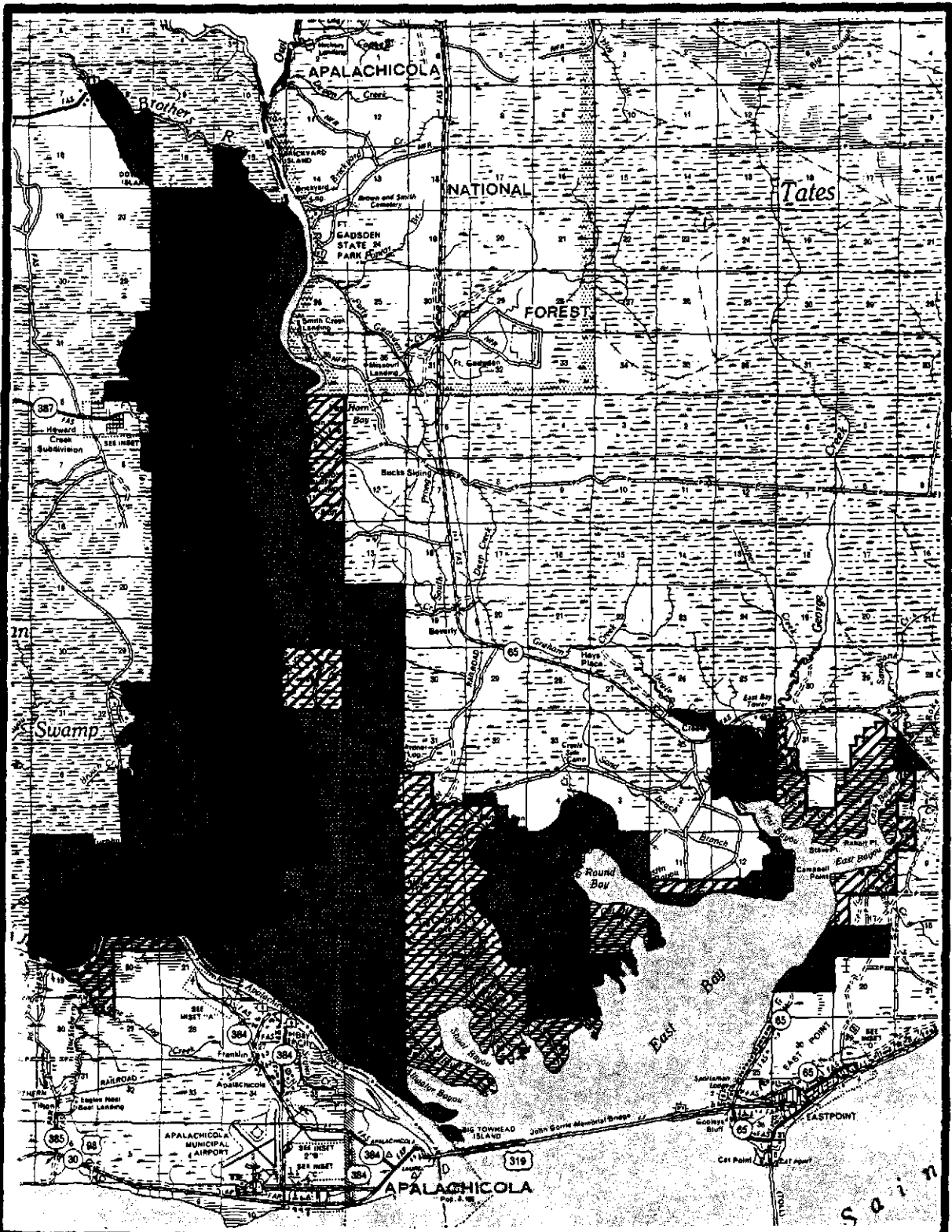
D. **VULNERABILITY:** This entire proposal is part of a fragile and delicate balance of ecosystems and is extremely vulnerable.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** There are no known developments planned for this tract but logging in the upland watershed is done.

F. **LOCATION:** This project is of statewide, regional, and local significance, and includes the largest major riverine ecosystem in Florida. These lands are within the designated boundaries of the Apalachicola National Estuarine Sanctuary.

G. **COST:** Federal Funds have been used to purchase much of the property.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** Purchase of this tract is necessary for the completion and proper management of the existing E.E.L. area. The Land Acquisition Selection Committee has initiated preparation of a project design for the entire river and bay system.



LOWER APALACHICOLA
FRANKLIN COUNTY

STATE OWNED

PROJECT AREA

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Please see attached Executive Summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Conformance with EEL Plan

The Lower Apalachicola River Additions has been designated an EEL project, and it is in conformance with the EEL plan.

The Lower Apalachicola River Additions qualify under the EEL plan's definition of environmentally endangered lands in that:

1. the naturally occurring relatively unaltered flora and fauna and geologic conditions can be preserved by acquisition;
2. the area is sufficient size to materially contribute to the natural environmental well-being of a large area (especially in conjunction with the adjacent existing EEL lands);
3. the area, if preserved by acquisition, is capable of affording significant protection to natural resources of both regional and statewide importance (i.e., the oyster industry); and
4. human activity (i.e., lumbering, draining, etc.) in the area will result in irreparable damage to the inherent natural integrity.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land priority categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

The Lower Apalachicola River additions project qualifies in the first, second and fifth categories with only marginal exclusion from the sixth.

In summary the Lower Apalachicola River Additions, portions of the Apalachicola River floodplain and Apalachicola Bay marsh contributes significantly to the water quality in both the river and the bay.

b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the conceptual State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands

The lands in this project are adjacent to similar presently state-owned lands. If acquired, this project would be incorporated into the present public lands to enhance the management and preservation of water quality in the Apalachicola Bay and River.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Cost for acquisition is estimated to be \$2,732,500.

6. Executive Summary

In accordance with its designation as a National Estuarine Sanctuary, the primary management goals for the Apalachicola River and Bay are to 1) preserve and perpetuate the natural resources, and 2) promote the sanctuary as an ideal site for both scientific research and public environmental education projects. The management program will also encourage those public recreational and consumptive activities in the Sanctuary which are compatible with the primary management goals. The management program will be in conformance with the state lands management plan and National Estuarine Sanctuary program policy.

The management plan for the Sanctuary describes the objectives, administrative policies, and programs developed to achieve the aforementioned goals. Sanctuary resource management will be developed and accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the many local, state and federal agencies having vested interests in all or part of the designated area. These agencies include Franklin County and local resource users, the Florida Department of Natural Resources, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, Florida Division of Forestry, Florida Division of Historic Resources, Florida State University, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Input from each of the aforementioned agencies was received during development of the management plan. Each of these groups also has the opportunity to provide further input into sanctuary management via a six member advisory Sanctuary Management Committee consisting of one representative from the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental Regulation, Franklin County, local resource users and the scientific community.

Sanctuary designation was conferred on the Bay and Lower River area by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration which also awarded the Department of Natural Resources matching grants to assist in the acquisition of sanctuary lands and initiate operations (i.e., employ a manager).

The objectives of resource management and protection pertain to preserving the natural community associations and hydrological regime through use of appropriate management procedures (e.g., control burning, reseeding areas, exotic species control, vehicular traffic control), restoration techniques as necessary and practical (e.g., reforestation, removal of barriers to water flow) and environmental monitoring (e.g., water quality). The scientific research program is principally concerned with gaining new information on the dynamic interaction of the River, Bay and Gulf to enhance management of the area.

Currently a variety of public recreational and commercial opportunities occur within the sanctuary area. These include, but are not limited to, boating, swimming, hiking, fishing, nature study, bird watching, primitive camping, oystering, crabbing, and shrimping. The environmental education program is aimed at persons interested in such opportunities in the sanctuary environment. Through such informative vehicles as field trips, brochures and seminars, the public will gain a better understanding of the need for a successful management program and the value of the irreplaceable resources they have.

#6 SOUTH SAVANNAS

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
South Savannas	Martin/ St. Lucie	1,503	\$3,659,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** EEL - freshwater marsh and associated upland systems unique to Central Florida coasts.

Also qualifies as an outdoor recreation area.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** High ecological value - coastal freshwater marsh and sand pine scrub are located on a distinct coastal dune ridge. This area is the last relatively undisturbed example of natural, South Central Florida coastal freshwater marsh communities. Moderate to high recreational value for fishing, birdwatching, and other outdoor activities. Moderate archaeological value.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** Management feasibility is high and would be carried out as completion of existing state preserve. The sand pine ridge serves as a buffer to protect water quality in the marsh; management of the wetlands without control of the ridge would be difficult. Boundary as proposed, which would complete the existing project, is recommended. There are approximately 100 owners.

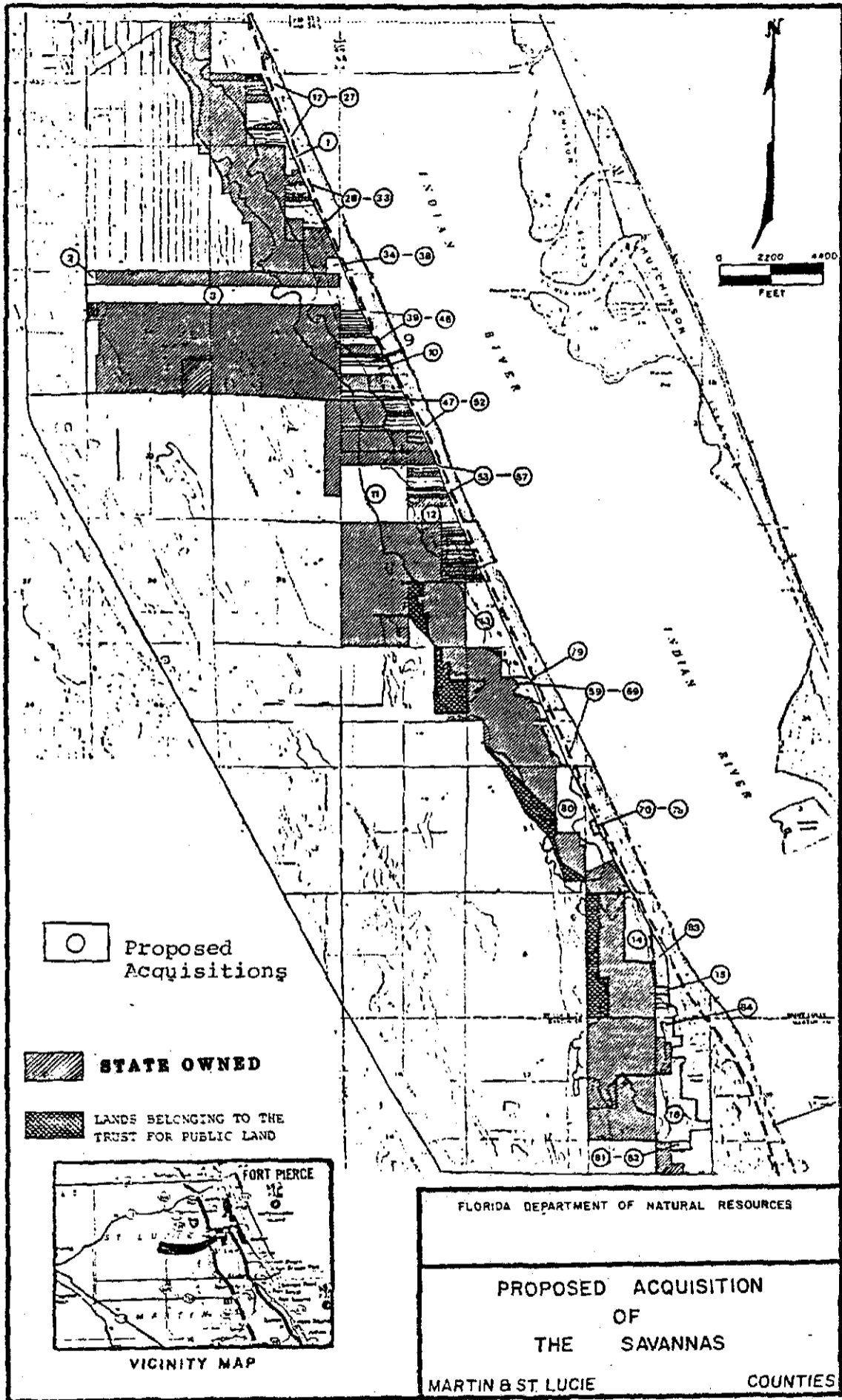
D. **VULNERABILITY:** High - changes in water quality and quantity resulting from development by private interests would threaten the resource.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High - perimeter areas (especially on the west) are already scheduled for development.

F. **LOCATION:** Near the Ft. Pierce/West Palm Beach urban area. This project is of regional or statewide importance.

G. **COST:** Cost for management for the first year is \$171,619.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:**



3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

South Savannas will be managed the Division of Recreation & Parks and the Division of Historic Resources. Please see next page for management executive summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Conformance with EEL Plan

The South Savannahs outparcels have been designated an EEL project and it is in conformance with the EEL plan.

The South Savannahs qualify under the EEL plan's definition for environmentally endangered land in that:

1. the naturally occurring relatively unaltered flora and fauna can be protected by acquisition;
2. the tract is of sufficient size to contribute to the overall environmental well-being of a larger area;
3. the flora and fauna are characteristic of the original domain of Florida but now scarce in the area.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land priority categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

The South Savannahs project conforms with the first, second and possibly, fifth categories.

b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands

Acquisition of the lands proposed in this project would serve to complete the purchase of an old EEL project.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated remaining cost for acquisition is \$3,659,000.
- b. Estimated management cost is \$171,619.

6. Executive Summary

The primary goal of resource management for the Savannahs environmentally endangered lands (EEL) is to preserve and perpetuate the natural resources of the area, and secondarily to provide for public use of the area for activities that are compatible with the primary goal.

The Savannahs State Reserve Management Plan prescribes resource management objectives, policies and procedures designed to accomplish these goals. The major objectives for resource management include: maintenance of the natural hydrological regime of the freshwater marsh; protection of the plant communities and associated wildlife, including endangered, threatened or species of special concern; preservation of archaeological and historical sites that may be found, and preservation of the aesthetic amenities of the Savannahs. Management measures designed to meet these objectives include: regulation of drainage into and from the Savannahs, state acquisition of nonstate-owned lands within the Savannahs, maintenance of plant and animal habitats through a control burn program, eliminating encroachments and abusive uses, and removal of exotic species.

Public use of the Savannahs (EEL) includes resource based activities that will have minimal impact on the environmental attributes of the area. Activities considered most suitable include: nature study, canoeing, picnicking, natural scenery appreciation and scientific research. Hunting has also been considered, but this use of the Reserve will require further study before being allowed.

The Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources has been appointed to serve as lead agency for the management of The Savannahs (EEL) State Reserve. Agencies participating on a cooperative level with Reserve management include the Division of Historic Resources (assistance in managing any archaeological/historical resources) and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (assessing game resources and the feasibility of hunting in the Reserve).

Estimated budget needs for start-up and site security for The Savannahs (EEL) State Reserve for the first year of operation is as follows:

Personnel salaries and benefits (1 ranger)	\$ 11,956
Operating Capital Outlay (O.C.O.)	13,897
Expenses	5,766
Structural facilities (shop and residential structures)	<u>140,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$171,619</u>

#7 NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS /
NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS ADDITION

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
North Key Largo Hammocks	Monroe	2,327	\$21,974,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL): to establish a State Preserve on Key Largo to protect the best remaining examples of tropical rockland hammock in the United States. This area is critical for the preservation of endangered plants and animals. This effort is being coordinated with acquisition activities of the Federal Government (U.S.F.W.S), and The Nature Conservancy.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** High ecological value: contains mangrove (marine) swamp, buttonwood transition zone and tropical rockland hammock. The unique combination of a well established soil layer on reefal limestone supports an unusual diversity of native, tropical species, many of which have very limited distributions and are endangered or threatened. Recreational value is rated moderate. Archaeological value is rated high.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** Management feasibility is high since the project area is adjacent to the New Mahogany Hammock State Botanical Site and can also be easily incorporated into the management activity of John Pennkamp Coral Reef State Park. The state now owns approximately 733 acres out of a total combined project area of approximately 3,060 acres. There are approximately 150 owners remaining.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** Very high, since the relatively small area and coastal location of this project makes it unusually susceptible to fire, wind damage and storm surge. Likewise, the small population sizes of listed biological species within this project area make those populations or species particularly vulnerable to extirpation.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Very high, since adjacent areas are being developed as multi-family housing, and portions of the project area itself are slated for a planned unit development. Dumping of garbage and poaching of native species have been damaging to this biological community.

F. **LOCATION:** Seaward of where the toll bridge across Card Sound enters Key Largo, and provides access from the nearby Miami metropolitan area.

G. **COST:** The estimated project land value is minimized by the absence of water and electrical hook-ups in the project area. This area will be managed in conjunction with the Pennkamp Coral Reef State Park, and will receive its initial management allocation therefrom.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** On March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee (LASC) approved the project design for North Key Largo Hammocks Addition and also voted to combine the existing North Key Largo Hammocks project with the North Key Largo Hammocks Addition.

Acquisition Phasing

The following recommendations on acquisition phasing were approved by the LASC as part of the project design for North Key Largo Hammocks Addition.

It should be clear that while Port Bougainville and Garden Cove are included because of the potential impact of their full development to the Key Largo ecosystem, the resource value and biological diversity of Port Bougainville is much less than that of lands adjacent to Card Sound Road and the Ocean Reef Club. Therefore, fee simple acquisition of the lands in the existing North Key Largo CARL project is of paramount importance, while acquisition of Port Bougainville and Garden Cove is certainly of less importance. Notwithstanding, if acquisition in fee or less-than-fee of Port Bougainville and Garden Cove is feasible, they should be acquired only after the primary goal of acquisition of the biologically rich lands, north of Port Bougainville is attained.

Phase I. All parcels in previous project area before project design additions (including Gong, Driscoll, Key Largo Foundation and Toppino).

Phase II. All contiguous tracts extending from the southern boundary of the current North Key Largo Hammocks C.A.R.L. project (Dilworth ownership) southward to the Gulf Stream Shores outparcel. It is recommended that acquisition staff pursue contiguous ownerships in a north-south direction, such that the northern most of these parcels (Knight tract) is acquired first, and the southern most (adjacent to Gulf Stream Shores) is acquired last.

The FNAI also recommends that special attention be given to acquisition of mature rockland hammocks in the following groups of parcels, ranked in order of their ecological value.

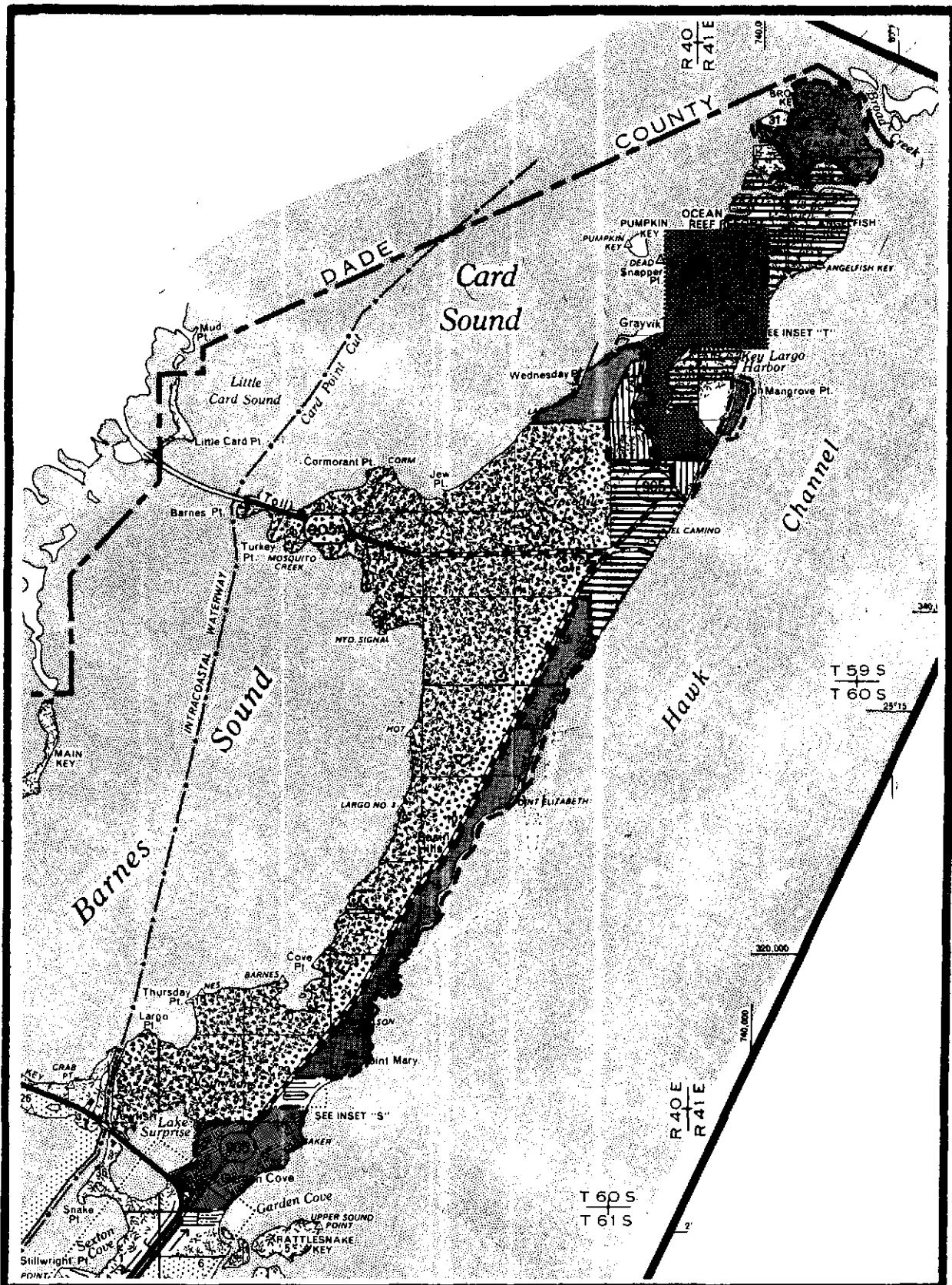
- a) parcels #47-52
- b) parcels #54-56
- c) parcels #60, #61
- d) parcels #19-46

Phase III. Islands at the northern end of Key Largo, with Palo Alto Key being the largest and ecologically most valuable.

Phase IV. Submerged tracts.




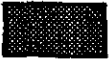
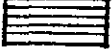

Phase V. Port Bougainville/Garden Cove.

The acquisition of Port Bougainville/Garden Cove is recommended as a last phase, preferably through less-than-fee simple techniques, of which purchase and resale with restrictions may be the most appropriate. The Land Acquisition Selection Committee (LASC) further directs that any opportunity to obtain Port Bougainville/Garden Cove under financially advantageous terms to the state should merit the advancement of Port Bougainville/Garden Cove to phases I - III.



NORTH KEY LARGO HAMMOCKS

MONROE COUNTY

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|
|  | PROJECT AREA ADDITION
(DEVELOPED BY THE R.P.B.
AND P.D.PROCESSES) 4 |  | CROCODILE LAKE
N.W.R. BOUNDARY |
|  | CURRENT CARL PROJECTS |  | OCEAN REEF RESORT |
|  | STATE OWNED |  | PROJECT BOUNDARY |

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

North Key Largo Hammocks is proposed to be managed by the Department of Natural Resources as a part of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park, with the Division of Historic Resources cooperating.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EEL's contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region or;
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida which are unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

North Key Largo Hammocks satisfies the first, second and third requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the second, third and fifth priority categories.

North Key Largo Hammocks fits into the third category, "Unique and outstanding natural areas." Specifically, the EEL plan, in its discussion of this category mentions tropical hammocks:

"One goal of the program to preserve environmentally unique and irreplaceable lands shall be to preserve at least a remnant of each of Florida's distinctive biological communities. Especially valuable are those that, in the United States, are found only in Florida. Those communities and subcommunities that are rapidly disappearing are in most urgent need of protection. These include custard apple swamps, coastal hammock, and tropical hammocks."

The EEL plan also mentions the Florida Keys as one of the nine regions in the State with distinctive plant and animal communities.

In summary, North Key Largo Hammocks is an outstanding example of a biological community unique to Florida (in the continental U.S.), and one that is rapidly disappearing.

b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands

There are no state-owned lands of comparable size which have such a great diversity of native, endangered endemics found nowhere in the United States outside of Florida.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

a. Estimated cost for acquisition is \$21,974,000.

b. The "start-up" operating costs for the first two years for salaries, expense and operating capital outlay for the recently included North Key Largo Hammocks Addition portion of the project area is estimated at \$108,604.

6. Executive Summary

The North Key Largo Hammocks CARL acquisition proposal consists of approximately 3,254 acres: the previous North Key Largo Hammocks project (approximately 820 acres) and the North Key Largo Hammocks Addition project (approximately 2,430 acres). The project area is an uninterrupted seven mile tract that begins approximately two miles north of the junction of U.S. 1 and County Road 905. It also includes approximately 600 acres south of, but not contiguous to this large tract, which consists of the Port Bougainville/Garden Cove area and adjacent undeveloped hammock and mangroves. Palo Alto Key is the largest of a group of keys located approximately 4 or 5 miles north of the primary tract which are also part of the project area. The keys lie just south of the Dade/Monroe county line and are bordered by John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park's submerged land on the east as is the majority of the project area.

The proposed project contains most of the undisturbed natural shore and hammock on North Key Largo. Not only will the acquisition preserve the unusual natural resources and numerous endangered species of plants and animals, it will also enhance the protection of the marine environment of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park from potential pollution by uplands development. The disturbed area is relatively small in comparison to the entire project. These areas could be rehabilitated and returned to a natural system or used for recreational facilities.

Biological communities include tidal mangrove swamp, coastal rock barren and rockland hammock. The majority of this property is hammock or upland and susceptible to development.

The proposed tract of property if purchased would fill the voids needed to provide improved protection to the waters of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park. Since part of the project area includes lands already purchased and designated to be managed as a state preserve, the remainder of the unpurchased lands should therefore be managed by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, with the Division of Historic Resources cooperating.

Public use of this property should be limited to low-density passive recreation. The unique flora and fauna found here would provide an ideal area for nature study, photography, birdwatching and other passive recreational uses.

Funding is requested from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund to cover two years of "start-up" costs.

1. One full-time Park Ranger	\$ 28,230
2. Biological Scientist II	43,648
3. Expenses (including standard)	28,626
4. Operating Capital Outlay (including standard)	<u>18,615</u>
TOTAL	\$ 108,604

#8 SPRING HAMMOCK

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Spring Hammock	Seminole	1,300	\$1,109,000*

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Recommended for purchase as Environmentally Endangered Land. Also qualifies as Outdoor Recreation Land, Natural Floodplain, State Park and/or Recreation Area or Trail.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** High ecological value. Last major undisturbed hydric hammock in Seminole County. Recreational and archaeological value are rated moderate.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There are 39 owners and 45 parcels. Five parcels totaling approximately 302 acres are under option. Option dates are for October and November of 1987.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** High - delicate ecosystem; highly vulnerable to alteration in water quality and quantity, and in its function as a natural, viable watershed.

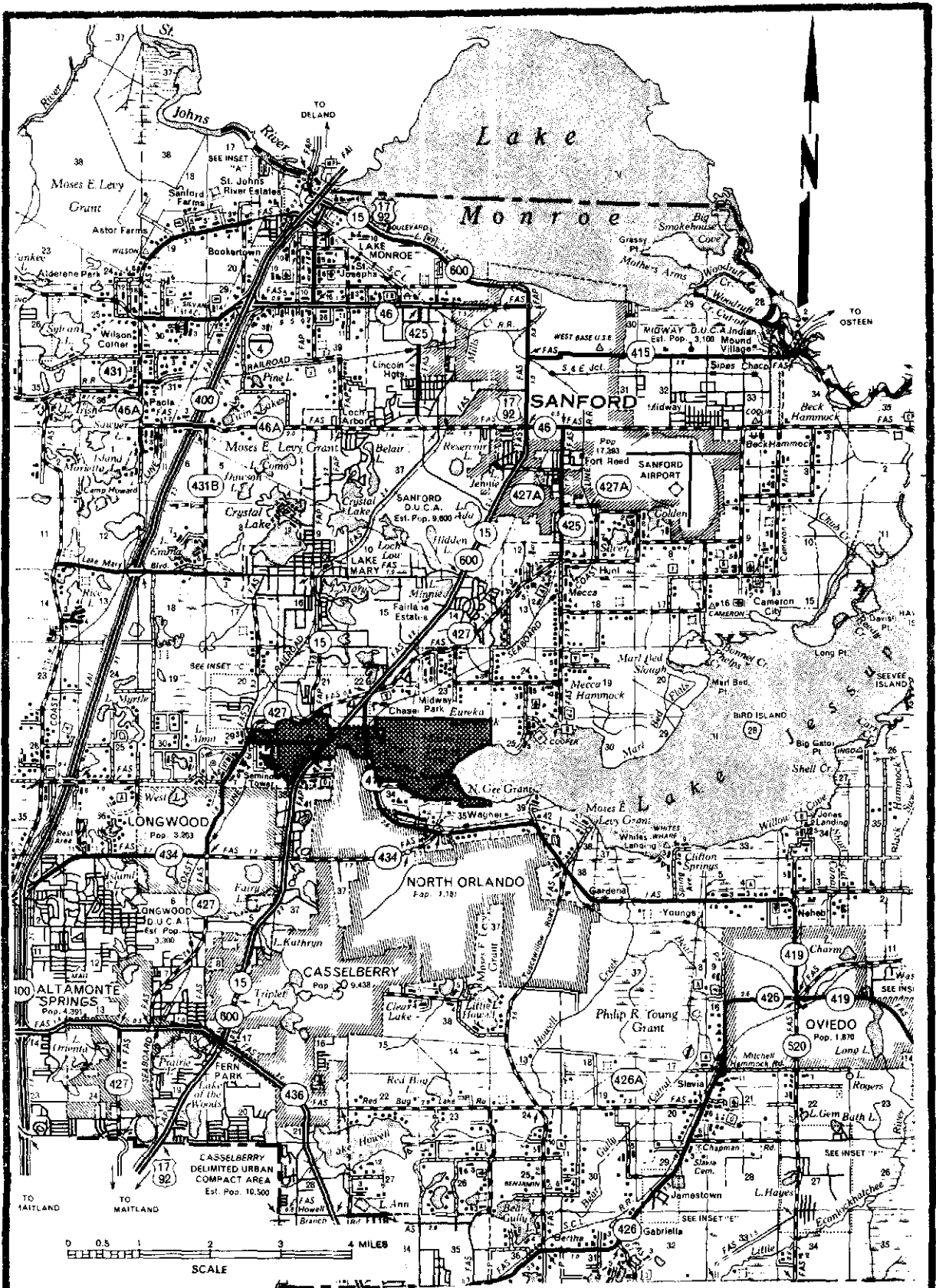
E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Moderate - no development planned at this time. However, the hammock is in an area of rapid growth and is experiencing pressure from developers.

F. **LOCATION:** High rating for local and regional significance. Easy access from major population centers of east central Florida.

G. **COST:** Alternate funding through Land and Water Conservation Funds and Outdoor Recreation Funds is possible, but not probable.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** Will provide for the protection of Lake Jessup. This project is already being used for interpretive, educational programs. Management will be by Seminole County.

* Estimated value, \$1,109,000, is for acreage not yet purchased or under option to be purchased.



Spring Hammock
Seminole County

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Spring Hammock will be managed by Seminole County and the Division of Historic Resources.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Conformance with EEL Plan

Spring Hammock has been designated an EEL project, and it is in conformance with the EEL plan.

Spring Hammock qualifies under the EEL plan's definition of environmentally endangered lands in that:

1. the naturally occurring relatively unaltered flora and fauna could be preserved intact through acquisition; and
2. the tract is of sufficient size to significantly contribute toward the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

Spring Hammock qualifies under categories one, two and five.

In summary, Spring Hammock is a fine example of hydric hammock, the last remaining habitat of this type in the county.

b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands

There are no State lands presently available as an alternative to purchasing this hydric hammock.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

a. Acquisition

Estimated remaining cost for acquisition is \$1,109,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Spring Hammock acquisition area contains approximately thirteen hundred (1300) acres situated in the center of the population of Seminole County. The joint management agencies for the Spring Hammock Environmentally Endangered Lands Preserve are the Seminole County Board of County Commissioners and the Division of Historic Resources.

This area encompasses a major hammock and mixed hardwood swamp which contains a variety of species and habitats for an area of this size. It includes a substantial population of Needle Palm which is listed as threatened and needs to be protected plus other threatened, endangered and rare species. The sensitivity of this area is due in part to the nature of the soils, which are poorly to very poorly drained.

The soils percolate very slowly and contain a wide range of organic material from low organic compound to deep muck loam with ninety-seven percent organic. The rooted vegetation in the area reduces flooding, aides evapotranspiration, helps maintain the hydrological cycle, and removes excessive nutrients from the water as it flows from the surrounding urban area to Lake Jesup.

A preliminary historic and archaeological survey of this area was completed by the Central Florida Anthropological Society. There were four (4) sites reported. Based on the pottery which is identified as St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Checked-Stamped, one of the sites would date from 450 B.C. to after 800 A.D. However, Bill Hauser also found a shred of Orange fiber-tempered potter, dating from 2000 B.C. Since the bottom of the site was not found, they dated it from at least 2000 B.C. A very early (Suwannee) projectile point was found by Bill Hauser along Soldiers Creek in the spoil bank after dredging. Suwannee points date from 8000-9000 B.C. The apparent gap between the projectile point and the shell mound may not exist, since we were unable to dig through the water table to find the earliest use of the Indian shell mound.

Management objectives for the first year include fencing the acquisition area and developing a detailed development plan for resource-based recreation and education. The first year cost estimate for these management tasks is \$59,750.

#9 NORTH PENINSULA

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
North Peninsula	Volusia	151	\$3,557,560

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Other Lands - as a State Park or Recreation Area, as well as to protect marsh, estuary, and fishery resources. Management as a single use area by the Division of Recreation and Parks, and the Division of Historic Resources is recommended.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Natural resource is high, due to inclusion of coastal dune, estuarine, and scrub habitats in very good condition. Recreational value is very high, as over 2.8 miles of sandy beachfront is included. Archaeological and historical value is moderate, with likely occurrence of middens and also a reported shipwreck site.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** The State has purchased 1,051 acres within this project. This acreage will protect the entire area extending north to the Flagler County line from development. There are 15 owners remaining.

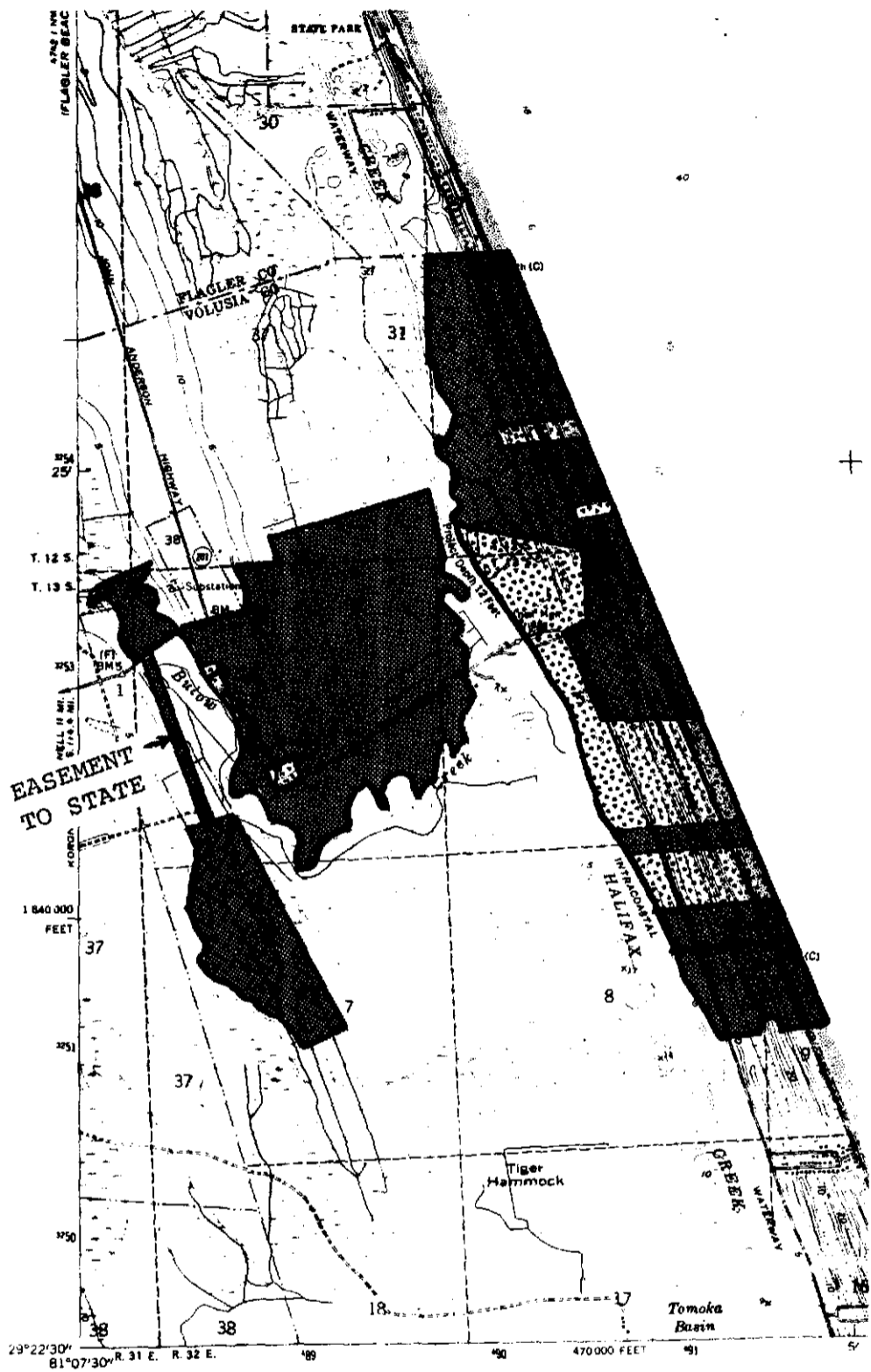
D. **VULNERABILITY:** High - dune habitats are easily disrupted by construction activities.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High - development is occurring nearby and survey teams have already made cuts through the secondary dunes and scrub. ORV traffic has caused some damage and is likely to continue without strict supervision.

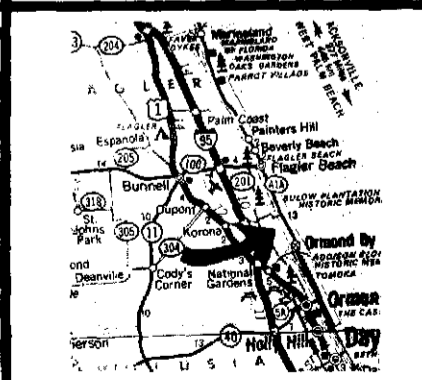
F. **LOCATION:** The project area is situated 15 miles north of Daytona Beach and 18 miles south of Marineland.

G. **COST:** Cost per acre is high due to beachfront property.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** If purchased, this area would combine with the Bulow Creek State Park lands to provide public ownership and protection for an intact continuum of beach, dune, scrub, back marsh, creek, and hammock coastal ecosystems in one of the fastest growing areas of the state. As route A1A is situated just landward of the primary dune line, recreational visitors will have to cross the road to get to the beach. This is judged to be an inconvenience but not a serious one.



- STATE OWNED
- TO BE PURCHASED



NORTH PENINSULA
VOLUSIA COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The Division of Recreation and Parks and the Division of Historic Resources are the recommended managers. Please see attached management summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- b. Several parcels of state-owned land are nearby, but the need for beach access has not been met. Projected growth for this area is high.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated remaining cost for acquisition is \$3,557,560.
- b. Estimated cost for management is \$144,000 for the first year.

6. Executive Summary

The 1,200 acre North Peninsula property located in northeastern Volusia County, is proposed for purchase under the C.A.R.L. program. This tract has 2.8 miles of ocean beach and extends from the ocean to the Intercoastal Waterway, and is typical of the coastal barrier islands along the east coast of Florida.

The property will provide active and passive public recreational opportunities for the increasing population in this part of the state. Proposed recreational activities include beach activities, salt-water swimming, camping, picnicking, fishing, and nature study.

Management as a state park will be provided by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, with the Department of State, Division of Historic Resources cooperating. The management emphasis will be on maintaining a balance between active recreational use and conservation of the area's cultural and natural resources.

Interim management is required because of present public recreational uses and the need to provide protection and security until such a time as recreational facilities and permanent staff are made available through legislative appropriation. The approximate cost to the C.A.R.L. program fund is \$144,000 for three park rangers, operating budget, and fixed capital expenditures.

#10 WAKULLA SPRINGS

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
wakulla Springs	Wakulla	3,330	\$1,200,000*

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Wakulla Springs is categorized as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). The Springs would be managed as a State Park to manage its significant water resources, natural biological communities and archaeological and historical resources.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Ecological Value: High. The property is rich in natural resources. Almost the entire area is forested with communities that have been essentially undisturbed for 50 years. Six types of natural communities are present: aquatic cave, spring run stream, floodplain swamp, floodplain forest, upland hardwood forest and upland mixed forest. The springs is considered the largest and deepest in the world and is a first magnitude springs. The quality of water in teh spring and run is excellent. Recreational Value: Moderately High. Several hundred acres around the south side of the head spring has been developed into a combined facility with a motel, swimming area and glass bottom and jungle boat cruises. These existing activities should continue. Additional intensive recreation should be limited to the uplands on the southwest side of the river including camping, hiking and picnicking. Northeast of the river, uses should be limited to photography, wildlife viewing, and nature appreciation in order to protect the high quality of the natural systems.

Archaeological/Historical Value: High. There are three archaeological and historical sites on the property. The most significant site on the property is the main spring and associated building complex. The spring itself has been recognized as a major paleontological site. One nearly complete mastodon skeleton has been recovered from the spring. The lodge is historically significant because of its attractive architecture and detailing.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: The primary tract is owned by the Nemours Foundation. There is a 50-year conservation easement owned by the Edward Ball Wildlife Foundation which includes all the project area with the exception of 50 fenced acres bordered by a fence line, SR 61 and Wakulla Springs.

D. VULNERABILITY: High. The river, which with the springs is the primary attribute of the property, is highly vulnerable to any but the most subtle development along the banks. Also natural disasters, such as wildfire could cause a destruction of resources.

E. ENDANGERMENT: Moderate. Being a tract of surpassing natural resource attributes, the Wakulla Springs property is always popular. The most significant fact concerning the property's developability and endangerment is the 50-year lease granted by the owner, the Nemours Foundation, to the Edward Ball Wildlife Foundation. The terms of this lease would apparently prohibit most forms of development over the greater part of the property. Unless this lease were not binding, the property's endangerment would appear to be low over the short term. The Department of Natural Resources is currently attempting to obtain a copy of the instrument providing for the lease (i.e., conservation easement) to examine how it would affect the proposed use of the property.

F. LOCATION: Wakulla Springs is located approximately 15 miles south of Tallahassee on State Road 61.

G. COST: * Estimate of value, \$1,200,000, is for the 450 acres in the project design area which has been boundary mapped but not purchased or for which funds have not been reserved by the Governor and Cabinet for purchase. Management costs for the property could be high if the State were to continue operation of the restaurant complex and boat tours. Development costs are considered to be moderate, in view of existing development on the property which adequately serves most proposed activities.

Development costs are considered to be moderate. In view of existing development on the property which adequately serves most proposed activities, further development should be minimal.

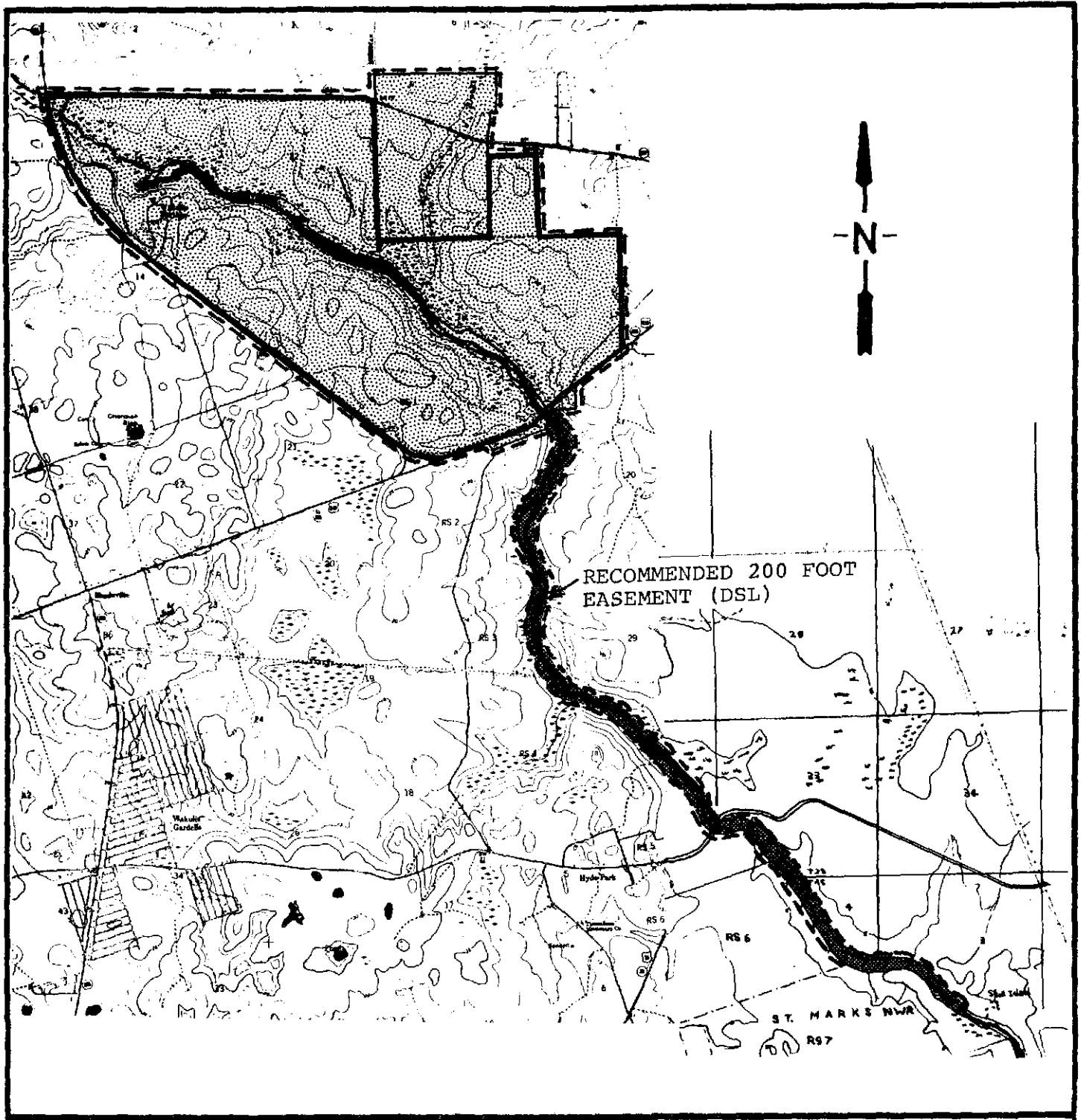
H. OTHER FACTORS: The river is an Outstanding Florida Water (OFW). This designation is designed to afford special protection to a water body. The Northwest Florida Water Management District has expressed interest in cooperating in this acquisition through the "Save Our Rivers" Program.

On January 10, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design for Wakulla Springs. The project design process added a buffer area of approximately 80 acres, east and adjacent to the McBride Slough addition. A conservation easement along the river corridor linking Wakulla Springs State Park and the St. Marks River National Wildlife Refuge was also approved.

The Board of Trustees, with the assistance of the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWMD) and the Nature Conservancy (TNC) has agreed to purchase the majority of the project area, as indicated on the following map, from the Nemours Foundation for approximately \$7.15 million. The NFWMD is contributing approximately \$4 million and the TNC is contributing approximately \$3.15 million. The State is scheduled to take title and assume management responsibility on September 30, 1986. Title, though will be held in escrow, pending the State's fulfillment of an option contract on November 30, 1987, reimbursing the NFWMD and the TNC. If the State should default on the option, the TNC and the NFWMD would assume title. The State is continuing to negotiate for the McBride Slough area and the river corridor.

Acquisition Phasing

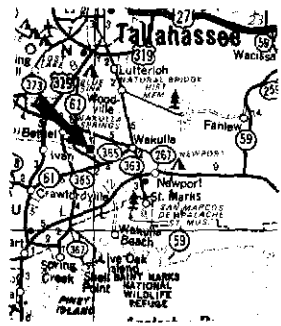
- Phase I. Nemours Foundation lands north of or bordering County Road 365/U.S. 319.
- Phase II. Conservation Easement, Wakulla River frontage between County Road 365/U.S. 319 and U.S. 90.
- Phase III. Conservation Easement, Wakulla River frontage between U.S. 98 and the Shell Island on the east bank and the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge on the west bank.







RECOMMENDED 200 FOOT
EASEMENT (DSL)



WAKULLA SPRINGS
WAKULLA COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT AREA (TO BE MAPPED)
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  AREA CURRENTLY UNDER OPTION

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Management of Wakulla Springs is to be managed as a State Park, with the Division of Recreation and Parks being the lead agency. The Division of Forestry, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historic Resources are recommended as cooperating agencies.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the Environmentally Endangered Lands Plan, and qualifies for the following five categories outlined in the plan:
 1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
 2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
 3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
 4. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
 5. Wilderness areas.
- b. Acquisition of Wakulla Springs is also in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan and the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.
- c. There are no known state-owned lands comparable to the surpassing resources of Wakulla Springs.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

The estimated remaining cost of acquisition is approximately \$1,200,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Wakulla Springs project area consists of approximately 3,000 acres in Wakulla County. The area is bounded by State Road (SR) 26 and section lines on the north, SR 51 on the west, SR 365 on the south and section lines on the east. It includes all or part of Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14, T3S - R1W; Sections 7, 17, 18, 19, and 20, T3S - R1W; and parts of Spanish land grant sections R51 and 21. Tallahassee is approximately 10 miles north of the spring and the town of St. Marks is about 8 miles downriver.

The tract is rich in natural resources. It supports 6 major natural communities: aquatic cave, spring-run stream, floodplain swamp, floodplain forest, upland hardwood forest and upland mixed forest. Almost the entire project area is forested with communities that have been essentially undisturbed for about 50 years. The Wakulla River, emanating from Wakulla Springs and flowing southeast to the St. Marks River and Gulf of Mexico, runs for about 2 1/2 miles through the property.

Wakulla Springs is the principal aquatic cave/spring. However, Sally Ward Spring and McBride Spring are also included in the project area. Each of these springs are clear-water, deep aquifer springs, with Wakulla being advertised as the "world's largest and deepest spring". All have been explored by cave divers and a considerable amount of fossilized material has been removed from Wakulla Springs.

The Wakulla River is an Outstanding Florida Water (OFW). An OFW designation is designed to afford special protection to a water body. No degradation of water quality is allowed from regulated activities. Preservation of the proposed project would help to prevent degradation of the river's water quality from incompatible land uses.

Present recreational use of the tract is confined to the spring, some 20 acres of partly cleared high land adjacent, and a proximal segment of the Wakulla River. Thus, further recreation potential surely includes potential utilization of other territory to a degree compatible with a plan of use and management. The forested land now controlled by Edward Ball Wildlife Foundation would, depending on the State's freedom to carry out its own plan of preservation-recreation management, provide the setting for recreation management, facilities and amenities entirely resource-based and gauged as to intensity to maintain a confinement of all substantial human impact. Camping of the conventional kind and picnicking could be accommodated in one area, primitive camping in another, and nature walks, hiking trails, and photography blinds in select locations. Trails for hiking, the most passive activity, could go to almost any upland area in the tract without compromising preservation aims. Bicycle paths on selected routes might also be accommodated.

Assessment of historical associations and archaeological features of the tract is a prerequisite to determining its full potential for recreation development in those elements. However, well known fossil finds at the spring surely present some potential for public interpretation at the site. There may be potential for preservation of the history/archaeology aspect by special facility.

The controlling factor in the tract's visitor capacity is the capacity of water- and waterborne-recreation zones. That element being developed already and in use now, future capacity is not expected to be dramatically higher.

State management should provide for the continuation of swimming and boat trips and for an early determination of the best facilitation of both consistent with the experiences of a high-quality natural feature. It should continue the lodging and

6. Executive Summary (cont.)

dining offering for which the fixtures being acquired are adapted, so long as they are serviceable and can feasibly be operated to offer those accommodations at rates not producing exclusivity. Long-term retention of the lodging-dining facility after the useful life of the existing structures, or possible expansion of the service, should be optional, but any additional land and visitor capacity allowed should be very limited.

The recreation design should confine principal park development to a zone centered in the area of present development south of the spring. It might use wooded land in the designated zone but outside the present sphere of development for campsites of the conventional kind and for any suitable increase of improvement of picnicing areas. It might also entail return of parts of the presently landscaped area to natural growth. All existing facilities, including roadways, should be subject to a unified recreation design as to future siting and appearance.

Use of the bulk of the tract, that outside the zone of principal park development, should be devoted to the very light visitor uses compatible with the imperative of maintaining the complement of natural wildlife important to the park setting and the objective of preserving undisturbed plant communities and endangered or threatened species. Foot trails could reach any place except designated areas of special sensitivity (the immediate borders of the upper River should be one). Bike paths could be considered for some existing roadbeds. Public access by foot to the tract in general (through a designated entrance) should be assured, but under regulation averting diminution of the wildlife element. Interpretive programs consistent with that policy could operate to reach almost any area.

Management of the tract by the Division of Recreation and Parks as a State Park is recommended with the Division of Forestry, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historic Resources as cooperating agencies.

#11 ESCAMBIA BAY BLUFFS

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Escambia Bay Bluffs	Escambia	3.5	\$87,500

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Environmentally Endangered Lands. Management - single use. Managers - City of Pensacola and Division of Historic Resources.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Natural Resource - moderate. The Bluffs are an unusual physiographic feature. They represent one of the largest and best outcrops in Florida of the Citronelle geologic formation. Recreational - low. Most of the site is suitable only for light recreational use. Archaeological and historical - low. Few archaeological/historical sites are likely to be found on the face of the bluffs.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There is one remaining owner in the project area. The ease of acquisition is high. The City of Pensacola has already purchased the adjacent lands (34.5 acres) as part of this project. The Division of State Lands has acquired 15 acres.

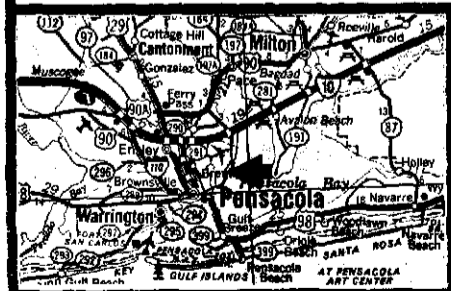
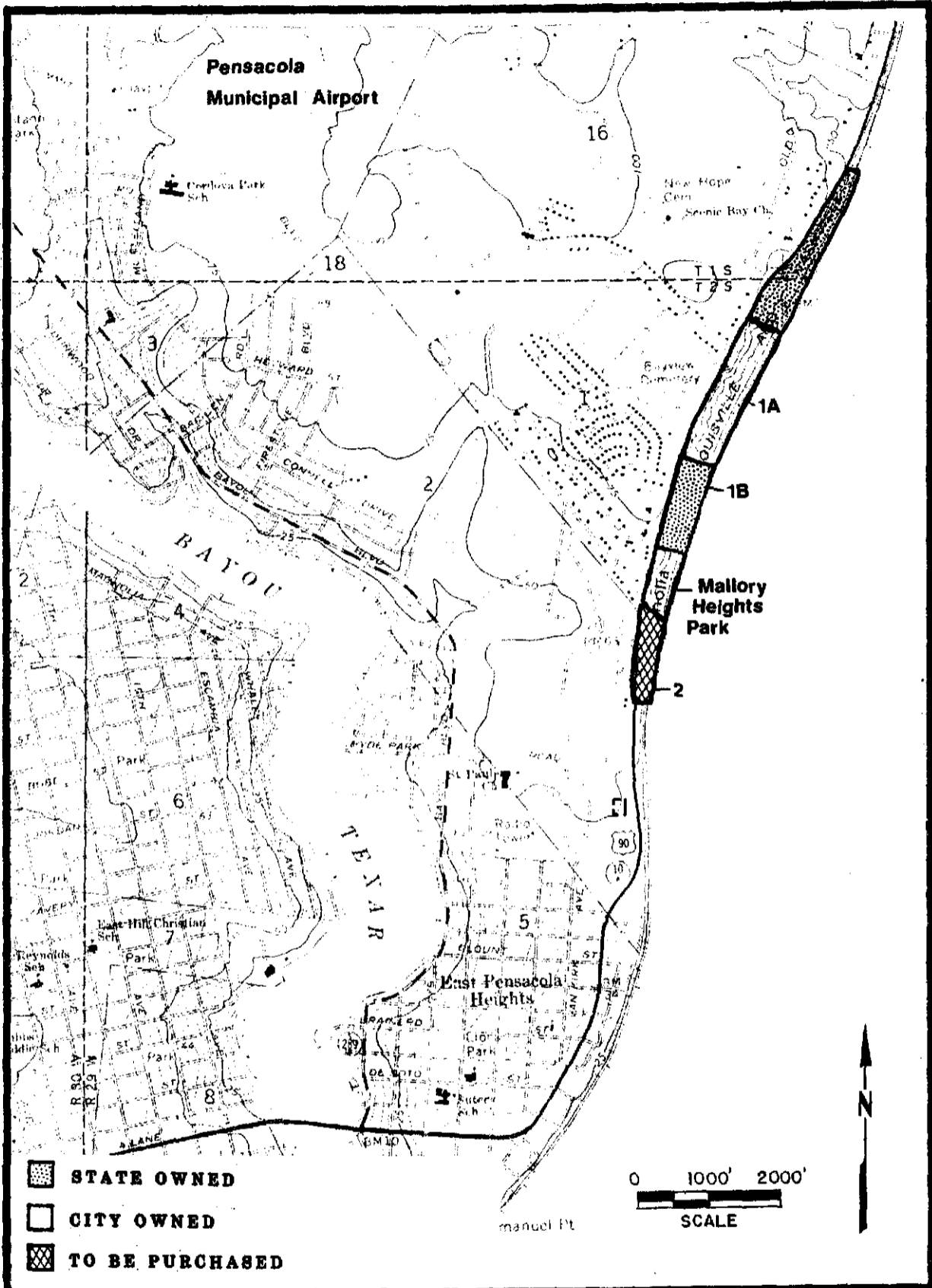
D. **VULNERABILITY:** Vulnerability is high. Development would jeopardize the erodible bluffs.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Endangerment is high. The project is located within a growing urban area (Pensacola).

F. **LOCATION:** The project area is within the city limits of Pensacola along Escambia Bay.

G. **COST:** The City of Pensacola has expended \$150,000 toward acquisition of the entire project.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:**



ESCAMBIA BAY BLUFFS
 ESCAMBIA COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Please see attached management summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EELs contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Escambia Bay Bluffs satisfies the second and third requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

Escambia Bay Bluffs satisfies the third priority category.

b. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

c. There are no other lands of this type in state ownership.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

Estimated cost for remaining acquisition is \$87,500.

6. Executive Summary

The Escambia Bay Bluffs management plan reflects the management philosophy expressed by both the City of Pensacola and the State of Florida in the past. This philosophy proposes preservation and passive recreational use of the project site by the public with emphasis on the scenic view and unique topographical features of the site.

Recognizing that each parcel with the 5800 linear feet of the project site is an integral part of this natural resource, a comprehensive approach is presented. In order to achieve the dual goal of preservation of the environmentally sensitive, highly erodable portions of the site and improved public access to the site, the plan emphasizes controlled public access at the Summit Boulevard overlook location. Improvements to facilitate public access have already been planned for this City owned parcel and include scenic overlooks, observation decks and boardwalks down the Bluffs. This particular location has been noted as the site within the Bluffs project area most frequently used by the public.

The management plan also includes a scenic overlook at Rothschild Drive located immediately south of the City owned land and proposed for purchase with C.A.R.L. funds. While public access down the slope on this site is available by way of a nature trail through densely vegetated area, the public will be encouraged to utilize the improved boardwalk and observation decks at the Summit Boulevard site. At this time, there are no plans for an improved scenic overlook on the other parcel (Baars Estate) proposed for purchase through C.A.R.L. funding. However, the City will identify the area as a general public open space but not install any physical improvements (i.e., paved scenic overlook, boardwalks or observation decks). When the legal status of the Mallory Heights Park, located between the two parcels proposed for acquisition with C.A.R.L. funds, is resolved the City will consider the possibility of locating another improved scenic overlook facility extending from Baars parcel into the park property in the vicinity of Bayview Way.

Other improvements and management activities planned through out the project site include signs, both directional and educational; litter containers; slope stabilization through revegetation; and the adoption of an off-road vehicle ordinance.

Implementation of the management plan involves the participation of the City of Pensacola, the Department of Transportation, the Division of Historic Resources, and local civic groups who have expressed an interest in the preservation of the Bluffs. In order to assure that the dual goal of preservation and public access is being achieved, an evaluation and update of the management plan will be undertaken every three years by the City as part of the Comprehensive Plan evaluation and update process.

#12 CAYO COSTA ISLAND

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Cayo Costa/ N. Captiva	Lee	517	\$3,878,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL), and for preservation of endangered, remaining examples of native plant communities unique to tropical, coastal-berm barrier islands.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Very High Ecological value, a virtually unspoiled barrier island which contributes to the integrity of state aquatic preserves and other nearby state lands. High recreational value for its passive outdoor opportunities and quality beaches. Moderate cultural value.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** If completely purchased, two islands would be in public ownership and easily managed. The state has already purchased 1,334 acres at considerable cost. Because the Cayo Costa acquisition project consists of approximately 655 owners, including two on Buck Key, ease of acquisition is low. The state has approximately 2,000 acres in ownership, managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks. Lee County has donated 655 acres on the northernmost section of Cayo Costa (see map) to the State.

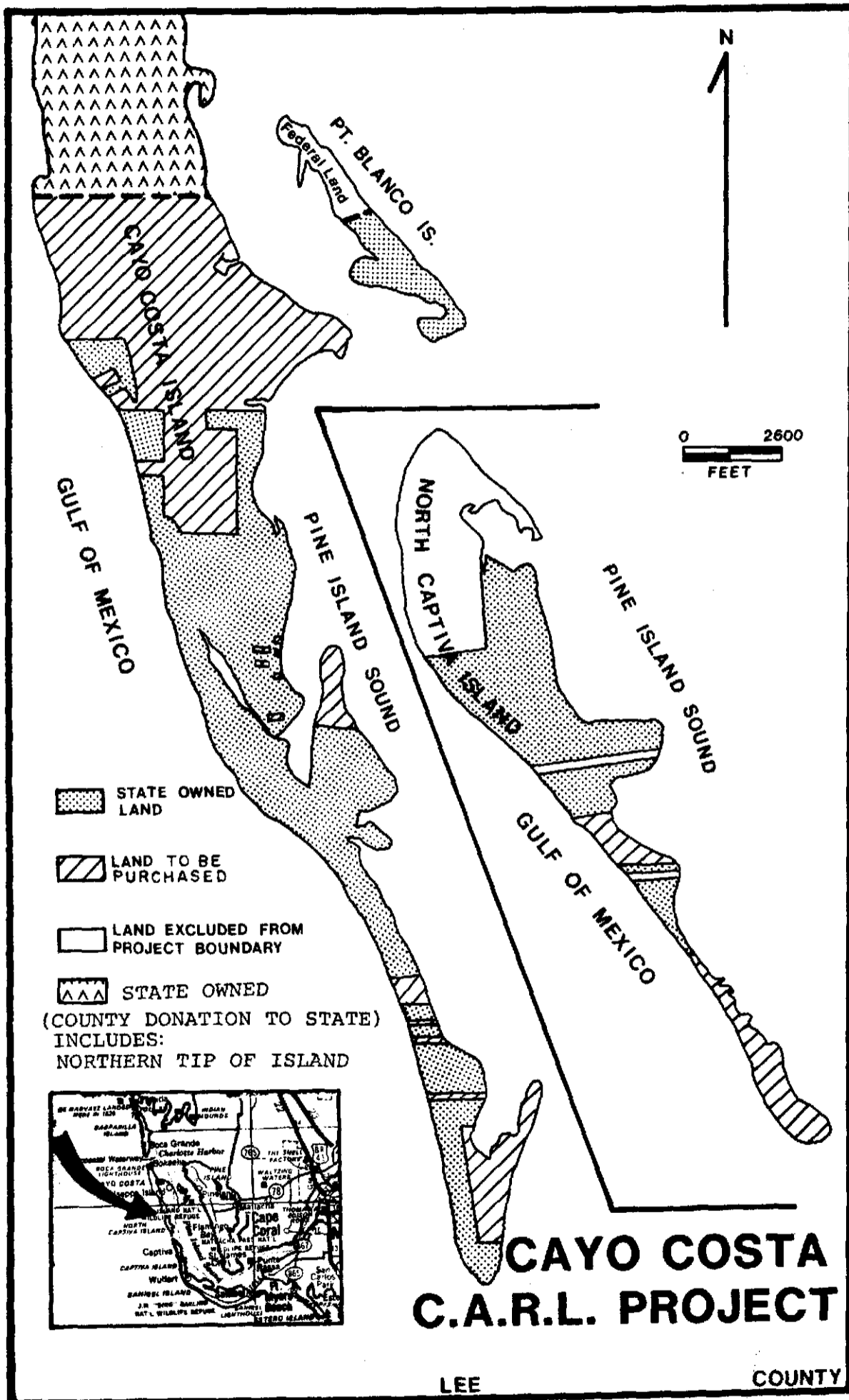
D. **VULNERABILITY:** High - easily disturbed by human activity, as well as natural forces.

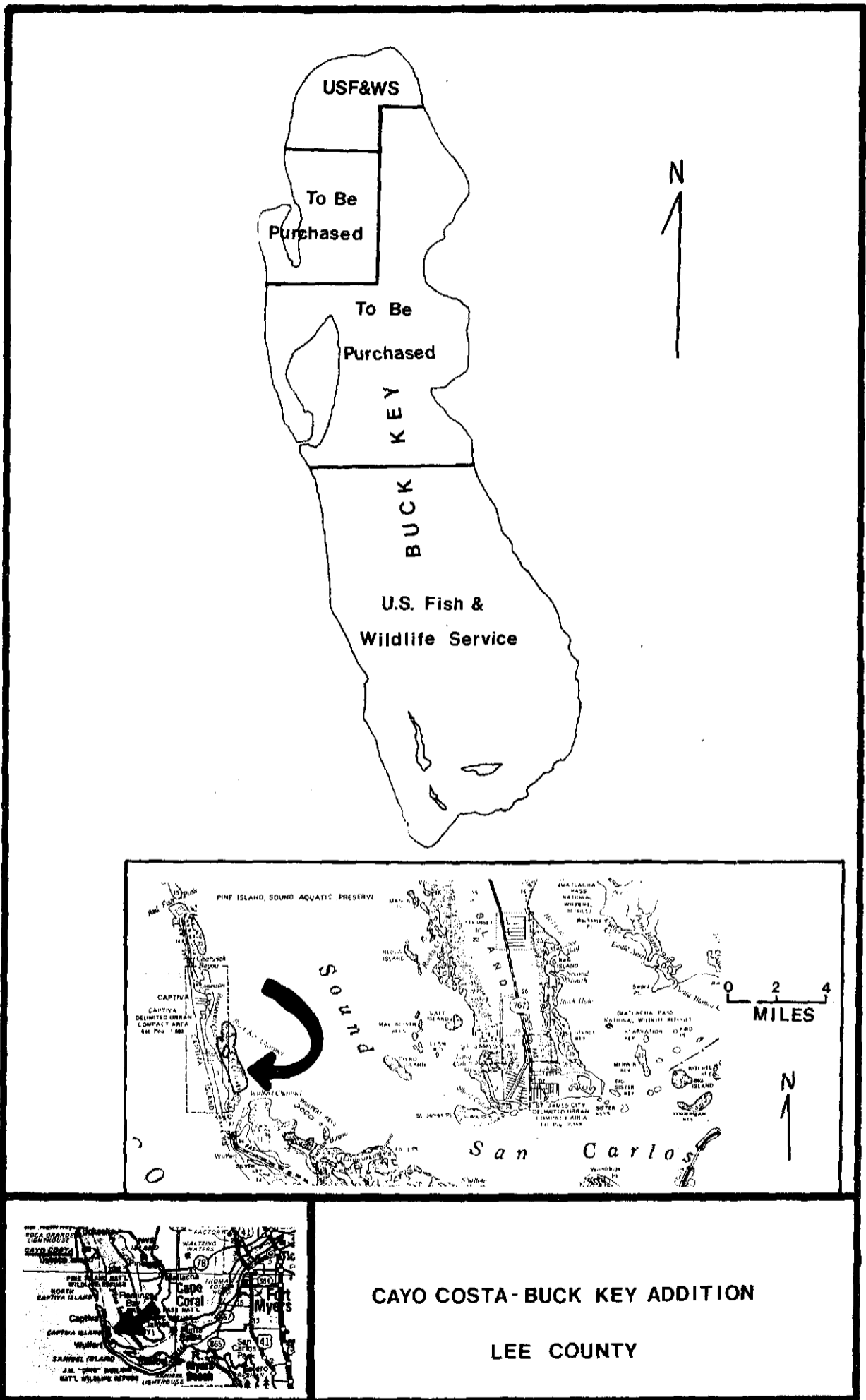
E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High - demand for oceanfront property is very great and a portion of the proposal is already subdivided into small lots.

F. **LOCATION:** Near the urban areas of Ft. Myers and Sarasota. Project is of statewide significance.

G. **COST:** Unit cost per acre is high, but typical for quality beachfront.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** This project has been authorized for eminent domain by the 1983 Legislature. The Division of State Lands is in the process of obtaining title, to federal lands on Punta Blanco Island and other nearby islands, from the Bureau of Land Management through Recreation and Public Purpose conveyances, at no cost to the State.





3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Cayo Costa will be an addition to the existing state preserve whose purpose will be resource protection of natural barrier islands. Passive recreation, including swimming and picnicking will be permitted. Management will be by the Division of Recreation & Parks and the Division of Historic Resources is recommended.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Conformance with EEL Plan

The Cayo Costa barrier island outparcels comprise a designated EEL project which is in conformance with the EEL plan.

The Cayo Costa tract qualifies under the EEL plan's definition of environmentally endangered lands in that:

1. the naturally occurring relatively unaltered flora and fauna could be preserved intact by acquisition;
2. the area, overall, is of sufficient size to contribute to the natural environmental well-being of a large area;
3. the flora, fauna and geologic conditions there are characteristic of the original domain of Florida and unique to the state;
4. the area, if protected by acquisition, is an important natural state resource; and
5. extensive human technological activity on the island will irreparably damage the natural resource.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

Cayo Costa qualifies under the second, third, fourth, fifth, and possibly the sixth categories.

In summary, Cayo Costa is a large, virtually pristine Gulf barrier island highly qualified for acquisition in accordance with the EEL plan.

b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated remaining cost for acquisition is \$3,878,000.
- b. Estimated management costs are \$21,500.

6. Executive Summary

The Cayo Costa State Reserve Management Plan has been developed as a tool to effect wise management of the resources of the environmentally endangered lands comprising Cayo Costa State Reserve while simultaneously providing for public uses compatible with resource management.

The basic goals of resource management for the Reserve are: to conserve the natural value of the Reserve and enable visitors to see and study a sample of the State's unique resources; to preserve and protect naturally occurring plant and animal species and their habitats, particularly those considered rare, threatened or endangered; to restore communities altered by man; to protect archaeological/historical sites; to enhance public understanding of the importance of barrier island resources. Specific management objectives, policies and procedures are presented in the plan to achieve each of these goals, to the greatest extent possible.

Public uses of the reserve are limited to resource based activities that have minimal impact on the environmental attributes of the Reserve. Included are: outdoor recreation activities (i.e., nature study, hiking, primitive camping, swimming and picnicking); scientific research which will aid in the preservation of the biological and cultural values of the Reserve; education programs designed to enhance public knowledge of the resources of the reserve (i.e., guided nature tours, exhibits, informational materials, and public presentations).

Management of Cayo Costa State Reserve has been assigned to the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources. The Division of Historic Resources participates in management of the cultural resources in the Reserve.

Existing staff at the Reserve (one biologist and one law enforcement ranger) provide limited on-site resource protection and recreation management. Additional manpower is needed to carry out more intense resource management practices, including exotic species removal, restoration of dispoiled areas, removal of illegal structures and similar jobs. Estimated budget needs for one year to accomplish the above is described as follows:

Two O.P.S. positions for 2,000 hours @ \$5.00 per hour (to provide assistance with exotic species removal and restoration work)	\$ 20,000
Fuel and chemical cost associated with exotic species removal	<u>1,500</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 21,500</u>

#13 CRYSTAL RIVER

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Crystal River State Reserve Addition	Citrus	5,843	\$4,917,000

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: The Crystal River project should be categorized as Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) and be managed as part of the existing Crystal River State Reserve. The primary resource concerns and public purpose for this project area include:

1. protection of manatees;
2. preservation of the functions of Crystal River/Kings Bay as one of the major remaining natural manatee sanctuaries;
3. preservation of water quality in the Crystal River/Kings Bay, consistent with Outstanding Florida Water status;
4. preservation of wetland buffer and upland watershed necessary to:
 - a) insure above listed goals;
 - b) protect wildlife, or economically significant productivity relating to fisheries;
 - c) protect and preserve elements of high rank as indicated by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, when ancillary to the above listed goals.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: The project has very high natural resource value. It is a major winter refuge for the endangered Manatee and a nesting site for the bald eagle and osprey. The tract consists of an upland hammock, densely wooded tidewater swamp, pine woods, freshwater and tidal marsh adjacent to the headwaters of the Crystal River. The area also supports a valuable commercial and sport fishery. Recreational: It has areas suitable for fishing, canoeing, hiking, camping, nature photography and interpretative trails. However, recreational development must be coordinated closely with preservation of critical Manatee habitat. Therefore, the site has been determined to have moderate recreational value. Archaeological: The Crystal River area was a major trade center for prehistoric people as early as 500 B.C. The project area includes an impressive array of archaeological remains including significant aboriginal and Spanish artifacts, as well as human skeletal remains. The Archaeological/Historical Value for the expanded project area is high.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: There are approximately 57 owners in the project area remaining to be purchased. Ease of acquisition, therefore, is expected to be low although the majority of the owners whose property was added during project design have not yet been contacted.

D. VULNERABILITY: High. The vulnerability of the project area is high. More intensive development of property along the Crystal/Salt River Corridors and adjacent uplands would inevitably impact water quality and delicate manatee habitat. Development of small islands within the marsh system could also degrade the natural artesian aquifer lying at or near the surface of most of the project area.

E. ENDANGERMENT: High. The Crystal River area is rapidly growing. Parts of King's Bay, the Crystal and Salt River corridors and their associated tributary and marsh systems, have already been developed, permitted or disturbed.

F. **LOCATION:** The project is located southwest of Kings Bay and the Crystal River. The general area is west and southwest of the City of Crystal River.

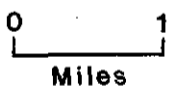
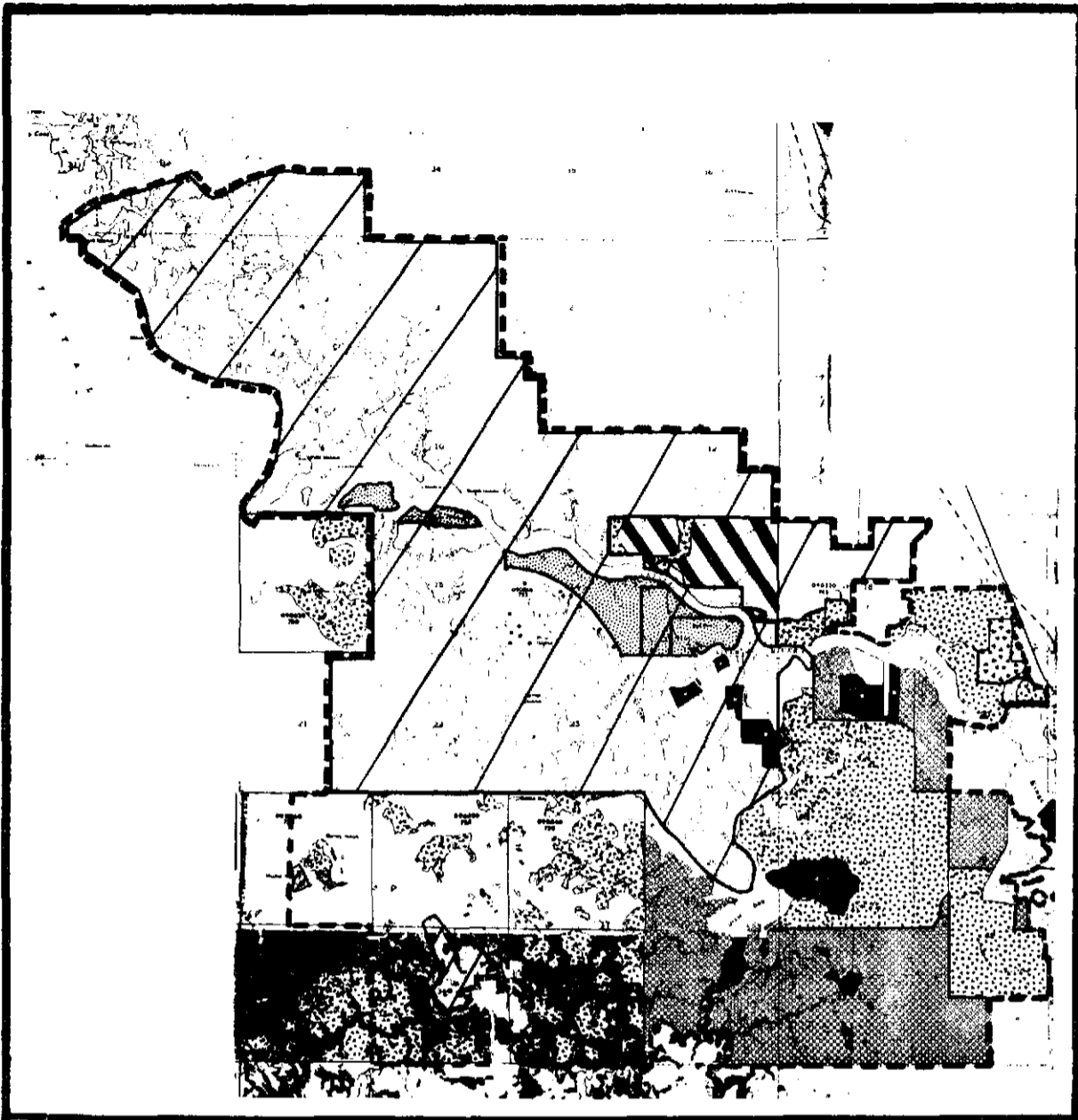
G. **COST:** The estimated cost of the remaining lands in this project is approximately \$4,917,000.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** On March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee (LASC) voted to combine the Crystal River II project (#13), the Crystal Cove project (#42), and the Crystal River State Reserve project (#47) at the rank of #13. The following map illustrates the entire project area and also the approved project design acquisition phasing recommendations:

1. Crystal River II
2. Crystal Cove
3. Crystal River State Reserve
 - a) Projects added to the 1984-85 C.A.R.L. list. Fort Island Mounds and the Hollins Corporation.
 - b) Partially developed tracts between Crystal Cove and the State Reserve on the northern shore of the River, which directly impact on the water quality of the Crystal River/Kings Bay System, and from which unlimited boat access could become a major problem.
 - c) Properties adjoining and immediately south of the confluence of the Crystal and Salt Rivers.
 - d) Mullet Key - a project added to the 1984-85 C.A.R.L. list.
 - e) Other parcels bordering State Road 44.
 - f) Properties in the northwestern region of the project design, including estuarine marsh and upland buffers north of the river, extending north and west to the power plant discharge channel.



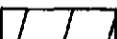
Included within the overall Crystal River Project Design are areas in which less than fee simple acquisition techniques may be effectively used to accomplish preservation and protection goals. Examples of alternative protection methods could include:

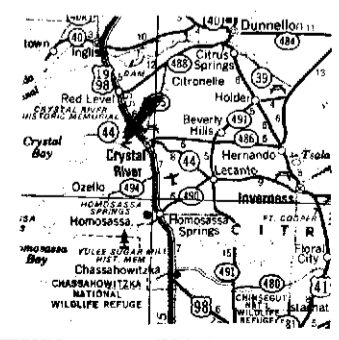
1. Conservation easements.
2. Donation and leaseback.
3. Purchase and leaseback.
4. Purchase and resell, with restrictions.
5. Cooperative agreements.
6. Exchanges.
7. Regulatory control.
8. Purchase and/or transfer of development rights.







CRYSTAL RIVER
CITRUS COUNTY



-  CRYSTAL RIVER II
(PRIORITY #1)
-  CRYSTAL COVE
(PRIORITY #2)
-  CRYSTAL RIVER
STATE RESERVE ADDITION
(PRIORITIES #3-#8)



-  STATE OWNED
-  1984-85 C.A.R.L. APPLICANTS
-  DELETION
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks will be the lead agency with the Division of Historic Resources as a cooperating agency. The property will be managed as part of the Crystal River State Reserve, with primary emphasis on the protection, and perpetuation of the vegetal communities, archaeological and historical resources, geological features and animal diversity.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Conformance with EEL Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EELs contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region;
2. The area must contain flora, fauna or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Crystal River satisfies the first, second, and third requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

The project complies with the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth categories.

- b. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- c. There are no other state lands that provide protection for coastal ecosystems of this type or the same level of consistency for the endangered manatee.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated remaining cost for acquisition is \$4,917,000.
- o. Estimated management costs are \$119,322.

6. Executive Summary

The Crystal River State Reserve Addition C.A.R.L. project area contains approximately 6,130 acres, lying on both sides of the upper portion of Crystal River, in Citrus County. The project area is located in a portion of Florida experiencing rapid urbanization pressures. Completion of the purchase of this property by the State will bring this sizable tract, containing diverse vegetative communities, into the public domain and ensure its future protection. Specifically, this acquisition will enhance the protection of the water quality of the Crystal River; a natural winter haven for the endangered manatee. The receiving estuarine water body, containing the St. Martin's Marsh Aquatic Preserve, will also benefit.

Vegetative communities include Juncus saltmarsh, Freshwater marsh, hardwood swamp, hardwood hammock, pine flatwoods, sand scrub and cabbage palm hammock associations. The northern tract has a very good hardwood hammock community, and the southern tract has an unusual hammock exhibiting karst features, including small caverns revealing the near surface water table. Approximately three percent of the total acquisition area can be categorized as disturbed, but none of the tract should be considered a "surplus" to the long-range management needs of the property. Vegetal succession is currently underway in the larger disturbed areas.

The Conceptual Management Plan recommends that management responsibility for this property be assigned to the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, The Department of State, Division of Historic Resources will also have a direct management role relating to the archaeological and historical resources. The property will be managed as a state reserve, with primary emphasis upon the protection and perpetuation of the vegetal communities, archaeological and historical resources, geological features and natural animal diversity. Special emphasis will be given to the protection and maintenance of endangered and threatened species.

Public use of this property is anticipated, and will be encouraged to the extent that it does not conflict with the maintenance of the natural and cultural values. Specific anticipated uses include fishing, nature study, hiking, canoeing, and primitive camping. Acquisition is expected to have little impact upon the traditional commercial uses of the adjacent waters, which specifically include fishing and crabbing.

Funding is requested from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund to cover two years of "start up" costs.

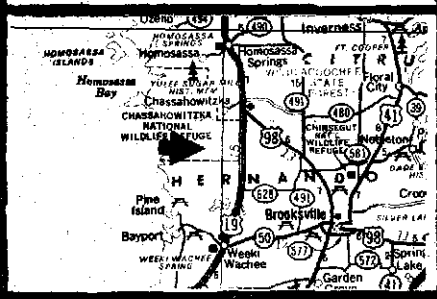
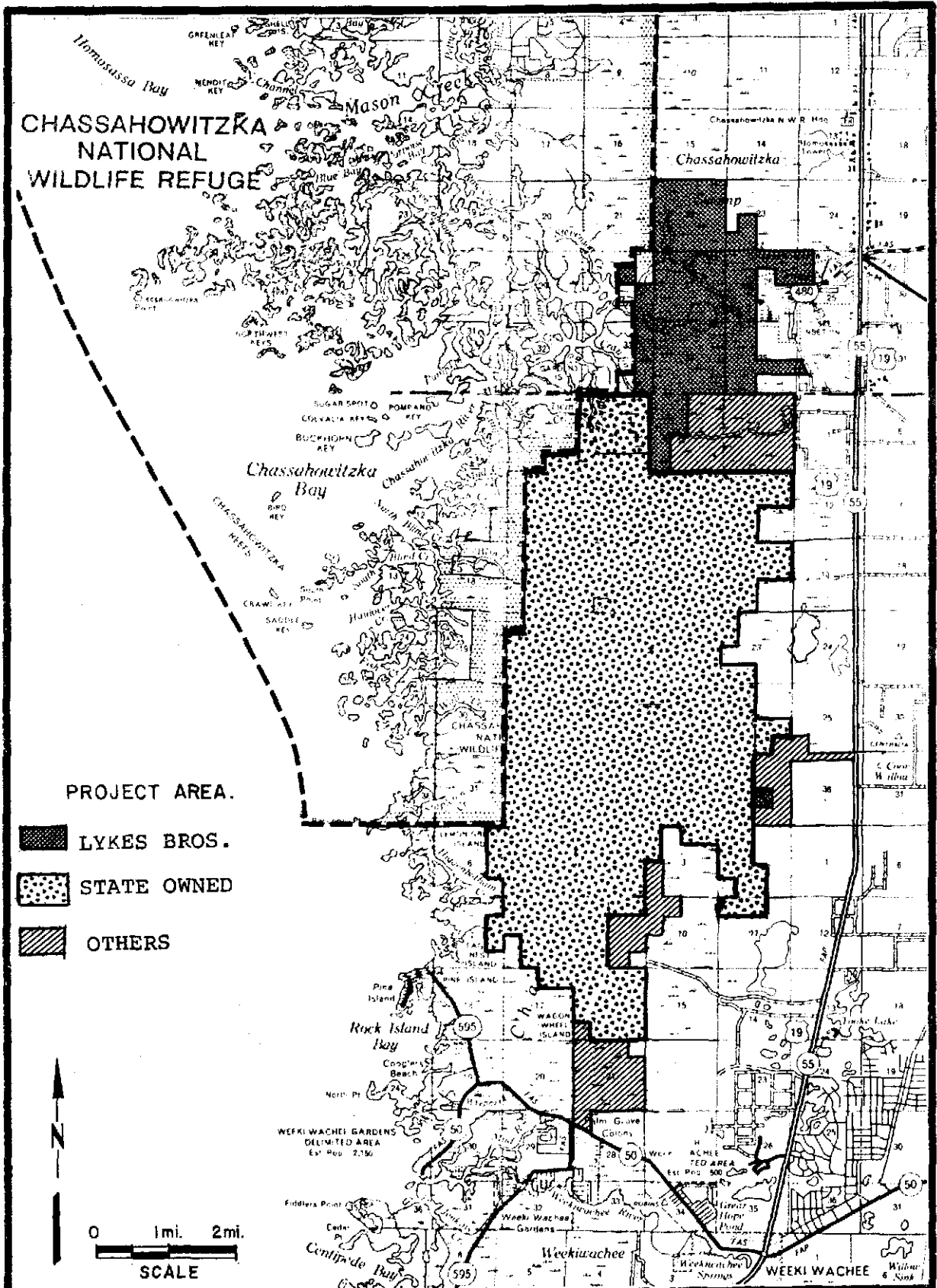
1. Reserve Manager (Biologist)	\$ 36,046
2. Expenses (including standard)	15,766
3. Operating Capital Outlay (including standard)	<u>67,510</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$119,322</u>

#14 CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Chassahowitzka Swamp	Hernando/ Citrus	5,531	\$4,272,000

- A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Recommended for purchase in the Environmentally Endangered Lands category for management as a multiple use area. Recommended management agencies are Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Division of Forestry, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Resources, and Citrus County. The Game Commission would be lead management agency.
- B. RESOURCE VALUE:** Rates very high for natural resource value because it is the best and largest remaining example of coastal hardwood swamp on the Gulf coast of Florida. Recreational value is moderate and archaeological and historical value is high.
- C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There are 13 owners within the project area. However, small acreage sales recently have increased and the ownership pattern is becoming more difficult. The State has already purchased 15,537 acres under the C.A.R.L. program, which is being managed as a Wildlife Management Area.
- D. VULNERABILITY:** The area is moderately vulnerable, but could be impacted by timbering, drainage, limerock mining, and residential development.
- E. ENDANGERMENT:** Endangerment is high. Development in the transition areas has suddenly begun.
- F. LOCATION:** The project area is within 60 miles of Tampa and 90 miles of Orlando. It is located between the Homosassa Springs and Weeki Wachi Springs tourist attractions.
- G. COST:** This project does not appear to qualify for any other funding.
- H. OTHER FACTORS:** One of the major owners, the Lykes Brothers, may be willing to trade their holdings in Chassahowitzka Swamp for other lands in the state. Eminent domain for acquisition of this ownership was extended by the 1985 Legislature.



CHASSAHOWITZKA SWAMP
HERNANDO COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Please see attached executive summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EELs contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Chassahowitzka Swamp satisfies all three requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the second, third, fifth, and sixth priority categories.

- b. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- c. There are no sizeable tracts of this ecosystem type presently in state ownership. The project would highly complement the adjacent federal marsh land.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated cost for acquisition is \$4,272,000. One of the owners has expressed interest in a value for value trade.
- b. Estimated cost for the first year of management is \$10,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Chassahowitzka Swamp project consists of 21,200 acres in Citrus and Hernando counties between U.S. 19 and the Gulf of Mexico adjacent to the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge. Chassahowitzka Swamp is the largest coastal hardwood swamp remaining along the Gulf coast south of the Suwannee River. Community types in the project include hardwood swamps, sandhills, pine flatwoods, cypress ponds, and coastal salt marsh. The project would also include an existing campground with a convenience store, parking lot, overnight hook-up facilities for mobile camper trailers, and a boat ramp on the Chassahowitzka River.

Resource values of this project are considered very high due in part to the uniqueness of such a coastal hardwood swamp. Fish and wildlife habitat values are high and the project provides nesting and feeding habitat for the bald eagle. The potential for cultural resource sites being present is very high although no comprehensive survey of the area has been conducted.

The Chassahowitzka Swamp tract will be managed as a multiple-use area consistent with the protection of its high resource values. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission will have lead management responsibilities, with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Division of Historic Resources of the Department of State, the Department of Natural Resources, and Citrus County cooperating.

The following is a brief outline of recommended activities and objectives for management of the Chassahowitzka tract.

1. The tract will be managed to maintain water quality and natural hydroperiods, and to protect and enhance wildlife habitat values.
2. Native plant communities will be maintained or restored. This may require some reforestation through tree planting, timber stand improvement, and control burning of pine uplands and sawgrass marsh.
3. Surveillance and monitoring of native wildlife shall be conducted annually.
4. Consumptive uses of fish and wildlife such as hunting and fishing shall be allowed consistent with protection of the resources.
5. Nonconsumptive uses relating to fish and wildlife resources such as camping, nature appreciation, hiking, picnicking, and boating shall be encouraged.
6. Archaeological and historic sites will be conserved and protected from destruction through other management activities or vandalism and shall be regulated by the Division of Historic Resources. Research is discouraged, where such research would involve excavation or destruction of the resource.
7. Field surveys may be conducted to identify the potential endangerment of historic sites due to activities requiring land surface alteration.
8. The Citrus County Department of Parks and Recreation has expressed a desire to operate an existing campground with a convenience store, parking lot, boat ramp and overnight hook-up facilities for mobile camper trailers.

6. Executive Summary (cont.)

In summary, the proposed tract would be managed for low intensity, multiple uses featuring fishing, hunting, research, boating, camping and nature appreciation. The purchase of any or all of this tract would have a primary role of ensuring the protection and ecological integrity of the Chassahowitzka region and provide additional recreational opportunities for Florida's rapidly increasing population. Hunting, fishing and most traditional uses are compatible with management objectives. Research in all phases of environmental, wildlife, fishery, botany and the natural sciences is encouraged.

No capital expenditures are planned for the tract during the first year of operation. Existing equipment and facilities will be used until a comprehensive management plan is developed. Site security will be provided by existing law enforcement personnel and technical personnel assigned to the area.

A full time wildlife biologist and a technical assistant are needed to design and plan for future management activities, to monitor wildlife populations, to control user access and to serve as coordinator with local officials and general public. The approximate cost of the two positions is \$30,000 annually. Maintaining gates, roads, fences and posting boundary and informational signs will cost about \$10,000 for the first year, which should be provided from the C.A.R.L. Trust Fund.

#15 EMERALD SPRINGS

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Emerald Springs	Bay	98d	\$1,673,000

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: The Emerald Springs property should be classed as an Environmentally Endangered Lands proposal. It should be managed by the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Historic Resources for single use.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: The Emerald Spring project has high ecological values. Bordering Econfina Creek for nearly 1 mile, the numerous springs of this property discharge approximately 50 million gallons per day into the creek, which is the principal source of drinking water for Bay County. The high limestone bluffs adjacent to the springs support several unusual plant species and geologic sinkhole features known as chimneys. Recreational and archaeological values are moderate.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: There are two owners. Both are unwilling to sell at this time.

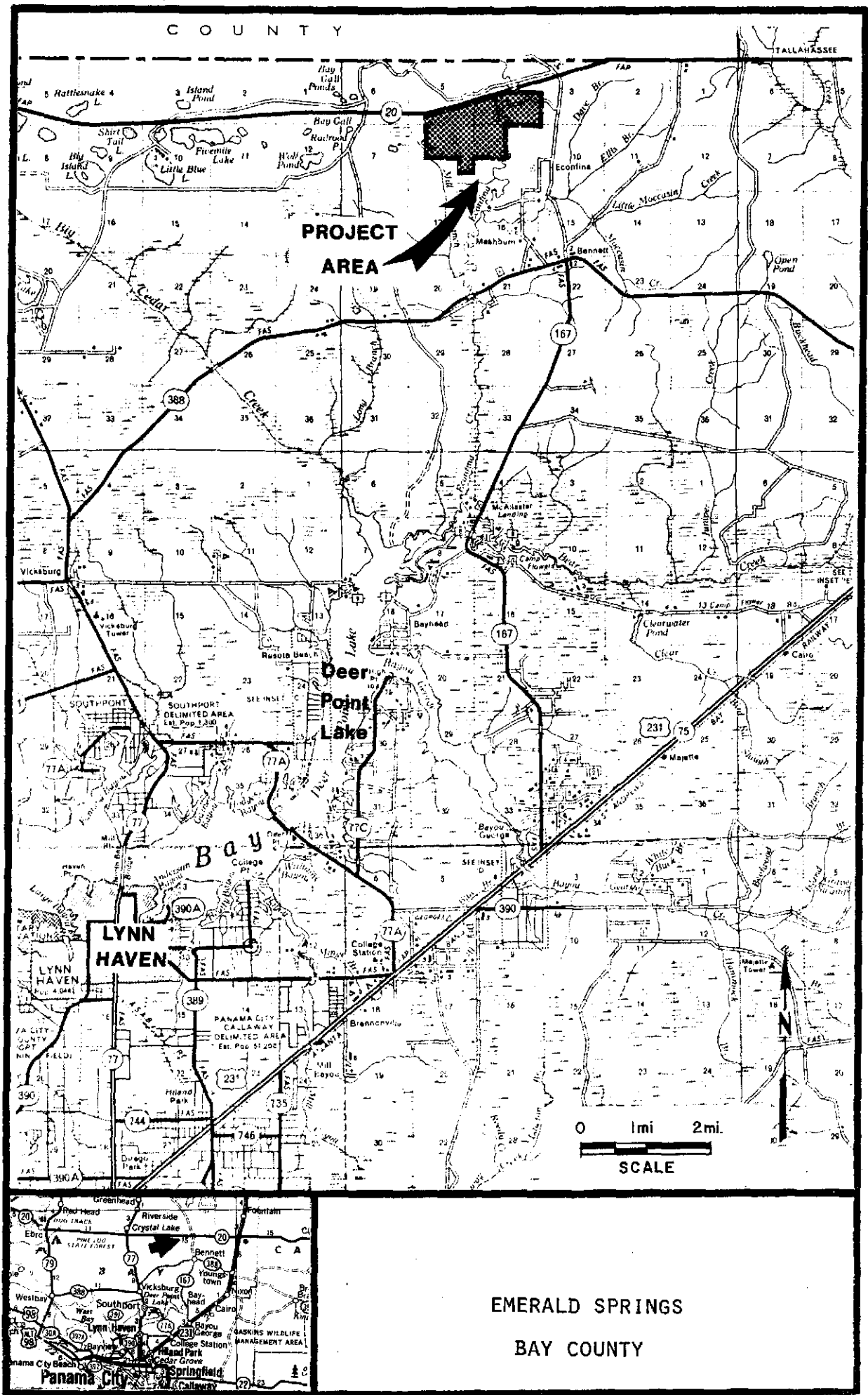
D. VULNERABILITY: The riverine springs and bluff association areas are very susceptible to resource degradation by man's development activities. Land clearing, timbering, agricultural practices and residential development would adversely affect water quality and turbidity. Aesthetic impairment would also occur with development. The vulnerability of the Emerald Springs property was judged to be high.

E. ENDANGERMENT: Although adverse impact upon this project could result from residential development and/or recreational misuse, the owner's present protective attitude towards his land rates this project a low vulnerability factor.

F. LOCATION: Emerald Springs is located along Econfina Creek and State Road 20 approximately 20 miles north of Panama City in Bay County.

G. COST: Estimated cost is approximately \$1,673,000. Estimated start-up management costs will be \$84,000.

H. OTHER FACTORS:



3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Emerald Springs will be developed into a State Park providing significant recreational opportunities, but such use must not cause harm to the water resources of Econfina Creek, the spring areas, or other delicate natural lands along the creeks and tributaries. The Department of Natural Resources, and the Division of Historic Resources are recommended managers. Please see following page for the management executive summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EELs contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Emerald Springs satisfies all three requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the first, second, third, and fourth priority categories.

b. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

- c. There are no state-owned lands in the northern section of Florida that compare with those in the project. Additionally, none provide the same protection for the drinking water supply of Panama City.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated cost for acquisition is \$1,673,000.
- b. Estimated cost for management start-up is \$84,000.

6. Executive Summary

The 1,000 acre Emerald Springs property located in northern Bay County, is proposed for purchase as a state park under the C.A.R.L. program. The property has four springs, one mile of the Econfina Creek, and diverse plant communities.

The diversity of plant communities and fresh water features makes it ideal to support active resource-based recreation for a multi-county area. Proposed recreational activities include swimming, fishing, picnicking, camping hiking, canoeing, and nature study. The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, will provide the lead management role with the Department of State, Division of Historic Resources cooperating.

The initial management costs needed from the C.A.R.L. program to provide for staff, operating budget, fencing, and a ranger residence, will be approximately \$84,000. Interim management will be provided by one park ranger whose duties will include protection and security of the resources, as well as monitoring the existing public recreational uses. Interim management will be required for approximately two years or until we receive a legislative appropriation for the property.

#16 JULINGTON/DURBIN CREEKS

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Julington/ Durbin Creek	Duval & St. Johns	3,305	\$9,100,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** This tract is recommended for purchase under the Other Lands category to be managed for multiple-use as a state forest. Suggested managing agencies are the Division of Forestry and the Division of Historic Resources.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value: Moderate. The three major ecosystems represented on this parcel are the hardwood swamp, sandhills and pine flatwoods. Forest resources are variable but nevertheless have management potential. Recreational Value: High. The habitat variability of this project makes it suitable for a variety of recreational activities including hiking, horseback riding, camping, canoeing and fishing. Archaeological/Historical Value: Moderate.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There are five owners of the project area. The major owner (Goneden Corporation) was willing to sell in the past, but has recently expressed an unwillingness to sell.

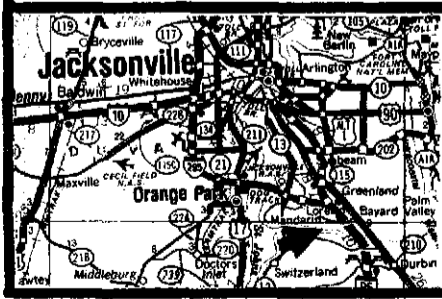
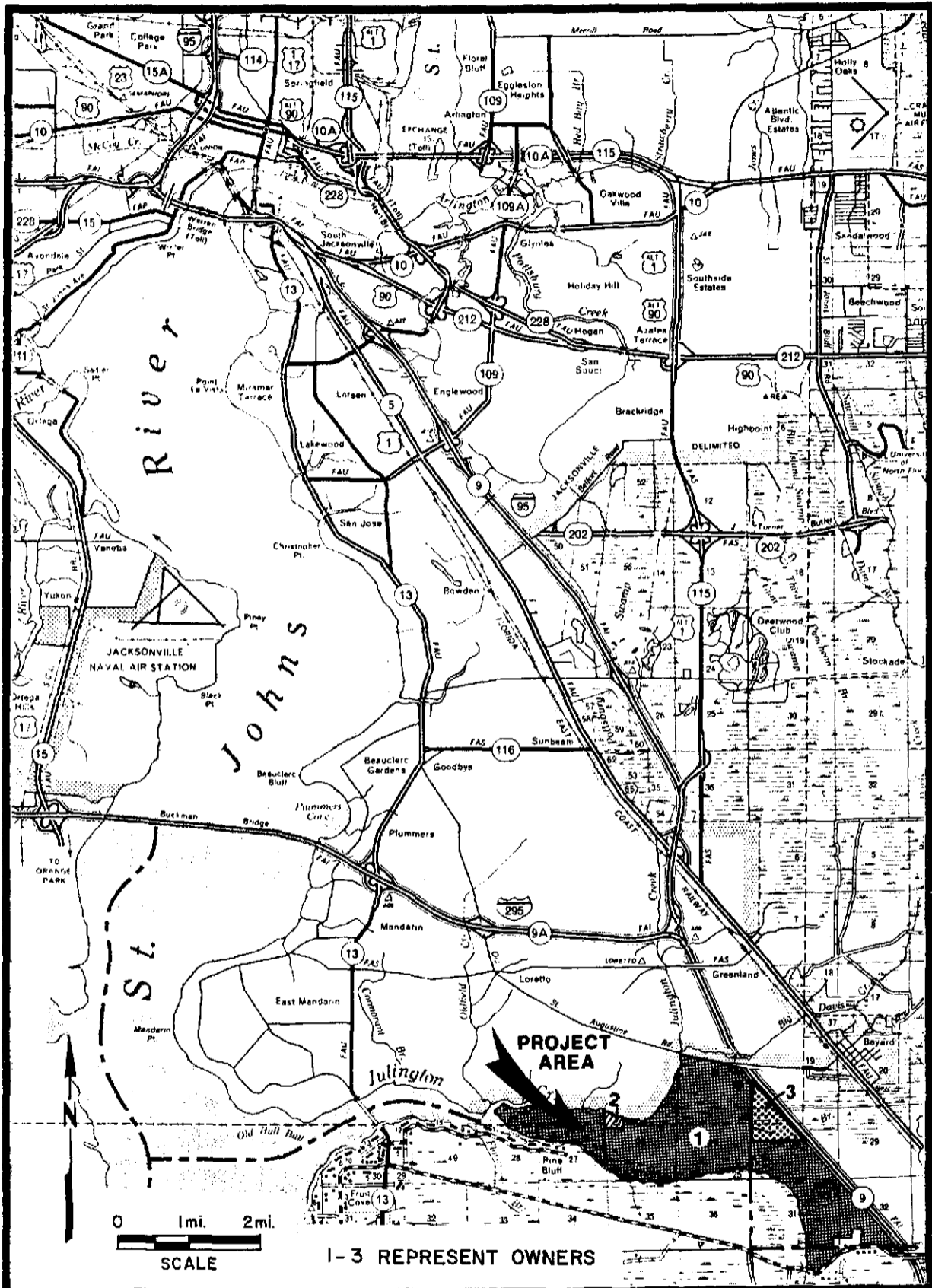
D. **VULNERABILITY:** High. The majority of this tract is in close proximity to two major creeks and is composed of hydric and mesic ecosystems which are highly vulnerable to developmental activities. Site modifications necessary for the development of residential and/or business structures would damage vegetation on the uplands and lowlands, and would adversely affect water quality in the adjoining creeks.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Moderate. The current owners claim to have no immediate plans for the property. However, a major development is planned immediately south of this parcel and negotiations are underway for a possible access corridor across this tract.

F. **LOCATION:** The project area is twenty miles south of Jacksonville and twenty miles north of St. Augustine.

G. **COST:** The project may qualify for acquisition under the Save Our Rivers Program. Yearly management costs should be approximately \$8,000. Approximately \$111,000 will be needed from the C.A.R.L. Program for capital improvements, including construction of recreational facilities.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** There is a limited supply of public recreational lands in this area, and the project is readily accessible from the metropolitan Jacksonville area. The Department of Natural Resources was granted eminent domain authority for this project by the 1984 Legislature.



JULINGTON-DURBIN CREEKS PENINSULA
 DUVAL COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Julington/Durbin Creek will be used as a multiple use state forest, with emphasis placed on protecting the valuable hydrological resources as well as providing outdoor recreational opportunities. The uplands will be selectively managed for timber production under as near a natural regime as possible. Timber cutting in the hardwood swamp will be restricted to only that which is necessary to maintain a healthy stand. The Division of Forestry and the Division of Historic Resources are recommended managers. Please see following page for the management executive summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- b. There are no similar state-owned lands in the region.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated cost for acquisition is \$9,100,000.
- b. Estimated costs for management will include \$111,000 for capital improvements, and approximately \$8,000 per year to be incurred by the Division of Forestry.

6. Executive Summary

The Julington/Durbin Creek Peninsula contains approximately 3,305 acres proposed for purchase, as a State Forest, under the Conservation and Recreation Lands (C.A.R.L.) Program. The majority of the tract is located in southern Duval County with approximately 97 acres lying in St. Johns County.

A variety of community types exist on the property, making it an ideal multiple-use area for the expanding population centers of Duval and St. Johns Counties. The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services will be the lead managing agency with the Division of Historic Resources of the Department of State cooperating. Recreation management, timber management and wildlife management will be given equal consideration so that resources will be utilized in the combination that will best serve the people of the State.

Approximately \$111,000 will be needed from the C.A.R.L. Program for capital improvements. These funds will cover construction of a ranger residence and camping facilities, improvement of the road network and construction of a boat ramp. Yearly management expenses to be incurred by the Division of Forestry are estimated at \$8,000.

#17 JOSSLYN ISLAND

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Josslyn Island	Lee	48	\$150,000

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Other Lands: The purpose of acquisition of Josslyn Island is the preservation of a significant archaeological site. Neighboring island sites with similar features have been all but destroyed. Josslyn Island could also serve as an outdoor recreation area that would be designed to complement the prehistoric archaeological mounds and features.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Ecological value is moderate, since this island is primarily a red-mangrove wetland with a large aboriginal shell mound colonized by subtropical and tropical species. There is a very high archaeological value. Contains a 12 acre ceremonial and village complex of the historic Calusa Indians and their ancestors that dates back from the 1400's. It represents perhaps the last undisturbed archaeological mound site in Pine Island Sound. Water-logged areas contain artifacts made of wood, fabric and fiber that are rare for all ancient sites throughout Florida. Recreational value is moderate.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: With one owner, ease of acquisition is very high. At present the Island is privately owned and under the management of the Caloosa Mound Grove Inc. Management of Josslyn Island will be handled through the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks as part of the Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve.

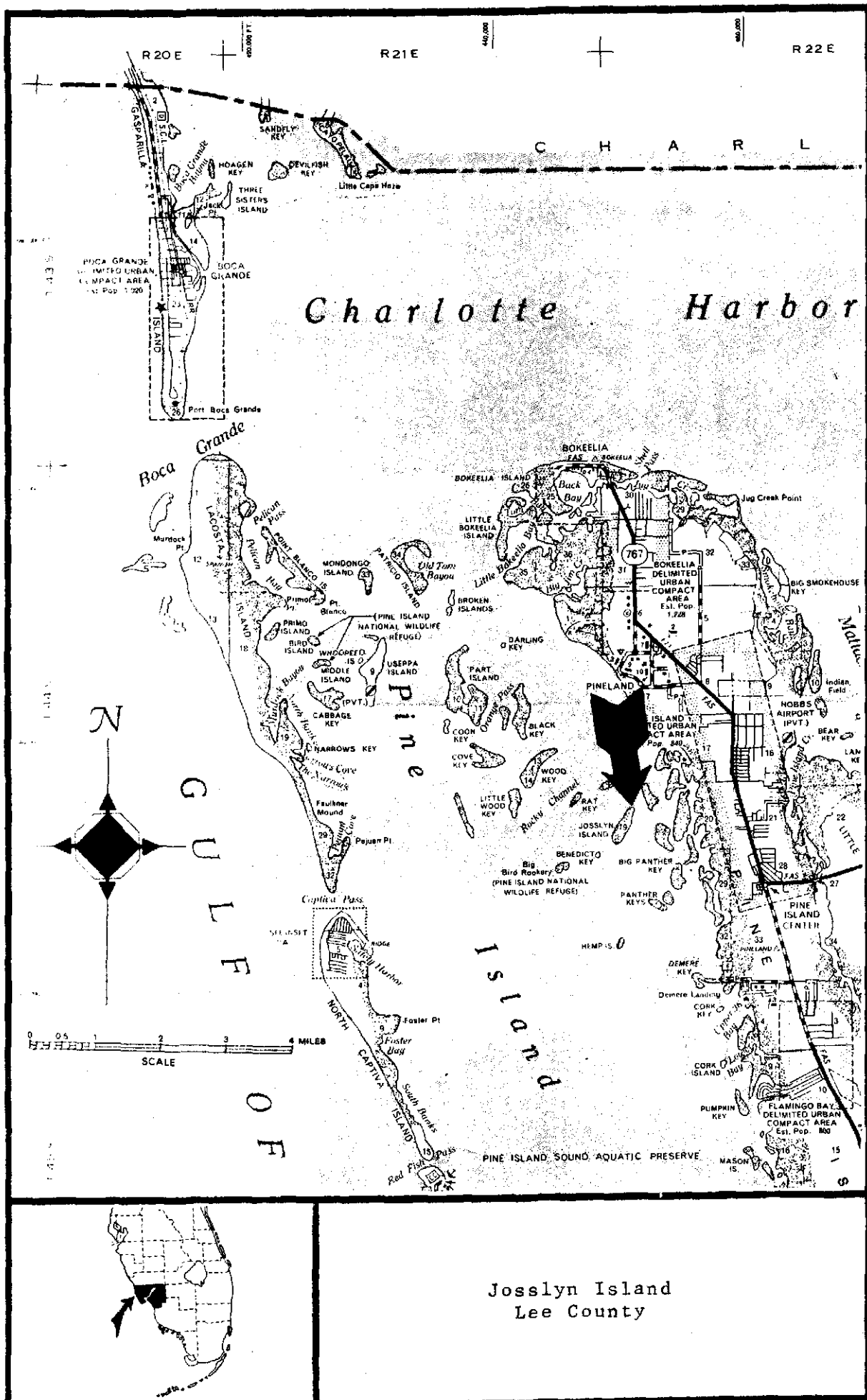
D. VULNERABILITY: Vulnerability is high. The recreational and residential development of Pine Island Sound mark Josslyn Island as a prime spot for building secluded residences or condominium complexes. Any development of the island would destroy its high archaeological value.

E. ENDANGERMENT: Endangerment is low at present. The current owners are protecting the area and the absence of easy road access to the island keeps it relatively free from pothunters and other trespassers.

F. LOCATION: Located two miles offshore from Pine Island, Josslyn Island lies in close relation to Boca Grande, Sanibel Island, and Charlotte Harbor. The closest major urban center is Ft. Myers.

G. COST: The cost of developing public facilities would be minimal. A clearing effort for viewing the mounds and for recreational areas would be necessary as would a security patrol. Security is recommended to protect the valuable archaeological and historical remains.

H. OTHER FACTORS: The 1985 Legislature renewed eminent domain authority for this acquisition. The Department of Natural Resources is currently pursuing acquisition by condemnation.



Josslyn Island
Lee County

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Josslyn Island will be an archeological preserve managed by the Division of Historic Resources and by the Division of Recreation and Parks as part of the Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve. Please see the following page for the management executive summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

b. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands

There are no equivalent state-owned lands available in the vicinity of Josslyn Island. The primary value of this tract is archaeological (an example of Calusa Indian earthen-works) and, as such, is distinctly unique.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

a. Estimated cost for acquisition is \$150,000.

b. Management and maintenance cost for one year is estimated at zero, since existing staff will be used initially.

6. Executive Summary

Josslyn Island is located in Pine Island Sound between Cayo Costa and Pine Island. The entire upland portion of this island is an archaeological site with some of the most noticeable features being the shell midden, canals, sunken courtyard and mounds.

The entire 48 acre island has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1978, and the site is also being considered for designation as a State archaeological landmark. The excellent state of preservation of Josslyn Island offers almost the last opportunity to preserve for future study and appreciation a major Calusa coastal mound-village complex containing data for the reconstruction and interpretation. For the near future, the Division of Historic Resources recommends a generalized policy of conservation for Josslyn Island. In order to prevent any kind of adverse disturbance to the site, other state agencies should coordinate planned activities there closely with the Division of Historic Resources. Any state agent with law enforcement authority working in the area should be cognizant of looting or unauthorized destruction at the site and take necessary action to prevent and control this problem. Finally, archaeological excavations, except on a small test scale are generally discouraged at this time. Detailed survey and mapping, however, is strongly encouraged.

The management of Josslyn Island will be jointly shared by the Division of Recreation and Parks by the Division of Historic Resources. Management costs for the first year should consist only of those funds necessary to provide protection of the archaeological remains through routine law enforcement patrol.

Josslyn Island is a significant archaeological site containing approximately 36 acres, lying in Pine Island Sound in Lee County. This Island contains approximately 12 acres of "upland" property, with the remainder consisting of predominately red mangroves. Access to the island is by boat.

The archaeological significance of Josslyn Island was first noted in 1895, and subsequent archaeological investigators have repeatedly reaffirmed the importance of this site. In 1978, Josslyn Island was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, and it is currently under consideration as a State "archaeological landmark". The importance of the archaeological remains stem from 1) the greatly undisturbed nature of the island, 2) the extensive physical features, such as shell mounds, terraces, canals and inundated courtyards, and 3) the fact that the archaeological remains probably range from pre-Calusa up to post-European contact materials. The physical description of the remains on Josslyn Island are identical to the accounts for Calusa villages provided by 16th Century Spanish explorers to the area. The physical characteristics of the Island also provide the potential for good preservation of subsistence related data, which is vital to the understanding of the Calusa culture. Disturbance of the archaeological remains is slight, and is estimated to affect approximately five percent of the total.

The Conceptual Management Plan recommends that the Department of State, Division of Historic Resources and the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, jointly manage this property. This management arrangement will provide professional expertise by the Division of Historic Resources in the preservation of the archaeological data contained on Josslyn Island, along with the ongoing management presence of the Department of Natural Resources' Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserves, Charlotte Harbor State Reserve, and Cayo Costa State Reserve programs. Protection of the nonregenerative archaeological remains will be the primary management objective, and such secondary public uses that are deemed compatible with this objective shall be considered by the managing agencies.

#18 LAKE ARBUCKLE

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Lake Arbuckle	Polk	13,604*	\$34,000**

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Recommended for purchase as "Other Lands" to be managed as a multiple use area. Management by the Department of Natural Resources, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Division of Forestry, and the Division of Historic Resources is recommended.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Ecological value is high due to inclusion of a large area of several, different upland and wetland communities. Contains remnant examples of native scrub and sandhill communities. Archaeological and historical value is moderate. The area has the potential to support a wide variety of outdoor recreational uses and, therefore, has high recreational value.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: The ease of acquisition is very high. The property includes rights-of-way for highway and railroad, agricultural leases, and mineral and gas leases. * The State has obtained an undivided 78% (7/9) interest in all but 92.4 acres. The one outstanding option is scheduled to close July, 1986.

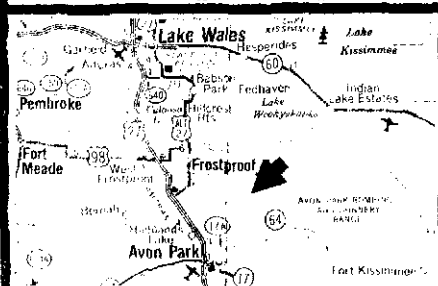
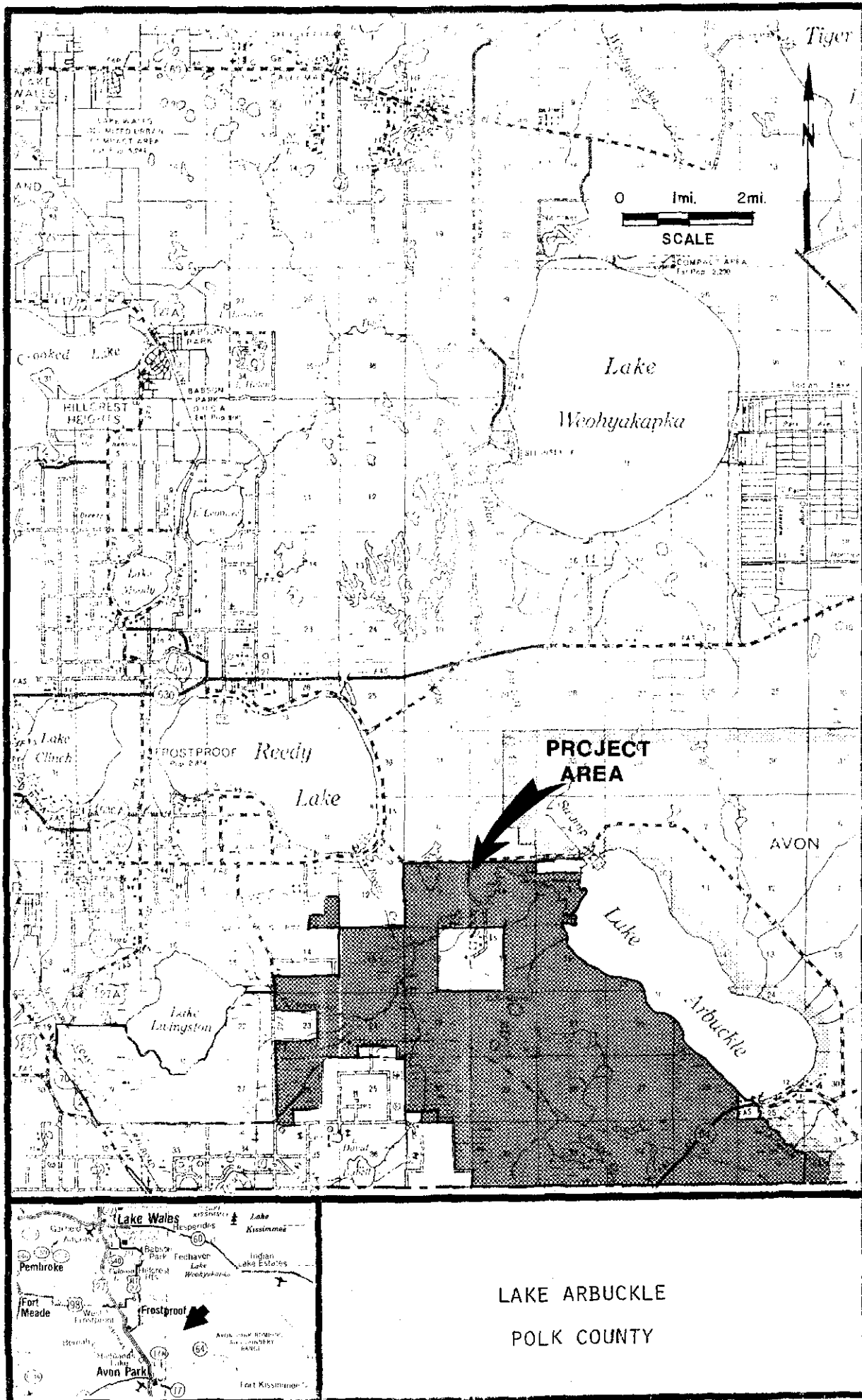
D. VULNERABILITY: The area is moderately vulnerable to development. Property in this area of the state with these physical characteristics is presently being converted to housing and citrus.

E. ENDANGERMENT: The area is moderately endangered, primarily by agricultural development by the citrus industry. Most comparable natural areas in this region have been eradicated by extensive agricultural uses.

F. LOCATION: Sebring and Lake Wales are within 25 miles of the project area. The project is approximately 65 miles south of Orlando and 65 miles from Tampa. It is immediately adjacent to the Avon Park Bombing Range owned by the U.S. Air Force.

G. COST: The estimated annual management and maintenance costs are \$15,000. Estimated cost of fencing the boundary is \$150,000. ** All but 92.4 acres is being acquired through exercising three options, totalling \$8,849,820. The final payment of \$1,966,671 will be made in July 1986. Funds for the last payment have been reserved for that purpose by the Governor and Cabinet.

H. OTHER FACTORS: The Lake Regional Audubon Society has donated \$15,000 for the appraisals of this project.



LAKE ARBUCKLE
POLK COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Lake Arbuckle will be managed as a multiple use outdoor recreation area, as well as to maintain and improve natural habitat diversity and protect threatened and endangered species. The area immediately around Lake Arbuckle will provide water oriented recreational opportunities, and could be managed as a park. Hunting, fishing, and forestry will be permitted where appropriate. The Department of Natural Resources, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Division of Forestry, and Division of Historic Resources are recommended managers. Please see following page for management executive summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the Conceptual State Lands Management Plan.
- b. No similar multiple use state-owned lands are available in this region.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. The Department of Natural Resources has exercised three options totaling \$6,885,149. One additional payment of \$1,966,671 will be made from the C.A.R.L. Trust Fund in July 1986.
- b. Estimated cost for management is \$262,837. The Division of Forestry will require approximately \$20,445 from the C.A.R.L. Fund during the first year.

6. Executive Summary

The original proposal of the Lake Arbuckle Tract to the Conservation and Recreation Lands Program contained 15,745 acres in southern Polk County. However, the owner now wishes to exclude the property west of the old Frostproof/Avon Park Road, leaving approximately 13,630 acres available for purchase. The Lake Arbuckle Tract is approximately 5 miles northeast of Avon Park and 4 miles southeast of Frostproof.

In addition to its five miles of frontage on Lake Arbuckle, the tract contains nine different community types or management units. These include planted slash pine; palmetto-gallberry flatwoods with a scattered slash pine overstory; sand pine scrub; natural slash pine flatwoods; bay swamp; upland hardwoods; lowlands with hardwoods, cypress and sable palms; marsh; and several small lakes and ponds. The variety of ecosystems represented and the size of the tract make this an ideal project for multiple-use management.

The Lake Arbuckle Tract should be managed with the goal of providing maximum multiple-use benefits for the public while simultaneously protecting any rare, fragile or sensitive ecosystems. Potential exists for a variety of consumptive and non-consumptive activities, including wildlife management and hunting, timber management, fishing, camping, bird-watching, boating, canoeing, picnicking, nature photography and hiking.

The Division of Forestry of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services will be the lead managing agency, with the Division of Historic Resources of the Department of State, the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. Approximately 3,000 - 4,000 acres immediately west of Lake Arbuckle will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks. The Division of Forestry will require approximately \$20,445 in C.A.R.L. funds for first year management, set-up and site security.

#19 ST. JOHNS RIVER FORREST
ESTATES / FECHTEL RANCH

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
St. Johns River Forrest Estates/ Fechtel Ranch	Lake	10,550	\$5,011,000

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: The combined project area can be classified as both environmentally endangered lands and as other lands. St. Johns River Forrest Estates contains naturally occurring, relatively unaltered flora which can be preserved by acquisition. The acquisition of Fechtel Ranch will protect freshwater floodplain marsh and can provide the opportunity for management of a wildlife resource.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: High ecological value since this area includes wilderness areas and sensitive floodplain areas important for nonstructural water management along the St. Johns River. The archaeological and historical values are rated as high since numerous sites, dating from 6500 B.C. to the 19th Century, are predicted to occur there. Recreational value is rated as moderate, as the potential for some active and passive recreational pursuits are projected: camping, canoeing, fishing and wildlife appreciation.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: There are only three owners - two in the St. Johns River Forrest Estates property and one in Fechtel Ranch. The largest of the St. Johns River Forrest parcels (2,260 acres) is under option for purchase on October 31, 1987, (funds have been reserved by the Governor and Cabinet for purchase) leaving only a 20 acre parcel of the St. Johns River Forrest Estates remaining to be negotiated.

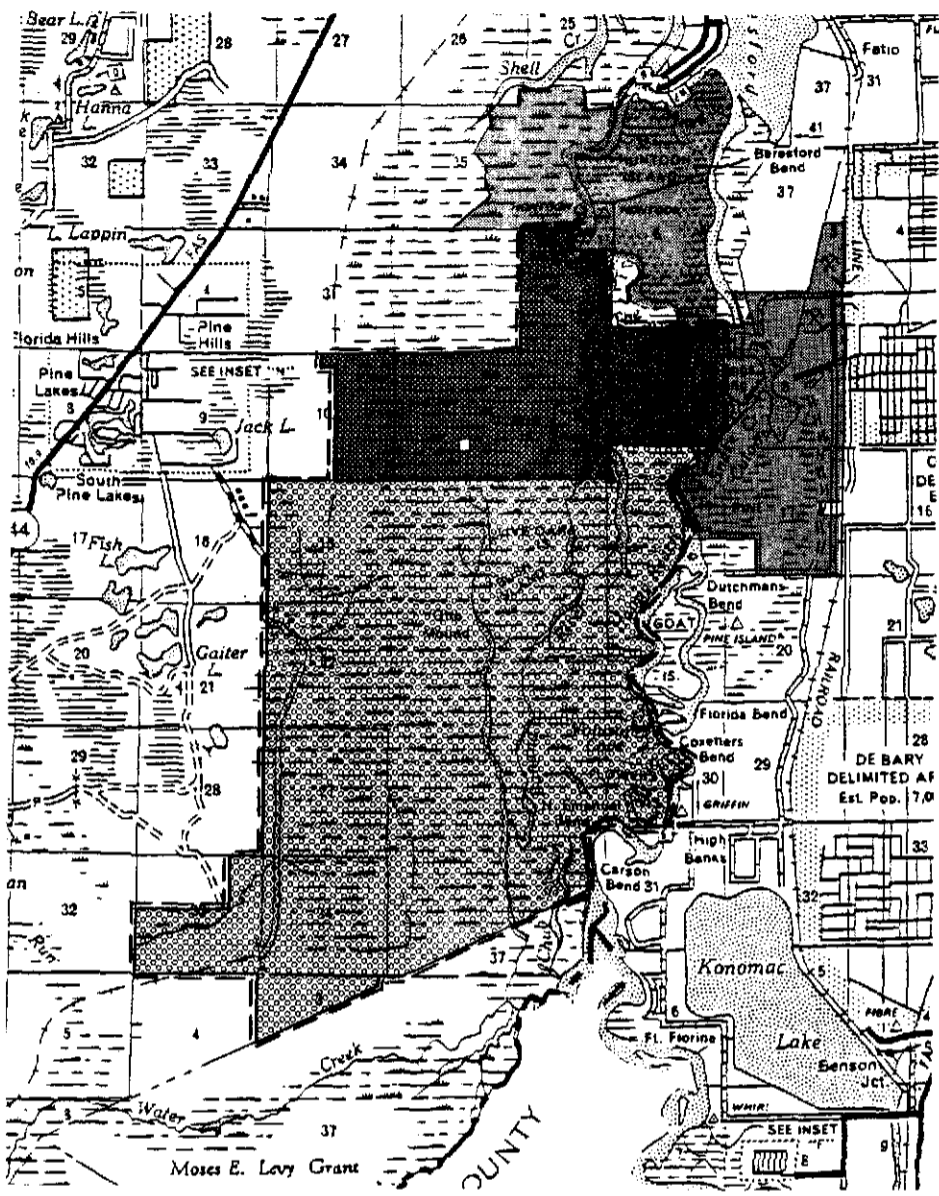
D. VULNERABILITY: These lands are moderately vulnerable to consumptive timber practices as well as the effects of runoff from residential developments toward the western part of the project area.

E. ENDANGERMENT: This tract is moderately endangered since it is located in a region of central Florida where encroachment from urbanization can be expected in the near future.

F. LOCATION: Approximately midway between the rapidly expanding Orlando area and Daytona Beach; about 30 miles north of Orlando. Deland, a city of about 15,000 is seven miles away.

G. COST: In addition to the purchase price, first-year management costs (for both properties in the project area) are expected to be \$87,312.

H. OTHER FACTORS: The Land Acquisition Selection Committee (LASC) voted to combine the St. Johns River Forrest Estates and Fechtel Ranch projects on March 21, 1986. Acquisition of St. Johns River Forrest Estates/Fechtel Ranch would complement other existing and proposed EEL/ CARL lands in the vicinity. A map, on page 181, illustrates the juxtaposition of Hontoon Island State Park, Blue Springs State Park, Lower Wekiva River State Reserve, Rock Springs Run State Reserve, Wekiva Springs State Park, BMK Ranch (1985 CARL Project) Seminole Woods (1986 CARL Project) and St. Johns River Forrest Estates/Fechtel Ranch.







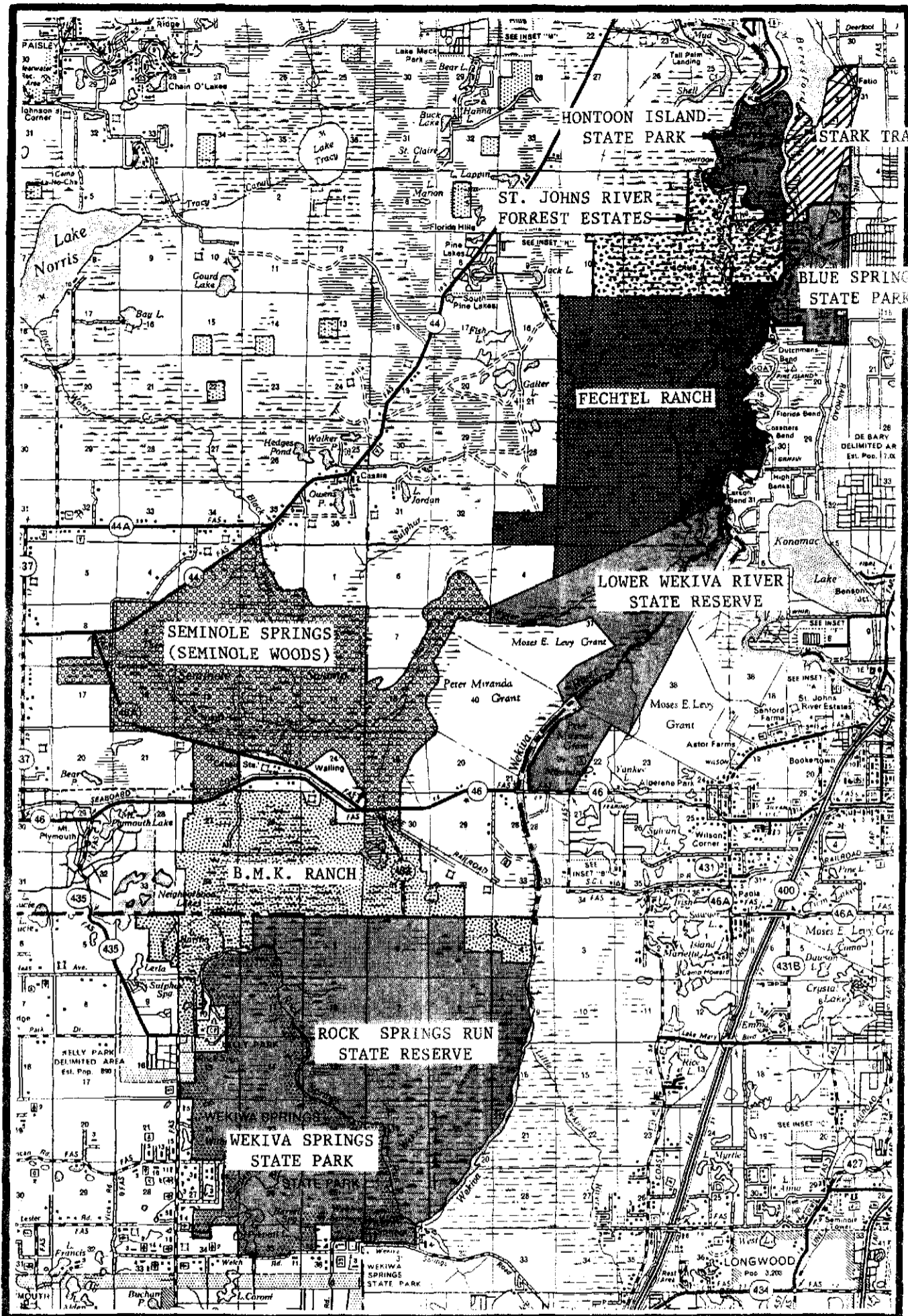
ST. JOHNS RIVER FORREST ESTATES/
FECHTEL RANCH

LAKE/VOLUSIA COUNTY

N



-  FECHTEL RANCH
-  ST. JOHNS RIVER FORREST ESTATES
-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY



CONTIGUOUS C.A.R.L. PROJECTS IN RELATIONSHIP TO
 ST. JOHNS RIVER FORREST ESTATES/FECHTEL RANCH
 ORANGE, SEMINOLE, LAKE, AND VOLUSIA COUNTIES

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

St. Johns River Forrest Estates/Fechtel Ranch will be managed by the Bureau of Environmental Land Management (Division of Recreation and Parks) as a State Preserve, with the Division of Historic Resources cooperating. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and Division of Forestry are also recommended as cooperating management agencies. Please see following page for the management executive summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Conformance with EEL Plan

Portions of this project area may be designated as Environmentally Endangered Lands.

These lands qualify under the EEL Plan's definition of environmentally endangered land because the naturally occurring, relatively unaltered flora and fauna can be preserved by acquisition.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

The St. Johns River Forrest Estates/Fechtel Ranch project proposal qualifies for categories 1, 2, 5 and 6.

b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the conceptual State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of Suitable State-owned Lands

Although similar state-owned lands do exist in this region, the extent and distribution of those lands is insufficient to protect the sensitive wetland communities along the St. Johns River, and hence to maintain water quality of the river itself. Acquisition of this parcel and Fechtel Ranch will enhance the value and manageability of the state's initial investments in adjacent park lands and other management areas.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated remaining cost for acquisition is \$5,011,000.
- b. Estimated first year cost for management is \$87,312.

6. Executive Summary

The St. Johns River Forrest Estates/Fechtel Ranch project is being considered for acquisition to enhance protection and preservation of water quality in the middle St. Johns River region and provide the public with recreational opportunities compatible with resource protection.

Initially, management objectives will concern maintaining a natural hydrological regime, and evaluating the area's recreational potential. Access to this property appears to be only via the St. Johns River. It is possible that canoe or boating trails could be developed utilizing the Snake River and old logging canals which deeply penetrate the river swamp. Some of the pine islands scattered through the swamp are associated with logging canals and might be suitable for nature trails.

Management and administration of the property should be the responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources. The Florida Division of Forestry and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission are recommended as cooperative managers, lending their expertise in forestry and wildlife management, respectively. The Florida Division of Historic Resources will cooperate in the identification and protection of archaeological and historical sites.

Timely initiation of an on-site management program will require funds from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund. More specifically, funds are requested to meet the following first year budgetary needs:

1. Ranger	\$ 11,956
2. Expense	5,000
3. OCO - standard	6,700
4WD vehicle	10,000
boat w/motor & trailer	<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 43,656</u>

#20 PAYNES PRAIRIE (MURPHY-DECONNA)

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Paynes Prairie (Murphy-Deonna)	Alachua	1,066	\$3,159,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL): the Cook/Deonna tracts are considered critical as major water sources for the adjacent state-owned preserve. Also qualifies as natural wetlands, outdoor recreation lands, and as a historical area. Other parcels proposed would be beneficial as buffer areas but are of secondary importance.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** High ecological value: contains a diversity of habitats ranging from freshwater ponds and marshes to upland pinewoods and hardwoods. Archaeological-historical value of this state preserve, as a whole, is rated as high, since many aboriginal sites are known to occur there. Moderate recreational value: controlled passive activities such as hiking, picnicking, and primitive camping.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** Management feasibility is high, and cost would be minimal due to inclusion with adjacent Paynes Prairie Preserve. Murphy/Deonna tracts are recommended as first priority for acquisition while additional buffer area tracts should be deferred. There are two owners. Both are unwilling to sell.

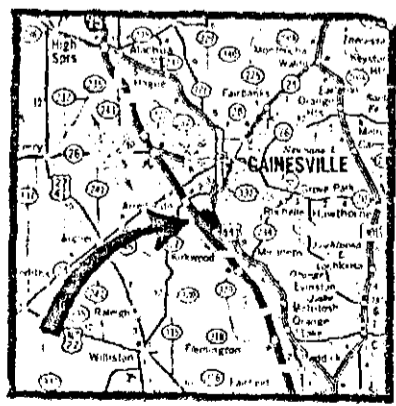
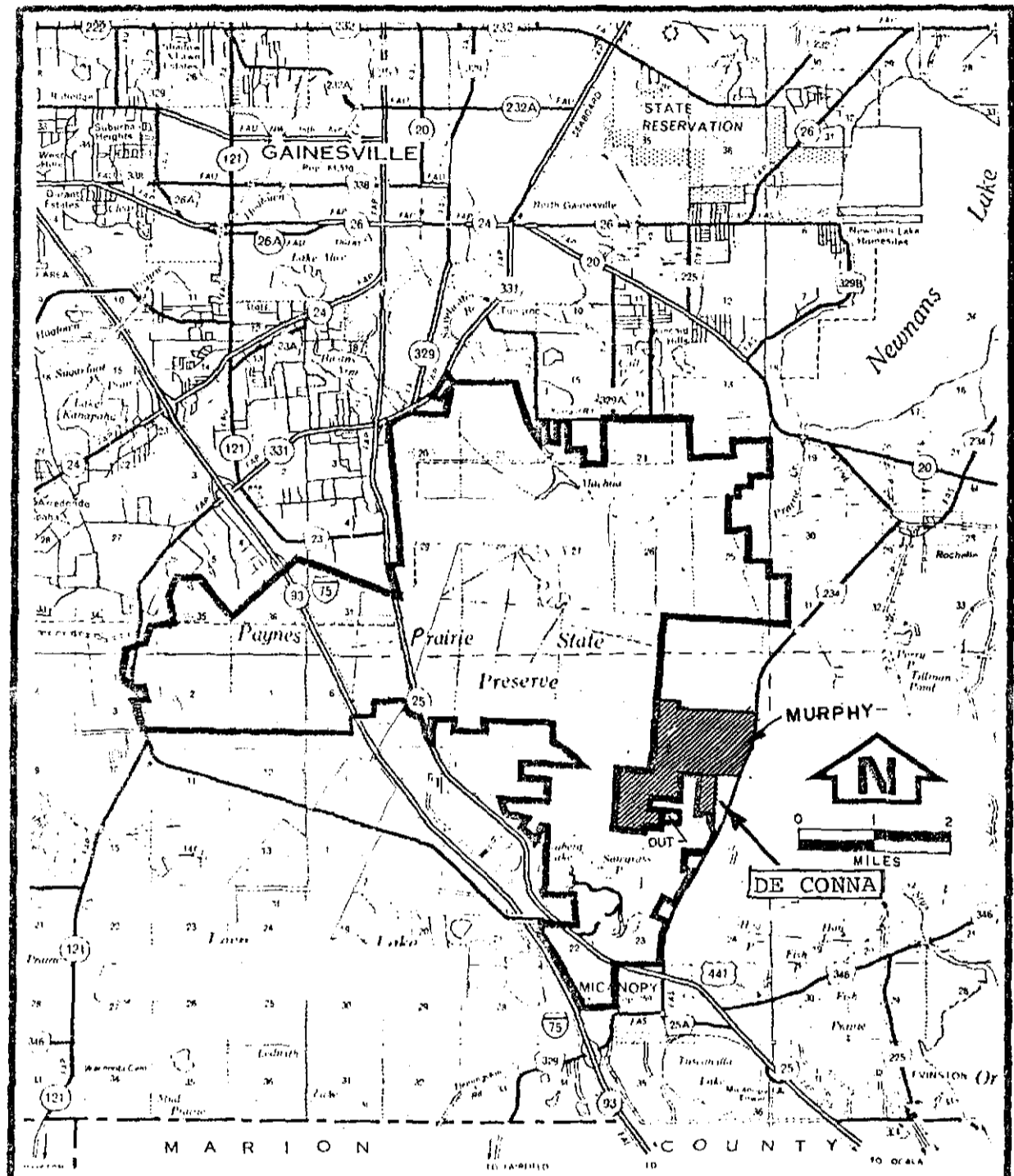
D. **VULNERABILITY:** High: this area is critical to the water quality and quantity of the adjacent state preserve and is easily disturbed by human activity.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High: development pressure in rapidly growing Alachua County is increasing, upland portions of these tracts are prime areas for development and will probably be sold to a private developer if not purchased by the state.

F. **LOCATION:** Near a moderately sized urban area: Gainesville.

G. **COST:** Cost for acquisition is estimated to be \$3,159,000.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** One of the major ownerships was purchased and has become part of the Murphy ownership.



- PRESENT BOUNDARY OF STATE OWNED LAND
- ▨ PROPOSED ACQUISITIONS

FLA. DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

**PROPOSED ACQUISITIONS
AT PAYNES PRAIRIE
STATE PRESERVE**

ALACHUA COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Paynes Prairie Addition will be an addition to the existing State Preserve. Management by the Division of Recreation and Parks and the Division of Historic Resources is recommended with assistance by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission regarding endangered species management. Please see following page for the management executive summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Conformance with EEL Plan

The Murphy/Deonna outparcel addition to Paynes Prairie State Preserve has been designated an EEL project and it is in conformance with the EEL plan.

The Murphy/Deonna tract qualifies under the EEL plan's definition of environmentally endangered lands because:

1. the naturally occurring, relatively unaltered flora, fauna and geologic conditions can be preserved by acquisition;
2. the tract is of sufficient size to significantly contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area;
3. the tract contains flora, fauna and geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida which are scarce within the state; and
4. the area, if preserved by acquisition, would provide significant protection to natural resources of recognized statewide importance (i.e., Paynes Prairie).

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

The Murphy/Deonna tract, because of Chacala Pond, qualifies for compliance with the first, second, third, and fifth criteria.

b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the conceptual State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands

The land under consideration here lies adjacent to the Paynes Prairie State Preserve and, if acquired would become an addition. It also has attributes distinct from the currently state-owned lands and would contribute toward the completion of the state preserve purchase.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated cost for acquisition is \$3,159,000.
- b. Management and maintenance cost for one year is estimated at zero, since it could be accomplished with existing staff.

6. Executive Summary

This 1,066 acre addition to Paynes Prairie State Preserve in Alachua County is proposed for purchase under the C.A.R.L. program. It will be managed as a part of Paynes Prairie State Preserve by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, with the Department of State, Division of Historic Resources cooperating.

The property is within the optimum boundaries of the preserve and will add significantly to the state's ability to manage the prairie basin's ecosystem, as well as providing recreational opportunities and a buffer to the basin.

No interim management costs are anticipated from the C.A.R.L. program fund since Paynes Prairie State Preserve is currently staffed, funded, and open to the public.

#21 WITHLACOCHEE E. E. L. INHOLDING /
MONDELLO / CACCIATORE / JUMPER CREEK

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Withlacoochee EEL Inholding/Mondello/ Cacciatore/Jumper Creek	Sumter	4,383	\$153,000*

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Environmentally Endangered Lands recommended as an addition to the Withlacoochee River Environmentally Endangered Lands tract.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Natural Resource Value - moderate - the primary natural resource value of this project lies in its significance as a water storage area. The area provides habitats for numerous wildlife species. Recreational Value - moderate - the tract could support a variety of recreational activities including limited hunting, hiking, camping, and nature study. Archaeological/Historical Resource Value - moderate.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There are approximately 45 owners within the expanded project area. Ease of acquisition is not expected to be high.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** High - the hydric communities found on the project area are extremely sensitive and vulnerable. Extensive development could alter traditional water levels, increase surface water runoff, decrease water quality, and increase downstream flooding.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Moderate - There are no known developments planned for the project area; however, the high growth rate in Sumter County makes future development in the area likely.

F. **LOCATION:** The Withlacoochee EEL Inholding/Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek project is located approximately 50 miles northeast of Tampa.

G. **COST:** Estimated value for entire tract is \$153,000, * based on the 1984 tax assessed value (\$35/acre) of the Cacciatore/Jumper Creek proposal, one of the two 1984-85 proposals upon which the Withlacoochee EEL Inholding/Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek project area was designed. If the estimated value were to reflect the Cacciatore/Jumper Creek's selling price in 1975, (approximately \$453/acre) it would be approximately \$1,985,000.

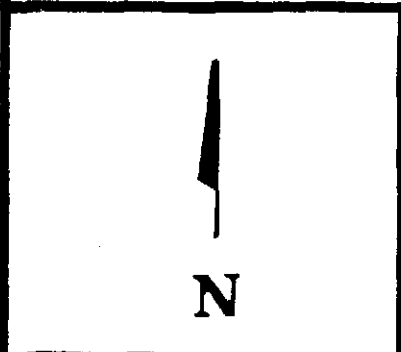
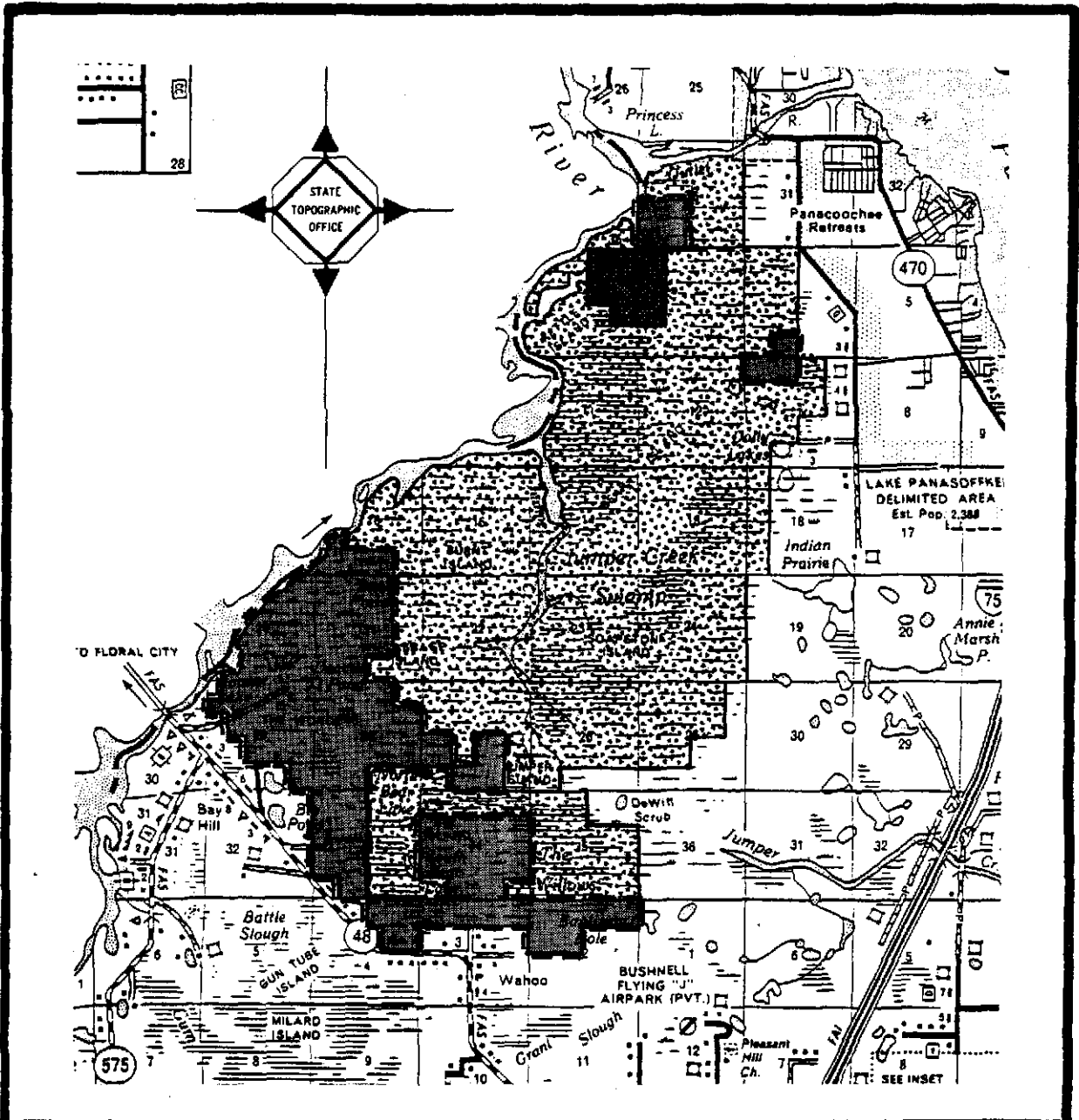
H. **OTHER FACTORS:** On March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek. The resource planning boundary was adjusted primarily to square off boundaries and include entire ownerships when possible without needlessly expanding the project area or deleting areas with significant resource value.

Less-Than-Fee Simple Acquisition

There is some doubt whether Ned Lovett, a property owner along the western boundary in Sections 28 and 29, T21S, R21E, would be a willing seller. He has indicated, however, the possibility of granting or selling an easement along his existing road, providing access to the western portion of the tract.





Recommended Acquisition Phasing

- I. Original proposals - Mondello and Cacciatore/Jumper Creek and C. B. Jones tract in Section 4, T22S, R21E.
- II. Recommended additions by FNAI.
- III. Inholdings in Withlacoochee EEL Project Area.



WITHLACOOCHEE E.E.L. INHOLDING/
MONDELLO/CACCIATORE/JUMPER CREEK
SUMTER COUNTY



-  CURRENT C.A.R.L. PROJECT
-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT AREA ADDITION (DEVELOPED BY THE R.P.B. AND P.D. PROCESSES)
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The Withlacoochee E.E.L. Inholding/Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek will be managed for multiple use with primary consideration given to protecting the valuable hydrological resources. Additional uses such as hunting and forestry will also be encouraged as part of the overall operation of the existing State ownership. The Division of Forestry, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Division of Historic Resources are recommended managers.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EELs contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

This project satisfies the third requirement.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the second, and fifth priority categories.

- b. This project is in conformance with the conceptual State Lands Management Plan.
- c. This parcel would be added to the existing EEL project and represents a valuable inholding.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated cost for acquisition based on tax assessed value of the Cacciatore/Jumper Creek proposal is \$158,000, based on the selling price of the Cacciatore/Jumper Creek tract 1975 - \$1,986,000.
- b. Estimated cost for the first year of management is \$11,560.

6. Executive Summary

The Withlacoochee E.E.L. Inholding/Mondello/Cacciatore/Jumper Creek project area contains approximately 4,383 acres of inholdings and adjacent lands that are important for preservation and management of the existing Withlacoochee Environmentally Endangered Lands Tract (EEL). These parcels contain a variety of hydric and mesic communities and potential exists for numerous multiple-use activities. The project lands, as well as the entire EEL Tract, are composed of hardwood hammocks, sawgrass and willow marshes, cypress and bottomland hardwood strands, and sable palm hammocks. Higher elevations appear as islands among the generally low, wet terrain.

The inholdings and additions should be managed under multiple-use principles along with the existing EEL Tract. Primary emphasis should be placed on management of natural plant communities, recreation and wildlife management. Consumptive uses on the tract will primarily be limited to hunting and selective timber harvesting. Although restricted somewhat by high water levels, potential does exist for non-consumptive uses. These activities might include hiking, birdwatching, picnicking, camping and canoeing.

The lead managing agency has been designated as the Division of Forestry of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, with the Division of Historic Resources of the Department of State, and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission cooperating. If purchased, these parcels will be managed along with the Withlacoochee EEL Tract. Management costs for the EEL Tract amount to approximately \$30,000 per year and addition of the inholdings is not expected to affect these costs. Capital improvement may include the restoration of an existing access road from the Nathan Kelly parcel at a cost of approximately \$11,560.

The property will be managed under guidance of the Withlacoochee EEL Management Plan, which has been approved by the Governor and Cabinet. Management will be in conformance with the Environmental Endangered Lands Management Plan and the State Lands Management Plan.

#22 BOWER TRACT

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Double Branch Bay (Bower Tract)	Hillsborough	1,549	--- *

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: EEL - In addition to qualifying as an EEL, this proposal could also qualify as: an Outdoor Recreation Land, as Natural Floodplain, as a State Park site, as a Recreation Trail site, as a Wilderness Area, to protect significant archaeological sites.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: High ecological values - extensive marsh, mangrove, tidal creeks, salt barrens, tidal ponds, mud flats, and some uplands with slash pines, oaks and cabbage palms. Represents significant feeding and breeding areas for fish and wildlife resources. Moderate recreational and archaeological value.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: Extremely high management feasibility, primarily due to county ownership and management of adjacent 600+ parcel and County Environmental Education Center. Parcel is currently under single ownership. Public access would be very good, due to adjacent SR 580 (Hillsborough Avenue) and developing county park. Due to single ownership, ease of acquisition should be high. However, negotiations have been unsuccessful to date.

D. VULNERABILITY: This proposal represents a unique segment of coastal wetlands habitat reminiscent of historical Old Tampa Bay. As such, these resource areas are quite vulnerable to development for residential/commercial purposes.

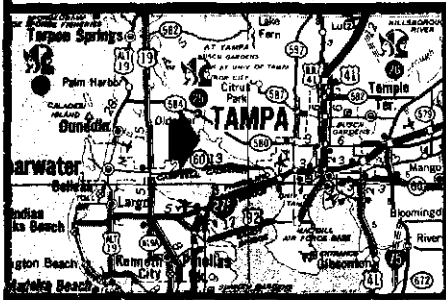
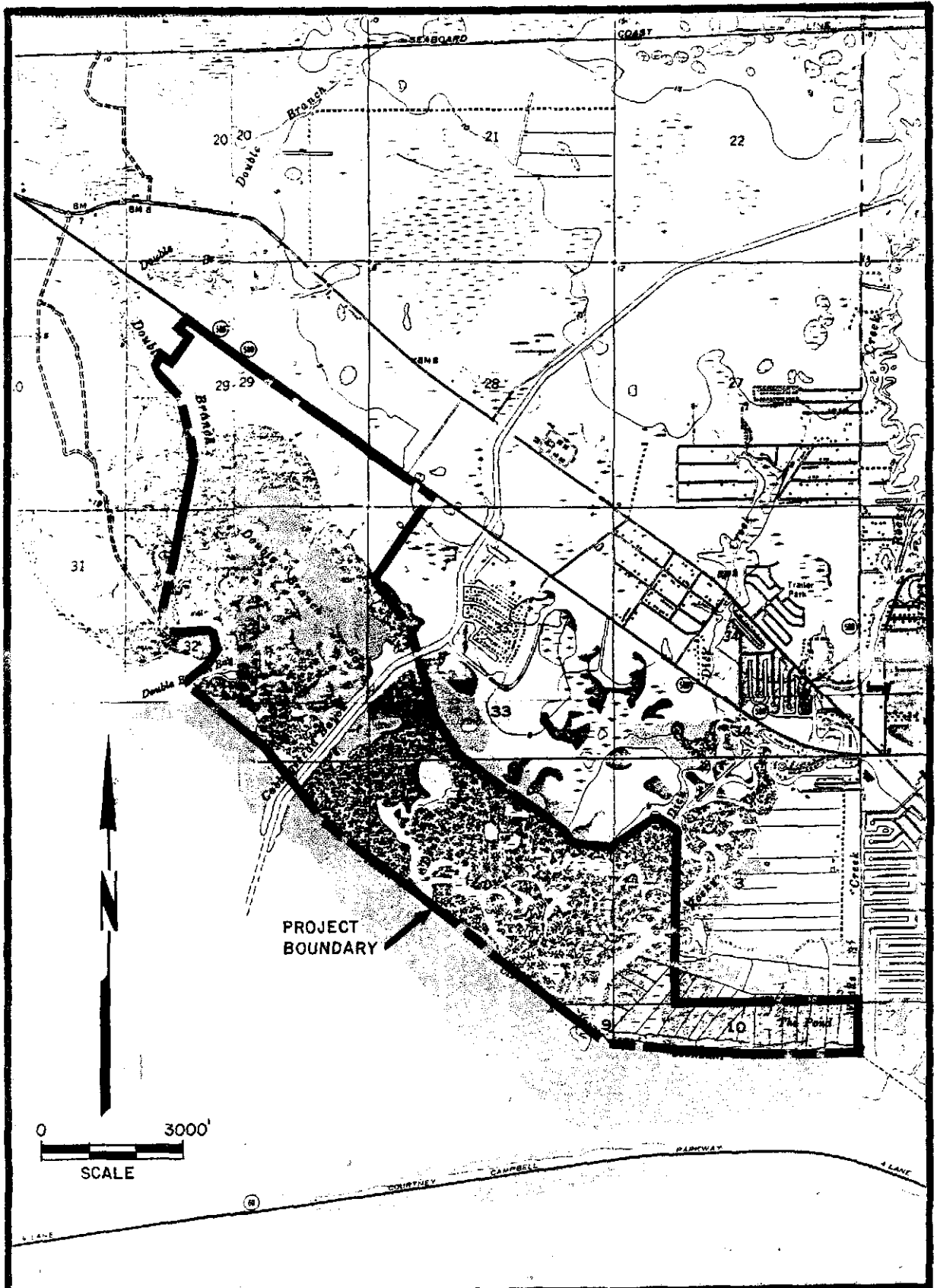
E. ENDANGERMENT: The uplands portion represents a choice developable coastal site less than 10 minutes from Downtown Tampa. This factor makes this project very endangered, as the development of these uplands would undoubtedly have an adverse ecological impact of the adjoining wetlands.

F. LOCATION: Property lies within a 45 minute drive of at least 1 million persons, or roughly half-way between the Tampa/St. Petersburg SMSA's.

G. COST: Management costs will be a responsibility of Hillsborough County.

* Hillsborough County has paid \$5,066,000 and will receive final reimbursement for that amount from the C.A.R.L. fund on August 15, 1986. Funds have been reserved by the Governor and Cabinet for that purpose.

H. OTHER FACTORS: Proposed project tract would complement adjoining 600 acre Hillsborough County Park and Environmental Education Center.



DOUBLE BRANCH BAY/BOWER TRACT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The Bower Tract will be managed by Hillsborough County and the Division of Historic Resources. See next page for management summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Conformance with EEL Plan

The Bower Tract, also known as Double Branch Bay, has been designated an EEL project, and it is in conformance with the EEL plan.

The Bower Tract qualifies under the EEL plan's definition of environmentally endangered lands in that:

1. the naturally occurring, relatively undisturbed flora and fauna can be preserved intact by acquisition; and
2. the tract is sufficiently large enough to significantly contribute to the natural environmental well-being of a large area.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

The Bower Tract qualifies under the second and third categories.

In summary, the Bower Tract is an excellent example of the diversity of Florida's gulf coastal habitats.

b. conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the conceptual State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands

No similar, suitable state lands are in the vicinity of the Bower Tract in old Tampa Bay.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Total cost for acquisition is \$5,965,000. The State will pay \$500,000 from the C.A.R.L. Trust Fund at closing, and Hillsborough County will pay the remainder. The State will reimburse Hillsborough County for \$5,066,000 at a later date. The net cost to the county will be \$399,000.

3. Bower Tract

The Bower Tract consists of a 1549 acre tract on the north shores of Tampa Bay. It is one of the last undeveloped sections of the Bay. About 1377 acres of the tract are wetlands and consist of a diverse estuarine system of mangrove islands, salt marshes, mud flats, oyster banks, creeks, small bays and bayous. The upland portion is about 170 acres and is separated from the wetlands by salt barrens. The uplands are mostly pine flatwoods with hammocks, perched ponds and small creeks.

A wide variety of wildlife inhabits the Bower Tract, some of which rely on the uplands for feeding and nesting habitat. The tract estuaries have been documented as being highly productive both as a source of food for area wildlife and as a nursery for many species of marine organisms of both sport and commercial importance. Several endangered or threatened wildlife species are common to the site including the American Bald eagle, manatee, wood stork and brown pelican.

Future management of the Bower tract should include the preservation of the tract to insure its continued ecological productivity. Although some areas of the uplands are well suited to development for a public park, care should be taken to insure that runoff waters from the uplands remain of good quality. Soil conditions of the upland portion of the Bower Tract are such that much of the water tends to run off rather than percolate. This phenomenon is critical due to the fact that seagrass beds found in the site's estuaries are highly susceptible to increases in silt and water turbidity. Seagrasses are a vital component of the Tampa Bay ecosystem. Since seagrasses have been reduced to 20% of the original extent in the Bay, every effort should be made to avoid further reduction of the community.

It is for the above reasons, i.e. wildlife habitat, recreation, and critical protection of sensitive estuarine habitat; that the uplands of the Bower tract should become public and that they be preserved. Hillsborough County has proposed that public access can be effectively managed and that recreational and natural history interpretation objectives can be a positive benefit of this access. However, more important is the long range objective of preserving the integrity of the Bower Tract for its inherent value and what it will mean to future generations.

#23 ANDREWS TRACT

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Andrews Tract	Levy	413	\$528,000

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: E.E.L. It is recommended that this be acquired as an outstanding natural area, and to protect fish and wildlife habitat as well as water quality. It will also be used for outdoor recreation. A major effort should be directed towards protecting the pristine state of the mature hardwood forest.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Ecological: Very High. This project has Florida's largest remaining uncut upland hardwood hammock, and consists primarily of old growth trees. State and national champion trees are among those in the project area. Recreational: High. Hunting, canoeing and nature appreciation are among proposed activities. Archaeological/Historical: Moderate. There is an aboriginal village site reported on the property.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: The State has acquired approximately 2,853 acres through the C.A.R.L. Program. The Suwannee River Water Management District has acquired 577.20 acres through the Save Our Rivers Program. There are 413 acres left to purchase in the project area. The remaining acreage has no outstanding options.

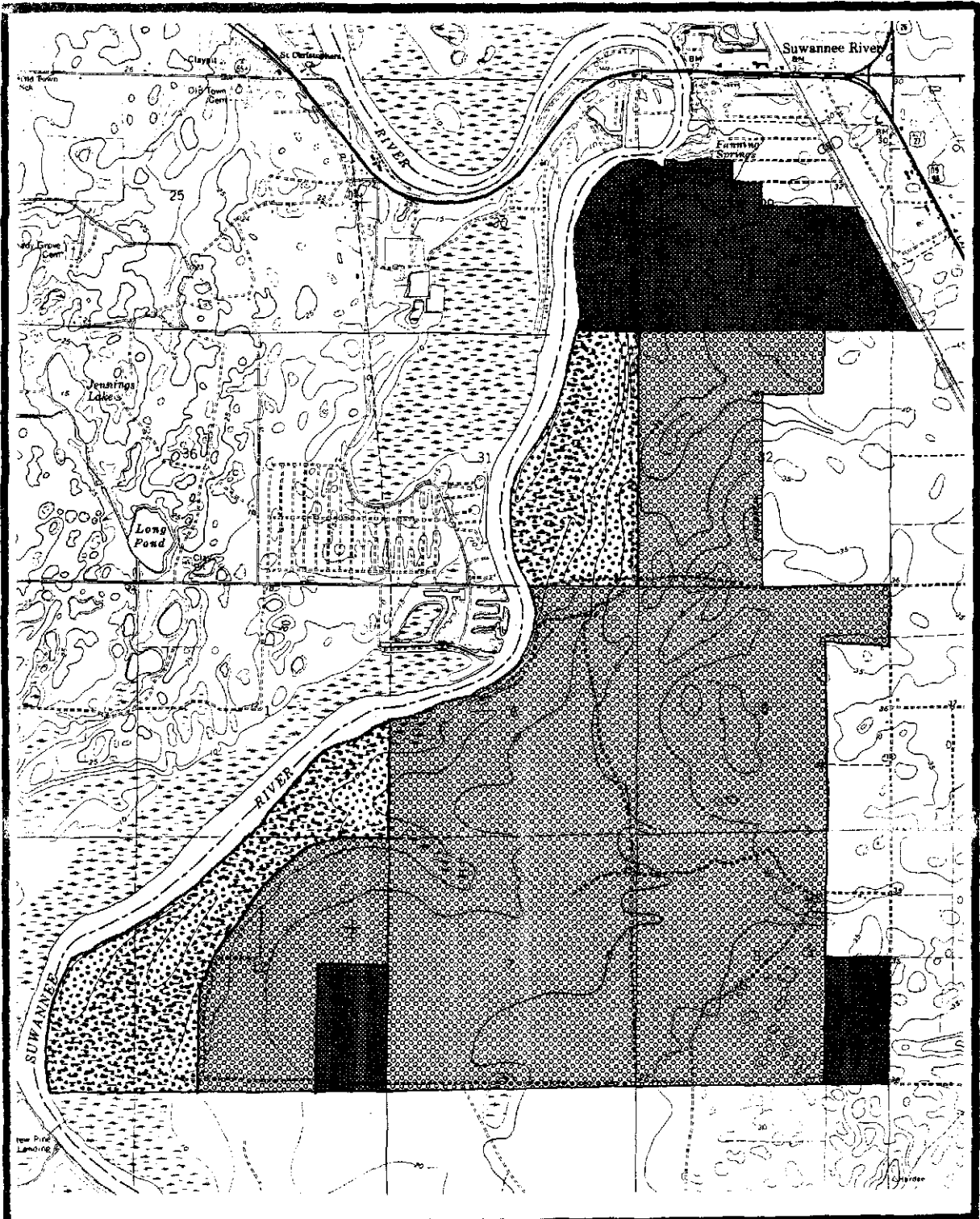
D. VULNERABILITY: Moderate. The floodplain swamp is inherently sensitive to disturbance, as is the virgin hardwood forest.

E. ENDANGERMENT: Moderate. Development is the most imminent along the northern end of the tract. Timber cutting and road construction are the most imminent threats.

F. LOCATION: Two of Florida's fastest growing population centers, Tampa-St. Petersburg and Orlando, are within 130 miles. The tract is an estimated one and one-half hour driving distance from 2 million Florida residents.

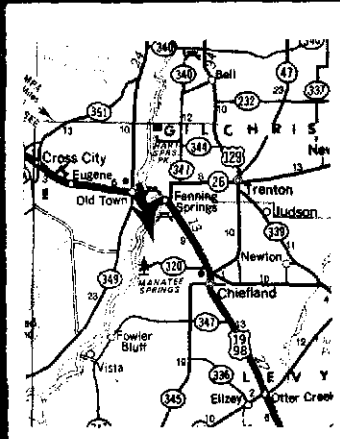
G. COST: Management costs during the first year will be determined by the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission. Several acres may be acquired through donation.

H. OTHER FACTORS: The Suwannee River Water Management District passed a resolution supporting the purchase of the entire tract by the C.A.R.L. Program, and pledged to purchase the 100-year floodplain portion at fair market value.



ANDREWS TRACT

LEVY COUNTY



STATE OWNED

SUWANNEE RIVER W.M.D. OWNED

PROJECT AREA

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The Andrews Tract will be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as the lead agency with cooperation from the Division of Forestry, the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Historic Resources, and the Suwannee River Water Management District.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EELs contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

The Andrews Tract satisfies all three requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Fresh water and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth priority categories.

- b. This project is in conformance with the conceptual State Lands Management Plan.
- c. There are no state-owned lands comparable to the Andrews Tract in the vicinity.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. The estimated remaining cost for acquisition is approximately \$528,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Andrews tract consists of about 3,800 acres in Levy County, Florida. The land is family owned with three separate parcels, and is one to three miles wide with four miles bordering the Suwannee River. Vegetation is primarily old-growth hardwoods and is an excellent example of a Florida "hammock" with four Florida Champion and two National Champion trees. Eight hundred acres are within the river's annual floodplain and should be categorized as wetland or lowland hardwoods.

The Suwannee River Water Management District passed a resolution to repurchase the floodplain portion if the Nature Conservancy purchases the Andrews tract. The Nature Conservancy has been negotiating with the owners for about a year.

The tract is a veritable paradise for many native species of upland wildlife and is one of the very few large, contiguous areas of old-growth hardwoods remaining.

Lands within the Andrews parcel qualify under five of the six categories of criteria for purchase under the State Environmentally Endangered Lands plan. These categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
5. Wilderness areas.

A multi-use concept of management is proposed due to the varied potential of the tract. Its use is best suited for a high-quality, resource-based natural area where wild plants and animals are the feature attraction. Due to the close proximity of river, floodplain, and upland forest, there is a choice of management options with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission recommended for lead managing agency with the Division of Forestry; the Department of Natural Resources; the Division of Historic Resources; and the Suwannee River Water Management District cooperating. The following is an outline of recommended activities and objectives for management of the Andrews tract.

1. The project will be managed to maintain water quality, restore natural hydroperiods, and to retain the high-quality wildlife habitat.
2. Nonconsumptive uses, relating to fish and wildlife resources such as camping, nature appreciation, hiking, wildlife watching and boating shall be encouraged.
3. Consumptive uses will include sport hunting of game animals with an emphasis on an overall-quality experience. Quota and other restrictions will be necessary to maintain the present level of hunting quality.
4. Native plant communities shall be restored or maintained in their natural condition or managed for wildlife and multiple-use activities.
5. Surveillance and monitoring of native wildlife and ecological research projects shall be included in efforts to maintain the high quality plant and wildlife habitat.
6. Archaeological and historic sites will be conserved and protected from destruction through other management activities or vandalism.

Management costs during the first year will depend upon the level of intensity established for consumptive uses. Some initial costs will include posting boundaries, controlling access, and managing special hunts.

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Deering Hammock	Dade	347.216	— *

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). The property contains unique and outstanding natural areas which can be saved by acquisition. This property should be managed in conformance with EEL Plan and emphasize preservation.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Very High. The property is of great importance as an example of the plant communities that once characterized Dade County, and consequently, as a refugium for many rare plants and animals that inhabited these original natural areas. This estate with its large area of mangroves, virgin tropical hardwood hammock and adjacent pinelands is the most significant property of its kind in private ownership in South Florida. The property is also considered to be a very significant tract both from an archaeological and historical perspective.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: The property has a single owner. Ease of acquisition is high.

D. VULNERABILITY: Very High. The property's value under the C.A.R.L. Program resides in its intact natural communities. Thus, any form of development other than a park or preserve would greatly reduce its value.

E. ENDANGERMENT: Very high. The property's size, setting and location make a compelling case for its endangerment.

F. LOCATION: This property presents the state with the opportunity to acquire a valuable natural area in the largest urban area in the state. The location of this property, therefore, should be regarded as in its favor.

G. COST: This property will attract large numbers of visitors. Therefore, a considerable amount of money may be required to develop the property so that it can accommodate visitors. Management will require onsite personnel. Dade County will pay \$22,500,000 to purchase this property from its present owner. *The State is reimbursing the county from the C.A.R.L. Trust Fund in the amount of \$19,210,675, to be paid in three installments extending into fiscal year 1986-1987. All but the third option has closed. This last reimbursement to Dade County for \$13,527,002 will occur on April 30, 1987. The Governor and Cabinet have reserved funds for this purpose.

H. OTHER FACTORS:

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The proposed manager should be Department of Natural Resources. It would be managed as a State Park or Preserve. Another possible manager would be Dade County managing the property as a County Park subject to state restrictions. Also, the other possible manager would be the National Park Service, managed as part of the Biscayne National Monument.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EELs contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Deering Hammock satisfies all three requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the second, third, and fifth priority categories.

b. Conformance with the State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of State-Owned Lands

There are no state-owned lands comparable to the Deering Hammock anywhere in the state in regards to its unaltered and diverse communities types.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Total cost for acquisition is \$22,500,000, of which \$19,216,625 will be paid from the C.A.R.L. Trust Fund, in three installments as follows:

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Closing Date</u>	<u>Undivided Interest</u>	<u>Purchase Price</u>
I	July 31, 1985	0.088	\$ 1,683,673
II	April 30, 1986	0.208	\$ 4,000,000
III	April 30, 1987	<u>0.704</u>	<u>\$13,527,002</u>
	TOTAL	1.000	\$19,210,675

The County will absorb direct carrying costs of approximately \$3,000,000 in addition to their \$3,283,375 cash contributions for the acquisition of the Deering Property.

6. Executive Summary

In October 1983 the Department of Natural Resources received a proposal from The Nature Conservancy for state acquisition of the Deering Estate in Cutler, in southern metropolitan Miami. Acquisition of this parcel, also known as Deering Hammock, was supported by Dade County.

The Deering Estate comprises about 365 acres, of which 340 are in the mainland portion and 25 in two small mangrove islands. The eastern portion fronts on Biscayne Bay and is mostly a mangrove swamp. The most significant natural components of the parcel are contained in the 70-acre subtropical hammock and the 75-acre pine rockland forest. Each of these forests is reputed to be among the finest examples of its type remaining in south Florida, and each contains several rare or endangered species. Another notable natural feature of the property is a stream bed cut through limestone rock, replete with tropical ferns.

The estate contains two prehistoric sites and two historic sites which are probably eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The historic sites are the circa-1900 Richmond Inn and the circa-1920 Deering estate-house. The Florida Division of Historic Resources considers the Deering Estate to have "tremendous" archaeological and historical value.

The surrounding area is mostly developed in single-family residences. If this site were to be developed, most of the natural values described above would probably be lost or greatly diminished, and perhaps the archaeological and historic values as well.

Deering Estate, if acquired, will require adroit management. Much, perhaps most, of its needs to be managed as a preserve to maintain its vanishingly rare natural components, yet the great urban population around it must be provided access to the site. The managing agencies would be either the Florida Department of Natural Resources, the National Park Services, who could manage it as part of the Biscayne National Park, or the Dade County Parks Department.

#25 HORRS ISLAND / BARFIELD BAY

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Horrs Island/ Barfield Bay	Collier	142.74	\$850,000

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). The property contains unique and outstanding natural and cultural areas which could be saved by acquisition. The project should be managed in conformance with the EEL Plan and emphasize preservation.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Very High. The project area consists of sand ridges and shell mounds within mangrove swamps that form a 5 to 30 feet high backbone for the island. The major natural communities include: tropical maritime hammock, tropical scrub, shell mounds, and tidal mangrove swamp. The tropical scrub is a mix of temperate scrub species and tropical hammock species. It is only found on the sand ridge islands of southwest Florida. The mangrove community is in good condition. The project area supports endangered, threatened or rare species. The coastal sand ridges and their associated vegetation are unusual and limited to southwest Florida. The combination of shell mounds and scrub vegetation is also rare. The project is archaeologically and historically rich. There are at least 25 prehistoric and historic sites. This is a very high site density.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: All of the project area, except for about 40 acres is in one ownership. The state has already acquired 749.11 acres of wetland on Horrs Island in the Deltona exchange. Ease of acquisition for the remaining property is low, because Deltona is unwilling to sell, and wishes to develop the highly unique upland ridge.

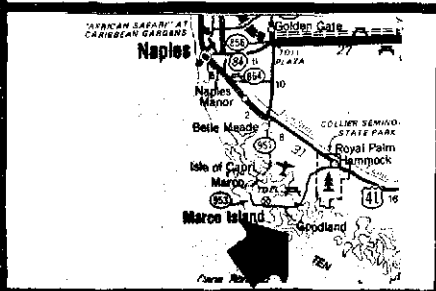
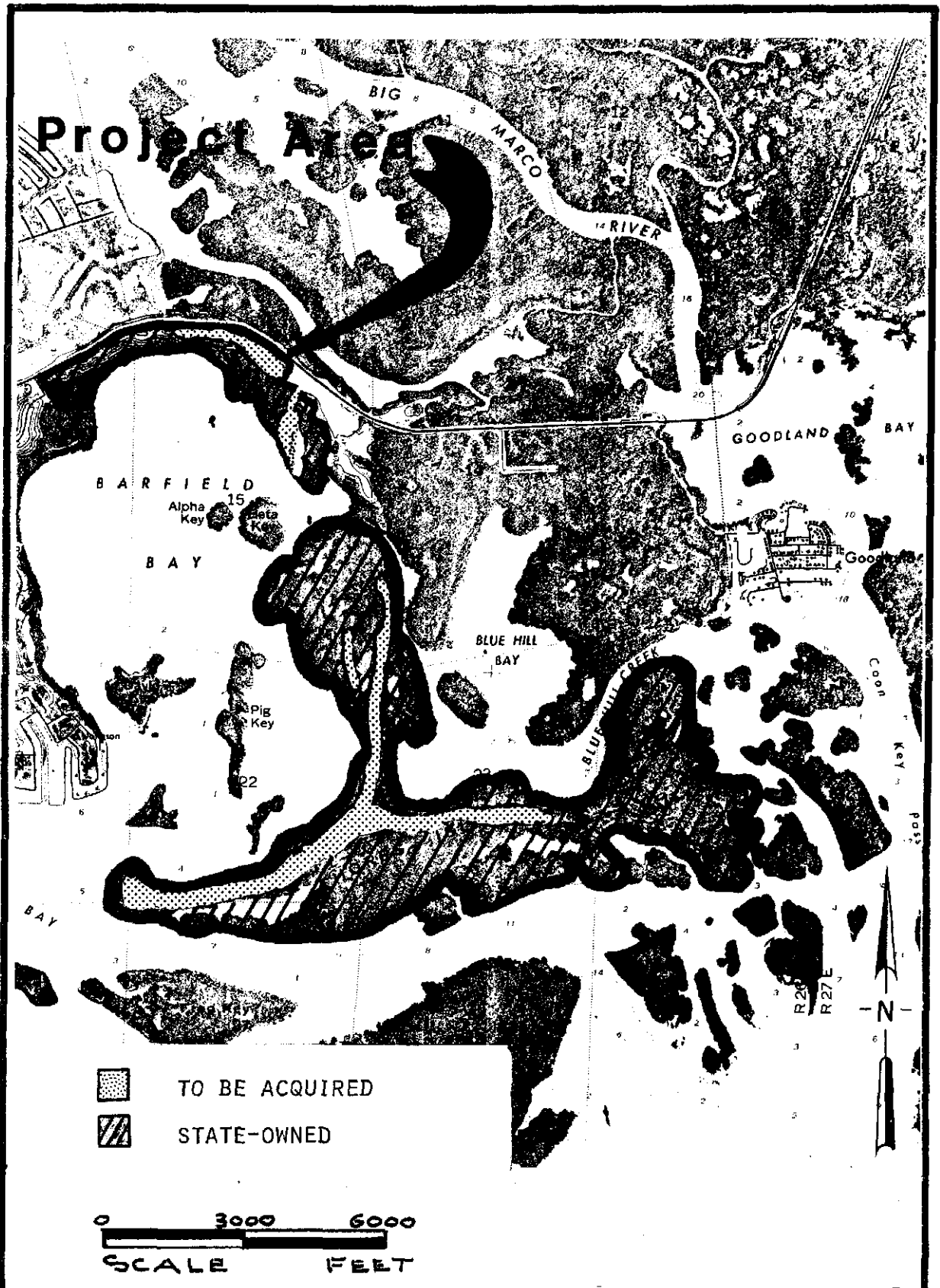
D. VULNERABILITY: Very High. The upland areas are vulnerable to development which could impact the water quality and plant life. Also the archaeological sites are vulnerable to movement of the soil as well as the unique upland communities.

E. ENDANGERMENT: Very High. The uplands of the project area are being developed as a residential area right now. Development plans have been prepared for Horrs Island and the owner is going through the regulatory process for development approval. A bridge is planned to Horrs Island.

F. LOCATION: The project is in a rapidly developing region. Naples is the nearest large city. Approximately 15 miles north, Marco Island is almost fully developed and is immediately west of the project area.

G. COST: Cost for development should be very low. Interpretive facilities will be the major expense.

H. OTHER FACTORS:



HORRS ISLAND/BARFIELD BAY
COLLIER COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Horrs Island/Barfield Bay is proposed to be jointly managed by the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Historic Resources. The proposed use would be limited to passive recreation and resource interpretation much like Lignumvitae Key.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EEL's contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Horrs Island/Barfield Bay satisfies the first, second and third requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the second, and fifth priority categories.

b. Conformance with the State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands management Plan.

c. Unavailability of State-Owned Lands

There are no state-owned lands comparable to the Horrs Island/Barfield Bay anywhere in the type of quality of upland communities and archaeological sites present together in the state.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated remaining cost for acquisition is \$850,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Horrs Island/Barfield Bay project consists of approximately 142.74 acres in southwest Collier County. The exact acreage is not definite since some areas may already be in public ownership. The project is located on the east end of Marco Island along the north shore of Barfield Bay and on Horrs Island. The project encompasses all of the uplands and mangroves of Horrs Island and along the north shore of Barfield Bay south of State Road 92 (Goodland Road). The uplands consist of sand ridges and shell mounds within mangrove swamps that form a 5 to 30 foot high backbone for the Island. The major natural communities of the project include: tropical maritime hammock, tropical scrub, shell mound and tidal mangrove swamp.

The coastal sand ridges and their associated vegetation are unusual and limited to southwest Florida. The combination of shell mounds and scrub vegetation is also rare. Horrs Island is the best known example of this community, which is in excellent condition over most of the island. Many elements of natural diversity over the project area are in the data base of the Florida Natural Areas Inventory.

The Horrs Island/Barfield Bay area is proposed as Environmentally Endangered Land and should be established as a State preserve/ archaeological site or park. It is a distinct, functioning ecological unit. If access is controlled, very little management of the natural resources will be required. Protection of the archaeological and historical sites is necessary. It is proposed that the Department of Natural Resources and the Division of Historic Resources jointly manage the project and that use be limited to passive recreation and resource interpretation, much like Lignumvitae Key.

All of the project area, except for about 40 acres on the east end of Horrs Island and any lots already sold on the Barfield Bay portion, is in one ownership. The state is currently negotiating with the major owner for transfer of the mangrove wetlands to the state, including those around Horrs Island and Barfield Bay.

Costs for management should be very low. Interpretive facilities will be the major expense. Some type of landing facility will be required on Horrs Island to accommodate whatever level of access is established. Most disturbed communities are the result of historically significant occupation. Therefore, restoration should not be required. Any disturbance resulting from present development plans may need to be restored. Costs for management, maintenance, restoration, etc. should be similar to that of developing Lignumvitae Key as a State Botanical Site.

#26 LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Lochloosa	Alachua	30,985	\$15,000,000

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Other Lands. This project is being proposed for purchase to provide resource protection for a variety of multiple use benefits to the citizens of the region, by serving as a state forest and/or wildlife management area.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Ecological Value: High. There are 14 types of plant communities on the property. The majority of the property is pinelands. The hardwood hammocks and swamps are comprised of mesic hammocks, basin swamps and hardwood/riverine swamp. In addition to 16 active bald eagle nests, a large number of rare and/or endangered species are found. Commercial forestland comprises the largest single vegetative type on the tract, making up 62% of the project area. The tract is essentially a 33,000 acre watershed. It includes frontage along Lake Lochloosa. Recreational Value is very high. The project has outstanding recreational potential which would include active and passive uses. Archaeological/Historical Value is high. There are twelve known archaeological sites on the property.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: There are 13 private owners within the project boundary. Phase I of the proposed acquisition plan would be to acquire the Owen-Illinois parcel (6,000 acres). Overall the ease of acquisition is low.

D. VULNERABILITY: Moderate. The vegetative and hydrological resources of this parcel are highly susceptible to damage by residential development. Site modifications necessary for the development of residential or business structures would damage vegetation on the uplands and wetlands, and would adversely affect water quality. Development on the uplands would increase runoff, would increase water levels in the wetlands and would contribute to the eutrophication of Orange and Lochloosa Lakes.

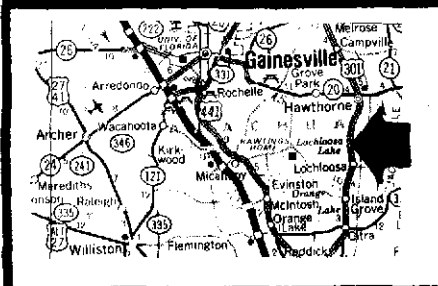
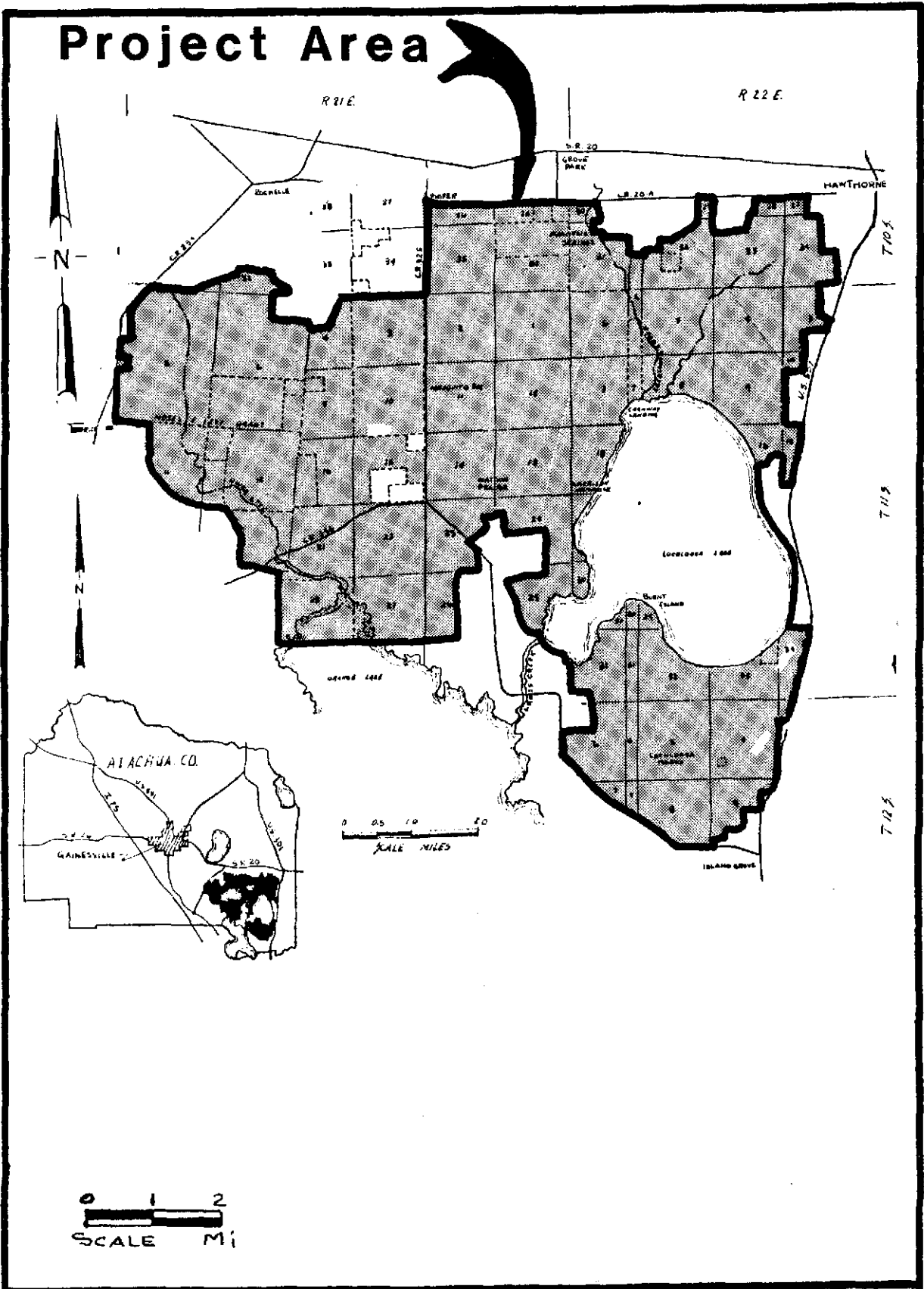
E. ENDANGERMENT: High. Owen-Illinois, the largest single landowner, had plans to develop a major portion of the area but has postponed their plans indefinitely. Although Owen-Illinois representatives have stated that they do not plan to develop this tract in the near future, the potential for development still exists. As urban sprawl continues to radiate from Gainesville and Ocala, the pressure to develop this property will obviously increase.

F. LOCATION: The proposed area is approximately nine miles southeast of Gainesville, four miles northeast of Micanopy, and borders the town of Hawthorne.

G. COST: An initial cost of \$21,000 would be required for equipment. An estimate of \$63,000 per year is for salaries and expenses, and is well below the estimated revenue from the property.

H. OTHER FACTORS:

Project Area



LOCHLOOSA WILDLIFE
ALACHUA COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

It is recommended that this project be managed as a multiple use project with the Division of Forestry as the lead agency, and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Division of Recreation and Parks and Division of Historic Resources as cooperating managers.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

This project is in conformance with State Lands Management Plan.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

a. Estimated cost for acquisition is \$15 million.

6. Executive Summary

The Lochloosa C.A.R.L. Project is a tract of approximately 33,000 acres located in the southeastern corner of Alachua County. It is comprised of an interlocking system of forests and wetlands bordering Lochloosa and Orange Lakes and has excellent potential for multiple-use by the public. The proposal includes all or part of: Sections 25-28, 32-36, T10S, R21E; Sections 1-4, 9-16, 21-28, T11S, R21E; Sections 3-10, 15, 16, 18, 29-34, T11S, R22E; Sections 4-9, T12S, R22E; and Lots 5, 6, 11 and 12 of the Moses E. Levy Grant, in Alachua County, Florida.

Fourteen vegetative types are found on the property and are grouped into nine major classes according to similarity. These classes are listed below:

Pinelands	20,430 acres
Hardwood Hammocks & Swamps	4,284 acres
Cypress Strands & Ponds	2,634 acres
Improved Pasture	659 acres
Grassy Scrub	66 acres
Sandhills	66 acres
Bayhead & Bog	330 acres
Marsh & Wet Prairie	4,284 acres
Submergent Vegetation	<u>198 acres</u>
TOTAL	32,951 acres

Pinelands comprise the largest single vegetative type on the tract and makes up approximately 62 percent of the entire project acreage. This resource is primarily confined to the flatwoods sites and provides an important watershed and buffer area for the more sensitive wetland habitats. A general estimate of the pineland's potential for income production indicates that the tract has the ability to pay its own management costs while leaving C.A.R.L. funds for land acquisition.

This project also has outstanding potential for recreational use by the public. It has been used for hunting and fishing for a number of years and is currently under the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's Wildlife Management Area Program. Under State ownership, a wider variety of multiple-uses, both active and passive, could be allowed. Approximately twelve archaeological and historical sites have also been recorded within the project boundaries and potential exists for the occurrence of many more unrecorded sites.

The Lochloosa Tract should be managed with the goal of providing maximum multiple-use benefits for the public while simultaneously protecting any rare, fragile, or sensitive resources. Potential exists for a variety of consumptive and non-consumptive activities, including wildlife management and hunting, timber management, fishing, camping, bird-watching, boating, canoeing, picnicking, nature photography and hiking.

It is recommended that this parcel be managed as a multiple-use project with the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as lead agency, and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources, and Division of Historic Resources of the Secretary of State as cooperating managers.

#27 SILVER RIVER

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Silver River	Marion	1,356 *	\$958,000**

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). The property would be managed as a state park.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: The property supports five major natural community types: river floodplain swamp, hyric hammock, upland hardwood forest, upland mixed forest, and xeric hammock. The "gumbo" hardwood forest is unique to the Ocklawaha River region. The Silver River is an outstanding natural feature, this corridor is virtually undeveloped. A wide variety of recreational uses both passive and active are proposed. This resource value is very high. The archaeological and historical resources is moderate to high.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: There are state-owned lands to the north and the Ocala National Forest borders the property on the west. With the exception of approximately 230 acres, the project area north of the Silver River has been acquired by the state. The St. Johns River Water Management District has purchased the project area south of the river and is being reimbursed by the C.A.R.L. fund: the state acquired a 7% undivided, interest in April 1985, acquired an additional 13% undivided interest in April 1986, and will acquire the remaining 80% undivided interest in April 1987.

D. VULNERABILITY: Moderate. The gumbo soil unique to portions of the Ocklawaha River basin is not resilient to disturbance. Archaeological sites, such as the midden have to be protected from pothunters.

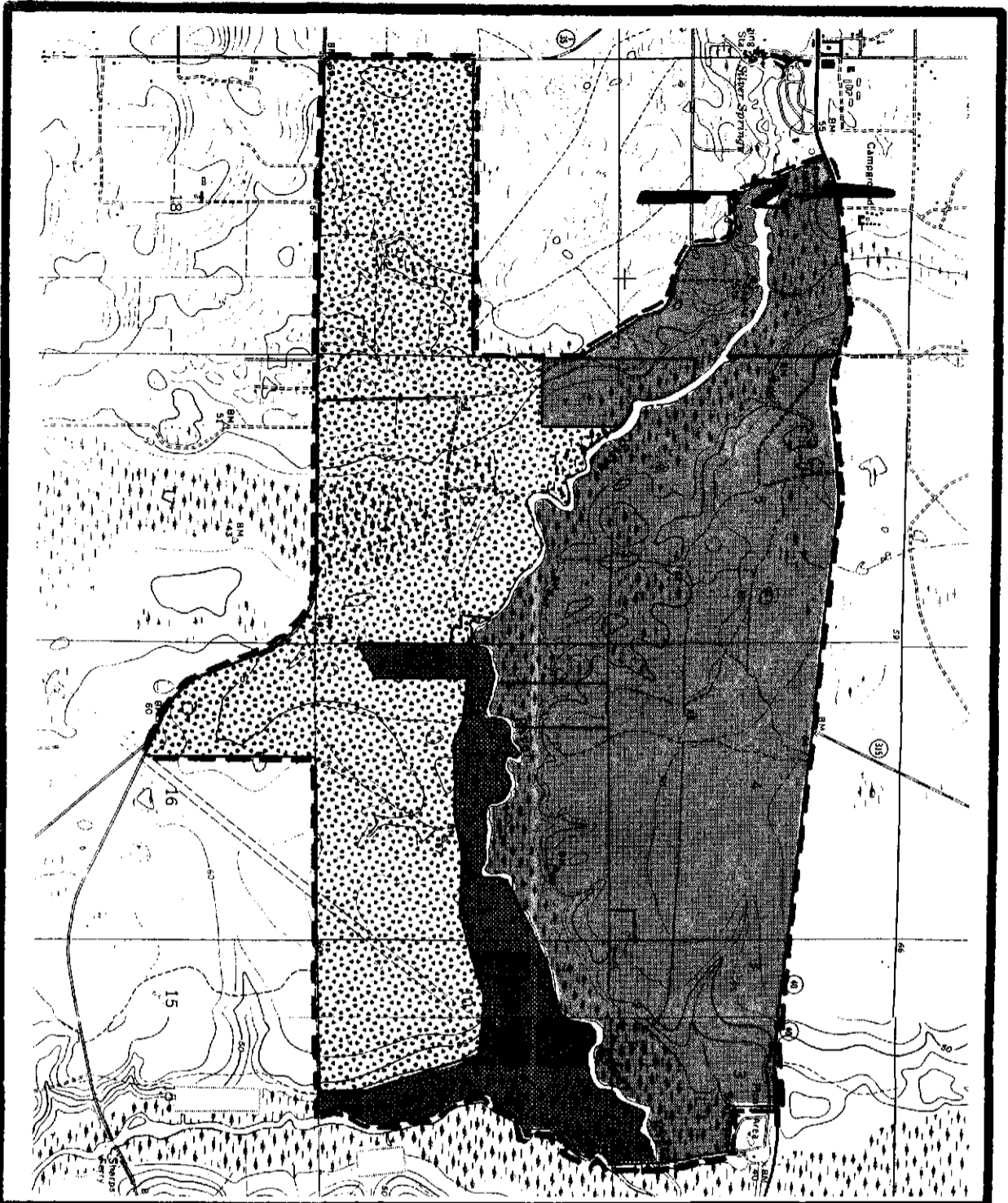
E. ENDANGERMENT: Very High. The property is for sale. Its location and frontage on the Silver River, make it extremely susceptible to development. Rapid growth is occurring in this region at alarming rates.

F. LOCATION: Ocala is less than a mile to the west. The surrounding area is developing a large suburban population.

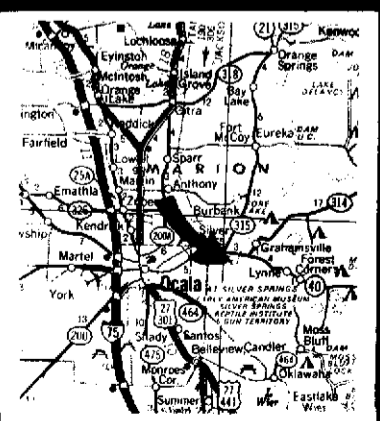
G. COST: Development costs should be low, since no major recreation facilities are proposed. ** Estimate of Value, \$958,000, is for acreage remaining in the project design area for which no funds have been set aside by the Governor and Cabinet for purchase, approximately 240 acres.





H. OTHER FACTORS: It is anticipated that the Water Management District will exchange the southern half of section 7 (the most western extension of the project area) with ABC Leisure Property.

* Includes entire acreage south of river, even though a 20% undivided interest in all but approximately 9.6 acres has been acquired from the St. Johns River Water Management District. Acreage also includes approximately 230 acres on the north side of the river not yet acquired or under option.



SILVER RIVER
MARION COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA ADDITION
-  PROJECT AREA
-  APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF BARGE CANAL LANDS
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The property is proposed as a State Park with DNR being the lead manager and the Division of Forestry, and the Division of Historic Resources cooperating.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EELs contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Silver River satisfies the first, second and third requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the first, second, third, fifth and sixth priority categories.

b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of Suitable State-owned Lands

There are not any state-owned lands comparable to the Silver River project nearby.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated remaining cost for acquisition is \$958,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Silver River project, comprising approximately 1,163 acres, is located slightly east of the center of Marion County, one mile east of the Ocala city limits. It is bordered on the north by the Silver River, or by lands contiguous with the Silver River; on the south by Sharps Ferry Road or land contiguous with that road; on the west by County Road 35 (Baselin Road); and on the east by Barge Canal land contiguous with the Ocklawaha River.

The Silver River, a large spring run of renowned beauty, is an outstanding natural feature of the property. Approximately 5000 feet of river frontage are included. With the exception of the head spring, the river corridor is virtually undeveloped. The other unique feature is the gumbo soil. This is a freshwater clay with large numbers of fossilized snail shells and is limited to the Ocklawaha River basin from this property north to Orange Creek. The property supports five major natural community types: river floodplain swamp, hydric hammock, upland hardwood forest, upland mixed forest, and xeric hammock. One type of community, the "gumbo" hardwood forest, is unique to the Ocklawaha River region.

A review of the Florida Master Site file revealed the presence of two archaeological sites on the Silver River tract. The property has been systematically surveyed for cultural resources. There is a good probability that other archaeological sites would be located if such a survey were conducted.

One site, a putative mammoth kill site, is very significant archaeologically because it is one of the few in the United States which has demonstrated a positive relationship between humans and the now extinct mammoth. The mammoth and other megafaunal species extinct during the terminal Pleistocene at the same time the Paleo-Indians (ca. 12000 B.C. - 65000 B.C.) were thriving in Florida.

management as a state park by the Division of Recreation and Parks, with the necessary development carefully sited and confined, is appropriate. A picnic area near the river would be possible and very attractive to the public. The great majority of the land could be preserved under that management, with only the lightest amenities for passive uses like hiking or primitive camping in most areas.

Development costs should be low since no major recreation facilities are proposed. Some pasture areas will need to be restored, but natural succession in the rich soil may accomplish this quickly. Road and facilities maintenance on the unstable soil may be a problem. None of the best communities are fire maintained so site management should be minimal. Controlling people and their use of the property and river will be the primary management activity.

#28 WINDLEY KEY QUARRY

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
windley Key	monroe	32.88	--- *

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** This project should be Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) category because of its unique geological formation.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological: High. The project contains tropical hammock, now a rare plant community in Florida. It contains several threatened plant species. The exposed ancient corai reefs are a unique resource of national significance. Recreational: High. The recreational opportunities offered by this site would be unusual or even unique, although modest in terms of number of visitors at any one time. Archaeological: Low. The site has interesting historical remains, but their research or display value is limited.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** The State has acquired a 21.7% undivided interest, and is scheduled to acquire the remaining undivided interest with a second option - to expire March 30, 1987.

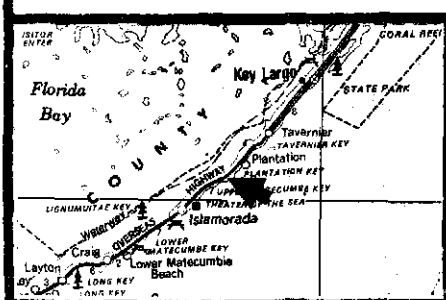
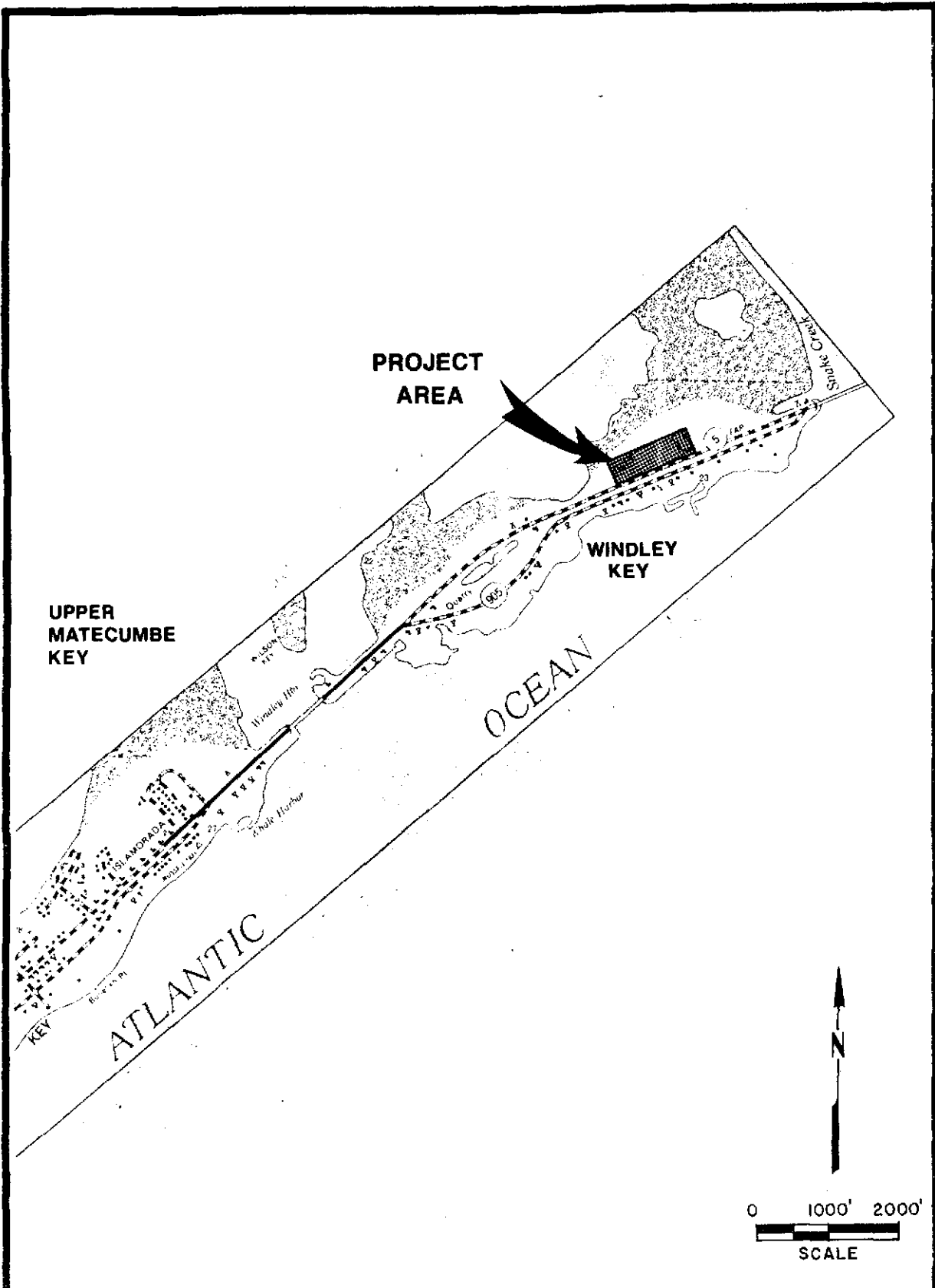
D. **VULNERABILITY:** High. Development of this site would jeopardize the tropical hammock and the quarries (ancient reef exposures).

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Very High. Development proposal for the site has been submitted to the county.

F. **LOCATION:** The project is approximately 12 miles south of Key Largo and 65 miles south of Miami. The project is within the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern.

G. **COST:** * One option for \$500,000 has been closed. The remaining option for \$1,800,000 is scheduled to close on March 30, 1987. The Governor and Cabinet have reserved funds for this purpose.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** Monroe County is designated as an Area of Critical State Concern.



WINDLEY KEY QUARRY
MONROE COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Windley Key will be used as a state park or geological site, providing for public use and enjoyment of the tropical hammock and quarry area. It will be managed by the Department of Natural Resources.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EELs contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Windley Key satisfies the second and third requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the third and fifth priority categories.

- b. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- c. Unavailability of Suitable State-owned Lands

There are no comparable state lands to Windley Key Quarry.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Remaining cost for acquisition is \$1,800,000.
- b. A private conservation group has pledged \$100,000 in matching funds.

6. Executive Summary

Windley Key Quarry was originally proposed for acquisition under the C.A.R.L. program in June 1981 by the Ad Hoc Committee for Windley Key Preservation. It was on the 1982 C.A.R.L. acquisition priority list, did not make the 1983 list, and is back on the 1984 list.

Windley Key Quarry is a 33-acre property lying between U.S. Highway 1 and Florida Bay, on Windley Key in the Florida Keys. Its principal attributes reside in the three abandoned rock quarries, comprising about 8 acres, and the 14-acre tropical hardwood hammock. The quarries expose an ancient coral reef, offering an unparalleled opportunity for research and education, and, in fact, have been visited by scientists and students from all over the world. The tropical hammock is one of the best in the middle Keys.

The site has historical significance for the old quarries, which provided rock used in the construction of the old Florida East Coast Railway connecting the Keys and in the construction of a number of south Florida buildings. Remnants of the railroad bed and a railroad station are also on the site.

The property is under immediate threat of development; however, the proposed development was controversial and has been litigated. Construction has not yet begun. The development would probably diminish considerably the resource values of the property.

Management of the site should emphasize both preservation of the quarries and hammock and access to them by the public. Such management is deemed feasible for this site. The recommended managing agency is the Florida Department of Natural Resources.

#29 "SAVE OUR EVERGLADES"

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Save Our Everglades	Collier	200,000	\$ 6,000,000 (CARL) (80,430,000 total)

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Environmentally Endangered Lands
The project would serve to protect the water resources and the unique biological value of the Everglades - Big Cypress Ecosystem, including headwaters of Fakahatchee Strand and portions of the Big Cypress Area of Critical State Concern.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Ecological Value: Very High - The project area contains headwaters for the largest strand swamp in the U.S. and the largest concentration of endangered plants in North America. The project area supports the primary, remaining population of the Florida Panther, as well as other endangered and threatened species of animals. Recreational Value: Moderate - The principal recreational use would be regulated public hunting along with other resource based pursuits such as primitive camping, niking and nature study. Archaeological/Historical Value: High - The data collected during the Big Cypress archaeological survey indicate that numerous prehistoric sites and historic Seminole sites should be present on the hammock islands in the Save Our Everglades project area. Furthermore, the cultural resources in this area have tremendous potential for answering numerous questions about aboriginal culture and its relationship to the environment in South Florida.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: Over 80,000 acres are owned by Collier Enterprises and the Barron Collier Corporation. These two owners have agreed in principle to sell this land to the state for interstate right-of-way and for conservation. Individual agreements with the other 2,700 landowners would have to be reached, although the power of eminent domain could be used to consolidate these ownerships. Nearly all of the land in the project area, which is not owned by either Collier Enterprises or Barron Collier, is within the eastern Big Cypress Connection parcel. Thus the ease of acquisition is low for this project. Approximately 41,000 acres within the Golden Gate Estates has been mapped and included in this project area.

D. VULNERABILITY: High - The ecological character and unique resources of the Save Our Everglades CARL project are extremely sensitive, and are vulnerable to a variety of man's activities. Drainage and other physical disruptions to the hydrology of the area can cause significant shifts in vegetative composition by changing inundation periods, fire regimes, or soil properties. Construction of access roads not only has the potential for changing surface sheet-flow patterns, but also brings a greater disturbance to wildlife and places greater stresses on endangered plant and animal populations. The small size, and limited distribution of these populations makes them particularly vulnerable to disturbance.

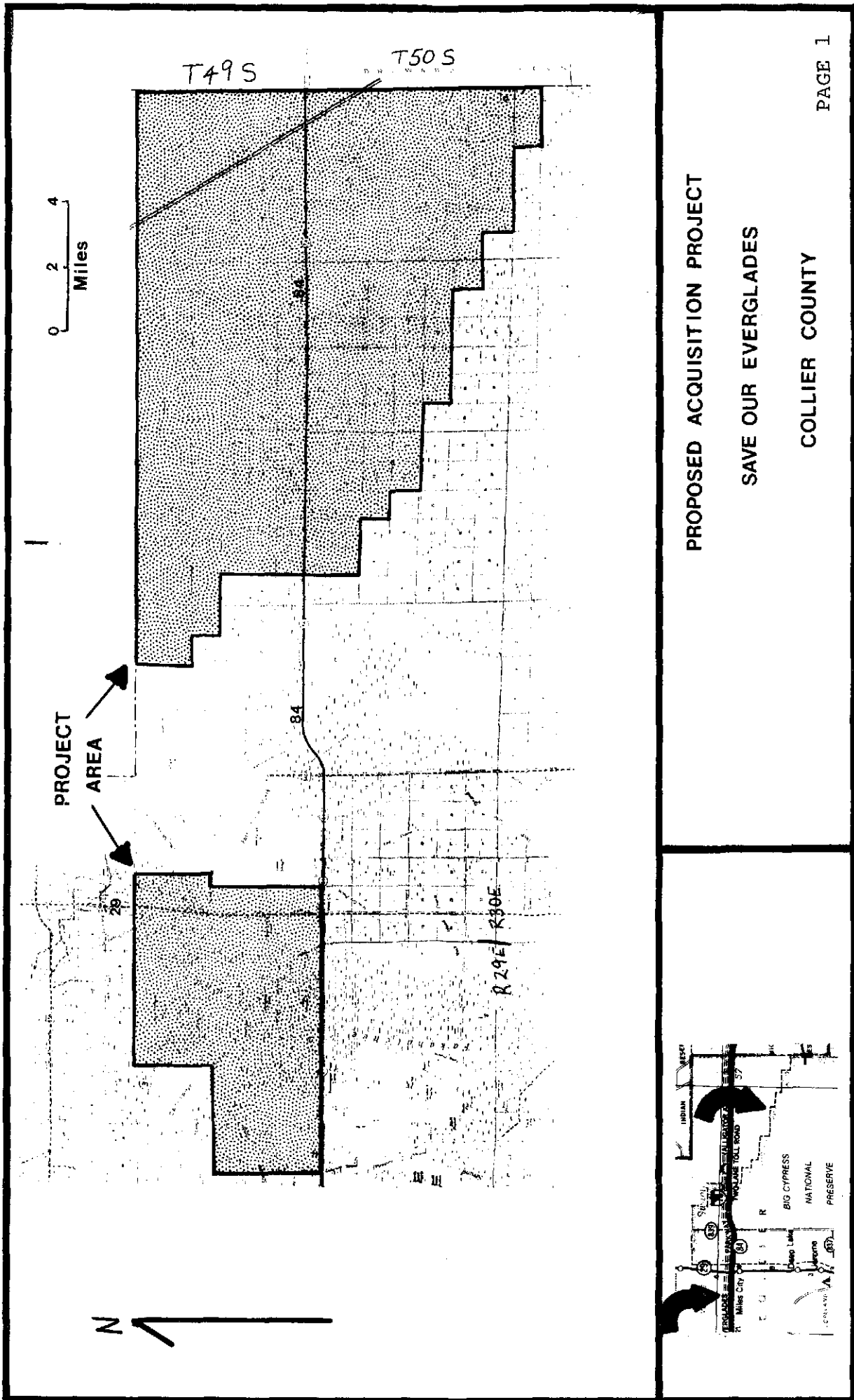
E. ENDANGERMENT: Moderate - The project area can be considered endangered by a number of human activities. The presence of mineral deposits such as limestone and peat provides incentive for exploitation of these resources. Although no specific plans for mining are known for the project area, such activities could occur possibly in association with existing limestone mines north of the Northern Fakahatchee Strand parcel. Oil and gas exploration and development is occurring in the Big Cypress Area as a highly regulated activity, and it would probably occur on the Save Our Everglades project whether it is acquired or not. Well-site access roads and pipelines have the potential for ecological damage if not sited, constructed, operated or removed properly.

Much of the property under consideration is endangered by possible conversion to agricultural use, particularly prairie and marsh communities in the Northern Fakahatchee Strand. The Barron Collier Corporation has already initiated truck farming operations in the project area without permits as required by the Department of Environmental Regulation. Portions of the Golden Gate Estates are drained, and could be developed although electrical and water hookups are not presently available.

F. LOCATION: The project area is located between and is accessible to the urban Naples/Fort Myers area on the west coast and the Palm Beach/Fort Lauderdale/Miami megalopolis on the east coast. Presently, State Road 84 (Alligator Alley) provides direct access to the property from both coasts and provides most of the recreational access points. After construction of Interstate 75, access to the property from this facility will be limited.

G. COST: The total estimated cost of this project is \$80,430,000 to which the federal and state governments will share in funding. The CARL program will purchase the property in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Interior, and Florida Department of Transportation. The exact share to be contributed from the CARL fund is not yet known. The U.S.F.W.S. has committed \$4 million for acquisition of the northern Fakahatchee Strand parcel. Funds are also being sought from the National Park Service.

H. OTHER FACTORS: The majority of the project area is within the Big Cypress Area of Critical State Concern, and acquisition of the property would be consistent with the goals of this designation. The Florida Legislature has specifically provided the power of eminent domain for acquisition of lands within this critical area (Chapter 380.055(7), Florida Statutes)

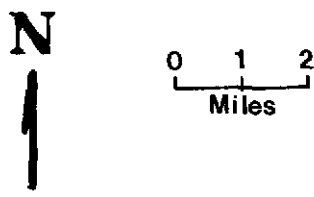
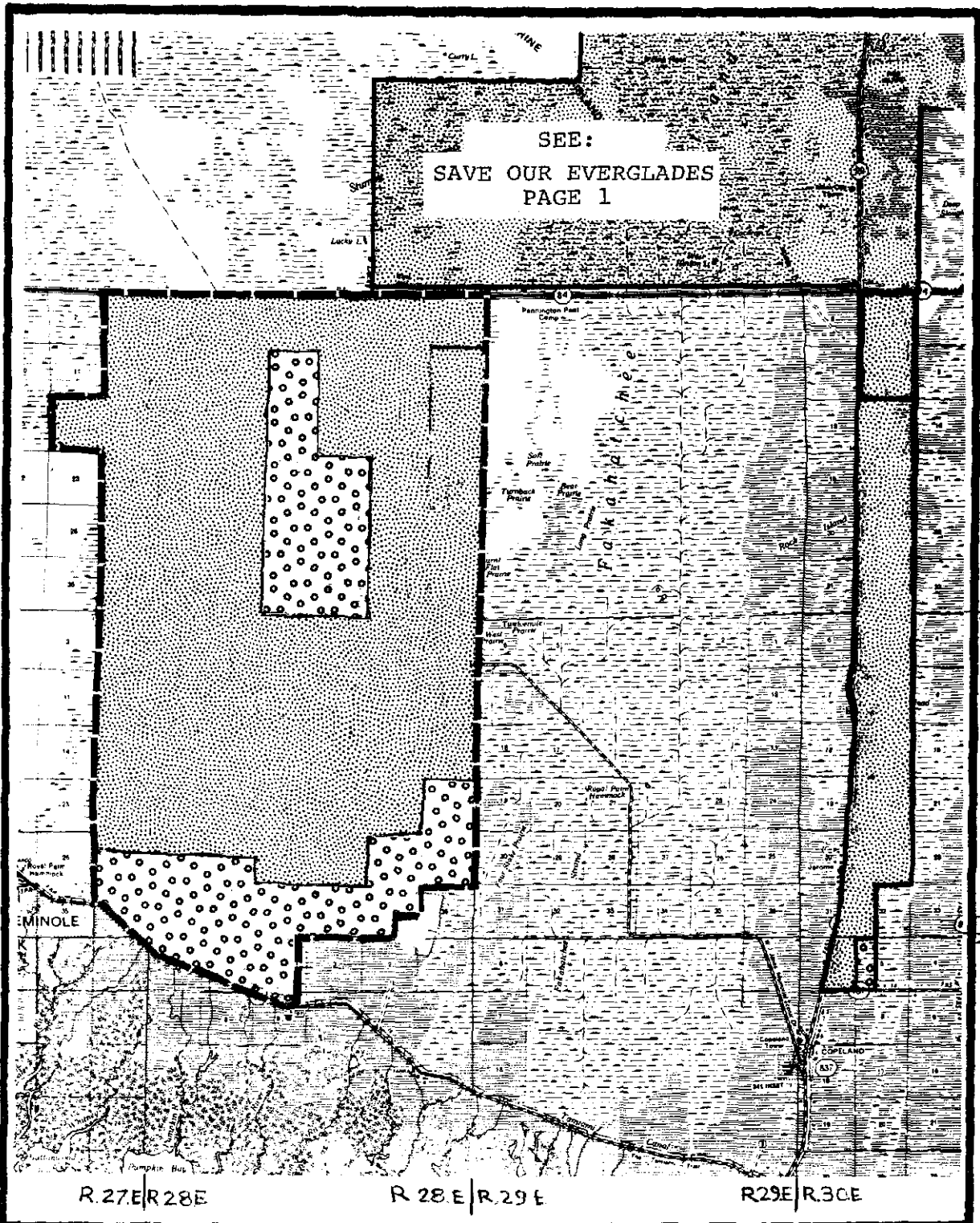



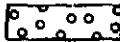

PROPOSED ACQUISITION PROJECT

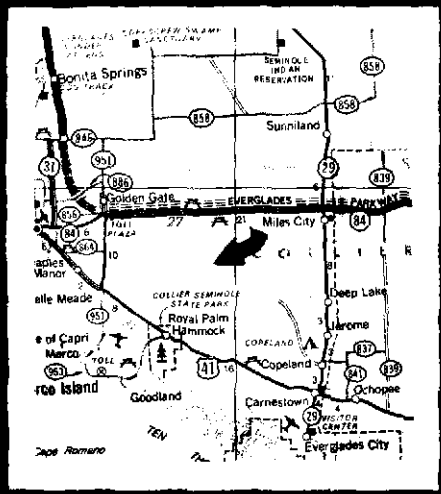
SAVE OUR EVERGLADES

COLLIER COUNTY

PAGE 1



-  PROJECT AREA
-  IN PROCESS OF BEING MAPPED
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY



SAVE OUR EVERGLADES
COLLIER COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Save Our Everglades will be managed as a multiple use area. The lead managers would be the Department of Natural Resources or the National Park Service, with the Division of Forestry, Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historic Records, serving as cooperating managers.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmental Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

The Save Our Everglades project should be acquired as an Environmentally Endangered Land. According to 16Q-2.03, F.A.C., an Environmentally Endangered Land shall be qualified by satisfying one or more of the following criteria:

1. Contains naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora or fauna representing a significant association or system unique to, or scarce within, a region of Florida or larger geographic area.
2. Contains a habitat critical to or providing significant protection for an endangered or threatened species of plant or animal.
3. Contains a habitat critical to or providing significant protection for relict plant or animal species.
4. Contains an unusual, outstanding, or unique geologic feature.

The Save Our Everglades project satisfies the first three of these criteria.

b. Conformance with the State Lands Management Plan

Acquisition of this project would conform with the State Lands Management plan because it would insure the protection of existing state-owned Environmentally Endangered Lands (Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve).

c. Unavailability of State Owned Lands

There are State owned lands similar to this project but the acquisition of these lands would greatly improve the public purpose and manageability of the very unique federal and state lands contiguous to the project.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

Under the proposal outlined by Governor Graham, the Collier interests have agreed in principle to sell a large portion of their holdings to the state and federal governments over a ten-year period. In addition, the Colliers have agreed to allow the governments a credit toward the purchase price of the property equal to the sum due for access damages.

The Florida DOT will be responsible for payment of damages to property owners whose access to their land is severely damaged as a result of interstate construction. 20% of the remaining cost of acquisition is to be paid by the C.A.R.L. fund and 80% by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Cost Estimates

Total proposed acreage	200,000
Total Cost (estimated average cost of approximately \$400 per acre)	80,430,000
Estimated Federal Share (DOT and U.S. Department of Interior)	64,344,000
Estimated state share (state share of \$6 million from CARL, remainder from state DOT)	16,086,000

6. Executive Summary

The Save Our Everglades project is located in Collier County and consists of four parcels totaling approximately 200,000 acres. The eastern-most parcel, the "Big Cypress Connection," consists of 127,758 acres located in the northeast corner of Collier County and is bounded along the east line and along the south and west by the Big Cypress National Preserve. A second parcel is 37,010 acres and is located in the northern Fakahatchee Strand north of State Road 84 and west of the Big Cypress Preserve. A third parcel, consisting of approximately 45,500 acres, is located south of State Road 84, and runs along the western boundary of Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve. This 40,000-acre parcel includes the Golden Gate Estates subdivision. The fourth parcel is a one-mile wide strip of approximately 8,000 acres lying east of State Road 29, which would join the Big Cypress National Preserve with the Fakahatchee Strand C.A.R.L. project and the second parcel of this project. General vegetation community types existing on the property include cypress forest, pine forest, hammock, mixed swamp forest, wet and dry prairies and freshwater marsh. The project area is known to support many endangered, threatened or rare species including a large variety of rare orchids and other epiphytes, as well as the endangered Florida panther. Acquisition of these parcels will provide buffers or additions to existing federal and state ownerships in the area including the Big Cypress Preserve and the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve, and will provide for protection of the hydrological resources upon which the Everglades National Park depends.

The Save Our Everglades project should be acquired as an Environmentally Endangered Land and managed as a multiple-use area with primary management being oriented toward resource protection. Allowable uses should be hunting, fishing, hiking, camping and nature appreciation. Lead managers for this project should be the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Fakahatchee), and the National Park Service (Big Cypress Connection), with the Game and Freshwater Fish Commission and the Division of Historic Resources cooperating.

This project is largely within the Big Cypress Area of Critical State Concern.

#30 COOPER'S POINT

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Cooper's Point	Pinellas	333	\$650,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Cooper's Point should be classified under the Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) for protection of its resources. It would be managed for low intensity outdoor recreation.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** High. Cooper's Point represents one of the few remaining viable mangrove systems in upper Tampa Bay and thus is important for the habitat and food source for animal life. The threatened American crocodile, wood stork and brown pelican are endangered species on the site. The recreational resource potential would include a variety of outdoor pursuits. There are enough uplands to provide an educational center for the large urban population in the area.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There are four owners on this project. Ease of acquisition is high.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** Very high. Its location on the bay and the existence of a major transportation artery make it extremely vulnerable. Development could endanger the mangrove system even if it was at a low density.

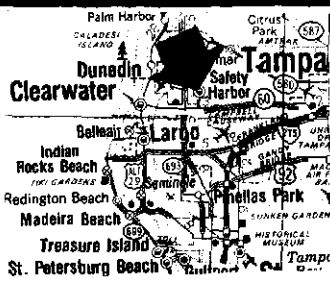
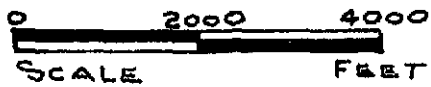
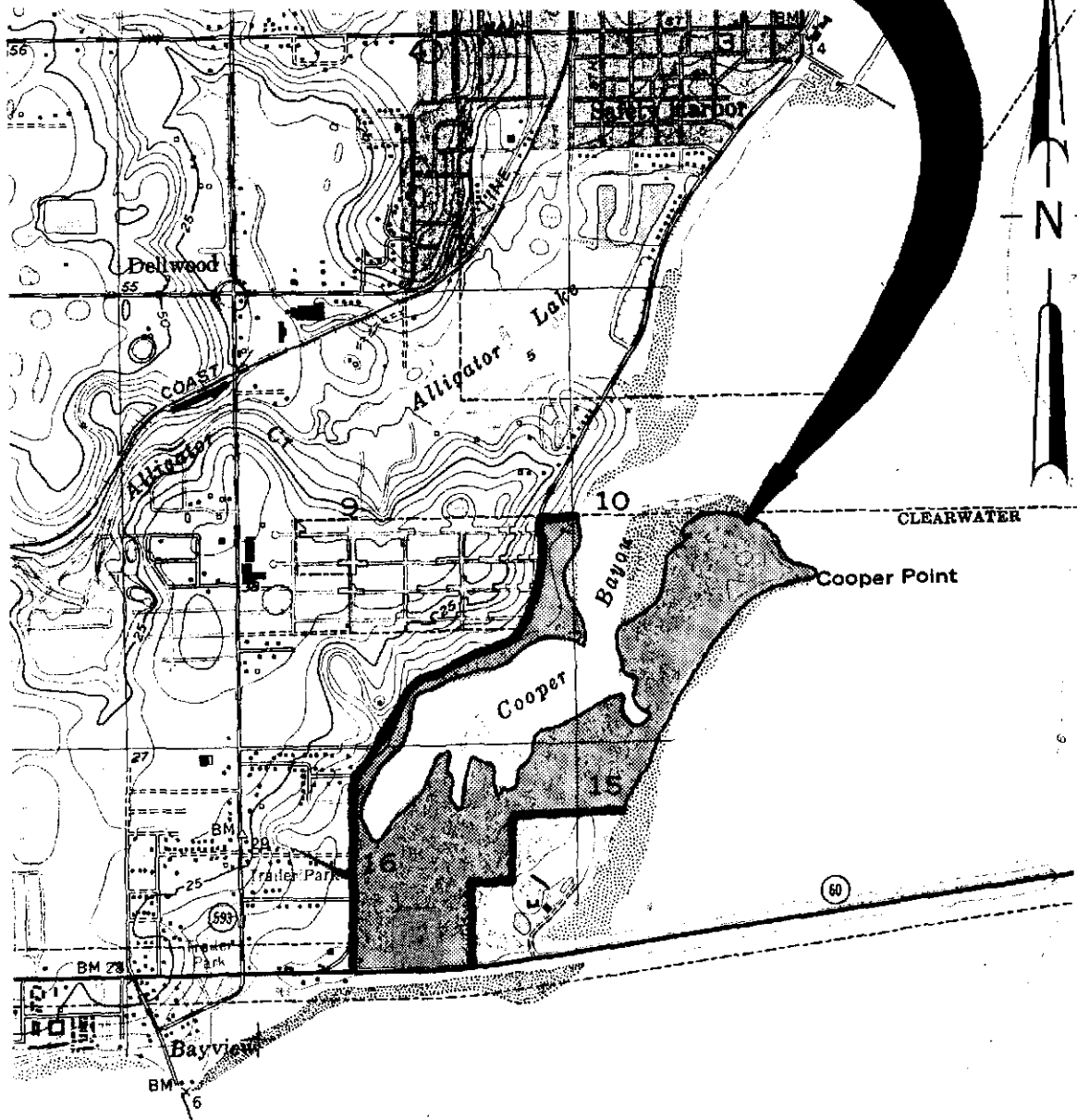
E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High. Development pressures are high on the property.

F. **LOCATION:** The project is located in the Tampa/St. Petersburg metropolitan area.

G. **COST:** Estimated cost for acquisition is \$650,000. Pinellas County has an acquisition fund, and wishes to contribute funds toward purchase.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:**

Project Area



COOPER'S POINT
PINELLAS COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Cooper's Point is recommended for low-intensity outdoor recreation use and as an environmental education use as well. It is proposed that the project be managed by the City of Clearwater as a County Park with guidance from the Department of Natural Resources.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EELs contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Cooper's Point satisfies all three requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the second and fifth priority categories.

b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of Suitable State-owned Lands

In Pinellas County, Gateway is comparable to Cooper's Point. Gateway has been partially acquired through the C.A.R.L. fund. However, the need for protection of water quality in Tampa Bay, and for passive recreation, is very great. Very few areas remain which can satisfy this need.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated cost for acquisition is \$650,000. The city of Clearwater has offered to provide matching funding for this project, and has contributed funds for boundary-map preparation.

6. Executive Summary

Cooper's Point consists of a peninsula and associated embayment (Cooper's Bayou) totaling 333.4 acres located at the Pinellas County end of Courtney Campbell Causeway (S.R. 60) in the City of Clearwater. The project is predominantly estuarine wetlands representing 95 percent of the remaining mangrove shoreline in Clearwater, and is one of the few areas of undeveloped bayfront on Old Tampa Bay. The combination of dense tidal mangroves and extremely shallow unconsolidated bottoms in Cooper's Bayou provides the productivity to support large numbers of wading birds and waterfowl, and the inaccessibility that makes the area a desirable refuge for wildlife in a high urbanized area.

Because of the relatively small size of the area and nature of its resources, multiple use would not be appropriate. It is recommended that the project be acquired as an Environmentally Endangered Land and be managed primarily for resource protection, allowing for compatible, low-intensity outdoor recreation and environmental education. The property should be managed by the City of Clearwater, with guidance from the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, as appropriate. Although no firm plans have been formulated by the city for development of the recreational and educational facilities, the most likely concept would include only a small parking lot, an interpretive center, hiking trails with boardwalks through wetland areas, and observation decks. Pinellas County has committed matching funds for acquisition of this project.

#31 PEACOCK SLOUGH

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Peacock Slough	Suwannee	564*	\$480,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** This project should be acquired under the Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). It is proposed as a state park with limited outdoor recreational use.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value: Very High. Peacock Springs is a truly exemplary natural ecosystem containing elements of statewide and national significance. The natural area encompasses excellent examples of surface and subsurface karst limestone features, including sinks, and numerous smaller sinks and depressions. It is one of the most extensive underwater cave systems in Florida. Recreational Value: High. Passive uses of the springs and sinkholes are proposed. Archaeological/Historical Value: High. The area around the project is archaeologically rich. Just north at Baptizing Springs is an early Spanish mission site.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** The proposed project has five owners. Ease of acquisition is moderate.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** High. Pollution and overuse could jeopardize the aquatic environment and associated cave fauna.

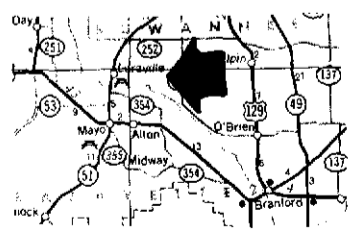
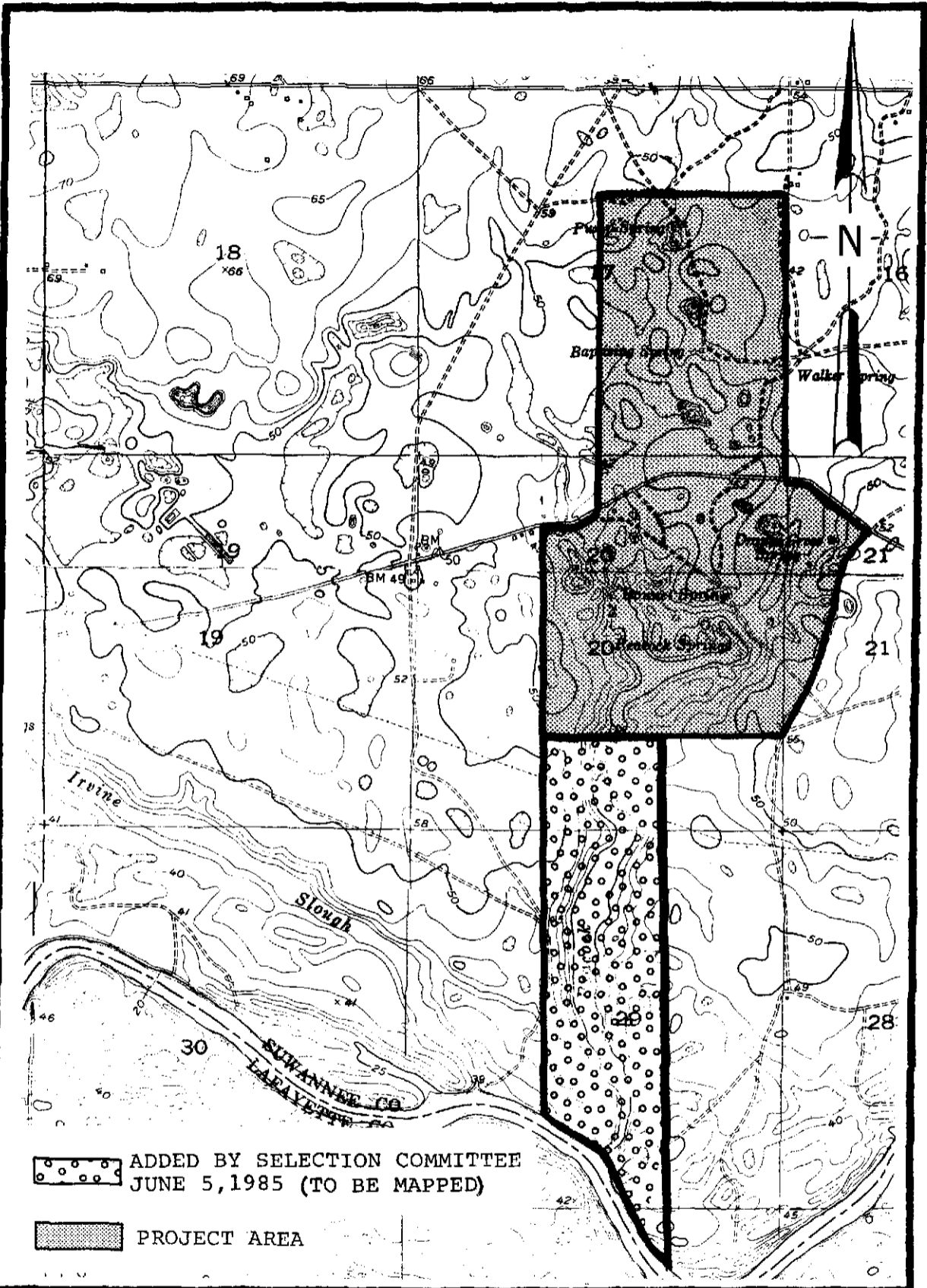
E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High. Plans for development have already been prepared and one of the owners has indicated he will proceed with development unless the property is acquired.

F. **LOCATION:** The project is 6 miles from Mayo and 16 miles from Live Oak. Gainesville and Perry are each about 50 miles away. Suwannee River State Park is 36 miles away and Manatee Springs State Park is 62 miles away.

G. **COST:** Cost of development is unknown. Cost estimated for acquisition, approximately \$480,000, is for acreage remaining in that part of the project area which has been boundary mapped, for which funds have not been set aside by the Governor and Cabinet for purchase.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** The Suwannee River Water Management District has expressed interest in acquiring the wetlands portion of the tract.

* Includes acreage within project area which has been boundary mapped.



PEACOCK SPRINGS
 SUWANNEE COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Peacock Slough is proposed to be managed as a State Park or Preserve by the Department of Natural Resources with possible cooperation with the Suwannee River Water Management District. Please see attached management summary.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EELs contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Peacock Slough satisfies the first, second and third requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the third and fifth priority categories.

b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of Suitable State-owned Lands

There are not any state-owned lands comparable to the quality and uniqueness of Peacock Slough. Suwannee River and Manatee Springs State Park are similar state-owned lands to Peacock Slough but do not have as extensive an aquatic ecosystem.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated cost of Peacock Slough is \$480,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Peacock Slough project is a 564 acre tract in southwestern Suwannee County, located approximately 6 miles north of Mayo and 2 miles east of Luraville immediately south of Luraville Road.

Peacock Slough is a truly exemplary natural ecosystem containing elements of statewide and national significance. The natural area encompasses an area containing excellent examples of surface and subsurface Karst limestone and numerous smaller sinkholes and depressions. These surface aquatic features are in a nearly pristine, natural condition and are part of an extensive aquatic cave system, the most extensive underwater cave system known in Florida. One of the longest underwater cave systems in the continental United States, the Peacock Springs area contains a total of 28,000 feet of underwater passage which has been explored and surveyed.

The sinks and the associated aquatic cave system provide critical habitat for at least three endangered or threatened species of cave crustaceans endemic to the limestone regions of Florida.

In addition to the outstanding quality of the aquatic cave systems, its surface springs and sinks, and its associated cave fauna, the project also contains mature, second-growth and old-growth forest stands representing four major natural community types. The contiguity of the wetland and terrestrial plant communities combined with their relatively undisturbed, natural condition contributes to the overall biotic diversity as well as providing habitat for several species of rare plants and animals. The Peacock Springs area is a complete system, protecting a nationally significant example of karst topography and its associated landforms, flora, and fauna in a contiguous, relatively undisturbed landscape.

The area around Peacock Springs is archaeologically rich. Artifacts recovered from the sites in the Peacock Springs area indicate human occupation dating from the Archaic period (ca. 6500 B.C. - 1000 B.C.) to historic times. Sites from the earlier Paleo-Indian period can also be expected there, although none have been yet located.

The site is now frequently used for recreation, primarily cave diving and associated camping. Fishing and other recreational pursuits associated with springs and sinkholes also occur. The project is proposed as a state park or preserve with limited recreational development, primarily cave diving, camping and nature appreciation. The Department of Natural Resources is proposed as the lead managing agency, with cooperating agencies including the Division of Historic Resources, and perhaps the Suwannee River Water Management District.

#32 TSALA APOPKA LAKE

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Tsala Apopka Lake	Citrus	16,443	\$6,577,200

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Other lands - This project is being proposed for purchase to provide resource protection of freshwater marsh and floodplain; as a water recharge area for the Tsala Apopka Chain of Lakes; and to serve as a wilderness area and wildlife management area.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value: High - The tract is primarily freshwater wetlands, consisting of sparsely vegetated marsh, densely vegetated marsh, and hardwood swamps with interspersed uplands consisting of live oak hammock and scrub. The tract is very important as a catchment basin and for providing runoff to the Withlacoochee River and the larger and deeper Tsala Apopka Chain of Lakes. Native wildlife is abundant and many species of migratory birds including waterfowl utilize the area for wintering grounds. Endangered, threatened and species of special concern in the area include indigo snake, wood stork, scrub jay, sandhill crane, osprey and gopher tortoise. Recreational Value: Moderate - With proper control of human activity, the area can provide multiple recreational pursuits including hunting, canoeing, boating, hiking, fishing, camping, nature study, and horseback riding. Archaeological and Historical Value: High - Reviewing the Florida Master Site File revealed the presence of six archaeological and historical sites on the property. These recorded sites include both aboriginal and Seminole Indian types. One of the sites is suspected of being the location of Seminole Chief Osceola's camp during the Second Seminole War. Numerous other sites could be expected to be located if the tract were subjected to a survey.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There are three major owners and eight smaller inholdings which comprise 300 acres. Most of these lands are probably available for purchase except for the northeast portion of the Boy Scouts property. Thus, the ease of acquisition is low.

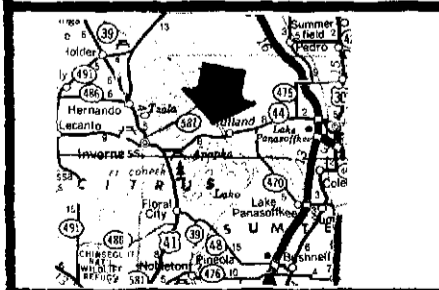
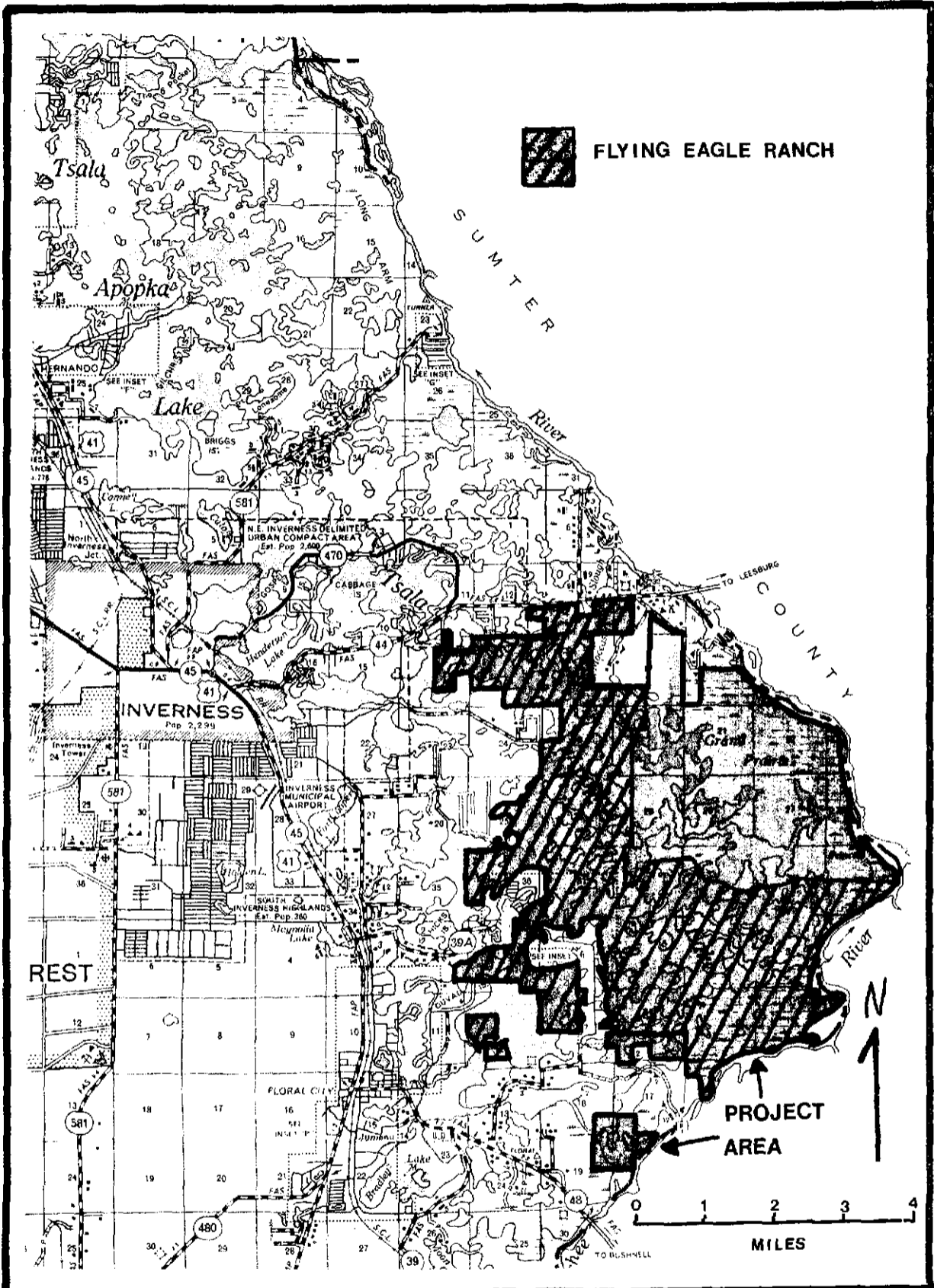
D. **VULNERABILITY:** Moderate - Natural marsh, floodplain and water quality are inherently sensitive to impacts resulting from upland development.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High - Development is progressively surrounding the property. There are pressures to develop the property for both commercial and agricultural use.

F. **LOCATION:** This tract is located in Central Florida between the large urban areas of Tampa, Ocala, Lakeland and Orlando, all within an hour's driving time. The Withlacoochee State Forest is across the river and acquisition would make a contiguous public ownership.

G. **COST:** The owner of Flying Eagle Ranch has stated to the Land Acquisition Selection Committee that he would like to sell to the State.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** This project has also been included in the five-year land acquisition plan of the Southwest Florida water management District.



TSALA APOPKA LAKE
CITRUS COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

It is recommended that this area be designated for multiple use management for conservation and for preservation of natural and cultural resources, including wildlife, forest resources, archaeological-historical sites, and water quality. The lead management agency should be the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with the Division of Forestry, Southwest Florida Water Management District, Department of Natural Resources, and the Division of Historic Resources as possible cooperating agencies.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the State Lands management Plan.
- b. Although similar state-owned lands do exist in this region, the extent and distribution of those lands is insufficient to protect the sensitive freshwater communities along the withlacoochee River, and hence to maintain water quality of the river itself. Acquisition of this tract will enhance the value and manageability of the state's initial acquisition in 1975 across the river, now the Jumper Creek Wildlife Management Area.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

Estimated cost for acquisition is in 6,577,200.

6. Executive Summary

The project area consists of approximately 17,000 acres located in eastern Citrus County directly across the Withlacoochee River from the state-owned Withlacoochee Environmentally Endangered Lands tract. The property is primarily freshwater wetlands (Tsala Apopka Lake) consisting of sparsely vegetated marsh, densely vegetated marsh, and hardwood swamp, with well interspersed uplands consisting of live oak hammock and scrub. The area provides habitat for a variety of game and nongame wildlife species including several endangered or threatened species. Archaeological resources are plentiful and the property may contain the site of Osceola's camp during the Second Seminole war.

It is recommended that this area be designated for multiple use management within the constraints of conservation and maintenance of the property as a water recharge area. Controlled public recreational use included camping, boating, fishing, hunting, hiking, photography and nature study would be compatible with resource protection. The lead management agency should be the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with the Division of Forestry, Southwest Florida Water Management District, Department of Natural Resources, and the Division of Historic Resources cooperating.

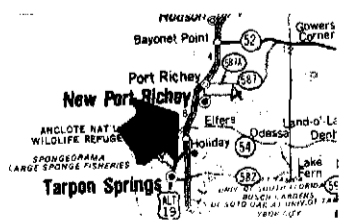
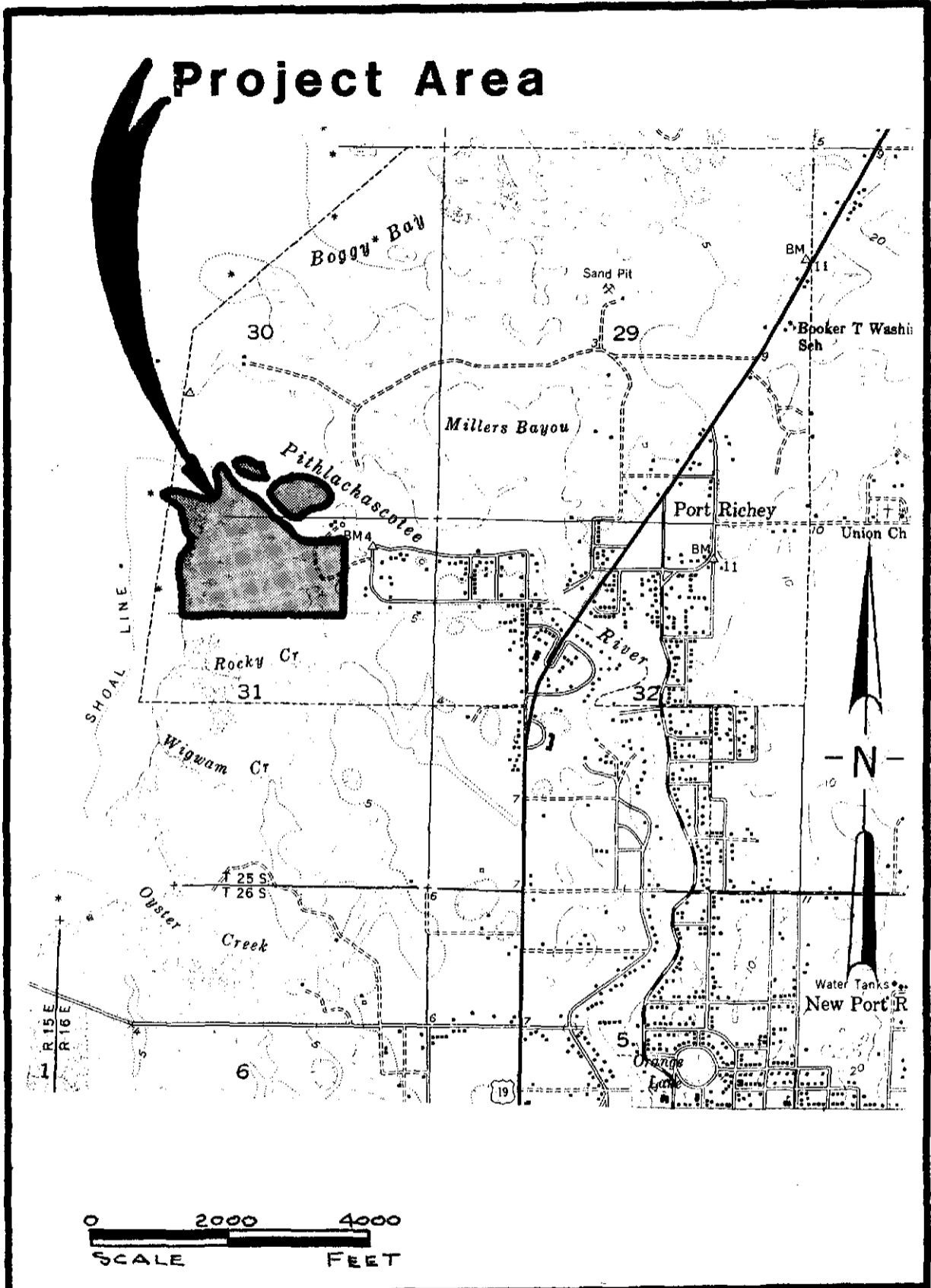
#33 COTEE POINT

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Cotee Point	Pasco	81	\$1,800,000

- A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Cotee Point, should be categorized as other lands and would be best managed as a state park or local park.
- B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value: Moderate. There are two community types on the project, one is saltwater wetland and the other is maritime forest. These communities are in relatively good condition. The brown pelican, an endangered species, occurs on the property. Recreational Value: High. Since there is a present need for recreational facilities in the area, the recreational value is high. The site would emphasize water-oriented activities. Archaeological/Historical Value: Low. There are no significant archaeological or historical sites on the property.
- C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There are four owners and they are willing to sell. Thus, ease of acquisition is high for this project.
- D. **VULNERABILITY:** High. Potential development would significantly reduce the natural resource value of the site and its potential for public recreation.
- E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High. This project is in a rapidly growing area and pressures for development are high.
- F. **LOCATION:** The property is located in Pasco County in the City of Port Richey and at the mouth of the Pithlachascotee River.
- G. **COST:** Management costs are unknown, but should be low.
- H. **OTHER FACTORS:** This is a rapidly growing region and is very much lacking in recreational facilities. There are no state parks in Pasco County.

Project Area



COTEE POINT
PASCO COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Cotee Point is recommended to be managed as a county park by the City of Port Richey or Pasco County. Possibly it could be managed as a small state park by the Department of Natural Resources.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- b. There are no state owned lands in Pasco County comparable to Cotee Point. Little Gator Creek has been purchased under the C.A.R.L. Program, and is located in Pasco County. There are no other C.A.R.L. or S.O.C. projects in Pasco County.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. The estimated cost for acquisition is \$1,800,000.

6. Executive Summary

In September 1983 the Department of Natural Resources received from the property owners an application for the proposed acquisition of the Cotee Point property. Acquisition is supported by Pasco County and the city of New Port Richey.

Cotee Point is located in Pasco County, in the town of Port Richey. It is on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Pithlachascotee River. Its approximately 81 acres contain tidal marsh, mangrove swamp, and maritime forest plant communities. Elements of the maritime forest occur on islands within the salt marsh and on the mainland.

The site is a little disturbed, but is in an area of rapid urbanization and probably will not survive long in its present condition unless acquired by the state. This is also an area of few public parks and virtually no large public parks.

The site, if properly managed, has good recreational potential, being on both the Gulf and the river. Management should emphasize its water-oriented recreational opportunities while protecting its natural components. The recommended managing agency is either the Pasco County Parks Department or the Florida Department of Natural Resources. The applicants have recently proposed the addition of a sizable tract of similar land immediately south of the Cotee Point property. This increased size--if approved--would make the property a better candidate for a state park or state recreation area.

#34 THE BARNACLE ADDITION

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
The Barnacle Addition	Dade	7	\$3,463,439*

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Other Lands - recommended as an addition to the Barnacle State Historic Site.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Natural Resource Value - moderate - a 2.5 acre tropical hardwood hammock exists on the property. The understory is disturbed, but it is likely that the area harbors some rare plant species. Recreational Value - high - passive recreational activities associated with the Barnacle State Historic Site are anticipated. Archaeological/Historical Resource Value - moderate to high - one archaeological and one historical site exists on the property. The property is important as a buffer to the Barnacle Historic Site, an important national register site.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** The project area is under one ownership; therefore, ease of acquisition should be very high.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** High - development on the property would detract from the historic atmosphere of the adjacent Barnacle Historic Site.

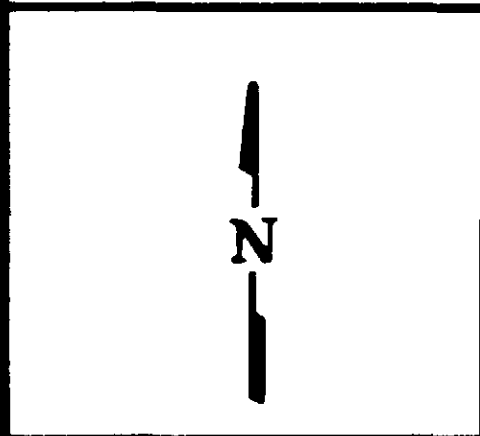
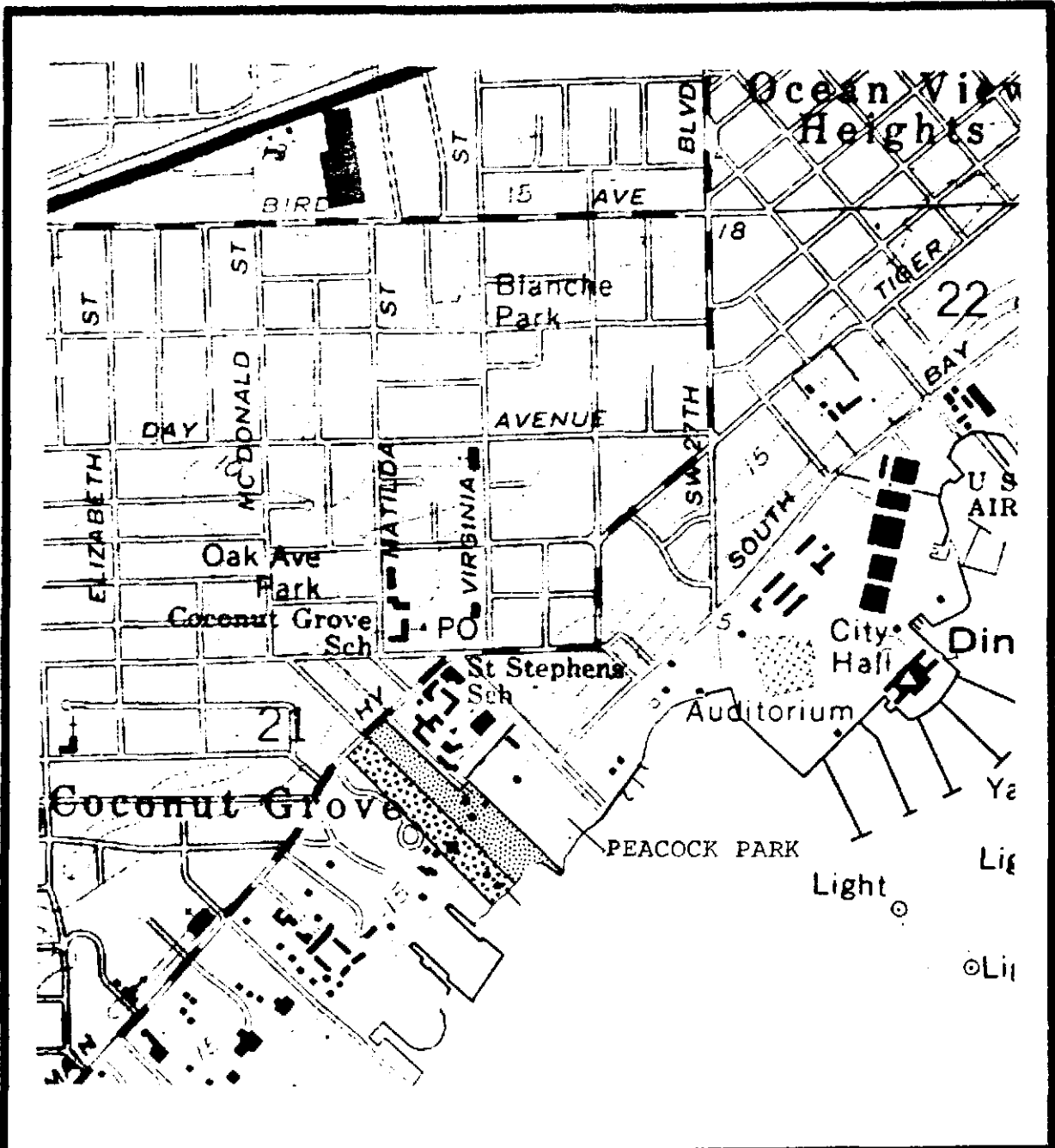
E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High - the property's location and aesthetic appeal make the site highly desirable for development. The property is currently zoned for residential development.

F. **LOCATION:** The project is located between Peacock Park, owned by the City of Miami, and the Barnacle State Historic Site. The project fronts Biscayne Bay.

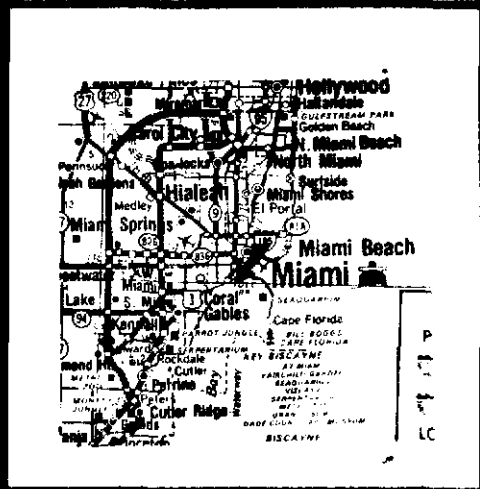
G. **COST:** The estimated cost for acquisition is \$3,463,439. Initial start-up cost is estimated at \$234,600. The yearly management cost thereafter is estimated to be \$61,937.



H. **OTHER FACTORS:**

* Tax assessed value.



THE BARNACLE ADDITION
DADE COUNTY



-  THE BARNACLE ADDITION
-  THE BARNACLE (STATE OWNED)

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The Barnacle Addition will be managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks with the Division of Historic Resources cooperating, as an expansion of the Barnacle State Historic Site.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. The Barnacle Addition is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated cost for acquisition is \$3,463,439.
- b. The estimated cost of development for this project is \$234,000.
- c. The estimated "start-up" operating cost for two years for salaries, expense, and operating capital outlay is estimated at \$61,937.

6. Executive Summary

The Barnacle Addition C.A.R.L. acquisition proposal consists of approximately 7.07 acres in the Coconut Grove section of Miami, Dade County. It is bounded on the north by Peacock Park, owned by the City of Miami; on the east by Biscayne Bay; on the south by The Barnacle State Historic Site, administered by the Department of Natural Resources; and on the west by Main Highway. It is roughly rectangular, approximately 1,200 feet deep, with approximately 240 feet of Biscayne Bay frontage.

The proposed project contains a considerable tropical hardwood hammock area, which forms a deep band along the western half of the property. Acquisition of this area would ensure preservation of a hammock area which extends from Peacock Park through The Barnacle State Historic Site. Biological communities include those typical of tropical hardwood hammocks, and the area bordering Biscayne Bay hosts a variety of palms, including thatch palm, and silver palm, which are considered imperiled by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). Interpretation of the hardwood hammock, already a major element in public programs of The Barnacle State Historic Site, would be enhanced. Acquisition of the proposed project area would enhance protection of both The Barnacle State Historic Site and Peacock Park from encroachment by the extensive and vigorous development which typifies the area and which constitutes the chief threat to those properties. Utilization of the non-hammock areas of the proposed project area for interpretative programs would enhance presentation and interpretation of the history of early settlement along Biscayne Bay. The Barnacle Addition should be managed by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks.

Public use of this property should be limited to low-density passive recreational activities associated with interpretation of the hammock and the history of Bay settlement; both activities represent expansions and augmentations of activities underway at The Barnacle State Historic Site. This will approximately triple the number of possible visitors while lessening deterioration of the Munroe residence of The Barnacle State Historic Site by assuming part of the interpretive load now carried by the residence.

Funding is requested from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund sufficient to cover two years of "start-up" and development costs.

1. 2.5 full-time Park Ranger positions	\$ 32,280
2. Expenses, including standard	12,345
3. Operating Capital Outlay, including standard	17,312
4. Site planning and development	<u>234,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 295,937

#35 GOODWOOD

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Goodwood	Leon	20	\$2,000,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Other lands. Goodwood property should be in the "other lands" category, to be managed as a state historical site with passive recreation.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value: Low. The small tract has both native and exotic species. Live oak trees are scattered throughout. The tract is heavily overgrown but basic maintenance would restore the landscape. Recreational Value: High. Passive recreation and conservation are the proposed uses. The full utilization of the buildings is possible. Being in the capitol city, there would be quite a number of visitors attracted to this historical site. Archaeological/Historical Value: Very High. Goodwood is the finest example of Georgian Revival style architecture to survive from Florida's territorial period. Historically, Goodwood is important to Florida because of the continuous succession of prominent and influential owners. Goodwood has been recognized by the National Register of Historic Sites.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There is only one owner, Thomas Hood. He is unwilling to sell at the present time.

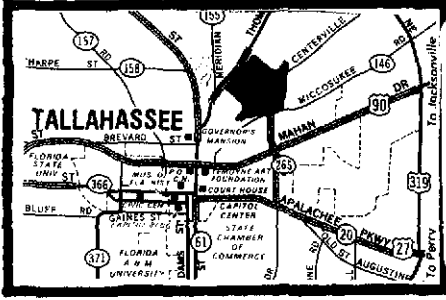
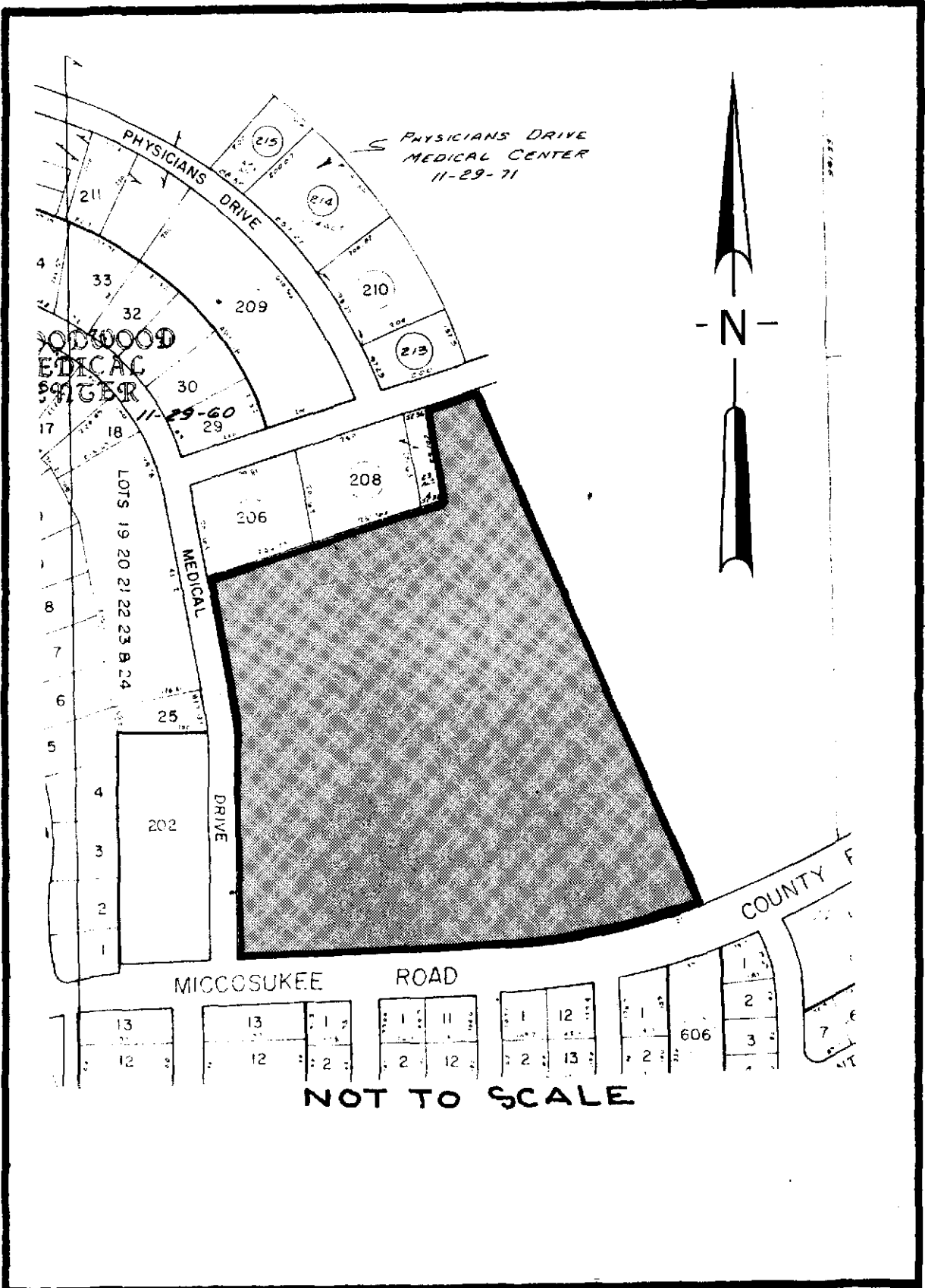
D. **VULNERABILITY:** Very High. The restoration of the building is of utmost importance to preserve the architectural design of this period.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High. Development in the area would be particularly damaging as the architectural and historical significance of this property rests in the spatial relationship of many different buildings. Development plans are underway on adjacent lands.

F. **LOCATION:** The site is located in the Tallahassee metropolitan area.

G. **COST:** Cost for the first-year restoration is expected to be \$250,000.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:**



GOODWOOD PROPERTY
LEON COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Goodwood will be managed by the Division of Historic Resources as a historic site.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- b. There is no state-owned lands comparable to Goodwood in the region or state-wide.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

The estimated cost for acquisition is \$2,000,000.

6. Executive Summary

Goodwood is a twenty acre tract situated on Miccosukee Road east of its intersection with Magnolia Drive in the city of Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida. Formerly a nineteenth century plantation, the Goodwood complex consists of eighteen buildings and recreational facilities. The mixture of elements in the complex results from its transition over the past one hundred and forty years from an operating agricultural plantation to a center of political and social activity for Tallahassee and the State of Florida.

Goodwood's importance is twofold. First it is the finest example of Georgian Revival style architecture to survive from Florida's Territorial Period. With its design and method of construction, this complex offers insight into the style of life in Florida during the 1840's and how that life style has changed over the past one hundred and forty years. Historically, Goodwood is important to the State of Florida because of its continuous succession of prominent and influential owners. The significance of Goodwood has been recognized by its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places since 1972 and its documentation in the Historic American Buildings Survey by the United States Department of the Interior in 1939.

The management policy recommended by the Division of Historic Resources for Goodwood emphasizes conservation and passive recreation. The buildings on the property should be documented to the highest existing standards and the restoration of all historic finishes and materials should be undertaken according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects. Utilization of the main structure as a house museum would be the primary recreational activity there, although other activities such as picnicing, hiking, nature appreciation, photography, and architectural studies would be encouraged.

Management activity for the first year at Goodwood would consist of emergency stabilization and/or documentation of the structures on the property and site security. The estimated cost of this first year activity would be approximately \$250,000. If acquisition of the property were to occur between legislative sessions, the Division would request money from the C.A.R.L. trust fund for the emergency stabilization and security of the site.

#36 ROTENBERGER/HOLEY LAND

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Rotenberger/ Holey Land	Palm Beach	13,340	\$10,946,000

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Other Lands in the Public Interest: (1) for use and protection as natural marsh necessary to protect water quality, quantity and wildlife; (2) for restoration of an altered ecosystem to correct environmental damage.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: High ecological value: Project consists primarily of a swale, dominated by sawgrass, and representing a natural biological community which served as the historical watercourse into the Everglades. Agriculturization and water-control engineering had disrupted this function of the project area, and adversely impacted upon the Everglades ecosystem. An agreement among state agencies provides land acquisition and engineering plans in order to restore the original flowage functions of the Rotenberger/Holey Land. Moderate Recreational value: This area presently functions as a Wildlife Management Area operated by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Archaeological/Historical value is estimated to be low.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: Since there are approximately 700 owners, representing 9,600 acres, ease of acquisition is low. Gulf and Western Food Products Company, the largest single owner (3,100 acres), has entered into an agreement with the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, whereby Gulf and Western will consolidate through purchase the private ownerships within the project area, and exchange these, along with their present holdings, for Trustees' land in the Everglades Agricultural Area in Palm Beach Company.

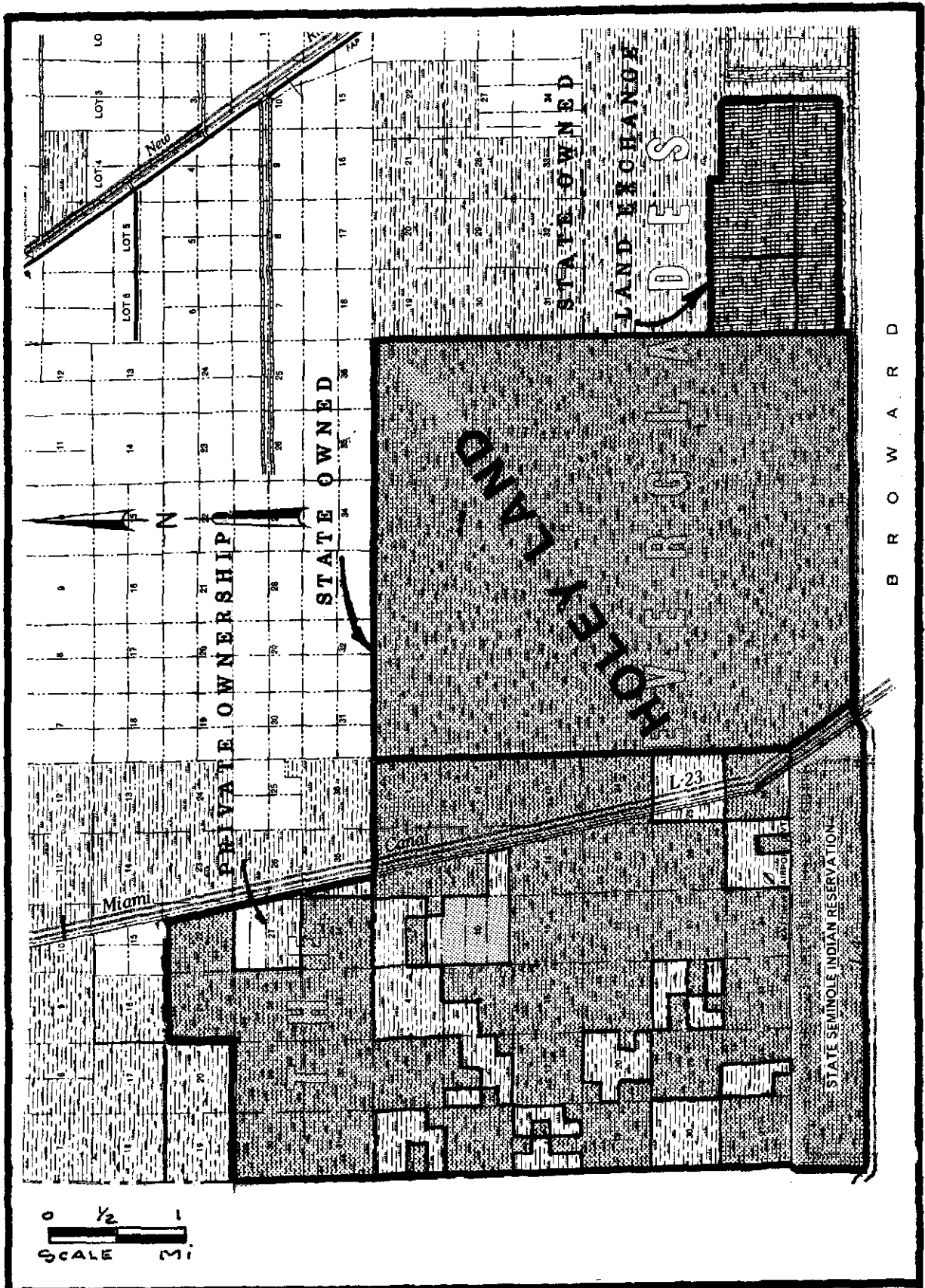
D. VULNERABILITY: High. The different biological communities are inherently vulnerable to disturbance, particularly drainage and wildfires in which the peat substratum burns.

E. ENDANGERMENT: High. Primarily threatened by agricultural uses. These include: (1) cultivation and other development; (2) modification of flow affecting water quantity; (3) modification of water quality from altered runoff.

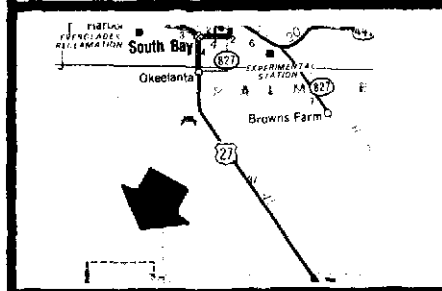
F. LOCATION: The project area is situated in the southwest corner of Palm Beach County, approximately 30 miles southwest of Belle Glade, 50 miles from downtown Miami and 72 miles from West Palm Beach.

G. COST: The estimated real estate value, to be paid by Gulf and Western is \$11,000,000. The actual cost from the C.A.R.L. fund, pursuant to the exchange agreement between the Board of Trustees and Gulf and Western, should only involve reimbursement for incidental expenses, not to exceed \$150,000.

H. OTHER FACTORS: The anticipated means of acquisition is through exchange, not through expenditure from the C.A.R.L. Trust Fund. The 1985 Legislature has granted eminent domain authority for this acquisition.



B R O W N A R R D



PROPOSED ACQUISITION PROJECT

ROTENBERGER / HOLEY LAND

PALM BEACH COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The Rotenberger/Holey Land project area is presently managed by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as the Rotenberger and Holey Land Wildlife Management Areas. The Commission will continue to manage wildlife and recreational uses on this tract. Moreover, the Commission will maintain and operate engineering modifications for water control, which will soon be established by the South Florida Water Management District, under permit from the Department of Environmental Regulation.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. The Memorandum of Agreement authorizing the acquisition and restoration plan for the Rotenberger Project area conforms with the State Lands Management Plan. Any management agreement subsequently approved by the Bureau of State Lands Management will be in accordance with this plan.
- b. The critical need for restoration of the Rotenberger/Holey Land project, as part of the effort to revitalize the Everglades ecosystem, cannot be better satisfied by other state-owned lands. State-owned lands which are less suitable for this function are being used in exchange for this acquisition.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. The remaining cost of acquisition, to be paid through exchange of Trustees' lands, is estimated to be \$10,946,000.
- b. The cost of incidental expenses, to be forthcoming from the C.A.R.L. Trust Fund, is estimated to be \$150,000.
- c. The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission estimates annual management costs, for 1984-1985, to be \$50,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Rotenberger/Holey Land Acquisition Project encompasses a total area of 64,470 acres in Palm Beach County, within which a total of 13,981 acres will ultimately be acquired by the State. The remaining 50,489 acres are state-owned. The project area is bounded by the Manley Ditch and Township 46 South on the North, Range 37 East on the East, the L-4 and L-5 Canals on the South, and the Henry County line on the West. The project is bisected by the Miami Canal, with those lands east of the canal being referred to as the Holey Land, and those lands west of the canal being referred to as the Rotenberger Tract. Also included are the Seminole Indian Reservation lands on the southern boundary of the Rotenberger Tract, extending down to Canal L-4. This entire project area is historically part of the Everglades ecosystem, with which it is biologically and hydrologically integrated.

The management goals of the Rotenberger acquisition project are: (1) to restore quantitatively and qualitatively historical water flow through the northern most part of the Everglades; (2) to restore and preserve original biological communities characteristic of the Everglades within the project area. An interagency agreement, under which the above goals are to be pursued, was approved on 12 May 1983 by the following participants: Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (represented by the Department of Natural Resources), Department of Environmental Regulation, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and South Florida Water Management District. On 11 January 1984 the Division of Environmental Permitting (D.E.R.) received an application from the South Florida Water Management District to implement water-control modifications for attainment of the above management goals. On 7 February 1984 the Board of Trustees entered into a land exchange agreement with the Gulf and Western Food Products Company of Delaware.

Under this agreement, Gulf and Western, a major land owner within the project area, will purchase remaining private ownerships within the Rotenberger Tract and the Holey Land area. These will be traded, value for value, for Trustees' land outside of the Rotenberger/Holey Land C.A.R.L. acquisition project area. This agreement explicitly involves the C.A.R.L. Trust Fund inasmuch as expenditure by Gulf and Western on boundary maps and appraisals for valuation of Trustees' lands may be repayed to Gulf and Western from the C.A.R.L. Fund.

The Rotenberger project area is currently managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as the Rotenberger and Holey land Wildlife Management Areas. As such, these areas are hunted in accordance with prescribed rules, regulations, and schedules set by the Commission. Likewise, fishing and commercial frogging are regulated, licensed activities. In addition, the tract is open to public recreational uses such as canoeing, hiking and nature appreciation.

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission estimates that annual management costs for 1984-1985 will total approximately \$50,000. Once the hydrological restoration is completed by the South Florida Water Management District (estimated completion date is 1988), additional cost of operating pumping stations will be substantial.

#37 CEDAR KEY SCRUB II ADDITION

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Cedar Key Scrub II Addition	Levy	2,614	\$800,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** This project would be an Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL), as a state reserve.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological - high. The project is composed of swamp and hydric hammock, mesic hammock and salt marsh. It has the last remaining habitat of the Gulf Hammock community. There are many endangered or threatened species. Recreation - moderate. Passive uses compatible with the resources is proposed. Archaeological - low. There are no known archaeological sites on the property.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There are seven owners on this project. Ease of acquisition is moderate.

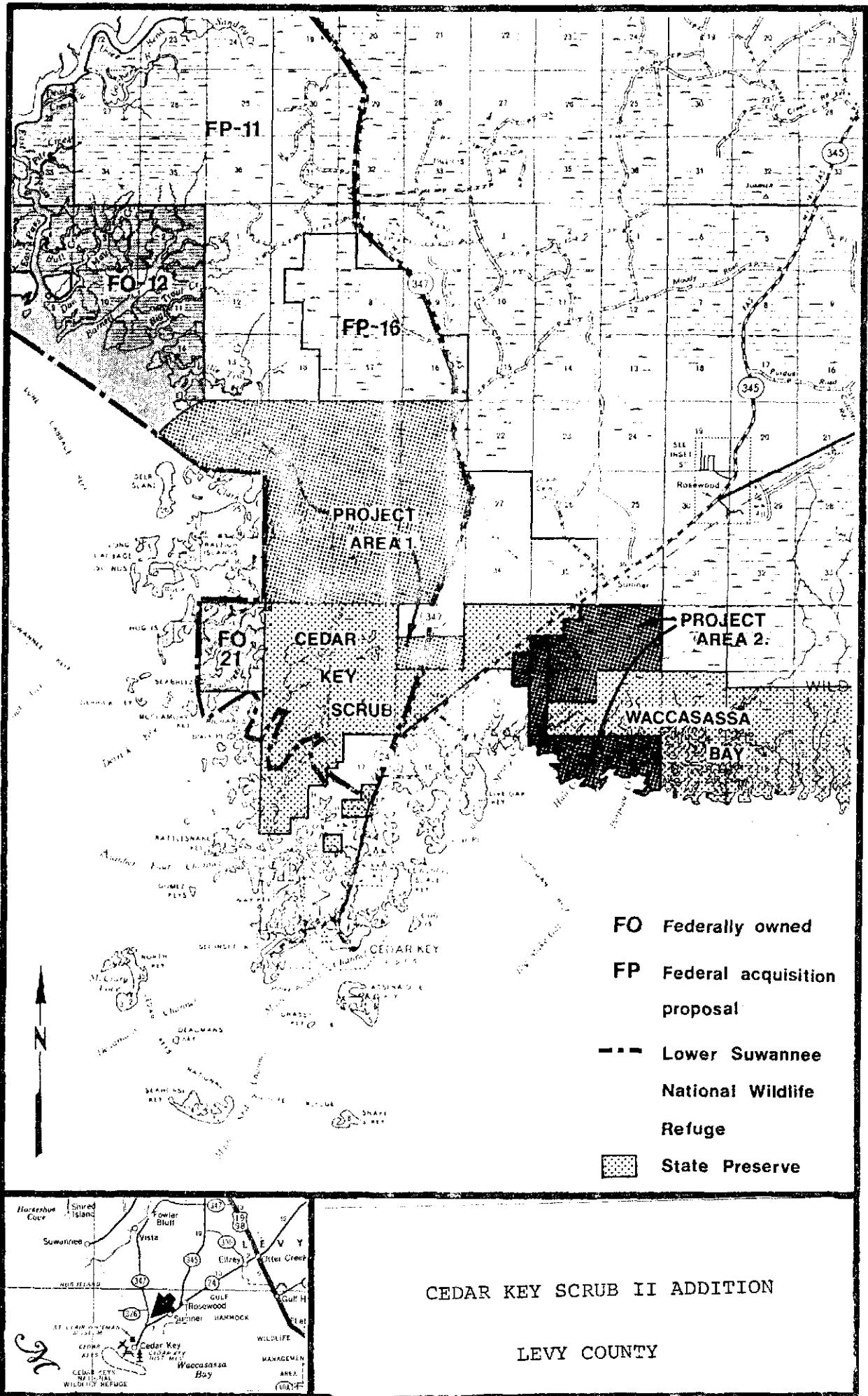
D. **VULNERABILITY:** High. The project would be affected by changes in the water regimes that influence its quality, quantity and rate of runoff, all of which may cause detrimental changes in the natural resources.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High. There is currently clearcutting east of the project and timber cutting could begin on the tract at any time.

F. **LOCATION:** Gainesville is the closest urban center 55 miles away to the northeast. The town of Cedar Key is within 10 miles of the project.

G. **COST:** The first two years of operation are estimated at \$71,019.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** The project, as stated in the EEL Plan, includes a distinctive biological community called Gulf Hammock, which, with its associated environs, is recognized as being one of ten regions in Florida having distinctive assemblages of plants and animals, many of which are considered endangered, threatened or rare.



3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

This project will be managed by the Department of Natural Resources with cooperation from the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Historic Resources as part of the Cedar Key State Reserve.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EELs contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Cedar Key Scrub satisfies all three requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the third, and fifth priority categories.

b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

c. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands

There are no state lands that are comparable to this project statewide.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated cost of acquisition is \$800,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Cedar Key Scrub was acquired by the State to protect and perpetuate the natural ecological, geological and archaeological/historical attributes of the area. The management program developed for this reserve emphasizes the goal of protecting and perpetuating these natural resources. A secondary, but no less important, goal of management in this reserve is to encourage public use of the area for activities compatible with resource protection.

The management plan documents the objectives and administrative policies developed to achieve the aforementioned goals of the Cedar Key management program. As the program evolves, the plan will be periodically evaluated and, if necessary, revised to reflect any new information and remain a viable document. Presently, the objectives of resource management concern using appropriate management tools to maintain the natural integrity of the different community associations in the reserve (e.g., control burns in the pine flatwoods). Since very little is known about active management of scrub habitats and hardwood communities, applied scientific studies of these (as well as other) reserve ecosystems will be encouraged to benefit the management program.

Although the Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve will be managed and protected for environmental and scientific purposes, compatible recreational and consumptive activities will be permitted and encouraged. Recreational opportunities currently include fishing, canoeing, hunting, nature study, hiking, and primitive camping. Consumptive activities occurring in reserve waters including hunting, fishing, crabbing, and oystering.

Management and administration of the Cedar Key State Reserve are the responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, Bureau of Environmental Land Management. The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is actively cooperating with the Department of Natural Resources in management of this Reserve through development, implementation, and monitoring of a hunting program. The Florida Division of Historic Resources will also be cooperating in efforts to identify, protect and preserve archaeological and historical resources within Reserve boundaries.

If acquired, the 2,700+ acres proposed to the 1983-84 C.A.R.L. acquisition selection program will be incorporated into the Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve and managed for the objectives described above. Presently on staff are assigned to the Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve; initiation of the management program for the proposed acquisition is dependent upon future funding. Funds are requested from the Conservation and Recreation Lands (C.A.R.L.) Trust Fund to cover the first two years of operations as follows:

1. Reserve Manager (Biological Scientist)	\$36,046
2. Expenses (including standard)	14,036
3. Operating Capital Outlay (including standard)	<u>20,937</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$71,019</u>

#38 STONEY - LANE TRACT

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)</u>	<u>ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)</u>
Stoney-Lane	Citrus	2,000	\$600,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Stoney-Lane should be categorized as Other Lands and be managed as part of the St. Martin's Aquatic Preserve for protection of estuarine waters and wetland.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value: High. This area encompasses one of Florida's largest estuarine complexes of mangrove/ marsh islands, tidal creeks and bayous. Seagrass densely vegetates the shallow bottom in an area of remarkably clean Gulf waters. Recreational Value: Moderate. The recreational potential would consist of mainly fishing and possibly primitive camping on the islands. Archaeological/ Historical Value: Low. There are no significant archaeological or historical sites.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** This project consists of one owner, a partnership.

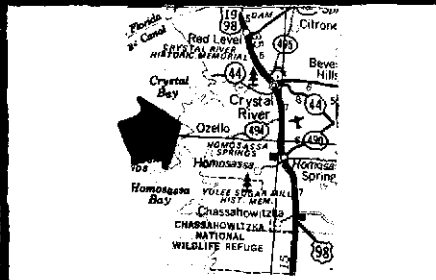
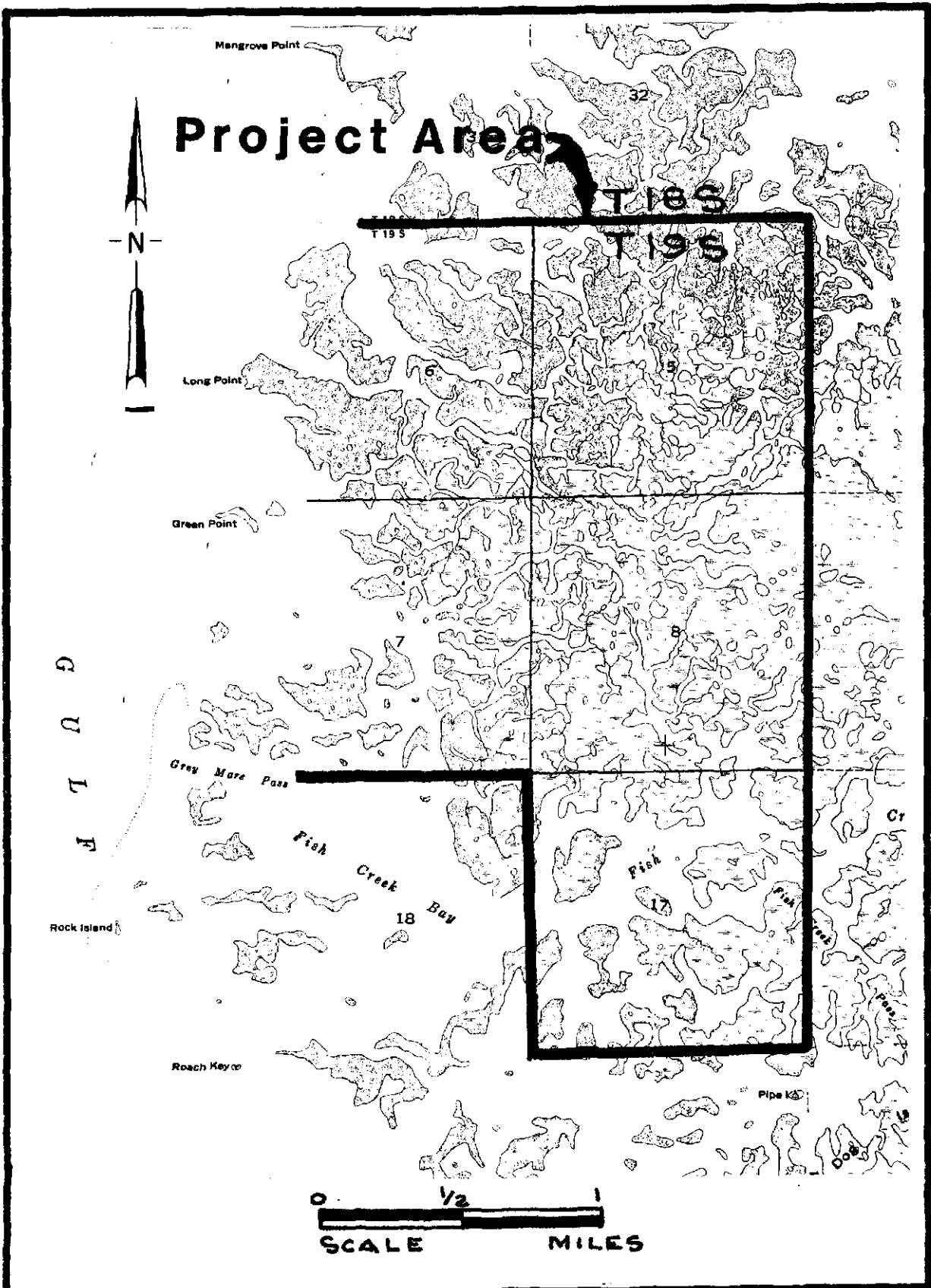
D. **VULNERABILITY:** High. This is a fragile environment and any development would greatly affect the quality and productivity of this region.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Moderate. Regulatory agencies will likely exert restrictions on development since it is part of St. Martin's Aquatic Preserve and has an Outstanding Florida Water designation.

F. **LOCATION:** This project is located in western Citrus County along the Gulf southwest of Crystal River.

G. **COST:** The cost of acquisition is estimated to be \$600,000. Cost of the boundary map will be defrayed by the owner.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:**



STONEY-LANE
CITRUS COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Stoney-Lane will be managed by the Department of Natural Resources as part of the St. Martin's Aquatic Preserve.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- b. There are lands that are similar to Stoney-Lane in the region. However, Stoney-Lane is of particular significance because of the following:
 - 1. Proximity to Crystal River, and designation as an Outstanding Florida Water.
 - 2. Location within an aquatic preserve.
 - 3. Importance to commercial fisheries.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated cost of acquisition is \$600,000.
- o. The owner will contribute funds toward project preparation.

6. Executive Summary

The Stoney-Lane Tract includes high marsh (above MHW) and a scattering of upland island communities located centrally within the designated boundary of St. Martin's Aquatic Preserve. The lands offered for purchase are located within 5 sections (3,200 acres) encompassing one of Florida's largest estuarine complexes of mangrove/marsh islands, tidal creeks and bayous. Sea grasses densely vegetate the shallow bottoms in an area of remarkably clear Gulf waters.

An estimated 50% (1,600 acres) within the designated area consists of open waters in the form of tidal creeks, tidal ponds, embayments and shallow open Gulf waters. There are probably no more than 60 acres of cabbage palm/cedar islands, some of which consist almost entirely of dead trees. A similar, but larger area of islands and ridges supports high scrub marsh or transitional upland.

St. Martin's Marsh is an inspiring island wilderness. The shallowness of the surrounding water and treacherous rocks within the tidal creeks keep most power boats offshore. The remoteness of the site provides a silence which is becoming hard to find. Cedar snags and driftwood can still be seen in their natural element.

Regulatory agencies will likely exert restrictions over development since most of the area would be classed as waters of the State. Outstanding Florida Waters designation for the area will further restrict dredge and fill activities and pollutant discharges.

The purpose of the acquisition would be to secure title to marshlands and palm/cedar islands located above the elevation of mean high water. Such a purchase would safeguard the integrity of this unique water wilderness as a prominent part of St. Martin's Aquatic Preserve, managed by the Bureau of Environmental Land Management in the Division of Recreation and Parks. Management costs are expected to be minimal, due to the remoteness of this project area, and the predominance of wetland and submerged lands.

#39 BIG MOUND PROPERTY

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Big Mound Property	Palm Beach	265	\$500,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** This project qualifies as Other Lands which will be acquired for wildlife management and the protection of archaeological sites.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value: High. Big Mound with its hardwood hammock and pine-cypress interface has some of the best wildlife habitat in the area. The marsh area provides a feeding ground for wood storks and other wading birds. It is an outstanding wildlife habitat because of the diverse range of upland and wetland communities. Recreational Value: Moderate. Big Mound, in conjunction with the Corbett Wildlife Management Area, provides opportunities for active and passive outdoor recreation including hunting, fishing and camping. Archaeological/Historical Value: Very High. The Big Mound City is a massive earthen mound/village complex. It is one of the most significant archaeological sites in South Florida.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** With 17 owners, the ease of acquisition is low.

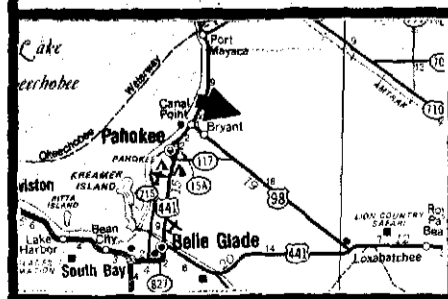
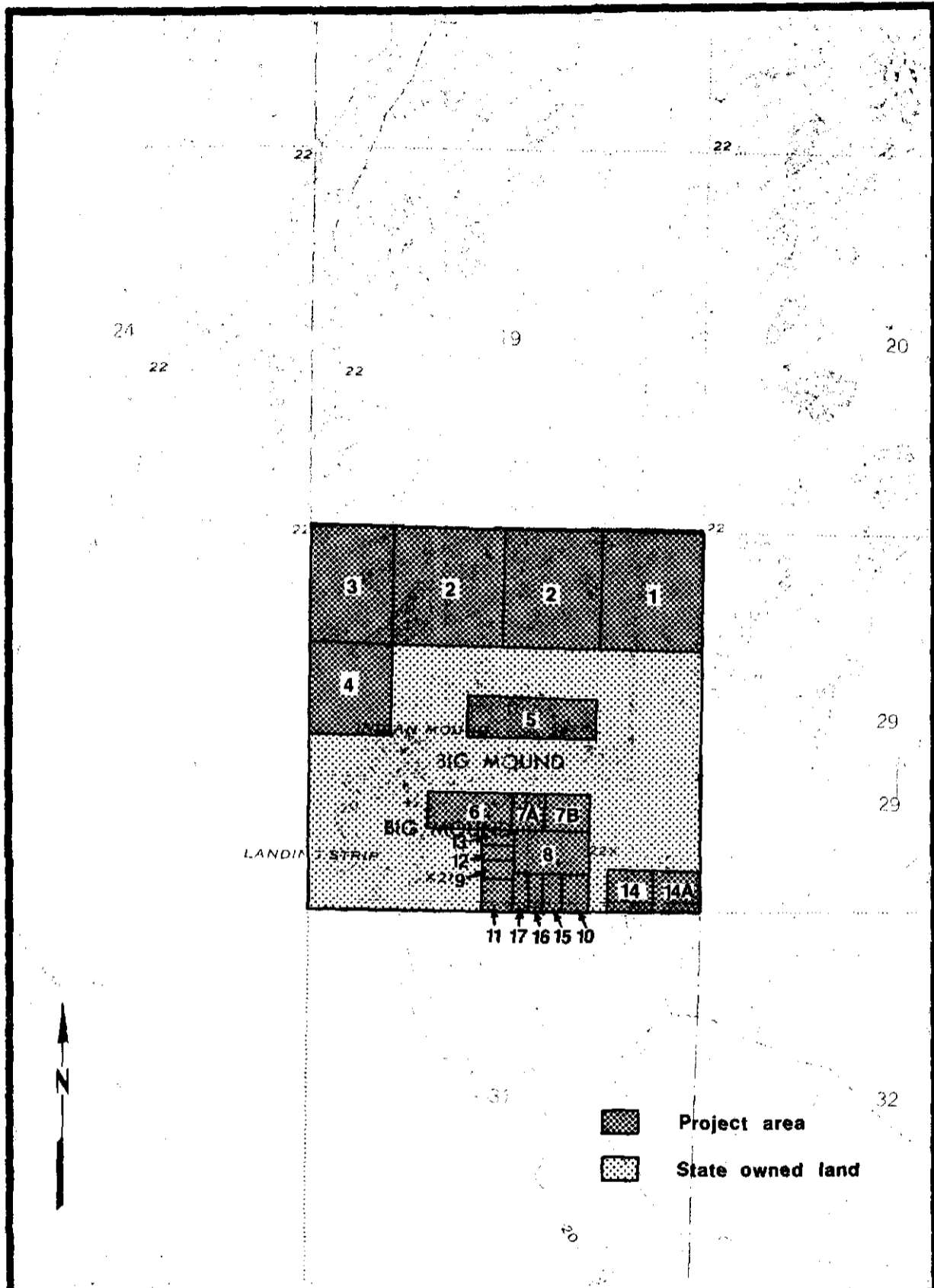
D. **VULNERABILITY:** High. Development and unregulated recreational activities could be damaging to the archaeological sites.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High. The area is undergoing degradation; structures are being built. Wildfires occur in the area. Illegal excavations have been reported as well.

F. **LOCATION:** The property is 25 miles from West Palm Beach, it is located in the J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area.

G. **COST:** Initial management maintenance costs for removal of structures will be \$25,000, and the annual cost will be \$2,500 thereafter.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission is in the process of acquiring the entire project area but has requested that the project remain on the C.A.R.L. list until purchase is complete.



BIG MOUND
PALM BEACH COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Big Mound property is recommended to be managed for single use as an archaeological and historical site. The Division of Historic Resources is the lead agency with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as a cooperating agency.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- b. There are no comparable state-owned lands in the region.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated cost of acquisition is \$500,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Big Mound property consists of variously sized parcels totaling approximately 265 acres under private ownership within the boundaries of the J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area in Palm Beach County. Community types on these parcels include pine flatwoods, cypress sloughs and domes, marshes and prairies, and cabbage palm-hardwood hammocks. The major resource of interest is the archaeological site known as Big Mound City, a massive earthen mound/village complex, which is one of the most significant archaeological sites in south Florida.

The project qualifies for acquisition as "other lands" pursuant to 16Q-2.03, F.A.C., and should be managed for single-use to protect the archaeological values of the site. The location of the project within the J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area will contribute to the protection of and control access to the site. The Division of Historic Resources is recommended as the lead management agency with the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as a cooperating agency. Initial management consisting of removal of permanent structures and elimination of exotic vegetation is estimated to cost approximately \$25,000. Annual management costs thereafter are estimated to be \$2,500.

#40 OWENS - ILLINOIS PROPERTY

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Owens-Illinois	Dixie	37,236	\$28,900,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Other lands - This project is being proposed for purchase to protect forest resources, fish and wildlife habitat, water quality and quantity and would serve primarily for hunting and timber management.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value: Moderate - Pine flatwoods is the major plant community with about 21,843 acres of slash and loblolly pines as the predominant species. Forested lowlands occupy 14,085 acres and 1,302 acres are in planted pines under 25 years of age. Native game species are abundant. Deer, wild turkey, grey squirrel, quail, wood duck, and feral hog are found over much of the area. Nongame wildlife is also abundant. Recreational Value: Moderate - The project area has regional significance for sport hunting activities. There are three wildlife management areas within 50 miles of the tract and this close proximity of hunting areas has management advantages. Passive activities such as bird-watching, hiking, camping and nature appreciation would be compatible uses. Archaeological/Historical Value: Low - There are no significant archaeological or historical sites on the tract.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** The project is under single ownership. Thus, the ease of acquisition is high.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** Low - Timber operations will continue to cut, clear and replant, but these activities will not appreciably change the existing resource value within the next 25 years. Ultimately, more modern silviculture techniques might convert the entire tract to a monoculture of young pines.

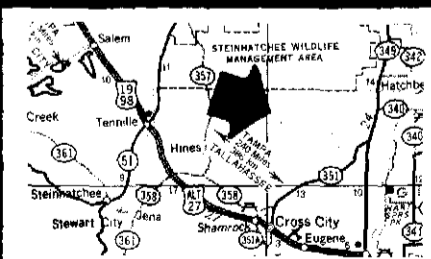
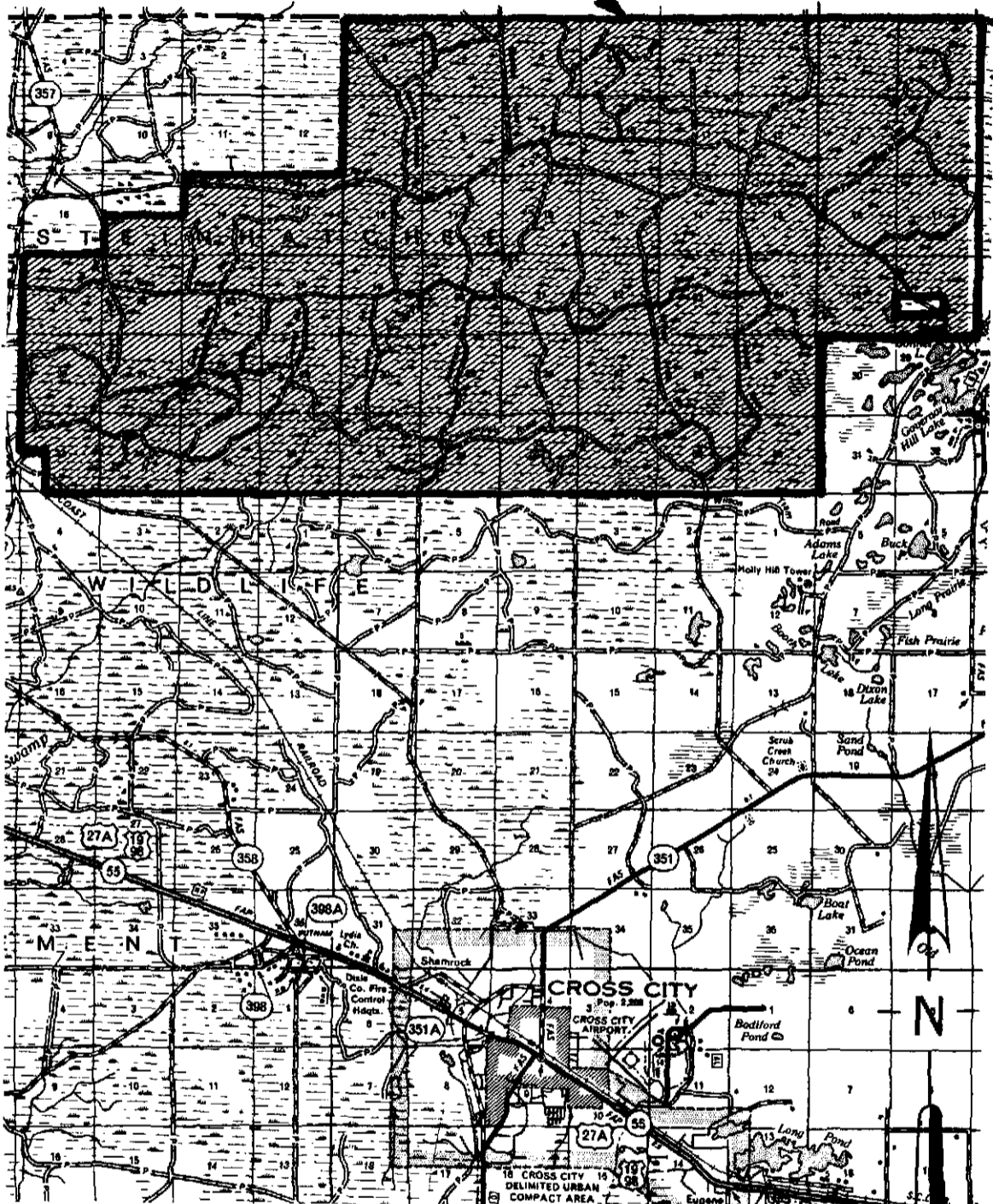
E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Low - There are no current plans to develop this area. This part of the state is relatively remote and development is unlikely in the near future.

F. **LOCATION:** The Tampa Bay area, Orlando, and Tallahassee are all within 160 miles of the project and Gainesville is within 60 miles. There are three wildlife management areas within 50 miles.

G. **COST:** Development costs should be low, since no major recreation facilities are proposed.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** Timber rights on this property were conveyed to Buckeye Cellulose on May 29, 1985 and are not due to fully retire until May 29, 2003. More than half of the leased lands will have been returned to the owner by May 29, 1987, including 3,000 acres of vacant pine land and 15,231 acres of hardwood, etc. Of the remaining 18,000 acres, 30% will be released by May 29, 1991. It may be anticipated that all pinelands on this property will be harvested before May 29, 2003 (i.e., approximately 21,000 acres of the 37,230 total acres). The hunting rights to this property have also been conveyed to a private sportsmen's club with an annual renewal clause.

Project Area



OWENS ILLINOIS PROPERTY
DIXIE COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

It is recommended that this project be managed as a multiple use project with the Division of Forestry designated as the lead agency, and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Commission as a cooperating manager.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- b. There are no state owned lands comparable to this project within Dixie County.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

Estimated cost for acquisition is 28,900,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Owens-Illinois (OI) tract is 37,230 acres in northern Dixie County. Pine flatwoods is the primary tree cover with about 21,843 acres of slash and loblolly pines, 14,085 acres of forested lowlands and 1,302 acres in non-forested areas such as pasture and developed sites. An estimated 14,000 acres of the pine forest are in plantations under 25 years old. The remaining pine forest has been cutover and is under timber management by the owners. About 800 acres are in natural shallow ponds or man-made borrow pits.

Traditionally, the tract was managed as a wildlife management area (WMA) and was part of the more extensive Steinhatchee WMA. In 1981, OI withdrew the area from the WMA system and leased hunting privileges to a private sportsmen's club.

Commercial forest resources are estimated to average \$943,000 per year over a 45-year period for a total of \$42,430,500.

Management concepts would be in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan. The tract is suitable for management under a multiple-use strategy with timber resources already compartmentalized and with good access roads. The Division of Forestry is best suited as lead managing agency. The area has always been popular with sports hunters and managed hunts should be regulated by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Passive activities such as nature appreciation, hiking, camping and photography are compatible although very little activity is anticipated.

#41 GASPARILLA ISLAND
PORT PROPERTY

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Gasparilla Island Port Property	Lee	108	\$8,308,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** This project is in the "Other Lands" category and would be managed as a state park.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological - low. The project consists of coastal strand vegetation, now greatly disturbed with many exotic species, cabbage palm and sea grapes still remain. Recreational - high. Active uses are planned such as fishing, camping, boating and swimming. A continuous state-owned parcel will be used to enhance the overall management of the project. Archaeological - moderate. There is historical significance of this property in that a phosphate terminal was built there around 1911 being the first of its kind.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There is one owner and he is willing to sell, thus ease of acquisition is high.

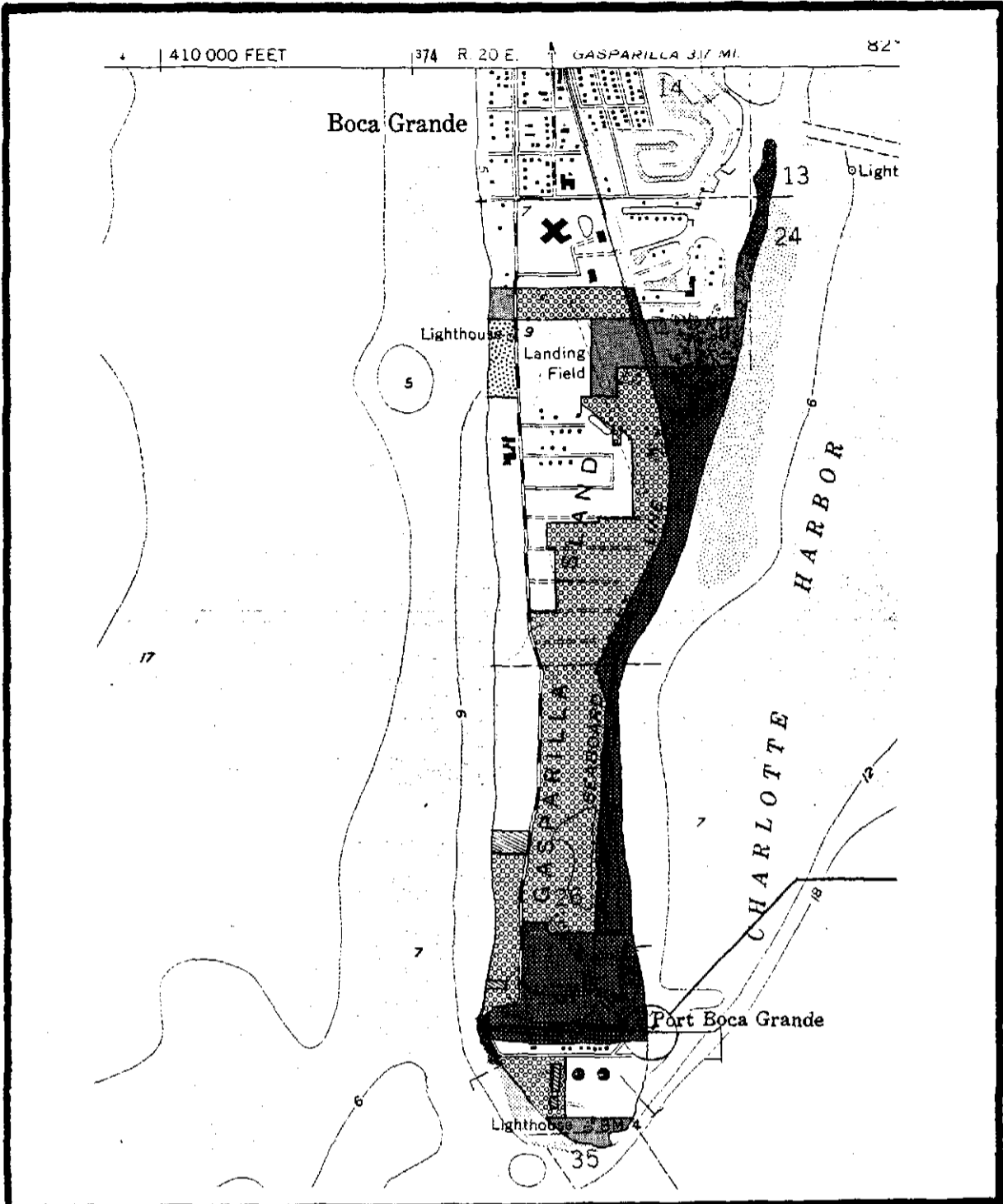
D. **VULNERABILITY:** High. The proposed development would have an affect on the water quality in the surrounding harbor.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Low. The property is being considered for industrial development.

F. **LOCATION:** The property is located on the southern tip of Gasparilla Island in Lee County. Cayo Costa State Preserve is located on the barrier island immediately south of the property.






G. **COST:** Costs are unknown at this time.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** A project design was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee on May 29, 1986, expanding the project area by approximately 69 acres to include a strip of bayfront (completing an ownership) and an inholding. The following project map illustrates the existing project area and the additions.



GASPARILLA ISLAND PORT PROPERTY
LEE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  COUNTY OWNED
-  FEDERAL OWNED
-  S.O.C. PROJECT

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

This project is proposed to be managed by the Department of Natural Resources as a state park.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

b. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands

There are lands comparable to this project.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

a. Estimated cost for acquisition is \$8,308,000.

6. Executive Summary

The 108-acre Gasparilla Island Port property located on the southern tip of Gasparilla Island in Lee County, is proposed for purchase under the C.A.R.L. program. This tract is contiguous to lands recently acquired by the state of Florida and would afford an opportunity to expand and enhance recreational opportunities in conjunction with our present property on Gasparilla Island.

The property will provide active and passive public recreational opportunities for the increasing population in this part of the state. Proposed recreational activities include beach activities, salt-water swimming, camping, picnicking, fishing boating and nature appreciation.

Management as a state park will be provided by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks. The management emphasis will be on providing active recreational use of the area's resources.

Interim management would be provided by staff which would be assigned to the already acquired Gasparilla Island (Sharp Donation) property until such time as recreational facilities and permanent staff are made available through legislative appropriation.

#42 BIG SHOALS CORRIDOR/
BROWN TRACT

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Brown Tract/Big Shoals Corridor	Hamilton and Columbia	3,208*	\$811,000**

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL). This project would be managed primarily as a "Forest Reserve" for multiple use benefits, with one section managed as a State Park for recreation benefits.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value is high. The tract contains ten distinct natural communities or ecosystems, representing almost all of the ecosystems found within this portion of the Suwannee River Basin. These include sandhills, xeric hammocks, upland mixed forests, upland hardwood forests, slope forests, mesic flatwoods, bottomland forests, floodplain swamps, cypress domes and baygalls. The largest white water area in Florida and over 5 miles of Suwannee River frontage are included within the proposal. Recreational Value is very high. A wide variety of recreational uses are proposed. Archaeological/Historical Value is moderate to high.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** The project area has one major owner with everything north of the river and approximately eight minor owners with the 300' corridor proposed south of the river. The major owner, The Nature Conservancy, is a willing seller, as are several of the others. One 600-acre parcel north of the river has been sold to the Suwannee River Water Management District. Ease of acquisition is high.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** Moderate - the ecosystems on the tract are vulnerable to site-disturbing activities such as phosphate mining, conversion to pine plantations and development for homesites. All of these types of activities are occurring in the general area.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Moderate to high - under current ownership (The Nature Conservancy and Suwannee River Water Management District), the land northwest of the river is protected from these activities; however, TNC is not in a position to hold their property over the long term. The remaining ownerships are timber companines, energy companies and private individuals. Without acquisition by the State, conversion to homesites, intensive forestry operations or phosphate mines will most likely take place.

F. **LOCATION:** The project is less than 1 mile east of White Springs, Florida, and is approximately 6 miles north of the I-75 and I-10 interchange. Stephen Foster State Memorial is 3 miles west and the Osceola National Forest is 5 miles east of the tract.

G. **COST:** The costs of development should be moderate, for passive and low intensity active recreational activities throughout the tract and more intensively developed recreational facilities at specific locations.

* Includes that portion of the project design area which is boundary mapped. 2,683 of the 3,208 acres are under option to be purchased.

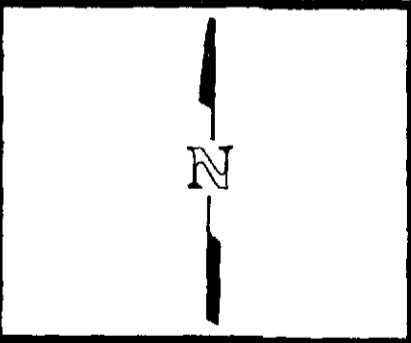
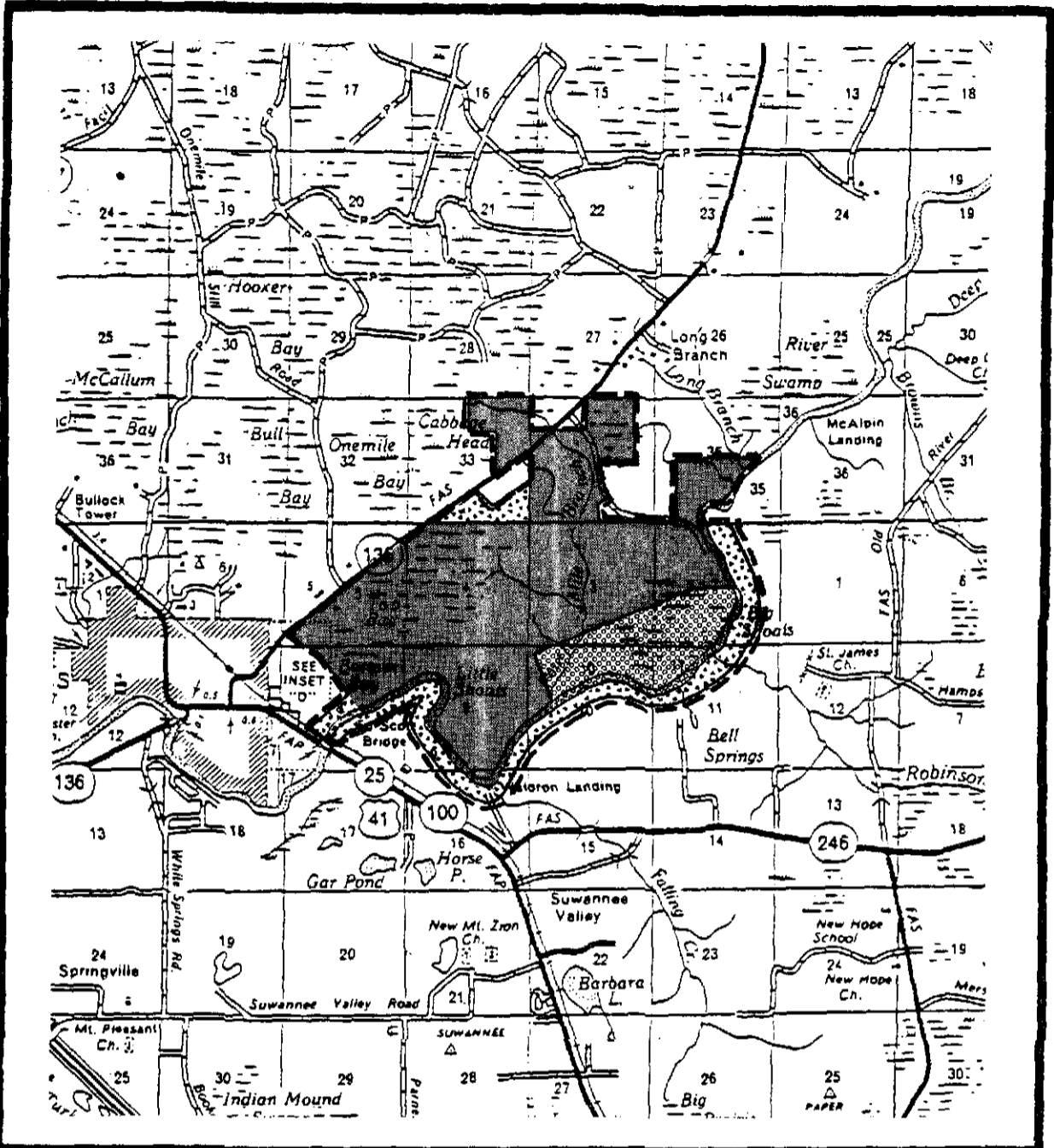
H. OTHER FACTORS: The Brown Tract is the heart of this project and would stand alone if no other portions of the project area were acquired. However, the river corridor parcels south and east of the river make this project a better project by protecting both banks of the river.

On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design for Brown Tract/Big Shoals Corridor, resulting in a project area of approximately 4,200 acres, which includes approximately 640 acres now owned by the Suwannee River Water Management District.

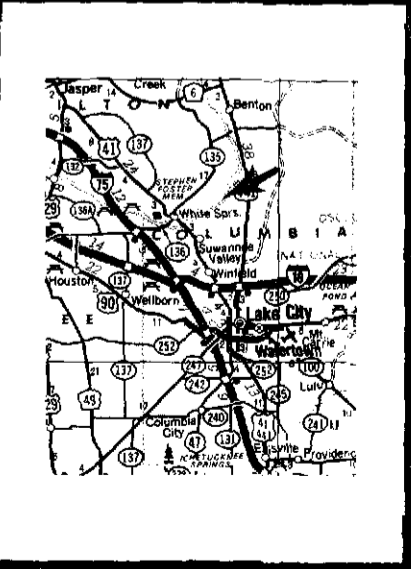
** Of the 3,560 acres remaining to be purchased, approximately 3,208 acres have been boundary mapped and are eligible for placement on the 1986 C.A.R.L. priority list. The remainder of the project area will be mapped at a later date. On July 2, 1986, the Governor and Cabinet approved an option contract with the Nature Conservancy to acquire 2,683 acres, and approved the reservation of funds for that purpose, leaving approximately 877 acres left to acquire. Of that 877 acres, approximately 525 acres have been boundary mapped. (The estimate of value remaining to be purchased is for the 525 acres.) The Nature Conservancy will donate part of the remaining acreage (the Kerr McGee tract) simultaneously with the second closing. First option period will expire on October 1, 1986, and the second option will expire on December 19, 1987.





Acquisition Phasing

- I. Brown and Kerr McGee Tracts.
- II. Saunders Tract - uplands, if Suwannee River Water Management District buys the floodplain. If not, second phase would consist of entire Saunders ownership.
- III. Remainder of project area.



BROWN TRACT/BIG SHOALS CORRIDOR
COLUMBIA/HAMILTON COUNTY



-  TO BE MAPPED
-  PROJECT AREA (DEVELOPED BY THE R.P.B. AND P.D. PROCESSES)
-  SUWANNEE RIVER W.M.D.
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

This property will be managed under a multiple use concept. The Division of Forestry will act as lead agency for one unit and the Division of Recreation and Parks as lead for the other, each also serving as a cooperating agency where the other leads and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission serving as a cooperating agency for both units. It is recommended that the area managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks include suitable territory for providing a park to present the shoals to visitors, accommodate overnight canoe stops, and preserve the river floodplain and a substantial unit of upland forest.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Conformance with EEL Plan

It has been recommended that this project be designated as an Environmentally Endangered Lands category acquisition.

These lands qualify under the EEL Plan's definition of environmentally endangered lands because of the naturally occurring, relatively unaltered flora and fauna which can be preserved by acquisition.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas which have overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural systems.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

The Big Shoals Corridor/Brown Tract project proposal qualifies for categories 1, 2, and 5.

- b. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- c. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands

Although the State is purchasing lands along the Suwannee River, this area has the largest rapids in Florida.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

The estimated, remaining cost of acquisition is \$811,000 for that portion of the project area which is boundary mapped.

6. Executive Summary

The Brown Tract and the Big Shoals Corridor were originally submitted to the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Program as two separate projects but, because of their similarity and proximity to each other, they were combined by the CARL Committee. Total combined project design area is approximately 4,200 acres. The Suwannee River Water Management District has purchased approximately 640 acres.

The property is located on the Hamilton and Columbia County sides of the Suwannee River. The tract fronts State Road 135 and is approximately one mile northeast of the town of White Springs.

This project is the largest remaining block of natural vegetation in the upper Suwannee River Basin of Florida and contains good to excellent examples of at least ten natural community types, representing almost all of the natural diversity present within this section of the river basin. The tract encompasses over five miles of river frontage and includes both Big and Little Shoals, the largest and most extensive white water rapids in Florida. The project also contains a sizable population of American Beech, one of the southernmost populations known in the United States. Several other plant species are also near their southernmost limits on this property. A substantial amount of manageable timberland is also present on the tract.

Because of its size and diversity, this tract has excellent potential for multiple-use management. It is recommended that the project be purchased for multiple-use under the Environmentally Endangered Lands category. A portion of the property should be managed as a State Park by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Natural Resources with the majority of the tract managed as the Suwannee River Shoals Forest Reserve by the Division of Forestry of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Division of Recreation and Parks should be cooperators on the Forest Reserve portion and the Division of Forestry and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission should be cooperators on the State Park portion.

#43 LOWER WACISSA AND
AUCILLA RIVER SINKS

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Wacissa River and Aucilla River Sinks	Jefferson and Taylor	13,668*	\$245,000**

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Other lands category, to protect fish and wildlife habitat and water resources and for outdoor recreation.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Ecological Value is high. The property supports twelve major natural community types: aquatic cave, spring-run stream, blackwater stream, sinkhole, floodplain marsh, floodplain swamp, floodplain forest, basin swamp, hydric hammock, wet flatwoods, mesic flatwoods and upland mixed forest. Major cultural systems include pine plantations, limerock pits and an old canal through the lower swamp. Water resource values are very high and approximately 80% of the project area could be considered wetlands. Geological features are also an important component of this project. Recreational Value is very high. Archaeological/Historical Value is very high.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: The project area is under three major ownerships and a few minor ones. The largest owner (with 13,000 acres) is a willing seller. Ease of acquisition is high.

D. VULNERABILITY: Moderate to high. Much of the area has been logged in the past, but only very small areas have been converted to pine plantations. Rock mining occurs in the area. The water resources are subject to degradation. Many archaeological sites have been disturbed by unauthorized excavation.

E. ENDANGERMENT: Moderate. The forested communities are still in good condition, even after logging, and no intensification of forestry practices is anticipated by the owners. River frontage is always susceptible to development.

F. LOCATION: Tallahassee is about 23 miles northwest of the head spring. The Aucilla River empties into the Gulf of Mexico 3 miles south of the project boundary. The project adjoins the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge on the southwest side.

G. COST: Development costs should be low to moderate since no extensive recreation facilities are proposed.

H. OTHER FACTORS: The primary owner is willing to sell 13,000 acres in the heart of the project area. This includes many of the natural and archaeological features of the project and would stand alone as a viable purchase even if no other lands were acquired. The remaining areas assure protection of the entire Wacissa River and are important, however.

* Includes that portion of the project design area which is boundary mapped. Approximately 13,179 of the 13,668 acres are under option to be purchased.

On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Lower Wacissa River and Aucilla River Sinks, resulting in a project area of approximately 20,258 acres. The original proposal, consisting of + 13,668 acres (excluding 431 acres determined to be sovereign) was boundary mapped by the Nature Conservancy and added to the 1985 C.A.R.L. priority list.

** On July 2, 1986, the Governor and Cabinet approved an option contract with the Nature Conservancy for approximately 13,179 acres (representing 2/3 of the project design area) and reserved funds for that purpose. (The estimate of value remaining to be purchased is for the acreage in the project design area which has been boundary mapped but not purchased or for which funds have not been reserved by the Governor and Cabinet for purchase.) Resource Planning Boundary/Project Design additions not yet boundary mapped include: the addition of the upper segment of the Wacissa River, the addition of the major river rises between the original project boundary and Nutail Rise, the lower slave canal and wetlands connecting the western project area to the Aucilla River, the addition of undeveloped coastal hydric hammock, the addition of the 150 acre Goose Pasture for recreational purposes, and a 6 mile corridor along the Aucilla River.

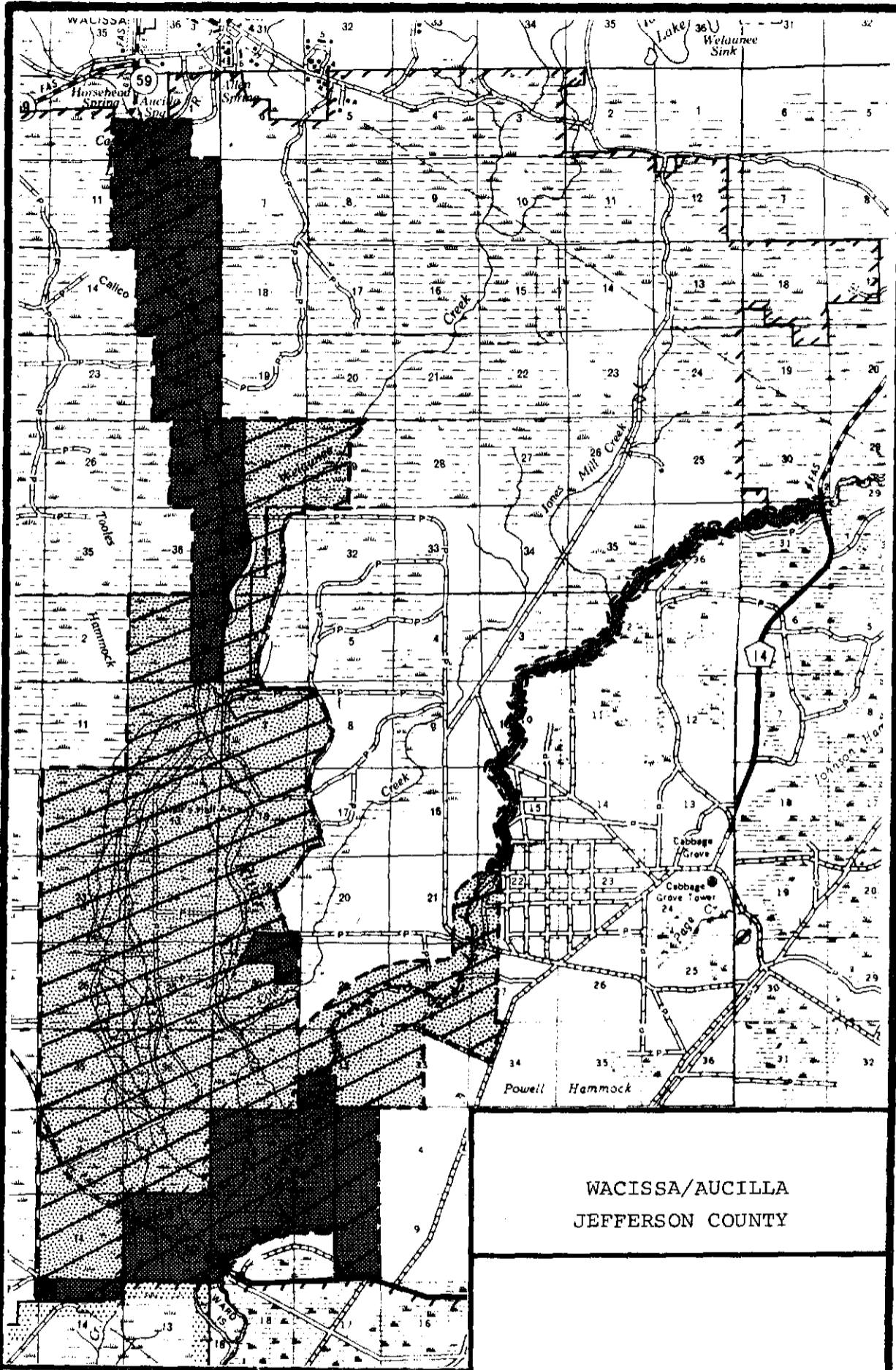
These additional areas will be formally added to the C.A.R.L. priority list and presented to the Board for approval when boundary mapping is complete. The following recommendations were approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee as part of the Lower Wacissa River and Aucilla River Sinks Project Design:

Less Than Fee Simple Acquisition

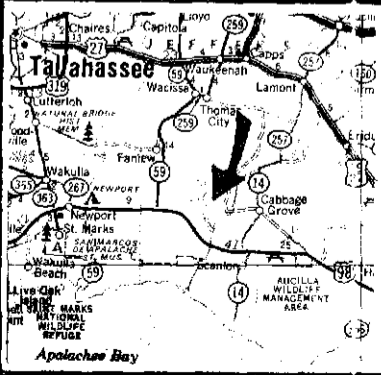
- Staff recommends less than fee simple acquisition for Goose Pasture. Buckeye is receptive to leasing this area to the state for recreational purposes.
- Staff recommends protecting the corridor along the Aucilla River by attempting to acquire conservation easements.
- Owner-contact agreement for the Yeager parcel in the short term, with application of fee or less-than-fee acquisition in the long term.





Acquisition Phasing

- I. Buckeye ownership - original proposal.
- II. a. Northern additions to original proposal.
o. Conservation easement on Aucilla.
- III. Southern additions to original proposal.
- IV. Yeager ownership.



WACISSA/AUCILLA
JEFFERSON COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT AREA (TO BE MAPPED)
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  AUCILLA (WMA)

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

It is recommended that this project be in multiple use. The Department of Natural Resources and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission are recommended as lead managers with the Division of Forestry and the Division of Historic Resources as cooperating agencies.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- b. There are no comparable state-owned lands within the region. The O'leno State Park and River Rise State Reserve are similar but the Aucilla River is geologically much more distinctive and extensive. It is the only essentially undeveloped system in north Florida.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

The estimated remaining cost for acquisition of the area which has been boundary mapped but is not yet purchased or under option is \$245,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Wacissa River and Aucilla River Sinks project is located about 23 miles southeast of Tallahassee in Jefferson and Taylor Counties and encompasses approximately 18,000 acres. The town of Wacissa is located near the head springs and the Gulf of Mexico is 3 miles south of the project.

The entire spring-fed Wacissa River is included in the project, including the "Slave Canal" through the lower swamps. Also included is the sinks region of the lower Aucilla River where this blackwater stream goes underground for a distance of 5 miles. It reappears at more than 50 sinkholds along that distance until it resurfaces permanently at Nutall Rise and flows to the Gulf. Natural resource values are extremely high including the two river systems and extensive geological features, plus twelve natural community types, extensive wetlands, several rare species of plants and animals and abundant other wildlife. The project area has one of the highest densities of archaeological sites in the state and also has significant historical importance.

The project area is heavily used for recreation right now. Most of it is within the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area. The Wacissa River is a part of the state canoe trail system and the Florida Trail follows the Aucilla River sinks through the area. There is a county park at the head spring, a privately maintained public access point at Goose Pasture, and a public boat ramp at Nutall Rise. Hunting, fishing, boating, canoeing, swimming, hiking, camping and just about all types of active and passive outdoor recreation occur on the site and should continue after acquisition. A management policy of multiple use is recommended for the project. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission or the Department of Natural Resources should be lead agency with the Division of Historic Resources and the Division of Forestry cooperating.

Development and management costs should be low. If the existing public access points to the rivers are maintained, additional river access points may not be needed. Upland use facilities (camping, trails, road maintenance, etc.) should be all that is required. Development and use should be managed so as to protect the natural resource values, especially the river systems. The project is proposed for the Other Lands category.

#44 BIG PINE KEY/COUPON BIGHT
AQUATIC PRESERVE BUFFERS

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)</u>	<u>ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)</u>
Big Pine Key/ Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffers	Monroe	735	\$2,026,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Environmentally Endangered Lands recommended as an addition to the Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Natural Resource Value - high - the unique communities included in this project provide habitats for several rare and endangered species (including the Key deer). Recreational Value - moderate - recreational activities appropriate to the resource concerns would include limited hiking, nature study and photography. Archaeological/Historical Resource Value - low.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There are approximately 175 owners, approximately 100 owners are within 3 undeveloped subdivisions.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** High - it is very unlikely that the environmental integrity of the project would be maintained if developed. Even limited use of certain areas would probably prevent Key deer from utilizing potential habitats.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High - development pressure is very high in the Florida Keys.

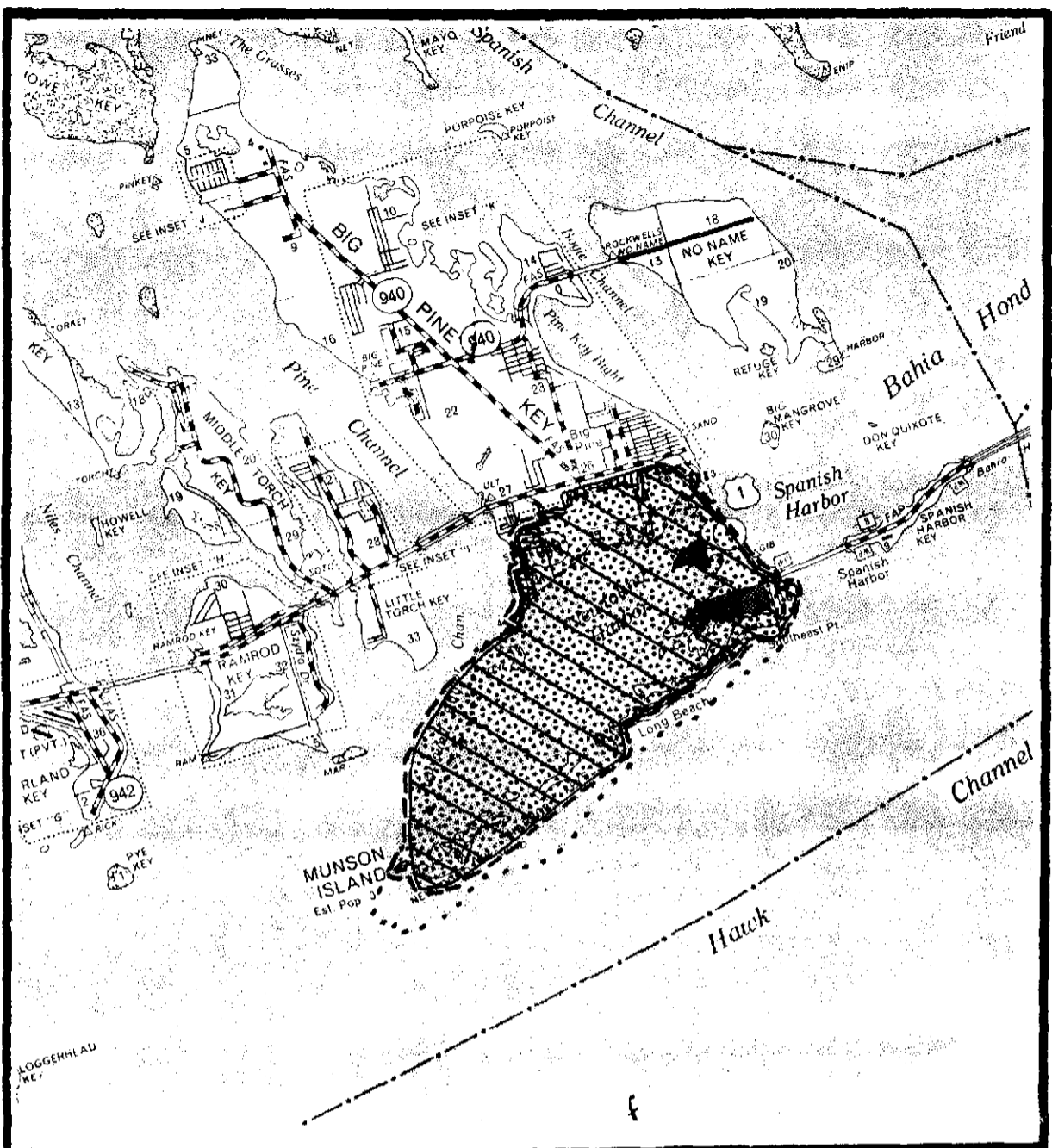
F. **LOCATION:** Southeast Big Pine Key. The Florida Keys are an area of critical state concern.

G. **COST:** Operating costs for the first two years is estimated to be approximately \$52,000. Estimated value is approximately \$2,026,000.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** In January 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee (LASC) approved the project design for Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve Buffer. The project design altered the resource planning boundary by excluding altered areas with substantial improvements. Some disturbed area were left in the project boundary if the areas could provide important buffer. The additions are minor adjustments to the resource planning boundary and added more protection for the aquatic preserve and dunes systems. Three submerged, conveyed tracts were also added to the project boundary.

Acquisition Phasing

- I. Strachley Tract and Brothers Tract (original proposal).
- II. Developable Uplands.
- III. Jurisdictional wetlands, assuming adequate regulations of development by county and state regulatory agencies.



BIG PINE KEY/COUPON BIGHT

MONROE COUNTY



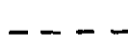
PROJECT AREA



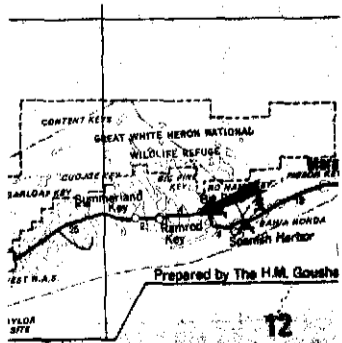
FEDERAL LANDS



AQUATIC PRESERVE BOUNDARY



PROJECT BOUNDARY



3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight is proposed to be managed by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks as a satellite state preserve of Bahia Honda State Recreation Area.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EEL's contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of significant size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its' resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight satisfies the second and third requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural resources.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the second, fourth, and fifth priority categories.

b. Conformance with the State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of State-Owned Lands

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated value is \$2,026,000 based on an average of tax assessed values for parcels within the project area.
- b. The "start up" operating cost for the first two years for salaries, expense and operating capital outlay is estimated at \$51,917.

6. Executive Summary

The Big Pine Key/Coupon Bight C.A.R.L. acquisition proposal contains approximately 735 acres in the southeast quadrant of Big Pine Key in Monroe County. The project area includes the Ocean Bluff/ Strachley Tract (43.75 acres), the Brothers Tract (46.13 acres) and other developed and undeveloped tracts buffering the Coupon Bight.

A variety of biological communities are represented on this parcel. Both wetland and upland communities are represented including mangrove fringe, transitional wetlands, dune ridge, pineland and tropical hardwood hammock. Numerous threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna are located on the property. The dune strand is host to Garber's Spurge (*Euphorbia garberi*) which is the only known location for this species in Monroe County.

Management responsibility for this property should be assigned to the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks as a satellite area of Bahia Honda State Recreation Area. Due to its unique and fragile environment it should be managed as a state preserve allowing non-consumptive, passive recreation only.

Predictions place Big Pine Key within the top three candidates for the most populated key in Monroe County. Acquisition of this tract would preserve a portion of this fast growing area. Protection of the waters of Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve is another important reason for acquiring the property.

Funding is requested from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund to cover two years of "start up" costs.

1. One full-time park ranger	\$ 28,230
2. Expense (including standard)	5,072
3. Operating Capital Outlay (including standard)	<u>18,615</u>
TOTAL	\$ 51,917

#45 WHITE BELT RANCH

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
white Belt Ranch	Martin/ Palm Beach	21,900	\$22,000,000

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Other Lands - it is recommended that the White Belt Ranch be managed as a wildlife management area in conjunction with the Corbett Wildlife Management Area.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Natural Resource Value - high. The project is one of the largest tracts of intact, undeveloped land left east of Lake Okeechobee. It provides habitats for a number of endangered species including the Florida panther. Recreational Value - moderate. White Belt Ranch provides excellent opportunities to view wildlife in a natural setting; nature photography, camping, and hiking are possible recreational activities. Limited harvest of game wildlife species may be possible. Recreational activities should be strictly regulated to maintain the inviolate refuge that the project offers to wildlife. Archaeological Value - high. At least four archaeological sites are found on this project.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: There are five landowners. Ease of acquisition should be high.

D. VULNERABILITY: Moderate. The natural communities present on White Belt Ranch are fairly resilient. They have undergone minor disturbances associated with cattle husbandry with little harm. However, encroaching agricultural development could be very harmful to some far-ranging wildlife species such as the Florida panther.

E. ENDANGERMENT: Moderate to high. Undeveloped land is in high demand in this part of Florida for agricultural development.

F. LOCATION: East of Lake Okeechobee, approximately 40 miles northwest of the 'gold coast' city of West Palm Beach. The 'gold coast' megatropolis is a region of rapid population growth.

G. COST: The estimated cost of acquisition is \$22,000,000.

H. OTHER FACTORS: White Belt Ranch is a joint project of the South Florida Water Management District and the C.A.R.L. program. The 320 acre parcel excluded from the original proposal during the resource planning boundary process was again included by project design. The project boundary, therefore, coincides with that of the Water Management District.

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The primary management considerations for the White Belt Ranch should be preservation of habitat for the Florida panther, and protection and restoration of hydrologic conditions on the property. It is recommended that management be shared between the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the South Florida Water Management District.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

This project should be acquired in the "Other Lands" category. Such lands shall be for the following purposes:

- a. For use and protection as natural floodplain, marsh or estuary, if the protection and conservation of such lands are necessary to enhance or protect water quality or quantity, or to protect fish and wildlife habitat which cannot adequately be accomplished through local, state, or federal regulatory programs;
- b. For use as state parks, recreation areas, public beaches, state forests, wilderness areas, or wildlife management areas.
- c. For restoration of altered ecosystems to correct environmental damage that has already occurred; or
- d. For preservation of significant archaeological or historical sites.

The White Belt Ranch satisfies all four of these criteria.

This project would be in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan by providing protection for habitat of an endangered species, providing additional recreational opportunity in close proximity to a highly-urbanized area, and providing protection to fresh water resources.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

The cost of acquisition for the White Belt Ranch would be approximately \$22 million based on the cost of adjacent lands. Initial management costs would be approximately \$50,000, which would consist of fencing and posting boundaries, and the project could be managed in conjunction with the J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area. The cost of needed hydrologic restoration is not known at this time but should be determined through appropriate surveys and engineering studies.

6. Executive Summary

White Belt Ranch consists of approximately 21,900 acres west of and adjacent to the J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area in Palm Beach and Martin counties, and is one of the largest tracts of intact, undeveloped land left east of Lake Okeechobee. Vegetative communities found on the property include pine flatwoods, cypress forests, hardwood hammocks, marshes and wet prairies. White Belt Ranch has suffered some hydrologic alterations in that small ditches have improved drainage of interior sloughs, and some marsh and wet prairie areas have been drained for conversion to pasture. The property supports a wealth of fish and wildlife including a documented population of Florida panther.

The primary management concerns for White Belt Ranch should be to preserve the property in a natural condition thereby continuing to provide the necessary habitat for endangered species, and to restore the historic hydroperiod of the area. Restoration of the hydroperiod would benefit habitat conditions for a variety of more common species as well, particularly waterfowl and wading birds. Compatible recreational uses such as hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and nature study could also be provided. The property should be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the South Florida Water Management District, and could be managed in conjunction with the J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area.

The goals and objectives of the proposed acquisition of White Belt Ranch are:

- (1) Preservation of habitat critical to or providing significant protection for an endangered or threatened species;
- (2) Protection of naturally occurring and relatively unaltered biological systems unique to, or scarce within, a region of Florida or larger geographic area;
- (3) Preservation of significant archaeological or historical sites;
- (4) For use as a wildlife management area.

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)</u>	<u>ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)</u>
Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands	Dade	164	\$2,625,000

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Environmentally Endangered Lands it is recommended that this project be managed as a collection of biological preserves to protect the unique plants and animals present.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Natural Resource Value - high - the sites in this project were selected specifically to preserve a broad array of plants and animals typical to the tropical rockland hammocks. Many rare and endangered species are included. Recreational Value low. Recreational use should be limited to controlled environmental education activities. Archaeological/Historical Resource Value - high - there are important paleontological and archaeological sites.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: The project consists of ten discrete parcels. Each parcel is usually under one ownership such that there are 10 to 12 owners. Most landowners are willing sellers; therefore, ease of acquisition should be high.

D. VULNERABILITY: High - the relatively small size (10-30 acres) of the parcels allows minor disturbances to have major impacts upon the integrity of the natural systems. Introduction of exotics is also a possible threat.

E. ENDANGERMENT: High - this project represents all that remains of this natural community that is left in private ownership. Residential and agricultural development pressure is very high in Dade County. Illegal collection of rare species and the removal of trees for firewood also pose significant threats to tropical rockland hammocks.

F. LOCATION: All of these sites are located in the greater Miami Homestead urban area.

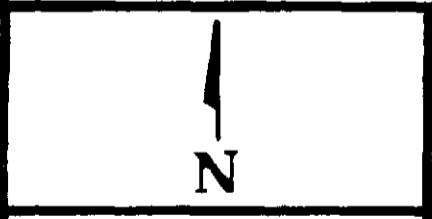
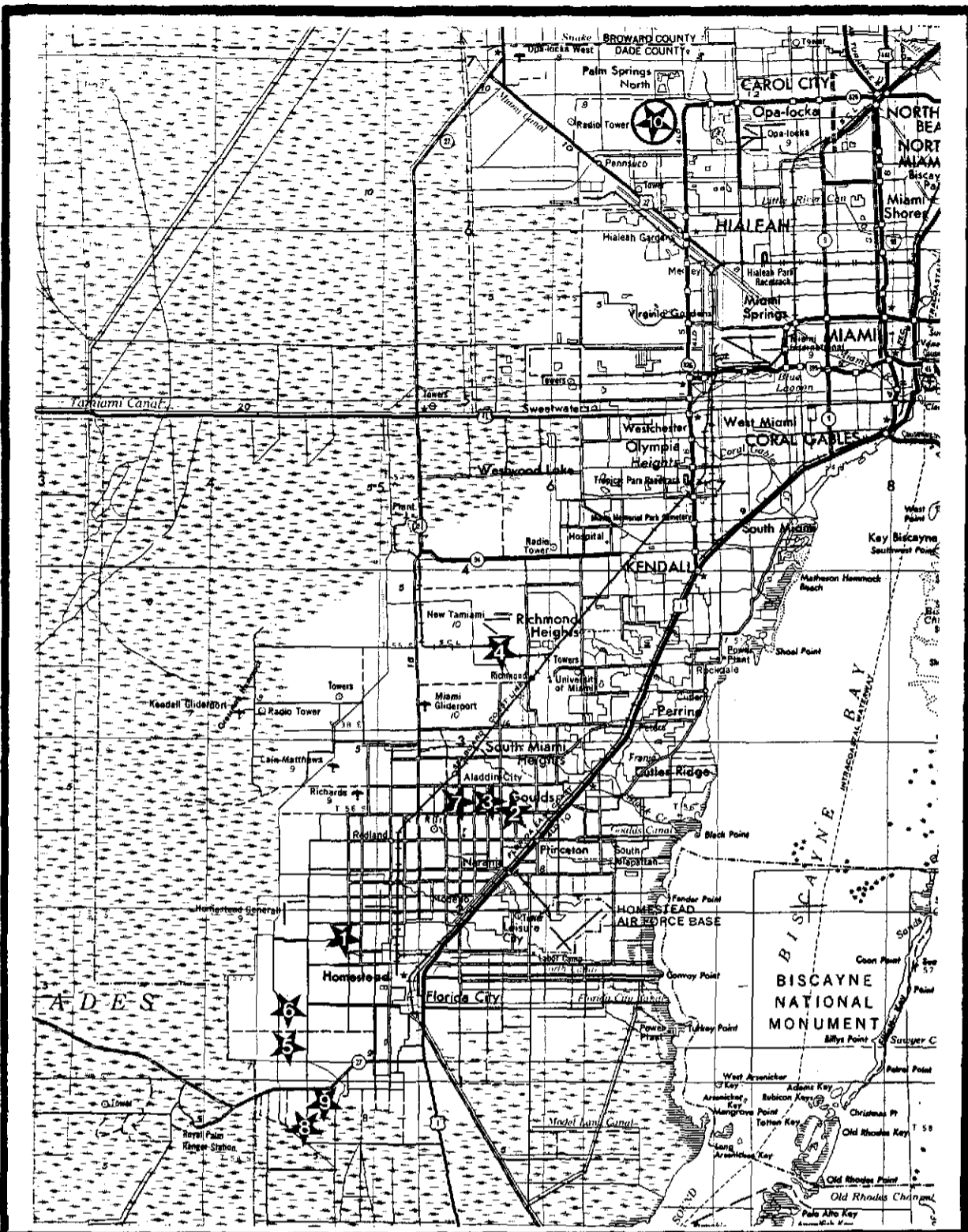
G. COST: There are no overall cost estimates available at this time. Maddens Hammock (10 acres) is estimated to cost \$160,800.

H. OTHER FACTORS: On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands. The project design process only slightly altered the resource planning boundaries of two of the hammock areas. An addition was made to improve access for management purposes and a deletion was made which removed disturbed acreage.

Recommended Acquisition Phasing

1. Castellow Extension
2. Silver River
3. Loveland
4. Big & Little George
5. Meissner
6. Ross
7. Southwest Island
8. Holiday
9. Lucille

Madden's Hammock has not been included in recommendations on acquisition phasing, pending completion of its project design.



TROPICAL HAMMOCKS OF
THE REDLANDS
DADE COUNTY



- | | NAME OF PROPERTY |
|-----|--|
| 1. | Meissner Hammock |
| 2. | Silver Palm Hammock |
| 3. | Ross Hammock |
| 4. | Big & Little George Hammock |
| 5. | Loveland Hammock |
| 6. | Lucille Hammock |
| 7. | Castellow Hammock Ext. |
| 8. | Holiday Hammock |
| 9. | Southwest Island |
| 10. | Madden's Hammock
(P.D. TO BE COMPLETED) |

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

It is recommended that this project be managed as a preserve or botanical site by Dade County.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EELs contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:
1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
 2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
 3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands satisfies the second and third requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the third priority category.

b. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated cost of Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands is \$2,625,000.

6. Executive Summary

In July 1984, the Department of Natural Resources received a proposal from Dade County for the state acquisition of the Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands.

The Tropical Hammocks of the Redlands is comprised of +140 acres distributed over ten individual hammocks, all located in South Dade County, with the exception of Madden's Hammock, which is located in North Dade County. Each of these hammocks is composed of tropical and oak hardwood trees and provides habitat for a variety of rare and endangered floral and faunal communities. These hammocks represent the best of what is left in Dade County and due to their close proximity to existing urban development, they are in constant threat of destruction. In addition, Madden's Hammock contains significant historical and archaeological features such as beach dune remnants which date back to the Pleistocene Period.

The various hammocks and pinelands in the area are remnant stands from the once-extensive pineland/hammock system that historically covered the Miami oolite limestone ridge. A 1984 inventory of the forestlands in Dade County (conducted by Dade County's Department of Environmental Resources Management) indicates that only 2,000 acres, approximately 2%, of the original system outside of Everglades National Park remains. Residential and agricultural development in Dade County are reducing this remaining acreage at a rate which would eliminate them entirely by the year 2000.

This combination of tropical hammock sites represents the valuable diversity of hammock types in Dade County. Each site may contain rare and endangered floral and faunal species which are dependent on the few remaining South Florida hammocks for their habitat. The sites contain outstanding examples of large tropical hardwood trees and geologic sinkholes which are found in only a few other locations in South Florida. The sites provide habitat capable of supporting a wide range of wildlife within a setting that has undergone increasing development and loss of habitat. Their close proximity to the urban areas of Dade County offer a unique vestige of South Florida's natural history.

These properties, if acquired by the State of Florida, will be placed under the management auspices of the Dade County Park and Recreation Department. Since the areas are close to developed communities, a primary concern in the management plan will be the reduction of unauthorized intrusion and vandalism usually associated with these sites. The properties will be used primarily as interpretive areas, including nature trails and supervised tours.

#47 ESTERO BAY AQUATIC
PRESERVE BUFFER

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer	Lee	13,240	\$10,184,000

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: This project would be acquired under the Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) category and would be managed to preserve the extensive mangrove system.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Ecological Value: High. This proposal is composed mainly of wetland type vegetative communities. The property serves as a source of nutrient input into Estero Bay and provides nursery grounds and seasonal foraging habitat for sport and commercial fish species and various bird species. This area also provides habitat for the southern bald eagle. Also, the area provides a buffer and natural filter for water flowing south from developed areas. Recreational Value: Moderate. The potential uses of the site would consist of hiking, nature study, photography, bird watching, primitive camping, and scientific research. Archaeological/Historical Value: Moderate. Most archaeological sites in this area are attributed to the Calusa Indians and their prehistoric ancestors. These sites would bring insight to their unique and complex society.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: The project area has approximately 85 owners. Two major owners are willing to sell. Thus, ease of acquisition is high.

D. VULNERABILITY: High. The interrelated habitats in this proposal are very susceptible to human activities which alter water quality, quantity and natural periodicity.

E. ENDANGERMENT: Moderate. The site is currently being degraded by off-road vehicular traffic and illegal dumping.

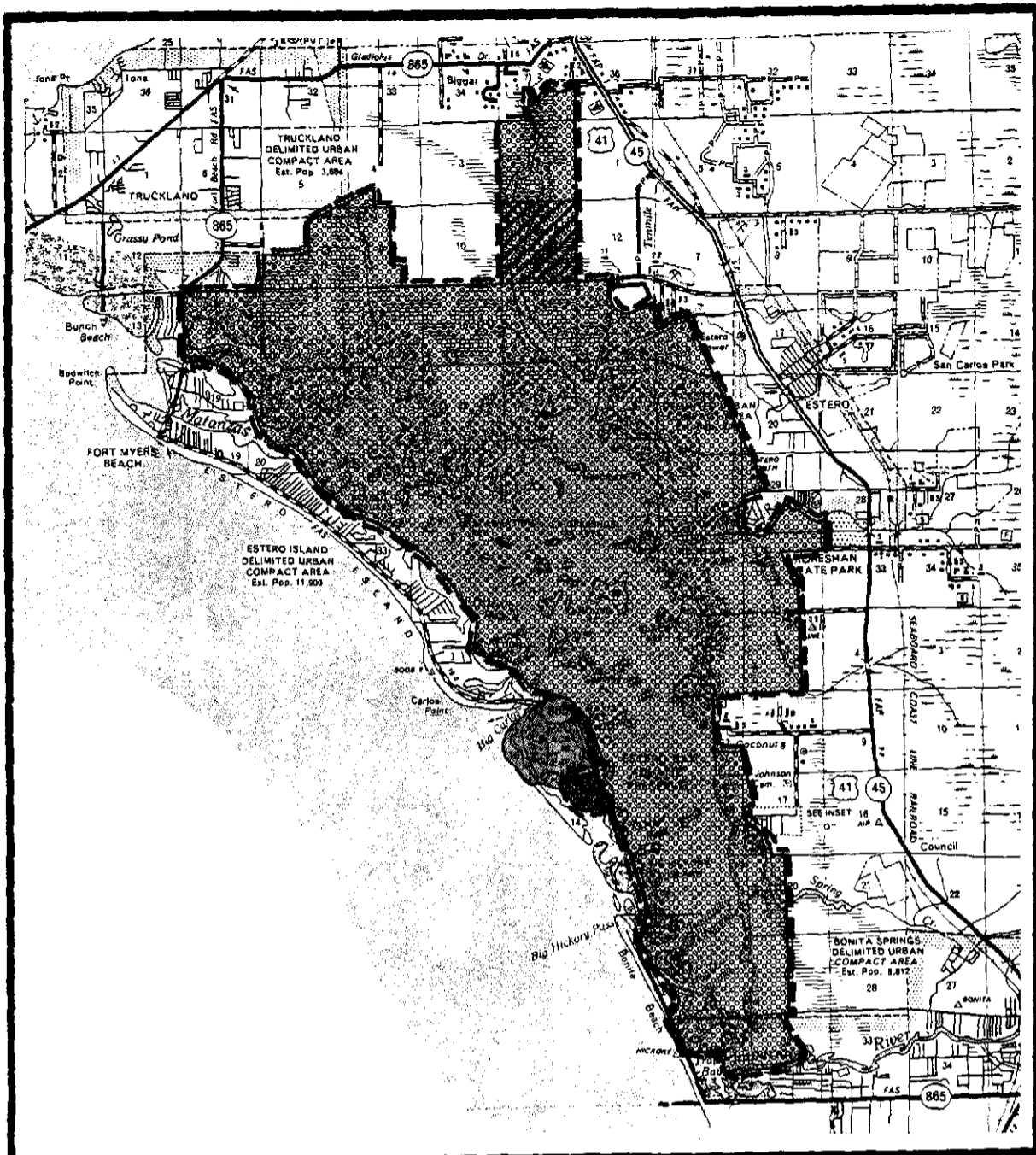
F. LOCATION: The western boundary of this property is County Road 865. The Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve border is to the south. It is just north of Fort Myers Beach and southwest of Fort Myers.

G. COST: The estimated cost is \$10,184,000. The development and management costs are estimated to be approximately \$80,000.

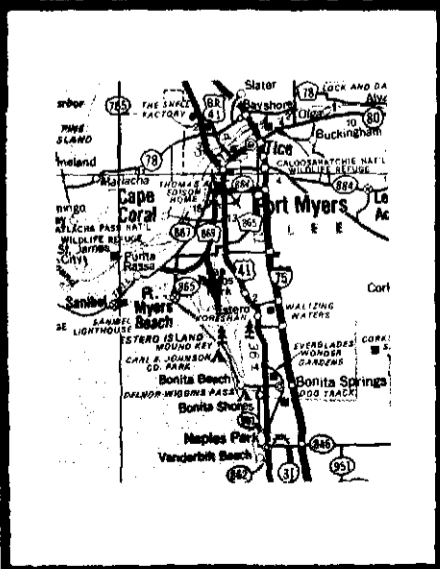
H. OTHER FACTORS: The Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design for Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer on March 21, 1986. The project design resulted in additions to the resource planning boundary totaling approximately 185 acres and deletions totaling approximately 445 acres. Additions were made primarily for the purpose of consolidating ownerships and areas which were obviously disturbed and/or developed were deleted. An approved DRI was also deleted from the project area. The entire project design area has been boundary mapped and is, therefore, eligible for inclusion on the C.A.R.L. priority list.






Acquisition Phasing

- I. Original proposals, Windsor/Stevens and Estero Bay Trust.
- II. Developable uplands from section 19 north.
- III. Developable uplands from section 30 south.
- IV. Wetlands and islands.



ESTERO BAY AQUATIC PRESERVE BUFFER
LEE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA
-  STATE OWNED
-  COUNTY OWNED
-  NATURE CONSERVANCY PRESERVE
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

This area is recommended to be maintained in its original, natural condition as a state reserve in conjunction with the Aquatic Preserve by the Department of Natural Resources.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. The Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer has been designated as an EEL project and it is in conformance with the EEL Plan.

The EEL Plan identifies six categories of lands qualifying for recognition, and acquisition, as environmentally endangered lands. These categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This property is applicable to categories 1, 2, 3, and 5. Public ownership of the proposed property, especially if it were acquired in conjunction with other proposals in the immediate vicinity, would provide protection for the extensive mangrove estuarine system.

- b. This proposal is in conformance with the State Lands management Plan.
- c. The lands under consideration would provide a border along six miles of the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve and encompasses the mouth and one mile of Hendry Creek, a major tributary of the Preserve. Purchase of these lands would provide protection from development and would contribute towards protection of the ecosystem within the Aquatic Preserve.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

The cost estimate is \$10,184,000.

6. Executive Summary

The proposed Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer C.A.R.L. acquisition project consists of the Estero Bay Trust property (approximately 4700 acres) and the Windsor-Stevens property (approximately 660 acres) plus those lands recommended by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory, the C.A.R.L. liaison staff, and managing agencies. The total resource planning boundary/project design area is, thus, estimated to contain approximately 13,240 acres (excluding land already owned by the State).

The project is located in southwestern Lee County, near the rapidly developing cities of Fort Myers, Fort Myers Beach and Bonita Springs. Purchase of this project will bring a substantial amount of environmentally sensitive land into public ownership and ensure its future protection. In addition public ownership of this coastal zone will significantly benefit the State's efforts to protect the water quality and aquatic resources in the adjacent Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve.

Mangroves (red, black, white and buttonwood) dominate the project area, being found along the tidal shore as well as along creeks, basins, and sloughs. Marsh species (e.g., *Distichlis*, *Salicornia*, *Spartina*) are prevalent in the higher salt marsh area. The exotic *melaleuca* has become established in disturbed portions of the higher marsh; the presence of the exotic Brazilian pepper would not be surprising.

Management responsibility for the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve Buffer should be assigned to the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks. The area will, thus, be managed as part of the aquatic preserve management program with an emphasis on maintaining the natural, undisturbed wilderness-like condition of the site. The Department of State, Division of Historic Resources will have a direct role in the management and protection of archaeological and historical resources.

Public use of the aquatic preserve and adjacent buffer area is anticipated and will be encouraged to the extent that it does not conflict with maintenance of the natural and cultural values of the area. Such traditional recreational activities as boating, canoeing, birdwatching, fishing and nature appreciation in this area would not be affected. In fact they would be enhanced by the public ownership and protection of this area.

Funding is requested from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund to cover the "start up" costs of management.

1. Environmental Specialist:	\$35,000
2. Expenses (including standard):	15,000
3. Operating Capital Outlay (including standard)	<u>30,000</u>
TOTAL	80,000

48 G A L T I S L A N D

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Galt Island	Lee	389	\$2,879,378

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Galt Island is categorized as Other Lands for preservation of significant archaeological and historical sites.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value: Moderate. The island is composed of mangrove swamp and a maritime tropical hardwood forest which covers Calusa shell middens. Recreational Value: Moderate. Active recreation activities could include fishing and boating. Passive recreation would include biking, picnicking, nature appreciation, archaeological visitation and photography. Archaeological/Historical Value: High. All of the uplands are part of two archaeological sites. One site is a large midden mound complex and the other is a burial mound. The island is one of the sites of the historic Calusa Indians and their immediate prehistoric ancestors. Research on the island would give great insight to the aboriginal lifestyle.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There is one owner, E. J. Associates. The owner is currently pursuing development options.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** The island is very susceptible to degradation caused by human activity. Part of the midden-mound complex and tropical hammock have been bulldozed by developers in the past. Also, parts of the burial mound has been looted by "pothunters".

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Moderate. There are no immediate plans for development, but the island is accessible via a filled causeway.

F. **LOCATION:** The island is located in Pine Island Sound, in Lee County. It is situated just off the southwestern coast of Pine Island and to the northwest of the small community of St. James.

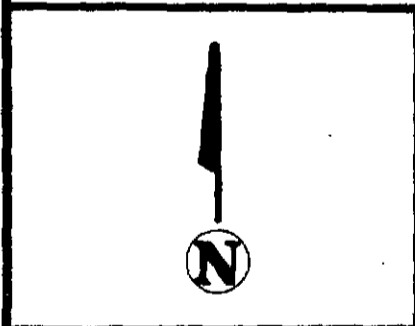
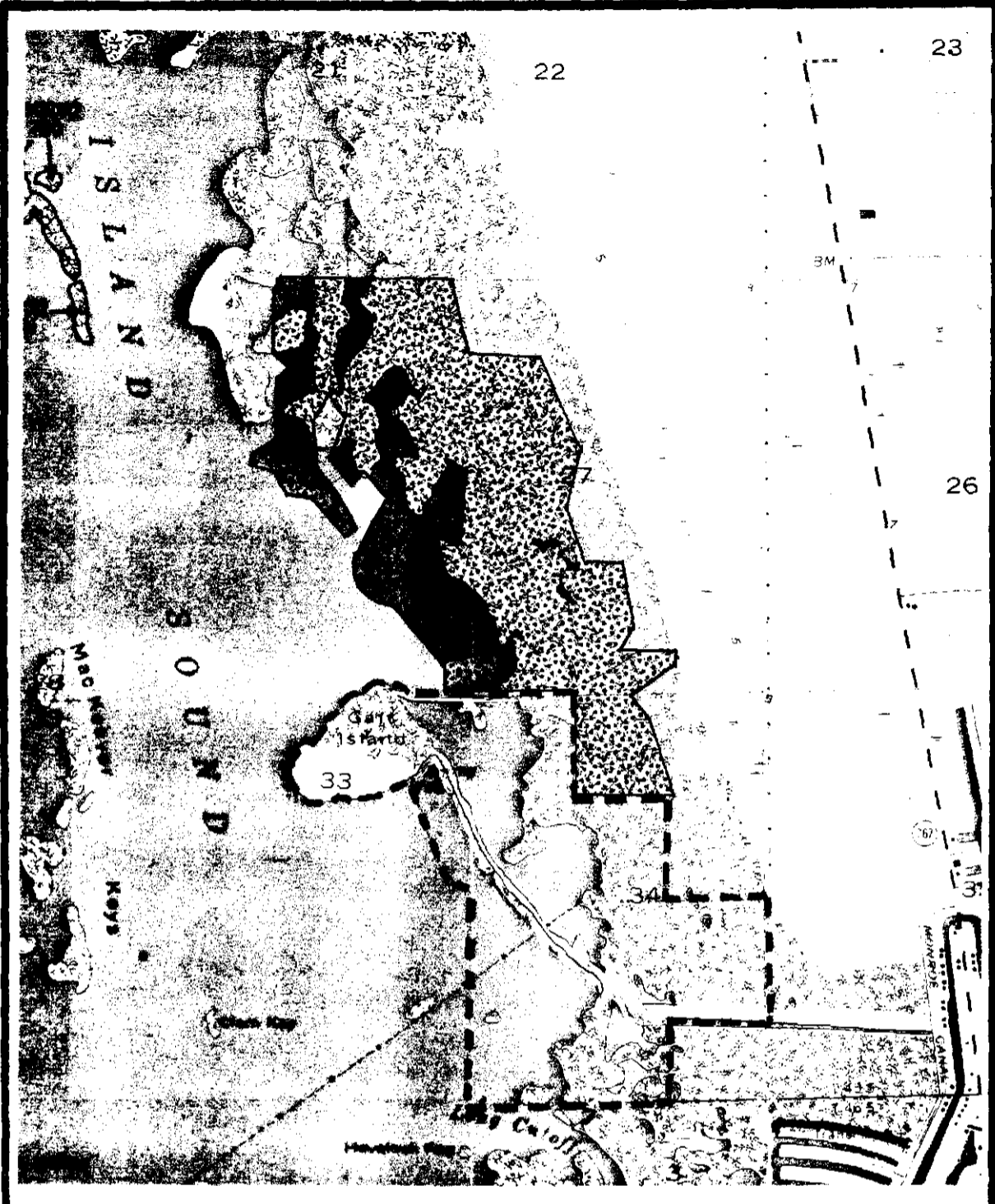
G. **COST:** The estimated cost of acquisition is \$1,540,000. The owner has agreed to donate 372 acres of jurisdictional lands if Galt Island is acquired. There are no anticipated management costs for initial operation.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** Galt Island is located within the Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve. The project design for Galt Island was approved by the Land Acquisition Selection Committee (LASC) on March 21, 1986. As a result, the project area now includes the entire ownership of E. J. Associates rather than only the island and causeway. The LASC also approved the following acquisition phasing recommendations:

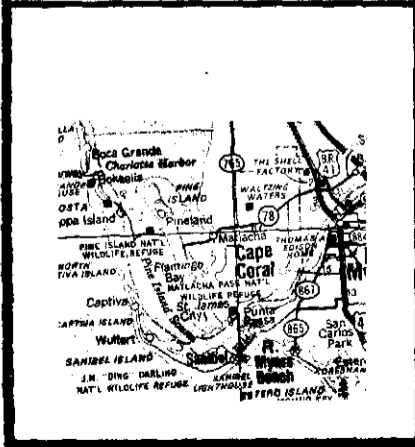
The most unique resources in this project are the shell mound-tropical hammock community and archaeological sites, which are located on the island itself. Additionally, the causeways are essential for provision for, and control of access to the island. Thus, if funds are limiting, the island and connecting causeways should be appraised and purchased first, with the remainder of the ownership to be purchased later.



Phase I. Galt Island itself, and portions of the connecting causeways adequate to insure control of overland access.

Phase II. Remaining parts of the project area (i.e., submerged tracts and wetlands on Pine Island) as are necessary to provide a coastal buffer and optimize manageability.



GALT ISLAND
LEE COUNTY



 STATE OWNED
 PROJECT BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The Department of Natural Resources is recommended as the manager with the Division of Historic Resources as a cooperating agency. It will be managed as part of the Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Conformance with State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

b. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands

There are no equivalent state-owned lands available in the vicinity of Galt Island. Josslyn Island is currently on the C.A.R.L. list for acquisition, which is similar to Galt Island in its historic significance, but does not appear to be as unique biologically.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

a. Estimated cost for acquisition is \$2,879,378.

6. Executive Summary

The Galt Island project consists of approximately 208 acres located in Pine Island Sound, Lee County, Florida. It is situated just off the southwestern coast of Pine Island and to the northwest of the small community of St. James. The project is connected to Pine Island by an artificial causeway constructed of fill from Galt Island. The nearest highway is State Road 767. This project is located in T.45S., R.22E., Sections 33 and 34.

Galt Island is floristically meritorious because of its mature tropical hardwood (West Indian) forest covering pre-Columbian, Calusa shell middens. These "mounds" constitute the natural portions of the island's uplands. The hardwood forest on intact, unexcavated midden substrate is an open woodland similar in physiognomy to the West Indian hardwood forest of Lignumvitae Key State Botanical Site. Both have a dense canopy layer composed of large, old individuals, providing almost complete shade to the subcanopy layer, whose constituents are moderately dense and frequent.

Galt Island is apparently one of the sites of the historic Calusa Indians and their immediate prehistoric ancestors. Late styles of aboriginal ceramics, European made ceramics and a burial mound located on the island indicate that this was a significant Calusa Indian village during this late period.

This site is one of the few large island aboriginal sites located within this cultural area. Unfortunately, we do not have good chronological controls for these extraordinary sites and we do not know which were occupied at the same time or for how long they were occupied. From their density and from the size of the shell middens, however, it is quite possible that most of them were occupied together over several or more centuries. Other sites in the area which appear to be contemporaneous with Galt Island date from around 500 B.C. to historic contact times.

The archaeological sites on Galt Island are very significant and should be preserved. The extensive remains there suggest a large aboriginal population once occupied the island. There is tremendous potential for acquiring abundant data on the prehistoric subsistence economy of the area.

Active recreation on this project could include fishing and boating. Passive recreation should include such activities as hiking, picnicking, nature appreciation, archeological site visitation and photography.

#49 M A N A T E E E S T E C H

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Manatee Estech	Manatee	10,524	\$9,971,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** This project should be acquired under the Other Lands category and managed for the protection of a natural watershed.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value: Moderate. Some of the community types on the property are sand pine scrub, longleaf pine flatwoods, freshwater swamp, freshwater marsh, and land in agricultural production. Over 9,000 acres of the property are within the 82,000-acre watershed of the Lake Manatee Reservoir, which is the sole drinking-water supply for 1/4 million residents in Manatee and Sarasota Counties. Recreational Value: Moderately High. Some of the recreational activities would include hunting, fishing, primitive camping, and hiking. The quality of activities would be enhanced if restoration of the disturbed areas and re-forestation of the flatwoods were undertaken. Archaeological/Historical Value: Moderate. Five historical sites are found on the property which would give some insight to the early settlers in the region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The five archaeological sites are from prehistoric times and one of these sites is significant in giving insight on regional culture.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** The original proposal, that part of the project area currently on the C.A.R.L. list, is now owned by Manatee County. Overall, the ease of acquisition is high.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** High. The site is vulnerable to land clearing activities. The streams are vulnerable to degradation if the surficial aquifer is damaged by soil removal activities.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High. Most of the project area is owned by a phosphate company, which has all the permits to begin operations. About 2,900 acres have been leased for farming practices and 800 acres have recently been cleared for crop production.

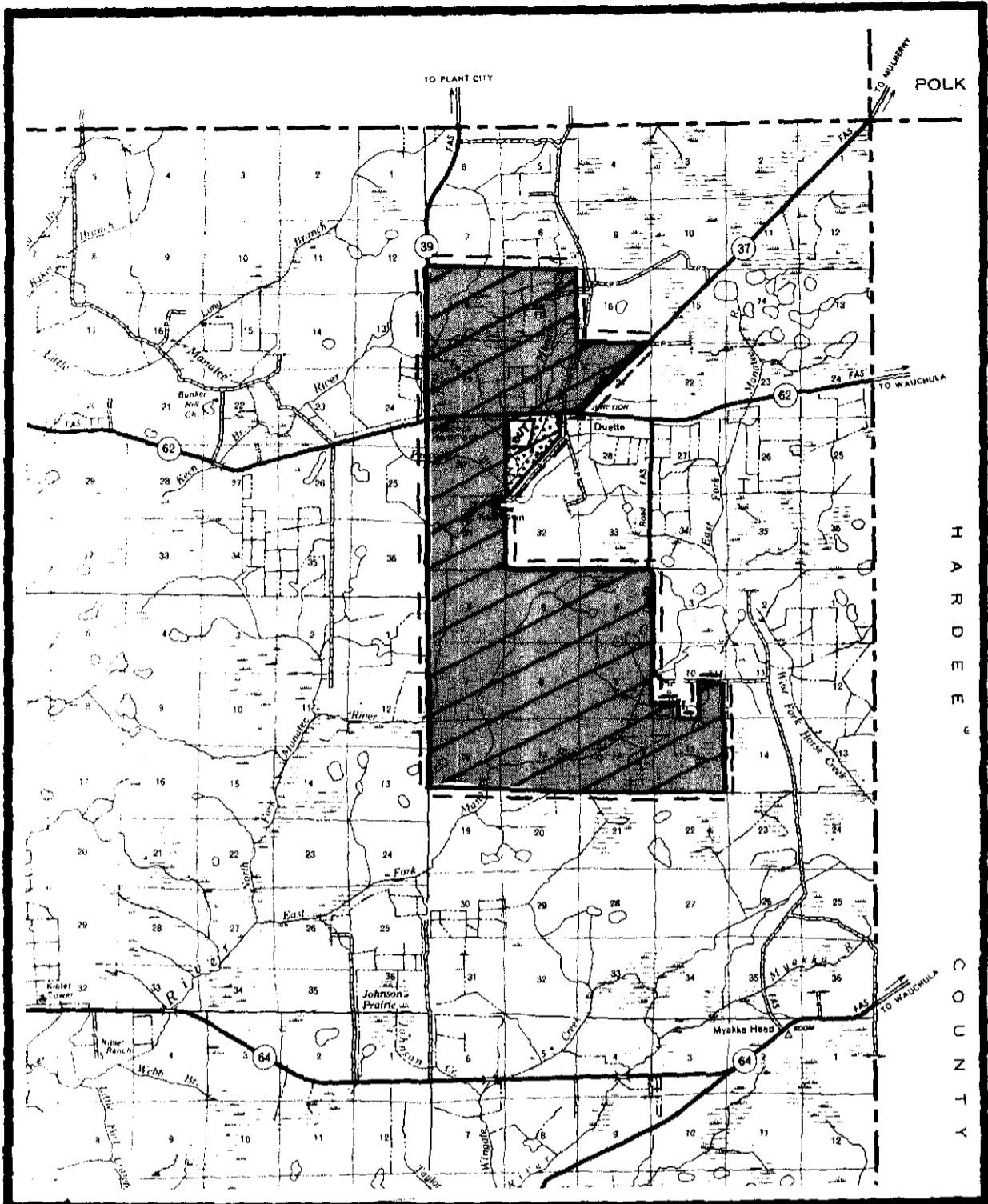
F. **LOCATION:** The property is in northwestern Manatee County. It is about 30 miles east of Bradenton. The property is divided by State Road 62.

G. **COST:** The cost estimate of the property is \$9,971,000, which is the current assessed value. A bond issue referendum was passed in Manatee County in November of 1984 which allowed the issuance of up to \$25,000,000 in General Obligation Bonds to acquire watershed lands including this project. The County closed on the property in February 1986. The County is interested in a joint purchase between the County and the C.A.R.L. Program. Representatives of the County have also expressed the desire to retain regulatory authority of water resources. Costs for management are estimated to average approximately \$15,000 per year.






H. **OTHER FACTORS:** On March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Manatee Estech. The project design did not alter the resource planning boundary which added approximately 225 acres to the original proposal. The addition will be formally presented to the Board as part of the project area when it is boundary mapped. Virtually all of the original proposal, now owned by the county, is under lease for citrus growing, vegetable farming and cattle ranching.

Acquisition Phasing

- I. Original proposal - county owned.
- II. FNAI recommended addition.



**MANATEE ESTECH
MANATEE COUNTY**

-  PROJECT AREA
-  FUTURE PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREA (FNAI)
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  N
-  TO BE MAPPED

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

It is recommended that the property be a multiple use area with the Division of Forestry being the lead agency and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and Manatee County also playing major roles in management.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. The Other Lands, as defined in Subsection 253.023(3)(b) of the Florida Statutes, includes lands acquired in the public interest for the following purposes:

1. For use and protection as natural floodplain, marsh or estuary, if the protection and conservation of such lands is necessary to enhance or protect water quality or quantity or to protect fish or wildlife which cannot otherwise be accomplished through local and state regulatory programs;
2. For use as state parks, recreation areas, public beaches, state forests, wilderness areas, or wildlife management areas;
3. For restoration of altered ecosystems to correct environmental damage that has already occurred; or
4. For preservation of significant archaeological or historical sites.

This project qualifies for categories 1, 2, and 3.

o. This project conforms with the State Lands Management Plan.

c. The Myakka River State Park, approximately 30 miles to the south, is similar to this project since they are both important sources for water retention. However, because of the rapid development in this area, the acquisition of Manatee Estech can be justified in providing drinking water to the region.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

The estimated cost for acquisition is \$9,971,000. As mentioned in the Cost Section, Manatee County is interested in a joint purchase with the State.

6. Executive Summary

The original proposal for this project contained 10,524 acres out the resource planning boundary recommended by staff expanded the project to 10,750 acres. The property is located in northeastern Manatee County, approximately 30 miles east of Bradenton and is accessible from State Road 62 and Duette Road.

Seven natural community types occur on the site; these include sand pine scrub, xeric oak uplands, longleaf pine flats, freshwater marsh, freshwater swamp, cypress swamp and three streams. Portions of the property have been disturbed by conversion to agricultural production but these areas can be easily restored. According to the Division of Historic Resources, ten archaeological and historical sites also exist on the tract.

Phosphate mining posed a major threat to this property and to the related water resources, before public ownership by Manatee County afforded protection to a significant portion of the watershed that supplies over 230,000 residents of Sarasota and Manatee Counties. Public ownership could also provide recreational lands for the area citizenry.

An appraisal of the surface and mineral resources has estimated the total value of the property to be \$33,000,000; however, \$25,000,000 of the cost will be offset by a pledge from Manatee County. It is recommended that the property be purchased as a multiple-use area under the other lands category. The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services should be designated as the lead managing agency with Manatee County and the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission listed as cooperating managers.

#50 BLUEHEAD RANCH

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)</u>	<u>ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)</u>
Bluehead Ranch	Highlands	40,329	\$22,181,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Other Lands - qualifies as an outdoor recreation land, suitable for use as a wildlife management area/wildlife refuge. Multiple-use management is recommended.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Natural Resource Value - moderate. Although none of the natural communities present on this project are of special significance, it is significant that a large, relatively undisturbed parcel of land is available for protection as a wildlife habitat. Recreation Value - moderate to high. The project should be able to sustain a variety of intensive recreational uses including hunting, fishing, canoeing and others. Archaeological/Historical Value - low.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** Since the project was voted to the 1985 CARL list, the property has been sold (to Ben Hill Griffin). The tract still has a single owner who has indicated some interest in selling. It is unknown whether he would sell at the low price at which the former owner was offering the property.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** The overall project vulnerability is low; however development in the watershed of Fisheating Creek could adversely affect water quality or quantity and the vulnerability of the Fisheating Creek watershed should be considered moderate.

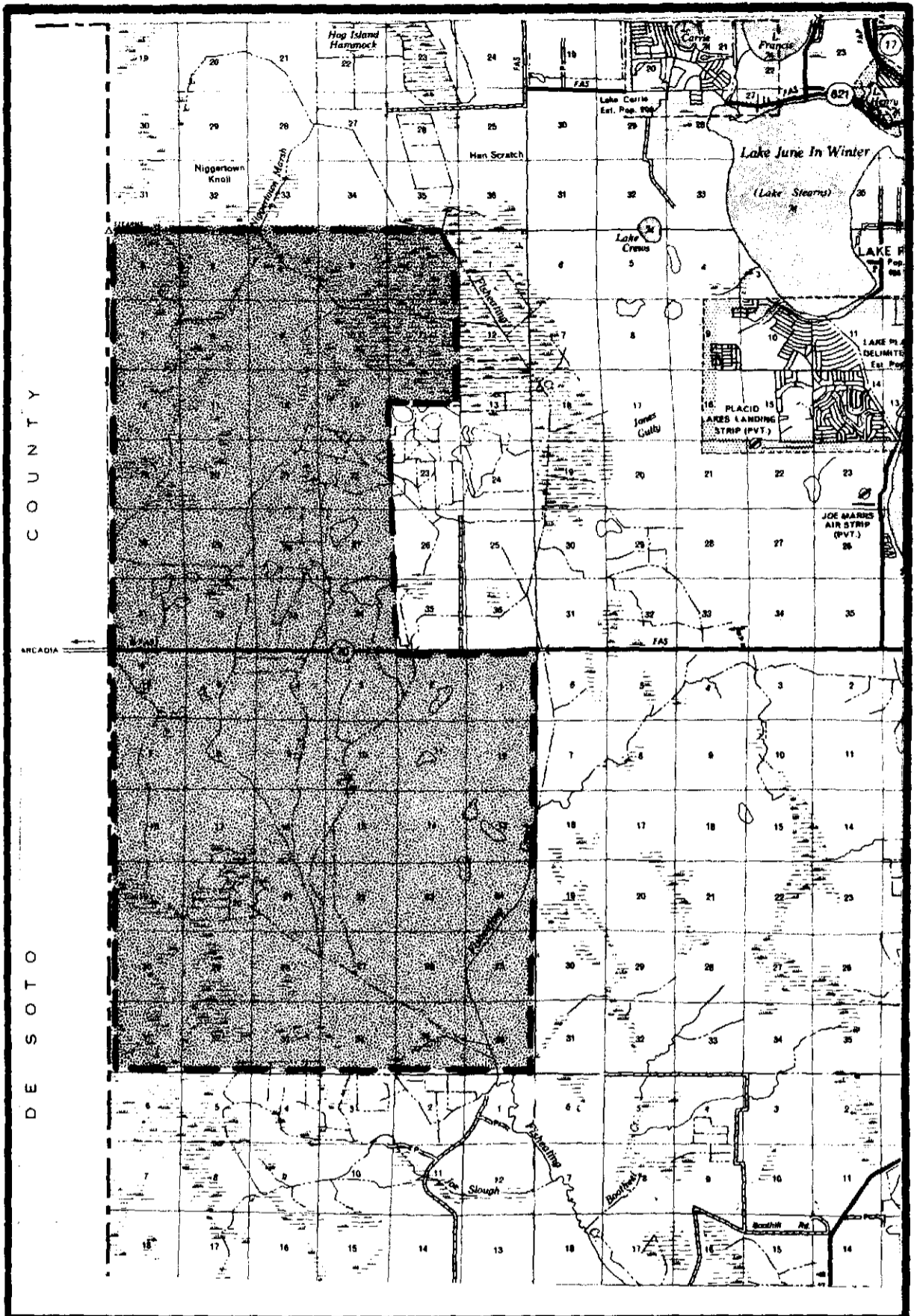
E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Moderate. Lands adjacent to the project are managed almost exclusively for cattle husbandry and citriculture. It is likely that Bluehead Ranch would fall into the same practices unless acquired by the state.

F. **LOCATION:** Bluehead Ranch is located in south-central Florida west of Lake Okeechobee.

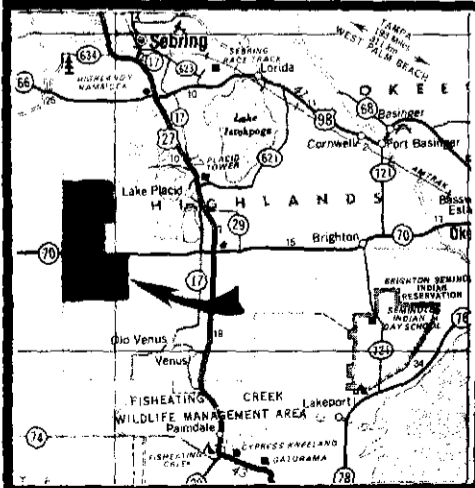
G. **COST:** The estimated cost for acquisition is \$22,000,000 or \$550 per acre.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** This rapidly growing area in Florida offers few opportunities for land acquisitions of this nature.

On March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the final project design for Bluehead Ranch. The project design did not alter the resource planning boundary.



COUNTY
 DE SOTO



BLUEHEAD RANCH
HIGHLANDS COUNTY

PROJECT AREA
 PROJECT BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

It is recommended a multiple-use concept of management be employed for Bluehead Ranch. The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission should act as the lead agency with the Division of Forestry and the Division of Historic Resources cooperating. Management would focus on hunting, but would offer fishing, camping, hiking, canoeing, photography, and nature appreciation. Leasing the land for cattle grazing may also be a consideration in order to maintain the habitat in its present condition.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

This project should be acquired in the "Other Lands" category. Such lands shall be for the following purposes:

- a. For use and protection as natural floodplain, marsh or estuary, if the protection and conservation of such lands are necessary to enhance or protect water quality or quantity, or to protect fish and wildlife habitat which cannot adequately be accomplished through local, state, or federal regulatory programs;
- b. For use as state parks, recreation areas, public beaches, state forests, wilderness areas, or wildlife management areas.
- c. For restoration of altered ecosystems to correct environmental damage that has already occurred; or
- d. For preservation of significant archaeological or historical sites.

Bluehead Ranch satisfies criteria "a" and "b".

This project would be in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan in that it would provide additional outdoor recreation opportunities.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

The estimated acquisition cost for the Bluehead Ranch would probably be in excess of \$22 million. Management costs for the first year would include posting and fencing boundaries, and plant and animal surveys which would cost approximately \$70,000. It would be desirable to locate a wildlife biologist on site to provide for security and management of the property.

6. Executive Summary

The Bluehead Ranch consists of approximately 40,000 acres in Highlands County and includes a portion of the watershed and channel of Fisheating Creek. Approximately two-thirds of the property is comprized of native prairie, portions of which are seasonally inundated, as well as areas of marsh, semi-improved pasture, pine flatwoods, and hardwood hammock. The ranch supports good populations of a variety of wildlife species including deer, hog, turkey, squirrel, and various ducks and wading birds, as well as numerous species designated as endangered, threatened, or of special concern.

This project could provide for numerous consumptive and nonconsumptive recreational uses. Good game populations should provide excellent hunting opportunities, and the wetlands should attract a number of migratory game birds. Fisheating Creek would provide for fishing, canoeing, and swimming. The open terrain would lend itself to activities such as hiking, camping, and nature appreciation.

The goals and objectives of this acquisition would be: (1) protection of naturally occuring and relatively unaltered biological communities representing a significant association or system unique to, or scarce within, a region of Florida or larger geographic area; (2) protection and restoration of natural marsh or floodplain; (3) preservation of habitat critical to or providing significant protection for an endangered or threatened species; and (4) for use as a wildlife management area.

#51 HOMOSASSA SPRINGS

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)</u>	<u>ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)</u>
Homosassa Springs	Citrus	195	\$4,601,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Homosassa Springs is in the Other Lands Category and would be managed as a state or county park.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value: High. There are approximately 100 acres of hydric and mesic hammocks which are relatively undisturbed. There are large numbers of wading birds which use this habitat for a colonial nesting site, including the anhinga and the great blue heron. The endangered manatee extensively utilizes this spring and adjacent waters as a winter sanctuary. Also, this site is used to rehabilitate injured manatees. The site contains a first magnitude spring.
Recreational Value: High. The property could provide active and passive recreational opportunities such as canoeing, swimming, an educational center, nature appreciation and picnicking. The major attraction is the fishbowl which is an underwater viewing room.
Archaeological/Historical Value: Low. Due to the disturbed nature of this property, the probability of significant archaeological remains being found is considered low.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** The current owner, Citrus County, is willing to sell to the state. Thus, the ease of acquisition is high.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** High. The first magnitude spring is highly vulnerable due to possible contamination from surrounding development.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Moderate. The presence of the springs makes the site in high demand for recreational use. Also the property is surrounded by commercial and residential property zoning.

F. **LOCATION:** The property is located in southwestern Citrus County. It is just west of U.S. Highway 19 and the urban area of Homosassa Springs.

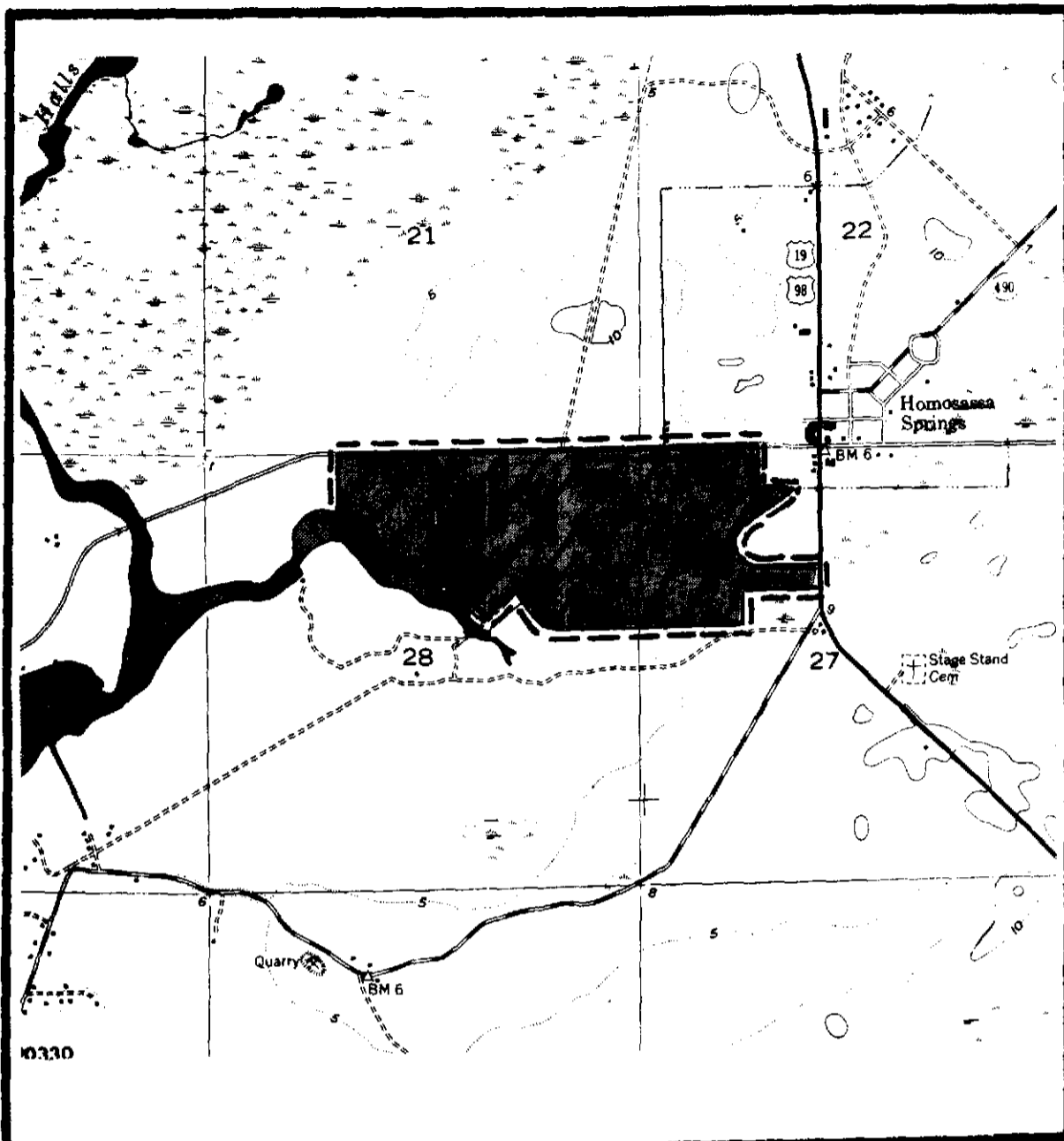
G. **COST:** The estimated cost of the property is \$4,718,709. The County is willing to contribute 50% of purchase price for the property to the State. The cost of development and management is unknown at this time.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Homosassa Springs. The project design did not alter the resource planning boundary which added approximately 40 acres of forest to the original proposal. The entire project area has now been boundary mapped.

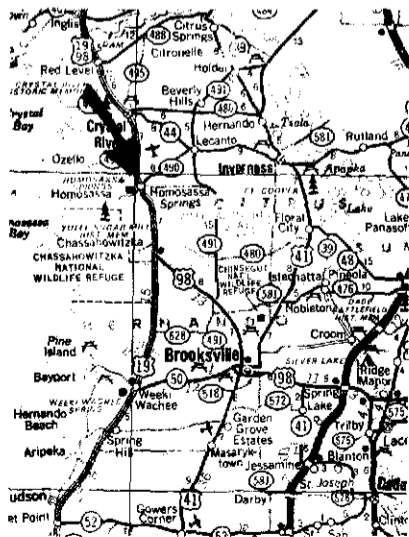
Acquisition Phasing

I. Original Proposal - county owned.

II. FNAI recommended addition.



HOMOSASSA SPRINGS
CITRUS COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



PROJECT BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The County of Citrus is proposed to be the manager with the Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as cooperating agencies.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- b. There are no state-owned lands similar to the unique nature of Homosassa Springs.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

The estimated cost of acquisition is \$4,601,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Homosassa Springs project area consists of approximately 195 acres just west of U.S. 19 and contains the well known attraction Homosassa Nature World with Nature's Fishbowl. The original project, approximately 154 acres, is owned by Citrus County, which is continuing operations of the attraction. Approximately 40 acres of forest was added during the resource planning boundary/project design process.

The purposes of the acquisition project are preservation of Homosassa Springs, an outstanding geologic feature, protection of the endangered West Indies manatee, and provision of park land. Homosassa Springs, source of the Homosassa River emptying into the Gulf 7 miles away, has a flow classified as "first magnitude", one of 27 spring flows in the State in that high-volume category. The pool is large, deep, and clear, and has an underwater observatory aiding the fishbowl appeal. The spring run (or river segment) encompassed by the property is a winter habitat for substantial numbers of manatees, while the spring pool upstream from a mesh barrier is currently use for rehabilitation of injured manatees.

Besides the underwater observatory, development in the attraction includes the administration-gift shop-restaurant building, the animal-exhibit park, the parking lot and cruise boat dock, and certain accessory structures, all densely situated and confined to a small western area. A convenience store apart from the attraction and in another part of the property is included. The tract is divided three times: the public Fishbowl Drive runs north-south through the attraction and next to the spring, an artificial waterway of naturalistic design serving the boat cruise runs east-west from U.S. 19 to Fishbowl Drive, and from the latter a canal arm bears northeastward and extends to County Road 490-A.

Except the confined area of development, the tract is heavily forested with native trees comprising plant communities of small diversity. The main features of wildlife, aside from the manatee, are a rookery of colonialy nesting birds (herons and others) and the constant opportunity to observe a variety of fresh and saltwater fishes in the spring pool (especially from the underwater observatory and in winter) and observe various native waterfowl at uncommonly close range.

There is potential for some recreation use besides present use. It is most plain for fairly passive activities taking advantage of the pleasing forest land outside the sphere of the attraction and the spring run. There also is potential for the alternative replacement of the existing attraction with a spring-centered recreation design based entirely in the natural amenities of the site. The potential for adding water-recreation activities depends on requirements for manatee protection yet to be determined.

The property's setting is an area undergoing residential and commercial development that will exert development pressure on parts of the tract if it is not permanently dedicated as a park either by Citrus County as its present owner or the State through CARL purchase.

It is recommended that Citrus County continue as manager of the property if it is acquired, but with an accord between the State and County on stewardship of presently undisturbed areas, especially in the Homosassa Spring and River environs, and protection of the manatee. DNR and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are recommended as cooperating agencies.

#52 CANAVERAL INDUSTRIAL PARK

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Canaveral Industrial Park	Brevard	5,329	\$7,994,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** This project qualifies as Other Lands which will be acquired for preservation of water quality, in the St. Johns River, and for its contribution to restoration of that system.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value: High. There are five major vegetative communities. They are wet prairie, slough, upland improved rangeland pasture, hydric hammocks, and hardwood swamp. Endangered and threatened species residing on the property are the bald eagle, alligator, sandhill crane and the woodstork. The floodplain provides volumetric storage capacity for both high and low flow conditions as well as water quality enhancement. Recreational Value: High. The property offers a full range of passive and active opportunities such as camping, boating, hunting, and nature appreciation. Archaeological/ Historical Value: Low. There is one known aboriginal shell mound.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There are approximately 100 owners in the project area and more than half are within three unrecorded subdivisions. There are four large ownerships.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** Moderate. The natural resources of the tract are vulnerable to land development practices. Past and current activities of man have left their mark on the property and have changed the ecological characteristic of portions of the land. These can be restored to a more natural condition.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Moderate. The property is located in a rapidly growing region, and the property is for sale. The endangerment of the lower elevation portions is considered low due to protective regulations. However, the higher elevation portions have a moderate to high development potential.

F. **LOCATION:** The project lies along the St. Johns River, across from the Tosohatchee State Reserve. The northern boundary is State Road 528. The southern boundary is State Road 520. The project is about five miles west of Cocoa and 30 miles east of Orlando.

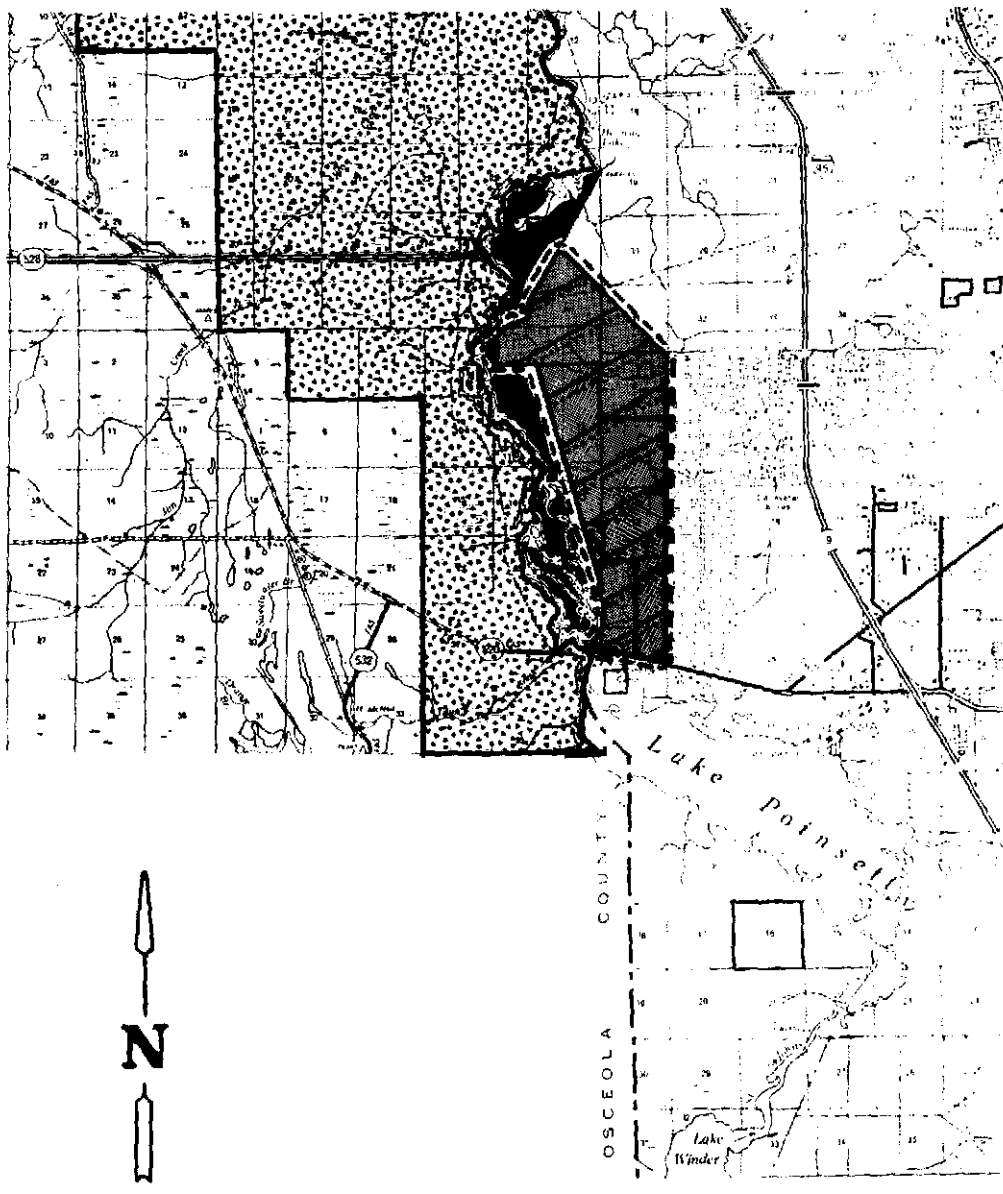
G. **COST:** The estimated cost of acquisition is approximately \$7,994,000. The St. Johns River Water Management District has placed this property on their list of desired acquisitions included in their five-year acquisition plan. Development, restoration and management costs are unknown, but if the property was managed as part of the Tosohatchee State Reserve, the management costs would be low.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** The water resources of the adjacent Tosohatchee State Reserve are classified as an Outstanding Florida Water. Canaveral Industrial Park, Inc. is a joint project of the St. Johns River Water Management District and the C.A.R.L. Program.

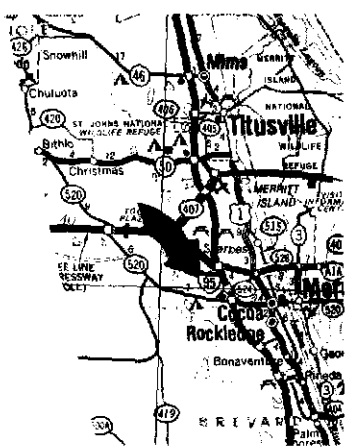
On March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Canaveral Industrial Park. The project design did not alter the resource planning boundary which added approximately 2,633 acres to the original 2,697 acre proposal. The enlarged boundary includes additional floodplain acreage and a large upland hardwood/mixed forest. Boundary mapping for the entire project design area is complete.





Acquisition Phasing

- I. Larger ownerships.
- II. Remainder of project area.



CANAVERAL INDUSTRIAL PARK
BREVARD COUNTY



-  ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
-  CURRENT PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY
-  TOSOHATCHEE STATE RESERVE BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

This property would be managed by the Department of Natural Resources as a lead manager and the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission closely cooperating.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- b. Other properties in the East-Central Florida area are in the process of state acquisition (Spring Hammock, BMK Ranch, St. Johns River Forrest Estates, and Fechtel Ranch). Those that have been acquired by the C.A.R.L./E.E.L. program (Tosohatchee State Reserve, Lower Wekiva River State Reserve, and Consolidated Ranch), or are acquisitions by the Water Management District (Seminole Ranch, Marsh Conservation Area north of Fellsmere Grade, and various properties within the Upper St. Johns River Basin Plan area). However, additional acquisition of important floodplain and watershed lands along the St. Johns River is necessary for preservation and restoration of that system.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

The cost estimate for acquisition is \$7,994,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Canaveral Industrial Park project consists of about 5329 acres in Brevard County. The project is adjacent to the St. Johns River across from the William Beardall Tosohatchee State Reserve. Community types in the project include upland improved rangeland pasture, wet prairie, hardwood swamp, hammocks, and sloughs. About ninety percent of the property is within the 10-year floodplain of the St. Johns River.

This project will help to protect the extensive floodplain marsh of the St. Johns River and, thus will have beneficial water resource impacts. This project will also help to create a linear array of lands along nearly 160 miles of the St. Johns River.

The site offers good opportunities for both active and passive recreation. The site is recommended for use as a State Reserve or Wildlife Management Area with the Department of Natural Resources or the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission as the lead management agency.

The project is in the Other Lands Category of acquisition projects. The recommended management would be in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan to emphasize protection of a natural floodplain while encouraging non-destructive public use and enjoyment.

The St. Johns River Water Management District submitted this project to the Land Acquisition Committee for consideration as a joint purchase. The water management district will provide funds to purchase half of the project.

#53 EMERALDA MARSH

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Emeralda Marsh	Marion/Lake	12,118	\$12,118,000

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Other Lands - qualifies as an outdoor recreation land, suitable for use as a wildlife management area/wildlife refuge. Multiple-use management is recommended.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Natural Resource Value - moderate to high. Although part of the project is disturbed, Emeralda Marsh provides a largely undisturbed freshwater marsh system. The project area is a major nesting area for the American alligator and the sandhill crane. Large and varied populations of game and non-game wildlife species are present. Recreational Value - moderate. Recreational activities should be strictly regulated in some areas to maintain the high quality habitat currently present. More intensive recreational activities may be developed on areas that are not as sensitive to human activity. Emeralda Marsh would provide excellent opportunities to view and photograph wildlife, and to hunt game wildlife species. Archaeological/Historical Value - low.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: The majority of Emeralda Marsh is controlled by four owners. There are approximately 12 owners with parcels of 100-150 acres, and an estimated 80 to 90 owners of smaller tracts.

D. VULNERABILITY: High. The marsh ecosystem is highly vulnerable to any further drainage and conversion to other land use. The use of chemical products by farmers in part of the project currently poses a severe threat to the integrity of the marsh. Timber removal is also a potential threat.

E. ENDANGERMENT: Moderate. Current farming practices (runoff contains herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers) present a continuing threat to the integrity of the marsh ecosystem.

F. LOCATION: Emeralda Marsh is located in an area of burgeoning population growth between Ocala and Orlando in central Florida.

G. COST: The estimated cost for acquisition is \$10,000,000 or \$1,000 per acre. Management costs will depend upon specific management strategies for the project.

H. OTHER FACTORS: Eight wildlife management areas are located within 50 miles of the project area. It should be noted that the extremely rapid population growth in the area necessitates a concomitant commitment toward land acquisition for the protection of natural communities and recreational opportunities.

On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Emeralda Marsh. The project design refined the resource planning boundary by deleting developed residential tracts and planted groves. Acreage was added primarily to consolidate ownerships, and expedite the possibility of negotiations.

Less-Than-Fee Simple Acquisition

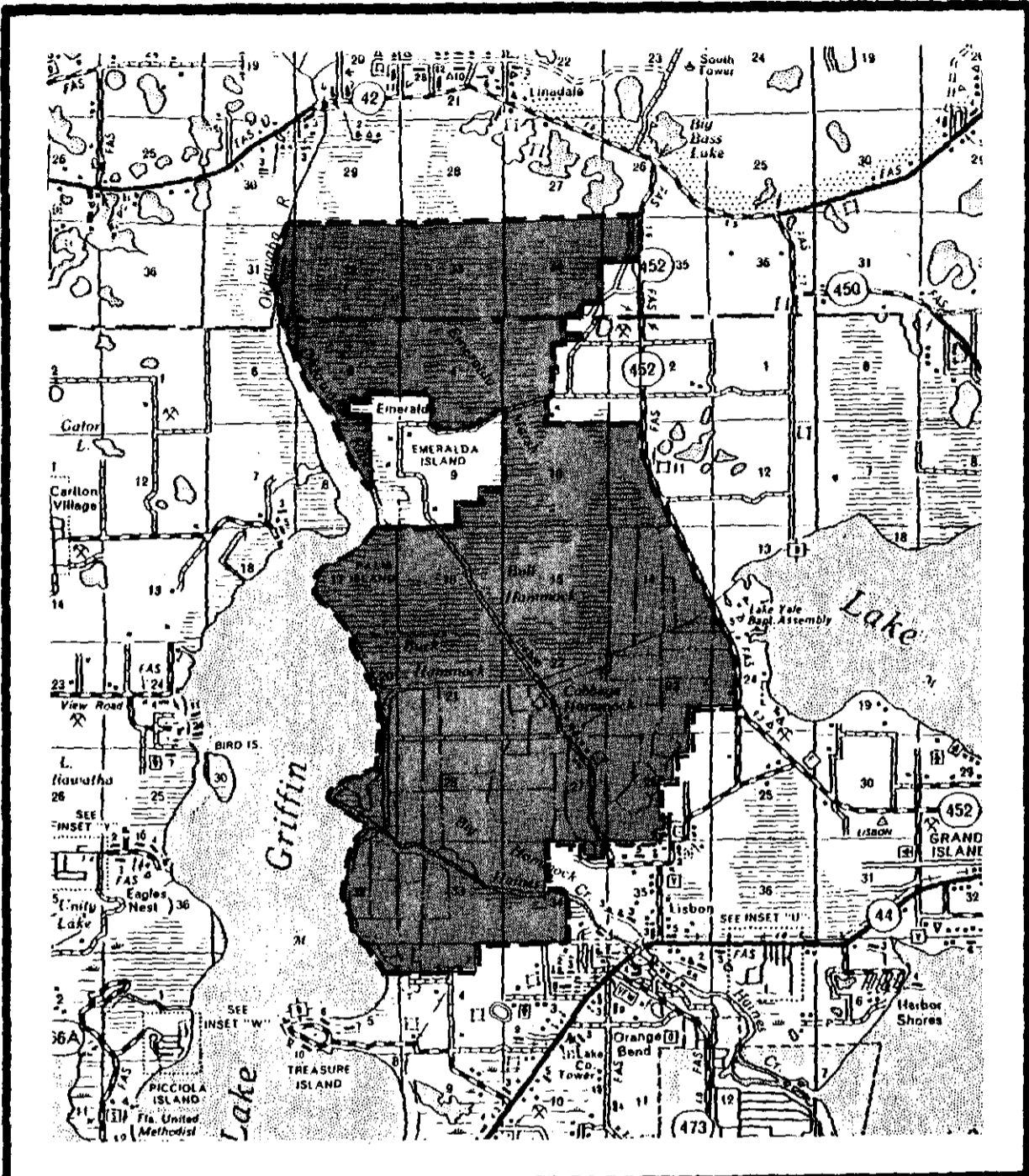
Conservation Easements/Owner Contact Agreements

Project design staff recommends the protection of habitat for the sandhill cranes by negotiating conservation easements or owner contact agreements with the large landholders engaged

in agricultural production. As referenced to the boundary map, on sheet 9, sections 9, 10, 16, and 15, those parts of parcels A, B, 2A, 2/W, H, D, C, E, G, F, DDD, E not below ordinary high water and not jurisdictional. As referenced on sheet 11, sections 21, and 22, parcels A, C, D, (not including that part of A on Buck Hammock), all parcels referenced on sheet 13, sections 14, 13, 23, 24, all parcels referenced on sheet 15, sections 20, 21, 29, 28, 32, 33 not below ordinary high water and not jurisdictional, all parcels referenced on sheet 17, sections 23, 24, 26, and 25, and all parcels referenced on sheet 19, sections 28, 27, 33 and 34, 4 and 3.


Acquisition Phasing

- I. Jurisdictional wetlands not in agricultural productions adjacent to Emerald Marsh/Bull and Buck Hammocks, (fee simple).
- II. Large holdings in agricultural production (less than fee simple - conservation easements/owner contact agreements).
- III. Parcels below ordinary high water (less than fee simple - donations).



EMERALDA MARSH
LAKE COUNTY



 PROJECT AREA (DEVELOPED BY THE R.P.B. AND P.D. PROCESSES)
 - - - PROJECT BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

It is recommended that Emeraldalda Marsh be managed according to a multiple-use concept by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission in coordination with the St. Johns River Water Management District. The property is well suited as a wildlife viewing area because of the large numbers of sandhill cranes, duck, shorebirds, and wading birds, and it could offer opportunities for waterfowl, snipe, and dove hunting. Primary management consideration should be protection of endangered species habitat and preservation of important wetlands.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

This project should be acquired in the "Other Lands" category. Such lands shall be for the following purposes:

- a. For use and protection as natural floodplain, marsh or estuary, if the protection and conservation of such lands are necessary to enhance or protect water quality or quantity, or to protect fish and wildlife habitat which cannot adequately be accomplished through local, state, or federal regulatory programs;
- b. For use as state parks, recreation areas, public beaches, state forests, wilderness areas, or wildlife management areas.
- c. For restoration of altered ecosystems to correct environmental damage that has already occurred; or
- d. For preservation of significant archaeological or historical sites.

Emeraldalda Marsh satisfies criteria "a", "b", and "c".

This project would be in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan by providing protection for habitat of an endangered or threatened species, and providing protection to fresh water resources.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

Large, agriculturally-zoned lands in this area are worth approximately \$1,000 per acre with residential lands along Highway 452 selling for \$3,000 to \$6,000 per acre. Based on these costs, the total Emeraldalda Marsh project would cost from \$10 million to \$15 million.

It is difficult to estimate management costs for this project due to the large amount of agricultural land that may require specialized consideration for continued agricultural production or hydrologic restoration. Initial boundary posting and hydrologic survey work would cost approximately \$80,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Emeralda Marsh acquisition project consists of approximately 12,000 acres of predominantly marsh and agricultural land along the east side of Lake Griffin and the Oklawaha River in Marion and Lake counties. The marsh communities are composed of thickets of willow with sawgrass, or are more open sawgrass wetlands with interspersed sloughs. Much wetland acreage within the project area has been converted to muck farmland where such crops as corn, rye, winter wheat, and carrots are grown. Acquisition of Emeralda Marsh would secure a significant portion of basically undisturbed marsh which supports one of the highest alligator production areas in central Florida. More importantly, this marsh and the adjacent agricultural lands are heavily utilized by a variety of migrating and overwintering shorebirds and waterfowl, including at least one-third of the eastern greater sandhill crane population.

The tract is suitable for use as a wildlife management area, as well as offers opportunities for hiking, camping, fishing, wildlife observation and photography. Waterfowl hunting and dove hunting could be implemented on agricultural fields, and these sites may be utilized during certain times of the year as bass hatcheries for restocking Lake Griffin. If the agricultural lands are acquired, it is proposed that the state lease these lands back to muck farmers who would be willing to farm according to state specifications concerning intensity and type of pesticide, herbicide, and fertilizer applications, type and timing of crops, and percent of crop to be left as waste grain. Areas could be flooded once farmers have harvested their crops in the fall.

#54 SANDPIPER COVE

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Sandpiper Cove	Lee	1,136	\$1,223,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Sandpiper Cove would be in the Environmentally Endangered Land (EEL) Category. It would be managed to protect the surrounding estuary.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value: Moderate. The property is primarily composed of a tidal mangrove forest and basin mangrove forest. Some endangered or threatened species residing on the property include the bald eagle, indigo snake, wood stork, brown pelican, and least tern. The site serves as a spawning ground, nursery and juvenile habitat for a variety of aquatic organisms. Recreational Value: Low. The only recreational activity significant to the project would be fishing and boating. Archaeological/Historical Value: Low. There are no known sites on the project area.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** There are nine owners in the project area. The major owner, Stardial, wishes to negotiate an exchange. The other eight owners have not yet been contacted.

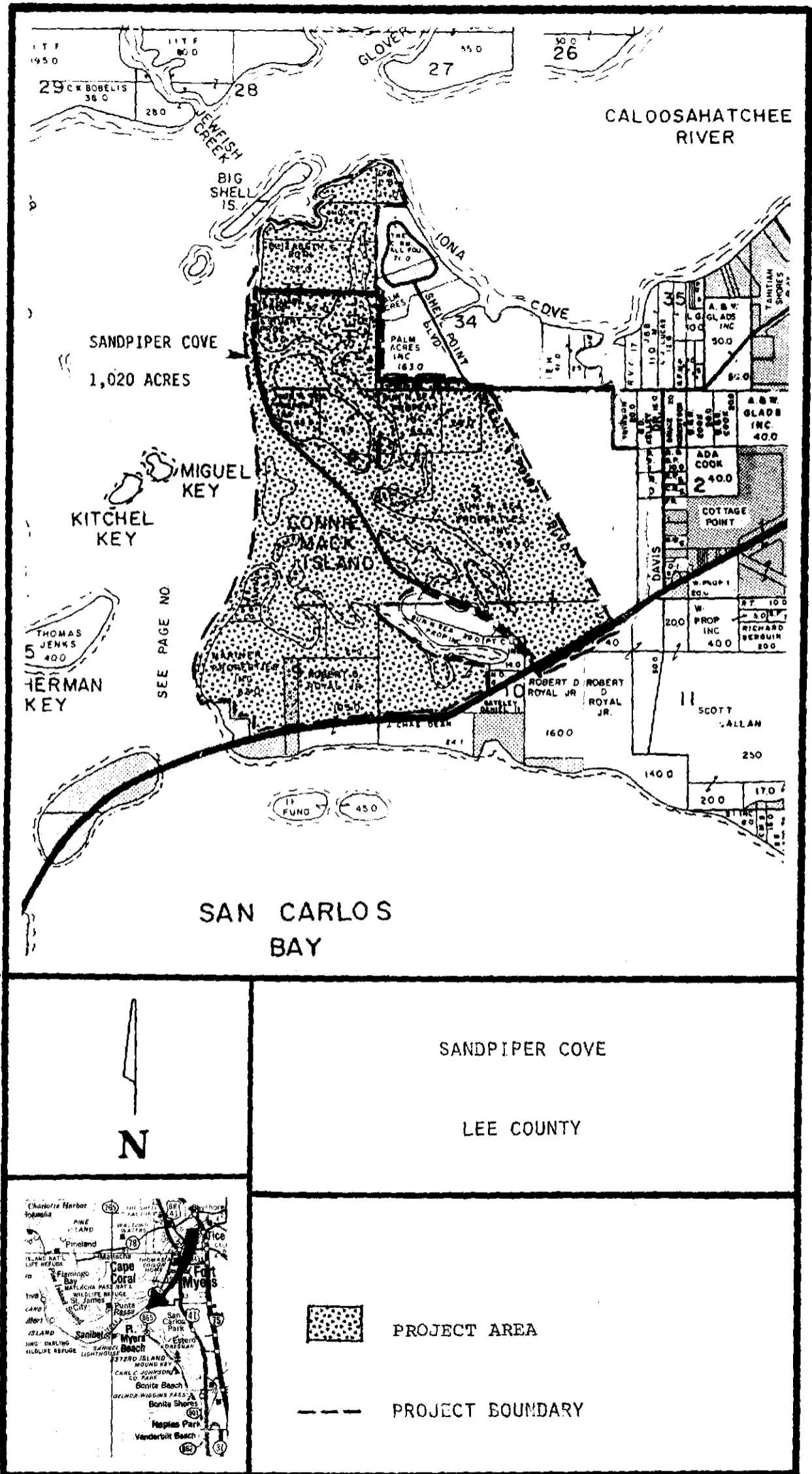
D. **VULNERABILITY:** Moderate. The mangrove dominated system is highly susceptible to degradation from man's activities which range from clearing and development of mangrove sites to changes in water quality from activities occurring upland of the mangroves.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Approximately 800 acres have been protected from development by court order.

F. **LOCATION:** The project is located in Lee County, which is one of the fastest growing counties in the country. It lies adjacent to the City of Fort Myers and is in the vicinity of Cape Coral and Sanibel Island. The bays in this area are valuable to the State because they support recreational boaters, commercial fishermen and serve as an attraction to tourists and seasonal residents.

G. **COST:** The estimated cost for acquisition is approximately \$1,223,000. The original proposal, owned by Starhill Investments, has offered to exchange this land for some other State-owned lands.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** On March 21, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee (LASC) voted to remove the entire Sandpiper Cove project design area from the 1986 recommended C.A.R.L. Priority list. On May 29, 1986, the LASC voted to replace on the recommended 1986 list that portion of the project design area west of Shell Point Road.



3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Sandpiper Cove would be managed by the Department of Natural Resources as part of the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EELs contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and which include relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of sufficient size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within, the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Sandpiper Cove satisfies the first and third requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority for acquisition be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to the supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural systems.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the second and fifth priority categories.

- b. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- c. There are similar state-owned lands in the area. The acquisition of this project would help the overall ecology of the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

The cost estimate for this project is \$1,223,000 but the Stardial ownership has been offered for an exchange for other State-owned lands.

6. Executive Summary

The Sandpiper Cove CARL acquisition project consists of approximately 1,136 acres lying north of County Road 867 (the Sanibel Island Causeway) and west of Shell Point Road in Lee County.

The project is in one of the most rapidly growing counties in Florida. Cape Coral, Fort Myers, Sanibel Island and Fort Myers Beach are within the immediate vicinity. Purchase of this property will enhance the efforts to protect water quality in San Carlos Bay and the adjacent Pine Island Sound and Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserves. The mangrove forest association dominating this tract reflects its wetland nature.

It is recommended that management of this tract be incorporated into the aquatic preserve management program administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks. The Department of State, Division of Historic Resources will also have a direct role in management activities relating to archaeological and historical resources. Management emphasis, thus, would be on protecting and perpetuating natural associations and condition. Special emphasis will be placed on protecting rare or endangered species through habitat preservation.

Public use of this area will emphasize fishing, boating nature appreciation and birdwatching. Acquisition is not expected to impact traditional uses of the adjacent water areas.

Implementation of initial protective management activities is contingent upon receiving funding from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund. A proposal will be submitted for the following funds:

1. Environmental Specialist	\$36,000
2. Expense (including standard)	25,000
3. OCO (including standard)	<u>30,000</u>
TOTAL	\$91,000

#55 B M K R A N C H

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)</u>	<u>ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)</u>
BMK Ranch	Lake/Orange	5,850	\$585,000*

A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE: Environmentally Endangered Lands recommended as an addition to Rock Springs Run State Reserve.

B. RESOURCE VALUE: Natural Resource Value - high. BMK Ranch includes a variety of upland and wetland habitats that are relatively undisturbed. These habitats support an abundance of game and nongame wildlife. Recreational Value - high. The project provides excellent opportunities for a diverse complement of recreational activities. Archaeological/Historical Value - low. There are no known archaeological sites.

C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN: The BMK project area was developed around the primary ownership of BMK Ranch (approximately 2,711 acres, excluding 42 acres of open water). Altogether there are 29 owners and 49 parcels. BMK Ranch is a willing seller.

D. VULNERABILITY: High. The abundant water resources are susceptible to degradation by development near aquatic systems. Upland development would have a detrimental effect on many wildlife species. Timber removal is another possible threat.

E. ENDANGERMENT: High. Development pressures are very high near the urban center of Orlando, especially in such desirable locations as those provided by the BMK Ranch.

F. LOCATION: BMK Ranch is located in central Florida, near Orlando, a region of burgeoning population growth.

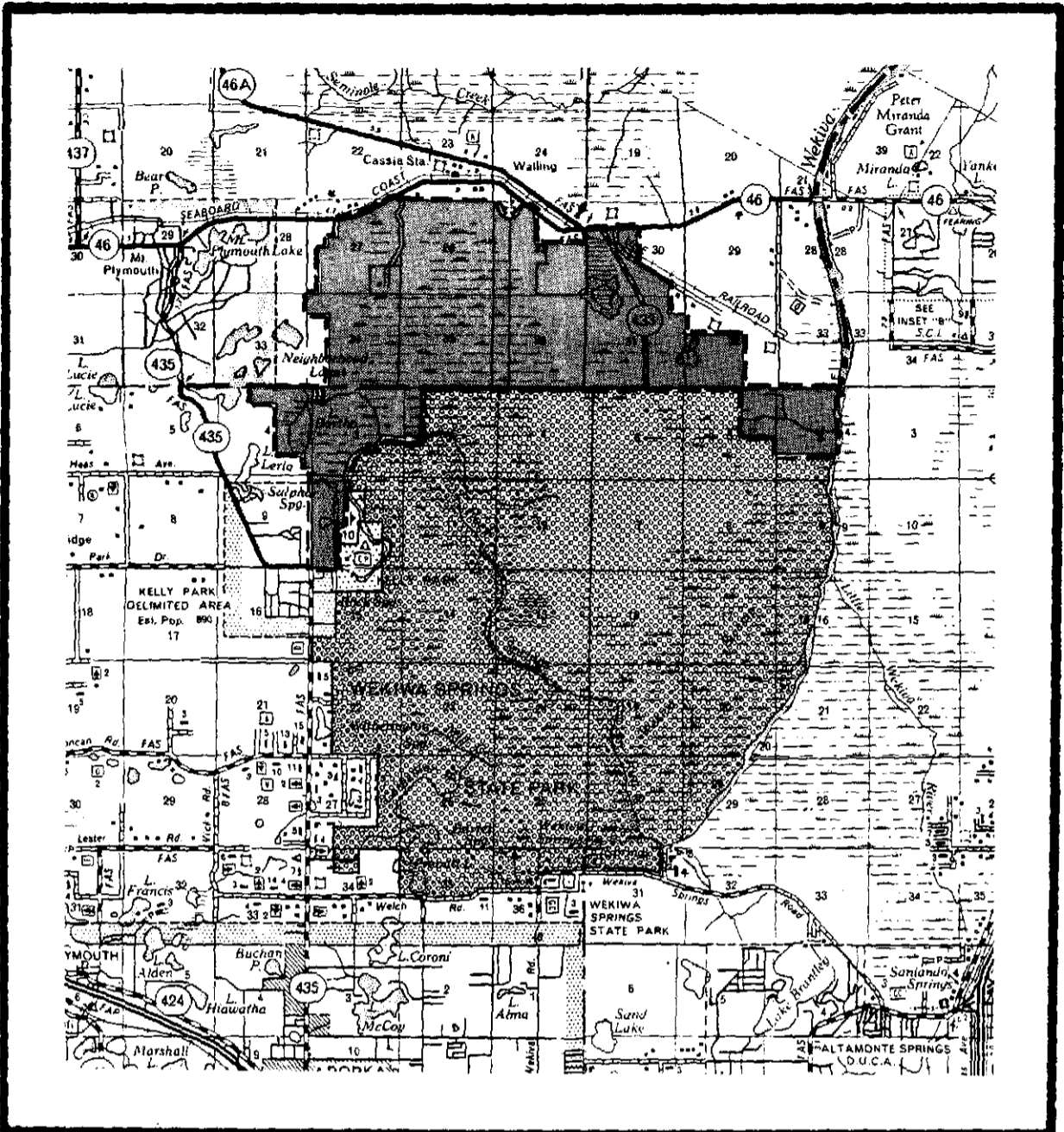
G. COST: * Tax assessed value for the primary ownership, BMK Ranch, was \$100/acre in 1983. The BMK Ranch, however, is on the market for \$11.4 million (approximately \$4,200/acre).

H. OTHER FACTORS: Acquisitions of environmentally unique lands in the Orlando area such as BMK Ranch will probably not be available in the future.

The Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the BMK project design on March 21, 1986. The resource planning boundary/project design process expanded and refined the original proposal by including additional floodplain wetlands and contiguous, undeveloped uplands. Improved parcels (whose exclusion would create no significant inholdings) and an unrecorded subdivision have been deleted. The entire project area has been boundary mapped.




Acquisition Phasing

- I. Large unimproved parcels contiguous to existing state-owned land.
- II. Other improved parcels.
- III. Improved parcels.



BMK RANCH
LAKE/ORANGE COUNTY



-  PROJECT AREA (DEVELOPED BY THE R.P.B. AND P.D. PROCESSES)
-  STATE OWNED
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

B.M.K. Ranch is proposed to be managed by the Department of Natural Resources as part of the Rock Springs Run State Reserve.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan. The EEL plan identifies six categories of lands qualifying for recognition and acquisition, as environmentally endangered lands. These categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural resources.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

The B.M.K. Ranch project is applicable to categories 1, 2, 3, and 5. In addition to the above, lands which conform with the EEL plan must:

1. Be of significant size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. Contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its' resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

B.M.K. Ranch satisfies all three requirements.

- b. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- c. Unavailability of Suitable State Lands.

State-owned lands adjacent to the B.M.K. Ranch afford similar types of habitat for species of fauna native to the region. However, this acquisition would provide the following important functions:

1. Provide additional protection for the Wekiva River, as an "Outstanding Florida Waters".
2. Prevent expansion of nearby developments which have resulted in a reduction of natural watershed, and reduced flow rates of springs within the river.
3. Provide additional wildlife habitat corridor within a region rich in endangered and threatened species, which require considerable quantities of land for survival.
4. Enhance protection of state-owned natural areas of excellent quality which possess exemplary samples of original Florida terrain.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Tax assessed value for BMK Ranch, Inc. (the primary ownership) in 1984 was approximately \$100/acre.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING (cont.)

- b. Operating costs - "start up" costs for the first two years are:
1. Salaries for two rangers at an annual rate of \$26,000.
 2. Seasonal Labor at annual rate of \$4,000.
 3. Operating expenses at an annual rate of \$16,000.
 4. Operating Capital Outlay Items for the first year \$50,000, the second year \$8,000.
 5. Fixed Capital Outlay development and protection costs for first year \$21,000; \$7,000 for the second year.

Based upon the above estimates, total costs for the first year of operation equal \$117,000 and costs for the second year's operation equal \$61,000.

6. Executive Summary

The B.M.K. Ranch C.A.R.L. acquisition proposal contains approximately 5,850+ acres of land in Lake and Orange Counties. The property lies south of State Road 46, approximately 12 miles west of Sanford and 25 miles northwest of Orlando. Lake County Highway 433 runs through the eastern position of the project area and dead ends at the southern boundary line.

The project area lies within a portion of Florida which is experiencing rapid urbanization. Purchase of the property by the State will bring this sizable tract, containing diverse vegetative communities, into public domain and ensure its future protection. Specifically, this acquisition will enhance the protection of the Wekiva River (an Outstanding Florida Water), and provide habitat for the perpetuation of species already found to be threatened or endangered in Florida.

Vegetative communities including swamp-hydric hammock, pine flatwoods, sandhill, and scrub are predominant in the project area. These wetland and upland community associations provide natural habitat for such rare and threatened species as the Florida black bear, scrub jay, Sherman's fox squirrel, scrub lizard and gopher tortoise. Throughout the year, the Florida sandhill crane and the woodstork are frequently seen utilizing the marshes and grassy ponds on this tract. Pristine swamp ecosystem along the Wekiva River provides wetland habitat for such species of birds as the white ibis, little blue heron, great egret, Louisiana heron, and limpkin.

The Conceptual Management Plan recommends that management responsibility for this property be assigned to the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks as part of the Rock Springs Run State Reserve. The Department of State, Division of Historic Resources, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Division of Forestry, and St. Johns River Water Management District will also have "cooperative management" roles as non-lead agencies, in areas of management dealing with archaeological and historical resources, wildlife management, watershed, and protection of vegetative communities and rare species.

Public use of this property is anticipated and will be encouraged to the extent that it does not conflict with the maintenance of natural and cultural values which were of primary influence in the acquisition of this property. Specific uses of the property could include fishing, hunting, canoeing, camping (primitive), horseback riding, hiking, and nature study. Acquisition is expected to have little impact upon the traditional commercial uses of the adjacent waters of the Wekiva River, which specifically include canoeing and non-commercial fishing.

Funding is requested from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund to cover two years of "start up" costs.

1. Rangers (2)	\$ 52,000
2. Expenses (including standard)	32,000
3. OPS (seasonal assistance)	8,000
4. Operating Capital Outlay (including standard)	58,000
5. Fixed Capital Outlay	<u>28,000</u>
TOTAL	\$178,000

#56 LAKE FOREST

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Lake Forest	Orange	430	\$1,738,060

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** This project qualifies as Other Lands which will be acquired for the protection and restoration of its water resources.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Ecological Value: Moderate. There are five major vegetative communities on this project: basin swamp, mesic swamp, marsh flatwoods, scrub, and bog. The sphagnum bog is the only known occurrence in the region. The project is part of the Lake Tibet-Butler Chain of Lakes and would contribute to the protection of water quality in the chain. Recreational Value: Low. Passive recreational uses of the site are proposed, such as camping, hiking and nature appreciation. Archaeological/Historical Value: Low. There are no known sites on the property.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** The proposed project has two owners. The owner of the original project is willing to sell. The owner of the expanded resource planning area of 117 acres has not been contacted about selling his land. Overall the ease of acquisition is considered high.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** Moderate. This property is mainly wetland and is susceptible to activities such as filling.

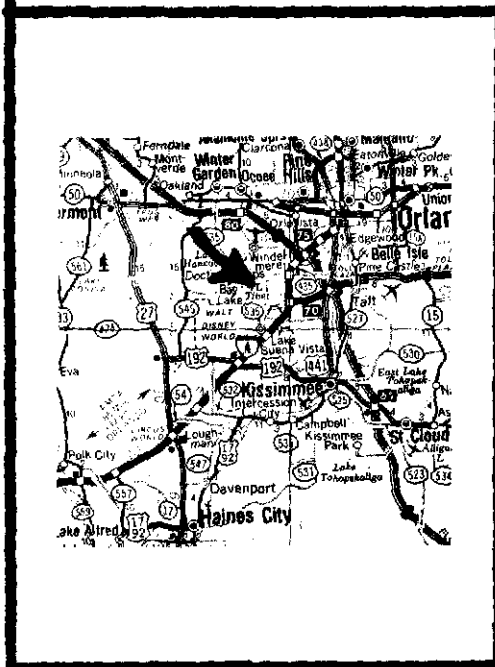
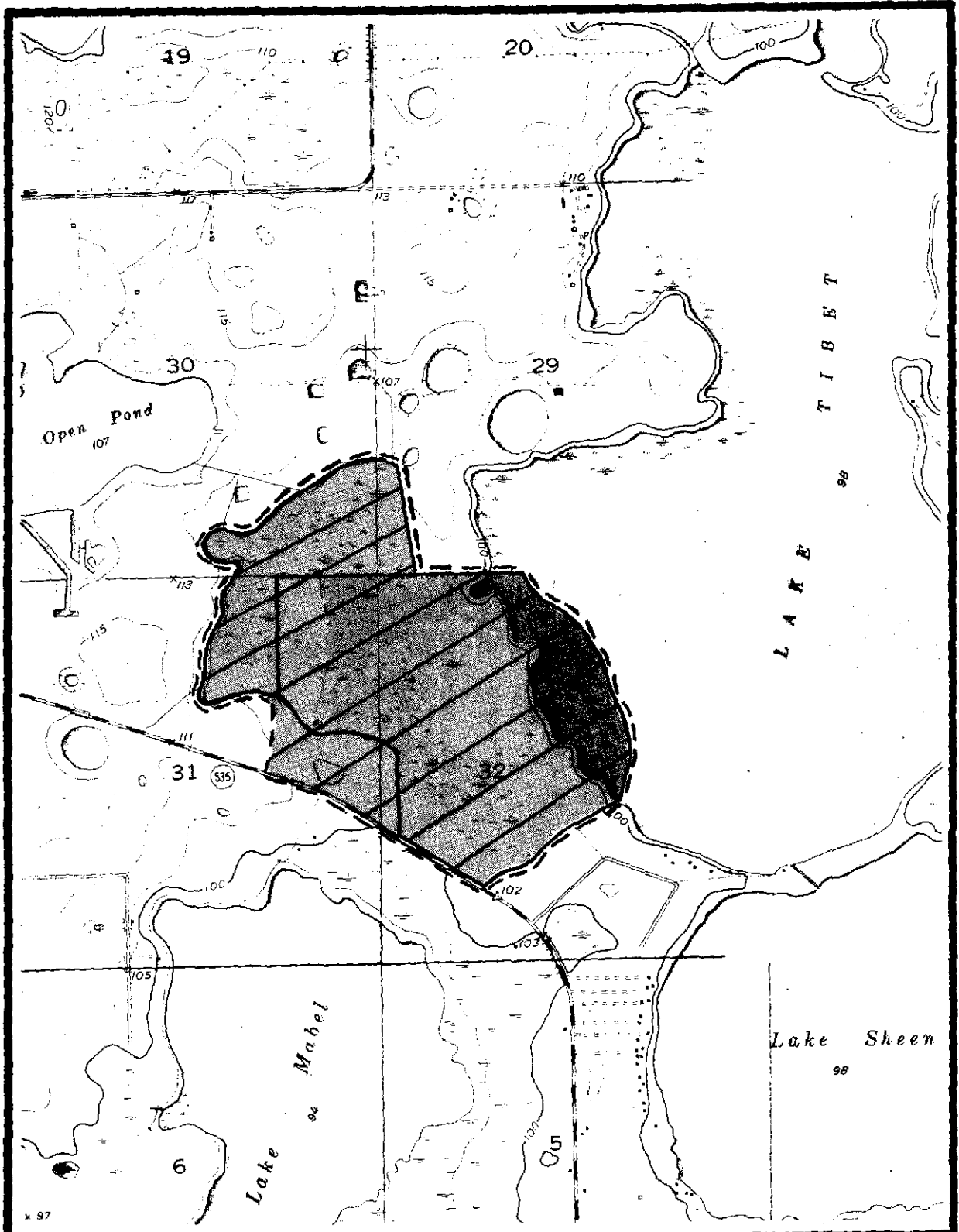
E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High. There have been plans to develop the property for residential housing.




F. **LOCATION:** The property is in southwest Orange County. It borders State Road 535 and Lake Tibet-Butler. It's also about one mile north of the Disney World Complex.

G. **COST:** The acquisition cost of the property is \$1,834,000. Orange County will contribute \$100,000 towards purchase of the property. Development and management costs are not known at this time.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** This property is part of the ecosystem of the Butler Chain of Lakes which is classified as an Outstanding Florida Waters.

Lake Forest is an acquisition project of the South Florida Water Management District, which is scheduled to close on the Windemere ownership on August 15, 1986. They will negotiate with the other owner - Overstreet, Inc., pending final county approval of Overstreet's development/conservation plan. Final county action on the development (which only permits 50 acres to be developed) will occur June 15, 1986.



 PROJECT AREA
 PROJECT BOUNDARY


LAKE FOREST
ORANGE COUNTY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Lake Forest is planned to be managed by Orange County, as a County Park, with the Department of Natural Resources as a cooperating agency.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- b. The State has several holdings in the Central Florida region, including: Wekiwa Springs State Park, Rock Springs Run State Reserve, Lower Wekiwa River State Reserve, and Three Lakes Ranch State Wildlife Management Area. However, public access and land along the Butler Chain of Lakes is extremely limited.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

The estimated cost of acquisition is \$1,834,000.

6. Executive Summary

The Lake Forest project consists of about 430 acres in Southwest Orange County adjacent to Lake Tibet-Butler. Community types in the project include basin swamp, mesic flatwoods, scrub, basin marsh, and bogs. The occurrence of sphagnum bogs in this area is unusual. Lake Tibet-Butler and the other lakes in the Butler Chain of Lakes are Outstanding Florida Waters.

The site offers opportunities for passive recreation in the rapidly growing Orlando area. The site is recommended for use as a park managed by Orange County with emphasis on the protection of the natural communities on the site and for the educational opportunities these communities present.

The project is in the Other Lands category of acquisition projects. The recommended management would be in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

Orange County submitted the project to the Land Acquisition Committee for consideration as an acquisition project. Orange County will contribute \$100,000 towards purchase of the property.

#57 SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub	Polk	753	\$753,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Environmentally Endangered Lands to preserve one of the best examples of scrub community remaining in Florida.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Natural Resource Value - high. This project preserves numerous rare, endemic plants and animals associated with the Lake Wales Ridge Scrub community. Recreational Value - low. The scrub community cannot sustain any intensive recreational activities. Recreation should be limited to non-intrusive uses such as nature appreciation and photography. Archaeological/Historical Value - low. There are no known archaeological sites on this project.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** The project area involves two major owners (75%), including the Nature Conservancy, and eighteen other owners.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** High. Scrub is very susceptible to degradation from development. The sensitive plant-life is easily damaged by off-road traffic even heavy foot traffic can be harmful.

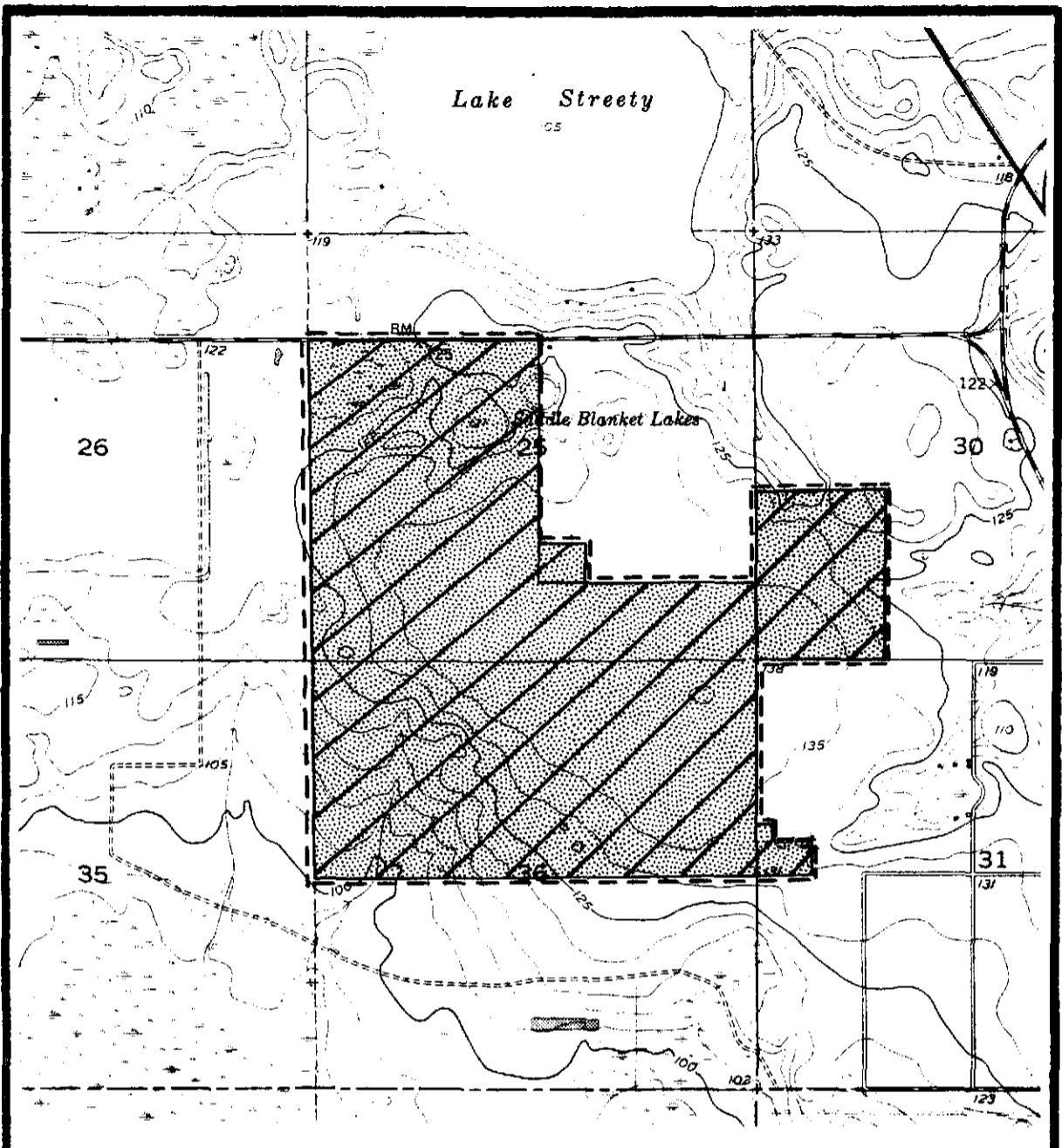
E. **ENDANGERMENT:** High. Development pressure is high in this region and scrub is oftentimes considered ideal for residential development and citriculture.

F. **LOCATION:** The project is located in Polk County. This region has extensive residential and agricultural development.

G. **COST:** The estimated cost for acquisition is \$700,000. Maintenance and management costs should be minimal.

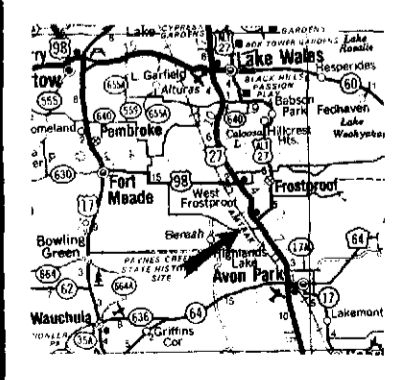
H. **OTHER FACTORS:** Scrub communities are rapidly disappearing in Florida. This is the only region where this type of scrub can be protected.

On January 10, 1986 the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved for Saddleblanket Lake Scrub. The project design process deleted a small part of the project area which was disturbed with improvements and aded 2 pieces of high quality scrub. One was a recent purchase of the Nature Conservancy.



SADDLE BLANKET LAKES SCRUB

POLK COUNTY



PROJECT AREA



PROJECT BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub is proposed to be managed by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks as a state preserve.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

a. Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Plan

This project has been declared an EEL project and is in conformance with the EEL plan. All EEL's contain land and water resources that are naturally occurring and relatively unaltered flora, fauna, or geologic conditions that might be essentially preserved intact by acquisition. In addition:

1. The area must be of significant size to materially contribute to the overall natural environmental well-being of a large area or region; or
2. The area must contain flora, fauna, or geologic resources characteristic of the original domain of Florida and that these be unique to, or otherwise scarce within the region or larger geographical area; or
3. The area, whatever its size or the condition of its' resources, must be capable, if preserved by acquisition, of providing significant protection to natural resources of recognized regional or statewide importance.

Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub satisfies the second and third requirements.

Criteria for the establishment of priorities among candidates for acquisition are also provided in the EEL plan. These criteria consist of six land categories and eleven general considerations. The Plan directs that highest priority be given to areas representing the best combination of values inherent in the six categories, but not to the exclusion of areas having overriding significance in only one category. The six categories are:

1. Lands of critical importance to supplies of freshwater for domestic use and natural resources.
2. Freshwater and saltwater wetlands.
3. Unique and outstanding natural areas.
4. Natural ocean and gulf beach systems.
5. Areas that protect or enhance the environmental values of significant natural resources.
6. Wilderness areas.

This project complies with the third, fifth and sixth priority categories.

b. Conformance with the State Lands Management Plan

This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.

c. Unavailability of State-Owned Lands

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. Estimated cost for acquisition is approximately \$753,000.
- b. The "start up" operating cost for the first two years for salaries, expense and operating capital outlay is estimated at \$102,604.

6. Executive Summary

The Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub C.A.R.L. acquisition proposal consists of approximately 753 acres in south-central Polk County. The parcel is just south of Avon Park Cut-off Road about one mile east of U.S. 27.

The dominant biological community on the site, and the one for which this project was proposed, is the scrub community. Other minor communities include mesic flatwoods and bay swamp with a small seepage stream on the west side, a small depression marsh in the east-central area and two sandhill lakes near the north boundary. The Saddle Blanket Lakes Scrub is a good representative example of original natural Florida due to its size and excellent condition. Numerous species of endemic and rare flora and fauna are found on the property.

Management responsibility for this property should be assigned to the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks. Due to its unique and fragile environment it should be managed as a state preserve allowing non-consumptive, passive recreation only. Activities such as nature appreciation, interpretation, hiking and primitive camping appear to be compatible.

Funding is requested from the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund to cover two years of "start-up" costs.

1. One full time Park Ranger	\$ 28,230
2. Biological Scientist II	43,648
3. Expenses (including standard)	8,100
4. Operating Capital Outlay (including standard)	<u>22,626</u>
TOTAL	\$102,604

#58 SAMSON POINT

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
Samson Point	Marion/ Alachua	2,960	\$1,773,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Other Lands - the peninsular 205 acres of uplands is primarily old field surrounded by marsh and lake bottom. It is suitable for use as a state park with public lake access or as a public hunting area (dove field).

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Natural Resource Value - low. Provides habitat for various shore and wading birds, as well as other associated species. Recreational Value - moderate. The disturbed nature of the uplands would allow intensive use for recreational activities, e.g. hunting, fishing, use as a boat launch, or picnicking. Archaeological/Historical Value - low.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** The Florida Wildlife Federation is the primary owner. Ease of acquisition should be very high.

D. **VULNERABILITY:** Low - the uplands on this project have already been disturbed by man's activities. The marsh and lake are more sensitive to man's activities, but not to a high degree.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Low - this area is not experiencing the high rate of development that other parts of Marion County are experiencing. The low lying nature of the land does not allow water to drain readily and the likelihood of development is low.

F. **LOCATION:** The project is located approximately equidistant from Gainesville and Ocala in Marion County on Orange Lake.

G. **COST:** A 1984 estimate of value, as indicated in the 1985 project application file, is approximately \$600/acre.

H. **OTHER FACTORS:** On March 21, 1986, the Land Acquisition Selection Committee approved the project design for Samson Point. The final project design deleted developed and undeveloped residential lots and that part of Cow Hammock which formed the northeastern part of the resource planning boundary.

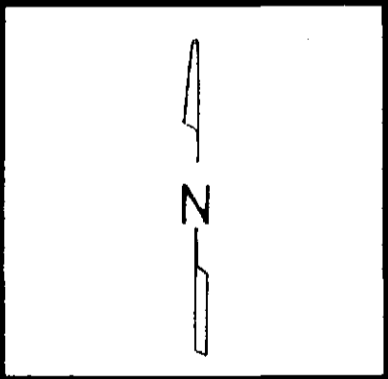
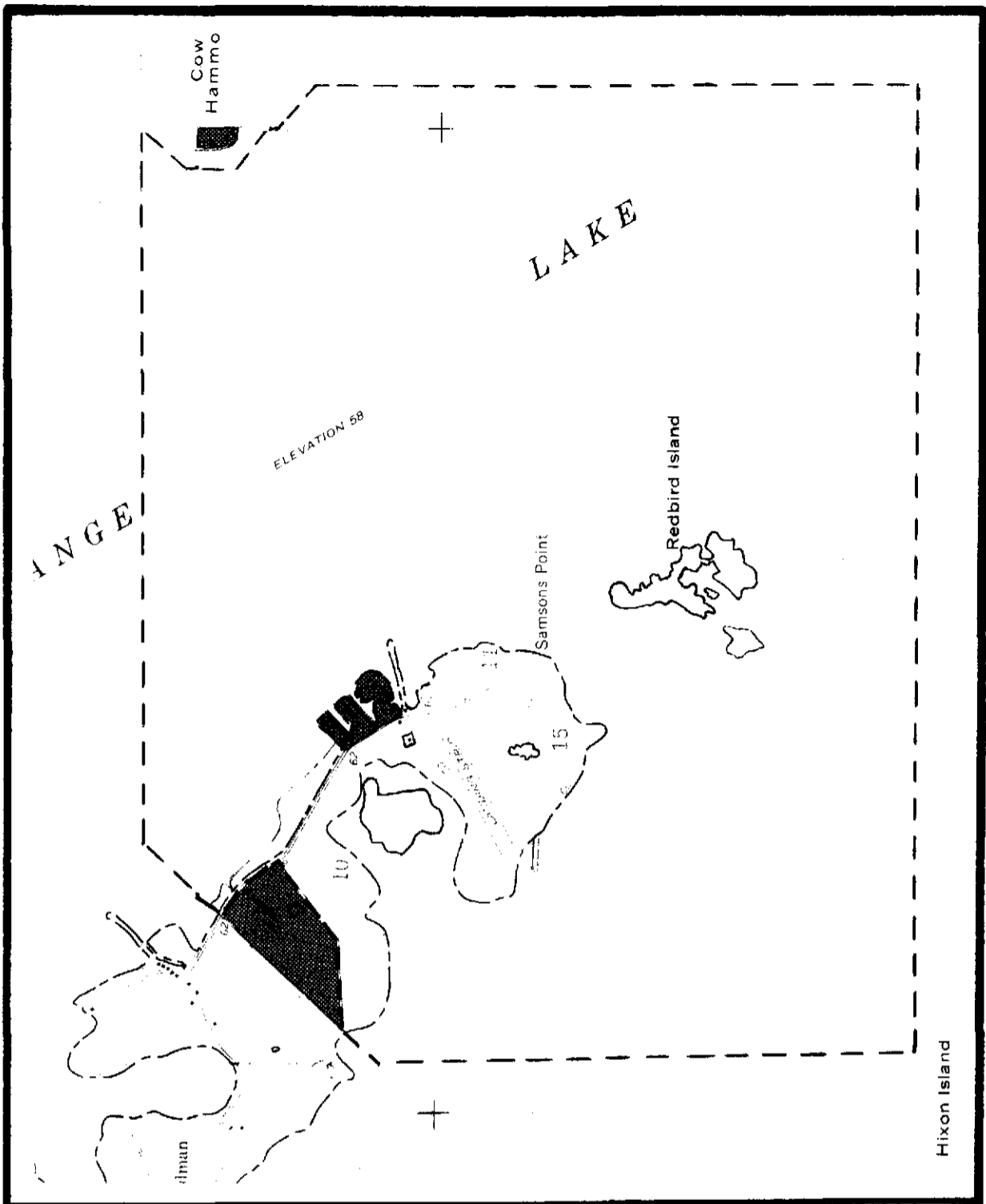
Less-Than-Fee-Simple Acquisition

Although Orange Lake lake bottom was part of the original proposal and was not excluded during project design because it was conveyed, submerged land, the state normally claims title to large, navigable bodies of water, making the negotiation of a donation a possible alternative to fee-simple purchase.

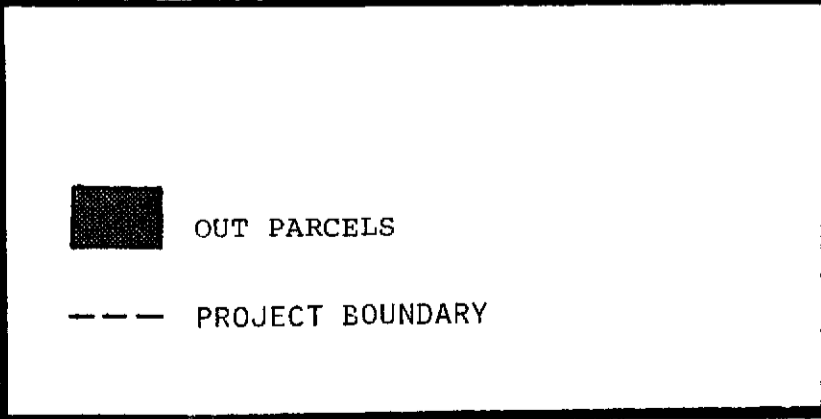
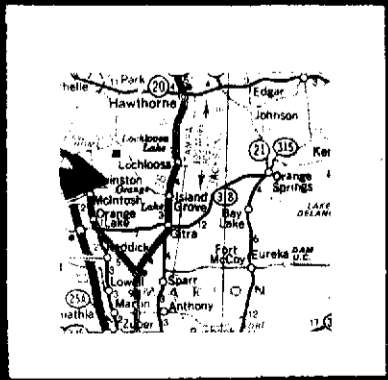
Recommendations also include less than fee simple acquisition for parcel #36. Owner is an unwilling seller, but exclusion from the project area would create an awkward inholding. A life estate for the present owner might be the preferable protection alternative.

Acquisition Phasing

- I. The actual point up to and including abandoned airstrip.
- II. Remainder of upland parcels.
- III. Submerged and jurisdictional tracts.



SAMSON POINT
MARION/ALACHUA COUNTY



3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Samson Point is recommended for use as an area for outdoor recreation providing public access to Orange Lake, picnicking, and dove hunting. It is proposed the project be managed by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with the Department of Natural Resources cooperating.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

This project should be acquired in the "Other Lands" category. Such lands shall be for the following purposes:

- a. For use and protection as natural floodplain, marsh or estuary, if the protection and conservation of such lands are necessary to enhance or protect water quality or quantity, or to protect fish and wildlife habitat which cannot adequately be accomplished through local, state, or federal regulatory programs;
- b. For use as state parks, recreation areas, public beaches, state forests, wilderness areas, or wildlife management areas.
- c. For restoration of altered ecosystems to correct environmental damage that has already occurred; or
- d. For preservation of significant archaeological or historical sites.

Samson Point satisfies criterion "b".

This project would be in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan in that it would provide additional outdoor recreational opportunities.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

The estimated acquisition cost for Samson Point is approximately \$1,773,000. Initial management costs consisting of providing posting, fencing, and site security would be approximately \$20,000 for the first year. Ultimate management costs would depend upon the degree to which the project site is developed for outdoor recreation.

6. Executive Summary

Samson Point consists of approximately 2,960 acres in Marion and Alachua counties along and within Orange Lake. Approximately 178 acres of the project is uplands, the majority of which is open field with sparsely scattered trees and shrubs. There is a narrow strip of cabbage palm and hardwood bordering the lake and marsh edges, and there is an old 28-acre grass landing strip on the tract. The remaining 2,754 acres consist of lake bottom and marsh.

The lake and marsh areas have provided excellent fishing and duck hunting opportunities for many years. The area could provide picnicking and a variety of other outdoor recreation opportunities, and with a boat ramp, could provide additional public access to Orange Lake. The old field and landing strip areas could be developed into a public dove field.

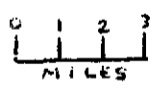
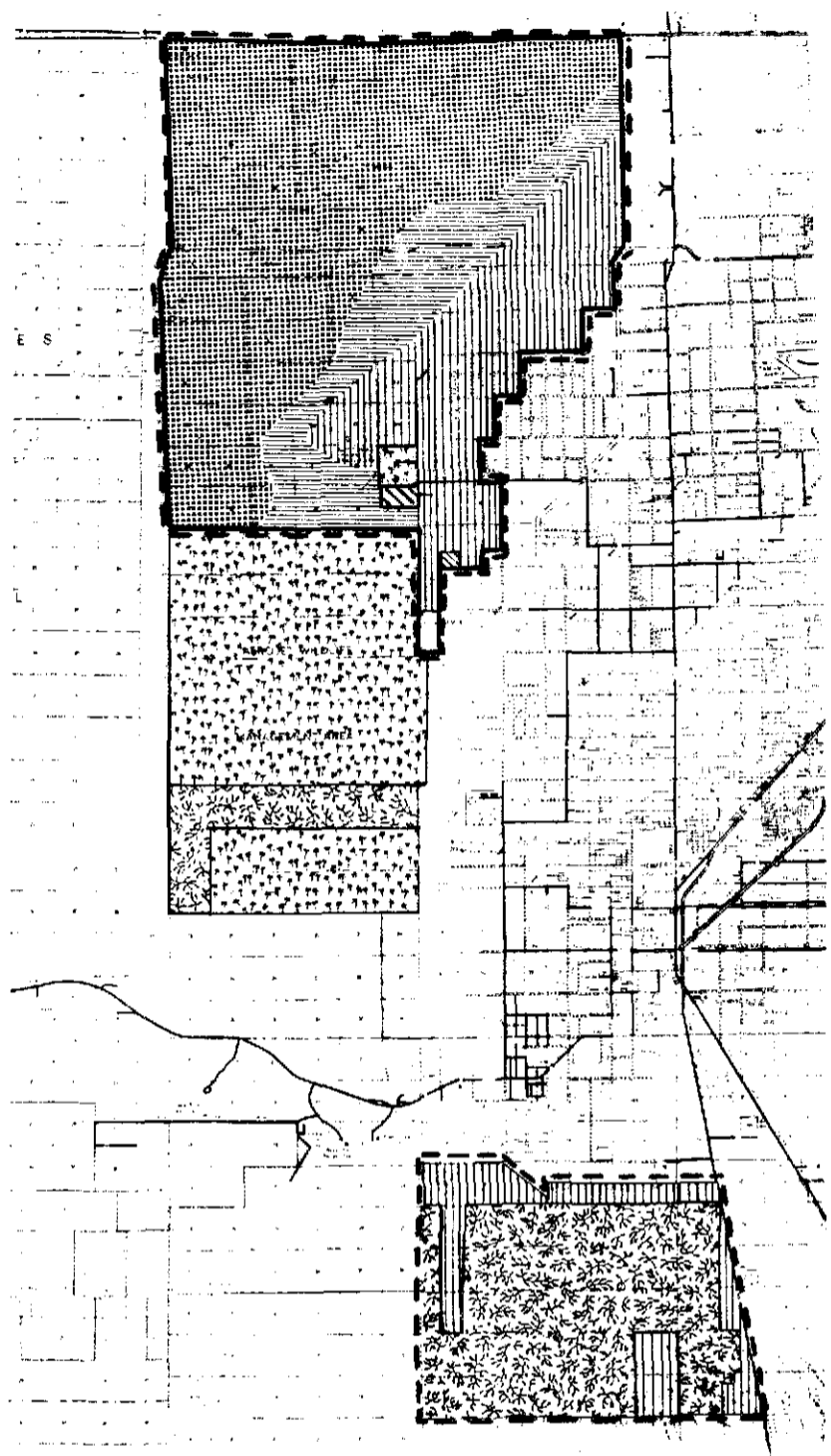
It is recommended that the property be managed as a multiple-use area by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission with the Department of Natural Resources cooperating for the development of additional outdoor recreation facilities.

#59 EAST EVERGLADES

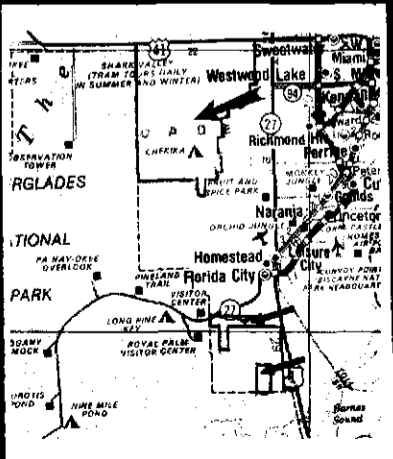
1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
East Everglades	Dade	76,300+	\$35,000,000




- A. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Other Lands - to protect water quality and quantity of Biscayne Bay and Florida Bay, and to restore sheet flow through Shark River Valley Slough. This restoration of natural hydrological regimes will revitalize the unique biological associations of the Everglades.
- B. RESOURCE VALUE:** Natural Resource Value - high - this area is regarded as critical to the Everglades National Park ecosystem. The project encompasses the habitats of numerous rare and endangered species. East Everglades serves as a water storage area. The water storage capacity helps to prevent excessive flooding, and serves as a recharge area for well fields in south Dade County. Recreational Value: low - the primary public purpose of restoring natural hydrological and biological system takes precedence over intensive recreational use. The area can support hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, nature study and photography. Archaeological/Historical Value: moderate.
- C. OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** The project is divided among several hundred owners. The ease of acquisition is considered low.
- D. VULNERABILITY:** High - the everglades natural communities are extremely sensitive to disruption by man. Artificial manipulation of water levels can be devastating to natural systems in and out of the project area.
- E. ENDANGERMENT:** Moderate - acquisition priorities based in part on endangerment have been recommended by an East Everglades technical committee. The highest development pressures (residential and agricultural) are adjacent to those areas that have already been developed.
- F. LOCATION:** The project is located in western Dade county adjacent to and east of the Everglades National Park.
- G. COST:** The estimated cost for acquisition is \$35 million, of which an undetermined fraction will come from the C.A.R.L. Trust Fund. Management costs for the first year are estimated at \$60,000.
- H. OTHER FACTORS:** This is a joint project between the C.A.R.L. program and the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). The SFWMD is successfully negotiating additions and inholdings in the southernmost part of the project area. The SFWMD has also indicated it will be pursuing acquisition in priority areas 1 and 2 in the northernmost part of the project area. The Department of Natural Resources has completed the boundary mapping of the northern part of the project area which adjoins the Aerojet wildlife Management Area.





EAST EVERGLADES
DADE COUNTY



RECOMMENDED BOUNDARY: EVERGLADES
NATIONAL PARK/EAST EVERGLADES PLANNING
AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

-  1ST PRIORITY
-  2ND PRIORITY
-  3RD PRIORITY

-  WMD OWNED
-  STATE OWNED

-  BOUNDARY MAPPED BY DNR
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Management of lands within the East Everglades will be implemented by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the South Florida Water Management District, the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Forestry, and the Division of Historic Resources, and will closely coordinate with the Everglades National Park and Dade County.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the State Lands Management Plan.
- b. There are other lands similar to East Everglades already in public ownership in South Florida. However, acquisition of the East Everglades is essential for the revitalization of the everglades natural systems.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. The estimated cost for acquisition is \$35,000,000. It is envisioned that funding will come from four major sources:
 - 1. The C.A.R.L. Trust Fund
 - 2. Funds from the South Florida Water Management District's Save Our Rivers Program.
 - 3. Funds from special federal legislation which authorizes the purchase of agricultural lands if they are adversely impacted by new modifications to the flood regime associated with water delivery to the Everglades National Park.
 - 4. Funds from existing federal acquisition programs within the Department of the Interior.
- b. Management costs for the first year are estimated at \$60,000.

6. Executive Summary

The East Everglades project was submitted by the Office of the Governor, in support of Governor Graham's "Save Our Everglades" initiative. The proposed acquisition is for the purpose of furthering the objectives of the Everglades National Park - East Everglades Resource Planning and Management Committee as set forth by Governor Graham on February 7, 1984. These objectives include: restoring as much as practicable, the natural sheetflow of water to the Everglades National Park through the Shark River Slough; ensuring that the quality of water flowing into the park and into the Biscayne aquifer is not degraded due to development practices in the East Everglades; ensuring that the quality and quantity of water entering Florida Bay will allow for rejuvenation of the estuarine systems and restoration of their productivity; allowing for adequate flood protection measures for residential and agricultural areas within the East Everglades; and ensuring that future development in Dade County does not affect the viability of the natural ecosystems in the East Everglades and the Everglades National Park.

The East Everglades acquisition project comprises a total area of 76,300 acres in western Dade County. The project is divided into two separate areas: a northern area comprising approximately 70,000 acres, and a southern area comprising approximately 6,300 acres (see map, part 2). Both areas border the Everglades National Park and are considered critical to the park's ecosystems. Acquisition of the East Everglades is envisioned as a joint venture involving a cooperative effort between the state and federal acquisition programs. The southern area (6,300 acres) includes additions and inholdings bordering public lands currently owned by the District.

Management of lands within the East Everglades will involve the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the South Florida Water management District, the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Forestry, and the Division of Historic Resources. Management of these lands will be closely coordinated with the Everglades National Park and Dade County. East Everglades presents a large (76,300 acres) and complex management problem. As more information is obtained, better resource-based management plans will be implemented and provide optimum management of this diverse region. Current management will be guided by the fourteen policies adopted by the Everglades National Park-East Everglades Resource Planning and Management Committee and approved by the Governor and Cabinet which are:

1. Resource management priorities for publicly-owned lands in the East Everglades should be compatible with restoration of sheetflow through the Northeast Shark River Slough to the Everglades system and be consistent with Governor Graham's "Save Our Everglades" program.
2. High priority should be given to protection of Dade County's water supply.
3. Lands that were purchased with state or other public funds should be managed for their natural hydrological and biological values as a primary purpose.
4. Lands designated as Management Area 3B in the Management Plan for the East Everglades that are in agriculture at the time of purchase may be made available for agricultural use under management of the State.
5. Lands should be managed so as to prevent encroachment by and spread of exotic plant species.

6. Executive Summary (cont.)
6. Public recreation access should be permitted and encouraged but only to the extent it does not result in the degradation of hydrological and biological resources on those publicly-owned lands or adversely impact the management of the Everglades National Park or the restoration of sheetflow.
7. Fish and wildlife should be managed within the constraints of natural hydrological regimes and historic fish and wildlife communities.
8. Recreational uses should include use of airboats in designated areas only. Off-road use of vehicles should be prohibited.
9. It is important to involve conservation and environmental groups, the agricultural industry, and the general public in preparation of a management plan for these lands.
10. Public lands adjacent to the Everglades National Park should be managed so as to preserve and enhance wildlife and wetlands values consistent with management goals of the Park.
11. Location and design of a new wellfield in the East Everglades should not adversely affect restoration of sheetflow through the Northeast Shark River Slough to the Everglades National Park or the preservation and enhancement of wildlife and wetland values of publicly-owned lands.
12. No permanent hunting camps or structures should be allowed and existing ones should be phased out on publicly-owned lands in the East Everglades in accordance with the management plan for the area.
13. The development of a management plan for the publicly owned lands in the East Everglades should address the existing uncontrolled use of the area for target shooting.
14. In order to reduce adverse environmental impacts to the area, and to protect against serious wildfires, Context Road should be closed or removed.

#59 EAST EVERGLADES

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE (Not Yet Closed)	ESTIMATE OF VALUE (Remaining to be Purchased)
East Everglades	Dade	76,300+	\$35,000,000

A. **RECOMMENDED PUBLIC PURPOSE:** Other Lands - to protect water quality and quantity of Biscayne Bay and Florida Bay, and to restore sheet flow through Shark River Valley Slough. This restoration of natural hydrological regimes will revitalize the unique biological associations of the Everglades.

B. **RESOURCE VALUE:** Natural Resource Value - high - this area is regarded as critical to the Everglades National Park ecosystem. The project encompasses the habitats of numerous rare and endangered species. East Everglades serves as a water storage area. The water storage capacity helps to prevent excessive flooding, and serves as a recharge area for well fields in south Dade County. Recreational Value: low - the primary public purpose of restoring natural hydrological and biological system takes precedence over intensive recreational use. The area can support hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, nature study and photography. Archaeological/Historical Value: moderate.

C. **OWNERSHIP PATTERN:** The project is divided among several hundred owners. The ease of acquisition is considered low.

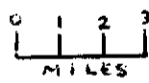
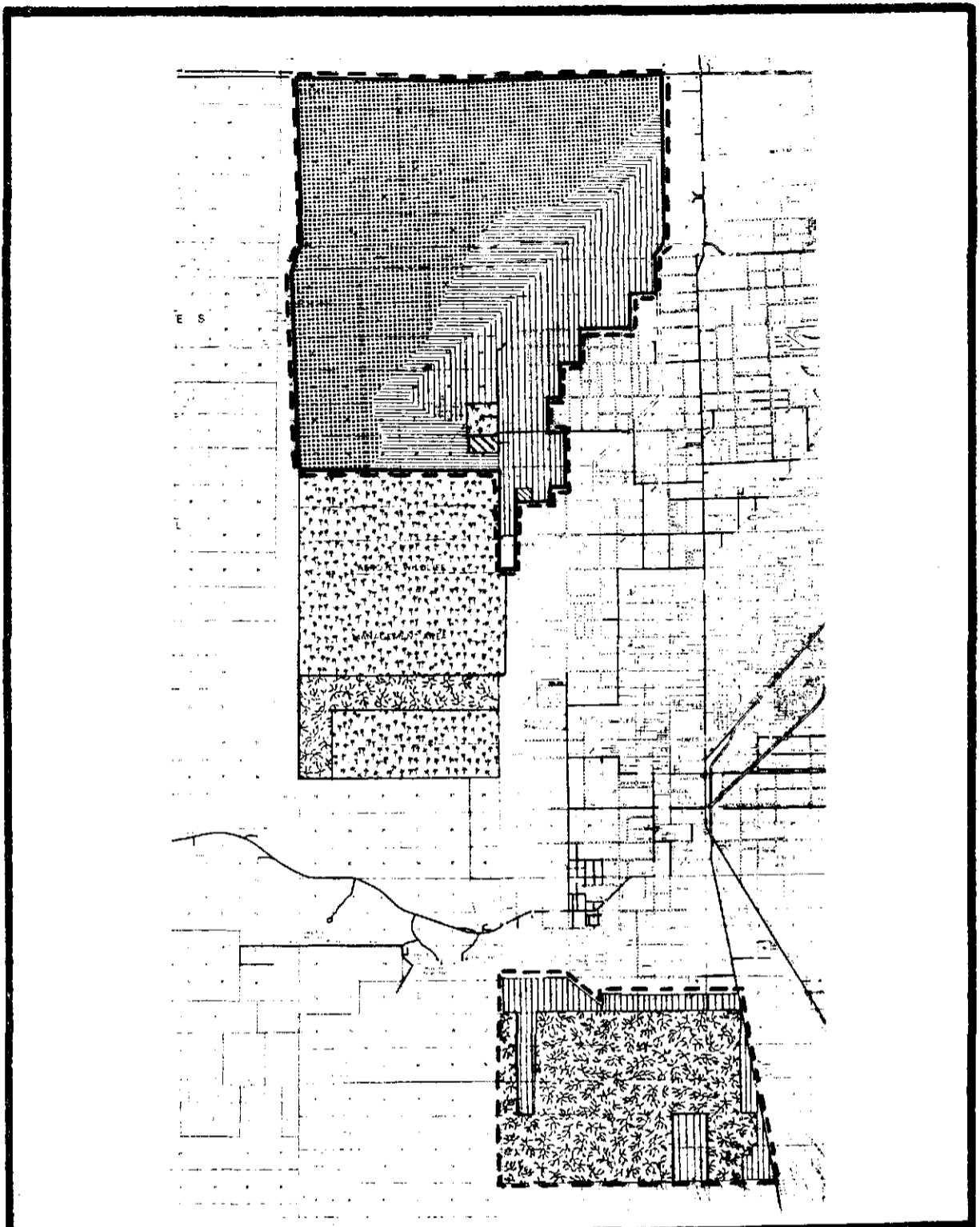
D. **VULNERABILITY:** High - the everglades natural communities are extremely sensitive to disruption by man. Artificial manipulation of water levels can be devastating to natural systems in and out of the project area.

E. **ENDANGERMENT:** Moderate - acquisition priorities based in part on endangerment have been recommended by an East Everglades technical committee. The highest development pressures (residential and agricultural) are adjacent to those areas that have already been developed.

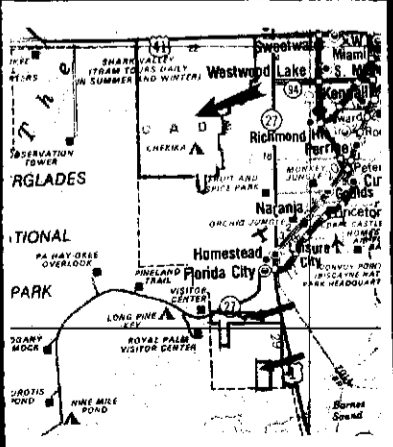
F. **LOCATION:** The project is located in western Dade county adjacent to and east of the Everglades National Park.

G. **COST:** The estimated cost for acquisition is \$35 million, of which an undetermined fraction will come from the C.A.R.L. Trust Fund. Management costs for the first year are estimated at \$60,000.




H. **OTHER FACTORS:** This is a joint project between the C.A.R.L. program and the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD). The SFWMD is successfully negotiating additions and inholdings in the southernmost part of the project area. The SFWMD has also indicated it will be pursuing acquisition in priority areas 1 and 2 in the northernmost part of the project area. The Department of Natural Resources has completed the boundary mapping of the northern part of the project area which adjoins the Aerojet wildlife Management Area.







EAST EVERGLADES
DADE COUNTY



RECOMMENDED BOUNDARY: EVERGLADES
NATIONAL PARK/EAST EVERGLADES PLANNING
AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

-  1ST PRIORITY
-  2ND PRIORITY
-  3RD PRIORITY

-  WMD OWNED
-  STATE OWNED

-  BOUNDARY MAPPED BY DNR
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY

3. PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Management of lands within the East Everglades will be implemented by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the South Florida water Management District, the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Forestry, and the Division of Historic Resources, and will closely coordinate with the Everglades National Park and Dade County.

4. CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

- a. This project is in conformance with the State Lands management Plan.
- b. There are other lands similar to East Everglades already in public ownership in South Florida. However, acquisition of the East Everglades is essential for the revitalization of the everglades natural systems.

5. PREACQUISITION BUDGETING

- a. The estimated cost for acquisition is \$35,000,000. It is envisioned that funding will come from four major sources:
 - 1. The C.A.R.L. Trust Fund
 - 2. Funds from the South Florida Water Management District's Save Our Rivers Program.
 - 3. Funds from special federal legislation which authorizes the purchase of agricultural lands if they are adversely impacted by new modifications to the flood regime associated with water delivery to the Everglades National Park.
 - 4. Funds from existing federal acquisition programs within the Department of the Interior.
- b. Management costs for the first year are estimated at \$60,000.

6. Executive Summary

The East Everglades project was submitted by the Office of the Governor, in support of Governor Graham's "Save Our Everglades" initiative. The proposed acquisition is for the purpose of furthering the objectives of the Everglades National Park - East Everglades Resource Planning and Management Committee as set forth by Governor Graham on February 7, 1984. These objectives include: restoring as much as practicable, the natural sheetflow of water to the Everglades National Park through the Shark River Slough; ensuring that the quality of water flowing into the park and into the Biscayne aquifer is not degraded due to development practices in the East Everglades; ensuring that the quality and quantity of water entering Florida Bay will allow for rejuvenation of the estuarine systems and restoration of their productivity; allowing for adequate flood protection measures for residential and agricultural areas within the East Everglades; and ensuring that future development in Dade County does not affect the viability of the natural ecosystems in the East Everglades and the Everglades National Park.

The East Everglades acquisition project comprises a total area of 76,300 acres in western Dade County. The project is divided into two separate areas: a northern area comprising approximately 70,000 acres, and a southern area comprising approximately 6,300 acres (see map, part 2). Both areas border the Everglades National Park and are considered critical to the park's ecosystems. Acquisition of the East Everglades is envisioned as a joint venture involving a cooperative effort between the state and federal acquisition programs. The southern area (6,300 acres) includes additions and inholdings bordering public lands currently owned by the District.

Management of lands within the East Everglades will involve the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the South Florida Water Management District, the Department of Natural Resources, the Division of Forestry, and the Division of Historic Resources. Management of these lands will be closely coordinated with the Everglades National Park and Dade County. East Everglades presents a large (76,300 acres) and complex management problem. As more information is obtained, better resource-based management plans will be implemented and provide optimum management of this diverse region. Current management will be guided by the fourteen policies adopted by the Everglades National Park-East Everglades Resource Planning and Management Committee and approved by the Governor and Cabinet which are:

1. Resource management priorities for publicly-owned lands in the East Everglades should be compatible with restoration of sheetflow through the Northeast Shark River Slough to the Everglades system and be consistent with Governor Graham's "Save Our Everglades" program.
2. High priority should be given to protection of Dade County's water supply.
3. Lands that were purchased with state or other public funds should be managed for their natural hydrological and biological values as a primary purpose.
4. Lands designated as Management Area 3B in the Management Plan for the East Everglades that are in agriculture at the time of purchase may be made available for agricultural use under management of the State.
5. Lands should be managed so as to prevent encroachment by and spread of exotic plant species.

6. Executive Summary (cont.)

6. Public recreation access should be permitted and encouraged but only to the extent it does not result in the degradation of hydrological and biological resources on those publicly-owned lands or adversely impact the management of the Everglades National Park or the restoration of sheetflow.
7. Fish and wildlife should be managed within the constraints of natural hydrological regimes and historic fish and wildlife communities.
8. Recreational uses should include use of airboats in designated areas only. Off-road use of vehicles should be prohibited.
9. It is important to involve conservation and environmental groups, the agricultural industry, and the general public in preparation of a management plan for these lands.
10. Public lands adjacent to the Everglades National Park should be managed so as to preserve and enhance wildlife and wetlands values consistent with management goals of the Park.
11. Location and design of a new wellfield in the East Everglades should not adversely affect restoration of sheetflow through the Northeast Shark River Slough to the Everglades National Park or the preservation and enhancement of wildlife and wetland values of publicly-owned lands.
12. No permanent hunting camps or structures should be allowed and existing ones should be phased out on publicly-owned lands in the East Everglades in accordance with the management plan for the area.
13. The development of a management plan for the publicly owned lands in the East Everglades should address the existing uncontrolled use of the area for target shooting.
14. In order to reduce adverse environmental impacts to the area, and to protect against serious wildfires, Context Road should be closed or removed.